



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

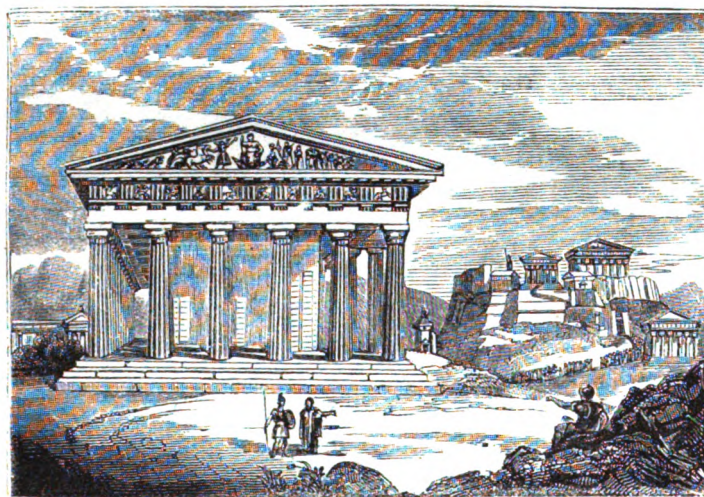
Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

Stanford University Libraries



3 6105 028 012 040

THE
ATHENÆUM
JOURNAL
OF
LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND THE FINE ARTS.
JULY TO DECEMBER,
1861.



LIBRARY

OF THE
ATHENÆUM
LONDON:
PRINTED BY JAMES HOLMES, TOOK'S COURT, CHANCERY LANE.

PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICE, 20, WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, W.C.,
BY JOHN FRANCIS.

SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS AND NEWSMEN IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

AGENTS: FOR SCOTLAND, MESSRS. BELL AND BRADFUTE, EDINBURGH;—FOR IRELAND, MR. JOHN ROBERTSON, DUBLIN.

MDCCCLXI.

125346

YRABU
RORU, OORHAP? ORA, BU
YTBZVNU

INDEX OF CONTENTS

JULY TO DECEMBER

1861.

- Abercromby, Sir Ralph, Memoir, by Lord Dunfermline, 437
- Abraham's (C. H.) Career of Franklin, 186
- Africa: Anderson's Okavango River, 242; Beyond the Orange River, 182; Shaw's Mission, 82
- After Icebergs with a Painter, by Noble, 368
- Agriculture: Stephens and Burn on Farm Buildings, 405; 843, 881
- Alison's (Sir A.) Lord Castlereagh and Sir C. Stewart, 795
- Allen's (J. H.) Hebrew Men and Times, 82
- America: Ashworth's Tour, 114; Catlin's Indians, 541; Claiborne's Life of Quitman, 308; Cochran's Abolition of Slavery, 309; Ellison's Slavery and Secession, 117; English Layman's Anglo-American Church, 175; Capt. Maury on American Affairs, 846; Olmsted's Explorations in the Cotton Kingdom, 474; Olmsted's Journey in the Back Country, 307; Ripley and Dana's Specimen Articles of New American Cyclopaedia, 433; Rush's Occasional Productions, 340; Spence's American Union, 685; Black's Maps, 254. 83, 186, 218, 312, 508, 542, 726, 843, 881, 882
- Anderson's (J.) Women of Puritan Times, 841
- Anderson's (C. J.) Okavango River, 242
- Archæology: Collectanea Archæologia, 244; Excavations at Chertsey Abbey, 322; History and Antiquities of Blyth, by Raine, 46 [also 86]; Jenkins's Colchester Castle, 682; Poste's Celtic Inscriptions on Coins, 440; Windsor Castle, 768. Archæological Association, 254, The Congress, 282; Archæological Institute, Annual Meeting, 121, 153; Cambrian Association, Annual Meeting, 321; London and Middlesex and Surrey Associations, 86; Somersetshire Society, 287; Surrey Society, 86, 322. Mr. Bateman's Labours and Museum, 321; Destruction of Old Walls at Rochester, 378; Caxton's House, 226; Discovery at the Mouth of the Medway, 190; Discovery of Roman Graves in Perthshire, 548; Discovery at Worcester Cathedral, 515; Insecurity of the Tower of Winchester College Chapel, 223; Interesting Discovery in Orkney, 190; Priory Church at Bridlington, 223, 378, 449; Exhibitions of Society of Antiquaries, 768; Taunton Castle, 86
- Architecture: see Fine Arts
- Arctic Exploration: Capt. Snow's Expedition, 121, 156; Return of American Expedition, 545; 186
- Arithmetic: Box's Outlines, 407; Cozyer's Arithmetical Tests—Davis's Arithmetical Examples—Davis's Memory Work—M'Coll's Ratios, 282
- Armstrong's (C. F.) Cruise of the Daring, 17
- Arnold's (E.) Book of Good Counsels, 278
- Arnold's (M.) Education in France, 15
- Arnott's (Dr.) Survey of Human Progress, 281
- Ascent of the Weisshorn, Letter from Tyndall, 808
- Ash's (Thos.) Dryope, 275
- Ashworth's (H.) Tour in United States, &c., 114
- Astronomy: see Science
- Atherton's (H.) Adrift, ed. by Fowler, 217
- Atkinson's (J. C.) British Birds' Eggs and Nests, 117
- Auctorum Veterum Praefationes, ed. by Botfield, 48
- Audley's (W. and G.) Art of Illuminating, 731
- Aylmer's (Mrs.) Distant Homes, 726
- Baedeker's (K.) Handbook of the Rhine, 280
- Bankruptcy and Insolvency: List of Bankrupts, 619. 652, 881. See also Legal Works
- Barlow (Dr.) on Codici of Dante, 285; Pope Clement the Fifth and the 'Inferno,' 766
- Bateman's (J. C.) Forgiveness, 17
- Bavarian Law of Marriage, Letter from E. W., 448
- Beard's (C.) Port-Royal, 82
- Beaufort's (Miss) Egyptian Sepulchres, 535
- Bede's (C.) Glencarran, 79
- Belgian Almanac, 538
- Belgium, Commerce and Navy, by Van Bruyssel, 340
- Bell's (A.) Public Reading, 616
- Bell (Dr.) on Motto of Prince of Wales, 647
- Belt's (Thos.) Mineral Veins, 191
- Bennet's (Dr.) Mentone and the Riviera, 478
- Bentley's (Prof.) Manual of Botany, 248
- Berlepech's (H.) The Alps, 768
- Bernardi's (Chev.) Genus Conus, 341
- Bible, The: Catholic Translation, 15; Codex Zacynthius, ed. by Tregelles, 722; Ginsberg's Translation of Coheleth, 282; Harran of the Columns, Letter from Beke, 689; Haran of the Bible, Letter from Ainsworth, 726; Hindustani and English Glossary of N. T. and Psalms, 806; New Testament Criticism, Letter from Nutt, 726; Sadlier's Bible Records of Remarkable Conversions, 82; Simonides's Fac-Similes of Portions of New Testament, 755 [also 807], 848, 882; Site of Haran, Letter from Porter, 765; Stewart's New System of Nature, 116; Taylor's Spirit of Hebrew Poetry, 580; Webster & Wilkinson's Greek Testament, 646. 18, 50, 282, 445, 580, 764, 843
- Bicknell's Track of the Garibaldians, 102 [also 512]
- Biden (W. D.) on Valuations of Estates, 542
- Biography: Abercromby, Sir Ralph, by Lord Dunfermline, 436; Alleine, Joseph, by Stanford, 577; Brown, Capt. John, by Webb, 239; Castelli, Dr., Autobiography, 115; Castlereagh, Lord, and Sir C. Stewart, by Alison, 795; Cavour, by Dicey, 273 [also 410]; Caxton, by Blades, 176; Clay, Rev. J., ed. by Clay, 180; Cortez, ed. by Rayon, 73; Dante, by Fraticelli, 12; Engineers, The, by Smiles, 679 [also 774, 810]; French Women of Letters, 717; Hall, Dr. Marshall, by Mrs. Hall, 141; Henry IV. and Mary de' Medici, by Miss Freer, 45; Irving, Dr. David, by Carlyle, 607; James the Fifth, by Paterson, 338; Jerome, King, and Queen Catherine, 271; Kandal, Eminent Personages, by Nicholson, 306; Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, by Thomas, 437; Larrey, Baron, 839; Malincontri, Filippo, ed. by Volpe, 78; Memorable Women of Puritan Times, 841; Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, 578; Montrose, La Tour, Beau Brummell, and Dr. Johnson, 726; Napier, Admiral Sir Charles, by Napier, 571; Orleans, Duchess of, by Von Schubert, 804; Piazzi, Mrs. ed. by Hayward, 650 [also 691]; Pope Pius the Ninth, by Dall' Ongaro, 835; Pugin, Welby and Augustus, by Ferrey, 107; Quitman, Major-General, by Claiborne, 308; Récamier, Madame, by Madame M***, 881; Richard the Third, by Jesse, 508; Savonarola, by Villari, 210; Sortain, Rev. Joseph, by Sortain, 579; Taylor, Thomas John, 217; Tennant, Dr., Life and Writings, by Conolly, 310; Turner, by Thornbury, 643 [also 691, 765, 803, 848]; Vernon, Admiral, by Vernon, 73. 186, 218, 341, 508, 542, 616, 652, 843, 881
- Black's Guide to Sussex and Kent, 186; Guides, 228, 378
- Blackie's (A. B.) Bank Parlour, 185
- Blades's (W.) Life and Typography of Caxton, 176
- Blyth, History, by Raine, 46 [also 86]
- Bodenstedt's Shakspeare's Sonnets in German, 760
- Boner's (C.) Forest Creatures, 574
- Book of the Savages, and French Civilization, 688
- Botany: see Natural History
- Botfield's (B.) Praefationes Auctorum Veterum, 48
- Box's (J.) Outlines of Arithmetic, 407
- Bromley's (Mrs.) A Woman's Wanderings, 150
- Brown, Capt. John, by Webb, 239
- Brown's (Dr.) Horse Subsecivæ, 149; Restoration of the Jews, 540
- Brown's (J. H.) Apostle Peter never at Rome, 185
- Bunbury's (Col.) Reminiscences of a Veteran, 609
- Burton's (T. W.) Inspiration and Interpretation, 312
- Burton's (R. F.) City of the Saints, 723
- Byron in a Snow-Storm, Letter from Robertson, 618
- Calderwood's Philosophy of the Infinite, 17
- Camden Society: Letters of John Chamberlain, ed. by Miss Williams, 403
- Campin's (F.) Hand-Turning, 50
- Cassell's Popular Natural History, 217
- Castelli's (Dr.) Memoirs of My Life, 115
- Catalogue of Academy at Bruges, 478
- Catholicism: Dall' Ongaro's Pope Pius the Ninth, 835; Holy Bible Translated, 15; Von Döllinger's Papacy and States of Church, 613. 282, 445, 580
- Catlin's (G.) Life amongst the Indians, 541
- Catlow's (Misses) Sketching Rambles, 50
- Cavour, Memoir, by Dicey, 273 [also 410]
- Caxton, Life and Typography, by Blades, 176
- Cazalet's (W. W.) The Voice, 7
- Celebrated Friendships, by Mrs. Thomson, 684
- Ceva's (O.) Pleasures of Virtue, 763
- Challis's (Prof.) Creation in Plan and in Progress, 275
- Chalmers's (J.) Channel Railway, 534
- Chambers's (R.) Edinburgh Papers, 53
- Charles's (Ph.) Virginie de Leyva, 335
- Chemistry: see Science
- Chesshyre's Five Years in Norway, 247
- Chetham Society; Mamcestre, History, ed. by Harland, 183
- Childe's (G. F.) Singular Properties of Ellipsoid, 445
- China: De Kéroulac's Recollections of the Expedition, 652; Legge's Chinese Classics, 248; Swinhoe's North China Campaign, 611; Wolseley's War in China, 611. 282, 617
- Christmas Books: Spiritual Conceits, 850; 768, 887: see also Young, Books for the
- Church, The: Beresford-Hope's English Cathedral, 477; Bishop of Salisbury's Charge, 208; Bishop of Salisbury against Williams, 208, 253; Brown's Peter never at Rome, 185; Cunningham's Church History of Scotland, 77; English Layman's Anglo-American Church, 175; Guizot's Christian Church in 1861, 533; Lord Lindsay's Scepticism, 281; Ecclesiastical Statistics of Prussia, 258; Association for Promoting Freedom of Worship, 322. 18, 83, 282, 445, 508, 652, 843, 881
- Civilization as a Science, by Harris, 651
- Claiborne's Life of Major-General Quitman, 308
- Clay, Rev. J., Memoir, ed. by Clay, 180
- Cleghorn's (Dr.) Forests of South India, 450
- Coal: Belt's Mineral Veins, 191; Hull's Coalfields, 22; Our Black Diamonds, 401; Transactions of North of England Institute, 217. 508, 620
- Cochin's (A.) Abolition of Slavery, 309
- Cockayne's (O.) Spoon and Sparrow, 840
- Codex Zacynthius, ed. by Tregelles, 722
- Collectanea Archæologia, 244
- College of Physicians, Roll, by Munk, 501
- Colonies: Roberts's Colonial Empire, 880.—Australia, 542; Colonization and Cotton, 696.—Canada, by Ashworth, 114. 882.—New Zealand, 151.—South-Eastern Africa, by Shaw, 82. 542, 726, 881
- Commerce of Belgium, by Van Bruyssel, 340
- Conolly's (M. F.) Life of Dr. Tennant, 310
- Conrad's (Dr.) Gradus ad Parnassum, 18
- Conway's (J.) Salmon and Deer, 82
- Corner's (Miss) Culverley Rise, 477
- CORRESPONDENCE.—Homes: Ainsworth, 726; Author of 'The Quadroon,' 808; Barlow, 285, 766; Beke, 283, 689; Blakiston, 120; Bosanquet, 189; Brierty, 160, 320, 342; Cantab, 223, 449; Cantor, 852; Carpenter, 848; Cole, 446; Compiler of Black's Guides, 223; Cullen, 727; Culling-Eardley, 655; C. W. M., 532; De La Rue, 19; De Morgan, 51, 222, 582, 883; Dicey, 410; Freiligrath, 284; Gray, 51, 408, 479; Griffin, 850; Herschel, 19, 83; Huxley, 378; J. C. G., 588; K., 91, 774; Kinglake, 887; M'Connell, 808; Maury, 846; Murchison, 319, 341; Murray, 20; Nutt, 726; Ogden, 226; Owen, 118, 153, 187, 195; 445; A Pedestrian, 287; Porter, 765; P. P., 852; Rake, 195; Reeve, 765; Robertson, 618; S. 156; Sabine, 320; Salisbury, 852; Sandford, 768; Scrutator, 408; Simmonds, 806; Simonides, 848; Snow, 156; Stobart, 807; A Subscriber, 619; Suum Cuique, 764, 882; Towers, 587; Turner, 655; Tyndall, 803; Walker, 807; Wallich, 814; Waterton, 478, 509, 543; Wells, 57, 121; Westminster, 226; Wylie, 810.—Foreign: Cadiz, by C., 451; Christiania, by M. R. B., 583, 766; Naples, by W., 20, 728.—Great Eruption of Vesuvius, 884; Florence, by Th. T. 377, 514, 622; Madrid, by C., 618; Munich, by E. W., 86, 253, 448, 583; Seville, by C., 482 [also 512]; Speyer, by B. S., 480; Vienna, by B. S., 511
- Cortez, Acts of, ed. by Rayon, 73
- Cotton: Australia, Colonization and Cotton, 696; Olmsted's Explorations in the Cotton Kingdom, 474. 542, 610, 616
- Craig's (Dr.) History of English Literature, 575
- Crime and Punishment: Davis's Criminal Law Consolidation Statutes, 616; Hanging in Private, 730, 769; M'Levy's Sliding Scale of Life, 246; Criminal Returns, 58. 617
- Country, Books for the: Bede's Glencreggan—Cumming's Guide to the Isle of Man—Jervise's Angus and the Mearns—M'Arthur's Antiquities of Arran—Roney's A Month in Ireland—Walcott's East Coast of England—Scrambles in Serk, 79
- Court-Life at Naples, 81
- Cumming's (J. G.) Isle of Man, 79

Currency: Ellis's Philo-Socrates, 50; Theory of Foreign Exchanges, 337, 218, 312
Currie's (J.) Common School Education, 688
Curtius (D.) on Japanese Grammar, 248

Dall's (Mrs.) Woman's Right to Labour, 304;
Woman's Rights under the Law, 873

Dall' Ongaro's Giovanni Maria Mastai, 835

Damascus and Lebanon, 573

Dante: Dr. Barlow on Codici of 'Divina Commedia,' 285; Fraticelli's History of Life of Dante, 12; Hail of Dante, illust. by Doré, 371 [also 512, 585, 615, 619]; Pope Clement V. and the 'Inferno,' Letter from Barlow, 766; National Edition, 729

Dawson's Supplementary Chapter to 'Acadian Geology,' 117

De Bassanville's (La Comtesse) Voyage to Naples, 652

De Cordova's (R. J.) The Prince's Visit, 843

D'Istria's (La Comtesse) Women in the East, 147

De Kérulé's Expedition to China, 652

DelaMotte's (F. G.) Mediæval Alphabets, 731

De Morgan (Prof.) on Hamiltonian Logic, 51, 222, 582, 883; on History of Perspective, 446, 509, 544, 617, 652, 727

De Schlagentweits' Expedition: see Science.

De Vere's (A.) The Sisters, Inisfail, &c., 112

Diamonds, by Pole, 370 [see also 449]

Dicey's (E.) Memoir of Cavour, 273 [also 410]

Dickens's (C.) Great Expectations, 43

Dictionaries, Encyclopædias, &c.: Afghan Language, 248; English Cyclopædia, Knight's—Encyclopædia Britannica, 499; English Language, by Webster—English Language, by Worcester, 41; English and Turkish, by Redhouse, 303; Glossary, Hindustani and English, of New Testament and Psalms, 806; La Langue Française, by Poitevin, 248; Naval Biography, by O'Byrne, 217; New American Cyclopædia, Specimen Articles, by Ripley and Dana, 433, 50, 882

Divine Mystery of Life, 17

Dodgson's Formulae of Plane Trigonometry, 113

Domestic Economy: Family Save-All, 248; Francatelli's Cook's Guide—Lanckester on Food, 368; Volant and Warren's Cookery, 217, 341, 881

Doré's Hell of Dante, illust., 371 [also 572, 585, 619, 655]

Drama, The: Cardinal Wiseman's 'Fabiola,' 86; Preston's Threshold of Atrides, 186; Roseallan's Daughter, 843; St. Bo's Wilfrid and Mary, 217. The New Othello, 654, 655, 691; A Discovery as to 'Othello,' 695; The Octoroon, Authorship, 729, 764, 808, 882, 508, 882

Dunbar's (W. B.) London to Nice, 117

Dunfermline's (Lord) Sir Ralph Abercromby, 439

Dutch Pictures, by Sala, 470

Dyer's (Thos. H.) History of Modern Europe, 761

Eastbourne, by Smith and Hayman, 579 [also 620]

Education: Arnold's Education in France, 15; Arnott's Survey of Human Progress, 281; Currie's Common School Education, 688; Rumsey's Thoughts and Hints, 616; Senior on Popular Education, 282. The New Minute, 410; Projected County School at Weston-super-Mare, 887, 83, 151, 186, 218, 508, 542, 616, 652, 726, 843, 881

Edwin of Deira, by Smith, 179

Egypt: Beaufort's (Miss) Egyptian Sepulchres, 535; Early Egyptian History, 806; Sharpe's Egyptian Hieroglyphics, 505. Egyptian Chronology, Letter from Bosanquet, 189

Ellis's (R.) Armenian Origin of Etruscans, 248

Ellison's (Thos.) Slavery and Secession, 117

Elwes's (A.) Guy Rivers, 725

Encyclopædia Britannica, 499

Engineering: Chalmers's Channel Railway, 534; North of England Institute, Transactions, 217; Shields's Strains on Ironwork, 18; Smiles's Lives of the Engineers, 679

England: Haigh's Anglo-Saxon Sagas—Haigh's Conquest of Britain, 472; Louis's England and Europe, 217; Pauli's Pictures of Old England—Pictures of Old England, trans. by Otté, 311; Political Poems and Songs, ed. by Wright, 305; St. John's Four Conquests of England, 721; Winscon's (Miss) Dear Old England, 341, 580

'Essays and Reviews': Burgon's Inspiration and Interpretation, 312; Challis's Creation, 275. Bishop of Salisbury against Williams, 208, 253—his Charge, 268; Translation of 'Essays and Reviews' into Gujaratee, 321; Misfortunes of Contributors and Publishers, 729, 282, 445, 580, 843

Eusebius's Martyrs in Palestine, ed. by Cureton, 180

Exhibition, International, of 1862: The Building, 51, 542; Letter from Sandford, 768; The Catalogues, 155; Tenders for Catalogues, 377; Approaches to the Exhibition, 581, 729; The Medal—Number of Exhibitors, 385; Prices for Advertisements, 482, 512; Space for the Fine Arts, 449;

Contribution of Pictures by the Queen, 222; Works of Art from Italy, 585; Contributions from Rome, 850; Illustration of the Russian School of Art, 342; Objects of Architectural Interest, 321; Contributions of the Colonies, 378; Ode by the Post-Laureate, 690; List of Trades, 21; Music for the Exhibition, 20, 57, 184, 322, 813. See also Music.

Fables of Perrault, illust. by Doré, 888

Facetise: Watts's Fun, Feeling and Fancy, 52, 652

Fairbairn's (W.) Iron, 116

Falkener (E.) on the Hypæthron of Greek Temples, 508 [also 545]

Family History, A, 216

Family Save-All, 248

Farley's (J. L.) Massacres in Syria, 762

Fenwick's (S.) Mechanics of Construction, 282

Ferrey's (B.) Recollections of Pugin, 107

FINE ARTS:

Architecture: Mr. Warren's Building in King Street, 89; Muir's Old Church Architecture in Scotland, 657; College at Hurstpierpoint, 484; New Church in Westminster, 186, 223; Architecture at the Great Exhibition, 321; Decorations at the Jermyn Street Museum, 322; Works at York Minster, 483

Art of Illumination, Books on, by DelaMotte, Harrison, Touche, Warren, Jewitt, Audsley, 731

Arundel Society, 256

Assyrian Sculptures in British Museum, 224, 547

Cathedrals and Churches—Restorations, Embellishments, &c.: Cathedrals—Down, 512; Ely, Lantern, 451; Hereford, 385; Llandaff, 484; Lichfield, 458; Oxford, 732; Ripon, 484; St. Patrick's, 771; St. Paul's, 624; York Minster, 483. Churches—Wells Street, 732; Beverley, St. Mary's, 323; Bridlington, 449; Christ Church, Hants, 451; Flamborough, 323; Hunmanby, 548; Kensington, 732; Northampton, Round Church, 287; Seamer, 586; Temple, 486; Upper Garden Street, Westminster, 24; Whitby, St. Mary's, 410, 615

Cyrene Marbles, 689

Exhibition at Florence, 223, 417, 514, 622

Department of Science and Art: Report on Award of National Medallions, 24, 123 [also 169]; System of Training, 157; Projected Improvements, 190; Second Annual Examination of Science Teachers, 193; Distribution of Prizes, 515; Prizes by Messrs. Pallat, 658; Works of Art on Loan, 659; Prizes by Mr. Benson, 729; Turner's 'Liber Studiorum,' 732

Exhibitions: Florence, 223, 417, 514, 622—German Academy, 23—Liverpool Society of Fine Arts, 256—Winter Exhibition, 693; Works of Modern Artists, at Manchester, 512

Gallery of Madrid, 618

German Academy of Art, 23

Liverpool Academy, Financial Condition, 2

Liverpool Society of Fine Arts, 256; Award of Prizes, 586

Mr. Macleise's Fresco 'Interview between Wellington and Blücher,' 585

Manchester Royal Institution, Water-Colour Drawings, 55

National Gallery: Additions, 417; Pictures Protected with Glass, 323; Turner Pictures, 624

National Gallery of Portraits: Accessions, 86, 121, 729; Report of Select Committee on Turner's Bequest, 256

New Church in Westminster, 186

Notes on Spanish Pictures, 481

Our Art Collections, 288

Photography: Hughes's Principles of Photography, 771; London Stereoscopic Company's Views of Paris, 708, 809; Photographic Committee for International Exhibition, 768; Mayall's Portraits, 21; Newton's Embankment of the Thames—Lane's Prince Louis of Hesse, 56; Mr. W. Johnstone's Improvement, 548; Herren Haase & Co's Photographic Studies, 809; Photographs from Turner's 'Liber Studiorum,' 352; Photographic Simile of Gray's 'Elegy,' 887

Royal Academy: Elections, 158; Award of Medals, 812

Sculpture at Munich, 583: see also Correspondence.

Stone of the New Palace, 450

Wallington Pictures, 54

Winter Exhibition, 692

Books, &c.: Audsley's Guide to Art of Illuminating, 731; Blackburn's (Mrs.) Birds Drawn from Nature, 887; Boyle's (Hon. Mrs.) Waifs and Strays from a Scrap-Book, 889; British Photographic Portrait Gallery, 159; Catalogue of Academy of Bruges, 478; Catlow's (Misses) Sketching Rambles, 50; Christmas with the Poets, 887; Chromatic Scale of Water-Colour, 693; DelaMotte's Mediæval Alphabets for Illuminators, 731; De Morgan's Notes on History of Perspective, 446, 509, 542, 617, 652, 727; Fables of Perrault, illust. by Doré, 888; Falkener on the Hypæthron of Greek Temples, 508 [also 545]; Harrison's Suggestions for Illuminating, 731; Jarvis's Art-Studies, 98; Jewitt's Manual of Illuminated Painting, 731; Muir's Old Church Architecture in Scotland, 657; Psalms of David, illust. by Franklin, 813; Scott's Lectures, 192; Thornbury's Life of Turner, 643 [also 691, 735, 808]; Touche's Handbook of Initial Letters, 731; Viardot's How should we Encourage the Arts, 248; Walcott's Church and Conventual Arrangement, 812 [also 850]; Warren's Guide to Art of Illumination, 731, 158, 186, 881

New Publications: Engravings after Gibson, R.A., 800; Illustrations of the Dome of Monreale, 159; Medallion Portraits of Mr. Buckstone, 732

Gossip—Mr. Watts's Fresco for the Church in Upper Garden Street, 24; Excavations at Cyrene, 50, 540, 548, 658, 689; 'Old Westminster's' Monument, 56; Art Festival at Antwerp, 89; Cartoons and Pictures at Hampton Court, 156, 198; The Picture of the 'Granting of the Charter to the Barber-Surgeons,' 156; Report of the Commissioners on the Fine Arts, 158; Statues in the

FINE ARTS—continued.

Houses of Parliament, 193; Proposed Gallery Illustrative of Achievements of Army and Navy, 223; Mr. Holman Hunt's 'Finding of Our Saviour,' Process of Engraving, 266; Burford's Panorama of Naples, 321; Treatment of English Artists at Antwerp Fêtes—Church of St. Mary, Beverley, 323; Statues in Terra-Cotta—School of Art at Hull, 385; Church of St. Mary at Whitby, 410, 515; Dangers from Fires—Pictures by Hobbema for the Louvre, 484; Drinking-Fountain at Westminster, 516; Portrait of Henry the Eighth in Dresden Gallery, 685; Mr. E. M. Ward's New Fresco, 586, 619, 620; Royal Condescension, 619; Mr. Cope's New Fresco, 623, 658; Mr. Brown's Cartoon of William the Conqueror Looking at the Body of Harold, 624; Temple Fountain, 601; Copies by Students at the British Institution, 693; Church in Wells Street—Stained Glass Windows for Oxford Cathedral—Holland Memorial Window in Kensington Church, 732; Paris Academy of Beaux Arts—Unfinished Portrait of Our Saviour by Albert Dürer, 771; Queen Eleanor's Cross at Waltham, 813; Open Competition in Fine-Art Designs, 850; Injurious Effect of Stained Glass on the Frescoes, 851; Mr. Adams's Statue of Sir C. Napier, 885

Finlay's (G.) History of Greek Revolution, 801

Fishing: see Sporting.

Francatelli's (C. E.) Cook's Guide, 368

France: Arnold's Popular Education, 15; Beard's Port. Royal, 82; Thiers's Consulate and Empire, 207

Fraser's (P. A.) Unpopular View of Our Times, 52

Freer's (Miss) Henry IV. and Mary de Medici, 45

Game: Oke's Game and Fishery Laws—Paterson's Game Laws, 541

Gamgee's (J.) Domestic Animals, 842; Gamgee and Law's Anatomy of Domestic Animals, 579

Garibaldi: Bicknell's In the Track of the Garibaldians, 109 [also 512]

Gaze's (H.) Switzerland, 467

Gazida, by Marmier, 241

Geikie, Mr.: see Murchison and Geikie.

Geography: see Science.

Geology: see Science.

Gibson's (C. B.) History of Cork, 147

Ginsberg's Translation of Ecclesiastes, 282

Goodman's (Miss) Sister of Mercy, 873

Gorilla, The: see Science.

Gosse's (Ph. H.) Romance of Natural History, 769

GOSSIP AND MISCELLANEA:

English—Hood's Works, 21. Verdict in Mr. Turnbull's Case, 52. Increase of Exports—Amusing Epitaphs—The Stamese Presents, 53. Presidency of the Royal Society—Taunton Castle—Fêtes at Cremorne Gardens—Cardinal Wiseman's 'Fabiola' at the Whittington Club, 86. Use of Balloons, 87. Fasting in Scotland, 91. Opening of the Dublin Botanical Gardens on Sundays—Robbery of Mrs. Sterling—Annual Meeting of British Medical Association, 121. Embankment of the Thames—Site of the New Law Courts—The Ironmongers' Exhibition of 1861—Turner's Will, 156. Primrose Hill—Marlborough House—'Woody Wool' for Paper, 190. The Victoria Regia at Kew, 223. 'Ex Cathedra,' 287. Increase of Fires—Flower Show at Crystal Palace, 321. Route to Italy, 322. Kew Gardens and the Great Exhibition, 324. Non-recognition of Kingdom of Italy by Albemarle Street, 342. Reduction of Price of *Athenæum*, 377. Crown Jewels, 449 [also 370], 584. Simpson and Simson, 483. Lady Morgan's Letters and Journals, 511. Scotch and French—Bowling by the Pitmen, 512. A 'Fourteenth Century Coffin,' 545. Ghost of George Robins, 546. Post-Laureatehip—Holland House—Public Amusements, 584. Messrs. Longman's New Premises, 654. Mr. Caperne's Lecture on Cornwall—Expedition in Search of Dr. Vogel, 655. Capt. Douglas's Niger Expedition—Massacres in Syria, 660. A Newly-Discovered Cartou, 734. Mr. Anderson, the South African Explorer—Muslin, &c. Rendered Uninflammable—Books Without Indexes—Robin, the French Wizard, 768. The Scotch Church and Fanners, 774. Library of Society of Antiquaries—Expurgated Edition of Walter Scott's Works—Metrical System, 809. New Modern Greek Newspaper, 810. New Reading-Lamp, 850. Mr. Biggs's Will—'Mr. Mark Lemon about London,' 886. Photographic Simile of Gray's 'Elegy,' 887

Foreign—Return of the Dutch-Indian Expedition, 22. Arab Newspaper, 57, 121. Discoveries in Macedonia, 122. English Church at Chamouni, 388. The People of the Gaboon and the Ogouwai, 512. Innovations in Siam, 585

American—Oil Springs in Pennsylvania, 886

French—The Emperor and Madame Dudevant, 58. Ladicrous Hoax, 'Book of the Savages,' 63, 410, 658. Society for Preservation of Monuments, 87. Monthyon Prize, 122. Correspondence of Voltaire and Duchess of Saxe-Gotha, 157. Plasmine extracted from the Blood, 190. Distribution of Prizes by the Academy, 342. New Russian Church at Paris, 386. Popularity of Madame Rose-Chéri—Favillon of Flora in the Tuilleries—Naturalization of Chinese Fish in France, 483. M. Mortimer Ternaux's 'L'Histoire de La Terreur,' 655. Artesian Well at Passy, 656. Discovery of Interesting MSS., 850

German—Goethe Exhibition, 21, 53. New Museum at Cologne, 87. Meeting of German Naturalists—Festivals and Jubilees, 190. Ecclesiastical Statistics of Prussia, 258. Goethe's House, 342. Prof. Deekes's, 378. Herder's Correspondence, 545, 810. Count Berlichingen-Rosebach's History of the Knight Götzwon Berlichingen, 585. Diary of Varnhagen von Ense, 620. Discovery of Letters of Frederick the Great—Printing Old-Paint on

GOSSIP AND MISCELLANEA—continued.

- Canvas, 769. Düntzer's 'Goethe and Karl August,' 810.
Popular Customs in Bavaria, 889
- Italian**—Palace of Farnesina, 122. Dr. Pantaleone, 449.
Gladini's Despatches, 612. Sebastiano Pennil and Prof. Tedeschi, 585. Publication of MSS. of Michel Angelo, 620. Philanthropic Association at Naples, 655. Nautical Bibliography, 691. Destructive Hurricane at Rome, 694. Discovery of two Treasures in the Archives of Lucca, 769
- Russian**—Russian Art for the Great Exhibition, 342.
Imperial Patronage of Astronomy, 768
- Spanish**—Archives at Simancas, 449
- Gould's (J.) Introduction to the Trochilidae, 536
Grammars, &c.: Chinese Classics, by Legge, 248;
French, First Step in, by Contanseau—German Conversation, by Ahn—German Elements, by Froembling—German Examination Papers, 478; Japanese Grammar, by Curtius, 248; Latin Grammar, by Marcus, 806. 186, 218, 282, 881.
- Grant's (Dr.) Divisions of Animal Kingdom, 87
Grant's (J.) Oliver Ellis, 16
Great Expectations, by Dickens, 43
Greek Revolution, by Xenos, 507
Greene's (J. R.) Sub-kingdom Coelenterata, 483
Grindon's Manual of British and Foreign Plants, 616
Guide-Books: Arran, by McArthur, 79; Art of Illuminating, 731; Black's Guide-Books, Letter from Cantab.—from the Compiler, 223 [also 378]; East Coast of England, by Walcott—Ireland, by Roney—Ile of Man, by Cumming—Serk, 79; Sussex, Murray's, 156—Walcott's, 287; Sussex and Kent, Black's, 186. 218, 341, 652. See also Handbooks.
- Guizot's (F.) Memoirs of My Time, 145; Christian Church in 1861, 533
Gulielm's Engravings after Gibson, R.A., 800
- Haigh's (D. H.) Conquest of Britain—Anglo-Saxon Sagas, 472
Hall's (Mrs.) Memoirs of Dr. Marshall Hall, 141
Halliwell's (J. O.) Rambles in Western Cornwall, 879
Handbooks: Gauger's Guide, by Kentish, 18; North Wales, Murray's, 279; The Rhine, by Baedeker, 280; Roman Numismatics, by Madden, 210. See also Guide-Books.
- Hansteen, Professor, Letter from M. R. B., 583
Harran of the Columns, Letter from Beke, 689
Harris's (G.) Civilization as a Science, 651
Harrison's (W. R.) Suggestions for Illuminating, 731
Heaton's (C. W.) Threshold of Chemistry, 312
Henry's (Dr.) Glossary of Scientific Terms, 88
- History**: Anglo-American Church, 175; Anglo-Saxon Sagas, by Haigh, 472; Angus and the Mearns, by Jervise—Arran, by McArthur, 79; Belgium, Commerce and Navy, by Van Bruyssel, 340; Black Bartholomew, by Stanford, 577; Blyth, by Raine, 46 [also 86]; Lord Castlereagh and Sir C. Stewart, Annals, by Alison, 795; Celebrated Friendships, by Mrs. Thomson, 684; Celtic Inscriptions on Coins, by Poste, 440; Church History of Scotland, by Cunningham, 77; Colchester Castle, by Jenkins, 682; Colonial Empire, by Roberts, 880; Conquest of Britain, by Haigh, 472; Conquest of England, trans. by Malet, 249; Consulate and Empire, by Thiers, 207; Cork, by Gibson, 147; Cortes, ed. by Rayon, 73; Dante, by Fraticelli, 12; Days of the Fathers in Ross-shire, by Kennedy, 245; English Literature and Language, 575; Egyptian History, Early, 806; Fine and Ornamental Arts, by Scott, 192; Four Conquests of England, by St. John, 721; Four Georges, by Thackeray, 718; Greek Revolution, by Finlay, 801; Henry IV. and Mary de' Medici, by Miss Freer, 45; Inland Communication in Britain, by Smiles, 679; Irish History, Manuscript, by O'Curry, 539; Iron, by Fairbairn, 116; Jerusalem, by Lewin, 881; Kendal, by Nicholson, 306; King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table, 876; King Jerome and Queen Catherine, 271; Letters of John Chamberlain, ed. by Miss Williams, 403; Lubbeck, Letter from A. A. P., 83; Mamcestre, ed. by Harland, 183; Martyrs in Palestine, by Eusebius, ed. by Cureton, 180; Medicine, by Meryon, 157; Melrose Abbey, by Wade, 406; Milton's Autograph, by Sotheby, 249; Modern Europe, by Dyer, 761; Modern Music, by Hullah, 880; Mouthful of Bread, by Macé, 805; My Time, by Guizot, 145; O'Brien's, by O'Donoghue, 539; Perspective, by De Morgan, 446, 509, 542, 617, 652, 727; Peter the Apostle never at Rome, 185; Pictures of Old England, by Pauli—Pictures of Old England, trans. by Otté, 311; Political Poems and Songs, ed. by Wright, 805; Port-Royal, by Beard, 82; Recollections of an Old Hussar Officer, ed. by Von Wickede, 506; Reigns of Richard III. and Henry VII., ed. by Gairdner, 367; Reminiscences of a Veteran, by Lieut.-Col. Bunbury, 609; Restoration of the Jews, by Brown, 540; Savonarola and his Times, by Villari, 210; Scottish Poetry, by Irving, ed. by Carlyle, 607; Serk, 79; Slavery and Secession, by Ellison, 117; Society in France, by Madame M***, 881; Von Gents, Frederick, Journals, 442; Wellington's Supplementary Despatches, 749; Wesleyan Methodism, by Smith, 579; Westminster Abbey, Gleanings, by Scott, 468. 50, 83, 186, 341, 449, 608, 652, 726
- Hitopadesa, Translation from the, by Arnold, 278
Hodgson's (C. P.) Residence in Japan, 837
Holdsworth's (W. A.) Law of Bankruptcy, 881
Holt's (J.) Linear Perspective Simplified, 445
Homer's Odyssey, translated, by Worley and by Alford, 881
Hope's (Beresford) English Cathedral, 477
Horae Subsevivae, by Brown, 149
Horticultural Gardens at South Kensington, 52, 509
Household Proverbs, 763
Howitt's (W. & M.) Ruined Castles and Abbeys, 768
Hughes's (C. J.) Principles of Photography, 771
Hull's (E.) Coalfields of Great Britain, 22
Hullah's (J.) History of Modern Music, 880
Humphry's (Dr.) Human Foot and Hand, 441
Hunt's Saunter through West-End, 117 [also 158]
Hunter's Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice, 407
Hunting: see Sporting.
Hutchinson's Wanderings among Ethiopians, 81
Hyde's (J. T.) Principles of Fortification, 217
- Iceland, by Von Winkler, 875
Iceland, Oxonian in, by Metcalfe, 110
India: Cleghorn's Forests and Gardens, 450; De Valbezen's Indian Mail, 248; Schlagentwits Mission, 215; Indian Museum, 156. 50, 83, 151, 186, 282, 616, 843
Ireland: O'Curry's Manuscript History—O'Donoghue's Memoir of the O'Briens, 539. 218, 341, 652
Iron, its History, &c., by Fairbairn, 116
Irving's (Dr.) History of Scottish Poetry, 607
Isthmus of Darien, French Survey, Letter from Cullen, 727
Italy: Route to Italy, 322. 151, 616, 843
- Jackson's (Dr.) Letter to a Young Physician, 280
James the Fifth, by Paterson, 338
Janin's (J.) End of the World, 580
Japan: Curtius on Japanese Grammar, 248; Hodgson's Residence at Nagasaki and Hakodate, 837
Jarves's (J. J.) Art-Studies, 88
Java, by Money, 49
Jenkins's Colchester Castle, 682
Jennings's (W.) Logics, 803
Jerome, King, Memoirs, 271
Jervise's (A.) Angus and the Mearns, 79
Jesse (E.) on Natural History, 281
Jesse's (J. H.) Memoirs of Richard the Third, 503
Jewitt's (E.) Illuminated and Missal Painting, 731
Jews, The: Allen's Hebrew Men and Times, 82; Brown's Restoration of the Jews, 540
- Kavanagh's (Miss) French Women of Letters, 717
Kennedy's (J.) Fathers in Ross-shire, 245
Kentish's (T.) Gauger's Guide, 18
King Arthur and his Knights, 876
Kingston's True Blue, 580; Annual for Boys—My Travels in many Lands, 844
Knight's English Cyclopædia, 499
- Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, Letters and Works, ed. by Lord Wharmcliffe, 437
Landon's Macchiavelli and Guicciardini, 479
Langford's (J. A.) Prison-Books, 113
Lanckester's (Mrs.) Wild Flowers, 143 [also 195]
Lanckester (Dr.) On Food, 368
Larrey, Baron, Memoir, 839
- Legal Works**: Criminal Law Consolidated Statutes, ed. by Davis, 616; Holdsworth's Law of Bankruptcy, 881; Moseley's What is Contraband of War? 537; Oke's Game and Fishery Laws—Paterson's Game Laws—Peverley and Hatt's Bankruptcy and Insolvency, 541; Ram on Facts, 277; Smith's Law of Bankruptcy, 541; Twiss's Law of Nations, 878. 881
- Legge's (Dr.) Chinese Classics, 248
Lewin's (T.) Jerusalem, 881
Life and Adventure in South Pacific, 799
Life in the Land of the Fire-Worshippers, ed. by Fredrika Bremer, 185
Lindsay's (Lord) Scepticism, 281
Literary Civil List, 120; Literary Fund, 884
Literary and Scientific Institutions: Bolton, 655; Manchester, 121—Report, 887; Midland Scientific Association, 254; Salford—Westminster, 121
Literature: Beard's Port-Royal, 82; Cambrian and Border Literature—Letter from Mr. Salisbury, 852; Craik's History of English Literature, 575; Raymond's Literature of Second French Empire, 117; Mr. Mudie's Library, 482. Announcements, 377, 409, 448, 482, 511, 545, 619, 620, 654, 690, 729, 732, 809, 850, 881, 886, 887
- Logic: see Moral Philosophy.
Louis's England and Europe, 217
Lubbock's (Sir J.) Theory of the Moon, 477
Lubeck, Researches in, Letter from A. A. P., 83
- M'Arthur's (J.) Antiquities of Arran, 79
M'Coll's (H.) Ratios, Concrete and Abstract, 282
Macé's (Jean) Mouthful of Bread, 805
M'Levy's (J.) Sliding Scale of Life, 246
Macmillan's Footnotes from Page of Nature, 444
Madame Récamier, by Madame M***, 881
Madden's (F. W.) Roman Numismatics, 214
Maillard's (Miss) Loving, and being Loved, 49
Malet's Translation from 'Roman du Rou', 249
Malincontri, Filippo, ed. by Volpe, 78
Maling's (E. A.) Indoor Plants, 11; Flowers for Indoor Cases, 842; Song-Birds, 797
Mamcestre, History, ed. by Harland, 183
Marquis de Villemer, by George Sand, 504
Marryat's (Miss) Harry at School, 726
Martyrs in Palestine, History, ed. by Cureton, 180
Martyrs to Circumstance, by Hon. Mrs. Yelverton, 402
Massey's (G.) Havelock's March, 209
Mathematics: Child's Singular Properties of the Ellipsoid, 445; Dodgson's Formulae of Plane Trigonometry, 113; M'Coll's Ratios, 282; Potts's Euclid's Elements, 616; Saxby's Projection of the Sphere, 282; Smith on Squaring the Circle, 477; Spencer's Inventive Geometry, 18; Todhunter's Theory of Equations, 616; Von Gumpach on the Figure of the Earth, 687; Winter's Geometrical Drawing, 282; Liouville's Journal, 546
Maury (Capt.) on American Affairs, 846
Mayer Manuscripts: see Simonides.
Mechanics: Campin's Hand-Turning, 50; Fenwick's Mechanics of Construction, 282. 542
Medical Works: Copland on Consumption and Bronchitis—Lyons on Fever—Meryon's History of Medicine—Headland's Medical Handbook—Barwell on Diseases of the Joints, 157. Jackson's Another Letter to a Young Physician, 280. Bennett's Mentone and the Riviera, 478. Ridge's Ourselves, Our Food and Our Physic—James on Sore-Throat—Gardner's Household Medicine—Brinton on Food—Holland on Disease in Connection with Homoeopathic Treatment, 546. Smith and Hayman's Eastbourne, 579. Macé's Mouthful of Bread, 805. 83, 151, 218, 312, 313, 508, 616, 652, 843, 881, 882
Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Travelling Letters, 578
Metallurgy: see Science.
Metcalfe's (F.) Oxonian in Iceland, 110
Michau (Madame d'E.) on Department, &c., 304
Military and Naval Affairs: Bunbury's Reminiscences of a Veteran, 609; Hyde's Principles of Fortification, 217; Kingston's True Blue, 580; Moseley's What is Contraband of War? 537; Recollections of an Old Hussar Officer, ed. by Von Wickede, 506; Soldier's Sorrow, The, 580; Swinhoe's North China Campaign, 611; Van Bruyssel's History of Navy of Belgium, 340; Wellington's Supplementary Despatches, Vol. 8, 756; Wolseley's War in China, 611; The Rifle King, 53. 51, 218, 282, 478, 508, 616, 843, 882
Miller's (H.) Footprints of the Creator, 116
Milton: Sotheby on Milton's Autograph, 249; Dr. Schmidt's Milton's 'Comus,' 404. 580, 881
Money's (J. W. B.) Java, 49
Montrose and other Biographical Sketches, 726
Monuments, Testimonials, &c.: Sir Charles Barry, 323; Admiral Blake, at Liverpool, 52; Bishop Blomfield, 852; Madame Bosio, 484; Sir Humphry Davy, at Penzance, 813; Mr. E. Falkener, 410; Mr. John Fielding, 587; Sir John Franklin, in Trafalgar Square, 730; Mr. Milner Gibson, 190; Bishop Hooper, at Gloucester, 410; Jacquard, at Lyons, 512; Jahn, 355; Dr. Leone Levi, 729; John Locke, 409, 654; Mr. R. C. Lucas, 223; Mr. R. H. Major, 619; Dr. Macleod, 850; Lord Melbourne, in St. Paul's, 888; James Montgomery, 156; Sir Charles Napier, in St. Paul's, 888; Dr. Ord and Macleod, 850; Old Westminster, 56; Sir W. Peel in Sandy Church, 693; Ary Scheffer, at Dordrecht, 512; Mr. Vaux, 850; Wallace, at Abbey Craig, 24; Dr. Watts, at Southampton, 86; Wedgwood, at Stoke-upon-Trent, 24; Mr. B. Woodward, 121; Baurath Zwirner, 410
Moquin-Tandon's Medical Zoology, 225
Moral Philosophy, &c.: Calderwood's Philosophy of the Infinite, 17; Hamiltonian Logic, Letter from De Morgan, 51, 222, 582, 582; Jennings's Logics, 803; Shields's Philosophia Ultima, 281; Vera's Hegelian and Philosophy—Introduction to History of Philosophy, 650; Whewell's Platonic Dialogues, 407. Hegelian Periodical at Berlin, 851
Moseley's (J.) What is Contraband of War? 537

Mudd's (W.) British Lichens, 312
Muir's Old Church Architecture in Scotland, 657
Müller's (Max) Science of Language, 255
Munk's (Dr.) Roll of College of Physicians, 501
Murchison and Geikie's Geological Map of Scotland, 322; Letter from Murchison, 341
Museums: British Museum—Debate on Estimate, 117; Owen on a National Museum of Natural History, 118, 153, 187; Purchases from Du Chail's Collection, 120; Assyrian Sculptures, 224; Re-opening, 342; Removal of Natural History Collections, 619, 768, 809. Caution to Holders of Tickets, 691, 730.—Bolton, 21.—Museum of Practical Geology, Lectures, 654.—Soane Museum, 729.—Museum at Cologne, 87

MUSIC.

Birmingham Festival: Engagements, 57; Programme, 100; 290
Crystal Palace, 184, 604, 813
Exeter Hall: 'Elijah,' 548
Grand Opéra at Paris, Gluck's 'Alceste,' 516, 550
London Glee and Madrigal Union, 690, 695
Music in Leipzig, 355, 659; in Madrid, 386, 498; at Munich. Letter from, E. W., 583; at Seville, 451, 486; at the Universities, 582
Musical Art-Union, 56
National Choral Society, 549
Paris Opera Prospects, 484, 617
Herr Pauer's Pianoforte Performances, 694, 772, 852
Royal Academy: Concerts, 625
Sacred Harmonic Society: 'Athalie,' 'Te Deum,' 771; 852
St. James's Hall: Popular Concerts, 25, 694; Mozart Nights, 733, 813
September Music in Seville, 451, 486
Tonic Sol-Fa Association, 57

Concerts: Herr Deichmann's, 24; Madame Corinna de Luig's, 90; Herr W. Ganz's, 24; Prince George Galitzin's, 660; Herr Lidel's, 24; Mr. A. Mellon's Promenade Concerts, 226; Signor Platti's, 24; Herr Pauer's, 624, 640, 772; Signor Regondi's, 24; Madame Rudersdorff's, 57; M. Silas's—Society of Female Artists—Society of Female Musicians, 24
Paris: Award of Prizes for Part-Songs, 57; 258; Part-Singing in France, 124; Opera Prospects, 484, 517; Concerts at the Conservatoire, 485; Gluck's 'Alceste,' 516, 550; Cherubini Concert, 734; Rossini's 'Chant des Titans,' 889
Announcements, 257, 453, 550, 587, 588, 625, 660, 733, 813, 852, 889

Books: Casalet's The Voice, 17; Hullah's History of Modern Music, 880; Mason's The 'People's' Tune-Book, 90; Mendelssohn's Travelling Letters, 578; Newton's Anglo-Italian Elements of Singing, 257

New Publications: Mason's The 'People's' Tune-Book, 90. Salaman's Music of the West London Synagogue—Schulthes's Benediction Service—Bemrose and Adlington's Choral Book, 150. Gilbert's 'Night in Fairy Land,' 624.—*Instrumental Music*: Verrinder's Prussian National Melody, 123. Pauer's Symphony, No. 1.—Stuntz's 'Frascaiola' and 'Turco-Egyptienne'—Ermann's Valse Caprice—Reprints from the 'Ancients,' 124. Waley's Romance for Oboe or Violin, and Impromptu—Naccaroni's Fantasias—Household Melodies—Blanchi's Fantasia—Blumenthal's Opp. 58 and 59—Favarger's 'Rigoletto' Fantasia, and Galop—Aguilar's Birds at Sunset, and Ophelia—Sydney Smith's 'Rippling Waves' and 'Une Nuit d'Été'—Aspinwall's Whisperings of the Breeze and Song of the Leaves—Schlösser's Grand March—Ganz's Paroles d'Amour—Schulthes's Barcarolle—Christian's Barcarolle—'Idylls of the King,' by Gilbert, &c.—Méhul's Compositions—Biletta's Polonaise and Notturno—Brimley Richards's The Birds and the Rivulet, and 'Estelle'—Berger's 'Attendes-moi'—Roedel's Rhapsodie Hongroise—Lindfelt's Serenade, and Masurka—Kruger's Les Cloches du Soir—De Vos's Impromptu—Sheppard's Summer Shower, 194. Arrangements by Berger, Harold Thomas, Osborne, Calcott, O'Leary, Archer, Henrion, and Strauss, 194. Silas's Trio (No. 3) Op. 46, 889.—*Marches*: by Krüger, Wagner, O'Leary—Handel's Dead March in 'Saul,' arranged for Piano by West, 733.—*Part Music*: Pierson's Three Part Songs—Book 37 of 'Orpheus'—Macrone's Three Choral Songs—Miss Macrone's 'Good Morrow to my Lady Bright'—Berger's 'When Evening's Twilight Falls,' 225. Mrs. Ames's Trio—Macfarren's Four Glee—Hatton's Part-Song—Berger's 'Night, lovely Night'—Allen's 'Far from the Din of Cities'—Hullah's Singing Library—Part-Songs by Murby, J. H. H., Hunter, and Bere, 226.—*Vocal Music*: by Meadames Macrone, Tiddeman, Gabriel, Sheppard, Philp, Thewenot, Ames, and Wilson, and 'Claribel,' 290. Caperne's Devonshire Melodist, by Murby—Macrone's Three Choral Songs—Butler's Three Songs—Vocal Compositions by Silas, Blumenthal, H. Smart, J. Barnett, Hullah, Balfe, Abt, Beethoven, Gade, Hargitt, St. Leger, Linley, Bridges, Croal, Florence, Wrighton, Senorff, Topfiff, Barker, Glover, Thorpe, and Powell, 313.—*English Songs*: Barry's Elizabeth's Songs from the Saints' Tragedy, and Four Songs written by Kingsley—Steed's Four Songs from the 'Idylls of the King'—Rowland and K. J. P.'s Two Songs by Tennyson—Metcalf's Three Songs—Aguilar's 'A Wood on a Windy Day,' by Miss A. Brontë—J. F. Barnett's 'Gentle Spring'—Songs by Summers, John Barnett, Hatton, Wallace—Regaldi, Elvey, Hutchinson, Guernsey, Raymond, Brown, Fagan, Leslie, Calcott, Mellon, Pierson, Allen, De l'Orme, Wrighton, Barker, Cramer, 323.—*Foreign Songs*: Three Songs by Maclean—Songs by Althaus, F. Weber, Berens, Kerbusch, and Keller, 226. Extracted Pieces from 'La Circassienne'—Duetto and Arietta by Pergini—Ballata and Duetto by Badia, 226

MUSIC—continued.

Goethe: Royal Academy, 25. Projected English Opera Association, 25, 91. Police Bands, 25, 194. Wagner's 'Tristan and Isolde'—Signor Padini, 20. Scraps, 80. New Organ at Edinburgh University—Music at Baden-Baden, 91. News from Australia—Prizes of the Brass Band at Sydenham—Concert at Scarborough—Proposed Monster Concert-Room at Kensington—Mr. Roger—Author of 'Das Lied von den deutschen Strömen,' 189. Festival at Caen—Festival at Riga, 194. Music at the Foreign Baths, 195, 226. German Meeting of Musicians at Weimar, 223. Opera at Baden-Baden, in Italy, and St. Petersburg—Decoration of M. Auber, 226. German Personality, 290. Hereford Festival, 355. Opera Affairs in Italy—Coronation Music at Königsberg—New Organ at Brussels, 453. Musical Decadence in Italy, 456, 733. Meyerbeer's Occasional Music, 485. Hanover Square Rooms, 617. Commemoration Festival at St. Michael's College—Relics of Mozart—Music at the Russian Church in Paris—Authorship of 'La Marsellaise,' 550. Arrivals, 550; Testimonial to Signor Costa, 550, 587. Revival of Greek Opera, 588. Limited Liability English Opera Company—Mr. Rigby—York Minster Choral Society—Republication of Known and Old Music—Herr Wagner's 'Tristan,' 625. Madame Guerrabella, 659. Minima Organs—Glasgow Choral Union—Winter Concert Season at Vienna—New Organ for Arras Cathedral, 660. Mr. C. Halle's Concerts at Manchester, 686, 852. Birmingham Amateur Association—Capt. Preston's Lecture at Chatham—Dr. Wylde's Musical Academy, 696. New Opera Season at Naples—Two New Operas for Baden-Baden—Dr. Liast, 696. 'Les Huguenots' in the Papal States—News from Germany, 734. Her Majesty's Theatre—New Organ for a Church in Dublin—Handel Festival Choir—Sir F. Osseley's Lecture on Madrigal Music—Orchestral Composition as a 'Suite,' at Munich—Meyerbeer's Age—Gluck's Music, 773. Music at the Catholic Chapels—Revised Tune-Book, 813. Music of the Year, 889

My Heart's in the Highlands, 185
Mysteries, 407

Napier's Life of Admiral Sir Charles Napier, 571

Natal (Bp. of), Letter on Polygamy, 9

Natural History: Cassell's Popular Natural History, 217; Gosse's Romance of Natural History, 769; Greene's Sub-Kingdom Coelenterata, 483; Jesse's Lectures, 281; Macmillan's Footprints from Page of Nature, 444; Naturalists at Speyer, Letter from B. S., 480; Night-Flyers, 850; Owen on a National Museum of Natural History, 118, 153, 187; Routledge's Illustrated Natural History, 512; Stewart's New System of Nature, 116; Tennent's Natural History of Ceylon, 620; Walks Abroad and Evenings at Home, 88; Whales and Whaling, Letters from Brierly, 160, 320, 342—from Owen, 195; Wood's Common Objects of the Microscope, 312.—Gorilla Controversy: Letters from Murray, 20—from Gray, 51, 372, 408, 479; Mr. Walker's Letter, 373 [See also SOCIETIES, Brit. Assoc.]; Letter from Simmonds and from Scrutator, 408—from Owen, 445—from Waterton, 473, 509, 543—from Simmonds, Yates and Walker, 806, 807; 341. Rattle Snakes 774; Somersetshire Society, 287.—

Botany: Bentley's Manual, 248; Cooke's Manual, 764; Ferns of Derbyshire, ed. by Howe, 116; Grindon's Manual, 616; Lankester's (Mrs.), Wild Flowers, 143 [also 195]; Maling's Indoor Plants, 11; Maling's Flowers for Indoor Cases, 842; Mudd's British Lichens, 312; Pluces (Miss) Ferns and Mosses, 444; Sowerby's 'English Botany,' New Edition, 321; Sowerby's British Wild Flowers, 185 [also 518]; Wood's Class-Book of Botany, 186; Botanic Gardens, Flower Show, 21; Cleghorn's Forests and Gardens of S. India, 450; Victoria Regia, at Kew, 223; Von Kittlitz's Vegetation of the Pacific, 287; What is a Pistil? 518 [also 185]; 50.—*Conchology*: Bernardi's Genus Conus, 341.—*Entomology*: Stainton's Tineina, 341; Production of the Queen-Bee, 769.—*Ichthyology*: The Oyster, 117; Cancel for Yarrell's 'Fishes,' 729.—*Ornithology*: Atkinson's British Birds' Eggs and Nests, 117; Wood's Birds, 512; Gould's Trochilidae, 536; Maling's Song Birds, 797; Mrs. Blackburn's Birds drawn from Nature, 887.—*Zoology*: Gamgee's Domestic Animals in Health and Disease, 842; Gamgee and Law's Anatomy of Domestic Animals, 579; Grant's Primary Divisions of Animal Kingdom, 87; Humphry's Human Foot and Hand, 441; Moquin-Tandon's Medical Zoology, 224. 50, 83, 881. See also Science.

Nautical Almanac for 1865, 445

New Church in Westminster, 186, 223

Newman's (Prof.) Homeric Translation, 117

New Testament Criticism, Letter from Nutt, 726

Nicholson's (C.) Annals of Kendal, 306

Nicholson's (N. A.) Science of Exchanges, 764

Noble's (L. L.) After Icebergs with a Painter, 368

Norton's (Hon. Mrs.) Lady of Garaye, 874

Novels, Tales, Romances, &c.: Adrift, by Atherton, ed. by Fowler, 217; Apple-Blossom Time, by Bouniol, 805; Baby Bianca, by Mrs. Valentine, 49; Bank Parlour, by Blackie, 185; Boatmen of Clarens, 185; Broken Troth, by Iretton, 17; Clois-

ter and Hearth, by Reade, 576; Constance Dale, by Miss Hardcastle, 508; Court Life at Naples, 81; Cruise of the Daring, by Armstrong, 17; Culverley Rise, by Miss Corner, 477; Dutch Pictures, by Sala, 470; East Lynne, by Mrs. H. Wood, 473; Edmondale, 50; End of the World, by Jules Janin, 580; Family History, 216; Forgiveness, by Bateman, 17; Gabrielle, 688; Gasida, by Marmier, 241; Gentle Blood, by O'Flanagan, 763; Great Catches, 247; Great Expectations, by Dickens, 43; Heroine of the Greek Revolution, by Xenos, 507; Hills and Plains, 439; Hitopadesa, Translation from the, by Arnold, 278; Household Proverbs, 763; Huntley Casket, by Crawford, 477; Indian Mail, by De Valbezen, 248; John Woodburn, by Castle, 150; Last of the Mortimers, 802; Law of Divorce, 80; Love Legends of Italy, by Perret, 248; The Leighs, by Miss Palmer, 150; Life in the Land of the Fireworkshippers, ed. by Miss Bremer, 185; Lovel the Widower, by Thackeray, 758; Loving and Loved, 49; Mabel's Cross, 439; Maidenthorpe, 683; Marquis de Villemer, by George Sand, 504; Martha Brown, the Heiress, 615; Martyrs to Circumstance, by Hon. Mrs. Yelverton, 402; May Blossom, by Graham, 17; Miss Gwynne of Woodford, by Rivers, 281; My Heart's in the Highlands, 185; Mysterious Faubourg, by Gozlan, 805; Notice to Quit, by Wills, 652; Old Vauxhall, by Marshall, 881; Oliver Ellis, by Grant, 16; Paul Foster's Daughter, by Cook, 150; Rab and his Friends, by Brown, 881; Retribution, by Mrs. A. Peel, 50; Romance of a Dull Life, 615; Said and Done, 541; Side Winds, by Rae, 50; Small Romances, by De Bréhat, 243; Soldier's Sorrow, The, 580; Stokesley Secret, The, 580; Tablette Book of Lady Mary Keyes, 50; Tom Brown at Oxford, 720; Under the Spell, 49; Virginie de Leyva, by Philarete Charles, 335; White and Black, 877; Witch Stories, ed. by Miss Linton, 880; Young Stepmother, 833. 50, 83, 218, 341, 508, 652, 726, 881. See also Young, Books for the.

Numismatics: Madden's Roman Numismatics, 210; Poete's Celtic Inscriptions, 440

OBITUARY: Mr. T. W. Atkinson, 254; Mr. Bateman, 321; Mr. E. Bicknell, 769; Elizabeth Barrett Browning, 19, 52; Mr. James Bruce, 254; Mr. Clough, 691; Mr. C. Crocker—Sir W. Cubitt, 512; Sir Howard Douglas, 654; Mr. Farren, 409; Sir John Forbes, 688; Mr. John Francis, 378; Mr. A. Gilchrist, 771; Mr. R. Grainger, 56; Madame Catherine Hayes, 222; Prof. Wilhelm Hensel, 769; Madame Luther-Felix, 195; Dr. Marschner, 889; Dr. Theodor Mundt, 769; Mr. James Nichols, 769; Niccolini, 407; Mr. Vincent Novello, 226; Dr. O'Donovan, 808; Sir F. Palgrave, 52; Johann David Passavant, 322; Mr. T. E. Plint, 89; The Prince Consort, 845; Mrs. Pye, 584; Mr. Quekett, 254; Madame Rose-Chéri, 449; Geoffrey St.-Hilaire, 655; Prof. Schlösser, 450; Mr. Arthur Smith, 449; Dr. Southwood Smith, 850; Mr. Vandenhoef, 482; Mrs. Wells, 89, 121

O'Byrne's (W. R.) Naval Biography, 217

Octoroon, The, Authorship, 729, 764, 808, 882

O'Curry's (E.) Manuscript Irish History, 539

Odling's (W.) Manual of Chemistry, 691

O'Donoghue's (J.) Memoir of the O'Briens, 539

O'Flanagan's (J. R.) Gentle Blood, 763

Oke's (G. C.) Game and Fishery Laws, 541

Olmsted's (F. L.) Journey in the Back Country, 307; Explorations in the Cotton Kingdom, 474

Ottley on Fechter's Acting Edition of 'Othello,' 654, 655, 691

Our Black Diamonds, 401

Owen (Prof.) on a National Museum of Natural History, 118, 153, 187

Oyster, The, 117

Pamphlets, Serials, Short Notices, &c., 18, 50, 83, 151, 186, 218, 282, 312, 341, 445, 478, 508, 542, 616, 652, 726, 843, 881, 882

Paterson's James the Fifth, 338; Game Laws, 541

Pauli's (R.) Pictures of Old England, 311

Percy's (Dr.) Metallurgy, 810

Perrault, Fables, illust. by Doré, 888

Perret's (P.) Love Legends of Italy, 248

Perspective, History of, by De Morgan, 446, 509, 544, 617, 652, 727

Peverley and Hatt's Bankruptcy and Insolvency, 541

Pfeiffer's (Mrs.) Margaret, 843

Philology: Cockayne's Spoon and Sparrow, 840;

Müller's (Max) Science of Language, 255

Philosophy: see Moral Philosophy.

Physiology: see Science.

Pictures of Old England, trans. by Otté—by Pauli, 311

Piozzi's (Mrs.) Autobiography, ed. by Hayward, 650 [also 691]

- Pluces's (Miss) Ferns and Mosses, 444
Pneumatic Despatches, 151
- Poetry: Career of Franklin, by Abrahall, 186; Christopheros, by Mant, 805; Dream of Lost Love, by Gray, 843; Dryope, by Ashe, 275; Edwin of Deira, by Smith, 179; Fables and Poems, by T., 763; Footprints, by C. S. S., 805; Glow-worm Lamps, by Brailsford—God and Man, 763; Have-lock's March, by Massey, 209; History of Scottish Poetry, by Irving, 607; Home Ballads and Poems, by Whittier, 276; James the Fifth, by Paterson, 338; Lady of Garaye, by Hon. Mrs. Norton, 874; Lays of Lowly Life, by Ruth Wills, 687; Life Melodies, by Moore, 804; Margaret, by Mrs. Pfeiffer, 843; Metrical Lay Sermons, 763; Milton's Comus, by Schmidt, 404; Ocean Sprays, by Iggleaden, 881; Pleasures of Virtue, by Ceva—Poems, by Bissell, 765; Poems, by Graham, 151; Poems, by Maunsell, 804; Political Poems and Songs, ed. by Wright, 305; Prince's Visit, The, by De Cordova, 843; Prometheus's Daughter, by Abbott, 50; Roseallan's Daughter, 843; Rural Harp, by Reilly, 218; Shakespeare's Curse, 151; Sibyl, by Lyttleton, 50; Sisters, The, by De Vere, 112; Snatches of Song, by Passmore, 580; Tablet of Shadows, by Davis, 805; Tannhäuser, by Temple and Trevor, 240; Threshold of Atrides, by Preston, 186; Wilfrid and Mary, by St. Bo., 217; Zeta, by Greenwood, 843. 83, 186, 218, 652, 843, 881, 882
- Poetry, Original: The First of July, by B., 18
Poitevin's Dictionnaire Français, 249
Pole's (W.) Diamonds, 370 [see also 449]
Political Economy: Ellis's Philo-Socrates, 50; Nicholson's Science of Exchanges, 764. 312
Politics: Louis's England and Europe, 217; Political Poems and Songs, by Wright, 305; Ravenstein's Russians on the Amur, 649; Rush's Occasional Productions, 340; Twiss's Law of Nations, 878; Von Döllinger's Papacy and States of Church, 613. 151, 642, 726
Polygamy, Letter, by Bp. of Natal, 9
Pope Pius the Ninth, by Dall' Ongaro, 835
Port-Royal, by Beard, 82
Poste's (B.) Celtic Inscriptions on Coins, 440
Potts's (R.) Euclid's Elements, 616
Preston's (G. F.) Threshold of Atrides, 186
Prince Consort, The, 845; Personal Traits, 886
Prison-Books and their Authors, by Langford, 113
Pugin, Welby, Recollections, by Ferrey, 107
- Queensland, Field for British Labour, by Wight, 610
- Railways: Chalmers's Channel Railway, 534. 218, 312, 616
Raine's (J.) History of Blyth, 46 [also 86]
Ram (J.) on Facts, 277
Ravenstein's (E. G.) Russians on the Amur, 649
Raverty's (Capt.) Dictionary of the Pukhto, 248
Reade's (C.) The Cloister and the Hearth, 576
Recollections of Anglo-American Church, 175
Recollections of an Old Hussar Officer, by Von Wickede, 506
Redhouse's English and Turkish Lexicon, 303
Reigns of Richard III. and Henry VII., ed. by Gairdner, 367
Religious and Theological Works: Beard's Port-Royal, 82; Brown's Peter never at Rome, 185; Brown's Restoration of the Jews, 540; Burgon's Inspiration and Interpretation, 312; Burton's City of the Saints, 723; Farley's Massacres in Syria, 762; Guizot's Christian Church in 1861, 533; Mysteries, 407; Sadlier's From Death to Life, 82; Taylor's Spirit of Hebrew Poetry, 580. 18, 83, 186, 218, 282, 445, 508, 580, 652, 764, 843, 881. See also 'Essays and Reviews.'
Reports: Select Committee on Turner's Bequest, 256, 288
Reymond's (W.) Literature of Second French Empire, 117
Ripley and Dana's Specimen Articles of New American Cyclopædia, 433
Roberts's (B. H. E.) History of Colonial Empire, 880
Roblin's (J.) Zodiaque de Denderah, 17
Roney's (Sir C.) Month in Ireland, 79
Routledge's Illustrated Natural History, 512
Rules for Valuations, Annuities, &c., by Biden, 542
Rumsey's (Dr.) Thoughts on Education, 616
Rush's (R.) Occasional Productions, 340
Russia: A Nest of Gentlemen, 803; Tourgueneff's Provincial Life in Russia, 803
- Sadlier's (A.) From Death to Life, 82
St. John's (J. A.) Four Conquests of England, 721
Sala's (G. A.) Dutch Pictures, 470
Sales: Autographs: Mr. B. Cole's Collection, 190. —Books: Dr. Bandinell's, 254, 851. —Coins: Mr. Merlin's Greek Coins, 659; Herr Koch's Collection, 659. —Manuscripts: Tenison MSS., 21; Mr. B. Cole's Collection, 190. —Musical Instruments, 124. —Pictures: Messrs. Agnew's, 624
Salisbury, Bishop of, against Williams—Charge, 208
Saxby's (S. M.) Projection of the Sphere, 282
Schiller's 'Piccolomini,' MS. of, Letter from Freiligrath, 285
Schlagintweits' Mission to India, 215; Letters from Murchison and Sabine, 319, 320
Schmidt's (Dr.) Milton's Comus, 404
School-Books: English: Graham's Art of Reading—Class-Book of Physical Geography, 117; Winscon's (Miss) Dear Old England, 341; Box's Outlines of Arithmetic—M'Leod's Physical Atlas of Great Britain—Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, 407; Bell's Public Reading, 616; Stornmouth's School Grammar, 688; Robinson's Pronouncing Reading-Book—Soule and Wheeler's English Pronunciation and Spelling—Baker's Circle of Knowledge—Philip's Atlas, ed. by Hughes—Table of Kings and Queens, 806. 186, 341, 508. —French: Cairon's First French Reading-Book, 407; Saintour's Moral Fables, 478. Schneider's Conversation-Grammar, 688. Stiévenard's Lectures Françaises—Le Brun's Essay on Translation, 806; 282, 881, 882. —Greek: Turner's 'Knights' of Aristophanes, 407. Walford's Outlines of Grecian History, 478. —Latin: Gradus ad Parnassum, by Conrad, 18; Callan's Key to Arnold's First Latin Book, 407. Bryce's First Latin Reader—Leary's Easy Exercises, 688. Marcus's Latin Grammar—Brightwell's Latin Parsing, 806. 282
- Science: Chambers's Edinburgh Papers, 63; Encyclopædia Britannica, 499; Henry's Glossary of Scientific Terms, 88; Knight's English Cyclopædia, 499; Dr. Livingstone's Expedition, 626; Mission of MM. de Schlagentweit, Letters from Murchison and Sabine, 319, 320—Secret History, 342—Letter from Hooker, 374; 620; Müller's Science of Language, 255; Scientific Nomenclature, Letter from C. W. M., 582—from C. W. Q., 663—from Griffin, 850; Shields's Philosophia Ultima, 281; Walks Abroad and Evenings at Home, 88. —Astronomy: Nautical Almanac for 1865, 445; Lubbock's Theory of the Moon, 477; Mysteries, 407; The Comet, with Letters from Herschel and De La Rue, 19—Drawing, by Herschel, 83; On the Great Solar Eclipse, Lecture by the Astronomer Royal, 374; Popular Astronomy in Siam, Letter from Schomburgk, 447; Notice to Onofré, 890; Regent's Park Observatory, 21; New Planet, 342; Observatory on Mount Ararat, 768. 218. —Chemistry: Heaton's Threshold of Chemistry, 312; Odling's Manual, 691. 726. —Geography: Dr. Livingstone's Expedition, 626; Black's Maps, 254; M'Leod's Physical Atlas of Great Britain, 407; Philip's Atlas, ed. by Hughes, 806; Blackwood's Royal Atlas, 190; Capt. Blakiston's Exploring Expedition, 120, 409. —Geology: Bell's Mineral Veins, 191; Chambers's Edinburgh Papers, 63; Dawson's Supplementary Chapter to 'Acadian Geology,' 117; Miller's Footprints of the Creator, 116; Murchison and Geikie's Geological Map of Scotland, 322—Letter from Murchison, 341; Cuneiform Flints, 226. 83, 542. —Meteorology: Shepherd's Climate of England, 217; Storm Signals, Letter from J. C. G., 588. —Microscope: Mack's Marvels of Pond Life, 337; Wood's Common Objects, 312. —Mineralogy: Bell's Mineral Veins, 191; Hull's Coal Fields of Great Britain, 22; Percy's Metallurgy, 810; Wallace on Deposition of Lead Ore in Veins, 656. —Gossip: Award of Medals by Royal Society, 655; Ascent of Mont Blanc for Scientific Purposes, 410; Baker's Circle of Knowledge, 806; Brazilian Scientific Expedition, 691; Deep Sea Sounding Apparatus, Letter from Wallich, 814; French Survey of Isthmus of Darien, Letter from Cullen, 727; Liverpool School of Science, 482; Midland Scientific Association, Meeting, 254; Perforation of Glass by an Electric Spark, 656; Science and the Mercantile Marine, 550 [also 379]; Swedish Scientific Expedition, 545, 691, 766, 814; Taylor Scholarship of Royal Dublin Society, 655. 218, 508, 881. See also Natural History.
- Scotland: Cunningham's Church History, 77; Fastings in Scotland, 91; Murchison and Geikie's Map, 322—Letter from Murchison, 341; Shaw's Map of Perthshire, 342; Scotch Church and Fanners, 774—Letter from Wylie, 810. 83, 186, 218
Scott's (G. G. B.) Westminster Abbey, 468
Scott's (W. B.) Fine and Ornamental Arts, 192
Senior (N. W.) on Popular Education, 282
Serk, Scrambles in, 79
Sewage: Shepherd's Climate of England, 217. 312
Shakespeare: Hunter's Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice, 407; Sonnets in German, by Bodenstedt, 760; A Discovery as to 'Othello,' 695; New Place, 511, 545, 584; Shakespeare's Garden, Letter from Cole, 446; National Shakespearean Fund, 619, 654, 690, 729. 50, 617, 881, 882
Shakespeare's Curse, and other Poems, 151
Sharpe's (S.) Egyptian Hieroglyphics, 505
Shaw's (W.) Mission in South-Eastern Africa, 82
Shepherd's (G.) Climate of England, 217
Shields's (C. W.) Philosophia Ultima, 281
Shields's (F. W.) Strains on Ironwork, 18
Simonides's (C.) Fac-similes of Portions of the New Testament, 755 [also Letter from Stobart, 807—from Simonides, 848—from Mayer, 882]
Slack's (H. S.) Marvels of Pond Life, 337
Slavery: Cochlin's Abolition of Slavery, 309; Emerson's Slavery and Secession, 117; Olmsted's Explorations in the Cotton Kingdom, 474. 312, 726
Smiles's Lives of the Engineers, 679 [also 774, 810]
Smith's (A.) Edwin of Deira, 179
Smith's (G.) History of Wesleyan Methodism, 579
Smith's (J.) Letter to Mathematical Section of British Association, 477
Smith's (W. J.) Law of Bankruptcy, 541
Smith and Hayman's Eastbourne, 579 [also 620]
Spence's (J.) American Union, 685
Spencer's (W. G.) Inventional Geometry, 18
Spoon and Sparrow, by Cockayne, 840
Sobat River, Letter from Beke, 283
Social Science: Fraser's Unpopular View of Our Times, 82; Social Science Congress at Dublin, 218, 249 [also 254, 287]. 151, 218, 312, 508
- SOCIETIES:
Antiquaries—780, 770
Archæological Institute—851
Asiatic—730, 887
Astronomical—122, 811
British Archæological Association—770, 851
Chemical—730, 812
Entomological—256, 450, 547, 770, 887
Ethnological—23, 770
Geographical—730, 811
Geological—657, 730, 811
Institute of Actuaries—770
Institute of Civil Engineers—Award of Premiums, 21; Subjects for Premiums for 1861-2, 121; Subjects for Prizes, 287; 657, 730, 770, 812; Annual Meeting, 887
Linnean—657, 730, 812
Numismatic—586, 730
Palæontographical—Works in progress, 887
Ray Society—52, 86; Annual Meeting, 342
Royal Institution—23, 122, 657, 770
Royal Society—Graham on Liquid Diffusion applied to Analysis, 122; Award of Medals, 655; 780; Anniversary Meeting, 770; 851
Royal Society of Literature—780
Society of Arts—770, 812
Statistical—730
Syrro-Egyptian—657, 812
Zoological—657, 730, 812
- BRITISH ASSOCIATION: Arrangements, 286, 313. President's Address, 313. Report of the Council—Financial Statement—Report of the Kew Committee, 318. Accounts of the Kew Committee—Report of the Parliamentary Committee, 319. Recommendations, 348. Subscriptions, 886
- Sec. A.—Mathematical and Physical Science.—President's Address—De La Rue on Celestial Photography—Gladstone on Distribution of Fog, 843. Sutton on a Panoramic Lens—Tomlinson on Lightning Figures—Report on Luminous Meteors, 344. Cassiot on Deposit of Metal during Electrical Discharge in Vacuo—Price on Apparent Path of a Projectile, 845. Astronomer Royal on Terrestrial Magnetic Forces, 378—on Galvanic Currents, 379. Hinks on Acceleration of Moon's Mean Motion as indicated by Records of Ancient Eclipses, 379, 411. Lloyd on Terrestrial Magnetism—Sylvester on Involvement of Axes of Rotation, 379. Brewster on Binocular Lustre—Report from Balloon Committee—Report on Sound Signals during Fog—Glaisher on some Meteorological Subjects, 411. Siemens on the Barometer—Stewart on Photographic Records of Great Storm—Stewart on Exchanges of Heat—Brewster on Optical Study of Retina—Jevons on Deficiency of Rain caused by Wind—Symons on British Rainfall—Danson on Laws of Universal Storms—Thomson on Possible Age of Sun's Heat, 412. Goddard on Cloud Mirror and Sunshine Recorder, 413. Walker on an Iris seen in Water, 413 [also 410]. Communication from Admiral FitzRoy, 413
- Sec. B.—Chemical Science.—Andrews on Great Pressures on Six Non-condensable Gases, 345. Prof. Miller on Photographs of Different Spectra, 346. Lawes and Gilbert on Exhaustion of Soils—Danby on Ammonia from Volcanoes, 413
- Sec. C.—Geology.—Pengelly on Recent Encroachments of Sea at Torquay, 346. Hull on Carboniferous Rocks, 414
- Sec. D.—Zoology and Botany.—Owen on the Cervical and Lumbar Vertebrae of the Mole—Owen on some Objects from Du Challu's Collection, 347 [see also Letter, 378—Letter from Huxley, 378]. Gray on Height of Gorilla [see also Letter, 372]—Report of Aberdeen Dredging

SOCIETIES—continued.

Committee—Dickie on Flora of North of Ireland, 348. Reports of Dredging Committee—Hincks on Ovicells of Polysa—Daubeny on Influence of Light on Plants—Daubeny on Boats of Trees, 349. Collingwood on Collection of Objects of Natural History by Mercantile Marine, 379 [also 550]. Grindon on Flora of Manchester, 379. Ph. P. Carpenter on Variation of *Tecturella grandis*—Letter from Dr. Gray on Skull of Gorilla—Hincks on Development of Hydroid Polype—Jepen on Absorbing Power of Boats of Plants, 414. Huxley on Brain of Monkey—Hancock on Dibranchiate Cephalopods—West on Spiders—Peach on Herring Fishery of North of Scotland, 415

SEC. D.—*Physiology*.—Davy on the Hair, 349, 415

SEC. E.—*Geography and Ethnology*.—Rawlinson on Overland Telegraph, 350. Owen on Natives of Andaman Islands, 380. Murchison's Appeal on behalf of Son of late T. Atkinson, Esq.—Beke on Mountains of Eastern Side of Basin of Nile, 381—Beke on Volcanic Eruption on Coast of Abyssinia, 382, 415

SEC. F.—*Economic Science and Statistics*.—Barley on the Cotton Trade, 350. Ashworth on Cotton Bleaching and Factory Population, 351. The President's Address, 352. Purdy on Pauperism, 415, 416

SEC. G.—*Mechanical Science*.—The President's Address, 352. Atherton on Freight as affected by Dynamic Performance of Steamships—Calvert on Woods for Ship-building—Report on Patent Laws—Resolutions of Manchester Patent Law Association—Armstrong on Patent Laws, 358. Webster on Property in Invention—Spence on Patent Tribunals, 354. Eddy on Gun-Boats—Blakely on Artillery versus Armour, 382. Fairbairn on Experiments at Shoeburyness—Reed on Iron-cased Ships—Hay on Experiments at Shoeburyness—Aston on Rifled Fire-Arms, 383. Armstrong on Artillery, 384. Fairbairn on Wrought-Iron Bridges and Girders—Chadwick on Cotton Gins—Bateman on Extinguishing Fires, 416. James on Photozincography—Haworth on Street Railways, 417

Sorain, Rev. Joseph, Memorials, by Sorain, 579
Sotheby on Autograph of Milton, 249
Sowerby's (J. E.) British Wild Flowers, 185 [also 518]
Sporting: Boner's Forest Creatures, 574; Conway's Forays among Salmon and Deer, 82; Oke's Game and Fishery Laws—Paterson's Game Laws, 541; Wade's Rod-Fishing, 182, 83, 882
Stainton's (H. T.) Natural History of the Tineina, 341
Stanford's (C.) Joseph Alleine, 577
State Paper Office: Orders and Reports in Chancery of the 16th and 17th Centuries, 482; Arrangement of Chancery Records, 809; New Record Office, 850
Stephens and Burn on Farm-Buildings, 405
Stewart's (W. H.) New System of Nature, 116
Sunday, 580, 764, 843
Swinhoe's (K.) North China Campaign, 611

Tablet Booke of Ladye Mary Keyes, 50
Tannhäuser, by Temple and Trevor, 240
Taylor's (I.) Spirit of Hebrew Poetry, 580
Telegraph: Use of Balloons—Bonelli's New Mode of Telegraphing, 87; Cheapness and Uniformity, 287; Circumundane Telegraph, 729
Temple and Trevor's Tannhäuser, 240
Tennant, Dr., Life and Writings, by Conolly, 310
Tennant's (Sir J. E.) Natural History of Ceylon, 620
Thackeray's (W. M.) Four Georges, 718; Lovel the Widower, 758

THEATRES:

Adelphi—90. The Colleen Bawn, 409, 620. The Octoroon, 691, 694—Change in the Cast, 729—Alteration of Plot, 809. Withdrawal of the Colleen Bawn, 26
Astley's—The Colleen Bawn, 773

Covent Garden—*Royal English Opera*: Ruy Blas, 548, 625 [also 660]. Robin Hood, 659. The Toy-Maker, 733 [also 813]. Mr. Balfe, The Puritan's Daughter, 772.—*Royal Italian Opera*: Un Ballo in Maschera—Guglielmo Tell—Mille. Patti, 25, 56, 90. Martha, 90. Madame Grist's Farewell, 124. Il Barbiero, 159

Drury Lane—Mr. G. V. Brooke, 587, 694. Miss Avonia Jones, 625. Miss Eily O'Connor, 773

Grecian—The Home in the Heart, 124

Haymarket—Mr. Planche's New Comedy, 90. The Soft Sex, 324. Mr. E. Booth, 452, 485, 587, 625. Our American Cousin, 659. Aunt's Advice, 773

Lyceum—Close of Italian Opera Season, 57. Woman, 257. The Fetches, 290. Peep o' Day, 659

New Royalty—Opening Night, 695. Atar Gull, 733

Olympic—Married Daughters, 418. Jack of All Trades, 485. Wooing a Widow, 549. A Legal Impediment, 587. Court Cards, 733

Princess's—Miss Provost, 90. Playing with Fire, 452. Jeannette's Wedding, 517. Po-ca-hon-tas, 549. Othello, M. Fechter, 649, 657, 655. Merry Wives of Windsor, 733

Sadler's Wells—The Hunchback, 354. King Henry the Fourth, 387. Louis the Eleventh, 418. William Tell,

THEATRES—continued.

485. Hamlet, 517. Midsummer Night's Dream, 549. Othello, Mr. Conway, 625. Ion, 813

St. James's—Opening Night, 517. The Poor Nobleman, 694. Standard—M. Jules Samson, 25. The Flower Girl, 124. Mr. C. Pitt, 324

Strand—Peace and Quiet, 25. Miss Wilton, 90. Re-opening, 324. A Lucky Escape, 387. Emeralds, 453. Short and Sweet—Full Particulars of that Affair at Finchley, 517. Is It the King? 695. The Rival Othello, 773

Surrey—The Idiot of the Mountain, 355

Mr. Charles Mathews at Home, 730

Mrs. German Reed's Entertainment, 222, 309

Mr. Woodin's Entertainment, 121

The New Othello, 654, 655, 691

'Much Ado about Nothing' in Germany, 258. The Stage at Munich, 683

Announcements, 124, 257, 517, 550, 695

Paris—'Frankenstein,' 26. New Method of Lighting Theatres, 194. New Pieces, 226. Opera Prospects, 485, 517. French Version of 'The Colleen Bawn,' and of 'Elsie Venner,' 545. Posthumous Comedy by Scribe, 550. Prince Poniatowski's New Opera, 625. Intelligence from Paris, 696, 813. 'Le Lac de Glenast,' 696. Anna Bolena—Popular Concerts—New Comedy, 774.—Grand Opera, 124, 226, 485; Gluck's 'Alceste,' 516, 550, 587, 695, 774, 813.—Opera Comique, 160, 226, 485, 517, 625, 695, 813, 852.—Théâtre Lyrique, 160, 485, 587, 695, 813, 852.—Théâtre Français, 226, 813.—Vaudeville, 550, 774

Theory of Foreign Exchanges, 337

Thiers's (M. A.) Consulate and Empire, 207

Thomson's (Mrs.) Celebrated Friendships, 684

Thornbury's Life of Turner, 643 [also 691, 765, 808, 848]

Todhunter's (I.) Theory of Equations, 616

Tom Brown at Oxford, 720

Topography: Eastbourne, by Smith and Hayman, 579 [also 620]; Kendal, by Nicholson, 306, 218

Touche (V.) on Initial Letters and Borders, 731

Tourguenev's (I.) Provincial Life in Russia, 803

Travels: Africa, South-Eastern, by Shaw, 82; Alps, The, by Berlepsch, 758; Alps and Apennines, by Misses Catlow, 50; America, Journey in the Back Country, by Olmsted, 307; American Slave States, by Olmsted, 476; Amur, The, by Ravenstein, 649; Arran, by Mr. Arthur, 79; Belgrade to Saloniki, by Von Hahn, 476; Beyond the Orange River, 182; Canada, by Ashworth, 114; Ceylon, by Sir J. E. Tennent, 620; China, by De Kéroulée, 652; China, by Wolseley — by Swinhoe, 611; Cornwall, Western, by Halliwell, 879; Cuba, by Ashworth, 114; Damascus and Lebanon, 573; East Coast of England, by Walcott, 79; Egypt, &c., by Miss Beaufort, 535; Ethiopia, by Hutchinson, 81; Iceland, by Metcalfe, 110; Iceland, by Von Winkler, 875; India, Schlagentweits Mission, 215, 319, 320, 342, 374; Ireland, by Roney—Isle of Man, by Cumming, 79; Japan, by Hodgson, 837; Java, by Money, 49; Labrador and Newfoundland, by Noble, 368; Dr. Livingstone's Expedition, 626; London to Nice, by Dunbar, 117; North Wales, Murray's Handbook, 279; Norway, by Chesshyre, 247; Okavango River, by Andersson, 242; Queensland, by Wight, 610; Rhine, The, Handbook by Baedeker, 280; Rocky Mountains to California, by Burton, 723; Serk, 79; South Pacific, by a Roving Printer, 799; Sussex and Kent, Black's Guide, 186; Switzerland, by Gaze, 467; Syria, by Farley, 762; Track of the Garibaldians, by Bicknell, 109; Twelve Churches, The, 18; United States, by Ashworth, 114; Voyage to Naples, by la Comtesse de Bassanville, 652; Weissborn, Ascent of, Letter from Tyndal, 808; Western World, by Mrs. Bromley, 150, 186, 282, 508, 616, 617, 652, 881

Tregelles' (Dr.) Codex Zacynthius, 722

Turner, J. M. W., Life: see Thornbury.

Twelve Churches, The, 18

Twiss's (T.) Law of Nations, 878

Universities, Colleges, &c.: Cambridge, the New Professor of Botany, 53; A Newly-Discovered

Caxton, 734; Lecture by Sir F. Ouseley on Madrigal Music, 773. Edinburgh, New Organ, 91.

Eton, New School-Rooms, 852. Oxford, Local Examinations, 287; Burgon's Sermons, 312; Reading-Room of New Museum, 619. Music at the Universities, 852. Naples, Letter from H. W., 728

Valuations of Estates, Rules, &c., by Biden, 542

Van Bruyssel's Commerce of Belgium, 340

Varnhagen von Ense, Journals of Frederick von

Gentz, 442

Vera's (A.) Hegelism and Philosophy—Introduction to History of Philosophy, 650

Vernon's (W. F.) Memorial of Admiral Vernon, 76

Vesuvius, Great Eruption, 884

Veterinary Medicine: Anatomy of the Domestic Animals, by Gamgee and Law, 579

Viardot's (L.) How Encourage the Arts? 248

Victoria Regia, ed. by Miss Procter, 882

Village Sketches, by Whitehead, 50

Villari's (P.) Savonarola, 210

Virginie de Leyva, by Philartès Chales, 335

Volant and Warren's Economy of Cookery, 217

Von Döllinger's Papacy and States of Church, 613

Von Gentz's (F.) Journals, 442

Von Gumpach (J.) on Figure of the Earth, 687

Von Hahn's Journey from Belgrade to Saloniki, 476

Von Kittlitz's Vegetation of the Pacific, 287

Von Schubert's Duchess of Orleans, 804

Von Winkler's (G. G.) Iceland, 875

Wade's (J. A.) History of Melrose Abbey, 406

Wade's (H.) Halcyon, 182

Walcott's (M.) East Coast of England, 79

Walcott's (M. E. C.) Church and Conventual Arrangement, 812 [also 850]

Walford's (E.) Grecian History, 478

Wallace on Deposition of Lead Ore in Veins, 656

War: Moseley's What is Contraband of War? 537. 881. See also Military and Naval Affairs.

Warren's (A. H.) Guide to Art of Illumination, 731

Watts's (J. G.) Fun, Feeling, and Fancy, 82

Webb's (R. D.) Life of Capt. John Brown, 239

Webster's (N.) Dictionary of English Language, 41

Webster and Wilkinson's Greek Testament, 646

Wellington's Supplementary Despatches, 756

Westminster Abbey, Gleanings, by Scott, 469

Whales and Whaling, Letter from Brierly, 160, 320—from Owen, 195

Whewell's (Dr.) Platonic Dialogues, 407

Whitehead's (T. C.) Village Sketches, 50

Whittier's (J. G.) Home Ballads, 276

Wight's (G.) Queensland, 610

Wills's (Miss) Lays of Lowly Life, 687

Wills's (W. G.) Notice to Quit, 652

Winter's (S. H.) Geometrical Drawing, 282

Witch Stories, ed. by Miss Linton, 880

Wolseley's (Lieut Col.) War in China, 611

Woman: Anderson's Memorable Women of Puritan Times, 841; Dall's (Mrs.) Woman's Right to Labour, 304—Woman's Rights under the Law, 873; D'Istria's (Comtesse) Women in the East, 147; Goodman's (Miss) Experiences of Sister of Mercy, 873; Michau (Mme. d'E.) on Deportment, &c., 304, 50, 83, 813, 726

Wood's (A.) Class-Book of Botany, 186

Wood's (J. G.) Common Objects of the Microscope, 312; Birds, 512

Wood's (Mrs. H.) East Lynne, 473

Worcester's Dictionary of English Language, 20

Xenos's (S. T.) Heroine of Greek Revolution, 507

Year-Books, Almanacs, &c.: Belgian Almanac, 538, 652; Nautical Almanac for 1865, 445, 341, 882

Yelverton's (Mrs.) Martyrs to Circumstance, 402

Young, Books for the: Balfour's (Mrs.) Uphill Work, 18; Bouniol's Apple-Blossom Time, 805; Broderip's (Mrs.) Tiny Tadpole, 725; Catlin's Life amongst the Indians, 541; Distant Homes, by Mrs. Aylmer, 726; Ellis's (W.) Philo-Socrates, 50; Freeman's Paul Duncan's Little by Little, 687; Guy Rivers, by Elwes, 725; Harry at School, by Miss Marryat, 726; Kingston's British Seamen of the Old School, 580; Little Bird Red and Little Bird Blue, by Edwards, 545; Live Toys, by Miss Davenport—Meadow Lea, 725; Picture-Book of Sagacity of Animals, 687; Smith's (B.) Climbing, 18; Winscon's (Miss) Dear Old England, 341.—Children's Books: Adventures of Tuffongbo, by Holme Lee—Cavaliers and Roundheads, by Edgar—Little Maggie and her Brother, by Mrs. Hooper—Early Egyptian History, 806; Hollingshead's Rough Diamonds—Ballantyne's Gorilla Hunters—Grant's Jack Manly, 843; Kingston's Annual for Boys—Dalton's Cortes and Pizarro—Kingston's My Travels in Many Lands—Eildon Manor—The Young Painters—Defoe's Robinson Crusoe, illust. by Wehnert—Nursery Carols—Bowman's Among the Tartar Tents—Interviews of Great Men, 844, 50, 882

Zodiaque de Denderah, by Robbin, 17

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1758.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1861.

PRICE
FOURPENCE
Stamped Edition, 5d.

THE SOUTH LONDON MUSEUM.—By

permission of the Privy Council, the Trustees of the National Gallery, and the Commissioners of Patents. A CONVERSATION will be held, at the South Kensington Museum, on THURSDAY, July 11th, 1861, from Eight till Twelve. The Chair will be taken by the Right Hon. the EARL GRANVILLE, K.G., at half-past Nine, in the Theatre attached to the Museum. The whole of the Fine Arts Collections will be opened, and a superb Collection of Jewels, Diamonds, Gems, Antique and Modern Examples of Gold and Silversmiths' Work (many of which were at Ironmongers' Hall), will be exhibited by some of the City Companies, the Aldermen of the City of London, several learned Societies, &c. A Band will be in attendance, and Miss Helen Bliss will kindly officiate at the Piano-forte. Admission by tickets only. Single, 5s.; Double, to admit a Lady and Gentleman, or two Ladies, 7s. 6d.; or if purchased prior to July 11th, 3s. and 5s. These may be obtained of all the leading Print and Music sellers of the Metropolis at per small bills.

By order of the Committee,
EDGAR P. BROCK, } Hon.
T. S. DAVIS, } Secs.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—

THE GREAT ROSE SHOW at South Kensington, WEDNESDAY NEXT, July 10. Tickets, 5s.; on the day, 7s. 6d. can be had of the principal Music-sellers and Librarians, and at the Gardens.

PROMENADE THIS DAY, and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY (except July 10). Public admitted on Saturdays, on payment of 3s. 6d.

NOTICE. A Ballot for Election of Fellows, Monday next, July 8.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Patron.—H.R.H. THE PRINCE CONSORT, K.G.

THE ANNUAL MEETING will be held at PETERBOROUGH, July 23 to 30, under the Patronage of the Marquis of Exeter, K.G., the Lord Lieutenant of Northamptonshire, and the Lord Bishop of Peterborough. Programmes may be obtained at the Office of the Institute, 26, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall. A Museum of Antiquities, Works of Art, &c., will be formed, including a Special Series of Portraits of Mary Queen of Scots, and objects associated with her History.

T. WARWICK BROOKS, Secretary.

WELSH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION, LLANDOVERY.

THOMAS PHILLIPS' FOUNDATION.

VACANCY OF THE OFFICE OF HEAD-MASTER OR WARDEN.

In consequence of the appointment of the Rev. E. Owen Phillips, M.A., to the Living of Llanbadarn-fawr, Aberystwyth, the Office of Head-Master or Warden of the above Institution is now vacant. The Head-Master must be a Clergyman of the Established Church, in full Orders, "thoroughly acquainted with the Welsh Language in its colloquial and literary use, and competent to impart a good sound classical and general Education, fitting for young men destined for any liberal profession, or scientific pursuit." He will be required to educate 30 Free Scholars on the Foundation, but will be allowed to take as many other Pupils as the School Premises can accommodate at a sum, for the Tuition of each, of not less than Eight Guineas per annum. He will be entitled to the yearly Endowment of 1381, and his Residence at the Institution, (wherein 300 Pupils and 60 Boarders can be accommodated) subject to a trifling annual Rent towards the Insurance and repairs. Liberal Salaries are provided for Three Under-Masters by the Foundation.

All applications, accompanied by references and certificates of ability and qualifications, should be addressed "To the Trustees of Thomas Phillips' Foundation, Llandoverly," not later than the 10th of July, 1861.

WELSH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION, LLANDOVERY.

THOMAS PHILLIPS' FOUNDATION.

WANTED A MATHEMATICAL AND CLASSICAL MASTER, or either, one of whom only will be appointed, at a salary of 1500. per annum, and another MASTER to teach Physical Sciences, at a salary of 1250. per annum; both of whom will be required to assist in the business of the School generally.

All applications, accompanied by references and certificates of ability and qualifications, should be addressed "To the Trustees of Thomas Phillips' Foundation, Llandoverly," not later than the 10th of July, 1861.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL DEGREES.

The Secretary of State for War has intimated to the Senatus that the Double Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery of this University will qualify for the Medical Service of the Army. The same Degree suffices for any other public Medical Service in the Country.

31st June, 1861. ALEXANDER SMITH, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS.

THE SUBJECTS required for the PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS OF MEDICAL STUDENTS who are about to begin their Professional Studies are now arranged, and may be obtained by application to the Secretary of the University.

A. SMITH, Secretary to the University of Edinburgh.
College, Edinburgh, July 1, 1861.

TO INVALIDS.—A Physician residing in the

most Healthy Locality, near London, would receive an INVALID LADY or GENTLEMAN, requiring careful Medical Attendance. Every attention paid to their comfort.—Address Y., 3, Railway-place, Mildmay Park, Kingsland, N.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A well-

educated Young Gentleman would be RECEIVED as a PUPIL by a fully qualified Surgeon, residing in a Healthy Suburb, within a convenient distance of the Hospitals.—Address M. B., Post Office, Stoke Newington, N.

MR. PITTMAN has REMOVED from 1, New Ormond-street, to 45, LEICESTER-SQUARE (West side).

BIRMINGHAM TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL, in Aid of the FUNDS of the GENERAL HOSPITAL, on the 27th, 28th, and 30th of AUGUST NEXT.

Under the Especial Patronage of

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT.
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

President.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY AND TALBOT.

Vice-Presidents.

THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY OF THE MIDLAND COUNTIES.

J. O. MASON, Chairman of the Committee.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

LEEDS MEETING, 1861.

PROGRAMME.

MONDAY, JULY 15.—The Implement Yard open from Seven o'clock in the Morning, at an admission-charge of 5s. for each person.

The Judges to inspect the Live Stock, and to award the Prizes.

At One o'clock (or as soon after as all the Judges shall have delivered in their awards, of which notice will be given) the Cattle Yard will be open without additional payment. Arrangements have been made for distinguishing the Animals that have won the Prizes, immediately the Judges have made their awards. The Show Yard will be closed at Six o'clock in the Evening.

TUESDAY, JULY 16.—The General Show Yard of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Pigs, Implements, Flax, Wool, Cheese, and Butter, open to the Public from Six o'clock in the Morning till Six in the Evening; admission, 5s. 6d. each person.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17.—Public Dinner at Five p.m., in the Town Hall. The EARL OF POWIS, President, in the Chair. Tickets, 10s. each, to be obtained of the Secretary.

The General Show Yard open to the Public from Six o'clock in the Morning till Six in the Evening; admission, 5s. 6d. each person.

Public Working of the Steam Cultivators, on land in the neighbourhood of the town, during such hours as the Stewards may determine.

THURSDAY, JULY 18.—The General Show Yard open to the Public from Six o'clock in the Morning till Six in the Evening; admission, 1s. each person.

FRIDAY, JULY 19.—General Meeting of the Members in the Town Hall, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon.

Governors' and Members' Tickets to be had on application to the Secretary.

By order of the Council,

H. HALL DARE, Secretary.

13, Hanover-square, London, W.,

June 6th, 1861.

KING WILLIAM'S COLLEGE, CASTLETOWN, ISLE OF MAN.

PUPILS are PREPARED for the Universities of England and Ireland, the Military Colleges, the Civil Service, and the Public Examinations; for Admission into the Army and Navy and other Competitive Examinations, and for Mercantile and similar Pursuits.

There are free Scholarships and Exhibitions for Natives, and four perfectly open Exhibitions to the Universities, of 420. and 400. per annum each, and tenable for four years.

The Terms for Boarders, which include Education, with French, German and Drawing, and Board and Washing, vary between 45 Guineas and 35 Guineas per Annum.

The Terms for Day-Boys are very moderate.

Detailed Prospectuses can be obtained from the Principal, the Rev. R. DIXON, D.D.

The COLLEGE will RE-OPEN on the 3rd of AUGUST.

EDUCATION in PARIS.—Meadames de

CORNET, 11, Rue de Chailott, Champs Elysees, RECEIVES a limited number of select PUPILS and PARLOUR BOARDERS. Madlle. de Cornet will be in London on the 10th of July, and may be seen daily, between the hours of 9 and 5, at No. 19, Duke-street, Manchester-square. Reference is kindly permitted to the Rev. J. Emerson, D.D., Hanwell College, Middlesex; and to Mr. Alfred Du Val, Professor of French, Pupil and Son-in-law of the late Mr. Colart, Tutor to the Royal children of France, 40, Gloucester-gate, who will forward a Prospectus on application.

THE PROPRIETOR of a SMALL BOARDING SCHOOL for BOYS, in the North of England, wishes

to meet with a Gentleman to succeed him at Christmas, 1861. For particulars address A. X., care of Messrs. Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London.

QUEENWOOD COLLEGE, Four Miles from

Dunbridge Station, South-Western Railway, Hampshire. The Course of Instruction embraces Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Theoretic and Practical Chemistry, English, Classics, Foreign Languages, Practical Surveying, Levelling, &c., Mechanical and Free-hand Drawing and Music. The Principal is assisted by Ten resident Masters. The position of the Establishment is healthy, and the advantages various and unusual. Attention is invited to the Prospectus, which may be had on application. The next half-year will commence on the 1st of August. Queenwood College, Stockbridge, May 31, 1861.

A PROFESSOR OF DRAWING and PAINTING,

of established reputation and position, is desirous of RECEIVING into his family a YOUNG GENTLEMAN whose views are professional or otherwise, where he will have the advantage of studying in every branch of Drawing and Painting as connected with the Fine Arts, including Architectural, Mechanical, and Anatomical Drawing, with every home comfort that can be desired. Terms, 60 guineas per annum.—Letters addressed to A. B., Post-office, near Highbury Station, Upper-street, Islington. No agent need apply.

WANTED, a First-class ASSISTANT to the BOOKSELLING, STATIONERY and FANCY TRADE, in a Country Town. He must have a good address, and be well up in the different departments, and capable of managing a large Circulating Library. Salary to commence with 500.—Apply, with references, to MARK DORMAN, Bookseller, Drapery, Northampton.

TO PUBLISHERS, AUTHORS, and Others.

—The Advertiser, whose time is only partially occupied, desires Employment in the preparation of Abstracts, Indices, Schedules, Report of Societies, &c., to collate, arrange and copy Papers, or any other similar Literary work.—Address X. Y. Z., 3, Nelson-square, Blackfriars-road, S.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—A

YOUNG MAN, who is an accurate and expeditious Short-hand Writer, and has been engaged on a Provincial Paper, for four years, as ASSISTANT REPORTER, &c., desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT. First-class Testimonials.—Address PHONO, 9, St. Martin's, Leicester.

A GENTLEMAN, in his 41st year, well ac-

quainted with the Continent, wishes to TRAVEL with a Nobleman or Gentleman AS COMPANION. The highest references.—Address C. C., 3, Burton-street, Eaton-square, S.W.

WANTED, by a Native of Sind, MIRZA KUR-

RUM KHAN MOONSHEE, a SITUATION as TEACHER of the Persian, Sindhi, and Hindustani Languages. The Advertiser is at present in Government employ; he speaks English well, and can produce Testimonials from Officers under whom he has served.—Address to N., care of Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill, London.

A LADY, capable of Writing for the Press, a

good German Scholar, a first-rate Musician, an experienced Instructor, DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT, Resident or Non-resident, Temporary or Permanent. Locality immaterial. No objection to travel.—Address A. B., 21, Great Quebec-street, Marylebone.

WANTED by an ENGLISH GENTLEMAN,

Age 50, PARTIAL ENGAGEMENT as English, Italian, or French Correspondent, Confidential Secretary, Translator, Teacher, or otherwise. First-rate City and West-End references offered.—Address (p.p.) Mr. C. 33, Great Portland-street, Regent-street.

THE NEW EDITION of MR. HERMAN

MERIVALE'S 'LECTURES ON COLONIZATION,' with Notes and Additions, in 1 vol. 8vo. price 18s. may now be had. Published by Messrs. LONGMAN and Co. Paternoster-row.

CRYSTAL PALACE ART-UNION CLOSES

THIS MONTH.—The Subscription is One Guinea for each chance in the Prize Distribution, in addition to the choice of a Copyright Work of Art, and may be paid to the undersigned; to the Agents in London and throughout the Country; at the Railway book-stalls of Messrs W. H. Smith & Sons; at the stands in the Crystal Palace; and No. 2, Exeter Hall. Prospectus, with Wood Engravings of some of the principal objects, sent on application to

I. WILKINSON, Secretary.

Art-Union Office, Crystal Palace.

* * As the Lists close this month, subscriptions should be paid at once, to secure early copies of the Works.

CRYSTAL PALACE GREAT ROSE SHOW

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, July 6. Show open from Twelve till Six o'clock. BLONDIN'S TENTH ASCENT at Four o'clock.—Admission, Half-a-Crown.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—WEDNESDAY

NEXT.—HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.—Order of Military Sports to commence at Two o'clock:—1. Hurdle Race—2. Flat Race (900 yards)—3. Flat Race (100 yards)—4. Wheelbarrow Race—5. Jumping in Sacks—6. Cumberland Wrestling—7. West-County Wrestling—8. High Jump—9. Broad Jump—10. Stilet-stick—11. Juggling Match—12. Juggling Match for Boys. The Sports will take place in the Field Ground at the bottom of the Park. There will be an interval of an hour at Four o'clock to enable visitors to witness BLONDIN'S Rope Performance, the Displays of the Fountains, and the Balloon Ascent. Sports resumed at Five.—Admission, 1s.; Children half-price.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—QUEEN'S BIRTH-

DAY, WEDNESDAY NEXT, 10th of July.—GREAT GALA FETE and HOLIDAY.

M. BLONDIN will make his Eleventh Ascent over the Fountains in full play, for which purpose a rope of two thousand feet in length has been strained at a considerably increased elevation.

MILITARY SPORTS and PASTIMES by the men of the Royal Artillery, who, by permission of the Commandant at Woolwich, will contend for Prizes in Racing, Wrestling, Jumping, Singlestick, Juggling, &c.

THE BAND of the ROYAL ARTILLERY (by permission of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief) will perform Selections of Popular Music, under the direction of Mr. Smyth.

MR. COXWELL'S WAR BALLOON will ascend in the afternoon. The inflation will commence near the Archery Ground at an early hour, to afford visitors an opportunity of making partial ascents of a few hundred feet. Seats in the War, Half-a-Crown each. THE ORCHESTRAL BAND of the Company and Organ Performances at intervals. The Picture Gallery has recently received some important additions, and will be open to visitors gratis during the day. The attention of the Public is invited to the FLORAL DISPLAYS in the Palace and Park.

One Shilling.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—WEDNESDAY NEXT,

Open at 9. Inflation of Balloon at 10. Band at 12. Military Sports at 3. Blondin and Fountains at 4. Balloon Ascent at 5. Great Organ at 6. Cricket, Archery, Boating, Velocipedes, Carousels, &c. throughout the day. THE NEW SWINGS and ENLARGED GYMNASIUM free of charge to visitors.—Admission, 1s.; Children half-price.

TUTOR, either Travelling, Resident, or at his Parent's residence, at a Watering-place on the Welsh coast. Incompetent, holding a Scholarship of his College to the higher Classics, Greek and Latin, French (having resided many years on the Continent), History, elementary German, Italian, and Mathematics, and can prepare for Hebrew and Theology. His friends, who insert this, can vouch for his high moral principles and conduct, and kind disposition. Expectations moderate.—Address (prepaid) G. V. M., Widderspool, Stationer, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.

THE REV. CLEMENT CHAS. SHARPE, M.A., Incumbent of Ince, near Chester, PREPARES FOUR PUPILS for either of the Universities, and will have a VACANCY after the MIDSUMMER VACATION. Terms, 120 Guineas a year. The highest References can be given. The situation, though retired, is very healthy.

MILL-HILL SCHOOL, Near Hendon, N.W., will RE-OPEN WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1861. Applications for Admission or Prospectuses to the Rev. Dr. HURDALL, Head-Master, or the Rev. THOMAS REES, at the School.

HARROW or RUGBY.—A Married M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, Senior Optime and First Classman in the Classics Tripos, Head-Exhibitor of his year at Rugby, who Prepares Boys for the Public Schools, except Eton, has VACANCIES for AUGUST. His house, recently enlarged for the purpose, is situated in a beautiful and healthy part of the country. Terms, 80 Guineas a year, with no extras.—Address M. L., 71, High-street, Birmingham.

CIVIL SERVICE, WOOLWICH, &c.—GENTLEMEN are efficiently PREPARED for the CIVIL and MILITARY EXAMINATIONS, or for the UNIVERSITIES, by an M.A. of long experience as a Private Tutor in Cambridge, assisted by competent Masters in the various branches required. For particulars, apply to the Rev. the Rector, S. York-terrace, Tunbridge Wells; or to Messrs. RELF BROTHERS, School Booksellers, 150, Aldersgate-street, London.

EDUCATION.—A Lady, who has been for upwards of twenty years engaged in Tuition, and who resides in a Cathedral and Collegiate City (presenting peculiar facilities for instruction by the ablest Professors), RECEIVES a limited number of YOUNG LADIES. The Course of Instruction comprises, in addition to the usual branches of General Education, French, German, Italian, Latin, Music, Singing, Drawing, Painting, Dancing and Calisthenic Exercises.

The Domestic arrangements combine the ease and comfort of a Home with the necessary discipline of a School. The References include many Clergymen and Laymen of the Church of England, in various parts of the Kingdom. Communications, addressed to A. B. C. No. 4, Cannonbury-lane, Cannonbury-square, London, N., will receive prompt attention.

EDUCATION IN HANOVER.—Dr. AUGUSTUS W. PETERS, No. 8, Glocksee-Strasse, Hanover, a Protestant, and a Graduate of the University of Göttingen, assisted by an English Graduate, and by a Member of the Université de France, resident in the Establishment and exclusively attached to it, as well as the most eminent Professors of the town, RECEIVES a select number of PUPILS, the sons of Gentlemen, for whom, while the strictest attention is paid to their studies, all the comforts of a cheerful home are provided. The Pupils are admitted to attend Divine Service in the King's English Chapel. German in its purest dialect and French are made the medium of instruction. Terms from 50 to 80 guineas, no extra travelling. References given to the Hanoverian Legation in London.

CLAPHAM-PARK SCHOOL.—Mr. LONG'S Pupils have gained Honours, and occupied foremost positions in various Public Examinations. Twenty percent coasters have received the only Classical Prizes given among a large number examined. Particulars of the above, with numerous references, will be given on application.—Terms, inclusive, from 50 guineas, according to age.

THE SCIENTIFIC AND ENGINEERING SCHOOL, at the College, Chester. This SCHOOL is recognized by the SECRETARY OF STATE for INDIA, "as possessing an efficient Class for Civil Engineering." Each Pupil is provided with a separate Sleeping Apartment. Application for Admission is to be made to the Rev. ARTHUR RICE, College, Chester.

FRENCH, Italian, German.—9, OLD BOND-STREET.—Dr. ALTSCHUL, Author of 'First German Reading-Book,' dedicated to Her Grace the Duchess of Rutland, &c. M. Philol. Soc., Prof. Elouation. TWO LANGUAGES TAUGHT in the same house, or alternately, on the same Terms as One, at the pupil's or at his house. Each language spoken in his PRIVATE Lessons, and select CLASSES for Ladies and Gentlemen. Preparation for all ordinary pursuits of life, the Universities, Army and Civil Service Examinations.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, SOHO-SQUARE.—MRS. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools, to her REGISTER of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, or IMITATION WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, Fac-Similes of our most Talented Artists. Every Subject ever published (500) kept in Stock. The titles of Twelve Subjects will be given from time to time in this Journal, and immediately a complete Catalogue of all published. Section No. 25.—The Approaching Shower, Rosa Bonheur, 26. 12a. 6d., 41 by 28.—City of Florence, Palmer, 11. 12s., 25 by 19.—Gathering May, Hill, 11. 1s., 21 by 21.—Grand Canal, Venice, Holland, 15s. 17 by 25.—Hastings from the Sea, Turner, 12s., 17 by 13.—In the Bay of Naples, Kewortham, 10s. 6d., 20 by 16.—Bürgen, Switzerland, Martens, 8s., 21 by 17.—Temple of Vesta, Tivoli, Ciccioli, 8s., 23 by 16.—Ruins at Newtown, Ireland, Gatti-neau, 7s. 6d., 18 by 14.—The Doune, Dobbin, 7s., 23 by 17.—A Foraging Party, Cattemole, 7s., 23 by 18.—Claines Church, Noble, 8s., 18 by 13.—Catalogue.

JOHN MABLEY, 143, Strand, W.C.

MABLEY'S IMITATION OIL PAINTINGS, Originated by J. Mabley, 143, Strand, May, 1858. Eight Hundred Examples, after Eminent Masters, on view. Catalogues. J. MABLEY, 143, Strand, W.C.

GOOD FRAMES CHEAP.—Good Work, Good Materials, Good Fitting. One Hundred and Fifty Designs, from the most simple to the most elaborate. The adaptation of designs of Frames to Subjects made a study. No Charge for Packing or Cases. Catalogues. J. MABLEY, 143, Strand, W.C.

TO CAPITALISTS.—£2,000 Wanted.—A Gentleman lately a Member of one of the most distinguished Publishing Firms (throughout acquainted with all Branches of the Business, and who will also be recommended by several Popular Authors, is desirous of meeting with a Gentleman of Capital to join him in a COMMISSION PUBLISHING BUSINESS.—All particulars will be given by Mr. ALEXANDER COMBES, 30, Regent-street, Piccadilly, S.W.

WANTED, a HOME for two Young Ladies and their Governess, with occasional accommodation for their Brother, during his School Vacations.—Address (with full particulars), to ALPHA, Messrs. Adams & Co., News-agent, 9, Parliament-street, S.W.

POLYCHROMATIC PAPERS.—TO PUBLISHERS, EDITORS OF MAGAZINES AND JOURNALS.—A Series of ESSAYS, TALES, SKETCHES and MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES, comprehending every shade of variety, "from grave to gay, from lively to severe," by an experienced Author, to be DISPOSED OF.—Address IMPRIMERY, 55, George-street, Euston-square, N.W.

DRAWING and PAINTING.—An experienced ARTIST is ready to GIVE LESSONS to Schools, Colleges, or others, in Town or Country, on the most liberal terms.—Address P. R., No. 1, Upper Seymour-street, Euston-square.

PAINTING on GLASS.—A. LUSSON, Painter on Glass of the Sainte Chapelle, 21, Rue de Laval, Paris.—Painted Glass, in every style, for the Decoration of Churches; Grilles, Mosaic, Great Figures, Medallions, Legendaries; Fancy Subjects, such as Mosaic-Age; Hunting and other Subjects, of the old style, or modern, for Rooms, Country Houses, &c. Sent free to all parts of England.

"CROMWELL REFUSING THE CROWN OF ENGLAND", offered by the Parliament, A.D. 1657, containing upwards of Thirty Authentic Portraits, nearly life size, Painted by J. H. MAGUIRE, (the property of Frank Crossley, Esq. M.P.) Messrs. J. & R. JENNINGS beg to announce that this fine Picture is now ON VIEW at their GALLERY, 62, CHANCERY-LANE, from 10 to 5 daily.—Admission by invitation or private address card.

THE INTELLECT and VALOUR of ENGLAND.—THOS. JONES BARKER'S last GREAT PICTURE, painted from Nature, containing 36 Portraits of the Great Men of British History, now ON VIEW at Mr. Robert Croft's Gallery, 25, Old Bond-street, London.

NOTICE TO TOURISTS IN IRELAND.—SIR CUBACK RONEY'S MONTH IN IRELAND: HOW TO SPEND IT, AND WHAT IT WILL COST, is now ready, price 1s.—W. H. SMITH & Son, and all Railway Stations; McGlashan & Gill, Dublin.

BOOKBINDING.—BOOKBINDING executed in the MONASTIC, RENAISSANCE, GROLIER, and ILLUMINATED, in every style of superior finish, by English and Foreign workmen.—JOSEPH ZARNSDORF, English and Foreign Bookbinder, 30, Brydges-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

TO BOTANISTS.—F. Y. BROGAS, five years Assistant at the Linnean Society, has FOR DISPOSAL valuable sets of DRIED ARCTIC PLANTS, including rare species described in Appendix to Parry's Expedition and the Report of the British Association, held at Aberdeen in 1859. The specimens are good, characteristic, well dried, named by high authority, and with much additional information, and have given full satisfaction to those who have already received them. * British and Exotic Specimens always on hand for supplying sets or desiderata.—Address FREDERICK Y. BROGAS, 35, Hart-street, Bloomsbury, Dealer in British and Foreign Specimens, Books, Engravings and Apparatus.

IMPORTANT TO BOOK COLLECTORS.—Just published, crown 8vo. 32s. per. half bound, price 1s.; or post free for 16 stamps.

DAWSON'S REFERENCE CATALOGUE, or Guide to the collection of Standard English Authors, Ancient and Modern, comprising Works in all classes of Literature (including a large collection relating to America and the West Indies), in fine library condition, at low prices for cash.—Wm. Dawson & Sons, 74, Cannon-street, City, London, E.C. Established 1829.

WORKS ON THE FINE ARTS.—Gratis and post free on receipt of one stamp, No. 8 of

BARTHES & LOWELL'S BI-MONTHLY LIST of newly-imported Popular Foreign Works, together with Portions of their valuable and well-selected Stock of New and Second-hand Bound Books, in all Departments of Literature and the Fine Arts.

* The present Number contains a fine collection of Works on Architecture, Archaeology, &c. &c. Barthes & Lowell, Foreign Booksellers, 14, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

STAINED GLASS AND WALL PAINTING.—Notice of Removal.

MESSRS. CLAYTON & BELL, (Late of 24A, Cardington-street, Euston-square.) Have Removed to 311, REGENT-STREET, W., (Adjoining the Polytechnic Institution.) Premises affording them accommodation and facilities more completely suited to the necessities of their work than were attainable at their old establishment.

SHELLS and FOSSILS.—BRITISH SHELLS.—Mr. R. DAMON, of WEYMOUTH, supplies single Specimens or named Collections. Priced Catalogues sent for 4d.

FOREIGN SHELLS.—A large Stock received direct from Foreign Correspondents.

FOSSILS.—An extensive Stock from every Formation.—Geological Collections, at prices ranging from 2s. to 50s. Catalogue of British Shells, New Edition, 9s. 1s. Labels for ditto, &c. &c. See Printed List sent with above.

THE AQUARIUM.—LLOYD'S PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS for TANK MANAGEMENT, with Descriptive and Priced List, 162 pages and 101 Engravings, post free for twenty-one stamps.—Apply direct to W. ALFORD LLOYD, Portland-road, Regent's Park, London, W.

"Many manuals have been published upon aquaria, but we confess we have seen nothing for practical utility like this."—Era, Oct. 14, 1860.

BERWICK GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—HEAD-MASTER WANTED.

The TRUSTEES of this SCHOOL will, during the ensuing month of August, proceed to the ELECTION of a HEAD-MASTER.

The System of Education comprises Instruction in English Grammar and Composition, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Mathematics, Geography, and History, and in the Greek, Latin, French, and German Languages.

The Head-Master will be entitled to occupy and use, free from taxes, the Premises belonging to the Establishment, consisting of a commodious dwelling-house and a school-house, in which upwards of Eighty Boys may be taught.

The Annual Revenue of the School, arising from its endowment, amounts to about 1200*l.*, two-thirds of which the Trustees are permitted to assign to the Head-Master. Of the Fees, which (except with some modifications as to the sons of Freemen) are at present fixed at Two Guineas per Quarter, one-half will be assigned to the Head-Master, the remainder being applicable to the payment of an Assistant and to the formation of a Reserve Fund.

The other Emoluments of the Head-Master arise from 100*l.* It is desirable that the new Master shall commence his duties at the Re-opening of the School in August.

Candidates will be pleased to send copies of their Testimonials, on or before the 27th July inst., to the Clerk to the Trustees, at the Corporation's Treasurer's Office, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

By order of the Trustees, THOS. CAIRNS, Secretary.

Berwick-upon-Tweed, July 2, 1861.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.—THE TRADES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, classified in the Order in which Exhibitors' Productions will be exhibited. To be had of all Booksellers, and at 454, West Strand, W.C. Price, 1*s.*

MAYALL'S PORTRAIT GALLERIES, 234 and 236, REGENT-STREET.

Photographs, Stereographs, and Daguerreotypes Taken Daily.

"Mr. Mayall stands supreme in Portraits, and is unrivalled for breadth, manner and finish. Either from the character of his sitters, or the taste of his composition, his portraits appear more dignified, self-possessed, and aristocratic, than those of any other photographer."—Athenæum.

SPECIALITÉ de GLACES FRANÇAISES et BELGES.—THOMAS & Co., PLATE-GLASS FACTORS and MANUFACTURERS of PICTURE and other ORNAMENTAL FRAMES, CORNICES, GIRANDOLES, &c.

From the latest Design. Guaranteed Paintings for Sale at one sixth usually charged at Exhibitions. Old Paintings carefully restored.—336, EUSTON-ROAD, Fitzroy-square.

WHAT WILL THIS COST TO PRINT?

is a thought often occurring to Literary Men, Public Characters, and Persons of Benevolent Intentions.—An immediate Answer to the Inquiry may be obtained on application to RICHARD HARRERT, 12, Mark-lane, London. R. H. is enabled to execute every description of Printing on advantageous terms, his Office being furnished with a large and choice assortment of Types, Steam-Printing Machines, Hydraulic and other Presses, and every modern improvement in the Printing Art. A Specimen Book of Types, and Information for Authors, sent on application by

RICHARD HARRERT, 12, Mark-lane, London.

PARALYSIS and NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.—A Physician who has devoted much attention to the above RECEIVES TWO or THREE PATIENTS for special treatment in his own house, which is delightfully situated at a Specimen Book of Types, and Information for Authors, sent on application by

RICHARD HARRERT, 12, Mark-lane, London.

ROYAL TURKISH BATH for LADIES.—The only one in London. OPEN DAILY, with all the Requirements of decorum and completeness. Hours Seven A.M. to Five P.M. GENTLEMEN'S, daily, from Seven A.M. to Nine P.M. Private Baths, daily, from Five to Nine P.M.—40, QUEEN-SQUARE, Russell-square, next door to the House for Gentlemen. Cards by post.

TURKISH BATHS.—Brompton.—Alfred-place, Alexander-square. This Establishment is now OPEN for first-class bathers, and will be found to be the largest, most complete, and best ventilated of any Bath yet erected. It is under the superintendence of the Proprietors (medical men).

HYDROPATHY.—The BEULAH-SPA HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, Upper Norwood, within twenty minutes' walk of the Crystal Palace, is open for the reception of Patients and Visitors. The latter can have all the advantages, if desired, of a private Residence. Terms:—Patients, from 3*l.* guineas; Visitors, from 1*l.* guineas, according to accommodation. Particulars of Dr. RITTERBANDT, M.D., the Resident Physician.

HYDROPATHY.—SUDBROOK PARK, near Richmond, Surrey.—Physician, Dr. E. W. LANE, M.A., M.D. Edin. The TURKISH BATH on the premises, under Dr. Lane's Medical direction.

SCIENTIFIC PRESENTS.—ELEMENTARY COLLECTIONS, to facilitate the Study of Geology, Mineralogy and Conchology, can be had at 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100 guineas. Also, single Specimens of Minerals, Rocks, Fossils and recent Shells, Geological Maps, Diagrams, Hammers, all the Recent Publications, Blowpipes, Microscopic Objects, Acid Bottles, &c., of J. TENNANT, Geologist, 149, Strand, W.C.—Practical Instruction is given in Geology and Mineralogy, by Mr. Tennant.

DEPOSIT, ASSURANCE and DISCOUNT.—BANK.—FIVE PER CENT. on sums for fixed periods, or, as accountant, at from seven to thirty days' notice. Three per Cent. at Call.

5, Cannon-street West, E.C. G. H. LAW, Manager.

POPULAR NATURE-PRINTING.—This beautiful Art, with the permission of Dr. DAZZAN, is now exhibiting, gratis, in the Stationery Court, Crystal Palace, Sydenham. By means of this process, ferns, grasses, leaves, and seaweeds can be printed in Colours with ease and correctness.

TO BOTANISTS.—POPULAR NATURE-PRINTING.—The portable Case of Materials, no longer than a small volume, with complete Apparatus, Colours, and a Book of Instructions, price 1*l.*—F. A. SNAPE, Stationery Court, Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

W. T. COOPER, Pharmaceutical Chemist,
28, OXFORD-STREET, W.
Competent Assistants only are engaged; no Apprentices being
employed.

LEONARD & CO. BOOK-TRADE AUCTIONEERS,
BOSTON, UNITED STATES.

The Subscribers, chosen by the Publishers of Boston to conduct
the Trade Sales in that city, respectfully solicit consignments of
Books and other Literary Property, either for their regular Sales
during the business season, or the Autumn Trade Sales in
August. Refer to—

Trübner & Co. London.
Little, Brown & Co. Boston.

Sales by Auction

*A fine-toned Finger Organ, suitable for a Small Church,
Chapel, or Music-Hall.*

MESSRS. WINSTANLEY, in conjunction
with Mr. GRAHAM FOLEY, of Trowbridge, will SELL
by AUCTION, at the Paragon, West Avenue, near Trowbridge,
Wiltshire, on FRIDAY, July 13, a Powerful and Brilliant-toned
FINGER ORGAN, erected expressly for the Rev. F. H. Wilkinson
within the last five years by Bates & Son, of London. It has 30
Stops, 3 Manuals, Pedal Organ, Composition Pedals, &c. The
Great Organ, Comm. C to G, consists of 15 Stops, viz. Dis-
sonance, Stop ditto, Dulciana, Clarabella, First Principal, Twelfth,
Fifteenth, Cromona, Sequahala, and Cornet. The Small Organ,
Compass Tenor C to G, contains—Double Open Dissonance, Open
ditto, Stop ditto, Principal, Fifteenth, Octave Fifteenth, and
Hautboy. The Pedal Organ has the Bourdon Stop, with Coupling
Stops uniting the Great and Small Organs and Pedals in Great
Organ. There is also a lower octave of swell continued on Stop
Dissonance, and 3 Composition Pedals. The pipes number in all
513; the case is of carved oak, and the exterior pipes are beau-
tifully illuminated and gilt.

Can be inspected previous to the Sale by an order, which may be
obtained of Messrs. Winstanley, No. 10, Paternoster-row, London.
W.C.; and of Mr. Foley, Trowbridge, Wiltshire; and on the Mornings
of Sale.

*Water-Colour Drawings, Oil Paintings, and a few Choice
Engravings.*

SOUTHGATE & BARRETT will SELL by
AUCTION, at their Rooms, 28, Fleet-street, on THURSDAY,
July 11, and following day, a Valuable COLLECTION of
WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS and CABINET PICTURES,
including the Contents of Mr. W. Warman's Studio (sold in con-
sequence of his removal); comprising upwards of 100 beautiful and
highly finished specimens of this favourite artist, also Examples by

Berland	Cruikshank	W. Lee	Robins
Baynes	Herbert	Lewis	Stephanoff
G. Chambers	Horner	Levermore	Taylor
Clint.	Howe	Morris	Copman
Constable	Joy	Nash	Uwins
D. Cox	Knell	Prout	Varley,

And other eminent Artists; also, a few Choice Engravings, some
beautifully coloured, Chromo-lithographs, &c.
Catalogues to be had at the Rooms.

*Music: including the Library of the Western Amateur
Glee Club.*

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, AU-
ctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION,
at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C. (west side), on MON-
DAY, July 8, a Miscellaneous COLLECTION of MUSIC, includ-
ing the Library of the Western Amateur Glee Club, and of a dis-
tinguished Professor, comprising a good Selection of Music in all
classes, particularly Cathedral forms, and the famous
original MSS. (comprising many unpublished Compositions) of
Warren's Collection of Glee, in 32 vols.—Operas and Oratorios—
Hendel's Works, including a complete set of Dr. Arnold's edition
—Instrumental Music, &c.

Catalogues on receipt of two stamps.

*Very Important Collection of Rare Books, Manuscripts,
some of which formed part of the famous Surrenden Col-
lection.*

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will
SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square,
on WEDNESDAY, July 10, and three following days, a very
Important and valuable COLLECTION of RARE BOOKS and
MANUSCRIPTS, some of which formed part of the famous
Surrenden Library collected by Sir Edward Dering in the
time of Charles the First. The Manuscripts include Historical,
Liturgical, and Miscellaneous Treatises from the Tenth Century—
Deeds and Charters dating from Anglo-Saxon times—Books
with interesting Autographs—rare Printed Books—a Collection
of Scarce and Curious Books, formed for material for a History of
Wood-engraving—Music, including several collections of Madri-
gals and Motets of the time of Elizabeth, manuscript and
printed, some in fine contemporary bindings.

Catalogues on receipt of six stamps.

*Garrick's Shakespeare Chair, and an Interesting Old
Portrait of Shakespeare.*

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will
SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C.
(west side), at the end of the Third Day's Sale of the Dering Col-
lection, GARRICK'S CHAIR as President of the Shakespeare
Club. The Chair is of mahogany, richly carved after the design of
William Hogarth, with a Medal of Shakespeare of the design of
Wood, carved by Hogarth (see *Cornhill Magazine*, October 1850).
Also, an Interesting Old Portrait of Shakespeare, mentioned by
Boswell and Wivell.

Particulars in Catalogue as above.

*Highly important Musical Instruments of the late F. PER-
KINS, Esq., of Chislehead-place, Sevenoaks, with other
Consignments of high-class Instruments from distinguished
Amateurs, large and valuable Musical Library.*

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will
SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square,
W.C., on WEDNESDAY, July 17, and following day, a very Im-
portant Assortment of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, including Vi-
oloncellos by Guarnerius and Stradivarius, and several other well-
known Violins and Violoncellos of matchless quality—also, the
Musical Library of the late F. PERKINS, Esq., including a very
extensive and judiciously-selected Collection of the Works of all
the great Instrumental Writers, in fine condition, mostly hand-
somely bound, with Selections from other Libraries—Pianofortes,
Harmoniums, and Instruments of various kinds.

Catalogues on receipt of two stamps.

*Valuable Books, including the Library of an Indian Official—
Theatrical Library and Collections of the late Mr. H.
SAKER, of the Princess's Theatre, and of the late Mr.
R. J. SMITH.*

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, AU-
ctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION,
at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C. (west side), on MONDAY,
July 23, and four following days, a Large COLLECTION of
BOOKS, including the Library of an Indian Official, Dramatic
Collections of the late Mr. HOBART SAKER, of the Princess's
Theatre, and of Mr. R. J. (called "O.") SMITH, Illustrated Books
and Books of Prints, History and Topography, Bibliography,
Manuscripts, &c. Among them are—Auburn's Quadrupeds of
North America, 3 vols.—Boydell's History, Original Impressions
—Vernon Gallery, India proofs before letters—Le Moyne Age et la
Renaissance, 5 vols.—Strutt's Dresses and Regal Antiquities, 3 vols.
—Quain's Anatomy—Pinkerton's Voyages, 17 vols.—Clarke's
Travels, 8 vols.—Murchison's Silurian System, 2 vols.—Penny
Cyclopædia, 20 vols.—Biographical Dictionary of Chalmers, 38
vols.—and Ross, 13 vols.—Brayley and Britton's Survey, 5 vols.—
Scott's Commentary, interleaved, 6 vols. in 9—Vetus et Novum
Testamentum ex Antiq. Vaticano, ed. A. Maius, 4 vols.—Nichols's
Literary History, 5 vols.—Allison's Europe, 30 vols.—Universal
History, 60 vols.—Voltaire's Works, 68 vols.—Austrian Classic
Bibliopha, 108 vols. uniformly bound—Classical Italiana, a Col-
lection of Standard Italian Literature, uniformly bound, in 364 vols.
—Old English Dramatists, 16 vols.—Knight's Standard Shakespeare,
10 vols.—The Matchless Garrickiana, Autographs and Play-Bills,
formed by Mr. R. J. Smith called "O." Smith, comprising some
extensive and valuable series of Original MS. Plays, by Dramatic
Authors of the beginning of the present century, &c.

Catalogues on receipt of two stamps.

*Valuable Collection of Coins, from the Cabinets of Captain
HOARE and others.*

**MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN
WILKINSON**, Auctioneers of Literary Property and
Works illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION,
at their House, No. 13 (late 31, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.),
on FRIDAY, July 13, at half-past 12, a Valuable COLLECTION of COINS, the Property of
Captain EDWARD HOARE, of the North Cork Rifles, com-
prising curious Early British Coins, in gold, silver, copper and
other metals—rare Anglo-Saxon and English Coins, in silver and
copper, rare Coins of the Scotch and Irish Series—English Classic
and Jettons of the 17th, 18th and 19th Centuries. Also, a Cabinet
of Greek, Roman, British, Saxon and Scottish Coins, containing
some fine Specimens of the different Series, the Property of a
Gentleman relinquishing the pursuit—together with a Collection
of Brass Coins of the Ancient Jews, two folios, comprising some
very rare, curious and interesting Examples—and some fine Coins
and Medals of the English Series, the Property of a Gentleman.

May be viewed two days prior, and Catalogues had on receipt of
four stamps.

*Fifty Thousand Volumes of Popular Books, in Boards
and Cloth.*

MR. HODGSON will SELL by AUCTION,
at his New Rooms, the corner of Fleet-street and Chancery-
lane, on TUESDAY, July 9, at half-past 12, FIFTY THOUSAND
VOLUMES of POPULAR BOOKS, MODERN BOOKS in
Boards and Cloth, adapted for Railway Reading, JUVENILE
BOOKS, &c., comprising 1,500 The Illustrated Boy's Own Story-
Book, 8 vols. 11s. 6d. called "The Boy's Own Story-Book,"
cubs, fcap.—8,000 Recollections of a Physician, fcap.—8,000 The De-
tective's Note-Book, fcap.—500 All Round the World, cubs, 4to.—
1,000 Autobiography of Chief Baron Nicholson, fcap.—4,000 Life of
Garibaldi, 8vo.—1,000 Out with Garibaldi, fcap.—1,000 The Trail
of the Serpent, fcap.—750 Confessions of a Thief, fcap.—2,000
Adventures of Mr. Wilderspin, fcap.—2,000 Confessions of a
Thief, fcap.—2,000 Diary of a Judge, fcap.—1,770 Elegant Arts,
fcap.—80 vols. of Humphreys's Moths and Butterflies, coloured
plates, royal 8vo. cloth—100 Sets of The Family Friend, 8 vols.
Encyclopaedia and Stock of 7,500 vols. sewed—4,500 vols. of
The Family Economist, &c.

To be viewed, and Catalogues forwarded on application.

*To Printers, Stationers, and Others; Valuable Patent
Inventions.*

MR. HODGSON will SELL by AUCTION,
at his New Rooms, the corner of Fleet-street and Chancery-
lane, on WEDNESDAY, July 10, at 1 o'clock, in Two Lots, THE
PATENT RIGHT to Manufacture Copying Ink for Printing, by
which the printed matter can be copied in the ordinary copying-
press at the same time and in the same way as the written matter.
Also a VERY VALUABLE PATENT INVENTION, for an im-
proved Method of Printing on a chemically prepared copying
paper.

Printed particulars may be had on application.

*The Stock and Copyright of 'The Players,' a Weekly
Dramatic and Literary Journal.*

MR. HODGSON will SELL by AUCTION,
at his New Rooms, the corner of Fleet-street and Chancery-
lane, on WEDNESDAY, July 10, at 1 o'clock, in One Lot, THE
STOCK and COPYRIGHT of 'THE PLAYERS,' a Weekly
Dramatic, Musical, and Literary Journal. The Stock consists of
25,000 Numbers, the Stereotype Plates of Nos. 1 to 54, and the
Wood-blocks.

Printed particulars will be forwarded on application.

*The Library of Standard Modern Books of an Editor,
deceased.*

MR. HODGSON will SELL by AUCTION,
at his New Rooms, the corner of Fleet-street and Chancery-
lane, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, July 11 and 12, at half-past
12, the LIBRARY of an EDITOR, deceased, and a Select
THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY, comprising the best Standard
Modern Books, in all Classes of Literature. Amongst them are:—
Encyclopædia Britannica, 7th edition, 21 vols. half-russia—Another
Copy, 8th edition, Vols. 1 to 16—Scott's Bible, 6 vols.—Henry's
Bible, 6 vols.—Taylor's Hindustanee Dictionary, 8 vols.—Berry's
Encyclopædia Heraldica, 3 vols.—Allison's Europe, 10 vols.—An-
other Edition, 30 vols. fcap.—Bridgewater Treatises, 13 vols.—
British Poets, 100 vols.—Waverley Novels, Library Edition, 35 vols.
—Sir W. Jones's Works, 13 vols.—Hearne's Remains, by Bliss,
5 vols. large paper—Blackie's Gazetteer, 2 vols. morocco—Gullar-
ton's Gazetteer, 13 vols.—Sharpe's Gazetteer, 2 vols.—Sydenham
Society's Publications, 39 vols.—Knight's Pictorial History of
England, 10 vols.—Knight's Pictorial Shakespeare, 8 vols.—Knight's
Portrait Gallery, 7 vols.—Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman
Biography and Mythology, 8 vols. half-russia—Library of Old
Authors, 28 vols.—Wellingham Despatches, by Gurwood, 8 vols.—
Penny Cyclopædia, 27 vols.—Owen's Works, by Gould, 16 vols.—
Clark's Foreign Theological Library, 30 vols.—Manning's Sermons,
4 vols.—Kitto's Daily Bible Illustrations, 8 vols.—Kitto's Pictorial
Bible, 5 vols., &c.

To be viewed, and Catalogues had.

Minerals.

MR. J. C. STEVENS will SELL by AUC-
TION, at his Great Room, 38, King-street, Covent-garden,
on TUESDAY, July 9, at half-past 12 o'clock precisely, a Select
and Beautiful COLLECTION of BRITISH and FOREIGN
MINERALS, containing many valuable and rare Specimens,
collected by the late Edwin Walker, Esq., of Enfield, and mostly
from the stores of H. Heuland, Esq.; also, the two well-made
Mahogany Cabinets, of thirty drawers each.

May be viewed on the day prior and morning of Sale, and
Catalogues had.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. CCXIX.

—ADVERTISEMENT for the forthcoming Number must
be forwarded to the Publishers by the 8th, and BILLS for inser-
tion by the 8th of July.

56, Albemarle-street, London,
June 21, 1861.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. LXVII. price 6s.

Contents.

1. THE VOCATION OF THE CHURCH.
2. SCHLESWIG—THE DANISH-GERMAN QUESTION.
3. REVOLUTIONS IN ENGLISH HISTORY.
4. FLOWER-LIFE.
5. THE MARRIAGE LAW OF GREAT BRITAIN.
6. HELPS'S SPANISH CONQUEST IN AMERICA.
7. THE GOVERNMENT MACHINE.
8. THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.
9. NATIONAL EDUCATION.
10. COUNT CAVOUR.
11. EPILOGUE.

London: Jackson, Walford & Hodder, 15, St. Paul's Churchyard;
and Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Stationers' Hall-court.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW. NEW SERIES.

No. XXXIX. JULY, 1861.

Contents.

- I. THE LIFE and LETTERS of SCHLEIERMACHER.
- II. THE SALMON FISHERIES of ENGLAND and WALES.
- III. THE CRITICAL THEORY and WRITINGS of H. TAINE.
- IV. MR. MILL on REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT.
- V. THE COUNTS of ALBANY.
- VI. EQUATORIAL AFRICA, and its INHABITANTS.
- VII. MR. BUCKLE'S HISTORY of CIVILIZATION in
ENGLAND.
- VIII. CHRISTIAN CREEDS, and their DEFENDERS.

CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE:—1. Theology and Philosophy.—2.
Politics, Sociology and Travels.—3. Science.—4. History and
Biography.—5. Belles Lettres.

London: George Manwaring (Successor to John Chapman),
8, King William-street, Strand.

Just published, price 6s., THE

NATIONAL REVIEW, No. XXV.

Contents.

- I. LIGHT and SUNLIGHT.
- II. THE EASTERN CHURCH: ITS PAST AND ITS
FUTURE.
- III. THE INTERIOR of BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
- IV. LORD MACAULAY'S HISTORY of ENGLAND.
- V. POBSON.
- VI. MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT.
- VII. THE CIVIL WAR in AMERICA.
- VIII. OLD LONDON.
- IX. WILLIAM PITT.
- X. THE LATE COUNT CAVOUR.
- XI. BOOKS of the QUARTER SUITABLE for READ-
ING-SOCIETIES.

London: Chapman & Hall, 133, Piccadilly.

THE ART-JOURNAL for JULY, price 2s. 6d., contains

GODDESS of DISCORD in THE GARDEN of THE
HEPERIDES, after Turner.

DOVER, after G. Chambers.

FOUNTAIN NYMPH, after J. S. Westmacott.

The Literary Contributions include—

EXHIBITION of the ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION—EXHIBITION.

BOME, and her WORKS of ART. By J. Dafforne. Illustrated.

EXAMINATION into the ANTIQUITY of the LIKENESS
of OUR BLESSED LORD. By Thomas Heaphy. Illus-
trated.

NEW DISCOVERIES and IMPROVEMENTS in DYING.
By Robert Hunt, F.R.S.

DRINKING FOUNTAINS. Illustrated.

MODERN ART in FLORENCE. By Theodora Trollope.

NATURE-PRINTING.

THE HUDSON. By Benson J. Loewing. Illustrated.

An EXPERIMENTAL SUNDAY at the CRYSTAL PALACE.

The FRESCOES in the HOUSES of PARLIAMENT, &c. &c.

James S. Virtue, 32, Ivy-lane.

THE ENGLISH WOMAN'S JOURNAL.

JULY 1, 1861. Price 1s.

Contents:—Women and Commerce—Madame Luce, of Algiers—
Emerald Green—The Cypress: a Poem—Damon et Henriette—
The Portrait—Fruits in their Season—Notices of Books—Open
Council—Passing Events.

London: published by the English Woman's Journal Company
(Limited), at their Office, 19, Langham-place, Regent-street, W.;

And for the Company by
W. Kent & Co. Paternoster-row.

Just out, price 6s.

THE LONDON REVIEW. No. XXXII.
for JULY.

Contents.

- I. Novels and Novelists.
- II. The Benedictines in England.
- III. Marnix de St. Aldegonde.
- IV. Dixon's Personal History of Bacon.
- V. Recent Poetry.
- VI. The Elder Pliny.
- VII. Theology of the Ascension.
- VIII. Froude's Henry VIII.
- IX. Popular Education.
- Brief Literary Notices.

London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.

Just published, price 4s.

NATURAL-HISTORY REVIEW: a Quarterly Journal of Biological Science. No. III. JULY.

1. Colonial Floras.
2. Brown-Sequard. Central Nervous System.
3. Fauna of Equatorial Africa. Du Chailu.
4. Marshall on the Brain of the Chimpanzee. Plate, Photograph.
5. Hyrtl. Anatomical Notes.
6. Bibliographical Notes: Zoology, Botany, and Palaeontology.

The Annual Subscription is 12s. only.

Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 30, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

Now ready, price 6s.

THE CHRISTIAN REMEMBRANCER, No. CXIII. for JULY.

1. Froude's History of England.
2. Joshua Watson.
3. Patriarchs of the West, and the Princes of the Captivity.
4. Hook on the Early English Church.
5. Churton's Prize Essay on the Septuagint.
6. The Abbe Desgenettes: his Life and Works.
7. Prof. Powell's Essay.
8. Owen on Dogmatic Theology.
9. Associated Religious Efforts.
10. Modern Studies of the Eastern Church.

London: J. & G. Mozley, 6, Paternoster-row.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE for JULY, 2s. 6d.,
CONTAINS

William Pitt. Good for Nothing; or, All Down Hill. By the Author of 'Digby Grand.' 'The Interpreter,' &c. &c. Chapters XXVI.—XXIX. Ancient Law. The Sphinx. A Discourse on the Impotence of History. By Shirley. Catullus. Ida Conway: a Tale. By J. M. C. Chapters XXI.—XXIII. Savings Banks in connexion with the Post-Office. Petrarck and his Times. Saint Saturday. In the West. Chronicle of Current History.

London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand, W.C.

Just published, price 6s.

THE EDINBURGH**NEW PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL FOR JULY 1861. (New Series, No. 27.)**

Contents:—1. The First Lines of Morphology and Organic Development. Geometrically considered, by Dr. Macvicar, Moffat, N.B.—2. On the Production of Mist, by John Davy, M.D., F.R.S.—3. Description of a Method of Reducing Observations of Temperature with view to Comparison of Climates, by Prof. Everett, Windsor, N.S.—4. On certain Species of Perminian Shells said to occur in Carboniferous Rocks, by Prof. King, Queen's University, Ireland.—5. Notes on Ancient Glaciers made during a brief Visit to Chamouni and Neighbourhood, in Sept. 1860, by D. Milne Home, Esq., of Wedderburn.—6. On the Discovery of an Ancient Hammer-Head in certain Superficial Deposits near Coventry, by Rev. P. B. Brodie.—7. The Flora of Iceland, by W. Lauder Lindsay, M.D.—8. On a Rise of the Coast of the Firth of Forth, within the Historical Period, by Arch. Geikie, F.R.S.E.—9. On Nastro-boreo-calcite and another Borate occurring in the Gypsum of Nova Scotia, by Prof. How, Windsor, N.S.—10. On Gyrillite occurring with Calcite in Apophyllite in the Trap of the Bay of Fundy, by Prof. How.—Reviews and Notices of Books, Proceedings of Societies, Scientific Intelligence, &c.

Edinburgh: A. & C. Black. London: Longman & Co.

THE LONDON AMERICAN, every WEDNESDAY, price 3d., by post, 4d., contains reliable Special Correspondence from the Seat of War, &c., with Original Articles by American Writers of acknowledged ability. This Journal is a faithful exponent of the Views of the Lovers of Freedom and of the Union.

Office: 9, Exeter Change, Catherine-street, Strand.

Now complete, the Second Edition, greatly improved, of

THE PRACTICAL DRAUGHTSMAN'S BOOK OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGN: Forming a Complete Course of Mechanical, Engineering, and Architectural Drawing. By WILLIAM JOHNSON, C.E., Ed. 'Practical Mechanics Journal.' This Edition contains 312 Pages of Letter-press, 119 Quarto Pages of Plates, besides numerous Woodcuts. 13 Monthly Parts, in 4to, price 3s. each; or, in cloth, 11. 8s. 6d.

London: Longman & Co. Editor's Office (Offices for Patents), 47, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.

THE MEDICAL CRITIC and PSYCHOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Edited by Dr. FORBES WINSLOW. No. III. for JULY, price 3s. 6d., contains:—The Vacation—The Turkish Bath—Who is a Doctor?—Lunacy in Scotland—The Road Murder Psychologically Considered—Cottage Asylums—and other Articles of Medical, General, and Scientific Interest, with all the Medical and Literary Gossip of the Quarter.

London: John W. Davies, 54, Princes-street, Leicester-square.

18mo. cloth, 4s. 6d., roan, 5s.

BUCHANAN'S (W. M.) TECHNOLOGICAL DICTIONARY, explaining the terms of THE ARTS, SCIENCES, LITERATURE, PROFESSIONS and TRADES.

London: William Tegg, Pancras-lane, Queen-street, Chesham.

MR. ST. JOHN'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, FROM

B.C. 55 TO A.D. 1067.

Nearly ready, 2 vols. 8vo.

HISTORY OF THE FOUR CONQUESTS OF ENGLAND: Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Danish, and Norman. By JAMES AUGUSTUS ST. JOHN. The Author has availed himself of the valuable information on important points of English History afforded by the Chronicles published by direction of the Master of the Rolls.

Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill.

Just published,

JOHN MARSHALL, F.R.S., On the BRAIN OF A YOUNG CHIMPANZEE, with a Photograph—vide NATURAL-HISTORY REVIEW, No. III. July, 1861.
Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 30, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

MULTE TERRICOLIS LINGUE, CELESTIBUS UNA.

SAMUEL BAGSTER & SONS,
15, Paternoster-row, London.

POLYGLOT BIBLES and BIBLICAL WORKS,
In Ancient and Modern Languages.

Presentation Copies in every variety of suitable binding.
Catalogues by post, free.

THE BIBLE OF EVERY LAND: a History of the Sacred Scriptures, in every Language and Dialect: with Specimen Portions of each, and Illustrative Alphabets, coloured Ethnographic Maps, Tables, Indexes, &c.
The Narratives are arranged systematically, according to the affinities of the various Languages and Countries. I. An account of the extent, population, &c. of each country. II. A review of the Characteristics of each Language, with a sketch of its derivation and present development. III. A History of the Versions of the Scriptures executed in each language, and of the editions and numbers printed. IV. Details of the Religious and Social Results that have followed the dissemination of the Scriptures in every Land.

New Edition. One Volume, Quarto. Half-bound in Morocco, extra. Price Two Guineas.

THE ANALYTICAL HEBREW LEXICON to the OLD TESTAMENT. By this work the student may ascertain with ease the correct parsing and the English equivalent of every word in the Old Testament Scriptures. This Lexicon serves also, to a great extent, the purpose of a Concordance, for all the words of the least frequent occurrence which constitute three-fourths of the whole number are supplied with a reference to their place in Scripture. Under each Root is given a summary of the whole of its derivatives. The Grammatical Introduction contains a complete series of Paradigms, which are referred to constantly throughout the work. Second Edition. Quarto, price 4s. "It is the ultimatum of Hebrew Lexicography, and will leave the Theologian who still remains ignorant of the sacred tongue, absolutely without excuse."

BAGSTER'S COMPREHENSIVE BIBLE; a Family, Pulpit, and Study Bible, complete in one volume: which contains a copious body of critical Notes; 800,000 selected Parallel Passages; Dissertations on the authority of the Scriptures; explanations of Weights, Measures, MSS., Versions, Jewish Writings, &c. &c. &c.; Introductions and concluding Remarks to each Book; Five various Indexes: a Family Register; and a fully coloured series of new Maps. All the editions of the Comprehensive Bible are kept ready, in various styles of thoroughly durable binding. Gilt and Silver mounting, of every kind, and newest patterns. Covers, Presentation Caskets, always ready. Polyglot Bibles and Biblical Aids, in great variety. Catalogues by post, free.

London: Samuel Bagster & Sons, 15, Paternoster-row.

Just published, price 5s.

THE PROPHET ENOCH; or, the Sons of God and the Sons of Men. A Poem. By JAMES BURTON ROBERTSON, Esq., Translator of F. Schlegel's 'Philosophy of History.'

"The work of a superior and educated mind."—*London Era*.
"The author of 'Enoch' approaches Milton in the sustained dignity of his theme, in the pure fervour of his imagination, in the completeness of his conception: he is heir to Milton's estate, as next-of-kin, he carries on the sublime action of the Scriptural epic."—*Dublin Review*.

London: James Blackwood. Dublin: M'Glashan & Gill.

THE COMPANION VOLUME TO THE 'LIVES OF THE QUEENS,' 10s. 6d.

LIVES OF THE BACHELOR KINGS OF ENGLAND. By AGNES STRICKLAND.

"Completes the series of lively and studied sketches, in which she may now be said to have produced a full biographical outline of the history of England."—*Examiner*.
"Sure of a kind reception from that immense class of readers who have sent Tupper into his hundredth thousand."—*Critic*.
"It is one of the most interesting publications of the present day."—*City Press*.

London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.; and all Booksellers.

Just published, in fcap. 8vo. price 4s. 6d. cloth,

LIFE OF M. E. L. O. D. I. E. S.
By THOMAS MOORE.
London: Edward Moxon & Co. 44, Dover-street.

Just published,

PROFESSOR HUXLEY, F.R.S., On the ZOOLOGICAL RELATIONS OF MAN with the LOWER ANIMALS—vide NATURAL-HISTORY REVIEW, No. I.
Annual Subscription, 12s.

Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 30, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

This day, fcap. 8vo. price 2s. 6d.

LAYS AND LYRICS.
Translated from the Italian of Agostino F.
London: Robert Hardwicke, 129, Piccadilly.

This day, crown 8vo. cloth, price 7s. 6d. Illustrations from Nature by Tuffen West.

LECTURES ON DISEASES OF THE KIDNEY (commonly called Bright's Disease) and DROPSY. By S. J. GOODFELLOW, M.D. F.R.C.P., Physician to the Middlesex Hospital, and Joint Lecturer on Medicine at the Middlesex Hospital Medical College.
London: Robert Hardwicke, 129, Piccadilly.

Now ready, price One Guinea.
Dedicated, by permission, to the First Lord of the Admiralty, The First Volume
(Comprising the Services of nearly 2,000 Living Officers of all Ranks) Of the New Edition of

O'BYRNE'S NAVAL BIOGRAPHY.

O'Byrne Brothers, 9, Adelphi-terrace, Strand, W.C.

Now ready, demy 8vo. price 1s.

DANGER FROM WITHIN: a CHARGE delivered at the ANNUAL VISITATION of the DIOCESES OF DUBLIN and GLANLEAGH, and KILDARE, JUNE, 1861. By RICHARD WHEATLEY, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin, &c.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE, comprising a Narrative of its Progress from the Earliest Ages to the Present Time, and of the Delusions incidental to its Advance from Empiricism to the Dignity of Science. By EDWARD MERYON, M.D. F.G.S. F.R.C.P. Vol. I. 12s. 6d.
Longman & Co.

BOHN'S ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY FOR JULY.

MILTON'S POETICAL WORKS, with a Memoir and Critical Remarks by JAMES MONTGOMERY, an Index to Paradise Lost, Todd's Verbal Index to all the Poems, and a Selection of Explanatory Notes. Illustrated with 150 Wood Engravings by Thompson, Williams, O. Smith, and Linton, from Drawings by W. Harvey. In 3 volumes. Vol. II. containing PARADISE REGAINED, and other Poems; with Verbal Index extending to 166 pages. Post 8vo. cloth, 5s.
Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

BOHN'S ENGLISH GENTLEMAN'S LIBRARY FOR JULY.
Handsomely printed in demy 8vo. and illustrated with Portraits and Plates, at 9s. per Volume.

THE ENTIRE CORRESPONDENCE OF HORACE WALPOLE, with the Prefaces of Mr. Croker, Lord Dover, and others, the Notes of all previous Editors, and additional Notes by PETER CUNNINGHAM. Illustrated with numerous fine Portraits engraved on Steel. To be completed in 9 vols. Vol. I. 12s. 6d.
Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

THE NEW RHINE BRIDGE at KEHL—

THE BUILDER OF FRIDAY NEXT (conducted by GEO. GODWIN, F.R.S., Author of 'Town Swamps,' &c.) will contain a Fine View, with Illustrative Details and a full Account, of the Bridge over the Rhine at Kehl; also, Papers on the Condition of Hull—The Embankment of the Thames—The Boundaries of the Thames—Dinner to Architects—The Great Fire—The Discoveries in Asia Minor—Edinburgh and its Shortcomings—and many other Interesting Communications.

1, York-street, Covent-garden; and all Newsmen.

NEXT WEEK,

EDWIN OF DEIRA.

By ALEXANDER SMITH.

MACMILLAN & Co. London and Cambridge.

Preparing for Immediate Publication,

CAVOUR: A MEMOIR.

By EDWARD DICEY.

Lately published, by the same Author, crown 8vo. cloth, 6s. 6d.

ROME IN 1860.

Cambridge and London: MACMILLAN & Co.

This day is published, crown 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

CREATION IN PLAN AND IN PROGRESS:

AN ESSAY ON THE

FIRST CHAPTER OF GENESIS.

By the Rev. JAMES CHALLIS, M.A. F.R.S. F.R.A.S.,

Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy in the University of Cambridge, and late Fellow of Trinity College.
MACMILLAN & Co. Cambridge; and 23, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London.

Just Published,

DANTE'S INFERNO.

FOLIO EDITION—In the Original.

WITH SEVENTY-SIX DESIGNS ON WOOD,

By GUSTAVE DORÉ.

EXECUTED IN THE HIGHEST STYLE OF ART.

Price 5*l*.

This Work is the masterpiece of M. Gustave Doré's wonderful talent, and is a marvel of the breadth and power of this Artist's designs.

L. HACHETTE & Co. Publishers, 18, King William-street, Strand, W.C.
And all the first Booksellers.**MR. DICKENS'S NEW WORK.**

3 vols. post 8vo.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

By CHARLES DICKENS.

[This day.

MR. HARRISON AINSWORTH'S NEW WORK.

3 vols. post 8vo.

THE CONSTABLE OF THE TOWER

AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE.

By WILLIAM HARRISON AINSWORTH.

With Illustrations by GILBERT.

[This day.

Fcap. 8vo. 3*s*. 6*d*.**TANNHÄUSER:**

Or, THE BATTLE OF THE BARDS: a Poem.

By NEVILLE TEMPLE and EDWARD TREVOR.

" 'Tannhäuser' is a remarkable, and even, in its way, an original production.... The poem abounds with varied and happy images. It has the singular merit of being at once entertaining and poetical."—*Saturday Review*." Without dwelling on the praise due to a well-conceived and interesting romance, with a fit and happy solution in the unexpected miracle with which it ends, we turn to the wealth of poetical imagery and to the delicacy of poetical feeling with which it has been set to music, in this little story-book of verse. We have not for a long time read anything in poetry that has given us more genuine pleasure."—*Examiner*.**NEW SERIAL BY MR. ANTHONY TROLLOPE.**

With Illustrations by J. E. MILLAIS, A.R.A.

Part V. price 1*s*. 6*d*.**ORLEY FARM: A TALE.**

By ANTHONY TROLLOPE,

Author of 'Framley Parsonage,' 'Dr. Thorne,' 'Barchester Towers,' &c.

NEW SPORTING NOVEL.Third Edition, post 8vo. 2*s*.**MARKET HARBOROUGH; or, How**" Mr. Sawyer went to the Shires. From the very beginning of the hero's adventures a certain interest is experienced which never falls off, and the only annoyance felt is that the visit of Mr. Sawyer to the Shires terminates so soon. Indeed, the fault here perceptible may with equal truth be urged against Major White Melville in some of his previous writings, his finishing being too abrupt."—*Press*.Second Edition, 2 vols. post 8vo. 1*s* 6*d*.**LA BEATA: a Novel. By Thomas ADOLPHUS TROLLOPE.**" 'La Beata' is a novel of which there is nothing to say but what is good. It is a charming story, and, though the theme is as old as the world, it has the eternal and ever-renewed freshness of life itself. The story required to be very skillfully handled; and, in his management of poor Beata, the author has shown himself an artist as well as a thorough gentleman. It is a story in which the narrator reveals himself and his own nature more than the incidents and characters with which he has to deal. As a picture of Italian domestic and interior life and manners it is excellent."—*Athenæum*.

CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

* * * The New Work, by the Editor of 'Enquire Within,' entitled **THE FAMILY SAVE-ALL**, will be Published on Monday, the 15th of July. The Sale of the Author's Educational and Economical Works amounts to Half-a-Million Volumes in Great Britain, and in America to the same Number.

W. KENT & Co. 23, Paternoster-row.

**MACMILLAN & CO.'S
NEW LIST.**

Now ready, price ONE SHILLING.

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE,

Edited by DAVID MASSON.

No. XXI. for JULY, 1861.

Contents.

- I. MR. BUCKLE'S DOCTRINE as to the SCOTCH and their HISTORY. By the Editor. Part I.
 - II. TOM BROWN at OXFORD. By the Author of 'Tom Brown's School-Days.' (Conclusion.)
 - III. THE NEW INDIAN BUDGET: a few Hints as to Men and Things. By J. M. Ludlow.
 - IV. THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.
 - V. RAVENSHOE. By Henry Kingsley, Author of 'Geoffrey Hamlyn.' Chaps. XXII. to XXV.
 - VI. THE ORIENTAL PEARL. By E. C. Otté.
 - VII. THE BOUNDARIES OF SCIENCE: a Second Dialogue.
 - VIII. THE LOST POETRY OF SAPPHO. By Rich. Garnett.
 - IX. RECOLLECTIONS OF CAVOUR'S LAST DEBATE. By Edward Dicey, Author of 'Rome in 1860.'
- * * * Volumes I., II., III., are now ready, handsomely bound in cloth, price 7*s*. 6*d*. each.

1.

NOW PUBLISHING,

TRACTS for PRIESTS and PEOPLE.

By VARIOUS WRITERS.

- No. I. RELIGIO LAICI. By Thomas Hughes, Author of 'Tom Brown's School-Days.' Price 1*s*. [Now ready.]
 - II. THE MOTE AND THE BEAM: a Clergyman's Lessons from the Present Panic. By the Rev. F. D. Maurice, Incumbent of St. Peter's, St. Marylebone. Price 1*s*. [Now ready.]
 - III. THE ATONEMENT AS A FACT AND AS A THEORY. By the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of Her Majesty's Chapels Royal. Price 1*s*. [Now ready.]
 - IV. THE SIGNS OF THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN: an Appeal to Scripture on the Question of Miracles. By the Rev. John Llewelyn Davies, Rector of Christ Church, St. Marylebone. Price 1*s*. [This day.]
 - V. ON TERMS OF COMMUNION, will contain two Tracts:
 1. On the Boundaries of the Church. By the Rev. C. K. P.
 2. The Message of the Church. By M. Langley, M.A.
- * * * Others are in Preparation.

2.

This day is published, price 1*s*. 6*d*.**A FEW WORDS on CRITICISM:**Being an Examination of the Article in the *Saturday Review* of April 1861, upon Dr. Whewell's 'Platonic Dialogues for English Readers.' By JOHN GROTE, B.D., Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Cambridge.

3.

Next week,

CREATION IN PLAN and IN PRO-

GRESS: An Essay on the First Chapter of Genesis, with Reference to the 'Mosaic Cosmogony' in the 'Essays and Reviews.' By the Rev. JAMES CHALLIS, M.A. F.R.S. F.R.A.S., Plinian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy in the University of Cambridge, and late Fellow of Trinity College.

4.

Preparing for immediate Publication,

CAVOUR: a Memoir. By Edward DICEY.Lately published, by the same Author, crown 8vo. cloth, 6*s*. 6*d*.**ROME IN 1860.**

5.

The PLATONIC DIALOGUES, forENGLISH READERS. By W. HEWELL, D.D. F.R.S., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. Vol. III. containing THE REPUBLIC. 7*s*. 6*d*. [This day.]Vol. I. Second Edition, containing THE SOCRATIC DIALOGUES, 7*s*. 6*d*.Vol. II. containing THE ANTI-SOPHIST DIALOGUES, 6*s*. 6*d*.

6.

SERMONS preached in the Chapelof Trinity College, Dublin. By GEORGE SALMON, D.D., Fellow and Tutor. Crown 8vo. 6*s*. [This day.]

7.

The BROKEN TROTH. A Tale ofTuscan, from the Italian. By PHILIP IRETON. 2 vols. fcap. 8vo. cloth, 1*s* 6*d*.

8.

A CRITICAL HISTORY of the PRO-GRESS of the CALCULUS of VARIATIONS during the NINETEENTH CENTURY. By I. TODD HUNTER, M.A., Fellow and Head Mathematical Lecturer of St. John's Coll. Cambridge. 8vo. cloth, 1*s* 6*d*.

9.

The GOLDEN TREASURY: a Col-

lection of the Best Songs and Lyrical Poems in the English Language. Selected and arranged, with Notes, by F. T. PALGRAVE, Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. Dedicated by permission to Alfred Tennyson. [Immediately.]

MACMILLAN & Co. Cambridge,
And 33, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London.

Just published, in fcap. 8vo. price 4s. 6d. cloth,

THE PORTIC SPIRIT, and other POEMS.
By JAMES ELLIS CARTWRIGHT.
London: Longman, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

In fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth,

THE LEGAL PROMPTER; or, Statute Indicator: Being a Compilation for immediate Reference to Statutes most in use. By H. WALTER IBBOTSON.
London: Longman and Co. Sheffield: J. Pearson, Jun.

DR. G. OWEN REES ON URINARY DISEASES.
In 1 vol. 8vo. price 5s.

ON CALCULOUS DISEASE and its CONSEQUENCES. By GEORGE OWEN REES, M.D. F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, &c.; Physician to, and Lecturer on Medicine at, Guy's Hospital.
London: Longman, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

BOOKS FOR SWISS TOURISTS.

- | | | |
|--|----|---|
| ALPINE BYWAYS. By a LADY | 10 | 6 |
| A LADY'S TOUR ROUND MONTE ROSA | 14 | 0 |
| HINCHLIFF'S SUMMER MONTHS: among the ALPS | 10 | 6 |
| WILLS'S EAGLE'S NEST in the VALLEY of SIXT | 12 | 6 |
| HUDSON and KENNEDY'S ASCENT of MONT BLANC | 5 | 6 |
| AULDJO'S ASCENT of MONT BLANC | 1 | 0 |
| FERGUSON'S SWISS MEN and SWISS MOUNTAINS | 1 | 0 |
| PEAKS, PASSES, and GLACIERS (Knapsack Edition) | 5 | 6 |
| SWISS EXCURSION MAPS from Peaks, Passes, &c. | 3 | 6 |
| RAMSAY'S OLD GLACIERS of SWITZERLAND, &c. | 4 | 6 |
| VON TSCHUDI'S ANIMAL LIFE in the ALPS | 2 | 6 |

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

This day is published, post 8vo. 7s.

LETTERS FROM ABROAD, from a Physician in Search of Health.
By WILLIAM BULLAR, M.D.
John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster-row.

This day is published, 3 vols. 8vo. 11. 11s. 6d.

ESSAYS and OBSERVATIONS on NATURAL HISTORY, ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, PSYCHOLOGY, and GEOLOGY.
By JOHN HUNTER, F.R.S.
Being his Posthumous Papers on those subjects arranged and revised, with Notes, by RICHARD OWEN, F.R.S. D.C.L. Superintendent of the Natural History Department, British Museum, &c. &c.
John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster-row.

Octavo, with Eight Coloured Plates, and many Woodcuts, &c.
GATHERINGS of a NATURALIST in AUSTRALIA; being Observations principally on the Animal and Vegetable Productions of New South Wales, New Zealand, and some of the Austral Islands. By GEORGE BENNETT, M.D. F.L.S. F.Z.S. &c.
John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster-row.

Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 1s. 6d.

CÆSARIS (C. JULII) COMMENTARIORUM de BELLO GALLICO, LIB. I. IV., with Notes explanatory of the Text, by the Rev. J. R. MAJOR, M.A. F.S.A.
London: William Tegg, Paucras-lane, Queen-street, Cheapside.

This day is published, Second Edition, in post 8vo. Illustrated, price 10s. 6d.

THE RUSSIANS AT HOME.
Unpolitical Sketches. Showing what Newspapers they read, what Theatres they frequent, and how they Eat, Drink, and Enjoy themselves; with other matters relating chiefly to Literature and Music, and Places of Historical and Religious Interest in and about Moscow. By SUTHERLAND EDWARDS.
"It is a book that we can sincerely recommend not only to those desirous of abundant and reliable information respecting the social economy of the Russian people, but to those who seek an entertaining volume that may be perused in any part with both profit and amusement."
Edinburgh Evening Courant, March 26, 1861.

London: Wm. H. Allen & Co. 7, Leadenhall-street.

Eleventh Edition, 3s. 6d. bound,

RUDIMENTS of the GREEK LANGUAGE.
For the Use of the Edinburgh Academy. To which has been added, A List of Greek Verbs, exhibiting the Cases which accompany each in its different Significations.

EDINBURGH ACADEMY CLASS-BOOKS.

GREEK EXTRACTS, with Vocabulary and Index. 8th Edition. 3s. 6d.

RUDIMENTS of the LATIN LANGUAGE. 19th Edition. 2s.

LATIN DELECTUS, with Vocabulary. 15th Edition. 3s.

CICERONIS OPERA SELECTA. 4th Edition. 3s.

OUTLINES of MODERN GEOGRAPHY. 10th Edition, revised. 2s. 6d.

OUTLINES of ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY. 7th Edition. 2s.

Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

This day is published, price 2d.

THE BOOKS OF THE MONTH, FOR JULY.

AN ANALYSIS OF ALL THE LEADING WORKS PUBLISHED DURING JUNE.

W. H. SMITH & SON, 186, Strand, W.C.; and Railway Bookstalls.

Post 8vo. cloth, price 5s.

THE LAST TRAVELS OF IDA PFEIFFER, INCLUSIVE OF A VISIT TO MADAGASCAR.

WITH A BIOGRAPHY OF THE AUTHORESS,

Compiled from her Own Notes.

London: ROUTLEDGE, WARNE & ROUTLEDGE.

Just published, fcap. 8vo. with Three Maps, price 5s.

EAST COAST OF ENGLAND.

A GUIDE TO THE EAST COAST OF ENGLAND,

From the THAMES to the TWEED, descriptive of Scenery, Historical, Legendary, and Archæological; with Notes of its Botany and Geology.

By MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, M.A.

Or separately,

ESSEX, SUFFOLK, and NORFOLK, with Map, 2s.

LINCOLN and YORKSHIRE, with Map, 2s.

DURHAM and NORTHUMBERLAND, with Map, 2s.

London: EDWARD STANFORD, 6, Charing Cross, S.W.

Just published, fcap. 8vo. with Map, price 4s. 6d.

ISLE OF MAN.

A GUIDE TO THE ISLE OF MAN:

Its APPROACHES and PLACES of RESORT;

With WALKS, DRIVES, and EXCURSIONS, together with its HISTORY, GEOLOGY, BOTANY, TOPOGRAPHY, AGRICULTURE, &c.

By the Rev. J. G. CUMMING.

London: EDWARD STANFORD, 6, Charing Cross, S.W.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

BOOK SOCIETIES, TOWN and VILLAGE LIBRARIES, and READING ROOMS, in every part of the Country, are supplied from this Extensive Library with New and Choice Books, on Hire.

LISTS of the PRINCIPAL WORKS at present in CIRCULATION, and of SURPLUS COPIES of RECENT WORKS WITHDRAWN for SALE, will be forwarded, postage free, on application.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE,

New Oxford-street, London; Cross-street, Manchester; and New-street, Birmingham.

CHEAP BOOKS AT MUDIE'S LIBRARY.

Purchasers of Books for Public or Private Libraries are recommended to obtain C. E. MUDIE'S Revised List of Surplus Copies of Recent Works withdrawn from his Library for Sale. This List comprises many of the best Books of the Past and Present Season, cut and uncut; also a Selection of Works, well bound, and adapted for Presents.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE,

New Oxford-street, London; Cross-street, Manchester; and New-street, Birmingham.

Now ready, with Eight Illustrations, demy 8vo. price 16s. cloth,

JAPAN, THE AMOOR, AND THE PACIFIC.

With Notices of other Places comprised in a Voyage of Circumnavigation in the Imperial Russian Corvette 'Rynda,' in 1858-60.

By HENRY ARTHUR TILLEY.

SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

Now ready, in a handsome 8vo. volume, pp. 330, price 10s. 6d. cloth,

HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE, AND SICK-ROOM GUIDE;

Describing DISEASES, THEIR NATURE, CAUSES and SYMPTOMS; the MOST APPROVED METHODS OF TREATMENT; and THE PROPERTIES AND USES OF REMEDIES.

By JOHN GARDNER, M.D.,

[Of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.]

* * Several New Vegetable Medicines of great value in cases of Dyspepsia, Liver Disorders, Gout, Rheumatism, Bronchitis, Nervousness, &c., have been lately brought into use by American Physicians, and are, for the first time, made known in this country in 'Household Medicine.'

SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

Now ready, with Four Illustrations by HARRISON WEBB, crown 8vo. price 5s. cloth,

THE BOOK OF GOOD COUNSELS:

BEING AN ABRIDGED TRANSLATION OF THE SANSKRIT CLASSIC,

THE 'HITOPADESA.'

By EDWIN ARNOLD, M.A.,

Author of 'Education in India,' &c.

SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

Now ready, with Coloured Frontispiece, fcap. 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth,

IN-DOOR PLANTS, AND HOW TO GROW THEM,

FOR THE DRAWING-ROOM, BALCONY, AND GREENHOUSE;

CONTAINING CLEAR INSTRUCTIONS BY WHICH LADIES MAY OBTAIN, AT A SMALL EXPENSE, A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF FLOWERS.

By E. A. MALING.

SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF 'COUSIN STELLA.'

Now ready, 2 vols. post 8vo.

"WHO BREAKS-PAYS."

By the AUTHOR of 'COUSIN STELLA.'

SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

Third Edition, with Six Coloured Views, post 8vo. price 12s. cloth,

THROUGH NORWAY WITH A KNAPSACK.

By W. MATTIEU WILLIAMS.

SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

Now ready, fcap. 8vo. price One Shilling,

THREE LETTERS, TO THE EDITOR OF 'THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE,'

ON

PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATION.

By PATERFAMILIAS.

SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

NEW WORKS.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,
No. CCXXXI. 8vo. price 6s. [On Saturday next.]

Contents.

- I. POPULAR EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.
- II. LITERARY REMAINS OF ALBERT DÜRER.
- III. CARTHAGE.
- IV. NOVELS OF FERNAN CABALLERO.
- V. WATSON'S LIFE OF PORSON.
- VI. THE COUNTESS OF ALBANY, THE LAST STUARTS, AND ALFIERI.
- VII. BUCKLE ON CIVILIZATION IN SPAIN AND SCOTLAND.
- VIII. DU CHAILLU'S EQUATORIAL ADVENTURES.
- IX. CHURCH REFORMATION IN ITALY.

2.

LECTURES on the SCIENCE of LANGUAGE, delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, in April, May, and June. By MAX MÜLLER, M.A., Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford. 8vo. price 12s. [On Thursday next.]

3.

THE LAW of NATIONS CONSIDERED AS AN INDEPENDENT POLITICAL COMMUNITIES. By TRAVERS TWISS, D.C.L., Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford, and one of H.M. Counsel. Part I. *The Rights and Duties of Nations in Time of Peace*. 8vo. [On Wednesday next.]

4.

LECTURES on COLONIZATION and COLONIES, delivered before the University of Oxford in 1839, 1840 and 1841. By HERMAN MERIVALE, M.A. New Edition. 8vo. 18s.

5.

GLENCRAGGAN; or, a Highland Home in Captivity. By CUTHBERT BEDE. With Maps and numerous Illustrations from the Author's Drawings. 2 vols. post 8vo. 25s.

6.

A WEEK at the LAND'S END. By J. T. BLIGHT. With Map and 96 Woodcuts from the Author's Drawings. Square fcap. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

7.

EGYPTIAN SEPULCHRES and SYRIAN SHRINES; including some stay in the Lebanon, at Palmyra, and in Western Turkey. By EMILY A. BEAUFORT. 2 vols. post 8vo. with Illustrations from the Author's Drawings. [In a few days.]

8.

SOCIAL LIFE and MANNERS in AUSTRALIA: Being the Notes of Eight Years' Experience. By a RESIDENT. Post 8vo. 4s.

9.

THE OXONIAN in ICELAND: Notes of Travel in the Summer of 1860, over Ground not visited by any English Traveller for Fifty Years: with Glances at Icelandic Folk-Lore and Sagas. By the Rev. FREDERICK METCALFE, M.A. Post 8vo. with Map and Illustrations. [In July.]

10.

ALPINE BYWAYS; or, Light Leaves gathered in 1859 and 1860. By A LADY. With Route Maps and Illustrations. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

11.

VON KITTLITZ'S VIEWS of the VEGETATION of the COASTS and ISLANDS of the PACIFIC. Text Translated and Edited by R. SEEMANN, Ph.D.; the Plates reproduced in Photography. Crown 4to. with 24 Illustrations, price 45s. [On the 15th inst.]

12.

THE AFRICANS at HOME: a Popular Description of Africa and the Africans, condensed from the Accounts of African Travellers. By the Rev. R. M. MACBRAIR, M.A. With Map and 70 Woodcuts. Square fcap. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

13.

LIFE of PROFESSOR PORSON. By the Rev. JOHN SELBY WATSON, M.A. M.R.S.L. With Portrait and Fac-similes. 8vo. 14s.

14.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY and SERVICES of SIR JAMES M'GRIGOR, Bart., late Director-General of the Army Medical Department. Post 8vo. with Portrait, 12s.

15.

ON FOOD and its DIGESTION: Being an Introduction to Dietetics. By W. BRINTON, M.D., Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital. With 48 Engravings on Wood. Post 8vo. 12s.

16.

WINTER'S ELEMENTARY GEOMETRICAL DRAWING, for the Use of Students preparing for the Military Examinations. Second Edition of Part I. price 3s. 6d. Part II. with Plates and Woodcuts is nearly ready.

London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, and ROBERTS.

MR. BENTLEY'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IN THE PRESS.

MEMOIRS of KING RICHARD the

THIRD and SOME of his CONTEMPORARIES. By J. HENEGAGE JESSE, Author of 'The Court of England under the Stuarts,' &c. 8vo. with an Illustration.

THE COOK'S GUIDE and HOUSE-

KEEPER and BUTLER'S ASSISTANT: A Practical Treatise on English and Foreign Cooking in all its Branches, and also Instructions for Pickling and Preserving Vegetables, Fruits, Game, &c.; the Curing of Hams and Bacon; the Art of Confectionery and Ice-making, and the Arrangement of Desserts. By CHARLES ELME FRANCESCELLI, Author of 'The Modern Cook.' Small 8vo. with Illustrations, 5s.

THE HISTORY of ROME. By Dr.

MOHMSEN. Translated from the Third Edition of the German, with the sanction and co-operation of the Author (and with Additions furnished by him), by the Rev. W. P. DICKSON. With a Preface by Dr. SCHMITZ. Vols. I. and II. Crown 8vo.

A RESIDENCE at NAGASAKI and

HAOKODATI in 1859-60. With an Account of Japan generally. By C. PEMBERTON HODGSON, late H.B.M. Consul at those Ports. To which are added, a Series of Letters on Japan, by HIS WIFE. 8vo. with Illustrations.

MEMOIRS of MY OWN TIME. By

M. GUIZOT. Containing a Narrative of the Events at the Critical Period of the Eastern Question. Vol. IV. 8vo. 14s. [In a few days.]

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS of

MARSHALL HALL, M.D. F.R.S., Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, and Foreign Associate of the Academy of Paris. By HIS WIDOW. 1 vol. 8vo. with a Portrait, 14s.

POPULAR ANSWERS to "ESSAYS

and REVIEWS." Being Lectures delivered in various Places. By the Rev. Dr. CUMMING. Small 8vo. 4s. [Just ready.]

NEW VOLUME of 'BENTLEY'S STANDARD NOVELS.'

THE SEMI-ATTACHED COUPLE.

By the Author of 'The Semi-Detached House.' [On July 13.]

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE LIFE and TIMES of CARDINAL

JULIAN, the LAST CRUSADE; including a Narrative of the Religious Movement which originated in the Martyrdom of John Huss and Jerome of Prague. By the Rev. ROBERT CHARLES JENKINS, Rector of Lyminge, Kent. 8vo. 14s.

"Soberly and truthfully written. The times in which the Cardinal moved, and upon which his strong mind made a marked impression, were very full of incidents. The book has solid value, and deserves close attention."—*Examiner*.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE of

the DUKE of WELLINGTON with Mr. RAIKES, from the Year 1830 to 1847. To which are added, Letters from other distinguished Contemporaries. Edited by MISS RAIKES. 8vo. 14s.

SOME ACCOUNT of the LIFE and

OPINIONS of CHARLES, SECOND EARL GREY. By Major-General the Hon. CHARLES GREY. 8vo. 14s.

MEMOIRS of MARY GRANVILLE

(Mrs. DELANY). Edited by the Right Hon. LADY LLANOVER. 3 vols. 8vo. with 13 exquisite Portraits, 42s.

LIVES of the ARCHBISHOPS of

CANTERBURY, from the Mission of Augustine to the Death of Howley. By WALTER FARQUHAR HOOK, D.D., Dean of Chichester. Vol. I. in 8vo. 15s.

THE NEW STORY OF THE SEA.

VONVED the DANE, Count of Elsinore. 3 vols.

LORD DUNDONALD'S AUTOBIO-

GRAPHY. A Popular Edition, in crown 8vo. (560 pages), with 4 Charts and Portraits, 5s. A LIBRARY EDITION may also be had, in 3 vols. 8vo. with Plans, 38s.

STANDARD and POPULAR WORKS
NOW READY.

The INGOLDSBY LEGENDS; or,

Mirth and Marvels. Tenth Thousand. 3 vols. post 8vo. with all the Illustrations by Cruikshank and Leech, 10s. Also, 25th Thousand, in 1 vol. with Illustrated Frontispiece, 5s.

RISE and PROGRESS of the ENG-

LISH CONSTITUTION: A Popular Account of the Primary Principles, the Formation and Development of the English Constitution, avoiding all Party Politics. By Sir EDWARD S. CREASY, Chief Justice of Ceylon, Emeritus Professor of History in the University College, London, late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. Fifth Edition, post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

By the same Author,

THE FIFTEEN DECISIVE BATTLES

of the WORLD, from Marathon to Waterloo. Tenth Edition. 8vo. with Plans, 10s. 6d.

London: RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street,
Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

13, Great Marlborough-street.

HURST & BLACKETT'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HENRY IV. and MARIE de MEDICI.

From Original and Authentic Sources. By Miss FREER, Author of 'The Lives of Marguerite d'Angoulême, Jeanne D'Albert,' &c. 2 vols. with Portraits, 11s. 6d.

"Miss Freer's ability and research have raised her to a conspicuous position among our historical writers. Among the most prominent of her qualities is a rare spirit of moderation and impartiality. Important and eventual as the reign of Henry IV. was, its details are little known by general readers among us, and therefore, in presenting so complete and interesting a narrative, Miss Freer has done good service to the public, besides enhancing her own well-earned reputation."—*Sun*.

"This is the greatest work to which Miss Freer has dedicated her powers. She draws her materials from sources mostly original, and she has selected for illustration a period the interest of which can scarcely be said to be second to any in modern times. There was romance in Henry the Fourth's character, and in his career, and events of importance were grouped around his life. Miss Freer writes only after the most conscientious research, and with a mastery of the subject which will of itself go far towards explaining the vitality and animation which so distinguish her productions. Where a style of such supreme attractiveness is combined with such accuracy in detail, it is impossible not to give the work a high place in the literature of the day."—*Sunday Times*.

A SAUNTER THROUGH the WEST

END. By LEIGH HUNT. 1 vol. 10s. 6d. bound.

THE OKAVANGO RIVER. A Nar-

rative of Travel, Exploration, and Adventure. By CHARLES JOHN ANDERSSON, Author of 'Lake Ngami,' &c. with Portrait of the Author, and numerous Illustrations. 2s. bound. [Just ready.]

JAVA; or, How to Manage a Colony:

Showing a Practical Solution of the Questions now affecting British India. By J. W. B. MONEY, Esq. 3 vols. 11s.

"Mr. Money's book throughout is clearly and concisely written, and cannot fail to be read with interest by all who feel the smallest concern for the welfare and prosperity of our Eastern possessions."—*Saturday Review*.

NOTHING NEW. By the Author of

'JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN.' Illustrated by J. E. MILLAIS, A.R.A. Forming the New Volume of Hurst & Blackett's STANDARD LIBRARY of CHEAP EDITIONS of POPULAR MODERN WORKS. 5s. bound.

"Nothing New" displays all those superior merits which have made 'John Halifax' one of the most popular works of the day."—*Post*.

RECOLLECTIONS of a FOX-

HUNTER. By "SCRUTATOR." 1 vol. with Illustrations.

"This is Scrutator's best work. It is a sort of memoir of the hearty and accomplished writer, including pleasant notices of sporting celebrities, such as Ascheton Smith, &c.; but the real burden of the volume consists of experiences in the hunting field—real truths conveying excellent lessons as to horse and hound, and insuring for the volume an honoured place in every sportsman's library."—*Sun*.

A BOOK ABOUT DOCTORS. By

J. C. JEAFFRESON, Esq. New, Revised, and Cheaper Edition, in 1 vol. 10s. 6d. bound.

"This is a rare book: a compliment to the medical profession, and an acquisition to its members: a book to be read and re-read: fit for the study and the consulting-room, as well as the drawing-room table and the circulating library."—*Lancet*.

THE NEW NOVELS.

UNDER THE SPELL. By the Author

of 'GRANDMOTHER'S MONEY,' 'WILDFLOWERS,' &c. 3 vols.

"This is the best story hitherto written by a very pleasant novelist. It is essentially, and throughout, a good story—rapid and rich in incident—that nobody will leave unfinished. The book asserts a high standard of right, but it nowhere preaches, and is full of the cheerfulness and tolerance of Christianity. It is one of the pleasantest and wholesomest of the novels of the season."—*Examiner*.

PAUL FOSTER'S DAUGHTER. By

DUTTON COOK. 3 vols.

HOMELESS; or, a Poet's Inner Life.

By M. GOLDSCHMIDT, Author of 'JACOB BENDIXEN,' &c.

"There is much that is eloquent and beautiful in this book. The whole aim of the work is elevated and noble."—*Athenæum*.

"A story which charms the reader as much by its novelty as its beauty."—*John Bull*.

THINKING and ACTING. By a

CLERGYMAN'S DAUGHTER. Author of 'HELEN LINDSAY,' 'OUR HOMELESS POOR,' &c. 3 vols.

"There is a charm about this tale which immediately captivates the reader. The tone of the entire story is so pure, the style so elegant, and the circumstances imagined so real and truthful, that it will be strange indeed if the heartiest welcome be not accorded to its publication."—*Messenger*.

WHEEL WITHIN WHEEL. By the

Author of 'ALICE WENTWORTH,' 'THE LEES OF BLENDON HALL,' &c.

NO CHURCH. By the Author of

'HIGH CHURCH.' THIRD EDITION. 3 vols.

A FAMILY HISTORY. By the

Author of 'THE QUEEN'S PARDON.' 3 vols. [Just ready.]

SAMPSON LOW, SON & CO.'S LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

I.

This day, in One Volume, post 8vo. cloth, with Coloured Map and numerous Appendices of State Papers, Population, New and Old Tariffs, and other Commercial Returns, price 8s. 6d.

SLAVERY and SECESSION: His-

torical and Economical. By THOMAS ELLISON, Esq., F.R.S., of Liverpool, Author of 'A Handbook of the Cotton Trade.'

II.

This day, uniform with the New Series of Popular Books, in crown 8vo. cloth extra, with engraved Frontispiece by John Gilbert, price 5s.

MY LADY LUDLOW, and Other

TALES, comprised in 'Round the Sofa.' By Mrs. GASKELL, Author of 'Mary Barton,' &c.

III.

Nearly ready, uniform with the New Series of Popular Books, with engraved Frontispiece by J. Gilbert, price 5s.

CROSS COUNTRY. By WALTER

THORNBURY, Author of 'Ice-bound,' &c.

IV.

On Monday next, Tenth Edition, revised, in One Volume, post 8vo. cloth, price 5s. 6d.

The PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY of the

SEA and its METEOROLOGY. By Commander MAURY, U.S.N.

NOTE.—The Public are cautioned against an Edition of this work which, although bearing the date of 1861, is a reprint of an old edition, quite superseded by the last edition. The present as well as its immediate predecessor are Copyright.

V.

Nearly ready, in 2 vols. post 8vo. with Map,

THE COTTON KINGDOM. By FRED-

DERICK LAW OLMSTEAD, Esq., comprising a Reconstructed and Revised Narrative of three former Volumes of 'Journeys and Explorations,' brought down to the present time.

VI.

Shortly, in One Volume, post 8vo. with 6 tinted Lithographs,

AFTER ICEBERGS with a PAINTER:

a Summer Voyage to Labrador and around Newfoundland. By the Rev. LOUIS L. NOBLE.

VII.

This day, in One Volume, 4to. with 46 Plates, cloth, price 7s.

ICHOGRAPHY, from the Sandstone of

the Connecticut River, Massachusetts, U.S.A. By JAMES DEAN, M.D.

VIII.

Just ready, in One Volume, 12mo. cloth, price 4s. 6d.

THE NATURAL and the SUPER-

NATURAL. By HORACE BUSHNELL, D.D., Author of 'The New Life,' &c.

IX.

Shortly, in One Volume, fcap.

THE CHARITIES of LONDON in 1861:

a Report of the Present Condition and Operations of above Five Hundred Charitable and Benevolent Institutions.

X.

Shortly, uniform with the New Series of Popular Books, with Frontispiece by John Gilbert, cloth extra, price 5s.

HIDE and SEEK. By WILKIE COLLINS,

Author of 'The Woman in White.'

XI.

Now ready, Third and Cheaper Edition, cloth extra, gilt edges, price 5s.

THE VICAR of WAKEFIELD. Illus-

trated by George Thomas, and printed on toned paper.

XII.

Now ready, in 8vo. sewed, price 3s. 6d.

THE ENGLISH CATALOGUE of

BOOKS for 1860: comprising a Supplement to 'The London' and 'The British Catalogues.'

London: SAMPSON LOW, SON & CO.
47, Ludgate-hill.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1861.

LITERATURE

A Letter to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, upon the Question of the proper Treatment of Cases of Polygamy, as found already existing in Converts from Heathenism. From the Right Rev. J. W. Colenso, D.D., Bishop of Natal. (Pietermaritzburg, Davis.)

THAT a Bishop of the English Church can, under any circumstances, tolerate polygamy will appear to many persons rather startling. But the Right Rev. J. W. Colenso, Doctor of Divinity, and Bishop of Natal, not only tolerates polygamy, under certain circumstances, but defends it on the ground of religion and humanity.

A well-known story represents the circumstances with which Dr. Colenso has to deal. An African chief is converted by missionary zeal to Christianity. But there is a difficulty. The proselyte has two wives. The Christian teacher tells him he must put one of them away, for the new law does not permit a man to have more than one wife. The chief is sorely perplexed. It is no easy thing to disturb domestic institutions, and the poor convert goes away to his home rather dark in the countenance. But a light fell suddenly upon him; and when next he met the missionary his eyes were wild with joy. "Me bery good Christian now," he shouted; "me only one wibe."—Ah, very well, says the missionary, and what have you done with the other?—"Oder," says the gleeful savage, "me ate her up—nice!"

This story, which may not be true in fact, must be allowed to be true in spirit. How, except by eating them, is an African or Fijian convert to get rid of his superfluous wives and concubines? The difficulty has been felt by men wiser than those Fijian chiefs, with whose family affairs our Correspondent, Dr. Seemann, has recently made us so well acquainted. The Grand Turk has had recourse to the Bosphorus, the King of Spain to the religious houses. A superfluous Sultana might be sewed in a sack, and a discarded Señora made a Lady Abbess. But the Fijian or the Kaffir is denied the more exalted conveniences or consolations of civilized life. A Kaffir wife does not like to go back to her father's kraal. Every missionary into heathen countries finds this difficulty in his way. He goes into a community which is socially established, in which the females are in excess of the males, and in which the chiefs and elders have many wives. He speaks to these persons of gospel truth and the beauties of a pure faith. They ask what they will have to do on becoming Christians. To put away their wives—all except one wife—is the first condition insisted on by the Church of England from all its converts. This is the language held to the Cherokee, the Dahoman, the Polynesian, the Santal, the Maori; and the almost universal first response to a proposal which appears to the unbeliever an outrage upon nature herself is, we are told, a refusal to hear any more. The love for wife and child is a fixed fact. Veneration for an abstract truth, of which the savage mind has at best only a dim perception, has little chance against such strong realities, and the heathen who is asked by a missionary to break up his household, put away his wives, and separate mothers from their children, as the preliminary of Christian baptism, only shakes his shoulders and passes on. This, we are assured, is the ascertained fact; and in the midst of our zeal for converting

the savage polygamist, it is wise to look ascertained facts in the face.

Bishop Colenso thinks there is a cure for this great evil—a means of removing this great obstacle in the way of conversion. He would tolerate polygamy; and he believes that he has found good reason in the Bible, in history, and in social philosophy for a toleration which, it is impossible to deny, many persons of liberal mind will condemn as excessive. He says:—"It is nearly twenty years since the subject was presented forcibly to my mind by the account, which I received from a Church of England Missionary, of the painful way in which he himself had been obliged to enforce the rule of 'putting away superfluous wives before baptism' among the North American Indians. Since that time I have pondered much upon the matter, and sought information upon it from various quarters—from the Scriptures and Ancient Fathers of the Church, from the writings of modern theologians, and the experience of missionaries, and especially, of late years, from natives themselves, in daily familiar intercourse with heathens and converts from heathenism. And the conviction has deepened within me more and more, that the common practice of requiring a man, who may have more than one wife at the time of his conversion, to put away all but one before he can be received to Christian Baptism, is unwarranted by the Scriptures, unsanctioned by Apostolic example or authority, condemned by common reason and sense of right, and altogether unjustifiable." In fact, Bishop Colenso considers Polygamy to stand in the same relation to Christian ethics as Slavery. Both are against the spirit of Christianity; neither is forbidden by the law. In the twenty years which the Bishop has given to the consideration of this serious and important subject, he has learnt to understand and to tolerate many things which must at first thought have been quite alarming. Those who have not gone through his experience, or made themselves masters of his authorities, will unquestionably demur to his conclusions. But he will not be driven from his positions by the mere cry of danger to morality, danger to the household affections, and the like. He is prepared, we dare say, to hear it said that he is worse than Brigham Young, and that his proper place would be a pulpit in the Mormon Church. Indeed, we should not be surprised to hear that in the minds of a certain kind of reasoners, this public defence of polygamy on the part of an English Bishop, exceptional and conditional though it be, was considered to have an unconscious and yet philosophical relation to that singular outbreak of the Anglo-Saxon race towards the practice of a multiplicity of wives. There are others who will probably run from Bishop Colenso into a much larger argument; connecting this defence of polygamy, remotely, perhaps, and yet intelligibly, with the fact made known in the Census Tables,—and which lies at the root of all those Belgravian laments and legends about pretty horsebreakers, of which the newspapers are just now so full,—the immense excess of the female population. England had forty years of peace, and the end of this prosperity is, that we have half-a-million more females than males. Pretty horsebreakers and Mormon emigrations may be the results of that obnoxious fact. But no amount of Belgravian lamentation will put an end to the one, and no amount of preaching seems likely to stop the other. The lamentation is not confined to Belgravia. It will be found, by those who listen for it, in Bermondsey, and Paddington, and Whitechapel, in Manchester and Leeds,

in Glasgow and Norwich. It is the surplus half-million that laments, and the voices of complaint rise up from every class. What can we say to it? Our institutions have no remedy for such developments. Our habits of thought have scarcely any tolerance for their discussion. What then? We see the results in those stubborn facts which, under the disguise of social evils, pretty horsebreakers, and Mormon emigrants, have so lately offended our sense of true social decorum. Nature, we see, will always accommodate herself to actual facts. A twig will rend a rock, and a weak woman's yearning will rend the most solid institution. Against all counsels, all proprieties, we see the female tide set in towards Great Salt Lake. Under the new circumstances woman makes herself a new law. In the newspapers of this morning accounts appear of a Mormon party having left London the other day for Liverpool and Salt Lake City. Two-thirds of this party are said to be women. It is impossible, we should say, to assert that this tendency of British women towards the domestic institutions of Utah is the result of profligacy. Ignorance may be the cause in part. But there are some who begin to see in it the probable operation of a general law. Is it the effect of a surplus half-million? Is Nature trying in this strange manner to accommodate herself to facts?

Our Bishop's 'Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury,' though it has no direct relation to these topics, will inevitably, and against his wish, lend a new interest to their discussion, and perhaps borrow from the discussion a new source of interest for the problem it more particularly strives to solve.

In the letter which Bishop Colenso has addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury 'On the Proper Treatment of Cases of Polygamy,' he has thrown his conclusions into the form of twelve general propositions, numbered as follows:—

"(i). I hold that polygamy is forbidden, indirectly by the letter of the New Testament, and directly by the spirit of Christianity, as not being in accordance with the Mind of the Creator, and the great Marriage Law which He laid down for Man in Paradise; and that, consequently, it cannot be allowed to Christians to *practise* it in any form,—that is, either first to *enter* into the state of polygamy, or to *increase* the present number of their wives. (ii). I find, however, that, under the Old Dispensation, polygamy was practised by eminently pious men, who, while continuing in that state, were singularly blessed of the Almighty, without a single word of reproof, or intimation of God's displeasure being addressed to them on account of it. (iii). From this circumstance, and the additional facts, that passages occur in the Mosaic Law, expressly recognizing the existence of polygamy, and that not a word is found in the Law or the Prophets, denouncing or in any way condemning it, I am led to conclude that, though not in accordance with the Mind and Will of the Creator, it was yet suffered by Him to endure for a season, and is not to be regarded by us as being, in all cases and under all circumstances, (that is, without reference to the knowledge of His Will, possessed by the persons who practise it,) sinful and displeasing in His Sight. (iv). I am confirmed in this view by finding that, whereas the Mosaic Law punished *adultery* with death, no punishment of any kind is assigned in it to the polygamist; and polygamy is only noticed in the Law, to correct certain evils connected with it. I conclude, therefore, that polygamy was not considered to be *adultery*, in the case of the Jews. (v). Neither is it to be considered adultery among the Kaffirs and Zulus, who, in fact, though heathens and polygamists, distinctly punish and condemn the adulterer. (vi). From the examples of the Old Testament, I infer that, though Marriage, in the high and proper sense of the word,

can only exist between one Christian man and one Christian woman, in which case it sets forth the mysterious union betwixt Christ and His Church, yet there have been marriages of another kind, permitted, or at least 'winked at,' by Almighty God, 'in the days of man's ignorance,'—marriages which were lawful and binding, though not made according to the Great Marriage Law of Paradise. (vii.) I believe the marriages of the Kafirs and the Zulus to be precisely of this kind, and very probably derived from the days of Abraham himself, through their Arab descent. (viii.) It is certain that such marriages cannot be violently broken, without very serious wrong and injury to the wives put away against their will, and to their children. (ix.) Hence, in dealing with the case of a polygamist convert from heathenism, we have to choose between two evils: Either we must allow him to retain his wives and children, and discharge his duties towards them, until it pleases God Himself in His Providence to interfere, and release him from his obligations; Or we must compel him to commit an act or acts of cruel hardship and wrong to others, and dismiss his wives and children, perhaps, to rot and perish in the abominations of heathenism. (x.) I find no direction of the Apostles, and no authority of the ancient Church, to guide me in this difficulty. (xi.) But I find a case somewhat similar provided for by St. Paul, who strictly charges a Christian to marry 'in the Lord,' yet allows, nay, requires, a Christian who has married a Heathen before Baptism, to retain his wife unless she chooses to leave him,—however strange and unhalloved such a connexion may seem to us, however likely to interfere with his own progress, and to corrupt the morals of his children,—and a Christian wife, in like manner, to remain with her heathen husband. And I find also cases of *incestuous* marriages, contracted before conversion, which were allowed in former days, in our own English Church, to continue after the reception of Christianity. (xii.) Under these circumstances, and considering that polygamy was tolerated by the Almighty in the case of so many good men of old, and that, consequently, it is not sinful and wicked in itself, and contrary to *all* religion, though it is contrary to the spirit of Christianity, whereas acts of injustice and wrong are positively sinful and wicked, and contrary to religion itself, as well as to the spirit of Christianity, I believe it to be the lesser evil of the two, and, indeed, the only righteously possible course, to allow a polygamist convert, whose wives do not choose to leave him, to retain them, with the understanding that he shall take no more, exhorting him to endeavour, by God's grace, to live as a faithful servant of the Most High among them, according to the Light vouchsafed to him, and like the polygamist Abraham of old, 'to command them and his children after him, to do justice and judgment, and to keep the way of the Lord.'

On the first point we suppose there will be little or no difference of opinion in the Church. Indeed, it will shock most people to find that a clergyman should think it necessary to declare his conviction that a Christian cannot lawfully marry more than one wife. The remaining propositions will, we think, meet with much censure. It is well, however, to say that Bishop Colenso's twenty years of research have produced a mass of learning on the subject, and an appearance of authority in favour of his views, not to be easily or hastily impugned.

For the period of the Old Testament, the Bishop relies very much on the case of David:

"When David received for the first time the great promise of the Messiah, he, too, was a polygamist, and had long been so. For two chapters before the above promise is recorded, we are told that 'David took him more wives and concubines out of Jerusalem;' and two chapters again before that, we have given the names of six wives, whom he had married previously to these,—two of them during his sojourn in the wilderness, when he had daily close communion with God, and wrote so many of the sweetest of the songs of Zion. Again, we have, at least, two passages in the Mosaic Law, which

expressly recognize polygamy, as freely permitted among the people of Israel. Thus we read, 'If he take him another wife, her food, her raiment, and her duty of marriage, shall he not diminish;' and 'If a man have two wives, one beloved and another hated, and they have borne him children, both the beloved and the hated, and if the first-born son be her's that was hated, then it shall be, when he maketh his sons to inherit that which he hath, that he may not make the son of the beloved first-born before the son of the hated, which is, indeed, the first-born.' And these passages occur side by side with others which denounce most severely the sin of *adultery*, and punish it with death."

The passage of Leviticus xviii. 18, "Neither shalt thou take a wife or woman to her sister, to vex her, during her lifetime,"—has been quoted as an authoritative prohibition of Polygamy. Bishop Colenso, however, quotes from Patrick's 'Commentaries' an exposition of this text more favourable to his own construction of it. Patrick says of the desire to receive these words of the Law as a condemnation of Polygamy, "there are such strong reasons against it, that I cannot think it to be the meaning. For, as more wives than one were indulged *before* the Law, so they were *after*. And Moses himself supposes as much; which plainly intimates an allowance in his Law of more wives than one. And so we find expressly their kings might have, though not a multitude. And their best king, who read God's Law day and night, and could not but understand it, took many wives without any reproof. Nay, God gave him more than he had before, by delivering his master's wives to him. And, besides all this, Moses speaking all along in the chapter of consanguinity, it is reasonable to conclude that he does so here, not of one *woman* to another, but of one *sister* to another, there being the like reason to understand the word 'sister' properly in this place 'a woman to her sister,' as the words 'daughter' and 'mother,' where he forbids a man to take 'a woman and her daughter,' or 'a woman and her mother.' The meaning, therefore, is, that though two wives at a time, or more, were permitted in those days, no man should take two sisters, as Jacob had formerly done—that is, two sisters at one and the same time—one of them 'during the lifetime' of the other." And the Bishop of Natal adds to this reasoning of Bishop Patrick the fact "that the Mahometan Law, copied, no doubt, from the Jewish, forbids a man to 'take to wife two sisters, *except what is already past*, for God is gracious and merciful."

Coming down to the new dispensation, Bishop Colenso is equally unable to find in the teachings of Christ and his Apostles any distinct condemnation of the system of polygamy. With regard to the teachings of Christ, he says:—

"The Jews, in Our Lord's time, were in theory, at least, decided polygamists, though it may be doubted whether many of them were actually living with more wives than one at the same time. It would seem that they rather practised polygamy by the more economical way of divorce, putting away one wife easily, without cause, in order to marry another. Justin Martyr, indeed, speaks of the 'foolish and blind teachers of his people, who even until now allow each man to have as many as four or five wives at once;' and again, he writes about a man's 'taking to himself as wives, *whom* he would, and *how* he would, and as *many* as he would, such as men of your (the Jewish) nation do, who, in every part of the world, wherever they have come or are sent, take to themselves women, under the name of matrimony.' Maimonides also (quoted by Jebb, in his note on the above) says: 'It is lawful for a man to marry any number of wives, even a hundred, whether all together, or one after another; nor has the first-

married wife any power of hindering this, provided he has the means of supporting them.' It is certain, then, that the practice of polygamy was recognized as perfectly right and lawful by those to whom Our Lord addressed his discourses. And yet, if it was very common, it is strange that we have no direct reference to it in any part of the New Testament, except in the controverted passage, of which I will speak presently. We know that Herod the Great had nine wives at one time. And it can scarcely be doubted that among the richer Jews would be found some, who lived in like manner, with two or more wives at once, as their own law and customs permitted. In later days, it is true, polygamy was strictly forbidden, and expressly among the Jews, by the laws of the Roman Empire. But there was nothing now to prevent it. And though, doubtless, the great body of those who attended on Our Lord's Ministry were the poor, who were content with one wife from necessity as much as from choice, yet He not unfrequently addressed the wealthier classes, the Scribes and Pharisees and Sadducees, some of whom, it can scarcely be doubted, were then living in the actual practice of polygamy! How remarkable it is that we do not find a single word of censure passed by Him on this practice! He says not a word on the subject of polygamy; though indirectly He teaches the true lesson of married life, when He asks, 'Have ye not read that He, which made them at the beginning, made them male and female, and said, "For this cause shall a man leave father and mother, and shall cleave to his wife, and they twain shall be one flesh."'

In the writings of the Apostles, our Bishop tells us there is "not a single direct reference made to the practice of polygamy, (though it was certainly allowed among the Jews, and probably among other Orientals, as the Arabians, with whom the Missionaries of the Church came in contact in those days,) unless it be in 1 Tim. iii. 2, and Tit. i. 6, where the rule is laid down, that a bishop (presbyter) or deacon must be the 'husband of one wife.' Nor were the Fathers more explicit as to the doctrine or practices of the early Christians. Our Bishop adds:—"I have not been able to meet with a single passage, in the writings of the Ancient Fathers of the Church, to throw light upon this question."

The Bishop's conclusion is, that polygamy was tolerated for a time among the converts of Christianity,—a conclusion for which the Mormon church will be very much obliged to him, whatever may be thought of his labours by our own Convocation.

We may quote this evidence adduced from Dr. Wolff:—

"A few facts, bearing upon this question; have come to my knowledge with respect to the Eastern Church, beyond the boundaries of the Roman Empire, through the kindness of the Rev. Dr. Wolff, who has obliged me with the following communication:—"When in 1825, in the monastery of Etah-Miazin, and again with Archbishop Narzes at Teflis, and with the Bishop of the Armenians at Nakht-Shawan, I made myself acquainted with the history of *Armenia*, by perusing the writings of Agatanghekos, Khorinazi, Serape, Ardal, and Apkar. And by this means I became acquainted with these rules on Bigamy, [already stated by Dr. Wolff, in a number of the Col. Church Chron., and agreeing with the practice which I advocate]. I may also add, that I heard in Abyssinia, from the learned priests there, that neither Takle Haymanot, the great *Ethiopian* Apostle, among the Gala, nor Feremenatus (Frumentius) among the *Abyssinians*, ever required the converts to divorce their wives, when more than one previous to their conversion.' This would tend to show that among *three* nations, whom the Gospel found practising polygamy, the *Armenians*, *Ethiopians*, and *Abyssinians*, the early missionaries of the Church acted on the principle of not interfering with the domestic arrangements already in existence."

A main part of our Bishop's Letter is concerned with the people of his own African diocese. One of the modes of obtaining converts, practised by some missionaries, is to receive runaway girls from the kraals; but the following passage contains not only a distinct disavowal of this bad practice, but a curious reading of an old story:—

"My experience has taught me that it is not desirable to have much to do with runaway children of this kind. They may, indeed, in some instances, settle down quietly enough on the Station, if they happen to form connexions with some of the Christian young men, who are looking out for wives, and are ready to produce the cattle required by the parents. But, in other cases, nature is too strong to be kept in bonds merely by the girl's own wish for teaching. And, being at liberty to go whenever she likes, the desire is re-awakened after a time for the freer habits of native life. The dread of 'cruel usage,' at all events, is found not powerful enough to keep them from going back to their kraals, unless strengthened by the fact that they are able to find husbands at the Mission Station."

The strength of those natural affections against which the missionaries bent on preaching a monogamic creed have to wage war is well shown in a dialogue quoted by the Bishop:

"In order to show the true position of the wife in the eye of a native polygamist, I cannot do better than quote the following conversation, which I held, in the presence of Mr. Shepstone, with the chief, Zatsuke, a most respectable and worthy heathen.—'Some people say that you, Zulus, 'buy and sell' your wives like cattle and other things. Is this true?'—'Some white people do say this of us. But it is quite untrue. They do not understand us. We do not 'buy and sell' our wives at all, though we do give cows when we marry.'—'To whom do the cattle go, when a girl is married?'—'To the father of the girl, if he is living; but, if not, then to her elder brother, by the same mother. For they do not belong to the father, except in certain cases, though he takes care of them while he lives. They belong to the girl's house—to the family from which the girl comes.'—'Who is over that house?'—'The mother of the family, while she lives, and, after she is dead, the elder brother.'—'When you marry, do you consider that you marry for life?'—'Yes, for life: we intend that when we marry.'—'But do you not send away your wives for very trifling causes?'—'No: we do send them away, but not for small causes. In most cases the wife is dissatisfied, and goes.'—'For what causes, then, do you send them away?'—'If she has an unbearable temper, so that no one can live with her, or if she commits adultery.'—'Does a man, who sends away his wife, get back the cattle he has given for her?'—'Yes, if she has been in fault. If there is a dispute, the chief of the tribe decides that. But he cannot get back the cows, if she has borne him a child.'—'Do you send them away when they are old and worn out?'—'No, certainly not.'—'But do they not themselves, when they get old, leave their husbands?'—'No, they will die with them.'—'Where do they live then?'—'If the husband is a poor man, they will live with him in his kraal. But, if he is rich, then each wife has a kraal of her own, and lives with her eldest son and other children, and she is the head of this kraal, and looks after the family.'—'How many wives have you, Zatsuke?'—'Seven.'—'Have you ever put any away?'—'No.'—'How old is the eldest?'—'I married her when Diagane came into power (1828). She is an old woman now.'—'Don't you think of putting her away, now that she is old and useless?'—'I would rather say, Let us be killed together.'—But is not the man bound to make the sacrifice required of him, as the very test of his acceptance of Christianity, however much his best feelings may be hurt, and his affections wounded? Must he not be ready to give up all—to cut off his right hand, and pluck out his right eye, if the Gospel demands it,—to forsake father, mother, wife, or child, if need be, in the service of Christ? Yes, if it be, indeed, in the service of Christ,—if the sacrifice required of him, however painful to himself, be such as the

Gospel demands, such as he has any right to make. But I deny that the Gospel demands such a sacrifice as this. I deny that it authorizes or enjoins him to cut off, or pluck out, another person's right hand or right eye, to save his own soul."

The practical difficulties are very great, as the least consideration serves to show. If a convert is made the missionaries have to consider what he shall do with his wives. Put them away—come out of sin, and be clean, is the common cry of men who have never been asked to part from wife or child. And which of his wives shall he put away? Shall he keep the first wife, or the prettiest wife, or the best-beloved wife? Our Bishop says:—

"Among those missionaries, who advocate 'putting away,' various plans are adopted for deciding who shall be kept, and who rejected. Some there are, who uncompromisingly insist that the first wife is the only true wife, and that she alone must be retained and all the rest dismissed. And yet the first wife of a Kafir is very seldom his chief wife (upon which point see Mr. Shepstone's letter, p. 26). She may, perhaps, be one of his dead brother's wives, whom he has married, (in accordance with the old Jewish custom,) to 'raise up seed to his brother.' She may be old, or she may be barren; while each of the younger wives, who must be 'put away,' may have a family of children. Or she may be a heathen, and the second be the loved wife and a Christian, yet both have children, and both desire to abide with the husband. Others have suggested (and this certainly, accords best with the principle of 'self-denial,') that he should be required to choose that wife of the whole number, who is the feeblest of them all, and least able to provide for herself. Others lay down a rule directly the opposite of the last, and allow the man, who is to 'cut off his right hand, and pluck out his right eye,' to choose which he likes best to keep, and sacrifice the rest, as if they were so many cattle, of which he might select the primest and youngest. Others again, wishing to avoid the injustice of any selection, where all have been taken as wives on the same understanding, have counselled that all should be 'put away' together, and the man be not allowed to retain any one of them."

The Bishop's own plan is to let the convert keep his wives; and he wishes to obtain for this practice the general sanction of the English Church. We cannot say that he has converted us to this view of the Church's duty in the matter. It is pretty certain, however, that the adoption of such a rule would smooth the path of the missionaries in dealing with the heathens already married. If the savage were not asked to make sacrifices, he would probably take more readily to baptism and to the secular instruction which the missionary stations so abundantly and temptingly offer him. Whether it would lead to an increase of converts among the unmarried is not so clear. We can imagine a young Zulu or Chocktaw, a Dyak or Bheel, brought up by a converted father, relapsing into heathenism until he had stocked his kraal or hovel with wives. The question raised by Bishop Colenso is one of very curious interest, and one on which Convocation might be no less profitably employed than it has lately been on the seven Essayists and Reviewers.

In-door Plants, and how to Grow Them, for the Drawing-Room, Balcony, and Greenhouse: containing clear Instructions by which Ladies may obtain at a Small Expense a Constant Supply of Flowers. By E. A. Maling. With a Frontispiece. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

THIS little book may enable any lady in London to become her own flower-grower. And this is a very desirable consummation; for we are educating every day larger and larger numbers of women with tastes for music

and flowers, which may be indulged safely or ruinously according as they are gratified cheaply or expensively. The flower-stand replenished by never-ending and still-beginning purchases of costly flowers, or even by a contract with a gardener to furnish relays of flowering plants, may suggest such ideas of extravagance to a father or a husband as quite to overpower, for him at least, the sweetness of their fragrance and the loveliness of their colours. But Eve must have her Eden. Adam, according to Milton, the historian of the events, found her among flowers—and with them all her daughters have always surrounded themselves. Why, then, should not every Eve be able to create her own Paradise? No doubt there are obstacles to be overcome and difficulties to be vanquished in London by the lady who would raise her own flowers for the decoration of her window, or balcony, or drawing-room. But the thing can be done. The bad air and deficient light, scant space and abundant smoke, do not present insurmountable obstacles to the achievement of growing flowers in-doors all the year round, or for every month in the year. As for the cost, it may vary from 2*l.* to 12*l.* per annum; and at no greater expense, with a window to the south, and a daily half-hour, a fair flower-grower—herself the fairest flower—with a thoughtful and observant mind, may win daily delights from witnessing the phases of vegetable life.

A book of advice does not admit of analysis; but it may be estimated from specimens of the advice. There does not breathe a woman who does not love a nosegay, and who has not regretted the decay of the flowers composing it. Every lady knows how disagreeable it is to take a flower out of a vase, or re-arrange the flowers in one, and must have wished to delay the effects of the fingers of Decay upon the forms where beauty lingers. Only exceptional men wear flowers in their button-holes, but all women carry bouquets. Advice, then, how to prolong the beauty of cut flowers is of universal interest. "For keeping flowers in water, finely-powdered charcoal, in which the stalks can be stuck, at the bottom of the vase, preserves them surprisingly, and renders the water free from any obnoxious qualities." Charcoal is, indeed, one of the best disinfectants of water, and bits of it ought to be at the bottom of almost every flower-pot. When cut flowers have faded either by being worn a whole evening in one's dress or as a bouquet, "by cutting half an inch from the end of the stem in the morning, and putting the freshly-trimmed end instantly into quite boiling water, the petals may be seen to smooth out and to resume their beauty, often in a few minutes." Coloured flowers, carnations, azaleas, roses and geraniums may be treated in this way; white flowers turn yellow; the thickest textured flowers amend the most, although azaleas revive wonderfully. "I have seen flowers that had lain the whole night on a table after having been worn for hours, which at breakfast next morning were renovated by means of a cupful of hot water." Carnations, and some others, "keep fresh after this treatment almost as long as they would have done if they had been newly gathered."

Of course all instructions must be modified by the object of the persons desiring them; and London ladies who escape into the country or to the seaside may not wish to be gardening in-doors all the year. But no Londoner is insensible to the suggestion of contrast which enhances the charms of flowers in the foggy month of November. "November may be made as bright as any of the months, with a little forethought; no case need be flowerless,

and no greenhouse dismal." Anemones sown in February, Japan lilies kept back a little, remains of geraniums, relics of mignonette, sprays of heliotrope, crimson China roses, and gay chrysanthemums just at their best may rob of its gloom even the month in which, according to Voltaire, Englishmen hang and drown themselves. For November very pretty sets of plants for baskets may be made up with fern in the middle and sedum on one side and blue lobelia on the other. Every lady who can grow her own flowers is superior to what she would be if she could only buy them,—and she will ennoble herself still more by knowledge, when she can understand how the leaf transforms itself into the flower, and trace the life-circle of the plant from the seed to the seed.

History of the Life of Dante Alighieri.—[*Storia della Vita di Dante Alighieri*, compilata da Pietro Fraticelli sui documenti in parte raccolti da Giuseppe Pelli, in parte inediti]. (Florence, G. Barbera.)

THE biography of Dante is a field of controversy in which all who enter the lists are required to come fully armed. Boccaccio was the first to break a lance in this literary tournament, and did so after a romantic fashion of his own, like a gallant cavalier, full of lady-love and chivalry. Leonardo Aretino, who followed at the distance of half a century, presented a more serious front, blaming Boccaccio for having written the life of the great Italian poet as though he had been merely composing a love story for the entertainment of amorous maidens and light-hearted youths. But both these biographies are of considerable importance: the first for the hints and explanations and traits of person and character which it contains, and that were derived from those who had personally known and conversed with the poet; the second for the historical particulars which it relates, and for the notice of letters and documents which have since disappeared. This latter, in fact, forms the complement and corrective to the former. Giovanni Villani, the Florentine historian, and contemporary with Dante, had, also, previously introduced a passing notice of the poet in his Chronicle, (l. ix., c. 133, 134). His nephew, Filippo, who, after Boccaccio, expounded at Florence the 'Divina Commedia,' wrote a short compendium of Dante's life; as did Giannozzo Manetti about 1450, and which was printed by Mehus in 1747. About 1468 Giovan. Mario Filelfo produced a Life of Dante, which he sent to Pietro, a great-grandson of the poet; in this, however, modern writers place little faith. Vellutello availed himself of it for the notice of Dante prefixed to his Commentary, and others have borrowed from it in more recent days. It is in this work that we read of Dante having fourteen times been selected by the Republic as ambassador to neighbouring and more distant governments: a statement which needs confirmation, and is now usually regarded as fabulous. But we think much of what is there contained may be true in a limited sense, understanding by the term 'embassy,' the carrying a message or the bearing of compliments. For other brief notices of the life of the poet see Pelli (c. II.). Along with the romantic but suggestive Boccaccio, and the severe and historical Leonardo, it is usual to class the literary and critical Tiraboschi, and thus complete the first triad of Dante Biographers whose accounts are comprised within a very limited number of pages.

But a subject of so much importance in the literary history of Europe was well worthy of full consideration, and of receiving all the

additional particulars which documentary evidence and diligent research might be able to procure.

To this purpose Giuseppe Pelli, Patrizio Fiorentino, devoted his most assiduous application, and collected, from authentic sources, the invaluable materials which are so well known to Dantophilists under the title 'Memorie per servire alla Vita di Dante Alighieri.' An imperfect edition of this work was printed by the author, at Venice, in 1759; he did not live to publish a more complete one with the result of his subsequent researches, nor to compose, as he had hoped to do, a life of Dante founded on these literary labours. A second edition was printed at Florence, by permission of his heirs, in 1823, and this has been a mine of wealth to all succeeding writers. This important work, however, still left room for additions, and required some few corrections; these Pietro Fraticelli, following in the wake of Giuseppe Pelli, has with much diligent and praiseworthy research succeeded in producing. 'The Life of Dante' by Cesare Balbo, first printed in 1839, is of a different stamp, and is written with an express reference to what is said by the poet of himself and his times: it is more directly historical, comprehensive and continuous, and of all the biographies which had then appeared was that which best satisfied the reader, and connected together, in a consecutive narrative, all that he most desired to know. Between this, and the materials of Pelli, the present Life of Dante holds an intermediate place. Pietro Fraticelli presents himself with his narrative in one hand and his documents in the other. He comes before us armed to the teeth, and thus speaks with an authority which nothing can gainsay, for if we will not receive his words, we cannot, at the same time, reject his proofs.

The author in his Preface states that, Pelli not having lived to work up the materials which he had so carefully collected, and his book being long since out of print, he thought it best to reproduce those materials, excepting a few which were erroneous, and, with the additions he had been able to find, offer them to his readers in a continuous historical form. "I do not," he says, "give a mere collection of *memorie*, I do not give a life of our Poet in that large signification which, in these days, is usually applied to works of a similar kind, but I give a history of the life of Dante compiled from documents, and written, so far as my ability permitted me, with that critical care which in such works is required." Without plunging into interminable disputes, he professes that he has sought to explain and resolve those questions only which in an historical sense are in strictness more immediately connected with the subject. "I have studied with all diligence to succeed as a faithful historian, without party prejudice; and in those controversies, both ancient and modern, which still exist on some points of this argument, I have not set forth any preconceived conceptions of my own, but have sought to solve them in the way which to me seemed most conformable to truth."

Nothing can be fairer than this proposal, and the author deserves much praise for the manner in which he has conducted his work. Most valuable additional documents are brought forward to substantiate facts, doubtful matters are left pretty much as they were, but some few particulars, which are new, we think the author has fairly established. Thus he has shown that Dante was among the Florentine troops which, with others of the Guelph League, in May, 1288, marched against the Aretini, and committed great destruction in the neighbourhood of their

city; a circumstance, as Fraticelli observes, which has not hitherto been noticed by any one (p. 88). This incursion into the territory of their Ghibelin neighbours was succeeded, in June of the following year, by the great battle of Campaldino, in which the Florentines were victorious, and where the Poet was among the foremost in the fight, as is well known from the fragment of a letter preserved by Leonardo Aretino, and in which Dante says, "dove mi trovai non fanciullo nell'armi,"—an expression which confirms the previous statement that he had borne arms before. Fraticelli has also shown, we think satisfactorily, that Dante inscribed himself in the company of Physicians and Apothecaries, not in 1297, as Pelli had stated, but in 1295, in which year he took part in a debate among the members of the Council of the Podestà; this would leave a wider margin for the embassies ascribed to him by Filelfo. We could have wished that Signor Fraticelli had gone more fully into the memorable events of 1300 and 1301: a period the most important in the life of the Poet, but, at the same time, that in which authorities are most at variance, and the order of events not easily ascertained. This, in fact, may be regarded as the very Gulf of Despair of Dante biographers. Monsignor Dionisi, of Verona, had in vain sought to reconcile them, and Balbo gave up the attempt as hopeless. Pelli, with all his erudition, fell into this critical pit: it is a very trap to catch the unwary. We hope the Editors of the National Edition of Dante's Life will do all they can to fill it up satisfactorily; but at present there it is, yawning under our feet; nor has Signor Fraticelli got over it so well but that we think he ought to render some reason to his readers why he has kept close to Leonardo Aretino in one part of this difficulty and gone contrary to him in another. There are here two most important questions. What was the special occasion of the banishment of the Neri and Bianchi, the one party to Castello della Pieve, the other to Serrazzano—and when did it take place? That our readers, who have not paid much attention to this critical period of Dante's life, may form some notion of what biographers have here to encounter, we will briefly set before them an outline of the case.

There was living in Florence at this time a distinguished citizen, by some years Dante's senior, who had not only served the office of Prior, but had also been the Gonfaloniere di Giustizia: this individual was Dino Compagni, the author of the Chronicle which goes by his name, and who took a prominent part in the proceedings of the time. Dino states, that on the eve of St. John (June 23), a procession of the Arti, preceded by their consuls, was attacked by the Neri, which gave such offence to the Government that the leading members of both factions were banished, as before related. Dino affirms that he was one of the citizens whom the Prior on this occasion consulted, and therefore he ought to be regarded as a reliable witness. But, unfortunately, Dino does not relate events in strict chronological order; and after the narration of what occurred towards the end of June, gives an account of what happened on the 1st of May. Giovanni Villani, who does not mention this attack on the trades' procession, states that the occasion of the banishment was the illegal meeting held by the Neri in the Church of Santa Trinità. Leonardo Aretino, who has given the fullest account of this secret meeting, says the same thing, and is followed by Landino. The Neri and the Bianchi were here both to blame, and equally contributed to the alarm and danger of the city, so that, according to these latter writers, the banishment took place in consequence of this disturb-

ance, whereas, according to Dino, this disturbance followed the banishment, and arose because the Bianchi were permitted to return before the Neri.

Pelli says very little on this subject, and places the banishment anterior to the 1st of May, assigning for it no special cause. The secret meeting in Santa Trinità he attributes, with Dino, to the return of the Bianchi before the Neri, after the priorato of the poet. Balbo follows Dino Compagni in ascribing the banishment of the chiefs of the two factions to what took place on the eve of St. John, and places the secret meeting in Santa Trinità in the following year, adopting the chronology of Marchionne Stefani, who, in his chronicle, is more precise in fixing dates than either Dino or Villani, and names for it January, 1301; but who, at the same time, agrees with the latter in assigning this secret meeting as the cause of the banishment: as likewise does Machiavelli in his 'History of Florence,' and Scipione Ammirato in his more extended work. Ammirato places the conspiracy in Santa Trinità after the 15th of February, 1301 (vol. i. pt. 1, p. 211). M. Fauriel, in his Life of Dante, is of opinion that this meeting was held "selon toute apparence vers les premiers jours d'Août," and that it was the cause of the banishment of the Neri and Bianchi.

Thus, from the days of Dante to our own, the most important event in the political life of the Poet, that which became the very turning-point of his fortunes, since all that followed was in consequence of the part which he acted under these difficult circumstances, has been, and still remains, a *verata questio*.

Pietro Fraticelli passes over this difficulty as if it did not exist. He merely relates, that after Dante had entered upon his office of Prior, that is, after the 15th of June, 1300, various brawls and encounters having broken out between the factions, which threatened speedily an open war, the Priori, who saw the danger to which the city was exposed, resolved to prevent it by sending into banishment the chiefs of the two parties. After this, the author turns to Leonardo Aretino to confirm the truth of what he has said, quotes the important fragment of the letter which Leonardo has preserved, in which the poet states that all his troubles, all the evils which he had suffered, had their occasion and beginning from his unfortunate election to the office of prior; in his own words, "dagli infausti comizii del mio priorato"; and then sums up his account by giving that of Leonardo, thus applying the vivid description of the latter to a different event from that of which Leonardo had written; for the account of the latter is in reference to what took place in Santa Trinità, but Fraticelli joins it to something which happened before. It is much to be regretted that the researches of the author in the archives of Florence have not furnished him with some authentic document in reference to this subject; there must surely be such, or there certainly did exist at one time the condemnation of the parties, stating when and for what they were banished; and Leonardo Aretino, who was very inquisitive in these matters, and, from his official situation, had the archives at his command, did not, we may be sure, fail to consult them, not only for his 'History of Florence,' but also with a special reference to the Life of Dante. We are much more disposed to hold with Leonardo in this matter than with Dino Compagni, and so was Machiavelli, and after him Scipione Ammirato, from whose pages Fraticelli makes very liberal extracts. If it be asked, "Would you, then, set aside the authority of a contemporary?" we should reply, "There are two

contemporaries, Dino and Villani, both of them public men, who took part in these scenes, and they differ in their accounts; and we prefer here Villani to Dino, because to us it appears that the former is more consistent than the latter, does not err so much in the consecutive order of events, nor seemingly contradict himself." The conspiracy got up in the Church of Santa Trinità—a conspiracy against the Government and the Bianchi, on the hearing of which the latter flew to arms, and, both parties mustering their friends and supporters, the city was thrown into the greatest danger and alarm, and the authority of the Priori almost disregarded,—does seem to us, as it seemed to the Florentine writers already mentioned, a much more likely cause to induce Dante not only to consent to the banishment of the Bianchi, and among them of his most intimate and dearest friend, but also to advise and urge it, than any less serious dissension that had hitherto broken out among them; and we would suggest, as a means of reconciling this with the chronology, that Marchionne Stefani has had more credit given to him in this matter than he deserves,—that the conspiracy against the Republic, for such in fact it was, might have been preconcerted in the spring of the year of Dante's priorato, but that the sentence against the offenders was not carried out till Dante was in office. An attentive perusal of Leonardo's Florentine History would show that much had to be accomplished in this matter between the spring and the summer. Each party providing itself with a great number of people from the country was not a thing to be done in a day, nor did the Government hastily come to their resolution; it required all the eloquence of Dante to persuade them, with the help of the people, to carry out this energetic measure. That the banishment to Serrazzano took place in the summer and autumn is shown, as Dionisi well observes, by the malaria fever there caught by Guido Cavalcanti, and of which he died at Florence in November following. Nor can there, we think, be any question as to what Serrazzano is here meant, that it is the Sarzana of the present day, a locality well known to all visitors to La Spezia. Fraticelli, however, objects to this, because, as he says, Sarzana is a healthy spot. From personal experience we doubt if it be wholly so in the great heats of summer and in autumn; but if healthy now, it does not follow that it was not subject to occasional fever five hundred years ago. Tradition here still keeps its hold. Of the meeting of the conspirators in Santa Trinità the author takes little notice, and merely alludes to it as "un conciliabolo," in which the Neri took counsel to invoke the aid of the Pope, and of his creature Carlo di Valois, who was then on his road to Rome.

The work of Signor Fraticelli consists of twelve chapters, each of which is strengthened with a corresponding portion of illustrative documents. As a fair specimen of the author's style, we take a passage in reference to the great Italian, and now European, question, the temporal power of the Pope (C. v.). Having given an account of the disgraceful manner in which the unprincipled Bonifazio resolved to carry out his purpose touching the Florentine Republic, he thus continues:—

But this interference of the Popes in temporal affairs, this constituting themselves the chiefs of a political party,—in short, this their temporal power, when and how did it originate? What was the scope of it? and what were its results? A most difficult subject would this be for me, even if I were at liberty here to treat of it. But I intend to give only short historical notices for elucidating certain facts narrated, which, without such assist-

ance, would not be readily understood. If by the temporal power of the Popes be meant their political authority, this began towards the year 730, when various cities of the Exarchate freed themselves from the oppression of the Greek Emperors, and placed themselves under the protection of Pope Gregory the Second, who (see Muzzarelli, p. 131) "found himself constrained by circumstances to act as the head and representative of the Roman people and dukedom." But the Lombard kings, who held almost the whole of upper Italy, having soon after violently occupied these cities, and seeking to impose their authority on Rome also and the surrounding district, Pope Stephen the Second had recourse to Pepin, king of France, who, having taken arms against Astolfo, compelled him to make restitution. The donation made to Stephen by Pepin was afterwards, by Charlemagne, confirmed and increased to Pope Adrian the First. If to these possessions be added those which, towards the beginning of the twelfth century, were left to the Holy See by the Countess Matilda, it will be apparent that the Pontiff from this period became one of the Italian powers. The Lombard kingdom having fallen in 800 by the arms of France, and the authority of the Emperor at Constantinople being reduced to a mere empty name, the Popes, either from gratitude to Charlemagne, or that the Italian people might have an effectual guardian, named and crowned him Emperor, thus restoring the Empire of the West. From that time the Popes and the people of Rome regarded themselves as the rightful electors of the Emperor, until, in the thirteenth century, this right was assumed, or rather usurped, by the seven Electors of Germany. Be that as it may, as the Pope, now become a temporal prince, elected the Emperor, or confirmed his succession, if the legitimate heir; so the Emperor, on his part, in the capacity of King of the Romans and Patrician of Rome, sought to exercise the right, if not of electing the Pope, at least of confirming his election. Hence the Western Empire and Italy had, as it were, two heads—two counterbalances: a complication not well defined either then or since: a source of good and of evil for many centuries. For as the Pope, like the Emperor, was a temporal prince, and as both ruled in the same region, there could not but arise an antagonism and a strife between them, from the desire to extend their influence and authority beyond that circle within which, were it possible for men to divest themselves of their passions, each should have been content to remain. Thus, not long after the death of Charlemagne, there sprang up the opposing parties of the Church and the Empire, though they did not take the names of Guelph and Ghibelin till four centuries later. But what is a name when the thing itself already exists? The Popes, as they had done from the first, by accepting the protectorate of the cities oppressed by the Greek monarch, placed themselves on the side of the people and of popular governments. The Emperors, on the other hand, took the part of the nobles and supported aristocratic governments. Acting in this way, the former were the principal cause of the liberal institutions of the Communes;—of those arts and of that civilization which Italy first had the advantage to possess, and, subsequently, the glory of conferring on other Christian nations. But whilst the Popes procured this good, they gave origin to an evil of which, at first, the Italians were not aware, but afterwards felt for a very long time with the force of a sad and sorrowful demonstration. I allude to those dismemberments into hundreds of petty states which rendered the Italians unable to resist the invasions of foreigners. From this evil arose also another, for being thus reduced to so many small municipalities, they could not but experience the necessity of acquiring consistency, or, for the benefit of their arts and commerce, of enlarging their respective boundaries. Hence their mutual animosities, their hatreds and strifes, and the destruction of one another. And from this evil there arose another also, for finding themselves attacked and oppressed by their neighbours, and indignantly refusing to acknowledge the supremacy of the Emperor, they sought, in their difficulties, the protection of the Pope, submitted

themselves to his authority, and humbly implored his help.

The political power of the Pope,—originally a passing expediency, like many others, useful and necessary at one time, but essentially contrary to the fundamental law of spiritual rule which has its throne only in the hearts of men, mischievous to the Pontiff as the Vicar of Christ, opposed to his proper functions, and detrimental to the faith,—can only be regarded as an element in the transition period of those middle ages in which the principles of modern civilization, and the enlightened development of the Christian character, were passing through their preliminary forms. Fraticelli thinks that had the Popes possessed greater political knowledge, they might have succeeded in freeing Italy from her foreign yoke, and have constituted her into a homogeneous federal nation, with themselves as her protectors,—a vain and foolish notion, a mediæval dream, as inconsistent with Papal policy as with the progress of European civilization. Who would intrust with more political power those who have so grossly misused the portion previously committed to them? A priestly president of a federal Italy would be either a mere puppet in the hands of an ambitious potentate or an empty chair. The middle ages needed nothing so much as a controlling power in Italy,—a supreme chief of the state, a ruler whose authority should have been respected and obeyed; the Guelfs knew this as well as the Ghibelins, but, unlike them, not only took no means to obtain it, but sought in every way to prevent it. Brunetto Latini, the preceptor of Dante, states in his 'Tesoro' (lib. ii. 29), that "as envy increased and generated mortal hatred between the nobles of Italy, and there was no one who might intervene to maintain the common weal of the country, the German princes (Electors) were established as by a direct necessity, that the nomination and election to the empire might be made by them, and that they should be its defenders and guardians." In thus acknowledging the necessity of an Emperor for the government of Italy, Brunetto Latini seems to anticipate the subsequent convictions of his pupil; and we have often thought that the reason why Dante placed his old master in Hell, among those who had sinned against nature and their own consciences, was on this very account. The Guelfs and Ghibelins regarded the welfare of Italy from opposite points of view, and there was no overruling power to silence their differences. One party considered the union of Italians in a general policy as a nation impossible without a recognized head: the other rejected that head, because it was of foreign origin, and believed it to be incompatible with the liberties of the free communes; but that this was not so, or not injuriously so, we have the example of those cities in the north of Italy which received their freedom from the Emperor, and to a certain extent acknowledged his authority, which kept them at peace among themselves so long as it lasted. The selection of a foreigner for Emperor,—to compare great things with small,—was analogous to the practice of the Republican cities, as Florence and others, in choosing a stranger for their Podestà. So great was the *invidia* among the native princes, that Italy was fain to seek in Germany the succour and support required. In the tenth century, harassed by the Hungarians in the north and by the Saracens in the south, a prey to the contentions of the lordly vassals of the defunct Carolingian dynasty, the hereditary governors of provinces, dukes, and marquises, ever ready to become tyrants when left to themselves, Italy turned for protection to Otho the Great, and offered him her Imperial crown. On the death

of Otho the Third, in 1002, without heirs, after an ineffectual attempt to establish an Italian king, the sovereignty was conferred on Henry the Second, a collateral branch of the Imperial Saxon family. After him, as no Italian prince could be found to accept it, and others refusing, the crown was offered to Conrad the Second, of Franconia; and from that time, 1024, Italy became subjected to the guardianship of the Electors of Germany, whose votes sufficed to give her a controlling head, though the King elect did not become Emperor until crowned by the Pope. This done, his authority was supreme; he was truly Caesar; and not only did the citizens of Rome take an oath of allegiance to him, but the Pope also. In the thirteenth century, however, this was reversed, when the Holy See set itself up for an independent temporal sovereignty, and then the Imperial supremacy at Rome ceased, and the Prefect of the Emperor was compelled to swear allegiance to the Pope. The great misfortune of Italy has been one of home growth,—the want of unanimity. Instead of uniting to resist oppression, and standing by one another, the Italian populations were all divided against themselves, and more intent on gratifying their personal animosities and carrying out their local feuds than in rising to the dignity of an independent nation. All their federal unions are seen to be formed in the interest of party; and because there was no forbearance among them, there was no universal compact. God grant that this may never happen again!

Boccaccio, who was fond of romancing, has left on record a nursery tale of a wonderful dream which Dante's mother had a short time before her confinement, and of this he gives an interpretation to show how the life of the poet corresponded to this supernatural revelation. Fraticelli notices the dream, but omits Boccaccio's exposition, which is the best part of the story. We wonder how it is that lovers of the marvellous have never noticed the remarkable comet which preceded Dante's birth by nine months, and lasted three. Giovanni Villani has given a long account of it, and also of the mutations which it foreboded, the changes of fortune and dynasties in Naples and Sicily, and other innovations in Tuscany and Lombardy. Those who were skilled in divination and in reading the aspects of the heavens subsequently affirmed that it indicated the advent of Carlo d'Anjou, which took place the following year. Others thought it had some connexion with Pope Urban the Fourth, as it first appeared when he fell ill, and disappeared when he died. But no one has hitherto connected it with the birth of Dante Allighieri, though it was a marvellous meteor, and worthy of marking so memorable an epoch. Villani describes its splendid rays, and its long luminous tail, how it arose in the east, and in its course to the west, when it had arrived in mid-heaven,—

Nel mezzo del cammin,—

that its tail, previously so brilliant, ceased to astonish—how is it that this remarkable phenomenon, so applicable to the appearance and course of Dante Allighieri, has hitherto been lost sight of by his biographers? We would candidly recommend its consideration to our Florentine friends. As regards the precise period of the Poet's advent, Signor Fraticelli affords us no new light. It was some time in the first half of the month of May, 1265. We have Dante's own authority that when he first saw the glorious Lady of his intellectual paradise, who was called Beatrice by many, who knew not what they were talking about, (see *Vita Nuova*, c. II.) he was just at the end of his ninth year, "*quasi al fine*,"—the sun having

for the ninth time since his birth returned to the same point very nearly from which it then set out; and if this vision of the Lady happened on the kalends of May, in the ninth year of Dante's mortal life, his birthday could not have been very distant. M. Artaud, we know not on what authority, has placed it as early as the 8th; but as we have been told by the poet that the sun was in the sign Gemini, the day is by necessity postponed to the 14th, when, in 1265, the sun entered that sign. There is an additional reason for regarding this day as the nativity of Dante, derived in part from Boccaccio, but more fully from Buti. Boccaccio, in his Commentary, cap. 1, relates that an intimate friend of the Poet in Ravenna, who had had the information from Dante during his last illness, told him, that his age exceeded fifty-six years by the space of time from May last to that day, "*lui avere di tanto trapassato il cinquantesimo-sesto anno, quanto dal preterito maggio aveva infino a quel dì*." This is somewhat less definite than the statement of Fraticelli (p. 96), "*ch' egli era morto in età di anni 56 e tanti mesi (cioè 4), quanti corrono da maggio (in che nacque) al 14 settembre 1321, (in che morì)*."

But Buti is more precise, and states that Dante was fifty-six years and four months old when he died (see Proemio). We have noticed the same statement in a codex of the '*Divina Commedia*,' in the Library of the Vatican, No. 1728, written within little more than seventy years from the Poet's decease. "*Et è manifesto che lo nostro autore morì nel 1321 a dì 14 de settembre . . . di 56 anni et mesi 4.*" This space of time would therefore bring us to the 14th of May for Dante's birthday.

Pelli mentions Donna Bella, the mother of Dante, having become a widow "poco dopo l'anno 1270," as though he had verified the fact by documentary evidence; but if this were so, then Boccaccio's story falls to the ground, which requires that Dante's father should have been living in 1274.

The statement of Leonardo Aretino that Allighiero, the father, died when Dante was "*nella sua puerizia*," a period which ends with the seventh year, does not, however, affect this circumstance, for "*puerizia*" is sometimes included in *adolescenza*, as by Dante himself, when he tells us (*Vita Nuova*, c. II.) that although he was very nearly nine years old when he first saw Beatrice, yet, as he afterwards says, "*io nella mia puerizia molte fiate l'andai cercando*." But this does not justify the Editors of the *Convito* (Padua, 1827) in reading, *Tratt. iv., c. 24, "mesi"* for *anni*, which though said to be found in all copies is evidently wrong, as Scolari has clearly shown.

Among other important matters discussed in this volume, the right orthography of Dante's name comes in for a due share of attention. Signor Fraticelli has always belonged to the single *l* division of Dantophilists, as opposed to that of the double *l*, and does battle in the cause of the *singles* with the zeal of a partizan and the energy of an advocate. But his argument and illustrations show, we think, only this, that lawyers' clerks and notaries were as careless in keeping to one form of proper names, as were the copiers of codici and scribes in general; they often indulged in two or three forms in the same document.

The author admits the correctness of *Aldighieri*, which was the casato, but thinks that changing a *d* into an *l* is a greater offence against grammar than leaving it out. As the *d* is here placed, the Italian language does not, he says, admit of its being shorn of its just proportions, and transformed into an *l*; here, we think, he is right; we have looked into

Bembo, and Salvati, and other learned pundits in letters and syllables, and can find no example to bear it out. But surely this does not prove that two *lls* cannot stand together in a proper name; and double liquids are favourites with the Florentine tongue. It is, surely, as lawful to alter a letter as to erase one, and that this was so we have the proof in those examples where the practice was adopted. In weighing the value of the examples produced, one thing seems to us very obvious, and this is where there are two *lls* the name would appear, most likely, to have been copied from what Dante himself wrote. Thus, in the book of matriculation of the Physicians and Apothecaries, it is written *Dante d'Aldighiero degli Aldighieri*. In the convention made with the Comune of S. Gimignano it occurs as *Dantem de Allegheris*. In the fragment preserved of the contract which Dante signed at Padua in 1306, the name has two *lls*, as also in that other contract of obligation with the Ubaldini, dated the same year. In these instances, Dante was present and wrote his name according to his mode of spelling it, and, therefore, this orthography has a better claim to be regarded as genuine than have those forms with one *l* which were written by notaries and clerks in state papers, in acts of accusation and sentences of judgment. In the 'History of Florence,' by the learned Ammirato, the orthography is *Aldighieri*. Monsignor Dionisi wrote *Allighieri*; and this more correct mode is now, we are glad to find, being generally adopted. In the translation of Benvenuto Rambaldi's Commentary, by the advocate, Giovanni Tamburini, and in the Commentary of Francesco di Bartolo da Buti, by Crescentino Giannini, the name is spelt with two *lls*. It is also thus written by Karl Witte, Professor Parenti, Centofanti, Scolari, Alessandro Torri, Lord Vernon, Seymour Kirkup, and others who prefer to follow the Master according to the most authentic examples, rather than the careless practice of nameless scribes.

We consider that Signor Fraticelli is mistaken in upholding Uguccione della Faggiuola as the Veltro of Dante, and in maintaining the genuineness of the letter attributed to the frate Ilario: this we regard, with Centofanti, as "una manifesta impostura," which the date alone is sufficient to show. But these are minor matters, and of little moment, compared with the valuable materials of incontrovertible truth which the author has here brought together, showing a labour of love and patience for which all Dantophilists will render him their most hearty thanks. He has produced a work which will be a text-book to future biographers, and a storehouse of knowledge to the diligent student. We should like to have said a few more words about Beatrice; but we fear there would be no end to disputes did we dare touch on this delicate subject. We, therefore, kiss the hand only to that Divine Lady, humbly recommending the author and ourselves to her heavenly guidance.

The Holy Bible, translated from the Latin Vulgate: diligently compared with the Hebrew, Greek, and other Editions, in divers Languages, with Annotations, References, and an Historical and Chronological Index, &c. Published with the Approbation of the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland. (Dublin, Duffy.)

WHEN such a work as this reaches us from a Roman source, we imagine ourselves addressed as follows:—What do you mean by saying that we Catholics prohibit the reading of the Bible by each person in his own tongue? Our answer would be that we have never made such

an assertion. The various restrictions under which the Bible has been put from time to time, in one and another country, are far too many and too varied to be packed up in a single sentence. And if we felt it our business to make an assault upon the Bishop of Rome and his system, we should not, even were it true, begin by the reproach that the Bible was prohibited. If there were a country in which shaving was against the law, we should not dwell upon the oppressive and improper character of making the importation of razors a criminal act. The Roman principle is that none but the Church may interpret the Scriptures: this being granted, the prohibition of the books may possibly be, in certain times and cases, a justifiable proceeding. The Protestant assailants have often forgotten this: and have argued the question about the impediments placed in the way of reading the Bible as though they and the Roman Christians were quite agreed as to how it should be read by those who are to read it. The right of interpretation being refused, the question of access is one of policy determined by circumstances: and the right of private judgment is therefore the true battleground. For ourselves, we should disdain any other. And we think it not impossible that the combatants of our more orthodox Protestant Churches may have felt that perhaps it would be advisable not to insist upon private judgment too emphatically, but rather to meet the enemy upon the consequences of his refusal of it. We have sometimes imagined that those who have made this great principle their champion, have acted, now and then, somewhat in the manner in which David acted towards his noble-minded officer, when he wrote, "Set ye Uriah in the forefront of the hottest battle, and retire ye from him, that he may be smitten, and die."

There is evidence enough that before Luther (born in 1483) existed, translations of the Bible into the popular language were circulated, and had excited remark and discussion. The following curious instance is not much in the way of theologians. Regiomontanus published his almanacs at Nuremberg in 1474, and a copy containing the almanac for 1475 is before us. He reproves the Church for not reforming the calendar, and he states that the people, by reading the Bible in their own tongues, had become aware of the palpable error committed in the mode of observing Easter. His words are—"Quod pene in propatulo est popularibus jamdudum lingua vernacula litteras legentibus sacras." It is time to give up old party misrepresentations.

The edition before us appears to be a reprint of the Douay and Rhemish versions; the corrections, if any, are needles in a load of hay. There are a few notes, sometimes of a doctrinal and obliquely controversial character: but in good taste. When we take up a Roman edition of the Bible, we generally look at two points, being two out of many in which our Protestant translations have a certain disputability, and the Romish ones more. Turning to Genesis xlvii. 31, both sides express the Hebrew: our version says, "Israel bowed himself upon the bed's head"; the other has "Israel adored God, turning to the bed's head." Both correctly express that when Joseph had sworn to do what his father asked, the old patriarch performed his last act of devotion: the Roman version expressing what the Hebrew and the English imply. In Hebrews xi. 21, the author of the Epistle follows the Septuagint translation, which in the English version is "worshipped, leaning upon the top of his staff," and in the Roman version "adored the top of his rod." The Roman note on the passage in Genesis,

mentioning the version of the Seventy, proceeds to reconcile the Hebrew with the real or supposed meaning of the Seventy, by giving a double sense to the passage:—"And to verify both these sentences, we must understand that Jacob, leaning on Joseph's rod, adored, turning towards the head of his bed: which adoration, inasmuch as it was referred to God, was an absolute and sovereign worship; but inasmuch as it was referred to the rod of Joseph, as a figure of the sceptre, that is, of the royal dignity of Christ, was only an inferior and relative honour." This is very lame work: but the advocates of that kind of plenary inspiration which makes the Spirit of God recognize the Septuagint version and the original Hebrew both, are sadly hampered for an explanation. We may ask whether the *πάβδος* of the Seventy must necessarily be a staff to walk with?

The other instance is the call which the Baptist makes upon his followers to "do penance," which in the English version is "repent." The Roman note assures us that in the Scriptures and in the Fathers the word signifies not only repentance and amendment, but also punishing past sin by fasting, &c. Curious, if true: for God himself is said to *repent*. The truth is that the word means neither sorrow for the past nor amendment in the future: but only that change of mind, intention, purpose, which, when error or sin is in question—and then only—very naturally infers both one and the other. The word, in English characters, is *metanoieite*, in which an English eye can see the meaning. As to *meta*, a common English dictionary—the sixpenny book of the stalls—will show *metamorphosis*, *metaphor*, *metaphrase*, *metastasis*, *metathesis*, *metempsychosis*, *metonymy*—all having the idea of *change*. And as to *noieite*, nobody with any *nous* can fail to see the root of that part of the word. Change of mind or of purpose of mind is then clear: and any Greek Lexicon will confirm it. The Protestants do some violence to the word, by translating it in a manner which makes it always mean sorrow for the past, and hardly more; but the Catholics take an ell for the Protestant inch.

All abatement made, we have here a nicely printed and cheap edition of a version which differs very little from our own. We have seen zealous Protestants, who imagined that Roman Catholic versions are full of alterations, omissions, and insertions, very much surprised when they were shown the Rhemish translation. Should any such Protestants yet remain, we recommend them to lay out four shillings upon the work before us.

The Popular Education of France. With Notices of that of Holland and Switzerland.
By Matthew Arnold, M.A. (Longman & Co.)

CAREFUL inquiry into the state of public education in France, Holland and the French cantons of Switzerland, has led Mr. Arnold to the conclusion, that popular instruction is one of the things better managed on the Continent than amongst ourselves; and he prefaces his official report to the Royal Commissioners appointed to consider the aspect of education in England with an essay, in which he urges us to take a lesson from our neighbours across the Channel, and look to State-Action for an efficient system of national schools. The opinions of Mr. Arnold, who, besides holding a professorial chair in the University of Oxford, has had considerable experience as an inspector of schools, are, at least, entitled to a respectful hearing, and will unquestionably create discussion amongst those interested in the subject to which his labours

relate. The conciliatory tone of his essay will mitigate the opposition his views are sure to excite, and will insure him courteous treatment from adversaries who, like ourselves, discern in his treatise more historical paradoxes and contradictory arguments than one often meets in so brief a composition. Surveying the action of the higher upon the lower grades of society in past generations, Mr. Arnold maintains that the aristocratic influence has for some years been on the wane, whilst the democratic element has been steadily gaining ascendancy. To this statement there will be few dissentients. But the assent will be by no means so universal to the writer's next proposition, that power is shifting into the hands of the rising masses, not so much because of their greater enlightenment and worth, as because the English aristocracy have deteriorated in respect of tone, culture, aspiration,—in short, because the aristocracy have lost the exquisite aroma of the ancient *noblesse*. Mr. Arnold does not venture to account for this decay of the aristocracy. Enough for him that it is in progress, and that he sees no course open to our present rulers but to recede before the advances of democracy, and yield, one by one, the last remnants of a supremacy which they are no longer worthy to enjoy. Leaving the dying potentate, Mr. Arnold turns his eyes on the heir-apparent, and asks how the powers of the lusty stripling, Young Democracy, should be trained, so that he may discharge, with the greatest possible efficiency, the duties which will devolve upon him at his fast-approaching majority. Formerly, the aristocracy, venerated and followed by the submissive multitudes, imbued the people with noble sentiments, and placed before them lofty ideals. But this function of teacher and guide the territorial class can no longer discharge, for just "at the very moment when democracy becomes less and less disposed to follow and to admire, aristocracy becomes less and less qualified to command and to captivate." Where, then, is there hope for the people?—

"The one consideration is, on what action may we rely to replace, for some time, at any rate, that action of the aristocracy upon the people of this country, which we have seen exercise an influence, in many respects elevating and beneficial, but which is rapidly, and from inevitable causes, ceasing? In other words, and to use a short and significant expression which every one understands, what influence may help us to prevent the English people from becoming with the growth of democracy *Americanized*? I confess I am disposed to answer, *Nothing but the influence of the State*."

The State-Action, which Mr. Arnold longs for, would establish public schools for the middle classes—lyceums, after the French model, which, though not so good as Eton and Harrow, would be a great deal better than *Classical and Commercial Academies*. As is natural in the son of Dr. Arnold, the Professor of Poetry rates very high "the superior confidence, spirit and style, engendered by a training in the great public schools"; and he believes that similar institutions adapted to the circumstances of the poorer classes would save them from the horrors of *Americanization*, and render them fit to shape the policy of the nation. That is to say, the educational machinery which has failed to obviate the deterioration of the higher classes, would elevate and ennoble the lower. We are far from thinking with Mr. Arnold that the decay of the aristocracy is a fact; but surely it would be more reasonable for one holding Mr. Arnold's views to attribute such loss of personal vigour and dignity in some measure to a system of education, the uniformity of which tends to destroy individuality of character, by turning out a generation of pupils

as pins are sent out of a factory, with heads closely resembling one another.

But of all Mr. Arnold's strange paradoxes with regard to history, the most startling is that which points to the eighteenth century as the "flowering time of the English aristocracy." The student of social history taking his facts from the dramas, poems, novels, pictures, newspapers, diaries and private letters of the period, is accustomed to regard the eighteenth century as the particular period when the English aristocracy were most forgetful of the maxim, "*noblesse oblige*." Gambling, drunkenness, coarse intrigue, political perfidy, bear, bull and badger baiting, prize-fights, dog-fights, duels that even according to the laws of duelling were murders, constituted the business and the pastime of admired noblemen. The tone of female society is attested by the indecent verses written and the indecent stories read by women of the highest rank. And this period of mohocks and patrician ruffianism Mr. Arnold selects as an era remarkable for the refinement, dignity, and high culture of our aristocracy,—the humour of the assertion being heightened by a foot-note to the effect, that "no one well acquainted with the literature and memoirs of the last century" will doubt the author's words. What does Mr. Arnold produce as evidence that the "rare culture of the highest class has actually somewhat declined rather than that it has come to look less by juxtaposition with the augmented culture of other classes"? Passing over Swift, Pope, Mrs. Manley, Addison, Fielding, and a hundred other authorities, he directs his readers to Robert Wood's 'Essay on the Genius of Homer,' (1775,) p. vii, and to Lord Chesterfield's Letters (edit. of 1845), vol. i. pp. 115, 143, vol. ii. p. 54. The passages referred to are not printed in Mr. Arnold's pages, and without glancing at them the ordinary reader will not see how little they make for, and how much they make against, the author's position. The first reference is to the page where Mr. Wood records that the Earl Granville, "while he presided at His Majesty's councils, reserved some moments for literary amusement." The Earl was very fond of Homer, and in his failing health repeated with much feeling some pathetic lines from his favourite poet. Surely Mr. Arnold cannot think this anecdote establishes his case that the aristocratic culture of the present century is less than that of the eighteenth. Does he insinuate that we should in the present day look in vain for a nobleman of sufficient taste and scholarship to appreciate the beauties of classic literature? The story is so manifestly unable to sustain the burden put upon it, that we cannot believe Mr. Arnold finds in it the significance he professes. Possibly some critic, with less good nature than ourselves, will suggest a reason why Mr. Arnold has picked out for a task so much beyond its powers this pretty but comparatively trifling anecdote of Lord Granville, when he might have brought forward the names of a strong roll of noblemen, from Bolingbroke to Orford, whose ripe scholarship and gentle dignity atoned in some measure for the general ignorance and dullness of their order. The cases, however, cited from Lord Chesterfield's Letters are even more unlucky. Lord Chesterfield, in the first passage indicated, is advising his son to avoid that wretched affectation of learning which was, at the same time, a signal disfigurement of existing manners, and a sure proof that the amount of genuine classic culture in society was very slight:—

"These are communicative and shining pedants who adorn their conversation even with women by

happy quotations of Greek and Latin; and who have contracted such a familiarity with the Greek and Roman authors, that they call them by certain names or epithets denoting intimacy, as *Old Homer*, that *slly rogue* Horace, *Maro* instead of Virgil, and *Naso* instead of Ovid. These are often imitated by coxcombs, who have no learning at all, but who have got some names and scraps of ancient authors by heart, which they improperly and impertinently retail in all companies, in hopes of passing for scholars. If, therefore, you would avoid the accusation of pedantry on the one hand, or the suspicion of ignorance upon the other, abstain from learned ostentation. Speak the language of the company that you are in; speak it purely, and unlarded with any other. Never seem wiser than the people you are with. Use your learning, like your watch, in a private pocket."

Such was the pedantry of good society in "the flowering time of the English aristocracy," and such the picture which Mr. Arnold thinks a proof of the high culture of those whom it portrays. As genuine classic attainments became more general, this pinchbeck scholarship disappeared, until, in the present age of studious and well-read gentlemen, showy talk has given place to hard reading and earnest thinking. Glaring as are Mr. Arnold's inconsistencies, they are made doubly conspicuous by the carelessness with which he uses his words, the signification of some of them altering with the turn of a leaf. Thus, in one place "aristocracy" is employed, much in the same sense as Lord Eldon employed it, when he used it to denote "members of the House of Peers and great bankers." In another place it includes "not only the nobility and landed gentry, but also those reinforcements from the classes bordering upon itself." In a third passage it seems to embrace all parents who send their children to our principal public schools.

Mr. Arnold is not more fortunate when, leaving the past, he applies himself to regenerate the present. In order that State-Action may have fair play for educational purposes, he deprecates that jealousy of governmental interference which is a prominent feature of our public feeling. In this jealousy he sees nothing, but a remnant of that antagonism to State-Action which the Conventicle Act, the Five-Mile Act, and the Act of Uniformity planted in the breasts of the middle class. A greater mistake was never made. The dislike of the English to bureaucracy is no traditional animosity, but a conviction gained through daily experience that State-Action is, in nine cases out of ten, only another name for State-Inaction of the costliest kind. They know that Mr. Arnold's darling engine of social improvement, State-Action, means a Government commission with a circumlocution office attached; and without going back to the Conventicle and the Five-Mile Act, they have good reason to distrust the vaunted excellencies of such an apparatus whenever it is possible to do without it. Mr. Arnold's condemnation of a system of "concession to the denominational spirit" shows how little he can appreciate the temper and stuff of his countrymen. Indeed, we lay aside Mr. Arnold's essay with no increase of respect for his practical ability. A theorist and a bureaucrat, he is at the same time too rash and too timid to be a safe guide on a question of public policy.

NEW NOVELS.

Oliver Ellis; or, The Fusileers: a Tale. By James Grant, Esq. (Routledge.)—Mr. Grant has taken Dumas for his model. Such hair-breadth 'scapes and adventures, both in love and war, never befell any sons of men, except the heroes of Alexandre or Mr. Grant. Whether it be that the English is a decidedly prosaic language, and will not lend itself to the wonderful and sentimental

with the graceful pliability of the French, which has, somehow, the politeness to make all it says seem quite possible, Mr. Grant's heroes have not altogether the ease and melo-dramatic pose which Dumas gives to his characters; there is a lingering faith in the laws of gravitation, and a desire to propitiate common sense in Mr. Grant, which prevents him from boldly flinging himself on his imagination; he sees his difficulties, and tries to explain them. Dumas is superbly superior to the nature of things, and if it suited his purpose to make all his rivers flow up hill, his readers would never raise a question. Mr. Grant's scruples of common sense are hitches in the smooth flow of his story. Oliver Ellis, Mr. Grant's present hero, is a boy of gentle blood, and the son of a good officer killed in battle, without any means of getting on in the world except what lie in his own qualities. Born a soldier and adventurer, the effort he makes to stay at home for his mother's sake and work in a lawyer's office is, of course, quite overruled by destiny; he is carried away by a current of accidents, and being endowed with the nine lives of a cat, he encounters perils without number, which always leave him better off than he was before; he fights his way to a pair of epaulettes, a beautiful wife, and to all the treasures of a sunken galleon. He comes home again at last to find his mother alive and his sister lovely, and everybody is made as happy as possible, and the reader is glad to recover his breath and to think, with something like a blush, that he has not laid down the book once since he began to read it. Some of the incidental descriptions are good and graphic, drawn from the life; and there is a stir and spirit in the book which will make it welcome reading for dull days and country quarters.

Cruise of the Daring: a Tale of the Sea. By C. F. Armstrong. 3 vols. (Newby).—The greater part of this tale of the sea passes on dry land; but whoever may want a novel full of every species of adventure, where the hero is warranted to be beyond the possibility of being hanged, or drowned, or blown up by gunpowder, an enemy who has wronged him by seizing his title and estate, and who pursues him with unscrupulous and unrelenting malice all through the three volumes, without being able to catch him; such a reader will here find a novel to his mind. Besides all the attractions we have enumerated, there are comic Irishmen, Italian bandits, stolen documents, which are of the greatest value to others besides the owner, secret meetings of conspirators in vaults at midnight, pressgangs, battles, storms at sea, shipwrecks, a mysterious father, and passages in the Irish Rebellion of '98. If the reader should complain that all this makes an aggregate of nonsense, we cannot help it; we are quite of that opinion ourselves, only it may plead, in mitigation of judgment, that we have often read much solid good sense that was not half so amusing.

The Broken Troth, from the Italian: a Tale of Village Life in Tuscany. By Phillip Iretton. 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.).—This is a charming story, and translated with so much spirit and grace that the reader is only made aware that it is translation by reading it on the title-page. The story is the simplest possible; the subject has been used to point morals and adorn tales more times than can well be counted, not only in English, but in all the languages since the Tower of Babel,—that of a young girl eloping from home, jilting one lover to marry another, and in nine cases out of ten being very sorry for it ever after. But however often told this story may have been, it is as new as it was the first time we heard it, for every time it happens it is as different as are the individuals whose fate makes the subject of the tale. Young girls have not quite the same facilities for making clandestine matches in the South, and it involves more scandal, but there is an unfortunate family likeness amongst all disobedient children, though they may sometimes plead "extenuating circumstances." The present story of 'Broken Troth' gives a lively picture of the domestic lower-class life in Italy, such as no foreigner, unless he had been for many years domesticated, could give. The details are somewhat romantic, and in an English story would sound far-fetched, but where

an Englishman would turn poacher an Italian would turn out a murderer or a brigand, supposing the same development of the genus Scamp to be in him. The pictures of village life under various aspects,—the portraits of the old miserly father Geronimo,—of the cowardly scoundrel Ludovico, and his brother ruffian Lupetto,—are life-like in every touch; the descriptions are photographic, and would serve to identify them to any policeman under heaven. Here is a picture of an Italian ruffian, which will give an idea of the style both of author and translator:—"Lupetto was about forty years of age, short in stature, but very strongly formed—a pocket Hercules, in fact. His head was bald, except at the back and at the temples, where brushes of long hair, jet black, coarse, and unbrushed, stood out like the mane of a wild beast. His beard grew in patches here and there over his dark olive-coloured face; his eyes were remarkably small, of a light-brown colour, and far sunk in his head; deep between them was fixed the root of a nose that (if we may be allowed the expression) sprouted forth in so bold a curve that it seemed as if it wanted to leave his face altogether. The line of his jaws projected forwards, so that his chin was far in front of his forehead; his lips were thin, compressed and pale; and his cheeks on each side of his nose were scored with two wrinkles, so deeply marked, so bitter, that when he smiled they gave his face an expression truly diabolical." It was for the bosom friend of this nice young man that the luckless Giammini threw over her handsome and excellent true lover. The history of her sufferings and repentance, and of her reformation from the faults of her character, are told with a graphic simplicity which gives them an air of originality. We give our hearty commendation to this pleasant and spirited story.

Forgiveness: a Novel. By J. C. Bateman. 3 vols. (Newby).—"Forgiveness" is a clever novel, though the story has its back broken by the number of personages, with their fortunes, whom it is obliged to carry. It might easily have been split up into three distinct compact stories, which are here agglutinated to each other not very firmly or securely. The greater portion of the story, and the part that will have most interest for the reader, lies at Freetown, in Sierra Leone. The author is evidently at home in the life and character of the place. The African sketches are extremely good and vivid. The young Arab, Prince Amrah, is quite fascinating, and there are curious illustrations of African superstitions. The complications of the story, which are embroidered on to the main topic, colonial life in Freetown, are interesting enough separately, but no reader can be expected to bear in mind the concerns of so many people, all with love affairs of various degrees of intensity on their hands, accompanied by misunderstandings which threaten to part for ever those most interested in coming together. Being in the hands of a merciful author, all ends well except for our own favourite, Prince Amrah, whose position, however, was marked out by Fate. No exercise of the author's prerogative could have married him happily to the object of his adoration; he must have been converted, which would have spoiled him, and the heart of a deserving young soldier must have been broken, which would have been unfair, so we can only sympathize with him.

May Blossom; or, Shadow across the Hearth. By Austyn Graham. 2 vols. (Newby).—Notwithstanding that this novel professes to be the work of a man, and the experiences of a barrister-at-law, it is evident in every line that it must be written by a very young lady, without any amount of special ability to justify her continuance in authorship. It is not a first work, and the same feebleness of interest marks this work as the former one ('The Parson and the Poor'). The characters in 'May Blossom' are shadows of shades; the incidents are described with wordy minuteness, but all life or likeness to the realities of this world has died out, if it ever existed. The whole novel seems like the figures which are cut out of paper to amuse children, and 'May Blossom,' with its succeeding tales, may be allowed to take about the same rank with the paper people as a work of Art.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Voice; or, the Art of Singing. By the Rev. W. W. Cazalet. (Addison & Co.).—Mr. Cazalet says in his Preface, that he is known "to have some claim to speak on his subject." The claims of every professor will, more or less, be judged by the success of his pupils. In the absence of any such exemplification (known, at least, to our audiences), we have only Mr. Cazalet's book to proceed on. We have gone through it carefully, and confess to have found little beyond such covert self-exaltation as belongs to a general protest against what has been done, said, and thought on the subject by teachers whose deeds—as consequence of their systems—have been the great vocalists of Europe. We imagine that Mr. Cazalet, even after "the much and unremitting attention given" to the voice "for a long period of time" by him, entertains notions more confused than correct.—When he is classifying voices, it is odd to find, that whereas Madame Grialet is set down as a *mezzo-soprano*, Madame Pasta is classed with Madame Persiani (!) as among the *sopranos* "who still linger in the memory of other days,"—whereas the former had a voice lower than her successor, while the latter possessed one of those acute organs which rendered it necessary for her to have most of her show-music transposed, sometimes as much as a third upwards.—We do not imagine that Mr. Cazalet's register for the *contralto*, extending to B flat above the line, will be accredited by many who have studied the voice. The highest note that we recollect for the moment called for by any legitimate composition for the voice is the *sharp* above the line in Signor Rossini's "Fac ut portem" ('Stabat'); yet that this song is felt inconveniently high in its texture is proved by the fact, that nine out of ten of the ladies who attempt it transpose many of its important phrases an octave lower. What is said about *falsetto* (which, Mr. Cazalet asserts, is "only used in tenor voices") is no more satisfactory.—When we come to his practical directions, we are no less at issue. His example of how the common four-quaver accompaniment should be bowed (as violinists phrase it), p. 59, would seriously disturb many a *cantabile* were it carried out. Other of his precepts seem no less curiously empirical, if they be considered apart from the awe into which we are naturally stricken by one who puts himself forward with such high pretensions to overrule and amend.—In brief, it would be no unfair thing to say, by way of review, "Let us hear Mr. Cazalet's pupils: his book is good for little."

The Divine Mystery of Life. (Helley's, Hart & Co.).—This is a very little book; all the forms from which it is printed would not cover two square feet. It is about the "trium system called into existence by divine will, under the name of MAN." There is a new Zoology, "Class I. *Incorporealia*: Order I. *Infinitum*." This order consists of one *Genus* without plurality, DEUS, GOD. And so on. If the reader likes this example of the Divine Mystery, he knows where to find more.

Explication du Zodiaque de Denderah, &c. By Justin Roblin. (Caen, G. Philippe).—The date of this work is 5872 of the fifteenth period of 27,000 years each. The Zodiac of Denderah has given information to "Capitaine au longcours" Roblin, of a curious character; among other things, the knowledge of some valuable gold and diamond mines. The Captain therefore invites those who have the wit, to join him with 50 francs each, and to form a "Société Universelle des Voyants," to find out and divide among themselves half the gold and diamonds; the other half, we suppose, being for the decipherer of the Zodiac. To this prospectus we add, from ourselves, that we know a gentleman who, for a fee of 5 francs, will undertake to tell any intending subscriber the precise quantity of gold, and of diamonds, which will fall to his share; and he will further undertake to make up the quantity he names, should the share prove less, on condition of receiving half the surplus, if it should prove more. All which he informs us he can do from the Zodiac of Eaná, which M. Roblin has overlooked.

Philosophy of the Infinite: in Answer to Sir W. Hamilton and Dr. Mansel. By the Rev. H. Cal-

derwood. (Macmillan & Co.)—This is a second edition, enlarged; the first was in 1854, when it could hardly have been an answer to Dr. Mansel. We cannot enter upon so great a discussion in few words. We are of opinion that the reading of Mr. Calderwood's book would be advantageous to those who go very much into such matters; but we should recommend them to have Sir W. Hamilton and Dr. Mansel at hand, and to compare their statements very closely with the representations of them. We do not mean that our author makes unfair statements, but he makes short and smart abstracts; which faithfully represent the effect of Hamilton and Mansel upon his own mind, but seem to us likely to convey a wrong impression to his reader. And in metaphysical discussion there is nothing more useful than to make a close comparison of the words of a writer with the translation of a well-meaning critic, especially where the critic's translation is of the nature of paraphrase.

Inventive Geometry: a Series of Questions, &c. By W. G. Spencer. (Mozley.)—A large number of simple questions, without answers, which may be suggestively useful to teachers.

The Twelve Churches; or, Tracings along the Watling Street. By the Authoress of 'The Red Rose.' Illustrated by H. H. T. (Rivingtons.)—This pleasing little itinerary was originally undertaken by a lady, with a desire to benefit the funds for purchasing a new organ for St. Alban's Abbey. It conducts the reader in a very agreeable manner along the road from London by Hyde Park Corner to St. Alban's, gossiping cheerfully the whole way, setting up stations, or halting-places, whereto to indulge in historic and antiquarian reminiscences, and occasionally pointing out also some of the choicest beauties of nature. Seldom have we found so unpretending a pamphlet containing so much instructive and interesting matter. The clever landscape illustrations also add not a little to the charm of its pages. They reflect great credit on the free pencil of "H. H. T." Even on London's threshold—for such it was a few years back—at Hyde Park Corner, the author narrates Cromwell and Thurloe's escape through overhanging their carriage horses. Tyburn, again, affords a variety of anecdotes. "Canons," the magnificent residence of the Duke of Chandos, which he built, and which was pulled down so soon after his death, occupies an important position in these pages. It is curious to learn, on the same authority, how the fine marble staircase was removed to Chesterfield House in May Fair,—how the columns were bought for the Portico at Wanstead, and are now to be seen at Mr. Weare's house at Hendon,—and how the equestrian statue of George the First, till recently in Leicester Square, originally adorned the grounds at Canons. A more modest dwelling at a little distance from this magnificent pile, near the end of the village of Edgware on the Whitechurch Road, bore the following inscription on a board till quite lately:—"In front of this house stood the blacksmith's shop of Wm. Powell who was parish clerk at Whitechurch, where the immortal Handel was organist—in whose shop he took shelter during a storm of rain—This house was the residence of Powell and is upwards of 300 years old." Stanmore, Harrow, Bushey, Elstree, Hadley, Barnet and Totteridge are all delineated with peculiar care. Barnet was formerly celebrated for its mineral spring as well as for the great battle between the Yorkists and Lancastrians. Hadley, however, retains an antiquarian relic of considerable interest:—"The unique vestige of the middle ages in the shape of a fire-pan, or pitch-pot, on the south-west tower, which was blown down in January, 1791, was carefully repaired, though now not required for the purpose of giving an alarm at the approach of a foe by lighting pitch within it, or for a beacon to guide the wandering steps of the good brethren of St. Alban's in their nocturnal wanderings over Hadley Common. The need-fire thus lighted, and suspended in this ancient cauldron at the top of an iron rod, could be seen at a great distance from such an elevated situation." St. Alban's itself is left untouched; but the author invites her companions to visit that venerable city, recommending other guides for its more stately masses, who, although equally trustworthy, could

scarcely be expected to leave so pleasant an impression on the fellow-traveller, or to invest the subjects they would treat of with so cheerful a spirit.

Uphill Work. By Mrs. Clara Lucas Balfour. (Houlston & Wright.)—"Uphill Work" is an admirable little work; the story is pleasant and inspiring, and though didactic, the moral, so far from spoiling the tale, is quite the best part of it. The religious element is rather breathed throughout than ostentatiously put forth. We can recommend the book as a present both for boys and girls.

Climbing: a Manual for the Young. By Benjamin Smith. (Mason.)—This is a book that may be given to Sunday School scholars for a reward-book, with advantage, for the counsel contained in it is sound and practical. Sunday School scholars are too much accustomed to be "put in their right places," as the phrase is, to object to the peculiarly didactic tone of this work, which seems to measure out wisdom in rations, and to allow of no question or complaint. To our thinking, the tone which pervades all Sunday School literature is extremely disagreeable; but then we are not good boys in a Sunday School class. "So much the worse for you" might be the retort of Mr. Benjamin Smith, unaccustomed as he is to any observations not set down in his instruction books.

Gradus ad Parnassum. By Dr. Julius Conrad. (Leipzig, Arnold.)—An elaborate and careful work. Most of our readers, no doubt, know that the title does not mean the ladder by which a poet climbs up to his garret, but a Latin dictionary in which all the words are marked with longs and shorts, and the quantities demonstrated by metrical citations. Add to this that as many synonyms as a word will take are annexed, in order that when the young verse-maker has got the right word with the wrong quantity, he may replace it by the wrong word with the right quantity. All this was so in our young days, and is still. Dr. Conrad has placed the long or short mark over every vowel in the book: and even when a syllable is common, he places an inverted short mark over its vowel. There is much redundancy in this.

The Strains on Structures of Ironwork. By F. W. Shields. (Weale.)—Mr. Shields is an engineer who had his attention especially called to the subject by his being employed on the Crystal Palace in 1852. A book on the strains of girders, &c. is not a text for our handling; we have satisfied ourselves that the author's meaning is accessible. And it has come in our way to know that his rules have been as well tested as could possibly be done in the time during which they have been framed; as in Brazil, in Spain, and at Manchester. We may therefore recommend Mr. Shields to the attention of constructors, as a writer who describes what he has really tried, and is therefore worthy of serious attention. The importance of attention to the conditions of strength in iron structures increases daily.

The Gaffer's Guide and Measurer's Manual. By T. Kentish. (Dring & Page.)—The alliteration of Mr. Kentish's title reminds us of old Leybourn's 'Platform for Purchasers and Mate for Measurers': we did not suppose that the dry humour of the old philomath still lived in the land. But the book is a very good one: the author is not a man of routine, but one who has read and thought; and he is a thorough calculator, fond of numerical examples. Cask-gauging is, in the ordinary way, a dry subject. There was, indeed, a Scotchman who, when asked, What is the best way of ascertaining the content of a cask? replied—"Eh! mon! if your nose dinna tell ye, ye maun e'en tak a wee drappie,"—but though Mr. Kentish gives a rule of his own, it is not this one. His rule, and one or two other novelties, must be tested by those who are to use them: all we have to do with them is to say that Mr. Kentish deserves to be listened to.

Of publications of a religious nature we have to mention, *Sin: its Causes and Consequences*, by the Rev. H. Christmas (Allen).—*An Answer to the 'Essays and Reviews,'* by T. Collins Simon (Parker).—*The Rev. H. Stobart's Daily Services for Christian Households* (Parker).—*Notes on the First Essay in the Series called 'Essays and Reviews,'* by E. H. Hansell (Rivingtons).—*Angels, Cherubim, and Gods; or, an Enquiry into the Signification and*

Application of these and other Kindred Expressions used in the Holy Scriptures (Wertheim).—*Some Remarks on 'Essays and Reviews,'* being the Revised Preface to the Second Edition of 'Sermons on the Beatitudes,' by the Rev. Dr. Moberly (Parker).—*Revelation and Belief*, by the Rev. A. Weir (Parker).—*Revision of the Liturgy*, by J. Billet (Collingridge).—*Christian Vestiges of Creation*, by the Rev. Dr. Sewell (Parker).—*The Difficulties of the Twenty-ninth Canon respectfully submitted to the House of Convocation*, by a Colonial Bishop (Parker).—*The Doctrine of the Trinity*, by Dr. Stark (Murray & Gibb).—*Are Brutes Immortal? an Inquiry into Bishop Butler's Hypotheses*, by the Rev. J. C. Boyce (Parker).—*Truth mixed with Fiction; Sundry Ecclesiastical Memoirs, consisting principally of Passages in the History of Young Nonconformist Ministers* (Manwaring).—*Death and its Issues: a Sermon preached on the Occasion of the Death of Francis Duke of Bedford*, by the Rev. E. W. Cook (Hatchard).—*Julia Bridgenorth; or, Pride Indulged and Pride Conquered* (Mozley).—*The York Journal of Convocation, containing the Acts and Debates of both Houses of the Convocation of the Province of York*, edited by the Rev. G. Trevor (Mozley).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Agnes Home, new and revised edition, cr. 8vo. 5s. 6d.
Alford's Indian Scout, cr. 8vo. 2s. 6d.
"Another Gospel" Examined; or, Criticism of 'Ess. & Rev.' 3s. 6d.
Autobiography of Frank, the Happiest Little Dog, n. ed. 3s. 6d. cl.
Ayckbourn's Practice of High Court of Chancery, Pt. 1, 7 ed. 10s. cl.
Barrett's New Sketches & Skeletons of Sermons, 1 series, 3 ed. 3s. 6d.
Bishop Hatto: a Legend of the Mouse-Tower, illus. 4to. 2s. cl.
Braithwaite's Commentary on Midwifery, No. 1, 12mo. 1s. 6d.
Burton's Inspiration & Interpretation, Answer to 'Ess. & Rev.' 14s.
Carter's Tables of Interest, cr. 8vo. 5s. cl.
Cheshywe's Recollections of a Residence in Norway, fc. 8vo. 5s. cl.
Clarke's Commentary on the Holy Bible, new ed. V. 3, royal 8vo. 15s.
Clencroft; or, a Highland Home in Cantire, by C. Bede, 2 v. 25s.
Court Life at Naples in our own Times, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 21s. cl.
Cunningham's Popular Lectures on 'Essays & Reviews,' fc. 8vo. 4s. cl.
Davis's Anti-Essays: the 'Essays' Fallacious & Futile, 8vo. 3s. 6d.
Dickens's Great Expectations, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31s. 6d. cl.
First-Class Library, Williams's Maids of Honour, fc. 8vo. 3s. 6d. bds.
Gaskell's My Lady Ludlow, and other Tales, cr. 8vo. 5s. cl.
Holmes's System of Surgery, V. 4, 8vo. 31s. cl.
Jenkins's Vest-Pocket Lexicon: an English Dictionary, 2s. 6d. bd.
Johnston's Royal Atlas of Modern Geography, royal folio, 4s. 10s. 6d.
Kirk's Lecture, 'James Montgomery,' cr. 8vo. 1s. cl.
Langley on Terms of Communion, cr. 8vo. 1s. 6d.
Law of Divorce: a Tale, 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.
Liddell & Scott's Greek-English Lexicon, abridged, 9 ed. 7s. 6d. cl.
Life in Land of the Fire-Worshipper, ed. by Miss Bremer, 2 v. 21s.
Lytton's Novels, Library Edition, 'Harold,' (2 v. V. 3), fc. 8vo. 5s.
Mayhew's Illustrated Horse Doctor, 2nd ed., 8vo. 12s. 6d. cl.
McCaull's Ten Commandments: the Christian's Instructor, 8s. 2s.
Michau's Treatise on Depontment, Dancing, &c. fc. 8vo. 1s. 6d. swd.
Moss's Cotton Manufacturer's New Pocket Guide, 3rd ed. 2s. 6d. cl.
My Heart's in the Highlands, cr. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.
Paul Foster's Daughter, by Dutton Cook, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31s. 6d. cl.
Plato's 'Theaetetus' revised Text & Engl. Notes by Campbell, 8s. 6d.
Pulpit, The, Vol. 79, 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.
Smith's Lectures on Modern Hist. delivered in Oxford, 8vo. 5s. cl.
Solly's Doctrine of Atonement of Son of God, poet 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.
Whewell's Platonic Dialogues for Engl. Readers, V. 3, 12mo. 7s. 6d.
Wright's Popular Introduction to the Bible, 2 ed. fc. 8vo. 2s. cl.

THE FIRST OF JULY.

OVER this azure poplar glade
The sunshine, fainting high above,
Ebbs back from fleecy clouds that move
Like browsing lambs and cast no shade;
And straight before me, faintly seen
Thro' emerald boughs that intervene,
The visible sun turns white and weaves
His webs of silver thro' the leaves.
The grassy sward beneath my foot
Is soft as lips of lambs and bees.
How cool those blue-bells at the root
Of yonder tree, that dimly glance
Thro' dews of their own radiance!

Yonder I see the river run,
Half in the shadow, half in sun;
And as I near its rushy brink
The sparkling minnows, where they lie
With silver bellies to the sky,
Flash from me in a shower and sink.
I stand in shadows cool and sweet,
But in the mirror at my feet
The heated azure heavens wink.

All round about this shaded spot,
Whither the sunshine cometh not,
Where all is beautiful repose,—
I know the kindled landscape glows.

But in this place of shade and sound,
Hid from the garish heat around,
I feel like one removed from pain
And fever of the happy brain,
Like one who, in the pleasant shade
The peaceful dead have slowly made,
Walking in silence, just perceives
The gaudy world from which he went
Subdue itself to his content,
Like that white globe beyond the leaves!

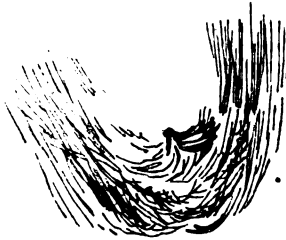
B.

THE COMET.

On Sunday evening, about ten o'clock, a Comet of extraordinary splendour suddenly appeared. At the same hour it became visible at Rome, Lisbon, Paris and London. The Comet is, in fact, a very small body—the diameter of the nucleus, according to Mr. Hind's measurement, being no more than four hundred miles. Its excessive brilliancy is due to its nearness to the earth. When first seen, it was no more than thirteen millions of miles from this planet,—and this evening (Saturday, July 6) it will be under twenty-three millions from us. The rate at which it is moving from our point of vision is nearly thirty miles a second—more than a hundred thousand miles an hour. So small an object will very soon get beyond our view. French papers say that this is the Comet of Charles the Fifth, which has been expected about this period; but this, it appears, is a mistake. Mr. Hind states that "The Comet arrived at its least distance from the Sun about one o'clock on the morning of June 10, in heliocentric longitude $244^{\circ} 35'$, being then separated from him by 76,000,000 miles. It crossed the plane of the Earth's orbit from the south to the north side in longitude $279^{\circ} 1'$ on June 28, in a path inclined $85^{\circ} 58'$ to the ecliptic. The true orbital motion is direct."

We are favoured with the following communications on the subject:—

"My dear —,—The Dalmeyer shows the fan or sector of the Comet's nucleus very finely, though with less light than the 7-in. Newtonian that I find my father has to bear upon it. The flame from the nucleus was much in this figure (given in the first of the annexed engravings) inclined chiefly to



the following side, and two envelopes or nucleus coma and one envelope were plainly visible. The Comet was retreating all to-night rapidly along its tail, leaving Omicron on the tip of the Bear's nose in the rear, and travelling over little stars in that neighbourhood. The tail this evening was extraordinary. (This is shown in the second engraving.) The central rib itself was bent at ϵ Draconis, where it was also nearly

head was almost vertically over Omicron, in the Great Bear's nose, and during the night retreated almost in the apparent direction of the tail. At about 11 o'clock the tail could be traced for fully ninety degrees; it consisted of a curved brush of light bending over to the direction of the two pointers. The light of this short brush was extremely diffuse on the western side; towards the eastern side a long narrow ray shot out, extended over the zenith, and passed through Draconis, where it again enlarged, and became very faint, but could be traced several degrees beyond an imaginary line, which would join α Lyrae and Arcturus. The appearance of the Coma in my second Newton's reflector was on the 2nd inst. very like a broken fan, supposing the two lower ribs to be considerably curved, and the height of the fan small in comparison with its width. The nucleus, which was situated at the joint of the ribs, was extremely small and elliptical, the longer axis of the ellipse being in the direction of the length of the tail. Last night the fan-shape of the Coma was much more distinct and more generally filled with light; but there were several irregular brighter rays within it. The light of the coma and envelope is much more diffuse and less brilliant than Donati's Comet of 1858. I made an attempt on the 2nd to obtain a photograph of the Comet in the focus of my reflector; but not the slightest impression was produced by an exposure of two minutes, although a fixed star was clearly depicted. Yesterday, the 3rd, I made several attempts to photograph the Comet by means of Rosse's No. 3 portrait lens mounted on the top of my telescope, and carried round by clockwork,—not the slightest trace of the Comet was depicted in fifteen minutes, although the fixed stars were depicted. As Donati's Comet was photographed by similar means in seven seconds (not by myself), it follows that the present Comet is considerably less actinic than Donati's.

"WARREN DE LA RUE."

We have seen other attempts made to photograph the Comet, but without success. The contiguous stars left a strong impression on the prepared glass, but the Comet itself left no trace of its presence.

ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

ON the 29th of June, at Florence,—after a life of health so fragile that its prolongation till now has been a marvel,—died the greatest of English poetesses of any time. This epithet is not forced by immediate regret, but results from the comparison of those who, since the days of Anne Countess of Winchelsea, wearing such names as Joanna Baillie and Felicia Hemans—have shown to this island of ours, rich in poets, that Genius has no sex;—however it be tinged with a particular hue and form, in proportion as the frame into which it is infused is muscular or delicate, belongs to a Dante or a Corinna.

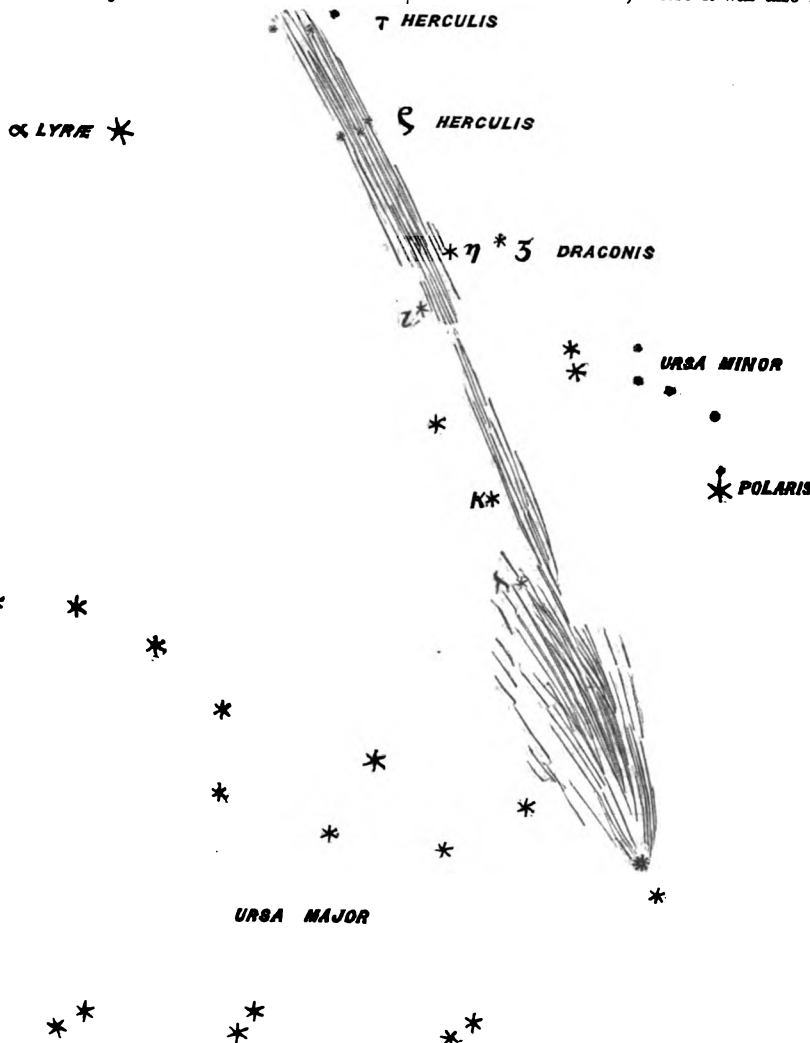
That Genius, too, has no need of stimulants in its cradle or in its girl-and-boy years, we believe will be illustrated with no common force when the life of this gifted woman comes to be traced out. Elizabeth Barrett Browning was born into the house of a middle-class merchant, opulent and a Dissenter, whose sympathy for imaginative culture was limited.—There must have been something from the first, about her, magnetic and original;—since her own confessions and early attempts show that she drew around her those of quick apprehension and cordial sympathy, such as her kinsman, John Kenyon (whose memory is dear to so many a man and woman of letters), the blind Greek scholar, Burgess (to whom she inscribed her 'Wine of Cyprus'), and others who helped in her intellectual nurture and enlargement,—long ere rhyme or word of hers had become known to the public,—in the days when other women, more flimsy and more fluent, were crowned and garlanded as so many modern Muses. Her training, it may be said, was strict; her frame delicate beyond ordinary delicacy,—but the girl managed to lay hold of quaint learning and daring thought,—to rise on the wings of a soaring fancy, with an instinct which seemed to defy circumstance, physical disqualification, and limited experience of society.—Her beginning of author-

"Cranford, July 4, 1861.

"Although I watched diligently for a break in the clouds, on Monday, the 1st instant, I did not get a sight of the Comet, and it was on the 2nd, at 7 minutes past nine o'clock, that I first perceived the Comet. The head of the Comet was then as bright as a star of the second magnitude, but appeared to the naked eye fully as large as Jupiter, which was visible near the western horizon; the

extinct. At ϵ Draconis it was very attenuated, where it issued from a sort of resplendent bunch or scalp-lock, which alone would have looked like a short and full birch-rod driven as if by a wind to the left, and accordingly very bulgy and definite upon the right side, just above the nucleus, but ragged and indefinite on the left side to a considerable distance from the nucleus.

"ALEX. S. HERSCHEL."



ship was no publishing of 'Lines to a Rose,' no second-hand reminiscence of scenes and feelings better portrayed elsewhere, but an 'Essay on Mind' and a translation of the 'Prometheus' of Æschylus. The last, when printed, so little satisfied its author that, on some call for its republication being made, she re-translated the Greek tragedy.

Of these essays little transpired to the world till the year 1836, when 'The Romaunt of Margret,' anonymously published in the *New Monthly Magazine*, startled all true readers of poetry by its daring and deep originality, and clung to the memories of some with such force that they could not be contented without knowing from what stranger came so new and so real an addition to their pleasures.—Of this we can speak with knowledge.—Presently the same unseen hand gave out other gifts,—other poems,—incomplete, perhaps, (as an uncut diamond may be incomplete). Some among them drifted to this journal; every one having its diamond novelty and beauty, and a nerve which set it apart from the horde of sweet verses written on pleasant themes, by anybody, or nobody.—No name was announced in connexion with these early successes. Presently, a collection of these scattered lyrics was put forth headed by 'The Seraphim,' a sacred drama prompted by no less vaulting an ambition than that of one professing to have watched the 'Crucifixion,' and who hid herself in the guise now of an awe-stricken, now of an awe-raised, angel.—By this time Miss Barrett's name was abroad, and it became known, also, that she had been for years the inmate of a darkened room,—doomed, as was thought, to slow death, and as such withdrawn from active share in the world of society or letters. But her poems broke the door of the dark chamber for her against her will. Old friends, of course, had long ministered to her there; but strangers would write to her, and thus by degrees she was drawn into a commerce with much that is boldest in speculation, rarest in fancy, choicest in literary worth. Her letters are as remarkable as her poems—filled with noble thoughts, recondite allusions, thick-coming fancies,—never worldly, always womanly,—but almost without peer among the letters of women.

A second collection of verse, headed by 'The Drama of Exile,' in which she trod Milton's ground with the step of a poetess, had not long appeared, and placed her yet higher with her public;—when it was told that the inmate of the darkened chamber had risen from her couch to marry a poet, in many of his instincts and fashions delicately fitted to herself, and was gone out into the world—into Italy.—The eagerness with which one so long prisoned flung herself into the life of a beautiful and new world,—the resolution with which she adopted it as the country of her heart and hope, was to be seen in her next poem, 'Casa Guidi Windows,' a passionate moralizing on what happened in the South in 1848. She enjoyed all she saw, and grasped at all she held, much as a bird freed from its cage might do;—intensely, enthusiastically happy, with a belief in goodness and progress which nothing could daunt, nor set aside.—There may have been, combined with this, as was but natural, too little regard for that middle world, neither rich nor poor, neither of genius nor of stolid creatures, which has still hopes, fears and duties of its own, meriting sympathy, be they ever so little picturesque;—and this disregard, with something of the feeling of a commissioned prophetic, broke out in her 'Aurora Leigh,'—that strange, sublime, unequal, prosaic, poetical novel in blank verse (more lengthy than 'Paradise Lost,' the epic) which no one who has taken it up can lay down till the end, let him be ever so angry, ever so afraid of the woman in Britomart's armour going forth to combat for her sex; and combating always well, if not always wisely.—The effect of this remarkable production, remarkable by whatever standard it may be tried, was without precedent in the annals of poetry by women.

Of Mrs. Browning's last work, 'Poems before Congress,' enough has been said. By the verses in it her memory will neither live nor die. Neither can we, in the first moment of losing one so original, so true, so highly gifted, anew apply rule

and plummet to her works as works of Art. Suffice it to reiterate, that no woman has written anything approaching to them in strength, imagination and versatile knowledge, since women wrote poetry.

If not strikingly fair to see, she was gentle and unobtrusive in her manners, with a charm which stood in the stead of health and beauty. Never did woman so full of intellectual wealth and poetical fancy take part in society with such an absence of pretension as she did. She was fearless in speculation, credulous in adopting theories, staunch in her partisanship, to no common degree,—the most faithful of friends, the most loving of human beings, to all her kinsfolk. Her intrepidity of thought, her range of acquirement, her power over the poet's art, are the world's property, and her works in part represent these. Those whom she loved, and whom she has left, will remember her (so long as life lasts) by her womanly grace and tenderness, yet more than by her extraordinary and courageous genius.

MUSIC FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1862.

THE rumour, which it appears by the *Athenæum* of June the 15th had been promulgated in Paris, respecting new inaugural music for the Great Exhibition of 1862, is correct. We may state, that there is fair promise of the plan being well worked out. It originated (we are further permitted to say) in a sketch submitted to the Commissioners by Mr. Henry F. Chorley, consequent on the paper by him, 'On the Recognition of Music,' read at the Society of Arts a couple of years since, which excited some discussion. The compositions suggested are a full orchestral and choral anthem, to range (as regards length) with Handel's 'Zadok the Priest'—orchestral pageant music—a procession—march for wind instruments—and a choral hymn for voices. The German and the French composers mentioned, M. Meyerbeer and M. Auber, have accepted the offered commissions to take part in this ceremonial music, which must of necessity be within restricted limits. Signor Rossini was written to, in the hope that he might be induced to represent Italy on the occasion. His answer is as follows:—

"I regret my inability to accept the honour proposed to me by Her Majesty's Commission for the Exhibition of 1862. If I still belonged to the musical world, I should have made it a duty and a pleasure to prove, on this occasion, that I had not forgot the noble hospitality of England. Allow me to hope, Sir, that you will be kind enough to communicate all my regret to your colleagues, with the assurance of my high consideration.

"G. ROSSINI."

Failing Signor Rossini, Signor Verdi has been applied to, as the most popular living Italian celebrity.—Of the English arrangements, we shall speak another day. Meanwhile, the step taken by the Commissioners is noticeable, as the first of its kind made in this country for many a long year,—since the anthems commanded for Coronations, or recent more private court solemnities, hardly offer a parallel to this commission for the musicians of four great musical countries to represent their art at the World's Fair of 1862.

THE GORILLA WAR.

50, Albemarle Street, July 3, 1861.

A letter signed John Edward Gray, in the *Athenæum* of June 15, contains the most positive reiteration of the charge that Du Chaillu has copied (p. 370 of his book) a certain skeleton of a gorilla from a photograph by Mr. Fenton, in the teeth of Du Chaillu's assertion, that it is from a drawing made from his own specimen. Dr. Gray adds, "I affirm, without hesitation, that the figure itself gives it the most positive contradiction;" adding, as further proof, that "the upper bone of the left arm, broken in the photograph, has been restored in Du Chaillu's copy, but that the copyist has forgotten to lengthen it to correspond with the right arm."

In consequence of this astounding conflict of testimony, I have made a careful comparison of the two skeletons, in the photograph and woodcut, aided by compasses and tracing-paper. The result is that Dr. Gray, to use the mildest words, is

utterly mistaken, nay, that every part of his statement is the reverse of the fact, and that his own words may be turned against himself. With the English photograph before me, I pledge my word that the two skeletons are totally different in position, proportions, and in individual parts, *c. g.*, the breast is broader, the pelvis larger, and the skull larger in Du Chaillu's cut than in the photograph, thus clearly showing that the skeleton is not the same. But, more than all, the photograph is taken from a different point of sight, which entirely alters the perspective in the two figures, while the left arm, instead of being shorter, as Dr. Gray asserts, is of the same length with the right, so that the compasses can detect no material difference!

All this can be seen by any one who will use his eyes. Yet Dr. Gray may contradict me with the same audacious pertinacity with which he has contradicted Du Chaillu. To guard against this I have referred the matter to Mr. Fenton, who made the photograph, and I have his authority for stating that it differs throughout from Du Chaillu's woodcut in the perspective, and is drawn from a nearer point of view, so that no skill in adaptation by a copyist could have made the woodcut out of the photograph.

All this may appear to some a trivial matter, but if, as I apprehend, it affords a means of testing Dr. Gray's own accuracy in other instances, it will enable the world to judge what value to set upon his other charges against Du Chaillu of falsehood, imposture, &c.

I invite scrutiny from all quarters to verify* what I here state. Until I began the examination it seemed to me incredible that Dr. Gray should be so utterly reckless of facts and so unscrupulous in accusations for which he has not a shadow of foundation.

Dr. Gray's professional occupation renders the comparison of minute differences in specimens presented to him the business of his life; consequently, it is the less excusable in him, either wilfully or through want of care, to try and make the world believe that black is white. It seems to me also peculiarly ungenerous in him to follow with so virulent a persecution a foreign traveller without waiting for evidence which is about to be produced, or regarding that which is now before him.

JOHN MURRAY.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Naples, June 29, 1861.

A very liberal movement towards the instruction of the working classes has just been made, which I think worth noting. The Museum has been thrown open on *fête*-days, and the following are the terms in which the fact is made known. His Excellency the Lieut.-General of the King, in the Council of the 15th inst., considering that a great proportion of the people of this metropolis, and especially the most labouring, who are compelled even on holidays to work for their subsistence, cannot enjoy the instruction and the civilization which come from the inspection and the study of the precious treasures which are preserved in the National Museum, has decided, on the proposition of the Secretary-General of Public Instruction, to order that the Museum shall be opened from 10 A.M. till 2 P.M. on all *fête*-days. The example might be well followed in England, where the reasons for doing so would apply with double force to our overworked populations. The Giunta di Commercio of Naples has resolved on placing a bust of Cavour on the Exchange. This, together with a statue in the Largo di Castello, will be permanent records of the great man who has lately passed away. Already two masses have been celebrated, by the "Association of the Young Men of Italy," and the City, respectively. The latter came off yesterday in the Church of San Lorenzo, and was celebrated with great pomp,—the Lieutenant-General and all the authorities, civil and military, being present, besides a vast concourse

* Fenton's Photograph may be had at the South Kensington Museum, and there is a good reduction of it in Wood's Natural History, Vol. 1.

of the population. The church was decorated and arranged with great taste by M. Paris, being hung with black velvet, and relieved by medallions in white satin; in one near the altar was painted the likeness of Cavour, whilst those on the sides contained inscriptions commemorative of the deceased, and others bas-reliefs representing the principal events of his life. A very beautiful effect was produced by a transparency behind the high altar, in which the name of Cavour appeared in a rainbow. Another mass will be celebrated by the Giunta di Commercio in a few days; and to-morrow a *fête* purely Italian will be celebrated in the Museum of the Library in honour of their late President by the Association for the Mutual Assistance of Science, Literature, and Art. There will be an address, and music, and improvisations; and poets will in various languages give their inspirations to the public in honour of the great man. W.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Mr. William Rite, M.P., President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, has issued cards for an evening reception, at the room of the Institute, on Wednesday next.

On the afternoon of the same day the Horticultural Society will hold their first Grand Rose Show at their new gardens at South Kensington.

A Rose Show will take place at the Crystal Palace this day (Saturday), with the ludicrous accompaniment of M. Blondin on the tight rope.

A very beautiful and attractive day closed, on Wednesday last, the series of flower shows given this year at the Botanic Gardens in Regent's Park. The collection of fruits and flowers—especially of fruits—was fine; and the company was very large. The beauty of these thoroughly English gardens seemed to be enhanced, rather than diminished, by the magnificent rivalry to which they are now exposed. Comparisons were rife, of course, and Regent's Park and Kensington had each its partisans. The choice between wild and regulated beauty in gardens is matter of taste and genius. We are glad to have in England two such specimens of the English and the Italian style.

The Fullerian Professorship of Physiology at the Royal Institution is vacant. The chair will be filled by election on the 12th of May next year.

The Town Council of Bolton, in Lancashire, is establishing a museum in connexion with the Free Library.

Mr. G. B. Bishop, in reference to our remarks on the services done by the Regent's Park Observatory, writes to correct a supposed mistake of ours, and to add a paragraph in illustration of one of our remarks. The supposed mistake is no mistake. The number of asteroids discovered up to the present time is seventy, as we stated, not sixty-six, as Mr. Bishop imagines. The latter paragraph runs thus:—"The tenor of your remarks in the same notice went to show that Mr. Bishop's observatory was established for *real* work, and had been especially signalized by the asteroid discoveries. It is only just, therefore, to mention that, besides the *ten* asteroids attributed to Mr. Hind, an eleventh, *Amphitrite*—the 29th following the order of discovery—was also detected there by Mr. Marth, on the night of March the 1st, 1854 (preceding only by one and two nights respectively the independent discovery of the same planet by Mr. Pogson, at Oxford, March the 2nd, 1854, and M. Chacornac, of the Imperial Observatory at Paris, March the 3rd, 1854). Thus, it will be perceived, that, of the sixty-six asteroids discovered up to the present time, *one-sixth* have been detected at the late Mr. G. Bishop's observatory: a fact which speaks most significantly, not only of the effectiveness of the plan of search adopted, but also of the ability and assiduity of the distinguished observers connected with it, and fully justifies and corroborates your assertion, that it was established for real work, seeing that the achievements through its medium have so strongly borne it out."

Mr. Hood, the son of the great humourist, is preparing an edition of his father's works, and would feel grateful, we are asked to say for him, to any one able to assist in rendering it complete.

Mr. Hood has not yet been able to trace 'The Two Swans,' many of the comic melodies, and some of the sporting papers contributed to *Nimrod*. There must be many admirers of Tom Hood who will be glad to assist his son in collecting the scattered fragments of his muse.

Mr. Joseph Boulton wishes to state that the financial condition of the Liverpool Academy is somewhat better than would be inferred from some of the figures put forth. He says:—"The Academy, though it has lost 900*l.* during the last three years, has a balance in hand variously stated at from 300*l.* or 400*l.* upwards."

Mr. Mayall publishes a series of photographs of eminent persons, of which that of Lord Derby, now before us, is the first example. It is a clear, sharp, but not very pleasant, portrait of the statesman; as a photograph, excellent. Messrs. Fairless, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, publish an engraving from a portrait of Mr. John Bright, painted by Mr. Lowes Dickinson, apparently several years ago,—we should say, about the time the original first took orders in political life.

The sale of the Tenison manuscripts, which took place on Monday, at the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson, created quite a sensation. It was formed by the Archbishop during the reigns of Kings Charles the Second, James the Second, William the Third, and Queen Anne, and contained some articles of considerable note, as will be seen by the following quotations:—The Original Note-Book of Lord Bacon, entirely in his autograph and unpublished, full of curious and interesting details illustrative of the personal history of this great reformer of philosophy, 69*l.*—The Holy Bible, translated by Wickliffe, a manuscript of the fourteenth century, upon vellum, comprising a portion only of the Old Testament Scriptures, 150*l.*—Venantii Honorii Clementiani Fortunati, Presbyteri Italici, Versarium et Prosaice Expositiones Orationis Dominice et Symboli, a fine manuscript, Sec. X. or XI., 78*l.*—Higden's Polychronicon, translated into English by John de Trevisa, being the version used by Caxton, a noble manuscript, wanting a few leaves. It is preceded by two treatises, one entitled 'Dialogus inter Militem et Clericum,' and the other, 'The Defence, before the Pope at Rome,' by Richard Fitz-Ralph, Archbishop of Armagh, which latter has not been printed, 189*l.*—Historical Miscellanies, containing three pages in the autograph of Lord Bacon, 30*l.* 10*s.*—A charming volume, entitled 'All the King's Short Poesies that are not Printed,' with numerous alterations in the handwritings of King James the First and Prince Charles (afterwards Charles the First), 68*l.* 5*s.*—Keating's Three Shafts of Death, composed in the year 1631, and History of Ireland, in the Irish character, 20*l.*—a chronicle, called 'Flores Historiarum,' by that eminent English historian Matthew of Westminster, a manuscript of the fourteenth century, 63*l.*—Missale secundum Usus Sarum, a fine manuscript of the fifteenth century, with musical notes, 70*l.*—Prudentii Liber de Pugnâ Vitorum et Virtutum, cum Glossis, a wonderful manuscript of the tenth century, with eighty illustrations of a highly spirited character, executed in outline, and exhibiting great artistic skill in the powerful treatment of the various subjects, 273*l.*—Psalterium, cum Precibus, a most beautiful manuscript of the thirteenth century, by an English artist, with many thousand capital letters, various figures, devices and grotesque subjects, executed in gold and colours in the richest manner, 200*l.*—a curious collection of Theological Treatises in English, one of them being a discourse against miracle plays, a most singular relic of the kind known to exist, and said to be the only mediæval English treatise on such plays yet discovered, 35*l.*—divers Treatises in English, by Dr. Wickliffe, 37*l.* 10*s.*

The Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1862 have prepared an Alphabetical and Classified List of the Trades in the United Kingdom. This list, though avowedly compiled for the purpose of showing how each trade may be represented in the forthcoming Exhibition, possesses considerable interest from the extraordinary number and variety of trades enumerated. They exceed four thousand,

and although subdivided into forty classes, are so various that the Commissioners, with all ingenuity, have been unable to classify every trade. Nor is this surprising, when among the strange callings we find, Compounders, Fluters, Iron Liquor Manufacturers, Nail Dealers, Perchers, Rathe Makers, Shive Turners and Scribbling Millers. The very names of these are riddles, but even the classified list contains many trades which the majority of our readers have probably never heard of. The List, though confessedly imperfect, is yet, as compared with that in connexion with the Census of 1851, three times more voluminous. It is indeed not only curious, but highly interesting, in a politico-economical point of view, as showing the vast system of industrial processes carried on in the United Kingdom. We may add that the Commissioners have wisely decided that the List may be purchased for one shilling.

The Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers have awarded the following premiums for papers read during the Session 1860-61:—A Telford Medal, and a Council Premium of Books, to W. H. Preece, for his paper 'On the Maintenance and Durability of Submarine Cables in Shallow Waters,'—a Telford Medal, and the Manby Premium, in Books, to G. P. Bidder, Jun., for his paper 'On the National Defences,'—a Telford Medal, to F. Fox, for his paper 'On the Results of Trials of Varieties of Iron Permanent Way,'—a Council Premium of Books, to F. Braithwaite, for his paper 'On the Rise and Fall of the River Wandle; its Springs, Tributaries and Pollution,'—a Council Premium of Books, to G. Hurwood, for his paper 'On the River Orwell and the Port of Ipswich,'—a Council Premium of Books, to W. Hall, for his paper 'On the Floating Railway at the Forth and Tay Ferries.'

When we reported a few weeks ago on the Goethe Exhibition at Berlin, we expressed our opinion that this Exhibition might prove useful beyond its present aim and object, viz., the increase of the funds for the Goethe monument. An original letter from Goethe, of the 5th of February, 1810, presented by Bettina von Arnim to her son-in-law, Herr Hermann Grimm, and by him communicated to the Goethe Exhibition, brings us a little nearer the truth concerning the correspondence between Goethe and the "child." Not that this truth could prove a great piece of news to any one who has made Goethe's life and works his study; he will long since have discerned the truth from the fiction. But among the public at large, the belief that Goethe really had entertained a love affair with Bettina, and that Bettina was in reality the author of the beautiful sonnets in the 'Briefwechsel,' is still very much extant, particularly in England, we think, in spite of Mr. Lewes's clear and clever observations on the subject. The above-mentioned letter proves sufficiently how arbitrarily Bettina handled and altered Goethe's epistles to her, till they had acquired the tone and form which they ought to have had according to her poetical fancy. Frau von Arnim, as a poetess, loses nothing through this discovery; if we only make no claims in point of authenticity, the correspondence is as full of beauty, genius, fresh and tender grace, as it ever was. Yet we must not reproach Frau von Arnim too much for her want of sincerity; all those who knew more of this extraordinary, also somewhat eccentric, woman, are aware that she firmly ascribed all the sonnets to herself, a case of self-deception often to be met with in natures like hers, always eagerly, restlessly at work, till they no longer distinguish between the workings of their own mind and those of another. The real, genuine letters are still in existence, and in the possession of Herr Hermann Grimm (son of the celebrated *savant*, Jacob Grimm). A publication of these manuscripts would be the best means of settling the question whether we have truth or fiction in the famous book before us. But, for reasons of his own, Herr Grimm does not think himself yet justified in such a publication. In the mean time, let us enjoy the book as much as ever as a work of fiction, and let us, in this instance, exonerate Goethe from a participation in a love affair, as exceptional, singular and eccentric, as ever one was invented in the head and heart of a woman.

The Dutch papers announce the return of Prof. De Vriese from his expedition to the Dutch-Indian colonies. Prof. De Vriese, Director of the Botanical Gardens at the University of Leyden, was trusted three years ago by the government with an investigating expedition. The task was given him of examining scientifically the condition of all productions cultivated in India, with special regard to the European market,—of examining the goodness and possible improvement of the different soils, the cultivation of products over districts adapted for them, of improving these productions, and lastly of the possibility of introducing new species of products. Science in the nineteenth century is no longer the isolated, haughty personage, enshrined in its mystical, abstract grandeur; it is made useful and serviceable to mankind in all its branches. The result of Prof. De Vriese's researches, which promises to be curious, will be shortly published. For the present only a short account has been given of how and where he spent the three years devoted to his expedition. After a short stay at Ceylon, Prof. De Vriese proceeded to the island of Java, which had been named for his principal examinations, and which he explored in all directions, paying particular attention to the plantations of coffee and indigo, and contemplating the possibility of greater cultivation of cotton and cocoa. At the end of 1859 Prof. De Vriese started for the Molucca Isles which were to be examined, particularly with regard to cotton plantation. Prof. De Vriese visited Timor Coepang, Timor Delhi, the Banda Isles, Amboyna, the south coasts of Saparna and Ceram, as well as all the coasts along the Gulf of Elpapetu. The large plains bordering the broad Rouatta stream on Ceram, and the flats of Makariki were thought particularly fit for cultivation. Mynheer De Vriese then proceeded to Booro, which is considered fit for European colonization. On the isles of Ternate, Tidore, Halmahere, very fruitful plains were discovered. The island of Batjan was found important on account of its excellent coals. At the end of 1860 the interior of Java was again visited. Excursions to the north-west part of Borneo and the Palarig highlands of Sumatra were the last of this interesting expedition. The description of these islands, which have proved the grave of so many Europeans, and which have acquired such bad repute through their tropical climate, breeding fevers and reptiles in abundance, would be read with interest beyond the boundary of Holland, if the Dutch Government would allow the book to be printed in a language more generally known than the Dutch.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, Trafalgar Square.—The EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY IS NOW OPEN.—Admission (from Eight till Seven o'clock), One Shilling; Catalogues, One Shilling.

JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Secretary.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East (close to the National Gallery), from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, at the Gallery, 53, Pall Mall West.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.; Season Tickets, 5s.

JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—The GALLERY, with a Collection of PICTURES by ANCIENT MASTERS and deceased BRITISH ARTISTS, is OPEN daily from Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

GERMAN ACADEMY OF ART, EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.—The FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS and WORKS OF ART by the most eminent living German masters, selected from the Royal Academies at Berlin, Düsseldorf, and Königsberg, is NOW OPEN from Ten till dusk.—Admission, 1s.

WILL OPEN THIS DAY, EXHIBITION of the EIGHT HISTORICAL PICTURES, painted by WILLIAM BELL SCOTT for Sir W. Calveley Trevelyan Bart., illustrating the History of the English Border, 'Building the Roman Wall,' 'St. Cuthbert the Hermit,' 'Venerable Bede,' 'The Descent of the Dove,' 'The Spur in the Dish,' 'Bernard Gilpin,' 'Grace Darling,' and 'Our own Day.'—French Gallery, 130, Pall Mall.—Admission, One Shilling.

SCIENCE

The Coal-Fields of Great Britain: their History, Structure and Duration. With Notices of the Coal-Fields of other Parts of the World. By Edward Hull. With Illustrations. (Stanford.) It was hardly wise to raise expectation by so

comprehensive a title, which would have better befitted an elaborate and exhaustive work than a small volume, in which the compiler presents the results of a diligent reading of existing materials on the subject, and carefully and creditably specifies his sources of information, without any attempt to do much more than give such results in statistical and geological paragraphs. These may, perhaps, be convenient to readers who have not other books, and who wish a summary of the facts and figures. But who would suppose from a title so pretending that the writer disposes of the most famous and productive coal-field in the whole country—that of Durham and Northumberland—in six short pages? Brevity might not have been blameable had the book borne some such title as its first chapter, 'Fragments in the History of Coal-Mining.' Possibly, however, the grand title was not given by the author, but given to him, and so does not fit him.

Even in the narrow limits prescribed, some law of proportion might have been observed. If a coal-field extending over seven or eight hundred square miles be despatched in six pages, how many should be allowed to one of fifteen square miles (Leicestershire)? The true answer would not be four pages, which, however, is nearly the proportion decreed by Mr. Hull; nor should another coal-field of ninety-three square miles in area (South Staffordshire) obtain nearly seven pages. The disproportionately small space allotted to the great Newcastle coal-field cannot arise from lack of materials, since no coal-field has been more extensively explored, and none is so full of interest. It alone would, if properly treated, have occupied more than the whole pages of the present publication. After this specimen the reader cannot be disappointed when he finds the notices of the other coal-fields of Europe, including those of France and Belgium, the Rhenish Provinces and Russia, done in two small pages; France and Belgium getting as much as a dozen lines, and the Westphalian, Saxon, Bohemian, Spanish and Swiss coal deposits combined in an area of about 4,000 square miles, and dismissed with three lines. Such are some of the 'Notices of the Coal-Fields of other Parts of the World'!

The author tells us, in his Preface, that he hopes "these pages will be found to accomplish faithfully the great object designed—to give the public an answer to the oft-repeated question, 'How long will our coal-fields last?'" Had he given such an answer satisfactorily, he would have performed good service indeed. All will remember the displays of ignorance on this question, or, at least, of great diversity of opinion, during the recent discussions in Parliament upon the Commercial Treaty with France. This ignorance was excusable enough, since inquirers knew not where to look for information. An article which appeared at the time in the *Edinburgh Review* afforded the details for the Newcastle coal-field, but not for the whole country. Mr. Vivian delivered a statistical oration, which aimed at the dissipation of prevalent fears of not remote exhaustion of our mineral fuel, by affirming that the South Wales coal-basin alone is capable of supplying the whole of England with coal for nearly 5,000 years; and now Mr. Hull comes forward with an estimate more moderate than Mr. Vivian's. He calculates our total area containing coal to a depth of 4,000 feet (which he assumes to be the vertical limit of coal-mining), as 3,711 square miles, and the total available quantity of coal within this depth as 59,109 millions of tons. He then adds, "Taking the annual produce of England and Wales at 60 millions of tons (the actual produce is 57 millions, but 3 millions

may well be allowed for the increase of future years), the above supply of coal will last for about 1,000 years."

Although this estimate wears an aspect of greater likelihood than the rough and random guesses of some, yet it does not take in the Irish and Scottish coal-fields, and to arrive at an estimate for our entire coal deposits—the only serviceable one in such considerations—the element of annual subtraction should be 71,979,765 tons. This is our present produce, and, when used as a divisor, would give a very different quotient from Mr. Hull's figures. While, therefore, we give credit to the present calculator for moderation in comparison with some others, we might have expected, when he vaunts the large means of information at his disposal in the maps and sections of the Geological Survey, the assistance of his colleagues, of Her Majesty's Inspector of Collieries and gentlemen of experience scattered throughout the country,—we might, with all this array of auxiliary authority, have looked for greater care and precision in the working-out of so interesting a problem. To name one instance of want of precision, Mr. Hull should have shown how his estimate of 1,000 years' future coal lease for all England and Wales is compatible with his anticipated supply from the South Wales coal-basin alone for 2,000 years "at the present rate of consumption." As it is, the reader has to find out, if he can, how, at the present rate of mining, one part of Wales will supply coal for the next 2,000 years, and the whole of England and Wales will supply coal only for 1,000 years! This, if true, would authorize a new axiom—a part is twice as great as the whole! No doubt the author's colleagues and the "gentlemen of experience scattered throughout the country" who have assisted him, will decline to indorse this new axiom, and no doubt the discrepancy is explicable, but not by an ordinary reader, and not on the supposition of the calculator's consistency; for, in both the conflicting pages, he has assumed the same amount of future supply from the South Wales coal-basin.

If we were discussing this topic at large, we should have a good deal to say in abatement of the higher assumptions of prospective coal-supply. That we have a great quantity of coal stored up in our several deposits there is no doubt; neither can there be any doubt that more than one-half of it is inaccessible to us by our present methods of mining, or, if accessible at all, not capable of being wrought at a profit. The vertical limit of coal-mining is not, we apprehend, even as large as Mr. Hull assumes, viz., 4,000 feet. Increase of temperature and pressure of superincumbent strata will, we think, interpose a barrier at little more than one-half of that number of feet. Not only natural barriers but also commercial ones interpose themselves. The cost of "winning" and working coal at excessive depths would be intolerable. One deep winning, near Sunderland, cost about 80,000*l.* before a farthing was returned. Expenses of maintaining mines in working order rapidly increase with the depth. The enormous pressure of the superposed masses produces curious and crushing effects below. Even at existing depths roofs and floors in old mines approximate, or, as the pitmen expressively say, "creep"; pillars of coal left for support give way, and wooden props fail to uphold. What pine-props would uphold a perpetually down-pressing mass of three or four thousand feet of rock? We have watched a man knocking down props at less than half this depth, and then running for his life to escape the immediate fall of stone. As mines now are, falls of stone from the roof are fatally frequent.

In creeping along the lowest and narrowest passages you stumble over masses already fallen, and occasionally hear other masses falling just behind you. At anything like 4,000 feet it might possibly rain down coal half the day. More than half the coal would certainly have to be left in pillars.

As to the sufferings of coal-mining humanity at such depths we can conjecture them from our own recollections of an hour or two in the deepest mine but one. In proportion as the interior of such a mine enlarges horizontally in the course of time, men who have to work far "in bye" from the shaft, labour under distressing discomforts, which we have personally witnessed and commiserated. Indeed, no one but an eye-witness and temporary fellow-sufferer can properly sympathize with these distresses. To write and do sums in Jermyn Street, and to creep and work underground at a depth of more than four times that of the height of St. Paul's in London, are totally different things. Whoever has done the latter will hesitate to take Mr. Hull's vertical extension of 4,000 feet, and decline, with a shrinking of flesh and spirit, to say with him, "Within that depth everything is possible." Everything possible within a depth about ten times that of St. Paul's! Will Mr. Hull stand in St. Paul's Churchyard, and mentally multiply St. Paul's from base to ball ten or a dozen times, and then stand to this dictum, which he has honoured with a separate line? Everything possible at this depth! What! drawing up coals, men and lads, horses and asses, living and breathing, hewing and hauling, in a temperature of 120°8 Fahr. (the calculated temperature at four thousand feet); ventilating and purifying, sweeping out bad air, pouring down good, erecting doors and "stoppings," and fifty other pit practices at depths exceeding the height of most British mountains! Even assuming the employment of subterranean winding machinery and inclined planes to do much of the deep work, still there must be men and boys to some extent, or where these are not, how is coal to be hewn? Consider, too, the increased hardness and density of the strata and of the seams of coal under pressure of 4,000 feet of superior masses. Calculate the augmented cost as well as difficulty of everything—of the propping, the pillaring, the pumping, the men's pay and their mortal peril, the loss of time, and the speedy wear of costly wire-ropes for four thousand feet—and then you will find no small impediments to sealing and stamping your one thousand years' lease of carbonaceous comfort (excluding Scottish and Irish coals)—without, at least, inserting a few covenants to repair, make good and insure, which Nature will never consent to and can never perform.

What then shall be said to those who speculate on penetrating to six or eight thousand feet, and bringing up coal from those depths? Such assumptions would try even the proverbial patience of "that grand old geologist, the patriarch of Uz" (Mr. Hull's professional compliment to Job). But they cannot be seriously treated, and they only find an appropriate refutation in the reported remark of a knowing Whitehaven collier:—"It's my opinion, Sir, that the earth is alive, and that she has a circulation through her veins; and I do believe if they go on cutting into the earth's vitals in this way, they'll some day cut the jugular vein, and then, Sir, you may depend upon it there'll be an end of this world!"

SOCIETIES.

ETHNOLOGICAL.—July 2.—J. Crawford, President, in the chair.—The following were announced

as new Fellows:—Lieut.-Gen. Lane Fox, the Rev. F. W. Farrow and Capt. Cameron.—A paper was read, by Capt. R. Burton, 'On the Ethnology of M. Du Chailu's Explorations in Equatorial Africa.'—The author pointed out the great resemblance of the social and commercial habits of the eastern and western races of Africa; their method of oratory is also very similar. Polygamy is rather a political than a domestic institution. Cannibalism was most prevalent where animal food is deficient. The languages of eastern and western Africa are of the same family, and some words are exactly similar. Fetishism is the religion among them.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—July 1.—W. Pole, Esq., M.A., Treas. and V.P., in the chair.—W. Beckett, A. J. Ellis, H. Giffard and J. Neuberg, Esqs. were elected Members.

FINE ARTS

GERMAN ACADEMY OF ART.

At the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, will be found a collection of German pictures under the above title. Though it would be absurd to style it anything like a fair representative selection of the schools of Germany, or even of Saxony and Bavaria, it is interesting in more respects than one, having for its objects the getting together of a selection of, more or less, good pictures in a national style little known, and, it may be, not so well esteemed amongst our stay-at-home folks as it ought to be.

On entering the large room, the effect upon our minds is somewhat depressing, the mass of the works having a marked tendency to a certain dingy paintiness, which requires some careful examination before we can appreciate what actual merit there may be amongst them. Landscapes of the most opaque and heartless order of painting abound; glaring coarse productions that one turns from with feelings of pity for the blindness of the artist. Views of Florence that are sad to think on,—Constantinople in clay, Salerno in iron, Rome in timber,—pigment, pigment everywhere, and never a sparing of paint. Here and there is a grim, horrid, portrait-like "head-piece" looking as if it were done in stucco, or a Bible hero, with a countenance of pewter. Certainly these things should be removed altogether, and the collection reduced in numbers, or better pictures put in their places. Still, there is enough of another stamp to reward a visit to what we look upon as a good idea, not properly carried out, but which is capable of being, in efficient hands, a great success. Let us consider the figure pictures first.

Monks surprised in a Convent Library (No. 77), by A. Ewald, is surely misdescribed in the Catalogue: the subject is rather a group of monks—well designed enough—who are gathered round about the great main pillar, discussing a manuscript and calling for a volume by the hands of a librarian who is in a gallery above them. This work is painty and heavy. The subject has something that might be made interesting. We are often surprised to find how little artists direct their attention to the picturesque incidents supplied by monastic life. Is it that they do not read? It is surprising that among the numbers who have studied Mr. Carlyle's 'Past and Present' none seem to have found a theme from the life of brave Abbot Sampson, or have credited garrulous Jocelin of Brakelond with their inspiration. Yet how picturesque, how truthful, how moving, often how humorous, are the incidents the monk of Bury gives us!—*Bivouac in Wallenstein's Camp* (83). A tawdry, bronzed, Bohemian woman dances before a couple of officers, who are seated at ease by their tents. She poises herself heavily on a globe, decorated with a map of the world, and marked "Fortune." She claps her castanets, casts out her loose robes and lavishes her sunburnt charms. A half-naked boy accompanies her with a triangle, and a sturdy gipsy performs on the violin. The artist of this work is Herr Fritz Schultz.—*Latimer and Ridley going to Execution* (87), by H. Schweder, has both power and expression, and considerable academic skill is displayed in its production; but it is heavy despite its breadth of treatment. The

countenances are not a little Israelitish in character.—*Mozart and his First Love* (93), by A. Borokmann,—the composer seated at a piano, the lady turning over the leaves of music,—is designed with great freedom and some grace and spirit, but is rather careless in execution.—*A Solitary Walk* (109), by W. Amberg,—a lady promenading in the shadows of a wood of vast beeches, and leading a dog,—is painted with great truth, much breadth, and powerful treatment of the sunny softness of the time chosen. A similar picture, by the same painter, is *Reminiscence of Past Happiness* (10),—a lady dressed in black, examining the initials of two names that have been carved in the bark of a beech-tree, which, like time, has severed the entwined letters with its growth. This is almost equally good.—With much feeling for character, and some considerable power of rendering expression, H. Sonderman's *Domestic Happiness* (28),—a German housewife bringing her child to her husband,—is heavy and painty to a painful degree.—A curious example of a cognate style to that adopted by Fuseli, and probably originated by him, is *The Old King seeking to sooth Conscience at the Eleventh Hour* (30), by the late Prof. Begas, of Berlin. The monarch seated on his throne, surrounded by some of the most ridiculous-looking courtiers humanity ever conceived; the whole treated in a coarse and vulgar manner, excepting the King's face, which is truly a fine study of expression, as he looks with wide, staring eyes from amongst the wild elf-looks of his hair and beard hard upon vacancy. The execution of this face, also, is excellent.—*The Electress Elizabeth of Brandenburg surprised by her Husband, Joachim the First, while secretly taking the Sacrament* (2), by Prof. Rosenfelder, is a large and pretentious picture, which, to some extent, justifies its claims to attention by a broad and powerful system of handling and considerable vigour of design. The lady kneels before an extemporized altar, at the priest's feet, while her amazed husband bursts in behind. This is solidly painted.

The Sands of New Werk, at the Mouth of the Elbe (85), by H. Eschke, a shelving sand over which the sea spends its force in keeping full numerous shallow pools. A burst of greyish silver light holds the centre of the sky, which is otherwise covered with ragged and torn clouds of black and tawny blue; the turbulent waves dash ceaselessly at the foot of a fixed beacon, which is on the margin of the sea, looking like a gigantic and naked spire of a church. There is much motion and expressiveness in this picture, which is otherwise conventional enough in treatment.—*Jung Frau* (86), by C. Seiffert, the famous mountain-top, capped with rosy snow, multitudinous pines gathered about the valley, in which a brawling torrent pours itself away, spanned by a rustic bridge. This is characteristically heavy in painting, but otherwise very good. *Cattle at a Brook; in the Forest of Fontain* (91), by E. Ockel, certainly rather French than German in style, is bright and lustrously full of soft light. A cow-herd blows his horn, calling his charge together; through the avenues of the wood. There is much feeling for nature displayed in the treatment here, but it is after the low-toned French manner.—*Loading Hay, by a Canal* (90), by Bennewitz von Loeven, is quite a contrast in style to the last named, being hard, though bright and clear, and solid with strength of effect and decisive handling. Dark hay-barges are being loaded by the banks of a still and glittering canal, under a calm repose sky, bright and pure; against which, the time being evening, the masts and black rigging of the craft tell opaquely, while in the foreground all is dark, yet clear and strong. The whole look of this picture is creditable to the painter; and notwithstanding some want of purity of touch here and there, he undoubtedly loves nature and can paint her well, for force and tone as well as colour.—*Convent of St. Benedetto, near Subiaco* (99), by Valentine Ruths, lacks strength of colour and richness of tone, at least for the key attempted, but is, nevertheless, much above the common run of pictures so failing. A rocky mountain-side, covered with sparse bay and grey olive trees, ranges of hills and the convent in the distance.

—*Le Mont Orgueil, Jersey* (4), by H. Eschke, shows effective treatment and force of tone.—*A Beech Forest* (18), by Bennewitz von Loefen, with its stark stems and standing tawny pools at their feet, is vigorous and poetically suggestive.—*A Farm-house*, by the same (22), is equally telling, as is No. 40, *Landscap*, an avenue of trees; in a wild hedge a cottage, and rough, bright grey sky. There is feeling for colour shown in all these, but of a coarse kind.

The Landseer of wild swine, the Count von Krockow, has a little picture here, *Wild Sow and Young* (101), a mother and her grunting and squeaking offspring, trudging sulkily along a rough wood-road. The glittering, queer-eyed brutes, with their "embattled" backs, and tufty, mat-like hides, are well given. A little brown sucker that goes first is quite comic in his cross-grained look. *Sorrowing Maternity* (7), by Prof. Steffek, a mare looking at her dead, starved foal, with miserable eyes staring over the waste laid about her, in vain seeking help, although disproportioned, is expressively effective. *A Team of Bullocks, harvesting* (21), by T. Schmitson, is good for coarse power of rendering brute energy and action. There is a similar gross spirit and vulgar vigour in *Hungarian Horses at Play* (33), by the same, a number of half-wild horses romping in their mad fashion with some savage and snarling dogs, who do not seem to comprehend the game that brings the heavy and swiftly-flying heels so unpleasantly near their own long rows of white fangs.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—Mr. E. Davis has just completed the model for a statue in bronze of Wedgewood, the great potter, to be erected at Stoke-upon-Trent. This is eight feet high, and will be placed in the square facing the railway station of that town, upon a pedestal eight feet high. In a few days it will go to the foundry, and the end of the year will probably find it placed, to commemorate the ardent, persevering Englishman it represents with great fidelity and singular power of characterization. The facial likeness has been derived from Sir Joshua Reynolds's portrait; it has that peculiar quality of look which at once tells the observer that the resemblance is perfect. Mr. Davis has designed the work with great simplicity, to which the broad masses of the wide-lappelled coat and waistcoat of the last century effectually conduce. The figure is standing upright, with a model of the Barberini Vase in his hand,—in the attitude, and with the expression, he may be supposed to have assumed when addressing the Royal Society upon its beauties. The other hand is raised, the fingers slightly apart. The expression of the face is well aided by this action, as of speaking to such an audience. The design does the sculptor honour not only for this appropriate and telling choice so fitting for the situation the work will occupy, but for its solid, manly and easy grace. Stoke-upon-Trent will gain a great attraction when the statue is placed. It has cost the sculptor, we believe, a re-designing of the whole figure, to meet the wishes of the Committee. The expense of this, of course, a very serious item, will not fall upon Mr. Davis, we trust, although no provision for such a contingency appears to have been made in the original contract. It is worth all the more that the hideous and stupid stump, or dummy altar, so common in marble statues, is avoidable in works in bronze, and has been cleverly dispensed with by Mr. Davis in the present design.

Mr. Watts is engaged upon a large fresco painting, over the chancel arch in the church being erected by Mr. Street, in Upper Garden Street, Westminster. The subject of the picture is illustrative of the verse, "Come unto me all ye that are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." The artist has to contend with considerable difficulties, but is making very satisfactory progress with his subject. —Mr. Layard stated in the House of Commons, on Monday last, that Mr. Watts is willing to repaint the fresco executed a few years since by him in the lobby of the House. It is to be wished that some of the other artists, whose works are in a similar condition at the same place, would

offer to do likewise. We have reason to believe that more than one of them will undertake as much.

The foundation of the Wallace Monument was laid on the 25th ult., at Abbey Craig, Stirling, with much public rejoicing and ceremony. The monument consists of a lofty tower, in what is called the Scottish Baronial style, whatever that may be, 200 feet high, and 38 feet square at the base. From its site many of the scenes of the Scottish hero's feats may be discerned. General Sir Maxwell Wallace, representative in the male line of the champion, was present at the ceremony.

The Report of the Examiners of the works sent from the various schools of Art in competition for the national medallions awarded by the Department of Science and Art lies before us. As relates to the Art-Department, 503 works were sent in, an advance on last year both in number and quality. The Report states that the largest number of works is shown, and in the earlier stages of the course these severest competition takes place; as might be expected, many of these have been found worthy of reward. In the section when the student's attention is directed to the study of natural forms, "foliage and flowers from nature," wherein he first may be said to exercise his own intelligent observation, the number and excellence of the works are a satisfactory evidence of the value and success of the earlier and drier studies of the pupil. Having ourselves seen and examined most of the works here referred to, we can personally indorse this statement; and we consider that, presuming one of the objects of the system of teaching is to make good and accurate draughtsmen from such natural themes, the plan of instruction fully answers its purpose. We must guard ourselves, however, from saying it does, or does not, fulfil the higher requirements of an Art-school for manufacturing design. The Reporters state that the life-studies continue insignificant in number and with little of marked excellence, notwithstanding that in all schools at least careful studies may be made from heads and hands, even if the whole nude be not everywhere available. Though we ourselves believe the difficulty of obtaining the latter to be affected or imaginary, other impediments may weigh. The class of studies of ornament calls for the special and encouraging comment of Sir C. Eastlake, and Messrs. J. C. Horsley and R. Redgrave, who sign the Report. Appended are the names of the winners of the above referred to medallions. In the provincial schools those rewarded are as follows:—Stoke: Messrs. H. Allen, J. Bishop, J. Edwards, M. R. Eldon, J. F. Marsh, J. Parr (the third and fourth of these have already twice, and the fifth and sixth of these have been once previously successful in the like competition).—Birmingham: Messrs. J. Beesley, S. Lees, W. H. Small, E. Walker and Miss M. A. Preston. —Manchester: Messrs. G. O. Bird and H. Meeham. —Worcester: Mr. J. Bly (once previously rewarded).—Aberdeen: Mrs. J. Booth and Miss C. Campbell. —Newcastle-upon-Tyne: Mr. T. G. Bowman. —Spitalfields: Mr. W. Casson. —Liverpool (Southern District Schools): Miss S. Collins. —Liverpool: Miss E. Gammage (once before rewarded) and Miss M. M. Pow. —Wolverhampton: Mr. T. Cox. —Bristol: Mr. W. H. Cowlin. —Glasgow: Mr. J. Dingwall. —Devonport: Mr. J. Dominy. —Dundee: Messrs. J. Dundas and W. Walker. —Hanley: Messrs. E. Dunn (twice before rewarded), W. Hawkins, W. Hulme (once before rewarded), R. Mellor and A. Wright. —Chester: Mr. S. Fildes. —Southampton: Mr. G. Gouk (once before rewarded). —Dublin: Miss H. E. Harman (once before rewarded). —Paisley: Mr. C. Hays. —Nottingham: Messrs. A. Hill (once before rewarded), H. Hood, S. D. Osocroft (twice before rewarded), H. L. Roberts (the same). —Macclesfield: Messrs. A. Horobin, H. Johnson (once before rewarded), T. H. Rathbone. —Coventry: Messrs. F. Hunt and F. Rose. —Waterford: Miss E. Jones (twice before rewarded), Miss M. Moore, Miss Elizabeth Smith and Miss Emily Smith. —Limerick: Mr. W. Langley. —Cambridge: Miss A. Lenton. —Lambeth: Mr. J. J. Oxer. —Bolton: Mr. J. Proctor, Miss P. Taylor (once before rewarded). —Sheffield: Messrs. H. H. Stannus (twice before re-

warded) and E. P. Turner (the same). —Halifax: Mr. R. I. Stevenson. —Warrington: Messrs. J. H. Veevers, J. Ward. —Exeter: Miss A. Westmacott. —Taunton: Mr. J. Willis. —Newcastle-under-Lyme: Mr. W. Woodwiss. —Darlington: Mr. J. Woodward. —Yarmouth: Mr. T. W. Wright. —Edinburgh: Miss A. Young. —Greenock: Mr. W. Yuill. —South Kensington, Male Training School: Messrs. A. W. Davis, C. Horsfall, S. Le Resche, S. Long, T. Morris, R. P. Notley, G. R. Redgrave and E. R. White. Female School: Miss H. Bradford, Miss C. Edwards, Miss C. M. Hull. —Miss J. K. Humphreys, Miss H. J. A. Miles and Miss A. Ridley. Numerous students of various schools obtained honourable mention.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.—This week little more than a list of the Concerts, which have been given by *Herren Deichmann, Wilhelm Ganz* and *Lidel, Signori Piatti* and *Regondi*, in succession, can be given. The position of all the above artists is by this time so well ascertained as to render discussion of their merits superfluous at a time when so many are beginning to weary of hearing about or hearing music. —A note of admiration, however, is demanded by Signor Regondi's enterprise in having obtained from Herr Molique another *Concerto* for the concertina. What is more, its composer must have been in his happiest vein when the work was written. It is flowing, brilliant and tuneable, and of a moderate length, and must rank among Herr Molique's very best solo music. It was, of course, admirably played.

The concert of *M. Silas* cannot be so briefly dismissed, if only because his position is not so well ascertained as it ought to be. He is a real, earnest, and often an interesting composer;—much of his music, whether in the strict or in the free style, is far better worthy of being taken up by our pianists than the flashy arrangements of opera and national airs, with sauce à la Thalberg, to which their timid renderings of modern music seem to be confined. For instance, the "transcript" by M. Silas of a melody by Glinka, or the original Tarantella played by him on Tuesday, are both worth attention. It is long since we have heard so excellent a Pianoforte Trio as the new one in C major which opened the second act of his concert. It is brilliant, clear, based on new thoughts, which are treated in an unhackneyed fashion. The *scherzo* was *encored*; but we preferred the opening *allegro* and the *andante*. The *finale* seemed to us a little *baroque*; if we give it "the benefit of the doubt," it is because the playing of M. Silas is hard and wanting in grace,—anything rather than calculated to set off his compositions. To the latter we would direct the attention of professors and amateurs.

The Concert of the *Society of Female Musicians* took place duly on Tuesday,—as did that for the *Society of Female Artists* on Thursday. Here Madame Goldschmidt was to be heard, and liberally; her services never being given by halves. —Never during her career did she sing in better voice nor with finer finish than on Thursday. She has benefited by repose,—her feeling was always on the side of expression; and the idea of being Queen of the *fête* seemed to inspire her with an increase of every well-known power to charm her audience. A long-drawn song from Handel's "Susanna"

Without the swain's assiduous care,—an excellent rendering of the *rondo* from Mozart's "Il Rè Pastore" (with Herr Deichmann as violin *obbligato*), besides other music, attested this beyond question. Why she should not still enter on a career, without inordinate *prestige* or pretension, as the first living *soprano*, but with success enough to keep warm the heart of any female artist, rests with her own will to decide. She was ably supported by Signori Giuglini and Belletti, by Herr Otto Goldschmidt on the pianoforte, and Signor Piatti, the best of living violoncellists.

Ere taking leave of what may be called the benefit concert season, we must point out the good

service done to all concerned by the presence of Signor Gardoni, who has been in request everywhere.—Here, too, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington must receive a caution. Dramatic sprightliness does not mean exaggeration. The shadow-scene of 'Dinorah' was not written to be shouted or whispered, though it is an echo song.

The *Popular Concerts* came to an end on Monday; so did *M. Halle's* Beethoven series yesterday. Of these, we may yet offer a word—and of the third concert of the *Musical Art-Union* a detailed report—next week.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—Seldom is an epithet so well deserved as is the one which heads this paragraph. The performances at Covent Garden Theatre are for the most part "royal" in their completeness.—Whatever be thought of this or the other individual artist who appears there,—the union of choral and orchestral force, and care bestowed on the scenic portions of the operas given, distance anything of the kind till now enjoyed in this capital, and to be found in any other metropolis at the time present.—The extent to which this made itself felt on the production of Signor Verdi's 'Un Ballo' would be hard to exaggerate. We are absolved from the necessity of returning to the dry and superficial music of this opera, and have only to speak of the cast.—Madame Penco has not till now been heard to so much advantage as in the part of *Amelia*. The inevitable comparisons which her singing and acting provoke when the part appeared in belongs to the old grand repertory, tell, in this new case, to her advantage. As coming after the unmitigated force of Mdle. Tietjens, her vocal sensibility and finish were welcome.—That the page *Oscar* by Madame Miolan-Carvalho was to be good, must have been expected by all who have seen her *Cherubino*. Pity, that Signor Verdi is not a Mozart!—and that she has to fight for lean and characterless phrases in place of expressing the beautiful melodies of a great master. She has listened to counsel, it would seem, and, by not forcing her voice, filled the theatre and gained a success, without the slightest failure of intonation.—Madame Nantier-Didée is a portentous sorceress, and does the best for the insignificant music of the character.—Signor Mario is, this season, bewildering (no other word will do) as compared with what he has been of late years. He would appear to have no more need to manage his voice,—no more fear of its betraying him,—no more misgiving,—no more stint,—but to fling himself into the action and singing of every part, with as much young enterprise as if "the world was all before him where to choose."—Signor Graziani has a better voice than Signor Delle Sedie; but the latter is preferable as *Renato*. The picture-song is essentially paltry as a song (in spite of the tricks and harp-tinklings of its orchestration) unless it be given with dramatic contrast—no question of *forte* and *piano*—but of feeling for the situation. Signor Graziani gives out his acceptable notes with grace, and gets his *encore* thereby.—Signor Delle Sedie sings to the picture.—On the whole, though new Italian operas, which any English hearer will admit, are scarce, we conceive that Signor Verdi's last will not plant itself on our stage even for such a short and already-exhausted life as that of his 'Il Trovatore.' The performance, however, was received with every sign of favour, and—as a performance—deserved to be so received.

The last representation of 'Guglielmo Tell' for 1861, was too superb and ripe in point of execution to be passed over. The opera is now solidly established in England, so long at least as Signor Tamberlik shall last. That this comet-season is assuredly favourable to tenors, Signor Mario has shown us. On Tuesday, Signor Tamberlik sang, like "a giant refreshed with wine"; and the trio, thanks in good part to M. Faure, never produced so great an effect, not even in the memorable days when it was given by Rubini, Lablache and Tamburini. In the final war-song, he is only exceeded by M. Duprez; whose greater heaviness of style gave to it greater brilliancy. Without some such tenor, the opera has never been successful,—owing to the tiresome weakness of the *libretto*—with such aid, it has nowhere been profit-

able to any treasury in proportion to its merits; and some of our contemporaries seem to be unaware that nowhere has it been so frequently performed, in so short a space of time, or excited so much enthusiasm, as this year, on its "royal" revival at Covent Garden Theatre.—It is much to be wished that Mr. Gye would be "spirited up" to give 'Moise' another trial next year. No scandal against M. Meyerbeer,—these two operas by Signor Rossini will outlast 'Le Prophète' and 'L'Etoile,' in spite of the superior dramatic subtleties of the latter.

It is now to be seen how far Mdle. Patti is qualified to prove a fixed, as distinguished from a shooting, star; and accordingly she is to be heard, during the few weeks of the season which remain, in some new parts, as *La Traviata*, *Zerlina*, it has been said, too, *Dinorah*,—in which case an attractive novelty will be given to the cast by M. Tamberlik taking the part of *Corentin* the coward.—It may be observed, too, that the young lady, a few evenings since, at the Royal Concert, sang an air from Mendelssohn's 'Elijah' and an 'Offertory,' by Hummel, thus making it evident that she affects a repertory wider than that of the three or four operatic parts parrotted by hearsay tuition, on the strength of which certain of her predecessors have, for a time, deceived their public.—Due credit is to be given for this, especially by the few, like ourselves, who have not been carried away by the flood of rapture which burst forth on Mdle. Patti's first performances.—Of her new attempts, we must speak on a future day.

STRAND.—When, instead of consulting his own taste, a popular dramatist attempts to please an audience which has been proved to tolerate noise and bustle in a play, instead of wit and sentiment, he is in danger of underrating his public and making a mistake. Mr. T. J. Williams was probably convinced of this fact last Saturday, when another new farce of his, entitled 'Peace and Quiet,' was produced. It appears to have been the purpose of the author to give to Mr. J. Clarke the widest latitude for his extravagances. The plot is well calculated for this result. *Smashington Goff*, a law-student, is opposed to a nervous house-keeper called *Twitterly Fluttersome* (Mr. James Bland), who is seriously annoyed by his new lodger, whose penchant for playing on the cornet is intolerable. In other respects, also, he is a general nuisance, and excites the whole establishment against him. It is useless that he is expelled by a carpenter who happens to be on the premises; he returns by the window, and continues his noises long after the inmates have retired to rest. His immediate object is to serenade *Miss Fluttersome*, who has saved him from peril in a water excursion near Battersea Bridge. We should have premised that the hero is the so-called coxswain of the Thames Boat Club, and, therefore, esteems himself a man of consequence. After bringing the ladies on the scene in their nightgowns, and subjecting them to rather too familiar treatment, Mr. S. Goff gains his object, and is accepted as the poor heroine's future husband. As we have hinted, the success of the piece was not very decided.

STANDARD.—M. Jules Samson, the French actor, made his first appearance at this theatre on Thursday week, in 'The Courier of Lyons,' in the twin characters of *Dubosc* and *Leurgues*. He speaks English with a slight accent only, and well discriminated the two parts. But his style is not so demonstrative as East-End audiences require, and he certainly did not make the impression expected. There can be no doubt he is a clever and elegant performer, and might, under other circumstances, and in another place, have succeeded better. On Saturday, Mr. Creswick, the favourite actor and lessee of the Surrey Theatre, commenced a starring engagement in the tragedy of 'Virginius.' As this is the first time that Mr. Creswick has appeared at this house, he may, with his undoubted talents, be regarded as a novelty likely to attract. He was, indeed, enthusiastically received, and played the Roman father with exemplary care, and occasionally with great power.

Mr. Creswick is fond of picking out the more poetical passages, and setting them, as it were, in an especial framework; and he seemed to us on this occasion to be more solicitous than usual in marking his preferences; at any rate, his efforts in this kind evoked repeated applause. The manner of receiving his daughter's death had remarkable force, and literally brought down the house.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC ART.—A paragraph in this week's *Observer* calls attention to the decayed state of our Royal Academy of Music,—and an appeal put forth by its Council in an Annual Report, which has been forwarded to the *Athenæum*, cries aloud for help and sympathy, confirming the tale without exciting our pity or astonishment. For such a consummation no person of sense can have been unprepared.—The tenacity of life in weak bodies is surprising; or long ere this an institution so fruitless of good must have closed its doors. One more incompetently managed is not in our knowledge; and we have for some years forborne remark or remonstrance on its proceedings from conviction of the vanity of expecting any result from the most temperate criticism.—The Academy from an early period has been virtually a toy in the hands of a few amateurs;—the story of the successive schemes of mismanagement introduced there, illustrated by a list of teachers who could not teach, and pupils who learned nothing, would be a useful one; howbeit it must be unpalatable to the self-love of the Directors.—It has been reported that schemes have been proposed for infusing new life into it; but we have always held with Signor Costa in his pithy remark, when the subject was brought before the Society of Arts a couple of years ago, that "it is no use to mend an old coat"—that there is no task so hard as to restore confidence when the same has once been forfeited.—Let the Academy perish of its inanity; and we believe that a new school on a liberal plan and comprehensive basis might easily be founded to enjoy a large share of public sympathy and encouragement.

Speaking of new plans, we are at liberty to advert to "a preliminary Prospectus of the English Opera Association," which has been placed in many musical hands, and on which we should have commented more precisely some time since had not the words "private and confidential" appeared in print on the cover. That embargo has now been removed; "privacy and confidence" having been found (as mostly happens in such cases) untenable. Without dragging names into publicity, it may be said that the list of the "Provisional Committee" stated to have been appointed is not satisfactory. The scheme of a joint-stock company has not hitherto worked well for Music. This time it is started with more than average feebleness, and "the start" is to be deprecated because it amuses those who may be disposed to take an interest with an idea that "something is going to happen," and thus adjourns every healthy chance of any good thing really happening.

Something novel and promising was to be seen and heard this day week at the New Horticultural Gardens, telling of time and change with pleasant emphasis.—What would the old watchmen, who made night sleepless by their droning bawl,—who protected nobody,—who took every imaginable *placebo*,—have said of a London amateur police band?—Yet such things exist in these days. Those of a force to whom our safety is so much indebted have their leisure for amusement, and have amused themselves by study of a charming art. Divisions G. and H. play fairly well. The music of the Police Band is good (under allowance); its existence at all is a better thing still.—The contest of the provincial brass bands will take place at the Crystal Palace, on the 23rd and 25th of this month. Four prizes are to be given: three of these are instruments ranging in value from eighteen to twenty-five guineas. Upwards of a hundred bands intend to compete: many of them belong to Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Even at this advanced period of "the spring" artists from abroad are still arriving. One of the latest is Fräulein Agnes Bury, who sang in London,

it may be recollected, some years ago. She has appeared at the Lyceum operas as *Marguerite* in 'Les Huguenots' to the *Valentine* of Mdlla. Tietjens.

The 'Correspondent of the Times' states that Signora Galletti, a lady whose name has been already mentioned here, is successful at Naples.

Difficulties have arisen (German journals say) which may prevent the production of Herr Wagner's 'Tristan und Isolde' at Carlsruhe. From what is known of the music and the story, or the story and the music, or the no-story and the no-music, the difficulties, we fancy, are only the inevitable consequence of an unmusical system of thinking and writing. The sooner this can be understood the better for Germany, if German creative power in music is to be saved.

There is to be music at Brussels, during the September annual festival,—directed by M. Fétiis:—on the first day a Beethoven Symphony and scraps from Handel's Oratorios; on the second, a concert of solo music, executed by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, MM. Lemmens, Vieuxtemps, and Servais; all four Belgian artists.

Signor Pacini, now a veteran, having been born at Syracuse in 1796, who has probably written more operas for the Italian stage than any man living, who still holds on there, and whose 'Niobe' Rondo has made the tour of the world, and will keep his name remembered, is about to give another opera to Florence—'Belphegor.'

The "art of sinking" receives new illustrations month by month in the Paris theatres. The fount of invention must be drawn dry ere the *Ambigu* could have recourse to a revival of a translation of 'Frankenstein'—our melodrama, founded on Mrs. Shelley's romance—and presented at the *Porte St. Martin* thirty-five years since, with Mr. T. P. Cooke as the *Monster*.

On Saturday next it is announced that 'The Colleen Bawn' will be withdrawn, not because its attraction is on the wane, but because Mr. Boucicault has determined, and we think wisely, to stop its run for the present. The continuance, for a long period, in one part, is no doubt injurious to the actor's health; and it is but natural, under the circumstances, that he should desire repose. At the same time, he has more than one company at provincial theatres, acting his play, and from each of them is in nightly receipt of profits. The amount of his winnings is stated at a figure that we scarcely like to indorse; but that the sum is large, amounting to several thousand pounds, is universally agreed. His, too, is a rare instance of the author's benefitting by an extraordinary run as well as the manager—a result owing to the peculiar arrangement made previous to its production. That arrangement, it must be also remembered, was based on the fact of the author being the actor in his own drama; and illustrates the advantage of such a union. Commencing in accident, a new system, of which Mr. Boucicault will be the immediate *bénéficiaire*, will thus to a certainty establish itself; and it may be that the present is but the first of a series of successes. Measures are taken for establishing the system in reference to other plays of Mr. Boucicault, expected also to prove profitable. We could have wished that the dramas had been of higher mark and aim; but, apart from this, it cannot fail of being beneficial to the true interests of the drama that the author should be in the ascendant. His subordination hitherto to the actor and manager has been the source of much mischief, and the real cause of the inferiority of the acted drama of the day. The emancipation of one man from the necessities implied is an earnest of better things for all. The example will inspire laudable ambition, and revive hope in many bosoms wherein it had well nigh perished. It is a blow struck bravely and opportunely in favour of talent, depending on its own resources; and asserting its rights to the pecuniary advantages involved in its successful exercise.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—S. N.—Constant Reader—E. S.—J. F.—J. H. P.—J. S.—J. B.—received.

No. 1. THIS DAY, July 6, price Twopence.

"I DESCRIBE ALL THAT'S DONE BELOW THE MOON."
Ben Jonson's *Robin Goodfellow*.

"ROBIN GOODFELLOW": A Weekly Journal of Fact and Fiction.

Conducted by

CHARLES MACKAY.

Published every SATURDAY MORNING, price Twopence.

Another new Journal! Why not? The world is wide—and there is room enough for every one to elbow his way to the platform, where he may address the people; certain of an audience, if he can speak common sense in good English, and keep them in good humour. This is what the Editor and Contributors of "ROBIN GOODFELLOW" aspire to do. They will avoid all politics—all controversies—and all acerbities; and strive to provide for the recreation and instruction of their readers, the best Novels and Tales—the ablest social Essays—the richest and most truthful Sketches of Life and Manners that the Literature of the age can produce, or that the money of the Proprietors can purchase. Like that "shrewd sprite" honourably mentioned by Shakespeare, Ben Jonson and Milton, from whom the new Journal has borrowed its name, "ROBIN GOODFELLOW" will not invariably confine himself to the amusement of his readers, but, upon occasion, will turn his hand to useful work. Though, as Shakespeare informs us, Robin Goodfellow could sport, he could, also, do hard work in case of necessity; and, as Ben Jonson states, "would card wool," "grind at the mill," "dress hemp," "spin tow," and perform other useful functions for the benefit of ignorant or indolent humanity, whenever he was in the humour. And our new "ROBIN GOODFELLOW" will, in this respect, imitate the example of his namesake; and aid, wherever he can, the cause that needs help, without ever losing sight of his other function of telling the tale, and singing the song, and being the genial and welcome friend at the fireside or study of every family in the Kingdom.

"ROBIN GOODFELLOW"

Will be published EVERY SATURDAY, price Twopence, at the Office, 122, Fleet-street, London, E.C., where all Letters and Communications for the Editor are requested to be addressed.

This day, price 2s. fcap. 8vo. ornamental boards,

TALES IN THE CABIN; Or, Nights on the Ocean.

By A SHIP'S SURGEON.

Also, by the same Author, price 2s. fcap. 8vo.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A PHYSICIAN; or, Episodes of Life during Thirty Years' Practice.

London: Ward & Lock, 158, Fleet-street.

DUTY OFF PAPER.

THE SIXPENNY MAGAZINE; the first effort to combine Quantity with Quality, and Cheapness with Originality. Price Sixpence, every Month. Profusely illustrated.

London: Ward & Lock, 158, Fleet-street.

THE SIXPENNY MAGAZINE. Read—'THE AMERICAN DISUNION,' in No. 1.

THE SIXPENNY MAGAZINE. Read—'THE KING OF THE MOUNTAINS,' in No. 1.

THE SIXPENNY MAGAZINE. Read—'PARLOUR OCCUPATIONS,' in No. 1.

THE SIXPENNY MAGAZINE. Read—'ANIMAL LIFE IN THE OCEAN,' in No. 1.

THE SIXPENNY MAGAZINE. Read—'THE ROUND OF WRONG,' in No. 1.

THE SIXPENNY MAGAZINE. Read—'THE LITERATURE OF THE MONTH,' in No. 1.

THE SIXPENNY MAGAZINE. Read—'TIM CRAWLEY,' in No. 1.

THE SIXPENNY MAGAZINE. Read—'THE LAW AND CRIME OF THE MONTH,' in No. 1.

QUANTITY, QUALITY AND CHEAPNESS.

This day, No. 1. price 6d. Monthly, 266 Columns of closely-printed matter, with 40 Illustrations.

THE SIXPENNY MAGAZINE.

Contents.

The American Disunion—Masters and Servants—The King of the Mountains: a Romance—Trips after Health, by Dr. Thomson—The Dewdrop, by Samuel Lover—Pan and Pencil Sketches of the Picturesque—Parlour Occupations—Gluck in Gems from Abroad—Window Gardening—Animal Life in the Ocean—The Round of Wrong: a Novel—Oysters, and their Qualities—Summer in the Woods—Tim Crawley: a Sketch—Bergsman and His Guest—Leaf of Life: a Tale—Genius and Talent: an Essay—Love and Beauty: a Story—Literature of the Month—Law and Crime of the Month.

London: Ward & Lock, 158, Fleet-street.

This day, 2s. 6d. fcap. 8vo. boards, or 3s. 6d. cloth gilt,

MAIDS OF HONOUR: a Novel. By FOLKESTONE WILLIAMS.

London: Kent & Co. Paternoster-row.

THE AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.

New ready, fcap. 8vo. pp. 264, elegantly printed by Whittingham, cloth, 6s.

POEMS by PHILIP FRENEAU on Various Subjects, but chiefly illustrative of the Events and Actors in the American War of Independence. Reprinted from the rare edition printed at Philadelphia in 1786, with a Preface.

Exceeding clever and witty, it deserves a place on the shelf with the 'Poetry of the Anti-Jacobin,' the 'Whig Guide,' and 'Rejected Addresses.'

London: J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square.

HANSARD'S DEBATES.—Session 1861.—

The Reports of 'Hansard' for the current Session, containing the Debates to the Easter Recess, are now published. The subscription to 'Hansard' is 5s. 6d. the Session. The Publisher has for sale a few complete sets of 'Hansard,' of which the 'History' is a collection of documents, records, and debates from the Conquest to 1803; the 'Debates,' contemporaneous reports of the debates from 1803 to the present time. Also sets commencing with the Reformed Parliament or with the reign of the Queen.

Cornelius Buck, Publisher of Hansard's Debates, 28, Paternoster-row, E.C.

Price 5s.

ROSA'S SUMMER WANDERINGS, containing Descriptions of Scenery and Historical Memories in Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Yorkshire; Biographical Sketch of Southey, &c. &c.

By ROSA RAINE, 'Flora's Eccelesia,' &c.

'Rosa's Summer Wanderings' is a useful and pleasing combination of topography, history, and poetical description:—a visit to the Lakes is made the occasion of an interesting account of Southey and his family. —*English Chronicle*.

"The book will prove an invaluable companion to persons visiting the Lake Country." —*Oxford Chronicle*.

London: J. Masters, Aldersgate-street and New Bond-street.

MR. NEWBY'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIFE in the LAND of the FIRE- WORSHIPERS. Edited by FREDRIKA BREMER, Author of 'The Neighbours,' 'Home,' &c. 3 vols. 21s.

"What every novel should be, less a work of fiction than reality, enlisting our sympathies, whilst it amuses, enlightens and instructs us." —*Globe*.

The LAW of DIVORCE. By a Graduate of OXFORD. 1 vol. 10s. 6d.

"The arguments for and against the dissolubility of marriage are handled by the Oxford Graduate with remarkable cleverness. Contrary to our expectations a very thrilling and interesting story is interwoven with a subject which affects so deeply the welfare of society and the happiness of English homes." —*Globe*.

"While Belgavia mothers bewail the neglect of the holy rite of matrimony by young aristocrats, the same suggestive topic is treated from another and totally opposite point of view in a novel just published, with the piquant title of 'The Law of Divorce.'"
Liverpool Advertiser.

THE BELGRAVIAN LAMENT:

"Why don't the men propose?" An answer to this question will be found in 'The Intellectual Severance of Men and Women,' price 1s. 6d., and 'Young Ladyism,' by J. M'GRIGOR ALLAN.

RECOLLECTIONS of a FIVE YEARS' RESIDENCE in NORWAY. Price 5s.

"Decidedly the best guide-book to Norway." —*Advertiser*.

BEYOND the ORANGE RIVER; or, Scenes in Southern Africa. 1 vol. 10s. 6d.

"All those who have read Chailu's 'Equatorial Africa' will be equally pleased with the scenes in Southern Africa, depicted in 'Beyond the Orange River.'"
Globe.

"The reader who purchases this pleasantly-written volume may congratulate himself on his bargain." —*Wardner*.

STABLE MANAGEMENT; or, Precept and Practice. By HARRY BIEOVER. Being the Third of a New and Cheaper Edition of this Popular Writer's Works. Price 2s. 6d. each.

A HISTORY of CORK. By the Rev. C. B. GIBSON. 3 vols.

"Although the county and city of Cork form the centre of Mr. Gibson's picture, yet in truth the whole of Ireland is on the canvas. It may be profitably read by the general readers of history." —*Athenæum*.

OUT of HER ELEMENT. From Life. MAY-BLOSSOM.

RETRIBUTION. By Mrs. A. Peel.

FORGIVENESS.

OUR BROTHER PAUL.

MANORDEAN.

THE CRUISE of the DARING. MADAME CONSTANCE.

IN THE PRESS.

CULVERLEY RISE, By Julien Corner,

Author of 'The Brothers Bassett,' 'Histories of England, Spain,' &c.

The ANCHORET of MONTERRATT.

By Mrs. KELLY, Daughter of the late Mrs. Sherwood. Author of 'Henry Milner.' In 3 vols.

A WOMAN of SPIRIT. By a Woman Without. 2 vols.

CHAMBERS'S EDUCATIONAL COURSE.

Now issued, strongly bound in Cloth:

Directories.

Infant Treatment under Two Years of Age	1s	3d
— Education from Two to Six Years of Age	2s	0d

English.

Elementary Lessons, in 14 Sheets, 23 by 18 inches	each	2d
First Book of Reading, sewed		1½d
Second Book of Reading, do.		3d
Simple Lessons in Reading		8d
Rudiments of Knowledge		8d
Lesson Book of Common Things and Ordinary Conduct		8d
Moral Class-Book	1s	6d
Composition, Introduction to		6d
Grammar, Introduction to		8d
Grammar and Composition	1s	6d
Etymology, Exercises on	2s	0d
Elocution, Principles of	2s	6d
History of the English Language and Literature	2s	6d

Writing and Drawing.

Writing—Plain, Current-hand, and Ornamental :		
In 15 prepared Post Copy-Books	each	6d
In 13 prepared Fine Post Copy-Books	"	6d
In 10 prepared Foolscap Copy-Books	"	3d
First Book of Drawing	1s	0d
Second Book of Drawing	1s	0d
DRAWING BOOKS—a series of Progressive Lessons in Draw- ing and Perspective; in 18 Books, sewed	each	1s 6d
Mechanical Drawing, in 3 Books	1s	6d
Architectural Drawing, in 3 Books	"	2s 0d
Isometrical Drawing, in 2 Books	"	2s 0d
Ornamental Drawing, in 3 sheets, each 13 by 9 inches	"	3d
Styles of Gothic Architecture, in a sheet, 25 by 20 inches	1s	2d
Orders of Roman Architecture, do. do.	1s	0d
Condensing Beam Steam-Engine, in Section, &c. do.	1s	0d
Working Drawings, &c. of Steam-Engines, 4to. sewed	1s	0d
Illustrations of Machine and Mill Gearing, 4to. do.	1s	0d

Geography.

Geographical Primer		8d
England, Geographical Text-Book of		9d
Scotland, do. do.		10d
Scripture Geography, Text-Book of		10d
Geography, General Treatise on	3s	0d
LARGE SCHOOL-ROOM MAPS (5 feet 2 inches long, by 4 feet 6 inches broad); namely—		
ENGLAND, EUROPE, AFRICA,		
SCOTLAND, PALESTINE, NORTH AMERICA,		
IRELAND, ASIA, SOUTH AMERICA.		
Each, mounted	14s	0d
THE HEMISPHERES, mounted	21s	0d
These may also be had Varished, at 2s. 6d. extra.		
These 10 Maps in Wooden Case (10 Maps, 7½ by 7½; Case, 1½ by 10½), 8½	17s	0d
PRIMER ATLAS, consisting of nine quarto Maps	2s	6d
MINOR ATLAS, consisting of fifteen Maps	5s	0d
SCHOOL ATLAS, consisting of thirty-four quarto Maps	10s	6d

History.

Ancient History	3s	0d
Medieval History	3s	6d
Modern History	4s	6d
History of Ancient Greece	3s	0d
History of Rome	2s	6d
History of the British Empire	2s	0d
Exemplary and Instructive Biography	2s	0d

Arithmetic and Mathematics.

Arithmetic, Introduction to	1s	0d
Arithmetic: Advanced Treatise	2s	0d
— — — — — Key to	2s	0d
Book-Keeping by Single and Double Entry	1s	6d
— — — — — by Single Entry	1s	0d
— — — — — two Ruled Paper Books for Single Entry, sewed	1s	3d
— — — — — for Double Entry, do.	1s	3d
Algebra: Theoretical and Practical	3s	0d
— — — — — Key to	2s	6d
Exercises and Problems in Algebra, with Answers	2s	6d
— — — — — without Answers	1s	0d
Plane Geometry	2s	0d
— — — — — Key to	2s	0d

Arithmetic and Mathematics—continued.

The Explicit Euclid	2s	6d
GEOMETRICAL CHART, measuring 3 ft. 4 in. by 2 ft. 4 in.	2s	6d
Solid and Spherical Geometry	1s	6d
Practical Mathematics	5s	0d
— — — — — Key to	4s	6d
Mathematical Tables	3s	0d

Science.

Introduction to the Sciences	1s	0d
Laws of Matter and Motion		10d
Mechanics	1s	0d
Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics		10d
Acoustics	1s	0d
Optics	1s	0d
Astronomy	1s	0d
Electricity	1s	0d
Meteorology	1s	0d
Natural Philosophy, Vol. I.—Matter and Motion, &c.	3s	0d
— — — — — Vol. II.—Optics; Astronomy, &c.	3s	0d

SCIENTIFIC CHARTS—adapted to the Scientific Treatises in the Educational Course—each Chart measuring 40 by 27 inches, and containing upwards of 20 pictorial illustrations.

Sheet 1. Laws of Matter and Motion	1s	6d
2. Mechanics	1s	6d
3. Do.	1s	6d
Each sheet mounted on rollers	4s	6d
— — — — — mounted and varnished	5s	6d
Chemistry, by Professor Wilson	3s	0d
Geology	2s	0d
Zoology	3s	0d
Animal Physiology	1s	6d
Vegetable Physiology	1s	6d
Political Economy	2s	0d

Latin.

Illustrated with copious English Notes and Prefaces.

Ruddiman's Latin Rudiments		10d
Latin Grammar, Elementary	2s	0d
— — — — — Advanced	3s	6d
Latin Exercises, Elementary	1s	0d
— — — — — Advanced	2s	0d
Key to Advanced Latin Exercises	2s	0d
Phædrus's Fables	1s	6d
Nepos	2s	6d
Cæsar	2s	6d
Sallust	2s	0d
Quintus Curtius	3s	6d
Ovid	3s	6d
Horace	3s	6d
Virgil. Vol. I.: Bucolies and first Six Books of Æneid	3s	6d
Virgil. Vol. II.: last Six Books of Æneid, and Georgics	3s	6d
Livy	4s	0d
Cicero	3s	6d
Latin Dictionary, Latin and English	9s	0d
— — — — — Latin-English Part	5s	0d
— — — — — English-Latin Part	4s	6d

German.

First German Reading Book	2s	0d
Second German Reading Book	3s	0d
German Grammar, Elementary	2s	0d
— — — — — Advanced	3s	6d
English-German Phrase-Book	2s	0d
German Dictionary, German and English	10s	6d
— — — — — German-English Part	5s	0d
— — — — — English-German Part	6s	0d
Dictionary of German Synonyms	2s	6d

Minor Educational Course.

For Use in the Humbler Class of Schools.

1. Introduction to Reading	2d
2. Reading Lessons	2d
3. Arithmetical Primer	2d
— — — — — Key to ditto	1d
4. Grammatical Primer	2d
5. Outlines of Geography	2d
6. History	2d

W. & R. CHAMBERS, London and Edinburgh; and all Booksellers.

In 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth,
THE THRESHOLD OF ATRIDES.
 By GEORGE F. PRESTON.
 London: W. Kent & Co. Paternoster-row.

THE NEW EDITION OF MR. READE'S WORKS.
 With a Portrait of the Author, engraved on Steel, from a Photo-
 graph by Maull & Polyblank, an entirely New Edition, re-
 modelled and revised, with additional Poems, in 3 vols. 8vo.
 price 30s. cloth,

THE POETICAL WORKS OF JOHN EDMUND READE.
 London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

"SOCIAL SCIENCE" ILLUSTRATED.
 Just published, price 1s.

WOMAN'S WORK: a Medley. Drawn by
 Florence Claxton, engraved on Wood by Thomas Gilks.
 London: William Tegg, Pancras-lane, Queen-street.

THE PLENARY INSPIRATION OF the
SCRIPTURES ASSERTED, and the Principles of their
Composition Investigated. With an Appendix, Illustrative and
Critical. By the Rev. SAMUEL NOBLE.
 Second Edition, royal 12mo. 5s. 6d. cloth.
 Hodson & Son, 22, Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn; and all other
 Booksellers.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS OF PUBLIC MEN.

ALL the CARTE-de-VISITE PORTRAITS
 issued. Price 1s. 6d. each. Special Lists free on appli-
 cation.

THE PRINCE OF WALES (by John Watkins).
 Price 5s. Selected copies, on India paper, 7s. 6d.

THE EARL OF DERBY (by Kilburn). Price
 5s. Selected copies, on India paper, 7s. 6d.

MR. RICHARD MONCKTON MILNES,
 M.P. (by Kilburn). Price 4s.

MR. SPENCER H. WALPOLE (by Kil-
 burn). Price 5s.

LORD CHANCELLOR WESTBURY (by
 John Watkins). Price 5s. Selected copies, on India paper,
 7s. 6d.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND PHOTOGRA- PHIC PORTRAIT GALLERY.

Each Portrait with fac-simile Autograph and brief Biographical
 Notice. In Parts at 2s. 6d. each. In a bound, from 5s. 6d. each.
 Selected copies, specially mounted on India paper, 5s. each.

Now ready,

Archbishop of Canterbury.	Rev. W. Gresley.
Archbishop of York.	Rev. Canon Dale.
Archbishop of Dublin.	Rev. Dr. Goulburn.
Bishop of London.	Rev. Dr. Thomson.
Bishop of Winchester.	Rev. Dr. Atlay.
Bishop of Oxford.	Rev. Canon Champneys.
Bishop of Exeter.	Rev. J. W. Reeve.
Bishop of Durham.	Rev. H. L. Mansel.
Bishop of Ripon.	Rev. J. C. Miller.
Bishop of Norwich.	Rev. Jas. Pycroft.
Bishop of Lichfield.	Rev. Robert Whiston.
Bishop of Worcester.	Rev. A. R. Hutchison.
Dean of St. Paul's.	Rev. W. Selwyn.
Dean of Westminster.	Rev. J. H. Gurney.
Dean of York.	Rev. Dr. Hugh McNeill.
Dean of Chichester.	Rev. Dr. Vaughan.
Dean of Winchester.	Rev. Daniel Wilson.
Dean of Ely.	Rev. J. M. Bellow.
Dean of Canterbury.	Rev. Dr. Cureton.
Dean of Carlisle.	Rev. Daniel Moore.
Dean of Norwich.	Rev. Dr. Robinson.
Archdeacon Hale.	Rev. Dr. J. A. Hessey.
Archdeacon Denison.	Rev. J. E. Kemp.
Archdeacon Bickerveth.	Rev. Hugh Stowell.
Archdeacon Musgrave.	Rev. E. Girdlestone.
Archdeacon Evans.	Rev. Derwent Coleridge.
Archdeacon Wilkins.	Rev. Thomas Jackson.
Archdeacon Thorpe.	Rev. Charles Clayton.
Archdeacon Wright.	Rev. J. C. Ryle.
Rev. Charles Kingsley.	Rev. C. J. B. Eyre.
Rev. A. W. Thorold.	

THE BENCH AND THE BAR.

Each Part, with fac-simile Autograph and brief Biographical
 Notice. Price 4s. each.

Now ready,

Lord Justice Knight Bruce.	Sir William Atherton, M.P.
Vice Chancellor Wood.	Attorney-General.
Lord Worsleydale.	Sir Hugh Cairns, M.P.
Sir J. T. Coleridge.	Mr. Samuel Warren.
Mr. Russell Gurney.	Mr. M. D. Hill.
Sir Fitzroy Kelly, M.P.	Mr. Malins, M.P.

THE BRITISH PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT GALLERY.

A New Series of First-class Photographs, with brief
 Biographical Notices.

Now ready,

Archbishop of Canterbury.	Mr. Cardwell, M.P.
Earl of Derby.	Mr. R. Monckton Milnes, M.P.
Sir J. T. Coleridge.	Dean Milman.

In Preparation,

H.R.H. the Prince Consort.	Mr. Gladstone, M.P.
Earl Stanhope.	Sir Rowland Hill.
Earl Grey.	Mr. W. C. Macready.

Price One Shilling each.

MASON & CO. 7, Amen-corner; and all Booksellers.

NEW WORK BY MR. JAMES M'LEVY.

Now ready, price 2s. boards,

THE SLIDING SCALE OF LIFE; Or, THIRTY YEARS' OBSERVATIONS OF FALLING MEN and WOMEN in EDINBURGH.

By JAMES M'LEVY, Edinburgh Police Detective Staff;
 Author of 'Curiosities of Crime in Edinburgh.'

"* This book contains some very curious and original revelations from the long and eventful experience of the
 Author, and will be found even more interesting than his former work, 'Curiosities of Crime,' which has attained a
 circulation of 20,000 copies within the space of three months, and has been most favourably noticed by almost the whole
 of the newspaper press in Great Britain."

London: HOULSTON & WRIGHT. Edinburgh: W. P. NIMMO; and all Booksellers.

DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO THE RIGHT HON. BENJAMIN DISRAELI, M.P.

On Tuesday next will be published, in crown 8vo. cloth, price 5s. Second Edition, revised, with Preface,

THE SEASON: A SATIRE.

By ALFRED AUSTIN.

SECOND EDITION.

"All the follies and amusements of the town are passed
 in review by this stern but not unamusing censor."—*Critic*.
 "There are some verses of extraordinary force and
 vigour. This last line . . . is worthy of Byron."

"That Mr. Austin can appreciate and describe true
 womanly loveliness, is clearly shown by the few lines about
 a young girl fresh from the country in her first season."—*Globe*.

"Keen, glittering, pungent, and clever."—*Dispatch*.

"If cleverness, a considerable turn for epigram, and an
 unusual command of the Popsan style of Heroic verse,
 united with a good deal of truth, could reform the vices of
 London society, Mr. Austin might rank as an apostle."—*Press*.

"Mr. Alfred Austin's 'Season' is on several grounds
 one of the most notable of recent books. No more forcible
 satire has been written in England since the days of
 Byron."—*Weldon's Register*.

London: GEORGE MANWARING, 8, King William-street, Strand.

Just published, in crown 8vo. cloth, price 3s. 6d.

MY SATIRE AND ITS CENSORS.

By ALFRED AUSTIN,

Author of 'The Season: a Satire.'

"Mr. Austin's present work, though as vigorous in tone,
 is much less objectionable in expression than the former.
 . . . He comes before us not only as a satirist, but as a poet.
 . . . He has probably made sure of being read whenever he
 writes again; but he has powers which should induce him
 to aim at something higher than mere notoriety."—*Press*.

"The force and vigour of many of the lines are extremely
 great."—*Literary Gazette*.

"Another song of which poor H— D— is the victim, and
 whose illustrious career is thus pungently narrated. . . .
 Savage and smart."—*Sunday Times*.

"Mr. Alfred Austin has retorted upon his censors in
 a manner which certainly proves that if he has not the
 necessary 'delicacy of touch,' he certainly has 'the strength
 of arm' to administer a very severe flagellation."—*Observer*.

"Satire which, for pointed sarcasm and terse vigour,
 has probably not been surpassed since Byron's day."—*Illustrated Times*.

"Remarkable vigour, occasional gleams of true poetry,
 and sonorous flow of line. . . . As the poet (for our author is
 a poet) grows older, he will discover that no one with the
 slightest pretensions to independence of thought,—no one
 with a knowledge how ordinary criticism is 'done,'—no
 one, in fact, whose good opinion he need care to have,—is
 influenced by the preposterous verdicts of our professional
 Malevolence."—*Oriental Budget*.

"Mr. Austin is certainly an able man. Should his taste
 and judgment ever become equal to his ability, he will be
 likely to achieve noble things."—*Weldon's Register*.

London: GEORGE MANWARING, 8, King William-street, Strand.

HAYDN'S DICTIONARY OF DATES—TENTH EDITION.

This day is published, in 1 thick 8vo. vol. price 18s. bound in cloth,

A DICTIONARY OF DATES,

Relating to all Ages and Nations,

FOR UNIVERSAL REFERENCE;

Comprehending Remarkable Occurrences, Ancient and Modern;

The Foundation, Laws, and Government of Countries—their Progress in Civilization, Industry, Literature, Arts, and
 Science—their Achievements in Arms—and their Civil, Military, and Religious Institutions, and particularly of

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

By JOSEPH HAYDN.

Tenth Edition, revised and greatly enlarged,

By BENJAMIN VINCENT,

Assistant-Secretary and Keeper of the Library of the Royal Institution of Great Britain.

In this the Tenth Edition the Chronological Tables have been revised and continued; about four hundred new
 articles have been inserted, and a large number of others re-written; the important dates have been compared with
 recognized authorities; and much biographical, geographical, literary, and scientific information has been supplied. To
 afford room for these additions, many articles have been condensed, and matters of less importance have been either
 printed in smaller type or excluded. The utility of the Index has been increased by the insertion of dates.

"A volume containing upwards of 15,000 articles, and, perhaps, more than fifteen times 15,000 facts. What the
 London Directory is to the merchant, this 'Dictionary of Dates' will be found to be to those who are searching after
 information, whether classical, political, domestic, or general."—*Times*.

London: EDWARD MOXON & Co. 44, Dover-street.

NEW VOLUME OF WHEWELL'S PLATO.

This day is published, fcap. 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

THE PLATONIC DIALOGUES FOR
ENGLISH READERS.

Vol. III. containing THE REPUBLIC.

By W. WHEWELL, D.D. F.R.S.

Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Vol. I. Second Edition, containing THE SOCRATIC DIALOGUES, 7s. 6d.

Vol. II. containing THE ANTI-SOPHIST DIALOGUES, 6s. 6d.

MACMILLAN & Co. London and Cambridge.

MR. J. D. HARDING'S NEW WORK.

Just published, dedicated by special permission to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, handsomely bound in cloth Four Guinea.

** One Thousand Copies only will be printed, when the Artist will himself destroy the Drawings on Stone.

PICTURESQUE SELECTIONS.

Drawn on Stone by J. D. HARDING, Author of 'Lessons on Art,' 'Elementary Art,' 'Principles and Practice of Art,' &c. Containing Thirty Drawings, on mounts, 22½ inches by 17½ inches.

Recent improvements in the appliances of Lithography have tempted Mr. Harding to produce the present work. His aim has been to give every Lithograph the freedom and the force, in short, the individuality, of an Original Drawing in Black and White Chalk, upon Tinted Paper,—to open up the contents of his Portfolio, and to make them universal property.

London: W. KENT & Co. Paternoster-row; WINSOR & NEWTON, Rathbone-place;

And all Booksellers, Printsellers, and Artists' Colourmen in the United Kingdom.

Now ready,

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE,

No. 19 (for JULY), price One Shilling, with Two Illustrations.

CONTENTS.

THE ADVENTURES OF PHILIP ON HIS WAY THROUGH THE WORLD. (With an Illustration.)
Chapter XV. Samaritana—XVI. In which Philip shows his Mettle.

THE STUDY OF HISTORY. II.

THE SALMON AND ITS GROWTH.

MIDDLE-CLASS AND PRIMARY EDUCATION IN ENGLAND—PAST AND PRESENT.

THE WRONG SIDE OF THE STUFF.

A STATE DINNER. (With an Illustration.)

FOOD—WHAT IT DOES.

PROSPECTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION IN 1862.

A CUMBERLAND MARE'S NEST.

AGNES OF SORRENTO.

Chapter VII. The Convent.—VIII. The Cavalier.

ROUNDABOUT PAPERS.—No. 14. SMALL-BEER CHRONICLE.

SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

EQUITABLE ASSURANCE OFFICE,

NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

ESTABLISHED 1762.

DIRECTORS.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD TREDEGAR, *President*.William Dacres Adams, Esq.
Philip Hardwick, Esq.
William Samuel Jones, Esq.
John Alldin Moore, Esq.
William Frederick Pollock, Esq.Charles Pott, Esq.
Rev. John Russell, D.D.
James Spicer, Esq.
John Charles Templer, Esq.
Right Hon. Lord Tredegar.John Charles Burgoyne, Esq.
Lord George Henry Cavendish, M.P.
Frederick Cowper, Esq.
Richard Gosling, Esq.
Peter Martineau, Esq.

THE EQUITABLE is an entirely MUTUAL Office. The reserve, at the last "rest," in December, 1859, exceeded three-fourths of a million sterling, a sum more than DOUBLES the corresponding fund of any similar Institution.

The Bonuses paid on Claims in the Ten Years ending on the 31st December, 1859, exceeded **Three Millions and a Half**, being more than 100 per Cent. on the amount of all those Claims.The amount added at the close of that decade to the Policies existing on the 1st January, 1860, was **£1,977,000**, and made, with former additions then outstanding, a total of **£4,070,000**, on Assurances originally taken out for **£6,252,000** only.

These additions have increased the Claims allowed and paid under those policies since the 1st January, 1860, to the extent of 150 per Cent.

The Capital at this time consists of

£2,730,000—Stock in the Public Funds.

£3,006,297—Cash lent on Mortgages of Freehold Estates.

£300,000—Cash advanced on Railway Debentures.

£83,590—Cash advanced on security of the Policies of Members of the Society.

Producing annually, **£221,482**.The total Income exceeds **£400,000** per Annum.

POLICIES effected in the current year (1861) will participate in the distribution of Profits made in December, 1859, so soon as Six Annual Premiums shall have become due and been paid thereon; and, in the Division of 1869, will be entitled to additions in respect of every Premium paid upon them from the year 1862 to 1869, each inclusive.

On the surrender of Policies, the full value is paid, without any deduction; and the Directors will advance nine-tenths of that value as a temporary accommodation, on the deposit of a Policy.

No extra Premium is charged for service in any Volunteer Corps within the United Kingdom, during peace or war. A Weekly Court of Directors is held every Wednesday, from 11 to 1 o'clock, to receive Proposals for New Assurances; and a Short Account of the Society may be had on application personally, or by post, from the Office, where attendance is given daily, from Ten to Four o'clock.

ARTHUR MORGAN, Actuary.

Now ready, price 8s.

ANNE BOLEYN: a Tragedy. In Vindication of her Character.
London: W. Kent & Co. Paternoster-row.

Now ready, Cheap Edition, post 8vo. 1 vol. 8s.

THE WEDDING GUESTS.

By MARY C. HUME.

London: F. Pitman, 30, Paternoster-row, E.C.

Just published, post 8vo. price 5s.

A G N E S H O M E.

Illustrated by Maresco Pearce.

"No hands which have opened this book will close it until the last page has been read..... a triumph of imagination."

London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Stationers' Hall-court.

This day is published, in 8vo. price 3s. 6d.

ANOTHER GOSPEL EXAMINED; or, a

Popular Criticism of each of the Seven Essays and Reviews.

London: W. Walker & Co. 126, Strand,

(Opposite St. Clement's Church.)

Just published, in small 8vo. a New and Revised Edition, illustrated with Fourteen Wood Engravings photographed from life, price 6s. cloth.

HINTS on HORSEMANSHIP to a

NEPHEW and NIECE; or, Common Sense and Common

Errors in Common Riding.

By COLONEL GEORGE GREENWOOD.

Late Lieut.-Colonel Commanding 2nd Life Guards.

London: Edward Moxon & Co. 44, Dover-street.

Just published, price 6d., post free for eight stamps,

WATER: its IMPURITIES and

PURIFICATION.

By F. HAHN DAUCHELL,

Civil and Hydraulic Engineer.

London: Henry Renshaw, 356, Strand, W.C.

May be obtained through any Bookseller.

Now ready, for 1861, with Coloured Plates,

NELSON'S TOURIST'S HANDBOOKS for

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND. Comprehensive,

Accurate and Cheap.—Nelson & Sons, London, Edinburgh,

and New York; all Booksellers; and at the Railway Stations.

TWO MAPS of the WORLD, with the

LINES of MAGNETIC VARIATION, and FOUR

CHARTS of the STARS.

By COLONEL SIR HENRY JAMES, R.E. F.R.S. &c.

Unbound in a wrapper, with Title-page and Table 10s. 6d.

Mounted, in a plain quadrant-shaped case of leather 21s.

Mounted, in an extra gilt quadrant-shaped case of leather 30s.

Magnetic Variation Maps, to be had separately each 5s.

Charts of the Stars, ditto ditto ditto ditto 2s.

Sold by E. Stanford, 6, Charing Cross, London, S.W.

HOUSE DOGS and SPORTING DOGS:

their Points, Breeds, Management, and Diseases.

By JOHN MEYRIK.

Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

"Mr. Meyrick's book, then, we strongly recommend to the sportsman, and to the dog-fanciers of both sexes, promising them that they will find in it whatever is indispensable to the selection, multiplication, and care of the dog; in short, a little canine encyclopedia."—*Examiner*, April 13, 1861.

John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster-row.

Now ready, Part III. of a Re-issue of

SOWERBY'S BRITISH WILD FLOWERS.

To be completed in Twenty Monthly 3s. Parts. Each Part will contain Four Plates, comprising 80 coloured Figures and eight pages of descriptive Letter-press. The Introduction, Key, and Introductory Plates will be completed in the first Six Parts. The complete Work, in one volume, contains 1,200 coloured figures.

WEEDS and WILD FLOWERS. By Lady

WILKINSON. Post 8vo. with Coloured Engravings and Woodcuts. 10s. 6d.

MANUAL of BRITISH BOTANY; con-

taining the Flowering Plants and Ferns, arranged according to their Natural Orders. By Professor BABINGTON, M.A. 18mo.

The Fourth Edition, with many Additions and Corrections. 10s. 6d. cloth.

Also, by Professor BABINGTON:—

FLORA of CAMBRIDGESHIRE; or, a

Catalogue of Plants found in the County of Cambridge, with

References to former Catalogues, and the Localities of the Rarer

Species. 18mo. with a Map, 7s.

The BRITISH FERNS at ONE VIEW.

By BERTHOLD SEEMANN, Ph.D., F.L.S. An eight-page out-

folding Sheet, with Descriptions of the Orders, Tribes, and

Genera, and a Coloured Figure of a Portion of each Species. 8vo.

cloth, 6s.

ELEMENTARY COURSE of BOTANY;

Structural, Physiological, and Systematic. With a brief Outline

of the Geographical and Geological Distribution of Plants. By

Professor HENFREY. Illustrated by upwards of 600 Woodcuts.

Post 8vo. 12s. 6d.

Also, by Professor HENFREY:—

RUDIMENTS of BOTANY: a Familiar

Introduction to the Study of Plants. With illustrative Wood-

cuts. Post 8vo. 3s. 6d.

John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster-row.

J. H. DALLMEYER (Son-in-Law and Pupil

of the late ANDREW ROSS)

Respectfully begs to inform the Scientific Public that he ex-

clusively manufactures the ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE ac-

cording to A. K.'s processes, who has also bequeathed to him the

whole of this faculty.

For particulars of J. H. D.'s recent IMPROVEMENTS in

MICROSCOPIC OBJECT-GLASSES, PHOTOGRAPHIC

LENSES, &c. see Catalogue, which may be had on application at

19, BLOOMSBURY-STREET, Oxford-street, W.C.

OPERA, RACE and FIELD GLASSES,

in every variety of size and mounting, machines for power

and sharpness of definition, at CALLAGHAN'S, 23, New Bond-

street, W., corner of Conduit-street, sole Agent for the celebrated

Opera, Race and Field Glasses made by Voigtländer, Vienna, also

for their Photographic Lenses. Catalogue for two stamps.

T. ROSS, OPTICIAN

(SON AND SUCCESSOR OF THE LATE
ANDREW ROSS),

2 and 3, FEATHERSTONE-BUILDINGS,
HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

IMPROVED PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES,
IMPROVED MICROSCOPE OBJECTIVES,
IMPROVED TERRESTRIAL TELESCOPES,
&c. &c. &c.

WENHAM'S BINOCULAR ARRANGEMENT FOR MICROSCOPES.

ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPES.

ROSS'S NEW STEREOGRAPHIC LENS.

ROSS'S NEW WHOLE-PLATE PORTRAIT LENS.

ROSS'S NEW LENS for "CARTES-DE-VISITE" PORTRAITS.

A LARGE STOCK of PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS always on hand.

A LARGE COLLECTION of MICROSCOPIC PREPARATIONS.

RACE, FIELD and OPERA GLASSES, &c., as usual.

See Catalogues, to be had on application at

2 and 3, FEATHERSTONE-BUILDINGS,
HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

To MICROSCOPISTS and OTHERS.

To complete our system of Manufacture, and to meet the demand for our Instruments, we have built an entirely new Factory; and whilst we shall thus be enabled to continue our improvements in Manufacture, we shall also concede to our Customers every reduction that we can in Price.

ACHROMATIC MICROSCOPES.

We have carefully arranged our different forms of Stand with various Object-Glasses and Apparatus, so as to offer Microscopes, more or less complete, at certain amounts, in each instance considerably less than the sum of the individual prices of the several parts, and these we keep constantly in stock.

WENHAM'S BINOCULAR MICROSCOPE.

We are now manufacturing, under the immediate superintendence of the Inventor, this valuable addition to the Microscope. Mr. Wenham's arrangement not only gives the most perfect and well-defined Stereoscopic vision with any Object-Glass or Eye-Piece, but it can be applied to almost any Microscope, and when adapted, it in no way whatever interferes with the ordinary use of the Instrument.

MALTWOOD'S FINDER FOR THE MICROSCOPE.

This is the only method that has become universal for the purpose of finding Objects.

MICROSCOPIC OBJECTS.

In the endeavour to make our Collection of Prepared Specimens complete in every branch, we have lately secured the sole agency for the sale of some most remarkable transparent Injections.

ICELAND SPAR.

We have a number of Cabinet Specimens of this interesting substance on Sale, the pieces having been selected from a large quantity which we have purchased, and besides being of very fine quality, we are enabled to offer them at prices considerably below the ordinary value.

ACHROMATIC STEREOSCOPES.

GORHAM'S KALEIDOSCOPIC COLOUR TOP, &c.

Catalogues, giving full particulars, may be had on application, or sent post free.

SMITH, BECK & BECK,
4, Coleman-street, London, E.C.
and Lister Works, Holloway.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS,
AND FROM ANY CAUSE,
may be provided against by an Annual Payment of 2s. to the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, which secures 1,000l. at death by Accident, or 6s. weekly for Injury.

NO EXTRA PREMIUM FOR VOLUNTEERS.
ONE PERSON in every TWELVE insured is injured yearly by ACCIDENT.

75,000l. has been already PAID as COMPENSATION.
For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, or at the Head Office, 64, Cornhill (late 2, Old Broad-street).

ANNUAL INCOME, 40,000l.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.
64, Cornhill, E.C., January, 1861.

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE POLICIES.
THE CONSOLS ASSOCIATION,
439, STRAND, LONDON.

1. Provides the Security of Consols for its Policies.
2. It lends, or returns to Insurers ON DEMAND at any time, about One-Half of all Premiums paid.
Undoubted Security for Money, with a liberal Rate of Interest.
The Association possesses a large Capital, subscribed by several hundreds of Shareholders.
Full information may be obtained on application to
THOMAS H. BAYLIS, Managing Director.

Established in the Reign of Queen Anne, A.D. 1714.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
FIRE AND LIFE.

Office:—
61, CORNHILL, and 70, BAKER-STREET, LONDON,
and in Bristol, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Dublin, Hamburg, Berlin and Bern.

FIRE INSURANCES DUE at MIDSUMMER should be paid on the 24th of June, or within fifteen days after.

This Company combines the advantages of a large accumulated capital, every modern system of Insurance, and the experience of 130 years.

Forms of Proposal, Fire and Life, sent free on application.

W. M. B. LEWIS, Secretary.

ENGLISH AND IRISH CHURCH and UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

HEAD OFFICE—54, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital, £100,000.

Clergymen, Ministers of all Denominations, and Members of the Universities assured at lower rates than the public generally.

For a small extra Premium payment of a Policy may be secured during life on the assured becoming totally disabled from following his ordinary avocation by Paralysis, Blindness, Insanity, or any accident.

At Annual Meeting of Shareholders on the 27th May, 1861, the Directors reported the receipt since the Meeting held last year of 799 proposals to assure 173,700l.; of these 538 had been completed, and the Society's Policies issued for the same, assuring 127,943l., and yielding annual income of 4,131,112l. 12s. 4d. Thirty-seven had been declined, and 174 were either under consideration, awaiting completion, or had not been carried out.

Prospectuses and every information may be had on application to
JOHN SHERIDAN, Manager.

LIFE ASSURANCE.—Special Notice.—The next investigation into the Profits of the Life Department of the SCOTTISH UNION LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY will be made as at 1st August, 1861, and parties taking out Policies before that date will participate in the division.

635 new Policies, for 304,705l., yielding 9,892l. 6s. 2d. of new Premiums, were issued during the year ending 1st August, 1860.

Thirty days' grace allowed to renew Life Insurances, and 15 days to renew Fire Insurances, during which time, on payment of the premium, the Company hold themselves liable.

No extra Premium charged for Members of Volunteer or Rifle Corps within the United Kingdom.

LONDON BOARD.

President—The Right Hon. the EARL of MANSFIELD.

Directors:—
P. Anstruther, Esq. H. M. Kemhead, Esq.
Charles Balfour, Esq. John Kingston, Esq.
Robert Collum, Esq. M.D. J. R. Robertson, Esq.
J. E. Goodhart, Esq. Hugh F. Sandeman, Esq.
George Ramsay, Esq., Manager.

Secretary—E. W. Duffin, M.D.

Solicitors—Messrs. Olverston, Lavin & Peachey.

A copy of the last Report, Forms of Proposals, and Prospectuses, may be had at the Office, 57, Cornhill, London; and of the Agents throughout the Kingdom.

FREDK. G. SMITH, Secretary to the London Board.
No. 57, Cornhill, London.

FREE ASSURANCE.

THE POLICIES OF THE
STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
are relieved from all Restrictions as to Residence Abroad (except in special cases); and they are otherwise so framed as to afford the most complete security in connexion with Family Provisions, Marriage Settlements, Loan Transactions, and the various other purposes in connexion with which the protection of Life Assurance is sought.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

PANY was established in 1835; and, during the last fourteen years, the annual Average of New Assurances has exceeded Half-a-Million sterling, being the largest business transacted in that period by any Life Assurance Office. The New Assurances effected in 1860 alone were upwards of 700,000l. The business is a purely home business, the Company having no Agencies out of the United Kingdom.

Accumulated Fund.....£1,856,902 19 4
Annual Revenue.....£204,161 12 7

THE SIXTH DIVISION OF PROFITS
was made on 9th May last, when it was reported that the Bonus Additions were at the rate of 150 per cent. on the sum assured on Policies effected in 1835; 100 per cent. on Policies effected in 1841; and 50 per cent. on Policies effected in 1840. Next Division of Profits in 1866.

THE INVESTIGATION REPORT,
showing these important advantages, is now ready, and may be had at the Office, or Agencies of the Company.

WILLIAM THOMSON, Manager.
H. JONES WILLIAMS, Resident Secretary.
London.....52, King William-street.
Edinburgh.....3, George-street (Head Office).
Dublin.....36, Upper Sackville-street.
Glasgow.....36, St. Vincent-place.

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

62, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established 1837.

CAPITAL, 1,000,000l.

Directors.

THOMAS CHALLIS, Esq. Ald., Chairman.
THOMAS BRIDGE SIMPSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
Jacob George Cope, Esq.
William Delf, Esq.
John Dixon, Esq.
Benjamin Edgington, Esq.
John T. Fletcher, Esq.
George S. Freeman, Esq.
Charles James Heath, Esq.
James Pilkington, Esq. M.P.
Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P.
Edward Wilson, Esq.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected on the most advantageous terms. Apply to THOMAS PRICE, L.L.D., Secretary, or to the Local Agents of the Company.

The Fire Premiums of 1860 were upwards of 45 per cent. more than those of 1859, whilst the losses were 18 per cent. less.

The New Life Business has more than trebled within the last four years.

The Life Reserve Fund is more than six times the annual Life Income.

The Assets are upwards of 250,000l.

NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY, 1860.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

Policies opened during the current year will be entitled at next distribution of Profits, in December, 1865, to rank for Five Years' Bonus, which at last investigation ranged from 25s. to 32s. per cent. per annum on the sums assured, and it is expected that the great improvement in the business of the Company of late years will beneficially affect the forthcoming one, 741 New Policies for 475,648l. having been opened last year.

HEAD OFFICE—64, PRINCES-STREET, EDINBURGH.

LONDON BOARD—Office: 4, New Bank Buildings, Lothbury.

SIR PETER LAURIE, Chairman.

JOHN I. GLENNIE, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

William Borradaile, Esq. P. Northall Laurie, Esq.
John Connell, Esq. Charles J. Knowles, Esq.
Archibald Cockburn, Esq. Peter J. T. Pearce, Esq.

The attention of those about to assure is specially directed to some New Tables of Premiums recently constructed for this Company, which with Forms of Proposals, &c., may be had as above, or will be forwarded free on application.

ROBERT STRAUGHAN, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict. cap. 9;

AND BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION,

Empowered by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

1, PRINCES-STREET, Bank, London.

Major-General ALEXANDER, Blackheath Park, Chairman.

Every description of Life Assurance business transacted, with or without Participation in Profits.

Extracts from Tables.

(PROBABILITY.)					(MUTUAL.)				
Age	Half-Prem. First 7 Years.	Whole Prem. remainder of Life.	Yrs. Mo.	Annual Prem.	Age	Half-Prem. First 7 Years.	Whole Prem. remainder of Life.	Yrs. Mo.	Annual Prem.
30	4. 1. 9	3. 3. 6	30	0	3. 7. 3	1. 4. 3	0. 12. 3		
40	1. 9. 3	3. 18. 4	2	3	2. 7. 6	1. 4. 4	0. 12. 5		
50	2. 2. 6	4. 5. 0	0	2	2. 7. 10	1. 4. 6	0. 12. 5		
60	3. 6. 8	6. 12. 4	9	2	3. 8. 2	1. 4. 8	0. 12. 6		

ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

COLLARD & COLLARD'S NEW WEST-END ESTABLISHMENT, 16, GROSVENOR-STREET, BOND-STREET, where all communications are to be addressed. —PIANOFORTES of all Classes for Sale and Hire.

FREDERICK DENT, Chronometer, Watch and Clock Maker to the Queen and Prince Consort, and Maker of the Great Clock for the House of Parliament, 61, Strand, and 34, Royal Exchange.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE for SILKS in LONDON is SOWERBY, TATTON & CO.'S, of the REGENT-CIRCUS, OXFORD-STREET. Patterns sent free.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, in Bottle, recommended by Baron Liebig and all the Faculty, may now be had in the finest condition of Messrs. HARRINGTON PARKER & CO. 54, Pall Mall, S.W.

DINNER, DESSERT, BREAKFAST, TEA, and TOILET SERVICES. A large assortment of new and good Patterns. Also a beautiful variety of every description of CUT TABLE GLASS.

First-class Quality—Superior Taste—Low Prices.

ALFRED B. PEARCE, 23, LUDGATE-HILL, E.C.

Established 1780.

CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES—the most secure against Fire and Thieves.

CHUBB'S FIREPROOF STRONG-ROOM DOORS.
CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR AND STREET-DOOR LATCHES.

CHUBB'S CASH AND DEED BOXES.

Illustrated Price-List, gratis and post free.

CHUBB & SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 22, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Wolverhampton.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS beg to caution the Public against Spurious Imitations of their world-renowned
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Purchasers should
ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

* * * Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester, Messrs. CHAS. & BLACKWELL, London, &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT
 suitable for all.—These purifying preparations should be
 in every house; they are composed altogether of vegetable ex-
 tracts, and being entirely free from mercury or any other mine-
 ral, they may be used with the utmost safety and certainty of suc-
 cess by all members of the family circle. Their action is always
 alternative and slightly aperient. They regulate digestion, adjust
 the secretion of the liver, promote the activity of the kidneys,
 and over every organ exert the most wholesome control, rousing
 the sluggish, and repressing excessive action. Their beneficial
 influence is not confined to any particular region, but ranges over
 the whole system, and is equally efficacious in everything that is
 morbid, and impairs the health for disease.

VALUABLE BOOKS published or sold by HENRY G. BOHN.

TURNER'S LIBER FLUVIORUM; or, River Scenery of FRANCE. Sixty-three highly-finished Line Engravings on Steel, by Willmore, Goodall, Miller, Cousens, and other distinguished Artists. With Descriptive Letter-press by LEITCH RITCHIE; and a Memoir of J. M. W. TURNER, R.A., by ALARIC A. WATTS. Imperial 8vo. cloth extra, gilt edges, 11. 11s. 6d.

MARY HOWITT'S BRITISH QUEENS. Imperial 8vo. with Twenty-eight splendid Portraits by the first Artists, engraved on Steel, richly bound in crimson cloth, gilt edges, 11. 11s. 6d.

BOOK OF BRITISH BALLADS. Edited by S. C. Hall, Esq. Every page richly embellished with above Five hundred very highly-finished Wood Engravings, after Grosvenor, Gilbert, Franklin, Corbould, &c. 3 vols. in 1, Imperial 8vo. New Edition, much improved, cloth, gilt edges, 11. 5s.

BOOK OF FAVOURITE MODERN BALLADS; containing Ballads by Sir W. Scott, Campbell, Rogers, Southey, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Macaulay, Longfellow, Hood, Lover, Tennyson, Mackay, Barry Cornwall, Præd, and others. Illustrated with Fifty beautiful Engravings on Wood, printed in tints from Drawings by Birket Foster, Harrison Weir, Harvey, and others. Borders and Floral Decorations printed in gold. Small 4to. extra cloth, richly gilt, 12s.

WILSON'S FRENCH-ENGLISH and ENGLISH-FRENCH DICTIONARY; containing full Explanations, Definitions, Synonyms, Idioms, Proverbs, Terms of Art and Science, and Rules of Pronunciation in each Language. Compiled from the Dictionaries of the Academy, Beyer, Chambaud, Garnier, Laveaux, Des Carrières and Fain, Johnson and Walker. 1 large vol. Imperial 8vo. cloth, 16s.

JOHNSON'S ENGLISH DICTIONARY, printed verbatim from the Author's last Folio Edition, with all the Examples in full; to which are prefixed, a History of the Language, and an English Grammar. 1 large vol. Imperial 8vo. cloth, 18s.

WEBSTER'S and WORCESTER'S NEW CRITICAL and PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, including SCIENTIFIC TERMS: to which are added, Walker's Key to the Pronunciation of Classical and Scriptural Proper Names, much enlarged; and a Pronouncing Vocabulary of Modern Geographical Names. New Edition, enlarged and entirely revised. In 1 thick vol. royal 8vo. cloth, 12s.

This is the most complete English Dictionary ever published within the same compass, and includes all the Technical and Scientific Terms yet introduced into our language. It comprises 27,000 Words more than Todd's edition of Johnson, and the Pronunciation of every Word on the plan of Walker, but more complete and correct, inasmuch as many changes upon the best authorities have taken place since his time; also Walker's Key to Classical and Scriptural Pronunciation, greatly enlarged and improved, and a Pronouncing Vocabulary of Modern Geographical Names. Of late a similar Edition of Webster's Dictionary, edited by Goodrich, has been placed before the English public. It extensively adopts the American mode of Spelling, which to those who are not firm in their orthography perplexing. The edition of Webster's Dictionary which established his name in this country was compiled and edited for him by WORCESTER, the compiler and editor of the present; and Worcester is still regarded in America as the best lexicographical authority.

LOUDON'S HORTICULTURIST; or, the Culture and MANAGEMENT of the KITCHEN, FRUIT and FORCING GARDEN, for those who have no previous knowledge or practice. With nearly Four Hundred Engravings on Wood. Second improved Edition, now first published at a reduced price, thick 8vo. cloth, 12s. 1860

BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS. Illustrated by STOTHARD, with Seventeen exquisitely beautiful Engravings on Steel, cloth gilt, 12s.

The YOUNG LADY'S BOOK: a Manual of Elegant RECREATIONS, ARTS, SCIENCES and ACCOMPLISHMENTS. Edited by distinguished Professors. With Twelve Hundred Woodcut Illustrations, and several fine Engravings on Steel, 7s. 6d.

Includes Geology, Mineralogy, Conchology, Botany, Entomology, Ornithology, Costume, Embroidery, the Escripote, Archery, Riding, Music (instrumental and vocal), Dancing, Exercises, Painting, Photography, &c. &c.

KNIGHT'S PICTORIAL LONDON. 6 vols. bound in 3 thick handsome vols. imp. 8vo. illustrated by Six Hundred and Fifty Wood Engravings, extra cloth, gilt backs, very elegant, (pub. at 21. 5s.), 11. 18s.

LOW'S DOMESTIC ANIMALS of GREAT BRITAIN, exemplified in Fifty-six large and very beautifully coloured Plates of the various Breeds of the Horse, Ox, Sheep, and Pig. Imperial 4to. half bound morocco, gilt edges, (published at 161. 16s.), 81. 8s.

SCOTT'S COMMENTARY on the HOLY BIBLE. Author's Edition, with his last Corrections and Improvements, and Eighty-four beautiful Woodcut Illustrations, and Maps. 3 vols. imp. 8vo. cloth, (pub. at 41. 4s.), 11. 16s.

SHAKSPEARE, the LANSDOWNE EDITION, complete in One Volume, with Glossary, beautifully printed in red and black, in very clear type, crown 8vo. with fac-simile of the original Portrait, cloth extra, gilt edges, richly gilt back and sides, 15s.

The SAME, illustrated with Thirty-seven extremely beautiful Steel Engravings, chiefly after Stothard, cloth extra, gilt edges, richly gilt back and sides, 11. 1s.

SHAKSPERE'S PLAYS and POEMS (Knight's Edition), with Explanatory Notes and a Sketch of his Life and Writings. Illustrated with 40 large Designs on Wood by W. Harvey. Sixth Edition, thick 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.

MARRYAT'S POOR JACK. Illustrated by Stanfield. Forty-six Wood Engravings by the best Artists. 8vo. cloth, gilt edges, 6s.

MARRYAT'S MASTERMAN READY; or, the Wreck of the PACIFIC, (written for Young People). New Edition, fcap. 8vo. with Ninety-three Engravings on Wood, cloth, 5s.

MARRYAT'S SETTLERS in CANADA (written for Young People). New Edition. Fcap. 8vo. with Ten Illustrations on Wood by Gilbert and Dalziel. Cloth, 5s.

MARRYAT'S SCENES in AFRICA, or MISSION, (written for Young People). New Edition. Fcap. 8vo. with Eight Illustrations on Wood by Gilbert and Dalziel. Cloth, 5s.

MARRYAT'S PRIVATEER'S-MAN. In 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. with beautiful Engravings on Steel, in the manner of Stothard. Cloth, 5s.

MARRYAT'S PIRATE and THREE CUTTERS. Twenty fine Engravings on Steel, after Stanfield. New and improved Edition, with a Memoir of the Author, 8vo. cloth, 5s. [To be ready in a few days.]

CHARLES LAMB'S WORKS, Complete, containing his Letters, Essays of Elia, Poems, Plays, &c.: with Life of the Author, including the additional Memorials by Sir T. N. TALFOURD. In 1 stout volume, royal 8vo. handsomely printed, with Portrait and Vignette Title, cloth, 12s.

COLLETTA'S HISTORY of the KINGDOM of NAPLES. Translated from the Italian by SARAH HORNER. With a Supplementary Chapter containing the Work to 1866, and a copious Index. 3 vols. 8vo. handsomely printed, cloth, reduced to 10s.

"General Colletta was intimate with the leading Neapolitans of his time; he knew the minor Bonapartes; he served the Royal and Republican Courts; he was a contemporary of Nelson and Emma Hamilton; he was sufficiently close to the scene to share in the popular emotion when Caracciolo died on the yard-arm of the Minerva."—*Advertiser*.

STANDARD LIBRARY ATLAS of CLASSICAL GEOGRAPHY. Twenty-two large coloured Maps, according to the latest Authorities, with a complete Index (accentuated), giving the latitude and longitude of every place named in the Maps. Imperial 8vo., chiefly engraved by the Messrs. Walker. Cloth lettered, 7s. 6d.

"Inquiries having frequently been made for Maps illustrative of the historical and geographical authors published in Bohn's Classical Library, the present Atlas is intended to supply that want, and will be found, it is believed, unexceptionable both as to literary and artistic execution. In the Index, which is very complete, the classical quantities are generally marked, whence we have ventured to call it accentuated."

HEEREN'S MANUAL of the HISTORY of EUROPE and its COLONIES, from the Close of the Fifteenth Century to the Fall of Napoleon. (Hitherto published at 11. 4s.) New Edition, with Index. Cloth, 7s. 6d.

HEEREN'S MANUAL of ANCIENT HISTORY, particularly with regard to the Constitutions, the Commerce, and the Colonies of the States of Antiquity. Third Edition. 8vo. cloth, 6s.

"Professor Heeren's Historical researches stand in the very highest rank among those with which modern Germany has enriched the literature of Europe."—*Quarterly Review*.

WASHINGTON IRVING'S WORKS. With Portraits and Frontispieces. 14 vols. post 8vo. cloth, uniform with the STANDARD LIBRARY, 21. 2s.

CONTENTS

1. SALMAGUNDI, and KNICKERBOCKER.
2. SKETCH-BOOK, and LIFE of GOLDSMITH.
3. BRACEBRIDGE HALL, and ABBOTSFORD and NEWSTEAD.
4. TALES of a TRAVELLER, and the ALHAMBRA.
5. CONQUEST of GRANADA, and CONQUEST of SPAIN.
- 6 and 7. LIFE of COLUMBUS, and COMPANIONS of COLUMBUS.
8. ASTORIA, and TOUR in the PRAIRIES.
9. MAHOMET and his SUCCESSORS.
10. CONQUEST of FLORIDA, and ADVENTURES of CAPTAIN BONNEVILLE.
- 11—14. LIFE of WASHINGTON.

HENRY G. BOHN, 4, 5, and 6, YORK-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN, LONDON.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, 30, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C. Printed by JAMES HOLMES, of No. 4, New Oxford-street, in the county of Middlesex, at his office, 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in said county; and published by JOHN FARRIS, 30, Wellington-street, in said county, Publisher, at 30, Wellington-street aforesaid.—Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradburn, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, July 6, 1861.

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1759.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1861.

PRICE
FOURPENCE
Stamped Edition, 5d.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Patron—H.R.H. THE PRINCE CONSORT, K.G.
THE ANNUAL MEETING will be held at PETERBOROUGH, July 23 to 30, under the Patronage of the Marquis of Exeter, K.G., the Lord Lieutenant of Northamptonshire, and the Lord Bishop of Peterborough. Programmes may now be obtained at the Office of the Institute, 36, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall. A Museum of Antiquities, Works of Art, &c., will be formed, including a Special Series of Portraits of Mary Queen of Scots, and objects associated with her History.

T. WARWICK BROOKS, Secretary.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

LEEDS MEETING, 1861.

PROGRAMME.

MONDAY, JULY 15.—The Implement Yard open from Seven o'clock in the Morning, at an admission-charge of 5s. for each person.

The Judges to inspect the Live Stock, and to award the Prizes.

At One o'clock (or as soon after as all the Judges shall have delivered in their awards, of which notice will be given,) the Cattle Yard will be open without additional payment. Arrangements have been made for distinguishing the Animals that have won the Prizes, immediately the Morning till Six in the Evening; admission, 2s. 6d. each person.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17.—Public Dinner at Five p.m., in the Town Hall. The EARL OF POWIS, President, in the Chair. Tickets, 10s. each, to be obtained of the Secretary.

The General Show open to the Public from Six o'clock in the Morning till Six in the Evening; admission, 2s. 6d. each person.

Public Working of the Steam Cultivators, on land in the neighbourhood of the town, during such hours as the Stewards may determine.

THURSDAY, JULY 18.—The General Show Yard open to the Public from Six o'clock in the Morning till Six in the Evening; admission, 1s. each person.

FRIDAY, JULY 19.—General Meeting of the Members in the Town Hall, at Seven o'clock in the Evening. The Secretary, Governors, and Members' Tickets to be had on application to the Secretary.

By order of the Council,

H. HALL DARE, Secretary.

13, Hanover-square, London, W.,

June 28th, 1861.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the next EXAMINATION for the DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE, will commence on MONDAY, September 30.

Fellows and Members of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of England, Edinburgh and Dublin, of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, and Licentiates of the London Apothecaries' Company, are eligible for Examination.

Every Candidate is required to communicate, by letter, with Dr. Day, the Professor of Medicine, fourteen days before the period of Examination, and to present himself to the Secretary for Registration, on or before Saturday, September 23.

By order of the Senatus Academicus,

JAMES M'BEAN, M.A., Secretary.

St. Andrews, July 8, 1861.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.—THE ELECTION to the PROFESSORSHIP of ARABIC and HINDUSTANEE will be held on THURSDAY, October 10, 1861.

Candidates are requested to send their Applications and Testimonials on or before that day to the Registrar of the University, from whom further Particulars may be learned.

By order,

JAMES H. TODD, D.D., Registrar.

Trinity College, July 1, 1861.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS.

THE SUBJECTS required for the PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS of MEDICAL STUDENTS who are about to begin their Professional Studies are now arranged, and may be obtained by application to the Secretary of the University.

A. SMITH, Secretary to the University

College, Edinburgh, July 1, 1861.

QUEENWOOD COLLEGE, Four Miles from Dunbridge Station, South-Western Railway, Hampshire.

The Course of Instruction embraces the Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Theoretical and Practical Chemistry, English, Classics, Foreign Languages, Practical Surveying, Levelling, &c., Mechanical and Free-hand Drawing and Music. The Principal is assisted by Ten resident Masters. The position of the Establishment is beautiful, and the advantages various and unusual. Attention is invited to the Prospectus, which may be had on application. The next half-year will commence on the 1st of August.

Queenwood College, Stockbridge, May 21, 1861.

MILL-HILL SCHOOL, Near Hendon, N.W., will RE-OPEN WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1861.

Applications for Admission or Prospectuses to the Rev. Dr. HURNALL, Head-Master, or the Rev. THOMAS REES, at the School.

CIVIL SERVICE, WOOLWICH, &c.—GENTLEMEN are efficiently PREPARED for the CIVIL and MILITARY EXAMINATIONS, or for the UNIVERSITIES, by an M.A. of long experience as a Private Tutor in Cambridge, assisted by competent Masters in the various branches required. For Particulars, apply to the Rev. the PRINCIPAL, 8, York-terrace, Tunbridge Wells; or to Messrs. RELIFE BROTHERS, School Bookellers, 150, Aldersgate-street, London.

LITERARY PROPERTY.—A Nobleman or Gentleman of fair repute may hear of a chance of PURCHASING a highly-remunerative INTEREST in a Literary Property of first-class character.—Address, in strictest confidence, with real name, to ERSKINE, Post-office, Chancery-lane.

BERWICK GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—HEAD-MASTER WANTED.

THE TRUSTEES of this SCHOOL will, during the ensuing month of August, proceed to the ELECTION of a HEAD-MASTER.

The System of Education comprises Instruction in English Grammar and Composition, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Mathematics, Geography, and History, and in the Greek, Latin, French, and German Languages.

The Head-Master will be entitled to occupy and use, free from taxes, the Premises belonging to the Establishment, consisting of a commodious dwelling-house and a school-house, in which upwards of Eighty Boys may be taught.

The Annual Revenue of the School, arising from its endowment, amounts to about 180*l.*, two-thirds of which the Trustees are permitted to assign to the Head-Master. Of the Fees, which (except with some modifications as to the sons of Free-men) are at present fixed at Two Guinees per Quarter, one-half will be assigned to the Head-Master, the remainder being applicable to the payment of an Assistant and to the formation of a Reserve Fund. The other Emoluments of the Head-Master arise from Boarders.

It is desirable that the new Master shall commence his duties at the Re-opening of the School in August.

Candidates will be pleased to send copies of their Testimonials, on or before the 27th July inst., to the Clerk to the Trustees, at the Corporation's Treasurer's Office, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

By order of the Trustees,

THOS. CAIRNS, Secretary.

Berwick-upon-Tweed, July 2, 1861.

THE SCIENTIFIC and ENGINEERING SCHOOL, at the COLLEGE, CHESTER.

THIS SCHOOL is recognized by the SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA, "as possessing an efficient Class for Civil Engineering."

Each Pupil is provided with a separate Sleeping Apartment. Application for Admission is to be made to the Rev. ARTHUR RHOOD, College, Chester.

PESTALOZZIAN SCHOOL, WORKSOP, NOTTS.—In this Establishment the Arrangements are of a superior order, and young Gentlemen are carefully educated for the Universities, Competitive Examinations, and for Mercantile Engineering and Agricultural Pursuits. Under the care of competent English and Foreign Masters, the Pupil enjoy the advantages of first-rate English and Continental Schools. The course of instruction is very comprehensive. The School is in a most favourable Situation; and for exercise and recreation there are extensive playgrounds and a covered gymnasium. Worksop is famed for its cleanliness and salubrity, and the splendid Parks surrounding have a wide celebrity. The School re-opens on the 9th of August.—For Prospectuses, and further Particulars, apply to J. L. ELLENBERGER.

HARROW or RUGBY.—A Married M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, Senior Optime and First Classman in the Classical Tripos, Head-Exhibitor of his year at Rugby, who prepares Boys for the Public Schools, except Eton, has VACANCIES for AUGUST. His house, recently enlarged for the purpose, is situated in a beautiful and healthy part of the country. Terms, 80 Guineas a year, with no extras.—Address M. L., 71, High-street, Birmingham.

ESTABLISHMENT of a COLLEGE HALL (ST. LEONARD'S) at ST. ANDREWS, for the RECEPTION and TUITION of STUDENTS ATTENDING the UNIVERSITY.

To be OPENED 1st NOVEMBER 1861.

Council.

* Principal Forbes.
* Rev. Dr. Cook.
* John Hunter, Esq., Auditor of the Court of Session.
* George Dempster, Esq. of Skibo.
* W. T. Milton, Esq., Provost of St. Andrews.

Those marked thus * form a resident Acting Committee, to co-operate with the Warden.

Warden.

Henry T. Rhodes, Esq. B.A., University College, Oxford.

In order to supply the want often felt by Parents and Guardians who wish to send their Sons or Wards to one of the Scottish Universities, it has been resolved to establish at ST. ANDREWS, for the reception of Students, at the beginning of next Session, a HALL, which shall combine domestic comfort and superintendence with moral and religious influence, and the best possible aids to study. By this means it is proposed to provide more fully than heretofore the necessary superintendence and training for Young Men who may wish either to complete their Course in St. Andrews University, or to fit themselves for the Indian or Civil Service Examinations, or to proceed to Oxford or Cambridge.

The commodious House of ST. LEONARD'S (on the site of the ancient College of that name), long the residence of the late Sir Hugh Lyon Playfair, has been taken on lease, and is about to be comfortably furnished for this purpose.

Mr. HENRY T. RHODES, B.A. University College, Oxford, has been engaged as Warden. The internal arrangements and Tuition will be under his superintendence, with such assistance as may be required, and with the co-operation of an Acting Committee of the Subscribers, consisting of Principal Forbes, Rev. Dr. Cook, and Professor SHAIR, any of whom will be glad to furnish such further information as may be desired.

The charge for Board is fixed at Sixty Guineas for the Session of Six Months, which sum will cover all expenses connected with the House and in the House.

Every Student must be in attendance on one or more Classes of the University, the Fees for which do not exceed 3*l.* 3*s.* for any one Class.

It is proposed to keep the Hall open during May, June, and July, sufficient number of Students present themselves.

A fuller Prospectus may be had on application to the Treasurer, W. F. IRELAND, Esq., St. Andrews.

As the accommodation is limited, and as arrangements must be made with reference to the probable number of entrants, early application is particularly requested by the Acting Committee.

By Order,

W. F. IRELAND, Treasurer.

St. Andrews, July 12, 1861.

WANTED by an ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, Age 50, PARTIAL ENGAGEMENT as English, Italian, or French Correspondent, Confidential Secretary, Reader, Translator, Teacher or otherwise. First-rate City and West-End references offered.—Address (p.p.) Mr. C. 33, Great Portland-street, Regent-street.

EDUCATION in GERMANY, BONN.—Mr. TH. STROMBERG, Graduate of Philology, authorised and only Translator of the last volume of Lord Macaulay's 'History of England,' and Author of Metrical Versions from the Classics, RECEIVES a FEW YOUNG GENTLEMEN. Latin, Greek, German, &c. French by a Native Professor. Highest references. Mr. S. will be in London from the 16th to the last of July, at CULVERWELL'S HOTEL, 21, Norfolk-street, Strand, from Eleven till One.

EDUCATION in GERMANY.—CANN-STATT, near Stuttgart, one of the finest and healthiest places in Germany (30 hours from London).—Prof. HIRSCH, whose Establishment is highly recommended by the Rev. James Hamilton, D.D. of Regent-square, and the Rev. Newman Macleod, D.D. of Glasgow as well as by all the Gentlemen whose sons have been under Prof. Hirsch's care, has some VACANCIES at present. The Instruction comprises chiefly the Modern Languages, Arithmetic, Latin, Mathematics in all its branches, Geography, and History. Sons of Gentlemen only are received. The Quarter begins with the Entrance of the Pupil.—For further information and Prospectuses apply to Prof. Hirsch, Cannstatt-on-the-Neckar; or to Mr. COZZI, 120, Cheapside, E.C., London.

EDUCATION.—A Lady, who has been for upwards of twenty years engaged in Tuition, and who resides in a Cathedral and Collegiate City (presenting peculiar facilities for instruction by the ablest Professors), RECEIVES a limited number of YOUNG LADIES.

The Course of Instruction comprises, in addition to the usual branches of General Education, French, German, Italian, Latin, Music, Singing, Drawing, Painting, Dancing and Calligraphic Exercises.

The Domestic arrangements combine the ease and comfort of a Home with the necessary discipline of a School.

The References include many Clergymen and Laymen of the Church of England, in various parts of the Kingdom.

Communications, addressed to A. B. C., No. 4, Canonbury-lane, Canonbury-square, London, N., will receive prompt attention.

CLAPHAM-PARK SCHOOL.—Mr. LONG'S Pupils have gained Honours, and occupied foremost positions in various Public Examinations, and on two recent occasions have received the only Classical Prizes given among a large number of Schools examined. Particulars of the above, with numerous references, will be given on application.—Terms, inclusive, from 20 guineas, according to age.

DENMARK HILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, near London.

Principal—Mr. C. P. MASON, B.A., Fellow of University College, London.

THE PUPILS of the above-named School will RE-ASSEMBLE on TUESDAY, July 30. Prospectuses may be obtained on application at the School; or of Messrs. Lindsay & Mason, 84, Basing-hall-street; or Messrs. Relife Brothers, School Bookellers, 150, Aldersgate-street.

SEAWOOD HOUSE, GRANGE, in CARTMEL, LANCASHIRE. Mrs. William Dracup, Principal, assisted by Miss E. Askew and Foreign Teachers.—Scholarship duties in the above Establishment, for the Education of Young Ladies, will BEGIN AGAIN ON TUESDAY, the 30th of July.—Prospectuses, &c. may be had on application.

MISS HOLTHAM, formerly of Bowdon, Cheshire, who receives a few Young Ladies requiring social yet select companionship in their studies, will have a VACANCY for ONE PUPIL after the present Vacation, ending the 9th of August.—For Terms and References address Miss HOLTHAM, 21, Powis-square, Brighton.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.—COMPETITORS for Sandhurst, Woolwich, or the Staff College, and Candidates for Direct Commissions or Staff Appointments, are PREPARED in all the Branches (compulsory and optional) of their Progress, at the Practical Military College, Sunbury, S.W.—Apply for Prospectuses, &c. to Captain LEEDY.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, SOHO-SQUARE.—MRS. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Noblesse, Gentry, and Principals of Schools, to her REGISTER of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

THE NEW EDITION of Mr. HERMAN MERIVALE'S 'LECTURES ON COLONIZATION,' with Notes and Additions, in 1 vol. 8vo. price 18*s.*, may now be had. Published by Messrs. LONGMAN and Co. Paternoster-row.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.—THE TRADES of the UNITED KINGDOM, classified in the Order in which Exhibitors' Productions will be exhibited. To be had of all Booksellers, and at 454, West Strand, W.C. Price, 1*s.*

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.—Preparing for Publication, SOME ACCOUNT of the BUILDINGS designed by Capt. FOWKE, R.E. for the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862, with Illustrations.—London: CHURMAN & HALL; and of all Booksellers, and at Railway Stations.

NOTICE.—TO TOURISTS in IRELAND.—SIR CESAR RONEY'S MONTH in IRELAND: HOW TO SPEND IT, AND WHAT IT WILL COST, is now ready, price 1*s.*—W. H. SMITH & Son, and all Railway Stations; M'Glashan & Gill, Dublin.

NOTICE.—TO TOURISTS.—BLACK'S GUIDE-BOOKS and TRAVELLING MAPS, last Editions, will be found to contain all the most recent and useful information for travelling in this country.—London: SMITH & Son, 123, Strand; and sold by all Booksellers.

NOTICE.—CRYSTAL PALACE, DULWICH, K.E.W. RICHMOND, &c.—Just published, price 5*s.*, with Map and Illustrations, BLACK'S GUIDE to SURREY, containing Descriptions of the above and every other place of interest.—SMITH & Son, Strand; and all Booksellers.

NAUTICAL EDUCATION.—SCHOOL FRIGATE, "CONWAY," LIVERPOOL.
Capt. ALFRED ROYER, R.N., Commander.
THOMAS DOBSON, Esq., B.A., Head-Master.
The next Session of this Institution, established to afford, at moderate expense, a sound Education and practical Nautical Instruction, to Boys intended for Officers in the Merchant Navy, will COMMENCE on the 1st of August.
His Grace the Duke of Somerset and Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Paget each give a Naval Cadetship next Christmas, to be competed for by the Boys.
Many of the leading Shippers of Liverpool have agreed to take the Cadets from the "Conway" as Apprentices free of premium.
Terms, 25 Guineas per annum. Applications to be addressed to the Commander of the "Conway," Rook Ferry, Birkenhead; or to B. J. THOMSON, Secretary, 4, Chapel-street, Liverpool.

FRENCH, Italian, German.—9, OLD BOND-STREET.—Dr. ALTSCHUL, Author of "First German Reading-Book," (dedicated to Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland), &c. M. Philol. Soc., Prof. Elocution.—TWO LANGUAGES TAUGHT in the same lesson, or alternately, on the same Terms as One, at the pupil's or at his house. Each language spoken in his PRIVATE LESSONS, and select CLASSES for Ladies and Gentlemen. Preparation for all ordinary pursuits of life, the Universities, Army and Civil Service Examinations.

PROFESSOR GARDNER, F.E.S., &c., begs to state that his LECTURES on the EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCES, fitted for gentlemen preparing for the Government and other Examinations, are now conducted at the Polytechnic Institution. The Apparatus of this Establishment, conjoined to his own, gives facilities seldom afforded. Engagements for the same Courses of Lectures are made with Private Establishments, Institutions, &c. The Laboratory, under the direction of Professor Gardner, is open for Pupils. Private Study, Analyses, &c.—309, Regent-street, W.

THE PROPRIETOR of a SMALL BOARDING SCHOOL for BOYS, in the North of England, wishes to meet with a Gentleman to succeed him at Christmas, 1861.—For particulars address A. W., care of Messrs. Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—A YOUNG MAN, who is an accurate and expeditious Shorthand Writer, and has been engaged on a Provincial Paper, for four years, as ASSISTANT REPORTER, &c., desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT. First-class Testimonials.—Address PRIMO, 9, St. Martin's, Leicester.

LITERARY.—An Income of 500*l.* per Annum can be secured by any person willing to invest that sum in a literary undertaking. Particulars on an interview only.—F. G., Post-office, 107, Fleet-street, E.C.

LITERARY.—A Graduate of an English University will be glad to UNDERTAKE FRENCH or GERMAN TRANSLATION, Medical or other, for an Author or Publisher. Satisfactory references.—Address SIGMA, Mr. Lewis's, 15, Gower-street North, W.C.

EDITOR, SUB-EDITOR, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, by a competent Man, on a Liberal Journal. Good references and testimonials.—Address SIGMA, Mr. Lewis's, 15, Gower-street North, W.C.

IMPORTANT NEWSPAPER PROPERTY and PRINTING BUSINESS for DISPOSAL.—C. MITCHELL & CO. are instructed to DISPOSE of a thriving PROPERTY, in a large Commercial Town. The Concern is old established, with a most extensive advertising connexion. Price required, about 2,000*l.* To an eligible person favourable terms would be accepted.—For particulars, &c., apply to C. MITCHELL & Co., Agents of the Sale, at the Purchase of Newspaper Property, 15 and 13, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, E.C.

REPORTER WANTED on an established Provincial Journal of Liberal Politics. He must be a Verbatim Shorthand Writer, and prepared to give proofs of practical experience on the Press.—Address S. R., care of Mr. Black, 9, Catherine-court, Tower-hill, London.

TO EDITORS, &c.—An AUTHOR, of high Academic character, of an extensive reading, and long Literary experience, would UNDERTAKE the REVIEW DEPARTMENT of a Newspaper or other Periodical. Notices, as full and elaborate as may be desired, would be supplied with strict punctuality and on easy terms.—Address L.L.D., care of Mr. Booth, 307, Regent-street.

THE NATIONAL BOOK UNION.
President—The Right Hon. LORD BROUGHAM.
Vice-Presidents.
The Right Hon. M. N. Massey, Austin H. Layard, Esq. M.P.
M.P.
The Hon. H. F. H. Berkeley, Esq.
Sir James Kay Shuttleworth, Bart. &c.
Officers—CHAPTER CHAMBERS, Paternoster-row.
The detailed Prospectus of this National Institution will be published in a few days.
Agents, who must give references, required in all parts of the United Kingdom. BLANCHARD JERROLD, Hon. Sec. July 5, 1861.

THE BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM, CLAPHAM RAISE, SURREY, S.
Patron—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
Instituted 1837.
This Institution was established thirty-four years since, for the gratuitous Maintenance and Education of Orphans of both Sexes, of all denominations, whose parents "once moved in prosperity," and from every part of the British Empire.
The number of Children at present in the Establishment is 105. The Education imparted is of a practical and Christian character.
The Elections occur regularly on the Second Monday in June and December.
A Child who is eligible according to the Rules, may be admitted, irrespective of Election, on payment of 100 guineas. Children are admitted between the ages of 7 and 15, and are retained until the age of 15.
Cards of Admission, Lists of Subscribers, and Forms for nominating Candidates, with any further information, may be obtained on application to the Secretary, either personally or by letter, at the Office.
ALFRED MACKENZIE, Secretary.
Offices, 15, Walbrook, London, E.C.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, on the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th of AUGUST, 1861.
PRINCIPAL VOCALISTS.
MADEMOISELLE TIENS,
MADAME RUDERSORFF,
MADAME LEMMENS-SHERRINGTON,
AND
MADEMOISELLE ADELINA PATTI.
MADAME SAINTON-DOLBY,
AND
MISS PALMER.
MR. SIMS REEVES,
MR. SANTSLEY,
AND
SIGNOR GIUGLINI. SIGNOR BELLETTI.
SOLO PIANOFORTE, MISS ARABELLA GODDARD.
ORGANIST—MR. STIMPSON.
CONDUCTOR—MR. COSTA.

OUTLINE OF THE PERFORMANCES.
ELIJAH..... TUESDAY MORNING..... MENDELSSOHN.
SAMSON..... WEDNESDAY MORNING..... HANDEL.
MESSIAH..... THURSDAY MORNING..... HANDEL.
GRAND SERVICE IN D..... FRIDAY MORNING..... BEETHOVEN.
ISRAEL IN EGYPT..... SATURDAY MORNING..... HUMMEL.
TUESDAY EVENING.
A MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT,
COMPRISING
OVERTURE..... (Step of Cornish)..... ROSSINI.
GRAND FINALE..... (Lully)..... MENDELSSOHN.
OVERTURE..... (Der Freischütz)..... WEBER.
SOLO PIANOFORTE.
SELECTIONS FROM OPERAS, &c.
WEDNESDAY EVENING.
THE CREATION..... THURSDAY EVENING..... HAYDN.
A MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT,
COMPRISING
OVERTURE..... (Merrill)..... MENDELSSOHN.
GRAND CONCERTO PIANOFORTE..... HANDEL.
OVERTURE..... (Guillaume Tell)..... ROSSINI.
SELECTIONS FROM OPERAS, &c.
OVERTURE..... (Masaniello)..... AUBER.
FRIDAY EVENING.
JUDAS MACCABEUS..... HANDEL.

Parties requiring detailed Programmes of the Performances may have them forwarded by post; or may obtain them on or after the 30th of July (with any other information desired), on application to Mr. Henry Howells, Secretary to the Committee, 24, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham; J. O. MASON, Chairman.

CREMORNE. — PRIVATE EVENING
FETES at the ROYAL CREMORNE GARDENS, on TUESDAY, July 16, and WEDNESDAY, July 24, with Admissions by Vouchers to be obtained from the Ladies Patrons, in aid of the Funds for the Relief of the SPITALFIELDS WEavers and the SPITALFIELDS EMIGRATION COMMITTEE. Under the immediate Patronage of the noble and distinguished Personages who have obligingly consented to act as Ladies Patrons, from whom Vouchers for Tickets must be obtained:—
Duchess of Wellington
Duchess of Hamilton
Duchess of Beaufort
Duchess of Marlborough
Duchess of Manchester
Marchioness of Downshire
Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury
Marchioness of Clanricarde
Countess of Derby
Countess of Chesterfield
Dowager Countess of Essex
Countess of Kinnoull
Countess of Hopetoun
Countess of Malmesbury
Countess of Scarborough
Viscountess Combermere
Lady Harriette Ashley
Lady Charlotte Schreiber
Lady Egerton of Tatton
Baroness Lionel de Rothschild
Baroness Anthony de Rothschild, and
Lady Oliffe.

The Entertainments and Decorations will be upon a scale of more than ordinary attraction.
Admission: Ticket (in exchange for a Lady Patroness's Voucher), Half-a-Guinea, admitting to all the varied Entertainments without any extra charge.
Vouchers for Tickets will be exchanged on and after Thursday, July 11, at Mr. Mitchell's Library, 33, Old Bond-street. Vouchers not exchanged within two days of each Fête will be charged 1*5s.*

SKETCHING TOUR in GERMANY.—Mr. SKINNER PROUT (Member of the New Society of Painters in Water-Colour) will be happy to COMMUNICATE with any GENTLEMAN fond of sketching who might wish to accompany Mr. Prout on his Annual Tour, and thus benefit by his professional experience.—23, Rochester-square, N.W.

MICROSCOPIC OBJECTS.—Two Sets now ready of the VEGETABLE KINGDOM; at once instructive, and very beautiful as "show" objects. A Specimen of each Set, with Descriptive List, sent free for 30 stamps, by E. SOWERBY, 53, York-road, Lambeth, S.

THE MICROSCOPE.—To Mounters of Objects.
—One Ounce of Thin Glass, cut into about 100 squares, sent free for 40 stamps.—E. SOWERBY, 53, York-road, Lambeth, S.

ART-JOURNAL.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, at a great reduction in price, a SUBSCRIBER'S COPY of the ART-JOURNAL, from its first publication in 1830 to the present time, 23 vols. unbound.—Address E. C., No. 1, Claremont-place, Wandsworth-road, S.

ORGAN and PIANOFORTE.—Mr. HENRY BENNETT, Organist of St. Andrew's Church, Wells-street, receives and attends Pupils for the Organ, Pianoforte, and Harmony. Schools attended.—14, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.

A PHYSICIAN, residing at the West-End of London, wishes to meet with a Young Man about to Study Medicine or Science in any of the London Schools, to whom he could offer an advantageous home and a share in the personal superintendence which he gives to his own son.—Apply to E. L., Mr. Hardwicke's, 129, Piccadilly, London.

"Charmingly original, sparkling, and varied."—*Globe*.
MR. KIDD'S ANECDOTAL "GOSSIPS."
"Come with me to a 'Gossip's' Feast."—*Shakespeare*.
Full particulars of Mr. Kidd's POPULAR ORAL "Gossips" post free.—Apply, by letter only, to Mr. WILLIAM KIDD (of Hammer-smith), 8, Great Castle-street, Regent-street, London, W.

BLONDIN will make his TWELFTH ASCENT at the
CRYSTAL PALACE
on THURSDAY NEXT, July 18, and will perform some of his most MARVELLOUS FEATS while crossing the Rope. Doors open at Ten, Assent at Four. Admission, One Shilling; Children, half-price.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—OPERA CONCERT.
THE LAST of the SERIES, and the only opportunity of hearing GRINI and TIETJENS sing together, FRIDAY NEXT, July 19th.—Admission, 7*s.* 6*d.*; or by Tickets taken before the day, 5*s.*

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GRAND BAZAAR and FANCY FAIR, in aid of the Funds of the ROYAL DRAMATIC COLLEGE, SATURDAY, July 20.
The Sales at the Stalls will be undertaken by all the most popular artists in the profession.
Aunt Sally, Cheap John, and Sports in general, under the management of the principal Gentlemen of the London Dramatic Corps.
A Thrilling Drama, *Le Richardson*, will be given at intervals during the day. Further particulars will be duly announced. Open at Ten. Admission, Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling. Season Tickets free.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The SECOND GREAT NATIONAL BRASS BAND CONTEST will take place on TUESDAY and THURSDAY, the 24th and 25th of July. Arrangements are being made for Extension Trains from all Districts.—Admission each day, One Shilling.

"CROMWELL REFUSING THE CROWN OF ENGLAND," offered by the Parliament, A.D. 1657, containing upwards of Thirty Authentic Portraits, nearly life size, Painted by J. H. B. DURR, the property of Frank Crossley, Esq. M.P. Messrs. J. & R. JENNINGS beg to announce that this fine Picture is now ON VIEW at their GALLERY, 63, Chancery, E.C., from 10 to 5 daily.—Admission by invitation or private address card.

A LADY wishes to pass the Month of August at the Seaside, and will be happy to TAKE CHARGE of any YOUNG LADIES whose parents will confide them to her care. As a French Lady who cannot speak English will be of the party, she may be an advantage to such as wish to perfect themselves in French Conversation. Highest references given.—Address M. E. R., Post-office, Crouch End, Hornsey, N.

TO PUBLISHERS.—A GENTLEMAN of capital is desirous of embarking in the PUBLISHING BUSINESS, either as Partner or by Purchase.—Address, in the first instance, to X. Y. Z., care of Mr. Lindley, 19, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C.

PRINTING.—An experienced Writer wishes to MEET with a Printer requiring LITERARY ASSISTANCE, and his services would be accepted in exchange (entire or part) for Printing Work.—Address OSMON, 13, New North-street, Bloomsbury.

MENTAL.—A Medical Man (Married), residing in a healthy locality, about two hours' run by Rail from Dublin, would TAKE CHARGE of an INVALID who would render confinement in a Lunatic Asylum objectionable, but who would yield demand for treatment and judicious constant attention.—Address, for a Portraight, "Memoirs," Poste-Restante, G. P. O., Dublin.

THE AQUARIUM.—LLOYD'S PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS for TANK MANAGEMENT, with Descriptive and Priced List, 162 pages and 101 Engravings, post free for two penny stamps.—Apply direct to W. ALFORD LLOYD, Portland-road, Regent's Park, London, W.
"Many manuals have been published upon aquaria, but we confess we have seen nothing for practical utility like this."
Era, Oct. 14, 1860.

BOOKBINDING.—BOOKBINDING executed in the MONASTIC, RENAISSANCE, GROLIER, and ILLUMINATED in every style of superior finish, by English and Foreign workmen.—JOSIAH MANSFIELD, English and Foreign Bookbinder, 30, Brydges-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

STAINED GLASS and WALL PAINTING.
Notice of Removal.
MESSRS. CLAYTON & BELL,
(Late of 24, Cardington-street, Euston-square)
Have Removed to
211, REGENT-STREET, W.
(Adjoining the Polytechnic Institution.)
Premises affording them accommodation and facilities more completely suited to the necessities of their work than were attainable at their old establishment.

W. T. COOPER, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 26, OXFORD-STREET, W.
Competent Assistants only are engaged, no Apprentices being employed.

CLARKINGTON'S celebrated ALBUM PORTRAITS, or CARTES DE VISITE, 12 for One Guinea; extra copies, 12*s.* per dozen. Taken daily.—SPONSALLIA, 246, Regent-street. Every style of Photographic Portraiture carefully executed.

MAYALL'S PORTRAIT GALLERIES, 224 and 226, REGENT-STREET.
Photographs, Stereographs, and Daguerreotypes Taken Daily.

"Mr. Mayall stands supreme in Portraits, and is unrivalled for breadth, manner and finish. Either from the character of his sitters, or the taste of his composition, his portraits appear more dignified, self-possessed, and aristocratic, than those of any other photographer."—*Athenæum*.

SPECIALITÉ de GLACES FRANÇAISES
S*et* BELGES.—THOMAS & Co., PLATE-GLASS FACTORS, MANUFACTURERS OF PICTURE FRAMES, and other ORNAMENTAL FRAMES, CORNICES, GIRANDOLLES, &c. from the latest Designs. Guaranteed Paintings for Sale at one sixth usually charged at Exhibitions. Old Paintings carefully restored.—388, EUSTON-ROAD, Fitzroy-square.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The objects of the Association are:—"To give a stronger impulse and more systematic direction to scientific inquiry; to promote the intercourse of those who cultivate science in different parts of the British empire with one another and with foreign philosophers; to obtain a more general attention to the objects of science and a removal of disadvantages of a public kind which impede its progress."

Reception Room, The Portico, Manchester, July, 1861.

The Local Committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science announce that the MEETING for this year will be held in Manchester, and will commence on Wednesday the 4th of September next, under the presidency of William Fairbairn, Esq. L.L.D. F.R.S. &c.

On this occasion it is fully expected that there will be present many of the corresponding members of the Association, and a large number of British members, to all of whom the special inducements offered by the city of Manchester and its populous and industrious neighbourhood are well known. The time appointed for the Meeting has been arranged for the convenience of members of foreign as well as British universities, and as the facilities for arrivals are now very complete, there is every reason to anticipate a meeting of unusual extent and interest. Both the general and local officers will exert themselves to make the visit of their associates on this occasion agreeable and satisfactory.

The Local Committee are preparing, amongst other arrangements for the entertainment of the Association, besides special lectures on some interesting branches of science and open soirées to be held in the Free Trade Hall, the following special exhibitions, viz.:

An exhibition illustrative of the history, progress and achievements of photographic art in its several branches, and photographic apparatus.

And a similar exhibition of telegraphic science and apparatus.

A very extensive exhibition of modern microscopes and microscopic apparatus.

And exhibitions of specially interesting zoological, botanical and geological specimens, chemical products, philosophical apparatus and mechanical models.

Excursions to neighbouring localities of scientific or general interest will be provided for, and

Arrangements will be made for extensive access to establishments in the neighbourhood, where visitors may have the opportunity of seeing various branches of local industry and practical science in operation.

The Local Secretaries will be glad to be informed as early as may be convenient, of the intention of any visitor to be present at the meeting, and on receiving the necessary (and timely) communication, will be happy to render such assistance as they can in arranging for visitors any lodging accommodation they may require. The scientific business of the Meeting will be allotted in the under-mentioned Sections. The following gentlemen have undertaken to act as Secretaries of Local Sectional Committees until the commencement of the Meeting, and will be glad to receive communications relating to the business of their several departments:

SECTION A.—MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Professor R. B. Clifton, B.A., Owens College, Manchester.

Thomas Hoellis, Esq., Princess-street, Manchester.

SECTION B.—CHEMICAL SCIENCE.

Professor H. E. Roscoe, B.A. Ph.D., Owens College, Manchester.

Robert Rumney, Esq., Ardwick, Manchester.

SECTION C.—GEOLOGY.

John Atkinson, Esq. F.G.S., Thelwall, near Warrington.

Rev. George Perkins, M.A., Dickenson Road, Rusholme, Manchester.

SECTION D.—ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY.

Thomas Alcock, Esq. M.D., Upper Brook-street, Manchester.

George Mosley, Esq. St. Peter's-square, Manchester.

SECTION E.—PHYSIOLOGY.

William Roberts, Esq. M.D., 186, Oxford-road, Manchester.

Thomas Windsor, Esq. M.E.C.S., Piccadilly, Manchester.

SECTION F.—GEOGRAPHY AND ETHNOLOGY.

Principal J. G. Greenwood, B.A., Owens College, Manchester.

SECTION G.—ECONOMIC SCIENCE AND STATISTICS.

Professor R. C. Christie, M.A., Owens College, Manchester.

SECTION H.—MECHANICAL SCIENCE.

John Robinson, Esq., The Atlas Works, Great Bridgewater-street, Manchester.

Communications intended for presentation to the Sections are expected to be forwarded in letters, addressed either to the Assistant General Secretary, at "The Portico," Manchester, or to one of the Secretaries of the Local Sectional Committees, pre-tem.; and to be accompanied by a statement whether the author will be present, and on what day, so that the business of the Sections may be satisfactorily arranged.

As the objects of the Association are specifically scientific, papers on subjects not so characterized, as on questions of history, biography, literature or art, however interesting, are necessarily inadmissible.

Gentlemen desirous of attending the meeting may make their choice of being proposed as life members, paying 10*l.* as a composition, or annual subscribers, paying an admission fee of 1*l.*, and (additional) 1*l.* annually, or associates for the meeting, paying 1*l.*

Ladies may become members on the same terms as gentlemen; and ladies' tickets (transferable to ladies only) may be obtained in the Reception Room, by members, on payment of 1*l.*

Life members receive gratuitously the reports of the Association which may be published after the date of payment.

Annual subscribers receive gratuitously the Report of the Association for the year of their subscription, and for every following year of subscription, without intermission. Associates for the meeting are entitled to the Report of the meeting, at two-thirds of the publication price.

In order to facilitate arrangements for the meeting, it is desirable that applications for tickets should be made as early as possible.

Forms of proposal will be supplied in the Reception Room during the meeting, and of candidates for admission may be transmitted to the Local Secretaries.

As the funds which the Association has to expend for its scientific objects consist only of the payments made by its members and associates, it is particularly desirable that every opportunity should be taken of increasing their number.

Compositions and subscriptions of new members or associates will be received by the Local Secretaries until the commencement of the meeting; afterwards, as well as the subscriptions and arrears of former members, by the Local Treasurer.

New life members will receive the volume of Transactions for this and future years gratis, as will also annual subscribers during the continuance of their subscription.

For information respecting the local arrangements, application may be made by letter addressed to any of the Local Secretaries for the meeting, at The Portico, Manchester.

R. D. DARBISHIRE, 21, Brown-street,

Manchester.

ALFRED NEILD, Mayfield, Manchester.

ARTHUR RANSOME, St. Peter's-square,

Manchester.

H. E. ROSCOE, Owens College, Manchester.

Local Secretaries for the Meeting.

PARALYSIS AND NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.

A Physician who has devoted much attention to the above RECEIVES TWO or THREE PATIENTS for special treatment in his own house, which is delightfully situated, and which enjoys unusual advantages.—Address M.D., 107, Stanhope-street, London, N.W.

WHAT WILL THIS COST TO PRINT?

Is a thought often occurring to Literary Men, Public Characters, and Persons of Benevolent Intentions.—An immediate Answer to the Inquiry may be obtained on application to RICHARD BARRETT, 13, Mark-lane, London. R. B. is enabled to execute every description of Printing on advantageous terms, his Office being furnished with a large and choice assortment of Types, Steam-Printing Machines, Hydraulic and other Presses, and every modern improvement in the Printing Art. A Specimen-Book of Types, and Information for Authors, sent on application by

RICHARD BARRETT, 13, Mark-lane, London.

GEORGE LOVE, PRINTER, 81, BUNHILL-row, London. Informs Collectors a NEW CATALOGUE of ENGRAVINGS, by Sharp, Woollett, Rubens, Teniers, Waterloo, Morland, Constable, J. M. W. Turner, R.A., &c., will be sent for two postage-stamps.

Part II., containing Engravings by Marco-Antonio, Berghem, E. G. M. de Haen, Raphael Menges, Rembrandt, Sir Robert Strange, Willé, &c., may be had for two postage-stamps. The Engravings have formed portions of the most celebrated Collections. It may be sufficient to mention Lord Aylesford, Sir Mark Sykes, and the Duke of Buckingham.

*. Established above 50 years.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, OR IMITATION

WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, Fac-Similes of our most Talented Artists. Every Subject ever published (500) kept in Stock. The titles of Twelve Subjects will be given from time to time in this Journal, forming ultimately a complete Catalogue of all published. Section No. 36:—Kilburn Castle, Loch Ailre, Richardson, 11. 12. 6d., 38 by 28—Winter Castle, Cooper, 11. 12. 38 by 28—Early Summer, Mowing, Jutsum, 11. 12. 38 by 28—Jerusalem, Frere, 11. 12. 29 by 21—Tomb of Chateaubriand, Amiel, 15s., 23 by 20—Commodore, Richardson, 10s. 6d., 35 by 15—Isle of Wight from Lynton, Linnell, 12s., 35 by 19—Sunrise through a Mill, Turner, 12s., 35 by 19—Banks of the Rhine, Chappin, 12s., 35 by 19—Mont Blanc and Chamouni, Martens, 8s. 21 by 17—Mill at Beddgelert, Lewis, 7s., 17 by 21—Natural Arch, Capri, Ferriolo, 6s., 19 by 14—Catalogues.

JOHN MABLEY, 143, Strand, W.C.

MABLEY'S IMITATION OIL PAINTINGS,

Originated by J. Mabley, 143, Strand, May, 1858. Eight Hundred Examples, after Eminent Masters, on view. Catalogues. J. MABLEY, 143, Strand, W.C.

GOOD FRAMES CHEAP.—Good Work,

Good Materials, Good Fitting. One Hundred and Fifty Designs, from the most simple to the most elaborate. The adaptation of designs of Frames to Subjects made a study. No Charge for Packing or Cases. Catalogues. J. MABLEY, 143, Strand, W.C.

ROYAL TURKISH BATH FOR LADIES.—

The only one in London. OPEN DAILY, with all the Requirements of decorum and completeness. Hours Seven A.M. to Five P.M. GENTLEMEN'S bath, from Seven A.M. to Nine P.M. Private Baths, daily, from Five to Nine P.M.—25, QUEEN-SQUARE, Russell-square, next door to the Home for Gentlewomen. Cards by post.

TURKISH BATHS.—Brompton.—Alfred-

place, Alexander-square. This Establishment is now OPEN for first-class bathers, and will be found to be the most complete, and best ventilated of any Bath yet erected. It is under the superintendence of the Proprietors (medical men).

HYDROPATHY.—The BEULAH - SPA

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, Upper Norwood, within twenty minutes' walk of the Crystal Palace, is open for the reception of Patients and Visitors. The latter can have all the advantages, if desired, of a private residence. Terms:—Patients, from 3*l.* guineas; Visitors, from 1*l.* guinea, according to accommodation.—Particulars of Dr. RITTERBANDT, M.D., the Resident Physician.

HYDROPATHY.—SUDBROOK PARK,

near Richmond, Surrey.—Physician, Dr. E. W. LANE, M.A., M.D. Edin.

THE TURKISH BATH on the premises, under Dr. Lane's Medical direction.

DEPOSIT ASSURANCE AND DISCOUNT

BANK.—FIVE PER CENT. on sums for fixed periods, or, according to the amount, at from Seven to Thirty days' notice, Three per Cent. at Call. 5, Cannon-street West, E.C. G. H. LAW, Manager.

LEONARD & CO. BOOK-TRADE AUCTIONEERS,

BOSTON, UNITED STATES.

The Subscribers, chosen by the Publishers of Boston to conduct the Trade Sales in that city, respectfully solicit consignments of Books and other Literary Property, either for their regular Sales during the business season, or the Autumn Trade Sales in August. Refer to—

Tribner & Co., London.

Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

TO STATIONERS (Wholesale, Retail and

Fancy).—A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS for DISPOSAL.—Returns 5,000*l.* to 6,000*l.* per annum (cash). A Gentleman with 2,000*l.* will find this easy to manage, and a rare opportunity to settle for life.—Address Mr. HOLMES, Agent to the Trade, 45, Paternoster-row.

TO BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS and

PRINTERS.—FOR IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL.—A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS, well situated in a large Manufacturing Town in the Midland Counties. The Business has been carried on by the late Proprietor most successfully for the last 30 years, and the most satisfactory references will be given why it is to be disposed of. Returns between 2,000*l.* and 3,000*l.* per annum. About 600*l.* required, and liberal arrangements made, if needful.—Applications for Particulars to be addressed to Mr. HOLMES, 45, Paternoster-row.

TURKISH LIFE AND CHARACTER, by

WALTER THORNBURY.—This, the latest Work on Turkey, contains Chapters on TURKISH MADHOUSES, PRISONS, BURIAL GROUNDS, MOSQUES, BAZAARS, SHOPS, STREET SIGHTS, &c.

London: published by Smith, Elder & Co.

Sales by Auction

The Curious Library of the late J. ADEY REPTON, Esq., F.S.A.; the Miscellaneous Libraries of the late Rev. Dr. WRENCH, T. B. WRIGHTSON, Esq., and W. B. MORGAN, Esq.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN

WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13 (late 3), Wellington-street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, July 15, and two following days, at 10 o'clock precisely, THE CURIOUS LIBRARY of the late J. ADEY REPTON, Esq., F.S.A., comprising some rare Poetical Pieces, Chap Books and Romances; the MISCELLANEOUS LIBRARY of the late Rev. Dr. WRENCH; the SELECT LIBRARY of the late T. B. WRIGHTSON, Esq., comprising Popular Books in English Literature; and a PORTION of the LIBRARY of W. B. MORGAN, Esq., containing valuable Works on the Drama and in other branches of English Literature, Books of Engravings, Casts of the Heads of Shakespeare and Garrick, mounted on marble plinths, &c.

May be viewed two days prior, and Catalogues had; if in the country, on receipt of two postage-stamps.

The Mathematical, Historical, Bibliographical and Miscellaneous Portion of the Celebrated Library of M. GUGLIELMO LIBRI.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN

WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13 (late 3), Wellington-street, Strand, W.C., on THURSDAY, July 18, and seven following days, at 10 o'clock precisely, every day (Sunday excepted), the Mathematical, Historical, Bibliographical and Miscellaneous PORTION of the CELEBRATED LIBRARY of M. GUGLIELMO LIBRI, including rare Aldine Editions—a large Collection of scarce Musical Works—rare Pageants—Treatises on Penmanship—Books written in the Catalan, Provençal and other Dialects—Important Works relating to Italian History and Topography, including numerous Publications respecting Milan, Naples, Piedmont, Sicily, Sardinia, Tuscany, Venice, &c.—Papal Ordinances Obsolete—Provincial Statute—a large Collection of Works illustrating the Literary History and Bibliography of Italy—scarce English and Spanish Books—Treatises on Fortification—Romances of Chivalry, and Novels—fine Old Maps, with splendid illuminations, and other Manuscripts, upon vellum, of the eleventh and subsequent centuries—numerous Publications relating to the History of the Sciences—a most important Collection of the most recent Mathematical and Astronomical Works in existence, comprising the first printed Almanacs and Prognostications, and numerous Treatises respecting Perspective, Theory of Numbers, &c., including Original Editions of the scarcest Productions of Magini, Maurolycus, Merenne, Montorgio, Mydorge, Neper, Newton, Pascal, Porta, Renaldi, Reisch, Scheiner, Stevin, Steuermann, Tartaglia, Taylor, Torricelli, Vieti, Leonardo da Vinci, Vitruvius, Viviani, Wallis, Waring, Zarlinus, &c., several with autograph annotations written by illustrious men.

May be viewed three days prior, and Catalogues had on receipt of twenty-four postage-stamps.

The Ethnological and Miscellaneous Portion of the MUSEUM of the ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, Whitehall-yard; and a few Specimens of Early Irish Antiquities, &c., the Property of the Rev. Dr. NELIGAN, of Cork.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN

WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their New Gallery, Wellington-buildings, Wellington-street, Strand, on FRIDAY, July 20, at half-past 12, precisely, by order of the Council, the Ethnological and Miscellaneous Portion of the MUSEUM of the ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, Whitehall-yard, comprising Egyptian, Etruscan, Mexican, Greek, Roman and other Specimens—some very curious South American Vases—various Objects illustrating the Manners and Customs of the New Zealanders—Important Articles in Jade—Indian and Persian Antiquities—many Chinese and Miscellaneous Articles—and some very Rare, Important and Interesting Sepulchral Tablets—Assyrian and Persepolitan Sculpture—very large and important Burnt Broom Images of Buddha, &c.—to which are added, a few Specimens of Early Irish Antiquities, Limoges Enamels, Early Tapestries, &c., the Property of the Rev. Dr. NELIGAN, of Cork.

May be viewed two days previous, and Catalogues had; if in the country, on receipt of two postage-stamps.

Astronomical Instruments, Model of a Steam-Engine, Microscopes, Photographic Apparatus and an Interesting Collection of Shells, the Property of a Gentleman deceased.

MR. J. C. STEVENS will SELL by AUC-

TION, at his Great Room, 38, King-street, Covent-garden, on FRIDAY, July 20, at half-past 12, precisely, a small and INTERESTING COLLECTION of SHELLS containing many rare Specimens, and the four neat and well-made Rosewood Cabinets that contained them, the Property of a Gentleman deceased—a few Reptiles in Bottles and Conchological Works—also, a beautiful Working Model of a Steam-Engine, one-horse power, on stand under glass shade—an Excellent Lathe and various Tools—Astronomical Reflecting Telescope—Two Microscopes, Cameras, Chemicals, &c.—several Gold and Silver Watches, Books and a variety of Miscellaneous Articles.

May be viewed the day prior and morning of Sale, and Catalogues had.

The Natural History Collections, extensive Series of Educational Diagrams, Models, Specimens, &c., all accurately named and instructively ticketed, of the late Prof. HENSLAW, M.A. F.L.S. F.G.S., &c., Professor of Botany at the University, Cambridge.

MR. J. C. STEVENS will SELL by AUC-

TION, at his Great Room, 38, King-street, Covent-garden, on TUESDAY, July 23, at half-past 12, precisely, the above EXTENSIVE COLLECTIONS, comprising Specimens of Fruits, Woods, Animals, Shells, Fossils, Antiquities, &c.—Illustrations of important Manufactures, arranged for public lectures, and neatly packed in cases for travelling, including Glass, Pottery, Cotton, Linen, Wool, Silk, &c.—Diagrams and magnified Drawings of various instructive Objects in Science and the Arts, especially adapted for Public Lectures, Schools, Colleges, and Literary or Scientific Institutes—Native Implements, Manufactures and Weapons from all parts of the World—Also, a large Collection of Crags, Coals and other Fossils, together with rare Geological Specimens, including many valuable series—A Series of Carbonic Minerals and their Products—Agates, Flints and Egyptian Pebbles, in illustrative series of their formation—Mineral Vases, &c.—British, Greek, Roman, Etruscan, Egyptian and Persian Pottery—Glass, Alabaster, Samian Ware, &c.—British Eggs—British and Foreign Birds—Insects—a Magic Lantern with Scientific Slides—Philosophical Apparatus, &c.

May be viewed the day prior and morning of Sale, and Catalogues had.

Sales by Auction

Water-Colour Drawings, Oil Paintings and a few Choice Engravings.

SOUTHGATE & BARRETT will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet-street, on MONDAY, July 15, and following days, a VALUABLE COLLECTION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, and (abinet Pictures, including the Contents of Mr. W. WARMAN'S Studio, (sold in consequence of his removal), comprising upwards of 100 Beautiful and Highly Finished Specimens, by this Celebrated Artist, also examples by G. Chambers, H. L. L. Morris, T. Taylor, C. Knell, N. Nash, Topham, D. Cox, W. Lee, Prout, W. Lewis, R. Robins, W. Varley, and other Eminent Artists—also a few Choice Engravings, some Beautifully Coloured—Chromo-Lithographs, &c. May be viewed, and Catalogues had.

Modern Maps, Atlases, Globes, Scientific Works, Hand-Books, Guides, &c.

SOUTHGATE & BARRETT will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet-street, on THURSDAY, July 12, at 12, the STOCK of Mr. J. J. WHITTY, of 36, Parliament-street (who is relinquishing the business), consisting of Sets of Ordnance Maps of England and Wales, and of the English, Irish and Scottish Counties—also, a Large Assortment of Modern Maps, in sheets, in cases and on rollers—Malby's best Globes, on mahogany frames—Expensive Atlases, nearly all last editions—Stationery Cases, fitted—Artists' Materials, &c. Catalogues forwarded on application.

Valuable Music and Musical Instruments, from the Collections of the late **FREDERICK PERKINS, Esq.**, of Chipstead-place, Kent—the late **DR. RIGBY**, and other Amateurs.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C. (west side), on WEDNESDAY, July 17, and two following days, a VALUABLE COLLECTION OF MUSIC, including the Library of the late **FREDERICK PERKINS, Esq.**, of Chipstead-place, Kent; comprising Rare and Valuable Works in all Classes in fine condition, many handsomely bound—Collections of Cathedral Music, by Boyce, Arnold and other Writers—Works of Handel, Vandyke, and other Musical Composers, and other Concerted Music, &c.—Musical Instruments, Violins, Tenors and Violoncellos of the highest class, from the same Collections—with others, the Property of Amateurs—Twenty Pianofortes, by Collard, Broadwood, Erard and other Makers—Modern Harps, by Esch, &c. Catalogues on receipt of two stamps.

Valuable Books, including the Library of an Indian Official, Theatrical Library and Collections of the late **Mr. H. SAKER**, of the Princess's Theatre, and of the late **Mr. R. J. SMITH**.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C. (west side), on MONDAY, July 22, and four following days, a large COLLECTION OF BOOKS, including the Library of an Indian Official, Dramatic Collections of the late **Mr. H. SAKER**, of the Princess's Theatre, and of **Mr. R. J. SMITH**, (called O), Smith, Illustrated Books and Books of Prints, History and Topography, Bibliography, Manuscripts, &c. Among them are:—Audubon's Quadrupeds of North America, 3 vols.—Boydell's Hogarth, original Impressions—Vernon Gallery, India proofs, letterpress, 18 vols.—A. Renouard, 8 vols.—Strutt's Dresses and Regal Antiquities, 3 vols.—Quain's Anatomy—Pinkerton's Voyages, 17 vols.—Clarke's Travels, 8 vols.—Murchison's Silurian System, 2 vols.—Penny Cyclopædia, 20 vols.—Biographical Dictionary of Chalmers, 20 vols.—Rose, 12 vols.—Brayley and Britton's Survey, 5 vols.—Scott's Commentary, interleaved, 6 vols. in 9—Yetus et. Norum Testamentum ex Antiq. Vaticano, ed. A. Maius, 4 vols.—Nichols's Literary History, 8 vols.—Alison's Europe, 20 vols.—Universal History, 60 vols.—Voltaire, Œuvres, 66 vols.—Auteurs Classiques Espagnols, 108 vols., uniformly bound.—Classical Italian, a Collection of Standard Italian Literature, uniformly bound, in 384 vols.—Old English Dramatists, 16 vols.—Knight's Standard Shakspeare, 7 vols.—the matchless Garricksiana, Autographs, and Playbills, formed by the late **Mr. R. J. Smith** (called O Smith)—an interesting and valuable series of Autographs, Plays, by Dramatic Authors of the beginning of the present century, &c. Catalogues on receipt of two stamps.

First Portion of the very Important Collection of Autograph Letters and Historical MSS. of **ROBERT COLE, Esq., F.S.A.**

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C. (west side), on MONDAY, July 23, and four following days, the 2nd Portion of the entire, extensive, and very valuable COLLECTION OF AUTOGRAPHS AND MANUSCRIPTS of **ROBERT COLE, Esq., F.S.A.** In this important Collection of

AUTOGRAPHS

will be found those of Royal Personages of England, commencing with Henry the Seventh, and of France from the time of Francis the First—very ample collections relative to Queen Caroline, in 10 large vols.—Holograph Letters of Oliver Cromwell—series of Autographs of Archbishops, Bishops, Military and Naval Commanders, Literary Men, Artists, Dramatists and other Celebrities—Volumes of Letters of William Cowper and Sir Walter Scott—Johnstoniana, including five Letters, &c. of Dr. Samuel Johnson—a large Series of Letters of celebrated American Presidents, Signers of the Declaration of Independence, and of the History of the War of Independence—and a very extensive Collection of Autographs of celebrated Persons of various Nations, not included in any of the preceding Classes, comprising some unusual and very important names (Flora MacDonald, Handel, Otway, Captain Coram, Major André, &c.).

THE HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS

are very numerous, and include, amongst many others, Household Accounts of Battle and Cowdray of the time of Henry the Eighth—Correspondence and other Papers of Sir Michael Stanhope, of considerable interest, and bearing some most important Signatures—Contemporary Copies of Letters and Privy Council State Documents and Political Papers of the Age of Elizabeth and James the First—a Collection of interesting Deeds, some bearing rare Signatures—Sir Walter Raleigh, Bishop Jewel, Sir George Grenville, Robert Catesby, John Selden, Sir Matthew Hale, Sir Kenelm Digby, Daniel De Foë—COUNTY COLLECTIONS of great extent and value, particularly for Devonshire, Warwickshire and Surrey. To these may be added a large amount of curious and interesting Miscellaneous, a very select Collection of Frank's, comprising most of the desiderata of Collectors—other Volumes with rare and interesting Autographs—a volume of Papers and Accounts relative to Nell Gwynne, with three Examples of her very rare Autograph—a Block of the Shakspeare Mulberry Tree, &c. Catalogues on receipt of six stamps.

Miscellaneous Books, Modern Divinity, &c.—Three Days Sale.

MR. HODGSON will SELL by AUCTION, at his New Rooms, the corner of Fleet-street and Chancery-lane, on WEDNESDAY, July 17, and two following days, at half-past 12, a COLLECTION OF BOOKS IN DIVINITY, Sermons, Commentaries, Controversial Treatises, &c., by the most Eminent Divines of all Denominations, both Ancient and Modern—History, Biography, the Sciences, Classics, Poetry and General Literature, many in neat bindings—Modern Books, chiefly Divinity, new, in cloth—a few Books in quires—250 vols. of Novels, neatly bound—a few Law Books, Statutes at large, &c. To be viewed and Catalogues had.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

No. CCXXXI., is published THIS DAY, July 13.

Contents.

- I. POPULAR EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.
- II. LITERARY REMAINS OF ALBERT DÜRER.
- III. CARTHAGE.
- IV. NOVELS OF FERNAN CABALLERO.
- V. WATSON'S LIFE OF PORSON.
- VI. THE COUNTESS OF ALBANY, THE LAST STUARTS AND ALFIERI.
- VII. BUCKLE ON CIVILIZATION IN SPAIN AND SCOTLAND.
- VIII. DU CHAILLUS'S EQUATORIAL ADVENTURES.
- IX. CHURCH REFORMATION IN ITALY.

London: Longman and Co. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. CCXIX.

will be published NEXT WEEK.

Contents.

- I. DE QUINCEY AND HIS WORKS.
- II. MONTALEMBERT'S MONKS OF THE WEST.
- III. TRANSLATORS OF VIRGIL.
- IV. MAINE ON ANCIENT LAW.
- V. SCOTTISH CHARACTER.
- VI. RUSSIA ON THE AMOOR.
- VII. CAVOUR.
- VIII. DEMOCRACY ON ITS TRIAL.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

Just published, price 6s., THE

NATIONAL REVIEW, No. XXV.

Contents.

- I. LIGHT AND SUNLIGHT.
- II. THE EASTERN CHURCH: ITS PAST AND ITS FUTURE.
- III. THE INTERIOR OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
- IV. LORD MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.
- V. PORSON.
- VI. MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT.
- VII. THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.
- VIII. OLD LONDON.
- IX. WILLIAM PITT.
- X. THE LATE COUNT CAVOUR.
- XI. BOOKS OF THE QUARTER SUITABLE FOR READING-SOCIETIES.

Chapman & Hall, 193, Piccadilly.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

NEW SERIES.

No. XXXIX. JULY, 1861.

Contents.

- I. THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF SCHLEIERMACHER.
- II. THE SALMON FISHERIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES.
- III. THE CRITICAL THEORY AND WRITINGS OF H. TAINE.
- IV. MR. MILL ON REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT.
- V. THE COUNTESS OF ALBANY.
- VI. EQUATORIAL AFRICA, and its INHABITANTS.
- VII. MR. BUCKLE'S HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION IN ENGLAND.
- VIII. CHRISTIAN CREEDS, and their DEFENDERS.

CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE:—1. Theology and Philosophy.—2. Politics, Sociology and Travels.—3. Science.—4. History and Biography.—5. Belles Lettres.

London: George Manwaring (Successor to John Chapman), 8, King William-street, Strand.

BOHN'S ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY FOR JULY.

MILTON'S POETICAL WORKS, with a Memoir and Critical Remarks by **JAMES MONTGOMERY**, an Index to Paradise Lost, Todd's Verbal Index to all the Poems, and a Selection of Explanatory Notes. Illustrated with 120 Wood Engravings by Thompson, Williams, O. Smith, and Linton, from Drawings by W. Harvey. In 3 volumes. Vol. II. containing PARADISE REGAINED, and other Poems; with Verbal Index extending to 166 pages. Post 8vo. cloth, 5s. Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

BOHN'S ENGLISH GENTLEMAN'S LIBRARY FOR JULY. Handsomely printed in demy 8vo. and illustrated with Portraits and Plates, at 9s. per Volume.

THE ENTIRE CORRESPONDENCE OF HORACE WALPOLE, with the Prefaces of Mr. Croker, Lord Dover, and others, the Notes of all previous Editors, and additional Notes by **PETER CUNNINGHAM**. Illustrated with numerous fine Portraits engraved on Steel. To be completed in 9 vols. Vol. V. Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

THE NEW THEATRE, BERLIN.—THE

BUILDER OF THIS DAY, price 4d., stamped 6d., contains:—Fine Interior View and Section of New Victoria Theatre, Berlin—Books for Architectural Students—Discussion, Architectural Examinations—The Boundary of the Thames—Ragged Schools—Warehouse-building—Conversation of the Institute—Foreign Office Designs—Workmen's Organization—Guildford County Hall—Spontaneous Fires—Green Slate Cisterns—Aldershot Camp—The Arrangement of Street Telegraphs—Church-building News—Provincial News—Stained Glass—Competitions, &c.—Office: 1, York-street, Covent-garden, and all Booksellers.

Ready with the August Magazines.

BEETON'S ILLUMINATED FAMILY BIBLE. Part 1, 2s. A Specimen Part sent post free for 24 stamps. London: S. O. Beeton, 248, Strand, W.C.; and all Booksellers.

SAMUEL BAGSTER & SONS' CATALOGUE, by post, free, containing Polyglot Bibles, and Aids to the Study of the Holy Scriptures, in every variety:—Lexicons, Concordances, Grammars, Lesson Books, Manuscript-margin Bibles, Commentaries, Indexes, &c. &c., in Ancient and Modern Languages. The Common Prayer, in numerous Languages, and Church Services of various forms, in every style of best flexible bindings and mountings. By post free. Samuel Bagster & Sons, 15, Paternoster-row, London.

BAGSTER'S POLYGLOT BIBLES. (Pocket Volumes.) The Middle-size English Version. Fcap. 8vo. with References and Coloured Maps. In every variety of binding and mounting. Prices from 12s.

* Combined with the Book of Common Prayer and Metrical Psalms; with an Alphabetical Index of Subjects with Cruden's Concordances; with the Apocrypha; with the Scotch Psalms; with Watts's Psalms and Hymns; with a Greek and English Testament; with a Greek Lexicon; or, with a Greek Concordance.

EVANGELIA TRIGLOTTA: sive, Græci Textus Archetypi, Versionis Syriacæ, et Versionis Latine Vulgatæ Synopsi; cui accedunt Subsidia Critica. 4to. price 14s.

THE PROPER NAMES OF THE OLD TESTAMENT SCRIPTURES expanded and critically illustrated. By the Rev. **ALFRED JONES**.

The Three Thousand Six Hundred Names of which this Onomasticon consists represent nearly Sixteen Thousand Five Hundred Individuals or Places; the whole of these have been carefully discriminated, and an identification of each is given, together with all the passages in which each occurs.

THE HOLY VESSELS and FURNITURE OF THE TABERNACLE OF ISRAEL: a Series of Drawings on the scale of one inch to a cubit, executed in the highest style of colour printing, illuminated with Gold, Silver, &c. With Scriptural Dissertations descriptive of the various objects, and illustrative of their typical value. Oblong 4to. half-bound morocco, gilt leaves, price 55s.

Polyglot Bibles and Biblical Aids, in great variety. Catalogue by post, free.

London: Samuel Bagster & Sons, 15, Paternoster-row.

Price 5s.

LIFE AND BOOKS; OR, RECORDS OF THOUGHT AND READING.

By **J. F. BOYES, M.A.**, St. John's College, Oxford.

"This volume might be accepted as a book of aphorisms, but in some respects it is superior to anything of the kind."

Morning Post. "The author of 'Life and Books' has long kept in solution the results of choice and multifarious reading, and they now re-appear fresh in form, tone, and colour, polished, clear, and sparkling. 'Life and Books' is a companion to be taken up for half an hour or half a day."—*Athenæum*.

"'Life and Books' contains many a true word pithily spoken."

Examiner. "A valuable and interesting work."—*London Review*.

"This volume will afford not alone subjects for pleasing perusal, but also, subjects suggestive in the highest degree, socially and morally."—*Observer*.

"This book is as scholarlike as it is free from pedantry."—*Critic*.

"Many of the author's remarks are sufficiently wise and deep to be read with pleasure and remembered with advantage."

Literary Gazette. "This volume displays an immense fund of reading, ready power of quotation, and contains many ideas worthy of remembrance."

Tait's Magazine. "We have dipped again and again into this volume, and at each dip have brought up something to reward us for our pains."—*Atlas*.

Axioms supported by agreeable quotations and literary allusions."—*Saturday Analyst*.

Bell & Daldy.

ILLUSTRATED COUNTRY MANUALS.—NEW EDITIONS.

WITHERING'S BRITISH PLANTS and **FERNES:** a Complete Handbook of the British Flora. Revised by **W. MACGILLIVRAY, LL.D.** Fcap. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

DR. LINDLEY'S BOTANY. 3s. (S.D.U.K.)

TYAS'S WOODLAND GLEANINGS. 3s. 6d.

MACGILLIVRAY'S BIRDS. 2 vols. 7s.

YOUATT ON THE HORSE. With Additions by **W. C. SPOONER**, Roy. Vet. College, and **I. K. BRUNEL**, C.E. F.R.S. 8s.

YOUATT ON SHEEP. 8s.

YOUATT ON CATTLE. 8s.

Edward Law (late Baldwin & Co.), 16, Essex-street, Strand.

Just published, in small 4to. sewed, price 1s.

A GARLAND OF SONGS; OR, AN ENGLISH LIEDERKRANZ. Edited by the Rev. **C. S. BERE**, Rector of Uploman, Tiverton, Devon. The Music of each Song is written in Mr. Curwen's Tonic Sol-fa, as well as in the usual notation.

London: Aylott & Son, 8, Paternoster-row, Depôt of the Church of England Book-Hawking Union.

Under the Special Patronage of **H.R.H. the Prince Consort.**

THE HISTORY OF INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.

By **BLANCHARD JERROLD**. Author of 'The Life and Remains of Douglas Jerrold,' 'Imperial Paris,' 'The French under Arms,' 'The Chronicles of the Crutch,' &c. &c.

This authentic History of the Industrial Exhibitions which have taken place in various parts of the world, will appear in Monthly Two-shilling Parts, and will include a History of the forthcoming Great Exhibition of 1862.

The Work will be in Twenty Monthly Parts. Subscribers, who forward the price of the entire Work (21s.) in advance to the Publisher, will receive the Monthly Parts, post free.

The First Part will appear on the 1st of SEPTEMBER. Advertisements for Part I. will be received to the 15th of August. Advertisers who have obtained Exhibition Medals, will be in a special and separate list.

For the Proprietor, Kent & Co. Paternoster-row.

Now ready, Second Edition, price 6s.

KIEPERT'S NEW ATLAS ANTIQVUS.
Second Edition. Ten Maps of the Ancient World, for Schools and Colleges. Contents: 1. Orbis terrarum antiquus notus. 2. Imperia Persarum et Macedonum. 3. Asia Minor, Syria, Assyria, Armenia. 4. Græcia cum insulis et oris maris Aegæi. 5. Græcia ampliore modulo descripta. 6. Italia. 7. Italiae parvæ cum delineatione Urbis Romæ. 8. Hispania, Mauretania, et Africa. 9. Gallia, Britannia, Germania. 10. Imperium Romanum. 10 coloured Maps, mounted on guards. Boards. Price 6s.
Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

Italian Language.

MARIOTTI'S ITALIAN GRAMMAR.
Third Edition. A Practical Grammar of the Italian Language. New Edition, revised, enlarged, and improved. By A. GALLEGA, Italian Professor at University College, London, Author of 'Italy, Past and Present,' &c. 12mo. cloth, 3s.

"Mariotti's work recommends itself by its method and clearness, by its small bulk, and withal by its very abundant collection of short and pithy examples illustrating brief and precise rules. The Exercises also are short and simple, and always to the point." *Examiner*, Feb. 30, 1858.
"For the English student of the Italian language there can be no better grammar."—*Athenæum*.

BIAGGI'S PROSATORI ITALIANI. Specimens of Italian Prose Writers, from the 13th Century to the present time, preceded by a Selection of Easy Extracts, with Explanatory Notes by ANTONIO BIAGGI. Thick 12mo. cloth, 6s.

Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

Easy German Readings.

I. NIEBUHR'S GRIECHISCHE HEROEN- GESCHICHTEN. Tales of the Greek Heroes, the German Text, with Grammatical and Explanatory Notes, Questions for Conversation, and a complete Vocabulary, by Dr. A. BUCHHEIM. Second Edition. 12mo. cloth, 3s. 6d.
Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

Easy German Readings.

II. GOETHE. AUS GOETHE'S ITALIEN- ISCHER REISE. Sketches of Travels in Italy, the German Text, with Idiomatic and Explanatory Notes, Questions for Conversation, and a complete Vocabulary, by Dr. A. BUCHHEIM. 12mo. cloth, 3s. 6d.
Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

Easy German Readings.

III. OTTÉ'S (E. C.) DIE WAISE, a German Tale, by NIERITZ, with numerous Explanatory Notes for Beginners, and a complete Vocabulary. 12mo. cloth, 3s. 6d.
Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

Now ready, the 4th Edition,

APEL'S GERMAN SCHOOL GRAMMAR and EXERCISES, according to Dr. Becker's Views, with a Complete Course of Exercises, by H. APEL. 4th Edition, thoroughly revised, and embodying a New Method. Cloth boards, 12mo. 6s.

A Key to the Exercises in Apel's School Grammar. 12mo. cloth, 4s.
Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

The German Poets.

APEL'S GERMAN POETRY. A Collection of German Poetry for the Use of Schools and Families, containing nearly 300 Pieces, selected from the Works of 70 different Authors. 12mo. cloth, 5s.
Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

The 16th Edition,

WILLIAMS' (T. S.) MODERN GERMAN and ENGLISH CONVERSATIONS, and Elementary Phrases. The German revised and corrected by A. KOKE-MÜLLER. 16th Edition, improved and re-edited. Cloth boards, 1860, 3s. 6d.

A sale of 40,000 copies of this eminently useful little book testifies sufficiently to its excellence. It is used in numerous first-rate Colleges both in England and in Germany.
Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

German Made Easy.

SCHMIDT'S (J. A. F.) GERMAN GUIDE, a Practical and Easy German Method for Beginners: Rules, Exercises, Grammatical Questions, and Vocabulary. Course I. II. 2nd Edition. In 1 vol. 12mo. cloth, 3s.

— The Same. First Course. 2nd Edition. 12mo. cloth, 1s. 6d.
— The Same. Second Course. 2nd Edition. 12mo. cloth, 1s. 6d.
— The Same. Third Course, for more advanced Students. 12mo. cloth, 1s. 6d.

"Schmidt's Guide is on Ahn's Method, improved by a Professor who has had many years' practice in teaching German in this country. The first two Courses in one form an excellent School-Book."

SCHMIDT'S GERMAN READING-BOOK for BEGINNERS: a Companion to the German Guide. 12mo. cloth, 1s. 6d.

Also, by the same Author,

SCHMIDT'S THE BOY and the BIBLE, a German Story; to which is added, a Second Version, with the English Interlinear, on the Hamiltonian Method. 2nd Edition. 12mo. cloth, price 2s. 6d.

Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

German for Beginners.

APEL'S SHORT and PRACTICAL GERMAN GRAMMAR for BEGINNERS, with copious Examples and Exercises. 12mo. cloth, price 2s. 6d.
Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

German Dramas for Schools.

DEUTSCHES THEATER. MODERN GERMAN PLAYS for Schools. 1. Eigensinn (Obstinacy), Dichter und Page (The Poet and the Page), with Idiomatic Notes and complete Vocabulary, by Dr. BUCHHEIM. 12mo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

The object of the Editor has been to select a couple of easy German Dramas, at the same time interesting and free from anything that might make them objectionable for School use.

IFFLAND. DAS GEWISSEN, a Drama; the German Text, with copious Grammatical and Explanatory Notes, and a complete Vocabulary, by J. W. FRAEDERS-DORFF, Taylor Inst. Oxford. 12mo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

LESSING'S MINNA VON BARHELM, the German Text, with Explanatory Notes for Translating into English, and a complete Vocabulary, by J. A. F. SCHMIDT. 12mo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

SCHILLER'S NEPHEW AS UNCLE, the German Text, with Explanatory Notes for Translating into English, and a complete Vocabulary, by Dr. BUCHHEIM. 2nd Edition. 12mo. cloth, 1s. 6d.

Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

Second Edition, 12mo. cloth, price 3s.

GOETHE'S FAUST (the first portion), with an Analytical Translation and Grammatical and Explanatory Notes, by Dr. E. FEITHMAN. 12mo. cloth, 3s.

. This contains that portion of Faust which can be read in Schools.

Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

In square 12mo. cloth, each 2s. 6d.

Bertrand's French School Classics.

VOLTAIRE'S HISTOIRE de CHARLES XII. A New Edition, for the Use of Schools, with an English Vocabulary, by M. BERTRAND. 12mo. cloth boards, 2s. 6d.

VOLTAIRE'S HISTOIRE de PIERRE LE GRAND. A New Edition, for the Use of Schools, with an English Vocabulary, by M. BERTRAND. 12mo. cloth boards, 2s. 6d.

FÉNELON. Les AVENTURES de TÉLÉMAQUE, fils d'ULYSSE. A New Edition, for the Use of Schools, with an English Vocabulary, by M. BERTRAND. 12mo. cloth boards, 2s. 6d.

Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

Just published,

BUCHHEIM'S NOUVEAU THÉÂTRE FRANÇAIS. Modern French Plays, edited for Schools, with Idiomatic Notes and a complete Vocabulary. Part I. Les Deux Petits Savoyards—le Mousse. 12mo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

By the same Author,
BUCHHEIM'S FRENCH READER. Selections in Prose and Poetry, edited, with Explanatory Notes. 12mo. cloth, 1s. 6d.

. The Two Works are companions to the Author's Edition of Ahn's French Method.

Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

Ahn's Easy French Method.

1s. 6d. each Course.

AHN-BUCHHEIM'S FRENCH METHOD. A Short, Practical, and Easy Method of learning the French language. The first Complete Edition, adapted for the use of English Students, from the 100th original edition, with additions by Dr. A. BUCHHEIM. First and Second Course. 2nd Edition. 2 vols. in 1. 340 pp. 12mo. Cloth boards, 3s.

AHN'S FRENCH METHOD [Buchheim's Edition], &c. First Course, preceded by a Guide to Pronunciation. 2nd Edition. 173 pp. 12mo. Cloth, 1s. 6d.

AHN'S FRENCH METHOD [Buchheim's Edition], &c. Second Course. Exercises, Dialogues, Tales, Letters, a Play, and Vocabulary. 168 pp. 12mo. Cloth, 1s. 6d.

AHN'S Key to the Exercises in Course I. II. each 6d.

AHN'S FRENCH METHOD. Part III. A FRENCH Prose and Poetical READER, by Dr. A. BUCHHEIM. 156 pp. 12mo. Cloth, 1s. 6d.

. As there are many so-called 'Ahn's French Method,' the Publishers request that Ahn-Buchheim's Method may be distinctly specified.

Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

Ahn's French School Grammar.

AHN-BUCHHEIM'S Complete FRENCH SCHOOL GRAMMAR and Exercises, specially adapted for the Use of English Schools, by Dr. N. BUCHHEIM. 338 pp. crown 8vo. Cloth boards, price 4s.

Or separately—
— French School Grammar. 218 pp. crown 8vo. Cloth, price 3s.

— Exercises for the School Grammar. 172 pp. Cloth, price 2s. 6d.

. This is an adaptation for English Schools of the celebrated French School Grammar of Ahn, which in Germany has reached 22 large Editions. It is not to be confounded with the 'Practical and Easy Method,' nor with the many spurious so-called Ahn's Grammars. In ordering it, 'Ahn-Buchheim's French Grammar,' published by W. & N., should be specified. It is used at Rugby and many other public schools.

Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

2 vols. 8vo. cloth, price 21s.

SOPHOCLES TRAGŒDIAE, the Greek Text, Edited, with Annotations, Introductions, &c. by EDWARD WUNDER. A New Edition, with the Notes translated into English, and a collation of Dindorf's Text. 2 vols. 8vo. Cloth boards, 21s.

Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh; and D. Nutt, 270, Strand, London.

The Second Edition, 8vo. price 3s.

SOPHOCLES OEDIPUS REX, the Greek Text, edited, with Annotations, Introductions, &c. by EDWARD WUNDER. A New Edition, with the Notes translated into English, and a collation of Dindorf's Text. 2nd Edition. 8vo. 3s.

Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh; and D. Nutt, 270, Strand, London.

The Second Edition, 8vo. price 3s.

SOPHOCLES ANTIGONE, the Greek Text, Edited, with Annotations, Introductions, &c. by EDWARD WUNDER. A New Edition, with the Notes translated into English, and a collation of Dindorf's Text. 2nd Edition. 8vo. 3s.

Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh; and D. Nutt, 270, Strand, London.

18mo. cloth, 4s. 6d., roan, 5s.

BUCHANAN'S (W. M.) TECHNOLOGICAL DICTIONARY explaining the terms of THE ARTS, SCIENCES, LITERATURE, PROFESSIONS and TRADES. London: William Tegg, Pancras-lane, Queen-street, Cheapside.

THE PLENARY INSPIRATION of the SCRIPTURES ASSERTED, and the Principles of their Composition Investigated. With an Appendix, Illustrative and Critical. By the Rev. SAMUEL NOBLE. Second Edition, royal 12mo. 5s. 6d. cloth.

Hodson & Son, 22, Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn; and all other Booksellers.

This day, in fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

THE BEATITUDES. Abasement before God—Sorrow for Sin—Meekness of Spirit—Desire for Holiness—Gentleness—Purity of Heart—The Peacemakers—Sufferings for Christ. By JOHN S. B. MONSELL, LL.D., Rural Dean, and Vicar of Egham; Author of 'Spiritual Songs,' 'Parish Musings,' &c. London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

This day, royal 8vo. 2s.

THE EPISTLES OF ST. PAUL to the GALATIANS, EPHESIANS, PHILIPPIANS, and COLOSSIANS, after the Authorized Version. Newly compared with the Original Greek, and Revised, by H. ALFORD, D.D. | W. G. HUMPHRY, B.D. G. MOBERLY, D.C.L. | C. J. ELLICOTT, B.D.

Also, by the same Revisers,

EPISTLE OF ST. PAUL to the ROMANS. Second Edition. 3s.

EPISTLE OF ST. PAUL to the CORINTHIANS. 3s.

London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

This day, post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

MY HEART'S IN THE HIGHLANDS.

By the same Author,

THE NUT-BROWN MAIDS. 10s. 6d.

MEG OF ELIBANK, and OTHER TALES. 9s.

WEARING THE WILLOW. 9s.

London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

Just published, price 3s. 6d.

DR. WORDSWORTH on the INTERPRETATION OF THE BIBLE. Five Lectures delivered in Westminster Abbey, by CH. WORDSWORTH, D.D., Canon of Westminster.

Also,

On the INSPIRATION OF THE BIBLE. 3s. 6d.

Rivingtons, Waterloo-place.

THE BELGRAVIAN LAMENT—WHY DON'T THE MEN PROPOSE?—For an answer to this question, read **YOUNG LADYISM**, 1s.; and **THE INTELLECTUAL SEVERANCE OF MEN AND WOMEN**, 1s. 6d.

By J. McGRIGOR ALLAN.

Newby, 21, Welbeck-street; and all Booksellers and Libraries.

Price 1s. 6d.

THOUGHTS on a FEW SUBJECTS OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. By JOHN CAZENOVE. Also, price 1s., Supplement to the above, containing, among other additions, a Letter from Mr. Pennington on the London Banking System.

Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Stationers' Hall-court.

Ready this day, Second Edition, revised and corrected, with a few Notes, price Twopence,

FALLIBLE or INFALLIBLE? A Lecture, by JOHN MACNAUGHT, M.A. Oxon. Being a Review of the Arguments in a Speech and Sermon recently delivered on 'The Infallible Authority of Holy Scripture,' by the Rev. Hugh M'Neile, D.D.

London: Whittaker & Co. Liverpool: Henry Young.

In fcap. cloth, red edges, price 1s.

THE NEW TESTAMENT, translated by SAMUEL SHARPE. Hatfield, Tottenham-court-road.

Now ready, complete in 1 vol. magenta cloth extra, price 1s. 6d.

GOVERNMENT CONDUCT and EXAMPLE, illustrated from Blackstone and his Commentaries; Private Business, and Public Life; Sydney Smith and his Writings. Three Lectures, addressed to Young Men. By WILLIAM DAWBARN. London: Arthur Hall, Virtue & Co. 30, Parmenter-row. Liverpool: James Wollard, 54, Castle-street.

Just published,
"THE CLERICAL JOE MILLER."
A VOICE FROM A MASK.
By DOMINO.

"Vox et præterea nihil."

"A collection of laughable stories about the Church and Clergymen. It recalls the stock jokes of the 'Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum' of the Reformation time, and the good stories about the monks which Reuchlin and Erasmus delighted in."
—*Saturday Review*, June 1.
"A picture of everyday clerical life, they portray persons in gown and mitre."
"It is just such a book as Rabelais or Sydney Smith would have been proud to own."
"A collection of amusing stories, and can be opened at any page, and laid down at any moment."
—*Morning Post*.
London: Walker & Co. 128, Strand.

NOW COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME.

Elegantly bound in cloth, gilt edges, price 5s. 6d.

THE GENERA AND SPECIES OF BRITISH BUTTERFLIES. Illustrated and Classified according to the System now adopted in the British Museum.
By H. NOEL HUMPHREYS.

This work includes every known Species, in a series of carefully coloured Plates, in which these beautiful insects are represented in their successive stages of Caterpillar, Chrysalis and Butterfly, with the Plants on which they feed in the larva state. With Descriptive Letter-press. Uniform with the 'Genera of British Moths,' by the same Author.

Sent post free on receipt of a Post-Office Order for the amount.
London: Paul Jerrard & Son, 170, Fleet-street, E.C.

NOW COMPLETE IN TWO VOLUMES.

Elegantly bound in cloth, gilt edges, price 5s. 6d. each vol.

THE GENERA OF BRITISH MOTHS. Classified according to the System now adopted in the British Museum.
By H. NOEL HUMPHREYS.

Illustrated by a Series of Picturesque Groups of Moths, accompanied by their respective Caterpillars, and the Plants on which they are found.

The Plates are drawn and coloured from Natural Objects, with Descriptive Letter-press. The volumes contain a popular account of each genus of British Moths, with a notice of every Species it contains. All the novelties added to the Catalogue of British Species up to the present time described, and a large proportion of them are selected to illustrate the Genera in which they belong. The work is of handsome size (imperial octavo), and printed on thick paper. It is to form a handsome drawing-room book, as well as one of instruction and useful reference on the subject.

Sent post free on receipt of a Post-Office Order for the amount.
London: Paul Jerrard & Son, 170, Fleet-street, E.C.

Seventh Edition, fcap. 8s. 6d. sewed; or 3s. cloth.

THE WATER CURE IN CHRONIC DISEASE: an Exposition of the Causes, Progress, and Termination of various Chronic Diseases of the Digestive Organs, Lungs, Nerves, Limbs, and Skin; and of their Treatment by Water and other Hygienic Means. By JAMES MANN GULLY, M.D. L.R.C.S. and F.R.P.S. Edinburgh, F.R.M.C.S. London, &c.

"Dr. Gully has published a large and elaborate work on the Water Cure, which is, we think, the best treatise on the subject that has yet appeared."
—*Westminster Review*.

"Dr. Gully's book is evidently written by a well-educated medical man. This work is by far the most scientific that we have seen on hydropathy."
—*Athenæum*.

"Of all the expositions which have been published respecting the Water Cure, this is the most tangible and complete."
—*Literary Gazette*.

London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Stationers' Hall-court.

TEXT-BOOKS ON ENGLISH HISTORY.
By Mr. ROBERT ROSS, Lecturer on History, Normal College, Cheltenham.

1.

MANUAL OF ENGLISH HISTORY for SENIOR CLASSES IN SCHOOLS; or, a Second Book for Pupils preparing for Public Examinations. Crown 8vo. 5s. 6d. cloth. [Just published.]

2.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE STUART PERIOD OF ENGLISH HISTORY. For the Use of Students preparing for Public Examinations; with copious Notes. Fcap. 6s. cloth. "Carefully and judiciously put together."
—*Athenæum*.

3.

OUTLINES OF ENGLISH HISTORY for JUNIOR CLASSES IN SCHOOLS; or, a First Book for Pupils preparing for Public Examinations. Second Edition, revised and enlarged. Fcap. 3s. 6d. cloth.

"There is life and symmetry here, which are so often sacrificed in the process of abbreviation."
—*Papers for the Schoolmaster*.
London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Stationers' Hall-court.

THE SYSTEM OF THE WEATHER.

Just published, in cloth, gilt, elegantly printed, price 10s.

ELEMENTS OF THE WEATHER, including a Synopsis and Defence of the 'Cycle of the Seasons,' by the late Lieutenant GEORGE MACKENZIE, of Perth; with an Analysis of all the Recent Discoveries in Atmospheric Phenomena promulgated by the Board of Trade and the Royal Society. By JAMES WOODS.

In this Treatise is a Diagram of the Periods composing the 'Cycle of the Seasons' for 108 years, from 1801 to 1908, including an authentic record of the Prices of Wheat from 1801 to 1855.
Hodson & Son, 22, Portugal-street, London; and all Booksellers.

Just published, post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

TEUTON: A POEM.
By CHRISTOPHER JAMES RIETHMÜLLER.

"Teuton" is a poem, and written by a poet."
—*Athenæum*.
"It is, in fact, a production full of ripe thought and vigorous writing."
—*Literary Gazette*.

"A really good poetical work is not a thing of every day's occurrence, and 'Teuton' will therefore be gladly welcomed."
—*Observer*.

"The thoughts, the sentiments and the convictions, which are gracefully and often eloquently expressed in this little volume, are valuable, laudable, and often noble."
—*Spectator*.
"We hesitate not to say that the volume contains passages, even whole pages, that would do honour to any living poet."
—*Glasgow Herald*.

Bell & Daldy, 126, Fleet-street.

BEWICK'S HISTORY OF BIRDS.

London: sold by Longman & Co.; Simpkin, Marshall & Co.; and all Booksellers.

Second Edition, post 8vo. cloth, 5s.

HYDROPATHY; or, HYGIENIC MEDICINE. By EDWARD W. LANE, M.A., M.D. Edin. Physician to the Establishment at Sudbrook Park, Richmond, Surrey.

"This is by far the clearest and most rational exposition that has yet been given to the English public of the principles of the method of medical treatment which owes its origin to Vincent Priessnitz."
—*Examiner*.

"A book of consummate ability."
—*Press*.
London: John Churchill, New Burlington-street.

Just published, 18mo. cloth, price 1s. 4d.; paper covers, 1s.

DAILY SERVICES for CHRISTIAN HOUSEHOLDS. Compiled and arranged by the Rev. H. STOBART, M.A.

It may also be had bound with the Prayer-book Version of the Psalms, price 3s. cloth.
"We commend Mr. Stobart's 'Daily Services for Christian Households' on account of their fullness of provision for 'special occasions,' as well as for general excellence of arrangement and soundness of principle."
—*Guardian*, June 19, 1861.
Oxford and London: J. H. & Jas. Parker.

Just ready, post 8vo. limp cloth, price 2s. 6d.

PETER the APOSTLE NEVER at ROME, SHOWN TO BE AN HISTORICAL FACT: with a Dissertation of the Apostolic Authority of the Symbol or Creed of the Church. By J. H. BROWN, M.A., Rector of Middleton-in-Teesdale.

Oxford and London: J. H. & Jas. Parker.

LIBRARY OF THE FATHERS.

Just published, 8vo. cloth, price 5s.

THE WORKS OF S. JUSTIN MARTYR, Translated, with Notes and Indices.

This volume completes the series of English Translations. A very few complete sets may still be had, price 18s. 11s. the 41 volumes. But several of the volumes are nearly out of print, and will not be reprinted. Persons wishing to complete their sets are recommended to make early application.
Oxford: J. H. & Jas. Parker. London: F. & J. Rivington.

NEW NOVEL BY THE REV. J. PYCROFT, Author of 'Twenty Years in the Church,' 'Elkerton Rectory,' &c.

AGONY POINT; or, the Groans of Gentility.

Now ready, 3 vols. post 8vo. price 5s.
"The sketches of character and the general remarks throughout the book are decidedly clever; and 'Agony Point' must be pronounced a good novel, both for and of the times; very good, both as regards design and execution."
—*Globe*, June 17.
"This is a capital story, with an excellent and useful moral.... Mr. Pycroft has, in a series of admirably-drawn pictures of social life, taught, or we should rather say illustrated, the wisdom of the apostolic advice, 'Grieve no man anything.'"
—*Observer*, June 22.
"Mr. Pycroft's former works have already obtained for him a high reputation, which the work before us, with its sound sense, animated style, and keen perceptions of the follies and fallacies of our social existence, will probably increase."
—*Sun*, June 27.
L. Booth, 307, Regent-street, W.

This day is published, in crown 8vo. price 6s.

THE PAST AND PRESENT LIFE OF THE GLOBE:

BEING A SKETCH IN OUTLINE OF THE WORLD'S LIFE-SYSTEM.

By DAVID PAGE, F.G.S., Author of 'Text-Books of Geology,' &c.

With Fifty Illustrations, Drawn and Engraved expressly for this Work.

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

This day is published,

A NEW TOURISTS' MAP OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

By ALEX. KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E.

Beautifully Engraved and Coloured by W. & A. K. Johnston. On Two Sheets, price 6s.; or on Canvas in a Pocket-Case, with Index of 9,350 Names of Places on the Map, 8s.

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

A NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION OF

TOURISTS' MAP OF SCOTLAND.

By ALEX. KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E.

On Two Sheets, price 6s.; or on Canvas in a Pocket-Case, with Index of 9,350 Names on the Map, 7s. 6d.

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

A MAP OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

By ALEX. KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E.

On Two Sheets, price 6s.; or on Canvas in a Pocket-Case, with Index of 5,675 Names on the Map, 8s.

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

A MAP OF INDIA.

By ALEX. KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E.

On Two Sheets, price 6s.; or on Canvas in a Pocket-Case, with Index of 7,500 Names on the Map, 8s.

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

BOOKS FOR SWISS TOURISTS.

ALPINE BYWAYS. By a LADY 10 6

A LADY'S TOUR ROUND MONTE ROSA 14 0

HINCHLIFF'S SUMMER MONTHS among the ALPS 10 6

WILLIS'S EAGLE'S NEST in the VALLEY OF SIXT 12 6

HUDSON and KENNEDY'S ASCENT of MONT BLANC 5 6

AULDJO'S ASCENT of MONT BLANC 1 0

FERGUSON'S SWISS MEN and SWISS MOUNTAINS 1 0

PEAKS, PASSES, and GLACIERS (Knapsack Edition) 5 6

SWISS EXCURSION MAPS from Peaks, Passes, &c. 3 6

RAMSAY'S OLD GLACIERS of SWITZERLAND, &c. 4 6

VON TSCHUDI'S ANIMAL LIFE in the ALPS 2 6

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

BY THE AUTHOR OF 'PEEP OF DAY.'

Just published, 18mo. cloth, with Fifty-two Illustrations, price 2s.

STREAKS OF LIGHT; or, Fifty-two Facts from the Bible for the Fifty-two Sundays of the Year. By the Author of 'Peep of Day,' 'Near Home,' &c.

London: Hatchard & Co. 187, Piccadilly.

THE COMET.

GUY'S ELEMENTS OF ASTRONOMY possesses a better Description and History of Comets than any elementary work published. The last edition, edited by JOHN RIDDLE, Master of the Royal Naval School, Greenwich, brings the interesting subject down to the present times; he observes that the last ten years have been more prolific of discoveries among the distant world of stars than the whole previous periods from the creation of the world. The work contains 18 fine Plates, is neatly bound, price 5s.

London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Stationers' Hall-court.

In a few days, in fcap. 8vo. price 5s.

OBSCURE TEXTS OF SCRIPTURE ILLUSTRATED. BY MARY C. HUME.

London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

In a few days, in post 8vo.

A WAS-I-HIND; or, a VOICE from the GANGES; being a Solution of the True Source of Christianity. BY AN INDIAN OFFICER.

London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

In a few days, post 8vo. with Original Photograph of Garibaldi, and Plan of Gaëta,

IN THE TRACK OF THE GARIBALDIANS through ITALY and SICILY. By ALGERNON SIDNEY BRICKNELL.

London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

This day, in 8vo. price One Shilling,

EXONERAY ANIMAM; or, ONE RADICAL REFORMER'S WAY OF THINKING: containing a Few Suggestions touching the 'Essays and Reviews' as appreciated by Convocation, and the Discrepancy between Genuine Judaism and vulgar Christianity, still requiring reformation. By JOHN BUES HUMPERLEY.

London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

THE HUNDRETH THOUSAND.

TUPPER'S PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPHY, the Hundredth Thousand, 18mo. cloth, gilt leaves, 5s.; also: The Illustrated Edition, 4to. extra cloth, 21s.

The Library Edition, crown 8vo. cloth, 8s.

London: Hatchard & Co. 187, Piccadilly; and all Booksellers.

Just published, Fourth Edition, with additional Illustrations from Bunsen's 'Egypt,' Horner's 'Nile-Deposits,' and Darwin on Species, and Replies to 'Types of Mankind,' and 'Goodwin on Mosaic Cosmogony' in 'Essays and Reviews,' 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

SCRIPTURE AND SCIENCE NOT at VARIANCE. With Remarks on the Historical Character, Plenary Inspiration, and Surpassing Importance of the Earlier Chapters of Genesis.

By JOHN H. PRATT, M.A., Archbishop of Calcutta.
"We noticed the first edition of this valuable Treatise, and we are glad that so conservative and yet so thoughtful and learned a production should have found so many readers."
—*Clerical Journal*.
London: Hatchard & Co. 187, Piccadilly.

CAMBRIDGE PRIZE POEM.

Just published, Fifth Edition, fcap. cloth, price 7s.

POEMS. By THOMAS EDWARDS HANKINSON, M.A., late of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Edited by his Son.

London: Hatchard & Co. 187, Piccadilly.

MISS BURDETT COUTTS' PRIZES for COMMON THINGS.—Just published, New Edition, 8vo. cloth, price 1s. 6d. a SUMMARY ACCOUNT OF PRIZES for COMMON THINGS, offered and awarded by Miss Burdett Coutts, at the Whitland Training Institution.

London: Hatchard & Co. 187, Piccadilly.

TYTLER'S TALES OF THE GREAT AND BRAVE. Just published, New Edition, the two Series in One Volume, fcap. cloth, price 4s. 6d.

TALES OF THE GREAT AND BRAVE. By M. FRASER TYTLER, containing: Biographies of Wallace—Bruce—Edward the Black Prince—Joan of Arc—Richard Cœur de Lion—Prince Charles Stuart—Bonaparte—Bobolaki, of Poland—Peter the Great—Washington—Henry de La Roche-Jaquelin—Hofer—and Wellington.
London: Hatchard & Co. 187, Piccadilly.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

PRINTED FOR

WALTON & MABERLY,

UPPER GOWER-STREET, and IVY-LANE, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

I.

Dr. E. SMITH.—HEALTH and DISEASE as influenced by the Daily, Seasonal, and other Cyclical Changes in the Human System. By EDWARD SMITH, M.D. F.R.S., Assistant-Physician to the Hospital for Consumption, and Physician to the Dramatic College. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

II.

Dr. GRANT.—The PRIMARY DIVISIONS of the ANIMAL KINGDOM; intended to serve as an Outline of an Elementary Course of Recent Zoology, or the Natural History of Existing Animals. By ROBERT E. GRANT, M.D., Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology in University College, London. 8vo. 2s.

III.

Dr. JENNER.—DIPHTHERIA, its SYMPTOMS and TREATMENT. By WILLIAM JENNER, M.D., Special Professor of Clinical Medicine, University College, Physician to University College Hospital, and to the Hospital for Sick Children. Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

IV.

Dr. LATHAM'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR for CLASSICAL SCHOOLS. Third Edition, revised and enlarged. Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

V.

Dr. SMITH'S STUDENT'S MANUAL of ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY. Many Illustrations. Small 8vo. 9s.

VI.

MASON'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR for SCHOOLS. Second Edition, revised. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

VII.

MASON'S GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS of SENTENCES. 12mo. 1s. 6d.

VIII.

HANDBOOK of ASTRONOMY. By Dr. LARDNER and Mr. DUNKIN. Second Edition. 37 Plates and 100 Woodcuts. Small 8vo. 7s. 6d.

IX.

GLOSSARY of SCIENTIFIC TERMS for GENERAL USE. By ALEXANDER HENRY, M.D. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

X.

Dr. LATHAM'S HANDBOOK of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE. Fourth Edition. Small 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth.

XI.

LIEBIG'S FAMILIAR LETTERS on CHEMISTRY, in its Relations to Physiology, Dietetics, Agriculture, Commerce and Political Economy. Fourth Edition, enlarged. Small 8vo. 7s. 6d.

XII.

LIEBIG'S LETTERS on MODERN AGRICULTURE. Small 8vo. 6s. cloth.

XIII.

Dr. SMITH'S SMALLER HISTORY of ROME. For Schools. 79 Illustrations. Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

XIV.

Dr. SMITH'S SMALLER HISTORY of GREECE. 75 Illustrations. Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

NEW WORKS.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,

No. CCXXXI. JULY, 1861. 8vo. price 6s.

Contents.

- I. POPULAR EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.
- II. LITERARY REMAINS OF ALBERT DÜRER.
- III. CARTHAGE.
- IV. NOVELS OF FERNAN CABALLERO.
- V. WATSON'S LIFE OF PORSON.
- VI. THE COUNTESS OF ALBANY, THE LAST STUARTS, AND ALFIERI.
- VII. BUCKLE ON CIVILIZATION IN SPAIN AND SCOTLAND.
- VIII. DU CHAILLU'S EQUATORIAL ADVENTURES.
- IX. CHURCH REFORMATION IN ITALY.

THE REV. F. METCALFE, M.A.
THE OXONIAN in ICELAND;
Or, Notes of Travel in that Island in the Summer of 1860, over ground not visited by any English Traveller for Fifty Years.

With Glances at Icelandic Folk-Lore and Sagas.

By the Rev. FREDERICK METCALFE, M.A., Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford; Author of *The Oxonian in Norway*, &c.

With Map and Illustrations. Post 8vo.

[On Friday next.]

EMILY A. BEAUFORT.
EGYPTIAN SEPULCHRES AND SYRIAN SHRINES;

Including some stay in the Lebanon, at Palmyra, and in Western Turkey.

By EMILY A. BEAUFORT.

With Illustrations in Chromo-lithography and on Wood from Drawings by the Author, and a Map. Two Vols. Post 8vo. [In a few days.]

FRANÇOIS ARAGO.

THE COMETS: A POPULAR TREATISE.

By FRANÇOIS ARAGO.

Reprinted from ARAGO's *Popular Astronomy*. Translated by Admiral W. H. Smyth, D.C.L., For. Sec. R.S.; and ROBERT GRANT, M.A., F.R. Ast. S., Professor of Astronomy in the University of Glasgow. With a short PASTOR, and a brief Account of the Comets discovered since the original publication of the Translation, now added by ROBERT GRANT, M.A., F.R. Ast. S. 8vo. with Woodcuts and Five Plates. [In a few days.]

TRAVERS TWISS, D.C.L.

THE LAW OF NATIONS

Considered as Independent Political Communities.

By TRAVERS TWISS, D.C.L., Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford, and one of H.M. Counsel.

PART I. *The Right and Duties of Nations in Time of Peace.* 8vo. price 12s.PART II., completing the Work, will comprise *The Right and Duties of Nations in Time of War.*

PROFESSOR MAX MÜLLER, M.A.
LECTURES ON THE SCIENCE OF LANGUAGE,

Delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, in April, May, and June, 1861.

By MAX MÜLLER, M.A.

Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford; Corresponding Member of the Imperial Academy of France. Octavo, price 12s.

CUTHBERT BEDE.

GLENCREGGAN;

Or, a Highland Home in Cantire.

By CUTHBERT BEDE.

With 3 Maps, 8 Illustrations in Chromo-lithography, and 61 Woodcuts, from the Author's Drawings. 2 vols. post 8vo. price 25s.

1. Scenery of the Clyde; 2. an-Tuire; 19. The Moors; 20. Coast of Arran; 3. Kilbrannan Grouse Land; 21. Hill-Life and Sound; 4. On Highland Ground; Highland Dainties; 22. Cantire; 5. Land's End of Scotland; 6. Bucoiles; 23. Highland Farm-Dunaverty; 7. The Old Scottish Capital; 8. Chief Town of the Lord of the Isles; 9. Kikernan; Common Objects on, and off the Shore; 27. Muasdale; 28. Kill-lean; 29. Largie; 30. A Canter through Cantire; 31. East Tarbert and Loch Fyne; 32. The Kyles of Bute; 15. Shade and Shine; 16. Highlanders and Highland Costume; 17. Heather-Land; 18. Beinn.

London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, and ROBERTS.

EDUCATIONAL WORKS

PUBLISHED BY

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS.

KEITH JOHNSTON'S SCHOOL

ATLASES:—

General and Descriptive Geography, exhibiting the Actual and Comparative Extent of all the Countries in the World, with their present Political Divisions. A New and Enlarged Edition. 25 Maps, including a Map of Palestine, and enlarged Maps of Scotland, Ireland, and Switzerland. Half bound, 12s. 6d.

Physical Geography, illustrating, in a Series of Original Designs, the Elementary Facts of Geology, Hydrology, Meteorology, and Natural History. A New and Enlarged Edition. 30 Maps, including coloured Geological Maps of Europe, and of the British Isles. Half bound, 12s. 6d.

Classical Geography, comprising, in Twenty Plates, Maps and Plans of all the important Countries and localities referred to by Classical Authors; accompanied by a pronouncing Index of Places, by T. HARTVY, M.A. Oxon. A New and Revised Edition. Half bound, 12s. 6d.

Astronomy. Edited by J. R. Hind, Esq. F.R.A.S. &c. With Notes and Descriptive Letter-press to each Plate, embodying all recent Discoveries in Astronomy. 18 Maps. Half bound, 12s. 6d.

Elementary School Atlas of General and DESCRIPTIVE GEOGRAPHY, for the Use of Junior Classes. A New and Cheaper Edition. 30 Maps, including a Map of Canaan and Palestine. Half bound, 6s.

MANUAL of MODERN GEOGRAPHY: Mathematical, Physical and Political. On a New Plan, embracing a complete development of the River Systems of the Globe. By the Rev. ALEXANDER MACKAY, F.R.G.S. Fcap. 7s., pp. 712.

EPITOME of ALISON'S HISTORY of EUROPE for the use of Schools and Young Persons. Thirtieth Edition. Price 7s. 6d. bound in leather.

AN ATLAS to the EPITOME of ALISON'S HISTORY of EUROPE. 4to., bound in cloth. Price 7s.

The EIGHTEEN CHRISTIAN CENTURIES. By the Rev. JAMES WHITE, Author of 'Landmarks of the History of England,' &c. Third Edition. Post 8vo. Price 7s. 6d.

HISTORY of FRANCE, FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES to 1848. By the Rev. JAMES WHITE, Author of 'The Eighteen Christian Centuries.' Second Edition. Post 8vo. pp. 650, with Index, Price 8s.

CHOIX des MEILLEURES SCENES de MOLIERE, avec des Notes de divers Commentateurs, et autres Notes Explicatives. Par Dr. E. DUBUC. Fcap. 8vo. price 4s. 6d.

ELEMENTARY ARITHMETIC. By EDWARD SANG, F.R.S.E. Crown 8vo. Price 5s. This Treatise is intended to supply the great desideratum of an intellectual instead of a routine course of instruction in Arithmetic.

The HIGHER ARITHMETIC. By the same Author. Being a Sequel to 'Elementary Arithmetic.' Crown 8vo. Price 6s.

A CATECHISM of PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE. By HENRY STEPHENS, F.R.S.E. Author of the 'Book of the Farm,' &c. With Illustrations. Price 1s.

A CATECHISM of AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY and GEOLOGY. By Prof. JOHNSTON. Forty-sixth Edition. Price 1s.

INTRODUCTORY TEXT-BOOK of GEOLOGY. By DAVID PAGE, F.G.S. With Illustrations and Glossarial Index. Fourth Edition. Price 1s. 6d.

ADVANCED TEXT-BOOK of GEOLOGY, DESCRIPTIVE and INDUSTRIAL. By DAVID PAGE, F.G.S. With numerous Illustrations, Glossary, and Index. Second Edition, enlarged. In Crown 8vo. Price 6s.

THE GEOLOGICAL EXAMINER, containing Progressive Series of Questions adapted to the Introductory Text-Books of Geology. By DAVID PAGE, F.G.S. Price 6d.

HANDBOOK of GEOLOGICAL TERMS and GEOLOGY. By DAVID PAGE, F.G.S. Crown 8vo. Price 6s.

45, George-street, Edinburgh; 37, Paternoster-row, London.

MR. BENTLEY'S NEW PUBLICATIONS FOR JULY.

IN THE PRESS.

MEMOIRS of MY OWN TIME. By M. GUIZOT. Containing a Narrative of the Events at the Critical Period of the Eastern Question. Vol. IV. 8vo. 14s. (In a few days.)

A RESIDENCE at NAGASAKI and HAKODATI in 1859-60. With an Account of Japan generally. By C. PEMBERTON HODGSON, late H.B.M. Consul at those Ports. To which are added, a Series of Letters on Japan, by HIS WIFE. 8vo. with Illustrations.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS of MARSHALL HALL, M.D. F.R.S. Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, and Foreign Associate of the Academy of Paris. By HIS WIDOW. 8vo. with a Portrait. 14s.

MEMOIRS of KING RICHARD the THIRD and SOME of his CONTEMPORARIES. By J. HENEAGE JESSE, Author of 'The Court of England under the Stuarts,' &c. 8vo. with an Illustration.

The COOK'S GUIDE and HOUSE-KEEPER and BUTLER'S ASSISTANT: A Practical Treatise on English and Foreign Cookery in all its Branches; and also Instructions for Pickling and Preserving Vegetables, Fruits, Game, &c.; the Curing of Hams and Bacon; the Art of Confectionery and Ice-making, and the Arrangement of Desserts. By CHARLES ELME FRANCAPELLI, Author of 'The Modern Cook.' Small 8vo. with Illustrations. 5s.

The HISTORY of ROME. By Dr. MOMMSEN. Translated from the Third Edition of the German, with the sanction and co-operation of the Author (and with Additions furnished by him), by the Rev. W. P. DICKSON. With a Preface by Dr. SCHMITZ. Vols. I. and II. Crown 8vo.

JUST PUBLISHED.

The LIFE and TIMES of CARDINAL JULIAN, the LAST CRUSADER; including a Narrative of the Religious Movement which originated in the Martyrdom of John Huss and Jerome of Prague. By the Rev. ROBERT CHARLES JENKINS, Rector of Lymington, Kent. 8vo. 14s.

"Truthfully written. The book has solid value, and deserves close attention."—*Examiner*.
"A well-written work. The Author has sketched a good picture of a remarkable man, distinguished by splendid talents and vigorous energy."—*Morning Post*.

POPULAR ANSWERS to "ESSAYS and REVIEWS." Being Lectures delivered in various Places. By the Rev. Dr. CUMMING. Small 8vo. 4s.

NEW VOLUME of 'BENTLEY'S STANDARD NOVELS.' THE SEMI-ATTACHED COUPLE.

By the Author of 'The Semi-Detached House.' [This day.]

MARTYRS to CIRCUMSTANCE. By the Hon. Mrs. YELVERTON. New Edition. Sixth Thousand. Price 2s.

CARTHAGE and HER REMAINS; being an Account of Excavations and Researches on the Site of the Phœnician Metropolis, and in other adjacent Places. By Dr. N. DAVIS, F.R.G.S. 8vo. with 33 fine Engravings on Steel, Chromo-lithographs, Aquatints, and Wood Engravings. 21s.

His Majesty Victor Emmanuel has conferred the honour of Knighthood on Dr. Davis for his very important discoveries.

LIVES of the ARCHBISHOPS of CANTERBURY, from the Mission of Augustine to the Death of Howley. By WALTER FARQUHAR HOOK, D.D., Dean of Chichester. Vol. I. in 8vo. 12s.

MEMOIRS of MARY GRANVILLE (Mrs. DELANY). Edited by the Right Hon. Lady LEANOVER. 3 vols. 8vo. with 13 exquisite Portraits. 42s.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE of the DUKE OF WELLINGTON with Mr. RAIKES, from the Year 1830 to 1847. To which are added, Letters from Lord Alvanley, Beau Brummel, and other distinguished Contemporaries. Edited by MISS RAIKES. 8vo. 14s.
"More interesting than the Diary."—*Athenæum*.

The LIFE and OPINIONS of CHARLES, SECOND EARL GREY. By Major-Gen. the Hon. CHARLES GREY. 8vo. 14s.

The GREATEST of all the PLANETARY TAGENETS: an Historical Memoir. 8vo. 12s.

JOURNAL and CORRESPONDENCE of WILLIAM, FIRST LORD AUCKLAND. With a Preface and Introduction by the Right Hon. and Right Rev. the BISHOP of BATH and WELLS. 2 vols. 8vo. with Portraits. 30s.

LORD DUNDONALD'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY. A Popular Edition, in crown 8vo. (350 pages), with 4 Charts and Portrait, 5s.

"Ought to be a prize-book in every military and naval school."—*London Review*.

A LIBRARY EDITION, in 2 vols. 8vo. with Plans. 28s.

NEW DANISH STORY OF THE SEA. VONVED the DANE, Count of Elsinore. 2 vols.

London: RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street,
Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

13, Great Marlborough-street.

HURST & BLACKETT'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HENRY IV. and MARIE de MEDICI.

From Original and Authentic Sources. By Miss FREER, Author of 'The Lives of Marguerite d'Angoulême, Jeanne d'Albret,' &c. 2 vols. with Portraits. 21s.

"Miss Freer's ability and research have raised her to a conspicuous position among our historical writers. Among the most prominent of her qualities is a rare spirit of moderation and impartiality. Important and eventful as the reign of Henry IV. was, its details are little known by general readers among us, and therefore, in presenting so complete and interesting a narrative, Miss Freer has done good service to the public, besides enhancing her own well-earned reputation."—*Sun*.
"This is the greatest work to which Miss Freer has dedicated her powers. She draws her materials from sources mostly original, and she has selected for illustration a period the interest of which can scarcely be said to be second to any in modern times. There was romance in Henry the Fourth's character, and in his career, and events of importance were grouped around his life. Miss Freer writes only after the most conscientious research, and with a mastery of the subject which will go far towards explaining the vitality and animation which so distinguish her productions. Where a style of such supreme attractiveness is combined with such accuracy in detail, it is impossible not to give the work a high place in the literature of the day."—*Sunday Times*.

A SAUNTER THROUGH THE WEST

END. By LEIGH HUNT. 1 vol. 10s. 6d. bound.

"The title of this work is unexceptionable: it is happily and appropriately chosen to denote the gossiping contents of the book—light, chatty, and amusing. The author quietly puts his arm in that of his reader, and, as he passes on from Hyde-park Corner down Piccadilly or Pall Mall to the Haymarket and Soho, points out the anecdotes connected with each locality. Touches of quiet, genial humour, playful interruptions and amusing stories told in a quaint, unaffected style contribute to the attractive conversational tone adopted, as he saunters along with his friend of the hour. The reader will find himself agreeably carried on from the first to the last page of the 'Saunter' by its cheerful tone and entertaining gossip."—*Literary Gazette*.

THE OKAVANGO RIVER. A Nar-

ative of Travel, Exploration, and Adventure. By CHARLES JOHN ANDERSSON, Author of 'Lake Ngami.' 8vo. with Portrait of the Author, and numerous Illustrations. 21s. bound. (Just ready.)

JAVA; or, How to Manage a Colony:

Showing a Practical Solution of the Questions now affecting British India. By J. W. B. MONEY, Esq. 2 vols. 21s.

NOTHING NEW. By the Author of

'JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN.' Illustrated by J. E. MILLAIS, A.R.A. Forming the New Volume of Hurst & Blackett's STANDARD LIBRARY OF CHEAP EDITIONS OF POPULAR MODERN WORKS. 5s. bound.

"'Nothing New' displays all those superior merits which have made 'John Halifax' one of the most popular works of the day."—*Post*.

RECOLLECTIONS of a FOX-

HUNTER. By "SCRUTATOR." 1 vol. with Illustrations.

"This is Scrutator's best work. It is a sort of memoir of the hearty and accomplished writer, including pleasant notices of sporting celebrities, such as Ascheton Smith, &c.; but the real burden of the volume consists of experiences in the hunting field—real truths conveying excellent lessons as to horse and hound, and insuring for the volume an honoured place in every sportsman's library."—*Nra*.

A BOOK ABOUT DOCTORS. By

J. C. JEAFFRESON, Esq. New, Revised, and Cheaper Edition, in 1 vol. 10s. 6d. bound.

"This is a rare book: a compliment to the medical profession, and an acquisition to its members: a book to be read and re-read: fit for the study and the consulting-room, as well as the drawing-room table and the circulating library."—*Lancet*.

THE NEW NOVELS.

UNDER THE SPELL. By the Author

of 'GRANDMOTHER'S MONEY,' 'WILDFLOWER,' &c. 3 vols.

"This is the best story hitherto written by a very pleasant novelist. It is essentially, and throughout, a good story—rapid and rich in incident—that nobody will leave unfinished. The book asserts a high standard of right, but it nowhere preaches, and is full of the cheerfulness and tolerance of Christianity. It is one of the pleasantest and wholesomest of the novels of the season."—*Examiner*.

PAUL FOSTER'S DAUGHTER. By

DUTTON COOK. 3 vols.

HOMELESS; or, a Poet's Inner Life.

By M. GOLDSCHMIDT, Author of 'JACOB BENJAMIN.' 3 v.

"There is much that is eloquent and beautiful in this book. The whole aim of the work is elevated and noble."—*Athenæum*.

THINKING and ACTING. By a

CLERGYMAN'S DAUGHTER, Author of 'HELEN LINDSAY,' 'OUR HOMELESS POOR,' &c. 2 vols.

"There is a charm about this tale which immediately captivates the reader."—*Messenger*.

WHEEL WITHIN WHEEL. By the

Author of 'ALICE WENTWORTH,' 'THE LEES OF BLENDON HALL,' &c. 3 vols.

NO CHURCH. By the Author of

'HIGH CHURCH.' THIRD EDITION. 3 vols.

A FAMILY HISTORY. By the

Author of 'THE QUEEN'S PARDON.' 3 vols. [Just ready.]

NEW GENERAL ATLAS.

This day is published, in imperial folio, half bound in russia or morocco, price 5l. 15s. 6d.

THE ROYAL ATLAS OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY:

IN A SERIES OF ENTIRELY ORIGINAL AND AUTHENTIC MAPS.

BY

ALEX. KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E. F.R.G.S. Geographer to the Queen for Scotland, Author of 'The Physical Atlas,' 'The Dictionary of Geography,' &c.

Beautifully Engraved and Coloured by W. and A. K. JOHNSTON.

WITH A COMPLETE INDEX TO EACH MAP, CONTAINING REFERENCES TO NEARLY 150,000 PLACES IN THIS ATLAS.

Contents.

PLATE	WITH INDEX TO	
1. THE WORLD (in Hemispheres)	1,400 Places.	
2. CHART of the WORLD on Mercator's Projection	1,340 "	
3. EUROPE	2,120 "	
4. BASIN of the NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN	1,010 "	
5, 6. ENGLAND (Two Sheets)	10,500 "	
7, 8. SCOTLAND (Two Sheets)	9,250 "	
9. IRELAND	5,570 "	
10. FRANCE, in Departments	4,406 "	
11. SPAIN	4,100 "	
12. BASIN of MEDITERRANEAN SEA	2,170 "	
13, 14. NORTHERN ITALY and SOUTHERN ITALY (Two Sheets)	6,230 "	
15. SWITZERLAND, and the ALPS of SAVOY and PIEMONT	4,907 "	
16. { BELGIUM 1 Sheet { 2,100 "		
THE NETHERLANDS	2,200 "	
{ DENMARK and ICELAND { 2,000 "		
17. { HANOVER, BRUNSWICK, MECKLENBURG and OLDENBURG 1 Sheet { 1,180 "		
18. SOUTH-WESTERN GERMANY	4,470 "	
19. PRUSSIA	3,550 "	
20, 21. AUSTRIAN EMPIRE (Two Sheets)	6,300 "	
22. TURKEY IN EUROPE	2,280 "	
23. GREECE and the IONIAN ISLANDS	2,187 "	
24. SWEDEN and NORWAY (SCANDINAVIA)	1,630 "	
25. BASIN of the BALTIC SEA	1,830 "	
26. EUROPEAN RUSSIA	3,070 "	
27. SOUTH-WESTERN RUSSIA	3,740 "	
28. ASIA	3,900 "	
29. TURKEY IN ASIA (ASIA MINOR) and TRANSCAUCASIA	2,850 "	
30. PALESTINE	3,100 "	
31. PERSIA and AFGHANISTAN	2,150 "	
32, 33. INDIA (Two Sheets)	7,500 "	
34. CHINA and JAPAN	2,420 "	
35. OCEANIA	2,800 "	
36. SOUTH AUSTRALIA, NEW SOUTH WALES and VICTORIA	1,990 "	
37. AFRICA	3,850 "	
38. { NORTH-WESTERN AFRICA 1 Sheet { 1,340 "		
{ SOUTHERN AFRICA { 1,260 "		
39, 40. EGYPT, NUBIA, ABYSSINIA and ARABIA PETREA (Two Sheets)	2,840 "	
41. NORTH AMERICA	2,740 "	
42, 43. CANADA, NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA and NEW-FOUNDLAND (Two Sheets)	3,070 "	
44, 45. UNITED STATES of NORTH AMERICA (Two Sheets)	5,675 "	
46. WEST INDIES and CENTRAL AMERICA	1,170 "	
47, 48. SOUTH AMERICA	5,400 "	

For the convenience of Subscribers, the Sale of the Work in Parts will be continued for twelve months from the present date. Each Plate may be had separately, with its Index, price 3s. The complete Work consists of Ten Parts, at 10s 6d. each.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, EDINBURGH and LONDON.
Sold by all Booksellers.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1861.

LITERATURE

An American Dictionary of the English Language. By Noah Webster, LL.D. Revised and Enlarged by Chauncey A. Goodrich, Professor in Yale College. (Springfield, Mass.; London, Longman & Co.)

A Dictionary of the English Language. By Joseph E. Worcester, LL.D. (Low & Co.)

Two exotic words have been introduced into English for what, if the analogy of most of its kindred languages had been followed, would have been called a "Word-book." The two are so alike in signification that Johnson and Webster define a "Dictionary" as a "Lexicon," and a "Lexicon" as a "Dictionary." It would perhaps be an improvement if, as in the case of many other terms originally synonymous, each of these words were used to convey a different shade of meaning. There are, in fact, two classes of Word-books of different character and uses: the book of hard words, mainly devoted to explaining what is technical and scientific; and the book which aims at explaining also the easy, familiar words—by far the harder task of the two. There are such works as that of Nathan Bailey, in which, while the pages bristle with terms which an Englishman hardly recognizes as English, the word "for" is summarily and luminously disposed of as "a causal particle"; and there is the great work of Samuel Johnson in which the shades of meaning assigned to "for" amount to forty. Such a work as Bailey's might be called a "Lexicon," and such a one as Johnson's a "Dictionary."

For the compilation of a good "Lexicon," the requisites are sound learning, unwearied diligence, and plain common sense—a combination not often met with; for that of a good "Dictionary," taste, acuteness, and a host of qualities are also required, the union of which may deserve the name of genius. So many and so various, in fact, are the indispensable qualifications, that in many countries it has been thought impossible to find them united in one man or to perform the task except by the combined forces of an Academy. In Italy, in France, in Spain, in Portugal, in Russia, in Denmark, in Hungary, in Holland, dictionaries have been made, or are making, by this instrumentality. In Portugal, indeed, the Dictionary of the Academy, the first volume of which appeared in 1793, has never advanced beyond the letter A, and in Denmark, where the first volume appeared in the same year—sixty-eight years ago—the Academicians are still, we believe, in the letter S; while, after years of discussion, nothing of the great Dutch and Hungarian dictionaries has as yet appeared in print. On the other hand, the dictionaries of Italy, France, and Spain have had a vogue of a century or centuries, have passed through numerous editions, and amid all the criticism with which they have been assailed, have exercised an important influence on the languages they represent. In England, a proposal has been made, and is now in course of execution, to adopt a principle of division of labour in the construction of a Dictionary, which may possibly lead to our obtaining something more complete in its way than has ever hitherto been produced. An invitation has been addressed by the Philological Society to the English-speaking public at large—and it has been largely responded to on both sides of the Atlantic—to join in performing an operation in lexicography, analogous to what the Highlanders call the "Tinchel" in the operations of the chase—to surround and drive the whole herd of English

vocables from their places of resort or concealment to pass before a select band of lexicographers, who are to bring down the game. There is something of the Academy and something of the Joint-Stock Company combined in this proposal, to which we heartily wish success.

Whatever may be the advantages of Academies, there can, however, be no doubt that the great Dictionaries which have been produced by individuals, from the time when Johnson was said to have vanquished single-handed his forty French competitors, have taken a place in that class of literature second to none. The great masterpieces of Johnson for English, of Adelung for German—we may add of Linde for Polish, and of Jungmann for Bohemian—will apparently always remain the foundation of the standard lexicography of their respective languages, unless, indeed, that of Adelung is superseded by the as yet incomplete Dictionary commenced by the brothers Grimm. Even now, a new edition of Johnson is promised, under the able editorship of Dr. R. G. Latham; and the Philological Society announces its intention of retaining everything of the chief of English dictionary-makers which it finds conducive to the execution of its own more extensive plan.

The two volumes before us are rather of the class of "Lexicons" than of "Dictionaries," but they also bear in every page traces of their obligations to Johnson. They are both of American origin, a fact which does credit to America as showing the enlightened interest it takes in our common language. The best Dictionary of Portuguese is, it may be remarked, of American origin,—that of the Brazilian, Moraes Silva. The most popular English Grammar—that of Lindley Murray—is the production of an American, but of an American settled in England,—while, as appears by the biography of Dr. Webster, he only came to England at the age of sixty-six, and spent but nine months here, eight of which he employed at Cambridge in completing the manuscript of his Dictionary. His work, which was published in 1828, had an immense success at its first appearance, a success which appears, in fact, to have given birth to Dr. Worcester's. Both of the Doctors seem to have pursued lexicography for many years as a profession, diversifying their more ambitious labours with the occasional production of such lighter works as grammars and spelling-books. In 1806 Webster issued a 'Compendious Dictionary of the English Language,' and in 1807 a 'Dictionary for the Use of Common Schools'; in 1829 and subsequent years he followed up his great work by four different abridgments for the use of the primary schools, the counting-house, &c. &c. No less than seven dictionaries of the English language bearing his name appear to have issued from the press during his lifetime. Dr. Worcester, according to the 'Catalogue of English Dictionaries,' published by himself, is equally prolific, the one now before us being also the seventh of his family of dictionaries; and as he, no doubt, meditates abridgments and compendiums, we know not by how many he may ultimately surpass his model.

Each of the Dictionaries is contained in one ponderous and, to say the truth, somewhat unwieldy quarto volume; Dr. Webster's extending to seventeen hundred and fifty, and Dr. Worcester's to eighteen hundred and fifty-four pages. Most of these pages are, like those of the *Athenæum*, divided into three columns with the object of using a type so small that each page contains the matter of five or six of an ordinary octavo. The advantage of possessing the whole of a book of reference in one volume

is certainly great, but this advantage, like all others, may be bought too dear. The whole of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' or the whole of the contents of an ordinary bookcase, might be crammed into a single volume of the size of the *Times*, with a proportionate number of pages: but who would not prefer to have his encyclopædia or his bookcase as they are? There was an enterprising Parisian publisher who, some years ago, managed to compress the seventy volumes of the ordinary editions of Voltaire into a single tome, such a miracle of typography that the person who could read it without injuring his eyes would have been a miracle of eyesight. It found so few purchasers that it has found no imitator.

One of the most prominent features of both the Dictionaries, in their present state, is the introduction of illustrative woodcuts, very neatly executed. In Worcester's, they are, as usual with woodcuts, dispersed over the pages in close connexion with the letter-press they are intended to illustrate; in Webster's, they figure in a body at the commencement of the volume. So unusual an arrangement at once suggests the notion that the pictures of the new "Pictorial Edition" were an afterthought; and this, on examination, turns out to be the case. The more than thirteen hundred pages of the dictionary-part of the London edition of 1861 correspond with those of the Massachusetts edition of 1848 except in one particular. At the bottom of each page are now the standing references,—“* See Pictorial Illustrations”; “† See Table of Synonyms”; and, of course, in the page above, the * and † are also introduced where requisite. The new edition is thus, in the main, only a new re-issue of the old stereotype. The notion of illustrations might be supposed to be immediately taken from the rival work of Worcester; but the representatives of Webster state, in their Preface, that they have borrowed it from Ogilvie's 'Imperial Dictionary,' an improved edition of Webster, published in 1850, at Glasgow. The idea is, at least, a hundred and twenty years older than Ogilvie. The title of the first edition of Bailey's Dictionary, published in 1730, runs thus:—'Dictionarium Britannicum; or, a more Compleat, Universal, Etymological English Dictionary than any Extant, illustrated with near Five Hundred Cuts, for giving a clearer Idea of those Figures not so well apprehended by verbal Description.' The plan is so remarkably well adapted for conveying real information on technical subjects to the mind of a learner, that it might be a legitimate matter of surprise that, once introduced, it should ever have been allowed to drop out of use and memory. It is a token that it has, that, in a 'History of English Lexicography' and a 'Catalogue of English Dictionaries,' which we find among the preliminary matter of Dr. Worcester, though Bailey is mentioned at some length in both, this feature of his plan is unnoticed. It would seem, indeed, from some confusion in the Doctor's account of Bailey, that he had never seen the original editions, which were, probably, inaccessible to him in America. Both writer and reader are sure to suffer when such a subject as the history of English Lexicography is treated of out of reach of the great libraries of England.

The illustrations to Dr. Webster's "Pictorial Edition" illustrate, among other things, not only the use, but the abuse, that may be made of the plan. A series of representations of the "coats of arms" belonging to different kingdoms and states, with their mottoes in Latin, French and Spanish, can hardly be considered as belonging to a Dictionary of the English, or,

indeed, any other language. In thus stepping out of their province, the editors of the illustrations have chanced to step into some mistakes. They tell us of the motto "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*," that "it is said to be the expression employed by the nobleman"—we presume the nobleman who founded the order—"on tendering to the Countess of Salisbury her garter." The motto of the state of Oregon—"Alis volat propriis"—is rendered "*I fly with my own wing*." That of Minnesota is, it must be acknowledged, couched in such Minnesota Latin that it almost requires a Minnesota scholar to construe it. "*Civitas successit barbarum*" is given as the original, and "*Civilization succeeds barbarism*" as the translation. The motto of Michigan is, we observe, taken from the celebrated inscription to the memory of Sir Christopher Wren under the dome of St. Paul's—"Si monumentum queris circumspecte." This the men of Michigan have improved into "*Si queris peninsulam amœnam circumspecte*"—"If you seek a beautiful peninsula, look around you." How felicitous!

Another prominent feature of one of the Dictionaries—but of one only, Dr. Webster's—is an elaborate Introduction, of such dimensions that, if separately printed, it would of itself fill an ordinary octavo volume. For this Introduction a particular value is claimed, from the light it throws on the composition of languages and the derivation of words. In the Author's Preface the author's own statements on this head are of a very positive and of a somewhat self-complacent character:—

"I found myself embarrassed at every step [he says] for want of a knowledge of the origin of words which Johnson, Bailey, Junius, Skinner and some other authors do not afford the means of obtaining. Then laying aside my manuscripts and all books treating of language, except lexicons and dictionaries, I endeavoured, by a diligent comparison of words having the same or cognate radical letters in about twenty languages, to obtain a more correct knowledge of the primary sense of original words, of the affinities between the English and many other languages, and thus to enable myself to trace words to their source. I had not pursued this course more than three or four years before I discovered that I had to unlearn a great deal that I had spent years in learning, and that it was necessary for me to go back to the first rudiments of a branch of erudition which I had before cultivated, as I supposed, with success. I spent ten years in this comparison of radical words and in forming a *Synopsis of the principal Words in twenty Languages, arranged in classes under their primary Elements or Letters*. The result has been to open what are to me new views of language and to unfold what appear to be the genuine principles on which these languages are constructed."

Alas! an examination of Dr. Webster's Introduction leads to a conviction that Dr. Webster might again have found "a great deal to unlearn" in what he had spent so many years in teaching himself. It is, indeed, not easy to conceive how, with any attention to the history of language at all, he could have fallen into some of the blunders in very important branches of the subject which meet us at almost every turn. Take, for instance, his account of the composition of one of the most prominent languages of the world:—"It must be observed further that the Spanish language contains some words of African origin, introduced by the Carthaginians before the Roman conquest of Spain, or afterwards by the Moors, who for several centuries were masters of that country." Could Dr. Webster have forgotten that it was the Arabs who conquered Spain and introduced into it the Arabic language, or did he suppose that the Arabic

language was of African origin? A reader unacquainted with the subject might suppose that the "Moors" spoke "Moorish." He might also suppose that the present Spanish language was in existence in some shape before the Carthaginian conquests, and, of course, therefore, before the Roman conquests in Spain. These are only legitimate inferences from Dr. Webster's statements, and they are as utterly opposed to unquestionable facts as would be the assumption that English was spoken at Boston before Columbus discovered America.—

"The German, Dutch or Belgic, Anglo-Saxon, Danish and Swedish languages are [says Dr. Webster] of Teutonic or Gothic origin. They are all closely allied, a great part of the words in them all being the same or from the same roots, with different prefixes or affixes. There is, however, a greater difference between the Danish and Swedish, which are of the Gothic stock, and the German and Dutch, which are of Teutonic origin, than between two languages of the same stock, as between the Danish and Swedish."

The information that there is less difference between languages of the same stock than between languages of different stocks is surely no more required than that there is a closer relationship between persons of the same family than persons of different families. Dr. Webster proceeds:—"The Norwegian, Icelandic, and some of the languages or dialects of Switzerland, belong to the same stock, but of these I have no particular knowledge." The latter clause of the sentence is the only one to which unconditional assent can be given. What is the "same stock" referred to? If Teutonic, the "Norwegian and Icelandic" do not belong to it; if Gothic, the "languages or dialects of Switzerland" do not. If the "same stock" is here meant to signify both the Teutonic and Gothic combined, a distinction which appears to be drawn in one sentence is obliterated in that which follows. What, moreover, are the languages that Dr. Webster means to point out? The "Norwegian" language does not exist distinct from the other languages referred to in his list. The modern Norwegian is the same language as the modern Danish; the ancient Norwegian is the same language as the ancient Icelandic. How is it, also, that he places Icelandic where he does, at the end of his list of Gothic languages, in a position as incongruous as if he had placed Latin after French and Italian in a list of the languages of the Romanic family? What does he mean by "some of the languages or dialects of Switzerland"? The only distinct language of Switzerland is the so-called "Romansh," spoken among the Grisons, but that language is neither Gothic nor Teutonic. The other languages of the country are French, Italian, and German, of which French and Italian are not Gothic or Teutonic, and German has been already mentioned as belonging to the Teutonic stock, so that to mention it again is a useless repetition. That many of "the dialects of Switzerland" are dialects of German is certainly a fact, but if that is all which Dr. Webster means to convey, it must be acknowledged that his mode of making the communication is anything but lucid.

"The Basque, or Cantabrian, in Spain, the Gaelic in the north of Scotland, and the Hiberno-Celtic, or native language of Ireland, are," pursues Dr. Webster, "the purest remains of the ancient Celtic." The Basque, or Cantabrian, in Spain, is a language as thoroughly distinct in grammar and vocabulary from Gaelic and Irish as it is from English, and the notion that it had any connexion with them has long been an exploded error. That it should be repeated by Dr. Webster, and repeated without a shadow

of qualification, as if it were a well-known and established fact, instead of being precisely the reverse, only shows that Dr. Webster, as he had "no particular knowledge" of the "languages or dialects of Switzerland," had, also, "no particular knowledge" of this other subject, on which he unfortunately wrote with an air of authority.

The Doctor proceeds, in the next paragraph but one, to enlighten his readers as to the constituents of English, the object of his lifelong study. "It retains," he says, "a great number of words from the ancient languages of Britain, the Belgic, or Lloegrian, and the Cymraeg, or Welsh, particularly from the latter, and some from the Cornish." The Cymraeg, or Welsh, is still pretty tangibly extant, and not on our side of the Atlantic only, for by a recent Census of the American press we learned with some surprise that five Welsh newspapers are published in the United States. But how did Dr. Webster acquire a knowledge of the Belgic, or Lloegrian, to which he so familiarly refers, as if, at all events, it were one of the twenty languages of which he had turned over a lexicon. Is there in existence a single manuscript in the language? Is there a single memorial? Is there a proof that such a form of speech ever existed? Our best living Cornish scholar, indeed our only one, Mr. Edwin Norris, shows himself inclined, in his *Cornish Grammar*, to suppose that the language was formerly spoken over a large extent of country, and hence it might merit the name of Lloegrian, from Lloegr, the Welsh name for England; but Dr. Webster speaks of his Lloegrian as distinct from Cornish, and, indeed, an unsuspecting reader might imagine that it was a perfectly well-known tongue, that, perhaps, American newspapers were published in it, and that Dr. Webster was able to read them.

These are not mere questions of detail; an author who, after spending years in the investigation of language, could put upon record such statements as these is on a par with one who, treating of the history of England, should speak of the Reformation as preceding the Norman Conquest, or of the English as colonizing South America. A writer who commits such oversights may make, on other points, very happy and sagacious observations; and those who have an acquaintance with the subject, and are able to separate his corn from his chaff, may use him with advantage, but woe to the learner who falls into his hands. After such statements as these with regard to the languages of Spain and Switzerland, what amount of reliance should be placed in his speculations on Ethiopic and Syriac and Samaritan?

The uncritical habit of mind which is shown in the Introduction pervades the body of the Dictionary. In this case the exhibition of a single brick will be the best method of showing the nature of the building; and a comparison of the word we take with the same word in the Dictionary of Dr. Worcester will exemplify compendiously the differences and resemblances between the two. For a reason hereafter to be mentioned, the extract from Dr. Worcester may take precedence:—

From Dr. Worcester's Dictionary.

"ROMANCE, *n.* [Italian, *romanzo*, *romanza*; Spanish, *romance*; French, *roman*; *romance*, a ballad.]

"1. A work of fiction, in prose or verse, containing a relation of a series of adventures, usually of love or war, either marvellous or probable; a novel,—so called because this species of composition was first written in the *Romance* language.

"The earliest modern *romances* were collections of chivalrous adventures, chiefly founded on the lives and achievements of the warlike adherents of two sovereigns, one of whom, perhaps, had only a fabulous existence,

while the annals of the other have given rise to a wonderful series of fables.—Arthur and Charlemagne.—*Brande.*

"2. Any wild or extravagant story or invention of the imagination; a fiction, a falsehood.

A staple of romance and lies,
False tears and real perjuries.—*Prior.*

"3. (*Music.*) A small song-like piece of vocal or instrumental music, somewhat in the character of a ballad; a *romanza*.—*Warner.*"

So far Dr. Worcester.

From Dr. Webster's Dictionary.

"RO-MANCE' (ro-mans'), n. [French, *roman*; Italian, *romanzo*; Spanish, *romance*, the common vulgar language of Spain and *romance*; Portuguese, *idem*, any vulgar tongue and a species of poetry. Welsh, *rhym*, a rising over; *rhymant*, a rising over, a vaulting or springing, an omen, a figurative expression, *romance*, as an adjective, rising boldly, *romantic*; *rhymanta*, to rise over, to soar, to reach to a distance, to divine, to romance, to allegorize; *rhymanta*, to use figurative or high-flown language, &c. The Welsh retains the signification of the Oriental word from which *Rome* is derived; and, indeed, the sense of *romance* is evidently from the primitive sense of the root rather than from the use of the Roman language. The Welsh use of the word proves, also, the correctness of the foregoing derivation of *Roma* [from the Oriental name *Ramah*, elevated, that is, a hill], and overthrows the fabulous account of the origin of the word from Romulus or Remus. It is probable that this word is allied to *ramble*.]

"1. A fabulous relation or story of adventures and incidents designed for the entertainment of readers; a tale of extraordinary adventures, fictitious and often extravagant, usually a tale of love or war, subjects interesting the sensibilities of the heart or the passions of wonder and curiosity. *Romance* differs from the *novel* as it treats of actions and adventures of an unusual and wonderful character; that is, according to the Welsh signification, it vaults or soars beyond the limits of fact and real life, and often of probability.

"The first *romances* were a monstrous assemblage of histories, in which truth and fiction were blended without probability,—a composition of amorous adventures and the extravagant ideas of chivalry. *Encyclopædia.*

"2. A fiction."

We have taken Dr. Worcester's article first because it has the advantage of bringing before the reader the ordinary and received account of the origin of the word "Romance," before he directs his attention to the very original views of Dr. Webster on the subject. It is impossible to avoid a smile when, in perusing the Websterian article, we come to the passage that the word he describes is probably "allied to *ramble*." The statements it contains "soar" indeed "beyond the limits of fact and real life," and are themselves a "monstrous assemblage in which truth and fiction are blended without probability." There are few words of which the genealogy can be so satisfactorily traced as that of "Romance." Dr. Worcester gives clearly and correctly the usual narrative, that the first compositions of the kind were in the "Romance" language, so called as being derived from the language of the Romans, and gives some of the different forms in which the word exists in the Southern languages, from which it passed into ours, at least as early as when Chaucer translated the 'Romaunt of the Rose.' What authority has Dr. Webster for supposing that the Welsh, whose literature is singularly and remarkably poor in romances or novels, or tales of any kind, gave rise to the name by which they are known in languages that teem with them? The only volume of mediæval tales that is known in Welsh is called 'Mabinogion.' "We find in the 'Mabinogion,'" says Lady Charlotte Guest, who has edited them, "the evident counterpart of the continental Romance." To the first "Mabinogi" that is printed in her edition she appends a French '*Romans dou*

Chevalier au Lyon.' The word "Rhamant" does not appear in the sense of Romance in Davies's Welsh Dictionary of the seventeenth century or in Walters's Welsh Dictionary of the eighteenth, but is in both explained as "Omen," "Token," &c. It is assigned the sense of "Romance" apparently for the first time in Owen Pughe's Welsh Dictionary, which is notorious for the number of words it contains of Owen Pughe's own manufacture. He appends some extracts to show the use of the word "Rhamant"; but in none of them does it bear the meaning of "Romance." It has since been given in the dictionaries of Evans and Spurrell, and would thence appear to have made its way into modern Welsh. It is on the authority of a word of yesterday that Dr. Webster proceeds so confidently to overthrow the philological traditions of centuries.

The definitions of Dr. Worcester will not suffer in comparison with those of Dr. Webster, which are indeed faulty and feeble. "A fabulous relation or story of adventures" and "a tale of extraordinary adventures," two definitions in immediate sequence, seem to aim at pointing out a distinction, but convey no difference; and further on, the clause of the sentence, "subjects interesting to the sensibilities of the heart or the passions of wonder and curiosity," might be omitted without loss to the reader. The quotation given is too laxly described as from the "Encyclopædia," for there are more Encyclopædias than one; and they are apt to be in more volumes than one. The definition numbered 2, "A Fiction," is, we suppose, intended to convey the same meaning as the definition numbered 2. by Worcester,—but if so, it is as faulty from over-conciseness as definition numbered 1. is faulty from want of conciseness.

On the whole, it is far from a recommendation of the new edition of Webster's Dictionary that it is, as it professes to be, "Unabridged." One of the greatest improvements to be effected in it would be by abridging it of a quantity of the philological matter with which it is filled. In the comparison of the two articles in the two Dictionaries, the strongest advantage of Dr. Worcester's article is, that it does not contain a great deal that is given in the other. The Welsh and Romulus and Remus "shine by their absence."

The number of words added to the stock of Johnson and Richardson in both of the Dictionaries is very great, but the words have mostly been added to the language, if indeed they can be said to have been added to the language, since Johnson's time. They are chiefly scientific terms which are created by the mere extension of scientific discovery and by the arbitrary rule which has been adopted of using Latin or Greek derivatives for naming substances. A new acid is discovered, extracted from apples. If it were called "acid of apples" nothing new would be added to our dictionaries on that score; if it were called "apple-acid," still our dictionaries would not be swelled, unless all compounds were inserted. As the practice now is, we find in Webster's Dictionary, "Malic, adjective [Latin, *malum*, an apple], pertaining to apples, drawn from the juice of apples; as *malic acid*. *Chemistry*," and in Worcester's, "Malic, adjective [Latin, *malum* (Greek, *μηλον*), an apple]. (*Chem.*)—noting an acid obtained from the apple and several other fruits." Of course, if to-morrow a chemist obtains a peculiar acid from pears he may call it "Pyric acid," and with the same effect of adding a word to our lexicons and those of several other languages, for "malique," and "pyrique" are as easily produced in French as "malic" and

"pyric" in English; but words of this kind which are as much French and Italian as English, and more Latin than either, are merely part of the chemist's dialect of the various languages. They "may flourish or may fade" in thousands in the laboratory, without ever emerging into the fresh air. While they exist, however, it is perhaps necessary that they should be "registered"; that some notice should somewhere be taken of their existence; and this is done most amply, and, apparently, with considerable care, in both of the volumes before us. They thus, as we have said, supply the want of a modern Lexicon, but still leave unsupplied the want of a modern dictionary.

Hitherto we have had to speak of points in which the new Dictionaries surpass, or claim to surpass, the old; but there is one feature in which the advantage is decidedly on the side of the seniors. Compared to Johnson's or Richardson's, the works of Webster and Worcester are by no means "Dictionaries of Quotations." The extract that has been given of the article "Romance" conveys too favourable a notion of them in this respect; for the article being an elaborate one, some quotations are inserted; and this is the exception, not the rule. Great would be our regret if a work of the nature of a Lexicon, however well executed and however useful, should ever succeed in banishing from our bookcases, by the substitution of itself, a Dictionary on the model of Johnson or Richardson, teaching by example as well as precept, furnishing, by its array of well-chosen quotations, a miniature series of "elegant extracts," and, instead of fatiguing us with scanty notices of uninteresting strangers, enlivening us with anecdotes of the words and phrases most familiar to our lips. Nathan Bailey justly characterized his array of "Cuts" as giving a "clearer Idea of Figures not so well apprehended by verbal Description"; and what he did for figures by his five hundred cuts was done for ideas less tangible by Johnson's fifty thousand quotations. It would be a serious loss for literature if this method of illustration, no less pleasant than profitable, were ever allowed to fade away and be forgotten.

We must not omit to mention that in addition to the main body of matter, the volumes before us contain a variety of auxiliary information which has a separate value. In both, we have Tables of scriptural, classical and geographical Names, and a pronouncing Vocabulary of Proper Names of distinguished individuals of modern times. In Webster we have, also, an extensive list of Synonymes, and in Worcester, a History of English Lexicography, a Catalogue of English Dictionaries, Observations on "Archaisms, Provincialisms and Americanisms," &c. Throughout the whole of both, much attention is paid to questions of pronunciation, with such effect as to rectify, in many cases, the statements made by Walker, even with regard to English usage.

To conclude, the volumes before us show a vast amount of diligence; but with Webster it is diligence in combination with fancifulness; with Worcester in combination with good sense and judgment. Worcester's is the soberer and the safer book, and may be pronounced the best existing English "Lexicon."

Great Expectations. By Charles Dickens. 3 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

WHETHER the library of English fiction contains a romance comparable with 'Great Expectations' is a matter which admits of doubt—because with the breathless interest of a tale of mystery and adventure, with descriptions in which familiar and tame scenery is wrought up so as to

exceed in picturesqueness the Apennine landscapes of a Radcliffe, or the deep-sea storms of a Fenimore Cooper, are combined such variety of humour, such deep and tender knowledge of the secrets of a yearning human heart, as belong to a novel of the highest order. Grant the two leading inventions of the tale as romantic, but not impossible; grant a certain exaggeration, so artfully distributed over the whole work as to amount to nothing more than a high tone of colour, and 'Great Expectations' can be charged with only one fault;—that of being too short. It stands the test of collection, too, as few tales published in its fragmentary fashion can. Every week almost, as it came out, we were artfully stopped at some juncture which made Suspense count the days till the next number appeared,—again to be baulked, and anew to count.—Yet, on reading through the romance as a whole, there is no feeling of shock or spasm, still less any impression of "dropped stitches," but a sense that we have to do with a work of Art arranged from the first moment of conception with power, progress, and a minuteness consistent with the widest apparent freedom. Trying Mr. Dickens by himself, we find in this his last tale as much force as in the most forcible portions of 'Oliver Twist,'—as much delicacy as in the most delicate passages of 'David Copperfield,'—as much quaint humour as in 'Pickwick.' In short, that this is the creation of a great artist in his prime we have felt from the very first moment of its appearance, and can deliberately sign and seal the conviction, even though the catastrophe is before us, and though we have been just devouring the solution of 'Great Expectations.'

It is not lost time, neither a case of "painting the lily," to insist on certain details and characteristics of a tale already in thousands of hands.—No scenery could be imagined less romantic than the marshes in which the romance begins and ends; the soaking flat country, with its pollards,—with its "broads," in the furthest of which lie moored the convict hulks, the old churchyard on the verge of this district, the sluices, and the limekiln.—But out of such common materials a Cuyper, or a Ruysdael, or a Hobbina makes a poetical landscape; and so with his pen does Mr. Dickens. The scene holds the reader from the first; the boy, born to be tormented by his "great expectations," is as much a dreamer, in right of his natural surroundings, as if he had been born at the feet of the Jungfrau, or bred in that Paradise of heaven, earth and sea, "the Golden Shell" of Palermo.—That Nature has influences apart from her sublimities, and that these speak to all who have ears to hear, is told with the decision of a key-note clearly touched, in the very first lines of this strong story. The return to the key, from time to time, is masterly, in the fullest sense of the word, because never monotonous.

The hero of the tale,—a dreaming, ambitious boy, with a grain of genius in him, and flung out by Fate into a narrow and cramping existence, which in no respect contents his yearnings,—may interest few people; and yet he is true to a life with which many have struggled, and to dreams which have put right, or put wrong, many a better man than himself. His shrewish guardian sister, with her perpetual apron (a household ephod of self-defence and assertion), and her sycophants, may be, we trust, more shrewish than are the sisters of many child-dreamers; but how admirably is her bitterness and vulgarity (fed by parasites) balanced by the sweet, truthful nature of Joe, with his dull wits and his meandering speech, and his huge hands like two forge hammers, and his

tender, loving heart. If we take the following scene of his farewell appearance in the story, it is not because it is the best in which he figures,—but because his discourse on the expediency of offering a present of blacksmith work to Miss Havisham—his visit to the thankless boy in London in the hour of his prosperity—above all, the scene of his wife's burial (which is like one of Hogarth's best pictures put into writing), have already been got by heart by thousands on thousands of readers. What is offered will enlighten some by a few days in advance. Pip's "great expectations" have landed him in a violent fever—and the faithful, neglected friend tends him as under:—

"Joe's eyes were red when I next found him beside me; but, I was holding his hand, and we both felt happy. 'How long, dear Joe?'—'Which you meantersay, Pip, how long have your illness lasted, dear old chap?'—'Yes, Joe.'—'It's the end of May, Pip. To-morrow is the first of June.'—'And have you been here all the time, dear Joe?'—'Pretty nigh, old chap. For, as I says to Biddy when the news of your being ill were brought by letter, which it were brought by the post and being formerly single he is now married though underpaid for a deal of walking and shoe-leather, but wealth were not a object on his part, and marriage were the great wish of his hart.'—'It is so delightful to hear you, Joe! But I interrupt you in what you said to Biddy.'—'Which it were,' said Joe, 'that how you might be amongst strangers, and that how you and me having been ever friends, a visit at such a moment might not prove unacceptable. And Biddy, her word were, "Go to him, without loss of time."—That,' said Joe, summing up with his judicial air, 'were the word of Biddy. "Go to him," Biddy say, "without loss of time." In short, I shouldn't greatly deceive you,' Joe added, after a little grave reflection, 'if I represented to you that the word of that young woman were, "without a minute's loss of time." There Joe cut himself short, and informed me that I was to be talked to in great moderation, and that I was to take a little nourishment at stated frequent times, whether I felt inclined for it or not, and that I was to submit myself to all his orders. So, I kissed his hand, and lay quiet, while he proceeded to indite a note to Biddy, with my love in it. Evidently, Biddy had taught Joe to write. As I lay in bed looking at him, it made me, in my weak state, cry again with pleasure to see the pride with which he set about his letter. My bedstead, divested of its curtains, had been removed, with me upon it, into the sitting-room, as the airiest and largest, and the carpet had been taken away, and the room kept always fresh and wholesome night and day. At my own writing-table, pushed into a corner and cumbered with little bottles, Joe now sat down to his great work, first choosing a pen from the pen-tray as if it were a chest of large tools, and tucking up his sleeves as if he were going to wield a crowbar or sledge-hammer. It was necessary for Joe to hold on heavily to the table with his left elbow, and to get his right leg well out behind him, before he could begin, and when he did begin, he made every down-stroke so slowly that it might have been six feet long, while at every up-stroke I could hear his pen spluttering extensively. He had a curious idea that the inkstand was on the side of him where it was not, and constantly dipped his pen into space, and seemed quite satisfied with the result. Occasionally, he was tripped up by some orthographical stumbling-block, but on the whole he got on very well indeed, and when he had signed his name, and had removed a finishing blot from the paper to the crown of his head with his two forefingers, he got up and hovered about the table, trying the effect of his performance from various points of view as it lay there, with unbounded satisfaction. Not to make Joe uneasy by talking too much, even if I had been able to talk much, I deferred asking him about Miss Havisham until next day. He shook his head when I then asked him if she had recovered. 'Is she dead, Joe?'—'Why you see, old chap,' said Joe, in a tone of

remonstrance, and by way of getting at it by degrees, 'I wouldn't go so far as to say that, for that's a deal to say; but she ain't'—'Living, Joe!'—'That's nigher where it is,' said Joe; 'she ain't living.'—'Did she linger long, Joe?'—'Arter you was took ill, pretty much about what you might call (if you was put to it) a week,' said Joe; still determined, on my account, to come at everything by degrees.—'Dear Joe, have you heard what becomes of her property?'—'Well, old chap,' said Joe, 'it do appear that she had settled the most of it, which I meantersay tied it up, on Miss Estella. But she had wrote out a little oodleshell in her own hand a day or two afore the accident, leaving a cool four thousand to Mr. Matthew Pocket. And why, do you suppose, above all things, Pip, she left that cool four thousand unto him? "Because of Pip's account of him the said Matthew." I am told by Biddy, that air the writing,' said Joe, repeating the legal turn as if it did him infinite good, "account of him the said Matthew." And a cool four thousand, Pip!' I never discovered from whom Joe derived the conventional temperature of the four thousand pounds, but it appeared to make the sum of money more to him, and he had a manifest relish in insisting on its being cool. This account gave me great joy, as it perfected the only good thing I had done. I asked Joe whether he had heard if any of the other relations had any legacies?—'Miss Sarah,' said Joe, 'she have twenty-five pound perannum fur to buy pills, on account of being bilious. Miss Georgiana, she have twenty pound down. Mrs. ——— what's the name of them wild beasts with humps, old chap?'—'Camels!' said I, wondering why he could possibly want to know. Joe nodded. 'Mrs. Camels,' by which I presently understood he meant Camilla, 'she have five pound fur to buy rushlights to put her in spirits when she wake up in the night.' The accuracy of these recitals was sufficiently obvious to me, to give me great confidence in Joe's information. 'And now,' said Joe, 'you ain't that strong yet, old chap, that you can take in more nor one additional shovel-full to-day. Old Orlick he's been a bustin' open a dwelling-ouse.'—'Whose?' said I.—'Not, I grant you, but what his manners is given to blusterous,' said Joe, apologetically; 'still, a Englishman's ouse is his Castle, and castles must not be busted 'cept when done in war time. And wotsume'er the failings on his part, he were a corn and seedman in his hart.'—'Is it Pumblechook's house that has been broken into, then?'—'That's it, Pip,' said Joe; 'and they took his till, and they took his cash-box, and they drank his wine, and they partook of his wittles, and they slapped his face, and they pulled his nose, and they tied him up to his bedpost, and they giv' him a dozen, and they stuffed his mouth full of flowering annuals to prevent his crying out. But he knowed Orlick, and Orlick's in the county jail.'"

Most admirable is the manner in which the plot of the tale winds round the wretched hunted jail-bird. Those who from the first understood the delusion of the boy's great expectations,—who felt or saw that they had nothing to do with the ghastly recluse in the deserted house, and her brooding revengeful sense of the wicked wrong which had laid her woman's life waste—were, therefore, all the more terribly held in thrall by the knowledge that the convict would return some day, and the air-castle be blown into fragments as by a whirlwind.—It is much to say, that the suspense so strongly excited is followed by a catastrophe as fearfully and forcibly outdoing expectation as if it had not been foreseen. There is nothing in English fiction, not even "the print of the man's foot in the sand" in 'Robinson Crusoe,' fuller of engrossing and legitimate terror than the night scene of the convict's return, dogged from its first moment by Death.—From this point to its close, the interest of the romance increases with a resistless and steady power never before attained by Mr. Dickens. Nor has he ever used his own language with such poignant muscular force as here. Not an epithet is lost; not a touch is

laid on carelessly; not a sentence is mannered. Adventure follows adventure—each one more riveting than the last—each one, too, adding some softening and redeeming light to the character of the poor hunted “warmint,” without making the close of his sad story maudlin or sentimental. • Everything is as it should be, great and small;—from the tremendous murder-scene in the limekiln down to Wemmick’s lamentation over “the portable property.”

There are those who will say that Miss Havisham’s strange mad life is overdrawn; but such have not been conversant with the freaks and eccentricities which a haughty spirit in agony can assume: nor the manner in which a resolution once taken becomes a law never to be broken. We have no doubt, that, even now, in remote places of England, rich old mansions might be found as strangely peopled as the deserted brewery—with its spectre in white. Satis House, with its dank and weed-grown garden and the mouldering bridal feast, is as real, to us, as the lonely church on the marshes,—or as the wonderful estate in Walworth, with its works of art and ingenuity—the original of which, by the way, we have heard claimed for half-a-dozen different localities.

One word more. In no late fiction has Mr. Dickens been so happy in his group of what may be called accessory characters. Mr. Jaggers, with his handkerchief; Mr. Wopsle, with his dramatic instincts,—the greedy, sycophantish seedsman,—that wonderful thorn in everyone’s side, Trabb’s boy—are all capital. We fancy that at the outset he may have meant to make more of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Pocket,—but they are not missed—Herbert is as fresh and genial an *Horatio* as a hero could desire; and most particularly are we grateful for the uncertainty in which the tale closes, as we interpret it. We do not believe that Pip did marry Estella, though there are two opinions on the subject.

We part from this tale with as much reluctance as if we had never before known the dear delight of reading a romance. So strong a sensation of pleasure is too rarely received in this wilderness of dubious literature of ours. ‘Great Expectations,’ we are satisfied, will add to Mr. Dickens’s reputation, and is the imaginative book of the year.

Henry IV. and Marie de Medici. Part II. of *The History of the Reign of Henry IV. King of France and Navarre.* By Martha Walker Freer. 2 vols. (Hurst and Blackett.)

AMONG the earliest acts of Henry the Fourth, after he had re-assembled the splendid court of his predecessor, third of the name, were those of homage to the beauty of Gabrielle. He first presented to her not only the Hôtel Schomberg, but also the revenues of St. Cornouaille de Compiègne, a benefice appertaining to his wife. The lady carried matters with a high hand at the Louvre. The king carried them, of course, still higher, especially towards the Jesuits, who held part of the regalia, a ruby, two sapphires, and eight large emeralds. Miss Freer suggests no favourable view of his character at this epoch. He was losing the manly good humour which made him popular at Navarre, and became particularly surly towards his political secretaries. “One,” he said, “is a boaster, the other is a fool, and the third is a thief.” Very likely. The names of Forget, the Sieur de Beaulieu, and Louis Potier are not totally unknown. Meanwhile, when Villeroy took the place of Revol, great was the storm, and Diana of France declared that the king had appointed a regicide to be his minister. D’O, again, insulted every one by his gluttony, and “ran through” four millions sterling with artistic ease. Such were

the little vexations accompanying the commencement of the new reign. The demands of the Reformed Church and the menaces of foreign powers were comparatively trifling. Gabrielle atoned for them all, and when she appeared at a ballet so sumptuously arrayed that she “could scarcely stand from the weight of stars and jewels with which she was adorned,” what would ten wars have been to Henry of Navarre? She was reclining, just then, upon the crown of the golden lilies to be worn upon her own pretty, insolent, and graceless head. But the king’s troubles were beginning in earnest. The ghost of Pierre Barrière arose in the person of Jean Châtel, the clothier’s son, who stabbed His heretical Majesty through the upper lip. “Since I have entered Paris,” he exclaimed, “I have heard of nothing but murderous schemes against my life.” He soon heard of invasions and revolts; but they troubled him little. It was a signal relief from ordinary anxieties to win the battle of Fontaine-Française. Henry could be softer than a woman in his palace; on the field, he tilted with bloody lance through rank after rank of enemies. Miss Freer is somewhat lavish of detail in this part of her narrative, and expatiates much upon wardrobe treasures and other topics, which would certainly have wearied the monarch himself, to judge by his demeanour at Amiens:—

“The king arrived on the 16th of October, 1595, fatigued, and not in the mood to listen to the tedious harangue which it was then the fashion to inflict on monarchs when they entered a town. The municipality were, however, at the gate waiting with their oration. The provost advanced, and commenced, ‘King! most mighty, clement, benign!’—‘Stop!’ cried his majesty, ‘those titles suffice; add only, “and very weary!”’ The authorities, not taking the hint, prosed through their harangue, and then escorted the king to his abode. A repast stood ready, and Henry was about to sit down to table, when a second deputation entered to bid his majesty welcome. ‘Sire,’ commenced the spokesman of the new comers, ‘Agesilaus, king of Lacedæmon—’ ‘*Ventre St. Gris!*’ exclaimed his majesty, whose irritation and hunger had become irrepressible, ‘*j’ai bien ouï parler de cet Agesilaus; mais il avoit diné, et je n’ai pas diné moi!*’”

Better for him a feast of peaches; he cared more for them than for municipal flatteries. Better still the pettings of Gabrielle d’Estrées; but, in spite of both, there were drawbacks to the royal felicity. Writing, in 1596, he complains, “I have not a charger that I could ride in battle; my armour is incomplete; my shirts are ragged; my doublets out at elbow; my camp kitchen is worn out, so that every two days I am obliged to dine with my officers.” Yet, the great lords lived daintily, and the favourite did not want for gems. At the same time, or rather later, Queen Marguerite was pledging her jewels to the Republic of Venice, and humbling herself most ignobly to the King’s mistress, to procure aid in her pecuniary troubles. Nevertheless, when occasions for excess occurred, there never seemed any stint of money:—

“Henry participated, with much apparent joyousness, in the diversions of the carnival of 1597. Indeed, his majesty’s pastimes recalled the riotous forays of Henry the Third and his *mignons* in the streets of Paris. The king, accompanied by Madame la Marquise, and by a great company of cavaliers, perambulated the streets in disguise, and entered unexpectedly the houses of several distinguished citizens. No violence was committed, however, as in olden times; when the frolics of the courtiers were anything rather than pastimes to the unfortunate householder doomed to such visitation. The king was invariably unmasked by the fair hand of la Marquise on entering a mansion. Henry was not, however, strictly orthodox

in his frolics. On the first Sunday in Lent the king, to the extreme scandal of the legate, organized a procession of ‘sorcerers,’ which his majesty joined, disguised by a long beard, and his apparel adorned with various diabolical emblems. Thus attired, the king showed himself in the streets, and ended the frolic by a revel at the hôtel of Zamet. An entertainment of the most superb description was also in preparation, to be given by the constable de Montmorency, to celebrate the baptism of his son and heir, whom the king was to present at the fût as sponsor. The hôtel de Montmorency, the abode of Madame de Montpensier during the days of the League, now cleansed from its democratic pollutions, was magnificently refurnished and decorated for the occasion. Eight days previous to the *fête*, all the cooks and confectioners of Paris were pressed into the service of the Montmorency. Money was lavishly supplied to purchase rarities for the banquet. Envoys were despatched to London, Madrid, and to Naples, to buy rare viands, flowers and fruits. Two sturgeons were purchased for 100 crowns each; 350 crowns were spent on fruit; and as many *poires de bon Chrétien* bought as could be found, at the price of a crown each pear.”

It was not enough for Gabrielle that she should be the acknowledged favourite. She insisted upon being drawn in a gilded car through the park of Monceaux, attended by the King and a train of bare-headed courtiers: “The king, to familiarize the people with the extraordinary honour paid to her, conversed with Gabrielle publicly, and was often seen to kiss her hand.”

In the camp the great banner of the lilies waved above her tent. But she was not queen. Her own ambition and Henry’s idolatry were not yet satisfied. He wanted to divorce Marguerite; but how to let out the secret of his next marriage project? He would not refuse the Infanta of Spain; he might accept Arabella of England; the sisters of Prince Maurice were Huguenots, though daughters of a nun; the young Duchess of Florence was beautiful, but, eighty years previously, her ancestors had been burghers; as for the German Princesses, “I do not fancy any one of them, and would always imagine that I had a skin of wine by my side.” He went on, “I should prefer a flirting wife to an ill-tempered one,” which was a point in his character:—

“In the plenitude of his victories and his power, Henry imagined that his will could elevate Gabrielle d’Estrées to the throne; and, blinded by her ambition, the duchess used the unbounded influence which she possessed over the king to strengthen this determination. The careless indifference with which the rumours, long pervading the court, had been treated, fatally deluded Madame de Beaufort: the project, however, was not credited—or, at any rate, it was deemed more politic to wait until facts confirmed the reports, before opposition was manifested. Yet the manner of Gabrielle’s friends and adherents, when the secret was intrusted to them, might have warned the duchess. Cheverney suggested delay and circumspection; Sancy, by the bitterness of the censure which his impetuous nature could not repress, had forfeited at once the favour of the duchess; Roquelaure incurred temporary disgrace by the obscene jest he thereupon uttered in the presence of Angélique d’Estrées, abbess of Maubuisson, and which the latter repeated to her sister. Du Perron penned verses in which his semi-satirical allusions while lauding the future royal state of the favourite, rendered Madame de Beaufort doubtful whether to frown or to commend. The duke de Mayenne, with his phlegmatic though positive temper, did much to encourage the hopes of the duchess; but Mayenne had a place to win at court; an influence to establish in the council; wealthy alliances to negotiate for his daughters—in all which the promised aid of Madame Gabrielle was, in fact, the accomplishment of the duke’s designs. Queen Marguerite faithfully interpreted the sentiment of Henry’s courtiers, when she averred that the

nobles and ladies of France would rather incline before herself, all sullied and ruined as was her repute, than accept the sovereignty of Gabrielle d'Éstrées. Unhappily, the duchess heeded not the indications of the coming storm: she forgot that there were those at court—men of strong political passions, inured in crime—who would remorselessly strike to the ground her loveliness and grace, like any noxious thing fatal to the glory of their royal master, or to the welfare of his realm."

The grand-daughter of Louis the Twelfth was lady of honour to this imperious beauty; but there were limits to her exaltation. Marguerite was not unwilling to be divorced, provided that Gabrielle did not succeed her. No wonder that the Duchess was taken ill; the marvel is, that she had not long before been touched. During a religious festival early in 1599,—

"A fine citron was brought by her host in person, which was eagerly accepted by the duchess. She had no sooner partaken of the fruit than Gabrielle complained of a sensation of heat in the throat, and of spasms in the stomach. The duchess retired to her chamber, and was under the hands of her women when M^{lle}. de Guise arrived. 'I found la Duchesse,' relates she, 'attended by her women, who were undressing her: she complained to me of violent head-ache. A few minutes elapsed when she fell forwards, her limbs at the same time being convulsed.' On recovering, the unfortunate duchess, with tears, uttered the word 'poison,' and declared that she had been assassinated. She rose, and insisted immediately on leaving the abode of Zamet, for the house of her aunt Madame de Sourdis, in the Cloître St. Germain, with the intent, on the following day, of removing to the Louvre. Whilst her litter was being prepared, the duchess sat down and wrote to the king. When so employed a letter was presented to her from his majesty, which had just arrived by express. Gabrielle eagerly opened the missive; but whilst she was perusing it her face was observed to become slightly suffused, and the next moment she fell into a second syncope. The duchess, on her partial recovery from this seizure, was carried to her litter, and transported to the house of Madame de Sourdis, on her own peremptory bidding. From thence she despatched a messenger to summon her aunt. The night passed in anguish—sickness and convulsions returned; but, subsiding towards morning, were succeeded by an interval of repose, which gave her attendants hope. The next day, however, the sufferings of the duchess were excessive: fainting fits and convulsions continued without abatement. The doctors summoned gazed on in helpless wonder."

In April, all her visions were over, and she was dead. Mezerai says that the devil killed her; others allege that it was M. de Sancy. Aubigny is the only contemporary writer who speaks boldly of poison:—

"Not the slightest record of the autopsy is extant—but great trouble was taken to allay the suspicion of poison."

No one ever knew what the King really thought upon the subject. It was clear, however, that many were interested in Gabrielle's death:—

"The satisfaction of the princes of the blood may be illustrated by the conduct of their chief, the young Condé. When the intelligence first reached St. Germain, Madame de Condé entered the apartment, and seeing her son sitting apart in a corner, his face partly covered with his mantle, *et faisant le dolent*, asked what ailed him? For some time the prince kept his woful countenance, and, shaking his head, refused to answer. At length, on being pressed by his mother, Condé burst into a fit of laughter, and rising, exclaimed joyously, '*Madame! la Duchesse est morte!*'"

After losing Gabrielle, Henri seemed to lose much that was estimable in his character.

In 1600, Marie de Medici comes upon the scene, to the confusion of all the Henriettes in France. The King sent her a chain of emeralds, and she sent the King a horse, which was a

pleasant variety in love-making. At the Church of S. Lorenzo in Florence the marriage was celebrated, amid ecstasy and displays of splendour. But we draw upon Miss Freer's narrative for only one more sketch; it is the execution of Biron:—

"Five o'clock, the hour fixed for the execution of Biron, at length gloomily tolled—and as the last stroke of the great clock of the Bastille sounded, M. de Rumigny, M. de Vitry captain of the royal guards, and the lieutenant of Montigny governor of Paris, followed by a company of soldiers, entered the chapel. 'Monsieur,' said one of these personages, 'it is time now to descend with us, that you may ascend to God!' The duke stepped forward with dignity and declared himself ready to follow them. He wore a suit of grey satin, a cloak of black velvet, and carried a hat adorned with white and black plumes. On the green before the Bastille a scaffold had been erected five feet high: it was undraped, and approached by rough steps. Around troops were drawn up in close rank; while strong bodies of arquebusiers occupied the green under arms. The chapel bells tolled mournfully; while many prisoners and officials watched the advance of the procession, shedding tears for the approaching miserable fate of so valiant and popular a nobleman. The duke was received, close to the scaffold, by the provost of the high court, who was on horseback, bearing in his hand his wand. On the scaffold stood the executioner and his assistants, the notary of the high court, and the curé de St. Nicholas. As Biron gazed on these ghastly preparations his fortitude forsook him. He, however, knelt at the foot of the ladder, and thus received final absolution. On rising, the eyes of the unfortunate man wandered wildly round. 'Oh!' exclaimed he, pointing to the companies of musketeers—'Oh! for a musket-ball through my body! Is there no mercy?' He was then assisted to ascend the steps on to the scaffold. The warrant for execution was next produced and read by the notary Voisin; the marshal again fiercely denying that he had conspired against the life of the king. Biron then joined in prayer with the curé Magnan. A handkerchief being then given to him by the executioner, he bound it round his eyes and knelt. On hearing the swift step of the headman behind him, the marshal started from his kneeling attitude, and tearing the handkerchief from his eyes, exclaimed, 'God! is there no pardon—no mercy?' and in his agony Biron commenced repeating rapidly to himself the word, 'Minime! Minime!' which was supposed to refer to his confessor at Dijon, a monk of the order of Minimes; who told the marshal that if Lafin revealed that which they had, with such awful oaths, sworn to keep secret, the fate of the former would be eternal perdition, and that of Biron salvation. Anxious to terminate so harrowing a spectacle, the authorities present conferred together, and calling the executioner, authorized him to bind the criminal, to cut the collar of his doublet, and to force him into the requisite posture to receive the stroke—the former being preliminaries usually adopted, but which, in the case of the marshal, had, at his own earnest prayer, been dispensed with. The face of Biron, however, glared with fury at the approach of the headman and his assistants: for the terror and excitement of his position were evidently fast depriving him of reason. 'Ah! who dares approach me?' said he. 'A finger shall not be laid on my person! or I swear I will strangle every person present!' After an interval of silence, the marshal called to M. Barenton, the officer to whom he had intrusted his message to Rosny, and, with a face still vividly suffused, requested him to bind his eyes. Barenton complied; but the duke again snatched the handkerchief from his brow, exclaiming, 'Heaven! let me gaze on the sky once more!' When the handkerchief was re-adjusted, Biron called impetuously to the headman, 'Haste! haste!' In a second the sword of the executioner was poised, and just as the unhappy marshal was again rising, the blow fell, and the head rebounded from the scaffold, and dropped into the midst of the horrified spectators. The body was immediately covered with a pall of black cloth: the same evening, at

dusk hour, it was placed in a leaden coffin, and at midnight interred in a vault constructed in the nave of the parish church of St. Paul."

We have principally noticed incidents bearing on the personal life and character of Henry the Fourth; but Miss Freer is diffuse upon political and military events, which she arrays in appropriate order, and treats with animation and intelligence.

The History and Antiquities of the Parish of Blyth, in the Counties of Nottingham and York. With Introduction, Notes, and Appendix of Documents. By the Rev. John Raine, M.A. (Nichols & Sons.)

THE name of Raine is one well esteemed by those who take interest in local histories, and we find pleasure in asserting that the reputation of Dr. Raine, the historian of North Durham, suffers no disparagement when his peculiar work is taken up by his brother. The latter does not select for his subject half of one county, but a single parish lying in two counties. He writes like a scholar, yet sometimes errs, as even scholars must do occasionally. He deals with monastery, chapel and hospital, castle and honour, ancient families and their possessions, biographical notices, antiquarian lore of a miscellaneous sort, and details of natural history, which give a value to his book which does not often distinguish topographical volumes like the present. That he can treat these details picturesquely let the following passage demonstrate:—

"Our mountains are only hills of red sand, and our rivers are small and sluggish streams; and yet nature has left behind her some characters which will amply repay our study and investigation. Whoever will take his station upon the hills near Styrrup, or Everton, or Gringley, will at once perceive that the whole of the level ground now known by the names of Gringley, Everton, Misson, and Styrrup Cars—the latter extending through the lands of Tickhill, Stancil, and Hesley, to Rossington and Doncaster—has at one time been covered with water, which, divided by the high grounds of Plumtre, Bawtry, Martin, and Shooter's Hill, has to the north-east of Rossington Bridge formed one immense lake or estuary, covering the localities where now stand Haxey, Thorne, and Hatfield, and, as we may reasonably conjecture, communicating with the Humber or the sea. The soil of these cars is all essentially of the same character—black bog, and is filled with trees, generally speaking pine, oak, and yew, which have evidently stood very thick on the ground, and, having fallen off at the base, and leaving their roots *in situ*, are buried about a foot deep, although in some instances much deeper. They have fallen in every direction. Wherever any unusually large tree has been successfully exhumed, its trunk and limbs look like the mighty carcase of some antediluvian megatherium. The tenants of these lands are gradually reclaiming them by extirpating these old occupants of the soil, which are converted to the practical purpose of fuel, or the more ornamental of garden fences and gateways. It is found, however, that after one or two crops the land becomes highly pulverised, and resembles dry soot, and the farmers are obliged to change the cultivation from arable to pasture land. When undergoing the process of paring and burning, the cars have been known to ignite to the depth of six feet, and therefore proportionate care is required on such occasions. Sometimes as many as six horses are found necessary for the removal of one tree. Horses dislike all novel work; but on such occasions as these a fertile imagination would be tempted to suggest that their fears arose from apprehension that they were disinterring some mysterious creatures of a bygone age."

There is, as yet, no good county history of Nottinghamshire, but if there be many men with Mr. Raine's qualifications, willing to do for their respective deaneries or hundreds what

he has effected for the parish of which he is vicar, this want will be gradually but effectually supplied. From the days of De Builli the Norman, the original Norman proprietor and founder of the monastery, down to the Lumleys, who now hold De Builli's old castleground of Tickhill, sub-letting the modern residence thereon to a man of war, like its first Norman lord, Capt. Bower, the author renders elaborate account of all the more important incidents connected with the parish. There, Queen Eleanor enjoyed many a queenly privilege; and there, was part of the dowry of that pretty Mary Hewet who brought greatness with her to the House of Osborne. Mary was the Clothworker's daughter whom her father's apprentice, Edward Osborne, gallantly saved from drowning, when she fell out of a window of the paternal residence on London Bridge into the Thames. The heart of the young girl became tenderly affected towards the brave and handsome lad who had rescued her from death. Shrewsbury's Earl wooed the citizen's daughter, but her father, then Lord Mayor, put her hand into that of his late apprentice, and therewith a dowry which would have exceedingly well graced a Countess of Shrewsbury. But she was to be the mother of greater than Countesses. The Osbornes passed from city to court, and the representatives of the dashing young clothworker are now to be found in the Duke of Leeds and in the Baron Osborne.

The Priors of Blyth had their own gallows to hang other folk from, a privilege which they often exercised. Among other incidents, we meet with a prior surrendering his office, but who "is allowed by the ordinary, for meat and drink, as much as two monks"—which indicates no great infirmity of appetite or digestion in the outgoing official. For the old times when these transactions took place, Mr. Raine seems to have more than an antiquary's affection, and he does not even hesitate to say that "sieges conducted in person by the bishops of their church" were "transactions which made the very heart of England to beat with a quicker pulse,"—perhaps so, quickened by the conviction that the prelates might have been better employed.

If our Vicar has much in him of the affectionate zeal of the antiquary, he combines therewith a very excellent appreciation of modern pleasures and privileges. For instance:

"The vicar of Blyth it appears has the right of hunting through the parish. My noble neighbour, and, if I may be permitted to call him so, friend, the lord of Serlby, now takes my domain as part of his country: and I have no wish to disturb one who is so much and so deservedly respected and beloved in this as indeed in every other field of duty. An amicable and equitable adjustment of our respective claims may easily be effected by his conferring upon me the office of chaplain to the Serlby Hunt, in which situation I shall have the honour of treading, at however humble a distance, in the footsteps of many eminent ecclesiastics of ancient times, among whom ought specially to be recorded the name of the illustrious Anthony Bek, Bishop of Durham, patriarch of Jerusalem, and King of the Isle of Man, who was passionately fond of the chase, kept excellent horses and hounds, and, if he had lived in these days, would have been a most popular prelate."

Let us here remind Mr. Raine that good old hunting Anthony,—who proved himself to be the only man of pure life among the bishops who attended the translation of the bones of St. William of York—the prelates were all afraid to touch them, save Anthony,—was not King of Man. He simply enjoyed the privileges of principality, which he held by permission of the English sovereign. This prelate proves the late Duke of Wellington to have been a

plagiarist. Often has the Duke's *original* assertion been quoted, that "when a man thinks of turning in bed, it is time for him to get up." Anthony Bek said the same thing long before the Duke, "Dixit illum non esse hominem qui in lecto de latere in latus se verterit."

Reverting to modern subjects and the acuteness of perception which marks the Vicar when examining them, the following remarks on Bishop Horsley's denunciation of the policy of commuting tithes for land will be read with interest:—

"With great deference to the authority of this very eminent and able prelate, I would submit that it by no means followed that the clergy should become farmers, (for of course they might have let their glebe lands either voluntarily, or, as at present, under legal compulsion, to tenants,) or that their estates should necessarily be converted into 'huge dilapidated farms.' But now, at all events, since the commutation of tithes and the establishment of free trade in corn, it cannot I think be denied that it would be for the advantage of the clergy if their endowments consisted in land instead of rent-charges. As matters stand at this day, their benefices are dependent entirely upon the price of grain; and it has frequently happened that when corn has been low, other commodities, such as wool and cattle, have commanded high prices. And hence landlords, since the days of free trade commenced, have been enabled to let their farms at as high, nay in many cases higher, rents than before. Of course a landed benefice would share in the advantages of a landed estate."

Sometimes the Vicar is not so clear in his illustrations, as when he remarks that "the pride of ancestry is inherent in the human breast. The late Mr. O'Connell used to declare of a living statesman, that he was lineally descended from the impenitent thief." If the genealogy could have been established, does Mr. Raine conclude that the statesman in question would have been proud of the pedigree? Again, the Vicar remarks, "There is, or was, living somewhere in the midland counties, a person who claimed descent from one of the murderers of Becket, and prided himself on the connexion." One person! why there is no lack of well-known descendants of De Morville and his fellows, whose representatives have no reason to be ashamed of their descent, however stoutly they may be disposed to denounce the crime of their respective ancestors. Nothing is more completely exploded than the old fable, which told of the speedy death at Jerusalem of all those men, described as being lone and childless. Not only did De Morville live in very excellent style at Kirk Oswald, in the reign of King John, but his two daughters married as became their rank. From Ada, the younger of these, who had two husbands, De Lacy, Lord of Egremont, and Lord de Multon, of Gillesland, there are many descendants. By the first marriage, the descendants are to be met with in the Fitzwalters, Haringtons, and Lucys, who are the posterity of the three sisters of the last Lord de Multon, of Egremont, who died in 1334, leaving his title in abeyance among those heirs to this very day.

The second marriage of De Morville's daughter, that with Lord Multon, of Gillesland, has left other inheritors of the blood of one who spilt the archbishop's. Ada's great-great-grandson, Thomas, left an only child—Margaret, who was carried off, and married by Ralph, first Lord Dacre. He not only obtained a charming wife in the lady, but the fair barony of Multon of Gillesland, which is at this time vested in the present, the twenty-second, Baron Dacre, and the sole heir of the ancient barony of Multon of Gillesland.

It would, perhaps, be more difficult to trace the progeny of the hunchbacked son of the other criminal, De Traci; but the heirs of the three sisters of the last Fitz Ranulph might, probably, be traced if some little care were given to the search. Fitz Ranulph, it will be remembered, took no active part in the fatal fray. The family of Fitz Urse were settled in Ireland, and assumed the name of M'Mahon. It is probable that a descendant of the murderer of the archbishop would be found in the Duke of Magenta, Marshal M'Mahon. Of Brito's descendants we acknowledge our ignorance, but as the others are accounted for, we may fairly conclude that these were of the Gloucestershire families, of whom Spelman speaks as being connected with one of the assassins, in dreadful memorial of which circumstance they never went abroad without having the wind in their faces!

Mr. Raine's allusions to the possible descendants of men who clearly never *intended* to murder, but only to arrest à Becket, occur in the description of the division of Bilby. In the same chapter he speaks of the Vanes, who were landholders in the parish, and adds,—*"The Vanes were originally a Kentish family, and purchased the confiscated estates of Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmoreland, in the county of Durham, in the beginning of the seventeenth century."* There is here an error in name. The last of the four Ralph Nevilles died in 1549; and none of them had been disturbed in the possession of his inheritance. The fourth was succeeded by Henry, and *he* by Charles, who was attainted in 1570, when all his honours were forfeited;—the penalty for his share in the attempt in favour of Mary Stuart.

Gilbert Vane, who established himself at Bilby, was the second Lord Barnard, and father of that too famous Anne Vane, who was content to enjoy the infamy of the protection of Frederick Prince of Wales; and on whose story Smollett founded his *'Memoirs of a Lady of Quality.'*

The family histories in this volume, although necessarily but sketches, comprise a large amount of useful information, and are made, by the historian's art, to point many a moral. They are accompanied by carefully compiled pedigrees, and form, to general readers at least, the most attractive portion of the volume. They afford, however, less matter for extract than the details connected with the law and custom of names. Mr. Raine, after deriving the name Olcotes from *Hullcote*, the sty for swine, proceeds:—

"This *a priori* hypothesis is converted into certainty by reference to such names as Swinburn, Swindon, Swindell, Sugden, Sowerby, Swinnerton, and others. Dr. Leo observes, 'that an estate is hardly registered as complete in the Anglo-Saxon charters without including one or more hog woods.' The addition of *cote* or *cotes* at the end of the name *Olcotes* forms no fatal objection to this etymology, inasmuch as a second word is perpetually added to explain the first in our local names—e.g. in Skelbrook, *Skel* meaning precisely what *brook* means, and again in our own district in Blyth Law Hill, where the second word Hill is simply a repetition of *Law*, which is of equivalent import; and at a more remote distance from us, in Lancashire, in the name of Pendle Hill, where *hill* has been added in explanation, or perhaps in ignorance of the original *Pen*, which has the same signification, and which we find in Penrith, Penrhyn, and in the Pennine and Apennine mountains."

An allusion to the place named Bassettlaw is backed up by a note containing some interesting information in reference to our new and decaying Houses of Parliament:—

"It is known to most of my readers that from the quarries of the Duke of Leeds and of Charles

Wright, Esq., adjoining the village of North Austan, in the west riding of the county of York, and touching each other, was obtained the stone with which the new Houses of Parliament were built, and that it is beginning to perish. Mr. Wright gave me recently, on the spot, the following explanation of this fact. In the first place the contractors took stone from quarries of the Duke which was visibly unsound and of inferior quality, although soft to work. 2. They won stone too near the *basset-edge*—to use Mr. Wright's own expression—that is, they won it from the surface forwards, driving, so to speak, the quarry before them, instead of working deep from the first: and 3. The quarries of the Duke were, in several instances, marked by fissures which had become filled with soil, and the consequence was, that the stone in contact with these fissures was soft and bad. Mr. Wright's quarries were deep, perfect, and sound, and the stone thence taken good. This explanation of a practical man, in itself interesting, will, I think, answer the purpose for which I give it, and elucidate the word *berset*, *basset*. It must mean *sloping*, and this interpretation corresponds with the actual character of our Bassetlaw."

This explanation is worthy of being remembered; but it does not tell the entire story as it may now be had by the addition of the information afforded at the recent Meeting of the Institute of British Architects. The building Commissioners accepted, as the proper material for the edifice, a specimen dolomite,—an imperishable stone, composed of lime and magnesia, rendered perfectly indestructible by its perfect crystallization. The dolomite actually used, however, was different from the crystalline sample. It was amorphous. Nature had not completed her work in it. The combination being imperfect, crystallization had not ensued, and thence have we a Palace of Westminster, the river frontage of which is slowly crumbling away into the Thames. From the Institute, we learn, that the material supplied was not, in all instances, according to sample; and in Mr. Raine's volume we are informed how and where the two different qualities of stone were taken from the respective quarries.

We close the volume with grateful feelings towards a man whose patience, research and industry, whose affection for old things, sympathy with new, and earnestness in all, may be traced in every page, from the Introduction to the Appendix.

Præfationes et Epistolæ Editionibus Principibus Auctorum Veterum Præpositæ. Curante Beriah Botfield, A.M. (Cantabrigiæ, e prelo Academico.)

As the accumulation of literature goes on, there arises a question of very great interest. An immense number of old books contain each its something of lasting value, mixed up with much which must needs fall into oblivion and drag the rest with it. How are we to provide for the preservation of the portions which ought to be preserved? One answer is, Collect the desirable parts, and publish them together, subject by subject; and the three difficulties are,—first, who is to decide upon the selection; secondly, who is to take the trouble; thirdly, who is to bear the expense?

There is one case in which the selection makes itself. When the *permanencies*, as we may call them, consist in the parts which are peculiar to old editions the text of which is no longer wanted, we know of course that we have to collect prefaces and comments. When there are no comments, as usually happens in the oldest editions of great works, there remains only the preface. In the case of the Greek and Latin classics, the prefaces of the original or *principes* editions are of a very peculiar interest. They are indispensable parts of the literature

history of their time; they are often the only personal remains of scholars who were the Scaligers and the Casaubons of the period in which the materials necessary to the existence of Scaligers and Casaubons were elaborated and collected.

It has of late years been the fashion for Societies to undertake the trouble of republication, and to collect the funds by subscription. These Societies have, beyond question, been of use; but, on the whole, they have illustrated our assertion, that the mass which is destined to oblivion will drag what ought to be permanent with it, if the two things be not separated. We know how strongly the two, three, or four men,—two or three by itself may mean a dozen, but we make our stand at four,—who want the whole of a particular book will protest against the partial republication. But, while very desirous that complete reprints should exist, if possible, for those who want them,—we appeal to fact as to the reprints which are made every day. Have they any such circulation as shows that the whole will be sought by all to whom the part will be useful? We believe they have not; of nine out of ten we believe that, as the Irish arithmetician said of his contemporaries,—

Neglected and despised, they sink in shame,
To that oblivion whence, unsought, they came.

It is a bull to say that new authors *came* from the oblivion to which they are obliged to retreat; but, in our present case, the description is correct. Nevertheless, we approve of the Societies, and of their plan. It is good that the few who really want and use forgotten celebrities should be furnished with the means; and even though many of the subscribers may be brought in by nothing but the vanity of having books to show which are not to be bought,—many more are probably well aware that they are laying out money usefully for literature. And perhaps some are far-sighted enough to apprehend that the circulation among subscribers is but the dawn of their day of utility, the full light of which will shine when the inquirer who could not have afforded the subscriptions begins to find their books in the secondhand catalogues and on the higher stalls.

The Societies may republish, at pleasure and with advantage: they could hardly be trusted to select. No body will work together usefully to such an end; if perchance a committee should happen to contain the right man, the rest will combine to make him the wrong one. The task of selection requires one purpose, one judgment, one mind, and even one taste. When therefore a person of the requisite literary qualities and desires has the pecuniary means necessary to the execution of a good plan, work for which hardly any one else is armed at every point is easily cut out for him. He is the proper collector of the dispersed valuables which, though they need hardly be anything but *rara*, have become practically useless as *rarissima*.

But it does not follow that any one with money and knowledge and zeal for letters can, as of course, be a useful collector; such a person must combine singleness of purpose with multifarious judgment. The late Baron Maseres was an instance of a liberal, energetic, and well-informed reprinter; but his six bulky volumes of '*Scriptores Logarithmici*' do not fulfil the promise of their name. Though widely dispersed, and easily to be got, there is not sufficient unity of purpose in the execution. And the consequence is that those to whom one of the Baron's interlacing plans would be useful enough to demand shelf-room cannot encumber themselves with the rest. At the same time Maseres, perhaps unintentionally, hit upon a method by which, had it been seen,

his bulky volumes might have been, and may be, made to suit their purpose. It is just this: every new subject begins upon a new leaf, so that the whole can be separated into parts without the necessity of splitting the paper. This plan should be carefully considered by all who publish miscellanies of value. It should be done in all scientific Transactions, many volumes of which are ultimately cut to pieces by secondhand booksellers, to be sold as separate tracts; so that the inferior memoirs lose their heads and tails, and are sacrificed.

To return to our subject. Mr. Beriah Botfield has presented to the scholar a collection of the Prefaces of the *principes* editions of the classics. It is a work of great trouble, much cost, sound scholarship, and decided utility. It would be valuable as a work of reference, even if every scholar had all the original editions in his own library: for there are various historical inquiries in which a run through these prefaces would be desirable. But, looking at the rarity of most of the editions in question, the gift is vastly beyond a convenience: it is a collection of impossibilities made possible. There is also a Preface of the character which might be expected from an editor whose taste leads him to the compilation of such a work. This preface might itself be detached, enlarged, furnished with notes, and separately published.

The work opens with the prefaces of the oldest editions of the Old and New Testaments. The famous Mazarine Bible (*circa* 1455) has for its introduction the epistle of Jerome to Paulinus, on the history of the sacred books. The sight of it brought to our mind, by contrast, the cringing eulogy of James the First—the "Great and manifold were the blessings, most dread sovereign, . . ."—which defaces our own version. This paltry preliminary is never objected to, probably in pure contempt. There are sixty-four prefaces of the fifteenth century, seventy-six of the sixteenth, and two of the seventeenth.

When old Troughton had finished the model of an astronomical instrument he would say to his workmen "Now let us find fault with it." We should be hard put to it to find any fault with the work before us which would imply that we are seriously at variance with the editor. The nearest approach we can make is to regret that those editions of Greek writers are not included which appeared in Latin before the original text was published. But we shall not commit ourselves to a criticism on this point, as we do not know with precision what extension of matter such an introduction would have required.

We see that Mr. Botfield is somewhat inclined to follow others in apologizing for the amount of attention paid to Latin and Greek writers in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Hallam actually states it as a fact, that all the lettered, even the poets and dramatists, repaired to these languages for the materials of their knowledge and the nourishment of their minds. The statement is true, unless it be meant to imply that they had some other choice. Again, Mr. Botfield quotes Prescott to the following effect, that the scholars *disclaimed* all but the Latin tongue as the medium of publication and correspondence; that they wrote in Latin because they thought that lasting reputation could not be otherwise attained; but that they are not therefore to be despised as a race of unprofitable pedants. They wrote in the language they had learnt, the only language in which they *could* write literature. Those who have made themselves familiar with the oldest attempts at vernacular writing must have remarked the not unfrequent cases in which the poor author gets into the middle of a sentence which he finds he cannot finish, so that he

ends it in the Latin which really was in his mind. We are wrong in calling them learned merely because they wrote Latin. Therein we bear some resemblance to the gentleman ridiculed by Hutten, who declared that he could not believe Cæsar wrote the Commentaries, seeing that a man who was absorbed in politics and war could never have found time to be a scholar, and learn Latin; or to the worthy citizen who observed that education must be flourishing in France, for that even the children spoke French fluently. Our learned language was the literary vernacular. And if any one wished, at the smallest cost of time, to gain acquaintance with the higher and lower life of the educated man in, say, the year 1500, we do not see what he could do better, not having rarities at command, than direct his attention to the work before us and to the Colloquies of Erasmus.

Java; or, How to manage a Colony. Showing a Practical Solution of the Questions now affecting British India. By J. W. B. Money, Barrister-at-Law. 2 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

WE are indisposed to dwell upon the question whether Mr. Money succeeds in establishing his view or getting at his "practical solution" of Indian problems. It is at once apparent, from the tone of his Preface, that he has set himself to the task of "vindicting" Dutch policy and glorifying General Van den Bosch. No doubt there are many excellencies in the new Dutch system, and they were wanted, to atone for the barbarities of bygone times; but a hundred important differences might be pointed out between Java and India, most of which would have a bearing on the necessities of government in the two regions. Mr. Money is too confident at starting. We may believe General Van den Bosch to be an eminent man, but it is rather too much to speak of him as inferior to no statesman living. However, there is much to be learnt from these volumes; and, no doubt, an attentive study of them would be beneficial to an Indian administrator; but we prefer, for the moment, some sketches of the country, which Dumas has so wildly pictured in 'Dr. Basilus.' There is a great charm in Java, notwithstanding that the manners of its European community have sometimes offended strangers, albeit our English voyagers have of late been wonderfully enraptured with the nudities of Japan, and seldom fail to take photographs of nature unadorned in the streams and creeks of the South Sea Islands. Mr. Money was not long in the island; but he saw sufficient of it to claim the authority of personal experience, and his investigations into its scheme of government seem to have been extensive. Batavia he found to be among the cleanest, prettiest and most flourishing of cities; its old reproach has vanished; it is at last healthy; the canals are pure; sweeping and draining have done their work; every house and wall, including the native mat huts, must be whitewashed twice a year; police regulations enforce the constant purification even of unoccupied premises; the streets are swept and watered three times a day; the sewers are continually flushed; Batavia, in consequence, claims not one of the stench attributed to Cologne. It is not, however, an imposing or stately capital. The houses, being built in fear of earthquakes, are only one story high; but the Dutch, in compensation, have brightened the city with clear canals, bordered with trees:—

"The villas are low, tile-roofed, one-storied houses, as bright and dazzling as green paint and whitewash can make them. The gardens are generally laid out in plots of beautiful flowers, set

in emerald-green turf, the rich and variegated colours of which are brought out by contrast with the bright yellow of the neatly-kept gravel drives. The houses and gardens are not shut in by high walls of masonry, as in Indian towns, but are open to the road, from which they are only divided by a ditch, and by a low, well-clipt Hibiscus hedge, or by a light railing of small posts, with pendent black chains."

There are sundry enticing glimpses of Dutch life in the Archipelago:—

"The European houses in Java are all built with deep front and back verandas, joined, through the centre of the house, by a wide open gallery, with rooms on each side. The usual sitting-room in the evening is the front veranda, in which, always brilliantly lighted up, the family collect after dinner to receive visits. The whole interior of the house is lit with argand lamps, an unusual number of which give light to the apartment in which the family are sitting, eight hanging and four moderator lamps frequently burning in the front veranda alone. Driving at night along the streets of Batavia, in the European quarter, you are carried past a succession of such houses, lighted as if for an illumination, with the family visible in the front veranda, a short distance from the road, all, quite regardless of lookers-on, engaged in their usual occupations, some reading, some working, and others talking. The usual dinner hour is half-past six, and from eight till eleven are the visiting hours. At certain houses there are fixed evenings in the week for general reception, but a visit is always welcome on other days, when the family are at home. The custom is for young men, after dinner, to drive along the streets, whence, observing which of their friends' houses are lighted up, they are enabled, without the trouble of previous inquiry, and without giving offence to those whose houses are passed by, to determine where their evenings may be spent."

The English in Batavia appeared satisfied with their residence, which rather astonished Mr. Money, after all he had heard. Some declared even that for a Dutchman, who is privileged, it was an earthly Paradise. It has always struck us, however, that Paradise is not the thing for men in their mortal state. A little bit of lunch in the country does, at any rate, as well:—

"The large wooden table which stands at one side was soon decked by the willing natives, with the large, clean, freshly-cut leaves of the plantain tree. On these the fresh bread, the hard-boiled eggs, the cold chicken, and the bottle of claret, which we had brought from our last night's resting-place, made a tempting display. The post-master's cottage supplied milk and hot water for the tea, and generally also fresh eggs for an omelet."

There is one bad institution in the island, Mr. Money admits. It is the native cook; but what of that?—

"The morning journeys in the open carriage over the mountain passes, stamp on the memory many a picture of gorges and of towering crags to mingle with and to rival the recollections of Switzerland. The former, however, far exceed the latter, in the beautiful accessories of dense Eastern foliage, and of bright tropical flowers, sparkling in a far more pearly dew, and in the magnificence of a far more lordly sun, throwing the first rays of his rising power over chequered field and broken valley below. The merry gallop of the horses gladdens the heart, and calls back colour and brightness to the faded cheek and eye that so lately seemed as if never to bloom again. The beautiful scenery and the fresh crisp air add zest to returning health and to reviving hope."

Then the dances, concerning which French authors are so rapturous:—

"The nautch was danced by six of the Regent's private Bayadères, in a manner differing from that of the dancing girls in India, slower, and chiefly consisting of a series of graceful positions and of movements of the arms and hands. Instead of remaining on one spot, they moved slowly in two bodies about the room, performing a series of panto-

mimic dramas. Of those we saw, the prettiest was a scene representing six brothers, who in one of the civil wars had taken opposite sides, and who, meeting in battle, described their contending emotions of brotherly love and duty to their respective parties. The manner in which they pointed their arrows at each other, and then let them drop from natural affection, would not have discredited the boards of Her Majesty's Theatre. The dress of these Bayadères is pretty; a kind of gold tiara is worn on the head; a gold corset, tight over the hips, drawn in at the waist, and crossing the breast just under the arms, leaves the shoulders and bust free; the Malay petticoat or sarong, folded close round the body, shows the movements of the lower limbs, and falls below the calf, and the naked feet and arms are set off with a few bracelets and bangles."

The Dutch have inoculated the people with habits of order and cleanliness. They would pave all the globe with coloured tiles, and clip the primeval forests into conventionality, if it were possible. As we now come upon the political economy and other gravities of Mr. Money's work, we bid him farewell.

NEW NOVELS.

Loving, and being Loved. By Annette Marie Maillard. 2 vols. (Saunders, Otley & Co.)—There is incident enough in this novel, with its sentimental title, to set up a dozen romances of real life. The complications and the mysteries baffle all comprehension. Readers will find themselves in the situation of the bewildered Irishman, who rushed up to a man walking quietly along Dame Street with the startling apostrophe, "*My dear fellow, are you yourself, or somebody else?*" The thread of mystery is very tangled, but it runs all through the story. The reader will in all probability read it quite through to the end, as he will not be able to flatter himself that he can see how things will turn out.

Under the Spell. By the Author of 'Grandmother's Money,' &c. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)—This novel begins extremely well, and the promise holds out for the first volume and half; the interest then becomes confused. The author attempts to drive a team of characters too many in hand; and the story becomes vague and perplexed. Characters in whom the reader has been interested disappear suddenly, and when they return their place has been filled up. There is an ambition to draw character, but a want of power to give vitality and action. There is great evidence of painstaking and care in writing the book—indeed, it is over-elaborated; the result being a woolliness and indistinctness of effect which detract from the interest of the work. The intention is to show the evil of selfishness, and how completely it undermines all that is noble and honourable, as well as generous in a man's character. The history of Edmund, the eldest son, is very unhappy, and the solution at the last is not very satisfactory to the reader's sympathies. The work is clever and thoughtful, but it wants brightness and lightness.

Baby Bianca; or, the Venetians. By Mrs. Richard Valentine. (Parker, Son & Bourne.)—'Baby Bianca' has a charming subject, and ought to have been a very interesting story, but it is a heavy one instead. The period of the story is the time of Henry the Eighth in England. The author lacks the magic touch which brings back the times and scenes that are past, making them as real as though they concerned ourselves of to-day. She is destitute of the necessary graphic power to make her descriptions interesting. The story is very disappointing, for it is only a modern Protestant tale, with the characters dressed in the costume of the period. All who have read Mr. Froude's History, will feel surprised that an author of such moderate powers should have attempted a story of that time, or that having Mr. Froude's book for a quarry she should not have succeeded in making something more entertaining from it. The dispute which King Henry the Eighth held personally with the schoolmaster, Lambert, in Westminster Hall, on points of doctrine, which resulted, as all know, in the martyrdom of the poor school-

master, one of the most pitiful and tragical stories in the annals of Martyrdom, is one of the incidents in Mrs. Valentine's story, but it is deprived of all colour and interest. The author speaks of "tickets for reserved seats," as though it had been a modern concert or an Exeter Hall meeting.

Side Winds. By Morton Rae. (Saunders, Otley & Co.)—"Side Winds" is a story which will promote softening of the brain, and we should warn readers from attempting it, were it not that it carries its own safeguard with it. No reader will be likely, of his own unassisted inclination, to read more than a few pages of 'Side Winds.' More than any tale we have seen for a long time, it merits the praise bestowed by Mrs. Wittiterly in 'Nicholas Nickleby' on her favourite novel—"It is so soft!"

Retribution: a Novel. By Mrs. Augustus Peel. 3 vols. (Newby).—"If I were lieutenant of the police, there should be no cabriolets," was an observation of King Louis the Fifteenth, as he looked out of his window one day and saw the dangers to which his poor subjects who had to go on foot were exposed; and we say, if we were a despotic monarch nobody should write a novel who, in the first place, was not able to be amusing,—and who, in the second place, had not enough common sense to be capable of making the tale probable. 'Retribution' is as foolish and ill written as any novel we have met with for a long time; it is not amusing, and there is a small amount of consolation in the thought that it is not a picture of life and manners, for although men and women do foolish, mad and wicked actions often enough, still they are not like the "characters" in the present novel.

Edmondale; or, a Family Chronicle. (Saunders, Otley & Co.)—This is a chronicle of the smallest of small beer; it has not, however, the virtue of small beer, which is briskness—it is very flat. The young lady, for very young we hope she is, who has put forth this novel, writes with a school-girl flippancy which we hoped had been exploded, and the incidents of her story are so trivial that it is an impertinence to set them before the public. The author shows no sign of a vocation for writing a book of any description whatever.

The Tablette Booke of Ladye Mary Keyes, owne Sister to the Misfortunate Lady Jane Dudley. Writt in the Yeare of Oure Lorde 1576. (Saunders, Otley & Co.)—This 'Tablette Booke' is an attempt at an historical story, but the writer knows very little, if anything, about the period. She is deficient in the common reading which she was bound to get up before she set pen to paper. The imitation old spelling is wonderfully like the orthography of the celebrated Jeames, in the 'Yellow Plush Diary.' The story has a mild interest, in virtue of the subject, but anything like truth of character or authentic facts is entirely wanting.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Sketching Rambles; or, Nature in the Alps and Apennines. By Agnes and Maria E. Catlow. 2 vols. (Hogg & Sons.)—These are two thick volumes, containing the experiences of two English gentlemen in Switzerland and Italy, among the marvels of Nature and Art which are within the reach of ordinary tourists. We have not fallen in them on a single new remark, nor met the description of an object which probably has not been described five hundred times before. The writers, already pleasantly known to us by their works on Natural History, are most interesting, perhaps, when treating the minute aspects of Nature; but in their notices of familiar pictures, architecture, music or manners, of which the larger part of their book consists, the absence of anything like novelty or originality is indeed curious;—especially when the statement of such fact is followed by the assurance that we have gone through the book, not merely without weariness, but with a certain quiet pleasure, hackneyed though the matter and unambitious though the manner of it be. Well was it said by Horace Walpole, when speaking of one of his female friends, "Propriety is a grace,"—not the hollow show thereof, so skilfully satirized by Mr. Dickens in his character of Mrs. General,

but the quiet, womanly common sense of those who will not affect what they do not feel, nor speak to what they do not know,—who, if not very profound, are never pert,—and who leave the heights and the depths of fine or funny writing to others of the sisterhood less skilled in self-knowledge than themselves. The Englishwoman abroad is too often terrible to meet personally or in print, for those who would see our island honoured in its daughters. The taste and temper shown by these two sisters mark them out as belonging to a far different species, and make them agreeable, if not exciting, as companions among well-known scenes and objects.

Sibyl; and other Poems. By John Lyttleton. (Smith, Elder & Co.)—There is something of the power and picturesqueness of true poetry in 'Sibyl,' a wild story of love and hatred told in soldierly blank verse, and with a bitter, biting brevity of expression. The writer can describe, as some lines written at mid-day in the hot weather of Burmah will show:—

Scarcely a foot-breadth lay the line of shade
Before my tent at noon: the tent-ropes only
Threw their thin dusky lines upon the ground.
It seemed as if the earth had died: the wind
Breathed not upon the hot death of the ground:
I had not wondered if huge cracks had opened,
And flames burst forth to burn the useless body.

One thing only
Played as in mockery o'er the ghastly scene
(As a long trail of ants upon a grave).
The sunlight showered a noiseless golden rain
From where I sat, right over the broad river;
Fiercely it seemed to fall, that muffled hail
Of molten gold-dust, as the dread largesse
Of day's strong tyrant king.

—Here is a short, sharp "War-cry," sword-like to the point:—

Work we want—not words;
Arms that will not tire;
Men who will out and hew the wood,
Ere they warm themselves at the fire.
Children to feed, and fathers to slay for them!
This is our life, and we must not shirk,—
Men to fight, and women to pray for them!
Unclass their necks then: women! make way for them!
Let them do their appointed work!
And yours (Oh, weep not, but be ye proud,
Mothers and wives of God-made men!)
Is to deck the cradle, and weave the shroud.
Yet let not your weeping be long or loud,
But pray unto God that ye be allowed
To welcome them back again!

—Our last quotation from this little book is a song strictly irregular in measure and philosophy, but characteristic and piquant:—

SONG.

Love sets one thinking—
Well-a-day:
Thinking sets one drinking—
Well it may!
Drinking brings on headache,
Sad to say!
Sadder still that dead ache,
Where our lost heart lay.
For the one is gone to-morrow,
Gone—for aye!
But love leaves doubt and sorrow
Many a day.
Hence I find 'tis wiser
Deep to drink;
Than, like fool or miser,
Deep to think.
But if you'd be clever
Other wights above,
Take my counsel, never
Know what 'tis to love:
For the drinking may pass off merrily,
And the thinking you may not rue:
But love, alas! necessarily
Entails the other two.

Prometheus' Daughter: a Poem. By Col. James Abbott. (Smith, Elder & Co.)—Here is another proof that the gallantry of British soldiers is equal to any need. Men who would lead a forlorn hope at St. Sebastian,—face death darkly at Inkermann,—stem the stern sunburnt swordsmen with Napier at Meenae,—charge the guns at Balaclava, or gallop through the death-gaps with Hodson and Havelock, might have quailed before writing these 378 pages of verse on such a subject. As a matter of course, with such abounding bravery, some of it is pretty sure to be wasted, and we are not able to chronicle a success commensurate with the daring. Still we are compelled to speak with all respect of Colonel Abbott's poem for its sustained purpose and fine stately verse. It is often classic in manner, and felicitous in fancy. Take this per-

sonification of Nature as a specimen, though selected at random:—

Nature hath risen from her trance, and joy
Still marks her rising; is her first employ.
Nature awakes in loveliness confessed,
As late she sank in loveliness to rest.
The languor soft enshrouding her repose
Like elfin robes fell from her as she rose,
Radiant in life and smiles, and every vein
Bend'ring the heart its full thro' back again:
As the pure tide recruited by her rest
Runs its glad round and sparkles thro' her breast.
In all her smiles, her freshness, and the might
Of heaven-born beauty, as she meets the sight
Of Man, she calls him with her gentle voice,
Diffused thro' earth, air, ocean, to rejoice!
For him, her smile doth beam, her song doth rise:
For him—Love's lustrous beacon, her pure eyes
Are lighted up to lure him with their ray
To peace that blooms where her sweet footsteps stray.
So broke the morn: so Nature wooed to bless,
And vainly tempted Man to happiness.

Philo-Socrates: a Series of Papers, wherein Subjects are investigated which there is reason to believe, would have interested Socrates, and in a Manner that he would not disapprove, were he among us now, gifted with the Knowledge, and familiar with the Habits and Doings of our Times. Part II. *Among the Boys.* By William Ellis. (Smith, Elder & Co.)—The conversations of Philo-Socrates and his young friends in the present number of this educational series turn upon labour-selling, labour-buying, interchange, weights and measures, money and price. On the whole, Part II. is a decided improvement on Part I., both as regards the selection of subjects and their treatment. As a guide to boys designed for industrial and commercial pursuits, Mr. Ellis merits commendation. He must, however, not forget to amuse his youthful disciples, while he aims at instructing them.

The Practice of Hand-turning in Wood, Ivory, Shell, &c. With Instructions for Turning such Works in Metal as may be required in the Practice of turning in Wood, Ivory, &c. Also, an Appendix on Ornamental Turning. By Francis Campin. (Spon.)—Although Mr. Campin touches on the other departments of turning, he says the object of his "present treatise is to lay before the uninitiated in mechanical manipulations a concise and practical account of those processes which are connected with the art of wood-turning." In achieving this object, Mr. Campin has succeeded admirably, and we have pleasure in recommending him as an instructor to amateurs and apprentices.

Village Sketches, Descriptive of Club and School Festivals and other Village Gatherings and Institutions. By T. C. Whitehead, M.A. (Bosworth & Harrison.)—We do not like Mr. Whitehead the less for portraying the bright side of humble life,—for his bright side is a real and not an imaginary bright side. If his village is better and fairer than any hamlet prosaic experience can point to, it is still only what a village ought to try to be, and what nearly every English village in part is. Much sound good sense and noble feeling are displayed in these sketches. We cordially wish them a wide circulation.

Of serials in progress of publication we have, from Messrs. Chapman & Hall, Part IV. of Mr. Trollope's *Orley Farm*,—from Messrs. Bradbury & Evans, Part LV. of Mr. Knight's *History of England*, and Part XXX. of *The English Cyclopædia of Arts and Sciences*,—from Messrs. Chambers, Part VI. of *The Works of Shakespeare*, and Part XXVI. of *Chambers's Encyclopædia*,—from Messrs. Groombridge, Part XXXVI. of *Bree's Birds of Europe*, Part XII. of *Love's New and Rare Ferns*, and Part X. of *Couch's History of the Fishes of the British Islands*,—from Mr. Van Voorst, Part I. of *Soverby's British Wild Flowers*,—from Messrs. Routledge, Part III. of *Arthur Young's Farmers' Calendar*, and Part XXVIII. of *Routledge's Illustrated Natural History*,—from Messrs. Blackie, Part XL. of *A Comprehensive History of India*,—from Messrs. Cassell, Petter & Galpin, Part XXVI. of *Cassell's Illustrated Family Bible*, Part XXVIII. of *Cassell's Popular Natural History*, and Part XVIII. of *Cassell's Illustrated History of England*,—from Messrs. Ward & Lock, Part LIII. of *The Ladies' Treasury*,—from Mr. Beston, No. III. of *The Boy's Own Library*, and No. XV. of *The Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine*,—from Messrs. Griffin, Bohn

& Co., Part I. of *Bowdler's Shakspeare*, Part I. of *Hogarth's Works*, and Part I. of *Bryce's Family Gazetteer*.—Part III. of *Gamgee's Domestic Animals in Health and Disease* (Jack).—No. XXIX. of *Kington's Magazine for Boys* (Bosworth & Harrison).—and Part II. of *The Flowering-Plants of Great Britain* (Christian Knowledge Society).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Arnold's Introduction to Latin Prose Composition, Pt. 2, 4 ed. 8s. Austin's The Mosaic: a Native, 2nd edit. revised, cr. 8vo. 6s. cl. Bradshaw's Illustrated Handbooks to France, and Belgium and the Rhine, new editions, 16mo. 3s. each, cloth. Bradshaw's Illust. Handbook to Paris and Environs, n. ed. 1s. 6d. British Controversialist, Vol. Jan.—June, 1861, cr. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl. Burnside's Lex Evangelica; or, Essays for the Times, 8vo. 10s. 6d. Bushnell's The Natural and Supernatural, post 8vo. 6s. cl. Casanova's Supplement to Thoughts on Political Economy, 1s. swd. Chailly's Creation in Plan and in Progress, cr. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl. Cockfield's Sermons for the Times, post 8vo. 2s. cl. Coghlan's Handbook for Travellers in Italy, new ed. 12mo. 10s. cl. Coghlan's Handbook for Travellers in North Italy, new ed. 2s. 6d. Cl. Dumas's Hist. Litte. Anglème, or, the Death of Marat, 2s. bds. Garrett's Bible and its Critics, Boyle Lectures, 1861, 8vo. 10s. 6d. Garland, A. of Songs, edited by Bere, 4to. 1s. swd. Graham's Helps to English Grammar, new edit. cr. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl. Graham's Poems, Sacred, Didactic, and Miscellaneous, 8vo. 3s. cl. Hindmarsh's New Jerusalem Church, by Madley, 8vo. 30s. cl. Howitt's Lilliesleaf, or, Lost and Found, new edit. cr. 8vo. 3s. 6d. Humphry's The Human Foot & Human Hand, cr. 8vo. 4s. 6d. cl. Lessing's Minna von Barnhelm, Notes by Schmidt, 12mo. 3s. 6d. cl. Macmillan's Foot-Notes from the Page of Nature, cr. 8vo. 5s. cl. Mason's English Grammar, 2nd edit. 12mo. 2s. 6d. cl. Mason's Grammatical Analysis of Sentences, 12mo. 1s. 6d. cl. Maury's Physical Geography of the Sea, 10th ed. cr. 8vo. 8s. 6d. cl. Maxim (A.) or Proverb for every Day in the Year, 12mo. 1s. swd. Miller's Alcohol, its Place and Power, new edit. cr. 8vo. 3s. cl. Modern French Plays, with Notes, &c. by Buchheim, Pt. 1, 2s. 6d. Moore's (T.) Melodies, cr. 8vo. 4s. 6d. cl. Müller's Lectures on the Science of Language, 8vo. 12s. cl. Neale's Notes, Ecclesiastical, &c. on Dalmatia, &c., cr. 8vo. 6s. cl. Nerita's Die Waise, with Notes, &c. by Otté, 12mo. 3s. 6d. cl. O'Byrne's Naval Biographical Dictionary, Vol. 1, new ed. 21s. cl. Oxenden's Sermons on the Christian Life, cr. 8vo. 3s. cl. Parlour Lib. 'Miller's Lady Jane Grey,' cr. 8vo. 2s. bds. Paul's Pictures of Old England, transl. by Otté, cr. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl. Pennell's Fock on Pegasus, 2nd edit. 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl. Political Poems relating to English History, Vol. 2, roy. 8vo. 3s. 6d. Presbyterian Clergyman looking for the Church, 2nd edit. 3s. 6d. PUNCH, Vol. 40, 4to. 3s. 6d. cl. Renton's Inheriting the Promise, fr. 8vo. 3s. cl. Roberts's Plain Sermons, 1st Series, 2nd edit. 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 10s. Smith's Health as Influenced by Cyclical Changes, &c. 10s. 6d. cl. Soldier's Sorrow; or, a Tale of True Love, fr. 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl. Twiss's Law of Nations, 8vo. 12s. cl. Whately's Charge, June, 1861, Danger from Within, 8vo. 1s. swd. Winged Words, fr. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl. Wordsworth's Five Lectures, Interpretation of the Bible, 3s. 6d. cl.

HAMILTONIAN LOGIC.

I intend briefly to point out two remarkable things in the logical writings of the late Sir William Hamilton: the first, in this letter, relating to the common system; the second, in another letter, relating to his own. Why I have never touched on these points till now is of no moment; but my own reasons suggest the following questions, which I ask of any one who shall take up the defence. Did Hamilton, in any publication other than the oral publication of his own classroom, previously to 1852, ever announce that he had discarded the meaning of the word *some* which all logical writers adopt? And if so, where?

With logicians the word *some* has in all time been no more than a synonym of *not-none*: it has stood for *one or more, possibly all*. With the world at large it is sometimes *possibly all*, sometimes *certainly not all*, according to the matter spoken of. But with the logician "*some are*" is merely and no more than the contradiction of "*none are*." Of these two one is true and the other false; and *some* equally contains *some-certainly-not-all* and *some-possibly-all*.

But there is one point of meaning in which all sorts and conditions of men are of one tongue with the logician. Everyone who is promised *some* of anything which he has a mind to, thinks himself wronged, deceived, and cheated if he get *none*; and most of all if the word of promise were "*some at least*." The law most expressly recognizes this exclusion of *none* from the meaning of *some*. Not long ago a criminal had been sentenced by a Court to imprisonment, accompanied by what a logician would call "*some whipping*." The gaoler forgot the poor fellow's vested interests, and gave him *none*. The criminal, feeling that he had been deprived of part of his means of reformation, brought his action against the gaoler, and gained a verdict.

But Hamilton affirms that the logician, under "*some at least*," includes "*possibly none*." This the following quotation will establish ('Discussions,' 1st edit., page 635; 2nd edit., page 690):—

"But, in the second place, in point of fact, the Aristotelian contradiction only proceeds on a certain arbitrary hypothesis of particularity: to wit, that '*some*' is to mean only '*some at least*,' (possibly, therefore, all or none) thus constituting, both in affirmation and in negation, virtually

a double proposition,—a proposition comprising, in effect, two contraries."

There is no ambiguity here. Hamilton clench his assertion that "*some at least*" may be *none* as well as *all*, by affirming that under "*some are*" the logician gives a possibility of either of the logical contraries "*all are*" and "*none are*." But for this, it might have been thought that the words "*or none*" came by mere slip of the pen.

I say no more until I see what defence or extension can be given. Should no one among those who are known to cultivate logic attempt an explanation of this remarkable passage, I shall myself endeavour to show that the slip is not of that very gross and illiterate character which at first sight it appears to deserve. There is a long note to the passage, but it is avowedly on Hamilton's own use of the word *some*, as distinguished from that of the Aristotelians. My criticism refers entirely to Hamilton's view of the Aristotelian meaning.

A. DE MORGAN.

THE GORILLA WAR.

July 6th, 1861.

Mr. Murray accuses me of "virulent persecution of a foreign traveller." I deny the charge altogether. I bear not the slightest ill will to Mr. Du Chaillu, whom I regard throughout as more sinned against than sinning. I have merely shown (and in this I know that I have the vast majority of competent judges on my side) that Mr. Du Chaillu's merits have been grossly exaggerated; and that the man whom some unwise friends still venture to exalt above Livingstone and Barth, has no title to be placed in competition, and will, in fact, not bear the slightest comparison with Wallace, Bates, Fraser and many other scientific travellers, whose Zoological Collections have been infinitely superior, who have made large and accurate and trustworthy notes, and whose names are, nevertheless, utterly unknown to the non-scientific world.

In regard to the figure of the skeleton of the Gorilla at p. 370 of Mr. Du Chaillu's work, I still maintain that, if not taken from Mr. Fenton's photograph, the coincidence between the idea and execution of the two is little less than miraculous. On the day the book appeared, and before any discussion concerning it had arisen, I was turning over the leaves, when one of our most distinguished Comparative Anatomists, who had long made the Gorilla his special study, declared this figure to be "an exaggerated copy of Fenton's photograph." In this light I have always spoken of it. I have never stated it to be an accurate copy; but have always maintained it to be slightly altered and exaggerated with a view to contrast with the human skeleton placed by its side. I have since seen the Photograph and the Plate pinned up, side by side, at a Scientific *Soirée*, and did not hear a single doubt expressed as to the one being copied from the other. If, therefore, I am really in error on this point, my error has been very generally shared. Mr. Murray himself has taken nearly three weeks, and states that he employed compasses and tracing paper, and made the most minute examination before coming to the conclusion that the two figures were absolutely distinct. It is obvious, therefore, that the resemblance must, to say the least, be very striking.

With the exception of certain strong expressions, which I (who am continually accused of using strong and "virulent" language) will neither imitate nor notice, there is nothing else in Mr. Murray's letter to call for a reply. He accuses me of not "waiting" for evidence; but I have waited long and vainly for any evidence that would justify the many inaccuracies, or reconcile the extraordinary contradictions which I and so many others have pointed out in Mr. Du Chaillu's work.

JOHN EDW. GRAY.

* * We have omitted from Dr. Gray's letter a paragraph which would have brought us a reply on grounds outside the argument proper. We think our readers will be content to leave this controversy where it now stands,—and unless some special reason should present itself for its renewal, we must ask permission to close, at this stage, the discussion of M. Du Chaillu's travels.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BUILDING.

SOME weeks ago we called attention to the fact that much criticism which was being expended upon the popularly received representations of the Great International Exhibition Building for 1862 was unjust: because not only were the engravings published incorrect, but even the originals themselves were not decided on. We deprecated criticism on the form of the domes, which are to hold a central place at the intersection of each transept with the great naves, and urged upon the designers the immense importance of giving mature consideration to the form of works which could not but be most conspicuous objects in our London landscape. The plans have been decided on, and from an inspection of the sketches we are enabled to report something more about them. As far as we are enabled to judge from these rudimentary, so to speak, representations, there is not the slightest ground for apprehension that the domes will be less elegant in their proportions than magnificent in bulk and altitude, far surpassing in these respects any England has yet seen, as they will unquestionably be.

The design for the east and west fronts, that is, the façades, which extend along the Exhibition Road to the east and Prince Albert's Road to the west, are definitively settled, that is, as far as the constructive character and general disposition of the masses of brickwork to be employed go:—what decorations shall be imposed upon this massive skeleton, whether of stone, marble, coloured earthenware, tinted cement, or white stucco, has been wisely left for an after-consideration—to be decided when a knowledge of the funds disposable has been obtained. Mosaics are spoken of by the aspiring, tinted cements by those who are inclined to moderate their hopes to the certainly practicable. With allowance for this circumstance, which must influence every opinion, the design must be received. Not only have the east and west façades been decided on, but what, unless we are much mistaken, will please all parties, i. e., the northern façade, overlooking the Gardens of the Horticultural Society, has been definitively settled. This last portion is indeed already far advanced, and some idea of its general appearance may be obtained from the Garden itself—the lower end of which, as our readers know, is inclosed by the advance of the transepts of the Exhibition building some seventy-five feet to the northward of the line formed by the southern boundary of the Society's grounds. An element of great picturesque value is obtained thus, further improved by the line of the façade in question being broken by two long and deep bays and their corresponding three advanced fronts, the centre of which is 290 feet long—almost the length, within ten feet, of the King's Library at the British Museum. Retreating bays on either side of 200 feet, each set 27 feet back, and two minor advanced fronts on the angles, of 50 feet each, give us 800 feet of garden frontage, to which may be added another 108 for the return angles of the recesses, amounting to twice the greatest width of the Exhibition building of 1851. This is exclusive, of course, of the width of the transepts themselves, adding which we get 1,150 feet—the length of the south front, which extends along the Cromwell Road,—the façade of the Great Picture Gallery,—an extent more than 100 feet longer than twice the admeasurement of Westminster Abbey from the great western door to the apse of Henry the Seventh's Chapel.

As the northern or garden front of the design may be said to have been the last considered, and least known to the public, we shall describe its aspect in the first place. It will be understood that this façade is divided into two floors; indeed, it has, as will be seen, a mezzanine flat interposed. The lowermost of these consists of the actual corridor of the arcade of the Horticultural Gardens themselves, already described by us as having been designed by Capt. Fowke, after the cloisters of St. John Lateran at Rome, a work of the twelfth century, and presenting an appearance of extreme and striking elegance and beauty of character. The success of the adaptation is really perfect. It will be borne in mind that the whole of the front

we are now considering may be divided into five faces, similar in character, but upon different lines of advance, owing to the introduction of two deep bays.

A still greater variety and relief of design is obtained by the central and most important mass into three sections. Thus the middle of the whole front is occupied, on the ground line, by the entrance from the building to the garden—a wide and handsome doorway, divided into three openings by intervening columns, upon plinths, with round-headed arches between them. The wide opening thus gained has been cleverly taken advantage of to afford a view of the entire length of the Gardens themselves, terminated by the cascade near their northern extremity, which the visitor of the Exhibition will obtain on entering the great entrance on the south front of the Exhibition building. It needs but a moment's consideration to recognize how eminently valuable this picturesque advantage will be. Across the gorgeous courts, catching glimpses of innumerable colours, and through rich belts of light and shade, enlivened by throngs of gay dresses and moving thousands, the eye will penetrate on to the rising green banks and verdurous alleys of the pleasure-garden, fairy-like with flowers, and basking in the sun, to where the great cascade pours itself into its wide and glittering basin, girt about with statues that watch the stream, and backed, above all, by the conservatory's walls of glass and the sweeping colonnades Mr. Smirke designed from the Villa Albani, which inclose and curve round the head of the garden.

Taking a view of the façade in its five divisions, horizontally, we find the central mass to consist of three levels; the arcade of the gardens, a shallow mezzanine, the course of which is interrupted by the elevation of the central entrance to the gardens above referred to, being carried higher than the ordinary level of the arcade to that which embraces the height of the mezzanine floor also. From this last level an uninterrupted line runs along, filled with glass, of an arcade; in front of which will be balconies, we believe, from which a charming view of the gardens may be obtained. Here will be the principal refreshment-room. Over this, the roof will be seen, of a good pitch, broken, of course, in accordance with the ground-plan of the façade. Over the entrance will be a line of five lights to the arcade. In the wing masses of this central division will be, on each, two, and two blanks of wall (pilasters, to be decorated). Then, on the third section, will be four divisions (separated by pilasters) of three lights each. In the fourth section, one light. All the blank masses of wall are broken with panneling and enriched with pilasters. All the arched openings are semi-circular headed—a character which is maintained throughout. In the recesses, which are set back 27 feet, and are 200 feet long each, are eleven lights, similar to those in the third division of the central mass. This extends to where the arcade returns into the garden again, 27 feet; and in the 50 feet which completes the length to the angle are two lights, similar to those in the third division. Without describing the special characters of each section, which, indeed, differ only in disposition of constructive elements, it will be seen from this that much diversity has been obtained in the arrangement of masses; while general uniformity and repose, as well as elegance, have been successfully sought. The whole is in perfect keeping with the garden arcades on either hand.

Let us now consider the east and west fronts or ends of the building; that on the north we have above described; that on the south we described some weeks ago. It is here, or we are much mistaken, that the public eye will rest with the most certainty and with the most satisfaction. Here are the enormous domes, 250 feet high, that is, 48 feet higher than the Monument; they are 135 feet in diameter; the sustaining walls are about 12 feet thick of solid brickwork, at the level of the flooring. These domes spring 107 feet above a light iron gallery which surrounds them outside and is placed on the top of the wall. Above the cupola a spire or finial springs 50 feet higher into the air. The gallery is 15 feet above the roof-ridge of the building itself. To the eye the proportion of each

dome will be pretty nearly that of a semicircle, but rendered much taller in appearance than that would imply by the division of its exterior into bands or faces, which diminish upwards. Its vertical height being 14 feet more than its semidiameter at bottom, the loss by perspective diminution will be more than rectified. Add to this the brilliancy of the glass, which the twenty-four ribs of iron sustain, and we believe that the general appearance of the whole will be highly satisfactory. In plan it is octangular, those faces which turn towards the cardinal points being twice the width of the intervening four. The light gallery, which will be of iron, has ornamental castings, or open pannel work on its front; at the angles, facing the angles of the dome itself, will be effective mouldings of iron, which serve to break the line of the parapet. The gallery will be supported from below by brackets or cantilevers. The crown of the dome above will be opaque for a certain distance; from this arises the finial, an ornament we cannot style elegant in form as at present designed, although the elements of a belted globe and huge spear-head for termination may be characteristic and even effective,—but united, as these are, with a variety of ugly and flat forms, such as a Bath bun suggests, the whole does not come up to its pretensions or position, being exceedingly common-place.

The dome occupies the centre of the east (or west) façade; its own centre is placed on the central line of the transept, therefore, the front of the building is advanced from it, and immediately before the dome; accordingly, we find the great porches, elements of the designs in which, beyond all question, the architect has been most successful. The front of this is 41 feet before the exterior sustaining walls of the dome; it is formed of three deep recesses, the middle and largest being 90 feet in span, the minor ones to the right and left 36 each. These are recessed with a deep covering capable of receiving infinite decorations by way of colour, mosaics, or even paintings, if such be desired, or, if allowed to retain the simple forms now intended, valuable for richness of effect of reflected light and bold shadow. In the tympan of the recess is placed the great rose window, which will be visible from end to end within, the window in one tympan closing the vista, as the spectator looks from a standing point beneath the other. This central recessed porch is nearly 100 feet high, or almost that of the grand middle nave behind it. What may be styled a pedimental gable rises over the centre of the middle recess, the ends of which rest on the roof of the piers which contain the minor porches. A bold line of balustrade on the top suffices to give lightness without being large enough to destroy the massing of the front. The actual entrances beneath each recess is inclosed with a frame of iron and glass, filling up the recesses about one-fourth of their height, having a balcony over each. In the minor porches the tympan are entirely filled in with glass, a happy thought enough. Much elegance of design is given by these advanced entrances, balconies and glass tympan. The flat brickwork of the wing-masses or piers, as we have above styled them, are relieved by pilasters, one on each side the minor porch; these carry a light cornice moulding, and above that a base, dado, &c. of panneling; at the angles of each wing-mass are standard holders for banners. A hood moulding is bent over each porch, which in the central one is tripled, but left perfectly plain, of unbroken mass, and susceptible of any ornamentation.

The whole of this central mass is advanced 18 feet before the general line of the façade, which thus much recessed, runs 235 feet to the north and south, with an arcade of double lights, each round-headed, divided by pilasters of brickwork. The extremity of this brings us to the grand masses of brickwork which form the angles of the entire building. As these, it is anticipated, will be thoroughly completed before any other portion of the building, we will examine them carefully. On the east (or west) the frontage is 59 feet 6 inches; on the return faces, looking south, 50 feet. The whole is divided into three masses, two at the angles, with roofs somewhat elevated over the

general line, and a minor centre: each contains a porch or entrance of similar character to those which are subordinate in the grand central mass above referred to. The tympan are to be filled in with glass, an advanced screen-porch, as before, and similar balconies. A pilaster occupies each side of each mass, by way of decoration; there is a cornice also of light character, similar to that before spoken of, and a balustrade above; but in the place of the pediment, or rather gable pitch, is to be placed a hideous oval light, or dormer window, with bold mouldings round it. This, being quite out of character with the whole of the rest of the design, and anything but beautiful in itself, we trust will not be constructed, feeling sure the architect will be able to supply the place it holds in the design with something more beautiful, of equal function and greater originality.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE President and Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians have issued cards for an evening reception on Wednesday next, July 17, at the rooms in Pall Mall East.

Under the sunny skies of Wednesday the public seemed to feel itself more at home in its lovely Italian Gardens at South Kensington. A very gay and numerous company gathered under the arcades and in the conservatory; but the show of roses, brilliant as it was, and the decorated tables, ornamental as they were, exercised less attractions for the general public than the promenades upon the arcades, the long sweep of ornamented walk, and the pictures formed by the abundant flowers and their richly-coloured settings. The roses, sunshine, and company composed into a rare and brilliant scene. Every one felt, we think, that the fortunes of these west-end gardens are now made.

Sir Francis Palgrave (whose proper name was Cohen, which he changed to Palgrave on his conversion from Judaism and his appointment to office), died on Saturday last, at the age of seventy-three. He was a good scholar and a clever writer. His works are numerous and voluminous; but his fame will mainly rest upon his contributions to early English History. His 'History of Normandy and England,' with some conspicuous faults, is a very able and valuable book.—The Master of the Rolls has appointed Mr. T. Duffus Hardy Assistant-Keeper of the Public Records, in the place of Sir Francis Palgrave.

Twenty-six Members of the Ray Society have requested the President to summon a Special General Meeting of the Members, to be held in London as early as possible, to inquire into the financial condition of the Society; and also to take into consideration the propriety of holding the Annual General Meetings of the Ray Society in London for the future. The President, in compliance with the foregoing requisition, has summoned a meeting for Monday next.

Verdict for the defendant—is the answer of twelve British jurors to the question of injury raised by Mr. Turnbull against the Secretary of the Protestant Alliance. After a very favourable hearing of the witnesses, and a most patient consideration of the evidence, the jury declared that the objections made to Mr. Turnbull's appointment as Calendarer of State Papers were reasonable objections, and that the pressure which compelled Mr. Turnbull to resign his post was a legitimate public defence against such evils as might be reasonably feared from his appointment.

The City of London has again rejected the proposal to establish free libraries for the people.

We hear from Liverpool that a duplicate of Mr. Baily's splendid bust of Admiral Blake has been placed in the library and museum of that town.

One or two minute points in our notice of Mrs. Browning we may extend and amend for the use of future biographers of the poetess, on the authority of one who cannot be mistaken as to the facts. Mr. Barrett, her father, we learn, was a country gentleman, not a merchant; and though he was not a learned man, we are told that his sympathy for intellectual cultivation and literary exercises was greater than is generally supposed. Some

time after leaving Cambridge Mr. Barrett purchased an estate in Hertfordshire, on which he resided for many years. Our authority is of opinion that Mrs. Browning owed less to the influences of Mr. Kenyon the poet and Mr. Boyd the Grecian than many persons believe. She had no correspondence with Mr. Kenyon until she was thirty years old,—and Mr. Boyd was so entirely a Greek scholar that he neglected all other forms of literature—a failing which most certainly could not be charged upon Mrs. Browning. It is claimed for the deceased poetess that she was essentially a self-taught and self-sustained artist, and the substance of this claim must in justice be allowed to her, even by those who trace in the utterance of her genius the pleasant and graceful effects of sympathy, companionship and admiration.

Jopling—Rifle King! A day singularly bright and clear allowed the selected forty riflemen to try their skill under favourable circumstances. Three ties of eighteen, three ties of seventeen, and four ties of sixteen, prove a high level of competency, and also a remarkable progress from the point attained last year. On the whole, the scores were about 10 per cent. higher than when Mr. Ross took the Queen's Prize. Mr. Ross himself has not fallen off; but Mr. Jopling, Lord Bury, Mr. Bingham, and a host of others have greatly advanced. It was stated on the ground that Mr. Jopling sighted his rifle below the indicated mark to the extent of a hundred yards, and thus obtained a safer line of fire. This question, whether all the rifles are not oversighted for the long ranges, is well worth the consideration of General Hay. We understand that the General was much impressed with the result of Mr. Jopling's practice.

Prof. Babington, the newly-elected Professor of Botany, in the room of Prof. Henslow, is not, it seems, the Rev. C. Babington, the well-known botanist, but Mr. C. C. Babington, author of 'The Manual of British Botany.' This 'Manual' was the first publication in which our Flora took its proper place in relation to the botany of the European Continent. About twenty years ago, when any difficulty occurred, scarcely any British botanist ever thought of doing more than consulting an English or a British Flora; but now, in a similar case, the different authors of our own country, and the pages of half the best botanists of the Continent, are eagerly turned over, and for this change we are mainly indebted to Prof. Babington. The same gentleman also, in his 'Primitivæ Floræ Sarnicæ,' introduced that system of subdivision into districts which has been followed, with so much advantage, in almost all the local Floras which have since appeared. In the more recent 'Flora of Cambridge,' another improvement is introduced; the local history of each species is traced up to the earliest period in which there is any certain botanical knowledge of its existence. We sincerely hope this practice will be followed by the writers of future Floras, and we anticipate from it most important results. We have been led to make these observations because we do not think they have been sufficiently remembered even by persons much accustomed to the writings of Prof. Babington. In all of them, both those mentioned above and others scattered over numerous periodicals, quantity of matter is not so much their characteristic as the large amount of new, valuable and thoroughly reliable information they contain.

A remarkable return has been published, in connexion with the Census of 1861, showing the wonderful increase of exports from Great Britain since 1845. The population has increased during the two decennial periods, 1841-51—1851-61, 14 per cent.; and the increase in the principal exports has been as follows:—Apparel, 286 per cent.; beer and ale, 316; brass and copper manufactures, 76; coals, 242; cotton, 120; hardwares, 246; leather, 361; linen, 60; machinery, 325; silk, 412; woollen manufactures and yarn, 280.

A Scottish Correspondent informs us that the amusing lines on John, Provost of Dundee, which we lately quoted, should be read as two distinct epitaphs. The facts are said to have been these. John died in office, and his fellow citizens offered a prize for the best epitaph contained in a couple of lines. Two of the candidates produced

lines of such point and beauty that the judges, unable to decide between them, put them both on the stone. The correct readings, we are now assured, are:—

Here lies John, Provost of Dundee,
Here lies him, here lies he.

Here lies John, Provost of Dundee,
Tweedle dum, Tweedle dee.

To the same Correspondent we are obliged for this additional "reading in graveyards":—

Here lies interred a man a' micht,
His name was Malcolm Downie:
He lost his life as market night,
By fa'in off his pownie.

This pathetic bit of personal history is recorded in one of the Highland graveyards.

When the Siamese ambassadors came to England, some three or four years since, they brought with them about fourscore boxes containing specimens of the produce of their country. This precious cargo was stowed most carefully away in the cellars of the Foreign Office, where, a few weeks ago, the boxes giving unpleasant indications of their existence, they were examined, and found to contain various food and animal products. This has led to their transference to the South Kensington Museum. No room at present exists for the exhibition of the whole of the collection, but a few specimens of the food products are exposed in a case in the food department. They consist of elephants' trunks, rhinoceros' hide, sharks' fins, deer's tendons and gelatinous delicacies of that kind, and also of edible birds'-nests, dried fish, betel nuts, tobacco, and various unknown seeds. These are only a small portion of the collection, which has suffered a good deal during its seclusion, especially the tubs containing varieties of "bêches de mer," sea slugs, dried cockles, and other marine delicacies of a perishable nature.

We have to correct a slip which occurred in our "Gossip" of last week. Herr Hermann Grimm, the son-in-law of Bettina, is not, as indicated there, the son of Jacob Grimm, but of the late Wilhelm Grimm.

When M. Thiers had the prize of 20,000 francs awarded to him by the French Academy, a rumour was circulated, at Paris, that the Emperor had tried to compensate George Sand, who was so near winning the prize, by presenting her with a sum of equal amount, and that the celebrated writer had accepted the gift. Madame Dudevant writes to a friend on the subject:—"A rumour is circulated, which I beg you to contradict. It is true that gracious offers have been made to me, but I did not think myself justified in accepting them, as I feel neither the desire nor the want to be rewarded or distinguished in any way, by whatever Government it may be.—George Sand." If we applaud Madame Dudevant for her independence of character, we must give credit to the Emperor for his courtesy. His uncle was not famous for his politeness to clever and book-writing women; the nephew in this respect is more fortunate, for however much opposed literary men in general are to his Government, we know more than one female writer who is his enthusiastic friend. Is this one of the perversenesses of the fair sex, or its amiable quality to see only the good in man? The Emperor ought to be aware by this time, that the authors whom he can buy are not worth having, and that those only who refuse his money will add to the "gloire" of his Empire. "Give us liberty of thought," says Marquis Posa to Philip of Spain, in Schiller's 'Don Carlos.'

The following amusing communication is taken from the Paris Correspondence of the *Vossische Zeitung* of Berlin:—Last year there appeared, published by Gide, a work, splendidly printed and expensively illustrated, entitled 'Manuscript pictographique américain, précédé d'une Notice sur l'idéographie des Peaux-Rouges, par Em. Domecch. Ouvrage publié sous les auspices de M. le Ministre d'Etat et de la Maison de l'Empereur.' The editor gives an account of the MS.; it has been for about a century in the Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal, and is described in the Catalogue as the 'Book of the Savages.' It was said to have been acquired, with other books, from the collection of the Marquis de Paulmy, who received it from some

traveller from North America. The published book contains 119 pages of letter-press and 228 engraved plates, in royal 8vo. The plates are fac-similes of the MS., and contain a great number of "rude figures and hieroglyphics" in coarse lead-pencil and red chalk, and the paper evidently of a coarse Canadian make. M. Paul Lacroix says, in the Preface, that not being acquainted with the hieroglyphics of the Red-skins, he does not pretend a translation; but will endeavour to explain their meaning as nearly as he can. The book got by chance into the hands of a German, whose astonishment one may imagine when he discovered that the pretended hieroglyphics of the Red-skins turned out to be nothing more nor less than the sketch-book of a child, probably of a German emigrant, of from five to seven years of age, proved by the writing in German current hand, such as a child would write when beginning to write—a genuine German schoolboy hand. The Correspondent gives a few amusing specimens:—Plate 47, under a figure of a woman, delineated by a small circle, with two dots for eyes, and a larger one under it, the word "Anna,"—Plate 144, a couple of red lines, described by the learned editor as "Emblem of lightning, symbol of Divine wrath," the young author has written "Wursad" (Wurst=sausage),—Plate 145, two figures holding a body, supposed to be a loaf of bread, he has written "Faasdag" (Fast-tag=fast-day),—Plate 148, several figures holding up their line-like arms towards heaven, we read, "Gott mein Zeuge" (God my witness),—Plate 119 has a rude representation of a honeycomb, and the youth has written three times "Honig" (honey). On almost all there are, besides the figures, rude childish representations of guns, church-steeple, a pyx and other utensils of Roman Catholic worship, with words from the Romish Catechism, all in the juvenile German current hand. The absurdity of the whole production has probably never been equalled. There are many German compositors engaged in the French printing-offices; had one of them but by chance seen the plates before they were issued, he would at once have recognized the fatherland of the author, and thus saved the 'Ministre d'Etat et de la Maison de l'Empereur' the disgrace of having published, at the expense of the State, a fac-simile of the "scribbling-book of an infant," and issuing it as the hieroglyphics of the Red Indians.

Will Close on Saturday, the 21st inst.

ROYAL ACADEMY of ARTS, Trafalgar Square.—The EXHIBITION of the ROYAL ACADEMY is NOW OPEN.—Admission (from Eight till Seven o'clock), One Shilling; Catalogues, One Shilling.
JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Secretary.

Will Close shortly.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION, at their Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East (close to the National Gallery), from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at the Gallery, 53, Pall Mall West.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.; Season Tickets, 5s.
JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—The GALLERY, with a Collection of PICTURES by ANCIENT MASTERS and deceased BRITISH ARTISTS, is OPEN daily from Ten to Six.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

WILL OPEN THIS DAY, EXHIBITION of the EIGHT HISTORICAL PICTURES, painted by WILLIAM BELL SCOTT for Sir W. Calverly Trevelyan Bart., illustrating the History of the English Border, 'Building the Roman Wall,' 'St. Cuthbert the Hermit,' 'Venerable Bede,' 'The Descent of the Dove,' 'The Spur in the Dish,' 'Bernard Gilpin,' 'Grace Darling,' and 'Our Own Day.'—French Gallery, 130, Pall Mall.—Admission, One Shilling.

ROME will be CLOSED IN A FEW DAYS, at BURFORD'S PANORAMA ROYAL, Leicester Square, the entire of which world-famed Exhibition is NOW OPEN at a reduced charge of 1s., including ROME, MESSINA, and SWITZERLAND. Daily, from Ten till Dusk.

SCIENCE

Edinburgh Papers. By Robert Chambers. *Ice and Water: a Review of the Superficial Formation.* (Chambers.)

ICE and water are both acceptable things just now, and are likely to be still more so as the season advances; but Mr. R. Chambers here brings before us in imagination ice long since melted and water long since dried up. Like nearly all amateur geologists, he has his

favourite branch of inquiry. Formerly it was ancient sea-margins, and then he was ever discovering old sea-beaches in the oddest places for such antiquities; amongst others, if we remember rightly, even in old Camden Town as well as in old Edinburgh. Where men and women have been living and dying quietly for many generations, our worthy amateur was peering about for a watery line, a bed of pebbles, and the *débris* of a primeval shore, upon which the monotonous murmur of the waves of most ancient seas preceded the present roll of rumbling omnibuses, the daily patterings of ten thousand human feet, and all the humble offices of trade and servitude, and the changes of numberless human births, lives and deaths. The pebble now being crushed beneath the wheel of a cab was once rounded by the waters of those oceans, and in the very line of that road which it is now so dangerous to cross in mid-day, the winds and the waves had it all to themselves—if you will only let Mr. R. Chambers have all the talk and all the theory to himself. There were those who thought he had brought the old seas too far, and fancied the old beaches too often; but a theory of this kind is pleasant enough when an intelligent man fondles it and dresses it in good verbiage, whatever you may think of its truth, and of those so-called "Memorials of Changes in the Relative Level of Sea and Land."

From ancient sea-margins to glaciers and ice-work is not a surprising interval. Superficial formations are concerned in both cases, and in treating of glacial phenomena the author has only to descend a little lower in the earth's crust. What is technically known as the Pleistocene Era comprises in Scotland, according to Mr. Chambers, seven different kinds of deposits, of which the third in descent is described as "Ancient Valley Glaciers and Moraines," and the fifth and seventh imply glacial conditions. If you will follow and confide in Mr. Chambers even only in the Valley of the Forth, he will show you every suitable piece of surface which is laid bare, smoothed and marked with striae or scratches directed to a point 15° north of east. You shall find, under his guidance, the surface of the country variegated with hills of a longitudinal form, and many of them having hollows or troughs between,—such as the Dalmahoy Hill, the hill on which the Old Town of Edinburgh is built, and the Garleton Hills, in East Lothian; and you shall discern that all these hills and hollows lie precisely in the direction of the striae on the subjacent surfaces, showing that such hills and hollows derived their mould and general form from the same agent as smoothed and scratched the surfaces. Take the lately-published Survey Map of Edinburgh, and it will readily show (or Mr. Chambers will) that the district is wholly composed of ridges and troughs all of which lie in the direction indicated. Moreover, the very direction of some main streets of the city has been determined by this primeval agent, because a line of buildings like that of Princes Street is naturally laid down along the front of such a ridge and in the direction which it takes. In this view, then, Ice was the great and ancient planner of proud Modern Athens, or its principal streets; and the fair city now teeming with life and adorned by Art stretches out along a once cold, glistening line, when man was not, and cities had not risen from the dust.

Further still—let us on some such sunny afternoon as the present summer presents, direct our eyes to the face of the Pentland Hills; and while scanning them as they rise up some sixteen or seventeen hundred feet above the sea, we may discern great flutings or mouldings,

forming nearly horizontal bars of alternate light and shade along the mountain slopes (although the like may, indeed, be found on almost all the Scottish hills). These all fall into conformity with the lines of striation, and may consequently be ascribed to the same agency. "It is a startling deduction to come to," says our author, "yet the steps are clear and irresistible: that the same power which grazed, smoothed and scratched the beach rocks at Granton and Joppa, and the hollow way at Samson's Ribs and the Windy Gowl on Arthur's Seat, moulded not merely the low hills of the district, but the Pentland and Fife hills, which form the sides of the Forth Valley,—consequently, can only be conceived of as a vast mass of ice—vast enough to envelope lofty hills and fill deep valleys,—fluid enough to move over and along such a country, yet tenacious enough to hold firmly the grazing blocks and gravel by which it moulded, smoothed and incised the surface."

With such theories uppermost in his mind, Mr. Chambers can see everywhere enough to confirm the now increasingly entertained idea of glacial agency in superficial formations. On a large scale, for fifty miles along the west coast of Sutherland and Ross, there is a range of isolated mountains, of from 3,000 to 3,500 feet in height, standing widely apart from each other, and yet it is evident that they have all, at some time, been parts of one continuous formation. The large interspaces having been subsequently formed, the question is, by what destroying force? and the answer is *Ice*. Ample memorials of its agency exist along the mountain-sides, and on the platform of gneiss-rock whereon the mountains rest. These memorials consist of longitudinal hollows, containing lakes, all in the same direction as the major axes of the hills; and also of smoothings, scratchings, and transported boulders. Hitherto denudations of this kind have been attributed to water in its ordinary state; but it is evident that here (and elsewhere, as we can personally testify), to denude so vastly and so massively, the increased mechanical powers which water derives from congelation are necessary. There is, too, a marked difference between the dilapidations effected by water and those produced by ice. Water leaves all shattered and rough, confusedly scattered and wildly devastated: Ice cuts sharply through mountain-sides, saws them down, as it were, with its keen-edged scimitar, or wearing and wasting by stone-gatherings it makes clean work in opening mighty gaps. But an undoubted proof of glacial agency is that blocks are carried up-hill, contrary to gravitation, lifted above their original seats, and left oftentimes, as may be seen in the Welsh Pass of Llanberis, almost toppling over edged eminences, or standing alone, like huge nine-pins, as if they had been set up by sportive Titans, and needed but one Titanic bowl to hurl them down. Water-currents would never effect such transportations upward; whole cataracts could not have moved some of those glacial blocks one yard towards their present positions.

We strongly recommend to all summer and autumn tourists in mountainous regions the careful study of these phenomena. They impart a never-failing interest to scenes otherwise the most desolate and sterile. The pedestrian can climb and creep up to trace striae and note their directions, to scan oddly-poised blocks, to sit upon smoothed and mammillated surfaces and to sketch and measure and theorize on these things at his pleasure. When the mind is properly informed on such matters, even a party of pleasure may be pleasantly diversified by observations of this kind. Mr. Chambers

has an observation to this effect:—"I was accompanying a party of pleasure to the celebrated Bullers of Buchan; and, when in the midst of the gaiety of the hour, my eye accidentally and unexpectedly detected the boulder clay in the ancient *geo* (a narrow inlet for the sea) near by, I could not but appreciate the power of even such a slight knowledge of science as had fallen to my share, to give a charm to situations where no such thing is looked for."

There are several interesting particulars illustrative of these views in the 'Edinburgh Paper' which Mr. Chambers has now issued. He might have given many more; and it would have been as well if he had limited himself strictly to glacial phenomena, without touching on the as yet incipient questions connected with the flint implements found in gravel, and assumed to be of human workmanship, prior to the generally received chronology of man. The tokens of glacial agency are manifest, and are hardly capable of being misinterpreted, although possibly sometimes taken for granted a little too eagerly; but the supposed tokens of human handiwork in flint are at least *adhuc sub judice*, and should be separated from what is capable of ocular proof and sound geological reasoning.

The treatment of one branch of scientific inquiry in so simple and so accessible a form as this Paper presents is an advantage to the general reading public, who would certainly be grateful for additional papers of a like character. The present tractate would form a pleasing accompaniment for any tourist's carpet-bag or knapsack.

FINE ARTS

THE WALLINGTON PICTURES.

Mr. W. B. Scott has executed, as we have before stated, eight large oil paintings, now in the French Gallery, to be placed in the hall at Wallington, near Newcastle, the residence of Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart. These works being commissioned by the last-named gentleman to illustrate the history of the border counties, afford an example which many of our noblemen and gentlemen might worthily follow,—of having large, boldly executed, and characteristic pictures placed in their houses, which should represent the most important incidents in the localities to which so many of their names are attached. 'Chevy Chase' would surely be appropriate at a Percy's seat, and 'The Landing of William the Third' at that of a Bentinck. The Wallington pictures will occupy spaces on the walls of a handsome hall, the centre of which will be held by a group of sculpture, the work of Mr. Woolner. We will take the subjects separately, and say at once that the artist has dealt with them most vigorously and boldly, evincing the possession of immense power of dramatizing his successive themes: it is impossible to look at these productions and come away unimpressed with the variety, interest, character and largeness of treatment which he has given to them. It may be that the boldness and effective display are in each of these pictures carried rather too far, at least, in execution, for nothing could be less effective in the sense we are all liable to attach to that word, *i.e.*, showily meretricious, than the designs here referred to,—these are, indeed, expressive in the best sense, and while full of action fitly restrained. But it is possible to find faults of drawing:—here and there immense errors in the proportion of almost every figure; the handling is too often thin, without being "scamped," and there is a tendency to exaggeration of colour, which time may overcome, as, indeed, the dash of execution may be mellowed by the distance at which the paintings will be from the eye when placed in their intended compartments of the hall. On the whole, these works are worthy of admiration, and seem suited for their destinations.

Mr. Scott has begun with the *Building of the*

Roman Wall (No. 1), "*Hadrianus murum duxit qui barbaros Romanosque divideret.*" Right in the front is pitched the red-painted staff and brazen ensign of the cohort of the second legion, to which was given the charge of building, or rather superintending and aiding the builders, of that portion of the wall which stands near to Craig Lough, midway from sea to sea,—the scene chosen for the background, wherein is the long line of the wall running over hill and dale and along the edge of the beetling cliff, which looks over the waters of the mere. In front of the standard lie two Britons, too lazy to work without compulsion, and idling away the day at dice and cooking. The tools with which they should labour in their own defence lie upon the neglected work, even while below the fosse a party of Caledonians, led by a shrieking propheteess, assail the Roman auxiliaries who defend the walls. A swarthy Spaniard has an arrow in his shield as he looks down upon the savages. To the gambler and the glutton has come a tall Roman centurion, stepping over the unfinished work, his brazen helmet flashing in the sun, the black plume tossed in the wild norland wind and the tiger's skin flapping on his shoulders. He has in his hand a peeled wand, ensign of authority, and points therewith angrily to the stones unplaced, his eyes dilated with bitter wrath. The sulky, half-resentful Briton does not cover before him, but hides with one hand the die he played with. The expressions are perfect, both of action and face. Behind are legionaries of the Moorish, Spanish, and German cohorts at work upon the wall, and a party of recruits at drill.

No. 2, *St. Cuthbert*. The Saint has retired to one of the Farne Islands, and is here seen resisting the entreaties of the young King Egfrid to accept the crook of bishop, which he endeavours to place in his hand, so that he might not be compelled to leave his hermitage, which was said to be as full of devils as it was empty of men. Ultimately he took the charge, spent four years in the utmost usefulness, and then returned and died at his retreat. This picture is bright and vigorous. The figure of the Saint, owing to a want of careful drawing, loses much of its expressive action, consequently looks dislocated, broken-backed, awkward and clumsy. Those of the King and Bishop, who accompanies him, are good. The party has entered the inclosure of the Saint's garden, where he has been about to dig up onions for his frugal dinner. Around them go circling the wild sea-swallows, which tradition says Cuthbert tamed. Below lies the turbulent sea, bright in the sunlight and breeze, and, near the shore, the galleys of the king, with their monstrous carved sterns, the royal seat on the poop of one of them, with the body-armour and shield placed upon a staff, as if His Majesty were there.

No. 3 shows the *Death of the Venerable Bede* at Jarrow, in his own cell, while he was seated at the writing-table dictating to an acolyte the translation of the Gospel of St. John. "Take thy pen quickly, and write what remains," was the request of the dying man, and when the boy had completed his task, and told him so, he said, "Thou sayest well; it is ended. Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost!" and expired. As a work of Art, this picture is the best composed of the series; but it exhibits many of the faults and shortcomings above alluded to, nor does the expression seem to us to have been so carefully attended to as in most of the others.

No. 4, *The Descent of the Dances*, pleases us best, not only on account of its greater fidelity to Nature in the background, and the immense variety of incident introduced as occupying the figures, but because the scene is not without humour in conception, and seems more original in its very nature than any of the others. Tynemouth Rock, at the mouth of the Tyne, forms the background, hazy in the mists of a spring morning. The boats and galleys of the invaders are approaching the beach; while the first party has landed, and is scrambling up the cliff laden with all the paraphernalia of a quiet party of emigrants: ploughs, gardening tools, as well as weapons, in the hands of the men; an old woman laden with her cat and other valuables; the young mother with her child; the elder children with their toys. In short, it is clear the

party has come "to stay." Some men hastily erect a slight place of defence to secure the landing at the top of the cliff.—No. 5, *The Spur in the Dish*, relates to a border custom, that when the stock of the last plundering expedition of a moss-trooping family had become exhausted, the mistress of the house placed a dish upon the dinner-table with a spur in it, as a hint that the gentlemen-thieves must ride for more. Many of the men seem delighted at the chance of an expedition; but a monk on pilgrimage, who is guest for the day, does not either understand the custom or see the joke.—Bernard Gilpin's exploit in taking down the challenge-glove from over the altar in Rothbury Church, where some combative ruffian of a moss-man had hung it, by way of general challenge, forms the subject of the sixth picture, which is by no means up to the mark of the others. The stained-glass window of the church is in the background; Gilpin has the glove in his hand; while beside him stands a doll-like looking man with a simper on his face,—so inane a figure that it ought to be done over again, unless it be intended for a portrait of a 'noodle.' The opposing parties occupy opposite sides of the picture; between them, upon the floor of the church, lie the effigies of a knight and his lady. These last figures are well foreshortened.—No. 7, shows Grace Darling going with her father to the rescue of the surviving passengers and crew of the *Forfarshire*. Mr. Scott has placed us upon the deck of the steamer among the passengers, who are anxiously watching the approach of the boat; a sailor attends a sick gentleman; a woman holds a child in her lap; below, among the rocks, the raging sea dashing over, lies a part of the wreck and the bare leg of a drowned man. The faces are full of expression; the actions are characteristic and well given, without any conventional horrors—no small thing to say for such a subject in painting.

No. 8. is immediately of this day—*The Nineteenth Century, Iron and Coal*—a scene at a forge, or great ironworker's shop, on the banks of the Tyne. Some men with hammers labouring at the anvil,—the fire roaring and red,—a pit-boy with his safety-lamp and driving-whip,—a steamer coming alongside,—a photographer with his camera,—a gaily-dressed woman going out for a holiday,—a child seated on an Armstrong gun, holding her father's dinner in her lap, waiting for the hour to strike, and holding her school-book in her lap. We should truly have liked a prettier child for this object, which is unreasonably ugly and vulgar. A strong blaze of sunlight penetrates the dusty glittering atmosphere of the shop, and falls in brilliant beams upon some Armstrong shells that lie beside the gun. There are models of machinery, drawings, the air-pump of a marine-engine, newspapers, letters, anchors, &c. lying about. Without is the grimy and smoky Tyne, the bridges, keels laden with coal, smothering clouds of smoke, and all the proper concomitants of the locality.

WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS AT MANCHESTER.

THERE is now open at the Royal Institution, Manchester, one of the most remarkable collections of water-colour drawings ever gathered together in this or, indeed, any other country. It is significant in many ways. It is well known that, with the exception of the Exhibitions of the Old and New Water-Colour Societies, it is next to impossible, if not quite impossible, to "get up" a respectable show of drawings, either in London or the provinces, if such getting-up is to depend upon the direct contributions of the artists themselves. The British School is not overstocked with workmen, nay, with the increased and increasing demand for drawings, our artists are overworked. This will be abundantly evident to any one who will visit the galleries east and west of Pall Mall in a week after the private views, when "the little blue ticket" will tell the tale of rapidity of purchase and avidity of purchasers. So completely do the two Associations swallow up all water-colour art, that the miserable attempts at their exhibition at the other galleries might be dispensed with to every one's advantage. In provincial towns this is even more apparent; hence water-colour drawings get, so few is their number, and so poor the quality, crammed into vestibules and

corridors, and mixed up with the vile doings of amateurs, as at Liverpool; or placed round halls and staircases, as we know we have more than once seen them at Manchester. Manchester has now, however, got the better of this state of things, has, by practical action, shown that there is a way of exhibiting water-colour art as it ought to be seen, and has put aside all fanciful notions as to what prudery calls legitimate exhibition, simply acknowledging the one great and only important principle, viz., getting together the largest amount of the highest Art attainable, as a means of public instruction, and quite irrespective of the question of sale. An exhibition cannot be formed by the direct contributions of artists;—there are not six distinguished men in the country with leisure to work for any exhibition after due attention has been paid to the legitimate demands of the Societies upon their members; and the Council of the Manchester Royal Institution, impressed with this fact set about the next best way of placing in these now well-lit galleries, an expressive representative collection, that not only eclipses the annual gatherings of this class of Art in London, but, as we have already intimated, surpasses all previous collections whatsoever. This Exhibition is formed by contributions direct from artists' studios, from private collections for the most part in the county of Lancaster, or from the portfolios of dealers. For reasons given already, the drawings from painters are few in number, but those from private collections in the neighbourhood are numerous and most valuable; and if the Exhibition had no other issue, it would still be valuable as showing the wide-spread taste and judgment of the wealthy in the county, who spend their money so wisely, and exhibit their wealth so bountifully. We have said that this is the finest collection of water-colours ever got together. It is not historically so valuable as the collection in the Art-Treasures Exhibition of 1857, neither is it quite so numerous, but for completeness of realization, for strength of name, it is a greater Exhibition. Even in numbers it suffers but little, when compared with that wonderful display of Manchester spirit. On that occasion we had 969 works exhibited; in the present collection we have 860.

The strength of the collection may be gathered from the following facts, and these facts must suffice, as any notice of individual works is clearly impossible in these pages. There are 10 drawings by Cooper, 34 by W. Hunt, 9 by Haghe, 8 by De Wint, 14 by Pyne, 12 by Stanfield, 7 by Holland, 8 by Richardson, 12 by Duncan, 22 by Cattermole, 5 by Harding, 4 by Gilbert, 15 by Tayler, 9 by Foster, 2 by Sir E. Landseer, 31 by Cox, 10 by Varley, 2 by Girtin, 10 by Fielding, 27 by Prout, 31 by Turner, 1 by MacIise, 11 by Roberts, 2 by Lewis, and similar numbers by nearly all the best men of the present century.

Although we need give no detailed criticism, we may state that, not only have we numerous works from great artists, but, for the most part, we have some of their greatest works. This will be seen when we state that the following are to be seen in the collection:—"Gulf of Spezia," by Pyne; "Interior of St. Peter's," by Haghe; "The Last Man from the Wreck," by Duncan; "A Pine Apple and Grapes," by W. Hunt; "Richard the Third," by Gilbert; "Devotion," by W. Hunt; "Crickeith Castle," by Pyne; "St. Paul's, Antwerp," by Read; "Old English Hospitality," by Cattermole; "The Highland Drover," by Tayler; "Arundel Castle," by Turner; "A Welsh Funeral," by Cox; "Falls of the Clyde," by Turner; "Llanberis Lake," by Varley; "Snowdon," by Fielding; "Boy with Candle," by W. Hunt; "On the Thames, near Streety," by Dodgson; "The Home of the Sea-Fowl," by Whymper; "Benvenuto Cellini," by Cattermole, and others of equal importance by the same painters, and by others, for whose names or works we have no further space.

We lament to add one complaint. The whole collection is hung excessively badly. With so much that was good, it was necessarily difficult to give good places to all; but there is a thorough absence of all Art-knowledge in the juxtaposition of the works as seen here.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—We recorded some months ago the departure from Malta of an expedition, organized under the Foreign Office, for the purpose of making excavations upon the ancient site of Cyrene. Lieuts. Porcher and Smith were in charge, and their labours have been successful in the recovery of many interesting and valuable statues and other marbles, many of which are in perfect preservation. The most remarkable are—a statue of Bacchus, 6 feet high,—an Esculapius, 8 feet,—a statuette of a female, between 4 and 5 feet,—another of a female strangling a lion,—and, amongst other objects and fragments, twelve heads, notably one of Minerva, in perfect preservation. The Bacchus was found in a temple by itself. The other remains came from the Temple of Esculapius. Further excavations on a third temple are in progress, with good hopes of success. These discoveries already made will shortly be brought to London, and deposited in the British Museum.

The "Old Westminsters" monument in Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, has now been long enough before us to allow the formation of a deliberate judgment upon its (in England) somewhat novel characteristics. Upon the statue of St. George slaying the Dragon, which surmounts the whole, we have already expressed an opinion, and see no reason to alter our conviction, that it needs the elements of energetic action and what is called picturesque boldness. The dragon is a wretched creature, we think, not worth more trouble than the Saint is taking in his mildly represented action of chopping at, with evident intention of missing him. If it would not have been preferable to have imported more "go" into both is a question worth considering; as at any rate the poor beast was to be killed surely he might have been worth the trouble of killing—been "a wightie worm," in short. If the canons of architectonic art demand that no violent action should be displayed in a group placed as this is, lest the passing cab-horses should take fright, and, like Hippolytus, some driver of a Hansom perish because the—

Monster flung

His obscene body in the courser's path, we should prefer to see such groups placed where no such danger is to be feared, i.e., on a lower pedestal, out of the way of mischief. Beneath the group are placed four seated statues of English sovereigns, all more or less connected with the school of Westminster—Edward the Confessor, Henry the Third, Queens Elizabeth and Victoria. The canopies under which these figures are seated are of Early English character, with heavy finials, or rather cusps, on the apex and feet of each canopy, which last rest on small shafts of polished red granite, the caps of which are round. Under these comes the great capital of the column itself, rather clumsy mediævalized acanthus, with a bold cable moulding beneath it, which is in excellent keeping with the general character of the design. The abacus is square, of polished red granite. The shaft of the column is composed of eight pieces of polished granite, red also; these are neatly joined. To the endeavours to obtain the entire shaft in one piece, ultimately found impracticable, the long delay in completing the monument is to be attributed. A twisted band, from which are suspended eight shields with armorial bearings, breaks the line of this shaft. The base mouldings of the columns are of richly floreated character. The plinth itself is octangular in plan. Four of its faces are set in advance, and serve as pedestals for as many little lions, who are represented with each a paw on a Russian helmet or a broken ensign staff. A band of what may be styled nailhead moulding runs entirely round beneath. On the fronts of the little lions' pedestals are placed pilasters with carved caps; these pilasters rest upon the uppermost of those steps which sustain the whole work. On looking at the entire design from a slight distance it is impossible to deny it the merit of considerable picturesqueness and effective character, notwithstanding that the St. George and his dragon, the four sovereigns and their canopies, and the bulky head of the shaft, give somewhat of a top-heavy appearance. What we object to is the poverty of conception displayed

in the sculptor's work. The St. George is tame, and the lions are really funny.

We have before us a photograph from a drawing by Mr. H. R. Newton of his proposed scheme for embanking the river, showing the view as it would appear from the Victoria Tower in the Westminster Palace. The plan is somewhat similar to many others that are proposed—in its merits at least—and would advocate the construction of a long causeway, or rather pier, on either side of the river, at about one-fifth of its width from each bank; within these causeways would remain the shelving shores, whence the mud would be cleared by certain engineering provisions contemplated by the projector, and in the centre, between them, the mass of the stream would flow, as now—but between walls of stone arcades, which look to the eye mechanical and hard-hearted. Provisions for the entry of craft into the side-ways, which might be (if desired), we presume, made still-water at any time of the tide by the use of water-gates, and for the economical arrangement of the great sewers out of sight, are made by the designer. As we understand his explanation, he claims for such a plan as this, not only the above advantages, but that of gaining an immense space of valuable ground from the river, which might be used for the sites of public offices, thereby saving an enormous cost in the purchase of such as are now contemplated. Mr. Newton would have the architectural character of the buildings to be placed on these piers picturesquely varied, so that we need not be tied to any particular style. The conventional look of any such plan of continued arcades, supporting masses of building and a roadway, seems to us the strongest objection that can be made against Mr. Newton's particular version. The characteristic and often eminently effective and picturesque look which pertains to the shores of our dirty Thames would be completely destroyed by the adoption of anything of the sort. From a recent declaration in Parliament it is apparent however that to some such favour must we come, if we are to have anything done at all.

Mr. Mitchell publishes a lithographic portrait, H.G.D.H. Prince Louis of Hesse, drawn from a photograph, by Mr. R. J. Lane. The work, though a little weak, shows a tolerable representation of an intelligent, earnest-looking gentleman in a military coat.

On the 4th of this month, sixty-three years of age, died, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Mr. Richard Grainger, well known as the architect and builder to whom that town was indebted for almost all its modern improvements and decorative character. The beginning of his life was in the most obscure circumstances. By his intelligence and activity he rose from a carpenter's apprentice to be able to achieve the results above referred to, and the realization of a large fortune for himself. All his contemporaries bear a high testimony to his nobleness and manliness of character.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—Midway betwixt Mdle. Piccolomini and Madame Bosio stands Mdle. Patti as representative of "La Traviata." She is generally considered to have made a decided step in public favour by her performance of the repulsive part. From this she expunges the picaresque element,—apparently (who can wonder!) wanting means or will to express it. Rate her where we may, Mdle. Patti is no singer to the stalls, no actress eking out deficiencies, as did the first *Traviata* seen in England, by nods and winks, and an air of sauciness, approaching immodesty, which was all the worse because it was assumed.—But the new *Violetta* in her first act is colourless. In her second and last one there are good moments—in the chamber-scene particularly some of her attitudes are natural and effective. Her acting is spoken of first because we think it better than her singing. It might have been expected that Mdle. Patti would make the most of her one opportunity of *bravura* in the first act; but she gave it feebly, without that sharply-cut accent

by which alone some semblance of character can be imparted to it. Much is said of the youthful promise of her voice. To our ears it is already worn and over-developed to a state when some months of complete rest might be judiciously afforded to it. As it stands, gain of volume would only lessen such charm as it possesses. But it is Utopian to fancy foresight in any one concerned strong enough to withdraw her from present triumphs for the sake of future ones. Mdle. Patti gave on Wednesday a welcome proof of her versatility by singing the verses of "God Save the Queen," with excellent spirit and neatness of pronunciation.

Mdle. Patti's *Zerlina* is also much admired. But to our thinking, the peculiar quality of her voice tells not pleasantly in Mozart's music. This day week the tones sounded more than usually fatigued and thin, although they had the advantage of being grouped with those of a voice beginning to depart in one of her playfellows, and in another with, possibly, the least attractive organ on the stage,—which, to boot, was out of order. The new *Zerlina* sang her duett and her two airs correctly, it is true; but without that mixture of simplicity, elegance and measurement, in right of which Sontag is to be recollected as the best singer of Mozart. "La ci darem," "Batti, batti," and "Vedrai carino" were *encored*, as is canonical; but, in spite of the high reputation of the new *Zerlina*, we believe that the *encores* might not have come to pass, had it not been for the warmth of M. Faure in the duett, and the assistant-singing of *Masetto's* byplay in the airs. Never was anything seen more originally comical than Signor Ronconi in this part on Saturday last. Mdle. Patti's acting was, in our opinion, too old and knowing. We cannot as yet disencumber ourselves from the impression, that there is something in her style of the phenomenon, from whose precocious talent there has passed away a bloom not to return. This is not in the tone of the hour, we are aware,—and shall be too glad if time bring with it cause for change of opinion.—As the young lady stands before the public, she is inevitably exposed to criticisms of a minuteness, which, to those who do not, or will not, think, may for the moment appear only so much cavilling.—She is, unquestionably, ready for various occupation, since to-night she is to appear in "Martha."

Owing to the departure of Mesdames Czillag and Miolan-Carvalho to fulfil Continental engagements, Madame Tiberini has been called on "the double debt to pay" caused by their absence, and has appeared as *Donna Elvira* in "Don Giovanni" and as the *Queen* in "Les Huguenots."

MUSICAL ART-UNION.—Eight years ago [*Athen.* No. 1329] the New Philharmonic Society did its taste and courage credit by bringing forward Cherubini's first "Requiem."—Of the impression made by it on every real lover of music, there could be no doubt. When we are all dead and buried, there is a chance of its being "discovered" by the sympathy of a general public more refined and thoughtful than ours of to-day. In the mean time, solemn and sublime as it is—the noblest "Requiem" in being—no choral society has reproduced it till the other evening, when the *Musical Art-Union* ventured the desperate deed, with an increase of recognition of its grandeur on the part of all who heard it for a second time,—with a new and deep pleasure for those who have been till now too exclusively disposed to consider Mozart's Swan-song as the Requiem of Requiems.—We pay dearly for our adoration of a few names in England when it can shut our hearts against such a work as Cherubini's. Without reprinting what was put forth on the occasion of its last performance, the *Athenæum* could hardly analyze this "Requiem" anew.—Suffice it then to assert, that nothing so superb, so devotional, so satisfying to the artist, of whatever school or creed he be, so sympathetic to the mourner, so unassailable by Time, exists in funeral music. We are satisfied that after a few repetitions it will assume its right proportions, and stand on its own colossal pedestal, even in the eyes of Protestant England. It is not possible for us to receive a deeper impression from Art than such as the hearing of yesterday week stamped anew.

The gravity, the pathos (not excluding variety), the science, as unforced as it is limitless, the thorough adaptation of sound to text and to purpose of this 'Requiem' must grow on every hearer. The *Musical Art-Union* deserves the warmest thanks and the most earnest support for assisting to make such a masterpiece known.—The 'Requiem,' on the whole, was very well performed. Some of the movements, however, were taken by Herr Klindworth, the intelligent conductor, as they were by Herr Lindpaintner in 1853, at too fierce a speed. The fugue *alla capella*, for instance, marked in the full score as *poco allegro*, which means "rather quick," yet metrized as 120 to the minim. These rival directions fly in the faces of the other; and every conductor (as his experience and musical sentiment prompt) should be encouraged in exercising private judgment in all such matters.

It was a mistake, after a performance in every respect so engrossing, to introduce two *solo* pieces, even though the one was as good as Beethoven's Romance in F, played by Mr. Blagrove, and the other, Mozart's *Cantata* (violin *obligato*), with no less clever a singer than Madame Lemmens-Sherington. There should have been a pause, and not a distraction, betwixt a work so splendid but not severe in its pomp as the 'Requiem,' and a piece of fantasy such as the absolute novelty of the evening, Herr Gade's *Cantata*, 'The Erl-King's Daughter.'

If contrast between the two main features of the concert was the desideratum, it could hardly have been more completely attained than by the introduction of the Danish composer's music in neighbourhood to Cherubini's. Of it, we can only speak, for the present, in general terms. Nothing more intensely Northern can be conceived than the legend of the ballad and the humour of its musical treatment. The tale of the knight, who, on the eve of his bridal, is lured back to Elf-land, by remembrance of what he saw on the haunted hill,—who only returns home to die in the morning light—is well known. When treated in a prolonged form, its supernatural ghastliness becomes monotonous; and we consider it, therefore, as difficult for musical illustration as the more tremendous 'Lenore' of Bürger. After such a perfect specimen of a ghost-ballad as Schubert's well-known song has been produced, it might have been more discreet in a younger composer to abstain from any other family subject of the kind. Herr Gade's tendencies, however, have always lain in the direction of a dreamland, lit up (if the fancy be permitted) by the pure and gleaming *Aurora Borealis*; and the prevalence of one tinge of colour in his music has stood betwixt him and the universal success to which one of such original and gracious genius might else have arrived in these days of famine. We prefer this composition to any others by Herr Gade with which we are acquainted; without any sacrifice of individual fantasy, his melody is in 'The Erl-King's Daughter' more distinct than is often the case with him. His writing for the voices is good—in the part-music especially so. A Morning-song is delightful by its simple breadth and tunefulness. In many of the numbers the musical four-line phrase is too often repeated, even though narration be the excuse; but the harmonized tune which opens and closes the legend is graceful and effective. The singers are the Death Spirit, "the Erl-King's Daughter," (*soprano*); the Knight's Mother, (*contralto*); and the Bridegroom Knight, (*basso*). The orchestra is richly and ingeniously handled, with a fair regard to variety. The *Cantata*, in brief, is one which we would gladly hear again, though its picturesque and refined beauty may not be appreciated as it deserves by our matter-of-fact audiences. On some future day, then, we may advert to certain details which set it above the generality of contemporary works. It was performed in a manner creditable to the young society. The *solo* parts were taken by Mesdames Lemmens-Sherington and Laura Baxter, and by Mr. Santley, who sang the principal part very finely.—This closes a first series of the most interesting orchestral concerts which we have lately attended.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—In continuation of the account of musical preparations for the Great Exhibition of 1862, it may be announced that Signor Costa has undertaken to conduct the performances, and that the Laureate has been applied to for the English poetry, which is to be set by the representative of England, whom we hope shortly to name. Matters, therefore, are in a fair state of advancement; it rests with those commissioned to prove themselves worthy of the occasion.

A great meeting of the Tonic Sol-fa Association will be held, on Wednesday next, at the Crystal Palace; numbering 4,500 voices of children. Another illustration of the vast and universal spread of the art will be found in the Report of the Anniversary of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools, at which the children took part, assisted by professional artists in a musical performance, as a close to the proceedings of the day. The cause, which we have at heart, moves, though with a capricious motion; and without, as yet, having enjoyed that substantial protection of 'late so liberally given to other arts in England,—shall we not say so immoderately?—when we find a vote of hundreds passed by Parliament for the concealment in a crypt of that abomination of taste—the Wellington Funeral-Car, which cost our Government thousands, and stuck fast on its way, thus nearly making one of the most solemn of modern obsequies absurd.—In pursuance of this argument let us again—though not for the last time—refer to another source of encouragement to Music irrationally closed, or only opened so as to serve nothing in the least worthy.—The bills of fare of an entertainment given the other evening by one of the City companies have fallen in our way. There were assembled some 300 dinner-guests; on whose entertainment, by "rich viands and the pleasurable wine"—as Coleridge hath it—to judge from the list of savouries and sweets, upwards of 1,000*l.* must have been expended. There was the usual amount of after-dinner music, opened by 'God Save the Queen' (which, we are invited to recollect, was composed for a City company). But this—one artist excepted—was not higher in tone or taste than the music and singing which every sixpenny frequenter of Canterbury Hall, or the Oxford, or Weston's, or Evans's can command. The concert cannot have cost so much as "a course":—and was made up of the most familiar dishes. Why then, let us once more ask, should not our munificent and hospitable citizens of London break new ground, and, at the sacrifice of a dinner—somewhat an everyday occurrence—illustrate their wealth and their welcome by a concert, by a commission for some new work, to some English composer?—As was said a week or two since, in reference to an entertainment in a private house in London, there is here neither lack of money to spend nor of will to spend it—on what is good—if that can be once pointed out. Thus, in the persistent humour of certain Parliament-men, who make a motion session after session, for some measure which they hope eventually to accomplish, do we repeat a past appeal to those who have genial humours and wealth which they are troubled to spend—the gentlemen presiding over the City companies—to make themselves famous, and surprise their guests by some novelty in the form of music.

One hundred and seventy public concerts, in ten weeks of six days each,—such, we are informed, are the statistics of two and a half musical calendar months of this year of grace 1861. The "gentle reader" will be glad to pause from even such selected accounts of these pleasures as the *Athenæum* has offered,—glad to learn that the lull is setting in.—Some of the last have been the sprightliest among the entertainments. Madame Rudersdorff treated her patrons and patronesses to two *opérettes* in English, at the Bijou Theatre. The first was Mr. Frederic Clay's 'Out of Sight':—concerning which private report has been busily favourable—and justly so. But the work is not one to present to a paying public, containing, as it does, many evidences of taste, invention and musical skill unaffectedly put forward: it is not strong enough to establish the repu-

tation of a composer. When will it be understood that an audience courteously desiring to be pleased, and an audience expecting its money's worth in the form of amusement, have bodies and souls as far apart as is Sympathy from Justice? Amateurs are too apt to live in a seventh heaven of private admiration, where truth can hardly reach them; and it is not till by appealing to a general public (no matter how reinforced by friends) they proclaim themselves no longer amateurs, that they have much chance of really testing the value of what they have made. Mr. Frederic Clay is too full of good musical matter to be spared one word of these old truths. If they sound hard, they are sound at heart,—as is his own music.

The engagements for the Birmingham Festival now completed are as under:—Principal vocalists, Mdlle. Tietjens, Madame Rudersdorff, Madame Lemmens-Sherington, Mdlle. Adelina Patti, Madame Sainton-Dolby and Miss Palmer; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Montem Smith, Signor Giuglini, Mr. Santley and Signor Belletti. There is to be no instrumental *solo*; nor, so far as the skeleton programme given out informs us, any grand Symphony, at the two concerts of secular music. The omission of the latter no person need regret;—it being impossible to ensure a due execution (supposing the audience's attention engaged) from an orchestra worked by the production of such a quantity of grand and elaborate music as would fit out four German festivals at the very least. Mendelssohn's 'Lorely' *finale* and 'Midsummer Night's Dream' music will be produced at the evening concerts.—The Festival is to begin on the 27th of next month.

Mr. Mapleson's Italian Opera season at the Lyceum Theatre has closed. He states, in a farewell address, that its success justifies him in soon resuming the undertaking at some larger theatre.

The last,—a supplementary—part of 'Spohr's Autobiography,' completing the work, by the hands of a survivor, has just appeared.

The prizes for Part-songs offered by the choral societies of Paris have been adjudged on competition to MM. Daussougne Méhul (now a professor resident here), Léonce Cohen and Adolphe Blanc.—Sixteen new compositions (for male voices only, of course) have been sent to the committee of the monster meeting at Nuremberg about to take place by Herren F. Lachner, Hiller, Otto and Abt, among others.

MISCELLANEA

An Arab Newspaper.—As the *Athenæum* takes cognizance of literature and its progress in all parts of the world, it appeared to me that an Arabic newspaper, published at Beirout, in Syria, would merit your attention. This journal (of which by the kindness of the Royal Asiatic Society I have the number of the 7th of June now before me) is a weekly newspaper, which, in imitation of its European contemporaries, styles itself (*siyasi, edebi, mütterji*) political, moral and commercial, and is about the size of one of our local papers. The amateur of Oriental languages will be much amused to see how such words as subscription, advertisement, office, agents are expressed respectively by *ishtirak, ilan, mekteb* (a most appropriate word, corresponding exactly to the one adopted by the modern Greeks to express this idea, viz., *γραφειον*); and, lastly, agents by "those who write the names" (of subscribers) *chez eux*. Again, he will be struck by finding the first rude attempts at leading articles. In the number of last month, for example, there were articles on the Warlike Preparation in Europe, the American War, the Warsaw Massacres, &c.,—which, though weak compared to the articles in our newspapers, indicate a great step in advance. The very fact of their making this comparison, and their reflection on it, and their taking notice of the American affairs at all, is something for a nation whom many regard as complete barbarians. It is also somewhat curious to find the names of Lord John Russell and Mr. Griffith figuring in Arabic,—the latter asking the former why the Austrians have not withdrawn their troops on the frontiers of Italy. Garibaldi (whom they call *Jaribaldi*), the Emperor Napoleon (*Emberatur Nabulion*), and Victor Emmanuel (*Fiktor Imanuel*) may now see

their names in Arabic and their acts recounted for the edification of the Mussulmans. In the same manner the doings of Cardinal Antonelli and the Pope, the Massacres in Warsaw, the state of affairs in Naples, &c. are duly reported. Amongst the words I have noticed imported, coined, or adopted to express modern ideas are:—*Jurnal*, for newspaper,—*Mejlis-ul-umum*, for House of Commons,—*Reis-ul-Musheikha*, President of the Senate (in America),—*Fabor* or *Sefine bukhariye*, for steamer or steam-vessel,—and *Resail telegrafiye*, telegraphic despatches. The merchant may also learn that discount (*iskat*) at the Bank of England is at 6 per cent. (*fi el maye*), the Turkish loan at 73, and the state of the corn and silk markets. An advertisement, also, in one of the May numbers, which by the way had a conspicuous position and importance given to it, which its European brethren would much envy, stated that a certain Prof. Beters had adapted the wonderful tale of *Rubinnun Kruzi* (Robinson Crusoe) from the English language, and that the first part was just printed, price 22 grush. In the number of the 7th of June is seen, under the head "Home Intelligence," an account of the withdrawal of the French troops from Syria; and in one of the previous numbers a description of an asylum lately established for the widows and orphans of the sufferers in the massacres, and the Pasha's visit to it. The translation of the proclamation of the American President to the inhabitants of New York is also to be found in the number of the 30th of May. On the whole, the publication is exceedingly creditable, and may become a great instrument of civilization. The fact that it has been established four years speaks much for the possibility of introducing such Anglo-Oriental productions. It must be confessed, however, although not very creditable to us, that the French in this, as in all matters in the East, seem to have got far before us, and their influence, language and manners to have taken a deeper root than ours. There is every evidence of this paper being an imitation of a French one: they have adopted their word *journal*, although so chary of admitting any foreign word into the language,—coin their new words after French models,—and, in the French fashion, have a tale at the end, continued from number to number. In this tale is to be noted an immense improvement—the adoption of paragraphs. What may we expect after this! Perhaps a time may come when we may even have the Arabs punctuating!

CHARLES WELLS.

Criminal Returns.—The Criminal returns for England and Wales for the past year have just been published. They present the same favourable aspect as those for the preceding year, as they exhibit a decrease in crime, both among the class of grave, as well as of light offences. In the former the decrease during 1860, as compared with 1859, was 3·1 per cent., among the latter, 2·0 per cent. The total number of persons committed for grave crimes was 50,405—of these, 99 were for murders; 466 for shooting and wounding; 188 for manslaughter; 142 for unnatural offences. The total number of persons brought before magistrates during 1860 was 384,918, of whom 255,803 were convicted. An exception to the general decrease in offences appears under the head of game laws, the number of persons apprehended, during the past year, for poaching, &c. being 8,654, or 4·8 per cent. more than the number in 1859. As usual, the number of convictions among men considerably exceed those among women, 69·4 per cent. men having been convicted and 55·1 per cent. women. Of the 409,780 persons brought under legal jurisdiction during the past year, 187,574 persons are supposed to have been of previous good character, and 127,721 were known as criminals, or suspected by the police. Of bad characters at large the police make the following classification:—thieves, 37,914; receivers of stolen goods, 4,440; prostitutes, 30,800; vagrants and tramps, 22,664. The police force throughout England and Wales, during 1860, consisted of 20,760 officers and men, maintained at a cost of 1,531,111.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. M.—A. J. D. D.—W. B.—E. Y.—L.—C. T.—G. S.—H.—received.

BOOKS FOR THE COUNTRY AND THE SEA-SIDE.

	PRICE	d.	s.
BIRDS' NESTS, with 22 Coloured Plates of Eggs. 16mo.	4	6	
BIRDS of the SEA-SHORE. Coloured Plates. 16mo. gilt	1	8	
BIRDS of the WOOD and FIELD. Edited by the Rev. C. A. JOHNS. In a Packet containing 15 Cards printed in Colours. Nos. 1 and 2.	1	0	
BOTANICAL RAMBLES. By the Rev. C. A. JOHNS. 16mo.	2	0	
BRITISH ANIMALS, Packet of. Containing 12 Cards printed in Colours.	1	0	
BRITISH BUTTERFLIES. With 12 Coloured Plates. 16mo. cloth gilt	1	8	
BRITISH FISHES, a FAMILIAR HISTORY of the. With numerous Engravings. Fcap. 8vo. cloth boards	4	0	
CHANNEL ISLANDS, RAMBLES among the. By A. NATURALIST. Fcap. 8vo.	3	0	
CHAPTERS on COMMON THINGS by the SEA-SIDE. By ANNE PRATT. Fcap. 8vo.	4	0	
CHEMISTRY of CREATION. New and revised Edition. Fcap. 8vo.	5	0	
DEW DROP (The) and the MIST. New Edition. By CHARLES TOMLINSON, Esq. Fcap. 8vo.	3	6	
DOGS, Packet of. Containing 12 Cards printed in Colours.	1	0	
EVENINGS at the MICROSCOPE. By P. H. GOSSE, F.R.S. Post 8vo.	8	0	
FLOWERING PLANTS of GREAT BRITAIN. By ANNE PRATT. Vols. I. to V. with Coloured Plates. 8vo. gilt, each Vol.	15	0	
FERNS of GREAT BRITAIN. By ANNE PRATT. Forming Vol. VI., 81 Coloured Plates, 8vo. gilt	12	0	
GRASSES and SEDGES, BRITISH. By ANNE PRATT. 37 Coloured Plates, containing every British (216) Species. Forming Vol. VII. 8vo. gilt	10	6	
FLOWERS of the FIELD. By the Rev. C. A. JOHNS. Fcap. 8vo. New Edition	7	0	
FOREST TREES. 2 vols. By the Rev. C. A. JOHNS. Fcap. 8vo.	7	6	
GARDENING for CHILDREN. By the Rev. C. A. JOHNS. 16mo.	2	0	
GREEN FIELDS, The, and THEIR GRASSES. By ANNE PRATT. Fcap. 8vo.	1	0	
LIZARD, a WEEK at the. With Map. By the Rev. C. A. JOHNS. 16mo.	3	6	
MONTHLY FLOWER-GARDEN, The. With Coloured Plates. 16mo.	1	8	
MONTHLY GLEANINGS from the FIELD and GARDEN. Edited by the Rev. C. A. JOHNS. With 24 Coloured Plates. Royal 16mo.	3	6	
MONTHLY WINDOW FLOWERS. Edited by the Rev. C. A. JOHNS. With 12 Coloured Plates. 16mo. gilt	1	8	
MONTHLY WILD FLOWERS. Edited by the Rev. C. A. JOHNS. With 12 Coloured Plates. 16mo. gilt	1	8	
OCEAN, The. By P. H. GOSSE, F.R.S. New Edition. Post 8vo.	4	6	
PHENOMENA of NATURE, The. Fcap. 8vo.	2	0	
POISONOUS, NOXIOUS, and SUSPECTED PLANTS of OUR FIELDS and WOODS. By ANNE PRATT. With 44 Coloured Plates. Imperial 16mo.	6	0	
RAIN CLOUD, The. By C. TOMLINSON. 16mo.	2	6	
RAMBLE in SPRING. By the Rev. C. A. JOHNS. 16mo.	1	0	
RAMBLE in SUMMER. By the Rev. C. A. JOHNS. 16mo.	1	0	
RAMBLE in AUTUMN. By the Rev. C. A. JOHNS. 16mo.	1	0	
RAMBLE in WINTER. By the Rev. C. A. JOHNS. 16mo.	1	0	
RURAL AFFAIRS, SKETCHES of. By Mrs. CHARLES TOMLINSON. Fcap. 8vo.	3	6	
SEA WEEDS (BRITISH). With 12 Coloured Plates. 16mo.	1	8	
SONGSTERS, OUR NATIVE. By ANNE PRATT. With 73 Coloured Plates. 16mo.	8	0	
TEMPEST, The. New Edition. By C. TOMLINSON. Esq. Fcap. 8vo.	3	6	
THUNDER STORM, The. New Edition. By CHARLES TOMLINSON, Esq. Fcap. 8vo.	3	6	
WANDERINGS THROUGH the OBSERVATORIES at KEW. Fcap. 8vo.	2	6	
WILD FLOWERS. By ANNE PRATT. In 2 vols. with 122 Coloured Plates. 16mo.	16	0	
WHITE'S NATURAL HISTORY of SELBOURNE. Arranged for Young Persons. A New and Revised Edition. Post 8vo.	6	0	
YEAR of COUNTRY LIFE; or, the Chronicles of the Young Naturalist. Fcap. 8vo.	2	6	

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE. DEPOSITARIES:—London: 77, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.; 4, Royal Exchange, E.C.; and 16, Hanover-street, Hanover-square, W.

WORKS ON GARDENING AND BOTANY.

I. NATURE-PRINTING.

THE OCTAVO NATURE-PRINTED BRITISH FERNS. The Figures Nature-Printed by HENRY BRADBURY. The Descriptions by THOMAS MOORE, F.L.S. The Work contains 122 Plates, and 800 pages of Letter-press, and is completed in Two Volumes, royal 8vo., uniform with "THE NATURE-PRINTED BRITISH SEA-WEEDS." The price of each Volume is 2l. 2s.

II.

THE NATURE-PRINTED BRITISH SEA-WEEDS. Containing Seventy Coloured Nature-Prints, with Engraved magnified Dissections of the whole Species described in the Volume. The Descriptions by WILLIAM G. JOHNSTONE and ALEXANDER CROALL. Nature-Printed by HENRY BRADBURY. The Nature-Printed British Sea-Weeds forms Four handsome Volumes, in royal 8vo., consisting of 810 Plates, with the necessary Letter-press. The price of each Volume is 2l. 2s.

III.

HOW TO LAY OUT A GARDEN. Intended as a General Guide in Choosing, Forming, or Improving an Estate (from a Quarter of an Acre to a Hundred Acres in extent). By EDWARD KEMP. Price 12s. Illustrated with numerous Plans, Sections, and Sketches of Gardens and General Objects.

IV.

THE HANDBOOK of GARDENING. By EDWARD KEMP. For the Use of Persons who possess a Small Garden. The Eleventh Edition, enlarged and improved. Price 2s. in cloth.

V.

THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM; or, the Structure, Classification, and Uses of Plants. By Dr. LINDLEY. Illustrated upon the Natural System. In One Volume, 8vo. cloth, price 36s., with upwards of 500 Illustrations.

VI.

THE ELEMENTS of BOTANY, Structural and Physiological. With a Glossary of Technical Terms. By Dr. LINDLEY. In One Volume, 8vo. cloth, with numerous Illustrations, price 12s.

VII.

MEDICAL and ECONOMICAL BOTANY. By Dr. LINDLEY. With numerous Illustrations. A New Edition, in One Volume, 8vo. cloth, price 7s. 6d.

VIII.

SCHOOL BOTANY; or, the Rudiments of Botanical Science. By Dr. LINDLEY. In One Volume, 8vo. half bound, with 400 Illustrations, price 6s. 6d.

IX.

DESCRIPTIVE BOTANY; or, the Art of Describing Plants correctly in Scientific Language, for Self-Instruction and the Use of Schools. By Dr. LINDLEY. Price 1s.

X.

PAXTON'S FLOWER GARDEN. Edited by SIR JOSEPH PAXTON and Dr. LINDLEY. Complete in Three Volumes, price 38s. each, elegantly bound in cloth.

*. This Work appeared in Monthly Parts, which are still on sale, price 2s. 6d. each.

XI.

PAXTON'S BOTANICAL DICTIONARY; comprising the Names, History, and Culture of all Plants known in Britain, together with a full Explanation of Technical Terms. Crown 8vo. price 16s. cloth extra.

XII.

THE LADIES' COMPANION to the FLOWER GARDEN. Being an Alphabetical Arrangement of all the Ornamental Plants Growth in Gardens and Shrubberies. With full Directions for their Culture. By Mrs. LOUDON. The Sixth Edition, cloth gilt, price 7s.

XIII.

PRACTICAL HINTS on PLANTING ORNAMENTAL TREES; with particular reference to Conifers. In which all the Hardy Species are popularly described. By Messrs. STANDISH & NOBLE. Price 6s. in cloth.

XIV.

MY KITCHEN GARDEN; MY COWS; and HALF AN ACRE OF PASTURE. By a COUNTRY PARSON. Price 6d.

London: BRADBURY & EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street, E.C.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

I.

JAPAN, the AMOOR, and the

PACIFIC; with Notices of other Places comprised in a Voyage of Circumnavigation in the Imperial Corvette RYKOA in 1858-60. By HENRY ARTHUR TILLEY. With 8 Illustrations. Demy 8vo. Price 16s. cloth.

"Mr. Tilley describes everything in clear and simple language; moreover his accounts are remarkably correct, as we can testify in many instances from personal knowledge."—*Athenæum*.

"Mr. Tilley has turned his stay in Japanese towns to such advantage, that his account of their life and scenes is richer and fuller than any previously given to us, and will be read with extreme interest."—*London Review*.

"A lively and pleasant volume of travels. We commend it to the attention of the general reader who seeks information combined with amusement."—*Sun*.

"As a volume of general travels, this is both interesting and instructive."—*Critic*.

II.

HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE, and

SICK-ROOM GUIDE; describing DISEASES, their NATURE, CAUSES, and SYMPTOMS, the MOST APPROVED METHODS OF TREATMENT, and the PROPERTIES and USES of REMEDIES. By JOHN GARDNER, M.D., of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh. With numerous Illustrations. Demy 8vo. Price 10s. 6d. cloth.

"This is a great improvement on any of the existing treatises on domestic medicine. It contains very minute directions as to the internal economy of the sick room, including several very simple and effective devices for promoting the patients' comfort; a clear description of the symptoms of all common diseases, and a statement of the mode of treatment proper to each, and a list of prescriptions in which the latest discoveries of medical science are carefully embodied."—*Spectator*.

"This is a very useful volume for any family to possess. It contains a vast and varied store of information on the topics to which it refers. Those who peruse this volume will find that it is one eminently calculated to be of general service, and that it conveys, in a concise and condensed form, some most important knowledge on matters that must engage the attention of all at some period of their lives, whether as regards themselves, or the members of their own immediate circle. And besides, it has the further advantage of being the work of an experienced practitioner."—*Sun*.

III.

IN-DOOR PLANTS, and HOW TO

GROW THEM, FOR THE DRAWING-ROOM, BALCONY, and GREENHOUSE; Containing clear Instructions by which Ladies may obtain, at a small expense, a Constant Supply of Flowers. By E. A. MALING. With Coloured Frontispiece. Fcap. 8vo. Price 2s. 6d. cloth.

"This little book may enable any lady in London to become her own flower-grower."—*Athenæum*.

"Any lady who has this work, however inexperienced she may be in the management of flowers, may, at a very moderate outlay of time and money, insure a constant supply of these most beautiful and effective ornaments for a drawing-room, and at the same time provide herself with a pleasant and profitable employment for her leisure hours."—*Spectator*.

"This elegant and useful little manual puts it in the power of everybody to acquire some knowledge of the proper management of plants in-doors."—*Critic*.

IV.

THE BOOK of GOOD COUNSELS:

Being an Abridged Translation of the Sanskrit Classic, the 'HITOPADESA.' By EDWIN ARNOLD, M.A., Author of 'Education in India,' &c. With Illustrations by Harrison Weir. Crown 8vo. Price 3s. cloth.

"This curious and interesting volume consists of a translation of a collection of Sanskrit fables, which are evolved one from another almost interminably. They are for the most part very ingenious, and we recognise among them several of the originals of those with which we are familiar in the works of Æsop, and other later fabulists."—*Spectator*.

V.

NEW NOVEL.

"WHO BREAKS—PAYS." By the

Author of 'Cousin Stella.' 3 vols. post 8vo.

"This story is a very charming and touching one. We recommend our readers to get the book for themselves."—*Athenæum*.

"The story is a very good one. The two chief characters are extremely well drawn. This novel, in fact, is one of the most natural books we have read for a long time; and it also possesses the unusual merit of dwelling upon strong passions, and painful circumstances, without being uncomfortably harrowing to the reader's sensibilities."—*Spectator*.

"We cannot refrain from expressing our surprise at the talent exhibited by the author of this book, in the construction of a very unpleasant plot, and the wonderful ability exhibited in making out of such materials a novel that is sure to become popular, and deserves to be universally read. The scenes of the tale are laid in Paris, England, and Italy, and all are portrayed by a master-hand."—*London Review*.

"Who Breaks—Pays' is a pretty tale of love and disappointment, ending in death and sorrow. It is not made too sad. The two volumes are graceful and feminine in the best sense of the latter adjective. The style has its salient points; it is lively, clear, and elegant. 'Who Breaks—Pays' should be a very successful novel."—*Globe*.

"The Author of 'Who Breaks—Pays' possesses both originality and artistic skill. We have seldom met with a more readable book than this. The various characters are developed with the skill and subtlety of a true artist."—*Press*.

SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

Just published, in small 8vo. a New and Revised Edition, illustrated with Fourteen Wood Engravings photographed from life, price 6s. cloth.

HINTS on HORSEMANSHIP to a

NEPHEW and NIECE; or, Common Sense and Common Errors in Common Riding. By COLONEL GEORGE GREENWOOD, Late Lieut.-Colonel Commanding 2nd Life Guards. London: Edward Moxon & Co. 44, Dover-street.

This day is published, 2 vols. 8vo. 11. 11s. 6d.

ESSAYS and OBSERVATIONS on NATURAL HISTORY, ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, PSYCHOLOGY, and GEOLOGY.

By JOHN HUNTER, F.R.S. Being his Posthumous Papers on those subjects, arranged and revised; with Notes, by RICHARD OWEN, F.R.S. D.C.L., Superintendent of the Natural History Department, British Museum, &c. &c. John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster-row.

TWO MAPS of the WORLD, with the

CHARTS of the STARS. By COLONEL SIR HENRY JAMES, R.E. F.R.S. &c. Unbound in a wrapper, with Title-page and Table 10s. 6d. Mounted, in a plain quadrant-shaped case of leather 21s. Mounted, in an extra gilt quadrant-shaped case of leather 30s. Magnetic Variation Maps, to be had separately each 3s. Charts of the Stars, ditto ditto ditto 2s. Sold by E. Stanford, 6, Charing Cross, London, S.W.

STANFORD'S

SERIES OF POCKET GUIDE-BOOKS.

It is the object of the Authors and Publisher to afford that amount of information which an intelligent host would communicate to his guest, or the visitor be glad to acquire and retain, embodied in a book, as a memorial of the scenes through which he has passed.

LONDON, with Two Maps s. d. 3 6
PARIS, with Two Maps 3 6

By MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, M.A.

SOUTH COAST of ENGLAND, with Four Maps 7 0
KENT (Coast of), with Map 2 0
SUSSEX (Coast of), with Map 2 0
HANTS and DORSET (Coast of), with Map 2 0
DEVON and CORNWALL (Coast of), with Map 2 0

By the Rev. E. VENABLES, M.A., of Bonchurch.

ISLE of WIGHT, with Map 7 6

By R. DAMON, Weymouth.

WEYMOUTH and the ISLAND of PORTLAND (Geology of), with Map and Illustrations 5 0
Supplement to Ditto, consisting of Nine Lithographic Plates of Fossils 2 6

By W. CATHRALL, Esq., Author of 'Wanderings in N. Wales.' NORTH WALES, with Map 5 0

By F. F. DALLY, Esq., of Guernsey.

CHANNEL ISLES, with Map 3 6
GUERNSEY, with Map 2 0
JERSEY, with Map 2 0

By the Rev. J. G. CUMMING, M.A. F.G.S., Formerly Vice-Principal of King William's College, Isle of Man. ISLE of MAN, with Map 4 6

By MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, M.A.

LAKES, and North-West Coast of England, with Map 3 6
EAST COAST of ENGLAND, with Three Maps 5 0
ESSEX, SUFFOLK and NORFOLK (Coast of), with Map 2 0
LINCOLN and YORK (Coast of), with Map 2 0
DURHAM and NORTHUMBERLAND (Coast of), with Map 2 0
CATHEDRALS of the United Kingdom 5 0
MINSTERS and ABBEY RUINS of the United Kingdom 4 0

STANFORD'S CATALOGUE of Guide-Books, Maps, Plans, Dictionaries, Conversation-Books, &c., for Tourists and Travellers; also, STANFORD'S PASSPORT CIRCULAR, may be had on application, or by post for one stamp.

London: EDWARD STANFORD, 6, Charing Cross, S.W.

MACMILLAN'S

NEW LIST.

1.

The PRISON CHAPLAIN: a Memoir

of the Rev. JOHN CLAY, Chaplain of Preston Gaol. By HIS SON. 8vo. cloth. [Next week.]

2.

EDWIN of DEIRA. By Alexander

SMITH. Fcap. 8vo. cloth. [Next week.]

3.

PICTURES of OLD ENGLAND. By

Dr. R. PAULI. Translated by E. C. OTTE. With Map of London in the Fifteenth Century. Crown 8vo. cloth, 8s. 6d. [Now ready.]

4.

The HUMAN HAND and FOOT.

By G. M. HUMPHRY, M.D. F.R.S. With numerous Illustrations. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 4s. 6d. [Now ready.]

5.

The PLATONIC DIALOGUES, for

ENGLISH READERS. By W. WHEWELL, D.D. F.R.S., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. Vol. III. containing THE REPUBLIC. 7s. 6d. [This day.]

Vol. I. Second Edition, containing THE SOCRATIC DIALOGUES, 7s. 6d.

Vol. II. containing THE ANTI-SOPHIST DIALOGUES, 6s. 6d.

6.

CAVOUR: a Memoir. By Edward

DICEY. [Immediately.]

Lately published, by the same Author, crown 8vo. cloth, 6s. 6d.

ROME IN 1860.

7.

FOOT-NOTES from the PAGE of

NATURE; or, First Forms of Vegetation. By the Rev. HUGH MACMILLAN, Fellow of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh, &c. With numerous Illustrations. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 2s.

8.

The GOLDEN TREASURY: a Col-

lection of the Best Songs and Lyrical Poems in the English Language. Selected and arranged, with Notes, by F. T. PALGRAVE, Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. Dedicated by permission to Alfred Tennyson. [Next week.]

9.

NOW PUBLISHING,

TRACTS for PRIESTS and PEOPLE.

By VARIOUS WRITERS.

No. I. RELIGIO LAICI. By Thomas Hughes, Author of 'Tom Brown's School-Days.' Price 1s. [Now ready.]

II. THE MOTE AND THE BEAM: a Clergyman's Lessons from the Present Panic. By the Rev. F. D. Maurice, Incumbent of St. Peter's, St. Marylebone. Price 1s. [Now ready.]

III. THE ATONEMENT AS A FACT AND AS A THEORY. By the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of Her Majesty's Chapels Royal. Price 1s. [Now ready.]

IV. THE SIGNS OF THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN: an Appeal to Scripture on the Question of Miracles. By the Rev. John Llewelyn Davies, Rector of Christ Church, St. Marylebone. Price 1s. [Now ready.]

V. ON TERMS OF COMMUNION, contains Two Tracts:—
1. On the Boundaries of the Church. By the Rev. C. K. P.
2. The Message of the Church. By M. Langley, M.A. [This day.]

VI. THE SERMON OF THE BISHOP OF OXFORD ON REVELATION, AND THE LAYMAN'S ANSWER:—
1. A Dialogue on Doubt. By J. M. Ludlow.
2. Morality and Divinity. By the Rev. F. D. Maurice. [In the Press.]

* * Others are in Preparation.

10.

CREATION IN PLAN and IN PRO-

GRESS: An Essay on the First Chapter of Genesis. By the Rev. JAMES CHALLIS, M.A. F.R.S. F.R.A.S. Plummer Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy in the University of Cambridge. Crown 8vo. cloth, 2s. 6d. [Now ready.]

MACMILLAN & Co. Cambridge,
And 23, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London.

This day is published, 8vo. cloth, with Portrait, price 14s.

MEMOIR OF EDWARD FORBES, F.R.S.

Late Regius Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh.

By GEORGE WILSON, M.D. F.R.S.E.

Late Regius Professor of Technology in the University of Edinburgh, and Director of the Industrial Museum of Scotland;

AND

ARCHIBALD GEIKIE, F.R.S.E. F.G.S.

Of the Geological Survey of Great Britain.

LITERARY GAZETTE, June 15, 1861.

"We welcome this volume as a graceful tribute to the memory of as gifted, tender, generous a soul as Science has ever reared, and prematurely lost."

EXAMINER, June 22, 1861.

"It is long since a better memoir than this, as regards either subject or handling, has come under our notice... The first nine chapters retain all the charming grace of style which marked everything of Wilson's; and the author of the latter two-thirds of the memoir deserves very high praise for the skill he has used, and the kindly spirit he has shown. From the first page to the last the book claims careful reading, as being a full but not over-crowded rehearsal of a most instructive life, and the true picture of a mind that was rare in strength and beauty."

THE PRESS, June 29, 1861.

"The story of his life, as told in this memoir, is full of interest. The first six chapters appear as they were left by Dr. Wilson; and nothing could be better than the manner in which Mr. Geikie has acquitted himself of his task. His chapters are chatty, anecdotal, and full of entertaining matter, clothed in an easy agreeable style. In his company we follow the naturalist in all his wanderings..... We have no doubt the memoir will be a favourite one with a numerous class of readers."

MACMILLAN & Co. London and Cambridge.

Now ready, Cheap Edition, post 8vo. 1 vol. 5s.

THE WEDDING GUESTS.

By MARY C. HUME.

London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

This day is published, in 8vo. price 3s. 6d.

ANOTHER GOSPEL EXAMINED; or, a Popular Criticism of each of the Seven Essays and Reviews.

London: W. Walker & Co. 196, Strand, (Opposite St. Clement's Church.)

Now ready, for 1861, with Coloured Plates,

NELSON'S TOURIST'S HANDBOOKS for ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND. Comprehensive, Accurate and Cheap.—Nelson & Sons, London, Edinburgh, and New York; all Booksellers; and at the Railway Stations.

Octavo, with Eight Coloured Plates, and many Woodcuts, 12s.

GATHERINGS of a NATURALIST in AUSTRALASIA: being Observations principally on the Animal and Vegetable Productions of New South Wales, New Zealand, and some of the Austral Islands. By GEORGE BENNETT, M.D. F.L.S. F.Z.S. &c.

John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster-row.

SPINES of ECHINUS.—T. ROSS has just received a large Selection of very beautiful SECTIONS of ECHINUS SPINES.

2 and 3, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn, W.C.

OPERA, RACE and FIELD GLASSES, in every variety of size and mounting, matchless for power and sharpness of definition, at CALLAGHAN'S, 224, New Bond-street, W., corner of Conduit-street, sole Agent for the celebrated Opera, Race and Field Glasses made by Voigtlander, Vienna, also for their Photographic Lenses. Catalogue for two stamps.

J. H. DALLMEYER (Son-in-Law and Pupil of the late ANDREW ROSS)

Respectfully begs to inform the Scientific Public that he exclusively manufactures the ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE according to A. R.'s processes, who has also bequeathed to him the whole of that faculty.

For particulars of J. H. D.'s recent IMPROVEMENTS in MICROSCOPIC OBJECT-GLASSES, PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES, &c. see Catalogue, which may be had on application at 19, BLOOMSBURY-STREET, Oxford-street, W.C.

APPARATUS and CHEMICALS, Folding, Rigid, and Stereoscopic CAMERAS in variety, combining great portability and lightness, with every Adjustment suggested by the most experienced Operators.

Water-tight Glass and Gutta-Percha Baths, Pressure Frames, Plate-Holders, and all needful Apparatus, of best Quality only.—LENSES by Ross, Ierebours and Vallentin. COLLODIONS for Positive and Negative Pictures, highly sensitive and uniform in action. Varnishes, Cases, Passaportouts, Albumenized Saxe Paper, and every requisite for the Amateur or Professional Photographer.

Importers of the True Saxe Paper. Wholesale Manufacturers of all Chemical Preparations.—Illustrated Catalogue, free, on application. BULTON & BARNITT.

Operative and Photographic Chemists, 145, HOLBORN BARS, London.

Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 1s. 6d.

CÆSARIS (C. JULII) COMMENTARIORUM de BELLO GALLICO, LIB. I. IV., with Notes explanatory of the Text, by the Rev. J. R. MAJOR, M.A. F.S.A.

London: William Tegg, Pancras-lane, Queen-street, Cheapside.

In 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth,

THE THRESHOLD of ATRIDES.

By GEORGE F. PRESTON.

London: W. Kent & Co. Paternoster-row.

MR. ST. JOHN'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, FROM

B.C. 55 TO A.D. 1067.

Nearly ready, 2 vols. 8vo.

HISTORY of the FOUR CONQUESTS of

ENGLAND: Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Danish, and Norman. By JAMES AUGUSTUS ST. JOHN. The Author has availed himself of the valuable information on important points of English History afforded by the Chronicles published by direction of the Master of the Rolls.

Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill.

On Saturday next will be published, in 8vo. price One Shilling,

A NOTE OF ADMIRATION, ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR OF 'THE SATURDAY REVIEW.'

By ALFRED AUSTIN,

Author of 'The Season: a Satire,' 'My Satire and its Censors,' &c.

MARIA. For Monsieur Malvolio, leave me alone with him: if I do not gull him into a nagword, and make him a common recreation, do not think I have wit enough to lie straight in my bed."—TWELFTH NIGHT.

London: GEORGE MANWARING, 8, King William-street, Strand.

Post 8vo. cloth, price 5s.

THE LAST TRAVELS OF IDA PFEIFFER, INCLUSIVE OF A VISIT TO MADAGASCAR.

WITH A BIOGRAPHY OF THE AUTHORESS,

Compiled from her Own Notes.

London: ROUTLEDGE, WARNE & ROUTLEDGE.

Now ready, fcap. 8vo. price One Shilling,

THREE LETTERS, TO THE EDITOR OF 'THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE,' ON PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATION.

By PATERFAMILIAS.

SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

Single Subscription, ONE GUINEA per Annum,
COMMENCING AT ANY DATE.

BOOK SOCIETIES, TOWN and VILLAGE LIBRARIES, and READING ROOMS, in every part of the Country, are SUPPLIED from this extensive Library with NEW and CHOICE BOOKS, ON HIRE.

Terms of Subscription, with Lists of the Principal Works at present in Circulation, may be obtained on application.

Two or Three Families in any neighbourhood may unite in One Subscription, and obtain Constant Supplies of the Best Works in History, Biography, Religion, Philosophy, Travel, and the Higher Class of Fiction, exchangeable in Sets, at pleasure.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE,

New Oxford-street, London; Cross-street, Manchester; and New-street, Birmingham.

CHEAP BOOKS AT MUDIE'S LIBRARY.

Purchasers of Books for Public or Private Libraries are recommended to obtain C. E. MUDIE'S Revised List of Surplus Copies of Recent Works withdrawn from his Library for Sale. This List comprises many of the best Books of the Past and Present Season, cut and uncut; also a Selection of Works, well bound, and adapted for Presents and School Prizes.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE,

New Oxford-street, London; Cross-street, Manchester; and New-street, Birmingham.

* * * The New Work, by the Editor of 'Enquire Within,' entitled THE FAMILY SAVE-ALL, will be Published on Monday, the 15th of July. The Sale of the Author's Educational and Economical Works amounts to Half-a-Million Volumes in Great Britain, and in America to the same Number.

The Proprietor of 'THE FAMILY SAVE-ALL' begs to remind the Trade, that none of his Works, although very numerous, have undergone reduction of price through forced sales; and that the numerous Works brought out in imitation of his Titles and Subjects have proved absolute failures, while his own productions have been uniformly successful.

W. KENT & Co. 23, Paternoster-row.

Next week, demy 8vo. handsomely bound in cloth, with Portraits and numerous Illustrations, price 21s.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A. N. WELBY PUGIN,

AND HIS FATHER,

AUGUSTUS PUGIN.

WITH NOTICES OF THEIR WORKS.

By BENJAMIN FERREY, Architect, F.R.I.B.A.

With an Appendix, by E. SHERIDAN PURCELL, Esq.

London: EDWARD STANFORD, 6, Charing Cross, S.W.

Now ready, 8vo. cloth, price 14s.

INSPIRATION AND INTERPRETATION.

SEVEN SERMONS PREACHED BEFORE THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD;

WITH PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

Being an Answer to a Volume entitled 'Essays and Reviews.'

By the Rev. JOHN WILLIAM BURGON, M.A.

Fellow of Oriel College, and Select Preacher.

Oxford and London: JOHN HENRY & JAMES PARKER.

MR. DICKENS'S NEW WORK.

In 3 vols. post 8vo.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

By CHARLES DICKENS.

MR. HARRISON AINSWORTH'S NEW WORK.

In 3 vols. post 8vo.

THE CONSTABLE OF THE TOWER:

AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE.

By WILLIAM HARRISON AINSWORTH.

With Illustrations by GILBERT.

"The speed with which Mr. Ainsworth works is as potent as ever; while for completeness and historical accuracy we rank 'The Constable of the Tower' foremost among his numerous productions."—*Examiner*.

NEW SERIAL BY MR. ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

With Illustrations by J. E. MILLAIS, A.R.A.

Part V. price 1s. of

ORLEY FARM: A TALE.

By ANTHONY TROLLOPE,

Author of 'Framley Parsonage,' 'Dr. Thorne,' 'Barchester Towers,' &c.

CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

8, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL MALL, S.W.

The HON. FRANCIS SCOTT, Chairman.

CHARLES BERWICK CURTIS, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

FOURTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Parties desirous of participating in the Fourth Division of Profits to be declared on Policies effected prior to the 31st of December, 1861, should make immediate application. There have already been Three Divisions of Profits, and the Bonuses divided have averaged nearly 2 per cent. per annum on the sums assured, or from 30 to 100 per cent. on the premiums paid, without the risk of copartnership.

To show more clearly what these Bonuses amount to, the three following cases are given as examples:—

Sums Insured.	Bonuses added.	Amount payable up to Dec. 1854.
£5,000	£1,987 10	£6,987 10
1,000	397 10	1,397 10
100	39 15	139 15

Notwithstanding these large additions, the Premiums are on the lowest scale compatible with security; in addition to which advantages, one-half of the premiums may, if desired, for the term of five years, remain unpaid at 5 per cent. interest, without security or deposit of the Policy.

The Assets of the Company at the 31st of December, 1859, amounted to £690,140 19s., all of which has been invested in Government and other approved securities.

No charge for Volunteer Military Corps whilst serving in the United Kingdom.

Policy stamps paid by the office.

For Prospectuses, &c. apply to the Resident Director, No. 8, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall.

By order,

E. L. BOYD, Resident Director.

To MICROSCOPISTS and OTHERS.

To complete our system of Manufacture, and to meet the demand for our Instruments, we have built an entirely new Factory; and while we shall thus be enabled to continue our improvements in Manufacture, we shall also concede to our Customers every reduction that we can in Price.

ACHROMATIC MICROSCOPES.

We have carefully arranged our different forms of Stand with various Object-Glasses and Apparatus, so as to offer Microscopes, more or less complete, at certain amounts, in each instance considerably less than the sum of the individual prices of the several parts, and these we keep constantly in stock.

WENHAM'S BINOCULAR MICROSCOPE.

We are now manufacturing, under the immediate superintendence of the Inventor, this valuable addition to the Microscope. Mr. Wenham's arrangement not only gives the most perfect and well-defined Stereoscopic vision with any Object-Glass or Eye-Piece, but it can be applied to almost any Microscope, and when adapted, it in no way whatever interferes with the ordinary use of the Instrument.

MALTWOOD'S FINDER FOR THE MICROSCOPE.

This is the only method that has become universal for the purpose of finding Objects.

MICROSCOPIC OBJECTS.

In the endeavour to make our Collection of Prepared Specimens complete in every branch, we have lately secured the sole agency for the sale of some most remarkable transparent injections.

ICELAND SPAR.

We have a number of Cabinet Specimens of this interesting substance on Sale, the pieces having been selected from a large quantity which we have purchased, and besides being of very fine quality, we are enabled to offer them at prices considerably below the ordinary value.

ACHROMATIC STEREOSCOPIES.

GORHAM'S KALEIDOSCOPIIC COLOUR TOP, &c.

Catalogues, giving full particulars, may be had on application, or sent post free.

SMITH, BECK & BECK,
4, Coleman-street, London, E.C.
and Lister Works, Holloway.

T. ROSS,

OPTICIAN

(SON AND SUCCESSOR OF THE LATE

ANDREW ROSS),

2 and 3, FEATHERSTONE-BUILDINGS,

HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

IMPROVED PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES,

IMPROVED MICROSCOPE OBJECTIVES,

IMPROVED TERRESTRIAL TELESCOPES,

&c. &c. &c.

WENHAM'S BINOCULAR ARRANGEMENT FOR MICROSCOPES.

ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPES.

ROSS'S NEW STEREOGRAPHIC LENS.

ROSS'S NEW WHOLE-PLATE PORTRAIT LENS.

ROSS'S NEW LENS for "CARTES-DE-VISITE" PORTRAITS.

A LARGE STOCK of PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS always on hand.

A LARGE COLLECTION of MICROSCOPIC PREPARATIONS.

RACE, FIELD and OPERA GLASSES, &c., as usual.

See Catalogues, to be had on application at

2 and 3, FEATHERSTONE-BUILDINGS,
HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE POLICIES. THE CONSOLS ASSOCIATION,

430, STRAND, LONDON.
1. Provides the Security of Consols for its Policies.
2. It lends, or returns to Insurers ON DEMAND at any time, about One-Half of all Premiums paid.
Undoubted Security for Money, with a liberal Rate of Interest.
The Association possesses a large Capital, subscribed by several hundreds of Shareholders.
Full information may be obtained on application to
THOMAS H. BAYLIS, Managing Director.

LIFE ASSURANCE.—Special Notice.—The next investigation into the Profits of the Life Department of the SCOTTISH UNION INSURANCE COMPANY will be made as at 1st August, 1861, and parties taking out Policies before that date will participate in the Division.
685 new Policies, for 304,702*l.*, yielding 9,388*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* of new Premiums, were issued during the year ending 1st August, 1860.
Thirty days' grace allowed to renew Life Insurances, and 15 days to renew Fire Insurances, and parties taking out Policies on payment of the premium, the Company hold themselves liable.
No extra Premium charged for Members of Volunteer or Rifle Corps within the United Kingdom.

LONDON BOARD.

President.—The Right Hon. the EARL of MANSFIELD.

Directors.

P. Anstruther, Esq. H. M. Kemahead, Esq.
Charles Balfour, Esq. John Kingston, Esq.
Robert Collum, Esq. M.D. R. Robertson, Esq.
J. E. Goodhart, Esq. Hugh F. Sandeman, Esq.
George Ramsay, Esq., Manager.

Secretary.—F. G. Smith, Esq.

Surgeon.—E. W. Duffin, M.D.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Olivers, Lavin & Peachey.
A copy of the last Report, Forms of Proposals, and Prospectuses, may be had at the Office, 37, Cornhill, London; and of the Agents throughout the Kingdom.

FREDK. G. SMITH, Secretary to the London Board.
No. 37, Cornhill, London.

FREE ASSURANCE.

THE POLICIES OF THE

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY are relieved from all Restrictions as to Residence Abroad (except in special cases); and they are otherwise so framed as to afford the most complete security in connexion with Family Provisions, Marriage Settlements, Loan Transactions, and the various other purposes in connexion with which the protection of Life Assurance is sought.

THE

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY was established in 1835, and during the last fourteen years, the annual Average of New Insurances has exceeded Half-a-Million sterling, being the largest business transacted in that period by any Life Assurance Office. The New Insurances effected in 1860 alone were upwards of 700,000*l.* The business is a purely home business, the Company having no Offices out of the United Kingdom.

Accumulated Fund.....£1,856,802 19 4
Annual Revenue.....£304,161 13 7

THE SIXTH DIVISION OF PROFITS was made on 9th May last, when it was reported that the Bonus Additions were at the rate of 150 per cent. on the sum assured on Policies effected in 1835; 100 per cent. on Policies effected in 1831; and 50 per cent. on Policies effected in 1840. Next Division of Profits in 1860.

THE INVESTIGATION REPORT, showing these important advantages, is now ready, and may be had at the Office, or Agents of the Company.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager.

H. JONES WILLIAMS, Resident Secretary.

London.....88, King William-street.
Edinburgh.....3, George-street (Head Office).
Dublin.....56, Upper Sackville-street.
Glasgow.....35, St. Vincent-place.

NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY, 1809.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

Policies opened during the current year will be entitled at next Division of Profits, in December, 1862, to rank for Five Years' Bonus, which at last investigation ranged from 35*s.* to 35*s.* per cent. per annum on the sums assured, and it is expected that the great improvement in the business of the Company of late years will beneficially affect the forthcoming one, 741 New Policies for 475,698*l.* having been opened last year.

HEAD-OFFICE—64, Princes-street, Edinburgh.

LONDON BOARD—Office, 4, New Bank Buildings, Lothbury.

SIR PETER LAURIE, Chairman.

JOHN I. GLENNIE, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

William Borradaile, Esq. P. Northall Laurie, Esq.
John Connell, Esq. Charles J. Knowles, Esq.
Archibald Cockburn, Esq. Peter J. T. Pearce, Esq.

The attention of those about to assure is specially directed to some New Tables of Premiums recently constructed for this Company, which, with Forms of Proposals, &c., may be had as above, or will be forwarded free on application.

ROBERT STRACHAN, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict. cap. 9;

AND

BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.

Empowered by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

1, PRINCES-STREET, Bank, London.

Major-General ALEXANDER, Blackheath Park, Chairman.

Every description of Life Assurance business transacted, with or without Participation in Profits.

Extracts from Tables.

(PROPRIETARY.)					(MUTUAL.)				
Age	Half-Prem. First 7 Years.	Whole Prem. remainder of Life.	Age	Half-Prem. First 7 Years.	Whole Prem. remainder of Life.	Age	Half-Prem. First 7 Years.	Whole Prem. remainder of Life.	Age
40	1 1 3	1 1 3	30	1 1 3	1 1 3	40	1 1 3	1 1 3	30
41	1 1 3	1 1 3	31	1 1 3	1 1 3	41	1 1 3	1 1 3	31
42	1 1 3	1 1 3	32	1 1 3	1 1 3	42	1 1 3	1 1 3	32
43	1 1 3	1 1 3	33	1 1 3	1 1 3	43	1 1 3	1 1 3	33
44	1 1 3	1 1 3	34	1 1 3	1 1 3	44	1 1 3	1 1 3	34
45	1 1 3	1 1 3	35	1 1 3	1 1 3	45	1 1 3	1 1 3	35
46	1 1 3	1 1 3	36	1 1 3	1 1 3	46	1 1 3	1 1 3	36
47	1 1 3	1 1 3	37	1 1 3	1 1 3	47	1 1 3	1 1 3	37
48	1 1 3	1 1 3	38	1 1 3	1 1 3	48	1 1 3	1 1 3	38
49	1 1 3	1 1 3	39	1 1 3	1 1 3	49	1 1 3	1 1 3	39
50	1 1 3	1 1 3	40	1 1 3	1 1 3	50	1 1 3	1 1 3	40

ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

ENGLISH AND IRISH CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

HEAD OFFICE—345, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital, £100,000.

Clergymen, Ministers of all Denominations, and Members of the University assured at lower rates than the public generally.
For a small extra Premium payment of a Policy may be secured during life on the assured becoming totally disabled from following his ordinary avocation by Paralysis, Blindness, Insanity, or any accident.

At the Annual Meeting of Shareholders on the 27th May, 1861, the Directors reported the receipt since the Meeting held last year of 739 proposals to assure 173,700*l.*; of these 538 had been completed, and the Society's Policies issued for the same, assuring 127,938*l.*, and yielding an annual income of 4,131*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* Thirty-seven had been declined, and 174 were either under consideration, awaiting completion, or had not been carried out.
Prospectuses and every information may be had on application to
JOHN SHERIDAN, Manager.

THE SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND AND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

is a purely Mutual Office, in which the whole Funds belong to the Members; and the Profits are divided among them alone. Since it was founded, in 1815, its history has been one of constant and increasing prosperity; and it is now, in point of Funds, Annual Revenue and number of Members, one of the largest Life Offices in the world. The Security presented by the Society to its Members and their Representatives is of the most unquestionable character; while the Returns made in the form of Bonuses are, it is believed, not exceeded by those of any other similar Institution.

MEMORANDUM OF BUSINESS, BONUSES, FUNDS AND REVENUE.

Extracted from the Society's detailed Prospectus.

1. TOTAL ASSURANCES ISSUED.....	£14,821,734
2. TOTAL BONUSES DECLARED.....	3,033,049
3. SUMS ASSURED AND BONUSES EXISTING.....	10,896,801
4. TOTAL CLAIMS PAID EXCEEDED.....	3,600,000
5. INVESTED FUNDS.....	3,001,764
6. ANNUAL REVENUE.....	435,738

Forms of Proposal, detailed Prospectuses and Reports, and every information, may be had at the Head Office, or any of the Society's Agents.

SAMUEL RALPH, Manager.
J. J. P. ANDERSON, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Proposals dated and lodged at the Head Office, or with any of the Society's Agents, during the current year, will secure One Bonus more than those of later date.

LONDON HONORARY BOARD.

George Young, Esq. Mark-lane.
Charles Edward Pollock, Esq., Barrister, Temple.
David Hill, Esq. Sussex-square.
John Murray, Esq., Publisher, Albemarle-street.
Samuel Laing, Esq., Indian Finance.
Sir John Thomas Briggs, Bart., Admiralty.
Leonard Horner, Esq., F.R.S.
James Anderson, Esq., Q.C., Lincoln's Inn.

AGENTS FOR LONDON AND THE SUBURBS.

Central Agent.

Hugh M'Kean, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings, Cornhill.

District Agents.

Major R. S. Ridge, 40, Pall Mall, Agent for the West-End District.
Benjamin Seeley, Islington-green, Agent for Islington District.
ROBERTSON AND WHITE, Accountants.
4, Princes-street, Bank, E.C.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION,

43, GRACECHURCH-STREET, LONDON.

For MUTUAL ASSURANCE ON LIVES, ANNUITIES, &c.

Established December, 1836.

Directors.

Chairman—SAMUEL HAYHURST LUCAS, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman—CHARLES LUSHINGTON, Esq.

John Bradbury, Esq. Charles Good, Esq.
Thomas Castle, Esq. Robert Ingham, Esq. M.P.
Richard Fall, Esq. Charles Reed, Esq. F.R.S.
John Feltham, Esq. Robert Sheppard, Esq.
Charles Gilpin, Esq. M.P. Jonathan Thorp, Esq.
Charles Whetnam, Esq.

Physicians.

J. T. Conquest, M.D. F.R.S. Thomas Hodgkin, M.D.

Bankers—Messrs. Brown, Janson & Co.; and Bank of England.

Solicitor—Septimus Davidson, Esq.

Consulting Actuary—Charles Ansell, Esq. F.R.S.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE WITHOUT INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

Extracts from the Report of the Directors for the Year 1860:—

Number of new Policies issued during the year, 938.	
Assuring the sum of.....	£481,231 10
Producing an Annual Income of.....	16,053 15 7
Making the Total Annual Income, after deducting 50,112 <i>l.</i> annual abatement in Premium.....	298,251 10 4
Total number of Policies issued, 33,573.	
Amount paid in Claims by the decease of Members, from the commencement of the Institution in December, 1835.....	1,034,368 5 4
Amount of Accumulated Fund.....	1,896,895 14 11

The effect of the successful operation of the Society during the whole period of its existence may be best exhibited by recapitulating the declared surpluses at the four investigations made up to this time.

For the 7 years ending 1849 the Surplus was.....	£32,074 11 5
.. 5 years .. 1847	56,132 8 3
.. 5 years .. 1845	223,061 18 4
.. 5 years .. 1843	245,034 3 11

The next Division of Profits will be made up to the 30th of November, 1862. Policies effected prior to that date, if subsisting at the time of division, will participate in such profit for the time they may have been in force.

The Prospectus, with the last Report of the Directors, and with Illustrations of the profits for the five years ending the 30th November, 1857, may be had on application, by which it will be seen that the reductions on the premiums range from 11 per cent. to 98 per cent., and that in one instance the premium is extinct. Instances of the bonuses are also shown.

Members whose premiums fall due on the 1st of JULY are reminded that the same must be paid within thirty days from that date.

JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS,

AND FROM ANY CAUSE, may be provided against by an Annual Payment of 2*l.* to the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, which secures 1,000*l.* at death by Accident, or 5*l.* weekly for Injury.

NO EXTRA PREMIUM FOR VOLUNTEERS.
ONE PERSON in every TWELVE insured is injured yearly by ACCIDENT.

75,000*l.* has been already PAID as COMPENSATION.
For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, or at the Head Office, 64, Cornhill (late 3, Old Broad-street).

ANNUAL INCOME, 40,000*l.*

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

64, Cornhill, E.C., January, 1861.

FREDERICK DENT, Chronometer, Watch and Clock Maker to the Queen and Prince Consort, and Maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, 61, Strand, and 24, Royal Exchange.

GLASS-CASES FOR HIRE.—F. B. WALTER, of 51, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C., Glass-Case Manufacturer, begs to notify, to Public and private Institutions and Antiquarians, that he has the LARGEST STOCK in LONDON of Bent, Flat, Slope, and Upright GLASS-CASES, to be Lent on Hire for Conversations and Exhibitions, &c.

TRELOAR'S KAMPTULICON, or Elastic Floor Cloth, Cocoa-Nut Fibre, Chinese and other Matting, and Door-Mats of the best quality, at the lowest prices.—T. TRELOAR, Manufacturer, 43, LUDGATE-HILL, E.C.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE.—The attention of Ladies is particularly called to the LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE, manufactured by WHEELER & WILSON, which is recommended for simplicity and thoroughness of construction, compactness, and elegance of model and finish, speed, ease of operation and management, quietness of movement, beauty and excellence of stitch, strength, firmness and durability of seam, and economy of thread. It will stitch, gather, hem, &c., and bind with great rapidity, and the Machine is light, compact and elegant.—Offices and Sale Rooms, 408, Oxford-street. Illustrated Prospectus gratis, and post free.

DINNER, DESSERT, BREAKFAST, TEA, and TOILET SERVICES.—large assortment of new and good FABLE GLASS. Also a beautiful variety of every description of CUT TABLE GLASS.

First-class Quality—Superior Taste—Low Prices.
ALFRED E. PEARCE, 33, LUDGATE-HILL, E.C.
Established 1798.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE for SILKS in LONDON is BOWERBY, TATTON & CO.'S, of the REGENT-CIRCUS, OXFORD-STREET. Patterns post free.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, in Bottle, recommended by Barrow, Liebig and all the Faculty, may now be had in the finest condition of Messrs. HARRINGTON PARKER & CO. 54, Pall Mall, S.W.

REDUCTION OF THE WINE DUTIES.
THE EUROPEAN AND COLONIAL WINE COMPANY, 125, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.
The above Company has been formed to supply PURE WINES of the highest character, at a saving of 30 per cent.

ROYAL VICTORIA SHERRY, 57*s.* per dozen.
(The Standard of Excellence.)
SPLENDID OLD PORT (Ten years in the wood)..... 57*s.*
ST. JULIEN CLARET, pure and without addition..... 24*s.*
ST. JULIEN CLARET, pure and without addition..... 24*s.*
FINEST COGNAC BRANDY (Pale or Brown)..... 45*s.* and 55*s.*
PORT, SHERRY, MADEIRA, &c., 50*s.* and 55*s.* per dozen.

Bottles and Cases included, and Six Dozen free to any Railway Station in England. WILLIAM REID TIPPING, Manager.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST TEAS and COFFEES in England are to be obtained of PHILLIPS & CO., Tea-Merchants, 8, King William-street, City. Good strong useful Tea, 3*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.* 10*d.*, 3*s.* and 4*s.*; rich Souchong, 3*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.* 10*d.*, and 4*s.* Pure Coffee, 1*s.*, 1*s.* 3*d.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*, 1*s.* 9*d.*, and 1*s.* 12*d.* Tea and Coffee to the value of 40*s.* sent carriage-free to any railway-station or warehouse in England. A Price Current sent by post at market-prices. All goods carriage-free within eight miles of the City.

TEA.—DR. HASSALL'S ("The Chief Analyst of the Sanitary Commission of the Lancet on Food") Report on the Teas and Coffees sold by Messrs. STRACHAN & CO. 26, Cornhill, London, E.C.—Having purchased through my own agents, and in the ordinary way of business, a variety of samples of the several qualities of Tea and Coffee vended by Messrs. Strachan & Co., I have subjected the whole of them to Microscopical Examination and Chemical Analysis. The result of the examinations obtained was in the highest degree satisfactory.

A full report of the above Analysis, also List of Prices, can be had on application to Messrs. STRACHAN & Co. 26, Cornhill, E.C. London. Cards to all parts of London daily.

MORTLOCK'S CHINA WAREHOUSE, 250, OXFORD-STREET.—SELLING OFF.—In consequence of the Marquis of Westminster's refusal to renew the Lease of the above Premises (in connexion with Park-street), JOHN MORTLOCK is anxious to decrease his RICH Stock, and is prepared to make a great allowance for Cash.—250, OXFORD-STREET, and 55, PARK-STREET, near Hyde Park.

CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES—the most secure against Fire and Thieves.
CHUBB'S FIREPROOF STRONG-ROOM DOORS.
CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR AND STREET-DOOR LATCHES.
CHUBB'S CASH AND DEED BOXES.

Illustrated Price-List, gratis and post free.

CHUBB & SON, 37, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 23, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Wolverhampton.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS

beg to caution the Public against Spurious Imitations of their world-renowned WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Purchasers should be careful to obtain LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE, Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be "THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

* * * Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSS & BLACKWELL, London, &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

45, OXFORD-STREET, W.
OSLERS' GLASS CHANDELIERS,
 Wall Lights and Mantel-piece Lusters, for Gas and Candles.
 Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from 71. 15s.
 Glass Dessert

All Articles marked in plain figures.
 Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for Presents.
 Mess. Export and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.
 LONDON—SHOW-ROOMS, 45, OXFORD-STREET, W.
 BIRMINGHAM—MANUFACTORY AND SHOW-ROOMS,
 Broad-street. Established 1807.

METCALFE, BINGLEY & CO.'S New Pat-
 tern Brushes, and Penetrating unbleached Hair Brushes,
 Improved Flesh and Cloth Brushes, and genuine Sponges,
 and every description of Brush, Comb, and Perfumery. The
 Tooth Brushes search between the divisions of the Teeth—the
 hairs never come loose. M. B. & Co.'s New and Delicious Per-
 fumes, The Fairy Bouquet, The Oxford and Cambridge Bouquet,
 in bottles, 2s., 3s., 4s., and 5s. each.—Metcalfe's celebrated Alkaline
 Tooth Powder, 2s. per box.—Sole Establishment, 120, and 121,
 OXFORD-STREET.

ELKINGTON & CO. desire respectfully to
 call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry requiring
 PLATE, to their Manufactures, which may be obtained in great
 variety, both in SILVER and ELECTRO PLATE, from either
 of their Establishments.

LONDON—22, Regent-street, St. James's, S.W.; and 45, Moor-
 gate-street, E.C.
 DUBLIN—College Green.
 LIVERPOOL—Church-street.
 MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOMS, Newhall-street,
 Birmingham.
 Estimates, Drawings and Prices sent free by post.
 Replating and Gilding as usual.

FRENCH CLOCKS, LAMPS, and BRONZES
 —Bohemian Glass—Gas Pendants—Chandeliers—Can-
 delabra—Parian Figures, Vases, &c.—Messrs. MILLER & SONS,
 Lamp Manufacturers to Her Majesty and the Admiralty, beg to
 announce, that the Best and Newest Productions of Paris,
 Bohemia, London, Bohemia, and all other Countries, may be
 obtained at their New Warehouse, No. 178, Piccadilly, opposite
 Burlington House.—** Genuine French Colza Oil.

ORNAMENTS for the MANTEL-PIECE, &c.
 Large and choice Selection, including, among other Articles,
 Groups, Statuettes, Vases, &c. in Parian and English and Foreign
 Porcelain—Clocks, Boxes, marble and gilt—first-class Bronzes—
 Lusters, Candelabra, Candlesticks and Bohemian Glass.
 Novelty, Beauty, and Art.
ALFRED R. FRAROE, 23, LUDGATE-HILL, E.C.
 Established 1780.

ALLEN'S PATENT PORTMANTEAUS
 and TRAVELLING BAGS, with SQUARE OPENINGS:
 Ladies' Wardrobe Trunks, Dressing Bags, with Silver Fittings;
 Despatch Boxes, Writing and Dressing Cases, and 500 other
 articles for Home or Continental Travelling. Illustrated Cata-
 logue post free.—J. W. ALLEN, Manufacturer and Patentee, 23
 and 21, West Strand, London, W.C.
 Also, Allen's Barrack Furniture Catalogue of Officers' Bed-
 steads, Washhand Stands, Canteens, &c., post free.

CAUTION.—SMEE'S SPRING MATTRESS.
 TUCKER'S PATENT, or SOMMER TUCKER. Com-
 fortable, cleanly, simple, portable and inexpensive. Purchasers
 are respectfully warned against infringements and imitations in
 which some of the general appearance of the S.M.E.E.'S
 SPRING MATTRESS is carefully preserved, but all its essential
 advantages are sacrificed.

WILLIAM S.MEE & SONS, having now the entire of the
 Patent Right, are able to announce the following considerably
 REDUCED SCALE OF PRICES.

Size No. 1 for Bedsteads 3 feet wide 25s. 0d.
 " " " " " " 27s. 6d.
 " " " " " " 45s. 0d.
 Other sizes in proportion. To be obtained of almost all respect-
 able Upholsterers and Bedding Warehousemen.
 SPECIAL NOTICE should be taken that each Spring
 Mattress bears upon the side the Label, "Tucker's Patent."

LAWNS.—SAMUELSON'S PATENT
 SILENT-WORKING and SELF-CLEANING
 MOWING MACHINES.

cut the Grass, collect the Cuttings, sweep, and roll
 the plot at one and the same time,—and may be used at any
 convenient time, whether the grass be wet or dry. They are made of
 various widths, suitable for one man to work, unassisted, up to
 those for horse draught.

Copies of Letters from all parts of the country, showing the great
 saving in labour and time, and the improvement in the appearance
 of lawns effected, by these Machines, will be forwarded, post free,
 with Price-List, on receipt of application.

B. SAMUELSON, BRITANNIA WORKS, BANBURY.
 LONDON WAREHOUSE: 175, CANNON-STREET WEST, CITY.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is
 allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most
 effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The
 use of a steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided:
 a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the regulate
 resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT
 LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be
 detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular
 may be had, and the truss (which cannot fail to be) forwarded by
 post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips,
 being sent to the Manufacturer.

MR. WHITE, 288, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.
 for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS
 and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous,
 light in texture, and in all cases of metemorphosis.
 ordinary stockings. Prices, from 7s. 6d. to 16s. each; postage 6d.
JOHN WHITE, MANUFACTURER, 288, Piccadilly, London.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DE-
 STROYING POWDER.—This powder is quite Harmless
 to Animal Life, but is unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs,
 Beetles, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Moths in Furs, and
 every other species of insects in all cases of metemorphosis.
 An invulnerable remedy for destroying Fleas in Ladies' Pet Dogs.
 It is perfectly harmless in its nature, and may be applied without
 apprehension, as it has no qualities deleterious to animal
 life.
 Sold in Packets, 1s., 2s., 6d., and 4s. 6d. each, or post free for 14
 or treble size for 8s. postage stamps, by THOMAS KEATING,
 Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
 SEE THAT YOU GET IT,
 AS INFERIOR KINDS ARE OFTEN SUBSTITUTED.
WOTHERSPOON & CO., GLASGOW AND LONDON.

PAPER AND ENVELOPES.
 THE CHEAPEST HOUSE in the Kingdom.
 Carriage paid to the Country on Orders over 20s.

Useful Cream Laid Note, 2s. 6d. Foolscap Paper 6s. 6d.
 Super Thick ditto 2s. 6d. Black Bordered Note, 5s.
 Patent Straw Paper 2s. 6d. Quires for 1s. 0d.
 Sermon Paper, 4s. per ream.
 Superfine Thick Cream Laid Envelopes, 6d. per 100,
 or 4s. 6d. per 1,000.
 Good Copy-Books, 40 pages, 2s. per dozen, or 25s. 6d. per gross.
PARTRIDGE & COZENS,
 1, CHANCERY-LANE, and 129, FLEET-STREET, E.C.

LE SOMMIER ELASTIQUE PORTATIF.
 HEAL & SON have patented a method of making a Spring
 Mattress. The great advantage to the usual Spring
 Mattress is its being so heavy and cumbersome. The "Sommier
 Elastique Portatif" is made in three separate parts; and, when
 joined together, has all the elasticity of the best Spring Mattress.
 As it has no stuffing of wool or horse-hair it cannot harbour
 moth, to which the usual Spring Mattress is very liable; the
 price, also, are much below those of the best Spring Mattresses,
 viz.:—
 3 ft. wide by 6 ft. 4 in. long 25 0
 3 ft. 6 in. " " 30 0
 4 ft. " " " 35 0
 4 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 4 in. long 30 0
 5 ft. " " " 35 0
 5 ft. 6 in. " " 40 0

The "Sommier Elastique Portatif" therefore, combines the
 advantages of elasticity, durability, cleanliness, portability and
 cheapness.

An ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of Bedsteads, Bedding
 and Bed-Room Furniture sent free by post on application.
HEAL & SON, 129, Tottenham Court-road, W.

BATHS and TOILETTE WARE.—WILLIAM
 S. BURTON has One Large Show-room devoted exclusively
 to the display of Baths and Toilette Ware. The Stock of each
 is at once the largest, newest and most varied ever submitted to
 the Public, and marked at Prices proportionate to those that
 have tended to make his Establishment the most distinguished
 in this Country. Portable Showers, 2s. to 10s.; Pillar Showers, 2s.
 to 4s.; Nursery, 10s. to 25s.; Sponging, 14s. to 30s.; Hip, 14s. to 30s.
 A large Assortment of Gas Furnace, Hot and Cold Plunge, Vapour
 and Camp Shower Baths. Toilette Ware in great variety, from
 15s. 6d. to 45s. the set of three.

THE BEST SHOW OF IRON BEDSTEADS
 in the KINGDOM is WILLIAM S. BURTON'S.—He has
 FOUR LARGE ROOMS devoted to the exclusive Show of Iron
 and Brass Bedsteads and Children's Cots, with appropriate Bed-
 ding and Bed-hangings. Portable Folding Bedsteads, from 11s.;
 Patent Iron Bedsteads, fitted with steel joints and patent
 sucking, from 14s. 6d. and Cots, from 15s. 6d. each; handsome
 Ornamental Iron and Brass Bedsteads, in great variety, from
 21. 15s. 6d. to 30l.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL
 FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may
 be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 500 Illus-
 trations of his illimitable Stock of Sterling Silver and Electro-
 Plate, Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish-Covers,
 Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney-pieces,
 Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gasaliers, Tea Trays, Urns and Kettles,
 Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and
 Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed-room Cabinet Furniture, &c., with
 Lists of Prices, and Plans of the Twenty large Show-rooms,
 at 89, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, 2, and 4, Newman-street;
 4, 5 and 6, Perry's-place; and 1, Newman-mews, London.

DURABILITY OF GUTTA-PERCHA
 TUBING.—Many inquiries having been made as to the
 Durability of Gutta-Percha Tubing, the Gutta-Percha Company
 have pleasure in giving publicity to the following letter:—From
 SIR RAYMOND J. JARVIS, Bart., VENTNOR, Isle of Wight.—
 Second Testimonial.—March 10th, 1861.—In reply to your letter,
 received this morning, respecting the Gutta-Percha Tubing for
 Pump Service, I can state with much satisfaction, it answers
 perfectly. Many builders, and other persons, have lately exam-
 ined it, and there is not the least apparent difference since the
 first time I put it into use, now several years ago. I am informed that
 it is to be adopted generally in the houses that are being erected
 here.—N.B. From this Testimonial it will be seen that the
 CORROSIVE WATER of the ISLE of WIGHT has no effect on
 Gutta-Percha Tubing.

THE GUTTA-PERCHA COMPANY, PATENTEES,
 18, WEAR-ROAD, CITY-ROAD, LONDON.

TEETH.—By her Majesty's Royal Letters
 Patent.—Newly-invented Application of Chemically Pre-
 pared India-rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums,
 and Palates.—Mr. EPHRAIM MOSELY, Surgeon-Dentist, sole
 inventor and patentee.—A new, original, and invaluable invention
 consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection
 and success, of CHEMICALLY PREPARED INDIA-RUB-
 BER, as a lining to the gold or bone frame.—All sharp edges are
 avoided: no spring wires or fastenings are required: a greatly
 increased freedom of suction is supplied: a natural elasticity,
 hitherto wholly unattainable, and a fit, perfected with the most
 unerring accuracy, are secured: while from the softness and
 flexibility of the accreted employed, the greatest support is given to
 the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorp-
 tion of the gums.—To be obtained only at 9, Lower Grosvenor-
 street, Grosvenor-square, London, W.

MALVERN POTASH WATER
 Owing its great excellence to the purity of the
 HOLY WELL WATER, with which it is made.

Preferred to Soda Water as a refreshing Draught, and valuable as
 a corrective for

ACIDITY, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, &c.
 May be drunk freely by the most delicate with advantage to the
 general health.

Apply to **W. & J. BURROW, Great Malvern.**
 Sole Local Agents for J. SCHWEPPE & CO.'S
 SELTZER, VICHY, SODA, and LITHIA WATERS;
 And Sole Proprietors of
 "BURROW'S TARAXACUM" for Liver Complaints.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR will be
 found a perfect Toilet this Weather, either used for the
 Toilet or as a reviving Scent for the Handkerchief. A
 special, unflattering sort is prepared to be used in Rimmel's
 Patent Vaporizer for purifying the air and fumigating sick rooms.
 —RIMMEL, Perfumer, 66, Strand, and 24, Cornhill.

HAIR RESTORED,
 PRESERVED and BEAUTIFIED by the Use of
ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.
 This Elegant and Fragrant Oil is universally in high esteem
 for its wonderfully nourishing properties. For children it is
 especially recommended, as forming the basis of a beautiful head
 of hair, while its use is a sure means of restoring the hair, and the
 numerous testimonials constantly received in its efficacy, afford
 the best and surest proofs of its merits.—Price 2s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d.
 (equal to four small), and 12s. per bottle. Sold at 30, Hatton-
 garden, and by Chemists and Perfumers.
 * * * Ask for "ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL."

DR. DE JONGH'S
 (Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL,
 Prescribed by the most Eminent Medical Men as the
 safest, speediest and most effectual remedy for
 CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS,
 RHEUMATISM, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF
 THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING,
 AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
 IS UNCOMPARABLY SUPERIOR TO EVERY OTHER KIND.

Opinion of CHAS. COWAN, Esq. M.D. L.R.C.S.E.,
 Senior Physician to the Royal Berkshire Hospital, &c. &c.
 "A tendency to prefer a colourless and tasteless Oil, if not coun-
 teracted, will ultimately jeopardise the reputation of an unques-
 tionably valuable addition to the Materia Medica. Dr. Cowan
 wishes Dr. de Jongh every success in his meritorious under-
 taking."

Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.;
 Quarts, 8s., in capsules and labelled with DR. DE JONGH'S
 stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE
 GENUINE, by respectable Chemists and Druggists.

SOLE COWENERS:
ANSAR, HARFORD & CO. 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA
 has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned
 by the Medical Profession and universally accepted by the Public,
 as the Best Remedy for acidity of the stomach, heartburn, head-
 ache, gout and indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate
 constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined
 with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an agreeable
 Efferescent Draught, in which its Astringent qualities are much
 increased. During Hot Seasons and in Hot Climates, the
 regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found
 highly beneficial. Manufactured with the utmost attention to
 strength and purity by DINNEFORD & CO. 179, New Bond-
 street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout
 the Empire.

NO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER
 MEDICINE.—"We find DU BARRY'S HEALTH
 RESTORING REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD the safest
 remedy for habitual constipation, indigestion (dyspepsia), palpi-
 tation, coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, diarrhoea,
 nervousness, biliousness, torpidity of the liver, &c."—And
 Ure, M.D. F.R.S., Dr. Harvey, Dr. Shorland, Dr. Campbell, Dr.
 Wurzer's Testimonial:—"Bonn, July 19, 1853. Du Barry's Food
 is particularly effective in effectually curing indigestion (dys-
 pepsia), heartburn, acidity of the body, and pain in diarrhoea, bowel
 and liver complaints, inflammatory irritation and cramp of the
 urethra, the kidneys and bladder, and hemorrhoids; also in
 cough, asthma, debility, bronchitis, and pulmonary and bron-
 chial consumption."—Dr. Rud. Wurzer, Professor of Medicine and
 Practical M.D. in Bonn. Packed in tins, with full instructions,
 1lb. 2s. 6d.; 5lb. 12s. 6d.; 5lb. 12s. 6d.; 10lb. 24s. 6d., free of
 carriage, &c.—Du Barry & Co., 77, Regent-street, London;
 Fortnum & Mason; also at 60, Gracechurch-street; 4, Cheap-
 side; 63 and 150, Oxford-street; 229, 230, 430 and 451, Strand; and
 all Grocers.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.

Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. per box.
 This Preparation is one of the benefits which the Science of
 Modern Chemistry has conferred upon Mankind; for, during the
 first twenty years of the present century, to speak of a Cure for
 the Gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and
 safety of this Medicine are so fully demonstrated, by unselected
 testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that Public
 Opinion proclaims this as one of the most important Discoveries
 of the Present Age.

These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during
 their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any
 vital part.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors, and at 229, Strand, London.

COCKLE'S PILLS.—To those who
 suffer from Indigestion and Sick Headache, Torpid Liver,
 Inactive Bowels, &c., COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS are
 strongly recommended, as, by combining aromatic, tonic, and
 aperient properties, they remove all oppressive accumulations,
 strengthen the stomach, induce a healthy appetite, and impart
 tranquillity to the nervous system. Prepared only by James
 Cockle, 15, New Ormond-street; and to be had of all Medicine
 Vendors, in boxes, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each.

AGREEABLE MEDICINE.
 Doctors seldom make Medicine agreeable, which will
 account for the fact that

PARR'S LIFE PILLS,
 which are pleasant to take, have got into such general use.

They clear from the Body all harmful impurities, improve
 the DIGESTIVE POWERS, speedily cure all LIVER COM-
 PLAINTS, BILIOUS AFFECTIONS, SKIN ERUPTIONS,
 LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION,
 GOUT, LUMBAGO, &c.

* * * ASK FOR PARR'S LIFE PILLS.
 In Boxes, price 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and in Family Packets, 11s.
 each. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

For EXPORTATION—Directions in Spanish, Portuguese, French
 and English, are folded round each Box.

Sole Proprietors,
T. ROBERTS & CO.,
 8, Crane-court, Fleet-street, London.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—These Pills are more
 efficacious in strengthening a debilitated constitution than
 any other medicine in the world. Persons of a nervous habit of
 body, and all who are suffering from weak digestive organs, or
 whose blood is impure, or who are afflicted with bilious affections,
 disordered stomach, or liver complaints, should lose no time in
 giving these admirable Pills a fair trial. Coughs, colds, asthma,
 or shortness of breath, are also within the range of the sanative
 powers of this very remarkable medicine. The cure effected by
 these Pills is not superficial or temporary, but complete and
 permanent. They are as mild as they are efficacious, and may be
 given with confidence to delicate females and young children.

CHARLES MACKAY'S NEW MAGAZINE, EVERY WEEK, TWOPENCE.

"I DESCRIBE EACH THING THAT'S DONE BELOW THE MOON."—Ben Jonson's *Robin Goodfellow*.

"ROBIN GOODFELLOW."

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF FACT AND FICTION.

Conducted by CHARLES MACKAY.

Published every SATURDAY MORNING, price Twopence.

Another new Journal! Why not? The world is wide—and there is room enough for every one to elbow his way to the platform, where he may address the people; certain of an audience, if he can speak common sense in good English, and keep them in good humour. This is what the Editor and Contributors of "ROBIN GOODFELLOW" aspire to do. They will avoid all politics—all controversies—and all acerbities; and strive to provide for the recreation and instruction of their readers, the best Novels and Tales—the ablest social Essays—the raciest and most truthful Sketches of Life and Manners that the Literature of the age can produce, or that the money of the Proprietors can purchase. Like that "shrewd sprite" honourably mentioned by Shakspeare, Ben Jonson and Milton, from whom the new Journal has borrowed its name, "ROBIN GOODFELLOW" will not

invariably confine himself to the amusement of his readers, but, upon occasion, will turn his hand to useful work. Though, as Shakspeare informs us, Robin Goodfellow could sport, he could, also, do hard work in case of necessity; and, as Ben Jonson states, "would card wool," "grind at the mill," "dress hemp," "spin tow," and perform other useful functions for the benefit of ignorant or indolent humanity, whenever he was in the humour. And our new "ROBIN GOODFELLOW" will, in this respect, imitate the example of his namesake, and aid, wherever he can, the cause that needs help, without ever losing sight of his other function of telling the tale, and singing the song, and being the genial and welcome friend at the fireside or study of every family in the Kingdom.

"ROBIN GOODFELLOW"

Will be published EVERY SATURDAY, price Twopence, at the Office, 129, Fleet-street, London, E.C., where all Letters and Communications for the Editor are requested to be addressed.

Contents of Nos. I. and II., published July 6 and 13, price Twopence each.

No. I.

- I. OUR TITLE AND PURPOSE.
- II. LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET. Chap. I. Lucy.
- III. A NEW LION HUNTER.
- IV. BANG: THREE TIMES.
- V. THE GOUTY PHILOSOPHER.
- VI. WANTED—A SENSATION.
- VII. THE GREAT FIRE OF SOUTHWARK.
- VIII. VOLUNTEER'S SONG. By SAMUEL LOVER.
- IX. ON GOODFELLOWS IN GENERAL.
- X. HELP. A POEM.
- XI. DYING. A CHORUS OF ANGELS.
- XII. ENGLISH MUSIC.
- XIII. A REMONSTRANCE WITH "MISSUS." Chap. I. Dr. Helmont. Chap. II. A Sportsman. Chap. III. By the Sea Wave.
- XIV. WHICH WINS—LOVE OR MONEY? Chap. I. Dr. Helmont. Chap. II. A Sportsman. Chap. III. By the Sea Wave.

No. II.

- I. WHICH WINS—LOVE OR MONEY? Chap. IV. Adolphe de Boulay. Chap. V. An Injured Man. Chap. VI. Two Soliloquies.
- II. WHY THE MEN DON'T MARRY.
- III. ODD FELLOWS.
- IV. PICTURES OF THE ENGLISH—A NIGHT IN LONDON.
- V. THE LITTLE MAN. A POEM.
- VI. AN AUTOCRAT OF LONDON.
- VII. NURSE BRAITHWAITE.
- VIII. THE WISH OF MIDAS—A STUDY FROM THE ANTIQUE.
- IX. A LEAF FROM THE GOOD OLD TIMES.
- X. DEATH ON THE MARCH.
- XI. A PINT OF BEER.
- XII. LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET. Chap. II. On Board the Argus.

Office: 122, Fleet-street, London. Sold by all Booksellers and at all Railway Stations.

In Monthly Volumes, price 2s. each, Ornamental Covers, printed in clear type and on good paper,

GUSTAVE AIMARD'S

TALES OF INDIAN LIFE AND ADVENTURE.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. TRAIL HUNTER. | 4. TIGER SLAYER. |
| 2. PIRATES OF THE PRAIRIES. | 5. GOLD SEEKERS. |
| 3. TRAPPER'S DAUGHTER. | 6. INDIAN CHIEF. |
| 7. PRAIRIE FLOWER. | 8. INDIAN SCOUT. |
| 9. BORDER RIFLES. [This day.] | 10. FREEBOOTERS. [On August 1.] |

* * Other Volumes are in active preparation.

London: WARD & LOCK, 158, Fleet-street; and of all Booksellers.

In Monthly Volumes, neatly printed, on good paper, in large type, fcap. 8vo. price 2s., ornamental boards, or in cloth gilt, lettered, price 2s. 6d.

THE FIRST-CLASS LIBRARY:

A COLLECTION OF FIRST-CLASS COPYRIGHTS. Each Volume complete in itself.

Now ready,

1. THE FINEST GIRL IN BLOOMSBURY. By AUGUSTUS MAYHEW.
2. AFTER OFFICE HOURS. By EDMUND YATES.
3. CRIMINAL CELEBRITIES. By LASCELLES WRAIXALL.
4. TWICE ROUND THE CLOCK. By GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA. Price 2s. 6d.; cloth gilt, 3s. 6d.
5. MAIDS OF HONOUR. By FOLKESTONE WILLIAMS. Price 2s. 6d.; cloth gilt, 3s. 6d.

London: W. KENT & Co. Paternoster-row.

In a few days, crown 8vo. strongly bound in cloth gilt, lettered, pp. 580, Illustrated with 500 descriptive Engravings, price 5s.

THE HOME TUTOR.

A TREASURY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE, embracing Plain and Practical Treatises on all Subjects that interest Youthful Enquirers as well as the partially-educated Student. The whole being designed to stimulate Self-Culture, expand the Mind, and assist Parents in the arduous Duties of Home Education. This compendious work is most carefully prepared for publication, by writers of the highest eminence in the different departments of knowledge within its scope.

EXTRACT from PREFACE:—There are branches of knowledge which we believe may be better acquired from a silent teacher in a pleasing book than in any more formal way. John Knox was of opinion that there ought to be a school in every parish, a grammar-school in every borough, a college "in every city"; so, we would add, there ought to be a 'HOME TUTOR' in every family. A book can be listened to or not, at will. Its instructions are not forced, therefore the more agreeable.

London: WARD & LOCK, 158, Fleet-street; and all Booksellers.

EDITED BY G. A. SALA.

This day, price 5s. 6d. Vol. II. pp. 576; also Binding-cases, price 1s. each,

TEMPLE BAR:

A LONDON MAGAZINE FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY READERS.

Conducted by GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

Office, 122, Fleet-street, London.

This day, handsomely bound in scarlet cloth, gilt back, medium 8vo. pp. 502, Illustrated, with Etchings on Steel by Hablot K. Browne (Phiz), price 3s. 6d., Vol. I. of the

ST. JAMES'S MAGAZINE.

Conducted by Mrs. S. C. HALL.

London: W. KENT & Co. Paternoster-row.

QUANTITY, QUALITY, AND CHEAPNESS.

NEW MAGAZINE, SIXPENCE MONTHLY.

THE SIXPENNY MAGAZINE.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

The removal of the Duty on Paper creates a new era in Literature: it compels cheapness; and it enables the combination of quality with quantity. Hence, the new SIXPENNY MAGAZINE will be the cheapest Monthly Periodical ever attempted. It will be equal, in the quantity of its matter and in the quality of its contents, to any Magazine, however costly; while in purity of tone, vigour of expression, and general scope, the SIXPENNY MAGAZINE will be the very best Monthly Magazine of the day.

CONTENTS of No. I. ready JULY 1.

1. THE AMERICAN DISUNION.
2. MASTERS AND SERVANTS.
3. THE KING OF THE MOUNTAINS: a Romance.
4. TRIPS AFTER HEALTH, by Dr. THOMSON.
5. THE DEWDROP, by SAMUEL LOVER.
6. PEN AND PENCIL SKETCHES OF THE PICTURESQUE.
7. PARLOUR OCCUPATIONS.

8. GLUCK IN PARIS.
9. GEMS FROM ABROAD.
10. WINDOW GARDENING.
11. ANIMAL LIFE IN THE OCEAN.
12. THE ROUND OF WRONG: a Novel.
13. OYSTERS, AND THEIR QUALITIES.
14. SUMMER IN THE WOODS.

15. TIM CRAWLEY: a Sketch.
16. BERGSMAN AND HIS GUEST.
17. LEAF OF LIFE: a Tale.
18. GENIUS AND TALENT: an Essay.
19. LOVE AND BEAUTY: a Story.
20. LITERATURE OF THE MONTH.
21. LAW AND CRIME OF THE MONTH.

London: WARD & LOCK, 158, Fleet-street; and at all Railway Bookstalls.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, 30, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C. Printed by JAMES HOLMES, of No. 4, New Ormond-street, in the county of Middlesex, at his office, 4, Took's-court, Chantery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in said county; and published by JOHN FRANCIS, 30, Wellington-street, in said county, Publisher, at 30, Wellington-street aforesaid.—Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradburn, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, July 13, 1861.

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1760.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1861.

PRICE
FOURPENCE
Stamped Edition, 5d.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The NEXT MEETING will be held at MANCHESTER, commencing on WEDNESDAY, September 4, 1861, under the Presidency of

WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, Esq. LL.D. C.E. F.R.S.

The Reception Room will be The Portico, in Mosley-street. Notices of Communications intended to be read to the Association, accompanied by a statement whether or not the author will be present at the Meeting, may be addressed to JOHN PHILLIPS, M.A. LL.D. F.R.S., Assistant General Secretary, University Museum, Oxford; or to R. D. DAWKINS, Esq. B.A. F.G.S., Alfred Nield, Esq. ARTHUR RANBY, Esq. M.A., and Professor ROSCOE, B.A., Local Secretaries, Manchester.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S., General Treasurer.
6, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

LIVERPOOL SOCIETY OF FINE ARTS.

President.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF SEPTON, Lord Lieutenant, &c.

The recipients of the special circular D1 are respectfully informed that the Works intended for the forthcoming Exhibition should be delivered to the several Agents on or before the 10th of August next, not later. The Works in Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture of other contributors must be delivered, free of cost, not later than the 17th of August, addressed, "per Pickford & Co., to the Queen's Hall, Essex-street, Liverpool."

Important alterations are being made in the Exhibition Gallery, through which the light will be greatly improved, and the space in the "line" increased.

Agents.

London.—Mr. James Bourlet, 10, Foley-street, W.

Edinburgh.—Mr. Daniel Bruce, Greenish-place.

Dublin.—Mr. A. Lesage, 40, Lower Castle-street.

Bristol.—Mr. John Frost, Clare-street.

Secretary's Office, 34, North John-street, Liverpool, July 18.

By order.

LONDON LIBRARY, 12, ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE.

This Library offers great advantages to persons engaged in Literary Pursuits. The best Literature of the day, both English and Foreign, is added to a collection consisting of nearly 80,000 volumes. Fifteen volumes are allowed to Country Members, Ten to Residents in Town. An additional supply of Books may be had at the rate of 1s. 6d. per volume, or 1s. per volume, or 2s. a year with entrance fee of 5s.: Life Membership, 35s. Catalogue, 7s. 6d. Open from 10 to 6.

QUEENWOOD COLLEGE, Four Miles from

Dunbridge Station, South-Western Railway, Hampshire. The Course of Instruction embraces Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Theoretic and Practical Chemistry, English Classics, Foreign Languages, Practical Surveying, Levelling, &c., Mechanical and Free-hand Drawing and Music. The Principal is assisted by Ten resident Masters. The position of the Establishment is healthy, and the advantages various and unusual. Attention is invited to the Prospectuses, which may be had on application. The next half-year will commence on the 1st of August. Queenwood College, Stockbridge, May 31, 1861.

CIVIL SERVICE, WOOLWICH, &c.—

GENTLEMEN are efficiently PREPARED for the CIVIL and MILITARY EXAMINATIONS, or for the UNIVERSITIES, by an A. A. of long experience as a Private Tutor in Cambridge, assisted by competent Masters in the various branches required. For particulars, apply to the Rev. the PRINCIPAL, 2, York-terrace, Tumbidge Wells; or to Messrs. RELFE BROTHERS, School Bookellers, 150, Aldersgate-street, London.

THE SCIENTIFIC AND ENGINEERING

SCHOOL, at the COLLEGE, CHESTER. This SCHOOL is recognized by the SECRETARY OF STATE for INDIA, "as possessing an efficient Class for Civil Engineering."

Each Pupil is provided with a separate Sleeping Apartment. Application for Admission is to be made to the Rev. ARTHUR RICE, College, Chester.

PESTALOZZIAN SCHOOL, WORKSOP.

NOTES.—In this Establishment the Arrangements are of a superior order, and young Gentlemen are carefully educated for the Universities, Competitive Examinations, and for Mercantile Engineering and Agricultural Pursuits. Under the care of competent English and Foreign Masters, the Pupils enjoy the advantages of first-rate English and Continental Schools. The course of Instruction is very comprehensive. The School is in a most favourable Situation; and for exercise and recreation there are extensive playgrounds and a covered gymnasium. Workshop is famed for its cleanliness and salubrity, and the splendid Parks surrounding have a wide celebrity. The School re-opens on the 9th of August.—For Prospectuses, and further Particulars, apply to J. L. ELLIENBERGER.

DENMARK HILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

near London.

Principal.—Mr. C. P. MASON, B.A., Fellow of University College, London.

The PUPILS of the above-named School will RE-ASSEMBLE on TUESDAY, July 30. Prospectuses may be obtained on application at the School; or of Messrs. Lindsay & Mason, 84, Basinghall-street; and Messrs. Relfe Brothers, School Bookellers, 150, Aldersgate-street.

SEAWOOD HOUSE, GRANGE, in CART-

MEL, LANCAIRE. Mrs. William Dracup, Principal, assisted by Miss E. Askew and Foreign Teachers.—Scholastic duties in the above Establishment, for the Education of Young Ladies, WILL BEGIN AGAIN (D.V.) on TUESDAY, the 30th of July.—Prospectuses, &c. may be had on application.

MISS HOLTHAM, formerly of Bowdon,

Cheshire, who receives a few Young Ladies requiring social yet select companionship in their studies, will have a VACANCY for ONE PUPIL after the present Vacation, ending the 9th of August.—For Terms and References address Miss HOLTHAM, 21, Fowle-square, Brighton.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.—COMPE-

TITORS for Sandhurst, Woolwich, or the Staff College, and Candidates for Direct Commissions or Staff Appointments, are PREPARED in all the Branches (compulsory and optional) of their Programmes, at the Practical Military College, Sunbury, B.W.—Apply for Prospectuses, &c. to Captain LEWIS.

FAMILY EDUCATION.—GENEVA.—A

Lady is anxious to recommend an Educational Establishment, limited to twelve Young Ladies, and conducted by an English lady and her husband, a French gentleman, with the aid of a German Governess and Professors. Terms, inclusive, 55l.—A Vacancy for a Governess-Pupil; terms inclusive, for two years, 85l.—Prospectus and particulars on application to S. C., 21, John-street, Bedford-row, W.C.

CREMORNE.—SECOND PRIVATE FETE

in behalf of the SPITALFIELDS WEAVERS, WEDNESDAY NEXT, July 24. Tickets (for Vouchers) will be issued on and after Monday next, July 23, at Mr. Mitchell's Library, 23, Old Bond-street. The same series of attractions will be presented, commencing with the Juvenile Entertainments from half-past 5 to 7 o'clock, the General Entertainments from 8 to 12. Family Juvenile Tickets, admitting Four at Half-price. A List of the Ladies' Patronesses may be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's Library.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, OAKLEY- SQUARE, ST. PANCRAS.

NORTH LONDON or UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

The Right Hon. and Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP of LONDON will preach a SERMON at the above Church in aid of this Charity on SUNDAY NEXT, July 21. Divine Service will commence at 11 o'clock.

1,267 In-Patients were admitted into the Hospital during the year 1860; of these 806 were from the Parish of St. Pancras, and 571 from all other parishes.

5,331 Out-Patients were admitted during the same year: 4,613 were from the Parish of St. Pancras, and 818 from all other parishes.

791 Ophthalmic cases, and 11,700 cases of Camaltia were relieved in 1860, at least three-fourths were from the Parish of St. Pancras.

647 Lying-In Women were attended at their own habitations; 588 were from the Parish of St. Pancras, and 84 from all other parishes. This Hospital has been open 32 years, during which period 23,055 In-Patients, 356,431 Out-Patients, 13,178 Lying-In Women, and in the last twelve years of the term 9,635 Ophthalmic Patients have experienced the benefits of the establishment.

In the seven months now elapsed of the current financial year the Receipts have been about 2,700, including 622, Annual Subscriptions and 1,547, Students' Fees. These sources, from which the ordinary revenue of the Hospital is mainly derived, are nearly exhausted, while the annual expenditure under recent arrangements for improving the nursing, for the treatment of special diseases, for beds, and for providing an increase in the number of patients, amounts to at least 5,500.

Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received in the Vestry-room of the Church after Divine Service; and by the following Bankers—Messrs. Coutts & Co. 59, Strand; The London and Westminster Bank, Bloomsbury Square; Sir Scott & Co. Cavendish-square; and Messrs. Smith, Payne & Co. 1, Lombard-street.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL,

IN AID OF THE

FUNDS OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, on the
24th, 25th, 26th and 30th of AUGUST, 1861.

PRINCIPAL VOCALISTS.

MADMOISELLE TITIENS,

MADAME RUDERSDORFF,

MADAME LEMMENS-SHERRINGTON,

AND

MADMOISELLE ADELINA PATTI.

MADAME SAINTON-DOLBY,

AND

MISS PALMER.

MR. SIMS REEVES,

MR. MONTMETH, MR. SANTLEY,

AND

SIGNOR GIUGLINI, SIGNOR BELLETTI.

SOLO PIANOFORTE, MISS ARABELLA GODDARD.

ORGANIST—MR. STIMPSON.

CONDUCTOR—MR. COSTA.

OUTLINE OF THE PERFORMANCES.

TUESDAY MORNING. MENDELSSOHN.

ELIJAH..... WEDNESDAY MORNING. HANDEL.

SAMSON..... THURSDAY MORNING. HANDEL.

MESSIAH..... FRIDAY MORNING.

GRAND SERVICE IN D..... BETHOVEN.

MOTETTO..... HANDEL.

ISRAEL IN EGYPT..... TUESDAY EVENING.

A MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT,

COMPRISING

OVERTURE..... (Steps of Corinth)..... ROSSINI.

GRAND MALE..... (Lorely)..... MENDELSSOHN.

OVERTURE..... (Der Freischütz)..... WEBER.

SOLO PIANOFORTE.

SELECTIONS FROM OPERAS, &c.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

THE CREATION..... HAYDN.

THURSDAY EVENING.

A MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT,

COMPRISING

OVERTURE..... (Mazurka)..... MENDELSSOHN.

GRAND CONCERTO PIANOFORTE..... ROSSINI.

OVERTURE..... (Mazurka)..... ACBER.

SELECTIONS FROM OPERAS, &c.

FRIDAY EVENING.

JUDAS MACCABEUS..... HANDEL.

Parties requiring detailed Programmes of the Performances may have them forwarded by post; or may obtain them on or after the 26th of July (with any other information desired), on application to Mr. HENRY HOWELL, Secretary to the Committee, 34, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham. J. O. MASON, Chairman.

A PHYSICIAN, residing at the West-End of

London, wishes to meet with a Young Man about to Study Medicine or Science in any of the London Schools, to whom he could offer an advantageous home and share in the personal superintendence which he gives to his own son.—Apply to E. L., Mr. Hardwicke's, 122, Piccadilly, London.

EDUCATION in GERMANY, BONN.—

Mr. Th. STROMBERG, Graduate of Philology, authorized and only Translator of the last volume of LORD MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, and Author of Metrical Versions from the Classics, RECEIVES a FEW YOUNG GENTLEMEN. Latin, Greek, German, &c. French by a Native Professor. Highest references. Mr. S. will be in London from the 16th to the last of July, at CULVERWELL'S HOTEL, 21, Norfolk-street, Strand, from Eleven till One.

EDUCATION in GERMANY.—CANN-

STATT, near Stuttgart, one of the finest and healthiest places in Germany (30 hours from London).—Prof. HIRSCH, whose Establishment is highly recommended by the Rev. James Hamilton, D.D., of Regent-square, and the Rev. Newman Macleod, D.D., of Glasgow, as well as by all the Gentlemen whose sons have been under Prof. Hirsch's care, has some VACANCIES at present. The Instruction comprises chiefly the Modern Languages, Arithmetic, Latin, Mathematics in all its branches, Geography, and History. Sons of Gentlemen only are received. The Quarter begins with the Entrance of the Pupil.—For further information and Prospectuses apply to Prof. Hirsch, Cannstatt-on-the-Neckar; or to Mr. Cortz, 130, Cheap-side, E.C., London.

EDUCATION.—A Lady, who has been for

upwards of twenty years engaged in Tuition, and who resides in a Cathedral and Collegiate City presenting peculiar facilities for instruction by the ablest Professors, RECEIVES a limited number of YOUNG LADIES. The Course of Instruction comprises, in addition to the usual branches of General Education, French, German, Italian, Latin, Music, Singing, Drawing, Painting, Dancing and Calligraphic Exercises.

The Domestic arrangements combine the ease and comfort of a Home with the advantages of a School.—Prof. HIRSCH, whose Establishment is highly recommended by the Rev. James Hamilton, D.D., of Regent-square, and the Rev. Newman Macleod, D.D., of Glasgow, as well as by all the Gentlemen whose sons have been under Prof. Hirsch's care, has some VACANCIES at present. The Instruction comprises chiefly the Modern Languages, Arithmetic, Latin, Mathematics in all its branches, Geography, and History. Sons of Gentlemen only are received. The Quarter begins with the Entrance of the Pupil.—For further information and Prospectuses apply to Prof. Hirsch, Cannstatt-on-the-Neckar; or to Mr. Cortz, 130, Cheap-side, E.C., London.

COMMUNICATIONS, addressed to A. B. C., No. 4, Cannonbury-lane,

Cannonbury-square, London, N., will receive prompt attention.

NAUTICAL EDUCATION.—SCHOOL

FRIGATE, "CONWAY," LIVERPOOL.

Capt. ALFRED ROYER, R.N., Commander.

THOMAS DOBSON, Esq., B.A., Head-Master.

The next Session of this Institution, established to afford, at moderate expense, a sound Education and practical Nautical Instruction to Boys intended for Officers in the Merchant Navy, will COMMENCE on the 1st of August.

His Grace the Duke of Somerset and Rear-Admiral Lord Clarence Paget each give a Naval Cadetship next Christmas, to be competed for by the Boys.

Many of the leading Shipowners of Liverpool have agreed to take the Cadets from the "Conway" as Apprentices free of premium.

Terms, 35 Guinea per annum. Applications to be addressed to the Commander of the "Conway," Roek Ferry, Birkenhead; or to B. J. THOMSON, Secretary, 4, Chapel-street, Liverpool.

GERMAN, French, Italian.—Dr. ALTSCHUL,

Author of "First German Reading-Book," (dedicated to Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland,) &c., &c. Philolog. Soc., Prof. Education.—TWO LANGUAGES TAUGHT at the same Lesson, or alternately, on the same Terms as One, at the pupils' or at his house. Each language spoken in his PRIVATE Lessons, and select CLASSES for Ladies and Gentlemen. Preparation for all ordinary pursuits of life, the Universities, Army and Civil Service Examinations.—6, OLD BOND-STREET, PICCADILLY.

TRAVELLING or RESIDENT GERMAN

and FRENCH TUTOR, or SECRETARY.—A young Englishman (late Tutor to H.R.H. Prince Julius of Schleswig-Holstein, at Düsseldorf) DESIRES a TEMPORARY ENGAGEMENT in the family of a nobleman or gentleman. Would like to travel, particularly in Italy. German and French thoroughly, and some knowledge of Italian, Polish, and Drawing. Excellent references.—Address F. C., Poste-restante, Rochester.

PROFESSOR GARDNER, F.E.S., &c., begs

to state that his LECTURES on the EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCES, fitted for gentlemen preparing for the Government and other Examinations, are now conducted at the Polytechnic Institution. The Apparatus of this Establishment, conjoined to his own, gives facilities seldom afforded. Engagements for the same Courses of Lectures are made with Private Establishments, Institutions, &c. The Laboratory, under the direction of Professor Gardner, is open for Pupils. Private Study, Analyses, &c.—309, Regent-street, W.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34,

SOHO-SQUARE.—MRS. WACHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools, to her REGISTER of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

NOTICE.—TO TOURISTS IN IRELAND.

SIR CUSACK RONEY'S MONTH IN IRELAND: HOW TO SPEND IT, AND WHAT IT WILL COST, is now ready, price 1s.—W. H. SMITH & Son, and all Railway Stations; M'Glashan & Gill, Dublin.

NOTICE.—TO TOURISTS.—BLACK'S

GUIDE-BOOKS and TRAVELLING MAPS, last Editions, will be found to contain all the most recent and useful information for travelling in this country.—London: SMITH & Son, 133, Strand; and sold by all Booksellers.

NOTICE.—CRYSTAL PALACE, DUL-

WICH, KEW, RICHMOND, &c.—Just published, price 5s., with Map and Illustrations, BLACK'S GUIDE to SURREY, containing Descriptions of the above and every other place of interest.—SMITH & Son, Strand; and all Booksellers.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT BRASS BAND CONTEST.—THE SECOND NATIONAL BRASS BAND CONTEST will be held at the Crystal Palace on TUESDAY and THURSDAY NEXT, the 23rd and 24th of July.

Upwards of One Hundred Bands from all parts of England are engaged to take part in this great musical contest. The contest will commence in the Grounds each day at 10 o'clock, and at 3 o'clock precisely the whole of the Bands will meet on the Great Orchestra, and perform Handel's Hallelujah Chorus, Mendelssohn's Wedding March, the Grand Coronation March, Rule Britannia, and the National Anthem; after which they will resume the contest in the Grounds till dusk.

Valuable Prizes in Money and Cups will be given by the Crystal Palace Company; and in addition, some of the principal Musical Instrument Makers of London have presented several first-class Instruments and Musical Works as Special Prizes.

Special Trains at low fares are arranged to run from all parts of England; and Trains will leave London Bridge, Victoria, and Intermediate Stations for the Palace as often as required.

Doors open at 9. Admission, 1s.; Children under 13, 6d.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—M. BLONDIN.—It is with much pleasure it is announced that arrangements have been made with M. BLONDIN to give an EXTRA SINGLE PERFORMANCE on the TIGHT ROPE (raised only a few feet from the ground) of those truly marvellous feats which he performed at the private display in the Terrace Dining-Room on Friday, June 1st, and which excited so much astonishment and elicited such extraordinary and unanimous marks of approval from the representatives of the Press and others then present. The performance will take place, on a stage erected for the purpose in the Centre Transsept, on

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, commencing at 3 o'clock precisely, terminating before 5 o'clock. Admission by Season-Tickets, or by Day-Tickets, or on payment of Half-a-Crown each. Numbered Reserved Seats, immediately in front of the Stage, or in the Side Galleries, 5s. each. Unnumbered Reserved Seats, immediately behind the Stalls, Half-a-Crown. Tickets for admission, Stalls, and Reserved Seats on sale at the usual Agents, at the Crystal Palace, or at 2, Exeter Hall. * * * This performance WILL NOT BE REPEATED by M. Blondin. Those who desire to witness it are recommended to make early application for Tickets, particularly for Stalls, which must be LIMITED IN NUMBER.

"CROMWELL REFUSING THE CROWN OF ENGLAND," offered by the Parliament, A.D. 1657, containing upwards of Thirty Authentic Portraits, nearly life size, Painted by J. H. MAGUIRE, the property of Frank Cromley, Esq., M.P. Messrs. J. & E. H. B. beg to announce that this fine Picture is now ON VIEW at their GALLERY, 62, CROMWELL, E.C., from 10 to 5 daily.—Admission by invitation or private address card.

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY in a School

A LADY, not under 25 years of age (Terms, 25s. to 30s. per annum), fully competent to impart a sound English Education, with French.—Address L. M., Advertiser Office, Farringdon, Berks.

THE PROPRIETOR OF A SMALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, in the North of England, wishes to meet with a Gentleman to succeed him at Christmas, 1861.—For particulars address A. X., care of Messrs. Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London.

WANTED BY AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, Age 50, PARTIAL ENGAGEMENT as English, Italian, or French Correspondent, Confidential Secretary, Reader, Translator, Teacher or otherwise. First-rate City and West-End references offered.—Address (p.p.) Mr. C. 23, Great Portland-street, Regent-street.

EDITOR or SUB-EDITOR.—WANTED, a Gentleman competent to take charge of the Literary Department of two established Monthly Papers, and invest in a share of the same.—C. D. R., Deacon's, 150, Leadenhall-street.

TO PUBLISHERS.—A GENTLEMAN of capital is desirous of embarking in the PUBLISHING BUSINESS, either as Partner or by Purchase.—Address in the first instance, to X. Y. Z., care of Mr. Lindley, 19, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C.

LITERARY PROPERTY.—A Nobleman of high repute may hear of a chance of PURCHASING a highly-remunerative INTEREST in a Literary Property of first-class character.—Address, in strictest confidence, with real name, to ERNON, Post-office, Chancery-lane.

LITERARY.—A Graduate of an English University will be glad to UNDERTAKE FRENCH or GERMAN TRANSLATION, Medical or other, for an Author or Publisher. Satisfactory references.—Address SIGMA, Mr. Lewis's, 18, Gower-street North, W.C.

A CIVIL ENGINEER and PATENTEE is desirous of MEETING with a GENTLEMAN able to command not less than £5000, to join him in manufacturing articles in universal demand, and affording a large profit. To any one with a taste for scientific pursuits the present would afford a desirable opportunity.—Apply, with real name and Address, to ZETA, care of Messrs. W. Dawson & Sons, 74, Cannon-street, E.C.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT, in a PRINT-SELLER'S Establishment, at the West End. He must be well educated, and of gentlemanly address, and not less than 25 years of age. He will be required to attend on customers, and make himself generally useful. Only such answers will be noticed that state full particulars as to how and where previously occupied, salary expected, &c. Only those thoroughly acquainted with the business will be treated with.—Apply, by letter only, to Mr. HENING, 137, Regent-street.

SHORTHAND AMANUENSIS.—The Advertiser, having some portion of his time unoccupied, desires employment as above, or in copying, preparing MSS. for the press, &c. Has filled up appointments, and possesses superior testimonials as to ability, trustworthiness, &c.—ALPHA, Barton's Library, 7, Kennington-road, S.

MENTAL.—A Medical Man (Married), residing in a healthy locality, about two hours' run by Rail from Dublin, would TAKE CHARGE of an INVALID whose condition would render confinement in a Lunatic Asylum objectionable, but who would yet demand Medical treatment and judicious constant attention.—Address, for a Fortnight, "MEXICO," Poste-Resistante, G. P. O., Dublin.

PAINTING ON GLASS.—A. LUSSON, Painter on Glass of the Sainte Chapelle, 21, Rue de Laval, Paris.—Painted Glass, in every style, for the Decoration of Churches; Grilles, Mosaics, Great Figures, Medallions, Legendaries; Fancy Subjects, such as Mosaic; Hunting and other Subjects of the old style, or modern, for Rooms, Country Houses, &c. Sent free to all parts of England.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The objects of the Association are:—"To give a stronger impulse and more systematic direction to scientific inquiry, to promote the intercourse of those who cultivate science in different parts of the British empire with one another and with foreign philosophers; to obtain a more general attention to the objects of science and a removal of disadvantages of a public kind which impede its progress."

Reception Room, The Portico, Manchester, July, 1861. The Local Committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science announce that the MEETING for this year will be held in Manchester, and will commence on Wednesday the 4th of September next, under the Presidency of William Fairbairn, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S. &c.

On this occasion it is fully expected that there will be present many of the corresponding members of the Association, and a large number of British members, to all of whom the special inducements offered by the city of Manchester and its populous and industrious neighbourhood are well known. The time appointed for the Meeting has been arranged for the convenience of members of foreign as well as British universities, and as the facilities for arriving in Manchester are now very complete, there is every reason to anticipate a meeting of unusual extent and interest. Both the general and local officers will exert themselves to make the visit of their associates on this occasion agreeable and satisfactory.

The Local Committee are preparing, amongst other arrangements for the entertainment of the Association, besides special lectures on some interesting branches of science, open soirées to be held in the Free Trade Hall, the following special exhibitions, viz.:

An exhibition illustrative of the history, progress and achievements of photographic art in its several branches, and photographic apparatus;

And a similar exhibition of telegraphic science and apparatus;

A very extensive exhibition of modern microscopes and microscopic objects;

And exhibitions of specially interesting zoological, botanical and geological specimens, chemical products, philosophical apparatus and mechanical models;

Excursions to neighbouring localities of scientific or general interest will be provided for; and

Arrangements made for extensive access to establishments in the neighbourhood, where visitors may have the opportunity of seeing various branches of local industry and practical science in operation.

The Local Secretaries will be glad to be informed as early as may be convenient, of the intention of any visitor to be present at the Meeting, and on receiving the necessary (and timely) communication, will be happy to render such assistance as they can in arranging for visitors any lodging accommodation they may require. The scientific business of the Meeting will be allotted in the under-mentioned Sections. The following gentlemen have undertaken to act as Secretaries of Local Sectional Committees until the commencement of the Meeting, and will be glad to receive communications relating to the business of their several departments:—

SECTION A.—MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.
Professor R. B. Clifton, B.A., Owens College, Manchester.
Thomas Heelis, Esq., Princess-street, Manchester.

SECTION B.—CHEMICAL SCIENCE.
Professor H. E. Roscoe, B.A. Ph.D., Owens College, Manchester.
Robert Rumney, Esq., Ardwick, Manchester.

SECTION C.—GEOLOGY.
John Atkinson, Esq., F.G.S., Thelwall, near Warrington.
Rev. George Perkins, M.A., Dickenson Road, Rusholme, Manchester.

SECTION D.—ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY.
Thomas Alcock, Esq., M.D., Upper Brook-street, Manchester.
George Mosley, Esq., St. Peter's-square, Manchester.

SECTION E.—PHYSIOLOGY.
William Roberts, Esq., M.D., 188, Oxford-road, Manchester.
Thomas Windsor, Esq., M.R.C.S., M'cadilly, Manchester.

SECTION F.—GEOGRAPHY AND ETNOLOGY.
Principal J. G. Greenwood, B.A., Owens College, Manchester.

SECTION G.—ECONOMIC SCIENCE AND STATISTICS.
Professor R. C. Christie, M.A., Owens College, Manchester.

SECTION H.—MECHANICAL SCIENCE.
John Robinson, Esq., The Atlas Works, Great Bridgewater-street, Manchester.

Communications intended for presentation to the Sections are expected to be forwarded in letters, addressed either to the Assistant General Secretary, at "The Portico," Manchester, or to one of the Secretaries of the Local Sectional Committees, pro tem. It is to be recommended by statement whether the author will be present, and on what day, so that the business of the Sections may be satisfactorily arranged.

As the objects of the Association are specifically scientific, papers on subjects not so characterised, as on questions of history, biography, literature or art, however interesting, are necessarily inadmissible.

Gentlemen desirous of attending the meeting may make their choice of being proposed as life members, paying 10s. as a composition, or annual subscribers, paying an admission fee of 1s. and (additional) 1s. annually, or associates for the meeting, paying 1s. Ladies may become members on the same terms as gentlemen; and ladies' tickets (transferable to ladies only) may be obtained in the Reception Room, by members, on payment of 1s.

Life members receive gratuitously the Reports of the Association which may be published after the date of payment. Annual subscribers receive gratuitously the Report of the Association for the year of their subscription, and for every following year of subscription, without intermission. Associates for the meeting are entitled to the Report of the meeting, at two-thirds of the publication price.

In order to facilitate arrangements for the meeting, it is desirable that application for tickets should be made as early as possible. Forms of proposal will be supplied in the Reception Room during the meeting, or the names of candidates for admission may be transmitted to the Local Secretaries.

As the funds which the Association has to expend for its scientific objects consist only of the payments made by its members and associates, it is particularly desirable that every opportunity should be taken of increasing their number.

Compositions and subscriptions of new members or associates will be received by the Local Secretaries until the commencement of the meeting; afterwards, as well as the subscriptions and arrears of former members, by the Local Treasurer.

New members will receive, as well as the volume of Transactions for this and future years gratis, as will also annual subscribers during the continuance of their subscription.

For information respecting the local arrangements, application may be made by letter addressed to any of the Local Secretaries for the meeting, at The Portico, Manchester.

R. D. DARBISHIRE, 21, Brown-street, Manchester.
ALBERT FIELD, Mayfield, Manchester.
ARTHUR HANSON, St. Peter's-square, Manchester.
H. E. ROSCOE, Owens College, Manchester.

Local Secretaries for the Meeting.

FOR SALE.—In consequence of the death of the late Mr. ANDREW DONALD, Bookseller and Bookbinder, Glasgow, his Trustees are prepared to SELL, by Private Bargain, the whole STEREOTYPE PLATES of the ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE, containing the OLD and NEW TESTAMENTS, with the Notes and References of the late Rev. John Brown, the Psalms, and Hannah's Concordance. The Plates consist of:

- 1 Set Old and New Testament, complete.
- 1 Do. do. do. nearly complete.
- 1 Set Psalms.
- 32 Pages of Illustrated Matter.
- 32 Oval Woodcuts.
- 1 Set Hannah's Concordance.

The above are in excellent condition, having undergone a thorough repair previous to the last impression. The Plates may be seen with Messrs. Blackie & Sons, Villafield, Glasgow; and copies of the Bible can be seen at Griffin, Rohn & Co., Publishers, Stationers' Hall-court, London; Mr. Robertson, Bookseller, Grafton-street, Dublin; Messrs. Cowan & Co., Publishers, Princess-street, Edinburgh; and Mr. Robert Donald, Bookbinder, 62, Argyle-street, Glasgow. Offers addressed to the said Robert Donald will be received up till 15th August, 1861.

PUBLISHING BUSINESS.—The Advertiser,

desirous of partially retiring from an established and well-known Publishing Business, having a class connexion of a particularly profitable character, wishes to MEET with a PARTNER who would take an interest and active share in the business. No special knowledge is necessary, as the Manager, who has been connected with the business for ten years in the premises, would retain his engagement.—For particulars, application may be made in the first instance by letter to A. B. C., care of Messrs. Benham & Tindell, Solicitors, 18, Essex-street, Strand, London, W.C.

ORGAN and PIANOFORTE.—Mr. HENRY

BENNETT, Organist of St. Andrew's Church, Wells-street, receives and attends Pupils for the Organ, Pianoforte, and Harmony. Schools attended.—14, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.

SEASIDE RESIDENCE, Two Miles from

a Walmer Castle, TO LET, handsomely furnished, or to EXCHANGE for Rural Residence, for One or Two Months; containing 3 Reception Rooms, 10 Bedrooms, Butler's Pantry, Housekeeper's Room, and every domestic convenience. Coach-house, Two-stall Stable, and further particulars apply to B. W., 9, Sandown, Deal, Kent.

TELESCOPE by DOLLOND.—FOR SALE,

a 3-feet, with Tripod Stand, Eye-pieces, Case, &c., complete. Also, a small Equatorial Instrument.—Address to D.D., care of Mr. Cornwall, 30, Tottenham-road, De Beauvoir Town, N.E.

MICROSCOPIC OBJECTS.—Two Sets now

ready of the VEGETABLE KINGDOM; at once instructive, and very beautiful as "show" objects. Also Objects for the Biocular. A Specimen of each Set, with Descriptive List, sent free for 30 stamps, by E. SOWERBY, 83, York-road, Lambeth, S.

THE MICROSCOPE.—To Mounters of Objects.

—One Ounce of Thin Glass, cut into about 160 squares, sent free for 40 stamps.—E. SOWERBY, 83, York-road, Lambeth, S.

SHELLS and FOSSILS.

BRITISH SHELLS.—Mr. R. DAMON, of

WEYMOUTH, supplies single Specimens or named Collections. Priced Catalogues sent for 4d.

FOREIGN SHELLS.—A large Stock received direct from

Foreign Correspondents. FOSSILS.—An extensive Stock from every Formation.—Geological Collections, at prices ranging from 1s. to 50s. Catalogue of British Shells, New Edition, 8vo. 1s. Labels for ditto, &c. &c. See Printed List sent with above.

THE AQUARIUM.—LLOYD'S PRACTICAL

INSTRUCTIONS for TANK MANAGEMENT, with Descriptive and Priced List, 162 pages and 101 Engravings, post free for twenty-one stamps.—Apply direct to W. ALFORD LLOYD, Portland-road, Regent's Park, London, W.

"Many manuals have been published upon aquaria, but we confess we have seen nothing for practical utility like this."—Era, Oct. 14, 1860.

CHEAP BOOKS AT MUDIE'S LIBRARY.

—Purchasers of Books for Public or Private Libraries are recommended to obtain C. E. MUDIE'S REVISED LIST of SEVENTH EDITION of BRITISH BOOKS WITHDRAWN from his LIBRARY for SALE. This List contains 5448 Mariner, Essays and Reviews, Davis's Explorations in Carthage, and more than One Thousand other Works of the Past and Present Season, at greatly-reduced prices.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, New Oxford-street, London; Cross-street, Manchester; and New-street, Birmingham.

THE DRAMA.—Just published, a CATALOGUE

of a large and valuable COLLECTION of SCARCE THEATRICAL PORTRAITS, OLD ENGRAVINGS, &c.—Address JOHN STERNON, Book and Print Seller, 73, Lamb's Conduit-street, London, W.C.

WORKS ON THE FINE ARTS.

Gratis and post free on receipt of one stamp, No. 8 of

BARTHÉS & LOWELL'S BI-MONTHLY

LIST of newly-imported Popular Foreign Works, together with Portions of their valuable and well-selected Stock of New and Second-hand Bound Books, in all Departments of Literature and the Fine Arts.

* * * The present Number contains a fine collection of Works on Architecture, Archaeology, &c. &c.

Barthés & Lowell, Foreign Booksellers, 14, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

WHAT WILL THIS COST TO PRINT?

Is a thought often occurring to Literary Men, Public Characters, and Persons of Benevolent Intentions.—An immediate Answer to the Inquiry may be obtained on application to RICHARD BARRETT, 13, Mark-lane, London. R. B. is enabled to execute every description of Printing on advantageous terms, his Office being furnished with a large and choice assortment of Types, Steam-Printing Machines, Hydraulic and other Presses, and every modern improvement in the Printing Art. A Specimen-Book of Type, and Information for Authors, sent on application by

RICHARD BARRETT, 13, Mark-lane, London.

BOOKBINDING.—BOOKBINDING executed in

the MONASTIC, RENAISSANCE, GROLIER, and ILLUMINATED—in every style of superior finish, by English and Foreign workmen.—JOSEPH ZAKENBUD, English and Foreign Bookbinder, 30, Brydges-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

ESTIMATES FOR LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
Promptly furnished by
ASHBEE & DANGERFIELD,
Lithographic Artists and Printers in Colours,
Engravers of Wood and Copper,
Copper-plate and General Printers,
26, BEDFORD-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.

STAINED GLASS AND WALL PAINTING.

Notice of Removal.

MESSRS. CLAYTON & BELL,
(Late of 34, Canning-street, Euston-square.)

Have Removed to

31, REGENT-STREET, W.

(Adjoining the Polytechnic Institution.)
Premises affording them accommodation and facilities more completely suited to the necessities of their work than were attainable at their old establishment.

SPECIALITÉ de GLACES FRANÇAISES
et BELGES.—THOMAS & Co., PLATE-GLASS FACTORS and MANUFACTURERS of PICTURE and other ORNAMENTAL FRAMES, CORNICES, GIRANDOLES, &c. from the latest Designs of Wood and Copper. For Sale at one sixth usually charged at Exhibitions. Old Paintings carefully restored.—306, EUSTON-ROAD, Fitzroy-square.

W. T. COOPER, Pharmaceutical Chemist,
28, OXFORD-STREET, W.

Competent Assistants only are engaged, no Apprentices being employed.

CLARKINGTON'S celebrated ALBUM PORTRAITS, or CARTES de VISITE, 12 for One Guinea; extra copies, 12s per dozen. Taken daily.—SPONSALLA, 240, Regent-street. Every style of Photographic Portraiture carefully executed.

MAYALL'S PORTRAIT GALLERIES,
224 and 226, REGENT-STREET.

Photographs, Stereographs, and Daguerreotypes

Taken Daily.

"Mr. Mayall stands supreme in Portraits, and is unrivalled for breadth, manner and finish. Either from the character of his sitters, or the taste of his composition, his portraits appear more dignified, self-possessed, and aristocratic, than those of any other photographer."—*Athenæum*.

ROYAL TURKISH BATH FOR LADIES.—The only one in London. OPEN DAILY, with all the Requirements of decorum and completeness. Hours Seven a.m. to Five p.m. GENTLEMEN'S, daily, from Seven a.m. to Nine p.m. Private Baths, daily, from Five to Nine p.m.—25, QUEEN-SQUARE, Euston-square, next door to the Home for Gentlewomen. Cards by post.

HYDROPATHY.—THE BEULAH-SPA
HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, Upper Norwood, within twenty minutes' walk of the Crystal Palace, is open for the reception of Patients and Visitors. The latter can have all the advantages, if desired, of a private Residence. Terms:—Patients, from 21 guineas; Visitors, from 21 guineas, according to accommodation.—Particulars of Dr. RITTERBAND, M.D., the Resident Physician.

HYDROPATHY.—SUDBROOK PARK,
near Richmond, Surrey.—Physician, Dr. E. W. LANE, M.A., M.D. Edin.
The TURKISH BATH on the premises, under Dr. Lane's Medical direction.

LEONARD & CO. BOOK-TRADE AUCTIONEERS,
BOSTON, UNITED STATES.

The Subscribers, chosen by the Publishers of Boston to conduct the Trade Sales in that city, respectfully solicit consignments of Books and other Literary Property, either for their regular Sales during the business season, or the Autumn Trade Sales in August. Refer to—
Tribner & Co., London.
Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

TO GENTLEMEN seeking an INVESTMENT OF TIME AND CAPITAL.—A READY-MONEY BUSINESS FOR SALE, requiring no previous knowledge to manage. Clear profits 1,000 a year, after all expenses, 2,000 required. Suitable to the habits and inclinations of a Gentleman.—Address, for particulars, to Mr. HOLMES, 48, Paternoster-row.

TO BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS and PRINTERS.—FOR IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL, a FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS in a large Manufacturing Town in the Midland Counties. The Business has been carried on by the late Proprietor most successfully for the last thirty years, and the most satisfactory references will be given why it is to be disposed of. Returns between 2,000 and 3,000 per annum. About 6000 to 7000 required.—Apply to Mr. HOLMES, Agent, Accountant and Valuer to the Trade, 48, Paternoster-row.

TO BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS.—TO BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY, at a Fashionable Watering-place, a FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS. Returns between 2,000 and 3,000 a year. The Business increasing every year. Full investigation and references given to all the Wholesale Houses in Town that the Proprietor has done business with for many years. Large attractive shop, good house and garden; rent only 60. Stock and Furniture at a valuation; small premium for Lease (19 years) and Goodwill.—For particulars address Mr. HOLMES, 48, Paternoster-row.

Sales by Auction

Miscellaneous Assemblage.

MR. J. C. STEVENS will SELL by AUCTION, at his Great Room, 38, King-street, Covent-garden, on FRIDAY, 28th of July, at half-past 12 precisely, A MISCELLANEOUS ASSEMBLAGE, consisting of Engravings, Photographs, Cameras, a few Philosophical Instruments, Fossils from India and other Localities, Shells, a beautiful variety of Foreign Birds under glass shades, tastefully arranged, some Gems and other polished specimens, red and white India Matting, and a variety of other items.
May be viewed the day prior and morning of Sale, and Catalogues had.

The Natural History Collections, extensive Series of Educational Diagrams, Models, Specimens, &c., all accurately named and instructively tickled, of the late Rev. Prof. HENSLOW, M.A. F.L.S. F.G.S., &c., Professor of Botany at the University, Cambridge.

MR. J. C. STEVENS will SELL by AUCTION, at his Great Room, 38, King-street, Covent-garden, on TUESDAY, July 23, at half-past 12 precisely, the above EXTENSIVE COLLECTIONS, comprising Specimens of Fossils, Woods, Animals, Shells, Fossils, Antiquities, &c.—Illustrations of important Manufactures, arranged for public lectures, and securely packed in cases for travelling, including Glass, Pottery, Cotton, Linen, Wool, Silk, &c.—Diagrams and magnified Drawings of various instructive Objects in Science and the Arts, especially adapted for Public Lectures, Schools, Colleges, and Literary or Scientific Institutes—Native Implements, Manufactures and Weapons from all parts of the World. Also, a large Collection of Crag, Coal and other Fossils, together with rare Geological Specimens, including many valuable series—A Series of Carboniferous Minerals and their Products—Agates, Flint and Egyptian Pebbles, in illustrative series of their formation—Minerals, Ores, &c.—British Glass, Roman, Etruscan, Egyptian and Peruvian Pottery—Glass, Alabaster, Samian Ware, &c.—British Eggs—British Fossils—Insects—A Magic Lantern with Scientific Slides—Philosophical Apparatus, &c.
May be viewed the day prior and morning of Sale, and Catalogues had.

Valuable Books, including the Library of an Indian Official, Theatrical Library and Collections of the late Mr. H. SAKER, of the Princess's Theatre, and of the late Mr. R. J. SMITH.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C. (west side), on MONDAY, July 22, and four following days, a large COLLECTION of BOOKS, including the Library of an Indian Official, Dramatic Collections of the late Mr. H. SAKER, of the Princess's Theatre, and of Mr. R. J. SMITH, Illustrated Books and Books of Prints, History and Topography, Bibliography, Manuscripts, &c. Among them are:—Audubon's Quadrupeds of North America, 3 vols.—Bogdell's Hesperia, original impressions—Vernon Gallery, India proofs before letters—Le Moine's Art et la Renaissance, 6 vols.—Strutt's Dresses and Regal Antiquities, 3 vols.—Quain's Anatomy—Pinker's Voyages, 17 vols.—Clarke's Travels, 4 vols.—Murchison's Silurian System, 2 vols.—Penny Cyclopaedia, 29 vols.—Biographical Dictionary of Chalmers, 22 vols., and Rose, 12 vols.—Brayley and Britton's Survey, 10 vols.—Scott's Compendium, interleaved, 8 vols. in 9—Vetus et Novum Testamentum ex Antiq. Vaticano, ed. A. Maius, 4 vols.—Nichols's Literary History, 8 vols.—Allison's Europe, 20 vols.—Universal History, 60 vols.—Voltaire, Œuvres, 66 vols.—Auteurs Classiques Bispontins, 108 vols., uniformly bound in 10 vols.—Collection of Standard Italian Literature, uniformly bound, in 34 vols.—Old English Dramatists, 16 vols.—Knight's Standard Shakspeare, 7 vols.—the matchless Garrickiana, Autographs, and Playbills, formed by the late Mr. R. J. Smith (called O' Smith)—an interesting and valuable Series of Original Plays, by Dramatic Authors of the beginning of the present century, &c.
Catalogues on receipt of two stamps.

First Portion of the very Important Collection of Autograph Letters and Historical MSS. of ROBERT COLE, Esq., F.S.A.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C. (west side), on MONDAY, July 22, and four following days, the first Portion of the entire, extensive, and very valuable COLLECTION of AUTOGRAPHS and MANUSCRIPTS of ROBERT COLE, Esq., F.S.A. In this important Collection

AUTOGRAPHS

will be found those of Royal Personages of England, commencing with Henry the Seventh, and of France from the time of Francis the First, to the present day, including the late Queen Caroline, in 10 large vols.—Holograph Letters of Oliver Cromwell—series of Autographs of Archbishops and Bishops, Military and Naval Commanders, Literary Men, Artists, Dramatists and other Celebrities—Volumes of Letters of William Cowper and Sir Walter Scott—Johnsiana, including five letters, &c. of Dr. Samuel Johnson—a large Series of Letters of celebrated American Presidents, Signers of the Declaration, and Papers illustrative of the History of the War of Independence—and a very extensive Collection of Autographs of celebrated Persons of various Nations, not included in any of the preceding Classes, comprising some unusual and very important names (Flora MacDonald, Handel, Otway, Captain Coram, Major André, &c.).

THE HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS

are very numerous, and include, amongst many others, Household Accounts of Battle and Cowdray of the time of Henry the Eighth—Correspondence and other Papers of Sir Michael Stanhope, of considerable interest, and bearing some most important Signatures—Contemporary Copies of Letters of the Privy Council State and the First—a Collection of interesting Deeds, some bearing rare Signatures (e.g. Sir Walter Raleigh, Bishop Jewel, Sir Bevil Grenville, Robert Catesby, John Selous, Sir Matthew Hale, Sir Kenelm Digby, Daniel De Foë, Countess of Arundel, &c.)—A large Series of great extent and value, particularly for Devonshire, Warwickshire and Surrey. To these may be added a large amount of curious and interesting Miscellanies, a very select Collection of Franks, comprising most of the desiderata of Collectors—other Volumes with rare and interesting Autographs—a volume of Papers and Accounts relative to Nell Gwynne, with three Examples of her very rare Autograph—a Block of the Shakspeare Mulberry Tree, &c.
Catalogues on receipt of six stamps.

Modern Maps, Atlases, Globes, Scientific Works, Handbooks, Guides, &c.

SOUTHGATE & BARRETT will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet-street, on TUESDAY, July 23, at 1, the STOCK of Maps, Globes, Scientific and Guide Books, Stationery, &c., of Mr. J. WHITTY, of 35, Parliament-street (who is relinquishing the Business), consisting of Sets of Ordnance Maps of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, on the scale of 1 inch to a mile—English, Irish and Scottish Counties, on the scale of 6 inches to a mile—and the Principal Towns, on the scale of 5 feet to a mile—a large assortment of Modern Maps, in sheets, in cases and on rollers, by Arrowsmith, Johnston, Black, and all the best Publishers—Mail's—editions on France, Germany, Prussia, &c.—by the most eminent authors, in all other otherwise stated—Scientific Works, Hand and Guide Books, recently published—Stationery and Stationery-Cases, fitted—Artist's Materials—Copying Presses—800 new Cloth Map-Cases, &c. &c.
Catalogues forwarded on application.

Ancient and Modern Books.

SOUTHGATE & BARRETT will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet-street, on THURSDAY, July 25, at 1, a Collection of ANCIENT and MODERN BOOKS, including a variety of Curious and Rare Early-printed Volumes, in the English, French, Italian, and Spanish Languages, in all Classes of Literature—Medical, Scientific and Bibliographical Works, the Library of a Member of the Society of Friends—Modern French Books—Railway Library, and other Choice Literature—Ancient Engravings of Views, Portraits, &c.
Catalogues forwarded on application.

The Law Library of a Chancery Barrister, retiring.

MR. HODGSON will SELL by AUCTION, at his New Rooms, the corner of Fleet-street and Chancery-lane, on TUESDAY, July 23, at half-past 12, THE LAW LIBRARY of a CHANCERY BARRISTER, retiring, comprising the books, from 1682 to 1861 inclusive—Howell's State Trials, 34 vols.—Rees's History of the English Law, 5 vols.—Viner's and Bacon's Abridgments—and many useful Practical Works—also a Series of the Reports in the Court of Chancery and other Courts to the present time—Two Small Bookcases, &c. &c.
To be viewed, and Catalogues had.

MUSIC for SCHOOLS and the COLONIES,
&c.—The 37th Edition.—HAMILTON'S MODERN INSTRUCTIONS for the PIANOFORTE, &c.; Hamilton's Modern Instructions for Singing, 19th Edition, &c.; Hamilton's Dictionary of 3,500 Musical Terms, 6th Edition, &c.; Clarke's Catechism on the Rudiments of Music, 6th Edition, &c.—N.B. Grads and post free, a Catalogue of New School Music; also a List of New and Second-hand Pianofortes.
London: Robert Cocks & Co. New Burlington-street; and of all Musicians and Booksellers.

SHILLING EDITION of BALLO in MASCHERA (Verdi's New Opera), for Pianoforte Solo, in BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET, No. 90. Also, La Traviata and Il Trovatore, in the same form, 1s. each. These editions contain the whole of the Airs in the Opera, no portion being omitted that is capable of performance on the Pianoforte.
Boosey & Sons, Holles-street.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. CCXIX.
is published THIS DAY.

Contents.

- I. DE QUINCEY AND HIS WORKS.
- II. MONTAUBERT'S MONKS OF THE WEST.
- III. TRANSLATORS OF VIRGIL.
- IV. MAINE ON ANCIENT LAW.
- V. SCOTTISH CHARACTER.
- VI. RUSSIA ON THE AMOOR.
- VII. SAVOIR.
- VIII. DEMOCRACY ON ITS TRIAL.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,
No. CCXXXI., was published on SATURDAY LAST.

Contents.

- I. POPULAR EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.
- II. LITERARY REMAINS OF ALBERT DÜRER.
- III. CARTHAGE.
- IV. NOVELS OF FERNAN CABELLERO.
- V. WATSON'S LIFE OF PORSON.
- VI. THE COUNTESS OF ALBANY, THE LAST STUARTS, AND ALFIERI.
- VII. BUCKLE ON CIVILIZATION IN SPAIN AND SCOTLAND.
- VIII. DU CHAILLUS'S EQUATORIAL ADVENTURES.
- IX. GEORGE REFORMATION IN ITALY.

London: Longman and Co. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.

THE CONSERVATORY in the HORTICULTURAL GARDENS.—THE BUILDER of THIS DAY, price 4d.; stamped, 6d., contains:—Fine View of the Conservatory, Horticultural Gardens—On Barracks and Hospitals—Old and New Stained Glass—The Labour Question—Churches—Books for the City—Irish Land—Chambers and Lodgings—The Poor—Use of Colour on Medical Buildings—London Streets—Compensation Cases—Berlin Stoves—Fire Insurance—Suffolk Institute of Archaeology—Metropolitan Board of Works—Royal Engineer Department—Church-building News—Provincial News, &c. &c.—Office, 1, York-street, Covent-garden; and all Booksellers.

DARWIN'S 'ORIGIN OF SPECIES.'

THE ZOOLOGIST, No. 231, published This Day, is devoted to a rigid examination of Mr. Darwin's work. Price One Shilling.
Please ask for the July Number.

London: John Van Voort, 1, Paternoster-row.

BOHN'S ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY FOR JULY. MILTON'S POETICAL WORKS, with a Memoir and Critical Remarks by JAMES MONTGOMERY, an Index to Paradise Lost, Todd's Verbal Index to all the Poems, and Selection of Explanatory Notes. Illustrated with 120 Wood Engravings by Thompson, Williams, O. Smith, and Linton, from Drawings by W. Harvey. In 3 volumes. Vol. II. containing PARADISE REGAINED, and other Poems; with Verbal Index extending to 166 pages. 2nd ed., cloth, 8s.
Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

BOHN'S ENGLISH GENTLEMAN'S LIBRARY FOR JULY. Handsomely printed in demy 8vo. and illustrated with Portraits and Plates, at 8s. per Volume.

THE ENTIRE CORRESPONDENCE of HORACE WALPOLE, with the Prefaces of Mr. Croker, Lord Dover, and others, the Notes of all previous Editors, and additional Notes by PETER CUNNINGHAM. Illustrated with numerous fine Portraits engraved on Steel. To be completed in 9 vols. Vol. I.
Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE, No. LXXX., completing the 20th Volume and the First Series, price 3s. 6d., is now ready, containing an Article on the New Bronze Coinage, and a General Index to the 20 Volumes. Nos. I. and II. of a New Series are also ready, 5s. each.
J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square, London.

Just published, fcap. 8vo. with 6 Plates of rare and choice Examples, cloth, 5s.

A HAND-BOOK to ROMAN COINS. By FRED. W. MADDEN, of the Medal Room, British Museum, Hon. Sec. of the Numismatic Society.
J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square, London.

WINDSOR AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

In 2 thick vols. royal 8vo. illustrated with many Engravings, cloth, reduced from 4s. 4s. to 1s. 12.

ANNALS of WINDSOR: being a History of the Castle and Town; with some Account of Eton and Places adjacent. By R. R. TIGHE and J. E. DAVIS, Esqrs. 1858. An early application is necessary, as but few copies remain on sale.
London: John Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square.

THE COMPANION VOLUME TO THE 'LIVES OF THE QUEENS,' 10s. 6d.

LIVES OF THE BACHELOR KINGS OF ENGLAND. By AGNES STRICKLAND. "Completes the series of lively and studied sketches, in which she may now be said to have produced a full biographical outline of the history of England."—*Examiner*. "Sure of a kind reception from that immense class of readers who have sent Tupper into his hundred thousand."—*Critic*. "It is one of the most interesting publications of the present day."—*City Press*. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.; and all Booksellers.

A CRITICAL AND GRAMMATICAL COMMENTARY ON ST. PAUL'S EPISTLES. By CHARLES J. ELLICOTT, B.D., Dean of Exeter, and Professor of Divinity, King's College, London.

I. GALATIANS. Second Edition, enlarged. 8s. 6d.

II. EPHESIANS. Second Edition, enlarged. 8s. 6d.

III. PASTORAL EPISTLES. Second Edition, enlarged. 10s. 6d.

IV. PHILIPPIANS, COLOSSIANS, and PHILEMON. (Reprinting).

V. THESSALONIANS. 7s. 6d. London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

Just published, price 1s. post free,

THE ITALIAN QUESTION and the REPUBLICANS. By JOSEPH MAZZINI. London: Edinham Wilson, Royal Exchange.

Price 2s. 6d. cloth boards,

AMERICAN SLAVERY and COLOUR. Brought down to the Present Time. By W. CHAMBERS, Author of 'Things as They Are in America.' W. & R. Chambers, London and Edinburgh.

IMPORTANT SCHOOL-BOOK.

Now ready, price 1s.

CHAMBERS'S INTRODUCTION to the SCIENCES, thoroughly revised, corrected, and otherwise improved. Illustrated by numerous Wood Engravings. W. & R. Chambers, London and Edinburgh; And sold by all Booksellers.

SUPERIOR SCHOOL BOOKS.

BUTTER'S ETYMOLOGICAL SPELLING-BOOK and EXPOSITOR. 33rd Edition, price 1s. 6d. bound.

BUTTER'S READING and SPELLING, in EASY GRADATIONS, on a New and Original Plan, by which Dissyllables are rendered as easy as Monosyllables. 48th Edition, price 1s. 6d. bound.

BUTTER'S GRADUAL PRIMER. With Engravings. 36th Edition, price 6d. London: Simpkin & Co., Whitaker & Co., Longman & Co., Hamilton & Co. Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd.

Third Edition, Revised, price 5s. 6d.

A SCHOOL and COLLEGE HISTORY of ENGLAND: Containing Chapters on Religion, Government, Literature, Trade, Manners, Customs, &c. By J. C. CURTIS, B.A.

"An eminently practical work."—*Educational Times*. "The ordinary political history is given in a lucid and condensed narrative."—*Nonconformist*. "This most admirable history."—*Morning Herald*. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

MULTÆ TERRICOLIS LINGUÆ, CÆLESTIBUS UNA.

SAMUEL BAGSTER & SONS, 15, Paternoster-row, London.

POLYGLOT BIBLES and BIBLICAL WORKS, In Ancient and Modern Languages.

Presentation Copies in every variety of suitable binding. Catalogues by post, free.

THE POLYGLOT BIBLE CABINET; for Presentation, &c. An elegantly Carved Oak Case, containing the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, English, French, German, Spanish, and Portuguese Bibles, the Syriac New Testament, the Treasury of Scripture Parallels, with Hebrew, Greek, and Syriac Lexicons, and Greek and English Concordances. Eleven Volumes, bound uniformly in Bagster's flexible Turkey Morocco, tooled, price 15l. 15s.

THE COMMENTARY WHOLLY BIBLICAL: an Exposition of the Old and New Testaments in the very Words of Scripture. With subsidiary Helps, copious Indexes, Maps, &c. Three Volumes, Quarto, price 3l. 2s. Copies prepared for Presentation, always ready.

GESENIUS'S HEBREW LEXICON, with Additions. In this Edition the typographical arrangements greatly assist the student to discriminate the primary and subordinate meanings of the words. By S. P. TREGELLES, LL.D. Fourth Edition. Quarto, price 1l. 8s. 6d.

"The careful revision to which the Lexicon has been subjected by a faithful and orthodox Translator, exceedingly enhances the practical value of Mr. Bagster's edition."—*Edinburgh Ecclesiastical Journal*.

THE SEPTUAGINT and HEBREW TEXT INTERPAGE: complete, with Various Readings, in a single pocket volume, price 30s. Kept bound in the Publishers' own flexible Turkey Morocco, and other styles.

REVISION of the HEBREW TEXT of the OLD TESTAMENT from Critical Sources: being an attempt to present a purer and more correct text, by the aid of the best existing materials; with the principal Various Readings found in MSS. Ancient Versions, Jewish Books and Writings, Parallels, Quotations, &c. &c. By SAMUEL DAVIDSON, D.D. and LL.D. Octavo, 10s. 6d.

Polyglot Bibles and Biblical Aids. Catalogues, by post, free. Samuel Bagster & Sons, 15, Paternoster-row, London.

Budhism in India.

R. SPENCE HARDY.—EASTERN MONACHISM (BUDDHISM). An Account of the Origin, Laws, Discipline, Sacred Writings, &c. &c. of the Order of Mendicants founded by Gotama Budhs. 8vo. Cloth (pub. at 12s.), reduced 7s. 6d.

R. SPENCE HARDY.—A MANUAL of BUDDHISM in its Modern Development, translated from Singalese MSS. 8vo. Cloth (pub. at 12s.), reduced to 7s. 6d.

Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

Arabic Language.

WRIGHT (W.).—GRAMMAR of the ARABIC LANGUAGE, founded on the German Work of Caspari, and edited, with numerous Additions and Corrections, by W. M. WRIGHT, Professor of Arabic in the University of Dublin. Vol. I. 8vo. Cloth boards, 7s. 6d.

—the Same, Vol. II. Syntax, Selection of Reading Lessons, and a Glossary. [In the press.]

By the same Author,

POLYGLOTT JONAH.—The Book of Jonah, in four SEMITIC VERSIONS, viz. Chaldeo, Syriac, Ethiopic, and Arabic. With corresponding Glossaries by W. WRIGHT, Professor of Arabic, Trin. Coll. Dublin. 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

Syriac Language.

COWPER (Rev. B. HARRIS).—SYRIAC GRAMMAR, founded on that of Dr. HOFFMANN, with Additions. 8vo. Cloth boards, 7s. 6d.

BERNSTEIN'S LEXICON SYRIACUM. 553 pp. double cols. 8vo. 5s.

BERNSTEIN and KIRSCH.—SYRIAC CHRESTOMATHY and LEXICON. Chrestomathia Syriaca, cum Lexico. 3 vols. 8vo. Lips. 1856. Cloth boards (pub. at 12s.), 7s. 6d.

KIRSCHII CHRESTOMATHIA. Separately. 286 pp. Syriac Text. Sewed, 2s.

Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

Philology.

GARNETT'S LINGUISTIC ESSAYS.—The PHILOLOGICAL ESSAYS of the late Rev. RICHARD GARNETT. Edited, with a Memoir, by his Son. 8vo. Cloth boards, 10s. 6d.

LATHAM'S PHILOLOGICAL, ETHNOGRAPHICAL, and other ESSAYS. By R. G. LATHAM, M.D. F.R.S., &c. 8vo. Cloth, 10s. 6d.

KENNEDY (JAMES).—ETHNOLOGICAL and LINGUISTIC ESSAYS. Edited, with Preface, &c. by his Son. In 1 vol. 8vo. Uniform with Garnett's and Latham's Essays. [In the press, nearly ready.]

Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

The late Dr. Donaldson.

CHRISTIAN ORTHODOXY reconciled with the Conclusions of Modern Biblical Learning. A Theological Essay, with Critical and Controversial Supplements, by J. W. DONALDSON, D.D., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. 8vo. 1857. 10s.

JASHAR.—Fragmenta Archetypæ Carminum Hebraeorum in Masorethico Veteris Testamenti Textu pæsim tessellata restituit, Latine exhibuit, commentario instructi J. GU. DONALDSON. Editio secunda aucta atque emendata. 8vo. Cloth. 1860. 10s.

Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

Just published, a New Edition, price 31s. 6d.

MOOR'S HINDU PANTHEON. A New Edition, from the original Copperplates. 104 Plates, with Descriptive Letter-press, by the Rev. A. P. MOOR. Royal 4to. Cloth boards, gilt.

Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

In 8vo. cloth boards, price 21s.

MÜLLER (MAX).—ANCIENT SANSKRIT LITERATURE and the Primitive Religion of the Brahmins. A History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature as far as it illustrates the Primitive Religion of the Brahmins. By MAX MÜLLER, M.A., Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford. 636 pp. 8vo. Cloth, 21s.

Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

Just published, 8vo. price 2s.

MONIER WILLIAMS.—THE STUDY of SANSKRIT in Relation to Missionary Work in India. An Inaugural Lecture delivered before the University at Oxford, April 19, 1861, by MONIER WILLIAMS, M.A., Boden Professor of Sanskrit, with Notes and Additions. 8vo. Price 2s.

WEBER (Professor).—MODERN INVESTIGATIONS concerning ANCIENT INDIA, translated from the German, by Miss FANNY METCALFE. 8vo. 1s.

Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

Physical Wall Maps.

SYDOW'S English WALL MAPS of PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY for School-Rooms, representing the purely Physical Proportions of the Globe, drawn on a very large scale. An English Edition of the Originals with English Names and Explanations, edited by J. TILLEARD, Esq.

1. **THE WORLD.** The two Hemispheres (each 3 feet in diameter) and two other Hemispheres, the Northern and Southern: also the World in Mercator's Projection. 12 sheets, 8s.—Mounted, with Rollers, 13s. 6d.

2. **EUROPE.** 9 sheets, 8s.—Mounted, with Rollers, 13s. 6d.

3. **ASIA.** 9 sheets, 7s. 6d.—Mounted, with Rollers, 13s.

4. **AFRICA.** 6 sheets, 6s.—Mounted, with Rollers, 10s. 6d.

5. **AMERICA** (North and South). 2 Maps, 10 sheets, 7s. 6d.—Mounted, with Rollers, 14s.

6. **AUSTRALIA and AUSTRALASIA.** 6 sheets, 8s.—Mounted, with Rollers, 13s. 6d.

*. Be careful to order the English Edition.

SYDOW'S HANDBOOK to the Series of Large Physical Maps for School Instruction, edited by J. TILLEARD. 8vo. Gotha—London, 1857. 1s. 6d.

Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

Just published, price 6d. in fancy cover,

MADE CLEAR at LAST; or, the Story of Hannah Reade. By H. S. E.

By the same Author,

The TWO COUSINS; or, the Story of a Week. Same price.

"The Two Cousins." This is a narrative for juvenile readers. It shows very well that a humble spirit is like to meet a blessing, and that self-confidence surely leads to a fall."

London: Wertheim, Macintosh & Hunt, 24, Paternoster-row, and 23, Holles-street, Cavendish-square.

Will be ready on the 1st of August, Part I. of

THE USEFUL PLANTS of GREAT BRITAIN. Illustrated by JOHN E. SOWERBY: described by C. P. JOHNSON. To be completed in Twelve Parts, Coloured, at 2s. per Part. Each Part will contain 24 Figures and Descriptions.

Prospectuses may be had on application to John E. Sowerby, 2, Mead-place, Lambeth, S.; and Messrs. Kent & Co. 32, Paternoster-row, E.C.

On the 25th instant, 12mo. price 1s. 6d. cloth,

ONE THOUSAND ARITHMETICAL TESTS: or, the Examiner's Assistant. Specially adapted, by a novel arrangement of the subjects, for Examination purposes, but also suited for general use in Schools. By T. S. CAYZER, Head-Master of Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, Bristol.

ANSWERS to the One Thousand Arithmetical Tests, price 1s. 6d.

Griffith & Farran, corner of St. Paul's Churchyard.

Just published, on a large sheet, price 2s. plain, 2s. 6d. in tints,

PICTORIAL GEOGRAPHY, for the Use of Children, presenting at one view Illustrations of the various Geographical Terms; thus imparting clear and definite ideas of their meaning.

Griffith & Farran, corner of St. Paul's Churchyard.

Ready with the August Magazine,

BEETON'S ILLUMINATED FAMILY BIBLE. Part 1, 2s. A Specimen-Part sent post free for 2s. stamps.

London: S. O. Beeton, 248, Strand, W.C.; and all Booksellers.

Now ready, a Fourth and cheaper Edition, price 2s. 6d. cloth boards,

TWENTY YEARS in the CHURCH. By the Rev. JAMES PYCROFT, B.A. L. Booth, 307, Regent-street, W.

Now ready, 2 vols. post 8vo. cloth boards, price 21s.

AGONY POINT; or, the Groans of Gentility. By the Rev. JAMES PYCROFT, B.A. Author of 'Twenty Years in the Church,' 'Elkerton Rectory,' 'Ways and Words of Men of Letters,' &c. L. Booth, 307, Regent-street, W.

L. Booth, 307, Regent-street, W.

DR. CORNWELL'S EDUCATIONAL WORKS.

Just published,

MAP BOOK for BEGINNERS. 1s. 6d.; 2s. 6d. coloured.

BOOK of BLANK MAPS. 1s.

BOOK of MAP PROJECTIONS. 1s.

GEOGRAPHY for BEGINNERS. 8th Edit. 1s. A SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY. 30th Edition, 2s. 6d. with Maps, 5s. 6d.

A SCHOOL ATLAS. 2s. 6d. plain; 4s. coloured.

ALLEN and CORNWELL'S GRAMMAR. 31st Edition, 2s. red; 1s. 6d. cloth.

GRAMMAR for BEGINNERS. 37th Edition, 1s. cloth; 2d. sewed.

The YOUNG COMPOSER. 24th Edit. 1s. 6d.

SELECT ENGLISH POETRY. 11th Edit. 4s.

CORNWELL and FITCH'S SCIENCE of ARITHMETIC. 7th Edition, 4s. 6d.

ARITHMETIC for BEGINNERS. 5th Edition, 1s. 6d.

London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.; Hamilton, Adams & Co. Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd.

CHARWOOD FOREST.

Corrected Edition for 1861, with Illustrations, price 1s.; by post, 1s. 2d.

A GUIDE to the COUNTRY LODGINGS in the Neighbourhood of Leicester, Loughborough, and Ashby-de-la-Zouch, including Charwood Forest: with an Account of the Geology, Botany, Antiquities, Architecture, and Scenery of that Remarkable and Picturesque District, and a List of the Lodgings to be obtained there. By FREDERICK T. MOTT.

"Mr. Mott's book ought to make summer and autumn tourists 'look up' Leicestershire."—*Athenæum*. London: A. Hall, Virtue & Co. Leicester: E. Allen & Son.

New Edition for 1861, now ready,
GALIGNANIS NEW PARIS GUIDE.
 Compiled from the best Authorities, revised and verified by personal inspection, and arranged on an entirely new plan, with Map and Plates. Royal 18mo. 10s. 6d. bound; may be had without Plates, 7s. 6d. bound.
 London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

Just published, post 8vo. price 5s.
A NEW AND REVISED EDITION OF
AGNES HOMER.
 Illustrated by Maresco Pearce.
 "No hands which have opened this book will close it until the last page has been read... a triumph of imagination."
 London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Stationers' Hall-court.

Just published, post 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth,
THE PROGRESS OF RELIGIOUS THOUGHT
 AS ILLUSTRATED IN THE PROTESTANT CHURCH OF FRANCE: being ESSAYS and REVIEWS, bearing on the chief Religious Questions of the day. Translated from the French; with an Introduction, Essay on the Oxford Essays and Reviews, by the Editor, JOHN R. BEARD, D.D.
 London: published for the Proprietor by Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Stationers' Hall-court.

Now ready, the 34th Thousand, post 8vo. price 7s. 6d.
SOYER'S MODERN HOUSEWIFE. Comprising Receipts for the Economic and Judicious Preparation of Every Meal of the day, and for the Nursery and Sick Room. By the late ALEXIS SOYER. With Illustrations on Wood, &c.
 "Should be in the hands of every keeper of a kitchen and larder in the kingdom."—*Lancet*.

Also, by the same Author,
SOYER'S GASTRONOMIC REGENERATOR; or, System of Cookery for the Kitchens of the Wealthy. With Plates. Ninth Edition. 8vo. 15s. cloth.
 London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Stationers' Hall-court.

Seventh Edition, fcap. 32. 6d. sewed; or 3s. cloth,
THE WATER CURE IN CHRONIC DISEASE: an Exposition of the Causes, Progress, and Termination of various Chronic Diseases of the Digestive Organs, Lungs, Nerves, Limbs, and Skin; and of their Treatment by Water and other Hygienic Means. By JAMES MANBY GULLY, M.D. L.R.C.S., and F.R.P.S. Edinburgh, F.R.M.C.S. London, &c.
 "Dr. Gully has published a large and elaborate work on the Water Cure, which is, we think, the best treatise on the subject that has yet appeared."—*Westminster Review*.
 "Dr. Gully's book is evidently written by a well-educated medical man. This work is by far the most scientific that we have seen on hydropathy."—*Athenæum*.
 "Of all the expositions which have been published respecting the Water Cure, this is the most tangible and complete."
 London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Stationers' Hall-court.

NEW VOLUME.
BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT OF MEDICINE. January to June, 1861.
 Just published, price 4s. the 52d Volume, edited by W. BRAITHWAITE, M.D., Lecturer on Obstetric Medicine in the Leeds School of Medicine, and JAMES BRAITHWAITE, M.B., London.

Also, may be had separately from the above,
A COMMENTARY ON THE DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN for the last HALF-YEAR, price 1s. N.B. A limited number of Sets, Vols. I. to XXV., have been made up, and are offered at the reduced price of 1s. in cloth. Separate Vols. at the original price, viz. Vols. I. to III., 6s. 6d. each; Vols. IV. to XI., 5s. 6d. each; Vols. XII. to XLIII., 6s. each.
 London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd. Dublin: Hodges, Smith & Co. Leeds: D. J. Roebuck.

Now ready, Eleventh Edition, revised and corrected,
ENGLISH SYNONYMS EXPLAINED; in Alphabetical Order: with copious Illustrations and Examples, drawn from the best Writers. With an Index to the Words. By GEORGE ORRIS, A.M. 11th Edition, with Additions and Corrections. 8vo. 15s. cloth.
 London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

DE PORQUET'S FRENCH EDUCATIONAL WORKS:

DE PORQUET'S LE TRÉSOR de l'ÉCOLIER FRANÇAIS, for turning English into French at Sight. 2s. 6d.

DE PORQUET'S FIRST FRENCH READING-BOOK; or, Lives of Celebrated Children. With Explanatory Notes. 2s. 6d.

DE PORQUET'S FRENCH-ENGLISH and ENGLISH-FRENCH POCKET DICTIONARY. 4s. 6d. bound. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.; and may be had of the Author at his Scholastic Agency, 14, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden.

TEXT-BOOKS ON ENGLISH HISTORY. By Mr. ROBERT ROSS, Lecturer on History, Normal College, Cheltenham.

1.
MANUAL OF ENGLISH HISTORY for SENIOR CLASSES IN SCHOOLS; or, a Second Book for Pupils preparing for Public Examinations. Crown 8vo. 4s. 6d. cloth. [Just published.]

2.
AN ANALYSIS OF THE STUART PERIOD OF ENGLISH HISTORY. For the Use of Students preparing for Public Examinations; with copious Notes. Fcap. 6s. cloth.
 "Carefully and judiciously put together."—*Athenæum*.

3.
OUTLINES OF ENGLISH HISTORY for JUNIOR CLASSES IN SCHOOLS; or, a First Book for Pupils preparing for Public Examinations. Second Edition, revised and enlarged. Fcap. 3s. 6d. cloth.
 "There is life and symmetry here, which is so often sacrificed in the process of abbreviation."—*Papers for the Schoolmaster*.
 London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Stationers' Hall-court.

NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY EDITION. Crown 8vo. 3s. cloth; 3s. 6d. cloth extra, gilt edges; 7s. 6d. in morocco.

BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS. New Edition, with a Memoir, by J. M. HARRIS. The *Allegory* illustrated with Original Engravings, drawn by J. R. Clayton; and the *Biographical Sketch* illustrated with Engravings of interesting Relics and Recollections of Bunyan, from Drawings by J. L. Williams.
 "This edition is one of remarkable excellence. It is handsomely got up, and very cheap. But its principal charm lies in its beautiful outline engravings, which are extremely elegant, appropriate, and classical. We strongly recommend this as the best and most useful family edition of the *Pilgrim's Progress* with which we are acquainted."—*Congregational Pulpit*.
 London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

SHORTHAND.—PITMAN'S PHONOGRAPHIC TEACHER: A Guide to a Practical Acquaintance with the Art of Shorthand, 6d.; by post, 7d. *The Lessons of Students are corrected gratuitously, per post, by Members of the Phonetic Society.*
 London: F. Pitman, 30, Paternoster-row, E.C.

PHONETIC READING.—First Book in Phonetic Reading, 1d.; Second Book, 2d.; Third Book, 3d. Children and Adults can acquire the art of reading common books in one-fourth of the time now spent in learning, by first going through a course of Phonetic Reading.
 London: F. Pitman, 30, Paternoster-row, E.C.

VALUABLE SCHOOL ATLASES, RECENTLY PUBLISHED BY TRÜBNER & CO.

DR. KARL VON SPRUNGER'S HISTORICO-GEOGRAPHICAL HAND-ATLAS; containing 26 coloured Maps, engraved on Copper Plates; 25 Maps devoted to the General History of Europe, and 4 Maps specially illustrative of the History of the British Isles. Cloth lettered, 15s.; or half-bound morocco, 11. 1s.

The deserved and widely-spread reputation which the Historical Atlas of Dr. Sprunger has attained in Germany has led to the publication of this English Edition, with the Author's co-operation and the authority of the German Publisher, Mr. Justus Neumann. Inasmuch as an inferior, unauthorized, and carelessly-prepared Atlas has recently appeared, in which Dr. Sprunger's Maps have been reproduced without reference to the copyright of the Author, or to the demand which the Public make for accuracy and fitness, it is necessary to be particular in specifying the Author's Edition.

A detailed Prospectus, with a specimen Map, will be forwarded on application, on receipt of one postage-stamp.

Dr. T. MENKE.—ORBIS ANTIQUI DES-SCRIPTIO for the Use of Schools; containing 16 Maps, engraved on Steel and coloured, with descriptive Letter-press. Half-bound morocco, price 5s.
 London: Trübner & Co. 30, Paternoster-row.

THE GENUINE EDITIONS OF AHN'S POPULAR EDUCATIONAL WORKS.

Dr. F. AHN'S NEW, PRACTICAL and EASY METHOD OF LEARNING THE FRENCH LANGUAGE. In Two Parts. FIRST COURSE, now ready, 12mo. cloth, price 1s. 6d. SECOND COURSE, in preparation.

Dr. F. AHN'S NEW, PRACTICAL and EASY METHOD OF LEARNING THE GERMAN LANGUAGE. First and Second Courses. Bound in 1 vol. 12mo. cloth, price 3s.

Dr. F. AHN'S PRACTICAL GRAMMAR of the GERMAN LANGUAGE (intended as a Sequel to the foregoing Works with a Grammatical Index and a Glossary of all the German Words occurring in the Work. 12mo. cloth, price 4s. 6d.)

KEY to ditto. 12mo. cloth, price 1s. 6d.
Dr. F. AHN'S GERMAN and ENGLISH CONVERSATIONS, adapted to Practical Use. Will be ready in a few days.

Dr. F. AHN'S NEW, PRACTICAL and EASY METHOD OF LEARNING THE ITALIAN LANGUAGE. First and Second Courses, with a Key to the Exercises. 1 vol. 12mo. price 3s. 6d.

Dr. F. AHN'S GERMAN COMMERCIAL LETTER-WRITER, with Explanatory Introductions in English, and an Index of Words in French and English. 12mo. cloth, price 4s. 6d.

Dr. F. AHN'S FRENCH COMMERCIAL LETTER-WRITER, on the same Plan. 12mo. cloth, price 4s. 6d. Other Works are in preparation.

* * * Please be particular to order the Author's Emboss, with his signature, and the Publishers' monogram on title. * * *
 London: Trübner & Co. 30, Paternoster-row.

This day is published, in fcap. 8vo. price 2s. cloth,
OBSCURE TEXTS OF SCRIPTURE ILLUSTRATED. By MARY C. HUME.
 London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

Sixth Edition, price 4s. 6d., counters adapted to the same,
SYLLABIC SPELLING and READING. By Mrs. WILLIAMS, Author of the 'Conversations on Grammar.' With Copper-plate Engravings. Revised and corrected by her Daughter, LADY LEIGHTON.
 Whitaker & Co. Ave Maria-lane, London.

This day, crown 8vo. price 5s. 6d. cloth,
PRAYERS for FAMILY WORSHIP; with Occasional Prayers, and Prayers for Individuals. By ROBERT LEE, D.D., Minister of Greyfriars, Edinburgh, Dean of the Chapel Royal, and one of Her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary in Scotland.
 London: Hamilton, Adams & Co. Edinburgh: John Menzies.

PROFESSOR M'COSH'S LECTURE. This day is published, price Threepence, with a Diagram,
THE ASSOCIATION OF IDEAS, and its INFLUENCE ON THE TRAINING OF THE MIND. By the Rev. JAMES M'COSH, LL.D., Queen's College, Belfast. Dublin: Hodges, Smith & Co. 104, Grafton-street, Booksellers to the University.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS OF PUBLIC MEN.—Lists free on application.—Mason & Co. 7, Amen-corner, Paternoster-row, London.

This day is published, in post 8vo. price 5s. cloth,
A WAS-I-HIND; or, a VOICE from the GANGES: being a Solution of the True Source of Christianity. By an INDIAN OFFICER.
 London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

Now ready, in demy 8vo. cloth, price 6s.
EDUCATION: INTELLECTUAL, MORAL and PHYSICAL. By HERBERT SPENCER, Author of 'The Principles of Psychology.'
 London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

Just published, Fourth Edition, price 2s. 6d.
FABLES DE GAY, traduites en Vers Français, par Le CHEVALIER DE CHATELAIN.
 London: Rolandi, No. 30, Berners-street, W.

Just published, fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 2s. 6d.
THE PRACTICAL GUIDE to MODERN FRENCH CONVERSATION: containing only—I. The most frequent and useful Phrases in Every-day Talk; II. Every-body's necessary Questions and Answers in Travel-Talk. By FERDINAND E. A. GASC, M.A., of Paris, French Master of Brighton College. The other Volumes already published of M. Gasc's Modern French Course are now in use at Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Wellington College, Trinity College (Dublin), &c.
 London: Bell & Daldy, 185, Fleet-street.

HAVET'S GRAMMAR OF FRENCH GRAMMARS. New Edition, 450 8vo. pages, 7s.

THE COMPLETE FRENCH CLASS-BOOK: I. a Theoretical and Practical French Manual, prepared expressly for the Use of English Learners, and based upon the Works of the French Academy and the Standard Grammars of the present day.

"M. Havet's treatise is a complete exposition of the principles and peculiarities of the French language."—*Athenæum*.

"No other book is so well calculated to make a complete French scholar as M. Havet's admirable and comprehensive work."—*Journal of Education*.

"Havet's popular 'French Class-Book' is by far the most solid and practical production of its kind. It contains the rudiments, the usual practice, and the niceties of the language, all in one volume, lucidly arranged, and set forth with an intimate knowledge of what is easy and what is difficult to English students of French."—*Continental Review*.

London: W. Allan, 9, Stationers' Hall-court.

SOLOMON'S PRECEPT; or, the POWER of the ROD: a Tale of the Flogging-system.
 Price 2s. cloth.

"The administration of corporal punishment for anything not absolutely criminal, is intolerable. No one can be indifferent to the abuses that occur, and ever will occur, under a system of corporal punishment. It is a business, it is often regarded as wickedness, and most cruelly punished accordingly."—*Extracts out of a Letter to the Author, from the Earl of Shaftesbury*.
 Published by Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Paternoster-row.

NOTICE.—Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN & Co. have just issued a Second Edition, in 3 vols. 8vo. price 36s., of MISS CORNELIA KNIGHT'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY; also, a Second Edition, in post 8vo. price 10s. 6d., of Mr. Sutherland Edwards's RUSSIAN AT HOME; and a Second Edition, in 8vo. price 12s., of Edward May's popular Work, the illustrated HORSE-DOCTOR, a book which should be in the possession of all who keep horses.
 London: Wm. H. Allen & Co. 7, Leadenhall-street.

WATSON'S IMPROVED SCHOOL SERIES.

WATSON'S LESSON SHEETS, 20 x 14 inches, 1 to 16, each 2d.

Do. Do. Mounted

WATSON'S FIRST BOOK of READING, 14d.

WATSON'S SECOND BOOK of READING, 3d.

WATSON'S THIRD BOOK of READING and SPELLING, 1s.

WATSON'S CORRECT READER, with Vocabulary of Roots and Meanings. 2s.

WATSON'S RHETORICAL READER and SPEAKER, 2s. 6d.

WATSON'S MODEL RECITER, with Emphasis and Pathos marked. 1s.

WATSON'S LESSONS in ARITHMETIC, for Beginners. 4d.

WATSON'S PUPIL-TEACHER'S HANDBOOK, 1s.

The Publisher respectfully calls the attention of the Educational Public to his Series of **READING BOOKS**, as supplying a generally acknowledged want. The first two are training in the art of Reading forms the habit or manner of Reading for the future. It is in learning to read that the style of reading is acquired. Great pains have therefore been bestowed in the construction of the Lessons in these Books. The principle is simple, progressive, and adapted to the gradual development of the reading voice.

In the Elementary Books purity and propriety of vowel sound, distinctness of articulation, firmness of utterance, and natural inflection, are continually kept in view. To the Reading Lessons of each day Lists of Words are prefixed, carefully accented and divided, so as to add the quickness and accuracy of the child both in Pronunciation and Spelling.

In the advanced Books, unlike nearly all those at present in use, the selections have been made not on account of the literary reputations of the authors of the pieces selected, but under the guidance of the necessary text that they possess the capability of being well voiced, and thereby developing the powers of the voice, subjects beyond the comprehension, or likely to strain the voice beyond the natural pitch or force, being carefully avoided. The Syllabicated Words furnish Lessons in Spelling and Syllabication, oral or written; derivation and definition; articulation and pronunciation. The matter of all the Lessons has been selected so as to foster the powers of thought and the moral and religious sense.
 George Watson, Glasgow; W. Kent & Co. London.

EQUATORIAL AFRICA and ITS INHABITANTS.—See the WESTMINSTER REVIEW for JULY.

"The question of the origin of man and his alleged relation to the apes is exhaustively treated in the current number of the Westminster Review, where our readers will find a full account of the controversies between Profs. Owen, Huxley, and others on the relative development of the posterior cerebral lobes and lesser hippocampi, and of the discoveries of skulls of a low type which approximate more nearly to the ape than do even those of the African or Polynesian savage."

Medical Times and Gazette, July 13.

London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

NORTH and SOUTH; or, the American Crisis:

a Poem. Price 2d.

London: Jas. Blackwood.

* * The Author offers Copyright for Sale.—Apply NIXCO, Post-Office, Scarborough.

Just ready, 1 vol. 8vo. price 5s.

THE THEORY of the FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

London: Ethingham Wilson, Royal Exchange.

Just published, fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cloth,

IMPERFECT DIGESTION, its CAUSES and TREATMENT.

By A. LEARED, M.D., Memb. R. Coll. of Phys., &c.
"A most important subject treated in a practical spirit and popular manner."—*Medical Times and Gazette*.

J. Churchhill, 11, New Burlington-street.

NATURAL HISTORY of ARRAN.

8vo. bound in cloth, price 4s.

ARRAN: its GEOLOGY, BOTANY, and MARINE ZOOLOGY; with Notices of the rarer Insects to be found in the Island. Coloured Map.

By JAMES BRYCE, LL.D. F.R.S., &c.

London: Griffin, Bohn & Co. 10, Stationers' Hall-court.

Glasgow: Porteous & Hishop, 41, West Nile-street.

Now ready, complete in 1 vol. magenta cloth extra, price 1s. 6d.

GOVERNMENT CONDUCT and EXAMPLE,

illustrated from Blackstone and his Commentaries; Private Business, and Public Life; Sydney Smith and his Writings. Three Lectures, addressed to Young Men. By WILLIAM DAWBARN.

London: Arthur Hall, Virtue & Co. 25, Paternoster-row.

Liverpool: James Woolhard, 54, Castle-street.

THE SYSTEM of the WEATHER.

Just published, in cloth, gilt, elegantly printed, price 10s.

ELEMENTS of the WEATHER, including a Synopsis and Defence of the 'Cycle of the Seasons,' by the late Lieutenant GEORGE MACKENZIE, of Perth; with an Analysis of all the Recent Discoveries in Atmospheric Phenomena promulgated by the Board of Trade and the Royal Society. By JAMES WOODS.

In this Treatise is a Diagram of the Periods composing the 'Cycle of the Seasons' for 106 years, from 1801 to 1906, including an authentic record of the Prices of Wheat from 1801 to 1855.

Hodson & Son, 22, Portugal-street, London; and all Booksellers.

Second Edition, post 8vo. cloth, 5s.

HYDROPATHY; or, HYGIENIC MEDICINE. By EDWARD W. LANE, M.A., M.D. Edin. Physician to the Establishment at Sudbrook Park, Richmond, Surrey.

"This is by far the clearest and most rational exposition that has yet been given to the English public of the principles of the method of medical treatment which owes its origin to Vincent Priessnitz."—*Examiner*.

"A book of consummate ability."—*Press*.

London: John Churchill, New Burlington-street.

ENGINEERING SCHOOL CLASS-BOOKS.

In 8vo. 4s. 6d. bd. with 220 Diagrams engraved for the Work.

I.**EUCLID'S ELEMENTS of PLANE GEOMETRY, with EXPLANATORY APPENDIX, and SUPPLEMENTARY PROPOSITIONS for Exercise.** Adapted for the Use of Schools, or for Self-instruction.

By W. D. COOLEY, A.B.

Author of the 'History of Maritime and Inland Discovery,' 'The Negroland of the Arabs,' &c.

"Mr. Cooley has produced an edition of Euclid's Elements, which for brevity, clearness, and discerning attention to the wants of learners, cannot be easily surpassed. When we add, that it is remarkable for its typographical neatness, that its form is convenient and price moderate, we feel justified in predicting for it an extensive circulation."—*Dublin University Magazine*.

"Mr. Cooley seems almost to wish to contradict his own motto—that 'there is no royal road to Geometry,' for following in the steps of Playfair, he has considerably diminished both the volume of the work, as well as the labour of the student. Puffed to the Elements are some remarks on the study of mathematics, as valuable for the elegance of their style as for the correctness of their reasoning."—*Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal*.

II.

Uniform with the Elements, price 3s. 6d.

COOLEY'S GEOMETRICAL PROPOSITIONS DEMONSTRATED; or, a Supplement to Euclid, being a KEY to the Exercises appended to the 'Elements,' for the use of Teachers and private Students. Upwards of 150 Propositions, deduced from the First Six Books of Euclid, are illustrated in it by new Diagrams.

III.

In fcap. 8vo. price 1s. 6d.

COOLEY'S FIGURES of EUCLID; being the Diagrams illustrating the 'Elements,' with the Enunciations printed separately for Use in the Classroom.

Whittaker & Co. Ave. Mariadne, London.

Just published, price 1s.

MIDSUMMER AT HAY-LODGE.

Forming One of the Volumes of a Second Series of

CHAMBERS'S LIBRARY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

W. & R. CHAMBERS, London and Edinburgh.

MR. ANDERSSON'S NEW TRAVELS IN AFRICA.

This day, July 20, in 8vo. with Portrait of the Author and numerous Illustrations, 21s. bound,

THE OKAVANGO RIVER:

A NARRATIVE OF TRAVEL, EXPLORATION, AND ADVENTURE.

By CHARLES JOHN ANDERSSON,

Author of 'Lake Ngami.'

HURST & BLACKETT, Publishers, Successors to Henry Colburn, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

This day, crown 8vo. cloth, price 3s. 6d.

GUIDE TO THE ARMY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS;

Being a COMPENDIUM of PRACTICAL HINTS for CANDIDATES, with REFERENCE to SCHOOLS, ALLOWANCES, OUTFITS, and other EXPENSES;

Together with Extracts from the Examination-Papers, Official Rules and Regulations, and all other necessary information.

By Capt. A. H. HUTCHINSON, Royal Artillery,

Late Subaltern Officer, Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

London: EDWARD STANFORD, 6, Charing Cross, S.W.

Next week, demy 8vo. handsomely bound in cloth, with Portraits and numerous Illustrations, price 21s.

RECOLLECTIONS of A. N. WELBY PUGIN,

AND HIS FATHER,

AUGUSTUS PUGIN.

WITH NOTICES OF THEIR WORKS.

By BENJAMIN FERREY, Architect, F.R.I.B.A.

With an Appendix, by E. SHERIDAN PURCELL, Esq.

London: EDWARD STANFORD, 6, Charing Cross, S.W.

This day is published, in 8vo. price One Shilling,

A NOTE OF ADMIRATION, ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR OF 'THE SATURDAY REVIEW.'

By ALFRED AUSTIN,

Author of 'The Season: a Satire,' 'My Satire and its Censors,' &c.

MARIA. For Monsieur Malvollo, leave me alone with him: if I do not gull him into a nagword, and make him a common recreation, do not think I have wit enough to lie straight in my bed.—TWELFTH NIGHT.

London: GEORGE MANWARING, 8, King William-street, Strand.

ITALY AND SICILY.

This day is published, in post 8vo. (with original Photograph of Garibaldi, and Plan of Gaëta), price 10s. 6d. cloth,

IN THE TRACK of the GARIBALDIANS THROUGH ITALY AND SICILY.

By ALGERNON SIDNEY BICKNELL.

The Mediterranean
Naples
The Camp
Cajazzo
Teano
Sant' Agata
Calvi
Capua
Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel
Novelties in Naples
Choice Exhibitions

Incidents at Naples
The Garigliano
Mola di Gaëta
Ciadini's Camp
Southern Italians
Miracle of St. Januarius
Naples Deserted
Sicily
Palermo
Santa Rosalia
The Interior

Palermo to Catania
Banditti
Syracuse
Catania
Ætna
Eastern Coast
Messina
Santa Lucia
Stromboli
Garibaldi.

London: GEORGE MANWARING, 8, King William-street, Strand.

RE-ISSUE OF THE FAMILY LIBRARY.

Fcap. 8vo. cloth, gilt edges, illustrated, 3s. 6d. per Volume.

The **SECOND SERIES** consists of—

- IRVING'S (W.) THE SKETCH-BOOK.** 2 vols.
COMPANIONS of CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.
BUCKE'S (C.) LIFE of JOHN, DUKE of MARLBOROUGH.
DE FOE'S (D.) JOURNAL of the PLAGUE YEAR.
BREWSTER'S (SIR D.) LETTERS on NATURAL MAGIC.
DAVENPORT'S (R. A.) LIFE of ALI PASHA, VIZIER of EPIRUS.
SKETCHES of IMPOSTURE, DECEPTION, and INCREDULITY.
PALGRAVE'S (SIR F.) HISTORY of the ANGLO-SAXONS.
NEALE'S (I.) NARRATIVE of the MUTINY at the NORE.
COURT (The) and CAMP of NAPOLEON I.
SKETCHES from VENETIAN HISTORY. 2 vols.

London: WILLIAM TREG, Pancras-lane, Cheapside.

NEW AND GREATLY IMPROVED EDITIONS OF DR. M'CULLOCH'S READING-BOOKS FOR SCHOOLS.

- FIRST READING-BOOK** 1½d.
SECOND READING-BOOK 3d.
THIRD READING-BOOK 10d.
FOURTH READING-BOOK and SYNOPSIS of SPELLING 1s. 6d.
SERIES of LESSONS in PROSE and VERSE 2s. 0d.
COURSE of ELEMENTARY READING in SCIENCE & LITERATURE 3s. 0d.

These Books are intended for the use of Schools where the general mental culture of the pupil, as well as his proficiency in the art of reading, is studiously and systematically aimed at.

They form, collectively, a progressional Series, so constructed and graduated as to conduct the pupil, by regular stages, from the elementary sounds of the language to its highest and most complex forms of speech; and each separate Book is also progressively arranged,—the lessons which are more easily read and understood always taking the lead, and preparing the way for those of greater difficulty.

The subject-matter of the Books is purposely miscellaneous; yet it is always of a character to excite the interest and enlarge the knowledge of the reader. And with the design of more effectually promoting his mental growth and nurture, the various topics are introduced in an order conformable to that in which the chief faculties of the juvenile mind are usually developed.

That the moral feelings of the pupil may not be without their proper stimulus and nutriment, the lessons are pervaded throughout by the religious and Christian element.

The Publishers confidently invite the attention of Teachers to the New Editions of these Works, in the belief that, after the thorough revision to which they have just been subjected by the Author, they will be found to be in all respects adapted to the present advanced state of Education.

The **FIRST** and **SECOND** READING-BOOKS consist, as before, of Lessons on the Elementary Sounds of the Language; but they have been enlarged for the purpose of introducing additional exercises, and thereby facilitating the acquirement of the first elements of reading.

The **THIRD** READING-BOOK has undergone some changes both in its contents and in their arrangement, in order to render the lessons at once more interesting in themselves and more gradual in their sequence.

The **FOURTH** READING-BOOK supplies a gap, previously existing, between the **THIRD** BOOK and the **SERIES of LESSONS**. Being intended for the use of the pupil at a stage of his progress when he needs to be exercised chiefly in reading, without having his attention constantly distracted by questions on the import of what he reads, it contains only such lessons as are level to his unaided understanding,—Fables, Tales, Allegories, and other compositions of a character at once interesting and self-interpreting. A Synopsis of Spelling is appended.

The **SERIES of LESSONS** comes next in order; and in the New Edition it has been not only revised and corrected, but to a considerable extent recast. Obsolete lessons have been cancelled; those which are retained have been amended; and new ones have been introduced of a nature and style adapted to the educational requirements of the day. The whole contents moreover are so graduated, in respect both of expression and of thought, as to form an

appropriate sequel to the **FOURTH** BOOK, and a suitable introduction to the **COURSE of ELEMENTARY READING in SCIENCE and LITERATURE**.

In the New Edition of this last-named work—the **COURSE**—the changes introduced for the purpose of bringing it into harmony with the progress of knowledge and the altered conditions of education are on so extensive a scale, that they amount to little short of an entire reconstruction of the work. As before, however, the greater part of the book consists of lessons on Natural History, the Physical Sciences, Geography and Astronomy, and the Christian Religion; though on most, if not all, of these lessons material changes have been made, in order to render them at once more consecutive and more comprehensive. Among the subjects introduced for the first time are a series of lessons on Electricity and the Electric Telegraph, on Language and Literature, and on the Phenomena of Industrial Life (such as Prices, Wages, Strikes, &c.). The Miscellaneous lessons have been remodelled so as to supply a greater amount and variety of interesting and agreeable reading. And in the Poetical department, specimens are given, in chronological order, of all our great poets from Spenser to Tennyson, along with examples of the manner in which the same subject is handled by different poets. A Vocabulary of Scientific Terms has been added for the use both of Teachers and of Pupils.

*. The New Editions may now be had from any Bookseller, except of the "First" and "Second" Books, which will be issued shortly. All the *Old Editions* will, for the convenience of Schools, be kept on sale for a limited time.

Edinburgh: OLIVER & BOYD. London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL & Co.

Just published, in fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth,
THE SISTERS, INISFAIL, and other Poems.
 By AUBREY DE VERE.
 London: Longman and Co. Dublin: M'Glashan and Gill.

SAXBY'S NAUTICAL ASTRONOMY.
 In post 8vo. with 77 Diagrams, price 5s. cloth.
PROJECTION and CALCULATION of the SPHERE, for Young Sea Officers; being a complete initiation into Nautical Astronomy. By S. M. SAXBY, R.N., Principal Instructor of Naval Engineers, H.M. Steam Reserve; late of Caius College, Cambridge.
 London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

- BOOKS FOR SWISS TOURISTS.**
ALPINE BYWAYS. By a LADY 10 d.
A LADY'S TOUR ROUND MONTE ROSA 14 0
HINCHLIFF'S SUMMER MONTHS among the ALPS 10 6
WILLS'S EAGLE'S NEST in the VALLEY of SIXT 12 6
HUDSON and KENNEDY'S ASCENT of MONT BLANC 5 6
AULDJO'S ASCENT of MONT BLANC 1 0
FERGUSON'S SWISS MEN and SWISS MOUNTAINS 1 0
PEAKS, PASSES, and GLACIERS (Knapsack Edition) 5 6
SWISS EXCURSION MAPS from Peaks, Passes, &c. 3 6
RAMSAY'S OLD GLACIERS of SWITZERLAND, &c. 4 6
VON TSCHUDI'S ANIMAL LIFE in the ALPS 2 6
 London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Just published, demy 8vo. cloth, 5s.
ESSAYS on the DWELLINGS of the POOR, and OTHER SUBJECTS. By R. USHER.
 London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

MR. NEWBY'S NEW WORKS.

- NEW NOVELS.**
CULVERLEY RISE. By Julia Corner, Author of 'The Brothers Bassett,' 'Histories of England, Spain, France,' &c. 3 vols. 31s. 6d. [Just ready.]
THE ANCHORET of MONTSEERAT. By Mrs. KELLY, Daughter of the late Mrs. Sherwood, Author of 'The Fairchild Family,' 'The Lady of the Manor.' 3 vols.
A WOMAN of SPIRIT. By a Woman Without. 3 vols. [In August.]

CONSTANCE DALE. 2 vols.
LIFE in the LAND of the FIRE-WORSHIPPER. Edited by FREDRIKA BREMER, Author of 'The Neighbours,' 'Home.' 3 vols. 31s.

THE LAW of DIVORCE: a Tale. By a GRADUATE of OXFORD. 1 vol. 10s. 6d.
 "A very striking and original conception; an extraordinary book in every point of view."—*Morning Post*.

BEYOND the ORANGE RIVER; or, Scenes in Southern Africa. 1 vol. 10s. 6d.
 "This book has spirit and fire in it, and details adventures of elephant hunting, slave-dealing, and love-making, with vigour and vivacity."—*Spectator*.

- OUT of HER ELEMENT.** From Life.
MAY-BLOSSOM.
RETRIBUTION. By Mrs. A. Peel.
FORGIVENESS.
OUR BROTHER PAUL.
MANORDEAN.
THE CRUISE of the DARING.
MADAME CONSTANCE.

The HISTORY of CORK. By the Rev. C. B. GIBSON, M.R.I.A. 3 vols.

The BELGRAVIAN LAMENT:
 "Why don't the men propose?" An answer to this question will be found in 'The Intellectual Severance of Men and Women,' price 1s. 6d., and 'Young-Ladyism.' By J. M'GRIGOR ALLAN.

RECOLLECTIONS of a FIVE YEARS' RESIDENCE in NORWAY. Price 5s.
 "Decidedly the best guide-book to Norway."—*Advertiser*.

STABLE MANAGEMENT; or, Precept and Practice. By HARRY HEEVER. Price 3s. 6d.

FRIENDS FOR THE FIRESIDE. New and Cheaper Edition, 7s. 6d. By Mrs. MATHEWS.

CHAPMAN & HALL'S PUBLICATIONS.

Just published, price 6s., THE
NATIONAL REVIEW. No. XXV.

Contents.

- I. LIGHT AND SUNLIGHT.
- II. THE EASTERN CHURCH: ITS PAST AND ITS FUTURE.
- III. THE INTERIOR OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
- IV. LORD MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.
- V. PORSON.
- VI. MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT.
- VII. THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.
- VIII. OLD LONDON.
- IX. WILLIAM PITT.
- X. THE LATE COUNT CAVOUR.
- XI. BOOKS OF THE QUARTER SUITABLE FOR READING-SOCIETIES.

MR. DICKENS'S NEW WORK.
In 3 vols. post 8vo.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS. By Charles DICKENS.

MR. ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S NEW SERIAL.
Part V. price 1s. of

ORLEY FARM: a Tale. By Anthony TROLLOPE, Author of 'Framley Parsonage,' 'Dr. Thorne,' 'Bartholomew Towers,' &c. With Illustrations by Millais.

MR. HARRISON AINSWORTH'S NEW WORK.
In 3 vols. post 8vo.

THE CONSTABLE OF THE TOWER: an Historical Romance. BY WILLIAM HARRISON AINSWORTH. With Illustrations by Gilbert.
"The Constable of the Tower" is one of the best of our English historical romances.—*London Review*.

Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

TANNHÄUSER; or, the Battle of the Bards: a Poem. By NEVILLE TEMPLE and EDWARD TREVOR.

"Tannhäuser" is a remarkable, and even, in its way, an original, production.—*Saturday Review*.
"Without dwelling on the praise due to a well-conceived and interesting romance, with a fit and happy solution in the unexpected miracle with which it ends, we turn to the wealth of poetical imagery, and to the delicacy of poetical feeling with which it has been set to music in this little story-book of verse.... We have not for a long time read anything in poetry that has given us more genuine pleasure."—*Examiner*.

Post 8vo. price 10s. 6d. with Illustrations,

A CRUISE in the CLAYMORE on the COAST of SYRIA during the Present Troubles. By Mrs. HARVEY, of ICEWELL-BURY.

"Mrs. Harvey's narrative of these events, as well as her account of the numerous places of note which she visited, is straightforward, unaffected, and remarkably free from feminine exaggeration; and we have great pleasure in heartily recommending her book to all who take an interest in the scenes which it describes."—*Spectator*.

In post 8vo. price 6s.

FORAYS among SALMON and DEER. By J. CONWAY.

"He tells his story in a very pleasant and amusing manner; and his book cannot fail to be welcome to all true lovers of the sports which he describes."—*Spectator*.

NEW SPORTING NOVEL.

Third Edition, post 8vo. 2s.

MARKET HARBOUROUGH; or, How Mr. Sawyer went to the Shires.

"From the very beginning of the hero's adventures a certain interest is experienced which never falls off, and the only annoyance felt is that the visit of Mr. Sawyer to the Shires terminates so soon. Indeed, the fault here perceptible may with equal truth be urged against Major White Melville in some of his previous writings, his finishing being too abrupt."—*Press*.

Second Edition, 3 vols. post 8vo. 16s.

LA BEATA: a Novel. By Thomas ADOLPHUS TROLLOPE.

"La Beata" is a novel of which there is nothing to say but what is good. It is a charming story, and, though the theme is as old as the world, it has the eternal and ever-renewed freshness of life itself.—*Athenæum*.

3 vols. post 8vo. 18s.

THE ENGLISH at HOME. Essays from the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. By ALPHONSE ESQUIROS. Translated and Edited by LARCELLES WRAXALL.

"M. Esquiros himself is a sort of French Washington Irving, in his zealous pursuit and his cordial appreciation of the latent characteristics of English life; though at the same time that he views English manners and institutions sympathetically, even those that dissent from him must allow that he judges them with a frank independence.... We can go further with M. Esquiros in desiring that a better agreement on the spirit of the institutions which rule civil life will tend to approximate the character and genius of the two peoples still nearer; and, as his own book is unquestionably an effort in this direction, it has our warmest sympathy and our cordial approbation."—*Times*, May 25, 1861.

Price 7s. 6d.

MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT. Vol. II. With the Original Illustrations forming the New Volume of the "Illustrated Library Edition of Mr. Charles Dickens's Works."

CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

HURST & BLACKETT'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

13, Great Marlborough-street.

THE OKAVANGO RIVER. A Nar-

rative of Travel, Exploration, and Adventure. By CHARLES JOHN ANDERSSON, Author of 'Lake Ngami.' Sixty Portrait of the Author, and numerous Illustrations. 21s. bound. (Next week.)

HENRY IV. and MARIE de MEDICI.

From Original and Authentic Sources. By Miss FREER, Author of 'The Lives of Marguerite d'Angoulême, Jeanne d'Albret,' &c. 2 vols. with Portraits, 21s.

"Miss Freer's ability and research have raised her to a conspicuous position among our historical writers. Among the most prominent of her qualities is a rare spirit of moderation and impartiality, an important and essential quality in the reign of Henry IV. was, its details are little known by general readers among us, and therefore, in presenting so complete and interesting a narrative, Miss Freer has done good service to the public, besides enhancing her own well-earned reputation."—*Sun*.
"This is the greatest work to which Miss Freer has dedicated her powers. She draws her materials from sources mostly original, and she has selected for illustration a period the interest of which can scarcely be said to be second to any in modern times. There was romance in Henry the Fourth's character, and in his career, and events of importance were grouped around his life. Miss Freer writes only after the most conscientious research, and with a mastery of the subject which will go far towards explaining the vitality and animation which so distinguish her productions. Where a style of such supreme attractiveness is combined with such accuracy in detail, it is impossible not to give the work a high place in the literature of the day."—*Sunday Times*.

A SAUNTER THROUGH THE WEST

END. By LEIGH HUNT. 1 vol. 10s. 6d. bound.

"The title of this work is unexceptionable: it is happily and appropriately chosen to denote the gossiping contents of the book—light, cheery, and amusing. The author quietly puts his arm in that of his reader, and, as he passes on from Hyde-park Corner down Piccadilly or Pall Mall to the Haymarket and Soho, points out the anecdotes connected with each locality. Touches of quiet, genial humour, playful interruptions and amusing stories told in a quaint, unaffected style contribute to the attractive conversational tone adopted, as he saunters along with his friend of the hour. The reader will find himself agreeably carried on from the first to the last page of the 'Saunter' by its cheerful tone and entertaining gossip."—*Literary Gazette*.

JAVA; or, How to Manage a Colony:

Showing a Practical Solution of the Questions now affecting British India. By J. W. B. MONEY, Esq. 2 vols. 21s.

"A remarkable book. It will naturally excite the attention of every educated Englishman."—*Times*.

NOTHING NEW. By the Author of

'JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN.' Illustrated by J. E. MILLAIS, A.R.A. Forming the New Volume of HURST & BLACKETT'S STANDARD LIBRARY OF CHEAP EDITIONS OF POPULAR MODERN WORKS. 5s. bound.

"Nothing New" displays all those superior merits which have made 'John Halifax' one of the most popular works of the day."—*Post*.

RECOLLECTIONS of a FOX-

HUNTER. By 'SCRUTATOR.' 1 vol. with Illustrations.

"This is Scrutator's best work. It is a sort of memoir of the hearty and accomplished writer, including pleasant notices of sporting celebrities, such as Asheton Smith, &c.; but the real truth of the volume consists of experiences in the hunting field—real truths conveying excellent lessons as to horse and hound, and insuring for the volume an honoured place in every sportsman's library."—*Era*.

A BOOK ABOUT DOCTORS. By

J. C. JEAFFERSON, Esq. New, Revised, and Cheaper Edition, in 1 vol. 10s. 6d. bound.

"This is a rare book; a compliment to the medical profession, and an acquisition to its members: a book to be read and re-read: fit for the study and the consulting-room, as well as the drawing-room table and the circulating library."—*Lancet*.

THE NEW NOVELS.

UNDER THE SPELL. By the Author

of 'GRANDMOTHER'S MONEY,' 'WILDFLOWER,' &c. 3 vols.

"This is the best story hitherto written by a very pleasant novelist. It is essentially, and throughout, a good story—rapid and rich in incident—that nobody will leave unfinished. The book asserts a high standard of right, but it nowhere preaches, and is full of the cheerfulness and tolerance of Christianity. It is one of the pleasantest and wholesomest of the novels of the season."—*Examiner*.

"The author of 'Under the Spell' writes well. His plot is excellent, and so worked out that the reader feels to the end interested in the characters brought before him."—*Spectator*.

"A brilliant and excellent novel."—*Sun*.

PAUL FOSTER'S DAUGHTER. By

DUTTON COOK. 3 vols.

"Paul Foster's Daughter" is a tale redolent of life and humanity. The interest never flags."—*John Bull*.

A FAMILY HISTORY. By the

Author of 'THE QUEEN'S PARDON.' 3 vols.

HOMELESS; or, a Poet's Inner Life.

By M. GOLDSCHMIDT, Author of 'JACOB BENDEXER.' 3 v.

"There is much that is eloquent and beautiful in this book. The whole aim of the work is elevated and noble."—*Athenæum*.

THINKING and ACTING. By a

CLERGYMAN'S DAUGHTER, Author of 'HELEN LINDSAY,' 'OUR HOMELESS POOR,' &c. 3 vols.

"There is a charm about this tale which immediately captivates the reader."—*Messenger*.

MACMILLAN'S NEW LIST.

1.
The PRISON CHAPLAIN: a Memoir of the Rev. JOHN CLAY, Chaplain of Preston Gaol. By HIS SON. 8vo. cloth. [Next week.]

2.
EDWIN of DEIRA. By Alexander SMITH. Fcap. 8vo. cloth. [Next week.]

3.
PICTURES of OLD ENGLAND. By Dr. R. PAULI. Translated by E. C. OTTÉ. With Map of London in the Fifteenth Century. Crown 8vo. cloth, 8s. 6d. [Now ready.]

4.
The HUMAN HAND and FOOT. By G. M. HUMPHRY, M.D. F.R.S. With numerous Illustrations. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 4s. 6d. [Now ready.]

5.
The PLATONIC DIALOGUES, for ENGLISH READERS. By W. WHEWELL, D.D. F.R.S., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. Vol. III. containing THE REPUBLIC. 7s. 6d. [This day.]
Vol. I. Second Edition, containing THE SOCRATIC DIALOGUES, 7s. 6d.
Vol. II. containing THE ANTI-SOPHIST DIALOGUES, 6s. 6d.

6.
CAVOUR: a Memoir. By Edward DICEY. [Immediately.]

Lately published, by the same Author, crown 8vo. cloth, 6s. 6d.
ROME IN 1860.

7.
FOOT-NOTES from the PAGE of NATURE; or, First Forms of Vegetation. By the Rev. HUGH MACMILLAN, Fellow of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh, &c. With numerous Illustrations. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 5s.

8.
The GOLDEN TREASURY: a Collection of the Best Songs and Lyrical Poems in the English Language. Selected and arranged, with Notes, by F. T. PALGRAVE, Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. Dedicated by permission to Alfred Tennyson. [Next week.]

9.
NOW PUBLISHING,
TRACTS for PRIESTS and PEOPLE.

- By VARIOUS WRITERS.
- No. I. RELIGIO LAICI. By Thomas Hughes, Author of 'Tom Brown's School-Days.' Price 1s. [Now ready.]
 - II. THE MOTE AND THE BEAM: a Clergyman's Lessons from the Present Panic. By the Rev. F. D. MAURICE, Incumbent of St. Peter's, St. Marylebone. Price 1s. [Now ready.]
 - III. THE ATONEMENT AS A FACT AND AS A THEORY. By the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of Her Majesty's Chapels Royal. Price 1s. [Now ready.]
 - IV. THE SIGNS OF THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN: an Appeal to Scripture on the Question of Miracles. By the Rev. John Llewelyn Davies, Rector of Christ Church, St. Marylebone. Price 1s. [Now ready.]
 - V. ON TERMS OF COMMUNION, contains Two Tracts:—
 1. On the Boundaries of the Church. By the Rev. C. K. P.
 2. The Message of the Church. By M. Langley, M.A. [This day.]
 - VI. THE SERMON OF THE BISHOP OF OXFORD ON REVELATION, AND THE LAYMAN'S ANSWER:—
 1. A Dialogue on Doubt. By J. M. Ludlow.
 2. Morality and Divinity. By the Rev. F. D. Maurice. [In the Press.]

* * Others are in Preparation.

10.
CREATION IN PLAN and IN PROGRESS: An Essay on the First Chapter of Genesis. By the Rev. JAMES CHALLIS, M.A. F.R.S. F.R.A.S., Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy in the University of Cambridge. Crown 8vo. cloth, 8s. [Now ready.]

MACMILLAN & Co. Cambridge,
And 23, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1861.

LITERATURE

Summary of the Acts of Don Fernando Cortes—[Archivo Mexicano: Documentos para la Historia de Mexico. Sumario de la Residencia tomada a D. Fernando Cortes, Gobernador y Capitan General de la N. E. y a otros Gobernadores y Oficiales de la Misma. Palaeografiado del original por el Lic. Ignacio Lopez Rayon]. (Mexico, Tipographia de Vicente Garcia Torres.)

FASCINATED ourselves by the brilliant career and attractive qualities of Cortes, we should have expected that the modern Mexicans—the descendants of his ancient comrades and compatriots—would have cherished his memory and been proud of his fame as their national hero. Strange to say, this is not the case. In 1823 the mob would have broken open his tomb, in order to scatter his ashes to the winds, had they not been anticipated by some friends who secretly removed the relics. In the present day, we cannot travel in Mexico without finding that the feeling towards Cortes is very different from that which is entertained by those who have formed their judgment of him solely from a perusal of Prescott's pages. The Mexican's admiration of his showy qualities is seasoned by a liberal admixture of depreciation; and dark stories of guilt and cruelty, handed down by tradition, are readily produced in support of their opinion.

How comes such a feeling to prevail? Where there is smoke there must be some fire; and it may either be that this is the smoke issuing from the accusations made against Cortes in his lifetime, and dismissed by Prescott as unworthy of credit; or that Prescott has erred in so treating them, and that the opinion entertained by the Mexicans is the true one—that many of these accusations were true, and that history must accept them as flaws on the character of this great man. The author, or rather compiler, of the work which we have noted at the head of this article takes the latter view; and in his published extracts from the Mexican archives we have, doubtless, the long-forgotten source whence many of these stories and much of this feeling have arisen.

The documents here published exist in the archives of the city of Mexico, and were deciphered and copied by Rayon, a lawyer there. They consist of the instructions from the King to Luys Ponce de Leon—his secret instructions—the examination of the witnesses, &c., and a criminal process brought, at the instance of his wife's mother and brother, against Cortes for the murder of his wife.

The charges involved in these documents were all known to Prescott, and summarily and *ex cathedra* disposed of in a couple of pages, as follows:—

"A remarkable document still exists, called the *Pesquisa Secreta*, or Secret Inquiry, which contains a record of the proceedings against Cortes. It was prepared by the Secretary of the Audience, and signed by the several members. The document is very long, embracing nearly a hundred folio pages. The name and testimony of every witness are given, and the whole forms a mass of loathsome details, such as might better suit a prosecution in a petty municipal court than that of a great officer of the Crown. The charges are eight in number, involving, among other crimes, that of a deliberate design to cast off his allegiance to the crown; that of the murder of two of the commissioners who had been sent out to supersede him; of the murder of his own wife, Catalina Xuarez; of extortion and of licentious practices; of offences, in short, which, from their

private nature, would seem to have little to do with his conduct as a public man. The testimony is vague, and often contradictory; the witnesses, for the most part, obscure individuals; and the few persons of consideration among them appear to have been taken from the ranks of his decided enemies. When it is considered that the inquiry was conducted in the absence of Cortes, before a Court the members of which were personally unfriendly to him, and that he was furnished with no specification of the charges, and had no opportunity, consequently, of disproving them, it is impossible at this distance of time to attach any importance to this paper as a legal document. When it is added that no action was taken on it by the government to whom it was sent, we may be disposed to regard it simply as a monument of the malice of his enemies. It has been drawn by the curious antiquary from the obscurity to which it had been so long consigned in the Indian archives at Seville; but it can be of no further use to the historian than to show that a great name in the sixteenth century exposed its possessor to calumnies as malignant as it has at any time since."

Now, we hold that no historian has a right to form a verdict for the reader in this way without producing the evidence upon which he has arrived at it. It is no matter that the author has formed a right verdict. Let him give his opinion, plead in support of it, and sum up as he pleases, but, at least, let him, also, tell the reader what is the evidence which he has rejected, and why. If he does not do so, his verdict will not, and should not, pass unchallenged. It is so here. Had Mr. Prescott presented to the reader even a summary of the evidence for the charges which he repudiates, and discussed the evidence for or against them with greater deliberation, the work which we are now noticing would probably never have seen the light. It is, we think, if taken without explanation or examination, calculated to damage the character of Cortes most materially; for there is an amount of *vraisemblance* and consistency in the evidence given which leaves an impression of its truthfulness; and yet, admitting its perfect truthfulness and *bona fides*, it seems to us to contain intrinsic evidence of Cortes' innocence.

It will answer the reader's purpose if we take the most flagrant, and apparently the best supported, case,—viz., that of the murder of his wife,—and give a summary of the evidence brought forward in support of it.

For the better understanding of some of the allusions, we may shortly recall to the recollection of the reader the chief circumstances connected with Cortes's marriage with Doña Catalina. Prescott tells us that—

"among the families who had taken up their residence in Cuba was one of the name of Xuarez, from Granada, in old Spain. It consisted of a brother and four sisters remarkable for their beauty. With one of them, named Catalina, the susceptible heart of the young soldier became enamoured. How far the intimacy was carried on is not quite certain; but it appears he gave his promise to marry her, a promise which when the time came, and reason, it may be, had got the better of passion, he showed no alacrity in keeping. He resisted, indeed, all remonstrances to this effect from the lady's family, backed by the governor, and somewhat sharpened, no doubt, in the latter by the particular interest he took in one of the fair sisters, who is said not to have repaid it with ingratitude."

This must have been about the year 1511. By-and-by, however, "for some reason not explained, perhaps from policy, he now relinquished his objections to the marriage with Catalina Xuarez. He thus secured the good offices of her family." There is some inconsistency here, for it seems difficult to understand what value could be attached to these

good offices, when we are told by Prescott, in the next page, that "his days glided smoothly away in the society of his beautiful wife, who, however ineligible as a connexion from the inferiority of her condition, appears to have fulfilled all the relations of a faithful and affectionate partner. Indeed, he was often heard to say, at this time, 'that he lived as happily with her as if she had been the daughter of a duchess.' Fortune," says Prescott, "gave him the means in after-life of verifying the truth of his assertion." He should have said making comparison between her and the daughter of a duchess; for whether he verified the assertion (not *verified the truth* of the assertion) or not there is no sufficient evidence to show. A testamentary expression of confidence and love in his second wife can hardly be regarded as such; and the issue is now raised further, whether it *was* fortune that gave him the means of doing so, or a more direct interference of his own.

After living with her for some time in pastoral retirement, in Cuba, he sailed on the course of adventures which terminated in the conquest of Mexico; and it was not until he was firmly seated there as conqueror and governor that Catalina joined him. The remainder of the story is thus told by Prescott:—

"His own wife, Doña Catalina Xuarez, was among those who came over from the Islands to New Spain. According to Bernal Diaz, her coming gave him no particular satisfaction. It is possible, since his marriage with her seems to have been entered into with reluctance, and her lowly condition and connexions stood somewhat in the way of his future advancement. Yet they lived happily together for several years, according to the testimony of Las Casas, and whatever he may have felt, he had the generosity or the prudence not to betray his feelings to the world. On landing, Doña Catalina was escorted by Sandoval to the capital, where she was kindly received by her husband, and all the respect paid to her to which she was entitled by her elevated rank. But the climate of the tableland was not suited to her constitution, and she died three months after her arrival,—of asthma, according to Bernal Diaz, but her death seems to have been too sudden to be attributed to that disease. Her death happened so opportunely for his rising fortunes, that a charge of murder by her husband has found more credit with the vulgar than the other accusations brought against him. Cortes, from whatever reason, perhaps from the conviction that the charge was too monstrous to obtain credit, never condescended to vindicate his innocence. But, in addition to the arguments mentioned in the text for discrediting the accusation generally, we should consider that this particular charge attracted so little attention in Castile, where he had abundance of enemies, that he found no difficulty, on his return there, seven years afterwards, in forming an alliance with one of the noblest houses in the kingdom; that no writer of that day except Bernal Diaz (who treats it as a base calumny), not even Las Casas, the stern accuser of the conquerors, intimates a suspicion of his guilt; and that, lastly, no allusion whatever is made to it in the suit instituted some years after her death, by the relatives of Doña Catalina, for the recovery of property from Cortes, pretended to have been derived through her marriage with him; a suit conducted with acrimony, and protracted for several years. I have not seen the documents connected with this suit, which are still preserved in the archives of the house of Cortes, but the fact has been communicated to me by a distinguished Mexican who has carefully examined them, and I cannot but regard it as of itself conclusive, that the family, at least, of Doña Catalina did not attach credit to the accusation."

But there is a very good reason why no notice of the charge of murdering his wife is taken by her relatives, in the process here referred to. It is simply this, that at the time it was going on she was still alive; and, were it not so, the

existence of a process actually brought by them against him for this very charge would sufficiently prove that no inference favourable to his innocence could be drawn from their silence. The fact, however, appears beyond doubt, from the criminal process (in which on its side sufficient allusion is made to the lawsuit), that the law process had been going on for years during the life of Doña Catalina.

The criminal process takes the form of a complaint by the mother and brother of Doña Catalina; an answer by Cortes; interrogatories proposed by the complainers; and the evidence adduced by them. There it stops. The evidence for the defence (if there ever was any) is wanting.

Independently of their interest from the historic personages concerned in them, the documents are in themselves curious from the glimpses which they give us of the familiar, every-day life of the times to which they relate. The close similarity of the law proceedings to those of the present day is not very flattering to the progress made in their actual style of procedure by jurists, however much the principles of jurisprudence may have advanced. The verbiage and repetitions of the writer, paid by the page, are shown to have been handed down to us uncorrected for at least 300 years. We find here examination of witnesses upon interrogatories,—the whole procedure being as nearly as can be that of a modern proof of the same kind. The witnesses are duly sworn to tell the truth. Their depositions conclude almost in the words of a deposition of the present day. For instance, the closing words of a modern English deposition would be, "All which he deposes to be truth, as he shall answer to God; and in respect that he cannot write, makes his mark." Here is the Spanish of 1529:—"Swears to the truth of the preceding deposition; and not being able to write, makes a mark" (*una rubrica*),—and the mark, or *rubrica*, is not, as is supposed by some, a symbol or device specialized by its user, but the same villanous attempt at a cross, which our own uneducated classes still make.

The process thus proceeds:—

"Criminal Process.—Maria de Marceyda against D. Hernando Cortes.—In the great city of Temistitan, Mexico, of this New Spain, on the 4th of February, 1529, before the illustrious and magnificent Señor Nuño de Guzman and the licentiate Juan Ortiz de Matienso and Diego Delgadello, President and Judges of the Royal Audience and Chancery, residing, by order of His Majesty, in this New Spain, and in presence of me, Geronimo de Medina, Secretary of the said Audience, appeared Maria de Marceyda and Juan Suarez, her son, in her name, and presented a complaint and accusation in writing against D. Hernando Cortes, the tenor of which is as follows:—Most Potent Signors,—We, Maria de Marceyda and Juan Suarez, her son, appear before your Majesty, and complain of Don Hernando Cortes, Governor and Captain-General that was of this New Spain; and relating the cause of our complaint, we say, that, on a certain day and month in the year 1522, the said Hernando Cortes, being legally married according to the requirements of Holy Mother Church to my sister, Doña Catalina Suarez, in his house in Coyoacan; the said Doña Catalina being in good health, and without having said or done anything for which she should receive hurt or damage, and being with her said husband, whose duty it was to see after and take care of her, not only because he was her husband, but still more as the administrator of justice,—the said Don Hernando Cortes, the criminal by our denouncement and complaint, with little fear of God and of his King and Lord, under whose protection we all live, with malice prepense, in their sleeping apartment, did hand-bind the said Doña Catalina when it was out of

her power to call for aid except of God Our Lord and Holy Mary his Mother, Our Lady, and tie certain cords round her throat, and tightened them until she was strangled and naturally died; and after dead, he put her down, and called his servants, and ordered one Villanueva, his valet, to tell me, Juan Suarez, to remain quiet in my room. That Villanueva, knowing or suspecting what had happened, sent a neighbour, Esidro Moreno, to deliver the message, which he did, accompanied by many threats, in case I should venture where my sister was. That the said Don Hernando Cortes then covered her face and neck, and with indecent haste caused her to be nailed up in a coffin, so that no one should see her or know the cause of her death. That it was immediately rumoured abroad in Coyoacan that D. Hernando Cortes had killed her, because, on the evening previous, she had been very merry and in high spirits, not only with her husband, but with the gentlemen and ladies who had been at the house. That, in consequence of this rumour, a friar of the order of San Francisco said to him, 'Señor, for the sake of your own honour, I tell you that they say publicly in the city that you have killed your wife.' To which he haughtily replied, 'Who are the traitor knaves who say so?' That the friar answered: 'I only mention it to recommend that the coffin be opened, and the people allowed to see the body and satisfy themselves that your worship had no hand in her death.' That the first Alcalde, Diego de Ocampo, then stepped forward, and said, 'Go to, father! Let them be for fools. No one can suppose such a thing of D. Hernando Cortes, the Captain-General,'—and that he ordered the funeral to proceed, which it did, accompanied by a large concourse of people. Therefore, we pray your Majesty to receive the evidence required in such cases, and, when received, to order the apprehension of the said D. Hernando Cortes, &c. And we swear by God and this cross † that this complaint is not made maliciously, but purely for the ends of justice."

The reply of Cortes' attorney is very short, and amounts simply to this, that it is a most atrocious lie (*la mayor faldedad y maldad que ay en el mundo*)—the greatest falsehood and wickedness in the whole world, got up out of spite, because there is a lawsuit between the parties about some two hundred and odd thousand dollars; and that it is only one of the many malicious devices resorted to for the purpose of obscuring the merit of his signal services. The judges then allow a proof, and a List of Interrogatories are given in, which Juan Xuarez demands shall be asked of his witnesses. The first witness is Ana Rodriguez, Doña Catalina's lady's-maid and the wife of Juan Rodriguez, mason.

To the first three questions, which were whether the witness knew the parties and believed them to be married, &c., she replied in the affirmative. The style of the Interrogatories is the following. For instance, take the next, the 4th:—

"If she knew, believed, had seen, or heard tell whether, on a certain occasion, in 1522, when Cortez and his wife gave a feast, at which many people of both sexes were present, and stayed to supper, and when they had a very pleasant party and a good time generally, the said Doña Catalina Suarez was in good health, strength and spirits, without any symptom of illness. Let the witness say and declare what she knows."

To this and other questions, propounded in the same leading fashion, she replied:—

"That on the night of the death of Doña Catalina Suarez, the date of which she does not remember, she saw that Don Fernando gave a feast in the city of Coyoacan, at which Doña Catalina was very happy and in high spirits (*alegre y regocijada*), and to all appearance in perfect health, and at night, when about to retire to bed, she went to pray in a chapel (*oratorio*), which she had in the house, and when she came out this witness saw her, with her colour changed, and asked her what was the

matter; to which she replied, that she wished God would take her from this world; also that she heard her pray to God in the chapel to take her away. On being asked if she knew why Doña Catalina made this prayer, and what was the reason of her unhappiness, since she had so recently joined her husband after such a lengthened absence, in the island of Cuba, where she had received ill treatment at the hands of the Courts, and now she was with her husband and in prosperity, the witness replied, that she believed she was jealous, and was unhappy because Don Fernando feasted other ladies and women in the neighbourhood. That on the same night she saw Don Fernando and Doña Catalina, in very good humour, retire to their chamber, and this witness being the lady's-maid of Doña Catalina, undressed her and saw her to bed, apparently in good health; then went to her own room to sleep, as usual, leaving the two in bed as she was wont. That a short time after this, on the same night, this witness being already asleep, an Indian woman came to call her and told her that Don Fernando wanted her; that she got up and dressed and went to his room, when he told her to fetch a light, for it was dark; that she did so, and on entering the room he said to her 'I think my wife is dead,' and this witness and the wife of Soria went to the bed and found her resting on the arm of Don Fernando, dead, and him calling on her thinking she had swooned (for she was subject to fainting fits). There were also present Alonzo de Villanueva, his valet, and Violante Rodriguez, who came along with this witness when she brought the candle. That Don Fernando's body-guard used to be in the ante-chamber, but she does not remember whether the guard was set that night or not. She knows, however, that he did not call any others but this witness and his servants, who came into this room before Doña Catalina was laid out. That owing to her perturbation on entering the room she did not take notice of the beads,* but, in the morning an Indian woman gave her some gold beads, which Doña Catalina had been in the habit of wearing round her neck, saying that she had found them in the room, and further that she saw some black marks on her throat; and suspecting that Don Fernando had strangled his wife, she asked what marks those were, and he replied, that he had taken hold of her there in trying to rouse her when she fainted; but this witness and the other servants present suspected him of having strangled her, and murmured among themselves to that effect. That she and Maria de Vera and others present covered the body with a shawl, not by order of Don Fernando, but of their own free will. That, after being laid out, Doña Catalina was put on a bier, until morning; and at dawn they put her in a coffin and carried her off to be buried."

Then follow two fine specimens of leading questions, viz. 10th.—

"If she knows that after the coffin was closed two San Franciscan friars went early in the morning to see Don Fernando Cortes, and said to him, 'Señor, all the city says that you have killed your wife; for the love of God see and have that coffin opened, so that the people may see that there is no truth in the report, and that your own honour may be vindicated, otherwise everybody will believe it.'"

And 11th:—

"Item if she knows that Don Fernando Cortes answered and said, 'Whoever says so, let him go to the devil; I am not obliged to render an account to any one.' And that the first Alcalde, Diego Ocampo, being present, said, 'Such a thing is not to be presumed of your worship, and let those who say it be considered evil speakers.'"

To this curious style of hearsay interrogatory Ana Rodriguez consistently replies:—

"That she heard the matter in this question publicly mentioned at the time, and that in reply to the remark, 'Have a care, Señor, for they say that you killed your wife,' he replied, 'She went

* This is in answer to a leading question (the 7th), whether on entering the room they found Doña C. Suarez dead, and the beads of her necklace strewn over the bed, some of them broken, the bed wet, and the body showing marks of violence on the throat.

to bed in good health, and in the morning she was dead."

The next interrogatory is,—

"If she knows, believes, has seen, or heard tell, that immediately after her death, on the same night, about twelve o'clock, Cortes sent Alonzo de Villanueva, his valet, to tell Juan Suarez, her brother, not to leave his room on pain of death, which message the said Alonzo de Villanueva did not like to deliver, but sent instead one Isidro Moreno to do so."

To this she replies:—

"That she heard that Don Fernando, after her death, but before her burial, sent word to Juan Suarez, her brother, that he had been the cause of her death, on account of some misunderstanding he had had with him."

Elvira Hernandez answers most of the leading questions simply in the affirmative. The only additional circumstances mentioned by her are:—

"That on the day when Doña Catalina died she saw her in church at a funeral service in perfect health, and that from the church she invited a number of ladies to her house; that this witness had heard it said that on that evening she had been very merry and in great spirits, and had gone very late to bed; and that one Bartolome, a friar of the order of Our Lady of Mercies, told this witness that before going to bed Doña Catalina had gone into the chapel, and had cried and sobbed much, and that Don Fernando had asked her why she cried, and that she had replied, to let her alone, that she wished to die, and that in the morning she was dead. That she remembers hearing Maria de Vera [another witness] say, that when she went into the room and found the deceased covered with a shawl, she was about to remove it, when Don Fernando told her to let it alone, that it was well enough, and that she had seen marks of violence on her throat, and a stain of blood on her forehead, and some beads of her necklace broken. Asked if she knows or believes that Don Fernando killed his wife. Replies that the whole town said so publicly at the time, and that she suspected it, because she had gone to bed well and was dead in the morning, and also because at that time there arrived one Juan Bono with proposals of marriage with a lady in Castile, and that the day previous he had been shut up with this Juan Bono in a private interview the whole day, and they say that this marriage was the subject of discussion."

Anton Hernandez, wife of Balthazar Rodriguez, and Violante Rodriguez, wife of Diego de Soria, do little more than answer the leading questions in the affirmative. Isidro Moreno knows of the party at Don Fernando's house, "because he was a servant in the house, and had accounts with the mayor-domo relative to house expenses, and saw Doña Catalina well and merry in the feast given that day. That after the entertainment, and at the supper-table, the cloth being already removed, in consequence of some remark made by Don Fernando, Doña Catalina rose from the table, and, having made her obeisance (*acatamiento*), left the room in a pet, while Don Fernando remained with the visitors. After awhile, the company broke up, and he went into another room to undress, as was his custom. He remained for an hour or two talking with some of the people of the house, and then with his page retired to go to bed, and this witness and the other servants of the house went to sleep. In two or three hours afterwards, as near as this witness can judge, they came to call the mayor-domo himself and the other servants, saying that Doña Catalina was dead; and that this witness and Diego de Soto, the mayor-domo, went to Don Fernando's room, and found him with two pages, one called Salazar, and the other Villareal, cousin of Antonio de Villareal, now Mayor of this city. That when they came

into the room, where A. de Villanueva had arrived a minute before them, they found Don Fernando shouting and beating himself against the wall, and the two pages endeavouring to restrain him; that this was the room where Don Fernando and his wife slept; that after they were in the room as above related, they sent this witness to call a friar of the Order of Mercy named Fray Bartolomeo, and to tell him to come and console Don Fernando, for his wife was dead, and also to tell Juan Suarez of Doña Catalina's death, and that he was not to go there, for that his importunities had been the cause of his sister's death. That he was sent to deliver these messages by A. de Villanueva, the valet, and D. de Soto, the mayor-domo, who said they were the orders of Don Fernando. Being asked what were the words which passed at table between Don Fernando and Doña Catalina, which caused her to get up and go to her room weeping or in a pet, he replied, that when Don Fernando and Doña Catalina, and other ladies and gentlemen, as above mentioned, were at supper, Doña Catalina said to Solis, then a Captain of Artillery, 'Nothing will serve you, Solis, but you must employ my Indians in other matters than what I order, and I cannot get what I want done'; and that to these words Solis replied, 'I, Señora, do not employ them; there is His Worship who orders and employs them'; and that she replied, 'I promise you that before many days I shall arrange matters so that nobody shall interfere with what is mine'; and that Don Fernando answered and said, 'With what is yours, Señora? I do not want anything of yours'; and this he said as in joke, but the other ladies laughed, and Doña Catalina felt ashamed (*se avergonso*), and retired as above stated."

Maria de Vera merely corroborates the others. Maria Hernandez, wife of Francisco de Quevedo, says:—

"That on one of the days in the month of October about All Saints' Day, in the year 1522, Francisco de Quevedo, the husband of this witness, told her that Doña Catalina Suarez had gone to church, that day a very genteel woman, *muy gentil muger* (i. e. very well got up), more than on other days, and that that same night, being in the city of Coyacan at the feast at Don Fernando's house, the said Doña Catalina had danced and enjoyed herself until a matter of 10 o'clock at night, and that at 11 o'clock of the same night it was said that the said Doña Catalina was dead, and that this was told to this witness by Christopher Corral, Captain of the Guard of Don F. Cortes. That the day on which Doña Catalina Suarez was found dead in the morning, this witness heard the bells toll, and asked for whom they tolled, and seeing a servant of Don Fernando Cortes pass, who was his *maestre sala* [the servant who announces visitors and shows them the way out, but in a household like that of Cortes probably an official of some importance], "who was called Manuel, who was dressed in a mourning cloak, and this witness asked him for whom he was in mourning and for whom the bells were tolling, and he told her that Doña Catalina was dead, and that this witness, suspecting that Don Fernando Cortes had killed her, said to Gallarda, a neighbour of hers, who was a midwife, that they should go and see Doña Catalina Suarez how she had died, and that this witness suspected and held it for certain that Don Fernando Cortes had killed Doña Catalina, his wife, for Doña Catalina had much conversation and friendship with this witness, because they had known each other in Cuba, and Doña Catalina, oftentimes telling this witness of the unhappy life which she passed secretly with Don Fernando Cortes, and how he often pitched her out of bed at night and otherwise maltreated her, said to this witness, 'Ah! Señora, wife of Quevedo, one day you will find me dead in the morning, judging by the life I pass with Don Fernando,—and that she held him in terror, and also, because in this city it was publicly stated that one Juan Bono, master of a ship, came one day to where Don Fernando was, having come from Castile, and said to Don Fernando, 'Ah! Captain, if you were not married, you might marry the niece of the Bishop of Burgos,'—and they say that he brought letters from the Bishop; and that, owing to this

suspicion, this witness and Gallarda went to the house of Don Fernando at 8 o'clock, and found Doña Catalina Suarez, shrouded and placed on a bier in a room, and that this witness, with the said suspicion, went to her and felt her feet, which were uncovered, the which were not yet cold; that she appeared to be recently dead; and this witness told Gallarda to examine her well, for it appeared to her that she was not yet dead; and that this witness, in presence of Gallarda and other women who were there, removed the shawl which Doña Catalina had over her face and saw that her eyes were open and stiff and protruding from their sockets, as of a person who had been strangled, and that her lips were thick and black, and that she had also two flecks of foam in her mouth, one on each side, and a drop of blood on the shawl where it had covered her forehead, and a scratch between her eyebrows, all of which appeared to this witness and to Gallarda to be signs that Doña Catalina had been strangled and had not died a natural death; and so it was publicly said that Don Fernando Cortes had killed Doña Catalina Suarez, his wife, in order to marry another woman of higher station, and that the said Christ. Corral, Captain of the Guard of Don Fernando, told this witness that Don Fernando after the death of Doña Catalina had gone into an orchard one day, dressed in a velvet coat, and walking up and down in the orchard said to Corral, 'What think you, may a man now marry whom he pleases?' And for this reason this witness suspected and still suspects that Don Fernando Cortes killed Doña Catalina, his wife, and so it is held for certain in this New Spain."

Here the evidence closes. There is none tendered on behalf of Cortes; the process seems to have gone no further, and we are left to form our conclusions from the one-sided materials brought against him. Is he innocent or guilty? Not—innocent or guilty according to human laws; but in our hearts do we think that he did the deed or not? The presumption of law is that every man is innocent until he is proved guilty. No such presumption can be imported into the judgments of posterity—all legal rules are by it disregarded, and the moral evidence, or intuitive conviction, is the test by which, whether we like it or not, our actions will be judged of by posterity. Disregarding, then, all the objections which a lawyer could bring against the Interrogatories as leading questions against the answers as hearsay, and against the whole procedure as contrary to all principles of fair play, let us address ourselves to it as it stands, and see what it is worth. And, first, is the testimony of the witnesses true or false? To this, notwithstanding the long delay in bringing the charge—seven years, and notwithstanding the family party of which they seem to be composed, two Rodriguezes and three Hernandezes, who besides seem to have married interchangeably, we have no hesitation in expressing our conviction that it is more true than false. Some portions are obviously either untrue or irrelevant; for instance, the black marks upon the throat must be untrue if they are to be attributed to Cortes's manipulation that night, because it is inconsistent with physiological experience that an ecchymosis, or black mark, would show itself so rapidly as within an hour from such pressure as strangulation. A sharp blow on a bony part, such as the cheekbone, will raise a black mark instantly, but the effects of mere pressure on a soft surface like the neck ought not, in such a short period, to have gone further than redness, or if the squeeze had been excessive, redness tending to brownness with excoriation. If, therefore, black marks on the neck were present, they regarded not Cortes, who could not have made them at the time specified. But, taken as a whole, the evidence reads as truthful; the very futility of the

† This is inconsistent with the statement in the previous witness's evidence, that she said she was jealous because her husband feasted other ladies, the invitation, in this instance, having come from her, not from her husband; but the inconsistency may have been in Doña Catalina's own statement, not in the evidence of the witnesses:—a jealous, passionate woman is not bound or expected to be consistent.

grounds of suspicion, often going no further than, "they say," "it was everywhere said," &c., indicate a gossiping, credulous nature, but not a false or designing one. Taking, then, the details given as in the main truthful, what do they indicate? Is it strangulation? Were it not for two trifling and incidentally mentioned circumstances, we might have had to reply, the symptoms are all those of strangulation. Most fortunately, the last witness adds to her description of the gorged countenance, protruding eyes and black lips of the deceased, "*she had two flecks of foam in her mouth, one on each side.*" Here is the key to the whole case. This is no symptom of strangling, but it is the almost constant accompaniment of a disease which simulates most of the tokens of death by strangling, namely epilepsy. There is not a symptom mentioned which does not accord better with epilepsy than strangling. Even the black marks on the throat now become intelligible; they are the gorged veins of the throat standing out in relief; and these, as we have pointed out, as well as the flecks of foam, are inconsistent with strangling. If to this we add, that Ana Rodriguez, her lady's-maid, says in connexion with her supposition that she had swooned, "*for she was subject to fainting fits,*" we have it all before us as clear as day. The fainting fits were epileptic fits, one of which, at last, carried her off. The whole of Cortes' behaviour is to us also symbolic of innocence; his lively *badinage* at supper, his attitude, supporting his wife on his arm, when the witnesses enter, his grief at her death, his haughty refusal (particularly when prompted and supported by the first Alcalde, obviously a toady and flatterer) to pay heed to the evil tongues of the city, knowing his innocence as he did, all bear to our minds the perfect stamp of naturalness and innocence. "Not guilty, upon our honour!"

Cortes was peculiarly lucky, or unlucky, in having his enemies die off at periods critically fortunate for him, but after so complete a disapproval of the most circumstantial and by far the most heinous charge,—for no one would think of comparing, in enormity, the "wiping out" of a rival or an enemy with the deep damnation of throttling his wife in his very bed, while sleeping in his arms, in all the confidence of love and affection,—we are ready to accept Prescott's verdict with more confidence. In fact, we cannot help thinking the publication of these 'Archives' a most fortunate circumstance, were it for nothing but the clear, unwitting (and, therefore, more valuable) acquittal upon this the most serious charge.

Vernon. Semper Viret. Memorial of Admiral Vernon: From Contemporary Authorities. By W. F. Vernon. Printed for Private Circulation. (Dalton.)

In King William's days there was no more efficient public servant than Jemmy Vernon, the Secretary of State. He was one of the most industrious men of those not inactive times. He was a gentleman; had satisfactorily filled the office of private secretary to the Duke of Shrewsbury,—and this fact reminds us, that he not only had the reputation of writing more letters, and in a better style, than the most epistolary of his contemporaries, but that his long and confidential correspondence with the Duke, extending to several quarto volumes, are in the possession of the Buccleuch family.

Let us pause for an instant, to point out that in such a correspondence as the above must be buried much of the social and political history of the period. Of its interest no one can doubt. The secretary was in the Duke's entire confidence, and the peer was a man of most especial

mark. His father and his brother had been murdered in duels. He was the youngest and among the ablest of William's ministers; and Queen Mary is said to have looked with eyes of more than Platonic affection on her husband's ultra-Whig secretary, who was accomplished, gentle, seductive, and—had but one eye. He was the opponent of his colleague, Nottingham, the adversary of the unscrupulous Caermarthen; and after having repeatedly done battle with those vehement Tories, and once, with tears in his eyes, implored William not to carry out his intention of leaving England, he himself left his party, and secretly entered into communication with King James. Scandal says that Sarah of Marlborough loved him even more fondly than the Queen; and we know that whatever tender homage this unstable yet great man paid to either of his mistresses, he betrayed both his masters. Yet he was a man of conscience, and hated his treason. The King's clever and ugly mistress, Elizabeth Villiers, helped to win him back to his old principles, and William raised him from an earl to a duke, on his re-accepting office, thereby securing him as a faithful friend for ever, only that Shrewsbury's wounded conscience disabled his willing service, and ultimately drove him from his office and his home. Long years of self-imposed exile he spent abroad,—of exile and of expiation, for there, the man who had served two religions, as well as two kings, married, or rather was married by, a termagant Italian countess, who accompanied him to England, and crumpled all the rose-leaves of the conjugal home. In that home the confederates had met, and thence invited William to repair to England. Thence Queen Anne drew him to become a loyal servant of her own and of his country. On the day of her death, Shrewsbury held three offices which no man before or since his period ever held at the same time,—Lord High Treasurer, Lord Chamberlain, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. By placing the white wand of Treasurer in the hands of Shrewsbury, Anne overthrew the designs of Bolingbroke; and the former nobleman won the regard of King George for hearty service rendered at a critical moment.

With this Duke, his old ex-secretary, James Vernon, maintained a correspondence. In one circumstance, the two men were equal: they were matched by termagant wives. James Vernon was the less vexed husband of the two, and, of rare mental endowment himself, was blessed in his children, especially in his son Edward. For him, he fondly beheld in the future the woollack and the seals. But what chance of achieving such greatness was likely to be cared for by the lad himself, who, albeit steeped to the lips in learning, was, even at Westminster School, popularly designated by the term of "The Admiral"?

That name indicated a bent, to which his sorrowing sire was wise enough not to do violence; and the young scholar, being now intended for the sea, was despatched to the University of Oxford "to study mathematics, navigation, and geography." At the age of seventeen, in the year 1701, young Vernon entered the Navy, admirably qualified in head and heart, knowledge and pluck, for every emergency that might there present itself. Nearly all Vernon's naval triumphs are connected with public-house signs. At Greenwich there towers over the river that comfortable caravanserai, the "Ship Torbay." The Torbay carried Vernon into Vigo Harbour, in 1702, under the flag of Admiral Hopson, the ex-tailor boy of the Isle of Wight, who, like Vernon himself, had thwarted the ambitious views of his sire in taking to the sea. Thirty sail-of-the-line and above a score of Spanish galleons were

destroyed on this occasion by Hopson's force. Of the fun, which was mingled on this occasion with abundance of horrors, the biographer of Edward Vernon appears to know nothing. Indeed, his book is little more than a crude register of facts and dates, with some assertion touching the virtues of his great ancestor. The comic side of the affair at Vigo lay in the despairing effort of the galleons to repel the enemy by flinging at them the snuff with which some of them were laden. Some of our boarders' heads were nearly blown off by sneezing, and their ribs seriously shaken by their laughter.

Altogether this was a very "jolly" opening of a maritime career, which, in many of its instances, will remind the reader of that of Lord Cochrane. The two seamen, in two respective centuries, afford more than one parallel. Vernon, as a youth, won renown under the ex-tailor, Hopson, and the ex-shoemaker, Sir Cloudesley Shovel. Queen Anne was so pleased with his bearing at Gibraltar, under Rooke, that she presented him with "a purse of two hundred guineas from her Majesty's own hand." The French and the Spaniards learned to fear the man and to respect his name and character. So did the Ministers at home when he became Member for Penryn. Sir Robert Walpole never had a more redoubtable and uncompromising opponent. Vernon resolutely exposed the evil administration of all naval matters; and this he did in such rough and fierce, albeit truthful, fashion, that when the arrogance and cruelty and treachery of Spain had rendered war inevitable, and Captain Vernon declared he could destroy the great Hispano-American settlement of Portobello with half-a-dozen or so of ships and a very moderate numerical force of men, Ministers took him at his word, for the sake of getting rid of him, and sent him to sea in ill-manned and worse-provisioned tubs, caring—so it was said—only for one thing,—that the leader might come to grief, and a thorn be taken out of the smarting sides of the Government.

Portobello, however, was to the energetic and censorious Admiral what the Basque Roads were to Cochrane—the chiefest glory, often contested, of his life. He did his work there "*thorough*," in November, 1739. Into the details, it is not necessary for us to enter. How the triumph was appreciated may be guessed from the many "Vernon's Heads" and "Admiral Vernons" which still swing on public-house sign-posts, or look dusily down upon us from tavern-walls. The name of Portobello was not only in every mouth, but the cities of the empire adopted it in one shape or another. The Portobello Harbour and Hotel exist in Dublin, mementos of old glories. At Portobello, Edinburgh citizens still enjoy a rural and marine leisure; and a Portobello Farm has only recently been swept away from once rustic Bayswater, but the name survives on its site in Portobello Square. For years the people celebrated the Admiral's birthday. As two different dates were assigned to this event, the populace turned it to their advantage; the streets resounded with marrow-bones and cleavers, unilluminated windows were broken, and the aforesaid populace got drunk and beat their wives twice a year, in honour of the Admiral and his natal days.

The doings—less complete, yet not without their glory and profit—at Carthage and Cuba followed; and when the triumphant sailor returned to London, in January, 1743, thirty chests of treasure, each chest containing ten thousand pieces-of-eight, accompanied him to the capital,—the substantial trophies of, after all, dearly-bought conquests.

Sir Robert Walpole was no longer in office; but as Vernon presumed to publish his opinions

respecting the necessity of naval reforms, and of engaging, not pressing, seamen, and therewith keeping faith with them, the Lords of the Admiralty snubbed and insulted the dauntless warrior; but his services were eagerly required when the 1745 invasion was threatening the country. By his vigilance and judicious arrangements, Vernon seems to have frustrated the French design to put to sea against us; but—

“all this time the enemies of Admiral Vernon had been using their influence against him at the Admiralty, hinting that he was not as vigilant as he should be, and did not keep a proper look-out on the French coast; and many letters were written to him upon this subject by the Secretary for the Admiralty, finding fault with him for nearly everything he did, and especially for having warranted a gunner on board the *Pool*, which the Admiral was about to send upon an expedition, and which ship was without that very necessary officer; the Secretary informed him that my Lords did not approve of his having appointed the gunner, and directed that he would withdraw the warrant. This order the Admiral refused to obey, and tendered his resignation. And on the 1st January, 1746, struck his flag, and handed over the command in the Downs to Vice-Admiral Martin.”

—The head of those ungrateful and unreasonable “my Lords” was John, fourth Duke of Bedford of the Russell line, the ducal patent of whose great-grandfather, the first Duke, was drawn by the hand of Vernon’s father, when Secretary of State, in a manner “much commended for the elegance of the style.”

As the Admiral’s enemies reported that he had been dismissed for inefficiency, Vernon defended his character and destroyed that of the Admiralty Board by publishing two pamphlets, which gave great offence to the powerful adversaries whom he mercilessly pummelled in his parliamentary speeches. The pamphlets were anonymous, and the Duke and his colleagues in vain endeavoured by letter to wring from him an admission of the authorship. At length, in 1746,—

“upon the 10th of April, upon Admiral Vernon’s coming from the House of Commons, a messenger met him at the door, and told him he had a message to him from the Admiralty Board, to attend them at their office at seven o’clock, which he said he would not fail to do. The Board consisted of the following members:—John Duke of Bedford, Earl of Sandwich, Lord Archibald Hamilton, Lord Vere Beauclerc, G. Anson, G. Greville, H. Legge, Esq. Upon Admiral Vernon coming in, when sent for, after having waited without a considerable time, the First Commissioner told him, ‘That they were the Admiralty Board, that in them was vested the full power of the Lord High Admiral; and that he, as the first in the Commission, was the head of that Board, and the mouth of it; and that what he should say to him was the sense of the whole Board, and therefore desired he would give diligent attention to it; and that they would have him give a direct answer to what they should require of him; and that he should attentively hear what he had to say, and not interrupt him. His discourse then rolled upon two pamphlets he had upon the table before him, which he read the titles of, being ‘A Specimen of Naked Truth,’ &c., and ‘Some Seasonable Advice,’ &c., and exclaimed much against them; and mentioned two letters their Secretary had wrote to him by their order, to know from him whether he was the author or publisher of them, and expressed himself surprised and dissatisfied with a letter of Admiral Vernon’s he had before him in answer to the Secretary; the style of which, he said, was very extraordinary, and no answer to the question they had directed to be asked; but that they expected a categorical answer, and that he should say *Aye* or *No*, whether he was the author or publisher of those pamphlets.’ When he was called upon to answer, he said, ‘He was very well apprized that in them was vested the full authority of the Lord High Admiral; and that as a Military

Officer under them, he owed all obedience to all their orders, as he should always think it his duty to do all their military orders while he continued an Officer in the public service; and that he thought he was right, in hinting in his letter to the Secretary, that he believed no Military Officer of his rank had ever been treated in the manner he had been within the term of his long experience: That for all questions that should be asked, relative to his duty or experience as an Officer, he should answer to the best of his judgment; but as to the question now asked, as he looked upon it to be of a private nature, that he apprehended they had no right to ask him that question; and that he was under no obligations of answering it, but had the common privilege that was due to every British subject; and that if his continuing an Officer in the service was an eye-sore to any one, that he was now grown to be an old man, and had reason to be tired with being treated in so contemptuous a manner.’ Upon which, the First Commissioner said, ‘If he would give them no other answer to the question, he might withdraw, and they knew what they had to do.’ Which, with his obeisance, he did accordingly. The next day Admiral Vernon received the following letter:—

‘11th April, 1746.

‘Sir,—I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to inform you that the several matters which passed between their Lordships and yourself, with relation to two pamphlets lately published, entitled, ‘A Specimen of Naked Truth from a British Sailor,’ and, ‘Some Seasonable Advice from an Honest Sailor,’ to whom it might have concerned, for the Service of the Crown and Country,’ having been laid, by his Grace the Duke of Bedford, before the King, his Majesty has been pleased to direct their Lordships to strike your name out of the list of Flag Officers.

—I am, Sir, Your most humble servant,

‘T. CORBETT.’”

The disgraced Admiral was never again officially employed, but he continued vehemently, at times too vehemently, eloquent against abuses, in the House of Commons; liberal corporations sent him diplomas of “freedom,” and the public in general respected the daring Member for Ipswich, who made Ministries shake in their shoes. They found peace when he died, suddenly, in October, 1757.

His descendant has been well advised to furnish these memorials for his biography. When the latter has to be written, the author will have to consider his hero with less undisguised and unreserved partiality than Mr. William Vernon. This latter gentleman avoids the difficult passages in the career of the swarthy little hero of Portobello. He ascribes the fall of Walpole to the successes of the popular Admiral beyond the Atlantic. That fall was rather accelerated by the failures of Vernon in that quarter. Our biographer alludes to the Admiral’s dissatisfaction with Brigadier Wentworth; but the truth is, that the Brigadier very properly refused to make a useless sacrifice of his men, and when Vernon was rash, opposed to the seaman’s recklessness a sagacious coolness. Vernon talked loudly enough against his soldier-colleague in the West, and Horace Walpole prophesied a challenge, without expecting a fight. Horace sneers at the Admiral as one who made no profession of personal valour, and accuses him of having once been knocked down by a merchant who offered him satisfaction; “but,” says the great letter-writer, in his epigrammatic way, “Vernon was satisfied!”

Here, however, it must be remembered that Horace is writing of his father’s arch-enemy. He calls him a “simple, noisy creature,” but he acknowledges the excellence and the success of the Admiral’s plan for watching the coast of the enemy, in 1745. Walpole laughs at him for the frantic fury of his speeches; but when we hear of Vernon asserting, that “there was not

a nation on this side hell so burdened with taxes as England,” we too recognize a frenzy and a fury in his speech. We have said that Vernon’s triumphs were sometimes dearly bought, and therefore we mark some truth as well as satire in the observation of Walpole that for the honour of having Admiral Vernon’s head on public-house signs, the nation paid seven millions of money and thirty thousand men. Walpole certainly ridiculed the man whom he abhorred, because he believed in his treachery. Of the bust of the Admiral at the Duchess of Marlborough’s “house in a saucer,” at Wimbledon, he said that it had as many lies inscribed beneath it, as if it had been a tombstone. The truth as Walpole saw it was, that Vernon betrayed to Pulteney, the most envenomed of Sir Robert’s antagonists, the instructions imparted to the seaman by Sir Robert and his official colleagues. Pulteney is charged with advising Vernon, after the affair at Portobello, to attempt nothing more, in order that his inactivity might bring down censure on the Walpole administration. However this may be, the Admiral assuredly disregarded the counsel, and did the best he could for his country. He was not exempt from human error, but his failings are not to be much accounted of when we reckon his achievements. He will live in the annals of the Navy, the poetry of Thomson, and, as Horace Walpole himself intimates, “in our medallie history.” Horace may have set this down in a gibing humour, but it is not an incorrect statement. The medals count by hundreds which were struck in his honour; and his memory survives almost as enduringly in the term “grog” which the sailors applied to the watered rum, first ordered by him to be served out to his crew, in 1745,—a dilution which the “Jacks” admired as little as they did their Admiral’s program breeches, whence they derived the well-known epithet.

The Church History of Scotland, from the Commencement of the Christian Era to the Present Century. By the Rev. John Cunningham. 2 vols. (Edinburgh, Black.)

THE recent Tricentenary of the First General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (Dec. 20, 1560) has added to our literature, if not to our knowledge of ecclesiastical affairs in Scotland. However, in the mean time, general attention has been directed, in connexion with it, to many important questions. Unless the movement evaporate in mere speeches and unlimited self-laudation, or if popular prejudices prevent a full and free discussion, good may be anticipated from a revival of historical interest. That there is abundant room for such inquiries, and that more than one chapter of Scottish Church History remains yet to be written or rewritten, appears even from the works which have been noticed in these columns within the last few months. To their number we have now to add two volumes, which contain the first complete and continuous Church History of Scotland from the planting of Christianity to the disruption of the Scottish Ecclesiastical Establishment in 1843.

A work of such magnitude and interest claims more than a passing notice. Without adopting Mr. Cunningham’s hyperbolic comparison of the Church of Scotland with the ancient Jewish, or with the Romish Church, it may safely be asserted, that in no other country have ecclesiastical affairs occupied so prominent a place, or contributed so largely to political events and to social life. Besides, more than a merely national interest attaches to this history. In one important aspect, the history of the Kirk

is that of Calvinism itself. Of the two great questions which every ecclesiastical system has to encounter, one, at least, was elaborated and decided in Scotland. If the internal or doctrinal differences to which Calvinism gave rise were settled at Dort, in Switzerland, or in France, Scotland alone afforded the requisite opportunities for discussing the other and no less important problem—that of the right relation between the Reformed Church and the State. Accordingly, almost, if not all, the controversies in which the Kirk has been engaged were more or less directly connected with that question. Nor has the discussion been yet concluded. At this very moment, a dispute, pending before the law courts of Scotland, is presenting the old controversy under a new form, and agitating the public mind as deeply as at any previous period. The reason of all this is palpable. In no other country or community which adopted Calvinism was a full development of its principles concerning Church and State possible. It is well known that in Geneva itself Calvin had to submit to many arrangements and limitations contrary to his wishes, and imposed, as he expresses it, by “the infirmity of the time.” The only other strictly Calvinistic churches on the Continent—the Huguenots in France and the Contra-Remonstrant party in the Netherlands—were prevented by political circumstances, if not from asserting, yet from consistently carrying out the principles of the Genevan reformer. But in Scotland no such difficulty existed. Partly from the weakness of the monarchy, and partly from the intensity and generality of popular sympathy, the views of Calvin could be strictly carried out, not merely in matters of belief, but also of practice. Indeed, if in respect of the former there seems occasionally a slight approximation to the peculiar views of Zwingle, no such compromise was ever proposed by the high Calvinistic party in Scotland on any question connected with Church and State. On this point, the difference between Calvin and Zwingle is much more marked and fundamental than in dogmatics. The Zurich Reformer and his followers disclaimed all independent authority on the part of the Church, and adopted the principle of the absolute supremacy of the State in ecclesiastical matters. The position of Calvin and of the leading party in the Church of Scotland was equally clear in the opposite direction, although not quite so consistent. In practice, neither the Reformer of Geneva, nor his disciples in Scotland, adhered to those principles of entire distinction between secular and ecclesiastical matters which both laid down as the right theory on the question. Abundant evidence could readily be furnished, that while Calvin maintained the entire separation between spiritual and secular jurisdiction to the extent of illustrating it by the difference between soul and body (Instit. iv. 20, 1), he, at the same time, enforced the Divine obligation of the secular power to watch over the purity of religious doctrine, and to visit offenders with condign punishment. In short, while his principles clearly embodied the modern High Church doctrine of the absolute independence of the Church in all ecclesiastical matters, his practice tended to the establishment of what we may designate a theocratic state, in which the secular power should be subservient to the ecclesiastical, or, at least, lend to it an offensive and defensive aid in carrying out its independent action. The same remarks apply substantially to the Calvinistic party in the Church of Scotland; and by the side of the well-known ecclesiastical adage about the “two swords” and “two kingdoms” (the secular and the ecclesiastical) we might place numberless instances in

which this entire separation was not observed in practice. Indeed, the entire history of these controversies within the Church of Scotland might be described as a gradual but continuous transition from the idea of the theocratic state, —maintained in all its fullness by the party of the extreme “Covenanters”—to the essential theoretical principle of both Genevan and Scotch Calvinism: the entire separation of ecclesiastical and secular jurisdiction.

It may appear strange that by far the most distinct enunciation of this principle proceeded, not from Geneva, but from a party which the Reformers held in as great abhorrence as ever Churchman did close-cropped Puritan. Wild fanatics as the Anabaptists and many other sectaries of that period were, there appeared in their conventicles men whom persecution, if no gentler teacher, had convinced of the need of more tolerant principles, and of less State interference. Outside the pale of the Protestant Churches they had, perhaps, better opportunities for observing what they deemed the baneful effects of “Caesareo-Papacy,” while no room was left for doubt as to the enlightened zeal and the tender mercies of an “evangelical magistracy.” It is positively refreshing to turn from the small arguments of Bullinger, the representative of Zwinglianism, and even occasionally from the reasoning of Calvin, on this point, to the broad and tolerant appeals of a Schwenkfeld, whose views, by the way, are not sufficiently known. We have dilated on this subject, not only on account of its interest and of its frequent misrepresentations, but also from its important bearing upon the history of the Church of Scotland. It is not too much to say that without a knowledge of the internal history of Calvinism, Scottish ecclesiastical affairs—however accurately described—can neither be rightly appreciated nor properly presented.

Unfortunately, the defects of Mr. Cunningham's work are not limited to want of general ecclesiastical knowledge and of historical insight. Here and there we indeed catch a glimmer of light, but it speedily disappears. The style of the book, which descends from extreme stiffness to not unfrequent vulgarisms, may almost be taken as an index of the history itself. While those parts where abundant materials are accessible to the student are carefully and even minutely discussed, others, where original and thorough investigation was most required, are cursorily and superficially treated. Few readers will be satisfied either with Mr. Cunningham's account or with his judgment of the Culdees; nor, indeed, will their knowledge be much increased by his narrative of ecclesiastical affairs previous to the Reformation. Of course, an historian is at perfect liberty to form and state his opinion of persons and events, providing he furnish the reader with sufficient materials to arrive at an independent judgment. Thus we are not disposed to find serious fault with Mr. Cunningham either for his apology on behalf of Cardinal Beaton, or for his defence of the Queen Regent, Mary of Guise. Suffice it, that in view of the facts, the majority of readers will probably arrive at a very different conclusion. But it is otherwise,—and we have reason to complain when only one side of a most important question is set before us, and a verdict pronounced in opposition to what is commonly, and, we think, justly believed to be historical truth. Before accusing Wishart of complicity in the murder of Cardinal Beaton, or Knox in that of Rizzio, we would require much ampler evidence than Mr. Cunningham, or, rather, Fraser Tytler—whom in these, as in other instances, Mr. Cunningham implicitly follows—has furnished. The accusation against Wishart—one of the gentlest and

most loving of men—rests solely on a similarity of name: a letter proposing the Cardinal's death having been despatched to King Henry by “a Scottishman called Wyssert.” The other arguments, such as the story of Wishart's dying prediction of the Cardinal's death—which everybody admits to be apocryphal—the Cardinal's dread of Wishart, and the Reformer's intimacy with the leading conspirators, who, of course, were the leading men of the Anti-Papal Party, scarcely deserve any notice. Besides, it is difficult to imagine that so important a personage as Wishart would have been described by his fellow-conspirators in such vague terms as in the letter to Henry. The charge against Knox, which Mr. Cunningham himself admits to be “debateable ground,” rests, if possible, on even more slender evidence, the only authority for it being an unauthenticated slip of paper pinned to a document in the State Paper Office, and which bears internal proof of being unreliable. And this in the face of facts which speak loudly in favour of the Reformer's innocence! A still more strange insinuation is that hazarded in a foot-note against the purity of Rutherford, another celebrated Scottish theologian, on the strength of a “rumour” which Mr. Cunningham does not even condescend to detail.

We have sufficiently indicated the grounds on which we cannot accept Mr. Cunningham's work as a final or satisfactory history of the Church of Scotland. In other respects, indeed, we are willing to accord our author the praise which his researches and compilation deserve. Some of the scenes and characters are vividly sketched, and the general interest is pretty well sustained throughout. Mr. Cunningham correctly hints the relation between Knox, the man of the people, and Andrew Melville, the man of the Church. The former was the founder of the Protestantism of Scotland, the latter of the strict Presbyterian Kirk. A more careful study of the character of John Knox would dissipate many of the prejudices against this truly great man, and show that he was possessed of much broader sympathies and more liberal views than is commonly supposed. In this respect he suffers almost as much from misrepresentation as his friend Calvin. Perhaps over-zealous disciples of the Genevan Reformer may start when we tell them, that so far from being an exclusive fanatic, Calvin was, in many respects, more tolerant; that he actually subscribed the Augsburg Confession; that, with certain modifications, he would fain have chosen a form of Church Government different from rigid Presbyterianism; that he looked with tolerance upon “apostolical succession”; and that he even approved of usages peculiarly distasteful to some who affect to be his followers.

Filippo Malincontri; or, Student-Life in Venetia: an Autobiography. Edited by Girolamo Volpe. Translated from the Unpublished Italian Manuscript, by C. B. Cayley, B.A. 2 vols. (Manwaring.)

THERE is a class of made-up, modern Italian books, neither fact nor fiction, in which we take small delight,—narratives of younger sons who have been neglected at home, or badly educated, or warped by despotic force,—confessions of the struggles of violent passions, laid out to the public gaze with the complacency of those who conceive that not only the struggle, but the passion is heroic,—glimpses of love adventures,—expositions of that contemptuous indifference to all spiritual things which burrows beneath the robes and behind the shows of Priestcraft. Such phenomena are the fruit of certain seeds, sown among those of a certain national temperament, and brought to

fruit-bearing life by a heat which withers as much as it cherishes; but they make, when wrought up as topics, an unpleasant group of books.—These volumes, to which Signor Volpe stands godfather, are fair specimens of the kind. They were written, the Preface tells us, on commission. It was hoped that by giving a real picture of the student life of an Italian youth, some contribution might be made to the steady and patriotic indignation which *must* end, one day or other, in leaving Italy free and strong to work out her future for herself.—The effect, however, on ourselves has been not so much to fix attention on the injustice which has marked Italian suffering, as on the peculiarities tincturing Italian character which have deferred the possibility of relief and deliverance, and which constrain the sincere well-wishers of that rich and beloved land still to look forward with anxiety.

We cannot, with the best of good-will, take interest in the fortunes of Filippo Malincontri, nor admire the style in which they are narrated. He fails to make us in love with his school pranks,—to distress us by the recital of the injustices suffered at college,—to kindle us with sympathetic warmth as he describes the charmers who crossed his path. These wear the air of *Cynthias* in a novel so vividly, that we take leave to fancy the entrance of romance, as well as of recollection, with this portion of his tale. His language, too, is inflated rather than earnest. The pages which we like best are not those which prove their writer to be a countryman of Alfieri and Ugo Foscolo, but those containing descriptions of scenery and manners—in which the student has no more prominence or interest than the figure in a landscape. The following is a favourable specimen—an account of the manner in which part of a journey betwixt Boscatti and Fiorasco was performed:—

"The first forty miles were to be performed not in a van, but on a *zattera*, or kind of raft. * * In those mountainous countries there are in some places at a great distance from the cities forests that may still be called primeval. Whole mountains are covered with the most ancient trees,—oaks, elms, and pines, which serve admirably for architectural and ship-building purposes. * * When the full flood-times come, in spring and autumn, the trunks—in this state called *borre*—are carried across vales, precipices, and defiles, upon the eddies of the rushing waters into the valley of Boscatti, in which there are establishments belonging to rich proprietors, where with large saws set in motion by the streams, the timber is sawed up into planks. These planks, after being tied together, are sent on, where the torrent is more abundant and acquires the character of a river, to be carried down to Venice. Here a great part of the wood is used for naval or general purposes, and the rest is dispersed by traffic over Italy, the Ionian Islands, and other regions. Now, these rafts are made by the inhabitants of a suburb of the city, who dwell upon the very banks of the stream—a strong, daring, adventurous folk, who are called *zattereri*. The mode in which the rafts are constructed is ingenious. A number of planks are brought together and arranged in parallel piles, and at the ends of the planks holes are bored, through which are passed strong and pliant ligatures, formed of vine-boughs plaited very tightly together—the same sort are also used by husbandmen to tie up their tools and implements. By these ligatures the stems are bound together in rectangular figures, about three or four times as long, and one and a half times as broad, as the single trunks are long; at each end of the structure two large oars are plied, and with these the raft is guided by the *zattereri* down the torrent towards Venice. In this way they take all sorts of goods, live-stock, and passengers, and carriers with their horses and their waggons. * * We got on board; a man had been

sent on in front of us with the cart and horse, and had stowed them away already, and we had only to take our own places. The heat of the summer had declined, and the fresh breeze over the water, coming from the mountains on an autumn morning, made my frame quiver and my teeth chatter, but I did not mind it. I was only intent on the novelty of the scene. The sinewy boatmen, with their athletic forms and bronzed faces, their daring countenances and singular costume; the passengers, who were about ten in number, men and women, (there being besides, two other carts and two other horses bound for Venice, to deliver butter and other commodities there, and to take back fish); the commotion incidental to the loosening of the ropes in order to start the raft (a somewhat difficult operation, which required the hands, the voices, and the dexterity of many persons controlled by one leader), all together rendered this moment extremely interesting and picturesque. The raft is now unmoored (who has to go goes, and who has to stay stays), and, upborne upon the riotous waters, as rapid as their eddies, it goes darting adown the river. * * Oh, it is a wondrous thing to float on a *zattera* upon a river, which, descending an inclined bed, rushes, and whirls, and seethes, and maddens in its career! The distances are swallowed up; varied scenes, fearful and lovely, replace one another every moment. Now you pass through a defile between two lofty mountains, which scarcely allow the water a narrow passage; now you go along with a goodly tract on either side of fruitful level; now through an expanse of shingle, which the torrent once devastated, when it spread, during the full flood-times, into an ampler channel; now you descry villages, now towns, which appear and disappear at a little distance from the banks; now you come across the ruins of old-world hills, which broke down, at an unremembered era, from the water's incessant action having many ages corroded and undermined their bases; and now you pass streams, that pour the tribute of their waters into the superior torrent, which with a ravenous snatch hurries you forward; and there, at the confluence, the water seethes and foams, and thence the torrent swells more and more, and the rapidity of its course increases, and it bears you downward aye more furiously. But all this is comparatively nothing. The raft is an object of still greater wonder. The ligatures, which connect the planks, are not drawn close and tight, but have play given them, according to the rules of art, so that they may yield, without breaking, to the reactions begotten by the impetus of the current. The raft is always represented by the *zattereri* in their *gergo* as a serpent, and like a serpent she comports herself. She turns round upon herself according to the tortuous course of the river, and seems to imitate a serpent slinking; she bends in front, and remains straight in the rearward part, just as a serpent might. She hisses when she breaks through the water, and grates and rumbles over a bed of shingle, where the water is shallow; now her joints are dislocated and creak horribly, as she almost doubles herself up in winding round a rock; now she clears the reaches with sharp, broken plunges; and now she threatens, in her coilings, to dash against a rock, and by a snap with her head evades the obstacle. All these marvels are effected by the four *zattereri*, who stand by the four oars. You feel sure every moment that the raft is going to strike a crag and be broken to pieces, or to run aground in a shallow, and remain immovable for many hours; or to be dismembered by the violence of its own movement; and all these perils are encountered and overcome every moment by the dexterity, the herculean strength, and the audacity of the *zattereri*, who with their four rude oars perform prodigies. In four or five hours they traverse a distance amounting, in a straight line, to about forty miles, but the route with all its windings would measure a hundred, or perhaps a hundred and forty."

There is not very much to distinguish the above raft-voyage from one down the Rhine or the Danube; but we have always had a curiosity for details of byway life in Italy,—fed on

such glimpses of it as we have been enabled to snatch. The absence of these gives a tiresome sameness to much modern Italian literature. Its authors are too apt to forget that there are such things as the chestnut woods in the Pays de Cadore,—as the tamarind trees that feather the wonderful coast-road betwixt La Cava and Amalfi,—as the obelisk-like cypresses which give such a peculiar stateliness to the approaches of Florence.—For characteristic pictures of these things, and of the life which goes on in its daily course and humour beneath them, we would gladly dispense with whole chapters about bruised hearts and burning sorrows, and stormy outpourings of rage. To find such pictures, however, we must look to foreign writers—to Madame Dudevant, to Herr Andersen, to Mr. Browning, and to the Author of 'Monte Beni.'

BOOKS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Glencreggan; or, a Highland Home in Cantire. By Cuthbert Bede. 2 vols. (Longman & Co.)

Memorials of Angus and the Mearns; being an Account, Historical, Antiquarian and Traditionary of the Castles and Towns visited by Edward the First, and of the Barons, Clergy, and others, who swore Fealty to England in 1291-6; also of the Abbey of Cupar, and the Priory of Rostinoth. By Andrew Jervise. (Edinburgh, A. & C. Black.)

The East Coast of England, from the Thames to the Tweed, descriptive of Natural Scenery, Historical, Archaeological and Legendary. By Mackenzie Walcott. (Stanford.)

How to Spend a Month in Ireland, and What it will cost. By Sir Cusack Roney. (Smith & Sons.)

The Antiquities of Arran: with an Historical Sketch of the Island, embracing an Account of the Sudrejar under the Norsemen. By J. McArthur. (Glasgow, Murray; London, Hall & Virtue.)

A Guide to the Isle of Man, with the Means of Access thereto. By the Rev. J. G. Cumming. (Stanford.)

Scrambles in Serk, Scenery, History, Laws of one of the Channel Islands. (Longman & Co.)

ALL the above works illustrate, in different degree, the moving propensities of the inhabitants of these islands, and the aids, more or less efficient, to enable them to "keep moving." The author of the work named first in the above list, has spent a holiday in a portion of Scotland scarcely visited at all by the excursionist, and he has compiled a book which may be a help to others journeying in the same direction. The manner of workmanship with respect to these volumes is rather singular. The traveller spent a few weeks in Cantire, two years since, and on returning home "read up" all that was published in reference to the locality: adding the results of his studies to the smaller ones of his experience, he builds up a pleasant compilation enough; but such work is very like that of a man who, having looked at a "twelfth cake," turns to the 'Complete Confectioner' to describe its contents, to the newspapers for incidents of unlucky children poisoned by sucking the ornaments, and then fancies he alone has done it all. The compiler, indeed, not only lays all preceding writers under heavy contribution, but, in some cases, inserts old criticisms of their books. On other occasions, he goes out of his way altogether to have an ungenerous fling at a contemporary author in the South, and he sneers at a certain popular poet as indignantly as if he were a parson penning slang stories under a pseudonym.

The case is worse when the writer ungallantly descends to be rude to a lady, a well-known author, whom he alludes to as "a gushing party," but from whose book he is not too nice to borrow a very good story when he has none of his own to tell. Indeed, when trusting to himself, he is often either dull or flippant, sometimes very contradictory. "Calvinism and cleanliness are opposed to each other," is a judgment pronounced in one page, while in another, Greenock is described as "no copy of dirty Wapping, but a shining, fresh and clean seaport that worthily bears its honours as the first in Scotland."

Then, the compiler would have done much better, if, instead of transferring old jokes, he had developed old history, such as that of the Bissets and the Macdonalds. Lord Bisset, the murderer of the Earl of Athol, was allowed by Henry the Third to settle in Ulster, but his descendants forfeited their possessions under Edward the First. The McDonalds of Cantyre claimed and obtained the lands of their kinsmen, and Glenarm, near Dunluce Castle, is the seat of their descendant, the present Earl of Antrim. This remarkable episode might have furnished matter for an interesting and instructive chapter illustrative of social manners in bygone days.

Again, this writer indulges in the habit, when he is growing dull, of dragging in some capital joke which has often before done satisfactory duty. His pages first opened before us at a story which we ourselves quoted, long, long ago, from Dean Ramsay's well-known book. He has also an alacrity in adopting old prejudices, or in indorsing assertions made by persons ignorant of the subject on which they are writing. "Romanism and dirt are known to go together," he remarks, according to the ideas of the ante-emancipation period. We had thought that such nonsense no longer "obtained."

These shortcomings apart, 'Glencreggan' is really an acceptable book, with evidences that the compiler has qualifications to achieve much better work than he has accomplished here. The illustrations are excellent, especially the small woodcuts; and with this notice we commit our travelling readers to the guidance of Cuthbert Bede; unless they be half afraid to trust a "conductor" who, standing at Greenock, waiting for the steamer, exclaims, on beholding it, "Here comes our boat, the Celt, greatly puffing from the effects of her run up from Glasgow." Uneasy shades of once verdant cockneys be appeased! Never again may those who have satirized you, affect to laugh at your old solecism of running up the river, from London to Gravesend.

With Mr. Jervise, we fall into grave company. His volume is not a guide-book, but it is one which no explorer of Angus and the Mearns should be without. It not only leads the traveller through the castles and towns visited by Edward the First, but it makes him acquainted with the barons, clergy and others who swore fealty to the English King, when they could not well do otherwise, or had not spirit enough to resist. With this little work in his hand, a wayfarer may wend to a really valuable purpose; every inch of his way will be rendered pleasant, and at every minute he may, if he be so minded, learn something that is new, and, what is more, something worth remembering. In such a volume, we are almost surprised to find what we believe to be an error. In speaking of Claverhouse, Mr. Jervise says, "his body was buried in the Athole family vault, at the church of Blair Athole; but no stone marks the spot: indeed the site of the vault itself is now very much a matter of

conjecture." Dr. Macculloch, who lived so many years, the familiar friend of the old Duke, in the house at Blair, says that Dundee was "buried in the churchyard," where we have seen a solitary grave pointed to as that of the "terrible Clavers." The family histories in this able volume will be thoroughly appreciated by genealogists.

We return now from the North to place ourselves under the guidance of Mr. Walcott. It was a good idea to trace the whole east coast of the island from the Thames to the Tweed, and the compiler has executed his work creditably, in a business-like way—like a faithful cicerone anxious to tell all he has learnt, but in no way enthusiastic on whatever subject he may happen to touch or strive to illustrate. The only really original portion of this volume is its dedication to the King of Denmark, "by his royal and most gracious permission": on the ground, it would seem, that on this eastern coast "the Danes have left so many traces of their name, influence and prowess." To say the least of it, this *homage* is droll. The Danes made their appearance in England, as ferocious invaders, just as the kingdom had made some first progress in order and civilization. Their only object in coming hither was plunder, after burning and murder. They were not moved by any ideas of colonization or commerce. They exacted from kings and people sums which could now be represented only by hundreds of millions, and they destroyed utterly whole cities, on this very coast, in revenge for outbreaks of patriotism on the part of the exasperated and impoverished people. Pillage and bloodshed marked their presence, and crushing tributes made the memory of them execrable, when absent. Little wonder is it that the chiefs of these men of name, influence, and prowess, were unable to exact feelings of attachment from the English, when they ruled over them as kings. The English king Ethelred forfeited the allegiance of the people who volunteered to save England from the invader, simply because he did not oppose that invader with ceaseless energy, refusing to despair. Under the very best of those foreign kings, the people were ground to the earth by exorbitant taxation till the victims broke out into insurrection, and then the brutal Hardicanute laid waste whole counties. The joy of England at his death showed the sense in which the nation accepted that relief; and because of the peculiar nature of the influence and prowess from which the country was thankful to be relieved, Mr. Walcott asks, and is, of course, graciously permitted, to pay his modicum of Danegelt, in the shape of a dedication to the King of Denmark. Since Lieut. Royer was so delighted, in the Odessa Theatre, to look through the opera-glass, by means of which Osten-Sacken had viewed the destruction of the Lieutenant's ship, the Tiger, we hardly remember such simplicity as this exhibited by Mr. Walcott. If a French modern compiler of a guide-book through Gascony were to dedicate his work to Queen Victoria on account of the name, influence and prowess of the English in that land in bygone years, he would run a chance of being stoned for his very bad taste; and yet Gascony was so thoroughly English-loving for years subsequent to the disappearance of the English there, that, as we recently showed, the French King had more trouble in keeping that province in order than all the rest of France besides. If not as an Englishman, at least as an Oxford man, Mr. Walcott might have remembered that in 1012, that university-city was destroyed by the Danes, and all studies interrupted for more than twenty years. We do not suppose that, there-

fore, the Oxonians cherish the memory of Sweyn—or that they will be grateful to Mr. Walcott for thanking the King of Denmark for the rapine, violation, arson and murder consequent on the presence of the Norsemen in England.

The Danes were influential and powerful also in Ireland, but Sir Cusack Roney does not thank the Majesty of Denmark for it by a dedication. The knight's book is a useful prospectus for excursionists taking a monthly ticket-of-leave to repair to and return from Ireland within the period mentioned.

To travellers who love to have the exploration of a small island to themselves, a choice is given in the last three books on the list at the head of this notice. In Arran, the fair island at the mouth of the Frith of Clyde, the wayfarer may pass a profitable week with Mr. M'Arthur's book in his hand. The volume embraces a wide range of history, from the days of the Allophyliæ down to the present hour, including the period when no less a personage than Louis Napoleon was biding his time and smoking his cigar in the Castle of Brodrick. There were such stirring folk here in the old ages, that we find a quiet man made as much of when dead as was made of Lucretia in contradistinction to the less worthy ladies of Rome. The quiet man of Arran was a John Fullarton, of the last century, whose epitaph announces that

This was the man who, free from toil and strife,
In his own ground did pass his peaceful life.

The Isle of Man is better known to most of us than Arran; but for those to whom it may be a *terra incognita* Mr. Cumming has provided a very excellent "guide." We know of no man better qualified to compile such a work. His knowledge of the locality and of all matters connected therewith is probably superior to that of many born Manx men. His larger work, published in 1848, is highly appreciated still, as it well deserves to be; but the present volume is more portable; we cannot speak too highly of it. Mr. Cumming dedicated his former work to Bishop Vowler Short, translated from Man to St. Asaph. Since Dr. Short's time, three Bishops have succeeded to this diocese of the Isles—namely, Dr. Shirley, who held it but for three months; Lord Auckland, now Bishop of Bath and Wells; and the present prelate, Dr. Powys, son of Lord Lilford, whose ancestors were of the Welsh line of the Kings of Man. It is remarkable of this See, that not only is it the oldest in the British Isles, but that it has never lost the regular succession of its Bishops—a circumstance of which Manx Churchmen are legitimately proud.

The little Channel Island of Sark may be found fitting ground for a traveller who has not time to explore Man. He will be quite as much in a world altogether different from that which he has left within the metropolitan district. This may be gathered from many circumstances; not the least striking is that in which we are told that "the harbour beach was, till within the last few years, the one post-office of Sark, and oftentimes each islander his own postman, coming down, if he expected letters, to look for them on the shore. Great opposition was made to any alteration, as a breach of the feudal system." Venerable institution! It is, however, giving way; for the prevailing vice is drunkenness, owing to cheap alcohol, which was not known in feudal times.

NEW NOVELS.

The Law of Divorce: a Tale. By a Graduate of Oxford. (Newby.)—*The Law of Divorce* is an attractive title, and the mode of the Oxford

Graduate's attack on recent legal reforms affecting connubial rites almost leads to the conclusion that an extravagantly bad novel is more amusing than a really good one. In the first chapter, Roland Elsmere, the husband of the drama, noble, richly endowed in mind and fortune, brave, generous, sensitive, but *somewhat infirm of purpose*, quits his ancestral seat of Flossdale for a residence of "several weeks at Vienna, on a mission connected with the English Embassy in that capital." During his absence from home, Harriet Elsmere, his lovely wife, who has already given him two babes, and with whom he has lived in high domestic felicity, "sauntering with her through the groves of Flossdale, and rambling with her amid the golden furze and over the thymy heather of the adjacent hills," elopes to Scotland with his old schoolfellow and college friend, Walter Dunraven. On receiving the intelligence of Harriet's flight, Roland vows to pursue her and her paramour, and slay him at her feet. But in another moment he dismisses this hasty resolve as the mad dream of a distempered brain, for he sees clearly that "such an act would be murder, or manslaughter at the least." Unable to slay his treacherous friend without slaughtering him, Roland adopts a wiser course, and, "suing for a divorce, gets his marriage with the false Harriet annulled." Two years after his liberation from the perfidious Harriet, he marries again, taking for his second wife "the rich, handsome and cold-hearted Catherine Dashton." This second alliance, however, has not been contracted a fortnight, when he receives "a harrowing epistle" from Harriet, who has parted company from Walter Dunraven, and is anxious to return to the arms of her dearest Roland. The divorce, she argues in the "harrowing epistle," is a mere fiction of human impiety, leaving her, in the sight of heaven, just as much his wife as ever she was. "True—too true, alas!—I have," she writes, "tarnished your name and dishonoured your house; but, oh! my well-beloved, the world is wide; let us sail to some far-off land, to some sunny climate such as you love—and there begin our married life anew." No wonder that Roland on reading this harrowing epistle, "man as he was, wept, sobbed—sobbed loud and fast." He is at a loss what to do, and that he may arrive at no imprudent decision, writes from Paris to a friend in London for counsel and aid. But in the mean time, until he has discovered what course he ought to pursue, and what answer he ought to make to Harriet's epistle, he sends her, as consolation, copies of *Galignani's* newspaper, sealed with his seal, and addressed with his own hand, "Harriet, 9, Buccleuch Terrace, Baywater, London." Ere many days, Harriet, who is living in lodgings at Baywater with her dear sister Lizzy, learns that Roland has married a second wife. Her agony at the intelligence is indescribable, for as the marriage tie is indissoluble in the eyes of heaven, she, before God, is Roland's wedded wife still (notwithstanding her little affair with Walter Dunraven), and he, despite the forms of English law, is living in adultery with Catherine Dashton. What shall she do? Clearly it is her duty to proceed instantly to Paris, and rescue her husband from the arms of an adulteress. She and her sister concur on this point. "The sisters were perfectly agreed in their view of the case. They had often talked over the Law of Divorce, and even read some valuable pamphlets on the subject. They were equally convinced that Roland had done exceedingly wrong in availing himself of an impious law; that his second marriage was not only null, but that to abide under its obligations was really, though as yet he knew it not, to add sin to sin; and that the highest and clearest duty he had to perform towards Catherine was to separate from her without delay, seeing that her morality, as well as his own, depended on this step. Those who have sinned themselves, and then, like Harriet, have deeply repented, are always the most solicitous for the purity and virtue of others." Whilst Harriet, in London, is thus regarding the subject, Roland, in Paris, heartily sick of bride No. 2, has an interview with a Roman Catholic priest, whose expressed opinions on the indissolubility of the marriage tie cause the young man to exclaim, "Fool! fool that I was, not to inquire into this sub-

ject more deeply before I embarrassed myself with another wife, who, after all, perhaps is not my wife." Such is the state of his mind, when, as he is walking in sombre mood in the Garden of the Tuilleries, he is accosted by Harriet and Lizzy. "Like torrents from mountain sources, Harriet and Roland rushed into each other's embrace. They clung together with a cohesion the more persistent because Fate, Providence and circumstances seemed to be bent on keeping them apart. As they sat side by side, their foreheads, their cheeks, their lips were pressed fervently and closely, as if to reverse by resistance that cruel law which now made such endearments illicit. The passionate tenderness of their first love had returned upon them in all its fullness." It is soon manifest to Roland that it is his duty to part from his second wife and live again with Harriet. But Catherine is so selfish and cold-hearted as to object to this arrangement. On learning the purpose of her husband (as to the last she maliciously persists in regarding him) "she turned ghastly pale, and her countenance darkened with an expression of anger, indignation and menace such as we may conceive was that of Cicero when he launched the thunderbolt of his oration, beginning 'How long then, Catiline, wilt thou abuse our patience! To what length will thy unbridled audacity plunge!' " Catherine's "unbridled audacity plunges to the length" of obstinately refusing to give Roland up to Harriet and morality. The sordid creature, scorning the dictates of conscience and the precepts of religion, insists on her legal rights. For the next two hundred pages, Roland passes his time at Paris with his legal mistress, Catherine, or at the Château St. Amand with his illegal wife, Harriet, just as the influence of the one or the other is in the ascendant. At last Harriet extracts from him a promise to fly with her and her babes to the United States, where they may live happily for the rest of their lives. Bent on putting this project into execution, Roland and Harriet, attended by her ever-constant sister Lizzy, enter a first-class railway carriage at Rouen on their way to Havre. But no sooner have they taken their places than the artful Catherine, Mr. Scruples (Catherine's solicitor) and Mrs. Scruples (the wife of the afore-mentioned Mr. Scruples) enter the same carriage, and take possession of the three opposite seats. On the road to Havre that doomed carriage witnessed such "a shindy" as vehicle of mortal construction will never again experience. A cage full of Kilkenny cats would be tranquillity compared with it. "Whom do you call your husband?" "insolent and calumnious woman," "brazen-faced effrontery," "intense audacity," "infamous libeller," "you canting hypocrite," "traitor," "snake in the grass," "tigress," "audacious culprit," are amongst the exclamations screamed out by Harriet and Catherine at the top of their voices. Roland, overcome by his emotions, holds his tongue, but Mr. Scruples harangues the assembly on the Law of Divorce, and roars out lengthy quotations from articles published in the *Times*. On the arrival of the train at the Havre station, the ladies step out on the platform, and then, for the first time, discover that Roland, overcome by the excitement of the journey, has gone mad. "It would be impossible to describe the lunatic phases through which, in rapid succession, his spirit passed. Some order and distinctness is required in any subject, in order that it may be described; but the wanderings of an alienated mind, which are dim, incongruous and chaotic, baffle all powers of description, whether in prose or verse." True to her imperious and revengeful nature, Catherine determines to keep possession of her husband's body, though his mind has deserted it. "The proud, unbending Catherine had gained her point. She retained her husband, but his reason was gone. Harriet was left with her sister, pale, dizzy, sick and broken-hearted." Foiled in her noble purpose of liberating her husband from the bondage of a sinful alliance, Harriet dies, while her faithful sister becomes the wife of an Italian patriot, who scorns Mazzini the assassin, and, in due course, turns out to be himself the son and heir of a wealthy German Prince. Walter Dunraven appears again on the scene at the close of the book, to expire in horrible torments, as a villain ought to expire. The strangest part

of the winding up is that, after Harriet's demise, Roland becomes "a rational member of society, and reconciles himself to his union with Catherine much better than anyone would have expected." The curtain falls on the victims of "The Law of Divorce" "living together on very amicable terms." More of this novel we have not time to say. To give anything like a complete view of its absurdities we are unable. Every page contains something that compels the reader to indulge in a scream of laughter; and we have not for many a day spent a merrier two hours than when laughing over the unconscious folly of its author.

Court-Life at Naples in our own Times. By the Author of 'La Cava.' 2 vols. (Saunders, Otley & Co.)—Pleasant Protestant young English gentlemen, possessed of money and happy at home, are warned by one who knows the Two Sicilies well (obviously our author's case) not to marry Neapolitan Princesses, be the same ever so insidious and fascinating.—Such is the argument of this novel, which is executed spiritedly and with intimate knowledge of the scenes and manners described. What has made the Foreigner of late at a discount in fiction could not be told in a short compass. The blank credit awarded to him by certain enthusiastic novelists (especially ladies) in the beginning of the present century, is largely withdrawn, without, we trust, our writers or readers being in any danger of falling back into that dull prejudice which so long soaked among our middle classes with a mistrust perniciously defeating itself;—craving and curiosity being notoriously sharpened by injustice and exclusiveness. We have said that the author of this book knows the scenes and manners displayed in it;—but the narrow and servile ignorance, the cowardly duplicity, and the unmanly selfishness belonging to the Castalbiano family, and their coarse, comfortless ways of home-life, have doubtless many exceptions, even in a society so wretchedly corrupted and misgoverned as that of the Neapolitan nobility. The Italian characters, however, are clearly marked. The Princess-Mother differs from her son and her daughter—the coarse, slatternly Duchess de Villanova—though they are all of the same blood. The priests are not bad, allowing for the writer's general antipathy to their creed, which, indeed, was inevitable to the design. Some of the customs of noble houses in times of affliction, when under the iron rule of Papistical ceremony, seem so fearful and inhuman to those not subject to its weights as hardly to be described without a tinge of bitterness and aversion. There is not much of either, we repeat. One or two of the descriptions of scenery southward of Naples—that dreary, rich, earthquake-wasted district (so far, it may be feared, from being soon reclaimed)—are graphic. The entire novel, in brief, may be justly recommended as adding to the Englishman's knowledge of South Italy, if even he have no fair daughters to watch and ward. It has one fault, however, carried to excess—the extravagant use of foreign language in the dialogue. No doubt, this attests the writer's familiarity with the persons of his tale; but there is not one speech in a hundred here given in Italian for which a perfect equivalent in English could not be found. To read this story aloud would be next to impossible.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Ten Years' Wanderings among the Ethiopians; with Sketches of the Uncivilized Tribes from Senegal to Gambou. By J. J. Hutchinson. (Hurst & Blackett.)—Two previous works had given Mr. Hutchinson a title to reckon himself an African authority. He had chronicled the Niger, Tshadda and Binue explorations; and he had journeyed largely to and fro on the western coast. In this volume he is rather hard upon the African nation, though not inclined to flatter missionary and philanthropic prejudices concerning the enormities of the interior slave trade. Writing, it is to be feared, with a theory at his elbow, he studiously disparages not so much the character of the African as his intellect. He has a bad opinion of Liberia, notwithstanding the raptures of Mrs. Stowe and the rhetoric of Mr. Blyden. He adduces many evidences of barbarism and total ignorance in

regions which the fond fancy of Europe imagines to have been reclaimed. He gives personal testimony to the practice of cannibalism within recent years, and, more flagrantly, of human sacrifices. No doubt the advances made by civilization among the Ethiopians is often exaggerated to the stupefaction of Exeter Hall; but is it altogether right to mass the barbarities and present the result as a picture of Africa from Senegal to Gambou? We concede to Mr. Hutchinson the merit of being well informed, and of writing in perfect good faith, while we may be justified, nevertheless, in thinking that his portraiture of the African character is rather less favourable, not only than that which he had accustomed us to expect, but than that which many competent witnesses concur in authenticating. The volume, however, is full of information, and of suggestions respecting the commerce and future development of Africa, throughout a vast region of which Mr. Hutchinson was quite at home, and where he saw and gathered much that will interest the reader.

An Unpopular View of Our Times; being the Result of a Free Inquiry into the Existing Sources of Demoralisation, and the Causes that have rendered Inefficacious the Schemes of Social Reformers, Lay and Clerical. By Patrick Allan Fraser. (Edinburgh, Macphail; London, Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)—The benevolence and fire-side shrewdness manifested in certain passages of this treatise make us reluctant to tell the truth and the whole truth about it, and to say that Mr. Fraser has made the mistake of a man who, with amiable intentions and some intelligence, volunteers to lead his fellow-men, when nature has designed him to be one of the led. Comparing modern thought with the mental condition of our ancestors and their rival schools of logic, Mr. Fraser is forced to the conclusion that "wrangling about words is becoming more and more the intellectual exercise of scholars;" and, searching for the distinguishing moral features of the educated classes of our times, he argues that "the entire absence of any consideration for the growth of mutual affection between parents and their offspring, the practical indifference regarding the development of the moral faculties, are features in our educational system strongly characteristic of the spirit of our progress." That these opinions will find assent amongst the well-informed and reflecting, we do not anticipate; but if by putting them forward as "unpopular," Mr. Fraser intimates a belief that they will be universally disapproved, he misjudges the world. In discussing questions of social science, the paradoxes of our author are even more startling than when he contrasts the intellectual and moral characteristics of times past and present. Two are two, and two are three; ergo, two and two make five. Such is Mr. Fraser's most favourite term of reasoning, and when he announces the conclusions to which it brings him, he shrugs his shoulders, and waving down anticipated opposition, smiles complacently on the unenlightened crowd who have not his wide range of vision. Crime, he argues, is on the increase, misery is on the increase, and the tendency to substitute machinery for manual labour is also on the increase. It follows therefore, that crime and misery are in a great measure consequences of an unwise application of mechanical invention, and that a limit cannot be put to the former without restricting the action of the latter. In like manner, combination of labour is shown to be a fruitful source of human misery. Wherever cities and factories make rapid growth, sin and suffering develop with equal speed. The remedy proposed for the evil, therefore, is to diminish the size of our cities and workshops, and to discontinue "making discoveries and inventions subservient to the gratification of our avarice, regardless of the demoralizing effects on the minds and bodies of those we have employed in connexion therewith." Such is Mr. Fraser's solution of some of the most perplexing problems affecting modern civilization. He does not advocate a total return to barbarism, or, as the visionary writers of the last century termed it, a return to a state of nature, but he would have us make one-half of the backward journey. To reply to such a suggestion with a reference to the doctrines of political economy,

would benefit neither the public nor Mr. Fraser. They are in no danger of regulating their course by the "unpopular views."

Hebrew Men and Times, from the Patriarchs to the Messiah. By Joseph Henry Allen. (Manchester.)—Dedicated to Mr. James Martineau by an author who acknowledges a debt of gratitude to "the affluent learning and the constant and most generous kindness of the late Theodore Parker," these sketches have a vigour and earnestness of thought and style that will recommend them to the admirers of 'Essays on Matters Pertaining to Religion.' Some of the more striking specimens of Hebrew national poetry Mr. Allen has put into verse, and in doing so has managed to combine, in an unusual degree, verbal fidelity with rhythmical force.

From Death to Life: Bible Records of Remarkable Conversions. By the Rev. Adolph Sadlier. (Edinburgh, Strahan & Co.; London, Hamilton & Co.)—These sermons, when preached, aided by earnestness of manner and the living influence of voice and looks, may have had an impressiveness which is quite lost in the printed pages. Whatever special grace or goodness they had when they were preached, printed they are of the ordinary type of sermons. They have all the special-pleading influences—constructions which most preachers feel not only allowed but called upon to make when handling Bible narratives, till every trait of the original grace and simplicity is overlaid and lost in the "improvements." This obligation to find a sermon in every verse prevents Bible stories having their natural influence upon general readers, and lies at the root of the disinclination to read the Bible, except as a task, which religious people complain they find in young people. These sermons in the present volume are insidiously called "Stories"; but they are the old interesting Bible narratives deprived of their human interest, expanded into the most wearisome, dry, disagreeable sermons it has fallen to our lot to hear or to read for a long time past. The doctrine may be very "sound," and satisfy all of the same persuasion; but the sermons, as sermons, are harsh, dogmatic, and ingeniously disagreeable. We feel the less scruple in thus recording our impression, as the author will assuredly set down our distaste to the hardness of our own hearts, and not to the unattractiveness of his sermons.

Fun, Feeling and Fancy. By John George Watts. (Kent & Co.)—The Bard of Billingsgate goes on his way cheerily, singing his blithe song griggishly, as though life were a long holiday, and the world a merry-go-round. The fun may not be of the most brilliant kind, the feeling of the deepest, or the fancy of the rarest, but each in its way is hearty, honest and true. The author is content with his lot in life, and happy if he can just conserve from the demands of Toil sufficient time to sing his song by the way. He gives us a pleasant picture of a light-hearted, striving, intelligent working-man. With such a hopeful spirit of his own, and such a domestic fate as he sings of, he can afford to be satisfied, although his efforts in verse do not bring him world-wide fame. We give a brief sample of his new book. Mr. Gladstone will, no doubt, sympathize with its burthen:—

GOD SEND A GOODLY HARVEST.

The tall corn bends its weighty ear
Before the playful wind,
And tiny children thither run,
The poppy-flower to find:
The Mower far afield looks up
And wipes his swarthy brow,
And murmurs to his comrade by,
"The wheat is ripening now,
God send a goodly harvest!"

We catch his words with heart and soul,
We echo them again;
God send our every garner soon
Be filled with golden grain!
That city-reared and village-born,
When wintry winds may blow,
From toddling babe to tottering age,
No want of bread may know—
God send a goodly harvest!

Now blessings on the hands that work
To till the fruitful soil,
And blessings on the hands that aid
To gather up the spoil!
But woe upon forestalling knaves
Who selfishly have thriven,

By plundering the poor man's child
Of food its God hath given—
There'll be a final harvest!

—It must be admitted that some of the humour is of a transpontine kind. We like best the Irish story of 'Daniel O'Rourke,' who won Miss Nelly O'Grady after a manner entirely his own. The lady—

Whose eyes were a gray-bluish-yellowish tint,
And improved, Dan said, by their thrilling squint;
While the crows on her hid,
Tho' a terrible rid,

Most gracefully twisted and twirled as it wint,—
has two admirers, who, at Dan's suggestion, agree to fight for her, on the understanding that she will marry the best man within a month of the battle. Dan, as a friend, takes care that they fight past marrying or giving in marriage. At the time appointed for the wedding neither of the favourites appears. Dan was punctual:—

"The dirty spalpains," Nelly cries,
"And I've split all my money
In buyin' these fine widdin' clothes!"
"Och! niver mind, my honey—
Their likes shant make a fool of ye,
And your poor heart be blitin'!"
Come, let the prast your darlint hand
With this un be unittin'
I've had the blessed bands announced,
So make me blist for ever;
Say no! I'll go and hang myself,
And jump into the river."
"Och, sure, you've got a graisy tongue,
You're always mighty civil!
And as I wont be made a fool,
There, Dan, I'm yours, ye divil."

The Story of My Mission in South-Eastern Africa; comprising some Account of the European Colonists, with Extended Notices of the Kaffir and other Native Tribes. By William Shaw. (Hamilton & Adams.)—As Wesleyan General Superintendent in South-Eastern Africa, Mr. Shaw occupied an excellent position for "looking out." He has brought home, however, a missionary narrative of a very average order, with occasional flashes of interest upon a generally dim surface. The volume, upon the whole, is rather in the nature of a report addressed to a special body, than of a traveller's record for public circulation.

Port-Royal: a Contribution to the History of Religion and Literature in France. By Charles Beard, B.A. 2 vols. (Longman & Co.)—Within a few years, contributions to the history of the Port-Royalists have been published, chiefly in the French language. Mr. Beard's work is the most elaborate that has appeared from an English pen. It assumes to be "a chapter of the history of Christianity heretofore unwritten." It includes, as the author intimates, a view of the Jansenist controversy of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, though no effort is made to dwell at length upon the earlier developments of those important, yet dull, discussions, entangled in the religious chronicles of the Low Countries and France. Port-Royal became a centre for all the leading French Jansenists; it brought the entire intellect of the schism, as it was called, into a focus at the great Cistercian monastery; it illuminated many a page of ecclesiastical chronicles; therefore, as Mr. Beard urges, the narrative is one of lasting interest to every class in Christendom. He duly acknowledges his obligations to Mrs. Schimmelpenninck, and, later, to M. Ste.-Beuve, and it is one distinguishing merit of his work that, besides being written in a scholarly and vigorous style, it deals with an extraordinary phase of Catholic religious life in a spirit by which Catholicism itself could scarcely be offended.

Forays among Salmon and Deer. By James Conway. (Chapman & Hall.)—A portion of the contents of this volume appeared a short time since in the columns of a sporting newspaper, but the greater part is new material, and as such claims that especial introduction to the public which it is against our custom to award to ordinary reprints. Mr. Conway is an agreeable companion, with the fresh spirits and vigour of youth. The free air of the mountains is found in many of his pages, but he is far too wordy. He would have produced a more agreeable effect if he had struck out from his proof-sheets at least one-third of their sentences, and out of the remaining sentences had struck out at least one-third of their words. Still his book is

far from a bad one, and men who in the heat of the London season are looking forward to a long vacation in the Highlands will read it with pleasure and profit.

Mr. Charles Knight has published the seventh volume of his *Popular History of England* (Bradbury & Evans),—a work, pleasantly compiled and written, to which we shall devote attention on its completion.

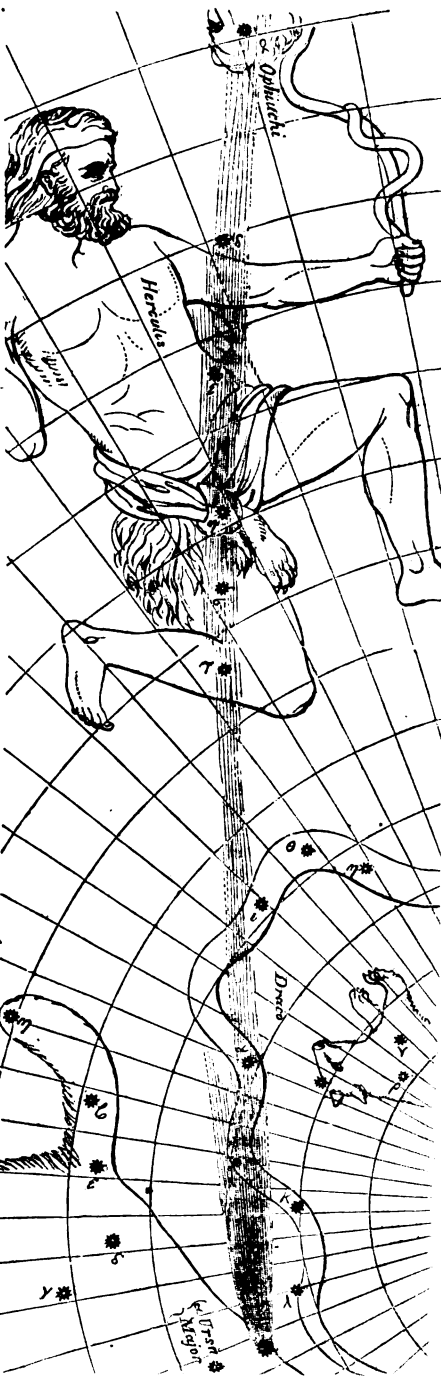
Among our new editions, we notice the following appearances:—Messrs. Hurst & Blackett have included in their "Standard Library" *Nothing New*, by the Author of "John Halifax."—Volume II. of *Milton's Poetical Works* has been added to Mr. Bohn's "Illustrated Library."—We have new editions of *Historic Certainties respecting the Early History of America*, by the Rev. A. Newlight (Parker, Son & Bourn),—and *Agnes Home* (Simpkin).—Among our reprints are, Volume IV. of the re-issue of *Punch* (Bradbury & Evans),—*The Legendary and Romantic Ballads of Scotland*, edited by Charles Mackay (Griffin, Bohn & Co.),—*Seaside Divinity*, by the Rev. R. W. Fraser (Hogg & Sons),—*Irish Police-Officer*, by Mr. Curtis (Ward & Lock),—Volume IV. of *The Posthumous Works of the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw*, edited by his Son, the Rev. J. S. Wardlaw (Fullarton),—*Help of Women in English Parishes* (Murray),—*The Wedding Guests; or, the Happiness of Life*, by Mary C. Hume (Pitman),—and *The Development of the Wealth of India*, by T. Hare (Macmillan).—The following works appear in second editions:—*A Book about Doctors*, by J. Cordy Jeaffreson (Hurst & Blackett),—*Practical Remarks on Belfries and Ringers*, by the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe (Bell & Daldy),—*Bishop of St. David's Letter to Mr. Bowstead concerning Education in South Wales* (Rivingtons),—and *Voices from Home and Nature*, by Mrs. W. H. Trinder (Bosworth & Harrison).—The following appear in third editions:—*What to Observe; or, the Traveller's Remembrancer*, by the late Col. Jackson, revised and edited by Dr. Norton Shaw (Houlston & Wright),—*Sacred Poems and Prose*, by the Rev. F. Whitfield (Broom),—and *"This Present Age,"* by the Rev. G. Cuthbert (Broom).—We have a fourth edition of *Management and Education of the Blind*, by J. G. Kine, translated by the Rev. W. Taylor (Simpkin).—Among miscellanies, we must announce Divisions II. and III. of *The Book of Field Sports*, by H. D. Mills (Lea),—*Switzerland: How to See it for Ten Guineas*, by Henry Gaze (Kent),—*The British Controversialist* (Houlston & Wright),—Vol. II., Part II., of *Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India* (Williams & Norgate),—and *Agnes Martin; or, the Fall of Cardinal Wolsey*, being No. XXVII. of "Historical Tales" (Parker).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Aimard's Border Rifles, 8vo. 5s. 6d.
Anne Boleyn: a Tragedy, 8vo. 5s. 6d.
Arago on Comets, transl. by Smyth and Grant, 8vo. 5s. 6d.
Awas-I-Hind; or, a Voice from the Ganges, post 8vo. 5s. 1.
Beaufort's Egyptian Sepulchres and Syrian Shrines, 2 v. 8s. 25s. 6d.
Bicknell's Track of the Garibaldians thro' Italy, 8s. 12s. 6d. cl.
Bowman's Life: its Duties and Discipline, 3rd edit. 8mo. 1s. 6d.
Bradshaw's Guide through London & Environs, 1861, 2s. 6d. swd.
Bridges's Phonology made Practical, 2nd edit. 12mo. 6d. bds.
Buchanan's Technological Dictionary, 4th edit. 18mo. 4s. 6d. cl.
Carter's Medals of the British Army, Division 2, 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.
Cook's Scottish Tourist's Official Directory, 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
César de Bello Gallico, Lib. 1-4, Text of Heron, 1s. 6d. cl.
De Vere's The Sisters, Infants, and other Poems, 8vo. 5s. 6d. cl.
Family History, by Author of "Queen's Pardon," 3 vols. 31s. 6d. cl.
Family Save-All, or 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Fondall's Authority of Scrip., Exam. of Jowett's Essay, 8vo. 5s. 6d. cl.
Forbes's Grammar of the Bengali Language, 12s. 6d. cl.
Great Catches, or Great Matches, 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s. 6d. cl.
Greenwood's Cathedra Petri, Vol. 4, 8vo. 14s. 6d. cl.
Guizot's Memoirs of My Time, transl. by Cole, Vol. 4, 8vo. 14s. 6d. cl.
Gry's (Joseph) New British Exposition, 16th edit. 12mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Hamilton's Practical Treatise on Military Surgery, 8vo. 5s. 6d. cl.
Hordern's Plain Directions for Reading to the Sick, 4th edit. 1s. 6d. cl.
Hume's Twelve Obscure Texts of Scripture, 8vo. 5s. 6d. cl.
Illustrated London News, Vol. 38, fol. 18s. 6d. cl.
Johnson's Greek Epigrams, New Edit. 12mo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Kühn's Vegetation of the Pacific, transl. by Seemann, 21s. 6d. swd.
Knight (Miss Cornelia), Autobiography of, 2nd edit. 2 vols. 11s. 6d. cl.
Law's Christ is All, Exodus, new edit. 16mo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland, 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.
Lee on Miracles; Examination of Baden Powell's Essay, 5s. 6d. cl.
London Journal, Vol. 38, 4to. 4s. 6d. cl.
Metcalfe's Oxonian in Iceland, 8vo. 12s. 6d. cl.
Mculloch's Course of Elementary Reading, new ed. 12mo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Palgrave's Golden Treasury of Songs and Poems, 4s. 6d. cl.
Prætor's Hist. of the Book of Common Prayer, 8th edit. 10s. 6d. cl.
Rail Lib. Grant's "Lucy Arden," or, Hollywood Hall, 3s. 6d. bds.
Recent Recol. of the Anglo-American Church, U.S., 3 vols. 12s. 6d. cl.
Run and Read Library, "Richard's Life in Judea," 1s. 6d. bds.
Sachy's Projection and Calculation of the Sphere, or 8vo. 5s. 6d. cl.
Shepherd's Climate of England, 8s. 6d. cl.
Smith's The Revelation, with a Short Plain Exposition, 3s. 6d. cl.
Tracts for Priests and People, No. 6, by Ludlow & Maurice, 1s. 6d. cl.
Usher's Essays on the Dwellings of the Poor, 8vo. 5s. 6d. cl.
Wood's Defence of the Cycle of the Seasons, 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.
Wright's Greek and English Lexicon, 12th edit. 18mo. 4s. 6d. cl.

THE COMET.

Sir John F. W. Herschel has sent to us the following drawing of the Comet. This drawing, which is probably the most exact and authentic representation made of the celestial visitant now causing, and likely to cause, so much discussion among astronomers, was made by Sir John himself, at Collingwood, on the evening of July 4, at half-past eleven P.M. The Comet was then at its greatest brilliancy, and appeared to the naked eye exactly as in the sketch.



The constellations are figured from Argelander's maps.

RESEARCHES IN LUBECK.

Lubeck, July, 1861.

PERHAPS some details of the past splendour of this curious old place may not prove uninteresting to your readers. It was the capital of the wide-spread Hanseatic League, and, with refer-

ence to its large trade in Asiatic commodities, brought by caravan to Novgorod and other out-shoots of the Hansa, used to be called the "Venice of the Baltic." Dantzic, Cologne and Bruges have been too long imbedded in separate States to have preserved their identity intact, while Hamburg has become so cosmopolitan that Lubeck, the ancient metropolis of the Hansa, stands out in bold relief as the archetype of the Saxon Hanseatic population. Her ancient churches, with lofty and picturesque spires and ample aisles, studded with monuments that range unbroken from Byzantine to Rococo; her venerable Council-house, with Archives all complete; her massive and truly picturesque street architecture, built as if the Freemason Guilds believed that the trade and metropolitan pre-eminence of the capital of the Hansa were to last during long revolving centuries, all make a striking impression upon the most cursory traveller, and, reminding him of Nuremberg, Antwerp and Bruges, excite curiosity relative to the history of this bygone Saxon burgher-grandeur.

The general history of the Hanseatic Confederation has been so often treated by able writers as to have no longer the attraction of novelty. The League was, we may cursorily mention, the most distinct embodiment of the ancient municipal spirit of the Germanic Races during the period between the anarchy of the Middle Ages and the definitive shaping out of the Military States of Northern Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; and that it was a powerful lever of civilization cannot be denied, for while the later spirit of feudalism (as contrasted with that of its institution) might be summed up in the words "Aggression" and "Lawless rapine," that of the Hansa was wealth gained by trade, and force used to defend lawful acquisitions, for it must be remembered that castellated noble and brigand were in those days almost convertible terms; and the historical memorials of Lubeck, and no doubt of many of the other towns, stigmatize "Adeligen-Strassenraub," as calling for prompt punishment, such as Lowland justice used to deal out to the collectors of black-mail. It was simply the towns and their trades-guilds grown strong enough, not only to put down the petty noble cataran, but even to beard the powerful prince, and make him sue for offensive and defensive alliances with this powerful confederation.

Berlin, Brunswick, Bremen, Cologne, Dantzic, Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, Göttingen, Halle, Halberstadt, Hamburg, Hanover, Königsberg, Magdeburg, Münster, Riga, Stettin, Stralsund, and many other cities and towns, amounting to between seventy and eighty, were in the League, and the factories of the Hansa were not only invested with great privileges in their two great western outlets, London and Bruges, but they had also franchises, practically amounting to monopolies, not only in the cognate Sweden and Norway, but far in Russia; and the Germanization of the towns in Esthonia, Livonia and Courland, dates from the colonizing and trading exertions of the Hansa.

If they put down robbery on land, it may well be believed that with so large a maritime population, and with such materials and pecuniary means for fitting out such fleets as were then in use, their operations at sea were no less effective. Not only was piracy put down in the Baltic, but Sweden and Norway were made to feel that this sea was ruled from its southern shores. Lubeck was not only the principal centre of these maritime operations, and the immediate capital of the circle of Hamburg, Rostock and Wismar, but the generally admitted metropolis of the whole League. Instead, therefore, of undertaking too much, we shall attempt a photograph of the interior of this municipality, with an occasional reference to the general streams of Germanic and Hanseatic history.

Lubeck was founded in 1143, and 200 years afterwards, that is to say, in the fourteenth century, we find it to be a populous and flourishing place of trade and regularly fortified with massive walls and towers, and beyond the Hamburg-gate the separate village of the *czules leprosi*, from which all approaching were warned by a bell and the sight of the lepers' grey mantles. A street of the interior of the town was inhabited by English,

which bears the name to this day, and besides it, the present Engelswische, or "meadow of the Angles," was called in the Urkundenbuch, "Pratum Anglicum." The buildings of the town were classified in the Register as follows:—Curia was a house with a court-yard, such as those inhabited by the spiritual and temporal dignitaries; Domus, a simple house with a gable; Mansio, a lodging, several being under one roof; Horreum, a store for merchandise; and, lastly, Buda, a booth, or shop, not having a gable. The Slavic bath, of Romano-Oriental construction (Stupa), was frequent in the town, and before 1240 there was a law that no new baths were to be established without permission of the authorities (even to this day the Russian bath, of which there are several in Lubeck, is used to a considerable extent). The houses were built partly of brick with wooden framework, as may still be seen all over the south of Germany, but of which very few now remain in the modern brick-built Lubeck. Only one, called exceptionally Domus Vitriaria, had, in the middle of the fourteenth century, glass windows. Not only inns, but private houses had almost invariably a sign, such as the "St. Graal," the "Kingdom of Heaven" (Himmelrike), the "Thrush Bush," &c. A well was usually common to two adjacent houses, but although cattle and swine were kept in the town, it was forbidden to give them water from the domestic wells.

Lubeck was a Saxon colony in a Slavic land, and the Saxons were essentially the dominant race, for both by law and custom they did not associate or intermarry with the subject Slavic population, so that if a Saxon fell in love with and married a Slavic girl the issue had not the rights of free men and women, or, to use the old German expression, followed the "worst hand," and could not inherit from the free father; and so late as 1290 the tribunals of Lubeck denied inheritance to a child because the mother was Wendish. Some exceptions were gradually made in the case of young Wends, who were acceptable to the Saxon maids, "if they were worthy of being invested with municipal rights" (en went des werldich were dat er borger worden were), but such had still the affix "Slavus." The subjection of the Slavic population was manifest in other matters besides marriage; they could not dwell in the same quarter with the Saxons; both they and the Jews were subject to poll-tax, and paid higher customs-duties than the Saxons.

The population of Lubeck, in the beginning of the fourteenth century, amounted to 53,000 souls, dwelling in much smaller houses and apartments than at present, divided into full bürgerers, or freeholders, half bürgerers, or copyholders, strangers (hospites), who were allowed to trade but not to hold real property, or even mortgage on it, to bear valid witness against a citizen, or to be guardians of the young; prohibitions that seem to prove that strangers were accustomed to many years of residence in the town. The other divisions of the population were the clerical body and their numerous dependents; the military mercenaries in the pay of the State; and, lastly, the whole of the labouring Slavic population. The nobles of the German empire settled in Lubeck had an exceptional position,—they were at once citizens and knights, being bound to fit out horses for the defence of the empire in proportion to their tenures. They formed a separate incorporation in the town, with faculty to trade, but not to engage in any handicraft.

From what we have said of the Hanse towns generally, the reader may imagine that the growth of the borough in wealth and population (every citizen being a militiaman) very soon swept away all attempts at feudal aggression. The representative of the Emperor was the Reichs Vogt, or Advocatus, who did not meddle with the details of local administration; he was sometimes called Rector, and the incumbent of this dignity was usually the Duke of Saxony, and occasionally the Dukes of Brunswick or Holstein. They not only fulfilled this honorary office for the Emperor, but during the rapid elevation of the Hanse towns they found it their interest to render good service to their wealthy clients, and many valuable privileges

were procured both from German princes and foreign States through the Dukes of Saxony.

Under the Vogt were in the earlier times the wisest of the town (Die Wittigsten, or Viri prudentes), each of whom was bound to be possessed of certain qualifications, such as that of freeholder; issue of legitimate marriage; no subject of a feudal lord; unconvicted of perjury; a man of a godly manner of life; and neither son nor brother of any living member of the Council. At the head of internal administration were the two burgomasters who had fulfilled the functions of chief municipal magistrates in the usual manner; and so on with the other civic functionaries, whom we need not particularize. Somewhat of local colour is to be found in the Wine-master (Weinmeister), who assured the due receipt of the Town's Rhine wine regalia, managed the wine-cellar of the Council, and collected fines in wine paid by the Citizens for petty misdemeanours. Hence the existence of the celebrated Rathskeller of Lubeck, a vast series of catacombs under the Council-house, then a state institution, but now handed over to private speculation, in which is still shown the vault where the Bridal Cup was quaffed on coming out of church, with its old sculptured mantelpiece and ungallant inscription, that, "if the happy pair knew the future, they would rather weep than laugh." Much wine was consumed in the festivals of the Council, both in the Town Hall and in their suburban pavilion, and due provision was made for the requisite hilarity by a stipendiary clown, a joker, whose salary figures in the civil-list as that of "Comes-Joculatorum."

Latin was the language of almost all affairs, public and private. The laws of property were founded on old Saxon customs, and it was not until the fifteenth century that the Roman law was brought up as a reserve, when the law of Use and Wont (Gewohnheits Recht) could not solve doubts in a satisfactory manner. But the Latin language was used not only in law and in the Church, but even in trade. Not only were the town account-books kept in Latin, but even those of the private merchants. It was not until the year 1455 that the town books were written in the vulgar tongue, and Latin was abandoned; on the eve of the period when the printing-press was about to render the masterpieces of ancient literature familiar to all the educated classes.

In the sixteenth century, we find that the Lubeckers were in trade narrow and exclusive. Imperfect political institutions have an inevitable tendency to drive mankind into narrow sects, guilds, and closely connected corporations, defensive at first, but, when they become stronger, aggressive against all who are not of themselves. Hence the whole train of guilds and corporations, freemasonry and secret tribunals, in the Europe of the middle ages; and in the East, those secret religious and political sects who, by mutual co-operation and occult organization, are powerful far beyond their apparent numbers. The close guilds and extreme mercantile jealousy of the Flemings, Hanseatics and Dutch had this origin, and, in its spirit, betrayed itself alike on the shores of the Baltic, and on the Spice Islands of the Indian seas. That Great Britain has been the foremost, the most fearless, and the most persevering in seeking her own interest on opposite principles, cannot, we should imagine, be denied, as forming one of the most remarkable landmarks in the history of the Christian civilization of the habitable globe; proving, as it has been, a contagious example with already tangible results, and every probability of future increase in a geometric ratio.

At this time, the Russian Czar, Iwan Basilowitz, used efforts to procure workmen from Germany for the civilization of Russia, but the Lubeckers of that day opposed the project by all the means in their power, as being likely to make Russia independent of their trade and manufactures. This narrow spirit produced reprisals; the Hansa itself rested on privileges, and, in 1560, these were withdrawn throughout all Norway, so that, after this period, the decline of the Confederation became visible; many German towns fell off, or contributed no longer to the common expense. Moreover, the gradual growth of the modern art of war among

the princes who had considerable states, made them more able to fix their domination on the minor towns. Hence, the Hansa gradually grew to be a shadow of its former self. But although the political power declined in Germany, there was still a considerable trade carried on with Flanders and the establishment of the Hanseatic Counters at Antwerp, whither they were transferred after the decline of Bruges, was a handsome compensation. Bruges had been for two centuries the great depôt of the association in the west. Thus the Hanseatic trade was a chief element in the prosperity of these old Flemish cities.

It was through the Hanseatics that the caravan loads of Asia, purchased at the Muscovite fairs, as well as the raw products of Muscovy, Poland and Sweden, were supplied to the manufacturers of Flanders, and it was through them that the products of Flemish industry and the sea-imported spices of the Indian Islands were, after the decline of the Veneto-Egyptian trade, in the earlier part of the sixteenth century, re-distributed to the Baltic countries of raw material which we have mentioned. The entrance of the New World into the business of the supply of raw materials, the colonial acquisitions of Spain, Portugal, Holland, France, and England, the spread of cotton, and the discovery of machinery, have enormously expanded the trade and population of the European races, and also the seats of wealth springing from trade and manufactures; but as we wander among the gables of Lubeck and Antwerp, we are reminded that those who reared those picturesque coignes and set up those curious weathercocks, just did within a narrow circle and with more limited means what England is now carrying on on the grandest scale with all the seats of export of raw products on the habitable globe. It was, in 1560, in consequence of a treaty with the magistrates of Antwerp, confirmed by Philip, that the enormous fabric of the Hanseatic House in Antwerp* was begun. This was the property of the Hansa, free from all taxes, and the merchants who dealt in it were under Hanseatic, not Flemish, law, except in case of murder having been committed. In short, the privileges granted them resembled those secured to the European States by the Turkish capitulations, and it is not improbable that our own Elizabethan capitulations of this period with Turkey, were founded as much on the Hanseatic model as on those of the Venetians in the Levant.

In 1630, in the midst of the Thirty Years' War, the great Hansa came to an abrupt termination, "falling suddenly," says the quaint and queer Becker, "like a tiler from a roof, unconscious of the number of steps down which he has tumbled." This will not surprise the reader after what we have already said of the spread of the commercial spirit to countries with which the Hansa traded; to which we may add the abolition of the Hanseatic privileges in England, Sweden, and Norway, (those in Russia having been the last to fall), and the decline of the manufacturing and trading supremacy of Flanders, with which the Hanseatics had the chief connexion. If the Portuguese, followed by the Dutch, inflicted the greatest blow on Old Venice, it was particularly the enterprise of the Hollanders, and their rapidly increasing shipping and capital, that superseded Lubeck, the Venice of the Baltic, at a time when the Thirty Years' War covered all central and northern Germany with desolation. Many political efforts were made by Lubeck to secure the integrity of the Confederation, but in vain. Diplomacy, which is always called in to ratify or legalize revolutions of trade and politics, can rarely avert them. Stralsund, Magdebourg, and numerous other places, were no longer able to pay their share of the common expenses, and, in 1630, the old Hansa was, by common consent, dissolved, and the new Hanseatic League confined to Lubeck, Hamburg, and Bremen. The old Hansa was an offensive and defensive confederation the new one purely defensive; and according to the treaty of 1630, these three towns bound themselves to put their fortifi-

* Now, or lately, under sale, and the announcements of which have appeared in the leading journals of Europe. The Steel-yard of London was sold by the Hanse towns some years ago.

cations "in a defensive military condition, but to observe a peaceful demeanour, and give no one a pretext for hostilities; but, should any one do injustice to one of the towns, either by levying forced contributions, or acts against right or reason, or should one of the towns be besieged, then the confederate towns are to assist the other with men, money, and the materials of war." This treaty was, in the first instance, valid only for a period of ten years, but, having been renewed, it seems scarcely less than surprising that after so many annexations, foreign and domestic, this republic, of only three towns, should still preserve an independent municipal existence. To no other spirit than that of a strong sense of legality can we attribute the prolongation of the existence of so many petty states in the midst of powerful military monarchies.

A great change had taken place in the external aspect of the town since the period of our description of the old Lubeck of the thirteenth century. To this early Gothic period belong the extensive cathedral and graceful Marien Kirche, the spires of which, shooting up to a height of four hundred and twenty feet, add greatly to the picturesque appearance of the town, as visible from all points of the compass. To this period also belongs the Rath House or Council Hall, an edifice of so picturesque and original a character that the photograph or the colours of a Roberts could alone convey a proper idea of it to the spectator. With the end of the sixteenth century, and during all the first half of the seventeenth, the *renaissance* was in full vogue. Masses of the wooden-framed old Tudesque buildings, or of a later Gothic brick, were pulled down, and in their place the massive caryatide, or columnar gateway, with luxuriant festoon, or Romanesque medallion, and the whole train of Christian seraphs and Heathen fauns with florid Italianized arabesques, adorned external façade and internal roofs and walls. Even after the Thirty Years' War the later, but plainer and more solid, offspring of the early florid *renaissance* reminds the traveller of the Holland of the seventeenth century. Snugger and plainer grew the external architecture of houses as time rolled on, but, during the last century, internal decoration was in the French taste of the petty German capitals, and the faded boudoir à la Louis Quinze may still be seen in houses built a century or two earlier.

In painting, Lubeck has produced no distinct school, but three individuals of a high rank in their respective spheres of conversation piece, portrait, and Christian art.—Ostade, Kneller, and the still living Overbeck,—but no complete artist of the rare class uniting technical excellence with a high ideal. Ostade was a humorous naturalist; Kneller a modish machinist, and Overbeck, successful as he is in religious sentiment, and occasionally in spiritual beauty, despises colour as meretricious, for probably the valid reason that nature has refused him this glorious vehicle and complement of drawing, composition and expression. There was no dull, disagreeable, brick-dust atmosphere in the works of Perugino and the other greatest religious painters. This defect is the most surprising in a man who has lived so many years among the magic landscapes of the Romagna, in which a Claude and a Dughet received their noblest inspirations. The three Lubeck painters all sought success far from home. Ostade went so young to Holland, that his biography belongs exclusively to that country; the golden period of Kneller was passed in England, and Overbeck, although his family is old and senatorial, belongs to the Germano-Romans, having adopted even the faith of the Vatican, no doubt from strong conviction; and it may be not uninteresting to the English reader to learn that his nephew is still the Secretary of the Council of this Lutheran Republic.

The English career of Kneller renders any addition to his biography from authentic sources acceptable. The family name was Kniller, according to his recent biographer, Professor Ackermann, who has hunted up all the memorials of him still extant in Lubeck. His father, Zacharias, was born on the 16th of November, 1611, in Eis-

leben, and was inspector of mines to Count Mansfeld, who figured in the Thirty Years' War, but, being compelled to seek a retreat in Lubeck, during those troubled times, he turned his taste for drawing and mechanics to account, and in 1659 he became overseer of the works, and building curator of St. Catherine's Church and College, an ancient and extensive Gothic pile, used to this day as the gymnasium, library and picture-exhibition locality of Lubeck. According to the registers of this church, old Zacharias Kniller, who had, in October, 1639, married Lucia Beuten, had four sons, Zacharias, John, Godfrey and Andrew, born in 1642, 44, 46 and 49. Godfrey Kniller was therefore born on the 8th of August, 1646, and not in 1649, as is usually stated. He was destined for the military profession, and sent to Leyden to pursue his studies in mathematics and drawing, but the Muse had the upper hand in a generation when Holland swarmed with clever draftsmen, brilliant colourists of land and water, and humorous observers of real life. It was in the school of Ferdinand Bol at Amsterdam that he went through his apprenticeship to this charming art, and the large, noble style of this master, as well as Kniller's admiration of, and personal acquaintance with Rembrandt, led him away from the minuteness of the Dutch cabinet-school. On his return to Lubeck, he painted the well-known picture of 'Youth instructing Age,' in the golden tone of Rembrandt; a charming work, but certainly without the magic power of the great prototype. It still hangs on the walls of St. Catherine's Library at Lubeck. After a visit to Italy, where Guido, Albano and Sasso Ferrato had brought the silver tone into full vogue, he settled in England. Then began that long series of portraits of azure-clad Maids of Honour, whose blond ringlets floated amid trim Dutch gardens, and close-clipped yews, and those naval and military heroes of the wars of William and Anne with curling battle-smoke and foam-crested waves in the background, and in the middle distance disporting Neptunes and Naiads, the appropriate and habitual population of the Nore and the British Channel. With a flowing tide of court favour, fame and gold, Kniller, now Sir Godfrey Kneller, glided pleasantly down the Straits of Life, equally remote from the Scylla and Charybdis of British party, on which many a bigger craft had been irretrievably wrecked.

"La fortune pécuniaire fait un joli cousin pour une chute politique," says the observant Champfort, and such was the case with Lubeck: even long after the Hansa fell, the place was full of capital, accumulated by enterprise and preserved by generations of strict Dutch prudence and economy, so that the descendants of more than one Prince who had sought the political support of the Hansa during its power were, a century afterwards, seen wending their way to burgher capitalists in the financial difficulties brought on by building castles of folly, or by costly house and mistress keeping.

Although Lubeck was no longer the great emporium of the north, yet there was still a steady Baltic trade. The Swedes, after the gradual reduction of their power in Germany, applied the science of the eighteenth century to the development of their vast mineral resources; and if Lubeck was no longer the political book-keeper to the numerous Hanse towns, she was the convenient German agent of the expedition of the timber and iron of Sweden and the tar of Finland. In fact, Lubeck has been for centuries the entrepôt of the whole of the small towns of Finland and Sweden, to the top of the Gulf of Bothnia. In exchange for the timber, tar and iron of the northern coasts of the Baltic, the capital and judgment of the Lubeckers enabled them to supply French wines and other exotic luxuries prized in those northern regions at longer credits and with more convenience to the luxurious Swede and the simple Finlander than any other mercantile body; and, strange as it may seem, nearly the whole of the French wines drunk to this day in (the now Russian) Finland comes from the cellars of the wealthy old wine-merchants of Lubeck.

The 90,000 inhabitants of the period of the Hansa have now dwindled down to a third of that number; but a certain antique distinction exists as

well in society as in the edifices of the town. The wealth is limited, compared to the new American fortunes of Hamburg and Bremen. But in the older families there is a general good taste, a grave, easy tone of manners, a cultivation of the arts, and an absence of ostentation, which make Lubeck a sort of Faubourg St.-Germain of German Bürgerthum, compared with the sister cities, where smart young *pseudo*-cosmopolitanism is in full florescence. The cause of this is not only the "ancient riches," which Bacon considers the essential of aristocracy, but also the existence, up to the end of the German Empire, of a patrician class, such as Bremen never possessed, and such as Hamburg has not had since the abolition of its patrician order a century and a half ago. The patents were not of Lubeck origin, but from the Aulic Diplomatic Chancery of the German emperors, and the landed property of those persons was mostly in Holstein and Lauenburg. The Reformation was the great blow inflicted on the patrician supremacy; and although during all the eighteenth century one of the two Burgomasters was invariably of the patrician order, yet the influence of this class in the political sphere was nearly extinct. It remained, however, in society, and by eclectic forms moulded the higher Bürgerthum; as the patriciate was not sufficiently numerous to live entirely apart, as in the usual residence towns of Germany.

One of the last of this now all but extinct class was the well-known Carl Friederich von Rumohr, author of the now classic 'Italienische Forschungen,' who spent his youth and his age in Lubeck, and the interval amid the pictures and libraries of Italy, and among the artists and *littérati* of the northern capitals. The house of this distinguished scholar and *dilettante*, fitted up with great taste, and adorned by his library and Art collections, was, during several years, the centre of the choice spirits of Lubeck. He died at Dresden, whither he had gone to consult his friend, Dr. Carus, on the ills that had beset him in a climate somewhat too damp and cold after the sunny skies and balmy air of Italy.

Of the present generation of persons cultivating with success literature and the arts, we may mention Prof. Deecke, the learned librarian of the Catharineum, who published the first volume of a history of Old Lubeck, which certainly would have superseded Becker, for Deecke has taste, imagination and a large general culture, in addition to mere local erudition, but having been, unluckily for the Muses, elected Deputy for Lubeck, in the Frankfort Parliament of 1848, he got into the slough of German Democracy, and, after several years of interruption to his favourite studies, has been afraid to recommence, in advanced years, a work he fears he cannot finish. In this we think he is wrong; the true artist pursues the path he has worked out for himself while life and health allow him.

Geibel, the charming lyric poet, a native of Lubeck, resides in the vicinity of his royal patron at Munich, and Overbeck, the painter, will not probably re-cross the Alps. Of the resident *littérati*, we should rank, next to Deecke, William von Bippen, the author of the 'Eutiner Skizzen.' Eutin, which, we may remark, was the native place of Carl Maria von Weber, and may almost be called a suburb of Lubeck, is a little town situate on a lovely lake, embosomed in woods, in that part of the Duchy of Oldenburg which, strangely enough, forms an "enclave" in Western Holstein. Here resided Stolberg, Voss and Jacobi during the golden age of German literature, who actively corresponded with, and frequently visited, Weimar. Eutin was, in fact, the satellite of the Thuringian Athens. These relations have been agreeably cleared up by Von Bippen, from a large mass of letters and manuscripts not previously published. But this addition to our knowledge of the Goethe-Schiller period is mentioned by us solely in connexion with this estimable citizen of Lubeck; the subject itself is too large and interesting to be entered upon at the close of a letter. On some future occasion we may possibly touch on this new matter, which possesses an area of its own sufficiently wide.

A. A. P.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Munich, July 11, 1861.

Mr. Bauer's diving apparatus has now been sufficiently tested; but while the invention seems to have fully succeeded, the inventor has not been so fortunate. He was employed to raise the steamer *Ludwig*, which was sunk in the Lake of Constance; and he has now published in the German papers a full account of the disasters which paralysed his efforts, and, I understand, is bringing an action against the owners of the steamer for breach of their contract. One thing, at least, is evident, and that sufficiently certifies the practical nature of his invention—that he raised the steamer three times to the surface—but the company, who should have provided a steamer to tow it into port, preferred leaving it to sink. In the first place, the stinginess of the company, and their preference for inadequate materials, caused Mr. Bauer to employ casks instead of balloons for raising the steamer; and it is evident to the merest tyro that casks, which cannot expand or contract according to the pressure of the water, must be very inferior to the balloons, which are expressly contrived for that purpose. In the second place, the casks provided by the company were often leaky; and as they did not supply a barge, which was included in the contract, to hold them, they were left at anchor in the lake, to be knocked about and stove against each other. In spite of these obstacles, Mr. Bauer had the *Ludwig* ready for raising on the 27th of May; he then had to spend nearly two days begging for a steamer to tow her into port; and at last he was told to fire a gun and hoist a flag as a signal, when the *Ludwig* was raised, which should at once be answered. He returned to his post; at half-past ten in the morning the gun was fired and the flag hoisted; from half-past ten till two they waited, repeating the signal five times; no steamer came; and at about two a storm rose, which stove in all the casks, and sank the *Ludwig* to her former position. This was the first experiment, and all the preliminaries had again to be gone through. The second time a steamer was provided and two towing-hawsers; but these were both new, and the steamer had neglected to take the rights out of them, so that they could not be used. The steamer's own tow-rope was substituted, though by no means so efficient. The *Ludwig* rose, and was towed some 1,200 paces without accident; there the steamer got entangled with a buoy, the tow-rope broke, and the ship's carpenter, on sounding, stated that the *Ludwig* was resting on a sand-bank. She was left there for the night; and it was not till morning that they discovered the carpenter had dropped his lead on the bags of corn on the *Ludwig's* deck instead of on the bottom of the lake, and that, instead of being on a sand-bank, the *Ludwig* had again sunk to a depth of 73 feet. To let her repose more safely on the sand-bank, the air had been suffered to escape from the casks, and all had to be gone through again. The third time was as the first,—no steamer was provided. Here the matter rests for the present; but I trust some steps may be taken to insure Mr. Bauer against loss, and against any discredit which may come from failures caused by the foolish economy and negligence of others.

The failure of King Maximilian's prize play [*Athen*. No. 1745] has led to a renewal of the competition. The new plays are to be sent in by the 1st of October 1863; they are to be either tragedies or "show-plays"—to adopt the excellent German name of a class for which we have no exact English equivalent—and are to be taken from Bavarian history; the final decision lies, as before, in the result of the first performance on the stage of the Court and National Theatre. The prize amounts to between 90*l*. and 100*l*.

Since the last Director of the Police died, and the present one came into office, the system of publishing the births of each month, in their proportion of legitimate to illegitimate, has been resumed, after a long interval. In this interval the morals of the people do not seem to have improved, nor the police interference, which causes so much illegitimacy, to have diminished. In April last the illegitimate births exceeded the legitimate: the legitimate were 215, the illegitimate 221. But

in the matter of statistics, here are some still more curious:—Attention has lately been called to the salaries of the Court musicians, as being utterly inadequate to defray the cost of living, now that the prices in Munich have risen so greatly. The general salary of the Court musicians is 500 florins (about 43*l*.) a year; and the following calculation is made, as being the lowest possible figure at which a family of four, without servants, can live in Munich:—Breakfast, 3*d*.; 1 lb. of meat for dinner, 4½*d*.; vegetables, 1½*d*.; soup, 1*d*.; flour, lard, eggs, 2½*d*.; bread, for dinner, 1½*d*.; wood, to warm the room and cook the dinner, 3*d*.; light, 1*d*.; school-money, pens, paper, &c., 1*d*.; soap and kitchen requirements, 1½*d*.; washing, 1*d*. These sums alone come to 400 florins a year, and to this must be added at least 198 florins for shoes, poor-money, clothes, taxes, house-rent, pension fund, &c. This is without servants and a crowd of minor expenses. It may be interesting to compare these figures with some of those furnished to the *Times* in one of its usual autumnal controversies, when the question was debated if a married couple could live in London on 300*l*. a year; or those supplied by a Correspondent the other day stating the requirements of his chosen wife.

E. W.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

A movement has commenced in the Royal Society to offer the next Presidency to Lord Brougham. Some leading Fellows have already signed a requisition to his Lordship, and it is considered probable that Lord Brougham will accept an honour to which he has so many and such powerful claims. More than fifty years ago, he was a contributor to the *Philosophical Transactions*, and he has maintained during his long and busy life an intimate connexion with the higher class of scientific studies. The younger men whose claims to the Presidency of the Royal Society are put forward may well postpone them in presence of a candidate so distinguished and so venerable as Lord Brougham.

A promenade will be held to-day (Saturday) at the Italian Gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society. The Band of the Royal Engineers from Chatham and the Band of the First Life Guards will play.

The fifth annual meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science will be held in Dublin during the week, Wednesday, August 14th, to Wednesday, August 21st. Lord Brougham is expected to preside. The Presidents of Departments are—the Right Hon. Joseph Napier, Sir J. G. Shaw Lefevre, the Attorney General for Ireland, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Judge Longfield, and Mons. Michael Chevalier.

A fine and very spirited terra-cotta bust of Oliver Cromwell has recently been added to the National Collection of Portraits. The Trustees of that gallery have thus taken the first steps towards solving the question, "Shall Cromwell have a statue?" This portrait bust is by Edward Pierce, the statuary who executed the bust of Milton, and the statues of Gresham at the Royal Exchange and of William Walworth at Fishmongers' Hall. His bust of Sir Christopher Wren at Oxford is excellent and betokens the attainment of great mastery in his art. The clay model of Milton is at the Hyde, Mr. Disney's residence, in Essex. The terra-cotta of Cromwell seems to have been Pierce's original study from the life for the marble bust which bears his signature, and which now belongs to Lord Taunton.

We hear from Taunton that the Castle Green estate in that town is announced for sale by public auction. Taunton Castle is the chief historical glory of Somerset: and should be secured, if possible, for public use. It was built by Ina, the Saxon King. At the conquest it was rebuilt by the Bishop of Winchester. The oldest part of the present castle is probably of the eleventh century, though some antiquaries are of opinion that the west wing is part of Ina's edifice. The chief historical interest of the castle lies in the fact of its having been, though a ruin, Blake's headquarters during his prolonged and romantic defence of the town. More than once, Goring's crew fought their way through the ruined streets

to the very gates of the castle, but always to retire discomfited from that ancient heap of stones. A generation later, it emerged into fame in connexion with Monmouth's rebellion and Jeffrey's Bloody Assize. A portion of the pile has been repaired in modern times. The property is altogether one of high historical interest, and ought to have been secured for a county museum. If it must fall into private hands, we trust they will be safe and faithful ones. To destroy this monument of past ages for the sake of converting the land into streets of cottages, market-stalls and beer-shops, as some speculator may be tempted to do, would be an intolerable insult to the nation.

The Meeting of the Ray Society on Monday afternoon received the resignation of Dr. E. Lankester, the Secretary, and nominated Mr. Gassiot to the vacant office.

The first of the Duchesses' *fêtes* came off at Cremorne Gardens on Thursday evening, with great success. The weather, though cold, was fine,—the company among the best in England,—and the entertainment offered to them really amusing. Most remarkable, perhaps, of the attractions of Cremorne, is the very great beauty of the gardens. When lighted as they were on Thursday evening by many thousands of parti-coloured lamps, and by a very brilliant moon, the effects produced among the tall trees, the long alleys and exquisite ferneries, are almost magical. A very noticeable feature is the Stereorama—a set scene, painted by Messrs. Grieve and Telbin—representing the Alpine road from Lucerne to Lago Maggiore. This scene is a marvel of artistic design. A second *fête* is to be given on Wednesday next.

The Whittington Club on Monday evening was the scene of a singular exhibition. Cardinal Wiseman's 'Fabiola' was acted as a drama, by a party of amateurs, in the presence of the Cardinal himself, and the orchestra was conducted by a Catholic priest, to the apparent satisfaction of a very numerous audience. A prologue was delivered, in which we were reminded that the English drama commenced with mysteries and moralities, which were, and in Italy are still, performed in churches; and the practice was justified as being applicable to modern times. This recognition of the drama by a priesthood, so expressly made, may have a meaning with which we are unacquainted; but, beyond the circumstance of a large clerical as well as lay attendance, it was not very favourably inducted. The performers, for the most part, were inefficient; but Miss Lucas, in an interesting part, as a kind woman of the heroine, and who suffers martyrdom by decapitation, acted with remarkable intelligence and grace of manner. The drama, in other respects, was self-supported, and endured the ordeal better than might have been expected. Some of the scenes were really dramatic; and the earlier half of the play was conducted with some judgment. In the latter part, the unity of action was lost, and the incidents wanted that artistic connexion without which no satisfactory result can be obtained. Much scenery, machinery and stage effect were necessary in illustration of the story; and there were some angelic apotheoses and religious processions which required considerable pains and outlay, and which do Miss Lucas, who had the stage-management of the affair, great credit. The immediate object, we believe, was to raise funds for some Catholic schools; and the Lord Chamberlain's licence, we understand, was previously obtained for the performance.

A memorial statue of Dr. Isaac Watts has been placed in the public park of Southampton. Dr. Watts was a native of the town, and his enthusiastic admirers imagine they can trace in the calm surface and green shores of the Southampton Water the scenery of some of his most popular hymns and spiritual songs.

The omission of two or three words in a passage relative to the Vane family (in our article last week) doubles up two persons into one. The paragraph, after describing Gilbert Lord Barnard as father of Anne Vane, should have had the words "and uncle by marriage of the Lady Vane," before the concluding line, "on whose story Smollett founded his 'Memoirs of a Lady of Quality.'"

The London and Middlesex, and Surrey Archæo-

logical Societies brought the first session of their evening meetings to a close on Tuesday last, the 16th instant, at their rooms, St. Mildred's Court, Poultry. The Rev. Thomas Hugo presided; the Report of the Director, Mr. W. H. Hart, was submitted, and various papers were read. Among these was one by Mr. H. S. Richardson (of Greenwich), 'On the Art of Wood Engraving,' in which the lecturer gave an historical sketch of this beautiful art from its earliest rise to the present time, illustrating the various schools by numerous examples. Mr. J. J. Howard exhibited a rubbing from a slate monument in Quethiock Church, Cornwall, to the memory of Hugh Haslimond, who died in 1599, and the Director exhibited a rubbing of a brass from the same church, to the memory of Richard Chiverton, Esq., and Isabel his wife, who died in the years 1617 and 1631; this brass is very little known, and is a specimen worthy of attention, from the peculiarity of its design, as well as the epitaphs underneath. The splendid collection of miniatures of Henry the Eighth and his various wives, belonging to the Duke of Buccleuch, also attracted considerable attention. A tortoise-shell snuff-box, inlaid with gold, formerly the property of George Monk, the great Duke of Albemarle, and a spur, one of a pair worn by Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke, who wrote himself servant to Queen Elizabeth, councillor to King James and friend of Sir Philip Sydney, together with an illuminated service-book of the fifteenth century, were also exhibited by Mr. J. P. Pollard. Several autographs of John Wilkes (the friend of liberty), together with an impression from his coffin-plate, were exhibited by Mr. Howard, and by Mr. John Faulkner, jun. Mr. W. H. Overall exhibited some drawings of London localities; Mr. Charles Baily offered some remarks on a collection of personal ornaments lent by Mr. Warren, of Ixworth; and the business of the Meeting was brought to a close by the production of a numerous collection of brasses, which formerly belonged to the parish church of Camberwell, but which on the destruction of that edifice by fire some years back, passed into private possession, where they now remain.

When Dr. Franklin was asked, what possible use could be made of balloons? he is said to have answered,—"What use is a new-born baby? When aërostation becomes a scientific institution balloons will be put to many uses." The prophetic American philosopher little imagined, however, that balloons would be made subservient to telegraphic purposes. During the wars of Napoleon the First, balloons were used for reconnoitring the operations of armies; lately they have been employed not only to reconnoitre, but to telegraph the results of the observations by means of a wire connected with the earth. This novel employment of telegraphy has been introduced by Mr. Allan, of Rhode Island, who has been appointed aeronautical engineer to the United States Government. Prof. Lowe was the first person to send a telegraphic message from a balloon to the earth. The experiment was made at Washington, and we reproduce his message, which possesses considerable interest as being the first aerial despatch:—

"To the President of the United States.

"From the Balloon Enterprise, Washington.

"Sir,—This point of observation commands an area nearly fifty miles in diameter. The city with its girdle of encampments presents a superb scene. I take great pleasure in sending you this first despatch ever telegraphed from an aerial station, and in acknowledging my indebtedness to your encouragement for the opportunity of demonstrating the availability of the science of aeronautics in the military service of the country.

(Signed) "T. S. LOWE."

While gossiping on telegraphy, we may further mention that M. Bonelli, of Milan, has invented and patented a new mode of transmitting telegraphic messages, which is stated to be far superior to any at present in use, and which possesses the great advantage of being so inexpensive that messages can be sent and printed for sixpence. A company are laying down wires on M. Bonelli's system between Liverpool and Manchester.

The recent Paris Census shows that no fewer

than 23,000 persons are employed on photography and photographic processes in that city.

The French Archeological Society for the Preservation and Description of Monuments, has issued its programme for the twenty-eighth meeting, which will be held at Rheims from the 24th to the 28th of July, presided over by Cardinal Gousset. The programme contains forty-one questions, seventeen of which refer specially to the Gallo-Roman period of the city of Rheims and its neighbourhood; the other questions relate to the history of Rheims under Merovingian and Carlovingian rule; to the art of *orfèverie* in Rheims during the Middle Age; to certain works of this art; to the villages in the Champagne founded by Celto-Belgians, by Romans, by Salian Franks, by Austrasian Franks, by secular priests, by regular priests, and by the nobility. Other questions treat specially of the Church of St. Remigius and the history of the Cathedral; some questions, too, are devoted to the history of the cultivation of the vine in the province of Champagne. A couple of days during the meeting have been destined to a closer inspection of the Gallo-Roman remains at Rheims, of the Church St. Remy, the Cathedral, and several old houses of the town.

The new Museum at Cologne was inaugurated on the 1st of July; the programme for the solemnities on this occasion, which had been strictly followed, contained a musical mass by Cherubini, at the Minoriten Church at ten o'clock in the morning; a festival procession to the new museum; the handing over of the building to the town magistrate; the consecration of it by the Archbishop-Cardinal von Geissel; a festival song of the Männergesang-verein, and the opening of the new spacious rooms for the second General German Art Exhibition. The new edifice has been designed and erected by the Cologne architect, Herr Felten; it abuts at its southern side on the Church of the Minorites; its cloisters, which form the base of the new building, belonged to the convent of the Minorites. The other three sides round the building have been laid open and arranged for pleasure-grounds. The old city has reason to be proud of this new acquisition, not as an ornament alone, but as a memorial of patriotism and devotion of two of its citizens, both of whom have given their names to the edifice, which is called Museum Wallraf-Richartz. Ferdinand Franz Wallraf, born in 1748, laid the first foundation of the Museum by his collections, which he had amassed with the assiduity and passion of a true lover of objects of Art and curiosity. His means were slender, and he often suffered from hunger and cold in order to satisfy his passion of collecting objects of Art. The time of war, when French troops were quartered in Cologne, assisted him greatly in his pursuits. In the general confusion, when every one was intent to save what "portable property" he could lay hands on, very little importance was attached to old books, pictures, documents, and so on, and Wallraf was enabled to purchase these things to his heart's content, for trifling sums of money. Many a valuable piece of Art, too, he saved from the hands of the enemy by his indefatigable zeal. Only thus can it be explained how he managed to gather such a vast number of Art-treasures, with an income only adapted for the moderate wants of a quiet scholar. In 1818, when Wallraf was thought to be dying, he bequeathed his collections, consisting of coins, minerals, paintings, books, engravings, &c. to his native town, with the only condition, that it should preserve, protect and never part with them. He recovered once more; and the town, in gratitude and acknowledgment for his sacrifices and self-denials, fixed a yearly income of 4,000 francs on the devoted amateur. This sum, more considerable at that time than it might be now, should have served to secure his old age from want; but it did not prevent Wallraf from subjecting himself to new privations. His collections, at his death, in 1824, were heaped up and stowed away, pell-mell, in the Dompfstei, which had been his dwelling for many years. It was no small task to bring some order into this chaos, which was only accomplished after removing part of the collections into the Jesuits' College, and another part, comprising the library, the engrav-

ings, incunables and manuscripts, into the town-house, whence they soon after were removed to the Kölnischen Hof. In the mean time these valuable collections continued to increase and accumulate. The proverb says, that "one fool makes ten,"—in the same sense and proportion, let us hope, however, that one good and wise man stimulates at least a hundred by his good example. A love and understanding for Art, after it had been sleeping for many years, became more and more prevalent at Cologne. Dr. Sulpice Boisserée left to the town, at his death, in 1854, his valuable collections. More and more the want of a proper building for all these treasures of Art was felt, till at last Herr Richartz, by his large donations, enabled the town to have a proper building for them erected. Herr Richartz did not live to see his work finished; he died last spring, lamented by his fellow-citizens. He was a self-made man, and had raised himself from poverty to such wealth as enabled him to present a rich city with this fine temple of Art. He has stipulated, moreover, for a certain sum for the purchase of pictures, and another for the ornamentation of the hall with frescoes; the execution of which has been intrusted to Prof. Steinle, of Frankfort.

Will Close on Saturday, the 27th inst.

ROYAL ACADEMY of ARTS, Trafalgar Square.—The EXHIBITION of the ROYAL ACADEMY is NOW OPEN.—Admission (from Eight till Seven o'clock), One Shilling; Catalogues, One Shilling.

JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, E.A., Secretary.

Will Close on Saturday, the 27th inst.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION, at their Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East (close to the National Gallery), from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

The NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS WILL CLOSE ON SATURDAY NEXT, the 27th inst. Gallery, 53, Pall Mall, near St. James's Palace.—Admission, 1s.; Season Tickets, 5s.

JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—The GALLERY, with a Collection of PICTURES by ANCIENT MASTERS and deceased BRITISH ARTISTS, is OPEN daily, from Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

WILL OPEN THIS DAY, EXHIBITION of the EIGHT HISTORICAL PICTURES, painted by WILLIAM BELL SCOTT for Sir W. Calverly Trevelyan, Bart., illustrating the History of the English Border, 'Building the Roman Wall,' 'St. Cuthbert the Hermit,' 'Venerable Bede,' 'The Descent of the Doves,' 'The Spur in the Dish,' 'Bernard Gilpin,' 'Grace Darling,' and 'Our own Day.'—French Gallery, 120, Pall Mall.—Admission, One Shilling.

SCIENCE

Tabular View of the Primary Divisions of the Animal Kingdom; intended to serve as an Outline of an Elementary Course of Recent Zoology (Cainozoology), or the Natural History of Existing Animals. By Robert E. Grant, M.D. (Walton & Maberly.)—The long title of this pamphlet sufficiently explains its object, and it will be very useful to all who may attend Dr. Grant's class. It is, indeed, simply "extracted from the manuscript notes of the more extended 'Course of Recent Zoology' given in University College, with the view of its proving a useful accompaniment to the student in the approaching elementary course,"—and, we may add, also with a view of introducing the name of Grant not unfrequently. Dr. Grant has certainly made useful researches among the Protozoa, and a summary of what is known is fitly given at the close of this 'Tabular View.' The whole would have been generally useful if it had not been so *Grantian*, and occasionally so strongly Darwinian. Dr. Grant has a perfect right to teach what he thinks truth; but in a mere elementary course he might hesitate before asserting decisively that "no type has yet been observed,—insect, mollusk or vertebrate,—which imperatively calls for any new laws or preternatural agencies for its mode of origin." We should not venture to offer this to students; neither should we venture to affirm with Dr. Grant that Mr. Darwin has "already surpassed all his predecessors from the time of Plato." For a piece of turgid eulogy, the prefatory dedication of this pamphlet to Mr. Darwin may indeed surpass all its predecessors from the time of Plato. Here is the conclusion of it:—"With one fell swoop of the wand of truth, you (Charles Darwin) have now scattered to the winds the pestilential vapours accumulated by 'species-

mongers' over every step of this ever-varying, ever-charming part of Nature's works; and your next movements will dispel the remaining clouds of 'mystical, supernatural, typical intrusions,' which still hang on the horizon of the sublime prospect, now opening to the view, of the natural animalization of the orbs of space, by the same simple laws which govern the physical and chemical phenomena with such wondrous harmony throughout the rest of the material universe." Is this a model of English composition for students? As to its assumptions (with others of a like kind), it is much to be feared that "one fell swoop of the wand of truth will scatter them to the winds," together with all "pestilential vapours." Why, in the name of common English, cannot Dr. Grant (who adds to his name thirteen lines detailing the various learned Societies of which he is a member) write simply and plainly? It is vexatious to find a man of his acquirements in Natural History obscuring his meaning, and choosing sometimes just the wrong term,—as, for example, when speaking of "the surviving fossiliferous strata of the globe." A surviving fossiliferous rock! As to Dr. Grant's disparagement of Plato, it is equally valuable with his extravagant encomium on Mr. Darwin. One would hardly wish a young student to be taught that Plato "abandoned the legitimate path of philosophical inquiry," and "overlooked all familiar manifestations of material forces in the ordinary phenomena of Nature." This is truly Grantian. When the Doctor treats of Sponges, we are thankful to listen to him; but when he bespatters Plato and bepraises Mr. Darwin, we think one of the sponges should be applied to wipe out the passages. Mr. Darwin may well second this use of the sponge.

Glossary of Scientific Terms for General Use. By Alexander Henry, M.D. (Walton & Maberly).—When we began to study there were absolutely no such Dictionaries and Glossaries as now lie on our table. We had to spell and puzzle out every word by itself, with the help of Hederic and Ainsworth. For example, when Miller of Bristol published his now uncommon work on the Crinoidea, or Lily-shaped Echinodermatous Animals, he coined so many and such extraordinary names that we were compelled to have recourse to himself to explain them. Then we were very young and eager to know the meaning of every term, but until we are very much older than we are we shall not forget the attempts of poor Miller, who had a slight impediment in his speech, to explain his terminology. Standing in the Bristol Museum with the fossils in his hand, he would kindly justify his nomenclature of, for instance, *Eugeniocrinites quinquantularis*, but with such contortions, hindrances and haltings in his utterance that his boyish auditor burst into irrepressible laughter upon a long struggling pause at "quin-quan-quan-quan-quan," and the irate name-maker broke off into minatory maledictions which happily remain to this day unfulfilled. We should at that time have been glad of such a help as this Glossary, and it may now be of some service to those who require only a concise explanation of scientific terms. We have had it in use some time, and can commend it, with certain exceptions—having noted about a dozen words which are insufficiently explained; while, as might be expected in so small a book, there are numerous omissions. It seems to be, for the most part, derived from Dr. Mayne's 'Expository Lexicon,' but as that work is too large for general use, so this work is too small for those who read various scientific works. A publication of about double its extent might include a sufficient number of terms for the reader's use. Should the author have the opportunity we should recommend him to enlarge the present work, and to exercise particular care in revising some of the explanations, which, indeed, are scarcely explanations at all. Nevertheless, with these exceptions, and for its size, this little book is a very convenient one for the library table and scholar's desk. The difficulty on the part of an author is to know what to include, and on the part of a reader what to expect, in publications of this kind. If the reader look out for a dozen or twenty words without finding them, he is apt to become disheartened with the book and probably to blame the author, whose

principle of selection and rejection he may not be able to discover. We would ask, for instance, why include, as in this book, "Per annum, by the year," which almost every child knows, and yet omit a number of terms which every man who reads in science at all will be sure to require explanations of?

Walks Abroad and Evenings at Home. With numerous Illustrations. (Houlston & Wright).—A book for young persons, written with good intentions, but with indifferent ability. Since the compilers of such volumes cannot go far wrong if they will only copy correctly and carefully read their proofs, it is strange that they offer to their young friends so little that is in any degree novel or even strikingly set forth. In the present instance the author seems to have got together a considerable amount of borrowings, but nearly always from the old stock sources of easy information. Why not take up some of the numerous and often highly interesting modern works of science and natural history, and extract from them? Why not impart an air of freshness to the book by a little additional research and patience in adaptation? Any lively and competent hand could produce twenty or thirty pages under almost any of the titles which head the pieces in this publication. "Alligators," for instance, might have made sport to some purpose—under different treatment; and so of almost any other creature hooked into these pages,—where they are all tame enough for any nursery, and old enough to be walked over without knowing it. Then the Avalanches herein are as motionless as the mountain they should descend. It is, however, useless to go beyond A for further remarks, excepting just to observe that exploded fables are pretty sure to be repeated as recognized truths by such compilers as the one who has put together this book. It would be superfluous to point out to such a person that his extract about the Norwegian Maelstrom is from too old a source. When that fabulous whirlpool is said, as here, to swallow up everything—trees, timber, shipping—that comes near it, one might wish that the compiler himself had approached it. Should he ever do so, however, we can assure him that it will not swallow him as he has swallowed it. Occasionally we have what is evidently an original connecting sentence between extracts (which are seldom marked as such) like the following:—"Lord Mulgrave, who has distinguished himself upon the floor of parliament, as well as upon the deck of his ship." Although we should be glad to say a good word or two for every book really imparting natural history in a pleasing form to children and youths, the author of this book must allow us to recommend him to be more observant in his "Walks Abroad," and more studious in his "Evenings at Home." We will add, that his book cannot do any harm, and perhaps a number of persons who know no better may be pleased with it.

FINE ARTS

Art Studies: the "Old Masters" of Italy; Painting. By James Jackson Jarves. 2 vols. (New York, Derby & Jackson; London, Low & Co.)

THESE two handsome American volumes are bound in close imitation of that well-known series issued from Albemarle Street which comprises the works of Kugler, Waagen and Mrs. Jameson. When lying on a drawing-room table they might easily be taken up by mistake. Persons, however, who do this would have no reason to complain of disappointment, since Mr. Jarves's pages contain a large store of original matter and of historical information which, given as it is from a novel point of view, cannot fail to awaken considerable interest. The pages of text, printed on a delicate cream-coloured paper, are interspersed with numerous copper-plate engravings, representing a great variety of pictures of different schools, but all taken, as it appears, from the author's

own collection. The fault of these engravings is that they are weak and too much alike. The crudities and strength of the Byzantine and early Florentine masters are represented with the same delicate and timid outline that we find employed upon Sano di Pietro, Perugino and Da Vinci. A Domenichino, placed on the same plate with a Francia, fully exemplifies these failings. The pictures collected by Mr. Jarves do not include any of a previous celebrity; but, with the exception of Paolo Uccello, Angelico da Fiesole, Mantegna, Squarcione, Verocchio and Michael Angelo, all the greatest names of early Italian painters will be found in his catalogue. Raphael and Leonardo da Vinci are there, of course. So valuable and interesting is his text that it is to be regretted that the author did not illustrate the work with better engravings from more generally known pictures. If, however, his collection be generally accessible in the country where the book has been published, the course he has adopted may prove judicious. Books on Art are of very little service unless the objects themselves can easily be referred to. The taste for studies of this nature is fast spreading among our Transatlantic brethren; but we must regard Mr. Jarves as very far in advance of his countrymen, both in method and pursuit, and we can only deplore the cloud now overshadowing his native land, and which, teeming as its does with civil strife, must retard, almost for ages, all thought or feeling for Art. Even recently, the following statement of Mr. Jarves shows that much would have remained to be done in America to establish a fitting condition for the study of Art:—

"'Old Masters' are almost a byword of doubt or contempt in America, owing to the influx of cheap copies and pseudo-originals, of no artistic value whatever. It is the more important, therefore, that they should be fairly represented by us, by such characteristic specimens as are still to be procured."

The following account of the changes of prices in pictures contains some useful information:

"In 1856, a small picture, by Niccolò d'Alunno, was sold in Florence by an artist to a dealer, for forty dollars; in a few weeks re-sold to an Englishman for five hundred dollars; exhibited at the Manchester Exhibition, whence it subsequently passed into the gallery of a distinguished personage for two thousand five hundred dollars. The 'Leda' of Leonardo, repainted, from motives of prudery, by the great-grandfather of Louis Philippe, was bought, at the sale of that ex-king's pictures, in Paris in 1849, for thirty dollars—restored to its primitive condition, and sold, as we are informed, for one hundred thousand francs. Ten years ago, 'an angel,' by the same artist, was found in the old-clothes market at Florence by an artist, bought for a few pence, cleaned, and sold to Prince Galitzin for twenty-two thousand francs. The 'Fortune' of Michael Angelo, or what was supposed to be, not long since was discovered in the same locality, in a disastrous condition, secured for three shillings, put in such order as was possible, and parted with to a gentleman of Paris for three hundred dollars, and a pension of one dollar per day during the lives of the seller and his son. Quite recently, one of Correggio's most beautiful works was discovered under the canvas of a worthless picture, acquired at public auction, at Rome, for a few dimes, at the sale by a princely family, of discarded pictures, and re-sold by the fortunate discoverer for fifteen thousand dollars, although the original proprietor instituted a suit against him for its recovery, which, however, was decided against him. In Florence, within three years past, a fine portrait by Titian, of the Doge Andrea Gritti, was picked out from a large lot of worthless canvases for six dollars. The 'Madonna del Gran Duca' at the Pitti was bought, by the father of the late Grand Duke, with two other pictures, of a widow, for a few dollars. Instances like these might be multiplied

to show that, in all times, 'prizes' do strangely and unexpectedly occur, and that pictures, in their fortunes, resemble their authors, often passing from extreme poverty into princely homes. The varied pecuniary estimation placed upon the same works in different epochs is also curious. Indeed, a history of the caprices of Art would be vastly entertaining. In 1740, at the sale, in Paris, of M. Crozat's Collection, a drawing by Raphael brought only ten francs. The same drawing, at the sale of the King of Holland's Gallery in 1850, fetched fourteen thousand francs. For the 'Ezekiel' Raphael, in 1510, received eight *scudi d'oro*, equivalent now to thirty dollars. At present, if sold, it would bring a fabulous sum. Within the memory of those now living, gold background pictures of the schools of Giotto and his successors, owing to the contempt the pseudo-classical French taste had excited for them, were brought out of suppressed churches and convents, and publicly burned to obtain the trifling value of gold which remained in the ashes. Amateurs are now more inclined to pay their weight in gold for the few that have escaped the ravages of time and Vandalism, and the same Government which permitted this destruction in 1859, sequestering all in public buildings as national property, passed stringent decrees to prohibit their leaving the country."

The author enters upon the history of Art with great zest, and maintains the thread of his discourse with great consistency. Anecdotes of Giotto and Buffalmacco are abundant. The character of Neri di Bicci is, however, too highly coloured. He may, like old Nollekens, have had "an eye to business," but neither his paintings, nor the *commentario* in Lemonnier's 'Vasari,' nor the *ricordi* still existing in Bicci's own handwriting, justify the strong conclusions at which Mr. Jarves arrives. He dwells with pleasure upon the religious, cleanly, mediæval city of Siena and her painters, whose works, by their calmness and repose, are especially grateful to him after the turbulence and straining for novelty which seemed to characterize the citizens of Florence. He utters a truth, which might be very closely applied, when, speaking of third-rate artists, he says:—

"Many altar-pieces and easel pictures that have come down to us ambitiously baptized are, doubtless, the productions of these imitative or mechanical minds, who, from intimate association as scholars or hirelings with distinguished artists, managed to acquire not only considerable skill, but subsequently have appropriated to themselves through the accidents of time not a little of their fame also."

On the career of Angelico da Fiesole and Masaccio he dilates in a very elaborate manner; and, indeed, his observations on the latter painter are full of original thought, keen perception, and well deserving to be treasured. In a subsequent page, however, we cannot assent to Mr. Jarves's assertion, that Leonardo da Vinci "owes nothing to classical Art." On the same principle, the writer might assert that Flaxman owed nothing to nature. Both these great men possessed a thorough appreciation and devotion for nature as she existed before them, and were fully conversant with and influenced by the various interpretations which previous artists had produced. Each will be found in a different proportion. To meet this assertion of Mr. Jarves, the figure of Leda, quite a classical female statue, which he refers to elsewhere, would alone be sufficient. The following parallel between two great Tuscan masters, who flourished at a wide interval of time, will be read with interest:—

"Giotto and Leonardo in many respects have much in common. Both were rare examples of the prodigality of nature's best gifts, personal beauty excepted in the former. They were complete, universal men, with a range of intellectual power capable of eminence in any direction. Leonardo's more varied acquirements were in unison

with the advanced knowledge of his age. Giotto's influence on Art was more profound, inasmuch as he concentrated his genius solely upon it. Each sought its development through similar processes of imagination, reflection and study of nature. Each was independent of the influence of other artists. Each largely inspired in thought and manner the greatest of the masters of their times: Gaddi, Orgagna, Giotto and Spinello incited by the one; Correggio, Giorgione and Raphael, representatives themselves of diverse and powerful schools, gaining strength and knowledge from the profound science of the other; and each attained to the loftiest excellence and widest fame. But here the parallel ceases. Giotto died in his sixty-first year, without a cloud to shadow his uniform prosperity, and Leonardo in his sixty-seventh, a saddened, frustrated man. Giotto was sustained and appreciated by the spirit of his age; earnest, religious, thorough; inciting to action, and gifted with elevated inspiration. It was the inauguration of a great intellectual movement, especially in Art, and his was the mind that gave it impetus and direction. Hence progress and prosperity were affiliated with him. Leonardo, on the contrary, arrived at his climax, when its great tide had begun to make backwater and to be agitated by contrary impulses, forcing it into a transition state. * * Leonardo, yielding to the drift of events, forsook democracy for aristocracy. Of the two extremes, demagogue or courtier, a choice being necessary, the latter he must be. * * Whenever his mind was left wholly at liberty its choice was towards the true and noble. But unfortunately for him and us its action in this direction became limited and exceptional. May not the respective friends of the two artists have some responsibility in this? Giotto was inspired by Dante and Petrarch; Leonardo was directed by Ludovico il Moro, Cæsar Borgia and Leo X.—a difference as of darkness from light."

On Raphael and Michael Angelo elaborate care and thought have also been bestowed; but enough has already been said and quoted to lead to that notice and perusal of the volumes themselves which, in no ordinary degree, they merit.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—Amongst the many buildings which have risen lately to add to the decorative character of our London streets there are few so pleasing, modest, and simple as those designed by Mr. F. Warren, for a suite of offices, with shops beneath them, which stand near King Street, in Cheapside. These are five floors high. The architect has very sensibly reserved his chief decorations for where they can be seen, and therefore, few as these are, and also of the least costly description, they tell with their whole value to considerable effect. The shops are plain, and look airy and open, with wide sheets of glass. The upper floors are sustained by iron columns, placed within, and brick piers at the doorways. Above is a very simple and elegantly designed *facia* of stone, surmounted with a line of counter-sunk mouldings. The first-floors have windows of one, two, and three divisions, with the lights divided by bevelled mullions of stone; they are square-headed; over each of them is a discharging arch of brick, within which is a tympan of stone, the sole decoration of which is a sunk initial letter in the centre of each. The hood-moulding is a zig-zag of the plainest character; a stringcourse connects the whole. The third floor is of similar character. The windows of fourth and fifth are as plain as in the most common-place houses in Baker Street, but from their disposition, proportions, and accompaniments look quite elegant. Under every row of windows is a stringcourse; that under the fifth floor becomes what may be styled a minor cornice by its bolder projection, and the use of bricks set angularly so as to form an indented moulding. A still more decisive cornice surmounts the whole design, which, being bold without heaviness, and entirely of brick, must have been as inexpensive as it is effective. Here is an excellent example of good and simple Gothic design, executed at a very small cost, and yet is most strikingly effective as a whole. No one can say there is any want of light in the rooms

or window-space, or any lavishing of carver's work about this building.

Almost every visitor to the current Exhibition of the Royal Academy will share our regret to learn the death of Mrs. Wells, who was known as the most promising of our female artists. An artist she was, in the best sense of the term, gifted with a rare power of execution and knowledge of practical Art such as we feel safe in saying has not been possessed by any English lady. Beyond this her works evinced feelings for design which were superior to the average gifts of many painters of high note. Notwithstanding certain faults of drawing observable in the picture now in Trafalgar Square, entitled 'Bo-peep,' the breadth and vigour of its manipulation are enough to sustain a claim to a high artistic position, even if its remarkable qualities of expression were not considered. As a young and consequently incompletely practised artist, Mrs. Wells's works erred rather in excess of strength than the common fault of feminine tameness. Her 'La Veneziana,' also now at the Academy, is an example of this. Her 'Elgiva,' a head, is remembered by every artist who saw it, at the same gallery, six years ago. Her death followed, on the 15th inst., upon gastric fever superadded to childbirth. Her personal character was most amiable, and both as friend and artist she will be long remembered.

One of the most enterprising collectors of pictures and other works of Art died on the 12th inst., being Mr. T. E. Plint, of Leeds, who was known to all artists as an unusually accomplished judge of Art; he was also a stockbroker of the most extensive dealings, well known in London and the provinces. Mr. Plint was the purchaser of Mr. Millais's 'Black Brunswicker' and 'Proscribed Royalist,' and within a comparatively recent period had acquired Mr. Holman Hunt's 'Finding of Our Saviour in the Temple.' The latter work was to have enriched his collection when its exhibition and engraving are completed. It is understood that Mr. Plint intended to present it to the nation or to some great provincial gallery, probably at Leeds in the last case. The deceased was but thirty-seven years of age, and is universally spoken of as being liberal to munificence in disposition.

A great Art-festival is spoken of as to take place at Antwerp during the month of August next, under the auspices of the Cercle Artistique, Littéraire et Scientifique d'Anvers. On this occasion a sort of congress is to be held, wherein questions will be discussed the solutions of which concern the interests of artists of all countries. Amongst these is named a union for the protection of their material interests against piracy of designs. The circular before us says, "An unrelenting piracy, called *contrefaçon*, deprives them of the benefits of their labours; that *contrefaçon* has become a regular trade, which has its workplaces, its counting-houses and also its markets. The law, which punishes with severity the forging of a commercial signature, has not found any efficacious means of prohibiting the counterfeiting, we will not say of a work of Art, but of an artistic signature!" The congress held at Brussels in 1858 has not produced the desired effect, but served to call public attention to the subject. A project of law has been presented to the Chamber at Brussels which, it is hoped, will strike a mortal blow at *contrefaçon*,—but as it is not certain that this will give satisfaction to all interests, the above-mentioned congress is summoned. It appears that other and less material subjects will be considered, amongst which are named the questions, If the expression of Monumental Art is in accordance with modern ideas?—If the union of architecture, sculpture, and painting is not indispensable to monumental Art, and what reforms can be introduced into the instruction of the Fine Arts, in order to establish that union?—What affinity exists between Philosophy and Art?—What influence can be attributed to modern ideas on contemporary Art?—Does our epoch possess any new principle which may give to the Fine Arts a new expression and direction? Five members were selected at a meeting of general assembly of the Royal Academy, held on the 10th inst., to represent that body on this occasion.

These are, Sir E. Landseer, Messrs. E. M. Ward, D. Roberts, R. Westmacott, and G. T. Doo.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The "People's" Tune-Book: a Class-Book of Church Music, &c. By Lowell Mason, Doctor of Music. (Low & Co.)—A more absurd book than this rarely comes to judgment. We say as much without censure because of the courageous complacency of its writer;—and because, to judge from the tone of certain periodicals, Dr. Lowell Mason affects the position of Oracle in the world of American psalmody.—He will hardly be bowed down to on this side of the Atlantic. Time will not be lost, for the good of such sincere persons as hold Art to belong to no country, by devoting a few paragraphs to this book. We will merely touch the Preface, in order to observe that Dr. Mason's assertion that his collection "contains all the variety which can ordinarily be desired for public, social, or private worship in church," &c., is a trifle ambiguous in its wording, as well as bold in its profession.—Following the Preface, comes a short manual of instruction. Chapter I. announces "three departments in the elements of music":—"1, Rhythms — *Tone-length*. 2, Melodies — *Tone-pitch*. 3, Dynamics — *Tone-power*." What earthly meaning will the above jargon convey to any student, save he be a Germanized-American or a semi-American-German?—The definitions, however, are consistently borne out by the illustrating chapters which follow. Dr. Lowell Mason omits, in his chapter on Notes the Breves;—and he might as well have said, that there is such a sub-division of the bar as of semi-quavers into demi-semi-quavers. The latter, however, we concede, do not belong to the "Tone-Rhythms" of Temple-worship, public or private.—When the student comes to the chapter of Time (here called "Measures") he will be rather puzzled, if he have ever looked at a page of music printed according to the fashions of the Old World. The signs in use are all discarded. He is bidden to follow "beats"; he is talked to about "barrings" (later on in the book, as we may see); he is invited, in a very few sentences, to penetrate the very heart of the mystery of major and minor scales, "Natural," "Harmonic" and "Melodic";—and in a subsequent chapter to catch up all that can be said about keys, without a single word of explanation, such as can lead the victim of his teaching into anything but obscurity and blunder.—When he comes to the explanation of "Dynamics"—he may learn, by way of novelty, that Poetry and Music are "long-conflicting belligerents," and receive some lessons in pronunciation, which are accredited in Dr. Mason's 'Hallelujah' and Mr. Root's 'Diapason.' The Dynamic student is to say "moun-tin" for mountain, and play other tricks with vowel and consonant by way of "reconciling the belligerents." There is an easier method, which is not to sing at all on any troublesome sound. A great Italian *soprano* has, for twenty years, gone through 'Let the bright Seraphim' as under—

Let the cherubic ho—in tuneful qui—
Touch their seraphic ha—with golden wi—

—Thus, we submit, the Dynamic students had better sing "*cap*" than "*captin*," or "*cert*" than "*certin*." To put this nonsense aside, there is no language which cannot be sung musically, just as it is spoken elegantly. Nothing can be harder for the vocalist to utter aright than the French close vowels,—yet who has ever found the same hard to hear when they have been given by Madame Cinti, by M. Dupres, by Madame Viardot?—Thus much of the solemn empiricism contained in what may be called the theoretical portions of this book. They will teach no new student,—they will correct no old lover of music. But when we come to examples—the bulk of the volume—we fare still worse. Dr. Lowell Mason obviously conceives that "Time was made for vulgar souls,"—and, so, has marked no time (we beg his pardon, "Rhythmic") to any tune in his collection. Hence novelties arise, which are more astounding than agreeable. Having made a law and a terminology for himself and his people, he notes down the tunes

in his book in a style which, to say the least of it, is "overcoming." The general idea which seems to possess him is to begin and end every tune slow;—so as to give the main accent of every musical phrase on the unaccented "belligerent" words. The arrangement of the words on the page is calculated to puzzle an adroit reader, the verses of every hymn being printed in their order, though every singer must either copy out his separate part, or else skip about from stave to stave, under many chances of bewilderment.—Lastly, a large proportion of the tunes are either dry or frivolous—resembling adaptations of familiar melodies awkwardly patched up, or aimless chains of notes, put on paper without selection or taste for melody. It is worth while that the plain truth should be told to America in a periodical to which frequent reference is made on questions of Art by Americans. Such teaching as Dr. Mason's book contains is radically bad in spirit, tending to engender pedantry in place of wholesome knowledge. There is a close correspondence betwixt the teaching and the tunes;—and, recollecting the hundreds of modestly-prepared, accurate and copious collections and extracts which exist,—it seems to us as superfluous as it is ill executed.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—'Martha' showed Mdlle. Patti in a new character; and her acting of this indicated, though slightly, a vein of shrewd comedy, more individual than aught which she has yet given to us.—As the tired, and selfish, yet not utterly bad-hearted, Maid of Honour, she was, in points, original and lady-like. This fifth character of hers, too, unlike *Amina*, *Lucia*, *Violetta* and *Zerlina*, is one without traditions, and its representative must think for herself. The style of Mdlle. Patti's singing seems to be fixed fast, and we continue to be less fascinated by it than our contemporaries. For one so correct and steady as she is, she falls oddly short of effect in concerted music, perhaps because there is no blending quality in her voice. She does not sing 'The Last Rose of Summer' either well or ill; but the melody got its usual *encore*. Her success, for the present, continues. Madame Nantier-Didiée is somehow falling out of the favour which, as an excellent singer and actress of the second class, she had justifiably earned. Some coarseness has crept into her style,—some pleasantness has departed from her voice. It may be feared that she has been "flying at too high game" in Russia, and has thus strained herself. M. von Flotow's 'Martha' neither startles by its freshness nor its force; but the music of it was welcome after the wacky 'Traviata' and the poor 'Ballo in Maschera' of Signor Verdi.—Madame Grisi has now only to take her farewell benefit; and she will then, we believe, have closed accounts with her London audience.—The painful pleasure (for such is a theatrical leave-taking) is fixed for Wednesday next. The performance will consist of the first act of 'Norma,' the third act of 'Les Huguenots,' the last act of 'La Favorite.'

HAYMARKET.—A new comedy, by Mr. Planché, founded on the French of M. A. Dumas' 'Un Mariage sous Louis XV.,' was produced on Friday week. The incidents are transferred to English ground, and well enough represent the tone of our manners in the eighteenth century. An aristocratic marriage, based on interest, finds Lord and Lady Fitzpatrick in an uncomfortable position. The period, in fact, of their early indifference has been survived, and a different kind of relation, unconsciously to the parties, commenced. Events, at last, show that they have taken an interest in one another's movements; this gradually ripens into mutual affection, and thus the temptations by which both were surrounded are finally counteracted and surmounted. Mr. Charles Mathews comported himself with a due degree of aristocratic ease; but Mrs. C. Mathews was certainly too demonstrative. An amusing part is introduced for Mr. Buckstone, that of a retired market-gardener, who is solicited to become a Member of Parliament, but desires to test his wife's fidelity before he accepts the invitation. Mr. Howe, her former lover, is appealed to by the feeble-minded husband, and lends his aid in a vain endeavour to shake the lady's constancy.

Another part, contrasting with the tone of manners in high life, is rather obstreperously interpreted by Mrs. Wilkins, as a vulgar aunt of the lady's, who arrives on the scene to interpose her inefficient aid in the solution of the fashionable difficulties under which the wedded couple labour. After the play, Mr. Buckstone delivered his usual annual Address, in which he adverted to the successes of the season. We quote a sentence or two:—"The Overland Route' has been taken 163 times,—'The Babes in the Wood' wandered 32 nights before they were buried,—'A Duke in Difficulties' did not leave the manager in any,—'Black Sheep' produced amongst us many good legs of mutton,—'The Miller and his Men' brought an excellent supply of grist to our mill,—our pantomime, 'Queen Lady-bird,' flew away home' for 70 nights,—'Fitz-smythe, of Fitzsmythe Hall,' was intruded upon on 54 occasions,—and therefore, as regards our success, and when I think of the unusual competition in the dramatic world that has existed, I may fairly quote the second title of to-night's new comedy, and say, 'it might have been worse.'" The address was greatly applauded, and the author honoured with a shower of bouquets. Among them was a laurel-crown, which Mr. Buckstone placed on his head, assuming a comic dignity as he passed from the stage. Such "admirable fooling" greatly pleased the audience.

PRINCESS'S.—Miss Mary Provost, an American lady, said to be the grand-daughter of the first bishop of the Established Church in New York, made her *début* at this theatre last week in the character of *Rosalind*, in Shakespeare's 'As you Like it.' We regret that, as an actress, this lady is wanting in that delicacy of touch which is required in such a part, though she has evidently a fair amount of intelligence, and occasionally showed great cleverness in her by-play. Mr. Phelps was the *Jaques*, and supported the character with his usual exactness. The play was altogether very smoothly and carefully rendered.

ADELPHI.—Mr. Webster made a speech after the last performance of 'The Colleen Bawn' on Saturday, in which he stated that in London and the provinces, Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault had acted in the piece for more than 360 successive nights. On Monday, he re-appeared in 'The Dead Heart,' to which was added a farce called 'The Pretty Horsebreaker,' the materials of which are sufficiently obvious from the title. Such occasional pieces may be safely left to speak for themselves.

STRAND.—Miss Marie Wilton has assumed a new character in a piece recently produced, entitled 'More precious than Gold,' which proves to be a new version of 'The Little Treasure,' made by Mr. C. S. Cheltenham. In the assumption of this simple part, Miss Wilton is less happy than in the generality of her impersonations.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—Dr. Bennett has been applied to (as we hold was fitting) to compose the English music for the Great Exhibition of 1862, and to conduct his own composition, as was no less fitting.

It appears that there is to be an instrumental *Solo* at the Birmingham Festival; played by Miss Arabella Goddard.

Among the concerts of the week, that of *Madame Corinna de Luigi*, has been held. The lady may be remembered to have sung in England some years ago as pupil of Signor Rossini—one of the many holders of "testimonials" from the *maestro*.—The last opera-concert took place at the Crystal Palace yesterday. These have hardly been as successful as usual, we are told.—Mr. P. Penna's song-entertainment is over for the season.—We should notice that an agreeable feature in Mr. Buckstone's benefit performance was the glee-singing of Miss Fosbroke, Mrs. Dixon, Messrs. Matthison and Hodson, who have formed themselves into a party called the "Vocal Concert Quartett," and are likely to enjoy a fair share of patronage. This, by the way, may be mentioned as an offset of Mr. Henry Leslie's choir.—In our list of London concerts and performers during

the passing season, it would seem that some have been overlooked, which, and who, have "made *furor*" here, if we may believe Parisian journals. Let us rectify a mistake somewhere by assuring such French readers as the *Athenæum* possesses that certain of the artists, successful according to the French musical press, have come and gone without making the slightest noise. M. Sarasate, the violin-player, is one—M. Engel, who delights in the harmonium, another. The mischief done by such mis-statements, easily to be confounded with self-praise, rises up too perpetually not to make rectification of statements so utterly baseless a duty—even though it drive us on the disagreeable task of authenticating the truth by singling out instances.—A few days more, and the artists now in London will be scattered hither and thither; to begin anew their exhausting career at the different foreign "waters" or home provincial festivals. The life totally without rest or pause which those making their way *must*, and those who have made their way *will*, lead,—tells badly for Art, let it indicate ever so clearly the desires of a public whose interest in music multiplies at the rate of "compound interest."

At last, largely owing, we believe, to the persistence of Prof. Donaldson,—the sum of 2,000*l.* has been wrung from the administrators of the Reid legacy, so often referred to, and a new organ, purchased therewith from Mr. Hill, our well-known builder, has been placed in the music class-room of the Edinburgh University. The instrument has four manuals and a pedal-board, contains 2,580 pipes, 40 stops, and 5 couplers. Let us hope that it will be wisely turned to account.

A pungent and thoroughly well-reasoned article in the *Daily Telegraph* of the 11th ult. must not be overlooked, for its coincidence in tone with the shorter paragraph devoted by us a fortnight since to the prospectus of "the English Opera Association (limited)." Our contemporary goes at length into the scheme, with its magnificent financial plans of raising 50,000*l.* by shares of 2*l.* each,—its no less magnificent laws and by-laws, providing for a number of "fingers in the pie" rare in the annals of projection,—and comments on the construction of the Committee as little calculated to gain confidence or to insure united and harmonious action. Perhaps if such remonstrances become more general, they may save well-intentioned persons from wasting their time and energy on schemes which offer not the slightest rational hope of success.

Madame Viardot was to re-appear at the Grand Opéra, in the part which she exhausted once for all when "creating" it there—in M. Meyerbeer's *Fides*—on Wednesday last.

M. Benazet's usual liberal musical entertainments are to be offered as usual to the players, idlers, and invalids of Baden-Baden in August. The customary grand concert, conducted by M. Berlioz there, will include his 'Harold' Symphony and selections from his 'Requiem.'—The coming German opera-season at Vienna is to open with a translated version of Donizetti's 'L'Elisir.'—Signor Verdi's 'Il Trovatore' is chosen for the King's birthday at Hanover. Great news, this, for the musicians of the future!—Better tidings, for all the world's sake, are those which announce the coming revival of Spontini's 'Nourmahal' at Berlin.—We can add to the above a little opera-gossip from a private letter. "Did you happen to hear," writes our Correspondent, "that the Dresden *prima donna*, Madame Bürde-Ney, has positively refused to sing in any of Herr Wagner's operas? By this she risked her engagement: one with a high salary; but the manager was put to silence by her demanding a jury of vocalists, who agreed that Herr Wagner's was no vocal music at all, nor what a singer should be required to sing." Most cases of self-assertion such as the one recorded imply a false principle. Let it be recollected, however, that instrument-players cannot play what is written out of their instrument, and that a Mozart changed the well-known supernatural music of the cemetery-scene in 'Don Juan,' in accommodation of a recalcitrant trombonist. "Heaven forbid," said the great master (in nothing greater than in the obligingness of genius) "that

I should teach you to play on your instrument!"—and altered the part accordingly. But the new Germans—not quite Mozarts—treat the voice *Legree*-fashion;—brutally, as despots use their slaves.—Strange as it will seem to those who cling to by-gone reputations, and who, confounding North and South, still cling to the idea that wherever the German tongue is spoken the land flows with "the milk and honey" of music,—it may be told that last month a festival of male part-singers was held in one of the Danube towns for the first time—Krems having been the village-town selected. The contingent of singers was made up from places as far off as Vienna and Prague, Presburg, Salzburg, and Budweis—and from the neighbouring towns and villages, which give so picturesque a beauty to the noble Austrian river.—A prize has been offered by the Society of Friends of Music in Vienna for two new symphonies to be performed there during the coming concert-season. The umpires named are Dr. Ambros of Prague, Herr Hiller of Cologne, Dr. Liszt of Weimar, Herr Reinecke of Leipzig, and Herr Volckmann of Peth.—Among late musical publications from the German press may be signalled a new pianoforte *Concerto* by Herr Brahms (which may be worth looking after), and an edition of the pianoforte score of Mr. Wallace's 'Lurline,' with German text.—Sebastian Bach's Christmas Oratorio is now under revival in many German towns, Stuttgart among the number.—We cannot close a paragraph of German miscellanies better than by this announcement, which is one that long ago ought to have been made in London,—had the Bach Society really lived elsewhere than on paper, and among a few professors expending their energy on raptures, in places where the public doth not enter. It would be well to make the performance of this Oratorio one of our English offerings during the next musical season, which will be rich in patronage, and should be full of activity.

MISCELLANEA

Fasting in Scotland.—Mr. Buckle has, in regard to this subject, fallen into a strange error which pervades many pages of his second volume, and calls forth from him some strong reflections which, in Scotland, can only be felt as ludicrous. Giving a minute account of a correspondence between the Presbytery of Edinburgh and Lord Palmerston, in 1853, when the cholera impended, he presumes that when the Presbytery proposed "a day of fasting and humiliation" a literal and corporeal fast was contemplated. Now while the name of fasting remains, the thing, except among the few Roman Catholics and, perhaps, also a very few Ultra-Episcopalians, has long ceased in Scotland. It may, without the least hesitation, be affirmed that had the demand of the Edinburgh Presbytery been complied with, not a single human being would have fasted or thought of fasting. There would merely have been on a certain day public worship. Whatever may have been the superstition of Scotland, it has long ceased to take the direction of fasting, which is rather regarded as a Popish observance, and has its share of the general abhorrence and contempt of Popery. The parochial fast-days have, indeed, been absolutely reversed in their use, and are to some extent feast-days. It were better that the name should follow the desuetude of the reality, though no one could anticipate that it should so oddly deceive a man of such intelligence and discernment as Mr. Buckle. There is reason to believe that actual fasting in Scotland did not long survive the cessation of the troubles of the Scotch Church in 1688. From that epoch it seems to have silently and gradually declined. It is difficult to say when it finally died out; but it is certain that, with the slight exceptions already admitted, no one now living, in Scotland, ever fasted or remember any who did. K.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—L. R.—T. B.—G.—E. G. R.—D. F.—H. H.—E. B.—The New Philosophy—C.—G. N.—L. M.—E. V.—received.

*. The Title-page and Index for our half-yearly volume are given with the present number, on a separate sheet, as a Supplement, gratis.

BRITISH ARTISTS, from HOGARTH to TURNER. By WALTER THORNHURST. This new work contains Biographical Sketches of GAINSBOROUGH, LAWRENCE, WEST, REYNOLDS, SCOTT, BLAKE, STOTHARD, MORLAND, FUSELI, NOLLEKENS, WILSON, BARRY, CRUIKSHANK, SHERWIN, OSBWAY, &c. London: published by Hunt & Blackett.

AN INQUIRY into the TRUTHFULNESS of LORD MACAULAY'S Portraiture of GEORGE WAX. In Two Lectures. By J. S. ROWNTREE, Author of 'Quakerism, Past and Present.' York: T. Brady. London: A. W. Bennett, Bishopsgate-street.

Just published, in small 4to. sewed, price 1*s.*
A GARLAND of SONGS; or, an ENGLISH LIEDERKRANZ. Edited by the Rev. C. S. BERE, Rector of Uplaman, Tiverton, Devon. The Music of each Song is written in Mr. Cawen's Tonic Sol-fa, as well as in the usual notation. London: Aylott & Son, 8, Paternoster-row, Depot of the Church of England Book-Hawking Union.

Under the Special Patronage of H.R.H. the Prince Consort.
THE HISTORY of INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.

By BLANCHARD JERROLD. Author of 'The Life and Remains of Douglas Jerrold,' 'Imperial Paris,' 'The French under Arms,' 'The Chronicles of the Crutch,' &c. &c. This authentic History of the Industrial Exhibitions which have taken place in various parts of the world, will appear in Monthly Two-shilling Parts; and will include a History of the forthcoming Great Exhibition of 1862. The Work will be in Twenty Monthly Parts. Subscribers, who forward the price of the entire Work (2*l.*) in advance to the Publisher, will receive the Monthly Parts, post free. The First Part will appear on the 1st of September. Advertisements for Part I. will be received to the 15th of August. Advertisers who have obtained Exhibition Medals, will be in a special and separate list. For the Proprietor, Kent & Co. Paternoster-row.

Price 1*s.* 6*d.*
THOUGHTS on a FEW SUBJECTS of POLITICAL ECONOMY. By JOHN CAZENOVE. Also, price 1*s.*, Supplement to the above, containing, among other additions, a Letter from Mr. Pennington on the London Banking System. Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Stationers' Hall-court.

In fcap. cloth, red edges, price 1*s.*
THE NEW TESTAMENT, translated by SAMUEL SHARPE. Hatfield, Tottenham-court-road.

BY THE AUTHOR OF 'PEEP OF DAY.' Just published, 18mo. cloth, with Fifty-two illustrations, price 3*s.*
STREAKS OF LIGHT; or, Fifty-two Facts from the Bible for the Fifty-two Sundays of the Year. By the Author of 'Peep of Day,' 'Near Home,' &c. London: Hatchard & Co. 187, Piccadilly.

THE HUNDRETH THOUSAND.
TUPPER'S PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPHY, the Hundredth Thousand, 18mo. cloth, gilt leaves, 5*s.*; also—The Illustrated Edition, 4to. extra cloth, 2*l.* The Library Edition, crown 8vo. cloth, 8*s.* London: Hatchard & Co. 187, Piccadilly; and all Booksellers.

Just published, Fourth Edition, with additional Illustrations from Bunsen's Egypt, Horner's Nile-Deposits, and Darwin on Species, and Replies to 'Types of Mankind,' and 'Goodwin on Mosaic Cosmogony' in 'Bunsen and Reviews,' 8vo. cloth, 3*s.* 6*d.*
SCRIPTURE and SCIENCE—NOT at VARIANCE. With Remarks on the Historical Character, Plenary Inspiration, and Surpassing Importance of the Earlier Chapters of Genesis. By JOHN H. PRATT, M.A., Archdeacon of Calcutta. "We noticed the first edition of this valuable Treatise, and we are glad that so conservative and yet so thoughtful and learned a production should have found so many readers."—*Clerical Journal*. London: Hatchard & Co. 187, Piccadilly.

CAMBRIDGE PRIZE POEM.
Just published, Fifth Edition, fcap. cloth, price 7*s.*
POEMS. By THOMAS EDWARDS HANKINSON, M.A., late of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Edited by his Brother. London: Hatchard & Co. 187, Piccadilly.

MISS BURDETT COULT'S PRIZES for COMMON THINGS.—Just published, New Edition, 8vo. cloth, price 1*s.* 6*d.* a SUMMARY ACCOUNT of PRIZES for COMMON THINGS, offered and awarded by Miss Burdett Coult, at the Whitlands Training Institution. London: Hatchard & Co. 187, Piccadilly.

TYTLER'S TALES OF THE GREAT AND BRAVE. Just published, New Edition, the two Series in One Volume, fcap. cloth, price 4*s.* 6*d.*

TALES OF THE GREAT AND BRAVE. By M. FRASER TYTLER, containing: Biographies of Wallace—Bruce—Edward the Black Prince—Joan of Arc—Richard Cœur de Lion—Prince Charles Stuart—Buonaparte—Sobieski K. of Poland—Peter the Great—Washington—Henry de Larocque—Jaquelin—Hofer—and Wellington. London: Hatchard & Co. 187, Piccadilly.

In 8vo. price 3*s.* 6*d.* cloth,
THE THRESHOLD of ATRIDES. By GEORGE F. PRESTON. London: W. Kent & Co. Paternoster-row.

MR. ST. JOHN'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, FROM B.C. 55 TO A.D. 1067. Nearly ready, 2 vols. 8vo.

HISTORY of the FOUR CONQUESTS of ENGLAND: Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Danish, and Norman. By JAMES AUGUSTUS ST. JOHN. The Author has availed himself of the valuable information on important points of English History afforded by the Chronicles published by direction of the Master of the Rolls. Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill.

EVERY SATURDAY, 24 pages, price 4d. of all Booksellers, or stamped to go by post, 5d.

NOTES AND QUERIES:

A MEDIUM OF INTER-COMMUNICATION FOR
LITERARY MEN, ARTISTS, ANTIQUARIES,
GENEALOGISTS, &c.

NOTES AND QUERIES, which is now to be found in the Library of nearly every Club, College, and Literary Institution, and in the hands of nearly every book loving man, in the United Kingdom, was established for the purpose of furnishing to all lovers of Literature a COMMONPLACE-BOOK, in which they might, on the one hand, record for their own use and the use of others those minute facts,—those elucidations of a doubtful phrase, or disputed passage,—those illustrations of an obsolete custom,—those scattered biographical anecdotes, or unrecorded dates,—which all who read occasionally stumble upon;—and, on the other, of supplying a medium through which they might address those Queries, by which the best informed are sometimes arrested in the midst of their labours, in the hope of receiving solutions of them from some of their brethren.

The Numbers already published have contained Articles by the following eminent Writers, besides many others equally distinguished, who have chosen to preserve their *anonymo*:—

Lord Braybrooke	Right Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis
Rev. Thomas Boys	M. A. Lower, Esq.
John Britton, Esq.	W. B. Mac Cabe, Esq.
John Bruce, Esq.	Rev. Dr. Maitland
J. Burt, Esq.	Sir F. Madden
W. D. Christie, Esq.	J. H. Markland, Esq.
J. P. Collier, Esq.	Rev. J. E. B. Mayor
W. D. Cooper, Esq.	Lord Monson
Bolton Corney, Esq.	R. M. Milnes, Esq. M.P.
P. Cunningham, Esq.	J. G. Nichols, Esq.
Rev. T. Corser	George Offer, Esq.
Right Hon. J. W. Croker	George Ormerod, Esq.
J. Crossley, Esq.	J. R. Planché, Esq.
Dr. Dalton	E. F. Rimbault, Esq.
Professor Dr. Morgan	Rev. Dr. Rock
Dr. Diamond	S. W. Singer, Esq.
Hepworth Dixon, Esq.	E. Smirke, Esq.
Dr. Doran	A. Steinhilber, Esq.
Sir Fortunatus Durrant	George Stephens, Esq.
Sir Henry Ellis	M. E. Strickland, Esq.
C. Forbes, Esq.	Earl of Shaftesbury
E. Fox, Esq.	Sir J. E. Tennant
Rev. W. Fraser	W. Moy Thomas, Esq.
Rev. A. Gatty	W. J. Thoms, Esq.
Henry Hallam, Esq.	B. Thorne, Esq.
J. O. Halliwell, Esq.	Rev. J. H. Todd, D.D.
E. Hawkins, Esq.	Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart.
Samuel Hickson, Esq.	T. H. Turner, Esq.
Rev. J. Hunter	Rev. Henry Walter
Rev. John Jebb	Albert Way, Esq.
Douglas Jerrold, Esq.	Benjamin B. Wilken, Esq.
Rev. Dr. Kennedy	J. Yarrell, Esq.
R. J. King, Esq.	J. Yeowell, Esq.
Rev. L. B. Larking	do. do.

NOTES AND QUERIES contains every Week a variety of amusing Articles on some of the following Subjects:—

ENGLISH, IRISH, and SCOTTISH HISTORY.
Illustrated by Original Communications and Inedited Documents.

BIOGRAPHY.
Including Unpublished Correspondence of Eminent Men, and Unrecorded Facts connected with them.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.
More especially of English Authors, with Notices of Rare and Unknown Editions of their Works, and Notes on Authorship of Anonymous Books.

POPULAR ANTIQUITIES and FOLK-LORE.
Preserving the fast-fading Relics of the Old Mythologies.

BALLADS and OLD POETRY.
With Historical and Philological Illustrations.

POPULAR and PROVERBIAL SAYINGS.
Their Origin, Meaning, and Application.

PHILOLOGY.
Including Local Dialects, Archaisms, and Notes on our Old Poets.

GENEALOGY and HERALDRY.
Including Histories of Old Families, Completion of Pedigrees, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES, QUERIES, and REPLIES,
On Points of Ecclesiastical History, Topography, Fine Arts, Natural History, MISCELLANEOUS ANTIQUITIES, NUMISMATICS, PHOTOGRAPHY, &c.

The Subscription for STAMPED COPIES for Six Months, forwarded direct from the Publishers (including the Half-yearly INDEX), is 11s. 4d., which may be paid by Post-Office Order, payable to Messrs. BELL & DALDY, 186, Fleet-street, E.C.

NOTES and QUERIES may be procured by order of every Bookseller or Newsmen, or of the Publishers,

BELL & DALDY, 186, Fleet-street, E.C.

This day, fcap. 8vo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

SHAKESPERE'S CURSE, and other Poems.

London: Bosworth & Harrison, 215, Regent-street.

TWO MAPS of the WORLD, with the LINES of MAGNETIC VARIATION, and FOUR CHARTS of the STARS.

By COLONEL SIR HENRY JAMES, R.E. F.R.S. &c.
Unbound in a wrapper, with Title-page and Table 10s. 6d.
Mounted, in a plain quadrant-shaped case of leather 21s.
Mounted, in an extra gilt quadrant-shaped case of leather 30s.
Magnetic Variation Maps, to be had separately each 3s.
Charts of the Stars, ditto ditto ditto ditto 2s.
Sold by E. Stanford, 6, Charing Cross, London, S.W.

Now ready, Cheap Edition, post 8vo. 1 vol. 5s.

THE WEDDING GUESTS.

By MARY C. HUME.
London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

Now ready, for 1861, with Coloured Plates,

NELSON'S TOURIST'S HANDBOOKS for ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND. Comprehensive, Accurate and Cheap.—Nelson & Sons, London, Edinburgh, and New York; all Booksellers; and at the Railway Stations.

Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 1s. 6d.

CÆSARIS (C. JULII) COMMENTARIORUM DE BELLO GALLICO, LIB. I.—IV., with Notes explanatory of the Text, by the Rev. J. R. MAJOR, M.A. F.R.A.

London: William Tegg, Pancras-lane, Queen-street, Cheapside.

Just published, in fcap. 8vo. price 4s. 6d. cloth.

LIFE MELODIES.

By THOMAS MOORE.

London: Edward Moxon & Co. 44, Dover-street.

1 vol. greatly improved, Second Edition, 10s. 6d.

ASTHMA, its Varieties and Complications. With Practical Remarks on their Specific Treatment. Illustrated by Cases and Plates coloured from Nature. To which is annexed a Succinct Treatise on the Principal Diseases of the Heart. By F. H. RAMADGE, M.D. F.R.C.P. &c.

London: Longman and Co.

J. H. DALLMEYER (Son-in-Law and Pupil of the late ANDREW ROSS)

Respectfully begs to inform the Scientific Public that he exclusively manufactures the ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE according to A. R.'s processes, who has also bequeathed to him the whole of that faculty.

For particulars of J. H. D.'s recent IMPROVEMENTS in MICROSCOPI OBJECT-GLASSES, PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES, &c. see Catalogue, which may be had on application at 19, BLOOMSBURY-STREET, Oxford-street, W.C.

TO TOURISTS and SEA-SIDE VISITORS.—CALLAGHAN'S OPERA, RACE and FIELD GLASSES, in every variety of size and mounting, from 30s each; portable and powerful. May be had at Messrs. Smith & Son's book-stalls at the Railway Stations throughout the Kingdom, and at Callaghan's, Optician, 22, New Bond-street, W., corner of Conduit-street. Sole Agent for the celebrated Opera, Race and Field Glasses made by Voigtlander, Vienna; also their Photographic Lenses.—Catalogues of the latter free for two stamps.

This day is published, price 5s.

THE MASSACRES IN SYRIA.

By J. LEWIS FARLEY,

Author of 'Two Years in Syria,' &c.

"Mr. Farley's book is unquestionably the work of an honest man, and Mr. Farley will be believed: he has defended a just cause, he has defended it with ability, with tone of sincere conviction, with an authority which carries persuasion to the minds of his readers."—*Courrier d'Orient, Constantinople.*

"Any contribution to the authentic history of those deplorable outbursts of fanatical hatred which took place in the Lebanon and at Damascus just a year ago, ought to be welcomed as exceedingly valuable and opportune."

Saturday Review.

COOKERY for THE MIDDLE CLASSES.

FRANCATELLI'S COOK'S GUIDE.

Mr. Francatelli, already distinguished by his 'Modern Cook,' as the acknowledged authority for the Upper Ten Thousand, is now about to produce a

COOK'S GUIDE for THE MIDDLE CLASSES,

which will embrace a HANDBOOK of CONFECTIONERY, and Preserving and Pickling in all their Branches.

In order to bring it within the reach of the Middle Classes, the Publisher has resolved to issue the work at Five shillings, with upwards of Forty Illustrations.

As this will be an unusually favourable opportunity for Advertisers, Mr. Bentley begs to annex a scale of charges for Advertisements in 10,000 copies. Advertisers will remember, that unlike most books which are read and put aside, a Cookery Book is in daily use, and the advertisements are likely, therefore, to be constantly looked at.

Whole Page £5 0 0 | Half Page £3 12 6 | Quarter Page £1 7 6

NEW BURLINGTON-STREET, July, 1861.

Now ready, Vol. IV. price 14s.

M. GUIZOT'S PERSONAL MEMOIRS.

CONTENTS.

Affairs of the East—Character and Policy of Mehmet Ali—Russia at Constantinople—Death of Ferdinand VII.—The Spanish Succession—Civil War in Spain—Don Carlos takes refuge in England, and re-enters Spain—Deaths of Abbé Sieyès and Carnot—Death of Armand Carrel; his character—Description of Val Richer—Attempt to assassinate King Louis Philippe—Courage of Queen Christina—M. Guizot joins the Cabinet—Affairs of Algeria—Marshal Clausel—Changarnier—Conspiracy at Strasbourg—Prince Louis Napoleon—King Louis Philippe's Presentiments of the Future of his Family—The Duchess of Orleans's Mar-

riage, &c.—M. Guizot's Conversations with her—The Princess Marie; her Marriage, her Pursuits, her Death—Lady Holland—Eminent Men who died between 1836 and 1839—Prince Talleyrand; his Last Acts—Return of Prince Louis to Switzerland—Riot of the 15th May, 1839—War between Mahmoud and Mehmet Ali—Disagreement between England and France—Attitude of Russia—France persists in her Opposition—General Sebastiani—Baron Brunnow—Lord Palmerston—The Embassy of England offered to M. Guizot, &c.

RICHARD BENTLEY, Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

* * * The New Work, by the Editor of 'Enquire Within,' entitled THE FAMILY SAVE-ALL, is now ready. The Sale of the Author's Educational and Economical Works amounts to Half-a-Million Volumes in Great Britain, and in America to the same Number.

The Proprietor of 'THE FAMILY SAVE-ALL' begs to remind the Trade, that none of his Works, although very numerous, have undergone reduction of price through forced sales; and that the numerous Works brought out in imitation of his Titles and Subjects have proved absolute failures, while his own productions have been uniformly successful.

W. KENT & Co. 23, Paternoster-row.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN AMERICA.

This day, in 2 vols. post 8vo. price 18s.

RECENT RECOLLECTIONS

OF THE

ANGLO-AMERICAN CHURCH IN THE
UNITED STATES.

By an ENGLISH LAYMAN, five years resident in that Republic.

RIVINGTONS, Waterloo-place, London.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS.

A GREEK-ENGLISH LEXICON.

Based on the German Work of F. PASSOW.

By H. G. LIDDELL, D.D. and ROBERT SCOTT, D.D.

Fifth Edition, crown 4to.

[In the press.]

A LEXICON FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

Abridged from the Greek-English Lexicon of H. G. LIDDELL, D.D. and
ROBERT SCOTT, D.D.

Ninth Edition, square 12mo. price, in cloth, 7s. 6d.; or in roan, 8s.

[Now ready.]

Sold by J. H. & JAS. PARKER, Oxford, and 377, Strand, London; and LONGMAN & Co.
Paternoster-row.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

This Library comprises all the Best Works of the Present Season, and nearly every readable Book of the past Thirty Years. The preference is given to Works of History, Biography, Religion, Philosophy, Travel, and Adventure; the Best Works of Fiction are also freely added. Single Subscription, One Guinea per Annum; First-Class Country Subscription, Three Guineas and upwards, according to the number of Volumes required.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE,

New Oxford-street, London; Cross-street, Manchester; and New-street, Birmingham.

EQUITABLE ASSURANCE OFFICE,

NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

ESTABLISHED 1762.

DIRECTORS.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD TREDEGAR, President.

William Dacres Adams, Esq.
Phillip Hardwick, Esq.
William Samuel Jones, Esq.
John Alldin Moore, Esq.
William Frederick Pollock, Esq.

Charles Pott, Esq.
Rev. John Russell, D.D.
James Spicer, Esq.
John Charles Templer, Esq.
Right Hon. Lord Tredegar.

John Charles Burgoyne, Esq.
Lord George Henry Cavendish, M.P.
Frederick Cowper, Esq.
Richard Gosling, Esq.
Peter Martineau, Esq.

THE EQUITABLE is an entirely MUTUAL Office. The reserve, at the last "rest," in December, 1859, exceeded three-fourths of a million sterling, a sum MORE THAN DOUBLES the corresponding fund of any similar Institution.

The Bonuses paid on Claims in the Ten Years ending on the 31st December, 1859, exceeded **Three Millions and a Half**, being more than 100 per Cent. on the amount of all those Claims.

The amount added at the close of that decade to the Policies existing on the 1st January, 1860, was **£1,977,000**, and made, with former additions then outstanding, a total of **£4,070,000**, on Assurances originally taken out for **£6,252,000** only.

These additions have increased the Claims allowed and paid under those policies since the 1st January, 1860, to the extent of 150 per Cent.

The Capital at this time consists of

£2,730,000—Stock in the Public Funds.**£3,006,297**—Cash lent on Mortgages of Freehold Estates.**£300,000**—Cash advanced on Railway Debentures.**£83,590**—Cash advanced on security of the Policies of Members of the Society.Producing annually, **£221,482**.The total Income exceeds **£400,000** per Annum.

POLICIES effected in the current year (1861) will participate in the distribution of Profits made in December, 1859, so soon as Six Annual Premiums shall have become due and been paid thereon; and, in the Division of 1869, will be entitled to additions in respect of every Premium paid upon them from the year 1862 to 1869, each inclusive.

On the surrender of Policies, the full value is paid, without any deduction; and the Directors will advance *ninety* of that value as a temporary accommodation, on the deposit of a Policy.

No extra Premium is charged for service in any Volunteer Corps within the United Kingdom, during peace or war. A Weekly Court of Directors is held every Wednesday, from 11 to 1 o'clock, to receive Proposals for New Assurances; and a Short Account of the Society may be had on application personally, or by post, from the Office, where attendance is given daily, from Ten to Four o'clock.

ARTHUR MORGAN, Actuary.

T. ROSS,
OPTICIAN(SON AND SUCCESSOR OF THE LATE
ANDREW ROSS),2 and 3, FEATHERSTONE-BUILDINGS,
HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

IMPROVED PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES,
IMPROVED MICROSCOPE OBJECTIVES,
IMPROVED TERRESTRIAL TELESCOPES,
&c. &c. &c.

WENHAM'S BINOCULAR ARRANGE-
MENT FOR MICROSCOPES.

ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPES.

ROSS'S NEW STEREOGRAPHIC LENS.

ROSS'S NEW WHOLE-PLATE PORTRAIT
LENS.ROSS'S NEW LENS for "CARTES-DE-
VISITE" PORTRAITS.A LARGE STOCK of PHOTOGRAPHIC
APPARATUS always on hand.A LARGE COLLECTION of MICROSCOPIC
PREPARATIONS.RACE, FIELD and OPERA GLASSES, &c.,
as usual.

See Catalogues, to be had on application at

2 and 3, FEATHERSTONE-BUILDINGS,
HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

To MICROSCOPISTS and OTHERS.

To complete our system of Manufacture, and to meet the demand for our Instruments, we have built an entirely new Factory; and whilst we shall thus be enabled to continue our improvements in Manufacture, we shall also concede to our Customers every reduction that we can in Price.

ACHROMATIC MICROSCOPES.

We have carefully arranged our different forms of Stand with various Object-Glasses and Apparatus, so as to offer Microscopes, more or less complete, at certain amounts, in each instance considerably less than the sum of the individual prices of the several parts, and these we keep constantly in stock.

WENHAM'S BINOCULAR
MICROSCOPE.

We are now manufacturing, under the immediate superintendence of the Inventor, this valuable addition to the Microscope. Mr. Wenham's arrangement not only gives the most perfect and well-defined Stereoscopic vision with any Object-Glass or Eye-Piece, but it can be applied to almost any Microscope, and when adapted, it in no way whatever interferes with the ordinary use of the Instrument.

MALTWOOD'S FINDER FOR THE
MICROSCOPE.

This is the only method that has become universal for the purpose of finding Objects.

MICROSCOPIC OBJECTS.

In the endeavour to make our Collection of Prepared Specimens complete in every branch, we have lately secured the sole agency for the sale of some most remarkable transparent injections.

ICELAND SPAR.

We have a number of Cabinet Specimens of this interesting substance on Sale, the pieces having been selected from a large quantity which we have purchased, and besides being of very fine quality, we are enabled to offer them at prices considerably below the ordinary value.

ACHROMATIC STEREOSCOPES.

GORHAM'S KALEIDOSCOPIC
COLOUR TOP, &c.

Catalogues, giving full particulars, may be had on application, or sent post free.

SMITH, BECK & BECK,
6, Coleman-street, London, E.C.
and Lister Works, Holloway.

SPINES OF ECHINUS.—T. ROSS has just received a large Selection of very beautiful SECTIONS of ECHINUS SPINES. Price 1s. 6d. each.
3 and 3, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn, W.C.

VICTORIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

19, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY. Established 1838.

Thomas Nesbitt, Esq., *Chairman*.
O.R.E. Woolsey, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman*.

Charles Baldwin, Esq.
George Denny, Esq.
J. C. Dimsdale, Esq.
William Elliott, M.D.
Robert Ellis, Esq.
J. P. Gassiot, Esq., F.R.S.
John Gladstone, Esq.
Aaron Goldsmith, Esq.
Sidney Gurney, Esq.
W. K. Jamison, Esq.
John Jones, Esq.
John Nolloth, Esq.
Meaburn Staniland, Esq., M.P.
Daniel Sutton, Esq.
Walter Charles Venning, Esq.
William White, Esq.

Every description of Life Assurance business is transacted. Advances are made on Mortgage of Freehold Property, Life and Reversionary Interests, &c. and also to Assurers on Personal Security. The Assets are 340,000, and the Income is over 63,000, per annum. Four-fifths of the entire Profits are appropriated to the Assured. Three divisions of considerable amount have already taken place.

WILLIAM RATHAY, Actuary.

NORWICH UNION LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY.—Instituted 1803.

Secretary.—Sir SAMUEL BIGNOLD.

The whole of the profits divided with the assured. Ample security offered by an accumulated capital of 2,000,000. One-half of the first five annual premiums may remain as a permanent charge upon policies granted for the whole duration of life.

The Income of the Society is upwards of 237,000. The amount insured is upwards of 5,073,000. Since its commencement 32,700 Policies have been issued, and 5,666,555, paid to the representatives of 6,354 deceased members. The Bonuses may be applied at the option of the Assured as follows:—

As a Bonus added to the Policy, or the amount may be received at once, that is, its cash value, or it may be applied in reduction of the future annual premium.

The rates of premium are lower than those of some Offices by nearly 10 per cent., a benefit in itself equivalent to an annual bonus.

For Prospectuses apply at the Society's Offices, Surrey-street, Norwich, and 6, Crescent, Blackfriars, London.

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

69, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established 1837.

CAPITAL, 1,000,000.

Directors.

THOMAS CHALLIS, Esq. *Ald.*, *Chairman*.

THOMAS BRIDGE SIMPSON, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman*.
Jacob George Cope, Esq.
William Delf, Esq.
John Dixon, Esq.
Benjamin Edgington, Esq.
John T. Fletcher, Esq.
George S. Freeman, Esq.
Charles James Heath, Esq.
James Pilkington, Esq., M.P.
Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P.
Edward Wilson, Esq.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected on the most advantageous terms. Apply to THOMAS PRICE, LL.D., Secretary, or to the Local Agents of the Company.

The Fire Premiums of 1860 were upwards of 45 per cent. more than those of 1859, whilst the losses were 15 per cent. less. The New Life Business has more than trebled within the last four years.

The Life Reserve Fund is more than six times the annual Life Income. The Assets are upwards of 250,000.

THE SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND AND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

is a purely Mutual Office, in which the whole Funds belong to the Members; and the Profits are divided among them alone. Since it was founded, in 1815, its history has been one of constant and increasing prosperity; and it is now, in point of Funds, Annual Revenue and number of Members, one of the largest Life Offices in the world. The Security presented by the Society to its Members and their Representatives is of the most unquestionable character; while the Returns made in the form of Bonuses are, it is believed, not exceeded by those of any other similar Institution. The following is a

MEMORANDUM OF BUSINESS, BONUSES, FUNDS AND REVENUE.

Extracted from the Society's detailed Prospectus.

1. TOTAL ASSURANCES ISSUED	£14,621,754
2. TOTAL BONUSES DECLARED	9,083,049
3. SUMS ASSURED AND BONUSES EXISTING	10,886,061
4. TOTAL CLAIMS PAID EXCEED	2,600,000
5. INVESTED FUNDS	3,601,764
6. ANNUAL REVENUE	426,738

Forms of Proposal, detailed Prospectuses and Reports, and every information, may be had at the Head Office, or any of the Society's Agents.

SAMUEL RALEIGH, Manager.

J. J. C. ANDERSON, Secretary.

Edinburgh, 5, St. Andrew-square.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Proposals dated and lodged at the Head Office, or with any of the Society's Agents, during the current year, will secure One Bonus more than those of later date.

LONDON HONORARY BOARD.

George Young, Esq., Mark-lane.
Charles Edward Pollock, Esq., Barrister, Temple.
David Hall, Esq., Sunner-square.
John Murray, Esq., Publisher, Albemarle-street.
Samuel Laing, Esq., Indian Finance.
Sir John Thomas Briggs, Admiralty.
Leonard Horner, Esq., F.R.S.
James Anderson, Esq., Q.C., Lincoln's Inn.

AGENTS FOR LONDON AND THE SUBURBS.

Central Agent.

Hugh M'Kean, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings, Cornhill.

District Agents.

Major R. S. Ridge, 46, Pall Mall, Agent for the West-End District.
Benton Seeley, Islington-green, Agent for Islington District.

ROBERTSON and WHITE, Accountants.

4, Princes-street, Bank, E.C.

FREE ASSURANCE.

THE POLICIES OF THE

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

PANIES are relieved from all Restrictions as to Residence Abroad (except in special cases); and they are otherwise so framed as to afford the most complete security in connexion with Family Provisions, Marriage Settlements, Loan Transactions, and the various other purposes in connexion with which the protection of Life Assurance is sought.

THE

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

PANIES was established in 1835; and, during the last fourteen years, the annual Average of New Assurances has exceeded Half-a-Million sterling, being the largest business transacted in that period by any Life Assurance Office. The New Assurances effected in 1860 alone were upwards of 700,000. The business is a purely home business, the Company having no Agencies out of the United Kingdom.

Accumulated Fund.....£1,836,894 19 4

Annual Revenue.....£204,161 13 7

THE SIXTH DIVISION OF PROFITS

was made on 9th May last, when it was reported that the Bonus Additions were at the rate of 150 per cent. on the sum assured on Policies effected in 1835; 100 per cent. on Policies effected in 1831; and 50 per cent. on Policies effected in 1840. Next Division of Profits in 1865.

THE INVESTIGATION REPORT.

showing these important advantages, is now ready, and may be had at the Office, or Agencies of the Company.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager.

H. JONES WILLIAMS, Resident Secretary.

London.....33, King William-street.

Edinburgh.....3, George-street (Head Office).

Dublin.....66, Upper Sackville-street.

Glasgow.....35, St. Vincent-place.

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE POLICIES.

THE CONSOLS ASSOCIATION, 429, STRAND, LONDON.

1. Provides the Security of Consols for its Policies.
2. It lends, or returns to Insurers ON DEMAND at any time, about One-Half of all Premiums paid.
Undoubted Security for Money, with a Liberal Rate of Interest.
The Association possesses a large Capital, subscribed by several hundreds of Shareholders.
Full information may be obtained on application to THOMAS H. BAYLIS, Managing Director.

LIFE ASSURANCE.—Special Notice.—The

next investigation into the Profits of the Life Department of the SCOTTISH UNION INSURANCE COMPANY will be made as at 1st August, 1861, and parties taking out Policies before that date will participate in the division.

635 New Policies, for 204,700, yielding 9,824,64. 2d. of New Premiums, were issued during the year ending 1st August, 1860.

Thirty days' grace allowed for the year ending 1st August, 1860, to renew Life Insurances, during which time, on payment of the premium, the Company hold themselves liable.

No extra Premium charged for Members of Volunteer or Rifle Corps within the United Kingdom.

LONDON BOARD.

President.—The Right Hon. the EARL of MANSFIELD.

Directors.

P. Amstrong, Esq.
Charles Balfour, Esq.
Robert Colburn, Esq., M.D.
J. E. Goodhart, Esq.
H. G. Ramsay, Esq., *Manager*.
Secretary.—F. G. Smith, Esq.
Surgeon.—W. D. Smith, Esq.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Olverston, Laurie & Peachey.

A copy of the last Report, Forms of Proposals, and Prospectuses, may be had at the Offices, 37, Cornhill, London; and of the Agents throughout the kingdom.

FREDK. G. SMITH, Secretary to the London Board.

No. 37, Cornhill, London.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict. cap. 9;

AND

BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION,

Empowered by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

1, PRINCES-STREET, Bank, London.

Major-General ALEXANDER, Blackheath Park, *Chairman*.

Every description of Life Assurance business transacted, with or without Participation in Profits, on the most advantageous terms.

Extracts from Tables.

(PROPRIETARY.)					(MUTUAL.)				
Age	Half-Prem. 7 Years	Prem. remainder of Life.	Whole Prem. remainder of Life.	Yrs	Age	Annual Pre-mium	Half-Yearly Pre-mium	Quarterly Pre-mium	
30	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	30	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
40	1 1 9	2 3 6	3 7 2	30	0 3 7	1 4 3	0 12 3	0 12 3	
50	1 9 2	2 18 0	3 9 7	6	0 3 7	1 4 3	0 12 3	0 12 3	
60	2 6 8	6 13 4	9 3 8	3	0 3 8	1 4 6	0 12 6	0 12 6	

ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY, 1809.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

Policies opened during the current year will be entitled at next distribution of Profits, in December, 1865, to rank for Five Years' Bonus, which at last investigation ranged from 25. to 35. per cent. per annum on the sums assured. It is expected that the great improvement in the business of the Company of late years will beneficially affect the forthcoming one, 741 New Policies for 475,849, having been opened last year.

HEAD-OFFICE—64, Princes-street, Edinburgh.

LONDON BOARD—Office, 4, New Bank Buildings, Lothbury.

SIR PETER LAURIE, *Chairman*.

JOHN I. GLENNIE, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman*.

William Borradaile, Esq.
John Connell, Esq.
Archibald Cockburn, Esq.
P. Northall Laurie, Esq.
Charles J. Knowles, Esq.
Peter J. T. Pearce, Esq.

The attention of those about to assure is specially directed to some New Tables of Premiums recently constructed for this Company, which, with Forms of Proposals, &c., may be had as above, or will be forwarded free on application.

ROBERT STRACHAN, Secretary.

ARGUS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

30, THROGMORTON-STREET, BANK.

Chairman—WILLIAM LEAF, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman—JOHN HUMPHREY, Esq. Ald.

Richard E. Arden, Esq.
Edward Bates, Esq.
Professor Hall, M.A.
Rupert Ingleby, Esq.
W. Ladder Leaf, Esq.
Baffery Wm. Johnson, Esq.
Jeremiah Pilcher, Esq.
Lewis Poock, Esq.

Physician—Dr. Jeaffreson, 3, Finsbury-square.

Surgeon—W. Coulson, Esq., 2, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

Actuary—George Clark, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THIS COMPANY.

The Premiums are on the lowest scale consistent with security. The Assured are protected by an ample subscribed capital—an assurance fund of 200,000, invested on mortgage, and in the Government Stocks—and an income of 24,000, a year.

Premiums to Assure £100.				Whole Term.	
Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	
20	£0 17 8	£0 19 9	£1 15 10	£1 11 10	
30	1 1 3	1 3 7	2 5 5	2 0 7	
40	1 5 0	1 6 9	3 0 7	2 14 10	
50	1 14 1	1 19 10	4 6 8	4 0 11	
60	3 2 4	3 17 0	6 12 9	6 0 10	

MUTUAL BRANCH.

Assurers on the Bonus system are entitled, after five years, to participate in nine-tenths, or 90 per cent. out of the profits.

The profit assigned to each policy can be added to the sum assured, applied in reduction of the annual premium, or be received in cash.

At the first division a return of 30 per cent. in cash on the premiums paid was declared; this will allow a reversionary increase, varying, according to age, from 60 to 35 per cent. on the premiums, or from 5 to 15 per cent. on the sum assured.

One-half of the "Whole Term" Premium may remain on credit for seven years, or one-third of the premium may remain for life as a debt upon the Policy at 5 per cent., or may be paid off at any time without notice.

Claims paid one month after satisfactory proof of death.

Loans upon approved security.

No charge for Policy Stamp.

Medical Attendants paid for their reports.

Persons may, in time of peace, proceed to or reside in any part of Europe or British North America without extra charge.

No extra charge for the Militia, Volunteer Rifles, or Artillery Corps on Home Service.

The Medical Officers attend every day, at a quarter before Two o'clock.

E. BATES, Resident Director.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS, AND FROM ANY CAUSE.

may be provided against by an Annual Payment of 2s. to the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, which secures 1,000, at death by Accident, or 6s. weekly for Injury.

NO EXTRA PREMIUM FOR VOLUNTEERS.

ONE PERSON in every TWELVE Insured is injured yearly by ACCIDENT.

75,000, has been already PAID as COMPENSATION.

For further information apply to the Principal Agents, the Railway Stations, or at the Head Office, 64, Cornhill (late 4, Old Broad-street).

ANNUAL INCOME, 40,000.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

WILLIAM J. FIAN, Secretary.

64, Cornhill, E.C., January, 1861.

FREDERICK DENT, Chronometer, Watch and Clock Maker to the Queen and Prince Consort, and Maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, 41, Strand, and 84, Royal Exchange.

ORNAMENTS for the MANTEL-PIECE, &c. Large and choice Selection, including, among other Articles, Groups, Statuettes, Vases, &c. in Parian and English and Foreign Porcelain—Clocks (brass, marble and gilt)—first-class Bronzes—Lustres, Candelabra, Candlesticks and Bohemian Glass. Novelty, Beauty, and Price.

ALFRED B. PEARCE, 28, LUDGATE-HILL, E.C.

Established 1780.

45, OXFORD-STREET, W.

OSLERS' GLASS CHANDELIERS,

Wall Lights and Mantel-piece Lustres, for Gas and Candles. Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from 7l. 12s. Glass Deserters.....2l. 0s.

All articles marked in plain figures. Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for Presents. Mess, Export and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.

LONDON—SHOW-ROOMS, 45, OXFORD-STREET, W. BIRMINGHAM—MANUFACTORY and SHOW-ROOMS, Broad-street. Established 1807.

TRELOAR'S KAMPTULON, or Elastic

Floor Cloth, Cocoa-Nut Fibre, Chinese and other Matting, and Door-Mats of the best quality, at the lowest prices.—T. TRELOAR, Manufacturer, 43, LUDGATE-HILL, E.C.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE.—The

attention of Ladies is particularly called to the LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE, manufactured by W. H. LOCK and WILSON, which is recommended for its simplicity and thoroughness of construction, compactness, and elegance of model and finish, speed, ease of operation and management, quietness of movement, beauty and excellence of stitch, strength, firmness and durability of seam, and economy of thread. It will stitch, gather, hem, fold, and bind with great rapidity, and the Machine is light, compact and elegant.—Offices and Sale Rooms, 463, Oxford-street. Illustrated Prospectus gratis, and post free.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH

USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY. And pronounced by HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS to be THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c. &c.

WOTHERSPOON & CO. GLASGOW and LONDON.

AIR CIRCULATING and ANTI-GREASE

HATS.—Patented and Manufactured by MAYHEW & CO., 80, New Bond-street, W. These Hats are waterproof, grease-proof and ventilating; they are peculiarly soft and easy in wear, insuring a comfortable and complete fit to any formation of head, being light, yet durable. First quality, 12s.; second, 10s.; cash. To be had wholesale at the Manufactory, Union-street, Southwark, S.E.

DENT'S CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS.—CAUTION.—Her Majesty's High Court of Chancery, on the 13th of July, 1861, granted a perpetual injunction, restraining HARRY WATSON, of Grosvenor Place, in the County of Middlesex, from manufacturing any Watches marked with the name of "DENT," and from selling or exporting, or causing to be sold or exported for Sale, any Watches made and marked with the name of "DENT," by threat of their own or third parties. Manufacturers and others are hereby cautioned against using the name or trade mark of "DENT."

M. F. DENT, 32 & 34, COCKSPUR-STREET, Charing Cross, London.

DENT'S CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS.—M. F. DENT, 33, Cockspur-street, Charing Cross, Watch, Clock and Chronometer Maker, by special appointment to Her Majesty the Queen.

33, COCKSPUR-STREET, CHARING CROSS, Corner of Spring Gardens.

GLASS-CASES for HIRE.—F. B. WALTER, of 51, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C., Glass-Case Manufacturer, begs to notify, to Public and Private Institutions and Antiquarians, that he has the LARGEST STOCK in LONDON of Bent, Flat, Sloping and Upright GLASS-CASES, to be lent on Hire for Conversations and Exhibitions, &c.

DINNER, DESSERT, BREAKFAST, TEA, and TOILET SERVICES. A large assortment of new and good Patterns. Also a beautiful variety of every description of OUT TABLE GLASS.

First-class Quality—Superior Taste—Low Prices.
ALFRED B. PEARCE, 23, LUDGATE-HILL, E.C.
Established 1760.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE for SILKS in LONDON is SOWERBY, TATTON & CO.'S, of the REGENT-CIRCUS, OXFORD-STREET. Patterns post free.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, in Bottle, recommended by Baron Liebig and all the Faculty, may now be had in the cheapest condition of Messrs. HARRINGTON PARKER & CO. 50, Pall Mall, S.W.

SAUCE—LEA AND PERRINS beg to caution the Public against Spurious Imitations of their world-renowned WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Purchasers should ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE, Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be "THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

* * * Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CRUSSE & BLACKWELL, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES—the most secure against Fire and Thieves.

CHUBB'S FIREPROOF STRONG-ROOM DOORS.
CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR AND STREET-DOOR LATCHES.

CHUBB'S CASH AND DEED BOXES.

Illustrated Price-List, gratis and post free.
CHUBB & SON, 27, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 28, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Wolverhampton.

ELKINGTON & CO. desire respectfully to call the attention of the Nobility and gentry requiring PLATE, to their Manufactures, which may be obtained in great variety, both in SILVER and ELECTRO PLATE, from either of their Establishments:—

LONDON—23, Regent-street, St. James's, S.W.; and 45, Moor-gate-street, E.C.

DUBLIN—College Green.

LIVERPOOL—Church-street.

MANUFACTORY and SHOW ROOMS, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

Estimates, Drawings and Prices sent free by post. Replating and Gilding as usual.

FRENCH CLOCKS, LAMPS, and BRONZES—Bohemian Glass, Gas Pendants—Chandeliers—Candelabra—Parlour Fountains—Fans—MILNER & SONS, Lamp Manufacturers to Her Majesty and the Admiralty, beg to announce, that the Best and Newest Productions of Paris, Bohemia, London, Birmingham and the Potteries may be obtained at their New Warehouse, No. 178, Piccadilly, opposite Burlington House. * * * Genuine French Clock Oil.

ALLEN'S PATENT PORTMANTEAUS and TRAVELLING BAGS, with SQUARE OPENINGS; Ladies' Wardrobe Trunks, Dressing Bags, with Silver Fittings; Despatch Boxes, Writing and Dressing Cases, and 500 other articles for Home or Continental Travelling. Illustrated Catalogue post free.—J. W. ALLEN, Manufacturer and Patentee, 23 and 31, West Strand, London, W.C.

Also, Allen's Barnack Furniture Catalogue of Officers' Bedsteads, Washhand Stands, Canteens, &c., post free.

LAWNS.—SAMUELSON'S PATENT SILENT-WORKING and SELF-CLEANING MOWING-MACHINES.

out the Grass, collect it into a heap (leaving all sweeping), and roll the plot at one and the same time, and may be used at any convenient time, whether the grass be wet or dry. They are made of various widths, suitable for one man to work, unassisted, up to those for horse draught.

Copies of Letters from all parts of the country, showing the great saving in labour and time and the improvement in the appearance of lawns effected by these Machines, will be forwarded, post free, with Price-List, on receipt of application.

B. SAMUELSON, BRITANNIA WORKS, BANBURY, LONDON WAREHOUSE: 75, CANNON-STREET WEST, CITY.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DE-STROYING POWDER.—This powder is quite Harmless to Animal Life, but is unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Embezzles, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Moths in Furs, and every other species of Insects in all stages of metamorphosis.

An invaluable remedy for destroying Fleas in Ladies' Pet Dogs. It is perfectly harmless in its nature, and may be applied without apprehension, as it has no qualities deleterious to animal life.

Sold in Packets, 1s. 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each, or post free for 1d. or treble size for 3d. postage-stamps, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C.

MORTLOCK'S CHINA WAREHOUSE, 250, OXFORD-STREET.—SELLING OFF.—In consequence of the Marquis of Westminster's refusal to renew the Lease of the above Premises (in connection with Park-street), JOHN MORTLOCK is anxious to decrease his RICH Stock, and is prepared to make a great allowance for Cash.—250, OXFORD-STREET, and 25, PARK-STREET, near Hyde Park.

THE BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS and COFFEES in England are to be obtained of PHILLIPS & CO. Tea-Merchants, 8, King William-street, City. Good strong useful Tea, 5s. 8d., 5s. 10d., 5s. 12d., 5s. 14d., 5s. 16d., 5s. 18d., 5s. 20d., 5s. 22d., 5s. 24d., 5s. 26d., 5s. 28d., 5s. 30d., 5s. 32d., 5s. 34d., 5s. 36d., 5s. 38d., 5s. 40d., 5s. 42d., 5s. 44d., 5s. 46d., 5s. 48d., 5s. 50d., 5s. 52d., 5s. 54d., 5s. 56d., 5s. 58d., 5s. 60d., 5s. 62d., 5s. 64d., 5s. 66d., 5s. 68d., 5s. 70d., 5s. 72d., 5s. 74d., 5s. 76d., 5s. 78d., 5s. 80d., 5s. 82d., 5s. 84d., 5s. 86d., 5s. 88d., 5s. 90d., 5s. 92d., 5s. 94d., 5s. 96d., 5s. 98d., 5s. 100d., 5s. 102d., 5s. 104d., 5s. 106d., 5s. 108d., 5s. 110d., 5s. 112d., 5s. 114d., 5s. 116d., 5s. 118d., 5s. 120d., 5s. 122d., 5s. 124d., 5s. 126d., 5s. 128d., 5s. 130d., 5s. 132d., 5s. 134d., 5s. 136d., 5s. 138d., 5s. 140d., 5s. 142d., 5s. 144d., 5s. 146d., 5s. 148d., 5s. 150d., 5s. 152d., 5s. 154d., 5s. 156d., 5s. 158d., 5s. 160d., 5s. 162d., 5s. 164d., 5s. 166d., 5s. 168d., 5s. 170d., 5s. 172d., 5s. 174d., 5s. 176d., 5s. 178d., 5s. 180d., 5s. 182d., 5s. 184d., 5s. 186d., 5s. 188d., 5s. 190d., 5s. 192d., 5s. 194d., 5s. 196d., 5s. 198d., 5s. 200d., 5s. 202d., 5s. 204d., 5s. 206d., 5s. 208d., 5s. 210d., 5s. 212d., 5s. 214d., 5s. 216d., 5s. 218d., 5s. 220d., 5s. 222d., 5s. 224d., 5s. 226d., 5s. 228d., 5s. 230d., 5s. 232d., 5s. 234d., 5s. 236d., 5s. 238d., 5s. 240d., 5s. 242d., 5s. 244d., 5s. 246d., 5s. 248d., 5s. 250d., 5s. 252d., 5s. 254d., 5s. 256d., 5s. 258d., 5s. 260d., 5s. 262d., 5s. 264d., 5s. 266d., 5s. 268d., 5s. 270d., 5s. 272d., 5s. 274d., 5s. 276d., 5s. 278d., 5s. 280d., 5s. 282d., 5s. 284d., 5s. 286d., 5s. 288d., 5s. 290d., 5s. 292d., 5s. 294d., 5s. 296d., 5s. 298d., 5s. 300d., 5s. 302d., 5s. 304d., 5s. 306d., 5s. 308d., 5s. 310d., 5s. 312d., 5s. 314d., 5s. 316d., 5s. 318d., 5s. 320d., 5s. 322d., 5s. 324d., 5s. 326d., 5s. 328d., 5s. 330d., 5s. 332d., 5s. 334d., 5s. 336d., 5s. 338d., 5s. 340d., 5s. 342d., 5s. 344d., 5s. 346d., 5s. 348d., 5s. 350d., 5s. 352d., 5s. 354d., 5s. 356d., 5s. 358d., 5s. 360d., 5s. 362d., 5s. 364d., 5s. 366d., 5s. 368d., 5s. 370d., 5s. 372d., 5s. 374d., 5s. 376d., 5s. 378d., 5s. 380d., 5s. 382d., 5s. 384d., 5s. 386d., 5s. 388d., 5s. 390d., 5s. 392d., 5s. 394d., 5s. 396d., 5s. 398d., 5s. 400d., 5s. 402d., 5s. 404d., 5s. 406d., 5s. 408d., 5s. 410d., 5s. 412d., 5s. 414d., 5s. 416d., 5s. 418d., 5s. 420d., 5s. 422d., 5s. 424d., 5s. 426d., 5s. 428d., 5s. 430d., 5s. 432d., 5s. 434d., 5s. 436d., 5s. 438d., 5s. 440d., 5s. 442d., 5s. 444d., 5s. 446d., 5s. 448d., 5s. 450d., 5s. 452d., 5s. 454d., 5s. 456d., 5s. 458d., 5s. 460d., 5s. 462d., 5s. 464d., 5s. 466d., 5s. 468d., 5s. 470d., 5s. 472d., 5s. 474d., 5s. 476d., 5s. 478d., 5s. 480d., 5s. 482d., 5s. 484d., 5s. 486d., 5s. 488d., 5s. 490d., 5s. 492d., 5s. 494d., 5s. 496d., 5s. 498d., 5s. 500d., 5s. 502d., 5s. 504d., 5s. 506d., 5s. 508d., 5s. 510d., 5s. 512d., 5s. 514d., 5s. 516d., 5s. 518d., 5s. 520d., 5s. 522d., 5s. 524d., 5s. 526d., 5s. 528d., 5s. 530d., 5s. 532d., 5s. 534d., 5s. 536d., 5s. 538d., 5s. 540d., 5s. 542d., 5s. 544d., 5s. 546d., 5s. 548d., 5s. 550d., 5s. 552d., 5s. 554d., 5s. 556d., 5s. 558d., 5s. 560d., 5s. 562d., 5s. 564d., 5s. 566d., 5s. 568d., 5s. 570d., 5s. 572d., 5s. 574d., 5s. 576d., 5s. 578d., 5s. 580d., 5s. 582d., 5s. 584d., 5s. 586d., 5s. 588d., 5s. 590d., 5s. 592d., 5s. 594d., 5s. 596d., 5s. 598d., 5s. 600d., 5s. 602d., 5s. 604d., 5s. 606d., 5s. 608d., 5s. 610d., 5s. 612d., 5s. 614d., 5s. 616d., 5s. 618d., 5s. 620d., 5s. 622d., 5s. 624d., 5s. 626d., 5s. 628d., 5s. 630d., 5s. 632d., 5s. 634d., 5s. 636d., 5s. 638d., 5s. 640d., 5s. 642d., 5s. 644d., 5s. 646d., 5s. 648d., 5s. 650d., 5s. 652d., 5s. 654d., 5s. 656d., 5s. 658d., 5s. 660d., 5s. 662d., 5s. 664d., 5s. 666d., 5s. 668d., 5s. 670d., 5s. 672d., 5s. 674d., 5s. 676d., 5s. 678d., 5s. 680d., 5s. 682d., 5s. 684d., 5s. 686d., 5s. 688d., 5s. 690d., 5s. 692d., 5s. 694d., 5s. 696d., 5s. 698d., 5s. 700d., 5s. 702d., 5s. 704d., 5s. 706d., 5s. 708d., 5s. 710d., 5s. 712d., 5s. 714d., 5s. 716d., 5s. 718d., 5s. 720d., 5s. 722d., 5s. 724d., 5s. 726d., 5s. 728d., 5s. 730d., 5s. 732d., 5s. 734d., 5s. 736d., 5s. 738d., 5s. 740d., 5s. 742d., 5s. 744d., 5s. 746d., 5s. 748d., 5s. 750d., 5s. 752d., 5s. 754d., 5s. 756d., 5s. 758d., 5s. 760d., 5s. 762d., 5s. 764d., 5s. 766d., 5s. 768d., 5s. 770d., 5s. 772d., 5s. 774d., 5s. 776d., 5s. 778d., 5s. 780d., 5s. 782d., 5s. 784d., 5s. 786d., 5s. 788d., 5s. 790d., 5s. 792d., 5s. 794d., 5s. 796d., 5s. 798d., 5s. 800d., 5s. 802d., 5s. 804d., 5s. 806d., 5s. 808d., 5s. 810d., 5s. 812d., 5s. 814d., 5s. 816d., 5s. 818d., 5s. 820d., 5s. 822d., 5s. 824d., 5s. 826d., 5s. 828d., 5s. 830d., 5s. 832d., 5s. 834d., 5s. 836d., 5s. 838d., 5s. 840d., 5s. 842d., 5s. 844d., 5s. 846d., 5s. 848d., 5s. 850d., 5s. 852d., 5s. 854d., 5s. 856d., 5s. 858d., 5s. 860d., 5s. 862d., 5s. 864d., 5s. 866d., 5s. 868d., 5s. 870d., 5s. 872d., 5s. 874d., 5s. 876d., 5s. 878d., 5s. 880d., 5s. 882d., 5s. 884d., 5s. 886d., 5s. 888d., 5s. 890d., 5s. 892d., 5s. 894d., 5s. 896d., 5s. 898d., 5s. 900d., 5s. 902d., 5s. 904d., 5s. 906d., 5s. 908d., 5s. 910d., 5s. 912d., 5s. 914d., 5s. 916d., 5s. 918d., 5s. 920d., 5s. 922d., 5s. 924d., 5s. 926d., 5s. 928d., 5s. 930d., 5s. 932d., 5s. 934d., 5s. 936d., 5s. 938d., 5s. 940d., 5s. 942d., 5s. 944d., 5s. 946d., 5s. 948d., 5s. 950d., 5s. 952d., 5s. 954d., 5s. 956d., 5s. 958d., 5s. 960d., 5s. 962d., 5s. 964d., 5s. 966d., 5s. 968d., 5s. 970d., 5s. 972d., 5s. 974d., 5s. 976d., 5s. 978d., 5s. 980d., 5s. 982d., 5s. 984d., 5s. 986d., 5s. 988d., 5s. 990d., 5s. 992d., 5s. 994d., 5s. 996d., 5s. 998d., 5s. 1000d., 5s. 1002d., 5s. 1004d., 5s. 1006d., 5s. 1008d., 5s. 1010d., 5s. 1012d., 5s. 1014d., 5s. 1016d., 5s. 1018d., 5s. 1020d., 5s. 1022d., 5s. 1024d., 5s. 1026d., 5s. 1028d., 5s. 1030d., 5s. 1032d., 5s. 1034d., 5s. 1036d., 5s. 1038d., 5s. 1040d., 5s. 1042d., 5s. 1044d., 5s. 1046d., 5s. 1048d., 5s. 1050d., 5s. 1052d., 5s. 1054d., 5s. 1056d., 5s. 1058d., 5s. 1060d., 5s. 1062d., 5s. 1064d., 5s. 1066d., 5s. 1068d., 5s. 1070d., 5s. 1072d., 5s. 1074d., 5s. 1076d., 5s. 1078d., 5s. 1080d., 5s. 1082d., 5s. 1084d., 5s. 1086d., 5s. 1088d., 5s. 1090d., 5s. 1092d., 5s. 1094d., 5s. 1096d., 5s. 1098d., 5s. 1100d., 5s. 1102d., 5s. 1104d., 5s. 1106d., 5s. 1108d., 5s. 1110d., 5s. 1112d., 5s. 1114d., 5s. 1116d., 5s. 1118d., 5s. 1120d., 5s. 1122d., 5s. 1124d., 5s. 1126d., 5s. 1128d., 5s. 1130d., 5s. 1132d., 5s. 1134d., 5s. 1136d., 5s. 1138d., 5s. 1140d., 5s. 1142d., 5s. 1144d., 5s. 1146d., 5s. 1148d., 5s. 1150d., 5s. 1152d., 5s. 1154d., 5s. 1156d., 5s. 1158d., 5s. 1160d., 5s. 1162d., 5s. 1164d., 5s. 1166d., 5s. 1168d., 5s. 1170d., 5s. 1172d., 5s. 1174d., 5s. 1176d., 5s. 1178d., 5s. 1180d., 5s. 1182d., 5s. 1184d., 5s. 1186d., 5s. 1188d., 5s. 1190d., 5s. 1192d., 5s. 1194d., 5s. 1196d., 5s. 1198d., 5s. 1200d., 5s. 1202d., 5s. 1204d., 5s. 1206d., 5s. 1208d., 5s. 1210d., 5s. 1212d., 5s. 1214d., 5s. 1216d., 5s. 1218d., 5s. 1220d., 5s. 1222d., 5s. 1224d., 5s. 1226d., 5s. 1228d., 5s. 1230d., 5s. 1232d., 5s. 1234d., 5s. 1236d., 5s. 1238d., 5s. 1240d., 5s. 1242d., 5s. 1244d., 5s. 1246d., 5s. 1248d., 5s. 1250d., 5s. 1252d., 5s. 1254d., 5s. 1256d., 5s. 1258d., 5s. 1260d., 5s. 1262d., 5s. 1264d., 5s. 1266d., 5s. 1268d., 5s. 1270d., 5s. 1272d., 5s. 1274d., 5s. 1276d., 5s. 1278d., 5s. 1280d., 5s. 1282d., 5s. 1284d., 5s. 1286d., 5s. 1288d., 5s. 1290d., 5s. 1292d., 5s. 1294d., 5s. 1296d., 5s. 1298d., 5s. 1300d., 5s. 1302d., 5s. 1304d., 5s. 1306d., 5s. 1308d., 5s. 1310d., 5s. 1312d., 5s. 1314d., 5s. 1316d., 5s. 1318d., 5s. 1320d., 5s. 1322d., 5s. 1324d., 5s. 1326d., 5s. 1328d., 5s. 1330d., 5s. 1332d., 5s. 1334d., 5s. 1336d., 5s. 1338d., 5s. 1340d., 5s. 1342d., 5s. 1344d., 5s. 1346d., 5s. 1348d., 5s. 1350d., 5s. 1352d., 5s. 1354d., 5s. 1356d., 5s. 1358d., 5s. 1360d., 5s. 1362d., 5s. 1364d., 5s. 1366d., 5s. 1368d., 5s. 1370d., 5s. 1372d., 5s. 1374d., 5s. 1376d., 5s. 1378d., 5s. 1380d., 5s. 1382d., 5s. 1384d., 5s. 1386d., 5s. 1388d., 5s. 1390d., 5s. 1392d., 5s. 1394d., 5s. 1396d., 5s. 1398d., 5s. 1400d., 5s. 1402d., 5s. 1404d., 5s. 1406d., 5s. 1408d., 5s. 1410d., 5s. 1412d., 5s. 1414d., 5s. 1416d., 5s. 1418d., 5s. 1420d., 5s. 1422d., 5s. 1424d., 5s. 1426d., 5s. 1428d., 5s. 1430d., 5s. 1432d., 5s. 1434d., 5s. 1436d., 5s. 1438d., 5s. 1440d., 5s. 1442d., 5s. 1444d., 5s. 1446d., 5s. 1448d., 5s. 1450d., 5s. 1452d., 5s. 1454d., 5s. 1456d., 5s. 1458d., 5s. 1460d., 5s. 1462d., 5s. 1464d., 5s. 1466d., 5s. 1468d., 5s. 1470d., 5s. 1472d., 5s. 1474d., 5s. 1476d., 5s. 1478d., 5s. 1480d., 5s. 1482d., 5s. 1484d., 5s. 1486d., 5s. 1488d., 5s. 1490d., 5s. 1492d., 5s. 1494d., 5s. 1496d., 5s. 1498d., 5s. 1500d., 5s. 1502d., 5s. 1504d., 5s. 1506d., 5s. 1508d., 5s. 1510d., 5s. 1512d., 5s. 1514d., 5s. 1516d., 5s. 1518d., 5s. 1520d., 5s. 1522d., 5s. 1524d., 5s. 1526d., 5s. 1528d., 5s. 1530d., 5s. 1532d., 5s. 1534d., 5s. 1536d., 5s. 1538d., 5s. 1540d., 5s. 1542d., 5s. 1544d., 5s. 1546d., 5s. 1548d., 5s. 1550d., 5s. 1552d., 5s. 1554d., 5s. 1556d., 5s. 1558d., 5s. 1560d., 5s. 1562d., 5s. 1564d., 5s. 1566d., 5s. 1568d., 5s. 1570d., 5s. 1572d., 5s. 1574d., 5s. 1576d., 5s. 1578d., 5s. 1580d., 5s. 1582d., 5s. 1584d., 5s. 1586d., 5s. 1588d., 5s. 1590d., 5s. 1592d., 5s. 1594d., 5s. 1596d., 5s. 1598d., 5s. 1600d., 5s. 1602d., 5s. 1604d., 5s. 1606d., 5s. 1608d., 5s. 1610d., 5s. 1612d., 5s. 1614d., 5s. 1616d., 5s. 1618d., 5s. 1620d., 5s. 1622d., 5s. 1624d., 5s. 1626d., 5s. 1628d., 5s. 1630d., 5s. 1632d., 5s. 1634d., 5s. 1636d., 5s. 1638d., 5s. 1640d., 5s. 1642d., 5s. 1644d., 5s. 1646d., 5s. 1648d., 5s. 1650d., 5s. 1652d., 5s. 1654d., 5s. 1656d., 5s. 1658d., 5s. 1660d., 5s. 1662d., 5s. 1664d., 5s. 1666d., 5s. 1668d., 5s. 1670d., 5s. 1672d., 5s. 1674d., 5s. 1676d., 5s. 1678d., 5s. 1680d., 5s. 1682d., 5s. 1684d., 5s. 1686d., 5s. 1688d., 5s. 1690d., 5s. 1692d., 5s. 1694d., 5s. 1696d., 5s. 1698d., 5s. 1700d., 5s. 1702d., 5s. 1704d., 5s. 1706d., 5s. 1708d., 5s. 1710d., 5s. 1712d., 5s. 1714d., 5s. 1716d., 5s. 1718d., 5s. 1720d., 5s. 1722d., 5s. 1724d., 5s. 1726d., 5s. 1728d., 5s. 1730d., 5s. 1732d., 5s. 1734d., 5s. 1736d., 5s. 1738d., 5s. 1740d., 5s. 1742d., 5s. 1744d., 5s. 1746d., 5s. 1748d., 5s. 1750d., 5s. 1752d., 5s. 1754d., 5s. 1756d., 5s. 1758d., 5s. 1760d., 5s. 1762d., 5s. 1764d., 5s. 1766d., 5s. 1768d., 5s. 1770d., 5s. 1772d., 5s. 1774d., 5s. 1776d., 5s. 1778d., 5s. 1780d., 5s. 1782d., 5s. 1784d., 5s. 1786d., 5s. 1788d., 5s. 1790d., 5s. 1792d., 5s. 1794d., 5s. 1796d., 5s. 1798d., 5s. 1800d., 5s. 1802d., 5s. 1804d., 5s. 1806d., 5s. 1808d., 5s. 1810d., 5s. 1812d., 5s. 18

NEW ALEXANDRE HARMONIUMS.

These Instruments are lower in price and superior to all other cheap Harmoniums.

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1761.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1861.

PRICE
FOURPENCE
Stamped Edition, 5d.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The NEXT MEETING will be held at MANCHESTER, commencing on WEDNESDAY, September 4, 1861, under the Presidency of

WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, Esq. LL.D. O.E. F.R.S.

The Reception Room will be The Portico, in Coleman-street. Notices of Communications intended to be read to the Association, accompanied by a statement whether or not the author will be present at the Meeting, may be addressed to JOHN PHILLIPS, M.A. LL.D. F.R.S., Assistant General Secretary, University Museum, Oxford; or to R. D. DARRISHER, Esq. B.A. F.G.S. ALFRED NIELD, Esq. ARTHUR RANFORD, Esq. M.A., and Professor ROBERT, B.A., Local Secretaries, Manchester.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S., General Treasurer.
6, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

QUEENWOOD COLLEGE, Four Miles from Bridgwater Station, South-Western Railway, Hampshire.

The Course of Instruction embraces Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Theoretic and Practical Chemistry, English, Classics, Foreign Languages, Practical Surveying, Levelling, &c., Mechanical and Free-hand Drawing and Music. The Principal is assisted by Ten resident Masters. The position of the Establishment is beautiful, and the advantages various and unusual. Attention is invited to the Prospectus, which may be had on application. The next half-year will commence on the 1st of August.

Queenwood College, Stockbridge, May 31, 1861.

CIVIL SERVICE, WOOLWICH, &c.— GENTLEMEN are respectfully PREPARED for the CIVIL and MILITARY EXAMINATIONS, or for the UNIVERSI- TIES, by an M.A. of long experience as a Private Tutor in Cam- bridge, assisted by competent Masters in the various branches required. For particulars, apply to the Rev. the Principal, 8, York-terrace, or to Messrs. RALPH BROTHERS, School Bookellers, 150, Aldersgate-street, London.

THE SCIENTIFIC and ENGINEERING SCHOOL, at the COLLEGE, CHESTER.

This SCHOOL is recognised by the SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA, "as possessing an efficient Class for Civil Engineer-
ing."

Each Pupil is provided with a separate Sleeping Apartment. Application for Admission is to be made to the Rev. ARTHUR RICE, College, Chester.

PESTALOZZIAN SCHOOL, WORKSOP.

NOTES.—In this Establishment the Arrangements are of a superior order, and young Gentlemen are carefully educated for the Universities, Competitive Examinations, and for Mercantile Engineering and Agricultural Puruits. Under the care of competent English and Foreign Masters, the Pupils enjoy the advantages of first-rate English and Continental Schools. The course of instruction is very comprehensive. The School is in a most favourable Situation; and for exercise and recreation there are extensive playgrounds and a covered gymnasium. Worksop is famed for its cleanliness and salubrity, and the splendid Parks surrounding have a wide celebrity. The School re-opens on the 8th of August.—For Prospectuses, and further Particulars, apply to J. L. ELLENBERGER.

DENMARK HILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, near London.

Principal—Mr. C. P. MASON, B.A., Fellow of University College, London.

The PUPILS of the above-named School will RE-ASSEMBLE on TUESDAY, July 30. Prospectuses may be obtained on application at the Rev. Mr. MASON'S, 15, Bedford-square, or at Messrs. RALPH BROTHERS, School Bookellers, 150, Aldersgate-street.

SEAWOOD HOUSE, GRANGE, in CART- MEL, LANCASHIRE. Mrs. William Droupp, Principal.

assisted by Miss E. Askew, and Foreign Teachers.—Scholarship studies in the above Establishment for the Education of Young Ladies, WILL BEGIN AGAIN (D.V.) on TUESDAY, the 30th of July.—Prospectuses, &c. may be had on application.

MISS HOLTHAM, formerly of Bowdon.

Ms. Cheshire, who receives a few Young Ladies requiring social and personal instruction, will accept of a few Young Ladies for ONE YEAR after the present Vacation, ending the 31st of August.—For Terms and References address Miss HOLTHAM, 21, Powis-square, Brighton.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.—COMPE- TITORS for Sandhurst, Woolwich, or the Staff College, and Candidates for Direct Commissions or Staff Appointments, are PREPARED in all the Branches (compulsory and optional) of their Programmes, at the Practical Military College, Sunbury, R.W.—Apply for Prospectuses, &c. to Captain LEWIS.

PROFESSOR GARDNER, F.E.S., &c., begs to state that his LECTURES on the EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCES, fitted for gentlemen preparing for the Government and other Examinations, are now conducted at the Polytechnic Institution. The Apparatus of this Establishment, conjoined to his own, gives facilities seldom afforded. Engagements for the same Courses of Lectures are made with Private Establishments, Institutions, &c. The Laboratory under the direction of Professor Gardner, is open for Pupils. Private Study, Analyses, &c.— 309, Regent-street, W.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, BOHO-SQUARE.—MRS. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools, to her REGISTER of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COM- PANIONS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

A CLERGYMAN, of the Canton de Vaud, Switzerland, would be glad to RECEIVE into his House one or two YOUNG ENGLISH GENTLEMEN, of good family, of 16, 17 or 18 years of age, to whom he could offer a very comfort- able Home, private instruction in French, and every opportunity to acquire a perfect knowledge of the Language in a short time. Terms, 5s. per month in summer, 6s. in winter. Unexceptionable References in England, to Families who have been staying at his House.—For further Particulars, address H. C. care of C. Mit- chell & Co., Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

THE LADIES' COLLEGE, Southampton, For the Daughters of Gentlemen.

Principal—Mrs. DAVIES
(Widow of the late Prof. Davies, R.M.A. Woolwich).
Aided by Resident Governesses and Visiting Masters of acknow-
ledged talent.

The object of this Institution is to impart a sound and useful Education, combined with the Accomplishments requisite to form the perfect Gentlewoman.

Particulars to be obtained on application to Mrs. DAVIES.
The TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 1st.

BEDFORD COLLEGE (for Ladies), 47 and 48, BEDFORD-SQUARE.

THE CLASSES will BEGIN for the SESSION, 1861-62, on
THURSDAY, October 10th.

The SCHOOL for JUNIOR PUPILS above Eight Years of Age will RE-OPEN on THURSDAY, September 30th.

A few Pupils for the College and School are received as Boarders within the College, under the superintendence of the Lady-Resident.

Prospectuses may be had at the College.
JANE MARTINEAU, Hon. Sec.

THE GRANGE HOUSE SCHOOL, EDINBURGH.

Principal—JOHN DALGLEISH.

Vice-Principal—W. SCOTT DALGLEISH, M.A. (Edin.).

The SCHOOL SESSION commences on the 1st of OCTOBER.

RAWDON HOUSE, Hoddesdon, Herts.—The above Establishment for YOUNG LADIES will in future be CONDUCTED by Miss ELLIS and Miss HELEN TAYLOR. THE NEXT SESSION will commence on the 2nd of SEPTEMBER.—For Terms and Particulars apply to Miss ELLIS, Rawdon House, Hoddesdon.

MATRICULATION, &c.—The Rev. W. KIRKUP, LL.B., St. Thomas's-square, Hackney, PRE- PARES GENTLEMEN for the EXAMINATIONS. A few Boarders can be received.—Apply as above.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE GRISI FAREWELL FESTIVAL.

The Directors of the Crystal Palace have the pleasure to announce that they have made arrangements to give

A GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL

IN HONOR OF

THE FAREWELL OF MADAME GRISI.

This Festival will take place on WEDNESDAY NEXT, July 31.

It has probably never before fallen to the lot of any candidate for public favour to sustain for twenty-nine successive Seasons the highest and most arduous characters of the Lyric Drama, and certainly never with such unanimous commendations as have been unceasingly bestowed on Madame Grisi.

The Directors are convinced that not only will the higher classes, who have been the most frequent witnesses of Madame Grisi's artistic triumphs, participate in their sentiments on this occasion, but they feel sure that the retirement of that lady will occasion a general feeling of deep regret to all the lovers of music of this country.

In organizing, therefore, this Farewell Festival, arrangements have been made to impart to it the character of a Popular Ovation. The holders of both classes of Season Tickets will be admitted to the Festival without charge, while, at the same time, the price of admission to the public in general is placed at such a moderate sum as will, in all probability, insure an immense assemblage to bid farewell to the great Prima Donna.

The following celebrated Artists will appear on this occasion:

Madame PENCO, Madame DIDIE, Madame TIBERINI;

Signor MARIO,

Signor TIBERINI, Signor RONCONI, Signor GRAZIANI,

M. ZEIGER, Signor TAGLIAFICO,

Signor NERI-BARALDI, M. FAURE, Signor TAMBERLICK,

AND

Madame GRISI,

who will sing some of her most popular Music.

Conductor.—MR. COSTA,

who has most kindly undertaken to conduct on this occasion.

The Orchestra will comprise the entire Band of the Italian Opera, and that of the Crystal Palace Company, the Chorus of the Royal Italian Opera, the additional Chorus engaged in Rossini's 'Guillaume Tell,' with a careful selection of Choral Amateurs from the Sacred Harmonic Society, Exeter Hall, the whole forming an effective Operatic Orchestra of the unusual extent of Three Hundred Performers.

The performance will take place in the Centre Transept on the front portion of the Great Handel Orchestra, which will be so inclosed as to secure the best acoustic effects.

The Programme will comprise the following Choral Pieces:—

MI MANCA LA VOCE, from 'Moise in Egitto'.... Rossini.

LA CARITA..... Rossini.

PRAYER and FINALE, 'Mazzanella'..... Auber.

BENEDICTION of the POIGNARDS, 'Huguenots' Meyerbeer.

THE OVERTURES to 'La Gazza Ladra' and 'Mazzanella.'

Madame Grisi will sing 'Qui la Voce' "Oh mio Fernando" in the Duett from 'Huguenots,' with Signor Mario; and with Madame Didie the Duett, 'Ebben a le ferice,' from 'Semiramide.'

(The entire Programme will be duly announced.)

Prices of Tickets:—

In the desire to fix such a rate as will ensure a large attendance, the Price of Admission is fixed at Half-a-Crown.

Reserved Seats in front of the Orchestra, similar to Blocks C and G at the Handel Festival, will be issued at Five Shillings each. Reserved Seats, unnumbered, around the above Seats, at Half-a-Crown. Stalls in the Corner Galleries Five Shillings each.

The Ticket-offices at the Crystal Palace, at the Box-office of the Royal Italian Opera, the usual Agents of the Company and the Opera, and the Office at No. 2, Exeter Hall, are now supplied with Tickets for sale; and in order to insure Stalls in eligible positions, immediate application is requisite.

Crystal Palace, Wednesday, July 24th, 1861.

ROYAL MANCHESTER INSTITUTION. —AUTUMN EXHIBITION OF MODERN PAINTINGS.

—In consequence of the Exhibition Rooms being required by the British Association in the early part of September, the TIME for RECEIVING PICTURES will be EXTENDED to SEPTEMBER 10th.

HENRY COOK, Hon. Sec.

GEOLOGISTS' ASSOCIATION.—The COM- MITTEE have made Arrangements for an EXCURSION to the ISLE of SHEPPEY, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 1st of August, under the Guidance of the Rev. J. Wiltshire, M.A., Presi- dent, Prof. Tennant and the Rev. R. Bingham, M.A., Incum- bent of Queenborough, Members and their Friends WILL BE CARRIED BY A TRAIN which leaves Victoria Station, Pim- lico, at 10 a.m., and is joined at the Crystal Palace Station by a train leaving London Bridge at 9 35 a.m.

EDUCATION, at No. 40, Southampton-row, Russell-square.

THE WEST-CENTRAL COLLEGIATE SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES is Closed for the Vacation, and will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, September 9th, for the Midwinter Term.

MISS WORTH, Lady Principal, assisted by other Teachers. The above School is subjected to the Examination of Queen's College Professors.

E. TAYLOR, Hon. Sec.

FAMILY EDUCATION.—GENEVA.—A Lady is anxious to recommend an Educational Establish- ment, limited to twelve Young Ladies, and conducted by an English lady and her husband, a French gentleman, with the aid of a German Governess and Professors. Terms, inclusive, 250.— A Vacancy for a Governess-Pupil; terms inclusive, for two years, 550.—Prospectus and particulars on application to S. C., 21, John- street, Bedford-row, W.C.

TO MATHEMATICAL WRANGLERS.—A Gentleman of some Mathematical Knowledge is desirous of OBTAINING the ASSISTANCE of a COMPETENT TEACHER for a couple of Hours in one Evening in each week, to guide him in the Study of the Differential and Integral Calculus. Address, to Mr. T. W. Adams, care of Messrs. Adams & Co., News Agents, Parliament-street, S.W.

TO FAMILIES IN THE COUNTRY.—Two Ladies, living at Notting Hill, wish to RECEIVE YOUNG LADIES who, having left the School Room, desire to take LESSONS from LONDON MASTERS, and who might also pursue their Studies by reading English, French and German with the Ladies, advertising, they having been much abroad and long engaged in Education. Terms moderate.—Address S. E. Post-office, Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, W.C.

FRENCH, Italian, German.—Dr. ALTSCHUL, Author of 'First German Reading-Book,' (dedicated to Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland &c.), Philologist, Soc. Prof. Elocution.—TWO LANGUAGES TAUGHT in the same Lesson, or alternately, on the same Terms as One, at the pupils' or at his house. Each language spoken in his PRIVATE Lessons, and select CLASSES for Ladies and Gentlemen. Preparation for all nearly pursuits of life, the Universities, Army and Civil Service Examinations.—2, OLD BOND-STREET, PICCADILLY.

MR. B. H. SMART, REMOVED TO 76, Charl- wood-street, Belgrave-road, S.W., continues to INSTRUCT ORATORICAL and other PUPILS in ELOCUTION, to attend Graces the Duchess of Sutherland &c., at the University of Elocution.—TWO LANGUAGES TAUGHT in the same Lesson, or alternately, on the same Terms as One, at the pupils' or at his house. Each language spoken in his PRIVATE Lessons, and select CLASSES for Ladies and Gentlemen. Preparation for all nearly pursuits of life, the Universities, Army and Civil Service Examinations.—2, OLD BOND-STREET, PICCADILLY.

A PHYSICIAN, residing at the West-End of London, wishes to meet with a Young Gentleman about to Study Medicine or Science in any of the London Schools, to whom he could offer an advantageous home, and a share in the personal superintendence which he gives to his own son.—Apply to E. L. Mr. Hardwicke's, 128, Piccadilly, London.

LITERARY.—A Graduate of an English Uni- versity will be glad to UNDERTAKE FRENCH or GER- MAN TRANSLATION, Medical or other, for an Author or Pub- lisher. References furnished.—Address STIGA, Mr. Lewis's, 15, Gower-street North, W.C.

A YOUNG MEDICAL MAN, a Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, who speaks TURKISH and ARMENIAN, will be glad to GIVE his PROFESSIONAL SERVICES for a FREE PASSAGE in any Yacht or other Vessel bound for any part of the Turkish Domi- nions.—Apply to JOHN COLLETT, M.D., F.R.C.P., 51, York- place, Edinburgh.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, West Strand. —The Council of Management beg respectfully to represent that this Charity has been in useful operation between 40 and 50 Patients, and relieving annually from 3,000 to 3,000 Cases of Acci- dents and dangerous Emergency, besides an unlimited number of Out-Patients.

It is power of doing good is capable of considerable increase by a
very moderate increase of its Funds. Some Wards, expressly pro-
vided for Sick Children, could be brought into active operation
by an addition of between 3000. and 4000. to the Annual Income of
the Hospital; and several Beds now occupied by Children in the
General Ward could thus become available for Adult Patients,
by whom they are greatly needed.

BENEFACTIONS for this important object, and REQUESTS
of Benevolent Persons to the Endowment Fund, for insuring its
permanent maintenance, would be of inestimable benefit, and
recognition would be given to the donors by the Treasurer and Sec-
retary, at the Hospital; and at Messrs. Coutts', Messrs. Drum-
monds' and Messrs. Hoare's, and through all the principal
Bankers.

JOHN ROBERTSON, Hon. Sec.

NOTICE.—TO TOURISTS.—BLACK'S GUIDE-BOOKS and TRAVELLING MAPS, last Editions, will be found to contain all the most recent and useful information for travelling in this country.—London: BARNES & SON, 133, Strand; and sold by all Booksellers.

NOTICE.—CRYSTAL PALACE, DUL- WICH, KEN, RICHMOND, &c.—Just published, price 5s., with Map and Illustrations, BLACK'S GUIDE to SURREY, containing Descriptions of the above and every other place of interest.—BARNES & SON, Strand; and all Booksellers.

THE PROPRIETOR of a SMALL BOARDING SCHOOL for BOYS, in the North of England, wishes to meet with a Gentleman to succeed him at Christmas, 1861. For particulars address A. X., care of Messrs. Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London.

A DELICATE YOUTH will be RECEIVED by a PHYSICIAN of high University position, residing on the South Coast, who will superintend his Health and Education. Highest References.—Address M. D., 107, Stanhope-street, London, N.W.

LECTURES on TRAVEL, SCIENCE and HISTORY, by WILLIAM TILACK (Lecturer and Private Tutor), author of "Mata under the Phœnicians, Knights and English," "Friendly Sketches in America," &c.—CHAUCER-STREET, BROOK NEWINGTON.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A VACANCY offers in an extensive, old-established Country Contern for a general, active YOUTH, to be Articled to the Book-keeping, Library, Printing and Stationery Business.—For Terms, &c., apply to FORKES & BARNETT, Booksellers and Stationers to Her Majesty, 145, High-street, Southampton.

VALUABLE NEWSPAPER PROPERTY.—TO BE SOLD, the COPYRIGHT and PLANT of an old-established LIBERAL COUNTY NEWSPAPER, the clear profits of which are £1,000 per annum. This is an opportunity such as is rarely met with for acquiring a valuable Newspaper Property; the sole reason for disposing of the Concern being the retirement of the Proprietor from Business.—Address A. X., Messrs. Street Brothers, 11, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn, London.

TO BE SOLD, the splendid OIL PAINTING by THEOBALD VON OER, "WEIMAR'S GOLDEN DAYS," containing Thirty-four Portraits: among which are those of Schiller, Goethe, The Grand-Duke Charles Augustus, Wieland, Island, Knebel, Herder, Fichte, Alexander and William von Humboldt, and others. It is 31 yards wide and 24 high. It was one of the chief Prizes of the Schiller Lottery, and is to be sold by the Committee of that Lottery, who bought it for 1,000 thalers. On view at Mr. Taeschner's, sen., Baker, Dahlem, Saxony, to whom tenders may be sent.

TO PUBLISHERS.—A GENTLEMAN of capital is desirous of embarking in the PUBLISHING BUSINESS, either as Partner or by Purchase.—Address, in the first instance, to A. Y. Z., care of Mr. Lindley, 19, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, unmarried, and aged 36, highly respectable, superiorly educated, active, orderly and temperate, and an efficient Book-keeper, Accountant and Correspondent, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT, in Town or Country, as Secretary, Manager, Confidential Assistant or Clerk, or in any other capacity where ability, regularity and integrity would be required. A good Short-hand Writer. Salary of secondary consideration. Most satisfactory Testimonials, with security to any amount.—Address Mr. CAMERON, General Post-Office, Edinburgh. To be called for.

WANTED by an ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, Age 30, PARTIAL ENGAGEMENT as English, Italian, or French Correspondent, Confidential Secretary, Reader, Translator, Teacher or otherwise. First-rate City and West-End references offered.—Address (p.p.) Mr. C. 33, Great Portland-street, Regent-street.

NOTICE.—To AUTHORS and PUBLISHERS.—Dr. CAUVIN begs to intimate that his special connexion with Messrs. Longman & Co., as their standing literary adviser during the last twenty-two years, having terminated, he will be prepared, on his return from the Continent in September next, to give ADVICE to AUTHORS, professionally, as to their Productions, and to PUBLISHERS, as to the merits of MSS. and Works in French, German, Italian or Spanish, offered to them for Publication.—29, POUGHETER-TERRACE, W.

TO PUBLISHERS, EDITORS, &c.—An Experienced Writer for the Press, whose acquaintance among Publishers is limited, is now at Leisure several hours daily, and solicits EMPLOYMENT. Communications appointing an interview will be attended to promptly.—Please address M. R. S., News Rooms, 65, Cheapside, E.C.

THE NEW DISCOVERY.—LINDORFF'S Ingenious and wonderful INVENTION for TAKING PORTRAITS and LANDSCAPES, by Day or Night, without the aid of Photography or chemicals. The secret, with instructions and specimens, also testimonials from the Nobility and Gentry, forwarded for 25 stamps.—N.B. Only to be had of the INVENTOR, 14, Denmark-hill, Camberwell.

TO BE SOLD.—A Copy of AUDUBON'S BIRDS OF AMERICA, 7 Vols. royal 8vo. Half-bound Morocco, perfectly clean, price Twenty-one Guineas.—Apply to JOSHUA WALMSLEY, 50, Lord-street, Liverpool.

ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA, Seventh Edition, 21 Volumes, 4to. Half-bound Russia, set, 8. 10s.—A List of Standard Second-hand Books on receipt of a Stamp for postage.—W. HEATH, 47, Oxford-street, London.

CHEAP BOOKS at MUDIE'S LIBRARY.—Purchasers of Books for Public or Private Libraries are recommended to obtain C. E. MUDIE'S REVISED LIST of SURPLUS COPIES of RECENT WORKS WITHDRAWN from his LIBRARY for SALE. This List contains Silas Marner, Essays and Reviews, Davis's Explorations in Carthage, and more than One Thousand other Works of the Past and Present Season, at greatly-reduced prices. CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, New Oxford-street, London; Cross-street, Manchester; and New-street, Birmingham.

THE AQUARIUM.—LLOYD'S PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS for TANK MANAGEMENT, with Descriptive and Priced List, 182 pages and 101 Engravings, post free for twenty-one stamps.—Apply direct to W. ALFRED LLOYD, Portland-road, Regent's Park, London, W.

"Many manuals have been published upon aquaria, but we confess we have seen nothing for practical utility like this."—Era, Oct. 14, 1860.

ESTIMATES for LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING and PRINTING. Promptly furnished by ASHBEE & DANGERFIELD, Lithographic Artists and Printers in Colours, Engravers on Wood and Copper, Copper-plate and General Printers, 25, REDFORD-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.

PARIS in TWELVE HOURS and a HALF, via DIEPPE, by the New Daily Tidal Service, with Special Express Tidal Trains both on the English and French Railways. See Second Class; See First Class. Return Tickets issued. Two departures daily (except Sundays).—For hours of departure from London Bridge and Victoria, see the Times daily.

STAINED GLASS and WALL PAINTING. Notice of Removal. **MESSRS. CLAYTON & BELL**, (Late of 24A, Cardington-street, Euston-square.) Have Removed to 211, REGENT-STREET, W. (Adjoining the Polytechnic Institution.) Premises affording them accommodation and facilities more completely suited to the necessities of their work than were attainable at their old establishment.

CLARKINGTON'S celebrated ALBUM PORTRAITS, or CARTES de VISITE, 13 for One Guinea: extra copies, 12s. per dozen. Taken daily.—SPENCERIAL, 246, Regent-street. Every style of Photographic Portraiture carefully executed.

MAYALL'S PORTRAIT GALLERIES, 224 and 226, REGENT-STREET. Photographs, Stereographs, and Daguerotypes Taken Daily.

"Mr. Mayall stands supreme in Portraits, and is unrivalled for breadth, manner and finish. Either from the character of his sitters, or the taste of his composition, his portraits appear more dignified, self-possessed, and aristocratic, than those of any other photographer."—Athenæum.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, or IMITATION WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, Fac-Similes of our most Talented Artists. Every Subject ever published (500) kept in Stock. The titles of Twelve Subjects will be given from time to time in this Journal, forming ultimately a complete Catalogue of all published. Section No. 27.—Choice Dessert, Hunt, 12. 12s. 6d., 22 by 12—Chase, near Chamouli, Harding, 12. 12s. 6d. by 20—San Saluto, Venice, Callow, 12. 12s. 6d. by 12—The Mill Stream, Dewist, 12s. 6d. by 12—Low Tide, Austin, 12s. 6d. by 17—Urquhart Castle, Loch Ness, Richardson, 10s. 6d., 20 by 16—The Grindewald, Mar- tins, 8s. 6d. by 17—Fountain of Trevi, Rome, Clod, 8s. 6d. by 17—The Wreck, Bournemouth, 7s. 6d., 20 by 15—Going to Market, David Cox, 7s. 6d. by 16—Chiswick by Moonlight, Noble, 8s. 6d. by 12—Crypt of Canterbury Cathedral, Goodall, 12s. 14s. 10.—Catalogues.

MABLEY'S IMITATION OIL PAINTINGS, Originated by J. Mabley, 143, Strand, May, 1858. Eight Hundred Examples, after Eminent Masters, on view. Catalogues. J. MABLEY, 143, Strand, W.C.

GOOD FRAMES CHEAP.—Good Work, Good Materials, Good Fitting. One Hundred and Fifty Designs, from the most simple to the most elaborate. The adaptation of designs of Frames to Subjects made a study. No Charge for Packing or Cases. Catalogues. J. MABLEY, 143, Strand, W.C.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL, IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, on the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th of AUGUST, 1861.

PRINCIPAL VOCALISTS. MADAME ISIDORE TIENI, MADAME RUDERSORFF, MADAME LEMMENS-SHERRINGTON, AND MADAME ISIDORE ADELINA PATTY. MADAME SAINTON-DOLBY, AND MISS PALMER. MR. SIMS REEVES, MR. MONTMOUTH SMITH, MR. SANTLEY, AND SIGNOR GIULINI, AND SIGNOR BELLETTI. SOLO PIANOFORTE, MISS ARABELLA GODDARD. ORGANIST, MR. STIMPSON. CONDUCTOR—MR. COSTA.

OUTLINE OF THE PERFORMANCES. THURSDAY MORNING. ELIJAH..... MENDELSSOHN. WEDNESDAY MORNING. SAMSON..... HANDEL. THURSDAY MORNING. MESSIAH..... HANDEL. FRIDAY MORNING. GRAND SERVICE IN D..... BACHTOFFER. MOTETTO..... HUMMEL. ISRAEL IN EGYPT..... HANDEL. THURSDAY EVENING. A MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT, COMPRISING OVERTURE..... (Siege of Corinth)..... ROSSINI. OVERTURE..... (Lorely)..... MENDELSSOHN. OVERTURE..... (Der Freischütz)..... WEBER. SOLO PIANOFORTE. SELECTIONS FROM OPERAS, &c. WEDNESDAY EVENING. THE CREATION..... HAYDN. THURSDAY EVENING. A MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT, COMPRISING OVERTURE..... (Meerstrille)..... MENDELSSOHN. GRAND CONCERTO PIANOFORTE. OVERTURE..... (Guilherme Tell)..... ROSSINI. SELECTIONS FROM OPERAS, &c. OVERTURE..... (Mausoleo)..... AUBER. FRIDAY EVENING. JUDAS MACCABEUS..... HANDEL.

Parties requiring detailed Programmes of the Performances may have them forwarded by post; or may obtain them on or after the 26th of July (with any other information desired), on application to Mr. HENRY HOWELL, Secretary to the Committee, 24, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham. J. O. MASON, Chairman.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The objects of the Association are—"To give a stronger impulse and more systematic direction to scientific inquiry; to promote the intercourse of those who cultivate science in different parts of the British empire, and who are working with different philosophies; to obtain a more general attention to the objects of science and a removal of disadvantages of a public kind which impede its progress."

Reception Room, The Portico, Manchester, July, 1861. The Local Committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science announce that the MEETING for this year will be held in Manchester, and will commence on Wednesday the 4th of September next, under the Presidency of William Fairbairn, Esq. LL.D. F.R.S. &c.

On this occasion it is fully expected that there will be present many of the Corresponding Members of the Association, and a large number of British members, to all of whom the special inducements offered by the city of Manchester and its populous and industrious neighbourhood are well known. The time appointed for the Meeting has been arranged for the convenience of the British Empire, and well as for the convenience, and as the facilities for arriving in Manchester are now very complete, there is every reason to anticipate a meeting of unusual extent and interest. Both the general and local officers will exert themselves to make the visit of their associates on this occasion agreeable and satisfactory.

The Local Committee are preparing, amongst other arrangements for the entertainment of the Association, besides special lectures on some interesting branches of science and open societies to be held in the Free Trade Hall, the following special exhibitions, viz.:

An exhibition illustrative of the history, progress and achievements of photographic art in its several branches, and photographic apparatus; And a similar exhibition of telegraphic science and apparatus.

A very extensive exhibition of modern microscopes and microscopic objects;

And exhibitions of specially interesting zoological, botanical and geological specimens, chemical products, philosophical apparatus and mechanical models.

Excursions to neighbouring localities of scientific or general interest will be provided for; and

Arrangements made for extensive access to establishments in the neighbourhood, where visitors may have the opportunity of seeing various branches of local industry and practical science in operation.

The Local Secretaries will be glad to be informed as early as may be convenient, of the intention of any visitor to be present at the meeting, and on receiving the necessary (and timely) communication, they will be happy to render such assistance as they can in arranging for visitors any lodging accommodation they may require. The scientific business of the Meeting will be allotted in the under-mentioned Sections. The following gentlemen have undertaken to act as Secretaries of Local Sectional Committees, under the sanction of the Meeting, and are glad to receive communications relating to the business of their several departments:—

SECTION A.—MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE. Professor R. B. Clifton, B.A., Owens College, Manchester. Thomas Hecla, Esq., Princess-street, Manchester.

SECTION B.—CHEMICAL SCIENCE. Professor H. E. Roscoe, B.A. Ph.D., Owens College, Manchester. Robert Ramaney, Esq., Ardwick, Manchester.

SECTION C.—GEOLOGY. John Ashkenan, Esq. F.G.S., The Mall, near Warrington. Rev. George Perkins, M.A., Dickinson Road, Beadlam, Manchester.

SECTION D.—ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY. Thomas Alcock, Esq. M.D., Upper Brook-street, Manchester. George Mealey, Esq., St. Peter's-square, Manchester.

SECTION E.—MINERALOGY AND PETROLOGY. William Roberts, Esq. M.D., 166, Oxford-road, Manchester. Thomas Windsor, Esq. M.R.C.S., Piccadilly, Manchester.

SECTION F.—GEOGRAPHY AND ETHNOLOGY. Principal J. G. Greenwood, B.A., Owens College, Manchester.

SECTION G.—ECONOMIC SCIENCE AND STATISTICS. Professor R. C. Christie, M.A., Owens College, Manchester.

SECTION H.—MECHANICAL SCIENCE. John Robinson, Esq., The Atlas Works, Great Bridgewater-street, Manchester.

Communications intended for presentation to the Sections are expected to be forwarded in letters, addressed either to the Assistant General Secretary, at "The Portico," Manchester, or to the Secretary of the Local Sectional Committee, or to the Secretary of the Meeting, and to be accompanied by a statement whether the author will be present, and on what day, so that the business of the Sections may be satisfactorily arranged.

As the objects of the Association are specifically scientific, papers on subjects not so characterized, as on questions of history, biography, literature or art, however interesting, are necessarily inadmissible.

Gentlemen desirous of attending the meeting may make their choice of being proposed as Life members, paying 10s. as a composition, or annual subscribers, paying an admission fee of 12s. (and additional 1s. annually, or associates for the meeting, paying 1s. Ladies may become members on the same terms as gentlemen; and ladies' tickets (transferable to ladies only) may be obtained in the Reception Room, by members, on payment of 1s. Life members receive gratuitously the Reports of the Association which may be published after the date of payment.

Annual subscribers receive gratuitously the Report of the Association for the year of their subscription, and for every following year of subsequent without interruption. Associates for the meeting are entitled to the Report of the meeting, at two-thirds of the publication price.

In order to facilitate arrangements for the meeting, it is desirable that application for tickets should be made as early as possible. The names of those who will be supplied in the Reception Room during the meeting; or the names of candidates for admission may be transmitted to the Local Secretaries.

As the funds which the Association has to expend for its scientific objects consist only of the payments made by its members and associates, it is particularly desirable that every opportunity should be taken of increasing their number.

Compositions and subscriptions of new members or associates will be received by the Local Secretaries until the commencement of the meeting; afterwards, as well as the subscriptions and arrears of former members, by the Local Treasurer.

New life members will receive the volume of Transactions for this and future years gratis, as will also annual subscribers during the continuance of their subscription.

For information respecting the local arrangements, application may be made by letter addressed to any of the Local Secretaries for the meeting, at The Portico, Manchester.

R. D. DARBISHIRE, 21, Brown-street, Manchester. ALFRED WEILD, Mayfield, Manchester. ARTHUR RAMSOME, St. Peter's-square, Manchester. H. E. ROSCOE, Owens College, Manchester. Local Secretaries for the Meeting.

ENGLISH BOOKSELLING IN CANADA.

The undersigned, established twenty years, would invite the attention of the Public to the facilities they offer for the sale of small consignments of new English Books entering Canada, there is a rapidly increasing reading population, and the present troubles in the United States have opened largely in stopping supplies of English Works. Returns will be promptly made every four months, with bill at sixty days. Reference is permitted to Messrs. Sampson Low, Son & Co., Ludgate-hill, who will receive packages, and forward with our regular orders.

W. C. Onewarr & Co., Booksellers, 17 and 19, King-street East, Toronto, C. W.

BOOKBINDING.—Bookbinding executed in the MONASTIC, RENAISSANCE, GROLIER, and ILLUMINATED.—Every style of superior finish, by English and Foreign workmen.—JOSIAH GREENWOOD, English and Foreign Bookbinder, 30, Brydges-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

ROYAL TURKISH BATH FOR LADIES.

The only one in London. OPEN DAILY, with all the Requirements of decorum and completeness. Hours Seven A.M. to Five P.M. GENTLEMEN'S, daily, from Seven A.M. to Nine P.M. Private Baths, daily, from Five to Nine P.M.—40, QUEEN'S SQUARE, Russell-square, next door to the Mans for Gentlemen. Cards by post.

TURKISH BATHS IN PERFECTION,

30, BAKER-STREET, W., under medical direction, fitted up in a very superior style. For Gentlemen, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday. Tuesday and Friday for Ladies exclusively, when none but females specially instructed will be in attendance. 3s. 6d. to 6 o'clock; 2s. after.

APIETON MEN YAO.

BATH HOT MINERAL WATER SANATORIUM.—In conjunction with the Roman or Improved Turkish Bath.—This handsome, airy and commodious building, situated at the immediate source of the most celebrated Hot Springs of the City, so famed for their efficacy in Paralysis, Sciatica, Gout, Rheumatism, Chronic Affections and Cutaneous Diseases, and in Dyspepsia, Debility, and Nervous Energy, &c., gives the inmates the great advantage of having the spacious Mineral Baths, Turkish Bath, &c., without quitting the building. The whole has been fitted up at a large outlay, with special regard to the requirements of the invalid, affording the comforts and appliances of a first-class Boarding Establishment. An eminent Physician is attached to the Institution.—For Terms and all Particulars, address Mr. PENLEY, Sanatorium, Bath.

HYDROPATHY.—The BEULAH-SPA

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, Upper Norwood, within twenty minutes' walk of the Crystal Palace, is open for the reception of Patients and Visitors. The latter can have all the advantages, if desired, of private Residents. Terms—Patients, from 3s. guineas; Visitors, from 1s. guineas, according to accommodation.—Particulars of Dr. BITTERBAERT, M.D., the Resident Physician.

HYDROPATHY.—SUDBROOK PARK,

M.A., near Richmond, Surrey.—Physician, Dr. E. W. LANE, M.D., M.D. Edin.

LEONARD & CO. BOOK-TRADE AUCTIONEERS,

BOSTON, UNITED STATES. The Subscribers, chosen by the Publishers of Boston to conduct the Trade Sales in that city, respectfully solicit consignments of Books and other Literary Property either for their regular Sales during the business season, or the Autumn Trade Sales in August. Refer to—

Trübner & Co., London.
Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

PARTNERSHIP.—To PRINTERS, STA-

TIONERS and Others.—Messrs. BAYLY & NEWMAN are directed to find a Partner in the HALF SHARE in a Profitable BOOKSELLING, STATIONERY and PRINTING BUSINESS, eligibly situated a few Miles from Town. The Situation is most healthy and respectable, and affords a favourable Opportunity to Persons with 400l.—Apply to Messrs. BAYLY & NEWMAN, Partnership Agents, 10, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—A Profitable

Business, 14 mile East of the Bank.—Messrs. BAYLY & NEWMAN are directed to SELL the TRADE of a LETTER-PRESS and LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTER. The Office is furnished with an excellent Assortment of Modern Type, the Returns are excellent, approaching 14l. per week.—The House has been rebuilt within the last seven years, and presents a rare Opportunity to an active Man with 500l. Time will be given for the Purchase, if required.—Apply to Messrs. BAYLY & NEWMAN, Auctioneers and Valuers to the Trade, 10, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

TO STATIONERS and Others.—A Valuable

City Trade.—Messrs. BAYLY & NEWMAN are directed to SELL upon the most liberal Terms, the TRADE of a STATIONER and ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURER. The Returns are good and rapidly increasing. From 300l. to 400l. required.—Apply to Messrs. BAYLY & NEWMAN, Auctioneers and Valuers, 10, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

Sales by Auction

Books in General Literature.

MR. HODGSON will SELL by AUCTION, at his New Rooms, the corner of Fleet-street and Chancery-lane, on WEDNESDAY, July 31, and THURSDAY, August 1, at half-past 12, a COLLECTION of BOOKS, including a Select, Scientific and Medical Library, a Quantity of Theological Books, and Works in General Literature, comprising 8s. Augustini Opera Omnia, 16 vols. in 5.—Carter's Cathedral, plates.—Bain and Pindar's England, 5 vols.—Kett's Rebellion in Norfolk, small 4to. 75 copies, quires and cloth, being the remainder—Home's Lectures on Comparative Anatomy, 6 vols.—Leach's Pictures of Life and Character, 3 vols.—Macdonald's History of Persia, 2 vols.—Cadden Society's Publications, 29 vols.—Blomfield's History of Norfolk, 11 vols.—Brayley and Britton's Surrey, 5 vols.—Pepys's Memoirs, 8 vols.—Burns's Works, 16 vols.—Spectator, Tatler and Guardian, by Chambers, 14 vols.—Dr. Johnson's Works, 13 vols.—Fielding's Works, 14 vols.—The House of Commons, 18 vols.—Quarterly Review, 1840 to 1851, inclusive—Bridge-water Treatises, 10 vols.—Simcoe's Works, 31 vols.—Bunyan's Works, by Ofor, 3 vols. imp. 8vo.—Burnet's Reformation, 6 vols.—Cyclopedia of Practical Medicine, 4 vols.—Ogilvie's Imperial Dictionary, 5 vols.—To be viewed, and Catalogues had.

The very Valuable Library of BARON ERNOUF.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property, and Works Illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13 (late 3), Wellington-street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, July 30, and the following days, at 1 precisely, a most Choice COLLECTION of BOOKS, forming the Library of M. le Baron ERNOUF, de la Société des Bibliophiles Français—in which will be found a Valuable Selection of Works in the Greek, Latin, French, Italian, Spanish and other Languages, including most Rare Editions of Sacred and Curious Volumes, of which some are printed on Vallum, on large Paper, or Unique Copies, many Specimens from the choice Collections of De Thou, Grolier, Girardot de Préfont, Colbert, La Vallière, the Countess d'Artois, M. Renouard, M. de Bure, and in Beautiful Bindings by Padeloup, De Rome, Boerhaave, Nodding, Crap. Thompson, Bedford—Offices of the Romish Church—Books of Hours and other Manuscripts—Rare and Curious Original Drawings—Early Engravings—Choice Works on Architecture, Ornament, Costume, Heraldry and Genealogy—Books in Gothic and Black Letter—Works on the Game of Chess, Rare and Curious, &c. &c. &c. May be viewed two days prior, and Catalogues had, if in the Country, on receipt of two postage-stamps.

The Valuable and Important Collections of Coins and Medals formed by the late BARON S. DE CHAUDOIR, of St. Petersburg, The late Rev. Dr. BANDINEL, of Capri, COUNT TORELLI, of Modena, and other Collectors.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property, and Works Illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13 (late 3), Wellington-street, Strand, W.C., on FRIDAY, August 3, and seven following days (Sunday excepted), the Valuable Collection of COINS and MEDALS, in Gold, Silver and Copper, formed by the late BARON S. DE CHAUDOIR, of St. Petersburg—also, the Cabinet of the late Rev. Dr. BANDINEL, of Oxford, including the Pedion and Reddite Crown—and of COUNT TORELLI, of Modena, and other Collectors, including also various Gems from the Heric Cabinet, Valuable Numismatic Books, Cabinets, &c. May be viewed two days prior, and Catalogues had, if in the Country, on receipt of four postage-stamps.

First Portion of the very Important Collection of Autograph Letters and Historical MSS. of ROBERT COLE, Esq., F.S.A.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 4, Leicester-square, W.C. (west side), on MONDAY, July 28, and four following days, the first Portion of the entire, extensive, and very valuable COLLECTION of AUTOGRAPHS and MANUSCRIPTS of ROBERT COLE, Esq., F.S.A., comprising Autograph Letters of Royal, Noble and other eminent persons, countries, from an early date, some of very great rarity—Interesting Collections of Letters to Queen Caroline, the Stanhope Family (temp. Henry VIII.)—the Cotton Spinning Inventions of Lewis Paul, &c.—Historical MSS. and State Papers—Correspondence of eminent Literary Personages—a Block of the Shakespeare Mulberry Tree, &c.

Miscellaneous Books—Five Days' Sale.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 4, Leicester-square, on MONDAY, August 5, and four following days, a Miscellaneous COLLECTION of BOOKS, in the various classes of Literature, English and Foreign, Theology, Works of Early Church writers—Topography—Books of Prints—Botany and Natural History—and General Literature, some of which are in extra bindings—one of the most complete sets of the Newcastle Tracts ever offered for sale—numerous Works with Illustrations, by T. and J. Bewick—Manuscripts, Kean Correspondence, &c. Catalogues on receipt of two stamps.

Music and Musical Instruments.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 4, Leicester-square, on AUGUST, a Large COLLECTION of MUSIC, Vocal and Instrumental, including the Library of an Amateur, removed from Yorkshire—Musical Instruments of various kinds—Pianofortes—Violins—Violoncellos, &c. Consignments for this Sale can be received during the ensuing week.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS OF PUBLIC MEN.—Lists free on application.—Mason & Co., 7, Amen-corner, Paternoster-row, London.

TO LITERARY and MECHANICS' INSTITUTIONS.—PHOTOGRAPHS of the Popular Lecturers, GEORGE DAWSON, M.A., GEORGE GROSVENOR, Esq., 1s. 6d. each. ALBUM PORTRAIT GALLERY, 32, Strand, W.C.—Post Free for Extra Stamp.

SHILLING EDITION OF BALLO in MASCHERA (Verdi's New Opera), for Pianoforte Solo, in BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET, No. 60. Also, La Traviata and Il Trovatore, in the same form, 1s. each. These editions contain the whole of the Airs in the Opera, no portion being omitted that is capable of performance on the Pianoforte. Boosey & Sons, Holles-street.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. CCXIX. is published THIS DAY.

Contents.
I. DE QUINCEY and HIS WORKS.
II. MONTALEMBERT'S MONKS OF THE WEST.
III. TRANSLATORS OF VIRGIL.
IV. MAINE ON ANCIENT LAW.
V. SCOTCH CHARACTER.
VI. RUSSIA ON THE AMOOR.
VII. CAVOUR.
VIII. DEMOCRACY ON ITS TRIAL.
John Murray, Albemarle-street.

THE ROYAL DAIRY, FROGMORE.—THE BUILDER OF THIS DAY, price 4d., stamped 5d., contains:—Fine View and Plan of the Royal Dairy, Frogmore—Recollections of Pugin—Old Fellows and Foresters—The George-street Model Lodging—The Streets—Chambers—Excavations—Fire Telegraph—Aldershot Camp—The Crofton Cemetery—Fireproof Construction—Blindness in connexion with the Construction of Dwellings—Discoveries in Orkney—Cavour an Engineer—Subjects for Premiums offered by Institution of Civil Engineers—Provincial News—Church Building—New Stained Glass Competitions, &c. Office, 1, York-street, Covent-garden; and all Booksellers.

LOWELL REEVE'S SERIALS for AUGUST

FLORAL MAGAZINE, No. 16, 2s. 6d.; and Vol. I. 2s. 2d.
Sir W. J. HOOKER'S BOTANICAL MAGAZINE, No. 200, 2s. 6d.
Sir W. J. HOOKER'S BRITISH FERNS, No. 8, 2s. 6d.
Sir W. J. HOOKER'S GARDEN FERNS, No. 8, 2s. 6d.
REEVE'S CONCHOLOGIA ICONICA, Nos. 206 and 207, 20s.
STEREOSCOPIC MAGAZINE and CABINETS, 2s. 6d. each.
Lowell Reeve, 5, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY.

The AUGUST NUMBER (new ready) contains the EIGHTH PART OF

THE CONSTABLE OF THE TOWER.

By WILLIAM HARRISON AINSWORTH.

II. CROOKED USAGE; OR, THE ADVENTURES OF LORN LORIOT. By DUDLEY COSTELLO. CHAPS. XIX. TO XXII.
III. FOOD IN FRANCE. By FREDERICK MARSHALL.
IV. AMERICA UNDER ARMS.
V. THE SALONS OF VIENNA AND BERLIN.
VI. TOWN AND COUNTRY. By MONESHOOD.
VII. THE MARQUIS'S TACTICS, AND HOW THEY SUCCEDED. By OUIDA.
VIII. REGENERATED ALMACK'S.
IX. THE FIREMAN. By J. M. CARPENTER.
X. THE INDIGO PLANTER IN BENGAL.
XI. THE TURKISH CEMETERY. By NICHOLAS MICHELL.
XII. THE TASTE FOR WINES IN ENGLAND.
London: Chapman & Hall, 125, Piccadilly.

COLBURN'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Edited by W. HARRISON AINSWORTH, Esq.

CONTENTS for AUGUST. No. CCCCLXXXVIII.

I. THE OLD DOMINION.
II. EAST LYNN. By THE AUTHOR OF 'ASHLEY.' PART XX.
III. THE COMET OF 1861. By CYRUS BEDDING.
IV. FREDERICK BARBAROSSA. By SIR NATHANIEL.
V. WHY IS SHE AN OLD MAID? By MRS. BUSHBY. PART III.
VI. PUBLIC METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.
VII. NIGHT-BOHORS FROM DAMASCUS. By W. CHAS. KENT.
VIII. TOUCHING CARD HOUSES. By EDWARD P. KOWSELL.
IX. INFUSORIA.
X. GRANVILLE DE VIGNE, A TALE OF THE DAY.
XI. DUELING IN OLDEN TIMES.
XII. YOUR LIFE IN YOUR HAND.
XIII. AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.
Chapman & Hall, 125, Piccadilly.
* Sold by all Booksellers and Newsmen.

THE ART JOURNAL for AUGUST, price 2s. 6d., contains TURNER'S 'ARON OF TITUS'; GISSON'S 'COTTAGE HOME'; and O'DONERTY'S 'ERIN.'

The Literary Contributions include—
HERMITS and RECLUSES of the MIDDLE AGES. Part II. By the Rev. E. L. Cutts. Illustrated.
HOGARTH and the LITTLE DRUMMER. By W. Thornbury.
EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR PAINTINGS at MANCHESTER.
ANTIQUITY of the LIKENESS of OUR BLESSED LORD. Illustrated.
THE NEW FOREIGN OFFICE.
PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES on GLASS.
SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.
THE HUDSON. By Benson J. Lossing. Illustrated.
ART in PARLIAMENT.
ENGLISH HISTORY. Illustrated.
ORIGIN and NOMENCLATURE of PLAYING CARDS. By THE MUSEUM of the PACHA of EGYPT. &c. &c.
James S. Virtue, 35, Ivy-lane.

BOHN'S SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY for AUGUST. ELEMENTS of EXPERIMENTAL and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY: being an Easy Introduction to the Study of the Physical Sciences, comprehending Mechanics, Pneumatics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Acoustics, Optics, Caloric, Electricity, Volcanism, and Magnetism. By JAMES HOGG, M.B. &c. Second Edition, corrected and enlarged, with upwards of 400 Woodcuts. Post 8vo. cloth, 5s.
Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

BOHN'S ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY for AUGUST. MARRYAT'S PIRATE, and THREE CUTTERS. Illustrated with Twenty beautiful Steel Engravings, from Drawings by Clarkson Stanfield, Esq. R.A. New Edition, which is prefixed a Memoir of the Author. Post 8vo. cloth, 5s.
Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

BOHN'S ENGLISH GENTLEMAN'S LIBRARY for AUGUST.

Handsome printed in demy 8vo. and illustrated with Portraits and Plates, at 9s. per Volume.

THE ENTIRE CORRESPONDENCE of HORACE WALPOLE, with the Prefaces of Mr. Croker, Lord Dover, and others, the Notes of all previous Editors, and additional Notes by PETER CUNNINGHAM. Illustrated with numerous fine Portraits engraved on Steel. To be completed in 9 vols. Vol. VI.
Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

Sixth Thousand is now ready, price 2s. 6d., by post 2s. 8d., of
THE PRACTICAL ANGLER.
By W. C. STEWART.
Edinburgh: A. & C. Black; and all Booksellers.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE for AUGUST, 2s. 6d.

contains—
A Few More Words from the Archives of Simancas. By J. A. Froude.
Good for Nothing; or, All Down Hill. By the Author of 'Digby Grand.' 'The Garter,' &c. Chapters XXX—XXXIII.
Italian States and Rulers in the Last Half of the Fifteenth Century.
The Edda. By Carl Lottner.
Frederick Barbarossa.
A Discourse of Immortality. By A. H. K. B.
Ida Conway: a Tale. By J. M. C. Conclusion.
Causes of the Disruption of the American Union.
Reminiscences of New Zealand.
In the Night-Watches. By Arthur J. Mumby.
Chronicle of Current History.

London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand, W.C.

THE FREEBOOTERS. By GUSTAVE AIMARD, Author of 'The Prairie Flower,' &c.

It is impossible for language to depict more startling scenes of Indian life, or to inspire more thrilling interest.
London: Ward & Lock, 158, Fleet-street.

QUANTITY, QUALITY, AND CHEAPNESS.

This day, No. II. price 6d. Monthly, 265 columns of closely-printed matter, with 36 illustrations.

THE SIXPENNY MAGAZINE.**Contents.**

Italy and Cavour—The King of the Mountains, Chap. III.—Trips after Health, by Dr. Thomson—The Mad Grenadier—Jack Nettlethorpe—The Picture Hunter—Window Gardening, and the Cultivation of Plants in Rooms—The Three Bouquets—The Slave Ship—Tales of the Musicians: No. II. Friedemann Bach—Pen and Pencil Sketches of the Picturesque: No. II. Furness Abbey—The Stolen Rose—Gems from Abroad—Investive—The Round of Wines: Chap. III. The Wedding—Parlour Occupations: Flower Painting—Animal Life in the Ocean—The Captain of the "Vulture"—The Blacksmith—Literature of the Month—Law and Crime.
London: Ward & Lock, 158, Fleet-street.

CHARLES MACKAY'S NEW MAGAZINE, EVERY WEEK, TWOPENCE.

Nos. I., II., III. and IV. now ready, 3d. each.
"ROBIN GOODFELLOW,"
A New Journal of Fact and Fiction,
Conducted by CHARLES MACKAY, LL.D.
Part I., price 3d., is this day ready.
Office: 123, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

This day, price 1s. the AUGUST Number of

TEMPLE BAR: a London Magazine for Town and Country Readers.

Edited by GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

Contents.

I. The Seven Sons of Mamon. By G. A. Sala.
II. The Mill-Child's Last Dream.
III. Summer Days.
IV. In Sutton Woods.
V. Five.
VI. The Death Wish.
VII. A Real German Mystery.
VIII. Donne, the Metaphysician.
IX. For Better for Worse: a Romance.
X. The Twice Wedded.
XI. Sermons in Stones.
XII. In the Mining Districts.
XIII. A Frugal Marriage.
XIV. Other Worlds.
* * Vol. II. price 3s. 6d., and Binding Cases 1s., now ready.
London: Office, 123, Fleet-street, E.C.

This day, price 1s. with Illustration by "Phis."

ST. JAMES'S MAGAZINE.

Conducted by Mrs. S. C. HALL.

Contents for August.

I. A Summer Walk through an English Lane. By the Rev. J. G. Wood, M.A., &c.
II. The Population of England: Past and Present.
III. In Athens to-day. By Fredrika Bremer.
IV. Can Wrong be Right? a Tale. By Mrs. S. C. Hall.
V. Soul of the Beautiful.
VI. Light and Life. By Robert Hunt, F.R.S.
VII. Concerning Oysters.
VIII. An Unpleasant Neighbour. By Dr. Doran.
IX. Buried in Westminster Abbey.
X. "Nadrione Spetionne": Wishes fulfilled.
XI. Searchers at St. Shadrach's.
XII. The Fire Demon.
XIII. Eyes and no Eyes; for the Young of the Household.
N.B. Vol. I. price 3s. 6d., and Binding Cases 1s., ready.
London: W. Kent & Co. Paternoster-row.

Now ready,

BEETON'S ILLUMINATED FAMILY BIBLE. Part I. post free for 24 stamps.

London: S. O. Beeton, 248, Strand, W.C.; and all Booksellers.

THE QUEEN: a New Illustrated Journal and Review. 6d. weekly. Prospectuses now ready.

London: 248, Strand, W.C.

This day, fcap. 8vo. cloth, 2s. 6d., or by post, 3s. 8d.

VILLAGE SKETCHES, Descriptive of Club and School Festivals, and other Village Gatherings and Institutions. By T. C. WHITEHEAD, M.A., Incumbent of Gawcott, Bucks.

"Much sound good sense and noble feeling are displayed in these sketches. We cordially wish them a wide circulation."
Athenæum.

"A very clever and practical account of what may be done in a rural parish by a sensible and energetic man. We advise all clergymen to read the book and think about it."
Guardian.

"These brief, lively and suggestive sketches are well worth the attentive perusal of both clergy and laity."
English Churchman.
"A nice genial book."
Clerical Journal.

London: Bosworth & Harrison, 215, Regent-street.

Price One Shilling.

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE.

Edited by DAVID MASSON.

No. XXII. for AUGUST, 1861.

Contents.

I. THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE as a PROFESSION. By an Ex-Competition Wallah.
II. HOMER and HIS TRANSLATORS. By Professor Blackie.
III. RAVENSHOE. By Henry Kingsley, Author of 'Geoffrey Hamlyn.' Chap. XXVI.—The Grand Crash. XXVII.—The Coup de Grâce. XXVIII.—Flight.
IV. A TRUE HERO: JAMES BRAIDWOOD, Died June 23, 1861. By the Author of 'John Halifax, Gentleman.'
V. THE STORY OF BURNT NJAL.
VI. ELSEVNER and SILAS MARNER: a Few Words on Two Noteworthy Novels. By J. M. Ludlow.
VII. MR. BUCKLE'S DOCTRINE as to the SCOTCH and THEIR HISTORY. By the Editor. Part II. The Weasel-Wars of Scotland and the Scottish Reformation.
VIII. IN PRAISE OF GRANDMOTHERS.
IX. AN APPLE-GATHERING. By Christina G. Rossetti.
X. TO MR. CODDEN and OTHER PUBLIC MEN in SEARCH OF WORK. By the Author of 'Tom Brown at Oxford.'
XI. REMINISCENCE.
Vols. I., II. and III. are now ready, handsomely bound in cloth, price 7s. 6d. each.
Macmillan & Co. Cambridge; and 23, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London. Sold by all Booksellers, Newsmen, and at all the Railway Stations.

This day, fcap. 8vo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

SHAKESPERE'S CURSE, and other Poems.

London: Bosworth & Harrison, 215, Regent-street.

Now publishing, price 3s. 6d. bound in cloth, Third Edition, enlarged.

THE NIGHT SIDE OF LONDON.

By J. EWING RITCHIE.

A Midnight Meeting—Seeing a Man Hanged—Catherine-street—The Bat Masque—Up the Haymarket—Ratcliff Highway—Judges and Jury Clubs—The Cave of Harmony—Discussion Clubs—Old Cellars—Leicester-square—Boxing Night—Caldwell's—Cremorne—The Costermongers' Free and Easy, &c.
"These sketches of the Metropolis, faithfully drawn from life, may be read with advantage by those silly youths who are ambitious of running the career of fast young men."
Illustrated News.
London: Tinsley Brothers, 18, Catherine-street, Strand.

Just published, in fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth,

OBSCURE TEXTS OF SCRIPTURE ILLUSTRATED ACCORDING TO THE SPIRITUAL SENSE.

By MARY C. HUME.

London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

Just published, in poet 8vo. price 5s. cloth,

A WAS-I-HIND; or, a VOICE from the GANGES: being a Solution of the True Source of Christianity.

By an INDIAN OFFICER.

London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

Next week will be published, in 2 vols. 8vo. cloth,

MYSTERIES; or, Faith the Knowledge of God.

London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

V.B. THE QUEEN IN IRELAND.

As few copies remain of the

IRISH TOURIST'S ILLUSTRATED HANDBOOK. 2s. 6d. (Ninth Year's Official Edition), containing 150 original designs, and fullest information, immediate application is necessary.

W. H. Smith & Son, 136, Strand; M'Glashan, Dublin; and all Railways.

Now ready, price 3s. 6d. bound in cloth,

THE REVELATION; with a Short, Plain, Continuous Exposition.

By S. SMITH, Vicar of Lois Weeden, and Rural Dean.

"And the Angel saith unto me, Seal not up the Words of the Prophecy of this Book; but let them be open and accessible to all."
Exposition.
James Ridgway, 160, Piccadilly; and all Booksellers.

IMPROVED FRUIT-TREE CULTURE.

Just published, price 3s. 6d. the Ninth Edition of

THE ORCHARD HOUSE. By THOMAS RIVERS.

Also, by the same Author, price 3s. 6d. the Tenth Edition of
The MINIATURE FRUIT GARDEN.

London: Longman & Co.; or free by post from the Author, Sawbridgeworth.

This day, post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

MY HEART'S in the HIGHLANDS.

By the same Author,

The NUT-BROWN MAIDS. 10s. 6d.

MEG of ELIBANK, and Other Tales. 9s.

WEARING the WILLOW. 9s.

London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

This day, in fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

THE BEATITUDES.

Abasement before God—Sorrow for Sin—Meekness of Spirit—Desire for Holiness—Gentleness—Purity of Heart—The Peacemakers—Sufferings for Christ. By JOHN S. B. MONSELL, LL.D., Rural Dean, and Vicar of Egham; Author of 'Spiritual Songs,' 'Parish Musings,' &c.

London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

THE BOY'S OWN LIBRARY.

WILD SPORTS of the WORLD. The Nahiego-Mbouné—Biographical Notice of M. Du Chailu—The Rhinoceros, Structure, Habitat, and how he is Hunted—Memoir of Anderson, of Lake Nagami celebrity—The Tiger, Structure, Habitat, and how he is Hunted.

Twenty-three illustrations. Also Map, and a beautifully coloured Frontispiece.

London: S. O. Beeton, 248, Strand, W.C.; and all Booksellers.

MANSEL'S METAPHYSICS.

In crown 8vo. cloth, price 7s. 6d.

METAPHYSICS; or, the Philosophy of Consciousness, Phenomenal and Real. By HENRY LONGUEVILLE MANSEL, B.D. Waynflete Professor of Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy, &c.

Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black; and all Booksellers.

SPAIN, PORTUGAL, &c.

Price 1s. cloth,

WILKEY'S LETTERS from the PENINSULA, ITALY, &c.; including Lisbon, Cintra, Cadix, Seville, Gibraltar, Genoa, La Riviera, Nice, &c.
"For a tourist, we strongly recommend."
—Era.

London: Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange.

MR. DIXON'S NEW WORK.

Just ready, 8vo. 12s.

PERSONAL HISTORY

OF

LORD BACON.

FROM UNPUBLISHED PAPERS.

BY

WILLIAM HEPWORTH DIXON,

Of the Inner Temple.

PUBLIC JUDGMENTS.

PHILADELPHIA ENQUIRER.—"The style of the author is extremely brilliant, pointed and effective. A dramatic interest invests his narrative from beginning to end. The renowned names of English history crowd after each other in quick succession across his pages. Correspondence and documents hitherto unknown or unpublished are contained in almost every chapter, and overflow into an Appendix. The latent motives of famous public acts are laid bare to the quick. In fact, there is scarcely an element of interest or attraction, either of subject or style, possible in a biographical work, which does not exist here."

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—"Mr. Dixon has added such a mass of incontrovertible facts to the materials which must enter into the future biography of Bacon, that his book cannot fail to exact cordial praise from the most captious critics. To him belongs the credit of rescuing his personal reputation from undeserved ignominy. If we add to this, his vivid pictures of the persons and events of the Elizabethan age, and his bright, sharp and brief way of flashing his convictions and discoveries on the minds of the reader, we indicate merits which will make his volume generally and justly popular."

BAIT'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.—"After carefully reading Mr. Hepworth Dixon's book, we come to the positive conclusion, that he has completely refuted this slanderous assertion, and placed the reputation of Bacon upon a pedestal, from which it is impossible to remove it. Truth will always prevail in the long run, even though it be after many years; and at last, it has vindicated the name and fame of as great a man as England ever produced. Mr. Hepworth Dixon had an arduous task before him; but he has nobly accomplished it, and deserves the best thanks and support of all who love what is good, consistent and true."

LITERARY GAZETTE.—"Francis Bacon, the most illustrious philosopher of our country, is, also, the faithful friend, the high-minded citizen and the just judge. The stories about his ingratitude to Essex, his servility as a statesman, and his corruptness as a judge are all the inventions of malevolence or ignorance; and it has been reserved for the present age, which so abundantly reaps the fruits of his genius, to vindicate, also, the loftiness of his virtue."

MORNING ADVERTISER.—"Our best thanks are due to Mr. Dixon for rehabilitating a glorious reputation, and dispersing the obscuring clouds which obstructed a fair view of the character of the philosopher, statesman, reformer and jurist—Verulam. The faults are trivial when we consider the sterling merits of the book—the extensive and careful research visible throughout—the uniform thorough earnestness of the writer to arrive at the truth wherever a diversity of opinion has prevailed respecting particular points in the history of Bacon—the number and importance of the new facts, often demolishing historical fictions, hitherto universally credited, which have rewarded Mr. Dixon's patient investigation, acute perception and discriminating judgment—his triumphant vindication of the personal character of Bacon—and the enthralling interest which he has succeeded in throwing into his pages,—an interest which commences at the beginning of the book, and only ends when the reader has reached its close."

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

MULTÆ TERRICOLIS LINGUÆ, CŒLESTIBUS UNA.
SAMUEL BAGSTER & SONS,
 15, Paternoster-row, London.

POLYGLOT BIBLES AND BIBLICAL WORKS,
 In Ancient and Modern Languages.

Presentation Copies in every variety of suitable binding.
 Catalogues by post, free.

THE ENGLISH HEXAPLA:

Consisting of Six English Versions of the New Testament, printed side by side in parallel columns, beneath the Greek Original Text. Large Quarto, price 2s.

THE "NARROW" GREEK TESTAMENT,

With Various Readings. In good type, but very portable form. 4s. 6d.

THE CODEX MONTFORTIANUS:

A Collation of this celebrated MS., with the Text of Wetstein, and with certain MSS. in the University of Oxford. By the Rev. ORLANDO T. DOBBIN, LL.D. T.C.D. M.R.I.A. One vol. 8vo. price 14s. bound in antique cloth.

DR. TREGELLES on the PRINTED TEXT of the GREEK NEW TESTAMENT,

With Remarks on its Revision upon Critical Principles. Together with a Collation of the Critical Texts of Griesbach, Scholz, Lachmann, and Tischendorf, with that in common use. One vol. 8vo. price 10s. 6d.

A MANUAL for GREEK STUDENTS;

Consisting of—I. a Practical Guide to the language;—II. the whole New Testament, Greek and English;—III. a Lexicon. Small 8vo. half bound, price 15s.

THE ANALYTICAL GREEK LEXICON to the NEW TESTAMENT.

In this Lexicon the words of the Greek text, however inflected, are placed in alphabetical order, analysed, and referred to their roots, which are optionally explained; so that the precise grammatical force and English meaning of every word in the Greek New Testament can be ascertained with very little trouble. Quarto, price 25s.

* A Hebrew Lexicon on the same plan.

Polyglot Bibles and Biblical Aids, in great variety.
 Catalogues, by post, free.

Samuel Bagster & Sons, 15, Paternoster-row, London.

GERMAN CLASSICS; with Notes and COMPLETE VOCABULARIES by Dr. FALCK LEBAHN, Author of 'German in One Volume,' &c.

SCHILLER'S WILHELM TELL: a Drama.
 GOETHE'S EGEMONT: a Tragedy.
 GOETHE'S GOETZ von BERLICHINGEN, with the IRON HAND: a Drama.
 LESSING'S EMILIA GALOTTI: a Tragedy.
 KOTZBUE'S PAGENSTREICHE: a Comedy.
 CHAMISSO'S PETER SCHLEIMILCH, the SHADOWLESS MAN: a Tale.
 FOUQUÉ'S UNDIINE: a Tale.

SELECTIONS from the GERMAN POETS.

"These editions are prepared for the use of learners who read without a master; and they will be found convenient for that purpose. In each the text is followed by a glossary, wherein not only the sense of every particular phrase, but also the dictionary meaning of most of the several words, is given in good English. With such aids, a student will find no difficulty in these masterpieces."—*Athenæum*.

Just published, Second Edition, price 2s. 6d.

LEBAHN'S FIRST GERMAN COURSE.

"It is hardly possible to have a simpler or better book for beginners in German."—*Athenæum*.

Fourth Edition, price 3s. 6d.

LEBAHN'S FIRST GERMAN READER.

"Like all Lebahn's works, most thoroughly practical."—*John Bull*.

Sixth Edition, price 2s. 6d.

LEBAHN'S EICHENFELS and DIALOGUES.

"A charming production. The Dialogues are as perfectly adapted to render the student a speaker of this interesting language, as is the Vocabulary for making him a reader."—*Educational Times*.

Third Edition, price 2s. 6d.

LEBAHN'S GERMAN COPY-BOOK:

Being a Series of Exercises in German Penmanship, beautifully engraved on Steel.
 May be had of all Booksellers; and at Dr. LEBAHN'S Class-Rooms, 1, Annet's Crescent, N.

* About Seven Hundred Commendatory Notices of Lebahn's works have appeared.

STANDARD SCHOOL-BOOKS.

The following are Now Ready:—

DR. WM. SMITH'S LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY. Based on the Works of Forcellini and Freund. 7th Thousand. Medium 8vo. 21s.

DR. WM. SMITH'S SMALLER LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY. Abridged from the above Work. 18th Thousand. Square 12mo. 7s. 6d.

DR. WM. SMITH'S CLASSICAL DICTIONARY of MYTHOLOGY, BIOGRAPHY, and GEOGRAPHY for the Use of the Higher Forms. Compiled from his larger Works. 10th Thousand. Woodcuts. 8vo. 18s.

DR. WM. SMITH'S SMALLER CLASSICAL DICTIONARY. Abridged from the above Work. 16th Thousand. Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

DR. WM. SMITH'S SMALLER DICTIONARY of ANTIQUITIES. Abridged from his larger Work. 18th Thousand. Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

BUTTMAN'S LEXICOLOGUS: a Critical Examination of the Meaning of numerous Greek Words, chiefly in Homer and Hesiod. Translated by FISHLAKE. 5th Edition. 8vo. 12s.

The STUDENT'S HUME: a History of GREECE. Based on Hume's Work, and continued to 1868. 18th Thousand. Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The STUDENT'S HISTORY of GREECE. By DR. WM. SMITH. 20th Thousand. Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The STUDENT'S HISTORY of ROME. By DEAN LIDDELL. 18th Thousand. Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The STUDENT'S GIBBON: an Epitome of the Decline and Fall of Rome. By DR. WM. SMITH. 6th Thousand. Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The STUDENT'S MANUAL of ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY. Edited by WM. SMITH, LL.D. Maps and Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 9s.

KING EDWARD VI.'S LATIN GRAMMAR: LATINÆ GRAMMATICÆ RUDIMENTA; or, an Introduction to the Latin Tongue. 14th Edition. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

KING EDWARD VI.'S FIRST LATIN BOOK. The Latin Accidence; including a Short Syntax and Prosody, with an English Translation. 2nd Edition. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

PRINCIPIA LATINA. PART I.—A Grammar, Delectus, Exercise-Book, and Vocabulary. By DR. WM. SMITH. 2nd Edition. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

PRINCIPIA LATINA. PART II.—A Reading-Book, Ancient Mythology and Geography, Roman Antiquities and History, With Notes and Dictionary. By DR. WM. SMITH. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

PRINCIPIA GRÆCA: a First Greek Course. A Grammar, Delectus, Exercise-Book, and Vocabulary. By H. E. HUTTON. 2nd Edition. 12mo. 3s.

MARKHAM'S HISTORY of ENGLAND, from the First Invasion by the Romans to the End of the Year 1868. 118th Thousand. Woodcuts. 12mo. 6s.

MARKHAM'S HISTORY of FRANCE, from the Conquest by the Gauls to the Death of Louis-Philippe. 78th Thousand. Woodcuts. 12mo. 6s.

MARKHAM'S HISTORY of GERMANY, from the Invasion of the Kingdom by the Romans under Marius to the Present Time. 13th Thousand. Woodcuts. 12mo. 6s.

LITTLE ARTHUR'S HISTORY of ENGLAND. By LADY CALLCOTT. 190th Thousand. Woodcuts. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

ÆSOP'S FABLES. A New Version, chiefly from original sources. By Rev. THOMAS JAMES, M.A. 26th Thousand. With 100 Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 2s. 6d.

PHILOSOPHY IN SPORT MADE SCIENCE IN EARNEST, by aid of the Toys and Sports of Youth. By DR. PARIS. 9th Edition. Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

JESSE'S GLEANINGS in NATURAL HISTORY, with Anecdotes of the Sagacity and Instinct of Animals. 9th Edition. 12mo. 6s.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

MR. EFFINGHAM WILSON'S COMMERCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL WORKS.

LE PAGE'S COMPLETE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

"The sale of many thousands, and the almost universal adoption of these clever little books, by M. Le Page, sufficiently prove the public approbation of his plan of teaching French, which is in accordance with the natural operation of a child learning its native language."—*Morning Post*.

Le Page's French School.—Part I. L'ÉCHO DE PARIS: being a Selection of Familiar Phrases which a person would hear daily if living in France. 3s. 6d. cloth. Thirty-second Edition.

Le Page's French School.—Part II. The GIFT of FLUENCY in FRENCH CONVERSATION. 3s. 6d. cloth. Fourteenth Edition.

Le Page's French School.—Part III. The LAST STEP to FRENCH; or, the Principles of French Grammar displayed in a Series of Short Lessons. 3s. 6d. cloth. Eighth Edition.

Le Page's French School complete. The Three Parts in 1 vol. 7s. 6d. cloth.

Le Page's French Master for BEGINNERS; or, Easy Lessons in French. 2s. 6d. cloth. Sixth Edition.

Le Page's Petit Causeur; or, First Chatterbox in French; being a Key to the Gift of French Conversation. 1s. 6d. Sixth Edition.

Le Page's Niceties of Parisian Pronunciation. 6d.

Le Page's Juvenile Treasury of French CONVERSATION. With the English before the French. 2s. 6d.

Le Page's Key to 'L'Echo de Paris.' 1s.

Le Page's French Prompter: a Handbook for Travellers on the Continent and Students at Home. 4s. cloth. Eighth Edition.

Le Page's Petit Musée de Littérature FRANÇAISE. Elegant Extracts from the most eminent Writers of France, in Prose and Verse. 5s. 6d. cloth.

Le Page's Ready Guide to French COMPOSITION. French Grammar by Examples. 3s. 6d. cloth. Third Edition.

Price 1s. each; by post for 12 stamps.

Wilson's Legal Handy-Books. By James WALTER SMITH, Esq. LL.D., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

1. BILLS, CHEQUES, NOTES and I.O.U's.
2. BANKING: its CUSTOMS and PRACTICE.
3. HUSBAND and WIFE; MARRIAGE and DIVORCE.
4. MASTER and SERVANT; EMPLOYER and EMPLOYED.
5. PARTNERSHIP.
6. BANKRUPTCY and INSOLVENCY. (In the press.)

"Dr. Walter Smith has rendered important service to society by the preparation of these concise, clear and cheap expositions of the law."—*Morning Advertiser*.

TATE'S COMMERCIAL WORKS.

1. The Modern Cambist: a Manual of Exchange, with Tables of Foreign Monies, Weights and Measures. New and Corrected Edition. 12s. cloth.

2. The Counting-house Guide; containing the Higher Branches of Commercial Calculations. Improved Edition. 7s. 6d. cloth.

3. The Commercial Arithmetic: containing an Improved Development of the Principles of the Science, and their General Application to Commercial Calculations. 2s. 6d. cloth.

4. The Key to the Elements of Commercial ARITHMETIC. 2s. 6d. cloth.

BEST GUIDE to SAFE and PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.—Just ready, Seventh Edition, Enlarged, Corrected and brought down to the Present Time, 7s. 6d. cloth.

Fenn's Compendium of the English and FOREIGN FUNDS, Debts and Revenues of all Nations, Banks, Railways, Mines and Joint-Stock Companies; with the Laws and Regulations of the Stock-Exchange.

INTEREST at ALL RATES PER CENT.—New Edition, stereotyped, and warranted free from error, 1 vol. 8vo. 500 pages. 10s. 6d. cloth; or strongly bound in calf, 15s.

Gummersall's Interest and Discount TABLES, computed at 3, 3½, 4, 4½ and 5 per Cent. They are also accompanied with Tables of Time and Brokerage.

Eighth Edition,

Jackson's New Check Journal, combining the Advantages of the Day-book, Journal and Cash-book, forming a complete System of Book-keeping by Double Entry. With copious Illustrations of Interest Accounts and Joint Adventures, and a New Method of Book-keeping by Single or Double Entry. 5s. cloth.

London: EFFINGHAM WILSON, Royal Exchange.

JOHN F. SHAW & CO.'S LIST OF NEW EDITIONS.

Price 1d. each, Nos. 1 to 18 ready.

HOUSEHOLD PROVERBS; or, Penny Tracts for the People. By the Author of 'Stories of Washington,' &c. &c.

Nos. 1 to 18 may also be had in 1 vol. price 1s. 6d.

"A capital collection of stories, all interesting, and true to the life. The language used is precisely that of the working classes, and the author is evidently thoroughly acquainted with the habits and customs, the petty troubles and household cares, of those for whose use the Tracts are intended."—*Athenæum*.

New Edition, crown 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth, with an Index, and Historical and other Illustrations.

A NEW DICTIONARY OF QUOTATIONS from the GREEK, LATIN, and MODERN LANGUAGES. Translated into English, and accompanied with Illustrations, Historical, Poetical, and Anecdotal.

This Work contains nearly SIX THOUSAND QUOTATIONS and PROVERBS from the Greek, Latin, French, Italian, German, Spanish, and Portuguese Languages, alphabetically arranged, and accompanied with an Index referring to more than FIFTY THOUSAND of the principal Words. Every one who takes any share in conversation, or who dips, however cursorily, into any newspaper or other publication, will find the advantage of having access to this Work.

SHAW'S NEW DICTIONARY OF QUOTATIONS is the only one which includes those from the Modern Languages, and illustrates the Quotations by Historical and other allusions.

INTRODUCTION to ENGLISH

LITERATURE, from CHAUCER to TENNYSON. By HENRY REED. Seventh Thousand. 3s. sewed; 3s. cloth.

"The lectures of Mr. Reed, however, may stand upon their own merits. They are the production of a refined and gentle mind. The chief interest of his work consists, however, in the fact that it is an independent American view of English literature."—*Athenæum*.

LECTURES on ENGLISH HISTORY

and DRAMATIC POETRY, as illustrated by Shakespeare. By HENRY REED. Fifth Thousand. 3s. sewed; 3s. cloth.

LECTURES on the BRITISH POETS.

By HENRY REED. Fourth Thousand. 3s. sewed; 4s. cloth. "It is not often that we meet with so much good writing, refined taste, intellectual vigor, and wholesome sentiments as are contained in these Lectures."—*British Banner*.

THE AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE. STORIES of WASHINGTON and his TIMES; or, a Nation's Manhood. By the Author of 'Household Proverbs.' Post 8vo. with Illustrations, 5s. cloth.

TWENTY-FIFTH THOUSAND.

New and Enlarged Edition (173 additional pages), 5s. cloth.

THE DICTIONARY APPENDIX,

and Guide to Correct Speaking and Writing; containing upwards of Seven Thousand Words not found in the Dictionary, which often prove perplexing to the best writers; together with a Book of Reference for the solution of difficulties connected with Grammar, Composition, Punctuation, &c.

DR. CUMMING ON PROPHECY.

THE END; or, the Proximate Signs

of the Close of this Dispensation. New Edition, revised. By the Rev. J. CUMMING, D.D. Eighth Thousand. Post 8vo. 5s. cloth.

No reader, watching the solemn signs of the day, can fail to see that the leading positions and applications of prophecy laid down in this work are receiving increasing light from every part of the earth.

"We heartily recommend it, and wish it, at this solemn crisis, a vast circulation."—*Morning Herald*.

NEW BOY'S BOOK, BY R. M. BALLANTYNE. THE GOLDEN DREAM; or, Adventures in the Far West. By R. M. BALLANTYNE, Author of 'Hudson's Bay,' 'Ugava,' &c. Small 8vo. with Illustrations, 3s. cloth.

"This is a capital book by a well-known author."

JOHN F. SHAW & Co. 48, Paternoster-row, and 27, Southampton-row.

NOW COMPLETE,

In 21 vols. 4to. cloth, price Twenty-four Guineas; or handsomely half bound in russet leather, price Thirty Guineas,

THE EIGHTH EDITION

OF THE

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA:

A DICTIONARY of ARTS, SCIENCES, and GENERAL LITERATURE.

WITH UPWARDS OF FIVE THOUSAND ILLUSTRATIONS ON WOOD AND STEEL,

And accompanied by a Complete INDEX, in cloth, 8s., or half russet, 12s. 6d.

(From the *TIMES*, February 1, 1861.)

"When we look over the list of contributors, it is impossible to deny the weight of its imposing array of names, which claims to comprise, apparently with good reason, 'the greater number of the individuals most celebrated in scientific, literary and political history, who have adorned the annals of this country for a long series of years.' The very pick and cream of this catalogue occupies several pages. Nor have the contributions of most of them been limited to subjects which other men might have treated as well, but, for the most part, we obtain some of the choicest work of each upon the subjects on which they were the principal authorities. Where Archbishop Whately takes the Rise, Progress and Corruptions of Christianity; Bunsen, the subject of Luther and the German Reformation; McCulloch, Money, Political Economy, and the cognate subjects; Macanlay and De Quincey, their selected Biographies; Donaldson, Philology; Owen, Palæontology; Herschel, the Telescope; Robert Stephenson, Iron Bridges; Basley, Cotton; Fairbairn, Iron Manufacture; and other men, for the most part the work to which they were most competent; the reader may grasp a notion of the grand work of reference which is now placed before him."

Edinburgh: ADAM & CHARLES BLACK.
London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL & CO.

Price 60s.

BLACK'S GENERAL ATLAS OF THE WORLD.

Strongly and elegantly half bound morocco, gilt leaves, and accompanied by an Index of 65,000 Names.

(From the *TIMES*.)

"This work is one of the most complete of modern publications in this department."

(From the *ECONOMIST*.)

"This is an exceedingly valuable Atlas. We have tested it in two or three instances with the names of places of no considerable mark, and found it faithful."

The publication of this Atlas is continued on the plan of frequent, new, and corrected impressions; thus rendering it a most valuable work of Geographical Reference.

Edinburgh: ADAM & CHARLES BLACK.
London: LONGMAN & Co.; and all Booksellers.

A. & C. BLACK'S EDUCATIONAL WORKS.

Geography and History.

- Black's School Atlas. A Series of 40 Maps 4to. or 8vo. 10s. 6d.
- Black's Beginner's Atlas. A Series of 27 Maps. Oblong 12mo. 3s. 6d.
- Herschel's Physical Geography. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.
- Pillans's Classical Geography. 1s. 6d.
- Scott's History of Scotland. 2 vols. 10s.
- Tytler's History of Scotland. 12mo. 3s. 6d.
- Kitto's History of Palestine. 12mo. 3s. 6d.; or with Map, 4s.
- Tytler's Modern History. 12mo. 3s.
- Tytler's Ancient History. 12mo. 3s.

Literature.

- Demaus's Class Book of English Prose. 4s. 6d.; or in two Parts, at 2s. 6d. each.
- Scrymgeour's Class Book of English POETRY. 4s. 6d.; or in two Parts, at 2s. 6d. each.
- Demaus's Introduction to English LITERATURE. 2s.
- Demaus's Young Scholar's Guide. 2s. 6d.
- Buchan's Prose and Poetical Reader. 3s.
- Buchan's Poetical Reader. 1s. 6d.
- Oswald's Etymological Dictionary. 5s.
- Masson's Introduction to French LITERATURE. 2s. 6d.

Arithmetic and Algebra.

- Bryce's Arithmetic of Decimals. 1s. 6d.
- Bryce's Treatise on Algebra. 5s.
- Bryce's Book-keeping. 5s.
- Kelland's Algebra (complete). 7s. 6d.
- Kelland's Elements of Algebra. 4s.

Classical.

- Carson's Exercises in Attic Greek. 4s.
- Carson's Phædrus's Fables, with Index. 2s.
- Gunn's Latin Rudiments. 2s.
- Jacobs and Classen's Latin Reader, by DONALDSON. 3s. 6d. Also to be had in two Parts.
- Schmitz's Elementary Greek Grammar. 2s. 6d.
- Veitch's Irregular Greek Verbs. 6s.

Miscellaneous.

- Bennett's Outlines of Physiology. 6s.
- Porteous's Evidences of Christianity. 1s.
- Herschel's Meteorology. 5s.
- Balfour's Manual of Botany. 12s. 6d.
- Jukes's Manual of Geology. 8s. 6d.
- Mansel's Metaphysics. 7s. 6d.
- Owen's Palæontology. 16s.
- Spalding's Logic. 4s. 6d.

Edinburgh: ADAM & CHARLES BLACK.
London: LONGMAN & Co.

MACMILLAN & CO.

HAVE NOW READY:

EDWIN of DEIRA. By Alexander SMITH. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 5s.

The GOLDEN TREASURY: a Collection of the Best Songs and Lyrical Poems in the English Language. Selected and arranged, with Notes, by F. T. PALGRAVE, Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. Dedicated by permission to Alfred Tennyson. 9mo. cloth extra, 4s. 6d.

FOOT-NOTES from the PAGE of NATURE: or, First Forms of Vegetation. By the Rev. HUGH MACMILLAN, Fellow of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh, &c. With numerous illustrations. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 5s.

PICTURES of OLD ENGLAND. By Dr. R. PAULI. Translated by E. C. OTTE. With Map of London in the Fifteenth Century. Crown 8vo. cloth, 6s. 6d.

The HUMAN HAND and FOOT. By G. M. HUMPHRY, M.D. F.R.S. With numerous illustrations. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 4s. 6d.

The PLATONIC DIALOGUES, for ENGLISH READERS. By W. WHEWELL, D.D. F.R.S., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. Vol. III. containing THE REPUBLIC. 7s. 6d.
Vol. I. Second Edition, containing THE SOCRATIC DIALOGUES, 7s. 6d.
Vol. II. containing THE ANTI-SOPHIST DIALOGUES, 6s. 6d.

CAVOUR: a Memoir. By Edward DIOEY. *Immediately.*
Lately published, by the same Author, crown 8vo. cloth, 6s. 6d.
ROME IN 1860.

The PRISON CHAPLAIN: a Memoir of the Rev. JOHN CLAY, Chaplain of Preston Gaol. By MISS SON. 8vo. cloth, 12s.

CREATION IN PLAN AND IN PROGRESS: An Essay on the First Chapter of Genesis. By the Rev. JAMES CHALLIS, M.A. F.R.S. F.R.A.S., Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy in the University of Cambridge. Crown 8vo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

NOW PUBLISHING,

TRACTS for PRIESTS and PEOPLE

By VARIOUS WRITERS.

- No. I. RELIGIO LAICI. By Thomas Hughes. Price 1s.
- II. THE MOTE AND THE BEAM: a Clergyman's Lessons from the Present Panic. By the Rev. F. D. MAURICE. Price 1s.
- III. THE ATONEMENT AS A FACT AND AS A THEORY. By the Rev. Francis Garden. Price 1s.
- IV. THE SIGNS OF THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN: an Appeal to Scripture on the Question of Miracles. By the Rev. John Llewelyn Davies. Price 1s.
- V. ON TERMS OF COMMUNION, contains Two Tracts:—
1. On the Boundaries of the Church. By the Rev. G. E. P.
2. The Message of the Church. By M. Langley, M.A.
- VI. THE SERMON OF THE BISHOP OF OXFORD ON REVELATION, AND THE LAYMAN'S ANSWER:—
1. A Dialogue on Doubt. By J. M. Ludlow.
2. Morality and Divinity. By the Rev. F. D. Maurice. *[In the Press.]*

* Others are in Preparation.

MACMILLAN & Co. London and Cambridge.

MACMILLAN'S

CLASS-BOOKS FOR COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

I. ARITHMETIC and ALGEBRA.

ARITHMETIC. For the Use of Schools. By BARNARD SMITH, M.A. New Edition (1861), pp. 248. Answers to all the Questions. Crown 8vo. 4s. 6d.
KEY to the Above. Second Edition, thoroughly revised (1860), pp. 382. Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.
ARITHMETIC and ALGEBRA in their PRINCIPLES and APPLICATIONS. With numerous Examples, systematically arranged. By BARNARD SMITH, M.A. Seventh Edition (1850), pp. 696. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.
EXERCISES in ARITHMETIC. By BARNARD SMITH, M.A. Part I. Pp. 48 (1860). Crown 8vo. 1s. Part II. Pp. 56 (1860). Crown 8vo. 1s. Answers, 6d. The Two Parts bound together, 2s.; or with Answers, 3s. 6d.
ALGEBRA. For the Use of Colleges and Schools. By I. TODHUNTER, M.A. Second Edition (1860), pp. 216. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

II. TRIGONOMETRY.

PLANE TRIGONOMETRY. For Schools and Colleges. By I. TODHUNTER, M.A. Second Edition (1860), pp. 272. Crown 8vo. 5s.
SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY. For Colleges and Schools. By I. TODHUNTER, M.A. Pp. 112 (1860). Crown 8vo. 4s. 6d.
PLANE TRIGONOMETRY. With a numerous Collection of Examples. By R. D. BEASLEY, M.A. Pp. 166 (1868). Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.
PLANE and SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY. With the Construction and Use of Tables of Logarithms. By J. C. SNOWBALL, M.A. Ninth Edition. Pp. 240 (1867). Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

III. MECHANICS, HYDROSTATICS and OPTICS.

ELEMENTARY TREATISE on MECHANICS. With a Collection of Examples. By S. PARKINSON, B.D. Second Edition (1860), pp. 345. Crown 8vo. 9s. 6d.
ELEMENTARY COURSE of MECHANICS and HYDROSTATICS. By J. C. SNOWBALL, M.A. Fourth Edition, pp. 110 (1861). Crown 8vo. 5s.
ELEMENTARY HYDROSTATICS. With numerous Examples and Solutions. By J. B. PHEAR, M.A. Second Edition, pp. 156 (1867). Crown 8vo. 5s. 6d.
ANALYTICAL STATICS. With numerous Examples. By I. TODHUNTER, M.A. Second Edition, pp. 320 (1860). Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.
DYNAMICS of a PARTICLE. With numerous Examples. By F. G. TAIT, M.A. and W. J. STEELE, M.A. Pp. 204 (1866). Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.
A TREATISE on DYNAMICS. By W. P. WILSON, M.A. Pp. 176 (1860). 8vo. 9s. 6d.
DYNAMICS of a SYSTEM of RIGID BODIES. With numerous Examples. By E. J. ROUTH, M.A. Pp. 336 (1860). Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.
NEWTON'S PRINCIPIA. Sections I., II., III. With Notes and Problems, by P. FROST, M.A. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.
A TREATISE on OPTICS. By S. PARKINSON, B.D. Pp. 304 (1869). Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

IV. GEOMETRY and CONIC SECTIONS.

GEOMETRICAL TREATISE on CONIC SECTIONS. With a Collection of Examples. By W. H. DREW, M.A. Pp. 121 (1867). 4s. 6d.
PLANE CO-ORDINATE GEOMETRY as applied to the STRAIGHT LINE and the CONIC SECTIONS. By I. TODHUNTER, M.A. Second Edition. Pp. 216 (1869). Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.
ELEMENTARY TREATISE on CONIC SECTIONS and ALGEBRAIC GEOMETRY. By G. H. PUCKLE, M.A. Second Edition. Pp. 264 (1856). Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.
EXAMPLES of ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY of THREE DIMENSIONS. With the Results. Collected by I. TODHUNTER, M.A. Pp. 76 (1868). Crown 8vo. 4s.

V. DIFFERENTIAL and INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

THE DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS. With numerous Examples. By I. TODHUNTER, M.A. Third Edition. Pp. 404 (1860). Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.
THE INTEGRAL CALCULUS and its APPLICATIONS. With numerous Examples. By I. TODHUNTER, M.A. Pp. 398 (1857). Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.
DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS. By GEORGE BOOLE, D.C.L. Pp. 498 (1860). Crown 8vo. 14s.
THE CALCULUS of FINITE DIFFERENCES. By GEORGE BOOLE, D.C.L. Pp. 248 (1840). Cr. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

VI. APPLIED SCIENCE.

THE ALGEBRAICAL and NUMERICAL THEORY of ERRORS of OBSERVATIONS, and the Combination of Observations. By the Astronomer-Royal, G. B. AIRY, M.A. Pp. 108 (1861). 6s. 6d.

HISTORY of the PROGRESS of the CALCULUS of VARIATIONS during the 19th CENTURY. By I. TODHUNTER, M.A. 8vo. 12s.

The CONSTRUCTION of WROUGHT IRON BRIDGES, embracing the Practical Application of the Principles of Mechanics to Wrought Iron Girder Work. By J. H. LATHAM, M.A., C.E. With numerous Plates. Pp. 289 (1858). 12s.

MATHEMATICAL TRACTS, On the Lunar and Planetary Theories, the Figure of the Earth, Precession and Nutation, the Calculus of Variations, and the Undulatory Theory of Optics. By the Astronomer-Royal, G. B. AIRY, M.A. Fourth Edition (1859), pp. 406. 12s.

A TREATISE on ATTRACTIONS, LAPLACE'S FUNCTIONS, and the FIGURE of the EARTH. By J. H. PRATT, M.A. Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 12s. 6d. (1861). 6s. 6d.

COLLECTION of MATHEMATICAL PROBLEMS and EXAMPLES. With Answers. By H. A. MORGAN, M.A. Pp. 190 (1858). Crown 8vo. 6s. 6d.

SENATE-HOUSE MATHEMATICAL PROBLEMS. With Solutions—

- 1846-51. By FERRERS and JACKSON. 8vo. 15s. 6d.
- 1846-51. (Editors.) By JAMISON. 8vo. 7s. 6d.
- 1854. By WALTON and MACKENZIE. 8vo. 10s. 6d.
- 1857. By CAMPION and WALTON. 8vo. 8s. 6d.
- 1860. By ROUTH and WALTON. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

VII. LATIN.

HELP to LATIN GRAMMAR; or, the Form and Use of Words in Latin. With Progressive Exercises. By JOSIAH WRIGHT, M.A. Pp. 176 (1855). Crown 8vo. 4s. 6d.

The SEVEN KINGS of ROME. A First Latin Reading-Book. By JOSIAH WRIGHT, M.A. Second Edition. Pp. 138 (1857). Fcap. 8vo. 3s.

VOCABULARY and EXERCISES on 'THE SEVEN KINGS.' By JOSIAH WRIGHT, M.A. Pp. 94 (1857). Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

FIRST LATIN CONSTRUCTING BOOK. By E. THRING, M.A. Pp. 204 (1859). Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

SALLUST.—CATILINA et JUGURTHA. With English Notes. For Schools. By CHARLES MERIVALE, B.D. Second Edition. Pp. 173 (1858). Fcap. 8vo. 4s. 6d.
CATILINA and JUGURTHA may be had separately, price 2s. 6d. each.

JUVENAL. For Schools. With English Notes and an Index. By JOHN E. MAYOR, M.A. Pp. 464 (1863). Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

CICERO'S SECOND PHILIPPIC. With English Notes. By JOHN E. B. MAYOR. Pp. 168 (1861). 5s.

VIII. GREEK.

HELLENICA: a First Greek Reading-Book. Being a History of Greece, taken from Diodorus and Thucydides. By JOSIAH WRIGHT, M.A. Second Edition. Pp. 150 (1857). Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

DEMOSTHENES on the CROWN. With English Notes. By B. DRAKE, M.A. Second Edition, to which is prefixed ÆSCHINES AGAINST CESIPHON. With English Notes. (1860.) Fcap. 8vo. 5s.

ÆSCHYLUS. THE RUENIDES. With English Notes and Translation. By B. DRAKE, M.A. Pp. 144 (1859). 8vo. 7s. 6d.

ST. PAUL'S EPISTLE to the ROMANS. With Notes. By CHARLES JOHN VAUGHAN, D.D. (1861.) Crown 8vo. 5s.

IX. ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

THE CHILD'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR. By E. THRING, M.A. Demy 18mo. New Edition (1867). 1s.

ELEMENTS of GRAMMAR taught in ENGLISH. By E. THRING, M.A. Third Edition. Pp. 126 (1860). Demy 18mo. 2s.

X. RELIGIOUS.

HISTORY of the CHRISTIAN CHURCH during the MIDDLE AGES. By Archdeacon HARDWICK. Pp. 498 (1858). With Maps. Crown 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.

HISTORY of the CHRISTIAN CHURCH during the REFORMATION. By Archdeacon HARDWICK. Pp. 450 (1850). Crown 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.

HISTORY of the BOOK of COMMON PRAYER. By FRANCIS PROCTER, M.A. Pp. 464 (1860). Fourth Edition. Crown 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.

HISTORY of the CANON of the NEW TESTAMENT during the FIRST FOUR CENTURIES. By BROOK FOSB WESTCOTT, M.A. Pp. 384 (1855). Crown 8vo. cloth, 12s. 6d.

INTRODUCTION to the STUDY of the GOSPELS. By BROOK FOSB WESTCOTT, M.A. (1860). Crown 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.

The CHURCH CATECHISM ILLUSTRATED and EXPLAINED. By ARTHUR RAMSAY, M.A. Pp. 204 (1854). 18mo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

NOTES for LECTURES on CONFIRMATION. With Suitable Prayers. By C. J. VAUGHAN, D.D. Third Edition. Pp. 70 (1859). Fcap. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

SAXBY'S NAUTICAL ASTRONOMY.

In post 8vo. with 77 Diagrams, price 5s. cloth.

PROJECTION AND CALCULATION of the SPHERE, for Young Sea Officers; being a complete Introduction into Nautical Astronomy. By S. M. SAXBY, R.N., Principal Instructor of Naval Engineers, H.M. Steam Reserve; late of Calcutta College, Cambridge.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

SCHOOL HISTORIES BY THE AUTHOR OF 'AMY HERBERT.'

A FIRST HISTORY OF GREECE, from the Siege of Troy, B.C. 1184, to the Destruction of Corinth, A.C. 146. New Edition, fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

The CHILD'S FIRST HISTORY OF ROME, from the Foundation of Rome, A.C. 753, to the Fall of Jerusalem under Titus, A.D. 70. Eight Edition, fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

CLASSICAL SCHOOL BOOKS, BY THE REV. H. M. WILKINS.

New Edition, now ready, in 12mo. price 4s.

A PROGRESSIVE GREEK DELECTUS. By the Rev. H. MUGRAVE WILKINS, M.A., Fellow of Merton College, Oxford.

Also, by the Rev. H. M. Wilkins, in 12mo. price 5s.

PROGRESSIVE GREEK ANTHOLOGY, for Schools.

"A good reading-book for young Greek scholars, consisting of extracts from Anacreon, the Odyssey, the elegiac and lyric poets, and the Alcestis of Euripides, with an ample supply of good notes."—*Athenæum*.

WILKINS'S NOTES FOR LATIN LYRICS, in use in Harrow, Westminster and Rugby. Third Edition. 4s. 6d.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

WORKS ON ENGLISH COMPOSITION, ETC. BY MR. G. F. GRAHAM.

May now be had, in fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth.

ENGLISH; or, the Art of Composition explained in a Series of Instructions and Examples. By G. F. GRAHAM. New and Revised Edition.

GRAHAM'S HELPS TO ENGLISH GRAMMAR: an Improved Spelling and Reading Made Easy. 2s. 6d.

GRAHAM'S ENGLISH SYNONYMS CLASSIFIED AND EXPLAINED, with Practical Exercises. 6s.

GRAHAM'S ENGLISH STYLE; or, a Course of Instruction for the Attainment of a Good Style of Writing. 7s.

GRAHAM'S STUDIES from the ENGLISH POETS. 7s.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

CLASSICAL SCHOOL BOOKS, BY C. D. YONGE, B.A.

A New Edition, in 1 vol. post 4to. price 21s. cloth.

AN ENGLISH-GREEK LEXICON; containing all the Greek Words used by Writers of Good Authority. By C. D. YONGE, B.A. Second Edition, thoroughly revised.

In preparing the Second Edition, Considerable additions have been made to the phrases, with-out departing from the original plan of taking none except from the purest authors, and giving all in the very words of the Greek writers themselves.

School Books by the same Author,

A NEW LATIN GRADUS. Sixth Edition. Post 8vo. 9s.

DICTIONARY of LATIN EPITHETS. Price 3s. 6d.

LATIN GRADUS, with DICTIONARY of EPITHETS. 12s.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

RIDDLE'S LATIN DICTIONARIES AND LEXICON.

New and Cheaper Edition, in square 12mo. price 10s. 6d. bound.

THE YOUNG SCHOLAR'S LATIN-ENGLISH AND ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY. By the Rev. J. E. RIDDLE, M.A. of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford. New Edition.

Separately,

THE LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY. Price 6s.

THE ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY. Price 5s.

Also, in 1 vol. 8vo. price 21s. cloth.

RIDDLE'S COMPLETE LATIN-ENGLISH AND ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY. New and Cheaper Edition.

Separately,

THE LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY. Price 15s.

THE ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY. Price 7s.

Also, New and Cheaper Edition, in 4to. price 31s. 6d. cloth.

RIDDLE'S COPIOUS and CRITICAL LATIN-ENGLISH LEXICON. Founded on the German-Latin Dictionaries of Dr. W. FARNER. Second Edition.

Also, New Edition, in royal 32mo. price 4s. bound.

RIDDLE'S DIAMOND LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

London: Longman, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

BOUCHER'S SCHOOL MENSURATION.

Third Edition, in 12mo. with 71 Figures, price 3s. cloth.

MENSURATION, PLANE and SOLID, for the Use of Schools and Colleges, Civil, Military, and Naval, and specially adapted for Self-grants, and upwards of 1,500 Instructions: Comprising Series of carefully-constructed Examples of Arithmetical Illustrations (with the Answers). Forming a Companion to Euclid; also an Introduction to Land-Surveying, with clear and familiar Explanations, Trigonometry, and Conic Sections.

By the Rev. J. SIDNEY BOUCHER, M.A.

St. John's College, Cambridge;

Principal of the Holly Bank School, Birkenhead.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

CONTANSEAU'S PRACTICAL FRENCH DICTIONARY.

A New Edition, in 1 vol. post 8vo. price 10s. 6d. bound.

NEW PRACTICAL DICTIONARY of the FRENCH and ENGLISH LANGUAGES. By LEON CONTANSEAU, Professor of the French Language in the East India College, Addiscombe; Author of a French Grammar, a French Reading-Book, and a Guide to French Translation. The Fourth Edition.

This Dictionary, which has been specially compiled from the best and most recent Authorities, for the use of English persons studying French, is now in use in the Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe; the Royal Military Academy, Wool-

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

NEW EDITIONS OF APPROVED ELEMENTARY SCHOOL BOOKS, BY WALTER M'LEOD, F.R.G.S. M.R.C.P., Head-Master of the Model School and Master of Method in the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea.

Writing Books.

M'LEOD'S GRADUATED SERIES of NINE COPYBOOKS, mainly on Mulhuser's Method, greatly simplified. New and Improved Editions. Oblong 4to. price 3d. each Copybook.

Arithmetical School Books.

M'LEOD'S MANUAL of ARITHMETIC; containing a Graduated Series of 1,700 Questions for Elementary Instruction. 12mo. 6d.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC. Two Parts, 1s. each.

MULTIPLICATION, PENCE, and other TABLES. 2s. per dozen.

English Grammatical Works.

M'LEOD'S EXPLANATORY ENGLISH GRAMMAR for Beginners. 12mo. 9d. DEFINITIONS for Home Study. 1d.

M'LEOD'S EDITION of GOLDSMITH'S DESERTED VILLAGE, with Notes and Rules of Syntax, Parsing, and Analysis for Middle-Class Schools. Adapted for the Oxford Examination Scheme. Fifth Edition. 12mo. 1s. 6d.

English Spelling and Reading Books.

M'LEOD'S MY FIRST SCHOOL BOOK TO TEACH ME READING AND WRITING. 12mo. price 6d.

MY SECOND SCHOOL BOOK TO TEACH ME READING AND SPELLING. 12mo. with Woodcuts, price 6d.

READING LESSONS, for Infant Schools and Junior Classes. On Thirty Broadside Sheets, with Woodcuts, price 3s.

FIRST READING BOOK, for the Use of Families and Schools. 12mo. with Woodcuts, price 3d.

SECOND POETICAL READING BOOK; with Introductory Descriptions, Explanatory Notes, &c. 12mo. 1s. 6d.

M'LEOD'S EDITION of CARPENTER'S SCHOLAR'S SPELLING ASSISTANT, in which the Division of Words into Syllables corresponds with the Pronunciation. 12mo. 1s. 6d.

Geography and Atlases.

M'LEOD'S GEOGRAPHY of PALESTINE, or the HOLY LAND; including Phœnicia and Philistia. Eleventh Edition. 12mo. with a Coloured Map of Palestine, price 1s. 6d.—Also, forming Part II.,

The LIFE and TRAVELS of ST. PAUL. With Pronouncing Vocabulary, Questions for Examination, Maps, Plans and Chart. 12mo. price 2s.

SCHOOL ATLAS of SCRIPTURE GEOGRAPHY, in Fifteen full-coloured Maps, with Index. Royal 8vo. price 4s. Illustrative Letter-press to ditto, 3s. The Scripture Atlas complete, price 7s. half bound.

M'LEOD'S MIDDLE-CLASS ATLAS for 1861; comprising full-coloured Maps of Great Britain and Ireland (Physical Features), England and Wales, Scotland, France, Spain and Portugal, Italy and Switzerland. 4to. price 2s.

HAND-ATLAS of GENERAL GEOGRAPHY; comprising Twenty-nine full-coloured Maps. 12mo. 2s. 6d. sewed; or 3s. half bound.

CLASS-ATLAS of PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY; comprising Twenty full-coloured Maps, &c., with Descriptions. 12mo. 2s. 6d. sewed; or 3s. half bound.

BOWMAN'S QUESTIONS on M'LEOD'S PHYSICAL ATLAS. Price 1s.

M'LEOD'S 579 EXAMINATION QUESTIONS in PHYSICAL and POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY, for Training Colleges, Pupil-Teachers, and Candidates for Government Appointments. 12mo. price 1s.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

RIDDLE'S SCRIPTURE HISTORIES.

I. The Tenth Edition, in fcap. 8vo. price 4s. cloth.

A MANUAL of SCRIPTURE HISTORY; including Notices of Biblical Antiquities and Geography, Oriental Manners and Customs, Historic Parallels and Contemporary Events, the Structure and Import of the Jewish Ritual, and a Survey of the Nature and Design of the Dispensations. With Questions. By the Rev. J. E. RIDDLE, M.A., Author of a 'Latin-English Dictionary,' &c.

"A very valuable work."

"Journal of Education."

"No other Scripture History, that we know of, is so good and complete."

Papers for the Schoolmaster.

"A school-book of extraordinary value."

Christian Witness.

"The author has rendered an essential service to the study of Sacred History." John Bull.

II. Fifth Edition, in fcap. 8vo. price 3s. 6d. cloth.

OUTLINES of SCRIPTURE HISTORY; being the Author's Abridgment of the Manual, for Junior Pupils.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

New and improved EDITIONS of approved ELEMENTARY SCHOOL BOOKS by EDWARD HUGHES, F.R.A.S., &c.; late Master of the Royal Naval Lower School, Greenwich Hospital.

Geographical Works and Atlases.

OUTLINES of PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, descriptive of the Inorganic Matter of the Globe and the Distribution of Organized Beings. With 8 coloured Maps. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS on 'Outlines of Physical Geography.' 12mo. 6d.

HUGHES'S ATLAS of PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, and COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY, 17 full-coloured Maps and Letter-press. Royal 8vo. 10s. 6d.

HUGHES'S SCHOOL-ATLAS of PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, comprising 8 coloured Maps, compiled by W. HUGHES, F.R.G.S. 12mo. 1s. 6d.

HUGHES'S INTRODUCTORY ATLAS of MODERN GEOGRAPHY, comprising 13 coloured Maps, engraved on Steel. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

HUGHES'S GEOGRAPHY for ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS. 12mo. 1s.

HUGHES'S GENERAL ATLAS for ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS; 12 Maps, engraved by W. HUGHES, F.R.G.S. 12mo. coloured, 1s. 6d.; plain, 1s.

Sacred Geography and History.

HUGHES'S OUTLINES of SCRIPTURE GEOGRAPHY and HISTORY; comprising Palestine and the adjacent Bible Lands. With 13 coloured Maps. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

HUGHES'S SCHOOL ATLAS of BIBLE LANDS, containing 19 full-coloured Maps, engraved by J. and C. WALKER. Fcap. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

Arithmetic.

HUGHES'S MANUAL of EXPLANATORY ARITHMETIC, including numerous Examples. Fcap. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

TEACHER'S COPY of ditto, with ANSWERS to EXAMPLES. 3s. 6d.

English Reading-Books.

HUGHES'S SELECT SPECIMENS of ENGLISH POETRY. Comprising Poems—1. Historical and Geographical; 2. On the Love of Home and Country; 3. Labour and Progress; 4. Relating to the Sea and the Sailor; 5. On the Love of Nature; 6. Of the Imagination and Fancy; 7. Religious and Moral. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

HUGHES'S SELECT SPECIMENS of ENGLISH PROSE. Comprising Pieces relating to—1. Natural History and Geography; 2. Biography and Civil History; 3. Education and the Progress of Society; 4. The Sea and Maritime Adventure; 5. The Imagination and Sympathetic Affections; 6. Science and General Knowledge; and 7. Miscellaneous Knowledge. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

NEW EDITIONS OF NESBIT'S MENSURATION AND LAND-SURVEYING.

A New and Improved Edition, augmented by a Treatise on Levelling, in 12mo. price 6s. bound.

A TREATISE on PRACTICAL MENSURATION, in Ten Parts; containing—

The most approved Methods of drawing Geometrical Figures. Mensuration of Surfaces. Land-Surveying. Mensuration of Solids. The Use of the Carpenter's Rule. Timber Measure, in which is shown the Method of Measuring and Valuing Standing Timber. Artificers' Work, illustrated by the Dimensions and Contents of a House.

By A. NESBIT. New Edition, enlarged, and greatly improved. To which is added, a Treatise on Levelling. The whole illustrated by nearly Seven Hundred Practical Examples and nearly Three Hundred Woodcuts.

KEY to NESBIT'S PRACTICAL MENSURATION: containing Solutions to all Questions which are not answered in that Work; with Reference to the Problems, Rules, and Notes, by which the Solutions are obtained. New Edition, corrected and greatly improved. 12mo. price 6s. bound.

By the same Author, New Edition, 8vo. with Plates, Woodcuts, and Field-Book, price 12s.

TREATISE on PRACTICAL LAND-SURVEYING. Corrected and improved, with the addition of Plane Trigonometry, including the use of the Theodolite, and Railway Surveying, Railway Engineering, Levelling, Planning, Laying out Curves, &c.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

In 1 vol. post 8vo. with Map and 4 Illustrations, price 12s. 6d.
THE OXONIAN IN ICELAND; or, Notes of Travel in that Island in the Summer of 1860: with Glances at Icelandic Folk-Lore and Sagas. By the Rev. FREDERICK METCALFE, M.A., Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford; Author of 'The Oxonian in Norway,' &c.
 London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Now ready, in 8vo. with Woodcuts and 5 Plates, price 5s.
RAGO'S TREATISE ON COMETS, reprinted from his 'Popular Astronomy,' translated by Admiral SMYTH and R. GRANT, M.A.

*. This Treatise contains the most copious and correct information regarding Comets to be found in any popular work on astronomy.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

APPROVED SCHOOL-BOOKS BY THE REV. DR. KENNEDY.

A New Edition, in 12mo. price 3s. 6d. cloth,
ELEMENTARY LATIN GRAMMAR for the Use of Schools. By the Rev. B. H. KENNEDY, D.D., Head-Master of Shrewsbury School.

Also by the Rev. Dr. KENNEDY, New Editions:—
KENNEDY'S TIROCINIUM; or, First Latin Reading-Book. 12mo. 2s.

KENNEDY'S SECOND LATIN READING-BOOK. 12mo. 5s.

KENNEDY'S CHILD'S LATIN PRIMER. 12mo. 2s.

KENNEDY'S LATIN VOCABULARY, on Etymological Principles. 12mo. 3s.

PALÆSTRA STILI LATINI; or, Materials for Translation into Latin Prose, selected and progressively arranged. 12mo. 6s.

CURRICULUM STILI LATINI: A Course of Examples for Practice in the Style of the best Latin Prose Authors. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

KENNEDY'S ELEMENTS OF GREEK GRAMMAR. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

PALÆSTRA MUSARUM: Materials for Translation into Greek Verse. 5s. 6d.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

NEW AND IMPROVED EDITIONS OF MR. WILLIAM HUGHES'S GEOGRAPHICAL SCHOOL-BOOKS.

In fcap. 8vo. with Six coloured Maps, price 7s. 6d. cloth,
MANUAL OF GEOGRAPHY, PHYSICAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND POLITICAL. For the Use of Schools and Colleges. By WILLIAM HUGHES, F.R.G.S., &c. New Edition, revised throughout up to the present date.

Or in 1 PART I.—Europe, price 3s. 6d. cloth.
 2 PART II.—Asia, Africa, America, and Australia, 4s. 6d. cloth.
 "The best testimony to the merits of Mr. W. Hughes's words, the geography of industry and commerce, viewed as dependent upon the natural features, climate, and productions of the various regions of the earth."—*Earl of Grey and Rivers's Address to the Royal Geographical Society, delivered at the Anniversary Meeting, May 28, 1860.*

W. HUGHES'S MANUAL OF BRITISH GEOGRAPHY, on the same plan, with 4 coloured Maps, 2s.

WILLIAM HUGHES'S Manual of Mathematical Geography, MAPS, MAP-PROJECTIONS, &c., price 4s. 6d.

Also, in Gleig's Series, for the Use of Beginners,
W. HUGHES'S Child's First Geography, 9d.
W. HUGHES'S General Geography, 9d.
W. HUGHES'S Geography of the British Empire, 9d.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

ARITHMETICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL-BOOKS.

By the Right Rev. J. W. COLENSO, D.D., Bishop of Natal; and late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

*. New Editions, corrected and stereotyped.
ARITHMETIC FOR SCHOOLS: With a New Chapter on DECIMAL COINAGE. By the Right Rev. J. W. COLENSO, D.D., Bishop of Natal, and late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 12mo. 4s. 6d.—KEY, by S. MAYNARD, &c.

Also by BISHOP COLENSO, Revised Editions:—
TEXT-BOOK OF ELEMENTARY ARITHMETIC, 12mo. 1s. 9d., or with ANSWERS, 2s. 3d.; or in 5 PARTS, *separately*, as follows:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Text-Book, 6d. | 4. Examples, PART III. Fractions, Decimals, &c., 4d. |
| 2. Examples, PART I. Simple Arithmetic, 4d. | 5. Answers to the Examples, 4d. |
| 3. Examples, PART II. Compound Arithmetic, 4d. | 6. Solutions of the more difficult Questions, 1s. |

ELEMENTS OF ALGEBRA, 1 vol. 8vo. 12s. 6d.

12mo. PART I. 4s. 6d.; KEY, 5s.

12mo. PART II. 6s.; KEY, 5s.

18mo. 1s. 6d.; KEY, 2s. 6d.

EXAMPLES IN ALGEBRA, 12mo. 2s. 6d.

EUCLID and PROBLEMS, 4s. 6d.; with KEY, 6s. 6d.

The above PROBLEMS, with KEY, 3s. 6d.; without KEY, 1s.

TRIGONOMETRY. PART I. 3s. 6d.; KEY, 3s. 6d.

PART II. 2s. 6d.; KEY, 5s.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Robert

A LADY'S TRAVELS IN EGYPT, TURKEY, AND ASIA MINOR.

In 2 vols. post 8vo. with 6 Illustrations in Chromo-lithography and Woodcuts from Drawings by the Author, and a Map of Syria and Palestine, price 25s.

EGYPTIAN SEPULCHRES and SYRIAN SHRINES; Including some Stay in the Lebanon, at Palmyra, and in Western Turkey. By EMILY A. BEAUFORT.
 London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

SCHOOL-BOOKS BY THE REV. JOHN HUNTER, M.A.

Adapted for the Use of Candidates for the University Middle-Class and Civil Service Examinations.
 New and revised Edition, in 12mo. price 2s. 6d. cloth,

HUNTER'S TEXT-BOOK OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR, including Exercises in Parsing and Punctuation, Etymological Vocabulary of Terms, &c.

SCHOOL MANUAL OF LETTER-WRITING, 12mo. 1s. 6d.

HUNTER'S ART OF PRÆCIS-WRITING, 2s.

—KEY, 1s.

PARAPHRASING and ANALYSIS, 1s. 3d.

—KEY, 1s. 3d.

EXERCISES in ENGLISH PARSING, 6d.

JOHNSON'S RASSELAS, with Notes, &c. 2s. 6d.

MILTON'S PARADISE LOST, Book I. 1s. 6d.

SHAKESPEARE'S HENRY VIII., with Notes, &c. 2s. 6d.

SHAKESPEARE'S JULIUS CÆSAR, with Notes, &c. 2s. 6d.

EXERCISES in FIRST 4 RULES of ARITHMETIC, 6d.

ELEMENTS of MENSURATION, 9d.—KEY, 9d.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

THE PRICE REDUCED TO NINEPENCE EACH WORK.

Now ready, in 12mo. price Ninepence each work,
GLEIG'S SCHOOL SERIES: Intended to comprise a complete course of Elementary Education. Projected and Edited by the Rev. G. R. GLEIG, M.A., Chaplain-General to H.M. Forces: Assisted by

WALTER MACLEOD, F.R.G.S. Professor R. W. BROWN, M.A.
 WILLIAM HUGHES, F.R.G.S. THOMAS TATE, F.R.A.S.
 Captain A. C. GLEIG, R.A. A. K. INSLISTER, M.A.
 The Rev. J. HUNTER, M.A. W. J. REYNOLDS, M.A. &c.

The following Works may be had, greatly improved:—

GRADUATED SERIES of 9 COPY-BOOKS, each . . . 3d.

FIRST SCHOOL-BOOK to TEACH READING and WRITING . . . 6d.

SECOND SCHOOL-BOOK to TEACH READING and SPELLING . . . 9d.

SIMPLE TRUTHS from SCRIPTURE . . . 6d.

EXPLANATORY ENGLISH GRAMMAR . . . 9d.

HISTORY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE . . . 9d.

BOOK of HEALTH . . . 9d.

BOOK of DOMESTIC ECONOMY . . . 9d.

BOOK of BIOGRAPHY . . . 9d.

CHILD'S FIRST GEOGRAPHY . . . 9d.

GEOGRAPHY of the BRITISH EMPIRE . . . 9d.

GENERAL GEOGRAPHY . . . 9d.

HAND-ATLAS of GENERAL GEOGRAPHY, FULL-COLOURED (half bound, 3s.) . . . 2s. 6d.

CLASS-ATLAS of PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, FULL-COLOURED (half bound, 3s.) . . . 2s. 6d.

BOWMAN'S QUESTIONS on M'LEOD'S PHYSICAL ATLAS . . . 1s.

HISTORY of FRANCE . . . 9d.

SACRED HISTORY, 2s. cloth; or in 2 PARTS, each . . . 9d.

HISTORY of ENGLAND, 2s. cloth; or in 2 PARTS, each 9d.

HISTORY of the BRITISH COLONIES . . . 9d.

HISTORY of BRITISH INDIA . . . 9d.

HISTORICAL QUESTIONS, PART I. on above . . . 9d.

HISTORY of ANCIENT GREECE . . . 9d.

HISTORY of ANCIENT ROME . . . 9d.

NATURAL HISTORY, for Beginners, 2s. cloth; or 2 PARTS, each . . . 9d.

ASTRONOMY and the USE of the GLOBES . . . 9d.

MANUAL of ARITHMETIC . . . 9d.

BOOK-KEEPING by SINGLE and DOUBLE ENTRY 9d.

EIGHT ACCOUNT BOOKS adapted to above, each . . . 6d.

PRACTICAL GEOMETRY . . . 1s.

FRENCH READING-BOOKS BY THE AUTHOR OF 'AMY HERBERT.'

Just published, in crown 8vo. price 3s. 6d. cloth,

CONTES FACILES; a Selection from Modern French Writers, for the Use of Children.

Contents.

L'Épagnade de l'Allumeur de Feu.	La Pièce de Cent Sous.
Le Voyage de la Vie.	Michel-Ange Buonarroti; ou le Petit Artiste.
Georges d'Amboise.	Barthélemi Estéban Murillo; ou le Petit Faiseur de Bannières.
Trois Mois sous la Neige.	Mademoiselle De Lajolais.
Premier Jour de Collège.	Midi à Quatorze Heures.
Les Orphelins de Saint-Gratien; ou Fanchette Brûlée.	

Also, New Edition, in crown 8vo. price 5s.

EXTRAITS CHOISIS des Auteurs Modernes, or Advanced French Reading-Book; comprising Pieces of considerable length, and intended to succeed in use 'Contes Faciles.'
 London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

APPROVED SCHOOL-BOOKS ON ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION, GEOGRAPHY, ARITHMETIC, AND LATIN GRAMMAR, BY RICHARD HILEY.

NEW AND IMPROVED EDITIONS.

Elementary.

THE CHILD'S FIRST ENGLISH GRAMMAR. 18mo. 6th Edition, 1s.

THE CHILD'S FIRST GEOGRAPHY. 18mo. 6th Edition, 2d.

Junior Series.

ABRIDGMENT of ENGLISH GRAMMAR. 18mo. 11th Edition, 1s. 9d.

PRACTICAL ENGLISH COMPOSITION. PART I. 18mo. 10th Edition, 1s. 6d.

PROGRESSIVE GEOGRAPHY, in Four Courses. 18mo. 7th Edition, 2s.

Middle Series.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR, STYLE, and POETRY. 18mo. 11th Edition, 3s. 6d.

ENGLISH EXERCISES, adapted to the same, and divided into Lessons, with the principal Rules attached. 18mo. 9th Edition, 2s. 6d.

PRACTICAL ENGLISH COMPOSITION. PART II. 18mo. 6th Edition, 2s.

Latin, Arithmetic, Mensuration, &c.

LATIN GRAMMAR (in English). 12mo. 3rd Edition, 2s.

FIRST PROGRESSIVE LATIN EXERCISES. 12mo. 2nd Edition, 2s.

THE ARITHMETICAL COMPANION, to which are added Mensuration, Book-keeping, and Mental Arithmetic. 18mo. 5th Edition, 3s.

For Teachers only.

KEY to the ARITHMETICAL COMPANION. 18mo. 5s.

Or bound with 'The Arithmetical Companion,' 6s. 6d.

KEY to the ENGLISH EXERCISES, adapted to the last Edition of the Exercises. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

KEY to ENGLISH COMPOSITION. PART I. 2s. 6d.

Or bound with the Composition, PART I. 4s.

KEY to ENGLISH COMPOSITION. PART II. 4s.

Or bound with the Composition, PART II. 7s.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

BUTLER'S SCHOOL ATLASES AND GEOGRAPHY.

New and thoroughly revised Editions, enlarged and corrected to the Present Time, and Edited by the Author's Son, the Rev. THOMAS BUTLER, Rector of Langar.

BISHOP BUTLER'S MODERN GEOGRAPHY: An entirely New Edition, corrected to the Present Time. Post 8vo. price 4s. cloth.

BUTLER'S ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY: An entirely New Edition, corrected from the best Authorities. Post 8vo. price 4s. cloth.

The ANCIENT and MODERN GEOGRAPHY, in 1 vol. price 7s. 6d.

BUTLER'S ATLAS of MODERN GEOGRAPHY: Enlarged to Thirty full-coloured Maps; with a complete Index. Royal 8vo. price 12s. half bound.

BUTLER'S JUNIOR ATLAS of MODERN GEOGRAPHY: Comprising Twelve full-coloured Maps, selected from the Modern Atlas. Royal 8vo. price 4s. 6d. half bound.

BUTLER'S ATLAS of ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY: Enlarged to Twenty-four full-coloured Maps; with a complete Index. Royal 8vo. price 12s. half bound.

BUTLER'S JUNIOR ATLAS of ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY: Comprising Ten full-coloured Maps, selected from the Ancient Atlas. Royal 8vo. price 4s. 6d. half bound.

BUTLER'S GENERAL ATLAS of ANCIENT and MODERN GEOGRAPHY: Enlarged to Fifty-four full-coloured Maps; with Two Indexes. Royal 4to. price 24s. half bound.

BUTLER'S GEOGRAPHICAL COPY-BOOKS, or MAP-PROJECTIONS, Ancient and Modern. Oblong 4to. price 4s. each Set; or 7s. 6d. together.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

MR. BENTLEY'S NEW PUBLICATIONS FOR JULY.

NOW READY.

MEMOIRS of MY OWN TIME. By M. GUIZOT. Containing a Narrative of the Events at the Critical Period of the Eastern Question. Vol. IV. 8vo. 14s.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS of MARSHALL HALL, M.D. F.R.S., Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, and Foreign Associate of the Academy of Paris. By HIS WIDOW. 8vo. with a Portrait, 14s.

The LIFE and TIMES of CARDINAL JULIAN, the LAST CRUSADER; including a Narrative of the Religious Movement which originated in the Martyrdom of John Huss and Jerome of Prague. By the Rev. ROBERT CHARLES JENKINS, Rector of Lymington, Kent. 8vo. 14s.

"Truthfully written. The book has solid value, and deserves close attention."—*Examiner*.
"A well-written work. The Author has sketched a good picture of a remarkable man, distinguished by splendid talents and vigorous energy."—*Morning Post*.

POPULAR ANSWERS to "ESSAYS and REVIEWS." Being Lectures delivered in various Places. By the Rev. Dr. CUMMING. Small 8vo. 4s.

NEW VOLUME OF 'BENTLEY'S STANDARD NOVELS,' The SEMI-ATTACHED COUPLE. By the Author of 'The Semi-Detached House.'

NEW WORKS USED IN COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

LATIN AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

A NEW PHRASEOLOGICAL ENGLISH-LATIN and LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY. By C. D. YONGE. Part I., English-Latin. 9s. 6d. Part II., Latin-English. 7s. 6d. Or the whole work complete in one volume, strongly bound in roan, 15s.

"A very capital book, either for the somewhat advanced pupil, the student who aims at acquiring an idiomatic Latin style, or the adult with a knowledge of the language. It is the best—we were going to say the only really useful—Anglo-Latin Dictionary we ever met with."—*Spectator*.

P. VIRGILII MARONIS BUCOLICA, GEORGICA et ENEIS. With English Notes. By C. D. YONGE. In October. Post 8vo. 9s. 6d. strongly bound.

The FIFTEEN DECISIVE BATTLES of the WORLD, from Marathon to Waterloo. By Sir EDWARD CREASY. Eleventh Edition, with Plans, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

"The decisive features of the battles are well and clearly brought out, the reader's mind is attracted to the world-wide importance of the event, he is considering, while their succession carries him over the whole stream of European history."—*Spectator*.

STAUNTON'S FAMILY & SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY. Small 8vo. strongly bound in roan, 5s.

"Incomparably the best, fullest, most reliable, and admirably arranged among all the works of a similar kind that have ever come under our notice."—*Sun*.

The RISE and PROGRESS of the ENGLISH CONSTITUTION. By Sir EDWARD CREASY. Fifth Edition, post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

"An admirable summary of knowledge, which every well-educated Englishman ought to possess."—*Literary Gazette*.

Price 4s. Eighth Edition, with Nineteen Illustrations,
SERMONS in STONES; or, Scripture Confirmed by Geology. By DOMINICK M'CAUSLAND, LL.D.

DICTIONARY of CHRISTIAN CHURCHES and SECTS, from the Earliest Ages of Christianity. Third Edition, in one handsome volume, 8vo. 12s. By the Rev. J. B. MARSDEN, Incumbent of St. Peter's, Birmingham, Author of 'The History of the Early and Later Puritans,' &c.

"The best book on the subject in our literature."—*Athenæum*.

LECTURES on PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY; or, Earth and Man. Small 8vo. 2s. 6d. By ARNOLD GUYOT. The only Unabridged Edition.

"We have never seen the science of physical geography explained with greater clearness and elegance."—*Athenæum*.

The ANDROMACHE of EURIPIDES. With Suggestions and Questions at the foot of each page, intended to be read as a first Greek Play. By the Rev. J. EDWARDS, M.A., and the Rev. C. HAWKINS, B.C.L., Ch. Ch. Oxon. Second Edition, post 8vo. 4s. 6d.

London: RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street.

18, Great Marlborough-street.

HURST & BLACKETT'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE OKAVANGO RIVER. A Narrative of Travel, Exploration, and Adventure. By CHARLES JOHN ANDERSON, Author of 'Lake Ngami.' 8vo. with Portrait of the Author, and numerous Illustrations. 21s.

HENRY IV. and MARIE de MEDICI. From Original and Authentic Sources. By Miss FREER, Author of 'The Lives of Marguerite d'Angoulême, Jeanne d'Albret,' &c. 3 vols. with Portraits, 21s.

"Miss Freer's ability and research have raised her to a conspicuous position among our historical writers. Among the most prominent of her qualities is a rare spirit of moderation and impartiality. Important and eventful as the reign of Henry IV. was, its details are little known by general readers among us, and therefore, in presenting so complete and interesting a narrative, Miss Freer has done good service to the public, besides enhancing her own well-earned reputation."—*Sun*.

A SAUNTER THROUGH THE WEST. END. By LEIGH HUNT. 1 vol. 10s. 6d. bound.

"The title of this work is unexceptionable: it is happily and appropriately chosen to denote the gossiping contents of the book—light, chatty, and amusing. The author quietly puts his arm in that of his reader, and as he passes on from Hyde-park Corner down Piccadilly or Pall Mall to the Haymarket and Soho, points out the anecdotes connected with each locality. Touches of quiet, genial humour, playful interruptions and amusing stories told in a quaint, unaffected style contribute to the attractive conversational tone adopted, as he saunters along with his friend of the hour. The reader will find himself agreeably carried on from the first to the last page of the 'Saunter' by its cheerful tone and entertaining gossip."—*Literary Gazette*.

JAVA; or, How to Manage a Colony: Showing a Practical Solution of the Questions now affecting British India. By J. W. B. MONEY, Esq. 2 vols. 21s.

NOTHING NEW. By the Author of 'JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN.' Illustrated by J. E. MILLAR, A.R.S. Forming the New Volume of HURST & BLACKETT'S STANDARD LIBRARY OF CHEAP EDITIONS OF POPULAR MODERN WORKS. 3s. bound.

"'Nothing New' displays all those superior merits which have made 'John Halifax' one of the most popular works of the day."—*Post*.

TEN YEARS' WANDERINGS AMONG the ETHIOPIANS; with Sketches of the Manners and Customs of the Civilized and Uncivilized Tribes from Senegal to Gaboon. By F. J. HUTCHINSON, F.R.G.S., Consul for Fernando Po. 8vo. with Illustrations, 14s.

"Mr. Hutchinson has had rare opportunities of observation. His volume is as interesting as informing. It is rich in practical suggestions."—*Spectator*.

MR. ATKINSON'S TRAVELS in the REGIONS of the AMOOR and the RUSSIAN ACQUISITIONS on the CONFINES of INDIA and CHINA. Dedicated, by permission, to Her Majesty. Second Edition. With 88 Illustrations and Map, 42s. bound.

"Mr. Atkinson's important and interesting work."—*Quarterly Review*.

RECOLLECTIONS of a FOX-HUNTER. By "SCRUTATOR." 1 vol. with Illustrations. "Scrutator's best work. It conveys excellent lessons as to horse and hound; inspiring for the volume an honoured place in every sportsman's library."—*Era*.

A BOOK ABOUT DOCTORS. By J. C. JEAFFRESON, Esq. New, Revised, and Cheaper Edition, in 1 vol. 10s. 6d. bound.

THE NEW NOVELS.

PAUL FOSTER'S DAUGHTER. By DUTTON COOK. 3 vols.

"A good novel. The story is very ingeniously constructed, and the interest is completely sustained throughout. All the characters are vigorously and consistently drawn, and the part sustained by each is natural and appropriate. Lastly, Mr. Cook has been singularly happy in his choice of a heroine. It is long since we have met in a work of fiction with a more charming creation than Sylvia Foster."—*Spectator*.

"Paul Foster's Daughter" is a tale redolent of life and humanity. The interest never flags."—*John Bull*.

A FAMILY HISTORY. By the Author of 'THE QUEEN'S PARDON.' 3 vols.

UNDER THE SPELL. By the Author of 'GRANDMOTHER'S MONKEY,' 'WILDFLOWERS,' &c. 3 vols.

"This is the best story hitherto written by a very pleasant novelist. It is essentially, and throughout, a good story—rapid and rich in incident—that nobody will leave unfinished. It is one of the pleasantest and wholesomest of the novels of the season."—*Examiner*.
"The author of 'Under the Spell' writes well. His plot is excellent, and so worked out that the reader feels to the end interested in the characters brought before him."—*Spectator*.

HOMELESS; or, A Poet's Inner Life. By M. GOLDSCHMIDT, Author of 'JACOB BENDIXEN.' 3 vols.

"There is much that is eloquent and beautiful in this book. The whole aim of the work is elevated and noble."—*Athenæum*.

ALONE in the WORLD. By the Author of 'COUSIN GEOFFREY,' &c. 3 vols. [Just ready.]

APPROVED SCHOOL BOOKS.

Turrell's French Phraseology. 5th Edition.

A Thousand Oral Exercises in French Phraseology, Idioms and Synonymy. Designed as a Vocabulary or Phrase-book for those who have already made some progress in the Language. By H. S. TURRELL, M.A. Ph.D. An Enlarged Edition (the 5th), price 4s.

Specimen Exercise.

TO CALL.—1. Appeler. 2. Nommer. 3. Passer. 4. Traiter de. 5. S'arrêter.

1. Have the goodness to call the servant. 1. Ayez la bonté d'appeler les domestiques.
2. What do they call that in French? 2. Comment est-ce qu'on nomme cela en Français?
3. I will call at the bookseller's on my way. 3. Je passerai chez le libraire en allant.
4. He called me a thief. 4. Il m'a traité de voleur.
5. Does the stage-coach call at this inn? 5. Est-ce que la diligence s'arrête à cette auberge?

"A very useful book."—*Athenæum*.
"A very superior book, both in design and execution."—*Educational Record of the British and Foreign School Society*.

Also, by Dr. TURRELL, 3rd Edition, enlarged, price 5s.
Leçons Françaises de Littérature et de Morale, en Prose et en Vers;

On, Nouveau Recueil de Morceaux, Extraits des Meilleurs Auteurs.
This Edition contains a New Chapter, 'Poésie Dramatique,' consisting of Selections from the Works of Racine, Corneille, and Molière.

"The selection has been made with taste and judgment, as well as with a special care to exclude everything likely to injure the morals of the pupil."—*Athenæum*.

Davenport's Historical Class-Book. 3rd Edition (1861).

READINGS in MODERN HISTORY, from the Reformation to the Peace of Pekin, just concluded; with Chronological Tables of Contemporary Sovereigns, and Notices of the most Remarkable Events and Discoveries. Third Edition: to which are first added, Specimens of English Poetry of each Century. 12mo. price 5s., 512 pages.

Hardcastle's Genealogical Text-Book of British History. 5th Edition.

Exhibiting the Genealogy of all the British Sovereigns, and those Persons related to them whose career is of importance in British History, accompanied by 1,000 Genealogical Tables and Questions for Examination. 6th Edition, greatly enlarged, price 3s. 6d.—KEY, 3s. 6d.

Pease's Practical Geometry, 4th Edit. A COURSE OF PRACTICAL GEOMETRY: being an Introduction to Every Branch of Mathematical Drawing. By W. PEASE, C.E., late of the Royal Laboratory Department, Woolwich. 4th Edition, revised and enlarged by the Author's Son, price 3s. 6d., with Numerous Diagrams.

Quested's Land Surveying. 6th Edition.

THE ART of LAND SURVEYING, explained by Short and Easy Rules, and Illustrated by nearly 300 Diagrams and Lithographed Plates. The work is intended not only for the use of Schools, but is so arranged as to enable Farmers, Stewards, and others to acquire a practical knowledge of the art without the aid of a master. By JOHN QUESTED, Surveyor. Price 3s. 6d.

Pearce's 'Bavardages de Pension.' 2nd Edition.

An Introduction to French Conversation in Schools. Embodying in a consecutive form all the Words and Phrases usually employed in the Games, Studies and Conversations of Schools. By J. D. M. PEARCE, A.M. Second Edition, with Additions and Improvements, price 3s.

Hardcastle's Astronomy. 3rd Edition.

A CATECHISM of ASTRONOMY and the USE of the GLOBES; containing 648 Questions, with Answers, on the Terrestrial and Celestial Globes. With numerous Problems for Solutions by Pupils. Third Edition, 12mo. price 2s.

White's First Greek Lessons. 7th Edit.

A Course of Study, so arranged as to require no previous study of the Grammar. By CHARLES WHITE, M.A. Cambridge. Each Lesson is preceded by a Vocabulary, and a copious Index Verborum is printed at the end of the volume. 12mo. price 2s.

Simple Catechisms for Children, in Short Sentences and Easy Words.

Printed in a bold clear type, and strongly bound, with leather backs.

Gibbon's History of England. 15th Edition, 9d.

Gibbon's History of France. 3rd Edition, 1s.

Paul's Useful and Interesting Subjects in General. 10th Edition, 9d.

Paul's First Principles of General Knowledge. 3rd Edition, revised by J. Davenport, Author of 'The Historical Class-Book.' 2s. 6d.

Harrison's English Grammar. 3rd Edition, 9d.

Paul's French Grammar. 9d.

Paul's History of Rome. 2nd Edition. 2 Parts, 9d.

Paul's History of Greece. 2nd Edition, 9d.

O'Brien's Natural History. 9d.

Gibbon's Bible History. 1s.

Guy's Astronomy. 2nd Edit. by W. Hardcastle, Author of 'The Genealogical Text-Book.' 1s.

Gibbon's Geography. 3rd Edition, enlarged.

"The best, because the most truly simple and elementary, that we have seen."—*Critic*.

RELFE, BROTHERS, 150, Aldersgate-street, London.

RELFE, BROTHERS, School Bookellers, General School Stationers, &c. supply every Requisite for School and College Use on the most liberal terms. Catalogues post free to the Heads of Schools on application.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1861.

LITERATURE

Recollections of A. N. Welby Pugin and his Father, Augustus Pugin; with Notices of their Works. By Benjamin Ferrey, Architect. With an Appendix by E. Sheridan Purcell, Esq. (Stanford.)

MUCH more might have been made by a skilled biographer of the life of a headstrong, eccentric, devout man of genius, than is accomplished in this volume. The subject, let it be owned, is full of difficulty in more ways than one. Mr. Ferrey avoids the first of these in a manner scarcely allowable in an architect.—He escapes from criticizing the buildings reared by so Gothic and uncompromising a theorist as the Author of 'Contrasts.' Generally having asserted that Pugin ranks "among the most eminent architects" of the present or former days, he does not dwell on one single proof of supremacy in stone or brick, such as Wren and Jones have left behind them in adornment of England. True, Wren and Jones were "basely" Palladian, and as such their works, ecclesiastical and secular, are, of course, beneath contempt for those with whom there is one only style.—Thus, it may be that Pugin's attempts, incomplete as they were (his church at Cheddle making, perhaps, the exception), would pass with his congregation as worthier than the most perfect specimen belonging to another school of religious architecture. We ought, however, after so sweeping an assertion as the one cited to have had the matter better reasoned out by Mr. Ferrey. Instead of this, we have merely a list of Pugin's principal edifices. On none of these has Mr. Ferrey indulged in criticism; whether they be Lombard, or Norman, or Byzantine, or Early English, or Florid, cannot be learnt from his book. But this is not all. Pugin's biographer, not commanding appreciation of character or decision of hand, has evaded due consideration of the passionate and uncompromising sectarianism of his hero. That a convert to Roman Catholicism is not an easy character to handle in these times we know well; but Pugin's change of opinion was the keynote of his life—a fact too boldly avowed, too vehemently tincturing every thought, word and work of his, not to claim minute examination;—the more inasmuch as it may have been explained, in part, by singularities of character which took the last culminating form of mental disease. With this complex but interesting matter, Mr. Ferrey, being a Protestant, seems unable to cope—and has handed it over to Mr. Purcell,—who, belonging to the Roman Catholic faith, sweetly burns incense, and smoothly invokes high names and infallible dogmas at the grave of the strange, sincere man of whom we would know more. Where we desire discriminating analysis of character, we are put off with panegyrics—and are compelled to piece out for ourselves some figure, intellectual and imaginative, of one who was a strenuous and honourable artist, though a thoroughly singular one.

Pugin's father, born in France—the year 1762—and belonging, we are told, to a family of pedigree and distinction—fled from the horrors of the Revolution of 1792 to this country, —and was employed by Nash, into whose office he entered, as a draughtsman. He seems to have had little in common with his son as regards character, but he was energetic, vigorous and bold with his pencil, and was appreciated as such by his ingenious and too much-despised employer,—for Nash had genius as an architect, though it was dwarfed by that won-

derful patron of Art, "the first gentleman of Europe," and though he was compelled (as mediæval architects have since been) to build cheaply.—It was the rage then (the rage having been kindled by Horace Walpole in his lath-and-plaster prophecies at "Strawberry Hill") to build great modern noble houses after the humour of old castles; but the humour was to be in the Windsor Wyattville style—and Pugin the elder had "to get up" the style bespoken for Nash. That he himself was a man of tastes and fancies, the following characteristic bit will show:—

"Remembering that a drawing-master to his father's family in France was now living somewhere in London, he made a search and discovered him. This person was Merigot, the aqua-tint engraver: under this artist Pugin made great progress in his art. He often related the many difficulties experienced at this early period of his residence in England, owing to his imperfect pronunciation of the few words of English which he had learnt. Pugin, according to the fashion of that day, wore a three-cornered hat, carried his muff and gold-headed cane, and made frequent applications at the post-office for letters. To his repeated inquiries, he constantly received the same petulant answer, 'I tell you there are no letters for Monsieur Augustus Pugin, but plenty for Monsieur Puggen.' The mention of this incident to his friend Mathews in after times, induced that clever comedian to found upon it the well-known character of Monsieur Malet, which he personated with so much feeling. 'Ah!' Pugin would often say, 'people little know that Monsieur Malet should be Monsieur Pugin.'"

The elder Pugin's gifts and graces won for him, while he was making Islington drawings, the hand of Catherine Welby—a lady, belonging to a Lincolnshire family of substance, and a beauty who was toasted as the "Belle of Islington."—He rose to easy circumstances. Two or three anecdotes of himself and Nash are worth preservation:—the first, a bit of royal courtesy on the occasion of Pugin's making Pavilion drawings (for that hideous Oriental Folly) at Brighton:—

"He was engaged in one of the galleries of the Pavilion colouring a view. Deeply intent upon his drawing, he did not observe that some one had entered the apartment, but on looking round, to his surprise, saw the King, who was then advancing to the spot where he was sitting. Pugin had scarcely time to rise when the King, passing by him and not perceiving a stool on which a colour-box was placed, accidentally overthrew it. The King stooped, and instantly picking up the box, gave it to Pugin with an expression of apology."

Again:—

"In order to animate his pupils to perseverance and industry, Pugin frequently set before them the example of Mr. Nash's early career, who when a pupil in Sir Robert Taylor's office had an early opportunity of bringing himself into notice. Sir Robert, on one occasion, putting before his clerks some plans to which certain alterations were needed in an unusually short space of time, was annoyed at being told that it was impossible to do what he required. This being overheard by young Nash, he ventured to ask if he might undertake the task which had been declined by his superiors. Sir Robert, struck by the earnest manner of the boy, granted his request. Nash immediately went to his room, procured paper and candles, and, sitting up all night, laboured incessantly at the drawings, and by the time appointed appeared before Sir Robert with the plans completed. * * As another illustration of Nash's perseverance in after life, and his determination never to be overcome by seeming difficulties, it is told that on one occasion, having to go to some out-of-the-way place in Wales, he disdained the accustomed road, which was circuitous, and resolved to seek a more direct path to his object. Setting out on foot he encountered many hedges, ditches, and fences,

most of which he passed, though not without difficulty. At last, meeting with a locked gate, awkwardly framed and inconvenient to mount, he was seen to retrace his steps several hundred yards, make a sudden run, and attempt to vault over the gate. Failing in this, again and again he put forth his strength, and nearly accomplished his aim; at last, stripping himself of his coat and waistcoat, by a longer run and a desperate spring he succeeded in clearing the barrier. He was then seen to climb deliberately over the gate, retrace his course, put on his clothes, and proceed quietly on his way."

Thus much (episodically) in favour of master and man, both unduly, perhaps, derided. To return to our subject—if Pugin the elder was a genial, pleasant artist, his wife was as sharp and stern as a clever woman and a *belle* of Islington can be, when she keeps the house of a man who "takes pupils":—

"Mrs. Pugin usually retired to rest at nine o'clock, and rose in the morning at four; she therefore thought it salutary that the pupils should commence their studies at six o'clock in winter as well as in summer; indeed, from the moment the mistress of the house awoke no one was ever permitted to get any rest. First came the loud ringing of the bell to rouse the maids, then in quick succession the bell to summon the pupils from their beds, and the final peal requiring their presence in the office by six o'clock. * * At half-past eight they were summoned to breakfast, and on entering the room Madame was seen already seated at the head of the table: on approaching it each youth made a profound bow, the neglect of which would quickly have been visited with reproof. A short prayer was then said, and breakfast despatched in constrained silence, after which each retired as he entered, making the same obeisance to the head of the table. During dinner the like silent system was enforced, similar obsequious respect paid, and then retiring, the pupils continued to work incessantly at the desk till eight o'clock. The only leisure afforded them was from that hour till ten, when they retired to rest."

Mrs. Pugin was a pamphleteer, too; and wrote in that capacity about Lord Melville's troubles:—a woman clearly not to be trifled with. Her son, *our* Pugin, was born in 1812—delicate while an infant, and, it may be presumed, severely handled (for his good, so runs the maternal excuse) by his mother.—He very early displayed great talent for draughtmanship, but as great personal slovenliness; in this how unlike his father, as described above!—He showed as soon those propensities for odd investigation which indicate character and point the direction of genius. He wanted to know more concerning old English castles than the superficial folk of the Wyattville school:—

"It was in the month of July, 1826, that he set out for Rochester, accompanied by the writer of these pages, then an articulated pupil with his father. * * He stayed at Rochester some days, taking sketches of every part of the Castle, and measuring carefully its several apartments; he then prepared accurate drawings, showing it in a state of complete restoration. At that time little was known concerning the foundations of these enormous structures; Pugin therefore determined to make excavations, and by forming huge trenches at the base of the walls, he ascertained the mode of their construction, which proved to be of a solidity and depth fully in keeping with the superincumbent masonry. There are always amusing traditions connected with these old buildings, and, amongst others belonging to this Castle, it was supposed that treasures or plate might in emergency have been thrown down the well constructed in the inner wall of the Keep. The bare reference to this as a probability only was sufficient, and Pugin at once resolved to make a careful search. He immediately obtained the necessary apparatus, and having hired men to descend the well, fearlessly placed himself in the bucket to be lowered by the windlass, so that he might direct the opera-

tions at the bottom. It had been previously ascertained that the well was considerably choked up by quantities of rubbish; and in the removal of this accumulation very little was discovered, his zeal being only rewarded by the acquisition of a few pieces of pottery and glass of Queen Elizabeth's period."

It appears that young Pugin's parents were proud of his genius and aware of its peculiar bent. His mother trained him oddly.—On week days, she excited his imagination by telling him marvellous narratives; on Sundays, when his heart was in Westminster Abbey, she compelled him to take part in what Chalmers called "the exhausting services" of Edward Irving's Kirk in Hatton Garden. The youth did not feel the poetry of that singular man's orations; and to his hatred of "the cold and sterile forms of the Scotch Church" may be, perhaps, ascribed the recoil, which drove him into the excesses of a zealous Papistry.

Meanwhile, he was becoming known as a designer; was employed to make drawings for plate by Rundell & Bridge, and, under Wyattville, devised the furniture for the renovated apartments at Windsor Castle, and for the corridor,—in which the last-named artist outwitted the King:—

"When Sir Jeffrey was about to begin the erection of the corridor or long gallery on the south and east sides of the court of the upper ward, about five hundred feet in length, in order to form a handsome feature in the interior, as well as a commodious access to all the private apartments on the principal story, he proposed that it should be fifteen feet wide, but the King would not listen to its being made more than ten feet for fear of spoiling the effect of the court. As soon as the parapet was finished the King came to see it, and was so surprised at finding, that instead of injuring, the corridor actually added greatly to the effect of the court, that he expressed to Wyattville his regret that he did not allow him to make it fifteen feet wide instead of ten; on which Wyattville replied that he had presumed to anticipate his Majesty's feeling on the subject, and had actually built it fifteen feet wide."

The above anecdote has had more than one locality in Windsor Castle—probably Mr. Ferrey has nailed it in its right place.

In 1831, the young architect was chasing other game. His severe Calvinistic mother had hindered her son from entering any theatre till he was fifteen years of age; but while young Pugin was at Windsor he made acquaintance with a scene-shifter belonging to Covent Garden Theatre,—got, by his aid, into that charmed world, and for awhile indulged his decorative fancies by devising scenes and machinery. Many recollect the *ballet* (Mr. Ferrey calls it "*opera*") of 'Kenilworth,' produced in the Haymarket in 1831. The scenery, in that day thought marvellous, was contrived and collected by the late architect of St. Augustine's, Ramsgate.

"So completely did the mania for theatrical representations enthrall him that he was for ever making experiments in order to produce startling and novel mechanical changes, and he made himself acquainted with all that had been written and published on the subject; but little was to be obtained either from the designs of Peruzzi or any more modern artist. The only man in comparatively recent times who devoted attention to the subject was Inigo Jones, who displayed great fancy and talent not merely as a scene-painter, but in producing pageants and masques, and planning the decorations and machinery for them. Perhaps Pugin might claim to have done as much in his way for producing correct representations of the pageants of the middle ages. With a view to help him in this pursuit his parents allowed him to convert the upper floor of their house in Great Russell Street into a model theatre. This he did at much expense, removing the attic ceiling, cutting away

the roof, constructing cisterns, and adapting everything necessary to his object. On this model stage he designed the most exquisite scenery, with fountains, tricks, traps, drop-scenes, wings, soffites, hilly scenes, flats, open flats, and every magic change of which stage mechanism is capable. Large parties were invited to witness his performances, and probably a more skilfully made model theatre had never been seen. It was not a toy in any sense of the word, but a piece of construction sufficiently large to enable Pugin to exhibit experiments and study compositions before they were adopted on the actual stage. The intricacy of the mechanism was surprising, but every part was so admirably adjusted that the changes in the scenes, wings and sky-pieces were effected with marvellous rapidity, for it was provided with lines, pulleys, grooves, balance weights, machines for ascents and descents, &c."

How Mrs. Pugin digested the theatre, in the third story of her orderly house, is not told. There were more "wild oats" for young Welby to sow, in the form of eccentric enterprises. He took a passion for the sea,—and, beginning with a boat, he rose to a smack,—thence to a schooner, which he commanded,—sailing to and fro betwixt England and the Continent; and not merely bringing home such congenial spoils as antiquities and carvings from the Low Countries, but turning a thrifty penny in the egg-trade.—This outbreak may have confirmed him in that carelessness as to personal appearance, which had already so distressed his courtly father and his Calvinistic mother. The whim, however, did not last very long, as a distraction from main objects.—He next established himself as a master-carver of Gothic ornaments on an extensive scale; but the speculation would have landed him in bankruptcy had not an aunt stepped in. From this time forward he went on more steadily and successfully, but always strangely. In 1835 he became the proprietor of a bit of ground near Salisbury,—built a deformity upon it, calling itself a house, "with a great absence of modern comforts in the interior arrangement,"—christened the thing "St. Marie's Grange," and filled it with mediæval curiosities. The building, which cost 2,000*l.*, was sold by auction in 1841 for 500*l.*:—

"Pugin had never thought, when erecting it according to his own fancy, (the rooms communicating without any common passage,) that the house would be unsuited to other people's requirements in the event of his wishing to sell it. To build a house according to Pugin's early notions was no easy matter, so many modern usages had to be given up; and several humorous disputes arose with the builder during its progress. He would have enormously thick walls and deep splays to the windows, strong oak bars for fastenings, and not a scrap of plaster or battening where such materials were usually put. There was attached to the house a small oratory, with a window opening to his bed-room, so that in case of illness he might participate in the service going on at the altar; he also spoke of providing an endowment for a Priest to celebrate the services, but he never carried his intention into effect, probably seeing the impossibility of retaining St. Marie's Grange as his fixed residence."

From this quaint home (which some might designate as a piece of mediæval cockneyism, were it permitted to speak evil of any work done with such saintly pretence), Pugin sallied forth on excursions among our cathedrals,—breaking out, moreover, as his letters show, into just, but intemperate, denunciations against the English cathedral restorers—call them rather the spoilers—of the last century.

Shortly after this time Welby Pugin was married,—had become a Roman Catholic, as enthusiastic as the scene-painter and sea-trader in carvings and eggs had been,—had fairly set himself before the world by the pub-

lication of his 'Contrasts,' and gained "an immense deal of business." His conversion and his book (taking together its good and its evil,—its high views and its outrageous paradoxes, its veneration and its vituperation),—could not fail to bring him forward. But Pugin had another engine of notoriety—played by him, we believe, unconsciously—not to gain notoriety. He was slovenly in his dress, as matter of principle; the architect appeared among his clients, gentle and simple, in "a sailor's jacket, loose pilot-trousers, jack-boots and a wide-awake hat."—This was the man who, when contemplating a later marriage for himself, bestowed time and pains, not merely on "orphreys" for the solemnizing priests, who were to make the show gorgeous—not merely on illuminating nuptial-cards—but on designing the jewelry which his wife was to wear. His "utter contempt for effeminacy and dandyism" did not include church millinery. The rudeness of such disclaim of accepted customs is a sure hold on curiosity and esteem. Abernethy filled his ante-rooms by his brutal speeches to women,—leaders of fashion there have been whose disregard of every courtesy of life would have been rebuked by the considerate behaviour of their kitchen-maids.—People are over-awed and attracted by what is queer, dirty, rough and ill-bred—let it be only bold enough. "There must," so runs the popular fallacy, "be something beneath it."—In connexion with this argument, an anecdote or two may be given, as illustrating character in its inconsistency:—

"To the ladies of his acquaintance Pugin's carelessness in appearance was very distasteful: but when remonstrated with on the subject, he never condescended to give a patient hearing, but cut the matter short by saying: 'It's all very well, my dress will do perfectly.' A friend with whom he was at one time staying, after thus expostulating, retorted, with some amount of warmth, 'It is not all very well,' and thought that her remarks had made some impression; and true it was, for on the following morning he presented himself in a smart blue coat with gilt buttons, and a buff waistcoat, exclaiming, 'Well, are you satisfied now?' * * Lord R—r once calling at St. Marie's Grange during its erection, and desiring to make his acquaintance, asked if he would dine with him, to which Pugin assented. 'Very well, then,' said his Lordship, 'I'll expect you to-morrow at six o'clock.' Thither at the time Pugin repaired, and as he was admiring the stately rooms and objects of art and *virtù* with which they were enriched, his Lordship, who was well known for his simple habits and encouragement of agricultural pursuits, observed, with perhaps generous feeling, that he would as soon live in one of the smallest cottages on his estate as in his large and magnificent mansion. Upon this, Pugin, jumping up and pacing the room in apparent excitement, exclaimed, 'The d—l you would—the d—l you would, my Lord; then what is to become of me and all other artists!'"

The question of Pugin's conversion is one not to be opened here with the slightest reference to his sincerity. That neither judgment nor justice had any deciding share in his proceeding may be inferred from every line of this curious record of his curious life. He did not leave Protestantism only—he hated it actively thenceforth and for evermore;—"put everything connected with it" (says Mr. Ferrey, speaking of 'Contrasts') "in a bad light." In fact, having given himself up, body and soul, to Tradition, he fought for his chosen idol as if the same were Eternal Truth;—forgetting that there was a day when—as regards his own art and its history—Christian worshippers had no church-plate, priests no cloth of silver to wear and no cloth of gold; and when yet there were among them such things as devout prayer and unselfish sacrifice,—days when such Chris-

tian Art as the world then possessed did its best with such materials as it could grasp or inherit from effete Paganism,—forgetting such evidences as the sight of *Charon's* boat in a mosaic,—as the Greek capitals in Santa Fosca's church at Torcello,—both among the most ancient and impressive Christian temples standing. The pedantry with which persons such as Pugin implicitly and inconsistently manacle their imaginations is a characteristic of the class, almost as remarkable as the real enthusiasm by which they delude themselves, and by which, accordingly, they sway others.—When need was, Pugin could acquiesce in the miserable conditions of cheapness and parsimony as conveniently as any of the false or venal race of Protestant architects. He could build up his own "St. Marie's Grange" so as to abide a battering-ram; but he also could build his Gothic Cathedral in Lambeth with little more substance than could be given to a low, long, thin-walled Gothic band-box, pierced with huge and feeble windows! It is worth while hearing his own confessions on the subject:—

"I believe, as regards architecture, few men have been so unfortunate as myself. I have passed my life in thinking of fine things, studying fine things, designing fine things, and realising very poor ones. I have never had the chance of producing a single fine ecclesiastical building, except my own church, where I am both paymaster and architect; but everything else, either for want of adequate funds, from injudicious interference and control, or some other contingency, is more or less a failure. . . . St. George's was spoilt by the very instructions laid down by the committee, that it was to hold three thousand people on the floor at a limited price; in consequence height, proportion, everything was sacrificed to meet these conditions. Nottingham was spoilt by the style being restricted to lancet—a period well suited to a Cistercian abbey in a secluded vale, but very unsuitable for the centre of a crowded town. . . . Kirkham was spoilt through several hundred pounds being reduced on the original estimate. To effect this, which was a great sum in proportion to the entire cost, the area of the church was contracted, the walls lowered, tower and spire reduced, the thickness of walls diminished, and stone arches omitted."

What has been said touches no question of Churches—but that of balanced, earnest, self-consistent character, principle, and effort—lacking which, the brightest man of genius, the most showy declaimer, the most eager exponent of abuses scarce worth perceiving, whatsoever his creed be,—is only an incomplete man.

Here, further to illustrate character, is a letter, droll in its frantic exaggeration: one which might have been written by *Boythorn*, in Mr. Dickens's 'Bleak House,' not by a contemporary mediæval architect. The "devotion" to and faith in "the great Papist Earl,"—contrast (to use Pugin's words) with the "gross villany" and the "horrid ruffian":—

"London, Tuesday, in the Octave of the Assumption.
"My dear Lord Shrewsbury,—I arrived home quite safe last week after experiencing most miserable weather. I encountered one gale of wind between Rotterdam and Antwerp which was awful, and to make the matters worse I was in a wretched steam-boat that I found after I was on board had been condemned, and after the week was to be replaced by a fine new vessel. We had both pumps going, and the vessel strained as if she would go to pieces. I was very thankful to get safe ashore. Immediately on leaving your Lordship, I was the victim of the grossest piece of villany that I think was ever perpetrated in broad daylight in a Christian country. I sat in the *coupe*, and immediately before me was a black, ferocious-looking rascal in a conical hat, moustaches and beard, a compound of both Infidel and Republican. He brought an enormous pipe, at least three feet long; this he laid on the seat unperceived by me.

After a short drive the postillion said everybody must dismount, as there was a dangerous bridge to pass. It was impossible to get out of the *coupe* without pushing up the seat. The fellow had left his pipe behind the cushion, and of course down it went and broke the bowl. On this he attacked me most furiously, and declared I should pay 25 francs!! for his pipe, not worth 30 sous. And if it had been worth 500 francs, he placed it in a position where it was impossible even to perceive it. I refused, and remonstrated, and this went on till we got to the place where we join the high road to Liege; he was going to Aix. As soon as I got out of the coach he rushed on me and declared he would have the satisfaction of a man of honour, or 25 francs. He drew a knife and desired me to defend myself; this, of course, I refused to do, for I had no idea of fighting. He then swore that if I did not instantly pay 25 francs, I should not leave the place alive. Not a soul came to help. The other passengers, who saw the whole injustice of the business, left me to this horrid ruffian; I had no alternative but to pay. What could I do! My diligence was waiting; he was going to Aix, I to Liege; I had not even time to seek redress. The furious ruffian would have stuck me at any rate; but I never paid 25 francs with such bad grace; and yet what other chance had I to free myself from this beast! Whenever I see a man with a conical hat, a beard and a pipe, I shall avoid him most carefully. . . . With kindest respects to her Ladyship, believe me, my dear Lord Shrewsbury, with great respect, your most devoted and faithful servant,
A. W. PUGIN."

We must continue in a fragmentary fashion:—

"Upon quitting Salisbury in 1841, Pugin came to London, and took up his residence at Cheyne Walk, Chelsea. Here he resided some time, but he had previously purchased ground at the West Cliff, Ramsgate, and commenced building a house upon a much larger scale than the one he sold near Salisbury. He also began to build there a church at his own expense. This building, which occupied some years in construction, was advanced from time to time as he could spare the means from his yearly income. His desire was to build it in the most correct and solid manner, and in this he was successful. The church, as it now stands, consists of a nave, chancel, centre tower, south aisles and transept. Everything about it is truthful. The exterior is faced with flint banded with courses of stone; the oak roofs are covered with ornamental Staffordshire tiles, the walls with ashlar; the Chancel and Lady Chapel ceilings are panelled and emblazoned; the floors laid with beautiful encaustic tiles; the altars and tabernacle are elegantly designed and executed in costly materials, the latter being entirely lined with plates of silver gilt, and the rood screen and stalls richly carved in oak. The font and cover are of unusual beauty. The painted glass by Hardman is excellent. Many of the fittings are yet wanting, the church not having been completed before his death, and for the present there are only temporary seats and screens, without pretensions; but his family and friends purpose to complete these accessories in a manner worthy of the rest of the work. While he was at Chelsea he found opportunities of running down to Ramsgate to advance these private works of his own. * * He had now another trial soon to undergo; his wife, to whom he had been married ten years, was attacked by a severe illness, and died in August, 1844. Thus in the short space of about twelve years he had become twice a widower. * * At Ramsgate he appears to have led the life of almost monastic regularity. His constant practice was to be in his private chapel at six o'clock; and as sure as the church bell tolled the Angelus, so sure might be heard the withdrawal of four heavy external bolts which fastened the door of the chapel."

A third matrimonial scheme presented itself to Pugin:—

"It was at Alton Towers that he first met Miss Amherst, niece of Lord Shrewsbury, and was soon captivated by her fascinating manners and her evident admiration of his talents and conversation.

A proposal of marriage followed, but many obstacles were interposed to prevent the union. The disappointment was a heavy blow to him. On the advice of the parents, Miss Amherst broke off the engagement and afterwards retired to a convent."

Later came a fourth, with a lady who appears to have played "fast and loose," to have lured her lover on—to have undertaken for her own conversion,—to have beguiled him into the costly fopperies in bridal preparation, of which mention has been made, and, at the last hour, to have shrunk back, on the investigation of her family. Mr. Ferrey recalls these details, apparently forgetful that persons may still be living whom they may wound. But Pugin was more ready and immediate still than his biographer: on his disappointment he printed a 'Statement of Facts.' This production is a singular one, emphatically setting forth the mind and habits of a man, who conceived himself chartered "to have or to leave"—but not "to bear and forbear." Those who love trials for "Breach of Promise," will read the pages here reprinted with zest. The lady took fright, and, urged by family importunity and by some misgivings, not wholly unnatural, acted discreetly in renouncing her suitor. A year or two later, he made his third marriage, which resulted (we are told) in entire happiness. The fac-simile of the dandy mediæval card (already referred to) and Lord Shrewsbury's answer, are paraded in this book, gay as gold, vermillion and green can make them.—Mr. Ferrey goes on to assure us "the Duke of Norfolk and other distinguished people also wrote to him, expressing their pleasure at his marriage." This was in 1848. Four years later, Pugin's mind, to our apprehension never balanced, gave way, and the body died. It is said, that he reaped small fortune from the exercise of his genius:—it seems here to be admitted that the patrons who most profited by the unreasoning enthusiasm of a neophyte passed on one side in cold astonishment when they learned that he whom they had believed in was lying low, stricken by the brain distemper, which sane readers will see was prefigured from his youth upwards. The last hours of Pugin's life were indeed, painful,—if they be looked on from this point of view. Wasted power, self-delusion and ingratitude,—what can be sadder than such a story as is made up of the three in combination? This book, however, is written—atoningly—to excite sympathy in the foundation of some memorial which shall represent his merits.

The merits of Pugin we hold to have been real. If he was wild, he was honest. He had the true artist-sense,—the true artist-eye,—the true artist-hand,—the true artist-heart. But mental distemper may have set in with him at an early age;—and such fact may offer the key to much that is violent and without coherence in his career. By his buildings we cannot imagine that Posterity will set great store—Mediæval though they be.

In the Track of the Garibaldians through Italy and Sicily. By Algernon Sidney Bicknell. (Manwaring.)

THE dust of departed and the fame of living heroes are alike put to base uses. Dead Cæsar stops a hole, and triumphant Garibaldi is made to garnish newspaper advertisements, discharge the mean offices of a publisher's canvasser, and find readers for gentlemen who, scarcely able to compose a grammatical sentence, wish to gratify their vanity by figuring as "authors." Mr. Algernon Sidney Bicknell is no vulgar writer. Of this he is at pains to assure his reader in a Preface, anxiously protesting against any misconception being put

on his literary labours. "He did not go abroad as a professed or *intending* book-maker." Such being the case, freed from the obscurity of an inelegant and indefensible construction, it is only to be regretted that Mr. Algernon Sidney Bicknell did not return from foreign lands in the same comparatively healthy state of mind, for his appearance as "a *professed* book-maker" will bring neither amusement to his readers nor credit to himself. Let our author speak for himself; that his quality may be fairly estimated, he shall reap the benefit of having his first chapter reprinted in our columns, without mutilation or addition.—

"Who is your undertaker?"—"Oh! I'm a 'Necropolis' man: '12s., delivered; and private waiting-room for afflicted relatives.'"—"Then you're not going alone to Garibaldi's camp in this blessed month of September, 1860."—"Why not?"—"You'll get potted by the Neapolitans, to a certainty; and do the company by dying out of their jurisdiction." A friend, who met me accidentally at the London Bridge Station, asked me the above questions, as the Folkestone express was about to start; and having already taken my seat, I answered them through the carriage window. "Good-bye, old fellow!" he added cheerfully, when the train began to move. And then, in a sadder tone, wringing my hand, he parted from me saying, "Well, I hope you'll come back safely." Was it then so very absurd to be going to the scene of war, and should I really get 'potted,' as he said? I did not think so. In my pocket I have a ticket for Paris, and there I mean to buy another for Marseilles. My luggage is an old portmanteau, not worth stealing, an umbrella, and a stick. "No arms!" says gruff naval swell in corner. "No bag?" says commercial traveller at my side. "No flask and sandwich case?" says blushing young lady opposite. "Oh! dear, you'll be so hungry!" Pity me, reader,—I had none of these necessities; but I took one thing more, the impress on mind—not lips—of the last speaker's pretty face. Would you hear more, inquisitive one!—since then I have often dined where I can see it."

What an exquisite combination of humour and pathos in the entire chapter! What a stirring conflict of wit in the opening conversation! It is difficult to say which of the speakers plays the more brilliant part. Mr. Bicknell, who terms himself a "Necropolis" man, and a "12s. delivered" man; or Mr. Bicknell's friend, who jauntily inquires "Who is your undertaker?"—calls September a "blessed month" and fears the author will "get potted by the Neapolitans." If we are inclined to think that the friend's pleasantry about "doing the company by dying out of their jurisdiction" entitles him to be regarded as the better man, we are led to a different decision by reflecting on the debt of gratitude we owe to Mr. Bicknell's memory, good taste, and felicitous powers of narration for presenting us with an adequate record of so remarkable an interview. "Was it then so very absurd to be going to the scene of war, and should I really get 'potted,' as he said? I did not think so. In my pocket I have a ticket for Paris." This unexpected transition from the past to the present tense is, doubtless, had recourse to by Mr. Bicknell for sake of bringing the facts of remote history vividly before the reader's mind; but it has this advantage, that, until the object of the trick is seen, it conveys the impression that the author is describing himself in the midst of his literary labours, provided with a ticket for Paris in one pocket, harbouring an intention of purchasing another pass for Marseilles, and surrounded by an old portmanteau, not worth stealing, an umbrella and a stick. Indeed, it is not till the reader remembers that a railway-ticket, a portmanteau, not worth stealing, an umbrella and a walking-stick could not lighten the tail of an "intending bookmaker," that

he masters the secret of his own position and the author's aim. That discovery made, the text, as far as tense is concerned, flows on harmoniously. "No arms!" says the "naval swell in the corner." The term "naval swell" may perhaps be a stumbling-block to some, who are not familiar with the slang of the streets. A tumultuous swell of angry waters it clearly is not, for it is described as sitting in the corner of a railway carriage. In the terminology of Mr. Bicknell, and those who resemble him, a "naval swell" signifies nothing more nor less than "an officer of high rank in Her Majesty's Navy." "No bag?" says commercial traveller at my side." Now we ask Mr. Bicknell whether, speaking gravely and with deliberation, he can assert that there was any commercial traveller whatever in the carriage. The statement, as he makes it, seems to us, if not incredible, at least one not to be accepted without inquiry. Commercial travellers do not frequently travel by express trains to Folkestone in the company of "blushing young ladies" and "naval swells." Express trains are costly luxuries; "blushing young ladies" and "naval swells" travel in first-class carriages; but commercial travellers make humble earnings, and usually travel by the second-class carriages of the slower trains. Again, why should the commercial traveller ask, "No bag?" Why should such a personage feel an interest in "bags"? We can understand that a barrister, or a pelican endowed with the organ of speech, might put such a question, for they both carry bags. But why should a commercial traveller ask it? Half a century since the tradesman's agent trudging on foot across country, or riding a pack-horse up rutted drifts to lonely houses and remote villages, used to be known by his bags, and to be called "bagman"; but years ago, he discarded his "bags," and replaced them with boxes and cases. "No bag?" Why, had a bishop been in the carriage, he would have been just as likely to inquire if Mr. Bicknell had not provided himself with "a mitre." The "naval swell" might with just as much propriety have put the interrogatory, "What, no war-paint?" But let us pass on to the last paragraph. "I took one thing more, the impress on my mind—not lips—of the last speaker's pretty face." You see, the commercial traveller and the "naval swell" were present. The susceptible and fascinating Garibaldian could not, therefore, kiss the blushing young lady then!—but he has often dined with her since!

Mr. Bicknell's first chapter is a fair sample of all his book. He visits Italy and Sicily, and avers that he hears the firing of Garibaldi's army, but the martial sounds never startle his reader's ears. He represents himself as "In the Track of the Garibaldians"; but this is no fair statement of the case: from first to last he is only on his own track, with admiration following his own image, even as animals of a lower species, with more grace and greater profit to spectators, pursue their own tails. Garibaldi, Italian Liberty, the Patriots of the South and the Excursionists of the North all come in for sneers and detraction of some sort, although the author professes to regard them with approval. Mr. Algernon Sidney Bicknell, as he stands in Cafés stroking his beard and eyeing his noble semblance in the mirrors; Mr. Algernon Sidney Bicknell flirting with a lovely assassin while her "ancient duenna is" (to revert again to the text) "*playing the respectable*"—is the true hero of the narrative. Garibaldi, as we have before intimated, is only the bookseller's boy engaged to go round to "the trade" and get "subscriptions for copies."

The Oxonian in Iceland; or, Notes of Travel in that Island in the Summer of 1860; with Glances at Icelandic Folk-Lore and Sagas. By the Rev. Frederick Metcalfe. (Longman & Co.)

THERE seems to be a general revival of interest in Iceland as a country,—in life in Iceland and in Icelandic legends and literature. In respect of the latter, 'The Story of Burnt Njal' was but recently upon our tables; while, in respect of the former, Capt. Forbes's spirited volume has but lately been closed. And now the Oxonian excursionist produces his notes and jottings taken upon the spot, having previously earned for himself a fair reputation as a tourist and angler in Norway.

Charms enough abound in the northern island to account for this reviving interest. It exhibits wondrous natural phenomena unrivalled and unexhausted. Its desolate wilds, its lava-paved plains, its fire-riven mountains, its scathed and treeless hill-sides and peaks, stretching in almost unbroken and cold continuity for mile after mile, excepting where here and there those stony portals open and admit the deep-bosomed fiords, darkly cradled in mountain shadows; its vast volcanoes, some cloven in twain, some whose roofs of snow and ice have been melted, or hurled far away by recent eruptions, some blowing hot and cold in a breath, and others still and stern under white-headed antiquity; its cluster of little lakes on one mountain side, and on the other side an immense wilderness of ice and snow, said to cover a space of three thousand square miles—as though more than one-half of our Yorkshire were suddenly denuded of humanity and dashed back to primeval ages and under the sway of primeval glaciers; its world-renowned Geysers boiling or bubbling up with fitful streams, defying all regularities and calculations of time, erupting at what minutes and to what heights they please, and then sinking down again into sullen quiescence; or positively declining to play, though a far-fetched audience of natives of many lands awaits their will and pleasure; or secretly intimating to skilled inspectors of their scalded throats that they are about to perish of diphtheria by the gradual accretion of silicious sinter,—all these natural wonders are irresistible attractions to those who can dare, and do, and endure much that is for the time most trying to civilized flesh and blood.

Then yonder Ultima Thule is an island of paradoxes, as Mr. Metcalfe has noted—paradoxes as attractive as its wild scenery. There as many as nine suns have been seen in winter without sending forth the warmth of one in summer. There mid-winter and not mid-summer is the appropriate season for thunder and lightning. There islands rise from the depths of ocean without warning, and without warning return whence they came; there, too, as voracious travellers have affirmed, clouds at first no bigger than a man's hand sometimes sweep down on a man's head, like fast-pouncing falcons, and disorder the wayfarer's beclouded brains; there the measurable fountain of to-day becomes the rushing and boundless river of to-morrow, and, again, on the next day dwindles down to its fountain-limits. There, too, in continuance of remarkable natural paradoxes, the sea brings fire-wood, and inland lakes afford ocean-cod; dark ducks with white rings round their eyes swim in the boiling Hvers, and fire and ice literally blow hot and cold upon each other in grim contiguity, and steam jets ascend from craters in the very neighbourhood of accumulated snows.

This land of fiery activities and glacial

deadness possess also strong human interests and points of attraction. It has a history marked by men and by events which British inquirers love to study. There, a thousand years and more ago, lived those bold Vikings whom Englishmen venerate even as do Icelanders, and to whom, perhaps, they owe much of their love of liberty, frankness and adventure. Visit Iceland, and you may listen to a living people (if you can understand them) talking face to face with you in a language almost identical with that of the old Vikings; you may see a people, where not demoralized by drink or the habits of seaport towns, still adoring liberty, nobly and patiently struggling with political depression, and hopelessly combating an inclement and almost intolerable climate; their agriculture walled out by the devastations of old fiery torrents, and sternly rebuked by the encroachments of cold glaciers; and their endurance tested to the utmost, while the elements of a brave old nature not infrequently manifest themselves in the peasant's poor hovel or the parson's miserable manse. "It was the flower of Scandinavia," exclaimed an old Icelandic gentleman to our tourist, "that came to Iceland; they had Kraft in them, and they have it in them still, if they had a chance of showing it," to which Mr. Metcalfe adds, "In no country that I ever visited is there a greater amount of disinterested kindness and honesty of purpose in active operation."

From Oxford to Iceland is not now an excursion of much peril or cost, if prudently provided for and seasonably undertaken,—and probably it will become the fashion, and then the geysers and volcanoes will be as much overrun, overdone, and overdrawn, as the Alps and Italy. We must not, however, expect from these hasty summer tourists elaborate volumes like those of Henderson, whose two illustrated octavos still afford us more information about the country or certain parts in particular, than any other. But then Henderson resided there for parts of two years, instead of scampering over the island for about two months. Henderson was grave, leisurely, and always professional; while Mr. Metcalfe is spirited, fast and apparently glad enough to throw off his gown, give up the Articles, and shun all that is ecclesiastical, while, forgetting church stories, he takes up with old fables of fairies and with tales of Trolls. All the better this for the general reader, whatever it may be for the particular author. Whether such uncanonical excursionists leave behind them the odour of Oxonian sanctity, we may never learn; but we do learn from this very deponent that the memory of Ebenezer Henderson is still fresh and green in Iceland, for "he presented my host's father with his signet-ring, which is preserved with other family relics;" and, in another place, Mr. Metcalfe remarks, "I visited the 'name stone,' a crag of yellow soft tuff, on which Henderson, the missionary's name, is cut in Hebrew characters, with the date of his visit, 1815." The said missionary made the circuit of the island, and crossed and recrossed it more than once, for the purpose of disseminating the Icelandic version of the Scriptures, and Mr. Metcalfe alone of recent travellers trod in some of Henderson's footsteps, and even away from them, to gather up fragments of folk-lore and materials for the volume now presented to the public. This partial novelty of route distinguishes it, as the writer claims, from the notes of other British travellers, who have "all confined themselves to the South-West and West, with Thingvall and the Geysers."

First scenes and first thoughts are thus described:—

"The aspect of the country is wild and savage

enough. Mountains in every direction; those on the right having the peculiar abrupt outlines, and some of them the conical shape, that bespeak volcanic action. The road, tolerable at first, becomes in time a mere row of deeply cut ruts full of muddy holes, charged with water by the recent rains. Still there was something delightful in the very thought of turning one's back for a time on towns and the inhabitants thereof; in feeling that human nature really did not require so much pampering, and dressing and shaping after all: that if I wanted shelter, there was the tent to cover me; or if food, my baggage contained it, or the means of getting it. The rain too has ceased; although my skin-overhauls and macintosh made me quite independent of rain. The sun was out, and the Arctic Flora glistened cheerfully, and spread abroad ambrosial odours. On the dry stony spots grew the beautiful *Dryas octopetala*, or mountain avens, in thick white patches. The *Statice armeria*, with its rose-coloured heads and downy stalks, as well as wild-thyme and the different galiums, seemed equally anxious to avoid the boggy ground, leaving it in the undisturbed possession of the saxifrages, the butter-wort and lilac-coloured cackoo-flower; while here and there a space of short grass spangled with dandelions and buttercups, and green with the multifarious delicate plants of the far North, showed that the short summer was now near its full."

We soon arrive at a scene of characteristic desolations:—

"The whole scene around was one to make the flesh creep, and mine crept accordingly, while my teeth or tongue chattered within me, saying—'This is desolation.' Those people whose religion consists in the worship of fire need only come and see what I see; and their veneration would cease. What a relief to me at this moment, as I scrambled with bones unbroken to the highest point of our route, and beheld a scene of transcendent pomp and splendour! The dark cloud-curtain over the Jökuls to the south-west was terminated abruptly by zigzag streaks of ruddy gold shooting athwart the dappled flecks of epaline pink, which dot and drape the sky upwards to the zenith. And, see, yonder appear four violet-edged eye-shaped sky-rents, gold-centered; and away to the north-west, horizontal layers of salmon-colour, maize, and magenta. And then the heavens are bathed, in front of us, with one delicate, uniform glow, and we can descry in that direction the lilac-coloured mountains of the distant Skagafof, while to the east are pale snowfields tipped with the reflected light of the sinking luminary. But see, yonder, a few miles off to our left, heavy volumes of white vapour are rolling along; and sure enough, by referring to my map, I find that this must be the hot springs of Hveravellir, which, according to Eggert Olafsen, were in his time the most extraordinary work of nature in Iceland, but the chief one of which, I believe, is now effete: with my glass I can detect several caldrons at work."

On we pass over various roads and no roads, over black sandy hills, quite bare of grass, sprinkled, however, with white flowers. Yonder is a waterfall, and here a river, that must be forded by men and by horses. The spray dashed up from the crossing cavalcade by the north wind chills and discourages; the water rises to man's knees, but soon his feet touch the opposite shores. Close by is a turf-built parsonage, where the grandfather of Thorwaldsen, the sculptor, formerly dwelt, but where his eminent grandson was not born, having first seen the light neither in Iceland nor in Denmark, but on the high seas between them. A mountain must be passed and a torrent crossed before reaching sleeping quarters; the guide grumbles about going on, and shows his displeasure by dashing furiously among the horses and lashing them into a gallop. At a rattling pace they go along a path winding upon the face of precipices. "Hoho! hoho!" cries the unchecked guide, and holds on his breakneck career; yet the top of the pass is safely gained. But soon the houses

grow dim in the misty vapours of an Arctic midnight, and dangerous bogs stretch out obscurely, until in another hour the Oxonian reaches the hospitable farm-house of Stefan of Reinstadir.

Such is an abbreviated specimen of one jaunt, and it may stand for many others of a similar kind. The dangers are much alike by land; but we have yet to illustrate the peculiar danger of the country—the crossing of unbridged rivers. No Telford or Stephenson has up to this time carried flying arches or tubular tunnels across these wild waters. We are now upon the banks of such a bridgeless river:—

"Here, for instance, is the great Skialfandi-flot; so called by one of the early settlers, Gardar, who dwelt for a winter at its mouth, from its rapid quaking motion. Big it is indeed, for it has come all the way from the middle of the island. Between those mighty ice-laboratories, the Klofa and Arnafell Jökuls, it and its giant sister the Thiorsá were cradled; and parting at the moment of their birth to meet no more, except in the eternal ocean, the one rushed southward, snatching a kiss at the fire demons of Hekla; the other, hurling past that ruin of ruins, the Odáda Hraun, swept straight into the embrace of the Frost-giants, who beset the Greenland sea. Here must be the ford, to judge from those few horse-tracks. Off I jump and tighten the girths; and recommend the guide to do likewise; but an Icelander being a very centaur, and part and parcel of his steed, he does no such thing. 'Follow my horse exactly,' says he; which I take care to do, my knees bent and legs thrown back almost on to my nag's tail, to avoid contact with the snow-water. Looking at the stream won't do. It induces giddiness; and, after a time, the wayfarer will fancy that he is being carried down by the current; and is not quite clear whether his heels and his head have not changed places. Mind, and keep a tight hold of the rein; for, if your poor nag stumbles over a huge hidden stone, and splashes and crashes about in his efforts to recover himself—as mine does at this moment—nothing can save you from being thrown and pommelled to death by the stones and water, but a dexterous handling of the bridle. I should like to have seen Aasheton Smith, or the Author of 'The Horse and his Rider,' in similar circumstances."

As we hurry on we only catch a glimpse of many scenes desirable to dwell upon. Yonder, upon the banks of the Laxá, is to be seen one of the most extraordinary natural phenomena in the island. Immense breastworks of lava and slag line either side of the river to the height of several feet—fortifications raised by flowing fire to flank flowing water. The fire-steam from Krablé rolled down this valley to the sea. Tracts of black and herbless lava-dust stretch before the traveller. Here is a stone-stream, which was hurried forth by a volcano in 1725, and turned many a smiling green acre into a black and frowning sterility,—sweeping away farms and farm-stock—moving and melting up to the very ark of God—a little church whose fiery sepulture was momentarily expected. But, lo! as if by miracle, the lava torrent licks up the very soil within a foot or two of its walls, and then turns off from the spared and revered edifice.

Words are but poor colours for such scenery, and painted paragraphs are but sorry substitutes for the realities. A human curiosity, then, shall vary the common course of description. We come upon a cottage ensconced in a meadow:—

"In this humble abode dwelt one of those men who are to be found only in Iceland. Thorsten Thorstensen, a tall, gaunt, grey-haired man, his cheeks arabesqued by the cares and hardships of threescore winters, was mending a fishing-net outside his dwelling. Upon being informed by Snorri, that the English priest had come to see his library, he conducted us with great readiness into a narrow chamber; the receptacle of much learning and—

more dirt. Here were piled in utter confusion several printed books and manuscripts. Thorsten is the son of a student, and grandson of a clergyman, and himself a great reader, book-collector, and transcriber. Wherever a leaf was missing from a printed volume, I found its place supplied by a pen and ink copy of what was gone, in a hand almost like copper-plate. Here is a book published without date, by N. Fischer of Amsterdam, being a collection of verses in Dutch, French, English, German, and Latin, descriptive of the most remarkable events in the Bible, with many good engravings. Taking up a very musty fusty tome, I find it is the life and acts of Dr. Faustus. A woman enters the cell at this moment most opportunely with a bowl of fresh milk, which helps to wash down the dust that had escaped from its leaves into my throat. Here, again, is an old manuscript containing ballads, lullabies, and charades. Here is a copy of a saga, never printed. * * Meantime, Thorsten has rummaged out of the dust and cobwebs a beautifully-written copy of the *Jónsbók*, the book of laws, sent by King Magnus Lagabæter of Norway to Iceland. As is often the case with Icelandic manuscripts, the paper was very brown. This is due, I am told, to the ink, which was a decoction of willow sprigs, &c.; which, though black and bright at first, dried very slowly, and in process of time gave the above tint to the paper. This prize, which I acquire for a small consideration, was sold to the bibliomanist by one Magnus, who assured him that it was 'eldgammal,' at least three hundred years old. A beautifully illustrated example of this book may be seen at the Museum in Copenhagen. 'And now, Thorsten,' said Snorri, coaxingly, 'just recite to us a bit out of one of the sagas; the stranger wishes to satisfy himself, whether your memory really is so good as he has heard it is.' Thorsten seemed to have become quite a different being, all life and animation, the moment he got among his books, like that giant of the classic mythology, who acquired a fresh lease of vital energy the moment he touched his mother earth. His wrinkled face was flushed, and his eye lit up with a new lustre, and he gave a strange look of conscious pride and humility mixed—if that is a bull it must be taken by the horns and removed in the second edition—'What is it to be then?' he asked. 'From *Grettisaga*,' replied I, 'there, where he is murdered,' holding the book in my hand to verify his accuracy. Off the old fellow started, reciting the very words of the saga with extreme volubility. Snorri then tried him in the *Eyrbyggja saga*, the *Laxdæla saga*, and the *Svarfðals saga*, with the same result. 'And now a bit of *Njála*,' said I; and away went the reciter at the same rapid pace. In short, he was not to be posed. The *Landnám* was the only saga he did not profess to remember: and no wonder, for it contains some three thousand names of persons, and fourteen hundred names of places, and is often merely a dry catalogue. This was all very remarkable; but Snorri informed me that he is not the only man in the neighbourhood gifted with these extraordinary powers of memory."

Were we at liberty to enlarge upon volcanoes, we might notice some of the twenty volcanic vents which have let forth subterranean fires in Iceland, and the very names of which are almost unknown in this our own island. The history of the terrible devastation caused by *Skaptar-Jökul* is barely or only briefly known to any besides geological inquirers. Henderson, however, has gathered together several details of the fearful eruption in the year 1783, and has done the same for *Köttlugjá*, another volcanic *Jökul* with a fiery fame scarcely secondary to any other. Nine—Mr. Metcalfe says fourteen—different times has this fatally active volcano been known to disgorge flames, and either lava or immense outpourings of hot water. From the year 894 to the year 1755 are the records of its eruptions extant as noticed by Henderson, and to these must now be added the last eruption, which began on May 15th, 1860. A priest, who lives due south of the *Jökul*, kept a most

interesting diary of this eruption, extracts from which are presented by Mr. Metcalfe in an appendix. Yet, as compared with preceding eruptions, this one was mild and innocuous, little or no lava was ejected, and immense water floods were its most marked display. Where these came from philosophers discuss, but cannot decide.

Iceland, in respect of these fiery phenomena, seems to be mockingly named. It is the very hearth and home of volcanoes, as may be conceived from the calculation of Prof. Bischoff, that the mass of igneous material ejected by *Skaptar-Jökul*, in the grand eruption of 1783, was in bulk greater than the monarch of Swiss mountains—Mont Blanc.

In closing Mr. Metcalfe's volume, we may pronounce it to be all easy reading—often graphic, and too often merely paragraphic. Our extracts are sufficient and favourable specimens of its contents. He went and he wrote not as a naturalist, not as a clergyman, not as a missionary, but simply as a scampering tourist—previously prepared by a Norwegian seasoning—and endowed, not in any clerical sense, with liveliness, quickness of eye, relish for adventure, love of legends and a fair amount of Oxonian self-esteem.

The Sisters, Inisfail, and Other Poems. By Aubrey de Vere. (Longman & Co.)

WITH much to admire in this volume, there is combined as much to question,—a want of selection and taste, which inevitably separates it from the world of real poetry.—Yet it has qualities which no less certainly raise it above the world of mere books of rhyme—without ideas or fancies set therein. The wrong our authors do themselves by an inexact and conceited use of their own rich language is an increasing evil. Not merely are foreign catch-words and idioms too largely interwoven into the home-web, but a slackness in the employment of epithet, a confusion in the structure of sentences, a hardy indifference to the limits which separate verse from prose, are becoming more and more the law.—It was a bad period for Imagination when our versifying world rolled out its periods in the Johnsonian style;—it was a worse one when the Arcadian feebleness of crooks and ribbons and lambs with their "fleeces in pomatum" was brought into fashion by the Della Cruscan. From this popper, however, the remarkable company of poets who burst forth about the time of the French Revolution gave English manliness "a rousing shake."—We are now in a new era of mannerism, for the coming of which our Laureate is in some measure to be thanked. "Sing, heavenly muse!" is not a pattern for a poem's beginning according to which any one will aspire to work now-a-days when commencing a tale in blank verse;—and yet there is more of the singer's art in such a striking of the chord than in Mr. De Vere's hasty rush into the midst of matters:—

From nine to twelve my guest was eloquent
In anger, mixed with sorrow, at the things
He saw around us—lands half marsh, half weeds,
Gates from the gate-posts miserably divorced,
Hovels ill-thatch'd, wild fences, fissured roads—
"Your people never for the future plan;
They live but for the moment."

Criticism cannot be too minute when an author combines so much that is good with so much that is less good, as Mr. De Vere. We must go a little further in illustrating our judgment of his chances of success, by pointing out instances of unselectness, which are so many gratuitous flaws. For instance, in the 'Ode to the Daffodil,' are to be found these lines:—

And all the uncoloured world is like
A shadow-lim'd engraving.

Dead Autumn scoffs young Spring with splanetic speech!—
When in her vidual chastity the Year
With frozen memories of the sacred past
Her doors and heart makes fast.

—"Labrique smile" is not English.—We cannot find truth of epithet in "moonlight spotted rocks," nor real poetry in such a line as

Gradations of violet, purple and yellow.

The last recalls a certain piteous ballad, wherein it was told how two lovers were drowned

All by the reflux of the tidal wave.

No further specification, we apprehend, will be required to convey what we mean to the reader. If he appreciate that precision of touch which should not fail the artist, whether the object to be drawn is a cloud or a cedar,—he will perceive that its absence is the thing here complained of. If he turn to the volume, he will hardly find a page without its evidence of loose diction and traces of a hand that wanders too thoughtlessly over the keys.—What we now proceed to quote shall be given without the interruption of any remark in praise or dispraise. Here is a little poem "from the East":—

VANITY.

False and fair! Beware, beware!
There is a tale that stabs at thee!
The Arab seer—he stripp'd thee bare,
He told thy secret, Vanity!
By day a minding foot is thine;
Thou runnest along the spider's line—
Ay! but heavy sounds thy tread
By night, among the uncoffin'd dead!
Fair and foul! Thy mate, the ghoul,
Beats, bat-like, on thy latticed gate;
Around the graves the night-winds howl;
"Arise," they cry, "thy feast doth wait!"
Dainty fingers thine, and nice,
With thy bodkin picking rice!—
Ay! but when the night's o'erhead
Limb from limb they read the dead!

A picture of Irish famine:—

Sudden fell
Famine, the Terror never absent long,
Upon our land. It shrank—the daily dole;
The oatmeal trickled from a tighter grasp;
Hunger grew wild through panic; infant cries:
Madden'd at times the gentle into wrong:
Death's gentleness more oft for death made way;
And like a lamb that openeth not its mouth
The sacrificial People, flit-bound,
Stood up to die. Amid inviolate herds
Thousands the sacraments of death received,
Then waited God's decree. These things are known:
Strangers have witness'd to them; strangers writ
The epitaph again and yet again.
The nettles and the weeds by the way-side
Men ate: from sharpening features and sunk eyes
Hunger glared forth, a wolf more lean each hour;
Children seem'd pigmies shrivell'd to sudden age;
And the deserted babe too weak to walk
But shook its hands, pitying or curious, raised
The rag across him thrown. In England alms
From many a private hearth were largely sent,
As oftentimes they have been. 'Twas vain. The land
Wept while her sons sank back into her graves
Like drowners 'mid still seas. Who could escaped:
And on a ghost-throng'd deck, amid such cries
As from the battle-field ascend at night
When stumbling widows grope o'er heaps of slain,
Amid such cries stood Mary, when the ship
Its cables slipp'd and, on the populous quays
Grating, without a wind, on the slow tide,
Dropp'd downward to the main.

There is the charm of deep and sincere nationality in Mr. De Vere's volume. The larger portion of it, 'Inisfail,' is a collection of scattered poems, arranged in three sections, on every imaginable subject—historical, picturesque, devotional—in every conceivable metre,—the connecting link of which is Irish feeling during three different epochs of Irish history. Here, again, our poet takes too much for granted. Many of his lyrics require a large amount of annotation and elucidation ere their import can be rightly comprehended. The following, however, calls for no light:—

WINTER SONG.

The high-piled cloud drifts on as in scorn,
Like a ghost, half pining, half stately,
Or a white ice-island in silence borne
O'er seas congeal'd but lately

With nose to the ground, like a wilder'd hound,
O'er the wood-leaves yellow and sodden
On races the wind but cannot find
One sweet track where Spring hath trodden.

The moor is black; with frosty rime
The wither'd brier is beaded;
The sluggard Spring hath o'erlept her time,
The Spring that was never more needed.

What says the oak-leaf in the night-cold noon,
And the beech-stock scoffing and surly?
"Who comes too soon is a witless loon
Like the clown that is up too early."

But the moss grows fair when the trees are bare,
Long torpid Spring finds a pillow there;
And beside it the fern with its green crown saith
"Best bloometh the Hope that is rooted in death."

We must stop. No one that reads this book can mistake it for one of those desperate attempts by commonplace men who succeed in deceiving themselves and their yet more commonplace readers.—Few, however, we fancy, among those less sensitive to incompleteness than it is our duty to be, will place the volume on that shelf which contains the few "golden books" of modern English poetry.

The Formulae of Plane Trigonometry, printed with Symbols (instead of Words) to express the "Goniometrical Ratios." By C. W. Dodgson. (Oxford, J. H. & J. Parker.)

THE Mathematical Lecturer of Christ Church, Oxford, has here published a little tract, which would have had a short notice in another part of our journal, but for a peculiarity which has a useful and praiseworthy character. Desiring to introduce certain changes in trigonometrical notation, he seeks the opinion of the mathematical world before he commits himself to a regular treatise. Now, first, the improvement of mathematical notation does not receive the discussion due to it; next, the plan adopted by Mr. Dodgson is one of the best which could be suggested. And it would be well worth the while of the proper Section of the British Association to make Notation in general the subject of conversation.

That nondescript animal the "general reader" is supposed to lump up *sines* and *cosines* with other things, in the manner of Swift:—

Sines, tangents, secants, radius, cosines,
Subtangents, segments, and all those signs;
Enough to prove that he who read 'em
Was just as mad as he who made 'em.

But even the general reader may have almost arrived at the knowledge that sine, cosine, &c., are names given to the proportions which exist between the sides of a right-angled triangle.

The following are the names of the symbols, the usual abbreviations, and Mr. Dodgson's proposed symbols:—

Sine of θ	$\sin \theta$	$\curvearrowright \theta$
Cosine of θ	$\cos \theta$	$\curvearrowleft \theta$
Tangent of θ	$\tan \theta$	$\curvearrowright \theta$
Cotangent of θ	$\cot \theta$	$\curvearrowleft \theta$
Secant of θ	$\sec \theta$	$\curvearrowright \theta$
Cosecant of θ	$\csc \theta$	$\curvearrowleft \theta$
Versed sine of θ	$\text{vers } \theta$	$\curvearrowright \theta$

On this suggestion, Mr. Dodgson asks three questions,—to two of which we shall subjoin our own answers:—1. Do you object *in limine* to the introduction of *any symbols whatever* as substitutes for the words *sin*, *cos*, &c.? We answer that we have no objection whatever to the suggestion; but that as to the introduction, we shall be guided by our opinion of the value of the proposed symbols. But by suggestion we mean such suggestion as Mr. Dodgson's. We very much disapprove of fundamental changes put forward in elementary works, especially when the proposer is a teacher who has the power of forcing his symbols into use in a particular college or school.

2. If not, can you suggest others better

adapted than these for such a purpose? We think, and without any doubt, that we can. All the proposed symbols require the pen to be taken off in their formation: and we should utterly reject, as equally cumbrous with the ordinary abbreviations of current writing, any symbols which demand two acts of the pen. Now, in the current writing of *sin*, *cos*, *tan*, &c., the only nuisances are the dotting of *is* and the crossing of *ts*. We are sure that the *cos* of ordinary writing is preferable to Mr. Dodgson's substitute. We consider this of more importance than close attention to analogy in the formation of the symbols. But we think this need not altogether be lost sight of. At once, we can suggest what we should very much prefer to the system before us. For the sine, a circle with a dash downwards, like the *p* of Mavor's shorthand. For the cosine, a dash beginning with a hook, or *pothook*, as the writing-masters used to call it. For the tangent, a junction of these symbols, made of a circle, a dash and a pothook. For the cosecant, secant and cotangent, the preceding symbols inverted. For the versed sine, a dash, a horizontal stroke and the symbol of the cosine: a likeness to $1 - \cos$ for a symbol which is very rarely used. All the symbols to be rather in larger style than the letters, in imitation of the integral sign, which was originally the long Italic *J*.

The third question asked has reference only to the supposition of some approval of the particular signs suggested.

We do not say that we could, on further consideration, suggest nothing better: nor do we say that we would at once countenance any change at all. We should require much discussion to make up our minds on either point.

Prison-Books and their Authors. By John Alfred Langford. (Tegg.)

CAGED linnets are among the vocalists who sing better in their native air than in their enforced captivity. A lark behind bars, and mocked by a poor pennyworth of green turf, is a sorry sight, and his song is not a carol, but a complaint. Poets may assert that—

the nightingale sings best
When its warm and downy breast
Is wounded by the thorn,

—but we give no more credit to the assertion than we do to the cruel argument that the voice of Philomel is improved by driving a red-hot needle through the singer's eyes. We know of no living thing that is particularly amended by solitary confinement, or even by gregarious imprisonment. When the Red Indian looked on the stone walls, behind which men were held in captivity for debt, his comment was, that they were little likely to kill deer and procure skins in such a forest as that.

There is one conclusion to which most persons who study 'Prison-Books and their Authors' must arrive, namely, that no book ever composed in a prison was the better on that account, while many books have been much the worse for it. Had Raleigh been able to sit down in his own library to write a History of the World, he would have made that noble work still more noble. Cervantes would, at least, have put together as graphic a 'Don Quixote' at full liberty as that he composed under restraint; and whatever may be said of 'The Pilgrim's Progress,' one thing is clear, that Bunyan could not have written more execrable verses at home than he wrote in gaol. By the way, Mr. Langford does not seem to be aware that Bunyan wrote poetry in gaol, and that many of his verses have been recently published.

Mr. Langford himself admits that Mont-

gomery's Prison-Books are not profitable to the writer's reputation; and as for the once popular 'Prison Thoughts' of Dr. Dodd, they are only reflections of the impudence, hypocrisy and mendacity of that fashionable and justly-hanged parson.

Of the dozen authors of prison-books noticed in this volume, the clerical felon, Dodd, alone fails to make any claims on the sympathy of readers. For the captivity to which many of the others were subjected, the respective Governments of the respective times could, doubtless, allege more or less reason. Take, for instance, the political prisoners. Boethius, in the reign of Theodoric, allowing himself to be deluded by some Roman Persigny, ventured to express a hope that his country might recover liberty; and he suffered death for the expression. Surrey underwent the same penalty, under a king who was as absolute as the Arian Ostrogoth, and for as small an offence—his failure in a war-episode at Boulogne being the pretext rather than the crime. Political expediency, again, slew Raleigh. James Montgomery was deprived of liberty, not for claiming freedom unbecomingly, but rather because he was the foremost man of a party which was less prudently patient of restraint than he. The Chartist, Cooper, underwent a more extreme penalty, but his offence was also greater. He uttered words which were followed by acts of arson on the part of his hearers; and it was no unsustainable logic, although a counsellor like Follett used it, which held that the eloquence was the cause of the incendiarisms, and that the orator was as worthy of punishment as if he had applied the torch. The strongest contrast with the philosopher who was clubbed to death, for making a suggestion to Theodoric, is in the case of the journalist who was tried and convicted during our last Regency. Some ultra-loyal writer in the *Post* had described the Regent as "an Adonis for loveliness." Leigh Hunt's comment on this text was that His Royal Highness was "a corpulent man of fifty." This was construed into sedition; a jury accepted the construction; and the audacity of the writer was punished by a two years' imprisonment and a fine of 1,000*l*. This terrible traitor of the Regency period lived to be the pensioner, and aspired to be the Laureate of the Regent's niece, the Queen Victoria.

Between the contrasts above spoken of, there have been sadder examples than either, of the tyranny of men in power, exercised against those who made protest, more or less loud, against the way in which such power was applied to crush its adversaries. Southwell knew well that, by performing his priestly office in England, he ran the risk of death, yet no one the less laments that he underwent that extreme punishment. Bunyan, for preaching contrary to law, was stricken by the milder sentence of a dozen years' imprisonment, and that often relieved by a rule which enabled him to enjoy seasons of liberty. The Government of Charles, however, was moved against Bunyan by the same influences which acted on that of Elizabeth. All opponents were to be put down. The Cavaliers thrust Wither into a dungeon because his harp was strung to Puritan harmonies. The Puritan Government put Lovelace into the Gatehouse because he was a dangerous adversary; but it must be remembered he was not a strictly honourable antagonist, and he was as much punished for breaking his word as for more positive offence against the then existing powers.

When Mr. Langford says, of Elizabeth and James, that "the sword of the woman was exchanged for the distaff of the man," he adopts the old sentiment which spoke of "King Eliza-

beth," and "Queen James." When he remodels this idea, however, by stating that "the female Hercules is no more, and a male Omphale reigns in her stead," he pays an unintentional compliment to James, of which he was little worthy. Mr. Langford is cruel to the reputation of Southwell. "Poetry which sings not immediately and directly in praise of God, of the Virgin Mary, of the Saints, or of the Church, or is not *purposely* hooked to some useful end, is, with him, a serving of the Devil." What higher merit in a poet than his resolution to write no line that had not usefulness for its object? Would Mr. Langford say that the erotics of Moore hold higher rank than the 'Content and Rich' of Southwell? As for the religious party spirit of the latter, it does not protrude itself in his poems in any way offensively. It is not more markedly "Romanist" than that of Wither, in his hymns, is Puritan, or than that of James Montgomery is Moravian; and it is less sour and selfish than much that might be cited from Cowper when writing according to his own views of religion as it was understood at Olney. Southwell, in his universality, is as truly an English poet as Milton, and we should as soon look for Romish censure on 'Paradise Lost,' as for an attempt to sneer down Southwell for being a poet as well as priest of the Romish Church. Some of the pieces of the latter are as "Catholic" as the general devotional hymns of Wither, or as the 'Universal Prayer' of Alexander Pope. 'Love's Servile Lot' might have been written by Anacreon, affecting anger against women; 'Scorn not the Least' might have come from holy Mr. Herbert; while 'A Child my Choice' is so admirably *Catholic*, and so little *Roman Catholic*, that Dr. Watts might have been proud to be the author.

In another way, Mr. Langford is "at sea," when critically dealing with George Wither. He quotes the lines—

Of all these pleasures past,
Nothing now remains at last,
But Remembrance, poor relief,
That more makes than mends my grief.

—In a foot-note he cites the following lines from Tennyson, evidently believing that our Laureate was thinking, when he wrote them, of Wither:—

This is truth the poet sings,
That a sorrow's crown of sorrow is rememb'ring happier things.

—Mr. Langford forgets that Tennyson is here referring to the noble passage in Dante:—

Nessun maggior dolore,
Che ricordarsi del tempo felice,
Nella miseria.

Mr. Langford has made a curious mistake in his chapters on Dodd. He grounds his biography of Dodd on a novelette in a book, the author of which has simply placed the fashionable preacher of his day in situations in which he might have been, according to his well-known character, but all of which Mr. Langford adopts as solemn reality!

The chief interest in a volume like this arises from comparing the various ways in which prison poets have treated the same theme, particularly when dealing with dreams of liberty, and daisied fields, and messages of love to one who is not the gladder for being free. Young readers especially may find profit in making these comparisons, for the pursuit should lead them to a study of the poets generally,—our own and those of foreign lands, where there is no lack of fettered minstrels, some of whom sing far more touchingly to the—

Hirondelle gentille,
Voltigeant à la grille
Du cachot noir,

than James Montgomery to the "Robin" of his prison, whom he brought down to burlesque by making him rhyme to "Dobbin."

A Tour in the United States, Cuba and Canada.

By Henry Ashworth, Esq. (Manchester, Heywood; London, Bennett.)

For years past narratives of travel have been getting more and more artificial, until they are now, as a rule, almost as much at variance with reality as the productions which are avowed to be extravagances of imagination. The publication of Beckford's tours taught book-makers the art of amusing with light sketches of foreign manners, brisk with gossiping satire, and alternating between flippancy and pathos. The lesson was not lost on his numerous admirers, and the fashion sprang up amongst writers of enlivening their descriptions of adventure in remote lands with the *badinage* current in London drawing-rooms. Whatever might be the subject, a court, a battle-field, the ruins of a classic temple, the splendour of a religious ceremonial, or the loveliness of the sacred city, the pen indited nothing that had not reference to the humour of Mayfair idlers, or a more humorous but less refined class of the home-consumers of light literature. In this spirit Kinglake, with unusual force, delineated Oriental scenery and usages, and Albert Smith, with unaffected gaiety of heart, brought Mont Blanc to Piccadilly. At its outset the movement was in a right direction, and for the most part commendable; but it has progressed to such a point that artists of humbler powers, caricaturing the touches of their masters, and inflated with self-consciousness, decline to record anything that has not a manifest counterpart in their daily experiences on the banks of the Thames. Under their guidance the reader visits Moscow or Alexandria, only to hire public conveyances, drive bargains with tradesmen, eat dinners of many courses, and suffer all the heat and discomfort of London hotel-life with a difference.

It is a relief to escape from the constrained vivacity of these steel-pen egotists, and journey through the United States from north to south in the company of a sober and well-educated gentleman, who is content to put down the result of his observations in simple and intelligible language, and does not from a mistaken sense of professional duty stand on his head or pitch a summersault in every alternate paragraph. In no degree ambitious of artistic reputation, Mr. Ashworth, in his own proper character of an English manufacturer, tells us with delightful brevity what he saw during six months of travel in North America; and as he was always on the look out for trustworthy indications of national sentiment, position and progress, and surveyed the social phenomena brought before him with a mind at the same time acute, practical and free from prejudice, his narrative is as valuable as it is entertaining.

Entering South Carolina with a strong national repugnance to slavery, Mr. Ashworth was astonished at the aspect of the institution in that State:—

"The labour on the plantations is mostly conducted on a system of piece-work, which the labourers can easily perform in six or eight hours; and afterwards they have the command of over-time for cultivating their own little patches of ground, or for raising their fowls and pigs for their own individual profit. As it is more than fifty years since any of the negroes were imported from Africa, those of the coloured race of America, although of African blood, are now, in effect, the naturalized population of the country. On some of the principal estates the removals have not been frequent; and in these cases the ties of local and social attachment are said to be strong. Being upon Edisto Island on a Sunday, we attended one of the chapels, which belonged to the Presbyterian body. The congregation was large, probably as many as 600 were present, of whom there might

be about 200 white and 400 coloured persons. The coloured people were all of them slaves; they appeared comfortable, well dressed, and many of them rather showy. It was the day of Communion, and at the close of the sermon, about eighty of the whites partook the ministration of the Sacrament. When they had retired, the table was surrounded by about 120 of the coloured people, and we observed that the ministers, elders, and deacons again officiated in like manner, and the same degree of solemnity and decorum was manifested by the coloured recipients. We inquired of one of the ministers in attendance, whom we afterwards met, whether this religious service that we had observed was at all unusual; and he informed us that it was not, but that on the contrary, there was upon John's Island, which is adjoining to Edisto Island, and in the congregation over which he had charge, a much larger than this number of coloured communicants; and in the Methodist and Episcopalian bodies there, the number was considerably larger than in his. This gentleman was originally from Scotland, and as he had resided seventeen years in South Carolina, he had become attached to the country. He said he could relate a great deal that would appear surprising, of the religious feeling and very becoming deportment which had come under his notice in his intercourse with the coloured population. That although he still retained many of his early impressions in relation to slavery, yet the most painful scenes he had witnessed amongst the poor dependent classes in Great Britain and Ireland, had not passed away from his remembrance. That he often contrasted these recollections of his early life, with the state of things around him in South Carolina, where the negro had to incur the loss of his liberty; and he felt convinced that, on the whole, the negro was a gainer in the amount of care and attention which was daily exercised by his employer for his welfare, and in the greater amount of domestic comfort he was enjoying, as compared with the peasantry of places which he could name within the British Isles."

Not less interesting is the following refutation of a statement frequently heard in English society relating to the intellectual condition of slaves in the United States:—

"We drew attention to the fact—as we supposed it to be, having so often heard it asserted in this country and not contradicted—that by some recent enactment it was deemed a penal offence for any one to teach a negro to read. To this remark one of our friends replied, that there was upon the statute book a law to that effect,—not a recent enactment, but an unrevoked statute enacted by the British when the country was a colony; but that in effect this law was now no law at all, as its provisions had long since ceased to be regarded. That the little 'niggers,' as he called them, could any day be seen running to and from school, carrying their books in straps. He then named two or three young ladies, the daughters of a planter, at whose house we had recently been as visitors; and stated that he had himself been present on Sundays, when he had seen those young ladies teaching the negro children to read, and afterwards reading sermons to the older people; adding, emphatically—'Do you think that they would continue to bestow this attention to their father's slaves, if they had any dread that it was an offence for which they were liable next day to be imprisoned?'"

Here is a picture of a slave-auction somewhat at variance with the representations of the partisan writers of the North:—

"We attended one auction of negroes in the rotunda of a large hotel. They were regularly called upon, and were submitted to the bidders for examination in regard to physical blemishes. Amongst them were to be seen old and young, male and female, and each of them in succession stood forward and heard themselves described in relation to their capability for the various employments they were fitted to pursue, as well as in relation to their individual character. We were surprised to observe that they did not appear dismayed, but on the contrary, tried to show off to the best advantage, and to enjoy a spirited bidding.

The spectacle was a very humiliating one, but it was evident we were the only persons present who thought it was so. The auctioneer was very guarded in his expressions, often referring to his notes; and no doubt he felt the importance of his guarantee in reference to personal blemishes, as well as to the possession of skill, ability and character; but in those cases in which his instructions were unlimited, his encomiums were so unbounded, that one might have felt proud to have heard him speaking of one's own sons. The prices ranged variously from 800 to 1,500 dollars, or from 160*l.* to 300*l.* sterling."

The repulsive features of slavery Mr. Ashworth found to be more prominent in proportion to the recency of its establishment as an institution. In South Carolina, where servitude has been organized by succeeding generations, the negroes were well cared for, prosperous, contented, and civilized, loyally attached to the proprietors of the soil, and requiring no more severe coercion than the discipline requisite in every state of society for the government of the multitudes. The Mississippi country, which has been only lately brought under cultivation, presented a servile population in a less favourable condition; whilst Cuba, with its negroes imported from Africa, and unused to the operations of husbandry, displayed compulsory labour in the worst and most atrocious form:—

"We now come to another aspect of slavery, one which has been more recently established than that of South Carolina. The period is comparatively short since the principal part of the Mississippi country has been brought under cultivation. On this account the planters, as well as the slaves, may be considered as the occupiers of a thinly-peopled country, where the local institutions are either not completely organised, or of very recent origin. The slaves were regarded with the same sort of attention as in South Carolina; the hospitals and other arrangements for the sick were provided in the same manner; and the slaves had their garden plots, their poultry and their pigs, whereby they could realize a little money. It was evident that, although materially well cared for, they had not as yet become equally advanced in social life. We never saw any deadly weapon in the hands of any of the American planters, or of their servants: the driver would carry a whip, but the whips did not appear very frightful to look upon. Often we strolled among the negroes, mixing with the groups of their funny-looking little children, with black curly hair, as full of mirth and playfulness as children under any circumstances usually are."

Clarkson and Wilberforce never declaimed against a more hideous exhibition of brutality than that which Cuba offers to the observant visitor:—

"The slaves of Cuba have not been born in the country, as those of South Carolina and Georgia have, but have been hunted down in Africa, and brought to Cuba for sale. They are therefore not familiar with field labour, or the use of implements of husbandry; and it was often very painful to see these poor creatures toiling in gangs, handling their tools awkwardly, exposed to the severity of a driver who was standing over them armed with a whip, a sword, and perhaps a revolver. The annual mortality amongst the slaves is excessive, and as the planters do not import females, nor raise families of negroes upon their estates, as in America, the deficiency of labourers is filled up by increased importations. The 'working out' of the slave, as it is familiarly termed, is caused principally by the labour of the night. After the slaves have worked twelve hours in cane cutting, the labour of four hours in the night at the sugar-mill is superadded, and these additional four hours of exhaustion cause the vigour of the negroes to become wasted, and they die off. By the mechanism now adopted in sugar manufacture, this system of night-working may be diminished, if not entirely superseded; and we heard discussions of the question deliberately entertained, whether the economy of manufacture lay on the side of investing capital in machinery or in the exhausting of men."

The ballot was a subject on which Mr. Ashworth took especial pains to obtain information; his inquiries resulting in a conviction that the system of secret voting is both popular and works well wherever it is used by Transatlantic constituencies:—

"The secrecy of the ballot has been strongly reflected upon in this country. Whilst in America, we never heard of any dissatisfaction or desire for open voting, as a more eligible system; on the contrary, it was uniformly defended even by those who made no secret of the candidate whom they had chosen to support. In the cities of the frontier, where one-half the population are foreigners, it is alleged that the secrecy of the ballot does not provide against the corruption that exists: indeed, it would be difficult to provide a remedy against bribery where the parties who desire to corrupt, find that they have easy access to those who are willing to be corrupted."

The following glimpse of the interior of the Senate speaks well for republican manners:—

"When the Speaker had taken his seat, a venerable-looking old man immediately rose, and proceeded to invoke a blessing upon the deliberations of the day. We remarked to our friend the member, that their Congress, unlike our Parliament, allowed the chaplain of the house to enter their presence unadorned with any official gown or sacerdotal dress. He replied, 'You will not see any finery here,—neither the Speaker nor any other official is distinguishable by any outward badge of servitude. The old gentleman, the chaplain, as you are pleased to designate him, is one of the few remaining officers who served his country in the War of Independence; he is now 94 years of age, and is not well provided for, therefore he is willing to accept a small sum annually, not as a pension (you know that pensioners we have none), but by way of compensation for coming once a day to ask a blessing upon what we are doing.'"

On the amusements, commercial enterprise, and domestic morality of the citizens of the States Mr. Ashworth says much that is new, and nothing that is without value to the student. His notes on the rapid growth of towns in America are startling, as also are the many other collections of facts contained in his little manual, which we close with a hope that it will fall into the hands of literary tourists, as it points to the materials with which they ought to fill their diaries, and the simplicity of style which we would fain see a characteristic of their publications.

Memoirs of my Life.—[*Memoiren meines Lebens*].
By Dr. J. F. Castelli. (Prague.)

THE writer of this autobiography has had many of the opportunities of Lorenzo da Ponte, and we might have expected a somewhat similar story. He has lived in Vienna the whole of his long life, and since 1801 has been writing for the stage. The number of his dramatic works amounts to a hundred and ninety-nine; for some years he was the poet of the Kärnther-Thor theatre; he knew all the singers and some of the composers of the Austrian capital; he remembers a character who figured importantly in the life of Mozart, and the first performance of the 'Zauberflöte.' He knew Sonntag, and Weigl, the composer of a popular German opera, 'The Swiss Family,' of which he wrote the *libretto*; Zacharias Werner, the dramatist; and Theodor Körner, the patriotic poet. He collected more than 200 songs, 1,800 snuff-boxes, a mass of books of plays, portraits of actresses, autographs of actresses, and all the playbills of Vienna since the year 1600. But, out of all these materials, Dr. Castelli is very far from constructing a living picture, and his life and portrait furnish us a reason. He was most part of his life an *employé*, and his portrait gives us the thorough bureaucratic face of a German *Beamte*.

The love adventures for which Da Ponte's life was chiefly remarkable, figure very slightly with Dr. Castelli; he once loved an actress who was false to him, and once a young Hungarian who could not spell correctly. The chief interest of his autobiography lies in the illustrations of manners and customs of the former time, and the occasional allusion to well-known names which now seem to belong to the past.

A long and interesting sketch of Schikaneder, the author of the text of Mozart's 'Zauberflöte,' the manager who produced it, the critic who gave Mozart instructions how to write for the public, and the good friend who cheated the composer of the profits of the opera, will be relished by all students of the Life of Mozart. Any one familiar with Mozart's operetta, 'The Impresario,' will remember many traits of Schikaneder's character which Dr. Castelli fully confirms:—

Schikaneder [he says] was, strictly speaking, a natural poet; if he had received scientific training he would have better satisfied æsthetic laws. The verse in his operas was, truly, enough to make one's hair stand on end, and was full of contradictions. Read through the text of the 'Zauberflöte,' which only a Mozart could have set to music. He was a pitiful singer, because in his operas he either wrote the music of all the passages he had to sing himself, or dictated it to the composer. Thus several of the airs in the 'Zauberflöte' are by Schikaneder himself; Mozart made them works of art by his wonderful instrumentation. The bass Sebastian Meyer told me that Mozart had at first written the duett between Papageno and Papagena, when they first meet, entirely different from the way it stands at present. Both cried out in astonishment 'Papageno!'—'Papagena!' But when Schikaneder heard this he called out to the orchestra—'You Mozart! that is nothing;—the music must produce more astonishment; both must look at each other in silence, then Papageno must begin to stammer—'Pa-pa-pa-pa-pa'; Papagena must repeat this till at last both have spoken the entire name.' Mozart followed the advice, and the duett had always to be repeated so. Further, when the Priests came together in the second act, at the rehearsal, there was no accompaniment to the scene. Schikaneder, however, desired a pathetic march to be composed for it. On this Mozart asked the musicians for their parts, and wrote at once the splendid march which now stands there. It is laughable to relate what Schikaneder said to a friend who complimented him on the success of the 'Zauberflöte,' and on his share in the work. He replied—'Yes, the opera has succeeded, but it would have succeeded much better if Mozart had not spoiled my ideas as he has done.'"

Of the first performance of the opera, Dr. Castelli says: "The 'Zauberflöte' was first given on the 30th of September 1791. On the playbill it was simply stated, Herr Mozart will today direct in person."

It is, however, natural that Dr. Castelli should not tell us much about Mozart, whose death took place in the tenth year of the autobiographer's life. The account of Weigl is more detailed, and the history of the 'Schweizer-Familie' may be worth repeating:—

I must here observe that I may call the text of the 'Schweizer-Familie,' in the fullest sense, my work, for I only took the idea from the French; the characters, the scenes, the dialogue, the situations, and the distribution of songs, were entirely my property. If this is called adaptation or translation, there are very few original works in the world. When I brought the first act to Weigl, he thought it had succeeded fully, and some parts pleased him so that he set to work to compose without waiting for the other two acts. But will any one believe that he did not like the splendid air of Emmeline, the air which is the sun of the first act, and he doubted if he would set it to music? It was not till some others had read the

first act, and saw the capabilities of the air, that, at their earnest prayer, he set it to music; and then he had to compose it three times over before he contented himself. I must here observe that Weigl, in all his operas, as soon as he had composed any piece, would play it over on the piano to those two friends for whom he always wrote the best parts, and would ask their advice. I now worked at the other two acts of the opera, and then read the whole at Weigl's house to himself and his two friends. It pleased them thoroughly. I thought I had now completed my work, but I had not by any means. The poet must go hand-in-hand with the composer, if they would bring into the world a capable child. Weigl soon asked me to put a couple more verses in one place, or to strike out a couple in another; one time he wanted verses with a single, another time with a double rhyme. At the rehearsals one speech must be shortened, another lengthened. At last, on the 14th of March, 1809, the opera was given in the Kärntner-Thor, and received with enthusiasm. It was not a success, it was a jubilee. Now that I had earned so much honour, how did I come off in the pecuniary question? It has long and justly been a subject of complaint in Germany that dramatic writers receive so little payment for their works, while authors in France build themselves country houses, and touch yearly rents of 20, 50, 80, 100,000 francs. The 'Schweizer-Familie' had a European reputation, partly from the excellent music of Weigl, partly, also, from my text. It has been given in every theatre of Germany, and has succeeded in every one. In Vienna it was given more than a hundred times. It has been translated into French, Italian, Russian, and Danish. Guess what I received. You will never guess. I got 8 florins (16s.) True, I got 100 florins in bank-notes, but to bring the bank-notes to the level of silver you had to divide first by five, and again by two and a half.

Dr. Castelli's adventures with his patriotic songs were as unfortunate as his *librettos* could have been. On one occasion he was refused permission to print a song of his own which another was allowed to pirate. At the time of the French invasion of Austria, a patriotic song was the cause of Dr. Castelli's proscription. He applied to the Emperor of Austria for help, but the Emperor, on hearing that he had written a war-song, asked who had told him to do so. The mention of the Censorship, which forbade him to print his own works, yet suffered another to pirate them, leads us naturally to the most amusing passage in Dr. Castelli's autobiography, his chapter on the Viennese Censorship.

The first censor of whom Dr. Castelli had any experience was a certain Hager, whose reverence for the name of God was so profound that he only allowed the name to be employed in the Court Theatre. All the suburban theatres had to substitute Heaven, and once a rhyme of Dr. Castelli's was cruelly murdered, sacrificed to the Censor's reverence. The precision of Censor Hager in all delicate matters was equally commendable, and not even the stage directions escaped his observation. When it was written "He kisses her," the Censor would alter it to "He gives her a kiss." The production of Schiller's 'Don Carlos' was long forbidden, because *Don Carlos* loved his stepmother; in 'The Robbers,' the *Father* was turned into an uncle, and a stupendous effect was produced by the cry of "Uncle!" substituted for Parricide. A composer wrote a sonata to the manes of Hummel, but there was a law of the censorship that no Dedication might be printed without the permission of the person to whom it was offered. Accordingly the Censor asked the composer to produce the permission of the manes of Hummel. Another time a censor struck out a long quotation from Montesquieu, and rewrote it in the opposite sense, and, probably,

in a dissimilar style. But it had to figure as a quotation from Montesquieu. Dr. Castelli was twice fined for disrespectful remarks on the language of the official journal of Vienna, though his remarks appeared in Dresden. The *Imperial Royal Vienna Gazette* placed among its deaths, "Marianna H——, Lady-in-waiting to Her Majesty the Empress, born Hölzl," and Dr. Castelli observed, "according to this wording, the Empress's maiden name was Hölzl." Next time, an Academy was announced for the benefit of "The in-the-town-hospital-grown-poor citizens," and the Doctor remarked it must be an ill-conducted hospital in which citizens grew poor!

The first volume of Dr. Castelli's autobiography brings us to the year 1813. Two or three more volumes are promised to bring the life nearer to the memory of men still living.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

A New System of Nature, on the Basis of the Holy Scriptures, being an Inquiry into the Origin of Matter and the Formation of the Earth. By W. Hamilton Stewart. (Glasgow, Porteous & Hislop.) Another vast system which we shall not undertake to describe. It seems to be collected from all quarters; and Swedenborg in particular, is more used than named, unless an unusual amount of casual coincidence has occurred. The first reference which caught our eye did not impress us favourably. In his demonstration that the sun is burning gold, Mr. Stewart says that Sir John Herschel has pretty clearly proved the sun to be a body of liquid fire: and for this he quotes a quotation in the *Edinburgh Review* for 1833. Now Sir J. Herschel not only never thought the sun was liquid fire, but he distinctly approves of the notion of those who suppose the black spots to be parts of the dark solid body which is under the luminous atmosphere. We have indeed heard that some people at the Cape supposed that Sir John entertained such a notion: but we have also heard that a preacher in that part of the world told his audience that if any one of them doubted of future fire, he had only to go to Feldhausen, and Sir John Herschel would show him a red star he has just discovered, which he (Sir J. H.) had no doubt was "the very place!" We recommend those who attempt to follow Mr. Stewart to look carefully after his references. We do not intend to enrol ourselves among them: for what we have seen by no means satisfies us that Mr. Stewart has the depth and accuracy of knowledge which so large a speculation demands. At the last moment, we see by a prefatory note that this is a posthumous work, written twenty years ago. We cannot approve of the judgment of the friends who published it: but justice to the memory of the late Mr. Stewart binds us to inform our readers that he is not answerable. Like a sensible man who felt impelled to speculate, he confined his circle of publication to his own family: it may be that he knew his own deficiency, and would not have thanked his executors for unveiling them to the whole world.

The Ferns of Derbyshire, illustrated from Nature. Edited by W. E. Howe. With a Preface by the Rev. Gerard Smith. (Wertheim, Macintosh & Hunt.)—Local fern monographs are acceptable to county residents, and such is the chief interest 'The Ferns of Derbyshire' will awaken. The county itself is, as everybody knows, beautiful apart from ferns, and still more beautiful with them. It is, of course, far more pleasant to find a rare fern in a spot of rare beauty than in a marsh or on a wild moor, or on bare, stony steeps. But take away the wild scenery, and the Derbyshire wild fernery is not particularly rich above some other counties. Probably it has not yet been fully explored by skilled botanists, and a request is appended to this publication that finders of new or doubtful species would forward them to the editor. The species of ferns recently observed in the county are twenty-two, all of which are elegantly figured in this publication. The writer of the Preface—the only readable portion of the text—takes up a complaint which we brought forward

some time since, respecting the rapacity of fern-collectors. On this point he is eloquently wrathful, as well he may be, for "A bearded dealer in our Northern fern treasures visits the southern counties, to present the bait of a host of captive Woodias, stolen away from every known mountain home, and offered in exchange for the fine varieties of the Lowland." The said bearded dealer, or rather depredator, should be sternly discouraged by all fair fern-growers. Robbing birds' nests is nothing to robbing ferns—in other words, exterminating them, and rendering their former *habitats* a mockery and a delusion and a snare to all after-comers. Let the bearded dealer beware! His beard and his bad deeds will betray him. Let the lovers of ferns band together against the bearded, bad-minded, self-seeking, fern-destroying vagrant. The Rev. Gerard Smith has excommunicated him; it only remains that the laity help the clergy and banish the barterer of stolen ferns from every door! What more can we say to beard this bearded dealer in his den? Only that all proper people will agree with this text of the Rev. Gerard Smith's, "He is practically a transgressor of the great law of love who cares not so much as a fern for posterity."

Iron: its History, Properties and Processes of Manufacture. By William Fairbairn, C.E. (Edinburgh, Black.)—A reprint of the article on this subject in the new edition of the 'Encyclopædia'; also something more than a reprint, for the original article was confessedly written in haste, while the reprint is improved at leisure, and is said to have considerable additions. It appears to be a good summary of what is most interesting to those who trade in iron, and who not only "meddle with cold iron," but also with hot. The only paragraph of general interest we can find is the following, on armour-plated ships:—"In my opinion, the whole navy of Great Britain must be remodelled and rebuilt of iron; and no administration in this country should venture to place another wooden vessel on the stocks. I further believe that it is necessary not only to provide an iron armour, but that the whole structure should be composed of iron, and sheathed with thick plated fenders from the upper deck down to a depth sufficient to protect the ship below the water-line. This, with an iron, bomb-proof upper deck, will render the ship invulnerable to the heaviest shot, and secure in every circumstance in which she can be assailed either by sea or from the land." On such a topic Mr. Fairbairn's opinion ought to have as much weight as the material he works with, for which reason we quote him. It would be as well if the eminent practical men who now write upon their own special subjects would attend a little more to matters of composition and style. There is no occasion why even the subject of iron should be treated in a stiff, hard, and sometimes loose manner. Metal itself can be made ornamental, as we daily see, and sentences are quite as easily welded as iron. Why should badly-welded pieces of iron be so much greater a crime than badly-welded words?

Footprints of the Creator; or, the Asterolepis of Stromness. By Hugh Miller. With Memoir, by Louis Agassiz. (Edinburgh, Black.)—A new edition of one of Hugh Miller's well-known geological works, with some useful additions in the form of a brief Memoir by a brother geologist, and one eminently capable of estimating Miller's ichthyological disquisitions, and also some Prefatory Remarks by Mrs. Miller, which do her much credit, and serve to bring this reprint into somewhat more fitting relation with the present state of knowledge on the questions discussed by her late husband. The last chapter of this volume, which treats eloquently and correctly of 'Final Causes and their bearing on Geologic History,' might well be reprinted as a separate tract. With the addition of a few notes, it would form a popular antidote to some of the ill-grounded notions brought forward in other quarters on the subjects to which it refers. A still more acceptable publication would be a small pocket volume consisting of selections from Hugh Miller's works, and comprising the most graphic and striking passages scattered through his several volumes. Such a little book, if judiciously com-

piled for popular usage, would, we believe, have a large sale, and find readers amongst thousands who are really unable to peruse and estimate aright the detailed disquisitions of the author upon purely palæontological questions. Many of his finest passages, though linked with such details, might be readily extracted, and by the aid of explanatory notes rendered generally intelligible.

Supplementary Chapter to 'Acadian Geology.' By J. W. Dawson, LL.D. (Edinburgh, Oliver & Boyd.)—In a few pages many noteworthy facts relating to the fossils of the carboniferous system are succinctly stated, and occasionally illustrated. The author deserves well of the geology of Nova Scotia in the entire work to which this is a supplement, and has thrown some light on the vegetable origin of coal. He discovered in 1859 a fossil stump abounding with remains of terrestrial animals, in the Joggins mines in Nova Scotia, and he notices the same in this tractate, which will be favourably received by geologists.

The Oyster: Where, How and When to Find, Breed, Cook and Eat It. (Trübner & Co.)—Although oysters themselves may be out of season, this little book about them will continue seasonable. It is entirely for the multitude of oyster-eaters, as the author states:—"I am not writing a book for the man of science; I could not if I would. It is for those who love oysters for the eating, that I have turned author." This is manifest enough by a glance at the pages and at the comic frontispiece. There is enough, however, of information for those who think natural science as hard as an oyster-shell and as valueless.

A Saunter through the West-End. By Leigh Hunt. (Hurst & Blackett.)—An author has every reason to exclaim—looking forward to the time when he shall not be in the flesh—"Save me from my friends!" If any portion of this book has been printed before (and we believe the greater part, if not the whole, has appeared in a periodical), it had been wise not to have printed that part again. If the other pages were left in manuscript, it would only have been a kind and fair thing to Leigh Hunt not to have printed them at all. We see the book announced as the author's "last work"; but there is not a word of introduction to show that it is so; while many a passage tends to prove that it could not have been the *ultimum opus* of the author of so many agreeable and instructive productions.

From London to Nice; a Journey through France, and Winter in the Sunny South. By the Rev. W. B. Dunbar, of Glencairn. (Edinburgh, Edmonston & Douglas; London, Hamilton, Adams & Co.)—Its own title is the most favourable introduction to the public which this harmless, but rapid, little book can, with honesty, command. In the body of his work, Mr. Dunbar proves himself an enthusiastic Protestant, and in his Preface he expresses a "hope that, through the kindness of friends, a sufficient number of copies may be disposed of, not only to defray expenses, but to leave a little margin of profit to assist in the support of a subscription school, recently erected in a remote district of his parish." Mr. Dunbar may, therefore, be credited with modesty and goodness of intention. Still his book is a bad one, and its appearance cannot be defended, save by the casuistry that maintains it to be right to do ill for the sake of achieving good.

Slavery and Secession in America, Historical and Economical. By Thomas Ellison. With Map and Appendices. (Low & Co.)—Written with strong bias in favour of the North, this attempt "to trace the origin and development of the antagonism between the Northern and Southern Sections of the American Republic" is free from the acrimony, but not the narrowness, of party literature. As to his facts, Mr. Ellison is for the most part cautious and accurate; but his conclusions will not gain the adhesion of impartial and competent critics. He has, moreover, selected a bad time for publication, when events are every month laying down new foundations for argument.

British Birds' Eggs and Nests, Popularly Described. By the Rev. J. C. Atkinson. Illustrated. (Routledge & Co.)—A very pleasing little book of its kind. The text is plainly written for uninformed readers, with a particular reference to the

young. It may be read with ease and to advantage by any person. The twelve plates of birds' eggs are neat, and to young collectors will be very attractive. Altogether, this is a good and sufficient shilling's worth of popular ornithology.

Partly with a view to resent what he considers a personal attack, and partly as a means of saving his translation of Homer from oblivion, Prof. Newman has put forth a pamphlet with the title, *Homeric Translation in Theory and Practice: a Reply to Matthew Arnold, Esq.* (Williams & Norgate.)—It is too much taken up with discussions which none but scholars can enter into, and altogether too personal in its tone and character to command the attention of the general public. With Prof. Newman, we think Mr. Arnold mistaken in deciding upon the hexameter as the best metre for representing Homer in English, but we prefer the decasyllabic heroic to that which Prof. Newman has adopted in his translation.—We hold all attempts to teach pronunciation by written precepts to be of little avail, and consequently are not disposed to set a high value upon Mr. J. G. Graham's *Introduction to the Art of Reading, explained in a Series of Instructions and Exercises on English Pronunciation.* (Longman.)—Mr. W. Hughes, after having given in his 'Manual of Geography' what most would consider a sufficient account of Physical Geography, has thought fit to prepare *A Class-Book of Physical Geography.* (Philip & Son), derived in a great measure from 'The Earth and Man,' by Arnold Guyot.—*Studies on the Literature of the Second French Empire since the Coup-d'Etat of the Second of December—[Etudes sur la Littérature, &c.],* by W. Raymond. (Williams & Norgate)—is the substance of a course of lectures, delivered at Berlin to an audience largely composed of ladies; and contains a light, sketchy account of the different departments of French literature and the principal writers in each—the result of several years' residence in the Parisian literary world.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Abbott's Truth through Fiction, 2s. 6d. cl.
Ahn's French Commercial Letter-Writer, 12mo. 4s. 6d. cl.
Ahn's German Commercial Letter-Writer, 12mo. 4s. 6d. cl.
Ashe's (T.) Dryope; and other Poems, 8vo. 6s. cl.
Autobiography of a Joint-Stock Company, ed. Rowland, 8vo. 1s. 6d.
Beasley's Drugist's Receipt Book, 6th edit. 12mo. 6s. cl.
Black's Guides, Kent, 3s. 6d.; Sussex, 3s. 6d. 8vo. cl.
Bohn's English Gentleman's Lib. 'Walpole's Letters,' v. 6, 8vo. 2s.
Bohn's Illust. Lib. 'Marryat's Pirate & Three Others,' post 8vo. 6s.
Bohn's Scientific Lib. 'Hegel's Philosophical Philosophy,' post 8vo. 6s.
Bolton's Fragments of the Great Diamond Set, 3d. edit. 12mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Bradshaw's Illus. Hand-Book to Switzerland, 1861, 16mo. 5s. cl.
Bunnett's Hidden Power, new edit. 8vo. 5s. cl.
Calendar of State Papers, 'Charles 2nd, 1681-4,' ed. by Green, 12s. cl.
Chambers's Lib. Young People, 3 Series, 'Buck's Hay-Lodge,' 1s. cl.
Circle of the Sciences, new edit. Vol. 7, crown 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Clay (Rev. John), The Prison Chaplain, Memoir, by his Son, 8vo. 15s.
Devey's Protestant's Armour, 2nd edit. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Do you give it up? Conundrums, Riddles, &c. 12mo. 1s. cl.
Elizabeth's Jewish's Lion, new edit. 8vo. 5s. cl.
Epistles to the Galatians, Ephesians, &c. revised by 4 Clergymen, 3s.
Fawcett's Exposition of the Acts of the Apostles, 3 vols. 8vo. 34s. cl.
Fletcher's Scientific Farming made Easy, 2nd edit. 12mo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Galbraith & Haughton's Mechanics, Key to, by M. Dowell, 8vo. 6s.
Gale's Science Club, 'Hegel's Philosophical Philosophy,' post 8vo. 6s.
Giles's Brewer's Meteorological and Statistical Guide, 8vo. 51s. cl.
Gosse's Romance of Natural History, 3rd edit. post 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.
Gregg's Mystery of od Finished, 8vo. 12s. 6d. cl.
Hall (Marshall), Memoirs of, by his Widow, 8vo. 14s. cl.
Hardy's Book of Arithmetic, 12mo. 4s. cl.
Hill (Rev. Rowland), Life of, by Siden, 8th edit. 8vo. 5s. cl.
Hoffman's "They that Sow in Tears shall Reap in Joy," new ed. 1s. 6d.
Hutchinson's Guide to Army Examinations, post 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Hymns for the Household of Faith, crown 8vo. 6s. cl.
Jenkins's Last Crusader; or, Life of Cardinal Julian, 8vo. 14s. cl.
Life Work; or, The Link and the Rivet, by L. N. A. 8vo. 3s. 6d.
M'Nicoll's Handbook for Southport, Med. & Gen. 3d. edit. 3s. 6d. cl.
Marryat's King's Own, new edit. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Notes and Queries, 2d Series, Vol. 3, 4to. 10s. 6d. cl.
Pike's Home Book for Children of all Ages, new ed. 8vo. 2s. cl.
Pugin (A. N. W.) and his Father, Augustus Pugin, by Ferrey, 51s.
Railway Lib. 'Rowcroft's Fanny, the Little Milliner,' 8vo. 3s.
Rodriguez's Virtue of Humility, abridged, by Shipley, 8vo. 3s.
Run and Read Lib. 'Maitland's Watchman,' 1s. 6d. bds.
Shakespeare's Curse, and other Poems, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Shakespeare, Stratford, ed. Knight, new ed. Vol. 4, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Semi-Attached Couple, cheap edit. 8vo. 3s. 6d. bds.
Smith's Edwin of Deira, 8vo. 6s. cl.
Sugden's 'The Trials of Portia,' 8d. royal 8vo. 11. 15s. cl.
Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence, 7th edit. 8vo. 12s. 6d. cl.
Testimony of Scripture to the Truths of Christianity, 8vo. 3s. 6d.
Truths Illustrated by Great Authors, new edit. 12mo. 4s. cl.
Two Guardians, by Author of 'Heir of Redclyffe,' 4d. 8vo. 6s.
Watson on Surgical Diseases of the Eye, 2nd edit. 8vo. 14s. cl.
Yelverton's Martyrs to Circumcision, new edit. post 8vo. 3s. bds.
Young Reporter, crown 8vo. 1s. swd.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM DEBATE.

ON Monday, the House of Commons heard the annual comedy of the Debate on the British Museum estimate. Mr. Gregory assailed the plans of Prof. Owen with very little knowledge of their nature, or of the necessities which compel them. Mr. Layard, too, was free in criticism and condemnation. As Mr. Gladstone said, the House,

during this lively debate, was assured by honourable Members that the government of the Museum was bad,—the building bad,—the arrangement of the collection bad,—that the architect knew nothing of his art,—and Mr. Panizzi nothing of his business. It is not worth while to discuss matters of personal taste. It may be that in some men's opinion, Prof. Owen is a scientific dreamer, and Mr. Panizzi an inefficient man of letters. But this is not the opinion of those best able to judge, and it is not an opinion that any one has a right to express in the House of Commons, where the parties cannot be heard, in the absence of all true knowledge of the facts. Mr. Gladstone said, in his reply, that "the Government had for some time been of opinion that the present state of the Museum called for consideration. All were agreed that something ought to be done, but they were not agreed what that something ought to be. The Hon. Member for Southwark said, let there be no patching. But what was meant by patching? If, for example, a body of gentlemen called before them the greatest living naturalist, whose splendid genius and high character ought to have exempted him from being the object of the terms indulged in by the Hon. Member for Galway in speaking of Prof. Owen's plans—if they had heard from that gentleman that a space of five and a half acres for the exhibition of his specimens of natural history were required, and then cut down that five and a half acres to two acres—he should consider that not altogether unlike patching. No doubt the pressure for space acted injuriously and caused great inconvenience. He would admit that it had reached a point that was scarcely compatible with the character and credit of the country. The Government were sensible of the evil, and they were of opinion that the difficulty ought to be faced without 'patching,' but by the adoption of some plan giving large and complete provision for a great length of time. But in order to fulfil this condition it was essential that there should be a separation of the collections, and that this separation should be drawn between the natural and scientific objects, and the objects of Art. The Government had thought it right to do something to elicit the opinion of the House of Commons. The committee had made a Report, but he doubted whether it expressed the general sentiment of the House, and the Government were not prepared to act on that Report. The tendency of the Report was to keep the collections together, yet the committee were not absolutely and uniformly of that opinion, because they thought that the ethnological collection had better be kept elsewhere. Those who were for keeping the collection together might be divided into two classes—those who advocated it on grounds of prudence and expediency, and those who favoured it on grounds of principle. Those who held the latter view maintained that, as the Museum had its origin in a private bequest, it would be to profane the intentions of its founder to separate or remove it. Of that opinion there seemed to be few advocates. The committee had abandoned it, and the Hon. Member for Galway abandoned it, because he proposed to give up the mediæval and ethnographical collections, and would also give up the drawings. That being the state of the case, he thought it was the duty of the Government to consider what course is dictated by prudence, public convenience, and a due regard to public feeling. He agreed with those who entertained the opinion that whatever was done ought to be done in such a manner as that it might not require hereafter to be undone. If, therefore, the Government were not prepared now to adopt the largest plan which had been laid before them, their endeavour must be so to adjust their present measures that they might do nothing which they would have to retract hereafter, or which would cross and traverse public feeling. The Hon. Member for Galway had adverted to some plan which he seemed to think was in contemplation, and which he had aimed at preventing from being carried into effect; but he could assure him the Government, neither alone nor in conjunction with the trustees, sought to do anything without the approval of the House. He must at the same time distinctly tell his hon. friend that the Government will

not found their proceedings on the Report of the Committee, because, although in principle it gave up the idea of uniting, yet it contemplated that which the Government thought was unreasonable and inconvenient—an indefinite extension for an indefinite period on one and the same spot of vast and heterogeneous collections. The buildings connected with the British Museum admitted, he believed, in many parts, of considerable architectural improvement, while there were portions of the ground within the precincts of the present site not occupied which might be occupied for the purposes of the Museum."

As the public will be glad to hear Prof. Owen's statement of what his plans really are, and of the facts which necessitate them, we very willingly allow that gentleman space for his statement in our columns.—

On a National Museum of Natural History.

BY PROF. OWEN.

Alexander the Great devoted large sums of money to the procurement of objects of Natural History and the acquirement of information as to the habits of animals, in order to aid and promote the researches of Aristotle in that branch of Science. But there is no record of any Collection or Museum having been made of the conservable parts of the animals after the Philosopher had used them for his observations and comparisons. The Romans, during the height of their Empire, expended still more enormous treasures in the capture and transport to Italy of the wild beasts of their conquered provinces; but they were solely for the service of the Amphitheatre. The Rhinoceros, the Hippopotamus, the Giraffe, the Crocodile, the Lion, the Tiger, the European Bison, with many other rare animals, some of which, as the Gigantic Wild Ox of Hyrcania, are now extinct, were brought to Rome, and there publicly exhibited. They might be seen by the Philosopher, the Historian, the Poet and the Satirist; but they were seen only to be baited, and slaughtered in cruel games, for the gratification of the depraved tastes of an enslaved and voluptuous people. Many centuries elapsed ere the nations of Europe began again to be familiar with the forms of the rarer animals of remote regions; and we may regard it as one of the beneficial results of the great moral revolution which had been effected during that interval, that Natural History objects began to be collected through other and higher motives than those which stimulated the Pagans of Ancient Rome to excel in the exhibitions of the Circus.

The Sophists and Epicureans of the Empire must have had ample opportunities, during more than 400 years, of making observations on the form and organization of foreign animals; but it seems that these animals, after being slaughtered, were put to no further use.

We may justly rejoice that, in these later times, worthier aims have stimulated States and Communities to bring together collections of objects from the different kingdoms of Nature, and to arrange them in orderly series according to their natural affinities, in their metropolitan Museums, with a view to minister to the instruction, to the advancement of science and of taste, to the elevation of thought, and to the innocent pleasures of the peoples.

Every nation of Christian Europe now possesses its National Museum of Natural History, aiming or professing to be a more or less complete epitome of the three kingdoms of Nature—Animals, Plants and Minerals. Such is the extent and scope of the great Natural History Museum or establishment at the Jardin des Plantes, Paris; and such also, in its fundamentals, is the Natural History Division of the British Museum. Here the Natural History Departments are four in number:—one for Zoology, comprising the prepared specimens and skeletons of existing species of animals; one for Geology, at present restricted to the exhibition of the remains of extinct organized beings; a third for Botany, and a fourth for Mineralogy; so that there needs only a co-ordinate or consistently proportional display of the several classes of objects in the four great Departments of this comprehen-

sive design, to realize our ideal of the scope of a National Museum of Natural History.

The Department of Zoology in such a Museum should be so located in reference to the Department of Paleontology as to afford the easiest access from the specimens of existing to those of extinct species, supposing such Departments to continue to be, as they are in all metropolitan Museums at the present day, distinct. As a general rule, the fossil specimens are preserved in the Galleries of Geology and Mineralogy; and, no doubt, the illustration of the characters and relations of the earth's strata would be impossible without their characteristic fossils. Prof. Agassiz, however, in his lucid statement of the principles on which he is arranging the Museum of Natural History of the State of Massachusetts, says:—"This should not be." "Every year makes it more urgent that the collections of fossils should be combined with those of the animals now in existence, as they cannot be accurately identified without a direct comparison with one another. Some of the most mistaken views now prevailing in our Science would long ago have been abandoned, did the great Museums now existing contain such combined collections of fossil and living animals."

It is a fortunate circumstance that the illustrations of extinct species are commonly obtainable in greater numbers than those of existing species. The remains of countless generations of one and the same species are often accumulated in limited localities of the sedimentary rocks. Duplicate specimens of fossils are, therefore, more common than of existing animals. It would be practicable to combine with the recent Natural History a fully illustrative series of the extinct forms of the different classes, and at the same time to associate with the rock-specimens, in the Department of Geology, all the most characteristic fossils of each stratum and formation. A National Museum of Natural History should exhibit both these teachings and relations of fossil organic remains. But convenience of consultation and comparison will doubtless retain the distinct series of Paleontology in all public Museums.

The Department of Zoology, considered in its ordinary restricted application to living nature, should illustrate both the outward form and inward structure of its subjects. The art of Taxidermy preserves the integument, so as to give the outward shape and coverings of mammals, birds, reptiles, fishes, insects, Crustacea, and most Echinoderms. In a great proportion of the molluscous classes, the external defensive shell is all that is commonly seen of the living animal; and, consequently, the shell itself represents in a great measure the outward form of the animal. Where the soft parts of the body are habitually protruded from the shell in the ordinary living actions, they can be closely imitated in coloured wax models. Such models, or the Mollusks themselves, in preserving liquor, represent the outward forms of the species in this great department of Invertebrate animals.

Most of the Arachnida, the larvae of the Insects, many Crustacea, some of the Cirripedia, all the Annelida and Entozoa, can only be exhibited either preserved in liquor or by means of models.

In the Radiated Classes the testa, with its appendages, serves, in most instances, to convey a sufficient idea of the external form of the animal, as in the Sea-urchin and Star-fish orders. The corals, madrepores, and other hard parts of the Polypes, are the mere skeletons of the animals; these masses of carbonate of lime are, for the most part, internal; and as the delicate flesh shrinks in most preserving liquors, and loses colour in all, a true idea of these beautiful composite marine animals, with the polype mouths expanded like the petals of a flower, can only be given by coloured models. The art of the colourist and modeller is still more essential to show the outward characters of the lovely hyaline Medusæ, Jelly-fish, and other forms of the floating Acalephæ,—for only the form, and that commonly contracted, can be exhibited in specimens preserved in liquor.

The adjustment of the exquisitely sculptured silicious shells of microscopic organisms to microscopes adapted to afford the casual visitor to a

public Museum the opportunity of contemplating them, must be restricted to a few of the most striking examples. Enlarged coloured drawings, with the degree of the magnifying power noted, must serve for the majority of the species. A special apartment, with an attendant accustomed to the use of the microscope, would be requisite in the public Museum in which the general view of living Nature was completed by a demonstration of the forms of the Infusorial and other Animacules.

The most obvious and simple aim of the Zoological Department of a National Museum of Natural History is to exhibit the various outward forms and characters of the Animal Kingdom, which, as we have just seen, requires the labours of skilled artists in various costly procedures. But the first principle in the arrangement and allocation of such objects is, that each class of animals should receive its due proportional amount of elucidation, to the extent which the acquired specimens at the time may admit, and according to the degree in which the principle of variety is manifested in the class.

A Museum of Nature does not aim, like one of Art, merely to charm the eye and gratify or improve the sense of beauty and of grace. Many animal forms do indeed accord with our apprehension of the Beautiful: some classes more especially, as, e.g., that of Birds, also the pearly shells, in which the Mollusks "attend soft nutriment," the diversely ramified or delicately sculptured corals, are all beautiful; and these accordingly, are the exemplifications of Animated Nature, which are the first to be collected, and are usually the most freely illustrated in Museums. But there are forms of animals which excite wonder by their bulk and power, which surprise by their strangeness and oddity, which repel by their ugliness, or excite an instinctive feeling of horror and disgust. How soon the latter emotions subside as the adaptation of form and structure to the habits and exigencies of the species become understood, the observant naturalist can readily testify; and it would be difficult, indeed, to say what exceptional proportion of the animal kingdom may not possess that element of beauty which rests in the appreciation and contemplation of the perfect fitness of the thing to its function. As, however, the purpose of a Museum of Natural History is to set forth the extent and variety of the Creative Power, with the sole rational aim of imparting and diffusing that knowledge which begets the right spirit in which all Nature should be viewed, there ought to be no partiality for any particular class merely on account of that catching quality which blinds the amorous youth to every object, save the mistress of his fancy.

What, then, is needed for a co-equal or justly proportional representation of all the classes of animals to the extent in which a nation may possess, or have opportunities to acquire, the specimens of them? First, and chiefest, adequate exhibition space. How is this to be estimated? First, by the number of known species of the class; secondly, by the extent of exhibition space occupied by the proportion of the class which may be properly exhibited; thirdly, by the proportion of examples obtained, but not exhibited; fourthly, by the ratio at which such specimens have accrued in a given number of years; fifthly, by the circumstances or conditions on which the ratio of future increase may be computed.

Let me exemplify the working of this problem by the class Mammalia.

In the year 1855, the number of known, named and more or less adequately described, species of the Mammalian Class was estimated at 2,000; it now exceeds 2,500. In the British Museum, there are about 1,100 stuffed specimens of the class Mammalia; the Giraffe being the largest, and a Walrus of fourteen feet in length occupying the greatest space as a single specimen. The space assigned to this class is equivalent to a gallery of 220 feet in length. In this space, as is notorious, the specimens are packed as closely as they can be stored, often three and four deep in the cases. Their arrangement in single series, so as to give every requisite facility to the observer, would require a gallery of about 450 feet.

The Mammalian organization is that under which the individual animal is enabled to attain the

greatest bulk; this striking feature of certain of its members is one of the peculiarities of the class. For scientific purposes size needs only to be accurately measured and recorded; but a Museum destined to gratify the curiosity of the people, and afford them subjects of rational contemplation, ought to exhibit the maximum of the characters afforded by the dimensions of certain species of a class which is peculiar for the vast bulk of such species. The largest specimen of a whale that can be procured ought, therefore, to be exhibited in a National Museum.

One specimen, at least, out of the number of genera and species of the Whale-kind, should be prepared as an example of the power of the Creator as manifested by the hugeness of the creature. I have visited museums in which there were preserved as many of the smaller Cetacea, stuffed, as would make their collective skins more than equal in extent to that of a Mysticete whale of ninety feet in length, and they had been so prepared as to be free from offensive odour. The same care and skill would, I apprehend, be attended with the same result, in a properly stuffed whale. There is another consideration which impels the naturalist to urge the acquisition, more especially of a specimen of the Mysticete or Great Whalebone Whale, while it may yet be possible to procure it, viz., the fact of the greatly and rapidly diminished numbers of this species, and the probability of its utter extinction at no very remote period.

The Mysticete Whale is confined to the seas of the Northern Hemisphere; the equatorial mass of tepid water is an effectual barrier to its migration southward. The peculiar nature of its food—small floating mollusks—further restrict it to high northern latitudes. The Mysticete produces but one at a birth, and that at an interval, as is supposed, of about three years, the gestation extending probably over one year. This is the whale which, on account of the quantity and quality of the blubber, and the large size of the "whalebone" substitutes for teeth, has been most sought after by the whale-fishers. Modern inventions, such as the screw propeller, improved adjustment of fire-arms to harpoons, explosive shells, and other effective methods of capture and slaughter, have rapidly thinned the numbers of this huge, but timid, and almost harmless animal. Latitudes in which, a century ago, the whale-ships reckoned upon, and usually made, full cargoes, are now traversed by them as being wholly barren of sport, on their way to the extreme northern inlets, at once the discovery and chief practical remunerative results of our late arctic voyages. Here only is there now the chance of seeing the spouting of the "Right Whale." The Natural History Museum of that nation which has invested most capital, and received the largest returns for it in the slaughter of the *Balaena Mysticetus*, might be expected to be that in which, when the animal itself had utterly passed away, there might remain as a subject of wonder, contemplation and study, the sole and unique taxidermal evidence of this marvel of creation.

St. Petersburg justly boasts of the stuffed skin of its unique Mammoth.—Madrid was famous for its once unique Megatherium. Any capital in Europe would be eagerly visited by the Naturalist if a single specimen of the extinct Dodo were preserved in its National Museum. A dried head at Oxford, a dried foot in the British Museum, are the sole examples of the skin of this strange bird that now exist. If the wealthiest maritime and commercial country should not think it worth while to preserve one specimen of the Right Whale before the species becomes mere matter of history, it will be amenable to the same reflection which is cast upon the Dutch, who, intent only on killing the Dodo to victual their ships as they touched at their "Prince Maurice's Island," en route to Batavia, finally extirpated the species, without caring to preserve a single specimen in their Museums for the behoof of Natural Science.

The diversity of structure shown in the different cetaceous genera,—*Balaena*, *Baleoptera*, *Physeter*, *Hyperoodon*, &c.,—are best exemplified in their skeletons. But, by reason of their size, such can only be exhibited in a National Museum.

Here only can an intelligent public expect the means of contemplating the characters and structures of the strangest as well as hugest of animals,—the most seldom seen by reason of their ocean haunts,—air-breathers, yet living in water,—hot-blooded, though ever surrounded by a rapidly cooling medium,—the most closely allied to man's own class in all the essential parts of their organization,—the most closely resembling the cold-blooded fishes in shape,—a comparatively recent development in the series of life-forms that have succeeded one another on our planet, and the supersedes of the great Sea-lizards in their peculiar office in the ocean police. Space is the first essential towards fulfilling this exigency, and adding this great and striking and instructive feature to a National Museum of Natural History.

But some of the land members, as well as the sea members, of the Mammalian class, exemplify the characteristic of hugeness of bulk in the individual.

The Elephant of Africa and the Elephant of Asia will immediately occur to mind. Their chief characteristic is their size; and consequently the largest examples should be selected to exemplify the species in a public Museum. To such specimens the physiological naturalist would point as exhibiting the maximum of mass that can be supported and moved in air, and upon dry land, by a living animal. But for this purpose, it may be said that one Elephant will suffice; and some naturalists urge that it is only necessary to exhibit the "type-form" of each genus or family. But they do not tell us what they mean by their "type-form." It is a metaphysical term, which implies that the Creative Force had a guiding pattern for the construction of all the varying or divergent forms in each genus or family. The idea is entirely devoid of proof; and those who are loudest in advocating the restriction of exhibited specimens to "types" have contributed least to lighten the difficulties of the practical curator in making the selection. Where, for instance, will he find the principle demonstrated and accepted in Zoological Science which can guide him in his selection of the type species of the genus *Elephas*?

By one authority he may be told, the "type-form" is that from which the various species have diverged, and that it will, accordingly, be recognized in the species which retains most of the general structure of the wider group of which the genus in question is a specialized member. According to this definition, the Museum Arranger would see, in the coarser divisions of the grinding teeth of the African Elephant, a nearer approach to that character of perissodactyle dentition, as exemplified in the tapirs, to which the transition is effected by the progressive simplification of the grinding surface of the teeth in the extinct *Mastodons* and *Dinotheres*.

But a second authority may urge that the type-form of any given genus is that which exhibits the generic characters in their fullest perfection, in their highest state of efficiency for the part assigned to the members of the genus in Life's great drama. Thus the Feline with the sharpest carnassial tooth and the most retractile claw is said to be a more typical carnivore than that which, retaining more of the common ferine characters, is more closely allied to conterminous, musteline or viverrine genera.

On this idea of a type the Elephant of Asia would be selected on account of the greater degree of the peculiar elephantine complexity of teeth which it exhibits, as contrasted with the African species.

My idea of the scope and appliances of a National Museum of Natural History leads me to view it as the place where the naturalist would find the readiest means of comparing the most gigantic quadrupeds of Africa and Asia, not only in regard to the structure of their molar teeth, but as to the proportion of their height to breadth, in the shape of the head, in the relative size of the ears (which differs extraordinarily in the two species in question), in the shape and proportion of the tusks, and in the degree in which those ivory weapons are developed in the male and female of each species. The means of affording these subjects of contemplation and comparison involve the neces-

sity of having a specimen of the full-grown male and female of both the African and Asiatic kinds of Elephant.

The relations of Zoology to other sciences widen year by year. They have, of late, become most interesting in reference to the geographical changes which the earth has undergone. What can be more exciting to the sober naturalist than the quest of evidences that such and such scattered islands are the mountain-tops of a continuous continent now submerged, and the acquisition of proof that such submerged continent belonged to a life-period distinct from that of the uprisen one which lies nearer to the still unsubmerged mountains of the former continent! Now, Elephants still exist not only on the continent of Asia, as in India and Siam, but also in the neighbouring islands of Ceylon and Sumatra.

Evidence has been creeping in of late indicating or testifying that the continental Asiatic Elephant is distinct from the insular one; that the Siamese and Sumatran elephants are not the same species; that the Sumatran agrees specifically with the Cingalese elephant, and that the Siamese agrees with the Indian one. How satisfactory it would be for naturalists to be able to settle these questions by comparison of authenticated specimens of the Elephants of India, Siam, Sumatra and Ceylon! Who knows what new light might be thereby thrown on the past and present geography of South Asia; on the geological dynamics that have caused the present arrangement of dry land and sea; and even on the question of the origin of races and of species!

With these convictions of the important appliances of a National Museum of Natural History, could silence, in the naturalist moved thereby, be blameless as to its requirements? Is it not rather a bounden duty to urge the imperative need of space? In addition to the specimens in the gallery of the Stuffed Mammalia, the Osteological Gallery should contain the skeletons of the full-grown males of both the Asiatic and African species: the skull and characteristic bones of both male and female, with the dentition, in its different phases, of every known species or variety of elephant should also be preserved, for comparison with each other and with fossils. There could be no great difficulty in obtaining the specimens, if only space were provided for their exhibition.

Next in size in the Mammalian class come the Rhinoceroses: like the Elephants, they are now much reduced in number and restricted in place as compared with former geological periods.

Four kinds of Rhinoceros have been specified in Africa, two of the white kind and two of the black kind; all of these possess two horns. There is also a two-horned Rhinoceros in Sumatra, and the Rhinoceros of continental Asia is one-horned, as is that of the island of Java. Of these seven species, which, it may be asked, should be selected as the type Rhinoceros? Here the same difficulty meets the practical Museum officer as in the case of the Elephants. The Asiatic Rhinoceroses adhere more closely by their dentition to the general type, the African kinds depart from it by the total suppression of the incisive teeth. In this respect and in their two horns, both of which are single, symmetrical and medial, the African may be said to be most Rhinocerotie: but the Asiatic species is most so in regard to the thickness and peculiar folds of its tuberosus integument. How, then, can a single typical example be selected from this series? It is less difficult to choose the species that might be represented by characteristic parts preserved in store; that is to say, one would select one of the two white African kinds and one of the two black African kinds of Rhinoceros; but five out of the seven known Rhinoceroses ought to be represented by stuffed examples of full-grown males; with the dried heads of the full-grown females, to show the sexual character of the horns.

The two-horned Rhinoceros of Sumatra offers, of all living Rhinoceroses, the nearest resemblance to certain fossil kinds found in Europe. When half-grown this Rhinoceros retains a conspicuous coat of short, straight, bristly hair. It is generally known that one, at least, of the extinct European Rhinoceroses was covered with hair when full-

grown. Such are the interesting facts and relations that make it desirable to preserve and exhibit specimens of the young as well as old individuals of some of the largest species of quadrupeds. What I have said of the Rhinoceros applies to the Elephant. Bishop Heber's first announcement of the young hairy Elephant which he met with in the Himalaya Mountains excited much surprise. This character, transitional in the modern Elephant, was persistent in the Mammoth, or Northern European Asiatic Elephant.

Let me next refer to the Tapirs. One species is South American; another is Sumatran: they differ much in colour. Which shall be selected for exhibition as the type-Tapir? With every desire to carry into practice the economical recommendation to afford exhibition-space only to the type-form of a genus, the Custodian of a National Zoology has to seek for light to direct his choice in this matter. For, say that the American Tapir departs least from the general Pachydermal type of colour, the parti-coat of the Sumatran species might be contended to be the most strictly tapirine peculiarity. But, if votes prevailed for the American species, the question would next arise, Shall we exhibit the Tapir of the plains, or the Tapir of the mountains? For it is held, that the *Tapirus Andium* is a distinct species from the *Tapirus Americanus*. Obviously, a National Museum of Natural History is the place where Zoologists should find the means of determining or satisfying themselves as to such questions.

It is easy for the book-naturalist to rule that only the type-form of the genus need be exhibited in a public Museum. But even were all agreed as to the type-Rhinoceros, type-Elephant, or type-Tapir, the practical zoologist would testify that it is easier to make the required observations and comparisons on the skins of great Pachyderms when stuffed and set up, than to have to open the stiff folds of a flattened and close-packed hide, and pull the bulky and cumbersome mass about, to bring into view this or that particular character.

A singular and interesting modification of the Mammalian type for sea-life, is that manifested by the Dugongs and Manatees—the mermen and mermaids of mariners. The Manatees are from fifteen to twenty feet in length; species haunt the estuaries and large rivers of central and intertropical South America, and also those of both the eastern and western sides of tropical Africa. The Dugongs, from twelve to sixteen feet in length, have been found in the Red Sea, the Malayan Archipelago and the northern coasts of Australia.

Transmutationists see in these animals special evidences of the course of change, either from impeded to quadruped, or from quadruped to impeded. Only the powers and resources of a great National Museum of Natural History can afford the philosophical zoologist the means of comparing and tracing the characters which, on one hypothesis, are the marks of original specific distinction, formulated by the terms *Halicore tabernaculum*, *Halicore Australis*, *Halicore Dugong*, *Malayanus*, &c.; or which, on another hypothesis, may be the indications of the direction, whether ascensive or retrograde, of the modifications of structure, that may be slowly progressing, in long course of time, to lead to what are called new specific forms.

The slow progress of the science of Zoology is partly or greatly due to the inadequacy of the means of the private individual, or even of an association of scientific zoologists, to acquire, preserve, display and arrange the specimens, which are the necessary elements of the problems in question. The series of the Sirenia, like the series of Elephants, Rhinoceroses, Tapirs and Cetacea, require, as the essential preliminary condition, exhibition-space—adequate exhibition-space—such space as a Museum of Natural History professing to be national ought to cover, and can alone be expected to possess.

I will only cite one other group of Mammalia, which bears upon the question of space in a National Museum: it is that group which, subsisting exclusively on marine animals, offers a most interesting intermediate modification between the fish-like Cetacea and the carnivorous quadruped.

Species of the group to which I allude, viz. the "Pinnigrade Carnivora," Phocidae, or Seal tribe, have attracted, since the diminution of the Whale tribe, almost as much attention from the commercial collector of animal products as the whale itself.

Seals of the kind called "Elephant" (*Cystophora proboscidea*), frequenting remote and desolate islands on the great Southern Ocean, attain the length of thirty feet; and, seen skulking their rapid course by alternate strokes of the terminal propeller, formed by their connate hind-flippers and tail, have excited the idea of the great "sea-serpent," by reason of the long track or "wake" left on the broad billows they have cut through. These great seals are slaughtered annually, chiefly for their blubber, and in such numbers as, with their restricted localities and closer dependence on dry land than confines the whales, foreshows a speedy extinction of the species. They are elephantine, not only by their bulk, but by the proboscidean prolongation of the snout, at least in the adult male. Another huge species of seal resembles the elephant in the ivory-like tusks that descend from the upper jaw. One of these "Walrus" is exhibited, stuffed, in our British Museum; it occupies a superficial space of sixteen feet by ten feet; but larger examples are recorded to have been shot by voyagers to those remote Arctic regions to which the walrus is confined. The number of species of seal now registered in zoological works is upwards of fifty; their diversity of form and structure has led to their partition into five well-marked families. Exercising a proper discretion in the selection of specimens for exhibition, they would range along about 100 feet of the Mammalian gallery.

In the exercise of this discretion the number of species represented by stuffed specimens, in comparison with those represented by dried skins kept in boxes, becomes less as the species diminish in size. The Rodentia, for example, is the order of Mammalia containing the most numerous as well as the smallest species. A larger proportion of the Mouse family, *e.g.*, and also of the Shrew family, may be preserved in store, with sufficient exhibition of the modifications of form and character, than would be proper with regard to the groups of few and large species of Mammalia.

Accordingly, the Museum Curator and Arranger finds that, in adapting the selective principle to the limits suited to the aims and functions of a Public Collection, he by no means thereby saves space in the ratio of the numbers of the class that he may reserve in store.

I believe that enough has been adduced from the Mammalian class to illustrate the conditions on which must be founded calculations as to the extent of exhibition-space required for the selected specimens from that class. Let me again refer to the ratio at which the zoologist's knowledge of the class has proceeded of late years; viz. from, say 1,350 species in 1830, to 2,500 in 1860. In one order, *e.g.* Marsupialia, the increase has been, from 50 species, recorded in 1830, to 350 species, in 1860. We should greatly over-estimate our present knowledge were we to rest upon it a conclusion that there remained but very few more forms of Mammalia to provide room for in our museums. Look, for example, at the recent unexpected augmentation of the species of the Quadrumanous order, by the researches and acquisitions made by Dr. Savage and M. Du Chaillu, in a limited, but previously unexplored tract of Tropical Africa—species including the largest as well as the most highly-organized forms of the order that comes nearest to Man!

(The *Athenæum* of next week will contain the sequel of Prof. Owen's important communication.)

EXPLORING EXPEDITION FROM CHINA TO INDIA.

WE are favoured with the following communication from Capt. Blakiston:—

Kivel-chin, Yangtse River, Province of Szechuan, April 12, 1861.

My dear —,—I take a chance opportunity, and a rather uncertain one, to let you know how we have got along.

My last closed at Yo-chin, where the naval expedition left us. Thence we travelled by river

junk through a flat and uninteresting country to Kinchou, which you may observe on the map. An immense extent of country must be below the high level of the water during summer, but is preserved from inundation by embankments—enormous works, apparently of very old date.

At some little distance above Kinchou the country became hilly, and even mountainous, and the scenery on the river was very fine, until we reached Ichang; this you will see marked on the map as Ylin. It is 364 geographical miles above Hankin, our uppermost open port, and 948 from Shanghai; in round numbers, 1,100 English miles up the Yangtse-Kiang.

I have worked hard at sketching in the river, and obtaining celestial observations, so as to be able to produce a pretty fair map of the river. But I have not finished working it up yet, or I should send a copy. I may possibly do so if I get an opportunity.

At Ichang the river suddenly changes its nature; from a quiet flowing and broad stream, it narrows to less than half its width, and, with a strong current, sweeps under magnificent cliffs, whirling in eddies round projecting rocks. Rapids occur a few miles above this, and although it may be different in summer, when the water is high, they are sufficient to arrest the progress of steamers at this time of year. This mountainous district continues into the province of Szechuan, and, although about 83 miles above Ichang, we are still in the midst of mountains. Coal exists in these parts, and is worked.

We start to-morrow for a place called Wan, some fifty miles by water, but whether we shall proceed thence by land, or stick to the river, depends on circumstances. We shall make for Ching-te, the capital of this province.

We find the Chinese most good-natured people, and have had no differences with any of them, the only inconvenience being the way we are crowded by the astonished natives when we are at a town or village. Our food is usually rice, fowls, eggs, and tea. Travelling by boats is comparatively easy work, and we get on very well. We have no difficulties put in our way by the mandarins as yet.

This is the only letter I have time to write to England; I shall, therefore, be glad if you will inform my friends of our successful progress.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE Trustees of the British Museum, at their last meeting, purchased a selection of the specimens in the collection brought from the Gaboon by M. Du Chaillu. It includes the great male Gorilla, now displayed in the Mammalian Gallery; the skins of the female and young Gorilla, of the Kooloo Kamba, and the bald variety of Chimpanzee, with their skeletons; the skin and skeletons of male, female, and young of the Manatee; the new genus of animal called *Potamogale* by M. Du Chaillu and *Mythornys* by Dr. Gray; also a collection of birds selected by Mr. R. Gray, and a few rare Reptiles.

Mr. Stirling suggests that Lord Palmerston should appoint two or three eminent men of letters as a council of advice in his distribution of the Literary Civil List. Such a council would, indeed, prevent a First Lord of the Treasury from making gross mistakes. But the game is not worth the candle. Gross mistakes are extremely rare, and it is useless to set two or three eminent men of letters to guard against such a case as that of Close. Lord Palmerston, we feel sure, will not again pension an unknown man on the recommendation of his unknown friends. It would be a better service if Mr. Stirling, Mr. Milnes, Mr. Gladstone, and others who in the House of Commons have a right to speak in the name of letters, would use such influence as they possess in inducing the Government to adopt sounder principles in dealing with the fund. Lord Palmerston speaks of alleviating much distress, and compares his action with that of the Committee of the Literary Fund. Sir Robert Peel had a very different notion of his duty in distributing these national awards, and we cannot but believe that he was right in his view. Sir Robert treated the Civil List as a sum set apart by Parliament for the benefit of learning

and genius, and he bestowed each pension in the spirit of an honorarium. Lord Aberdeen introduced the practice of treating the fund as a charity and of bestowing the pensions in the character of an alms. Under the old plan, the pension was received as a national recognition and reward. Southey, Moore, Wordsworth, and Lady Morgan were the recipients. Under a system which looked to public service as the sole justification of the gift, Mr. Close would have had no more hope of obtaining a literary pension than a Knighthood of the Bath.

A quaint and Hogarth-like picture of Whitfield preaching to a village congregation has been added to the National Portrait Gallery. The painter is J. Woolaston, and the picture is well-known by Faber's engraving from it. This acquisition shows that the Trustees are disposed to admit pictorial compositions as well as the more cut and dried single figures.

The Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers has fixed upon its list of subjects for premiums during the Session 1861-62. The list contains fifty-six subjects in engineering. An innovation on the usual practice will be introduced: that of pecuniary awards not exceeding in each case twenty-five guineas, in addition to the honorary premiums, in a few special and important cases. Five such cases are named in the list:— 'On Reclaiming Land from Seas and Estuaries;' 'Accounts of existing Water-works, showing the Methods of Supply, the Distribution throughout the Streets of Towns, and the general practical results;' 'On the results of the Use of Tubular Boilers, and of Steam at an increased pressure, for Marine Engines, noticing particularly the difference in weight and in speed, in proportion to the Horse Power and the Tonnage;' 'On the Form and Materials for Floating Batteries and Iron-plated Ships;' and 'Railway Accidents—their causes and means of prevention, showing the bearing which existing legislation has upon them.'

The Council of the Royal Dublin Society have recommended the Society at large to throw open their beautiful Botanical Gardens on Sunday. We cannot suppose that the Society will refuse to endorse this recommendation, particularly as the large annual parliamentary grant of 6,500*l.* will only be made on condition that the gardens are put on the same footing as those at Kew.

Mrs. Stirling, the popular actress, has recently been robbed of the whole of her personal jewelry—a serious loss to any lady, and most of all to one who has to appear before the public in many characters. What is the Countess without her bracelets? Who will believe in a theatrical Queen shorn of her pearls and diamonds? Even the heroine of domestic drama will be thought less a heroine without her rings and her necklace. Under the circumstances of this loss, a Committee of three gentlemen, Messrs. Tom Taylor, Charles Mauby, and Mark Lemon, have arranged an appeal in the name of her many friends, to those best of friends, the lovers of genuine comedy and personal worth. A benefit to Mrs. Stirling will be given at Campden House, on Saturday, the 3rd of August, when 'A Lesson for Life' and 'Nine Points of the Law' will be acted by members of the Civil Service Volunteers, including Capt. Tom Taylor, assisted by Mrs. Stirling and the Misses Kate and Ellen Terry. We wish the enterprise every success.

Propositions are being circulated by a Committee, consisting, amongst others, of the Dean of Christ Church and Dr. Acland, Messrs. Holman Hunt, G. Richmond, and G. E. Street, which has been formed for obtaining subscriptions for a memorial to the late Benjamin Woodward, architect, of Oxford and Dublin. The circular speaks of the deceased as one of the gentlest and most appreciative mind, which, while it elevated his tastes and exalted his feelings, made him almost a recluse in society and greatly restricted the number of his intimate friendships. Of his singular genius it is superfluous to speak. The plan for the memorial is somewhat a novel one, comprising, first, a biographical and critical sketch of his life and works; secondly, a series of photographic illustrations of his principal public and private works, to accom-

pany the above-named sketch, and to include both general views of elevations, and also numerous details, such as roofs, windows, doors, and interiors; thirdly, a bust, in marble, to be presented to the Oxford New Museum. It may be well to state that Mr. Woodward was the architect of the Crown Fire Office in Blackfriars, lately put forwards in the House of Commons, and rightly so, as a fine example of Modern Gothic Art. He also held a high position at the competition for the new Government Offices.

Mr. Woodin has added to his entertainment an imitation of M. Fechter in 'Hamlet.' The part chosen is the soliloquy at the end of the second act. Mr. Woodin's imitation is remarkably exact. It gives the manner, the tone and the gesture, and brings out the beauties without exaggerating in the slightest degree the faults of the actor. So satisfactory an imitation we have rarely witnessed.

The British Medical Association held its Twenty-Ninth Annual Meeting, at Canterbury, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday last. Dr. Lochée, of Canterbury, was present. The Meetings took place in St. George's Hall. The addresses in medicine and surgery were read by Dr. Markham, of London, and Mr. Hoffmann, of Margate. The numerous objects of ecclesiastical interest in the city were freely opened to the inspection of the Members of the Association. The very Rev. the Dean accompanied a party round the Cathedral on Wednesday afternoon, and entertained the whole Association at a *soirée* in the evening. Numerous points of professional interest were discussed at the Meetings, and the whole proceedings concluded with the customary dinner.

We should not be doing our duty as chroniclers of Arctic adventure if we omitted recording that Capt. Parker Snow's appeals to the public for subscriptions to enable him to equip another expedition to search for relics of the Franklin Expedition have been partially successful. Capt. Snow has nearly fitted out a small ship, *The Endeavour*, which now lies in the Tyne. But money is still wanting to complete the undertaking, and should the necessary funds, about 200*l.*, as we understand, not be forthcoming within a fortnight, Capt. Snow will, we believe and trust, abandon the enterprise this year. For, while willingly conceding to Capt. Snow high praise for the energy and heroism which he has displayed in former Arctic Expeditions, we hold that the work of searching for the Franklin Expedition has been done, and that it would be both rash and wrong to imperil more lives in a small and inefficiently equipped expedition.

Those who are unwilling to give up the battle of books for the City of London may strengthen their arguments for a Free City Library by the following figures. During the past year there were 3,000 visitors daily to the Manchester Free Library and News Rooms. The Salford Library issued 141,721 books, and that in Great Smith Street, Westminster, 51,271.

The Members of the Archaeological Institute are at present holding their Annual Meeting at Peterborough, where a rich store of antiquarian subjects for investigation and the friendly disposition of the local authorities seem to afford abundant occupation for the visitors. In the Temporary Museum formed in the Training School near the Cathedral, Mr. Albert Way has revived his favourite scheme of collecting all the known and presumed portraits of Mary Queen of Scots. In this collection he has improved somewhat on the Exhibition in Suffolk Street, held four years ago, by the admission of portraits of Mary of Guise, her mother. By this step, and on comparing the various pictures, it appears tolerably certain that many portraits called Mary Stuart do in reality represent Mary of Guise, her mother. Such is the case with the portrait of Mary in white mourning dress, at Hampton Court, which belonged to King Charles the First, and is mentioned in the Catalogue of his pictures. A valuable, but much ruined, portrait of Mary Stuart has been found in the collection of Col. Meyrick. It is painted in oil, nearly life-size, and corresponds exactly with the small miniature in the royal collection, which represents her at an early period of life placing a ring on one of her fingers. It is impossible at

present to specify more than the principal contributors to this very varied collection of portraits, which, although exhibiting the features of so many different persons, all centre in one name. Her Majesty the Queen contributes the small miniature above referred to; the well-known miniature which belonged to Dr. Mead, and which Houbraken engraved in the 'Illustrious Heads'; together with two other miniatures from the collection at Windsor; and the painting of the Queen of Scots in white mourning from Hampton Court Palace. Three miniatures from Blenheim, lent by the Duke of Marlborough; the full-length picture signed 'P. OVDREY,' from Hardwick, the property of the Duke of Devonshire. Mr. Beriah Botfield, M.P., Dr. Wellesley, the Duke of Buccleuch, and the Duke of Hamilton, have already contributed various portraits of the unfortunate Queen; but we must reserve a more particular and critical notice for our columns next week, when several additional contributions will have been received.

Mr. Charles Wells, whose interesting notes on an Arab newspaper appeared in last week's *Athenæum*, sends us a specimen of Turkish poetry, which occurs in a Turkish romance. The translation is almost literal:—

And, lo! a maiden of heavenly face
From head to foot full of grace,
Tall of stature, light was she,
Like unto the cypress tree.

In every age hath woman been
Cause of madness and of spleen.
So soon, O soon, was Hassan seen
Prostrate 'fore this winning queen.

The torrent of love where dashes he?
He sweeps o'er the walls of philosophy,
The bulwark of sense must down needs be,
For in are rushing the waves of love's sea.

A few notes of the life's occurrences of the late Mrs. Wells may be interesting to our readers, and to those who have recognized in her works the true artistic inspiration. Joanna Mary Boyce was born in London in 1831. She commenced her studies at Mr. Carey's Academy, in Bloomsbury, and pursued them at Mr. Leigh's Gallery, in Newman Street, and was indefatigable in studying at home after hours. At this time she became much impressed with the spirit of the movement in Art, popularly styled Pre-Raphaelite, and by Mr. Ruskin's writings. Accordingly, we find in her earlier productions much of the juvenility and not a little of the bizarre earnestness which distinguished the school in question. As some of the members themselves have found in more developed practice a sounder system than that of their first attempts, so Mrs. Wells appeared to be advancing after them, and in her last works less asceticism is observable than in those which came before. A visit to Paris in the autumn and spring of 1855-6, was given mainly to practice in the *atelier* of M. Couture, when her health admitted arduous study. A Portrait of Madame Hereau, Reader to the Ex-Empress Josephine, was one of the fruits of this visit, exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1856; the study of a female head, noticed in our last, under the name of 'Elgiva,' was exhibited in the year before. 'Rowena offering the Wassail Cup to Vortigern' followed the Portrait of Madame Hereau. In 1857, she visited Italy, and was married to Mr. H. Wells at Rome. During the tour which followed this, Mrs. Wells painted the first portion of a picture exhibited at the Royal Academy last year, entitled, 'The Departure,—an Episode in the Child's Crusade, Twelfth Century,' which seems to have been her most important work known to the public. In 1858 she painted a picture, exhibited at the Winter Exhibition under the title of 'No Joy the Blooming Season gives.' In 1859 'English Homesteads,' a landscape, was exhibited at the Royal Academy, where are to be seen this year three pictures, previously noticed by ourselves. The works Mrs. Wells has left unfinished are those upon which a much higher reputation than that she had deservedly won would have been built. These show a noble inspiration developed with admirable powers of Art. Amongst the finest of these is a 'Sibyl,'—this, for tone and flesh-painting, is masterly and grandly mysterious and weird-like; a second is a study of a German maiden with yellow hair, and of most noble aspect. A third is styled

'The Bird of God,' a beautiful child with wings, as fine as can be for expression.

Among the numerous prizes founded by the philanthropic, but eccentric Baron de Monthyon, for which he left upwards of three millions of francs, is one ordered to be adjudged to the author of the most remarkable book of the year. The adjudication of the Baron's prizes, always perplexing to the Parisian philosophers and *littérateurs*, has lately been more than usually troublesome. With respect to that for the most remarkable book of 1860, the judges have given the crown to M. Xavier Marmier, for his 'Gazida.'

News has arrived from Salonichi that M. Henssey, who travels in Macedonia for scientific purposes, by order of the Emperor of France, has discovered the battle-field of Pydna, and has already made some important excavations.

The ex-King of Naples has sold to the Ambassador of Spain the beautiful Palace of the Farnesina, with Raphael's frescoes. The new proprietor has begun directly with the restoration of the basement, which had become partly defective. So far good; but terror strikes into all friends of Art, when they hear that the alterations are to be carried into the saloons which are adorned by Raphael's frescoes, and that modern architecture is to be introduced there.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS WILL CLOSE ON SATURDAY NEXT, the 7th inst. Gallery, 53, Pall Mall, near St. James's Palace.—Admission, 1s.; Season Tickets, 5s. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—The GALLERY, with a Collection of PICTURES by ANCIENT MASTERS and deceased BRITISH ARTISTS, is OPEN daily from Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

HOLMAN HUNT'S GREAT PICTURE.—The EXHIBITION of Holman Hunt's celebrated Picture of 'THE FINDING OF THE SAVIOUR in the TEMPLE,' begun in Jerusalem in 1854, and completed in 1860, is NOW OPEN at the GERMAN GALLERY, 186, New Bond Street, from Twelve to Six.—Admission, 1s.

IS NOW OPEN, EXHIBITION OF THE EIGHT HISTORICAL PICTURES, painted by WILLIAM BELL SCOTT for Sir W. Calveley Trevelyan Bart., illustrating the History of the English Border, 'Building the Roman Wall,' 'St. Cuthbert the Hermit,' 'Venerable Bede,' 'The Descent of the Danes,' 'The Spur in the Dish,' 'Bernard Gilpin,' 'Grace Darling,' and 'Our own Day.'—French Gallery, 180, Pall Mall.—Admission, 1s.

SCIENCE

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—June 6.—'Liquid Diffusion applied to Analysis,' by T. Graham, Esq., Master of the Mint.—The unequal diffusibility of different substances in water appears to present means of separation not unlike those long derived from unequal volatility. For as regards diffusion, there exists a "volatile" and also a "fixed" class of substances; and these distinctions appear to correspond with differences in molecular constitution of a fundamental nature. Much value is attached to diffusion, as affording the means of bringing out clearly, and subjecting to numerical expression, the distinctive properties of what appear to be two great divisions of chemical substances. The first, or *diffusive* class of substances, are marked by their tendency to crystallize, either alone or in combination with water. When in a state of solution they are held by the solvent with a certain force, so as to effect the volatility of water by their presence. The solution is generally free from viscosity, and is always rapid. Their reactions are energetic and quickly effected. This is the class of *crystalloids*. The other class, of low diffusibility, may be named *colloids*, as they appear to be typified by animal gelatine. They have little if any tendency to crystallize, and they affect a vitreous structure. The planes of the crystal with its hardness and brittleness are replaced in the colloid by rounded outlines with more or less softness and toughness of texture. Water of crystallization is represented by water of gelatination. Colloids are held in solution by a feeble power, and have little effect on the volatility of the solvent. They are also precipitated from their solution by the addition of crystalloids. The solution of colloids has always a certain degree of viscosity or gumminess, when concentrated. They appear to be insipid or wholly tasteless, unless when they undergo decomposition upon the palate and give rise to sapid crystalloids. Their solid hydrates are gelatinous bodies. They are united

to water with a force of low intensity; and such is the character of the combinations in general between a colloid and a crystalloid, even although the latter may be a powerful re-agent in its own class, such as an acid or an alkali. In their chemical reactions, the crystalloid appears the energetic form, and the colloidal the inert form of matter. The combining equivalent of the colloid appears always to be high, and it has a heavy molecule. Among the colloids rank hydrated silicic acid, and a number of soluble hydrated metallic peroxides, of which little has hitherto been known; also starch, the vegetable gums and dextrin, caramel, tannin, albumen, and vegetable and animal extractive matters. The peculiar structure and chemical indifference of colloids appear to adapt them for the animal organization, of which they become the plastic elements. Although the two classes are widely separated in their properties, a complete parallelism appears to hold between them. Their existence in nature appears to call for a corresponding division of chemistry into a crystalloid and a colloid department. Although chemically inert in the ordinary sense, colloids possess a comparative activity of their own, arising out of their physical properties. While the rigidity of the crystalline structure shuts out external impressions, the softness of the gelatinous colloid partakes of fluidity, and enables the colloid to become a medium for liquid diffusion, like water itself. The same penetrability appears to take the form of a capacity for cementation in such colloids as can exist at a high temperature. Hence a wide sensibility on the part of colloids to external agents. Another eminently characteristic quality of colloids is their mutability. Their existence is a continued metastasis. A colloid may be compared in this respect to water while existing liquid at a temperature below its usual freezing-point, or to a supersaturated saline solution. The solution of hydrated silicic acid, for instance, is easily obtained in a state of purity, but cannot be preserved. It may remain fluid for days or weeks in a sealed tube, but is sure to gelatinize at last. Nor does the change of this colloid appear to stop at that point. For the mineral forms of silicic acid, deposited from water, such as flint, are found to have passed, during the geological ages of their existence, from the vitreous or colloidal into the crystalline condition (H. Rose). The colloidal is in fact a dynamical state of matter; the crystalloid being the statical condition. The colloid possesses energy. It may be looked upon as the probable primary source of the force appearing in the phenomena of vitality. To the gradual manner also in which colloidal changes take place (for they always demand time as an element), may the chronic nature and periodicity of vital phenomena be ultimately referred. For the separation of unequally diffusive crystalloids from each other, jar-diffusion was had recourse to. The mixed solution was conveyed by means of a pipette to the bottom of a column of water contained in a cylindrical glass jar. A kind of cohabitation takes place, a portion of the most diffusive substance rising and separating from the less diffusive substances, more and more completely, as it ascends. The separation of a crystalloid from a colloid is more properly effected by a combination of diffusion with the action of a septum composed of an insoluble colloidal material. Animal membrane will serve for the latter purpose, or a film of gelatinous starch, hydrated gelatin itself, albumen or animal mucus. But by much the most effective septum used was paper, as it is metamorphosed by sulphuric acid (Gaine). It is now supplied by Messrs. De La Rue, and has become familiar under the name of "vegetable parchment" or "parchment-paper." From sheet gutta-percha a flat hoop is formed, eight or ten inches in diameter by three inches in depth, and one side is covered by a disc of parchment-paper, so as to form a vessel like a sieve. A mixed solution, which may be supposed to contain sugar and gum, is placed upon the septum to a depth of half an inch, and the instrument then floated upon a considerable volume of water contained in a basin. Three-fourths of the sugar diffuses out in twenty-four hours, and so free from gum as to be scarcely affected by subacetate of lead, and to crystallize

on the evaporation of the external water by the heat of a water-bath. The unequal action of the septum, which causes the separation described, appears to depend upon this:—The crystalloid sugar is capable of taking water from the hydrated colloidal septum, and thus obtains a medium for diffusion; but the colloid gum has little or no power to separate the combined water of the same septum, and does not therefore open the door for its escape by diffusion, as the sugar does. This separating action of the colloidal septum is spoken of as *dialysis*. Dialysis was applied to the preparation of various colloids. The mixed solution obtained by pouring silicate of soda into water acidulated with hydrochloric acid, was placed upon a parchment-paper dialyser and allowed to diffuse into water, the latter being occasionally changed. After the lapse of five days seven-eighths of the original silicic acid was found to remain liquid upon the septum, and to be so free from hydrochloric acid and chloride of sodium as not to give a precipitate with acid nitrate of silver. The true hydrated alumina, and also Mr. Crum's metalumina, were obtained soluble by dialysing solutions of these oxides in the chloride and acetate of the same metal. So also the hydrated peroxide of iron, in addition to the hydrated metaperoxide of iron of M. Péan de Saint-Gilles, and the soluble hydrated chromic oxide. The varieties of prussian blue are obtained soluble by dialysing their solution in oxalate of ammonia, the latter salt diffusing away. Stannic and titanous acids appear as insoluble gelatinous hydrates. A solution of gum-arabic (gummate of lime), dialysed after an addition of hydrochloric acid, gave at once the pure gummic acid of Frémy. Soluble albumen is obtained in a state of purity by dialysing that substance with an addition of acetic acid. Caramel of sugar, purified by repeated precipitation by alcohol and afterwards by dialysis, contains more carbon than any of the caramellic bodies of Gélis; it forms a tremulous jelly when concentrated, and appears decidedly colloidal. Caramel, like all other colloids, has a soluble and an insoluble modification. The latter has its solubility restored by the action of alkali, followed by that of acetic acid and subsequent dialysis. Dialysis proves highly useful in separating arsenious acid and metallic poisons from organic fluids. Defibrinated blood, milk, and other organic fluids charged with a few milligrammes of arsenious acid, and placed upon the dialyser, were found to impart the greater proportion of the arsenious acid to the external water in the course of twenty-four hours. The diffuse was so free from organic matter, that the metal could be readily precipitated by sulphuretted hydrogen, and the quantity weighed. For at or near its melting-point appears to be a colloidal substance, and exhibits a resemblance to a firm jelly in elasticity, the tendency to rend, and to redintegrate on contact. The consideration of the properties of gelatinous colloids appears to show that osmose is principally an affair of the dehydration of the gelatinous septum under influences having a catalytic character, and that the phenomenon is independent of diffusion. The colloidal septum is capable of hydrating itself to a higher degree in contact with pure water than in contact with a saline solution. Colloidal septa, swollen in consequence of contact with dilute acid or alkali, appear to acquire increased sensibility to osmose, in consequence of their unusually high degree of hydration.

ASTRONOMICAL.—June 14.—Dr. Lee, President, in the chair.—Messrs. W. J. Rideout, S. H. Winter, J. G. Perry, W. Penn, and J. H. Dallmeyer, were elected Fellows.—'On the Secular Acceleration of the Moon's Mean Motion,' by W. F. Donkin, Esq.—'Observations of the Variable Star η Argus,' by F. Abbott, Esq.—'On the Probable Identification of Antheim's Variable of 1670 (*Nova Vulpecule*), and on some other Variable Stars,' by J. R. Hind, Esq.—'On the Nomenclature of the Minor Planets,' by J. R. Hind, Esq.—'Note on the Disposition of the Penumbra of a Solar Spot,' by W. R. Birt, Esq.—'On the Ring of Saturn,' by W. Lassell, Esq.—'On the Ring of Saturn and on Jupiter's Satellites,' by Capt. W. S. Jacob.—'Note on an Appearance observed on Jupiter,' by Mr. Birt,

March 22, 1861,' by J. Baxendall, Esq.—'Results of Meridional Observations of Small Planets; Occultation of a Star by the Moon; and Phenomena of Jupiter's Satellites; observed at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, during the month of May, 1861,' communicated by the Astronomer Royal.—'Occultation of Mars by the Moon, observed at the Dudley Observatory, 1861, May 12,' by O. M. Mitchel, jun.—'Occultation observed at Highbury,' by T. W. Burr, Esq.—'Places of Comet I. 1861,' by N. M. R. Edmondson, Esq.—'Elements and Ephemeris of Comet I. 1861,' by Dr. C. F. Pape.—'Observations of Comet I. 1861, made with the Ocott Meridian Circle, at the Dudley Observatory, observed by G. W. Hough, Esq.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—June 3.—The Duke of Northumberland, K.G., President, in the chair.—'On the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus,' by C. T. Newton, Esq.

June 7.—The Duke of Northumberland, K.G., President, in the chair.—'On the Physical Basis of Solar Chemistry,' by Prof. J. Tyndall.

FINE ARTS

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

THE Eighth Report of the Science and Art Department lies before us. From the statements contained therein it is apparent that the services rendered to the public in return for the expenditure are not only considerable, but becoming more appreciated year by year. With regard to the Science Schools, it appears that the system of aid to instruction in practical and descriptive geometry, physics, geology, mineralogy and natural history by means of payments on results to teachers and prizes to the students, introduced in 1859, has given satisfactory promise of success. At the examination in December last, 89 candidates for certificates presented themselves, being an increase of 32 over the previous year: 75 of these candidates were successful. In 1860 there were 386 students. 30 Science classes were established in the past year, under certificated teachers, in various places, and 1,340 candidates registered their names for the first general examination. In the Navigation Schools, there were 2,490 students in 1859; in 1860, 2,396; the fees received from the last were 1,152*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* As respects Art in the South Kensington Normal Training School, the state of the School and the teaching in connexion with it is reported to be satisfactory. 68 students in training have received allowances; 40 have attended the classes free; 12 have obtained masterships during the year. The number of students attending the Schools has been 541, against 419 in 1859. The like increase has taken place at the London District Schools, which afford a total of 1,530 students. The number of poor children taught drawing in the metropolis by masters and mistresses in training has been 9,801, against 9,411 in 1859. The number of Schools of Art in Great Britain and Ireland is now 85, against 78, in 1859; new schools having been established at Arbroath, Boston, Bromsgrove, Cirencester, Preston, Reading and Stroud. 13,616 persons, chiefly adults, have been taught in the provincial schools, who paid 9,048*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* in fees. There has been a decrease in this matter of 2,393 students,—a fact officially accounted for by the operation of the Volunteer movement, which is said to have attracted the skilled artisans from the evening schools. It is worth noticing that this decrease is even more significant than the actual numbers suggest, as previous years have never failed to show a considerable increase, which is now swallowed up. Thus, in 1855, the number attending the provincial schools is given at 8,274; in 1856, 10,204; in 1857, 10,238; in 1858, 10,784; in 1859, 13,787; in 1860, 11,121. The number of poor children taught drawing in public schools in the provinces has been 74,267, and the fees 2,942*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* In 1859, the number was 67,490, fees 2,782*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* The Diocesan and other Training Colleges have been examined in drawing, with satisfactory results. 2,721 teachers and students were examined. In 1860, 79 obtained certificates, against 59 in 1859. These schools appear to be of many denominations; for amongst them

figure Roman Catholic, Episcopalian, Church of England, Free Church, and Wesleyan Schools and Colleges. Some are for masters, some for mistresses only, some for both combined. The number of poor children taught drawing in the metropolis by masters and mistresses in training (for, by an excellent arrangement, the incipient teachers try their "prentice hands" upon the pupils of the parochial and other schools, to the benefit of both, for practice in the art of imparting instruction is one of the most important branches of a teacher's education amply afforded by this intelligent arrangement) has been 9,801; in 1859, 9,411: an increase of 390. It appears that not only are there more pupils, but that the grade of instruction afforded to them is higher, 384 more students being engaged upon drawing from models than was the case last year. The total number of persons receiving instruction in drawing through the agency of the Department in 1860 has been 89,481, the fees 17,221*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1859, the numbers were 84,972, the fees 15,366*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* Some thousands of prizes for drawing on slates, and what are called 1st and 2nd grade prizes, were awarded last year; also 861 local medals (against 758 in 1859), and 76 (against 67) national medallions. Examples for Science and Art instruction have been furnished to 223 schools. These schools have been of various descriptions, male as well as female; Parish Free Schools, Schools of Art, National, Normal Colleges, Catholic Institutes, Oratory Schools, Mechanics' Institutes, Wesleyan Schools, Working Men's Club-Rooms, Agricultural and Parochial Schools, a Deaf and Dumb Institution, People's Colleges, Athenæums, Charity Schools, Working Men's Colleges, and every kind of teaching institution, as far as we can see, except Jewish schools, have been so aided by the State.

The Commissioners, finding that a considerable number of large towns have not as yet established schools of Art, have deemed it advisable to communicate with the authorities thereof, and offer that an inspector should visit them with a view to make known the system of the Department for extending the opportunity of learning drawing offered to artisans and others who are at present unable to obtain instruction. They offer, under certain circumstances, to furnish a certificated teacher in those localities where a special school of Art could not be successfully established; also to conduct an annual examination in drawing and to give rewards for the attainment of a certain standard of proficiency, provided that fifty persons, children, adults, artisans, &c., present themselves. The new courts at South Kensington, for which 17,000*l.* was voted last year, will probably be completed during the present autumn. A further number of British pictures has been placed under glass. Many numerous and important additions have been made to the Art-collections during the past year, these have already been noticed in the *Athenæum*. Many valuable loans are acknowledged from private individuals, including the Duke of Devonshire's gems, (500 in number), Limoges enamel, from Sir Francis Scott,—Jewelry, from Mr. Eastwood,—Majolica bronzes and jewelry, from the late M. Uzielli, Esq., and a collection of antique jewels, (170 in number), from J. Webb, Esq. The demand for photographs far exceeds the supply. Since the opening of the offices, in October, 1859, to December, 1860, 15,584 have been issued. Negatives have been made from the 'Liber Studiorum' of Turner, and, by way of experiment, to ascertain how far the assistance of private photographers can be employed in printing and publishing photographs, some have been invited to purchase these negatives at cost price: one established firm has undertaken to produce these, the Department reserving the liberty to sell other negatives of the same work, if the public call for better or cheaper impressions. A new reading Room has been added to the Educational Division, and increased attendance followed. 1,600 volumes have been added to the Library. The additions to the Food and Animal Collections have been numerous and interesting.

Lectures have been delivered on various subjects during the year; but we must not shut our eyes to the fact that, considering the importance of the

themes dealt with, and the undeniable rank, ability and fame of the lecturers, the attendance was pitifully small. We have seen Prof. Owen lecturing to a half-empty theatre; Prof. Huxley little better off; and Dr. Lankester with but a small audience. ("Each lecture was attended by an average of 55 persons, says the Report of the last.") Dr. Marshall has lectured on the 'Human Form,' and, with the students of the adjoining schools, and all that increase which a Government action draws towards itself, he says his audience has been "an average of 82 persons."

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—Mr. E. W. Wyon has completed his statue of 'Britomartis,' executed in marble for the Corporation of London, which will shortly be placed on its pedestal and seen by the public.

Our readers who are Art-students, will be glad to learn that it is the intention of Mr. John Marshall to publish a work on Artistic Anatomy for the use of students, which is to be illustrated by numerous and valuable woodcuts and other plates. Mr. J. Marshall is not only peculiarly competent to the speciality of this task by his appointment as Lecturer on Anatomy to the Schools at South Kensington, but by his long acquaintance with artists and their wants. Such a book is much needed. The autumn is named for its appearance,—at least, for the first part of the subject.

In our recently given account of the building for the International Exhibition of 1862, we omitted to call attention to a very ingenious plan by which the difficulty under which the architect was placed by the floor of the building within being some five feet below the level of the road without was overcome, not only without cost, but so as to turn a disadvantage into an advantage. At the east and west ends the roadway rises above the floor level; to obviate the mischief of having a descending step at the entrances, a dais or raised platform will be placed under each dome, of nearly the same dimensions as the dome itself; upon these will probably be fountains and shrubs, and from the steps ascending to them and looking inwards, a spectator will see over the heads of the multitudes to the extreme end of the vista, and take the whole in at a glance, with command also of the openings of the side aisles and courts. Thus, in place of coming suddenly upon a descending step or steps at the entrance, the visitor will ascend, gaining thereby a higher level, and from thence look over the whole scene within.

We have received a woodcut impression from a drawing made by Miss Florence Claxton, from her picture in the Portland Gallery, entitled 'Woman's Work (a Medley),' intended, so says the artist, to illustrate the received opinion that "Woman's Work" should centre in Man. In this queer production are shown all the vices which are said to be appropriate to the present state of popular ideas on the subject. In the centre a "swell" submits to the blandishments of four matrimonially-disposed young ladies, who attempt to captivate him in various ways. Various illustrations of strong-mindedness accompany this leading point. The whole is well intentioned, but exceedingly commonplace and weak. Like most would-be reformers, the designer has forgotten that part of her own task which requires that she should begin at home. For this desirable end we suggest that somewhat better drawing and more study of colour—we speak from remembrance of the original—will be fit qualifications for the office of popular teacher.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

It is no easy task to dispose of the instrumental music published during the season, of which notice was, necessarily, postponed on its appearance.

Confining ourselves for the moment to what is grave, *An Introduction and Six Variations on the Russian National Melody, for the Organ*, by C. C. Verrinder (Op. 6), (Addison & Co.), must be first spoken of. This gentleman is rising into notice as a conscientious professor of the greatest of in-

struments—yet the one least favoured by Fortune. It is easy to comprehend why composers for the organ love the form of variations, since thereby “the stops” are shown off in all their variety and contrast. Mr. Verrinder obviously understands this part of his duty with intimate experience. The variations as to combination are well laid out; as to harmony, we are less satisfied with some of them. The modulations are, here and there, too far fetched; but this may be a matter of individual taste, and variety must be got in a work having this form. Handel got effect in his variations by amplification; Beethoven sometimes by change of key—sometimes by a disguise, which deceived the ear, till the eye had studied the score. The introduction to the *Finale*, however, is objectionable on other grounds. The Grand Russian tune is not good as subject for a *fugue*; neither to be treated in accelerated *tempo*,—since, when so dealt with, it becomes frivolous. The close itself is very pompous; and the organist who can play it must have despotic command over the pedals.

Symphony, No. 1, for Orchestra. By E. Pauer. Op. 50. (Mayence, Schott & Co.)—This is a German publication, in score—beautifully brought out—of a careful and interesting orchestral work by our Austrian townsman and Professor.—The *Symphony*, considered on its own merits, is a very good one,—considering the circumstances of its parentage, and as coming from a musician actively engaged in incessant teaching, it acquires both value and honour. The several movements bespeak a skilled hand, and a clear, if not an originally imaginative, mind. It is a *Symphony*, the production of which would do credit, not merely to its writer, but to any musical society,—and we trust to be allowed to speak of it under the conditions of careful execution. Meanwhile, its issue in the form before us shames our London publishers. How long is it since any one among them has ventured on a score! The most venturesome could obtain few better modern scores than Herr Pauer's.

“*Frascarola*” or *Tarantella*, for Two Performers.—“*Turco-Egyptienne*,” *Grand March for Two Performers.* By J. H. Stuntz. (Ashdown & Parry.)—We imagine this music to be from the pen of the Bavarian Chapelmaster, of whose industry in composition some notice appeared not long since in this journal. The want of wide popularity which attended the life-labours of a most respectable professor is explicable,—supposing these two to be fair specimens of his talent. Neither the one nor the other is original or amusing;—the *March*, in particular, suffers, if we allow ourselves to recollect the four-handed *Marches* by Prof. Moscheles,—still more those by Schubert (the last how masterly and various!). Perhaps, Herr Stuntz may have been more successful in other forms of writing than for the pianoforte.

Valse Caprice, for Violin, Violoncello and Piano, by Auguste Erzmann, Op. 15 (same publishers), is a curiosity. We do not remember a modern composition which aspires to be classical analogous to it in form; but this is well nigh its only merit. In spite of its title, the ‘*Caprice*’ is dry rather than freakish. The three instruments, too, are tormented more than displayed.

Last, come reprints from the music of the “Ancients,”—whose “periwigs” (to adopt the known French sarcasm) of dead hair, and powdered,—if so it be,—are fresher than the hyacinthine locks, oiled, curled and essenced, of most of their successors. They wrote as men who had ideas. For these reprints we are indebted to Mr. Lonsdale's publishing-house. But here are a *Gigue* and a *Gavotte* and *Bourrée* (Nos. 15 and 16 of a serial publication), by Sebastian Bach, in a form, we fancy, of arrangement, as well as reprint,—since the three form part of an orchestral *suite* (the other night played at a concert of the Musical Art-Union). Or did the great man of Leipzig use them twice? as Handel was apt to do.—Then, here are some short movements by Handel, which we do not recollect to have seen in any other form, among his works—trifles, it may be, but the triflings of a great poet, let his language be ever so antiquated.—A *Fantasia*, from *Opera Quinta* (no one need depend on the number),—a *Capriccio*, from *Opera Tercia* (as little capricious as the *Fantasia*

is little fantastic),—a *Sonatina* (all three printed from Amsterdam copies, collected by the diligent M. Schœlcher), are so much fresher than much of the stale music of the moment, that we prefer even the formal *costume* of their old finger-passages to many of the new tricks and graces of attire.—Another reprint of a totally different class is that of ‘*Le Diable à Quatre*’—fourth *Sonata* by Woelfl (Op. 50). The first movement of this, like most of Woelfl's music known to us, just misses being very fine. It is an *Allegro Moderato*; picturesque, various, well sustained, and attractive as displaying the player. The *Andante* is merely a foolish folks' tune, with a few variations, not a whit better than those by the Abbé Gelinek, who it was said could vary any theme so as to make it palatable, but whose variations have now vanished into the limbo of clever Abbés.—The *Finale Allegretto* bears a curious resemblance in theme to the *Rondo* of Beethoven's *Sonata*, Op. 90; but how different is the treatment of the melody by the two men, supposing its suggestion to have arisen from the same source!—Woelfl's want of enterprise and variety are doubly striking by comparison with those of the great master.

GRECIAN.—One of the penalties paid by managements for preferring translated to original pieces is, that the first producers can never be sure of their property in the adapted work. No long time ago, Mr. Webster produced a drama called ‘*The Prestigator*,’ at the Adelphi, apparently as a kind of compensation for *Belphegor*, a character of which Mr. Dillon had deprived him. Not alone are the two pieces alike in subject, but, it would appear, also in destiny. The elaborate Adelphi version of ‘*Belphegor*’ was reduced, for the country stage, within narrow limits, and in this abridged, and, as it proved, intenser form was returned to London, and in that shape retains possession of the boards. Of the longer version nothing more is likely to be heard. In like manner ‘*The Prestigator*’ has passed to the Grecian Theatre under the title of ‘*The Home in the Heart*,’ much reduced in length, with an extensive re-adjustment of details. The result is a light piece instead of a heavy one, and an effective and satisfactory catastrophe for one in all respects the contrary. A good play is, in a word, constructed out of a doubtful one. Mr. Mead performs the mountebank with efficiency, and Mr. George Conquest, the adapter of the piece, his attendant imp with a profusion of humorous points that keep the audience in a constant state of merriment. ‘*The Home in the Heart*’ will, therefore, we believe, long survive the previous adaptation, and remain the property of the stage when its competitor is forgotten. And in this way it is that dramatic ideas and incidents pass from country to country, and, at last, get embodied in an ultimate form which has no claim to invention or genius, but is merely the result of stage experience and mechanical playwright craft.

STANDARD.—‘*The Flower-Girl*,’ a drama successful at the Surrey, has been transplanted, with Mr. Creswick, to these boards, and is already in the third week of its run. It has attracted crowded houses. It is simply the dramatization of a tale published in one of the cheap journals.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—Our opera season draws rapidly to a close; this day week will see the end of it.—Madame Grisi took her farewell on Wednesday. So often have we written “last words” on her remarkable talent—on the rare combination in her of beauty of voice and person, with a dramatic energy almost amounting to genius,—so often have we commemorated the extraordinary steadiness with which she has kept faith with her London public (having caused less disappointment than any actress in recollection),—so repeatedly have we done her justice as an artist whose attractions no rival could imperil here—as a dramatic singer who, if she could not originate much, could adopt the suggestions of others with a resolute strength not to be set aside—that we are spared from once again going through the list of triumphs, which range from 1834 (the year of her first appearance here) to

1861—from once again regretting that Time will be Time, subjecting even the most robust and fairest works of Nature to “wear and tear.” No need then to enter into detail, while we offer thanks for past bounties, and good wishes for the future, to the Queen who has wisely (and not a second too soon) abdicated her throne. It is said that she is bound, by express agreement, to sing no more in public in London; but as her re-appearance at sundry private concerts has been one of the events of the fashionable season, it will not surprise us if in this form of occupation Madame Grisi still continues her relations with her staunch English admirers for awhile longer,—it being obvious that her own interest and delight in the exercise of her art remain unabated by Time.—There is to be a repetition of the “sweet sorrow” of parting on Wednesday next, at the Crystal Palace—for which day a farewell Grisi Festival is announced.

We apprehend that the last novelty of the Italian Opera season will be presented this evening by Mdle. Patti's appearance as *Rosina*. Ere closing the register for 1861, let us say a word in behalf of 1862. Mr. Gye is obviously set against new works; otherwise, he would not have been so deaf to the wishes of many of his subscribers to make acquaintance with the ‘*Faust*’ of M. Gounod,—an opera, prospering everywhere, by a composer who is now placed, beyond question, in the first rank of living celebrities.—Let then, are the doors of his temple close, a revival be suggested, safe and sure, to which his company is excellently adapted,—‘*Le Nozze*,’ for Mesdames Penco, Mielan-Carvalho, Mdle. Patti, M. Faure, and Signori Ciampi or Ronconi.

Messrs. Puttick & Simpson had a more than usually important sale of musical instruments within the week. Among the prices realized were 81*l.* for a Stradivarius—48*l.* for another violin by the same maker—84*l.* for an Amati violin (formerly the property of Sir W. Curtis). The violoncelli fetched lower prices; an instrument attributed to Joseph Guarnerius brought 50*l.*; another, by Stradivarius, was secured by Signor Piatti for 40*l.*

New operas by MM. Semet and Grisar are in preparation for the new Théâtre Lyrique, in Paris; also, a grand (Biblical?) opera, by M. Halévy, ‘*Noë*,’ in which, says the *Univers Musical*, Madame Viardot will take the principal part. The same authority announces as forthcoming a version, for the new theatre, of Dr. Marschner's ‘*Templer und Judinn*.’—It states, too, that ‘*Les Troyens*,’ by M. Berlioz, is not, for the present, to be given at the Grand Opéra.—The re-appearance there of Madame Viardot in ‘*Le Prophète*’ has been a great success. It is her opera. In the hands of no one else has the part of *Fides* ever been effective, or appeared probable.—The sensation excited has been real enough to decide the adjournment of the production of ‘*Alceste*’;—and may, possibly, bring on the production of ‘*L'Africaine*,’ since it is notorious that M. Meyerbeer “waits for the echo” with a timidity hardly consistent with the consciousness of creative genius. Handel (and Mendelssohn) were of different stuff, and cared less for the materials of interpretation than to multiply outlets for such inventive faculty as they possessed.—Nothing, with the solitary exception of Staudigl's singing, and one song by Mr. Lockey, could well be less satisfactory than the first performance of ‘*Elijah*’ at Birmingham. Yet the Oratorio endures, in spite of the misfit (as tradesmen say) of its first singers.—With all his skill and adroitness, M. Meyerbeer has never sufficiently trusted to his own music.—This by way of digression:—to return to Paris, we are reminded that there seems to be no possibility of keeping fire out of theatres. The other day a fire broke out in the magazine of scenery at the Grand Opéra, by which much property has been destroyed; among other valuables the decorations of several operas lately produced there.

A taste for part-singing appears to have taken wholesome possession of France. There is to be a meeting of *Orphéonistes* at the great fair of Beaucaire this year.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—W. B.—H. M. C.—S. J. E.—G. A. J.—R. H.—W. T.—One acquainted with the Facts.—E. T. M.—received.

CAMBRIDGE.

MESSRS. DEIGHTON, BELL AND CO.'S

LIST OF BOOKS, FOR COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

CAMBRIDGE GREEK AND LATIN TEXTS.

Carefully reprinted from the Best Editions.

This Series is intended to supply, for the use of Schools and Students, cheap and accurate editions of the Classics, which shall be superior in mechanical execution to the small German editions now current in this country, and more convenient in form. The Texts of the 'Bibliotheca Classica' and Grammar-School Classics, so far as they have been published, will be adopted. These editions have taken their place among scholars as valuable contributions to the classical literature of this country, and are admitted to be good examples of the judicious and practical nature of English scholarship; and as the Editors have formed their texts from a careful examination of the best editions extant, it is believed that no texts better for general use can be found. The volumes will be well printed at the Cambridge University Press, in 16mo. size, and will be issued at short intervals, neatly bound in cloth.

NOVUM TESTAMENTUM GRÆCUM. Textus Stephanici, 1550. Accedunt variae lectiones editionum Bezae, Elzeviri, Lachmanni, Tischendorfii, et Tregellii. Curante F. H. SCRIVENER, A.M. 4s. 6d.

An Edition on Writing Paper, for Notes, 4to. half-bound, 12s.

ÆSCHYLUS, ex novissima recensione F. A. PALEY, A.M. 3s.

CÆSAR DE BELLO GALLICO, ex recensione G. LONG, A.M. 2s.

CICERO DE SENECTUTE et DE AMICITIA, recensuit G. LONG, A.M. 1s. 6d.

EURIPIDES, ex recensione F. A. PALEY, A.M. 3 vols. Vol. I. 3s. 6d.; Vol. II. 3s. 6d.; Vol. III. 3s. 6d.

HERODOTUS, recensuit J. W. BLAKESLEY, S.T.P. 2 vols. 7s.

HORATIUS, ex recensione A. J. MACLEANE, A.M. 3s. 6d.

LUCRETIUS, recognovit H. A. J. MUNRO, M.A. 2s. 6d.

THUCYDIDES, recensuit J. G. DONALDSON, S.T.P. 2 vols. 7s.

VERGILIUS, ex recensione J. CONINGTON, A.M. 3s. 6d.

XENOPHONTIS EXPEDITIO CYRI, recensuit J. F. MACMICHAEL, A.B. [In the press.]

Others in preparation.

ARUNDINES CAMI. Sive Musarum Cantabrigiense Lusus Canonici. Collecti atque ed. H. DRURY, A.M. A New and cheaper Edition (the Fifth), revised and corrected. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

DEMOSTHENES de FALSA LEGATIONE. Second Edition, carefully revised. By R. SHILLETTO, M.A. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

DEMOSTHENES, SELECT PRIVATE ORATIONS of. After the Text of Dindorf, with the various Readings of Keble and Bekker, and English Notes. For the use of Schools. By C. T. PENROSE, A.M. Second Edition. 12mo. 4s.

A COMPLETE LATIN GRAMMAR. Second Edition, very much enlarged, and adapted for the use of University Students. By J. W. DONALDSON, D.D. 8vo. 14s.

The enlarged Edition of the Latin Grammar has been prepared with the same object as the corresponding work on the Greek Language. It is, however, especially designed to serve as a convenient handbook for those students who wish to acquire the habit of writing Latin; and with this view it is furnished with an Antibarbarus, with a full discussion of the most important synonyms, and with a variety of information not generally contained in works of this description.

A COMPLETE GREEK GRAMMAR. Second Edition, very much enlarged, and adapted for the use of University Students. By J. W. DONALDSON, D.D. 8vo. 16s.

VARRONIANUS. A Critical and Historical Introduction to the Philological Study of the Latin Language. Third Edition, considerably enlarged. By J. W. DONALDSON, D.D. 8vo. 16s.

FOLIORUM SILVULA, Part I. Being Select Passages for Translation into Latin Elegiac and Heroic Verse. Arranged and Edited by H. A. HOLDEN, M.A., Head-Master of Queen Elizabeth's School, Ipswich, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Second Edition. Post 8vo. 6s.

FOLIORUM SILVULA, Part II. Being Select Passages for Translation into Latin Lyric and Greek Verse. By H. A. HOLDEN, M.A. Second Edition. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

FOLIORUM CENTURIÆ. Selections for Translation into Latin and Greek Prose, chiefly from the University and College Examination Papers. By H. A. HOLDEN, M.A. Second Edition. Post 8vo. 8s.

PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES in GREEK TRAGIC SENARIU. followed by a Selection from the Greek Verses of Shrewsbury School, and prefaced by a short Account of the Iambic Metre and Style of Greek Tragedy. For the use of Schools and Private Students. Edited by B. H. KENNEDY, D.D., Head-Master of Shrewsbury School. Second Edition, altered and revised. 8vo. 8s.

SOPHOCLES, the CŒDIPUS COLONEUS of, with Notes, intended principally to explain and defend the Text of the Manuscripts as opposed to conjectural Emendation. By the Rev. C. E. PALMER, M.A. 3s.

Preparing for publication, uniformly printed in fcap. 8vo.

CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS,

A Series of Elementary Treatises adapted for the use of Students in the Universities, Schools, and Candidates for the Public Examinations.

The Study of Mathematics and Science being now generally introduced into our Public Schools and Colleges, and still further extended by the various Public Examinations, the Publishers have been induced to undertake a Series of cheap Text Books, specially adapted to the wants of those classes.

In order to secure a general harmony in the treatment, these Works will be edited by Members of the University of Cambridge, and the methods and processes employed in University teaching will be followed.

Principles will be carefully explained, clearness and simplicity will be aimed at, and an endeavour will be made to avoid the extreme brevity which has so frequently made the Cambridge treatises too difficult to be used by those who have not the advantage of a Private Tutor. Copious Examples will be added.

The following Volumes are already in progress:—

ELEMENTARY STATICS. By the Rev. HARVEY GOODWIN, D.D., Dean of Ely.

ELEMENTARY DYNAMICS. By the Rev. HARVEY GOODWIN, D.D., Dean of Ely.

ELEMENTARY ASTRONOMY. By the Rev. R. MAIN, M.A., Radcliffe Observer.

ELEMENTARY HYDROSTATICS. By W. H. BESANT, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College.

ELEMENTARY GEOMETRICAL CONIC SECTIONS. By W. H. BESANT, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College.

ELEMENTARY TRIGONOMETRY. By T. P. HUDSON, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College.

ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY. By G. D. LIVEING, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College.

PRINCIPLES and PRACTICE of ARITHMETIC. By the Rev. J. HIND, M.A. Eighth Edition, with Questions. 4s. 6d.

* KEY, with Questions for Examination, Second Edition, 4s.

PRINCIPLES and PRACTICE of ARITHMETICAL ALGEBRA, with Examples. By the Rev. J. HIND, M.A. Third Edition. 12mo. 5s.

ELEMENTS of ALGEBRA. By the Rev. J. HIND, M.A. Sixth Edition, revised. 540 pp. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

COLLECTION of EXAMPLES in ARITHMETIC, ALGEBRA, GEOMETRY, LOGARITHMS, TRIGONOMETRY, CONIC SECTIONS, MECHANICS, &c. with Answers and Occasional Hints. By the Rev. A. WREIGLEY, M.A. Fifth Edition. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

A COMPANION to WRIGLEY'S COLLECTION of EXAMPLES and PROBLEMS, being Illustrations of Mathematical Processes and Methods of Solution. By J. PLATTES, Esq. and Rev. A. WREIGLEY, M.A. [Nearly ready.]

ELEMENTARY COURSE of MATHEMATICS. By the Rev. HARVEY GOODWIN, D.D., Dean of Ely. Fifth Edition. 8vo. 12s.

COLLECTION of PROBLEMS and EXAMPLES, adapted to the Elementary Course of Mathematics. By H. GOODWIN, D.D. Second Edition. 8vo. 6s.

ELEMENTS of PLANE and SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY. By the Rev. J. HIND, M.A. Fifth Edition. 12mo. 6s.

ELEMENTARY HYDROSTATICS for JUNIOR STUDENTS. By R. POTTER, M.A., late Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in University College, London. 7s. 6d.

The PROPOSITIONS in MECHANICS and HYDROSTATICS which are required for those who are not Candidates for Honours. By A. C. BARRETT, M.A. Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.

PROBLEMS in ILLUSTRATION of the PRINCIPLES of THEORETICAL MECHANICS. By W. WALTON, M.A. Second Edition. 8vo. 18s.

OF MOTION. An Elementary Treatise. By the Rev. J. R. LUNN, M.A., Fellow and Lady Sadleir's Lecturer of St. John's College. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

This book is adapted to those who have not a knowledge of the Differential Calculus, as well as to those who, having a knowledge of it, wish to confine themselves to the Elementary portions of the Science of Motion. An Appendix contains certain Geometrical Properties of the Cycloid, and a number of Problems from recent Examination-Papers in the Senate House and St. John's College.

TREATISE on HYDROSTATICS and HYDRODYNAMICS. By W. H. BESANT, M.A. 8vo. 8s.

COLLECTION of ELEMENTARY PROBLEMS in STATICS and DYNAMICS. Designed for Candidates for Honours, first three days. By W. WALTON, M.A. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

BRUNNOW'S SPHERICAL ASTRO-NOMY. Part I. Including the Chapters on Parallax, Refraction, Aberration, Precession, and Nutation. Translated by the Rev. R. MAIN, M.A. F.R.S., Radcliffe Observer at Oxford. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

NEWTON'S PRINCIPIA. First Three Sections, with Appendix and the Ninth and Eleventh Sections. By the Rev. J. H. EVANS, M.A. Fourth Edition. 8vo. 6s.

PHYSICAL OPTICS. Part II. The Corpuscular Theory of Light discussed Mathematically. By RICHARD POTTER, M.A., late Fellow of Queens' College, Cambridge, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in University College, London. 7s. 6d.

NOVUM TESTAMENTUM GRÆCUM. Textus Stephanici, 1550. Accedunt variae lectiones editionum Bezae, Elzeviri, Lachmanni, Tischendorfii, et Tregellii. Curante F. H. SCRIVENER, A.M. 16mo. 4s. 6d.

An Edition on Writing-paper, for Notes. 4to. half bound, 12s.

BENTLEY CRITICA SACRA. Notes on the Greek and Latin Text of the New Testament, extracted from the Bentley MSS. in Trinity College Library. With the Abbé Bultet's Collation of the Vatican MS., a specimen of Bentley's intended Edition, and an account of all his Collations. Edited, with the permission of the Master and Seniors, by the Rev. A. ELLIS, M.A., late Fellow and Junior Dean of Trinity College, Cambridge. [Nearly ready.]

A PLAIN INTRODUCTION to the CRITICISM of the NEW TESTAMENT. With numerous Fac-similes. For the use of Biblical Students. By F. H. SCRIVENER, A.M. [Nearly ready.]

HINTS for SOME IMPROVEMENTS in the AUTHORIZED VERSION of the NEW TESTAMENT. By the Rev. J. SCHOLFIELD, M.A., Regius Professor of Greek in the University. Fourth Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 4s.

A COMPANION to the NEW TESTAMENT. Designed for the use of Theological Students and the Upper Forms in Schools. By A. C. BARRETT, M.A. Fcap. 8vo. 5s.

An HISTORICAL and EXPLANATORY TREATISE on the BOOK of COMMON PRAYER. By W. G. HUMPHREY, B.D., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Second Edition, enlarged and revised. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

CAMBRIDGE EXAMINATION PAPERS, 1859. Being a Supplement to the Cambridge University Calendar. 12mo. 5s.

Containing those set for the Tyrrwhitt's Hebrew Scholarship.—Theological Examinations.—Curus Prize.—Cross Scholarship.—Law Degree Examination.—Mathematical Tripos.—The Ordinary B.A. Degree.—Smith's Prize.—University Scholarship.—Classical Tripos.—Moral Sciences Tripos.—Chancellor's Legal Medal.—Chancellor's Medals.—Bell's Scholarship.—Natural Sciences Tripos.—Previous Examination.—Theological Examination.—With Lists of Ordinary Degrees, and of those who have passed the Previous and Theological Examinations.

The Examination Papers of 1856, price 2s. 6d.; 1857 and 1858, 3s. 6d., may still be had.

THE STUDY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE an ESSENTIAL PART of a UNIVERSITY COURSE: An Extension of a Lecture delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, February 1, 1861. With Coloured Language-Maps of the British Isles and Europe. By ALEXANDER J. D. DORSEY, B.D., English Lecturer at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, late Head-Master of the English Department in the High School of Glasgow. Crown 8vo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

A MANUAL of the ROMAN CIVIL LAW, arranged according to the Syllabus of Dr. HALLIFAX. Designed for the use of Students in the Universities and Inns of Court. By G. LEATHEWELL, LL.D. 8vo. 12s.

Cambridge: DEIGHTON, BELL & CO. London: BELL & DALDY.

EDUCATIONAL BOOKS

PUBLISHED BY BELL & DALDY,
186, FLEET-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

NEW FRENCH COURSE,

ON A GREATLY IMPROVED PLAN, *Peap. 8vo.*

In Use at Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Wellington College, Trinity College, Dublin, &c.,

By MONS. F. E. A. GASC, M.A. of Paris, and French Master of Brighton College.

Gasc's First French Book. Price 1s. 6d.

This work is partly based upon the system introduced by Ollendorf, and adopted by Dr. Ahn, but the arrangement is methodical, and proper attention is paid to the direct teaching of the Grammar.

Gasc's French Fables for Beginners, in Prose, with an Index of all the Words at the end of the book. Price 2s. Just published.

"Written in a purer and more modern style than other works of this class."—*Athenæum*.

Gasc's Second French Book: being a Grammar and Exercise Book, on a new plan, exhibiting the chief Peculiarities of the French Language as compared with the English, and intended as a Sequel to the First French Book. Price 2s. 6d.

Gasc's Materials for French Prose Composition: or, Selections from the best English Prose Writers, to be turned into French, with Idiomatic Renderings of Difficulties, and copious Grammatical Notes. New Edition. Price 2s. 6d. KEY, 6s.

"Students could not have a better book."—*Athenæum*.

Gasc's Histoires Amusantes et Instructives; or, Selections of Complete Modern Stories for Children. With copious Renderings, in foot-notes, of Idiomatic Difficulties. Price 2s. 6d.

Gasc's Practical Guide to Modern French CONVERSATION: containing the most frequent and useful Phrases, Every-day Talk, and Everybody's necessary Questions and Answers in Travel-Talk. Price 2s. 6d.

FOREIGN CLASSICS,

WITH ENGLISH NOTES FOR SCHOOLS. *Peap. 8vo.*

The attention of teachers is requested to this series of French Authors, which has been projected with the intention of supplying cheap and accurate editions of popular books, carefully prepared upon a scholar-like plan, with special reference to the wants of students. The principles of annotation which have been applied successfully to Greek and Latin Authors have been adopted, difficult constructions pointed out and explained, questions of grammar elucidated, difficult or idiomatic phrases rendered, where it can be done without spoiling the sense, by good idiomatic English, and throughout a comparison between the two languages is kept before the student, so that he may be led to remark the points in which the languages differ, and thus to gain a perception of their niceties. Phrases that are obsolete are also noted. It is believed that these Editions will be found better adapted for the purpose of instruction than any that have yet been published.

Aventures de Télémaque, par Fénelon.

Edited by C. DELILLE. Second Edition, revised. 4s. 6d.

Histoire de Charles XII., par Voltaire.

Edited by L. DIREY. Second Edition, revised. 3s. 6d.

Select Fables of La Fontaine. Edited by F. E. A. GASC, M.A. 3s.

Picciola, by X. B. Saintine. Edited by Dr. DUBUC. 2s. 6d.

A Complete Catalogue of Greek Verbs, IRREGULAR and DEFECTIVE. By J. S. BAIRD, T.C.D. 8vo. price 3s. 6d.

Notabilia Quædam, or, the Principal Tenses of such Irregular Greek Verbs and such Elementary Greek, Latin, and French Constructions as are of frequent occurrence. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

A Latin Grammar. By T. Hewitt Key, M.A. F.R.S., Professor of Comparative Grammar, and Head-Master of the Junior School in University College. Second Edition, revised. Post 8vo. 8s.

Professor Key's Short Latin Grammar for SCHOOLS. Third Edition. Post 8vo. 3s. 6d.

"Professor Key's Latin Grammar is highly honourable to English scholarship."—*Prof. Conington, in Appendix to Vaughan's Oxford Reform.*

BELL & DALDY'S Educational Books—continued.

Just ready, in 8vo.

A Text-Book on the Principles of Mechanics, APPLIED to CONSTRUCTION; including the Theories on the Strength of Materials, Roofs, Girders, Arches, Suspension Bridges, and Earthworks. By STEPHEN FENWICK, Esq., of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

A First Cheque-Book for Latin Verse MAKERS. By the Rev. F. E. GRETTON, B.D., Head-Master of Stamford Grammar School, Author of 'Kochenda.' 1s. 6d. A KEY for Masters only, 2s. 6d.

Materials for Latin Prose Composition. By the Rev. P. FROST, M.A., late Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge. Second Edition. 12mo. 2s. 6d. A KEY, 4s.

Selections from Ovid: Amores, Tristia, Heroides, Metamorphoses. With English Notes by the Rev. A. J. MACLEANE, M.A. *Peap. 8vo.* 3s. 6d.

Sabrina Corolla in hortulis Regia Scholæ *Sapientia contereunt tres viri floribus legendis.* Editio altera. 8vo. 12s.; morocco, 21s.

Richmond Rules to form the Ovidian Dis-TICH, &c., with an Introductory Preface. By J. TATE, M.A. New Edition. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

The Elements of the English Language. By ERNEST ADAMS, Ph.D., Assistant-Master in University College School. Post 8vo. 4s.

"An admirable manual of our mother-tongue."—*Daily News.*

Dr. Richardson's Smaller Dictionary of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE: combining Explanations with Etymology.

A Series of Grammatical and Etymological Questions suited to the Dictionary, especially adapted to the Public Examinations in the English language, is prefixed. New Edition. 8vo. 15s.

Dr. Richardson on the Study of Language. An Exposition of Horne Tooke's 'Diversions of Purley.' *Peap. 8vo.* 4s. 6d.

This book is now used in preparing for Public Examinations.

The Student's Text-Book of English and GENERAL HISTORY, from a.c. 100 to the Present Time. With Genealogical Tables, and a sketch of the English Constitution. By D. BEALE. Fifth Edition. Post 8vo. 2s. 6d. cloth; 3s. sewed.

"We can award very high praise to a volume which may prove valuable to teachers and taught."—*Athenæum.*

A Practical Synopsis of English History; or, a General Summary of Dates and Events, for the Use of Schools or Private Families. By ARTHUR MOWES. Third Edition, enlarged. 8vo. 3s.

"An extremely useful little work. We strongly recommend it."—*Literary Gazette.*

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION FOR THE YOUNG.

By HORACE GRANT. 12mo.

Arithmetic for Young Children. 1s. 6d.

Arithmetic. Second Stage. 3s.

Exercises for the Improvement of the SENSES; for Young Children. 1s. 6d.

Geography for Young Children. 2s.

To the Geography and Second Stage of the Arithmetic is added a Biographical Notice of the Author, by EDWIN CHADWICK, C.B.

Brasse's Euclid.—The Enunciations and Figures belonging to the Propositions in the First Six and part of the Eleventh Books. *Peap. 8vo.* 1s.; in Case, 5s. 6d.; without the Figures, 4s.

Clarke's Copy-Books for Commercial SCHOOLS. Price 2d.; extra size on fine paper, 6d.

The First Copy-book contains elementary turns.—The Second contains large-hand letters, and the means by which such letters may be properly combined.—The Third contains large-hand words, commencing with undivided capitals.—The Fourth contains the essentials of a useful kind of small-hand.—The Fifth contains small-hand copies.—The Sixth contains the foundation of a style of small-hand adapted for females, moderately pointed.—The Seventh contains copies for females.

This Series is specially adapted for those who are preparing for commercial life. It is generally found when a boy leaves school that his writing is of such a character that it is some months before it is available for book-keeping or accounts. The special object of this Series of Copy-Books is to form his writing in such a style that he may be put to the work of a counting-house at once. By following this course from the first the writing is kept free and legible, whilst it avoids unnecessary flourishing.

Specimens of hand-writing after a short course may be seen on application to the Publishers.

In 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth,

THE THRESHOLD of ATRIDES.

By GEORGE F. PRESTON.
London: W. Kent & Co. Paternoster-row.

TURKISH LIFE and CHARACTER, by WALTER THORNBURY.—The latest Work on Turkey, contains Chapters on TURKISH MADHOUSES, PRISONS, BURIAL GROUNDS, MOSQUES, BAZAARS, SHOPS, STREET SIGHTS, &c.
London: published by Smith, Elder & Co.

Just published, *feap. 8vo.* with 6 Plates of rare and choice Examples, cloth, 5s.

A HAND-BOOK to ROMAN COINS. By FRED W. MADDEN, of the Medal Room, British Museum, Hon. Sec. of the Numismatic Society.
J. Russell Smith, 35, Soho-square, London.

WINDSOR and ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.
In 2 thick vols. royal 8vo. illustrated with many Engravings, cloth, reduced from 4s. 4s. to 1s. 1s.

ANNALS of WINDSOR: being a History of the Castle and Town; with some Account of Eton and Places adjacent. By R. A. TIGHE and J. E. DAVIS, Esqrs. 1858. 2s. An early application is necessary, as but few copies remain on sale.
London: John Russell Smith, 35, Soho-square.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION and the REPUBLICANS.

By JOSEPH MAZZINI.
London: Edinham Wilson, Royal Exchange.

Fourth Thousand, complete in 2 vols. *feap. 8vo.* cloth, price 10s.

A MANUAL of BRITISH BUTTERFLIES and MOTHS. By H. T. STANTON, F.L.S., Editor of 'The Entomologist's Annual.' This work contains descriptions of nearly 2,000 Species, interspersed with observations on their peculiarities and times of appearance, &c., and is illustrated with more than 200 Woodcuts.
John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster-row.

Just published, *feap. 8vo.* 300 pp. cloth lettered, price 5s.

POEMS of REFLECTION, DESCRIPTION, and FRIENDSHIP. Part I. Sacred and Didactic.—Part II. Descriptive and Narrative.—Part III. A Tribute of Friendship to the Dead and the Living. By the Rev. JOHN GRAHAM, of Craven Chapel, London.
London: Judd & Glass, New Bridge-street, E.C.

In the press, and shortly will be published,
THE ANALYSIS of SENTENCES. By Rev. C. H. BROMLEY, M.A., Principal of the Normal College, Cheltenham.
Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black.

Sixth Edition, price 4s. 6d., counters adapted to the same.
SYLLABIC SPELLING and READING. By Mrs. WILLIAMS, Author of the 'Conversations on Grammar.' With Copperplate Engravings. Revised and corrected by her Daughter, LADY LEIGHTON.
Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria-lane, London.

French Simplified and Condensed, Fifth Edition, 5s. 6d.

HOW TO SPEAK FRENCH; or, French and France: Facts, Rules, Practice. By A. ALBITES, LL.B., Paris, Edgemoor Proprietary School. "A true gem."—*Delile.* "Incomparably superior."—*Athenæum.* "Perfect."—*Edw.* "Most valuable, and extremely well adapted for self-instruction."—*The very best.*—*Arts & Gazette.* Longmans.

WATSON'S IMPROVED SCHOOL SERIES.

WATSON'S LESSON SHEETS, 20 x 14 inches, 1 to 16, each 2d.

Do. Do. Mounted on Eight Boards, each 1s.

WATSON'S FIRST BOOK of READING, 1½d.

WATSON'S SECOND BOOK of READING, 3d.

WATSON'S THIRD BOOK of READING and SPELLING, 1s.

WATSON'S CORRECT READER, with Vocabulary of Roots and Meanings, 2s.

WATSON'S RHETORICAL READER and SPEAKER, 2s. 6d.

WATSON'S MODEL RECITER, with Emphases and Phrases marked, 1s.

WATSON'S LESSONS in ARITHMETIC, for Beginners, 4d.

WATSON'S PUPIL-TEACHER'S HAND-BOOK, 1s.

The Publisher respectfully calls the attention of the Educational Public to his Series of READING BOOKS, as supplying a generally acknowledged want. The first two or three years' training in the art of Reading forms the habit or manner of Reading for the future. It is in learning to read that the style of reading is acquired. Great pains have therefore been bestowed in the construction of the Lessons in these Books. The principle is simple, progressive, and adapted to the gradual development of the reading voice.

In the Elementary Books purity and propriety of vowel sound, distinctness of articulation, firmness of utterance, and natural inflection of the voice, are continually kept in view. To the Reading Lessons of each day Lists of Words are prefixed, carefully accented and divided, so as to aid the quickness and accuracy of the child both in Pronunciation and Spelling. In the advanced Books, unlike nearly all those at present in use, the selections have been made not on account of the literary reputations of the authors of the pieces selected, but under the guidance of the necessary test that they possess the capability of being well voiced, and thereby developing the powers of the voice, subjects beyond the comprehension, or likely to strain the voice beyond the natural pitch or force, being carefully avoided. The Syllabicated Words furnish Lessons in Spelling and Syllabication, oral or written; derivation and definition; articulation and pronunciation. The matter of all the Lessons has been selected so as to foster the powers of thought and the moral and religious sense.

George Watson, Glasgow; W. Kent & Co. London.

Second Edition, post 8vo. cloth, 5s.

HYDROPATHY; or, HYGIENIC MEDICINE. By EDWARD W. LANE, M.A., M.D. Edin. Physician to the Establishment at Sudbrook Park, Richmond, Surrey.

"This is by far the clearest and most rational exposition that has yet been given to the English public of the principles of the method of medical treatment which owes its origin to Vincent Priessnitz."—*Examiner*.

"A book of consummate ability."—*Press*.
London: John Churchill, New Burlington-street.

Just published, in small 4to. sewed, price 1s.

A GARLAND OF SONGS; or, an ENGLISH LIEDERKRANZ. Edited by the Rev. C. S. BERE, Rector of Upliman, Tiverton, Devon. The Music of each Song is written in Mr. Curwen's Tonic Sol-fa, as well as in the usual Notation.

London: Aylott & Son, 8, Paternoster-row, Depot of the Church of England Book-Hawking Union.

Under the Special Patronage of H.R.H. the Prince Consort.

THE HISTORY OF INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.

By BLANCHARD JERROLD.

Author of 'The Life and Remains of Douglas Jerrold,' 'Imperial Paris,' 'The French under Arms,' 'The Chronicles of the Crusades,' &c. &c.

This authentic History of the Industrial Exhibitions which have taken place in various parts of the world, will appear in Monthly Two-shilling Parts; and will include a History of the forthcoming Great Exhibition of 1862.

The Work will be in Twenty Monthly Parts. Subscribers, who forward the price of the entire Work (2l.) in advance to the Publishers, will receive the Monthly Parts, post free.

The First Part will appear on the 1st of SEPTEMBER. Advertisements for Part I. will be received to the 15th of August. Advertisements who have obtained Exhibition Medals will be in a special and separate list.

For the Proprietor, Kent & Co. Paternoster-row.

Price 1s. 6d.

THOUGHTS ON A FEW SUBJECTS OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. By JOHN CAZENOVE.

Also, price 1s., Supplement to the above, containing, among other additions, a Letter from Mr. Pennington on the London Banking System.

Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Stationers' Hall-court.

NEW VOLUME BY ALEXANDER SMITH.

This day is published, fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 5s.

EDWIN OF DEIRA.

By ALEXANDER SMITH.

MACMILLAN & Co. London and Cambridge.

NEW WORK BY SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON.

On the 7th of August will be published, in

ALL THE YEAR ROUND,

Conducted by CHARLES DICKENS,

(With several other Articles of Interest,) the Commencement of

A STRANGE STORY,

By the AUTHOR of 'MY NOVEL,' 'RIENZI,' &c.

To be continued from Week to Week for Six Months.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND is published in Weekly Numbers, price 2d., in Monthly Parts, and in Half-Yearly Volumes, at 26, Wellington-street, London, W.C.; and by Messrs. CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly, W.

Now ready, in 3 vols. 8vo.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

By CHARLES DICKENS.

London: CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

Now ready,

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE,

No. 20 (for AUGUST), price One Shilling, with Two Illustrations.

CONTENTS.

THE ADVENTURES OF PHILIP ON HIS WAY THROUGH THE WORLD. (With an Illustration.) Chapter XVII. Brevis esse laboro.—XVIII. Drum ist's So wohl mir in der Welt.

THE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION. BURLESQUES.

WHEN THOU SLEEPST. By CHARLOTTE BRONTË.

THE STRUGGLES OF BROWN, JONES, AND ROBINSON. By ONE OF THE FIRM.

Chapter I. Preface.—II. The Early History of our Mr. Brown, with some Few Words of Mr. Jones.—III. The Early History of Mr. Robinson.

AT WESTMINSTER.

AGNES OF SORRENTO. Chapter IX. The Artist Monk.

A COUNTY BALL. (With an Illustration.)

MY SCOTCH SCHOOL.

THE CONVICT OUT IN THE WORLD.

ROUNDABOUT PAPERS.—No. 15. Ogros.

SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

12mo. cloth, 4s. 6d.; roan, 5s.

WRIGHTS (M.) GREEK and ENGLISH LEXICON on a plan entirely new, in Four Parts: Greek-English, English-Greek, English-Greek, and Proper Names containing the Interpretation of all the Words which occur in Greek Classic Authors, the Septuagint, and New Testament, with an Introduction, comprising an Explanation of the more important Greek Terminations.
London: William Tegg, Paternoster-lane, Queen-street, Cheap-side.

CHARNWOOD FOREST.

Corrected Edition for 1861, with Illustrations, price 1s.; by post, 1s. 2d.

Also a MAP of the district. Geologically Coloured, price 6d.

A GUIDE to the COUNTRY LODGINGS in the Neighbourhood of Leicester, Loughborough, and Ashby-de-la-Zouch, including Charnwood Forest; with an Account of the Geology, Botany, Antiquities, Architecture, and Scenery of that Remarkable and Picturesque District, and a List of the Lodgings to be obtained there. By FREDERICK T. MOTT.

"Mr. Mott's book ought to make summer and autumn tourists 'look up' Leicestershire."—*Athenæum*.

London: A. Hall, Virtue & Co. Leicester: E. Allen & Son.

Now ready, complete in 1 vol. magenta cloth extra, price 1s. 6d.

GOVERNMENT CONDUCT and EXAMPLE. Illustrated from Blackstone and his Commentaries; Private Business, and Public Life; Sydney Smith and his Writings. Three Lectures, addressed to Young Men. By WILLIAM DAWBARN. London: Arkhar Hall, Virtue & Co. 55, Paternoster-row. Liverpool: James Woodford, 54, Castle-street.

MR. ST. JOHN'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, FROM

B.C. 55 TO A.D. 1067.

Nearly ready, 2 vols. 8vo.

HISTORY OF THE FOUR CONQUESTS OF ENGLAND: Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Danish, and Norman. By JAMES AUGUSTUS ST. JOHN. The Author has availed himself of the valuable information on important points of English History afforded by the Chronicles published by direction of the Master of the Rolls.
Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill.

Now ready, for 1861, with Coloured Plates,

NELSON'S TOURIST'S HANDBOOKS FOR ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND. Comprehensive, Accurate and Cheap.—Nelson & Sons, London, Edinburgh, and New York; all Booksellers; and at the Railway Stations.

IMPORTANT SCHOOL-BOOK.

New ready, price 1s.

CHAMBERS'S INTRODUCTION to the SCIENCES, thoroughly revised, corrected, and otherwise improved. Illustrated by numerous Wood Engravings. W. & E. Chambers, London and Edinburgh; And sold by all Booksellers.

SUPERIOR SCHOOL BOOKS.

BUTTER'S ETYMOLOGICAL SPELLING-BOOK and EXPOSITOR. 25th Edition, price 1s. 6d. bound.

BUTTER'S READING and SPELLING, in EASY GRADATIONS, on a New and Original Plan, by which Dissyllables are rendered as easy as Monosyllables. 48th Edition, price 1s. 6d. bound.

BUTTER'S GRADUAL PRIMER. With Engravings. 26th Edition, price 6d.

London: Simpkin & Co., Whitaker & Co., Longman & Co., Hamilton & Co. Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd.

Will be ready on the 1st of August, Part I. of

THE USEFUL PLANTS OF GREAT BRITAIN. Illustrated by JOHN E. SOWERBY; described by C. F. JOHNSON. To be completed in Twelve Parts, Coloured, at 2s. per Part. Each Part will contain 24 Figures and Descriptions.

Prospectuses may be had on application to John E. Sowerby, 2, Mead-place, Lambeth, S.; and Messrs. Kent & Co. 53, Paternoster-row, E.C.

DR. CORNWELL'S EDUCATIONAL WORKS.

Just published,

MAP BOOK for BEGINNERS. 1s. 6d.; 2s. 6d. coloured.

BOOK of BLANK MAPS. 1s.

BOOK of MAP PROJECTIONS. 1s.

GEOGRAPHY for BEGINNERS. 8th Edit. 1s.

A SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY. 30th Edition, 2s. 6d.; with Maps, 5s. 6d.

A SCHOOL ATLAS. 2s. 6d. plain; 4s. coloured.

ALLEN and CORNWELL'S GRAMMAR. 31st Edition, 2s. red; 1s. 6d. cloth.

GRAMMAR for BEGINNERS. 37th Edition, 1s. cloth; 6d. sewed.

THE YOUNG COMPOSER. 24th Edit. 1s. 6d.

SELECT ENGLISH POETRY. 11th Edit. 4s.

CORNWELL and FITCH'S SCIENCE OF ARITHMETIC. 7th Edition, 4s. 6d.

ARITHMETIC for BEGINNERS. 5th Edition, 1s. 6d.

London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.; Hamilton, Adams & Co. Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd.

VALUABLE SCHOOL ATLASES, RECENTLY PUBLISHED BY TRÜBNER & CO.

DR. KARL VON SPRUNGER'S HISTORICO-GEOGRAPHICAL HAND-ATLAS: containing 25 coloured Maps, engraved on Copper Plates; 25 Maps devoted to the General History of Europe, and 4 Maps specially illustrative of the History of the British Isles. Cloth lettered, 18s.; or half-bound morocco, 11. 1s.

The deserved and widely-spread reputation which the Historical Atlas of Dr. Sprunger has attained in Germany has led to the publication of this English Edition, with the Author's co-operation and the authority of the German Publisher, Mr. Justus Perthes. Inasmuch as an inferior, unauthorized, and carelessly-prepared Atlas has recently appeared, in which Dr. Sprunger's Maps have been reproduced without reference to the copyright of the Author, or to the demand which the Public make for accuracy and fullness, it is necessary to be particular in specifying the 'Author's Edition.'

A detailed Prospectus, with a specimen Map, will be forwarded on application, on receipt of one postage-stamp.

Dr. T. MENKE.—ORBIS ANTIQUI DESCRIPTIO, for the Use of Schools: containing 16 Maps, engraved on Steel and coloured, with descriptive Letter-press. Half-bound morocco, price 2s.

London: Trübner & Co. 60, Paternoster-row.

THE GENUINE EDITIONS OF AHN'S POPULAR EDUCATIONAL WORKS.

DR. F. AHN'S NEW, PRACTICAL and EASY METHOD of LEARNING the FRENCH LANGUAGE. In Two Parts.

FIRST COURSE, now ready, 12mo. cloth, price 1s. 6d.

SECOND COURSE, in preparation.

Dr. F. AHN'S NEW, PRACTICAL and EASY METHOD of LEARNING the GERMAN LANGUAGE. First and Second Courses. Bound in 1 vol. 12mo. cloth, price 3s.

Dr. F. AHN'S PRACTICAL GRAMMAR of the GERMAN LANGUAGE (intended as a Sequel to the foregoing Work), with a Grammatical Index and a Glossary of all the German Words occurring in the Work. 12mo. cloth, price 4s. 6d.

KEY to ditto. 12mo. cloth, price 1s. 6d.

Dr. F. AHN'S GERMAN and ENGLISH CONVERSATIONS, adapted to Practical Use. Will be ready in a few days.

Dr. F. AHN'S NEW, PRACTICAL and EASY METHOD of LEARNING the ITALIAN LANGUAGE. First and Second Courses, with a Key to the Exercises. 1 vol. 12mo. price 3s. 6d.

Dr. F. AHN'S GERMAN COMMERCIAL LETTER-WRITER, with Explanatory Introduction in English, and an Index of Words in French and English. 12mo. cloth, price 4s. 6d.

Dr. F. AHN'S FRENCH COMMERCIAL LETTER-WRITER, on the same Plan. 12mo. cloth, price 4s. 6d.

Other Works are in preparation.

. Please be particular to order the Author's Emboss, with his signature, and the Publishers' monogram on title.

London: Trübner & Co. 60, Paternoster-row.

Now ready, gratis and post free on application,
A CLASSIFIED CATALOGUE OF SCHOOL-BOOKS published by Messrs. Rivington, with the titles at full length.
 Rivingtons, 3, Waterloo-place, London.

Now ready, the Fourth Edition of
A PRACTICAL INTRODUCTION to LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION. PART SECOND. Containing the Doctrine of LATIN PARTICLES, with Vocabulary, an Antibarbarus, &c. By the Rev. T. K. ARNOLD, M.A., late Rector of Lyndon, and formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. 8vo. 8s.

Also may be had,

The Eleventh Edition of **THE FIRST PART.**
 By the same Author. 6s. 6d.

Longer Latin Exercises. Part I. By the same Author. Third Edition. 8vo. 4s.

Longer Latin Exercises. Part II. Containing a Selection of Passages of greater length, in genuine idiomatic English, for Translation into Latin. By the same Author. 4s.

Materials for Translation into Latin. Selected and arranged by Augustus Grotefend. Translated from the German by the Rev. H. H. Arnold, B.A., and Edited (with Notes and Excursions from Grotefend) by the late Rev. T. K. Arnold, M.A. Third Edition. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

A Key to Grotefend's Materials for Translation. 4s.

Döderlein's Handbook of Latin Synonyms. Translated from the German by the Rev. H. H. Arnold, B.A. Second Edition, revised. 12mo. 4s.

Rivingtons, Waterloo-place, London.

HAVET'S FRENCH CONVERSATIONAL METHOD.

"M. Havet's system obliges the pupil to learn almost in spite of himself, and to stock his memory with words and phrases belonging to our daily wants and avocations. The Conversations are most varied in subject, and range from the simplest construction to the most difficult idiom and the purest gallicism; yet the progress is so gradual, that a pupil with commonplace abilities must arrive at a good spoken knowledge of the French language."
Bristol Mirror.

I.—INTRODUCTION TO FRENCH.

264 crown 8vo. pages, 3s.

HAVET'S HOUSEHOLD FRENCH: 260 Conversations in French and English alternately, each Exercise consisting of Questions and Answers of every-day use; with a Dictionary of 10,000 Words and numerous Idioms.

"Cette véritable introduction à la langue française a pour titre *Household French*, autrement dit le *français familier*, le français de tous les jours, enfin le français qu'on parle... Bon nombre d'élèves en faisant leur cours, pourraient s'exprimer en langage plus ou moins académique, mais seraient dans l'impossibilité de causer des choses les plus usuelles et de donner un ordre à un domestique. C'est cette langue familière que le livre de M. Havet est destiné à leur apprendre, et nous croyons que rien n'a été négligé pour atteindre ce but." *Le Courrier de l'Europe.*

II.—A COMPANION TO ALL FRENCH GRAMMARS.

400 crown 8vo. pages, 5s. 6d.

HAVET'S FRENCH STUDIES: MODERN CONVERSATIONS on all the ordinary topics of life: EXERCISES to be done at sight; and READING LESSONS from Standard French Writers. New Edition, with a Dictionary of the Words and Idioms.

"This entirely new and original work must prove very useful to those persons who are anxious to speak French with fluency and correctness." *Manchester Examiner and Times.*
 "An admirable work, composed of Conversations, Reading Lessons, Questions and Exercises, all comprised in a very neat and portable form, and displaying much judgment and care."

"No student, making this his text-book, would pass through it without acquiring an excellent knowledge of the French language."
Monthly Scholastic Register.

"The Conversations are devoted to the topics most interesting to those who have occasion to visit France. The book is quite a model of the way in which a foreign language should be taught."
The Commonwealth.

"Cette nouvelle méthode, ouvrage consciencieux d'un professeur de mérite, met l'élève aux prises avec les différentes difficultés de la langue française, mais en lui en offrant la solution immédiate... Les morceaux, tous bien choisis, sont empruntés à nos meilleurs auteurs anciens et modernes."
Le Courrier de l'Europe.

London: W. Allan; Dulau & Co.; Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

J. H. DALLMEYER (Son-in-Law and Pupil of the late ANDREW ROSS)

Respectfully begs to inform the Scientific Public that he exclusively manufactures the **ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE** according to A. R.'s processes, who has also bequeathed to him the whole of that faculty.

For particulars of J. H. D.'s recent IMPROVEMENTS in **MICROSCOPIC OBJECT-GLASSES, PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES, &c.** see Catalogue, which may be had on application at 19, BLOOMSBURY-STREET, Oxford-street, W.C.

APPARATUS and CHEMICALS. Folding, Rigid, and Stereoscopic CAMERAS in variety, combining great portability and lightness, with every Adjustment suggested by the most experienced Operators. Water-tight Glass and Gutta-Percha Baths, Pressure Frames, Plate-Holders, and all useful Apparatus, of best Quality only.

—LENSES by Ross, Lebehours and Vallant. COLLATIONS for Positive and Negative Pictures, highly sensitive and uniform in action. Varnishes, Cases, Passepartouts, Albumenized Saxe Paper, and every requisite for the Amateur or Professional Photographer.

Importers of the True Saxe Paper. Wholesale Manufacturers of all Chemical Preparations.—Illustrated Catalogue, free, on application. **BOLTON & BARNITT** Operative and Photographic Chemists, 146, HOLBORN BARS, London.

TO TOURISTS and SEA-SIDE VISITORS.—

CALLAGHAN'S OPERA, RACE and FIELD GLASSES, in every variety of size and mounting, from 20s. each; portable and powerful. May be had at Messrs. Smith & Son's book-stalls at the Railway Stations throughout the Kingdom, and at Callaghan's, Optician, 23A, New Bond-street, W., corner of Conduit-street. Sole Agent for the celebrated Opera, Race and Field Glasses made by Veiszkinder, Vienna; also their Photographic Lenses.—Catalogues of the latter free for two stamps.

This day is published, 12mo. price 4s. 6d.

THE GOLDEN TREASURY:

A COLLECTION OF THE BEST SONGS AND LYRICAL POEMS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Selected and Arranged, with Notes, by F. T. PALGRAVE, Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford.

Dedicated to the POET-LAUREATE.

MACMILLAN & Co. London and Cambridge.

NEW BOOK FOR THE MICROSCOPE.

Nearly ready, post 8vo. with numerous Illustrations,

MARVELS OF POND LIFE;

OR,

A YEAR'S MICROSCOPIC RECREATIONS AMONG POLYPS, INFUSORIA, ROTIFERS, WATER BEARS, AND POLYZOA.

By HENRY J. SLACK, F.G.S.

GROOMBRIDGE & SONS, 5, Paternoster-row.

On the 29th inst. will be published,

THE SIXTH VOLUME

OF

THE RE-ISSUE OF PUNCH.

In boards, price 5s.

ONCE A WEEK.

Part XXV. price 1s.

Part XXXI. price 2s. 6d. of

THE ENGLISH CYCLOPÆDIA OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

** The Last Part of this Division, completing the entire Cyclopædia, will be published next month.

BRADBURY & EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

MR. DICKENS'S NEW WORK.

In 3 vols. post 8vo.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

By CHARLES DICKENS.

** THE TRADE are informed, that the SECOND EDITION will be ready for delivery on August 3.

MR. HARRISON AINSWORTH'S NEW WORK.

In 3 vols. post 8vo.

THE CONSTABLE OF THE TOWER.

AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE.

By WILLIAM HARRISON AINSWORTH.

With Illustrations by Gilbert.

"The Constable of the Tower' is one of the best of our English historical romances."—*London Review.*

MR. ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S NEW SERIAL.

Part V. price 1s.

ORLEY FARM: a Tale. By Anthony TROLLOPE, Author of 'Framley Parsonage,' 'Dr. Thorne,' 'Bartholomew Towers,' &c. With Illustrations by Millais.

Post 8vo. price 10s. 6d. with Illustrations,

A CRUISE in the CLAYMORE on the COAST of SYRIA during the Present Troubles. By Mrs. HARVEY, of ICKWELL-BURY.

"Mrs. Harvey's narrative of these events, as well as her account of the numerous places of note which she visited, is straightforward, unaffected, and remarkably free from feminine exaggeration; and we have great pleasure in heartily recommending her book to all who take an interest in the scenes which it describes."
Spectator.

Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

TANNHÄUSER; or, the Battle of the Bards: a Poem. By NEVILLE TEMPLE and EDWARD TREVOR.

"Tannhäuser" is a remarkable, and even, in its way, an original, production."—*Saturday Review.*

"Without dwelling on the praise due to a well-conceived and interesting romance, with a fit and happy solution in the unexpected miracle with which it ends, we turn to the wealth of poetical imagery, and to the delicacy of poetical feeling with which it has been set to music in this little story-book of verse.... We have not for a long time read anything in poetry that has given us more genuine pleasure."—*Examiner.*

Post 8vo. price 6s.

FORAYS among SALMON and DEER. By J. CONWAY.

"He tells his story in a very pleasant and amusing manner; and his book cannot fail to be welcome to all true lovers of the sports which he describes."—*Spectator.*

CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

MR. ANDERSSON'S NEW TRAVELS IN AFRICA.

Now ready at all the Libraries, in 8vo. with Portrait of the Author and numerous Illustrations, 21s. bound,

**THE OKAVANGO RIVER:
A NARRATIVE OF TRAVEL, EXPLORATION, AND ADVENTURE.**By CHARLES JOHN ANDERSSON,
AUTHOR OF 'LAKE NGAMI.'

HURST & BLACKETT, Publishers, Successors to Henry Colburn, 18, Great Marlborough-street.

ITALY AND SICILY.

Just published, in post 8vo. (with original Photograph of Garibaldi, and Plan of Gaëta), price 10s. 6d. cloth,

**IN THE TRACK OF THE GARIBALDIANS
THROUGH ITALY AND SICILY.**

By ALGERNON SIDNEY BICKNELL.

The Mediterranean
Naples
The Camp
Cajazzo
Teano
Sant' Agata
Calvi
Capua
Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel
Novelties in Naples
Choice ExhibitionsIncidents at Naples
The Garigliano
Mola di Gaëta
Cialdini's Camp
Southern Italians
Miracle of St. Januarius
Naples Deserted
Sicily
Palermo
Santa Rosalia
The InteriorPalermo to Catania
Banditti
Syracuse
Catania
Ætna
Eastern Coast
Messina
Santa Lucia
Stromboli
Garibaldi.

London: GEORGE MANWARING, 8, King William-street, Strand.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN AMERICA.

This day, in 2 vols. post 8vo. price 12s.

RECENT RECOLLECTIONS

OF THE

**ANGLO-AMERICAN CHURCH IN THE
UNITED STATES.**

By an ENGLISH LAYMAN, five years resident in that Republic.

RIVINGTONS, Waterloo-place, London.

MR. J. D. HARDING'S NEW WORK.Just published, dedicated by special permission to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, handsomely bound in cloth,
Four Guinea.

. One Thousand Copies only will be printed, when the Artist will himself destroy the Drawings on Stone.

PICTURESQUE SELECTIONS.

Drawn on Stone by J. D. HARDING, Author of 'Lessons on Art,' 'Elementary Art,' 'Principles and Practice of Art,' &c. Containing Thirty Drawings, on mounts, 22½ inches by 17½ inches.

Recent improvements in the appliances of Lithography have tempted Mr. Harding to produce the present work. His aim has been to give every Lithograph the freedom and the force, in short, the individuality, of an Original Drawing, in Black and White Chalk, upon Tinted Paper,—to open up the contents of his Portfolio, and to make them universal property.

London: W. KENT & Co. Paternoster-row; WINSOR & NEWTON, Rathbone-place;
And all Booksellers, Printsellers, and Artists' Colourmen in the United Kingdom.**UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,**

8, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL MALL, S.W.

The HON. FRANCIS SCOTT, Chairman.

CHARLES BERWICK CURTIS, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

FOURTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Parties desirous of participating in the Fourth Division of Profits to be declared on Policies effected prior to the 31st of December, 1861, should make immediate application. There have already been Three Divisions of Profits, and the Bonuses divided have averaged nearly 2 per cent. per annum on the sums assured, or from 30 to 100 per cent. on the premiums paid, without the risk of copartnership.

To show more clearly what these Bonuses amount to, the three following cases are given as examples:—

Sums Insured.	Bonuses added.	Amount payable up to Dec. 1854.
£5,000	£1,987 10	£6,987 10
1,000	397 10	1,397 10
100	39 15	139 15

Notwithstanding these large additions, the Premiums are on the lowest scale compatible with security; in addition to which advantages, one-half of the premiums may, if desired, for the term of five years, remain unpaid at 5 per cent. interest, without security or deposit of the Policy.

The Assets of the Company at the 31st of December, 1860, amounted to £730,665 7s. 10d., all of which has been invested in Government and other approved securities.

No charge for Volunteer Military Corps whilst serving in the United Kingdom.

Policy stamps paid by the office.

For Prospectuses, &c. apply to the Resident Director, No. 8, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall.

By order,

E. L. BOYD, Resident Director.

To MICROSCOPISTS and OTHERS.

To complete our system of Manufacture, and to meet the demand for our Instruments, we have built an entirely new Factory, and whilst we shall thus be enabled to continue our improvements in Manufacture, we shall also concede to our Customers every reduction that we can in Price.

ACHROMATIC MICROSCOPES.

We have carefully arranged our different forms of Stand with various Object-Glasses and Apparatus, so as to offer Microscopes, more or less complete, at certain amounts, in each instance considerably less than the sum of the individual prices of the several parts, and these we keep constantly in stock.

**WENHAM'S BINOCULAR
MICROSCOPE.**

We are now manufacturing, under the immediate superintendence of the Inventor, this valuable addition to the Microscope. Mr. Wenham's arrangement not only gives the most perfect and well-defined Stereoscopic vision with any Object-Glass or Eye-Piece, but it can be applied to almost any Microscope, and when adapted, it in no way whatever interferes with the ordinary use of the Instrument.

**MALTWOOD'S FINDER FOR THE
MICROSCOPE.**

This is the only method that has become universal for the purpose of finding Objects.

MICROSCOPIC OBJECTS.

In the endeavour to make our Collection of Prepared Specimens complete in every branch, we have lately secured the sole agency for the sale of some most remarkable transparent injections.

ICELAND SPAR,

We have a number of Cabinet Specimens of this interesting substance on Sale, the pieces having been selected from a large quantity which we have purchased, and besides being of very fine quality, we are enabled to offer them at prices considerably below the ordinary value.

ACHROMATIC STEREOSCOPIES.**GORHAM'S KALEIDOSCOPIIC
COLOUR TOP, &c.**

Catalogues, giving full particulars, may be had on application, or sent post free.

SMITH, BECK & BECK,
6, Coleman-street, London, E.C.
and Lister Works, Holloway.**T. ROSS,****OPTICIAN**(SON AND SUCCESSOR OF THE LATE
ANDREW ROSS),

2 and 3, FEATHERSTONE-BUILDINGS,

HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

IMPROVED PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES,

IMPROVED MICROSCOPE OBJECTIVES,

IMPROVED TERRESTRIAL TELESCOPES,

&c. &c. &c.

WENHAM'S BINOCULAR ARRANGE-
MENT FOR MICROSCOPES.

ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPES.

ROSS'S NEW STEREOGRAPHIC LENS.

ROSS'S NEW WHOLE-PLATE PORTRAIT
LENS.ROSS'S NEW LENS for "CARTES-DE-
VISITE" PORTRAITS.A LARGE STOCK of PHOTOGRAPHIC
APPARATUS always on hand.A LARGE COLLECTION of MICROSCOPIC
PREPARATIONS.RACE, FIELD and OPERA GLASSES, &c.,
as usual.

See Catalogues, to be had on application at

2 and 3, FEATHERSTONE-BUILDINGS,
HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict. cap. 3;

BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION,

Empowered by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

1, PRINCES-STREET, Bank, London.

Major-General ALEXANDER, Blackheath Park, Chairman.
Every description of Life Assurance business transacted, with or without Participation in Profits.

Extracts from Tables.

(PROPRIETARY.)				(MUTUAL.)			
Age	Half- Prem. First 7 Years	Whole Prem. remainder of Life	Yrs	Age	Annual Prem.	Half- Yearly Prem.	Quarterly Prem.
30	1 1 9	3 2 6	30	30	2 7 3	1 4 3	0 12 3
40	1 2 3	2 18 4	40	40	2 7 6	1 4 4	0 12 4
50	2 2 6	4 0 0	50	50	2 7 10	1 4 6	0 12 5
60	3 0 8	6 15 4	60	60	3 3 3	1 4 8	0 12 6

ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY, 1860.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

Policies opened during the current year will be entitled at next distribution of Profits, in December, 1860, to rank for Five Years' Bonus, which at last investigation ranged from 35s. to 38s. per cent. per annum on the sums assured, and it is expected that the great improvement in the business of the Company of late years will beneficially affect the forthcoming one, 741 New Policies for 47s. 6d. having been opened last year.

HEAD-OFFICE—64, PRINCES-STREET, Edinburgh.

LONDON BOARD—Office: 4, New Bank Buildings, Lothbury.

SIR PETER LAURIE, Chairman.

JOHN I. GLENNIE, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

William Borradaile, Esq. P. Northall Laurie, Esq.
John Connell, Esq. Charles J. Knowles, Esq.
Archibald Cockburn, Esq. Peter J. T. Pearce, Esq.

The attention of those about to assure is specially directed to some New Tables of Premiums recently constructed for this Company, which, with Forms of Proposals, &c., may be had as above, or will be forwarded free on application.

ROBERT STRACHAN, Secretary.

FREE ASSURANCE.

THE POLICIES OF THE

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY are relieved from all Restrictions as to Residence Abroad (except in special cases); and they are otherwise so framed as to afford the most complete security in connection with Family Provisions, Marriage Settlements, Loan Transactions, and the various other purposes in connection with which the protection of Life Assurance is sought.

THE

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY was established in 1835; and, during the last fourteen years, the annual Average of New Assurances has exceeded Half-a-Million sterling, being the largest business transacted in that period by any Life Assurance Company. The New Assurances effected in 1856 alone were upwards of 700,000. The business is a purely home business, the Company having no Agencies out of the United Kingdom.

Accumulated Fund.....£1,566,802 19 4

Annual Revenue.....\$394,161 18 7

THE SIXTH DIVISION OF PROFITS

was made on 9th May last, when it was reported that the Bonus Additions were at the rate of 150 per cent. on the sum assured on Policies effected in 1835; 100 per cent. on Policies effected in 1831; and 80 per cent. on Policies effected in 1840. Next Division of Profits in 1860.

THE INVESTIGATION REPORT,

showing these important advantages, is now ready, and may be had at the Office, or Agencies of the Company.

WILLIAM THOMSON, Manager.

H. JONES WILLIAMS, Resident Secretary.

London.....33, King William-street.

Edinburgh.....1, George-street (Head Office).

Dublin.....66, Upper Sackville-street.

Glasgow.....85, St. Vincent-place.

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE POLICIES.

THE CONSOLS ASSOCIATION,

430, STRAND, LONDON.

1. Provides the Security of Consols for its Policies.
2. It lends, or returns to Insurers ON DEMAND at any time, about One-Half of all Premiums paid.
Undoubted Security for Money, with a liberal Rate of Interest. The Association possesses a large Capital, subscribed by several hundreds of Shareholders.
Full information may be obtained on application to
THOMAS H. BAYLIS, Managing Director.

LIFE ASSURANCE.—Special Notice.—The

next investigation into the Profits of the Life Department of the SCOTCH UNION INSURANCE COMPANY will be made as at last August, 1860, and parties taking out Policies before that date will participate in the division.

635 new Policies, for 304,700l., yielding 9,392l. 8s. 2d. of new Premiums, were issued during the year ending 1st August, 1860.

Thirty days' grace allowed to renew Life Insurances, and 15 days to renew Fire Insurances, during which time, on payment of the premium, the Company hold themselves liable.

No extra Premium charged for Members of Volunteer or Rifle Corps within the United Kingdom.

LONDON BOARD.

President—The Right Hon. the EARL of MANSFIELD.

Directors.

P. Anstruther, Esq. H. M. Ramshead, Esq.

Charles Balfour, Esq. John Kingston, Esq.

Robert Colburn, Esq. M.D. J. R. Robertson, Esq.

J. E. Goodhart, Esq. Hugh F. Sandeman, Esq.

George Ramsay, Esq., Manager.

Secretary—F. G. Smith, Esq.

Surgeon—W. W. Dunn, M.D.

Solicitors—Messrs. Oliphson, Laing & Peachey.

A copy of the last Report, Forms of Proposals, and Prospectuses, may be had at the Office, 37, Cornhill, London; and of the Agents throughout the Kingdom.

FREDK. G. SMITH, Secretary to the London Board.
No. 37, Cornhill, London.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION,

48, GRACECHURCH-STREET, LONDON.

For MUTUAL ASSURANCE ON LIVES, ANNUITIES, &c.

Established December, 1835.

Directors.

Chairman—SAMUEL HAYHURST LUCAS, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman—CHARLES LUSHINGTON, Esq.

John Bradbury, Esq. Charles Good, Esq.

Thomas Castle, Esq. Robert Ingham, Esq. M.P.

Richard Pail, Esq. Charles Reed, Esq. F.S.A.

John Feltham, Esq. Robert Sheppard, Esq.

Charles Gilpin, Esq. M.P. Jonathan Thorp, Esq.

Charles Whitham, Esq.

Physicians.

J. T. Conquest, M.D. F.R.S. Thomas Hodgkin, M.D.

Bankers—Messrs. Brown, Janson & Co.; and Bank of England.

Solicitor—Septimus Davidson, Esq.

Consulting Actuary—Charles Ansell, Esq. F.R.S.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE WITHOUT INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

Extracts from the Report of the Directors for the Year 1860:—

Number of new Policies issued during the year, 928.

Assuring the sum of

Producing an Annual Income of

Making the total Annual Income, after deducting

ing 50,113l. annual abatement in Premium

Total number of Policies issued, 23,073.

Amount paid in Claims by the decease of Mem-

bers, from the commencement of the Institu-

tion in December, 1835

Amount of Accumulated Fund

The effect of the successful operation of the Society during the

whole period of its existence may be best exhibited by recapitu-

lating the declared surpluses at the four investigations made up

to this time.

For the 7 years ending 1845 the Surplus was 239,074 11 5

.. 7 years .. 1847 .. 26,128 6 8

.. 5 years .. 1853 .. 323,001 18 4

.. 5 years .. 1857 .. 345,084 3 11

The next Division of Profits will be made up to the 30th of

November, 1860. Policies effected prior to that date, if substituting

at the time of division, will participate in such profits for the time

they may have been in force.

The Prospectus, with the last Report of the Directors, and with

illustrations of the profits for the five years ending the 30th No-

vember, 1857, may be had on application, by which it will be seen

that the reductions on the premiums range from 11 per cent. to

28 1/2 per cent., and that in one instance the premium is extinct.

Instances of the bonuses are also shown.

Members whose premiums fall due on the 1st of JULY

are reminded that the same must be paid within thirty days

from that date.

June, 1861.

JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

THE SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND

AND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

is a purely Mutual Office, in which the whole Funds belong to the Members; and the Profits are divided among them alone. Since it was founded, in 1815, its history has been one of constant and increasing prosperity; and it is now, in point of Funds, Annual Revenue, and number of Members, one of the largest Life Offices in the world. The Security presented by the Society to its Members and their Representatives is of the most unquestionable character; while the Returns made in the form of Bonuses are, it is believed, not exceeded by those of any other similar Institution. The following is a

MEMORANDUM OF BUSINESS, BONUSES, FUNDS

AND REVENUE.

Extracted from the Society's detailed Prospectus.

1. TOTAL ASSURANCES ISSUED

2. TOTAL BONUSES DECLARED

3. SUMS ASSURED AND BONUSES EXISTING

4. TOTAL CLAIMS PAID EXCEED

5. INVESTED FUNDS

6. ANNUAL REVENUE

Forms of Proposal, detailed Prospectuses and Reports, and every information, may be had at the Head Office, or any of the Society's Agents.

SAMUEL RALEIGH, Manager.

J. J. P. ANDERSON, Secretary.

Edinburgh, 5, St. Andrew-square.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Proposals dated and lodged at the Head Office, or with any of the Society's Agents, during the current year, will secure One Bonus more than those of later date.

LONDON HONORARY BOARD.

George Young, Esq., Mark-lane.

Charles Edward Pollock, Esq., Barrister, Temple.

David Hill, Esq., Sussex-square.

John Murray, Esq., Publisher, Albemarle-street.

Samuel Laing, Esq., Indian Finance.

Sir John Thomas Briggs, Admiralty.

Leonard Horner, Esq., F.R.S.

James Anderson, Esq., Q.C., Lincoln's Inn.

AGENTS FOR LONDON AND THE SUBURBS.

Central Agent.

Hugh McKean, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings, Cornhill.

District Agents.

Major R. B. Ridge, 49, Pall Mall, Agent for the West-End District.

Benton Seely, Islington-green, Agent for Islington District.

ROBERTSON & WHITE, Accountants.

4, Princes-street, Bank, E.C.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS,

AND FROM ANY CAUSE.

may be provided against by an Annual Payment of 2l. to the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,

which secures 1,000l. at death by Accident, or 5l. weekly for injury.

NO EXTRA PREMIUM FOR VOLUNTEERS.

ONE PERSON in every TWENTY insured is injured yearly

by ACCIDENT.

75,000l. has been already PAID as COMPENSATION.

For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the

Railway Stations, or at the Head Office, 64, Cornhill (late 2, Old

Broad-street).

ANNUAL INCOME, 40,000l.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

64, Cornhill, E.C., January, 1861.

VICTORIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

12, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY. Established 1853.

Thomas Nesbitt, Esq., Chairman.

O. B. Woolsey, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

Charles Baldwin, Esq.

George Denny, Esq.

J. C. Dimdale, Esq.

William Elliott, M.D.

Robert Ellis, Esq.

E. P. Gosset, Esq. F.R.S.

John Gladstone, Esq.

Aaron Goldsmid, Esq.

Sidney Gurney, Esq.

W. K. Jameson, Esq.

John Jones, Esq.

John Nolloth, Esq.

Meaburn Staniland, Esq., M.P.

Paul Sturton, Esq.

Walter Charles Venning, Esq.

William White, Esq.

Every description of Life Assurance business is transacted. Advances are made on Mortgage of Freehold Property, Life and Reversionary Insurance, &c., and also to Assurers on Personal Security. The Assets are £40,000l., and the Income is over £3,000l. per annum. Four-fifths of the entire Profits are appropriated to the Assured. Three divisions of considerable amount have already taken place. WILLIAM BATHURST, Actuary.

TO PURCHASERS OF PIANOFORTES.—

CHAPPELL & CO. have a large Stock of SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES for Sale by BROADWOOD, COLLARD, & BIRD, &c., at very reduced prices, and new instruments of every description.—CHAPPELL & CO. 56, New Bond-street.

SECONDHAND HARMONIUMS by

ALEXANDRE, nearly (if not quite) as good as new, at greatly reduced prices, at CHAPPELL'S, 56, New Bond-street.

PIANOFORTES.—CHAMBER, BEALE & Co.—

Every description on Sale or Hire, NEW and SECONDHAND. Lists, gratis, post free.—201, Regent-street.

FREDERICK DENT, Chronometer, Watch

and Clock Maker to the Queen and Prince Consort, and Maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, 61, Strand, and 24, Royal Exchange.

ORNAMENTS for the MANTEL-PIECE, &c.

Large and choice Selection, including, among other Articles, Groups, Statuettes, Vases, &c. in Parian and English and Foreign Porcelain—Clocks (brass, marble and gilt)—First-class Bronzes—Lustres, Candelabra, Candelsticks and Bohemian Glass. Novelty, Beauty, and Art.

ALFRED B. PEARCE, 23, LUDGATE-HILL, E.C.

Established 1768.

DENT'S CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES,

and CLOCKS.—CAUTION.—Her Majesty's High Court of Chancery, on the 11th of July, 1861, granted a Perpetual Injunction, restraining HENRY WILLIAM TURNIP, GEORGE HATHAWAY TURNIP and ADOLPHE MORENTHAL respectively, from Manufacturing any Watches marked with the name of "DENT", and from selling or exporting, or causing to be sold or exported for Sale, any Watches made and marked with the name of "DENT" by them or by their order or direction. Manufacturers and others are hereby cautioned against using the name or trademark of "DENT".

M. F. DENT, 23 & 34, COCKSPUR-STREET,

Charing Cross, London.

DENT'S CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES,

and CLOCKS.—M. F. DENT, 23, Cockspur-street, Charing Cross, Watch, Clock and Chronometer Maker, by special appointment, to Her Majesty the Queen.

23, COCKSPUR-STREET, CHARING CROSS,

Corner of Spring Gardens.

TRELOAR'S KAMPTULICON, or Elastic

Floor Cloth, Cocoa-Nut Fibre, Chinese and other Matting, and Door-Mats of the best quality, at the lowest prices. TRELOAR, Manufacturer, 43, LUDGATE-HILL, E.C.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, in Bottle, recom-

mended by Baron Liebig and all the Faculty, may now be had in the finest condition of MESSRS. HARRINGTON PARKER & CO. 54, Pall Mall, S.W.

SAUCE—LEA AND PERRINS

beg to caution the Public against Spurious Imitations of their world-renowned WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Purchasers should

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

Recommended by Connoisseurs to be

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

* * * Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSSLAND & BLACKWELL, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST TEAS and

COFFEES in England are to be obtained of PHILL

EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

HISTORY.

- OUTLINES of the HISTORY of ENGLAND; with Questions. Cheap Edition, with Woodcuts. 1s.
- OUTLINES of the HISTORY of FRANCE; with Questions. By the Rev. O. COCKAYNE, M.A. Third Edition. 1s. 6d.
- OUTLINES of the HISTORY of IRELAND; with Questions. By the Rev. O. COCKAYNE, M.A. 1s.
- OUTLINES of ROMAN HISTORY; with Questions. Fifteenth Edition, with Woodcuts. 10d.
- OUTLINES of GRECIAN HISTORY; with Questions. By the Rev. B. BOUCHIER, M.A. Twelfth Edition. 1s.
- OUTLINES of SACRED HISTORY; with Questions. Cheap Edition, with Woodcuts. 2s. 6d.
- OUTLINES of the HISTORY of the BRITISH CHURCH. Cheap Edition. 1s. cloth.
- OUTLINES of ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY; with Questions. By W. H. HOARE, M.A. Second Edition. 2s. 6d.
- ANALYSIS of ENGLISH and of FRENCH HISTORY. By DAWSON W. TURNER, M.A., Head-Master of the Royal Institution School, Liverpool. Fourth Edition. 2s.
- ANALYSIS of ROMAN HISTORY. By DAWSON W. TURNER, M.A. Second Edition. 2s.
- ANALYSIS of GRECIAN HISTORY. By DAWSON W. TURNER, M.A. Second Edition. 2s.
- ELEMENTS of ANCIENT HISTORY; with Questions. Being the Sixth Volume of 'The Instructor.' Cloth, 2s.
- ELEMENTS of MODERN HISTORY; with Questions. Being the Seventh Volume of 'The Instructor.' Cloth, 2s.
- SCHOOL HISTORY of ENGLAND; abridged from Gleig's Family History; with Chronology, List of Contemporary Sovereigns, and Questions. Seventh Edition. Strongly bound, 6s.
- FAMILY HISTORY of ENGLAND. By the Rev. G. R. GLEIG, M.A. Cheaper Edition. 3 vols. 10s. 6d.
- STUDENT'S MANUAL of ANCIENT HISTORY. By W. COOKE TAYLOR, LL.D. Cheap Edition. 6s.
- STUDENT'S MANUAL of MODERN HISTORY. By W. COOKE TAYLOR, LL.D. Cheap Edition. 6s.
- HISTORY of the CHRISTIAN CHURCH. By Dr. BURTON, Regius Professor of Divinity, Oxford. Tenth Edition. 5s.
- THE CIVIL HISTORY of the JEWS. By the Rev. O. COCKAYNE, M.A. Second Edition, with Maps. 4s. 6d.
- HELLAS: the Home, the History, the Literature, and the Arts of the Ancient Greeks. Translated from the German of Jacobs, by JOHN OXENFORD. 4s. 6d.
- The LORD and the VASSAL: a Familiar Exposition of the Feudal System in the Middle Ages. 2s.
- TALES and STORIES from HISTORY. By AGNES STRICKLAND. With Illustrations. Cheaper Edition. 1 vol. 5s.

GEOGRAPHY.

- OUTLINES of GEOGRAPHY; with Questions. Twenty-ninth Edition, thoroughly revised, with Maps and Woodcuts. 10d.
- OUTLINES of PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY; with Questions. By Miss R. M. ZORNLIN. With Maps and Illustrations. 10d.
- DESCRIPTIVE GEOGRAPHY; with Questions. Being the Fifth Volume of 'The Instructor.' Cloth, 2s.
- MANUAL of ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY. By W. L. BEVAN, M.A., Vicar of Hay. 2s. 6d.
- HAND-BOOK of BIBLE GEOGRAPHY. Fifth Edition, with Maps. 2s.
- BIBLE MAPS for SCHOOLS; with Brief Descriptions. Sewed, 2s.
- BIBLE MAPS: an Historical and Descriptive Atlas of Scripture Geography. By WILLIAM HUGHES, F.R.G.S. With Index. 5s. coloured.
- OUTLINE SCRIPTURE MAPS. By J. R. MAJOR, M.A. With Key. 2s.
- GUYOT'S EARTH and MAN; or, Physical Geography in its relation to the History of Mankind. With Corrections and Notes. Cheap Edition. 2s.
- ATLAS of PHYSICAL and HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY. Engraved by G. W. LOWEY. Under the direction of Professor ANSTED and Rev. C. G. NICOLAY, F.R.G.S. 5s.
- RECREATIONS in PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY; or, the World as it is. By Miss R. M. ZORNLIN. With Illustrations. 6s.

GEOMETRY.

- FIRST BOOK of GEOMETRY, PLANE and SOLID. 1s. 6d.
- ELEMENTS of DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY, for Students in Engineering. With 30 Illustrations. By Professor HALL. 6s. 6d.
- EUCLID'S ELEMENTS, Edited by R. POTTS, M.A., Trin. Coll. Cambridge.
- EUCLID'S ELEMENTS of GEOMETRY (the University Edition). 8vo. 10s.
- EUCLID'S ELEMENTS, the First Six Books (the School Edition). 4s. 6d.
- EUCLID'S ELEMENTS, the First Three Books. 2s.
- EUCLID'S ELEMENTS, the First Two Books. 1s. 6d.
- EUCLID'S ELEMENTS, the First Book. 1s.

CLASS BOOKS.

- EASY LESSONS on MONEY MATTERS. 1s.
- EASY LESSONS on REASONING. 1s. 6d.
- INTRODUCTORY LESSONS on CHRISTIAN EVIDENCES. 6d.
- INTRODUCTORY LESSONS on the HISTORY of RELIGIOUS WORSHIP. 2s.
- INTRODUCTORY LESSONS on MORALS. 1s. 6d.
- CLASS READING-BOOK. By G. LUDLOW. With a Dictionary of Scientific Terms. Cheaper Edition. 2s. 6d. sheep.
- ABBOTT'S READER. Fifth Edition. 2s.
- READINGS in POETRY. 3s. 6d.
- READINGS in ENGLISH PROSE LITERATURE. 2s. 6d.
- READINGS in BIOGRAPHY. 3s. 6d.
- READINGS in SCIENCE. 3s. 6d.
- EASY LESSONS in MECHANICS. Third Edition. 2s. with Woodcuts.
- NATURAL PHILOSOPHY for BEGINNERS. Cheaper Edition, with 148 Woodcuts. 2s.
- BIBLE NARRATIVE CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED. By Miss R. M. ZORNLIN. Cheaper Edition, with Maps. 5s.
- PRACTICAL INTRODUCTION to ENGLISH COMPOSITION. Edited by Rev. J. EDWARDS. Cheaper Edition. 2s.
- TALES, CONVERSATIONS, and EASY LESSONS from HISTORY; with Questions. Being the First Volume of 'The Instructor.' Cloth, 2s.
- LESSONS on HOUSES, FURNITURE, FOOD, and CLOTHING; with Questions. Being the Second Volume of 'The Instructor.' Cloth, 2s.
- LESSONS on the UNIVERSE, ANIMAL VEGETABLE, and MINERAL KINGDOMS, and HUMAN FORM, with Questions. Being the Third Volume of 'The Instructor.' Cloth, 2s.
- BOOK of the CALENDAR, the MONTHS, and the SEASONS. With Questions. Being the Fourth Volume of 'The Instructor.' Cloth, 2s.
- ENGLISH, PAST and PRESENT. By R. CHENEVIX TRENCH, D.D., Dean of Westminster. 4s.
- A SELECT GLOSSARY of WORDS formerly USED in SENSES DIFFERENT from the PRESENT. By the same Author. 4s.
- On the STUDY of WORDS. By the same Author. 4s.
- ENGLISH SYNONYMS. Edited by RICHARD WHATELY, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin. 3s.

London: PARKER, SON & BOURN, West Strand.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, 20, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.
 Printed by JAMES HOLMES, of No. 4, New Ormond-street, in the county of Middlesex, at his office, 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in said county; and published by JOHN FRANCIS, 30, Wellington-street, in said county, Publisher, at 30, Wellington-street aforesaid.—Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradfute, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, July 27, 1861.

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1762.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1861.

PRICE
FOURPENCE
Stamped Edition, 5d.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The NEXT MEETING will be held at MANCHESTER, commencing on WEDNESDAY, September 4, 1861, under the Presidency of

WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, Esq. LL.D. E.C. F.R.S.
The Reception Room will be The Portico, in Mosley-street. Notices of Communications intended to be read to the Association, accompanied by a statement whether or not the author will be present at the Meeting, may be addressed to JOHN PHILLIPS, M.A. LL.D. F.R.S., Assistant General Secretary, University Museum, Oxford; or to E. D. DAWKINS, Esq. B.A. F.G.S., ALFRED NIELD, Esq., ARTHUR RANSOME, Esq. M.A., and Professor ROSCOE, B.A., Local Secretaries, Manchester.
JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S., General Treasurer.
6, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—At a General Assembly of Academicians, held on TUESDAY the 30th inst., JAMES SANT, Esq. was elected an Associate. JOHN PRESOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.—The ELEC- TION to the PROFESSORSHIP OF ARABIC and HINDUSTANEE will be held on THURSDAY, October 10, 1861. Candidates are requested to send their Applications and Testimo- nials on or before that day to the Registrar of the University, from whom further Particulars may be learned.

By order,
JAMES H. TODD, D.D., Registrar.
Trinity College, July 1, 1861.

MIDDLE and UPPER SCHOOLS, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.—There is superior ACCOM- MODATION for BOARDSERS in the family of the Principal, JOHN YEATS, LL.D.

HOME PARK HOUSE SCHOOL, adjoining the Station, KING'S LANGLEY, HERTS.—The number of Boarders is limited to 12. The Terms, 30 guineas per annum include every charge except for Instrumental Music. The School will RE-OPEN on THURSDAY, 5th September. A Prospectus will be sent on application. J. T. V. HARDY, R.A.

WOOLWICH, SANDHURST, the LINE, and the CIVIL SERVICE.—SIX PUPILS are PRE- PARED for the above EXAMINATIONS by the Rev. G. R. ROBERTS, M.A., late Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cam- bridge, and for some years one of the Mathematical and Classical Professors at the Royal Indian Military College at Addiscombe.— Address, "The Limes, Croydon."

CIVIL SERVICE, WOOLWICH, &c.— GENTLEMEN are efficiently PREPARED for the CIVIL and MILITARY EXAMINATIONS, or for the UNIVERSI- TIES, by an M.A. of long experience as a Private Tutor in Cam- bridge, assisted by competent Masters in the various branches required. For particulars, apply to the Rev. the PRINCIPAL, 8, York-terrace, Tushneton, or to Messrs. RALPH BROTHERS, School Book-sellers, 150, Aldersgate-street, London.

SEAWOOD HOUSE, GRANGE, in CART- MEL, LANCASHIRE. Mrs. William Draup, Principal, assisted by Miss E. Askew and Foreign Teachers.—Scholarship duties in the above Establishment, for the Education of Young Ladies, BEGAN AGAIN (D.V.) on TUESDAY LAST, the 30th of July.—Prospectuses, &c. may be had on application.

MISS HOLTHAM, formerly of Bowdon, Cheshire, who receives a few Young Ladies requiring social retired companionship in their studies, will have a VACANCY for ONE PUPIL after the present Vacation, ending the 9th of August.—For Terms and References address Miss HOLTHAM, 21, Powis-square, Brighton.

EDINBURGH ACADEMY, Incorporated by Royal Charter, 5th George IV. Rector—The Rev. JAMES STEPHEN HODSON, D.D. F.R.S.E. of Balliol and Merton Colleges, Oxford.

Classical Masters.
D'Arcy W. Thompson, M.A., Pembroke College, Cambridge.
Henry Weir, University of Edinburgh, and M.A. of Caius
College, Cambridge.
James Carmichael, University of Edinburgh.
James Clyde, LL.D., University of Glasgow.
Mathematical Master—James Glog, LL.D.
Master of French and German Languages—J. G. E. Macleod,
B.L.L., Agrégé of the University of Paris.
English and Elocution Master—William F. Collier, LL.D.,
Trinity College, Dublin.
Writing and Arithmetic Master—John Maclean.
Assistant Arithmetic Master—Evan Stewart.
Fortification and Military and Civil Engineering—Lieutenant
J. Mackie.
Drawing Master—Arthur Perigal, A.R.S.A.
Do. for Architectural and Engineering Drawing—
Walter Carmichael.
Teachers of Fencing—Messrs. Roland.
Janitor—Hugh Graham.

The NEXT SESSION of the EDINBURGH ACADEMY will
commence on Tuesday, 1st October, at Ten o'clock, when Mr.
THOMPSON will OPEN the FIRST or JUNIOR CLASSES.
The Academy is an Institution in which Young Gentlemen from
Eight or Ten to Sixteen or Seventeen Years of age, and upwards,
receive a thorough Education in Classics, Modern Languages,
Mathematics, and English Literature.
Although the Academy is essentially a Classical Institution, a
Modern Side has been added to the School for the advantage of
Young Gentlemen who mean to enter the Military or Civil Ser-
vice, or to follow pursuits in which an extensive acquaintance
with the Classics is not required.
On SATURDAY, 28th, and MONDAY, 30th SEPTEMBER, attendance
will be given at the Academy, from Twelve to Three o'clock, for
the enrolment of New Pupils. Any additional information may
be obtained from Mr. PATRICK, Clerk to the Directors, No. 21,
St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh.

BOARDERS are received by
The Rector, 21, Great King-street;
Mr. Thompson, 3, Brandon-street;
Mr. Carmichael, 5, Saxe-Coburg-place; and
Mr. Macleod, Raeburn Cottage, Raeburn-place.

MILNER GIBSON TESTIMONIAL.

At a Meeting at Fendall's Hotel, on the 19th of July, in pur-
suance of Resolutions moved and seconded by Sir J. V. SHILLEY,
M.P., Sir CHARLES DOUGLAS, M.P., Mr. CORNLEY, M.P., Mr.
J. WHITE, M.P., and Mr. W. N. ASHURST, it was determined to
invite a PUBLIC COLLECTION towards a FUND for a TESTI-
MONIAL to the Right Honourable T. MILNER GIBSON, to
commemorate the Final Abolition of all Taxes on Literature and
the Press.

Chairman of the Committee, Mr. WILLIAM EWART, M.P.;
Treasurer, Mr. ROBERT CHAMBERS; Secretary, Mr. JOHN FRANCIS.
Arrangements are in progress for the formation of Local Com-
mittees in Dublin, Edinburgh, Manchester, Birmingham, Liver-
pool, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and other towns under the patronage
of Subscriptions, limited to 12, can be sent to Messrs. DRUMMOND
& Co. Chancery Cross, or to the Treasurer, ROBERT CHAMBERS, Esq.,
47, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.; or paid to the Collector,
Mr. THOMAS SANDERSON.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN FRANCIS, Hon. Sec.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE, Redlands, near Bristol.—Youths may be duly prepared for the Universi- ties, for Professional and General Purposes, and for Competitive Examinations.

PESTALOZZIAN SCHOOL, WORKSOP. NOTES.—In this Establishment the Arrangements are of a superior order, and young Gentlemen are carefully educated for the Universities, for Competitive Examinations, and for Mercantile Engineering and Agricultural Purposes. The course of com- petent English and Foreign Masters, the Pupils enjoy the advan- tages of first-rate English and Continental Schools. The course of instruction is very comprehensive. The School is in a most favourable situation; and for exercise and recreation there are extensive playgrounds and a covered gymnasium. The Workshop is famed for its cleanliness and salubrity, and the splendid Parks surrounding have a wide celebrity. The School re-opens on the 9th of August.—For Prospectuses, and further Particulars, apply to J. L. ELLENBERGER.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.—COMPE- TITORS for Sandhurst, Woolwich, or the Staff College, and Candidates for Direct Commissions or Appointments, are PREPARED in all the Branches (compulsory and optional) of their Programmes, at the Practical Military College, Sunbury, S.W.—Apply for Prospectuses, &c. to Captain LENDY.

PROFESSOR GARDNER, F.E.S., &c., begs to state that his LECTURES on the EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE of Heat for gentlemen preparing for the Government and other Examination, and at the Polytechnic Institution. The Apparatus of this Establishment, and especially his own, gives facilities seldom afforded. Engagements for the same Courses of Lectures are made with Private Establishments. Gardner, is open to Pupils. Private Study, Analyses, &c.— 309, Regent-street, W.

GUYS HOSPITAL.—The Medical Session COMMENCES in October. The INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS will be given by W. ODLING, M.B. F.R.S., on TUESDAY, the 1st of October, at Two o'clock.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.
Physicians—G. H. Barlow, M.D.; Owen Rees, M.D. F.R.S.;
W. W. Gull, M.D.
Assistant Physicians—S. O. Habershon, M.D.; S. Wilks, M.D.
F. W. Pavy, M.D.
Surgeons—Edward Cook, Esq.; John Hilton, Esq., F.R.S.;
John Birkett, Esq.
Assistant Surgeons—Alfred Poland, Esq.; Cooper Forster, Esq.;
T. Bryant, Esq.
Obstetric Physician—Henry Oldham, M.D.
Assistant Obstetric Physician—Braxton Hicks, M.D.
Surgeon-Dentist—T. Bell, Esq., F.R.S., J. A. Salter, Esq.
Surgeon of the Eye Infirmary—John F. France, Esq.
LECTURERS.—WINTER SESSION.
Medicine—Owen Rees, M.D. F.R.S.; W. W. Gull, M.D.
Surgery—John Hilton, Esq., F.R.S.; John Birkett, Esq.
Anatomy—Alfred Poland, Esq.; Cooper Forster, Esq.
Physiology—F. W. Pavy, M.D.
Chemistry—Alfred Taylor, M.D. F.R.S.
Experimental Physiology—Arthur Durham, Esq.
Demonstrations on Anatomy—Arthur Durham, Esq.; and Walter
Moxon, M.B.
Demonstrations on Morbid Anatomy—S. Wilks, M.D.
LECTURERS.—SUMMER SESSION.
Demonstrations on Cutaneous Diseases—W. W. Gull, M.D.
Medical Jurisprudence—A. Taylor, M.D. F.R.S.
Materia Medica—S. O. Habershon, M.D.
Midwifery—H. Oldham, M.D.
Ophthalmic Surgery—J. France, Esq.
Pathology—S. Wilks, M.D.
Comparative Anatomy—F. W. Pavy, M.D.; W. Moxon, M.B.
Botany—C. Johnson, Esq.
Practical Chemistry—W. Odling, M.B. F.R.S.
Demonstrations on Manipulative and Operative Surgery—T.
Bryant, Esq.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Students must give satisfactory
testimony as to their education and conduct. They are required
to pay 40s. for the first year, 40s. for the second year, and 10s.
for every succeeding year of attendance; or 100l. in one payment en-
titles a Student to a Perpetual Ticket.

Dressers, Clinical Clerks, Ward Clerks, Obstetric Residents,
and Dispensers in the Eye-Wards, are selected according to merit
from those Students who have attended a second year. A Resident
House-Surgeon is appointed every six months from those Students
who have obtained the College Diploma.

Six Scholarships, varying in value from 20l. to 40l. each, will be
awarded at the close of each Summer Session, for general pro-
ficiency.

Two Gold Medals will be given by the Treasurer—one for Medi-
cine and one for Surgery.
A Voluntary Examination will take place at entrance, in Ele-
mentary Classics and Mathematics. The three first Candidates
will receive, respectively, 20l., 20l., and 10l.

Several of the Lecturers have vacancies for Resident Private
Pupils.
Mr. Stocker, Apothecary to Guy's Hospital, will enter Students,
and give any further information required.
Guy's Hospital, July, 1861.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIA- TION.—The ANNUAL CONGRESS will be held at EXETER, commencing MONDAY, August 12, and continued to the 26th inclusive.

SIR STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE, Bart. M.P. C.B. M.A.,
President.
Excursions will be made to Crediton, Ford Abbey, Ottery-St.-
Mary, Hacocombe, Compton Castle, Torquay, Kent's Cavern,
Tiverton, Bradfield House, Dartmouth, Dartington Hall, Berry
Pomeroy, and the Cathedral of Exeter and other Antiquities,
&c., together with the various Churches, Chapels,
&c., together with the Cathedral of Exeter and other Antiquities,
will be examined and explained.—Tickets to be had of the Local
Secretaries, Exeter; and in London of the Treasurer, T. J.
Fettigrew, Esq., Onslow-crescent, Brompton, and of the Curator,
G. R. Wright, Esq., 60, Pall Mall.

THE LADIES' COLLEGE, Southampton, For the Daughters of Gentlemen.

Principal—Mrs. DAVIES
(Widow of the late Prof. Davies, R.M.A. Woolwich),
Aided by Resident Governesses and Visiting Masters of acknow-
ledged talent.

The object of this Institution is to impart a sound and useful
Education, combined with the Accomplishments requisite to form
the perfect Christian Gentlewoman.
Particulars to be obtained on application to Mrs. DAVIES.
The TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 1st.

THE GRANGE HOUSE SCHOOL, EDINBURGH.

Principal—JOHN DALGLEISH.
Vice-Principal—W. SCOTT DALGLEISH, M.A. (Edin.)
The SCHOOL SESSION commences on the 1st of OCTOBER.

RAWDON HOUSE, Hoddessdon, Herts.—The above Establishment for YOUNG LADIES will in future be CONDUCTED by Miss ELLIS and Miss HELEN TAYLOR. The NEXT SESSION will commence on the 2nd of SEPTEMBER. —For Terms and Particulars apply to Miss Ellis, Rawdon House, Hoddessdon.

MATRICULATION, &c.—The Rev. W. KIRKES, LL.B., St. Thomas's-square, Hackney, PRE- PARES GENTLEMEN for the EXAMINATIONS. A few Boarders can be received.—Apply as above.

EDUCATION IN HANOVER.—Dr. AUGUSTUS W. PETERS, No. 5, Glocksee-Strasse, Han- over, a Protestant, and a Graduate of the University of Göttingen, assisted by an English Graduate, and by a Member of the Universi- té de France, resident in the Establishment and exclusively attached to it, as well as the most eminent Professors of the town RECEIVES a select number of PUPILS, the sons of Gen- tlemen, for whom, while the strictest attention is paid to their studies, all the comforts of a cheerful home are provided. The Pupils are admitted to attend Divine Service in the King's English Chapel. German in its purest dialect and French are made the medium of conversation. Terms from 60 to 80 guineas; no extra whatever. References given to the Hanoverian Legation in London.

FRENCH, Italian, German.—9, OLD BOND- STREET.—Dr. ALTSCHUL, Author of "First German Reading-Book," dedicated to Her Grace the Duchess of Suther- land &c., M. Philol. Soc., Prof. Elocution.—TWO LANGUAGES TAUGHT in the same lesson, or alternately, on the same Terms as One, at the pupil's or at his home. Each language spoken in his PRIVATE LESSONS, and select CLASSES for Ladies and Gen- tlemen. Preparation for all ordinary pursuits of life, the Uni- versities, Army and Civil Service Examinations.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, SOHO-SQUARE.—MRS. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools to her REGISTER of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COM- PANIONS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

LONDON LIBRARY, 12, ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE. —This Library offers great advantages to persons engaged in Literary Pursuits. The best Literature of the day, both English and Foreign, is added to a collection consisting of nearly 80,000 volumes. Fifteen volumes are allowed to Country Members, Ten to Residents in Town. An additional supply of Books may be had at the rate of 12s. per annum for five volumes.—Terms, 3s. a year; or 2s. a year with entrance fee of 6s. Life Membership, 200l. Catalogue, 7s. 6d. Open from 10 to 6.

TO PUBLISHERS.—A GENTLEMAN of capital is desirous of embarking in the PUBLISHING BUSINESS, either as Partner or by Purchase.—Address, in the first instance, to X. Y. Z., care of Mr. Lindley, 19, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C.

TO PUBLISHERS, EDITORS, &c.—An Experienced Writer for the Press, whose acquaintance among Publishers is limited, is now at Leisure several hours daily, and solicits EMPLOYMENT. Communications appointing an inter- view will be attended to promptly.—Please address M. R. S., News Rooms, 68, Cheapside, E.C.

LITERARY.—A Graduate of an English Uni- versity will be glad to UNDERTAKE FRENCH or GER- MAN TRANSLATION, Medical or other, for an Author or Pub- lisher. Satisfactory references.—Address Sigma, Mr. Lewis's, 15, Gover-street North, W.C.

NOTICE.—TO TOURISTS.—BLACK'S GUIDE-BOOKS and TRAVELLING MAPS, last Editions, will be found to contain all the most recent and useful information for travelling in this country.—London: SMITH & SON, 123, Strand; and sold by all Booksellers.

NOTICE.—CRYSTAL PALACE, DUL- WICH, Kew, RICHMOND, &c. Just published, price 5s., with Map and Illustrations, BLACK'S GUIDE to SURREY, containing Descriptions of the above and every other place of interest.—SMITH & SON, Strand; and all Booksellers.

PARIS IN TWELVE HOURS and a HALF.
via DIEPPE, by the New Daily Tidal Service, with Special Express Tidal Trains both on the English and French Railways. 2nd, Second Class; 3rd, First Class. Return Tickets issued. Two departures daily except Sundays. For hours of departure from London Bridge and Victoria, see the Times daily.

TUTOR.—A Graduate of Cambridge would be glad to be an **ENGAGEMENT** as TUTOR in a Gentleman's family. N.B. Travelling on the Continent preferred. For salary, references, &c., apply to B.H., care of Mr. A. P. Wood, Bookseller, Huntingdon.

WANTED, in a Superior School in Holland,
a YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, to teach his NATIVE LANGUAGE, opportunistically afforded for the acquisition of French and German. Salary 40l., with board, &c.—Applications and Testimonials to be sent to Dr. YEAZE, Poekham, S.E.

THE PROPRIETOR of a SMALL BOARDING SCHOOL for BOYS, in the North of England, wishes to meet with a Gentleman to succeed him at Christmas, 1861.—For particulars address A.X., care of Messrs. Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London.

WANTED by an ENGLISH GENTLEMAN,
Age 50, PARTIAL ENGAGEMENT as English, Italian, or French Correspondent, Confidential Secretary, Reader, Translator, Teacher or Composer. First-rate City and West-End references offered.—Address (p.p.) Mr. C. 23, Great Portland-street, Regent-street.

PAINTING and DRAWING.—A GENTLEMAN who has gained distinguished honours at the Royal Academy, is willing to devote a portion of his time to TEACHING DRAWING and PAINTING, in Pencil, Oil, or Water Colours, or in attending Sketching Parties in the Country or at the Seaside. Liberal arrangements made with Schools. References required: the highest can be given in exchange. Address X.X.X., Messrs. Robertson & Co. 20, Long Acre, W.C.

PAINTING on GLASS.—A LUSSEON, Painter in Oil on Glass of the Sainte Chapelle, 21, Rue de Laval, Paris. Painted Glass in every style, for the Decoration of Churches: Grilles, Mosaic, Great Figures, Medallions, Legendaries; Fancy Subjects, such as Mosaic-Age; Hunting and other Subjects; of the old style, or modern, for Rooms, Country Houses, &c. Sent free to all parts of England.

A MARRIED ARTIST (a Figure Painter of a reputation), assisted by Eminent Tutors, proposes to receive into his Studio a LIMITED NUMBER of YOUNG GENTLEMEN, whose parents are desirous of having them brought up as Artists, and of securing to them the advantage of a thorough Classical Education.—Particulars on application to L.M., care of Mr. Willmott, Union Society, Cambridge.

SECRETARY and LIBRARIAN.—A Gentleman whose qualifications and testimonials for either or both of these Positions are of the very highest order, SEEKS an ENGAGEMENT, either immediately or before the end of this month. He speaks French, and has an extensive knowledge of Literature, Correspondence, Accounts, &c.—107a, 23, Nelson-square, Blackfriars.

HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—To be LET, on LEASE, with early possession, these celebrated Concert-rooms with the Mansion adjoining in Hanover-square. Particulars and Cards to view to be obtained of Messrs. FOSTER, 54, Pall Mall.

TO BOOKSELLERS.—As CLERK, or CLERK and ASSISTANT; understands Cataloguing; the Second-hand Trade preferred; seven years' good references to last employer.—Address M. L. X., Elliot's, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, E.C.

A CATALOGUE of 10,000 VOLUMES of VALUABLE BOOKS, some scarce and difficult to procure, in good and Handsome Bindings, free by post for four stamps.—THOMAS HAYES, Hunt's Bank, Manchester.

POPULAR NATURE-PRINTING.—This beautiful Art, with the permission of Dr. DUMAS, is now exhibiting, gratis, in the Stationery Court, Crystal Palace, Sydenham. By means of this process, ferns, grasses, leaves, and seaweeds can be printed in Colours with ease and correctness.

TO BOTANISTS.—POPULAR NATURE-PRINTING.—The portable Case of Materials, no larger than a small volume, with complete Apparatus, Colours, and a Book of Instructions, price 21s.—F. A. SZAULS, Stationery Court, Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, or IMITATION WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS. Fac-Similes of our most talented Artists. Every Subject ever published (500) kept in Stock. The titles of Twelve Subjects will be given from time to time in this Journal, forming ultimately a complete Catalogue of all published. Section No. 28:—Harvest Time, Topham, 11. 2s. 2s. by 21—Rouen Cathedral, Dolby, 11. 1s. 2s. by 17—The Country Forge, Harnley, 11. 1s. 2s. by 15—Lakes of Geneva, Pope, 10s. 2s. by 18—Winter in the Convent Valley, Trosper, 10s. 2s. by 16—A Restless Sitter, Hunt, 10s. 2s. by 19—Shallow Rivers, Linnell, 10s. 2s. by 18—Norman Castle, Turner, 7s. 6d. 1s. by 13—Heidelberg, from the Bridge, Chapin, 6s. 2s. by 17—Trajan's Column, Rome, Clodri, 5s. 1s. by 21—Borthwick Castle, Cattermole, 7s. 2s. by 17—Welsh Mill, Rowbotham, 7s. 1s. by 14—Catalogues.

JOHN MARLEY, 143, Strand, W.C.

MABLEY'S IMITATION OIL PAINTINGS.
Originated by J. Mabley, 143, Strand, W.C., 1858. Eight Hundred Examples, after Eminent Masters, on view. Catalogues. J. MABLEY, 143, Strand, W.C.

GOOD FRAMES CHEAP.—Good Work, Good Materials, Good Fitting. One Hundred and Fifty Designs, from the most simple to the most elaborate. The adaptation of designs of Frames to Subjects made a study. No Charge for Packing or Cases. Catalogues. J. MABLEY, 143, Strand, W.C.

MADemoiselle ADELINA PATTI.
The Directors of the CRYSTAL PALACE have great gratification in being able to announce that they have made arrangements for the celebrated Italian Soprano, Madlle. ADELINA PATTI, to give a GRAND CONCERT, at the Palace, previous to her departure from London; to take place on FRIDAY NEXT, August 3. This occasion will most positively be the last, on which Madlle. Patti will sing in London, until the Royal Italian Opera Season of 1862.
Full particulars will be duly announced.—Admission, Half-a-Crown: Numbered stalls, 5s. extra; Unnumbered reserved seats, 2s. 6d.—These Tickets will be ready for delivery on Saturday morning, August 3, at the Crystal Palace, 3, Exeter Hall, and of the usual Agents.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL,

IN AID OF THE

FUNDS OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, on the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th of AUGUST, 1861.

PRINCIPAL VOCALISTS.

MADemoiselle TITIENS,
MADAME RUDERSDORFF,
MADAME LEMMENS-SHERREINGTON,
AND
MADemoiselle ADELINA PATTI

MADAME SAINTON-DOLBY,
AND
MISS PALMER.

MR. SIMS REEVES,
MR. MONTE SMITH, MR. SANTLEY,
AND
SIGNOR GIULINI, SIGNOR BELLETTI
Solo Pianoforte, MISS ARABELLA GODDARD.
Organist—MR. STIMPSON.
Conductor—MR. COSTA.

OUTLINE OF THE PERFORMANCES.

TUESDAY MORNING.		MESSIAH.
ELIJAH	.....	MENDELSSOHN.
WEDNESDAY MORNING.		HANDEL.
SAMSON	.....
THURSDAY MORNING.		HANDEL.
MESSIAH	.....
FRIDAY MORNING.		BETHOVEN.
GRAND SERVICE IN D	.....	HUMMEL.
MOZART	.....	HANDEL.
ISRAEL IN EGYPT	.....
TUESDAY EVENING.		A MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT,
COMPRISING		.....
OVERTURE (Stags of Corinth)	.....	ROBINSON.
CONCERTO PIANOFORTE (In G minor)	.....	MENDELSSOHN.
OVERTURE (Der Freischütz)	.....	WEBER.
SELECTIONS FROM OPERAS, &c.	.....
WEDNESDAY EVENING.		HAYDN.
THE CREATION	.....
THURSDAY EVENING.		A MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT,
COMPRISING		.....
OVERTURE (Macanillo)	.....	AUBER.
CONCERTO PIANOFORTE (In E flat)	.....	BETHOVEN.
GRAND FINALE (Lorely)	.....	MENDELSSOHN.
OVERTURE (Guillaume Tell)	.....	ROSSINI.
SELECTIONS FROM OPERAS, &c.	.....
FRIDAY EVENING.		HANDEL.
JUDAS MACCABEUS	.....

PRICES OF ADMISSION TO THE HALL.

Secured Places for the Morning Performances, each	.....	1 0
Unsecured Places	.....	0 10
Secured Places for the Evening Performances	.....	0 15
Unsecured Places	.....	0 8
Admission to all the Performances, and any part of the Hall except the Orchestra, but without the privileges of a secured seat	.....	5 5 0

STRANGERS' COMMITTEE.

This Committee will ballot for and select places for parties (whether resident in Birmingham or not) who cannot conveniently ballot for their own places.

Applications to the Strangers' Committee may be made, either personally or by letter, to GEORGE WHATELY, Esq., 41, Waterloo-street, Birmingham.

No application can be attended to unless it be accompanied by a remittance of the full price of the places required.

LODGINGS.

Visitors desirous of engaging Apartments during the approaching Festival are requested to make application, by letter, to Mr. HARRISON, Music Warehouse, Colmore-row, Birmingham.

SPECIAL RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS

Have been entered into with the London and North-Western, Great Western, Midland, West Midland, and North Staffordshire Railway Companies.

PROGRAMMES.

Containing full details of the Performances, Days of Ballot for Places, Special Railway Arrangements, &c., may be had gratis on application to Mr. HENRY HOWELL, Secretary to the Committee, 24, Bonnet's-hill, Birmingham.

J. O. MASON, Chairman.

THE AQUARIUM.—LLOYD'S PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS for TANK MANAGEMENT, with Descriptive and Priced List, 100 pages and 10 Engravings. Post free for twenty-one stamps.—Apply direct to W. ALFORD LLOYD, Portland-road, Regent's Park, London, W.

"Many manuals have been published upon aquaria, but we confess we have seen nothing for practical utility like this."
—*Spec.*, Oct. 14, 1859.

SHELLS AND FOSSILS.

BRITISH SHELLS.—Mr. R. DAMON, of BRYEMOUTH, supplies single Specimens or named Collections. Priced Catalogues sent for 4d.

FOREIGN SHELLS.—A large Stock received direct from Foreign Correspondents.

FOSSILS.—An extensive Stock from every Formation—Geological Collections, at prices ranging from 2s. to 50s. Catalogue of British Shells, New Edition, 8vo. 1s. Labels for ditto, 6s. 6d. See Printed List sent with above.

NEW AND CHOICE BOOKS AT MUDIE'S LIBRARY.

ALL THE BEST NEW WORKS CONTINUE to be ADDED to this LIBRARY AS THEY APPEAR. The Collection comprises more than Six Hundred Thousand Volumes, consisting chiefly of Works of permanent Interest and Value. Lists of the Principal Works at present in Circulation, and on Sale, may be obtained on Application.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, New Oxford-street, London; Cross-street, Manchester; and New-street, Birmingham.

CHEAP BOOKS AT MUDIE'S LIBRARY.

PURCHASERS of BOOKS for PUBLIC or PRIVATE LIBRARIES, are recommended to obtain C. E. MUDIE'S REVISED LIST of SUPPLIES of RECENT WORKS withdrawn from his Library FOR SALE. This List contains 'Silas Marner,' 'Essays and Reviews,' Davis' 'Explorations in Carthage,' and more than One Thousand other Works of the Past and Present Seasons, at greatly reduced Prices.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, New Oxford-street, London; Cross-street, Manchester; and New-street, Birmingham.

ESTIMATES FOR LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING and PRINTING.

Promptly furnished by ASHBE & DANGERFIELD, Lithographic Artists and Printers in Colours, Engravers on Wood and Copper, Copper-plate and General Printers, 22, BEDFORD-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.

STAINED GLASS and WALL PAINTING.

Notice of Removal.

MESSRS. CLAYTON & BELL,
(late of 24a, Cardington-street, Euston-square.)
Have Removed to

211, REGENT-STREET, W.,
(Adjoining the Polytechnic Institution.)
Premises affording them accommodation and facilities more completely suited to the necessities of their work than were attainable at their old establishment.

MAYALL'S PORTRAIT GALLERIES,

224 and 226, REGENT-STREET.

Photographs, Stereographs, and Daguerotypes

Taken Daily.

"Mr. Mayall stands supreme in Portraits, and is unrivalled for breadth, manner and finish. Either from the character of his sitters, or the taste of his composition, his portraits appear more dignified, self-possessed, and aristocratic, than those of any other photographer."—*Athenaeum*.

BOOKBINDING.—BOOKBINDING executed in the MONASTIC, RENAISSANCE, GROLIER, and ILLUMINATED—in every style of superior finish, by English and Foreign workmen.—JOSEPH ZAKHAROFF, English and Foreign Bookbinder, 30, Bridges-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

TURKISH BATHS IN PERFECTION,
30, BAKER-STREET, W., under medical direction, fitted up in a very recherché style. For Gentlemen, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday. Tuesday and Friday for Ladies exclusively, when none but Females specially instructed will be in attendance. 2s. 6d. to 6 o'clock; 2s. after.

APIETON MEN YAQP.

BATH HOT MINERAL WATER SANA-

TORIUM, in conjunction with the Roman or Improved Turkish Bath, in this handsome, airy and commodious building, situate at the immediate source of the most celebrated Hot Springs of the City, so famed for their efficacy in Paralysis, Sciatica, Gout, Rheumatism, Chronic Affections and Cutaneous Diseases, and in Dyspepsia, Debility, deficient Nervous Energy, &c., give the inmates the great advantage of having the spacious Mineral Baths, Turkish Bath, &c., without quitting the building. The whole has been fitted up at a large outlay, with special regard to the requirements of the invalid, affording the comforts and appliances of a first-class Boarding Establishment. An eminent Physician is attached to the Institution.—For Terms and all Particulars, address Mr. PEXLEY, Sanatorium, Bath.

HYDROPATHY.—SUDBROOK PARK,
near Richmond, Surrey.—Physician, Dr. E. W. LANE, M.A., M.D. Edin.

The TURKISH BATH on the premises, under Dr. Lane's Medical direction.

HYDROPATHY.—The BEULAH-SPA
HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, Upper Norwood, within twenty minutes' walk of the Crystal Palace, is open for the reception of Patients and Visitors. The latter can have all the advantages, if desired, of a private Residence. Terms:—Patients, from 3s. guineas; Visitors, from 2s. guineas, according to accommodation.—Particulars of Dr. RITTERBANDT, M.D., the Resident Physician.

THE GORILLA.—Three of DU CHAILLU'S GORILLAS are in 'THE FIELD' Window.

LEONARD & CO. BOOK-TRADE AUCTIONEERS,
BOSTON, UNITED STATES.

The Subscribers, chosen by the Publishers of Boston to conduct the Trade Sales in that city, respectfully solicit consignments of Books and other Literary Property, either for their regular Sales during the business season, or the Autumn Trade Sales in August. Refer to—

Trübner & Co., London.
Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The objects of the Association are—"To give a stronger impulse and more systematic direction to scientific inquiry; to promote the intercourse of those who cultivate science in different parts of the British empire with one another and with foreign philosophers; to obtain a more general attention to the objects of science and a removal of disadvantages of a public kind which impede its progress."

Reception Room, The Portico, Manchester, July, 1861.
The Local Committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science announce that the MEETING for this year will be held in Manchester, and will commence on Wednesday the 6th of September next, under the Presidency of William Fairbairn, Esq., LL.D. F.R.S. &c.

On this occasion it is fully expected that there will be present many of the Corresponding Members of the Association, and a large number of British members, to all of whom the special inducements offered by the city of Manchester and its populous and industrious neighbourhood are well known. The time appointed for the Meeting has been arranged for the convenience of members of foreign as well as British Universities, and as the facilities for arriving in Manchester are now very complete, there is every reason to anticipate a meeting of unusual extent and interest. Both the general and local committees will exert themselves to make the visit of their associates on this occasion agreeable and satisfactory.

The Local Committee are preparing, amongst other arrangements for the entertainment of the Association, besides special lectures on some interesting branches of science and art, to be held in the Free Trade Hall, the following special exhibitions, viz.:

An exhibition illustrative of the history, progress and achievements of photographic art in its several branches, and photographic apparatus;
And a similar exhibition of telegraphic science and apparatus;

A very extensive exhibition of modern microscopes and microscopic objects;

And exhibits of specially interesting zoological, botanical and geological specimens, chemical products, philosophical apparatus and mechanical models;

Excursions to neighbouring localities of scientific or general interest will be provided for; and

Arrangements will be made for extensive access to establishments in the neighbourhood, where the opportunity will be offered to the members of seeing various branches of local industry and practical science in operation.

The Local Secretaries will be glad to be informed as early as may be convenient, of the names of any visitor to be present at the meeting, and on receiving the necessary (and timely) communication, will be happy to render such assistance as they can in arranging for visitors any lodging accommodation they may require.

The scientific business of the Meeting will be allotted in the under-mentioned Sections. The following gentlemen have undertaken to act as Secretaries of Local Sectional Committees until the commencement of the Meeting, and will be glad to receive communications relating to the business of their several departments:—

SECTION A.—MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Professor R. B. Clifton, B.A., Owens College, Manchester.
Thomas Heelis, Esq., Princess-street, Manchester.

SECTION B.—CHEMICAL SCIENCE.

Professor H. E. Roscoe, B.A. Ph.D., Owens College, Manchester.
Robert Rumney, Esq., Ardwick, Manchester.

SECTION C.—GEOLOGY.

John Atkinson, Esq. F.G.S., Thelwall, near Warrington.
Rev. George Perkins, M.A., Dickinson Road, Rusholme, Manchester.

SECTION D.—ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY.

Thomas Alcock, Esq. M.D., Upper Brook-street, Manchester.
George Mosley, Esq. St. Peter's-square, Manchester.

SECTION E.—PHYSIOLOGY.

William Roberts, Esq. M.D., 126, Oxford-road, Manchester.
Thomas Windsor, Esq. M.R.C.S., Piccadilly, Manchester.

SECTION F.—GEOGRAPHY AND ETYMOLOGY.

Principal J. G. Greenwood, B.A., Owens College, Manchester.

SECTION G.—ECONOMIC SCIENCE AND STATISTICS.

Professor R. C. Christie, M.A., Owens College, Manchester.

SECTION H.—MECHANICAL SCIENCE.

John Robinson, Esq., The Atlas Works, Great Bridgewater-street, Manchester.

Communications intended for presentation to the Sections are expected to be forwarded in letters, addressed either to the Assistant General Secretary at The Portico, Manchester, or to one of the Secretaries of the Local Sectional Committees, pro tem.; and to be accompanied by a statement whereby the author will be present, and on what day, so that the business of the Sections may be satisfactorily arranged.

As the objects of the Association are specifically scientific, papers on subjects not so characterised, such as questions of history, biography, literature or art, however interesting, are necessarily inadmissible.

Gentlemen desirous of attending the meeting may make their choice of being proposed as life members, paying 10*l.* as a composition, or annual subscribers, paying an admission fee of 1*l.* and (additional) 1*l.* annually, or associates for the meeting, paying 1*l.* Ladies may become members on the same terms as gentlemen; and ladies' tickets (transferable to ladies only) may be obtained in the Reception Room, by members, on payment of 1*l.*

Life members receive gratuitously the Reports of the Association which may be published after the date of payment.

Annual subscribers receive gratuitously the Report of the Association for the year of their subscription, and for every following year of subscription, without interruption. Associates for the meeting are entitled to the Reports of the meeting, at two-thirds of the publication price.

In order to facilitate arrangements for the meeting, it is desirable that applications for tickets should be made as early as possible. Forms of application will be supplied in the Reception Room during the meeting; or the names of candidates for admission may be transmitted to the Local Secretaries.

As the funds which the Association has to expend for its scientific objects consist only of the payments made by its members and associates, it is particularly desirable that every opportunity should be taken of increasing their number.

Compositions and subscriptions of new members or associates will be received by the Local Secretaries until the commencement of the meeting; afterwards, as well as the subscriptions and arrears of former members, by the Local Treasurer.

New life members will receive the volume of Transactions for this and future years gratis, as will also annual subscribers during the continuance of their subscription.

For information respecting the local arrangements, application may be made by letter addressed to the Local Secretaries for the meeting, at The Portico, Manchester.

R. D. DARRISHIRE, M. Brown-street, Manchester.

ALFRED NIELD, Myfield, Manchester.

ARTHUR RANSOME, St. Peter's-square, Manchester.

H. E. ROSCOE, Owens College, Manchester.

Local Secretaries for the Meeting.

Sales by Auction

The Important Library of the late Rev. Dr. BANDINEL.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN

WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property, and Works illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL BY AUCTION, at their House, No. 13 (late W. Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.), on MONDAY, August 13, and four following days, at 1 precisely, the Valuable LIBRARY of the late Rev. Dr. BANDINEL, of the Bedlam, Oxford, comprising Rare or Unique Poetical Volumes, Spenser, Spenser, S. Daniel, R. Tofte, Taylor the Water Poet, and W. Basse. Works relating to the English Church, by Early Reformers, including Primers, Catechisms, Homilies, Early English Historical Tracts, Books relating to Scotland and Ireland, Curious Collections illustrative of the Periods of the Long Parliament and the Restoration—Valuable Antiquarian, Architectural and Pictorial Works—Oxford Greek and Latin Classics, on large paper—A Series of Books printed at the University Press, on fine paper—Works of Thomas Hearne, and other Valuable Books relating to Oxford—the Best Books on Bibliography—Rare Tracts relating to American Publications of the Society—Curious Chap Books, Rare Broadside and Proclamations, and Important Works in General Literature—also, a few Valuable Manuscripts, including a fine Volume of Yorkshire General History, compiled by R. Glover, Somerset Herald, 1684—and a Curious Roll of the Mayors, Sheriffs and Bailiffs of York, from 1273 to 1600, 40 feet long.

May be viewed two days prior, and Catalogues had on receipt of four stamps.

Valuable Books from the Library of a Clergyman, and the Library of a Gentleman, many years resident in India, by order of the Executors.

MR. HODGSON will SELL BY AUCTION,

at his New Rooms, the corner of Fleet-street and Chancery-lane, on TUESDAY, August 14, and following day, at half-past 12, Valuable COLLECTION of BOOKS, including Linsden's Persian Grammar, 2 vols.—Borlase's Antiquities of Cornwall—Morton's Grania Americana—Richardson's Persian Dictionary, 2 vols.—Cary's Job, 13 vols.—D'Oyly and Mant's Bible, 3 vols.—Green's Bible Maps, a complete set, in 28 cases—Chalmers's British Essayists, 45 vols.—Johnson's Poet, 68 vols.—Nichols's British Theatre, Modern Theatre and Farces, 49 vols.—Barbauld's British Novels, 50 vols.—Niebuhr's Lectures, 2 vols.—Bacon's Works, 8 vols.—Moxley's History of the Netherlands, 3 vols.—Owen's Egypt, 2 vols.—Robinson's Researches in Palestine, 3 vols.—Wilson's History of the Bible, 3 vols.—Ward's Intellectual Biography, 6 vols.—Milman's Christianity, and Latin Christianity, 9 vols.—Collier's Ecclesiastical History, 9 vols.—Owen's Works, 28 vols.—Dodderidge's Works, 10 vols.—Omybear's Tracts for the Times, 4 vols.—Lightfoot's Works, 12 vols.—Lloyd's Greek Testament, 5 vols.—Humboldt's New Spain, 4 vols.—Duff's Mahabatta, 3 vols.—Briggs's Mahomedan Power in India, 4 vols., &c. The whole in excellent condition.

May be viewed and Catalogues forwarded on application.

The Collection of Books of Mr. HAYDAY, the celebrated Bookbinder, comprising many of his choicest specimens of Binding.

SOUTHGATE & BARRETT will SELL by

AUCTION, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet-street, on THURSDAY, August 15th, at 1. THE CHOICE COLLECTION of BOOKS, nearly the whole of which are in unique bindings by Mr. Hayday; including a complete set of the Aldine Poets, 68 vols.—Dibdin's Bibliographical Decameron, 3 vols.—Shaw's Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages, large paper—Shaw's Alphabets and Devices of the Middle Ages, large paper—Shaw's Ornaments, large paper—Richardson's Dictionary, 2 vols.—Holy Bible, imperial 4to, Oxford Edition, morocco elegant, gilded and back most richly tooled, with a vellum fly-leaves illuminated, gilt corners, bones and clasps. (The Binding alone of this beautiful volume cost upwards of 20*l.*)—D'Oyly and Mant's Bible and Prayer, 4 vols.—Bridgewater Treatises, 12 vols.—Lowndes's Bibliographer's Manual, 4 vols.—The Book of Genes, 3 vols.—Hume and Smollett's England, 10 vols.—Scott's Waverley Novels, 48 vols.—Ingram's and Le Beau's Memorials of Oxford and Cambridge, 8 vols.—Johnson's Works, with Life by Boswell, Oxford Edition, 12 vols.—Johnson's Works, with Life by Boswell, Oxford Edition, 12 vols.—Smyth's Lectures on History, 8 vols.—The Works of the English Poets in the Venetian, French, Monastic and Roger Payne's style—A Collection of Mr. Pickering's publications, many being presentation copies—Privately Printed Books—Specimens of Binding by De Boman, Mandeloupe and other celebrated Binders, and other interesting Works.

Catalogues forwarded on receipt of two stamps.

Miscellaneous Books, Books with Illustrations by T. and J. Bewick, &c.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, AUCTIONEERS of Literary Property, will SELL BY AUCTION,

at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C. (west side), on THURSDAY, August 8, and four following days, a Large COLLECTION of VALUABLE BOOKS, from several Private Libraries, including:—In Folio: Hieronymi Opera, Editio Benedictina, 5 vols.—Poli Synopsis, 5 vols.—Fuller's Worthies and Church History, large copies—Dugdale et Dodsworth, Monasticon Angliarum, 3 vols. original edition, also the Edition of 1719-23, with Stevens's Continuation—Rushworth's Historical Collections, 8 vols.—Rymer's Fœdera, 30 vols.—Camden's Britannia—Holland's Heroologia—Sagra, Historia de las Islas de Cuba.—In Quarto: Cook's Voyages, complete, 8 vols.—Annals of Ireland, by the Four Masters, 7 vols.—Greece's Antiquities, complete 12 vols.—Turner's Southern Coast, 3 vols.—proof, morocco extra—Anderson's Botanist's Repository, 10 vols.—Mand's Botanic Garden, 7 vols. in 14, and another copy, with the Supplement, 20 vols.—Useful Knowledge Society's Maps, complete.—In Octavo: Aubrey's Surrey, 5 vols.—Lingard's History of England, 14 vols.—Knight's Pictorial History of England—Shakspeare, National Edition, 8 vols. morocco extra—British Essayists, 40 vols.—very numerous Books, illustrated by T. and J. Bewick, including the most complete set known of the Newcastle Tracts, 104 Nos.—Richardson's Reprints, 20 Nos., &c.

Catalogues on receipt of two stamps.

The Collection of Ancient and Modern Drawings of the late Rev. R. S. BAYLEY, F.S.A., of Hereford.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL

BY AUCTION at their House, on MONDAY, August 13, and following day, the COLLECTION of DRAWINGS by Ancient and Modern Artists which has been formed from the various collections that have been dispersed during the last fifteen years by the late Rev. R. S. BAYLEY, of Hereford, comprising a large assemblage of the works of the German, Dutch, Italian, Venetian, French, and English masters, including many very rare and fine examples.

Catalogues on receipt of two stamps.

The Stock of Engravings and Autographs of the late Mr. JOHN TAYLEUR, of Adelaide-street, Strand.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will

SELL BY AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, on WEDNESDAY, August 14, and following day, the STOCK of ENGRAVINGS and AUTOGRAPHS of the late Mr. JOHN TAYLEUR, Printseller, of Adelaide-street, Strand; the Engravings comprise Specimens of all Schools and Periods, Works of Raphael, Albert Dürer, Rembrandt, Oester, Watteau, Callcott, Nanteuil, Edelinck, Drevet, Hollar, Corray, Barletout, Henschi, Reynolds, Lawrence, and other Masters—a very large Collection of Theatrical Portraits and Illustrations—a fine Series of Granger Portraits—Foreign Portraits—Topographical Prints, &c.—Also, together with the Collection of Autographs and Facsimiles, most of which are illustrated by the addition of Portraits or other Engravings, &c.

Catalogues on receipt of two stamps.

Music and Musical Instruments.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will

SELL BY AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, on AUGUST, a Large COLLECTION of MUSIC, Vocal and Instrumental, including the Library of an Amateur, removed from Yorkshire—Musical Instruments of various kinds—Pianofortes—Violins—Violoncellos, &c.

. Consignments for this Sale can be received during the present week.

Bird-Skins, Eggs, Skulls of Animals, Philosophical Instruments, Jewellery, Plate, and Miscellaneous Articles.

MR. J. C. STEVENS will SELL BY AUCTION,

at his Great Room, 20, King-street, Coventry, on FRIDAY, August 3, a small COLLECTION of BIRD-SKINS and EGGS—Skulls of Animals—African Curiosities—Shells, Fossils and Minerals—and other Natural History. Also, Three Excellent Cameras, with Apparatus—a four-foot Lath—Philosophical Instruments—Jewellery and Plate—a few Coins and Antiquities—and a variety of Miscellaneous Articles. May be viewed the day prior and morning of Sale, and Catalogues had.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS of PUBLIC

MEN.—Lists from an application.—Mason & Co. 7, Amen-corner, Paternoster-row, London.

TO LITERARY AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTIONS.—PHOTOGRAPHS of the Popular Lecturers.

GEORGE DAWSON, M.A. GEORGE GROSSETH, &c. 1*l.* 6*d.* each. ALBUM PORTRAIT GALLERY, 282, Strand, W.C.—Post Free for Extra Stamp.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. CCXIX.

is published THIS DAY.

Contents.

- I. DE QUINCY AND HIS WORKS.
- II. MONTAIGNE'S MONKS OF THE WEST.
- III. TRANSLATORS OF VIRGIL.
- IV. MAINE ON ANCIENT LAW.
- V. SCOTISH CHARACTER.
- VI. RUSSIA ON THE AMOOR.
- VII. GAUVER.
- VIII. DEMOCRACY ON ITS TRIAL.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for AUGUST,

1861. No. DL. Price 2*s.* 6*d.*

Contents.

- Joseph Wolf, On Manners.
- Vaughan's Revolutions in English History.
- Norman Sinclair: an Autobiography. Conclusion.
- The Royal Academy and the Water-Colour Societies.
- Mad Dogs.
- Another Minister's Autobiography.
- Three Days in the Highlands.

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE,

No. 244, for AUGUST. Price 2*s.* 6*d.*

Contents.

1. Edmund Spenser—The State Papers.
2. Scenes and Customs in Creow.
3. Earl Stanhope's Life of Pitt.
4. An Only Son. By the Author of 'Artist and Craftsman.'
- Part VII.
5. Buckle and Montaigne.
6. The Count de Montemolt.
7. The Rivals of Krishnapore. An Indian Tale. Part I.
8. A Chapter on Dogs.
9. On a Roman Scarl.
10. Life and Times of Dr. Doyle, J. K. L.
11. The Revolution in East and West.

Dublin: W. H. Smith & Son. London: Hurst & Blackett.

COMMENCEMENT OF NEW VOLUME.

EDINBURGH MEDICAL JOURNAL,

No. LXXIV, AUGUST, 1861. Price 2*s.*

Contents.

- I. Dr. W. H. Lowe—On Insanity. A Lecture.
- II. Dr. J. Matthews Duncan—On the Oculi of the Fœtal Head in the Mechanism of Parturition.
- III. Dr. Brydon, Hawick—Case of Recovery after an Overdose of Croton Oil.
- IV. J. B. Thomson, L.R.C.S.E., Perth—Statistics of Prisoners: Medical Mental Condition and Discharge.
- V. B. Beveridge, M.B., Aberdeen—On the Function of the Epiglottis.
- VI. Reviews of Dr. Munk's Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London—Transactions of the Pathological Society of London—Dr. J. Rutherford Russell's History and Heroes of the Art of Medicine—Minutes of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration.
- VII. Periosteum in Physiology and Midwifery.
- VIII. Medical News—Minutes of Meetings of General Council of Medical Education and Registration.

Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

. Sent post free for Twelve Months by Oliver & Boyd on receipt of 2*s.* 6*d.* for Six Months on receipt of 1*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* for July—the first of the Seventh Volume—affords an eligible opportunity for New Subscribers commencing the Work.

This day is published, price 6s.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, No. LXIX.

Contents.

- I. The British Universities and Academic Policy.
- II. Montalembert and Parliamentary Institutions in France.
- III. British Columbia and Vancouver Island.
- IV. Stanley's Eastern Church.
- V. Edwin of Deira.
- VI. Recent Discoveries in Scottish Geology.
- VII. Freedom of Religious Opinion—Its Conditions and Limits.
- VIII. Marriage and Divorce—The Law of England and Scotland.
- IX. Du Chailu's Explorations and Adventures.
- X. Mr. Buckle on the Civilization of Scotland.

Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark; London: Hamilton, Adams & Co., and sold by all Booksellers.

OXFORD.—A fully Illustrated Paper on the City Walls and other Fortifications of Oxford appears in the AUGUST Number of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE (price 2s. 6d.), besides articles on the Monuments in Westminster Abbey, as a Museum of Sculpture, Anglo-Saxon Charters, Hook's Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury, the Dragon of the Ancients, Antique Gems. Handbook of Roman Numismatics; an Original Document (temp. Elix.) on the Fortification of Milford Haven; Reports of Learned Societies; Papers and Documents; the Discovery of Runic Inscriptions in Orkney, Notebook, Reviews, Obituary, Register-General's Returns, Markets, &c.
London, 37, Strand: J. H. & Jas. Parker.

THE LAW MAGAZINE and LAW REVIEW for AUGUST, being No. 23 of the United New Series, is this day published, price 5s., and contains:—Art. 1. The Yelverton Marriage Case—2. The Province of Jurisprudence determined—3. A Journal of a Gloucestershire Justice, A.D. 1715-1726—4. A Trial for Child Poisoning in Germany—5. Charitable Trusts—6. The Assizes—7. Old Wills—8. Round on Domicil—9. The Professional and Parliamentary Career of Lord Campbell—Notes of New Books—Events and Appointments of the Quarter, &c.
London: Butterworths, 7, Fleet-street, Her Majesty's Law Publishers.

THE ENGLISH WOMAN'S JOURNAL,

AUGUST 1, 1861, price 1s.

Contents:—M. Maitre and his Workshops—Elizabeth Barrett Browning—An Interesting Blue-Book—Crown and Cross: a Poem—Le Pêcheur de Sorrente—The Portrait—Fruits in their Season—The Ladies' Evidence—Poor Relief—Fathers and Daughters—The Nightingale Fund—Notices of Books—Open Council—Passing Events.

London: published by the English Woman's Journal Company (Limited), at their Office, 19, Langham-place, Regent-street, W.; and for the Company by W. Kent & Co. Paternoster-row.

Now ready,

BEETON'S ILLUMINATED FAMILY BIBLE. Part I. post free for 24 stamps.

London: S. O. Beeton, 248, Strand, W.C.; and all Booksellers.

THE QUEEN: a New Illustrated Journal and Review. 6d. weekly. Prospectuses now ready.

London: 248, Strand, W.C.

THE BOY'S OWN LIBRARY, Part 4, contains:—The Nabigeo-Mboué, Biographical Notice of M. Du Chailu; The Rhinoceros—structure, habitat; Memoir of Anderson; The Tiger—structure and habits; 23 Illustrations, Map and Coloured Frontispiece.
London: S. O. Beeton, 248, Strand, W.C.

PRACTICAL MECHANIC'S JOURNAL for AUGUST, Part 161, 1s., with a Plate of Morrison's 15-ton Steam Hammer, and a number of Articles on Engineering—Filtering—Boat Building by Machinery—Colouring Matters—Agricultural Machines—Rides—Recent Patents: Watson, Spinning; Venables, Earthenware; Richardson, Signals; Johnson, Metals; Imbs, Fabrics; Macombe, Irons; Johnson, Acoustic Instruments; Ward, Clothes Dryer; Wilson, Shaping Metals; Mathieu, Capsules; Smellie, Sash Lift; Cookey, Drying Machinery—Law Reports of Patent Cases: Annealing Ovens—Carpet—Correspondence—Reviews—Monthly Notes—Marine Memoranda—List of Patents—Designs, &c.—London: Longmans, Paternoster-row; Editor's Office (Office for Patents), 47, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.

MAUSOLEUM at FROGMORE.—SELECTED DESIGN, THAMES EMBANKMENT.—THE BUILDER OF THIS DAY, price 4d., stamped 5d., contains:—Fine View of the Mausoleum, Frogmore—Lighting Theatres: French Opera—Archæological Institute at Peterborough—The Selected Design, Thames Embankment (with Illustrations)—Things in 1860—Sewage for the Soil—Warehouses—Australian News—The Preservation of Life from Fire—The Builders' Strike—Ancient and Modern Stained Glass—Drinking Fountains—Scotland—Church-building News—Provincial News—Competitions—Patents, &c.—Office: 1, York-street, Covent-garden; and all Booksellers.

BOHN'S SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY FOR AUGUST.

ELEMENTS of EXPERIMENTAL and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY; being an Easy Introduction to the Study of the Physical Sciences, comprehending Mechanics, Pneumatics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Acoustics, Optics, Caloric, Electricity, Voltaism, and Magnetism. By JABEZ HOGG, M.R.C.S. &c. Second Edition, corrected and enlarged, with upwards of 400 Woodcuts. Post 8vo. cloth, 6s.

Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

BOHN'S ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY FOR AUGUST.

MARRYAT'S PIRATE, and THREE CUTTERS. Illustrated with Twenty beautiful Steel Engravings, from Drawings by Clarkson Stanfield, Esq. R.A. New Edition, to which is prefixed a Memoir of the Author. Post 8vo. cloth, 6s.
Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

BOHN'S ENGLISH GENTLEMAN'S LIBRARY FOR AUGUST.

Handomely printed in demy 8vo. and illustrated with Portraits and Plates, at 9s. per Volume.

THE ENTIRE CORRESPONDENCE of HORACE WALPOLE, with the Prefaces of Mr. Croker, Lord Dover, and others, the Notes of all previous Editors, and additional Notes by PETER CUNNINGHAM. Illustrated with numerous fine Portraits engraved on Steel. To be completed in 3 vols. Vol. VI.

Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

Now ready, gratis and post free on application.

A CLASSIFIED CATALOGUE of SCHOOL-BOOKS published by Messrs. Rivington, with the titles at full length.
Rivingtons, 2, Waterloo-place, London.

Now ready, the Fourth Edition of

A PRACTICAL INTRODUCTION to LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION, PART SECOND. Containing the Doctrine of LATIN PARTICLES, with Vocabulary, an Antibarbarus, &c. By the Rev. T. K. ARNOLD, M.A., late Rector of Lyndon, and formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. 8vo. 8s.

Also may be had,

The Eleventh Edition of THE FIRST PART. By the same Author. 8s. 6d.

Longer Latin Exercises. Part I. By the same Author. Third Edition. 8vo. 4s.

Longer Latin Exercises. Part II. Containing a Selection of Passages of greater length, in genuine Idiomatic English, for Translation into Latin. By the same Author. 4s.

Materials for Translation into Latin. Selected and arranged by Augustus Grotefend. Translated from the German by the Rev. H. H. Arnold, B.A., and Edited (with Notes and Excursions from Grotefend) by the late Rev. T. K. Arnold, M.A. Third Edition. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

A Key to Grotefend's Materials for Translation. 4s.

Döderlein's Handbook of Latin Synonyms. Translated from the German by the Rev. H. H. Arnold, B.A. Second Edition, revised. 12mo. 4s.

Rivingtons, Waterloo-place, London.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

Recently published:—

ORDNANCE SURVEY. Report on the Progress of the Ordnance Survey and Topographical Depôts, to the 31st December, 1860. 36 pp. fcap. folio, with folding Maps, price 2s.

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT for the UNITED KINGDOM in each of the last Fifteen Years, from 1846 to 1860 (8th Number). 73 pp. royal 8vo. price 6d.

EXHIBITION of 1861. Fourth Report of Commissioners. 304 pp. super-royal 8vo. with folding Map, price 2s. 6d.

TURNPIKE TRUSTS, ENGLAND and WALES. General Report by Secretary of State under 3 & 4 W. 4. cap. 80, for 1860. 16 pp. fcap. folio, price 2d.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS. Reports on, in January, February, and March, 1861, Part III. 20 pp. fcap. folio, price 8d.

WRECKS and CASUALTIES on the COASTS of the UNITED KINGDOM. Return of, for the Year 1860. 100 pp. fcap. folio, with folding Maps, price 4s.

POOR LAW BOARD, 1860-61. Thirteenth Annual Report. 304 pp. royal 8vo. price 1s. 6d.

CHARITY COMMISSIONERS, ENGLAND and WALES. Eighth Report, with Appendix. 36 pp. fcap. folio, price 4d.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS. Sixth Report. 572 pp. royal 8vo. price 3s.

EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS. Twenty-first General Report (1861). 173 pp. demy 8vo. price 1s.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLES. Report of Commissioners, with Index and Appendix. 564 pp. fcap. folio, with numerous Illustrations, price 30s.

CENSUS of ENGLAND and WALES, 1861. Tables of the Population and Houses. 33 pp. fcap. folio, price 4d.

CUSTOMS. Fifth Report of the Commissioners of H.M. Customs on the Customs. 113 pp. royal 8vo. price 7d.

SCIENCE and ART DEPARTMENTS. Eighth Report. 304 pp. demy 8vo. with folding Maps, price 2s. 6d.

RAILWAYS in INDIA. Report on, for 1860-61. 40 pp. fcap. folio, with Map, price 1s.

BARRACKS and HOSPITALS. General Report on the Sanitary Condition of. 338 pp. fcap. folio, price 4s. 6d.

STATISTICAL TABLES relating to FOREIGN COUNTRIES, Part VII. 396 pp. fcap. folio, price 3s.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS, 1860. ENGLAND and WALES. Part I. Police, Criminal Proceedings, and Prisons. Part II. Common Law, Equity, Civil and Canon Law. 304 pp. imperial 4to. price 3s.

FACTORIES. Report of Inspectors for the Half-year ending 30th April, 1861. Demy 8vo. price 4d.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS, GREAT BRITAIN. Fourth Report of Inspector. 118 pp. demy 8vo. price 7d.

COAL-MINES. Reports of Inspectors for 1860. 150 pp. fcap. folio, with folding Maps, price 8s.

The above, and all descriptions of Parliamentary Papers, may be had at very low prices of

Mr. Hansard, 23, Abingdon-street, Westminster, and
6, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's Inn-fields;
Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, New Street-square, London.

Messrs. Longman, Paternoster-row, E.C.;

Messrs. Black, Edinburgh;

Messrs. Thom & Sons, Dublin;

Messrs. Hodges & Smith, London;

and generally of all Booksellers in all parts of the Country.

Now ready, the SECOND EDITION, with Corrections and Additions, royal 12mo. cloth, 5s. 6d.

CLEANINGS in GRAVEYARDS: a Collection of Curious Epitaphs. Collated and Compiled by H. E. NORFOLK.

J. Russell Smith, 26, Soho-square, London.

This day, price 2s., Ornamental Boards, **JEST AND EARNEST;** or, THE LUDLAM PAPERS.—Consisting of Pictures on the Pavement, Scene, Story and Character, with Glimpses of the Obvious in London Life, Manners and Customs. By GODFREY TURNER.

* Being Vol. VI. of 'The First-Class Library,' a Collection of Copyright Works, each Volume complete in itself.
London: W. Kent & Co. Paternoster-row.

This day, price 2s. Ornamental Cover, **THE FREEBOOTERS.** By GUSTAVE AIMARD, Author of 'The Prairie Flower,' &c.

It is impossible for language to depict more startling scenes of Indian life, or to inspire more thrilling interest.

London: Ward & Lock, 158, Fleet-street.

QUANTITY, QUALITY, and CHEAPNESS. This day, No. II. price 6d. Monthly, 266 columns of closely-printed matter, with 36 Illustrations.

THE SIXPENNY MAGAZINE.

Contents.

Italy and Cavour—The King of the Mountains, Chap. III.—Trips after Health, by Dr. Thomson.—The Mad Grenadier—Jack Nettlethorpe—The Picture Hunter—Window Gardening, and the Cultivation of Plants in Rooms—The Three Bouquets—The Slave Ship—Tales of the Musicians: No. II. Friedemann Bach—Pen and Pencil Sketches of the Picturesque: No. II. Furness Abbey—The Stolen Rose—Gems from Abroad—Investive—The Round of Wrong: Chap. III. The Wedding—Parious Occasions—Flower Painting—Animal Life in the Ocean—The Captain of the 'Vulture'—The Blacksmith—Literature of the Month—Law and Crime.

London: Ward & Lock, 158, Fleet-street.

CHARLES MACKAY'S NEW MAGAZINE, EVERY WEEK, TWOPENCE.

Nos. I., II., III., IV., and V., now ready, 2d. each, **"ROBIN GOODFELLOW,"**

A New Journal of Fact and Fiction, Conducted by CHARLES MACKAY, LL.D.

Part I., price 8d., is this day ready.
Office: 123, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

Now publishing, price 3s. 6d. bound in cloth, Third Edition, enlarged,

THE NIGHT SIDE of LONDON.

By J. EWING RITCHIE.
A Midnight Meeting—Seeing a Man Hanged—Catherine-street—The Bal Masqué—Up the Haymarket—Ratcliff Highway—Judge and Jury Clubs—The Cave of Harmony—Discussion Clubs—Cider Cellars—Leicester-square—Boxing Night—Caldwell's—Cremorne—The Costermongers' Free and Easy, &c.

"These sketches of the Metropolis, faithfully drawn from life, may be read with advantage by those silly youths who are ambitious of running the career of fast young men."—*Illustrated News.*

London: Tinsley Brothers, 13, Catherine-street, Strand.

Price 1s. 6d.

THOUGHTS on a FEW SUBJECTS of POLITICAL ECONOMY. By JOHN CAZENOVE.

Also, price 1s., a Pamphlet on the subject of Coining, among other additions, a Letter from Mr. Pennington on the London Banking System.

Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Stationers' Hall-court.

12mo. cloth, 4s. 6d.; roan, 5s.

WRIGHTS (M.) GREEK and ENGLISH LEXICON on a plan entirely new, in Four Parts: Greek-English, Difficult Inflections, English-Greek, and Proper Names, containing the Interpretation of all the Words which occur in Greek Classic Authors, the Septuagint, and New Testament, with an Introduction, comprising an Explanation of the more important Greek Terminations.

London: William Tegg, Pancras-lane, Queen-street, Chopside.

Now ready, complete in 1 vol. magenta cloth extra, price 1s. 6d.

GOVERNMENT CONDUCT and EXAMPLE, illustrated from Blackstone and his Commentaries; Private Business, and Public Life; Sydney Smith and his Writings. Three Lectures, addressed to Young Men. By WILLIAM DAWBARN.

London: Arthur Hall, Virtue & Co. 25, Paternoster-row.

Liverpool: James Woollard, 54, Castle-street.

New and greatly improved Edition, price 3s. 6d. **THE POETICAL LANGUAGE of FLOWERS.** By THOMAS MILLER. Illustrated with eight superbly coloured Plates, cloth extra, gilt, and gilt edges.

Griffin, Bohn & Co. 10, Stationers' Hall-court, E.C.; and through all Booksellers.

Just published as a handsome post 8vo. volume, price 2s. post free. New Edition, revised and enlarged, with a Portrait of the Author.

ALCOHOL: its PLACE and POWER. By JAMES MILLER, F.R.S.E. F.R.C.S.E.

Surgeon in Ordinary to the Queen and His Royal Highness the Prince Consort for Scotland, Professor of Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, &c.

Scottish Temperance League, Glasgow. Houlston & Wright; W. Tweedie, London.

Sixth Edition, price 4s. 6d., counters adapted to the same.

SYLLABIC SPELLING and READING.

By Mrs. WILLIAMS, Author of the 'Conversations on Grammar.' With Copper-plate Engravings. Revised and corrected by her Daughter, LADY LEIGHTON.

Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria-lane, London.

WALTON & MABERLY'S LIST OF BOOKS FOR SCHOOLS & COLLEGES.

NATURAL SCIENCES.

- Dr. Lardner's Natural Philosophy for SCHOOLS.** 328 Illustrations. Third Edition. Small 8vo. 3s. 6d.
- Dr. Lardner's Chemistry for Schools.** 170 Illustrations. Small 8vo. 3s. 6d.
- Dr. Lardner's Animal Physiology for SCHOOLS.** 190 Illustrations. Small 8vo. 3s. 6d.
- Dr. Lardner's Handbook of Natural PHILOSOPHY.** 1,394 Illustrations. 4 vols. 20s.

Also, in separate vols.

- MECHANICS.** 5s.
- HYDROSTATICS, PNEUMATICS and HEAT.** 5s.
- OPTICS.** 5s.
- ELECTRICITY, MAGNETISM and ACOUSTICS.** 5s.

- Dr. Lardner's Handbook of Astro- NOMY.** Second Edition, revised and completed to the Present Time, by EDWIN DUNKIN, F.R.A.S., of the Royal Observ- atory, Greenwich. 37 Plates and 100 Illustrations on Wood. Small 8vo. 7s. 6d.

- Dr. Lardner's Common Things Ex- PLAINED.** 323 Illustrations. 1 vol. 5s.
- Also in Two Series, each 2s. 6d.

- Dr. Lardner's Popular Geology.** 211 Illustrations. 1 vol. 2s. 6d.

- Dr. Lardner on Steam and its Uses.** 1 vol. with 28 Illustrations. 2s.

- Dr. Lardner on the Electric Tele- GRAPH.** With 100 Illustrations. 12mo. 2s.

- Dr. Lardner's Popular Astronomy.** From 'The Museum of Science and Art.' 128 Illustrations. 4s. 6d.

- Dr. Lardner's Animal Physics; or, the Body and its Functions Familiarly Explained.** 290 Illus- trations. Small 8vo. 12s. 6d.

- Dr. Lardner's Museum of Science and ART.** 1,170 Illustrations. Complete in 19 single vols. 18s.; or 6 double ones, 11. 1s. cloth lettered.

- Liebig's Familiar Letters on Chemis- TRY,** in its Relations to Physiology, Dietetics, Agriculture, Commerce and Political Economy. Fourth Edition, revised and enlarged, with additional Letters. Small 8vo. 7s. 6d.

- Gregory's Handbook of Chemistry,** for Students. Fourth Edition. 1 vol. large 12mo. 18s.

Also in 3 vols. separately,

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY. 6s. 6d.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY. 12s.

- Glossary of Scientific Terms, for Gen- eral Use.** By ALEXANDER HENRY, M.D. Small 8vo. 2s. 6d. cloth.

PURE and MIXED MATHEMATICS.

- De Morgan's Arithmetic.** Seventeenth Thousand. Small 8vo. 5s.

- Tables of Logarithms to Five Places.** Fcap. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

- Potter's Treatise on Mechanics, for Junior University Students.** By RICHARD POTTER, M.A. Professor of Natural Philosophy in University College, Lon- don. Fourth Edition. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

- Potter's Treatise on Optics. Part I.** All the requisite Propositions to First Approximations, with the Construction of Optical Instruments. Second Edition. 8vo. 9s. 6d.—Part II. The Higher Propositions. 8vo. 12s. 6d.

- Newth's Mathematical Examples. A** Graded Series of Elementary Examples, in Arithmetic, Algebra, Logarithms, Trigonometry and Mechanics. Crown 8vo. With Answers. 5s. 6d.

- Newth's Elements of Mechanics, in- cluding HYDROSTATICS, with numerous Examples.** Third Edition. Small 8vo. 5s. 6d.

- Newth's First Book of Natural Phi- LOSOPHY:** an Introduction to the Study of Statics, Dynam- ics, Hydrostatics and Optics. With numerous Examples. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

- Dr. Smith's Smaller History of Rome.** Many Illustrations. Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

- Dr. Smith's Smaller History of Greece.** Many Illustrations. Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

- Dr. Smith's Smaller History of Eng- LAND.** Many Illustrations. Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d. [Preparing.]

- Sir E. Creasy's History of England.** For Colleges and Schools. Many Illustrations. Small 8vo. [Preparing.]

- Dr. Schmitz's History of Rome.** Many Illustrations. 20th Thousand. Small 8vo. 7s. 6d.

- Dr. Smith's History of Greece.** Many Illustrations. 20th Thousand. Small 8vo. 7s. 6d.

- Dr. Smith's Manual of Ancient Geo- GRAPHY,** founded on Dr. Smith's 'Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography.' With many Illustrations. Small 8vo. 2s. cloth.

CLASSICAL DICTIONARIES.

- Dr. Smith's Dictionary of Greek and ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.** By Various Writers. Second Edition. 1 thick volume, 8vo. 21. 2s.

- Dr. Smith's Smaller Dictionary of GREEK and ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.** New Edition. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

- Dr. Smith's Dictionary of Greek and ROMAN BIOGRAPHY and MYTHOLOGY.** By Various Writers. Complete in Three Volumes. 8vo. 41. 15s. 6d.

- Dr. Smith's Classical Dictionary of BIOGRAPHY, MYTHOLOGY and GEOGRAPHY.** Fifth Edition. 750 Illustrations. 8vo. 15s.

- Dr. Smith's Smaller Classical Dic- TIONARY of BIOGRAPHY, MYTHOLOGY and GEO- GRAPHY.** New Edition. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

- Dr. Smith's Dictionary of Greek and ROMAN GEOGRAPHY.** By Various Writers. 3 vols. 8vo. 41.

BIBLICAL DICTIONARY.

- Dr. Smith's Dictionary of the Bible.** By Various Writers. 2 vols. Vol. I. 21. 2s.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

- A Smaller English Grammar, for the Use of Schools.** By DR. R. G. LATHAM and MARY CAROLINE MABERLY. Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cloth.

- Dr. Latham's English Grammar for SCHOOLS.** Eighteenth Thousand. Revised and much en- larged; with Chapters on Punctuation and the Analysis of Sen- tences and on Punctuation, followed by Exercises and Ques- tions for Examination. Small 8vo. 4s. 6d.

- Dr. Latham's Handbook of the Eng- LISH LANGUAGE.** Fourth Edition. Small 8vo. 7s. 6d.

- Dr. Latham's English Grammar for CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.** Third Edition, enlarged. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

- Mason's English Grammar for Schools.** Second Edition. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

- Mason's Grammatical Analysis of SENTENCES.** 12mo. 1s. 6d.

- Dr. Latham's Logic in its Application to LANGUAGE.** 12mo. 6s.

HEBREW.

- Hurwitz's Grammar of the Hebrew LANGUAGE.** Fourth Edition. 8vo. 13s.

Also in Two Parts, separately,
ELEMENTS. 4s. 6d.
ETYMOLOGY and SYNTAX. 2s.

GREEK.

- Kuhner's New Greek Delectus: Sen- tences for Translation from Greek into English, and English into Greek; in a Systematic Progression.** Edited by the late Dr. ALEXANDER ALLEN. Fifth Edition. 12mo. 4s.

- Greenwood's Greek Grammar, includ- ing Accidence, Irregular Verbs, and Principles of Derivation and Composition; adapted to the System of Crude Forms.** Small 8vo. 5s. 6d.

- Gillespie's Greek Testament Roots, in a Selection of Texts, giving the power of Reading the whole Greek Testament without difficulty. With Grammatical Notes, and a Parsing Lexicon associating the Greek Primitives with English Derivatives.** Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

- Robson's Constructive Greek Exer- CISES for Teaching the Elements of the Language, on a System of Analysis and Synthesis.** 12mo. 7s. 6d.

- The London Greek Grammar.** De- signed to exhibit, in small Compass, the Elements of the Greek Language. Seventh Edition. 12mo. 1s. 6d.

- Hardy and Adams' Anabasis of Xeno- PHON.** Expressly for Schools. With Notes, Index of Names, and a Map. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

- Smith's Plato. The Apology of So- CRATES, the CRITO, and Part of the PHAEDO; with Notes in English from Stallbaum and Schleiermacher's Intro- ductions.** Edited by Dr. W. M. SMITH. Third Edition. 12mo. 5s.

LATIN.

- New Latin Reading Book: consisting of Short Sentences, Easy Narrations, and Descriptions, selected from Caesar's Gallic War; in Systematic Progression. With a Dictionary.** Third Edition. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

- Allen's New Latin Delectus: being Sentences for Translation from Latin into English, and Eng- lish into Latin; in a Systematic Progression.** Fourth Edition. 12mo. 4s.

- The London Latin Grammar; includ- ing the Eton Syntax and Proseody in English, accompanied with Notes.** Twentieth Edition. 12mo. 1s. 6d.

- Robson's Constructive Latin Exer- CISES, for Teaching the Elements of the Language on a System of Analysis and Synthesis.** Fourth Edition. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

- Smith's Tacitus; Germania, Agricola, and First Book of the ANNALS.** With English Notes. Edited by Dr. W. M. SMITH. Third Edition, greatly im- proved. 12mo. 5s.

- Caesar. Civil War. Book I.** With English Notes, for the Use of Students preparing for the Cam- bridge School Examination. 12mo. 1s. 6d.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN.

- Merlet's French Grammar.** By P. F. MERLET, late Professor of French in University College, London. New Edition. 12mo. 5s. 6d. bound. Or sold in Two Parts:—PRONUNCIATION and ACCIDENCE, 3s. 6d.; SYNTAX, 3s. 6d. (KEY, 2s. 6d.)

- Merlet's Le Traducteur: Selections** Historical, Dramatic and Miscellaneous, from the best French Writers, on a plan calculated to render reading and translation peculiarly serviceable in acquiring the French Language. Ex- planatory Notes, a Selection of Idioms, &c. Seventeenth Edition. 12mo. 5s. 6d. bound.

- Merlet's Exercises in French Compo- SITION.** Extracts from English Authors to be turned into French, with Notes indicating the Differences in Style between the two Languages. A List of Idioms, with Explanations, Mercantile Terms and Correspondence, Essays, &c. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

- Merlet's Aperçu de la Littérature FRANÇAISE.** 12mo. 2s. 6d.

- Merlet's Stories from French Writers.** French and English Interlinear. 12mo. 2s.

- Smith's First Italian Course: a Prac- tical Method of Learning the Elements of the Language, after the Method of Dr. AHN.** 12mo. 3s. 6d.

* * * Walton & Maberly's Descriptive Catalogue will be sent by post (free) to any one writing for it.

LONDON: 28, UPPER GOWER-STREET, and 27, IVY-LANE, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

MURRAY'S HANDBOOKS FOR THE CONTINENT.

The following are Now Ready:—

HANDBOOK—TRAVEL-TALK.

In ENGLISH, FRENCH, ITALIAN, and GERMAN. 18mo. 3s. 6d.

HANDBOOK—THE RHINE.

From SWITZERLAND to HOLLAND, the BLACK FOREST, VOGES, HAARDT, ODENWALD, Eifel, MOSELLE, &c. By K. BARDEKER. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo. 4s. 6d.

HANDBOOK—NORTH GERMANY.

HOLLAND, BELGIUM, PRUSSIA, and the RHINE to SWITZERLAND. Map. Post 8vo. 10s.

HANDBOOK—SOUTH GERMANY.

THE TYROL, BAVARIA, AUSTRIA, SALZBURG, STYRIA, HUNGARY, and the DANUBE from ULM to the BLACK SEA. Map. Post 8vo. 10s.

HANDBOOK—SWITZERLAND.

THE ALPS OF SAVOY and PIEMONT. A New and Thoroughly Revised Edition. Maps. Post 8vo. 9s.

HANDBOOK—FRANCE.

NORMANDY, BRITANNY, the FRENCH ALPS, DAUPHINE, PROVENCE, and the PYRENEES. New and Revised Edition. Maps. Post 8vo. 10s.

HANDBOOK—SPAIN.

ANDALUSIA, GRENADA, MADRID, &c. With a Supplement of Inns and Railways, 1861. Maps. 2 vols. Post 8vo. 30s.

HANDBOOK—PORTUGAL.

LISBON, &c. Map. Post 8vo. 9s.

HANDBOOK—NORTH ITALY.

PIEDMONT, NICE, LOMBARDY, VENICE, PARMA, MODENA, and ROMAGNA. Maps. Post 8vo. 12s.

HANDBOOK—CENTRAL ITALY.

LUCCA, TUSCANY, FLORENCE, THE MARCHES, and the PATRIMONY of ST. PETER. Maps. Post 8vo. 10s.

HANDBOOK—ROME and ITS ENVIRONS.

Map. Post 8vo. 9s.

HANDBOOK—SOUTH ITALY.

TWO SICILIES, NAPLES, POMPEII, HERCULANEUM, VESUVIUS, ABRUZZI, &c. Maps. Post 8vo. 10s.

HANDBOOK—GREECE.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS, ALBANIA, THESSALY, and MACEDONIA. Maps. Post 8vo. 15s.

HANDBOOK—EGYPT.

THE NILE, ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, and THEBES. Map. Post 8vo. 15s.

HANDBOOK—SYRIA, PALESTINE.

SINAI, EDOM, SYRIAN DESERT, &c. Maps. 2 vols. Post 8vo. 24s.

HANDBOOK—INDIA.

BOMBAY and MADRAS. Map. 2 vols. Post 8vo. 24s.

HANDBOOK—DENMARK, NORWAY and SWEDEN, and ICELAND.

Maps. Post 8vo. 15s.

HANDBOOK—RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, MOSCOW, FINLAND, &c. Maps. Post 8vo. 12s.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

STANDARD SCHOOL-BOOKS.

The following are Now Ready:—

DR. WM. SMITH'S LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY. Based on the Works of Forcellini and Freund. 7th Thousand. Medium 8vo. 21s.

DR. WM. SMITH'S SMALLER LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY. Abridged from the above Work. 15th Thousand. Square 12mo. 7s. 6d.

DR. WM. SMITH'S CLASSICAL DICTIONARY of MYTHOLOGY, BIOGRAPHY, and GEOGRAPHY, for the Use of the Higher Forms. Compiled from his larger Works. 10th Thousand. Woodcuts. 8vo. 15s.

DR. WM. SMITH'S SMALLER CLASSICAL DICTIONARY. Abridged from the above Work. 15th Thousand. Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

DR. WM. SMITH'S SMALLER DICTIONARY of ANTIQUITIES. Abridged from his larger Work. 15th Thousand. Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

BUTTMAN'S LEXICOLOGUS: a Critical Examination of the Meaning of numerous Greek Words, chiefly in Homer and Hesiod. Translated by FISHLAKE. 5th Edition. 8vo. 12s.

The STUDENT'S HUME: a History of England. Based on Hume's Work, and continued to 1860. 15th Thousand. Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The STUDENT'S HISTORY of GREECE. By DR. WM. SMITH. 20th Thousand. Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The STUDENT'S HISTORY of ROME. By DEAN LIDDELL. 15th Thousand. Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The STUDENT'S GIBBON: an Epitome of the Decline and Fall of Rome. By DR. WM. SMITH. 5th Thousand. Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The STUDENT'S MANUAL of ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY. Edited by WM. SMITH, LL.D. Maps and Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 8s.

KING EDWARD VI.'S LATIN GRAMMAR: LATIN GRAMMATICÆ RUDIMENTA; or, an Introduction to the Latin Tongue. 14th Edition. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

KING EDWARD VI.'S FIRST LATIN BOOK. The Latin Accidence; including a Short Syntax and Prosody, with an English Translation. 2nd Edition. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

PRINCIPIA LATINA. PART I.—A Grammar, Delectus, Exercise-Book, and Vocabulary. By DR. WM. SMITH. 2nd Edition. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

PRINCIPIA LATINA. PART II.—A Reading-Book, Ancient Mythology and Geography, Roman Antiquities and History. With Notes and Dictionary. By DR. WM. SMITH. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

PRINCIPIA GRÆCA: a First Greek Course. A Grammar, Delectus, Exercise-Book, and Vocabulary. By H. R. HUTTON. 2nd Edition. 12mo. 2s.

MARKHAM'S HISTORY of ENGLAND, from the First Invasion by the Romans to the End of the Year 1660. 118th Thousand. Woodcuts. 12mo. 6s.

MARKHAM'S HISTORY of FRANCE, from the Conquest by the Gauls to the Death of Louis-Philippe. 78th Thousand. Woodcuts. 12mo. 6s.

MARKHAM'S HISTORY of GERMANY, from the Invasion of the Kingdom by the Romans under Marius to the Present Time. 15th Thousand. Woodcuts. 12mo. 6s.

LITTLE ARTHUR'S HISTORY of ENGLAND. By LADY CALLCOTT. 150th Thousand. Woodcuts. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

ÆSOP'S FABLES. A New Version, chiefly from original sources. By Rev. THOMAS JAMES, M.A. 26th Thousand. With 100 Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 2s. 6d.

PHILOSOPHY IN SPORT MADE SCIENCE IN EARNEST, by aid of the Toys and Sports of Youth. By DR. PARIA. 9th Edition. Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

JESSE'S GLEANINGS in NATURAL HISTORY, with Anecdotes of the Sagacity and Instinct of Animals. 9th Edition. 12mo. 6s.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

THE REV. H. BRISTOW WILSON'S SERMONS.

Just published, in crown 8vo. price 2s. sewed.

THREE SERMONS composed for delivery at the Opening of a New Organ in St. Chrysostom's Church, Everton, on Friday, May 24, and Sunday, May 26, 1861. With a Preface. By the Rev. H. BRISTOW WILSON, B.D., formerly Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College, Oxford. Author of 'Communion of Saints' (Bampton Lecture for 1851), 'Schemes for Christian Comprehension' (Oxford Essays, 1857), and 'The National Church' (Messages and Reviews, 1860).

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

ARITHMETICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL-BOOKS. By the Right Rev. J. W. COLENSO, D.D., Bishop of Natal; and late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

* * * New Editions, corrected and stereotyped.

ARITHMETIC for SCHOOLS: With a New Chapter on DECIMAL COINAGE. By the Right Rev. J. W. COLENSO, D.D., Bishop of Natal, and late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 12mo. 4s. 6d.—KEY, by S. MAYNARD, Esq.

Also by BISHOP COLENSO, Revised Editions:—

TEXT-BOOK of ELEMENTARY ARITHMETIC. 12mo. 1s. 6d., or with ANSWERS, 2s. 6d.; or in 5 Parts, separately, as follows:—

1. Text-Book, 6d.
2. Examples, Part I. Simple Arithmetic, 4d.
3. Examples, Part II. Compound Arithmetic, 4d.
4. Examples, Part III. Fractions, Decimals, &c., 4d.
5. ANSWERS to the Examples, with Solutions of the more difficult Questions, 1s.

ELEMENTS of ALGEBRA, 1 vol. 8vo. 12s. 6d.

12mo. PART I. 4s. 6d.; KEY, 5s.

12mo. PART II. 6s.; KEY, 5s.

18mo. 1s. 6d.; KEY, 2s. 6d.

EXAMPLES in ALGEBRA, 12mo. 2s. 6d.

EUCLID and PROBLEMS, 4s. 6d.; with KEY, 6s. 6d.

The above PROBLEMS, with KEY, 3s. 6d.; without KEY, 1s.

TRIGONOMETRY. PART I. 3s. 6d.; KEY, 3s. 6d. PART II. 2s. 6d.; KEY, 5s.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

MR. ST. JOHN'S HISTORY of ENGLAND, FROM B.C. 55 TO A.D. 1607.

Nearly ready, 2 vols. 8vo.

HISTORY of the FOUR CONQUESTS of ENGLAND: Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Danish, and Norman. By JAMES AUGUSTUS ST. JOHN. The Author has availed himself of the valuable information on important points of English History afforded by the Charters published by direction of the Master of the Rolls. Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill.

VALUABLE SCHOOL ATLASES, RECENTLY PUBLISHED BY TRÜBNER & CO.

DR. KARL VON SPRUNGER'S HISTORICO-GEOGRAPHICAL HAND-ATLAS; containing 26 coloured Maps, engraved on Copper Plates: 24 Maps devoted to the General History of Europe, and 2 Maps specially illustrative of the History of the British Isles. Cloth lettered, 18s.; or half-bound morocco, 11. 1s.

The deserved and widely-spread reputation which the Historical Atlas of Dr. Springer has attained in Germany has led to the publication of this English Edition, with the Author's co-operation and the authority of the German Publisher, Mr. Justus Perthes. Inasmuch as an inferior, unauthorised, and carelessly-prepared Atlas has recently appeared, in which Dr. Springer's Maps have been reproduced without reference to the copyright of the Author, or to the demand which the Public make for accuracy and fulness, it is necessary to be particular in specifying the 'Author's Edition.'

A detailed Prospectus, with a specimen Map, will be forwarded on application, on receipt of one postage-stamp.

Dr. T. MENKE.—ORBIS ANTIQUI DESCRIPTIO, for the Use of Schools; containing 16 Maps, engraved on Steel and coloured, with descriptive Letter-press. Half-bound morocco, price 4s.

London: Trübner & Co. 60, Paternoster-row.

THE GENUINE EDITIONS of AHN'S POPULAR EDUCATIONAL WORKS.

Dr. F. AHN'S NEW, PRACTICAL and EASY METHOD of LEARNING the FRENCH LANGUAGE. In Two Parts.

FIRST COURSE, now ready, 12mo. cloth, price 1s. 6d.

SECOND COURSE, in preparation.

Dr. F. AHN'S NEW, PRACTICAL and EASY METHOD of LEARNING the GERMAN LANGUAGE. First and Second Courses. Bound in 1 vol. 12mo. cloth, price 2s.

Dr. F. AHN'S PRACTICAL GRAMMAR of the GERMAN LANGUAGE (intended as a Sequel to the foregoing Work), with a Grammatical Index and a Glossary of all the German Words occurring in the Work. 12mo. cloth, price 4s. 6d.

KEY to ditto. 12mo. cloth, price 1s. 6d.

Dr. F. AHN'S GERMAN and ENGLISH CONVERSATIONS, adapted to Practical Use. Will be ready in a few days.

Dr. F. AHN'S NEW, PRACTICAL and EASY METHOD of LEARNING the ITALIAN LANGUAGE. First and Second Courses, with a Key to the Exercises. 1 vol. 12mo. price 2s. 6d.

Dr. F. AHN'S GERMAN COMMERCIAL LETTER-WRITER, with Explanatory Introductions in English, and an Index of Words in French and English. 12mo. cloth, price 4s. 6d.

Dr. F. AHN'S FRENCH COMMERCIAL LETTER-WRITER, on the same Plan. 12mo. cloth, price 4s. 6d.

Other Works are in preparation.

* * * Please be particular to order the AUTHOR'S EDITION, with his signature, and the Publishers' monogram on title.

London: Trübner & Co. 60, Paternoster-row.

In royal 8vo. with Woodcuts, price 2s. 6d. cloth.

ON the HYPÆTHRON of GREEK TEMPLES: a Paper Read before the Architectural Society of Berlin; together with some Observations in Reply to the Reviewers of 'Dedalus.' By E. FALKNER.

London: Longman, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

In 1 vol. post 8vo. with Map and 4 Illustrations, price 12s. 6d.

THE OXONIAN in ICELAND: or, Notes of Travel in that Island in the Summer of 1860, with Glances at Icelandic Folk-Lore and Saga. By the Rev. FREDERICK METCALFE, M.A., Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford: Author of 'The Oxonian in Norway,' &c.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

A LADY'S TRAVELS in EGYPT, TURKEY, AND ASIA MINOR.

In 2 vols. post 8vo. with 6 Illustrations in Chromo-lithography and Woodcuts from Drawings by the Author, and a Map of Syria and Palestine, price 25s.

EGYPTIAN SEPULCHRES and SYRIAN SHRINES: including some Stay in the Lebanon, at Palmyra, and in Western Turkey. By EMILY A. BEAUFORT.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING FOR MILITARY STUDENTS.

In post 8vo. with many Figures and Diagrams, price 6s. 6d.

ELEMENTARY GEOMETRICAL DRAWING, PART I. The Practical Geometry of Planes and Solids; comprising the Elements of Descriptive Geometry, with its Application to Horizontal and Isometric Projection, and the Projection of Solids and Shadows. Chiefly designed for the use of Students preparing for Military Examinations. By S. H. WINTERS, F.R.S.

WINTER'S ELEMENTARY GEOMETRICAL DRAWING, PART I. including Practical Plane Geometry, the Construction of Scales, the use of the Sector, the Marquois Scale, and the Protractor. Second Edition, price 5s. 6d.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Now ready, in 8vo. with Woodcuts and 5 Plates, price 5s.

RAGO'S TREATISE ON COMETS, reprinted from his 'Popular Astronomy,' translated by Admiral SMYTH and R. GRANT, M.A.

* * * This Treatise contains the most copious and correct information regarding Comets to be found in any popular work on astronomy.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

SAXBY'S NAUTICAL ASTRONOMY.

In post 8vo. with 77 Diagrams, price 5s. cloth.

PROJECTION and CALCULATION of the SPHERE, for Young Sea Officers; being a complete Initiation into Nautical Astronomy. By S. M. SAXBY, R.N., Principal Instructor of Naval Engineers, H.M. Steam Reserve; late of Cadet College, Cambridge.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

CLASSICAL SCHOOL BOOKS, BY THE REV. H. M. WILKINS.

Now Edition, now ready, in 12mo. price 4s.

A PROGRESSIVE GREEK DELECTUS. By the Rev. H. MUSGRAVE WILKINS, M.A., Fellow of Merton College, Oxford.

Also, by the Rev. H. M. Wilkins, in 12mo. price 5s.

PROGRESSIVE GREEK ANTHOLOGY, for Schools.

"A good reading-book for lyric poets, and the Alcaists of young Greek scholars, consisting of extracts from Anacreon, of good notes."—*Athenæum*.

WILKINS'S NOTES for LATIN LYRICS, a new in Harrow, Westminster and Rugby. Third Edition. 4s. 6d.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

BUTLER'S SCHOOL ATLASES and GEOGRAPHY.

New and thoroughly revised Editions, enlarged and corrected to the Present Time, and Edited by the Author's Son, the Rev. THOMAS BUTLER, Rector of Langar.

BISHOP BUTLER'S MODERN GEOGRAPHY: An entirely New Edition, corrected to the Present Time. Post 8vo. price 4s. cloth.

BUTLER'S ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY: An entirely New Edition, corrected from the best Authorities. Post 8vo. price 4s. cloth.

The ANCIENT and MODERN GEOGRAPHY, in 2 vols. price 7s. 6d.

BUTLER'S ATLAS of MODERN GEOGRAPHY: Enlarged to Thirty full-coloured Maps; with a complete Index. Royal 8vo. price 12s. half bound.

BUTLER'S JUNIOR ATLAS of MODERN GEOGRAPHY: Comprising Twelve full-coloured Maps, selected from the Modern Atlas. Royal 8vo. price 4s. 6d. half bound.

BUTLER'S ATLAS of ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY: Enlarged to Twenty-four full-coloured Maps; with a complete Index. Royal 8vo. price 12s. half bound.

BUTLER'S JUNIOR ATLAS of ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY: Comprising Ten full-coloured Maps, selected from the Ancient Atlas. Royal 8vo. price 4s. 6d. half bound.

BUTLER'S GENERAL ATLAS of ANCIENT and MODERN GEOGRAPHY: Enlarged to Fifty-four full-coloured Maps; with Two Indexes. Royal 4to. price 24s. half bound.

BUTLER'S GEOGRAPHICAL COPY-BOOKS, or MAP-PROJECTIONS, Ancient and Modern. Oblong. 4to. price 4s. each Set; or 7s. 6d. together.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

This Day,

A COMPLETE HANDBOOK OF THE AMERICAN WAR.

In One Volume, post 8vo. cloth, with Coloured Map, and numerous Appendices of State Papers, Population, New and Old Tariffs, and other Commercial Returns, price 6s. 6d.

SLAVERY AND SECESSION:

HISTORICAL and ECONOMICAL.

By THOMAS ELLISON, Esq. F.S.S., of Liverpool, Author of 'A Handbook of the Cotton Trade.'

"Abounds with impartial and simply authenticated information. It is a volume that was much wanted, and one which we can highly recommend."

Daily News, July 22.

"Whilst little of importance has been omitted, the facts and dates and party evolutions, which it is so difficult to recall in their true sequence, are all recorded in a fashion which refreshes the memory without encumbering it with verbiage or irrelevant special pleading."

Spectator, July 13.

"Meanwhile, we can recommend to all Mr. Ellison's carefully prepared work.... It is a model of typography, and its tabular estimates of comparative areas, population, commerce, &c., in the Northern and Southern States, worthy of a Fellow of the Statistical Society."

Literary Gazette.

"A book that fulfils the desire of all who wish to obtain correct information on the state of things in America."

Liverpool Daily Post.

London: SAMPSON LOW, SON & CO.
47, Ludgate-hill.

Now Ready,

The Cheapest Book ever Published.

Adapted for Library or College Reference, comprising 40,000 Words more than Johnson's Dictionary, and 250 pages more than the Quarto Edition of Webster's Dictionary.

DR. WORCESTER'S NEW AND GREATLY ENLARGED DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

In One Volume, royal 4to. cloth, 1834 pp. price 31s. 6d.

"The volumes before us show a vast amount of diligence; but with Webster it is diligence in combination with fancifulness,—with Worcester in combination with good sense and judgment. Worcester's is the soberer and the safer book, and may be pronounced the best existing English Lexicon."—*Athenæum*, July 12, 1861.

"We have devoted a very considerable amount of time and labour to the examination of 'Worcester's Quarto Dictionary of the English Language,' and we have risen from the task with feelings of no ordinary satisfaction at the result, and admiration of the care, scholarship, philosophical method, and honest fidelity of which this noble work bears the impress upon every page.... As a complete and faithful dictionary of our language in its present state, satisfying to the full those requirements the fulfilment of which we have laid down as essential to such a work, we know no work that can bear comparison with it."

Literary Gazette.

"We will now take leave of this magnificent monument of patient toil, careful research, judicious selection, and magnanimous self-denial (for it requires great self-denial to abstain from undesired originality), with a hearty wish for its success. It is sad to think that the result of so much labour, from which Hercules, had he been intellectually inclined, would have shrunk appalled, should be barren fame; yet we can easily believe that Dr. Worcester (as he says) expects no adequate pecuniary compensation for his gigantic undertaking; for it is difficult to imagine a sum which could adequately compensate the man who has produced the completest and the cheapest English Dictionary which the world has yet seen."—*Critic*.

London: SAMPSON LOW, SON & CO.
47, Ludgate-hill.

NEW AND GREATLY IMPROVED EDITIONS OF DR. M'CULLOCH'S READING-BOOKS FOR SCHOOLS.

FIRST READING-BOOK	1½d.
SECOND READING-BOOK	3d.
THIRD READING-BOOK	10d.
FOURTH READING-BOOK and SYNOPSIS of SPELLING	1s. 6d.
SERIES of LESSONS in PROSE and VERSE	2s.
COURSE of ELEMENTARY READING in SCIENCE and LITERATURE	3s.

These Books are intended for the use of schools where the general mental culture of the pupil, as well as his proficiency in the art of reading, is studiously and systematically aimed at.

They form, collectively, a progressive Series, so constructed and graduated as to conduct the pupil, by regular stages, from the elementary sounds of the language to its highest and most complex forms of speech; and each separate Book is also progressively arranged,—the lessons which are more easily read and understood always taking the lead, and preparing the way for those of greater difficulty.

The subject-matter of the Books is purposely miscellaneous. Yet it is always of a character to excite the interest and enlarge the knowledge of the reader. And with the design of more effectually promoting his mental growth and nurture, the various topics are introduced in an order conformable to that in which the chief faculties of the juvenile mind are usually developed.

That the moral feelings of the pupil may not be without their proper stimulus and nutriment, the lessons are pervaded throughout by the religious and Christian elements.

The Publishers confidently invite the attention of Teachers to the New Editions of these works, in the belief that, after the thorough revision to which they have just been subjected by the Author, they will be found to be in all respects adapted to the present advanced state of Education.

The FIRST and SECOND READING-BOOKS consist, as before, of lessons on the elementary sounds of the language; but they have been enlarged for the purpose of introducing additional exercises, and thereby facilitating the acquirement of the first elements of reading.

The THIRD READING-BOOK has undergone some changes both in its contents and in its arrangement, in order to render the lessons more interesting in themselves and more gradual in their sequence.

The FOURTH READING-BOOK supplies a gap, previously existing between the THIRD BOOK and the SERIES of LESSONS. Being intended for the use of the pupil at a stage of his progress when he needs to be exercised chiefly in reading, without having his attention constantly distracted by questions on the import of what he reads, it contains only such lessons as are suited to his unaided understanding. Fables, Tales, Allegories, and other compositions of a character at once interesting and self-interpreting. A Synopsis of Spelling is appended.

The SERIES of LESSONS comes next in order; and in the New Edition it has been not only revised and corrected, but to a considerable extent recast. Obsolete lessons have been cancelled; those which are retained have been amended; and new ones have been introduced of a nature and style adapted to the educational requirements of the day. The whole contents moreover are so graduated in respect both of expression and of thought as to form an appropriate sequel to the FOURTH BOOK, and a suitable introduction to the COURSE of ELEMENTARY READING in SCIENCE and LITERATURE.

In the New Edition of this last-named work—the COURSE—the changes introduced for the purpose of bringing it into harmony with the progress of knowledge and the altered conditions of education are on so extensive a scale that they amount to little short of an entire reconstruction of the work. As before, however, the greater part of the book consists of lessons on Natural History, the Physical Sciences, Geography and Astronomy, and the Christian Religion; though on most, if not all, of these lessons material changes have been made, in order to render them at once more consecutive and more comprehensive. Among the subjects introduced for the first time are a series of lessons on Electricity and the Electric Telegraph, on Language and Literature, and on the Phenomena of Industrial Life (such as Prices, Wages, Strikes, &c.). The Miscellaneous Lessons have been remodelled so as to supply a greater amount and variety of interesting and agreeable reading. And in the Poetical department, specimens are given, in chronological order, of all our great poets from Spenser to Tennyson, along with examples of style in prose, in which the same subject is handled by different poets. A Vocabulary of Scientific Terms has been added for the use both of teachers and of pupils.

* * * The New Editions may now be had from any Bookseller, except of the "First" and "Second" Books, which will be issued shortly. All the Old Editions will, for the convenience of Schools, be kept on sale for a limited time.

Edinburgh: OLIVER & BOYD.
London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL & CO.

MR. BENTLEY'S LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR AUGUST.

CONSUL HODGSON.

A RESIDENCE at NAGASAKI and HAKODATI in 1859-60. With an Account of Japan generally. By CONSUL HODGSON. To which are added, a Series of Letters on Japan, by HIS WIFE. 8vo. with Illustrations. *Immediately.*

J. HENEAGE JESSE.—MEMOIRS of KING RICHARD the THIRD and SOME of his CONTEMPORARIES. By J. HENEAGE JESSE, Author of 'The Court of England under the Stuarts,' &c. 8vo. with an Illustration. *Immediately.*

C. E. FRANCATELLI.—The COOK'S GUIDE and HOUSEKEEPER and BUTLER'S ASSISTANT: a Practical Treatise on English and Foreign Cookery in all its Branches, and also Instructions for Pickling and Preserving Vegetables, Fruits, Game, &c.; the Curing of Hams and Bacon; the Art of Confectionery and Ice-making, and the Arrangement of Desserts. By CHARLES ELMÉ FRANCATELLI, Author of 'The Modern Cook.' Small 8vo. with Illustrations. 5s. *Immediately.*

MEMOIRS of MY OWN TIME. By M. GUIZOT. Containing a Narrative of the Events at the Critical Period of the Eastern Question. Vol. IV. 8vo. 14s. *Now ready.*

"These Memoirs form a most valuable addition to the history of the time."—*Spectator*.
"This volume is most interesting. It deals with all the great European events from 1830 to 1840."—*Observer*.

NEW STORY OF SOCIAL LIFE.

EAST LYNNE. By the Author of 'Ashley.' 3 vols. poet 8vo. *Immediately.*

A REPLY to the OBSERVATIONS in the QUARTERLY REVIEW on THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY of LORD DUNDONALD. By MARCUS. 8vo. with Charts. *Immediately.*

The Hon. Mrs. YELVERTON'S 'MARTYRS to CIRCUMSTANCE.' Second and Concluding Parts, price 3s.

Dr. MARSHALL HALL.—BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS of MARSHALL HALL, M.D. F.R.S., Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, and Foreign Associate of the Academy of Paris. By HIS WIDOW. 8vo. with a Portrait. 14s. *Now ready.*

"This work cannot fail to command respect and sympathy, not less for the sentiments which animate the Author, than for the many interesting facts it contains relative to a public benefactor, an able physician, an accomplished gentleman, a thoroughly good-hearted man."—*Observer*.

JOHN HUSS and JEROME OF PRAGUE.

The LIFE and TIMES of CARDINAL JULIAN, the LAST CRUSADER. By the Rev. ROBERT CHARLES JENKINS, Rector of Lymington, Kent. 8vo. 14s. *Now ready.*

"Soberly and truthfully written. The times in which the Cardinal lived, and upon which his strong mind made a marked impression, were very full of incidents. The book has solid value, and deserves close attention."—*Examiner*.

POPULAR ANSWERS to "ESSAYS and REVIEWS." Being Lectures delivered in various Places. By the Rev. Dr. CUMING. Small 8vo. 4s. *Just published.*

NEW MODERN SEA STORY.

VONVED the DANE, the ROVER of the BALTIC. 2 vols. *Now ready.*

"This is a great book, both in conception and execution. The Author possesses a rare faculty of exciting and arresting attention. In its own school this story has no rival. Victor Hugo might be proud to have written some of its chapters, than which he has never written anything more thrilling or more terrible."—*Morning Post*.

NEW VOLUME of 'BENTLEY'S STANDARD NOVELS,' The SEMI-ATTACHED COUPLE.

By the Author of 'The Semi-Detached House.' Price 2s. 6d.; cloth gilt, 3s.

THE HON. MRS. YELVERTON.

MARTYRS to CIRCUMSTANCE. By the Hon. Mrs. YELVERTON. Part I. Seventh Thousand. Price 3s.

With Four Plans and a Portrait, price 5s.

LORD DUNDONALD'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.—A Library Edition may be had, in 3 vols. 8vo. 25s.

"This thrilling narrative will be read with interest as long as England possesses a navy, and ought to be a prize-book in every school in England."—*London Review*.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE of the DUKE of WELLINGTON with Mr. RAikes, from the Year 1830 to 1847. To which are added, Letters from Lord Alvanley, Beau Brummell, and other distinguished Contemporaries. Edited by MISS RAIKES. 8vo. 14s.

"More interesting than the Diary."—*Athenæum*.

Now ready, in 8vo. price 14s.

The LIFE and OPINIONS of CHARLES, SECOND EARL GREY. By Major-Gen. the Hon. CHARLES GREY.

London: RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street,
Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

18, Great Marlborough-street.

HURST & BLACKETT'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE OKAVANGO RIVER. A Narrative of Travel, Exploration, and Adventure. By CHARLES JOHN ANDERSSON, Author of 'Lake Ngami.' 8vo. with Portrait of the Author, and numerous Illustrations. 21s.

A SAUNTER THROUGH the WEST. END. By LEIGH HUNT. 1 vol. 10s. 6d. bound.

"The title of this work is unexceptionable: it is happily and appropriately chosen to denote the gossiping contents of the book—light, chatty, and amusing. The author quietly puts his arm in that of his reader, and, as he passes on from Hyde-park Corner down Piccadilly or Pall Mall to the Haymarket and Soho, points out the anecdotes connected with each locality. Touches of quiet, genial humour, playful interruptions and amusing stories told in a quaint, unaffected style contribute to the attractive conversational tone adopted, as he saunters along with his friend of the hour. The reader will find himself agreeably carried on from the first to the last page of the 'Saunter' by its cheerful tone and entertaining gossip."—*Literary Gazette*.

"Few men felt, as Leigh Hunt did, the human poetry of the old memories that crowd upon the lettered and thoughtful wanderer about London streets. His gentle, genial humour shines always in a book like this—worthy companion to his 'Town' and 'Old Court Suburb.'"—*Examiner*.

"If any of our readers are in want of a genuine gossiping volume, written by one who was deservedly a favourite in the world of letters, we can recommend them Leigh Hunt's very pleasant 'Saunter.' It will suit town or country readers equally well."—*Orific*.

"There are few pleasanter companions for a wanderer through the West End than the gossiping, tasteful, cultured and kindly man, whose very name will endear this book to thousands of intelligent readers."—*Spectator*.

HENRY IV. and MARIE de MEDICI.

From Original and Authentic Sources. By Miss FREER, Author of 'The Lives of Marguerite d'Angoulême, Jeanne d'Albret,' &c. 2 vols. with Portraits. 21s.

JAVA; or, How to Manage a Colony:

Showing a Practical Solution of the Questions now affecting British India. By J. W. B. MONEY, Esq. 2 vols. 21s.

NOTHING NEW. By the Author of

'JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN.' Illustrated by J. E. MILLAIS, A.R.A. Forming the New Volume of HURST & BLACKETT'S GRAND LIBRARY OF CHIEF EDITORS OF POPULAR MODERN WORKS. 5s. bound.

THE SECRET HISTORY of the

COURT of FRANCE under LOUIS XV. Edited, from rare and unpublished Documents, by Dr. CHALLICE. 2 vols. with Portraits. 21s. *Just ready.*

COLBURN'S UNITED SERVICE

MAGAZINE and NAVAL and MILITARY JOURNAL, for AUGUST, contains:—The New Ministries for War—Naval Reserve Officers—The Future of Cavalry—India and its Star—Uniform of Engineer Officers—Marching Soldiers—Medical Officers in Ceylon—Movements of our Neighbour—The Indian Army—Reform at Greenwich Hospital—Volunteers in England and in America—Dover and Alderney Harbours—The Portsmouth Armour Plates—The National Rifle Contest at Wimbledon—Soldiering in the Jungle—The Prospects of Turkey—Adventures on the African Coast—Correspondence—Gazettes, &c.

THE NEW NOVELS.

PAUL FOSTER'S DAUGHTER. By

DUTTON COOK. 3 vols.

"A good novel. The story is very ingeniously constructed, and the interest is completely sustained throughout. All the characters are vigorously and consistently drawn, and the part sustained by each is natural and appropriate. Lastly, Mr. Cook has been singularly happy in his choice of a heroine. It is long since we have met in a work of fiction with a more charming creation than Sylvia Foster."—*Spectator*.

"Mr. Cook belongs to the Charles Dickens school of literature, in which variety, liveliness, and power of working on the affections are the prominent features. The story of 'Paul Foster's Daughter' is very interesting. Sylvia is one of the most charming creations with which fiction has for a long time presented us."—*Lit. Gaz.*

A FAMILY HISTORY. By the

Author of 'THE QUEEN'S PARDON.' 3 vols.

"The Author of 'A Family History' betrays no falling away from the vigorous promise of her former work. It is a specimen of its class of far more than average excellence. The story exercises a fascination over us, and we take leave of this very agreeable authoress with the wish that we may often enjoy the fruit of her pleasant, facile, and attractive pen."—*Critic*.

UNDER THE SPELL. By the Author

of 'GRANDMOTHER'S MONEY,' 'WILDFLOWERS,' &c. 3 vols.

"The best story hitherto written by a very pleasant novelist. It is throughout a good story—rapid and rich in incident—that nobody will leave unfinished."—*Examiner*.

HOMELESS; or, a Poet's Inner Life.

By M. GOLDSCHMIDT, Author of 'JACOB BENDIKEN.' 3 v.

ALONE in the WORLD. By the

Author of 'COUSIN GEOFFREY,' &c. 3 vols. *Next week.*

Now ready, with Eight Illustrations, demy 8vo. price 16s. cloth,

JAPAN, the AMOOR, and the PA-CIFIC; with Notices of other Places comprised in a Voyage of Circumnavigation in the Imperial Russian Corvette "Rynda," in 1859-60. By HENRY ARTHUR TILLEY.

"Mr. Tilley describes everything in clear and simple language; moreover, his accounts are remarkably correct, as we can testify in many instances from personal knowledge."—*Athenæum*.

"Mr. Tilley has turned his stay in Japanese towns to such advantage, that his account of their life and scenes is richer and fuller than any previously given to us, and will be read with extreme interest. The reader follows the author in pleasant companionship, convinced that wherever it brought him, it brought a gentleman, and a man of good sense and feeling."—*London Review*.

"This is a lively and pleasant volume of travels. We commend it to the attention of the general reader who seeks information combined with amusement."—*Sun*.

"We accept Mr. Tilley's narrative as an agreeable and amusing addition to our Anglo-Japanese literature. The work is one likely to meet with many readers, since it has the great charm being vivacious, picturesque and amusing."—*Chino Telegraph*.

"In Japan the author resided for more than three months, every day of which he was moving among the people, and judging from the result of his observations as here recorded, he was no careless nor unperceptive looker on, and consequently has been enabled to give to the public additional knowledge of that most remarkable country and its inhabitants. The remainder of the work, and that part which especially relates to Japan, and the author's narrative of his visits to Tahiti and other islands of the Pacific, are well put together, with an absence of pretension and a simplicity of style which are not only agreeable in themselves, but tend very much towards faith in the authenticity and value of what has been set down."—*Illustrated London News*.

"One great merit of Mr. Tilley is the genial kindness with which he welcomes all his relations of the great human family—an important element in the interest of a book of travel. The Russian colonies are carefully described, and some valuable hints are given as to the prospective value of these possessions to Russia. The lithographic illustrations with which Mr. Tilley's book is adorned give us a very pleasant idea of Japanese homes."—*John Bull*.

SMITH, ELDER & CO. 65, Cornhill.

Now ready, with Illustrations by Harrison Weir, crown 8vo. price 5s. cloth,

The BOOK of GOOD COUNSELS:

Being an Abridged Translation of the Sanskrit Classic, the 'Hitopadesa.' By EDWIN ARNOLD, M.A. Oxon.

In his Preface to this work, the Author remarks—"The 'Hitopadesa' is a work of high antiquity and extended popularity. The prose is doubtless as old as our own era, but the interpolated verses and proverbs are a selection from writings of an age extremely remote. The *Mahabharata* and the textual *Veda* are of those quoted; to the first of which Professor M. Williams assigns a date of 350 B.C., while he claims for the *Rig Veda* an antiquity as high as 1300 B.C. The 'Hitopadesa' may thus be fairly styled 'The Father of all Fables;' for from its numerous translations have come *Æsop* and *Pilpay*, and in later days *Reynolds Fables*. Originally compiled in Sanskrit, it was rendered, by order of Nushiravan, in the sixth century A.D., into Persian. From the Persian it passed, A.D. 850, into the Arabic, and thence into Hebrew and Greek. In its own land it obtained as wide a circulation. The Emperor Akbar, impressed with the wisdom of its maxims and the ingenuity of its apophorems, commended the work of translating it to his own Vizier, Abdul Fazel. To this day, in India, the 'Hitopadesa,' under other names, retains the delighted attention of young and old, and has some representative in all the Indian vernaculars. A work so well esteemed in the East cannot be unwelcome to Western readers, who receive it here, a condensed but faithful transcript of sense and manner."

"This curious and interesting volume consists of a translation of a collection of Sanskrit fables, which are evolved one from another almost interminably. They are for the most part very ingenious, and we recognize among them several of the originals of those with which we are familiar in the works of *Æsop*, and other later fabulists."—*Spectator*.

"Mr. Arnold is entitled to attention, not as the fourth translator, but as the first popularizer of the book in a shape closely resembling the original. Deliciously bewildering is the way in which one story contains another, and that another, and that another, after the manner of the nested apples of the toymaker; while as for innocent complete, they are paraphrased and condensed into English with a sense of good literature, and a briskness of wit that make them, however much at odds with English ways of writing, anything but tedious. For an awakened sense of the wit and wisdom of the 'Hitopadesa,' popular and yet scholarly, the English reader is indebted in no small degree to Mr. Arnold."—*Examiner*.

"No description can give an adequate idea of the ability with which Mr. Arnold has made the old Indian writer an agreeable and welcome guest in every English family. * * A new and valuable contribution to English literature has been made in this translation from the 'Hitopadesa.' The book is illustrated by the clever animal engraver, Mr. Weir, in a manner worthy of his well-established reputation."—*London Review*.

SMITH, ELDER & CO. 65, Cornhill.

Now Ready, in 4 Vols. demy 8vo. 2s. 2s. cloth,

The LIFE of MAHOMET. With

Introductory Chapters on the Original Sources for the Biography of Mahomet, and on the Pre-Islamite History of Arabia. By WILLIAM MUIB, Esq., Bengal Civil Service.

(Vols. III. and IV. may be had separately, price 11s.)

SMITH, ELDER & CO. 65, Cornhill.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1861.

LITERATURE

Memoirs of Marshall Hall, M.D. By his Widow. (Bentley.)

Marshall Hall deserved a written history of the very best kind. With all his faults of temper and discretion, of sensitiveness and egotism, he was not less an amiable man than a scientific inquirer with an intellect of noble proportions and lofty aim. In the world of physiological science he may fairly be ranked as the companion of Harvey and Bell; and if it were not invidious to draw comparisons between the master minds of modern investigation, it might be maintained that in respect of self-dependence and originality of thought, the discovery of the Diastaltic Spinal System merits a more liberal applause than that of the Circulation of the Blood, or than that of the division of the cerebral nerves into nerves of Volition and nerves of Sensation. Of course, the discovery of the True Spinal Marrow was led up to by prior speculations and observations. The circulation of the blood between the heart and the lungs had been described before Harvey made his splendid advance. Previous to Sir Charles Bell's dissections of the motor and sensitive nerves of the head and neck, Alexander Walker had promulgated the doctrine that the spinal canal sent forth separate nerves of sensation and volition. In the same manner, Marshall Hall was not without precursors vaguely striving after the truth, which he was the first to grasp securely and reveal to his companions. Haller, Whytt, Redi, Blane, and Prochaska had all directed attention to reflex nervous acts, but until Marshall Hall came to crack the round of the egg, reflex nervous function was not even a matter of conjecture. Dr. Hall was, therefore, a great originator, doing for the spinal marrow what Harvey had done for the sanguineous circulation and Sir Charles Bell had effected for the cerebral nerves. Of all the physicians of the present generation, he was emphatically the hero of medicine,—fearless and indefatigable in inquiry, free from even a taint of prejudice, with intellectual sympathies so large and universal that passionate enthusiasm for physiological investigation could not contract them. He was, moreover, a keen observer, a brilliant talker, and a man whose sense of honour was as delicate as his benevolence and piety were sincere and earnest. Such a person deserved no ordinary memoir. As one of the few Men of the Time who will be of interest in *future times*, his career ought to be fully and worthily portrayed before contemporary evidence is, like his voice, silent in the grave.

Of Mrs. Hall we wish to speak with respect. Her labour has been one of pious love, and now that she offers its result to the public, she does so with an avowal that no one can be more aware than herself of its great deficiencies. She tells us that at one time she hoped her husband's memory would have enjoyed a fitting chronicler in "an able physiologist." Missing such an historian, the Doctor will be handed down to posterity by an affectionate and idolizing wife, a memorial of domestic love being raised on the ground which ought to be occupied by a monument of historic significance. In this consideration lies the objection to the present memoir. Wives should honour their husbands, not write their biographies. With pen in hand delicacy will restrain them from saying much that ought to be said,—much that they only know and dare not in their own per-

sons say, but could with propriety and benefit communicate to writers less intimately connected with the objects of biographic portraiture. No woman can be supposed to speak of a departed husband with impartiality. To criticize a dead man's failings would in a widow be indecent; and when she praises him, though her words fall within the strictest limits of truth, those whom she addresses will invariably make large deductions from their proper significance in consideration of the personal devotion which is presumed to inspire them. To carry full weight with the public, a biographer must impress his readers that he is a faithful witness, and not an advocate. The historian of a life, like the narrator of any story of public events, must seek permanent influence by creating a belief in his moderation and credibility. Such influence a wife speaking in behalf of, or against, her husband can never obtain. The reasons which deprive her testimony of force in a court of law, weaken it in the jurisdiction of literature. Moreover, another grave objection to the biographic testimony of a wife is that, apart from conjugal affection, it must necessarily labour under the suspicion of being one-sided and incomplete. What woman knows all the life of her husband—every turn and winding of his professional contentions? There must be much in the career of every man playing a prominent part in the drama of life, which he either cannot or will not impart without reserve or change of colouring to his wife, and yet which she is not likely to learn from any other source. The principal causes which disqualify a widow as her husband's biographer are therefore three:—much that she knows, and which ought to be told, she is prohibited by wifely duty from saying; that which she knows and does say loses half its effect when she says it; and much that ought to be said, she is not likely to know.

Born at Basford, near Nottingham, on the 18th of February, 1790, Dr. Marshall Hall used to reckon his age by adding ten to the current year of the present century. Descended from the family of Hall of Grantham, whose pedigrees may be found in the *Heralds' College*, he was the son of Robert Hall, a cotton-manufacturer and bleacher, who was well known and much respected in the counties of Nottingham and Lincoln. Neither wealthy nor highly educated, this gentleman was remarkable for integrity, benevolence, and active intelligence. A correspondent of John Wesley, he occupied a conspicuous position amongst a section of religionists little favoured by the surrounding gentry. In the year 1797, on the separation of the Methodists, Mr. Hall was attached to the "New Party," which was supposed to be disaffected to the Government. The division of the Methodists and Mr. Hall's adherence to the Reform party were matters of sufficient importance to arrest for a moment the attention of the House of Commons, when in answer to some observations made, Mr. Robert Smith, afterwards Lord Carrington and then M.P. for Nottingham, rose and said—"As long as that gentleman (Mr. Robert Hall) is connected with the disaffected body, all will be safe and right; there will be nothing wrong." Thus respected by the local gentry, Mr. Hall was at the same time so favourably regarded by the populace, that when the Luddite riots were at their height, he received a letter from "Ned Lud," assuring him that not a hair on his head should be touched. Mr. Robert Hall's chief claim to recognition by the present generation, however, rests on the fact that he was the first English bleacher to use chlorine to whiten his

cotton. Immediately on Berthollet's discovery that this gas would discharge vegetable colours, it occurred to Mr. Hall that its employment in cotton-bleaching might be substituted for the tedious and cumbrous process of exposure to light and air. He submitted his thought to Dr. Priestley and Mr. Henry of Manchester, but they did not encourage him to act upon it. When the leading chemists of the day thus entertained his proposition, it is not to be wondered at that his illiterate neighbours ridiculed it. Nothing dismayed, Mr. Hall carried out his experiments on a scale that induced derisive spectators to designate his factory "Bedlam." A brief period, however, resulting in success, taught his deriders that they had exercised without due caution the privilege of folly:—

"Prof. Liebig, in his 'Letters on Chemistry,' thus alludes to it as an object of national importance, and as one of the links upon which the maintenance of our colossal manufacturing system depends:—But for this new bleaching process, it would scarcely have been possible for the cotton manufacture of Great Britain to have attained its present enormous extent—it could not have competed in prices with France and Germany. In the old process of bleaching, every piece must be exposed to the air and light during several weeks in the summer, and kept continually moist by manual labour. For this purpose meadow land, eligibly situated, was essential. Now, a single establishment near Glasgow bleaches 1400 pieces of cotton daily, throughout the year. What an enormous capital would be required to purchase land for this purpose! How greatly it would increase the cost of bleaching to pay interest upon this capital, or to hire so much land in England! This expense would have been scarcely felt in Germany. Besides the diminished expense, the cotton stuffs bleached with chlorine suffer less, in the hands of skilful workmen, than those bleached in the sun; and already the peasantry in some parts of Germany have adopted it and find it advantageous."

The sixth of eight children, Marshall Hall, in early childhood manifested force of character in his curiosity about theological mysteries—in his fondness for reading such works of imagination as 'The Pilgrim's Progress,' 'Robinson Crusoe,' and the 'Arabian Nights,' and in the ease with which he learned by heart the chapters of the Bible which his pious father required him to commit to memory. The child's preliminary education was not a liberal one. At the academy of the Rev. J. Blanchard, of Nottingham—the same school at which Henry Kirke White was educated—he received the rudiments of an English education, and learned French, till he was fourteen years of age, when he was taken from his studies, and apprenticed to Mr. Moor, a chemist of Newark. Whilst at Newark he became sensible of his want of education, and, young as he was, he resolutely set to work to master the difficulties of the Latin Accidence. Soon he was able to write Latin exercises, which he regularly sent over once a week to his friend the Rev. Robert Almond, then curate of Basford, for criticism and correction. He found time also to acquire some facility as a flutist. The boy was seen to be ambitious,—fretting against his position,—bent on rising in the world, and ready to make all the exertions and sacrifices necessary for such a rise. One morning a friend found him at work before daybreak over his medical and chemical books. "I am determined to be a great man," cried the boy, when his friend expressed surprise at finding him thus engaged. Robert Hall, in due course, saw that the boy had a sound foundation for his ambition,—that his resolve to distinguish himself was no mere restless craving

of vanity. It was therefore decided that young Marshall should go to Edinburgh and study medicine,—and thither he went, in 1809, when nineteen years of age.

Early and late the zealous student worked. At night he toiled at his books, and at early dawn he was in the dissecting-rooms. In the same spirit he regularly assisted Dr. Andrew Fyfe in getting the preparations "ready for demonstration to the anatomy class." "There will be no one there," the students soon became accustomed to say to each other, "but the student with the brown greatcoat on, assisting Fyfe to dissect the preparations for demonstration." At Edinburgh, too, the industrious student "in the brown greatcoat" commenced his career of authorship, publishing several papers on 'Chemistry' in *Nicholson's Journal*, and sending contributions to the *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal*. He mixed but little in undergraduate society; but the esteem in which he was held by his fellow-students may be judged of by the fact that, with a very large majority of votes, he was, in 1811, elected Senior President of the Royal Medical Society.

Taking his degree, in June, 1812, Marshall Hall paid a visit to Nottinghamshire, and then returned to Edinburgh to fill, for two years, the office of Clinical Clerk, or Resident House Physician, to the Royal Infirmary at Edinburgh. Quitting his Alma Mater, in 1814, he accompanied a gentleman to Paris, and then proceeded alone, and on foot, to Göttingen,—the trip being made at a time and under circumstances calculated to print it deeply on his memory.—

"He made the journey from Paris to Göttingen alone, and on foot, a distance of 600 miles, during the month of November, 1814. The tract of country which he thus traversed had very recently been the seat of war, and presented many perils to the lonely pedestrian. As the shades of evening approached, he frequently pursued his way along the forest-road with a cocked pistol in his hand, for fear of wolves. Once he missed his way, and in endeavouring to recover it, was benighted, and took refuge in a lonely cottage—not, however, to sleep; for all around were seen rusty implements of war, which had been gathered in the track of the armies—that of Napoleon flying towards Paris, and that of the Allies closely pressing upon his rear. His host was a maker of sabots, and he was heard moving about through the night. The pistol was again in readiness. As morning dawned, a few francs were laid on the table, the door gently opened, and the free air and the track across the plain recovered. The route now led through Verdun—too well known to some of our heroes in misfortune—Metz, Mayence, and Giessen. At Göttingen he made the acquaintance of the venerable Blumenbach."

Returning to England, in 1815, the young Doctor settled at Bridgewater. When Arbuthnot, in early life, sought patients in Dorchester, he found that town so healthy, and so well supplied with medical practitioners, that he could not pick up a fee. "Where are you off to?" asked a friend who met him riding in the direction of London. "To leave your confounded place," was the answer, "for a man can neither live nor die there!" Marshall Hall had much the same charge to bring against Bridgewater; and, after six months' trial, he left it, and in the February of 1817 fixed himself at Nottingham, where he speedily obtained a lucrative practice amongst the wealthier families of the neighbourhood. In that town, where one of his sisters had become the wife of a surgeon, he remained till the August of 1826, busy with the duties of his practice, and the composition of many valuable contributions to medical and scientific literature. As at Edinburgh and Bridgewater, he never permitted himself to be seduced into society, his very intimate friend,

the Vicar of St. Mary's, Nottingham, never having the pleasure of entertaining him at dinner during the whole time of his residence in the town. Some of the glimpses given of his laborious life at this period afford a striking contrast to the comparative ease of a metropolitan physician's career.—

"I never knew him to accept an invitation of pleasure; I believe he never dined from home; at least I know that near to him and intimate with him as I was, I never could persuade him to dine with me; in fact, I think he never dined at all, but like the celebrated Dr. Glynn, of King's College, Cambridge (whom I had often seen in my boyhood), he only ate at such times as hunger or thirst compelled him to resort to a corner table for a morsel of whatever he might find there constantly provided for him. At the commencement of his practice he kept one or two riding horses, afterwards three or four, as that practice increased, riding them on all occasions, however near or distant his patients might be, the distances often being very great. This mode of conveyance did not long continue; the exertion and exercise proved too fatiguing, and he had recourse to a gig, and a servant to drive it; by which means he was not only less worn and harassed, but was enabled to read as he travelled. In my daily constitutional walks I frequently met him, when a short conversation uniformly ensued, mostly relative to the subject of his contemplations. I observed that he was never without a Bible at his side, together with divers medical periodicals."

Some, perhaps, would prefer that he had kept his Bible occasionally in his coat-pocket, or under the cushion of his gig, and out of sight, when he was not using it. It would, however, be wrong to suppose that Marshall Hall was capable of hypocrisy of any kind. There was in him no touch of cant. Active and manly, he was a true and simple man, with no false shame of his opinions, nor fear of misconstruction being put on his conduct. He carried his Bible about the country because he enjoyed reading it at odd moments; but his pious temper did not make him a whit the less a bold rider. "How is it that your horses never fall?" a friend asked him. "I never give them time to fall," was the reply.

The year that saw him settle at Nottingham, saw also the publication of his work on 'Diagnosis,' the merit of which was immediately and cordially acknowledged by Matthew Baillie in a letter to the young author:—

"Dr. Marshall Hall, being in London some months after the publication of the 'Diagnosis,' called upon Dr. Baillie, who received him very kindly and said, 'I hope your father is well; I, for one, am much indebted to him for his extraordinary work on 'Diagnosis.' When Dr. Hall modestly told him that he, not his father, was the author of the work, Dr. Baillie exclaimed, 'Impossible! it would have done credit to the greyest headed philosopher in our profession.' He then invited Dr. Hall to breakfast with him."

Successful in practice as Dr. Hall was in Nottingham, he pined to try his strength in town. He was still a young man ambitious for distinction, and he felt confidence that in London he should achieve a first position in his profession. In the August of 1826 he, therefore, visited London, and never returned to practise in the provincial town. His brother-in-law records:—

"The Doctor left Nottingham for London without saying a word to any one. When he had been there above a week, Mr. Oldknow, with a serious face, made inquiry about his return on account of his duties at the General Hospital. I wrote to him, and he answered my letter by saying that he should not return to Nottingham; that I must sell his furniture, horses, gig, &c., and pay all his bills, which I found were very few. So little did he regard pounds, shillings and pence, that he left a number of guineas loose and unlocked in a

dressing-room drawer. Everything indeed was left as if he had only gone out on his usual daily round to visit his patients. Some time before this he had placed in my hands a mortgage-deed of 600*l*. On opening it, I found that it was drawn up in my name. I told him he could not claim a penny off it. 'Never mind,' was his reply; 'pay me the money when I want it.' In process of time he sent for portions of it. When I had paid him the whole sum, I asked for a receipt in full, and he wrote at the bottom of the account: 'Received all this—MARSHALL HALL.'

Settling in No. 15, Keppel Street, Russell Square, Marshall Hall was at once in practice. The county families of his old connexion adhered to him, and the first season after his migration brought him plenty to do, inasmuch that his receipts during his first year's London residence amounted to 800*l*. His professional brethren soon felt his influence in the discussion roused by his paper 'On the due Administration of Blood-letting,' which was read in 1828 at the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society, and was published two years afterwards as a separate volume. To this work is due, in no small measure, the rapid revolution in medical practice that put an end to that excessive use of blood-letting which, a generation since, destroyed its victims by the thousand, but is now little more than a tradition preserved in the title of a medical journal, which was established when the pernicious system was at its height of popularity.

The position taken by the Doctor on his first coming to town steadily improved, the 800*l*. per annum of 1827 becoming 2,900*l*. in 1833, and advancing with comparatively little fluctuation to 4,000*l*. per annum. To some this income may appear small. But it must be remembered that Marshall Hall was very careless about fees, and, instead of using every opportunity to increase his income, persisted in indulging himself with an annual trip on the Continent, extending over several weeks.

The portion of Mrs. Hall's Memoirs open to the gravest objection is that in which she relates the tardy acceptance by the scientific world of her husband's discoveries. That the Doctor had solid grounds for complaint, and that he met with vexatious opposition, cannot be denied; but antagonism is what the promulgator of new views must expect to find. Indeed, there would be good reason for regret if the reverse were the case. If men were ready to surrender old opinions and admit new ones on the first advances of the reformer, they would be justly censurable for frivolity. The proselyte gained without discussion is not worth the trouble of winning. But in discussion the reformer is often quite as ready to find in his opponents personal enemies and interested persecutors, as they are quick to designate him a pretender. If in many cases they are too indolent to inquire, and are pleased to clothe their indolence in an assumption of disdain, so also in many cases he is apt to forget what is due to the feelings of men called upon to discard the doctrine on which they have for years relied, and to hold useless the learning they have with difficulty acquired. Thus it was with Marshall Hall and those who differed from him. In 1833, he read to the Royal Society his first paper 'On the Reflex Function of the Medulla Oblongata and Medulla Spinalis,' which was printed in the *Philosophical Transactions* of the year. In 1837, his second paper on the same subject, entitled 'On the True Spinal Marrow and the Excito-Motor System of Nerves,' was refused a place in the records of British Science; in short, it was rejected by the Council of the Royal Society. It is needless at this date to revive all the painful story of the battle of the Diastatic

System, in which the scientific error was all on one side, whilst the other was by no means free from mistakes of taste and feeling. Marshall Hall met only with the same obstacles that all teachers meet, be they historians, critics, moralists, or economists, who aim at changing the intellectual condition of men of earnest natures and decided convictions. A nation of shallow and fickle sceptics would afford their new teachers little trouble, and would, without a struggle, embrace their new doctrines and hold to them—till other novelties crossed their path. But in the raw material of a race capable of producing new discoverers is a self-reliance which unfits them to play the part of children. Doubtless Dr. Hall would have preferred having all the members of the Royal Society and all the magnates of his own profession murmur assent to his statements on their first enunciation. But, considering how humanity and society are constituted, we have no hesitation in saying that it would have been alike ill for them, and him, and all concerned in the discussion, if they had done so. The mistake was not that the two sides fought, but that their fight was not an amicable one. And what, apart from the discourtesy and acrimony of certain individuals whom he was by no means slow to provoke, had Marshall Hall to be so indignant at? Abroad, his inquiries and conclusions were accepted with enthusiasm; by the intelligent members of his own profession scattered over the English provinces he was held in high esteem, and was steadily consulted; and in London several of the most distinguished hospital teachers and the leading medical journal from first to last cordially defended his doctrines from the attacks of unbelievers. Surely an originator thus treated had some reason for satisfaction. But, unfortunately, Marshall Hall was obstinate in regarding opposition as hostility, and criticism as detraction. The close of the contest, when his name was placed on the Council of the Royal Society, and he would have looked in vain to find a contemptuous adversary, points the moral of all the preceding exaggeration. To what purpose then does Mrs. Marshall Hall attribute dishonourable motives to those who were in many instances quite as conscientious in declining to accept her husband's conclusions, as he was honest in attempting to convert them? The lady compares the "persecution" of the Doctor to that which Harvey and Jenner endured at the hands of their professional brethren. There is ground for the comparison; no occasion for the word "persecution." There was no "persecution" in the case of either of the three men. Harvey had many opponents who differed from him, and frankly told him so. It is usually said that he suffered in his practice in consequence of the discovery. To make out such a case would be difficult; for when it has been established that his income was materially and permanently less after his discovery than before it, it remains to be shown that the diminution was attributable to no other cause. But Harvey lived to see his views adopted, and to be invited to the Presidency of the College of Physicians. Those who make so much noise about the "persecution" of Harvey seem to forget this. The "persecution" of Jenner is even more imaginary. Where is there any evidence of his suffering "persecution" at the hands of his profession? There was abundance of discussion, and it is to be trusted that the day is far distant when any such novel proposition as that of Jenner's for general vaccination will be adopted without discussion, general and long continued. Many persons, scholars as well as village dames, who took part in the discussion lost their tempers. Men like Dr. Wood-

ville and Dr. Moseley in the ardour of contention forgot the dignity of Science, but the result of the agitation showed how little they represented the higher qualities of their fraternity. The "persecuted" Jenner achieved in his profession both honour and popularity, and his portrait may be seen in Medley's picture of 'The Founders of the Medical Society of London,' in company with the likenesses of many of those distinguished brethren who are supposed to have "persecuted" him.

Over-sensitive and irritable as Marshall Hall proved himself in his bearing to public dissentients, he was in his domestic circle a most amiable man. His relations to his wife and only son were transcendently beautiful; and we have only to regret that they are not brought as much into the foreground as they would have been had any one not intimately connected with them written the biography. "On the 11th of November, 1829, our marriage took place, and in the following September we removed to 14, Manchester Square, where for twenty years we continued to reside; then quitting it for 38, Grosvenor Street." Thus far speaks Mrs. Marshall Hall; but she nowhere tells us who she was before marriage, or where and how she formed the Doctor's acquaintance. On some points, however, she is communicative enough. Here is a picture of confidence on a most delicate subject:—

"I studied to relieve him as much as possible from the small concerns of life, in order to leave him free for the exercise of his great mind. To me he delegated all money-matters, payments, &c., saying—'It is enough for me to gain the money; I cannot undertake the trouble of spending it.' Such was his generous and unbounded confidence in me, that all he possessed was made our joint property, and a striking instance of his confiding nature is afforded by the circumstance that he never once wished to look at my accounts, or asked me any questions relative to them, further than saying, 'I hope you do not owe a bill.' He had a horror of incurring debts, and could not endure to owe anything. Generous to the poor, simple in his requirements, frugal in his own personal expenses, and detesting all ostentation, he had no love of money. So little indeed did pecuniary matters occupy his mind, that he frequently forgot the amount of our property, and asked me, 'How much have we? Write it in my memorandum-book.' He never would enter into any speculation. In the early part of our married life, from a desire to assist others, we lost large sums, our confidence being abused by unprincipled persons. We were also misled as to investments; this had the effect of making us thenceforth constant to the English funds, 'The amiable Three per Cent,' as Sydney Smith called them."

Sixteen years after his marriage we find him writing in the following strain of exquisite tenderness to his wife, then residing with her son on the Continent:—

"Although very difficult for him at that season of the year to leave his large practice, he determined to come to us, and had actually set out, when at Dover he was attacked with severe illness, and so detained; and then better accounts of my health re-assured him. On the 27th of March he wrote:—'Dearest Charlotte, if thou wert called away, I feel that I should die the most painful death—that of a broken heart. Well, then, may I implore thee take care of thy health.' The same idea is repeated in many letters:—'I may well wish thee to be careful, for my prayer, my special prayer to my God is, to take me when He taketh thee, and not to leave me to linger out a miserable existence—or rather death. Yes, my God, my God, take me, take me when Thou takest her who is the sole joy and consolation of my heart! and until that day of Thy appointment, keep us both in Thy perfect peace and joy in Christ. Amen.' In another letter he says:—'Thou knowest my prayer which I pray always—to be taken with thee

when thy day of glory shall come.' The number and length of his letters were extraordinary. On arriving at Rome I found a vast collection of them awaiting me at Torlonia's bank. In one of these he says:—'Dost thou wonder at my much writing? I will tell thee my secret. I never taste food but my paper is before me. I never go to bed, but my pen, ink, and paper are with me, and I write if I awake, which I always do, in the night. I am a man of one feeling—love; love to thee and the boy. I want nothing in this world but thee and the dear boy—and you happy. Heavenly Father, grant me, grant me this! Gold and honour have no charms for me, but you two only! And now, peace, and comfort, and joy in Christ, in the fulness of His blood and righteousness, and of His sure promises, be with thee. Our heavenly Father will re-unite us in due time. May He give us patience to wait; and may He bless us in our dear boy and in ourselves.' When the return was fixed, among the many pages of joy which his heart poured forth, was the following:—'Be thou happy on thy long, long journey, thinking of my love, of my joy and gladness when I shall see thee! Already these thoughts are making me well. I feel it in every thing. Thy return is to me as that of the morning sun to those who have watched through the dark and dreary night—or, rather, the dark and dreary season of an Arctic winter!! Winter indeed has thy absence been to me, dearest Charlotte! dark and cold."

Temperate and careful with his constitution though he was, hard work told severely on Marshall Hall. It is true that few men in his profession taxed themselves more severely than he taxed his powers in attending to the calls of many patients, in continuing his scientific investigations, and in lecturing at the medical schools which had successively the benefit of his instruction. Relinquishing practice at the close of 1853, Marshall Hall occupied himself till his death, at Brighton, on the 11th of August, 1857, in study and scientific correspondence, travelling in America and on the Continent, and visiting such spots of his native land as the variations of the painful malady, from which he eventually expired, rendered it advisable for him to frequent. Amongst the latest of his numerous literary productions were his 'Two-fold Slavery of the United States,' and his 'Rules' (known as the "Ready Method") for the recovery of persons apparently drowned.

Wild Flowers worth Notice: being a Selection from the British Flora of some of our Native Plants which are most attractive from their Beauty, Uses, or Associations. By Mrs. Lankester. Fully Illustrated by J. E. Sowerby. (Hardwicke.)

Mrs. Lankester and Mr. Sowerby have, in this little book, furnished their readers with clear descriptions and coloured illustrations of ninety-six representative wild flowers. The critic when engaged in the task of perusing it has, although it contains nothing very new, found himself carried back to the summers of old:—

When the earth teemed around him with fairy delight,
And when daisies and buttercups gladdened his sight.

The plants selected are representatives of families, and are remarkable for their appearance or their properties; the botanical descriptions are good and popular; the traditions, legends, and poetical associations are briefly told; and, with the aid of the plate, the least acute of observers can scarcely fail to recognize every one of the plants. Wordsworth says:—

And he is happiest who has power
To gather wisdom from a flower.

"How may I learn to name the wild flowers which I may gather during my country rambles?"—and "how may I recognize the plants when I see them of which the poets have sung so sweetly?"—are questions often asked of

botanists, and many books have been written to answer them. If we inquire how the knowledge of plants has been acquired and transmitted, we shall find that it was not by books. The first forms assumed by this kind of knowledge were those of tradition and legend. Country children still learn some little knowledge of a few plants from tradition. Botany, like many other kinds of knowledge, has descended from sire to son, or from the old to the young, in particular families. Toussaint l'Ouverture owed his first ascendancy over the people of his own race, in St. Domingo, to an hereditary knowledge of the uses of herbs. When the kings of France encouraged the study of botany (to obtain designs or patterns for the embroidery upon their garments), the first instructors appointed to teach in the Garden of Plants, at Paris, were not called Professors, but Demonstrators. It was the business of the demonstrator as early as six o'clock every morning, accompanied by the chief gardener, to show the plants to the pupils and tell them their names, peculiarities, and differences. Rousseau, in his charming Botanical Letters to a Lady, tried to do by language what could only be done effectually by seeing and handling the things themselves. In truth, books alone will never do; and it is a very curious fact, that there are botanists who know plants in herbariums, and who have their heads full of what books have said about them, who do not know the plants themselves when they see them in the fields and woods. Almost every writer of a botanical book, for beginners or amateurs, hits the class just above the class at which he aims. The elementary book is useful to the student who is desirous of remembering the elements, whilst far too difficult for the mere beginner. But Mrs. Lankester mentions an extraordinary instance of successful teaching. The late Rev. Prof. Henslow, she says, succeeded so well in teaching the girls in the parish schools of the village of Hitcham, Suffolk, that there are now but few girls in the village unacquainted with our native plants. This instruction must, of course, in the first instance, have been communicated by showing the plants themselves and describing the well-known localities in which they are found. In a little pamphlet prepared in spite of the severe illness which carried him off, entitled 'Illustrations to be employed in Practical Lessons in Botany,' the Rev. Professor describes the method he pursued, and his "unmistakeable guides," it appears, were "little woodcuts."

We have in these little woodcuts, we suspect the secret of the success of the teacher, joined to the fact that he was probably quite as much of a Demonstrator as of a Professor. He taught the knowledge of the plants of the locality from the plants themselves and from pictures of them. In this way the thing can be done, and not by mere words; for the difficulties and obstacles are very serious. None but practised eyes can distinguish the more minute differences between plants of similar appearance: and the names both popular and learned are involved in a confusion truly Babylonish. There are certain plants, for example, involved in the ethnological history of the nations composing the three kingdoms; and there are endless discussions respecting the identification of them. Every Scotchman fancies he knows the blue-bell of Scotland, and can quote Sir Walter Scott's authority upon the question whether it is a campanula or a hyacinth. Yet botanists have not decided whether it is *Campanula rotundifolia*, or *Hyacinthus non-scriptus*, or whether this last is a hyacinth or a squill. This plant is certainly not the flower of

Grecian fable, which sprang from the blood of the beautiful boy named Hyacinthus, who was unfortunately slain by Apollo. The blue-bell of the Scottish people is the wild hyacinth, the squill called *Scilla nutans*, and they carefully distinguish it from the little blue harebell, or *Campanula rotundifolia*. The authority of Sir Walter Scott, moreover, when rightly understood, is in accordance with the botany of the people; for he marks a distinction between blue-bells and harebells. In 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel,' he says,

But still,
When Summer smiled on sweet Bowhill,
And July's eve, with balmy breath,
Waved the blue-bells on Newark's heath.

The allusion here is to a flower large enough to form a feature in a landscape when the breath of July is sweeping across the heath. The blue-bell of the Lady of the Lake, which springs up after being pressed down by her step, and which the mountain maiden chooses as her emblem, is the harebell,—

For me she stooped, and looking round,
Plucked a blue harebell from the ground;
This little flower that loves the lea
May well my simple emblem be.

No doubt their gentle waving is a characteristic of the harebells, but the waving of the blue-bells on Newark heath was a feature of the scene. The *Campanula rotundifolia* is called the harebell because it grows where the hares live, waving to the gentlest breezes whilst the hares are playing in the summer moonlight. If these lovely tiny bells give forth music, as the poets assert on the testimony of the fairies, the silver music may explain the gambols of the hares. Be these things as they may, and whether or no the blue-bells ever

Rang their wildering chimes to vagrant butterflies,
we can well believe that a little child with her lap full of blue-bells, and also white bells, was once overheard praying, "Dear God! do make some pink bells too!"

Heath and heather are often confounded. The flowers of the heath form little rose-coloured clusters at the end of the stalks, while the smaller and more purple blossoms of the heather are placed along the stems. In certain wild and peaty districts, the heather, generally such a lowly shrub, is found growing to a considerable height.

Heather black that waved so high,
It held the cope in rivalry.

The Babylonish confusion of the names of plants often mars the harmony and enjoyment of country rambles and excursions. Ordinary rambles with pretensions to nothing better than folk-lore, and book-blinded savans who never say "I don't know," are equally sure to be overheard disputing respecting the names of the flowers they find. No doubt the popular names are better than the learned in so far as they have not been made to suit classifications, but to portray the objects. The buttercup looks like a tiny cup made of butter, or like buttons made of gold, *boutons d'or*; monk's-hood is indeed like the hood of a monk, and it was by a stroke of genius that the "wee, crimson-tippet flower" was called the day's-eye or daisy. But popular names, although pleasantly descriptive, are not sufficiently distinctive.

Thomas Moore fancies Love, Valour, and Wit, wandering through Ireland, and disputing the right to the shamrock:—

Oh! the shamrock, the green, immortal shamrock!
Chosen leaf
Of bard and chief,
Old Erin's native shamrock!

And certainly the poet is in accordance with the fact when he supposes the discovery of the flower to be the occasion of a little polemical affair. In his poem, Wit settles the question by crying—

Oh! do not sever
A type that blends;
Three godlike friends;
Love, Valour, Wit for ever:

—but the polemical questions of the botanists are not so easily settled; for here we have a lady ruling, with feminine authority, that the shamrock is a member of the geranium family:—

"The wood sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*), [says Mrs. Lankester,] is easily recognized by its three delicately-green leaflets with longish stalks, marked with a darkish crescent in the centre, veined, and its lovely white flowers which at first sight resemble the wood anemone. There are few walks or shady woods where, in the early spring, the bright half-folded green leaves of this pretty little plant may not be found. The tiny white flowers with their delicate purple veins are called by the Welsh 'fairy bells,' and are believed to ring the merry peals which call the elves to 'moonlight dancing and revelry.' Among the Druids its triple leaflets were regarded as a mysterious symbol of a Trinity, the full meaning of which was involved in darkness. So, too, St. Patrick chose this leaf as his symbol to illustrate the doctrine he sought to teach, and converted many by the apt use of an illustration derived from a plant already sacred in the eyes of his hearers. The original shamrock was undoubtedly the *Oxalis*, though the name became applied to all sorts of trefoiled plants."

When an opinion is enforced by the adverb "undoubtedly," considerable doubt is suggested to minds observant of the occasions upon which it is employed. Conviction is apt in these cases to conduct itself somewhat like the wood sorrel, or, since a lady has decided it so, the shamrock itself, which when the stem is rudely or repeatedly struck, shows itself to be the nearest of all our native plants to a sensitive plant, closing its petals and folding its bright green leaves. The truth, we suspect, may have been that any three-leaved plant may be called the shamrock, the wood sorrel no more undoubtedly than the Dutch clover, all leaves of this kind having been beheld with superstitious veneration, as possessing—

The holy trefoll's charm.

Our native plants are interwoven with our national as well as with our individual life. *Isatis tinctoria*, or dyer's woad, was, says Mrs. Lankester, "undoubtedly" the plant which yielded the blue dye with which the ancient Britons stained their skins. Garth, the poet, is quoted as an authority respecting the manners of the Upper Ten Thousand or Quality among our ancestors, and he says—

British nymphs were known
To love no foreign fashions like their own,
When dress was monstrous and fig-leaves the mode,
And quality put on no paint but woad.

Garth, we fear, was not well acquainted with the history of botanical acclimation, or else he would have known that the fig is a foreigner,—difficult to cultivate in this climate. The Quality have long since changed the fashion, but British soldiers and sailors do still mark themselves blue with woad. A true Briton and a true blue, the students of words tell us, are synonymous phrases; and for this reason, notwithstanding the "undoubtedly" of our author, the fact may be accepted, which, as far as we know, never has been doubted, that the *Isatis tinctoria* gave their names to Britain and the Britons. The Saxons were the Sharp-Blades, and the Britons the True Blues, according to the philologists, and however high Britannia may bear her flag, and however Britons may carry—

Pride in their port, defiance in their eye,
they have in their very name the mark of their origin.

We could while away a long summer-day talking of the pleasant things suggested by this little book. Although all intelligent persons cannot become botanists, not to know the

wild flowers of our country is to be ignorant both of our country and ourselves. And this little book will, as a pocket companion during holiday rambles,—the descriptions and plates being both good,—destroy this ignorance in reference to at least a hundred plants. After mastering it, the student will be not a little astounded at his own learning, when he surveys it in the systematic chapter of contents, only we suspect the less he talks about exogens and endogens, thalamifloræ and monochlamydeæ, the more will his hearers like to hear him talk. And if he finds the pedantic names passing through his head as through a sieve, he need not grieve about it, for, reasoning from the past to the future, there is a new crop of systematic names at least every thirty years. Happily, the dear flowers themselves are innocent of their aliases, and the more they may be known the more will they be loved.

Memoirs to illustrate the History of my Time.
By F. Guizot. Translated by J. W. Cole.
Vol. IV. (Bentley.)

FIVE chapters of *Memoirs* carry on the story of M. Guizot's public life from October, 1832, down to the time of his acceptance of the English Embassy in 1840. The events of these eight years include the disruption of the party of Louis-Philippe—attempts on the King's life—the coalition of M. Guizot and Count Molé—and the diplomatic complications caused by the Civil War in Spain and by the rebellious attitude of Mehemet Ali in Egypt.

Like the former volumes of his work, M. Guizot's fourth volume, though it deals with a brilliant and dramatic period in the constitutional history of France, aims at something far higher than passing popularity. It is not very amusing; and, except by a few men of large experience, it will probably not be carried down to the grouse-country or to the seaside. There are no theatrical revelations in it. M. Guizot is sparing of anecdotes, and apparently jealous of *bons-mots*. He travels over the ground already trodden by M. Louis Blanc in his 'History of Ten Years'; but with a gravity and an authority to which the writer of that brilliant, revolutionary and exciting narrative would make no claim. He treats politics as a science, and as the most serious and considerable of all the sciences. Hence, he avoids flash and sparkle, rhetorical exaggeration, and that "touch of caricature" which Lord Macaulay held to be essential to historical vividness. M. Guizot is willing to escape the fame of being effective, when effectiveness can only be attained by a sacrifice of truth.

M. Guizot reviews the state of Europe in 1832, not merely as to the actual facts of the time, but the principles of action. He lays down the bases on which, in his opinion, all external political activity should be regulated, and on which, in the main, his own activity while a member of the French Cabinet was grounded. "The essential and undisputed maxims of public European law are," he says, "few in number. Amongst the principal we may include the following:—1. Peace is the normal condition of nations and governments. War is an exceptional fact, which ought to have a legitimate cause. 2. The different States are entirely independent of each other with regard to their internal affairs; each constitutes and regulates itself according to the most suitable principles and forms. 3. As long as States are at peace, their respective governments are bound to do nothing that may tend to disturb mutually their internal order. 4. No State has a right to interfere in the internal position and government of another State, unless its own

individual security renders such intervention indispensable." These maxims are, of course, often set aside, and they have never been more conspicuously set aside than by the present Emperor in his Italian policy. M. Guizot, who has never been a revolutionary leader, says:—

"We have taken part in immense wars, entered into without legitimate motive, from egotistical and inordinate ambition, or to realize arbitrary and frivolous combinations under an assumption of greatness. We have seen an encroaching propaganda carry to extremes its violence and tyranny under the name of liberty. Great governments have oppressed the independence of small states, to maintain amongst them, as with themselves, the principles and forms of absolute power. Others have laughed at the privileges and existence of established authorities, under the pretext of restoring the rights of nations. Revolutionary conspirators have demanded the principle of non-intervention to cover their plots against the security of states in general."

Yet, it is not to be denied that the Emperor's Italian policy has had the support of nearly all liberal men in England—liberal men the most sedate and philosophical, as well as those who are by nature more inclined to the views recommended by poetical and enthusiastic ideas. In the eyes of many persons this policy has but one fault: it is not sufficiently lawless and revolutionary. If the eldest son of the Church would allow the Piedmontese to march into Rome, and put an end to a dynasty and government five hundred years older than those of England and Austria, he would be thanked and blessed for the act by all that is most wealthy, liberal and intelligent from the Thames to the Tiber. M. Guizot is aware of this fact, and he lifts a voice of prophecy against such delusions:—

"Every state which long and shamelessly violated the essential maxims of public European law, ended by finding itself, government and people, in a deteriorated condition. In the sixteenth century, Charles the Fifth paraded his ambition and power throughout all Europe, without respect for peace, for the independence of states, or for the traditional rights of princes and nations. He attempted, if not actual monarchy, at least supremacy over Europe. He became wearied and disgusted with the labour, and bequeathed to Spain the reign of Philip the Second, who, following up in his turn, without genius as without heart, the same pretensions, left, when dying, his kingdom stripped externally of its noblest provinces, and within enervated and stricken with barrenness. In the seventeenth century, Louis the Fourteenth, abandoning the organized restraint of Henry the Fourth, resumed with increased ostentation the European dream of Charles the Fifth, and arrogantly violated, as well towards nations as sovereigns, the principles of public justice and Christianity. After the most brilliant successes he found himself unable to sustain the burden they imposed on him; with great difficulty he obtained from Europe a peace as humiliating as it was indispensable, and died, leaving France exhausted and almost compelled for more than half a century to confine herself to a foreign policy of the most limited pretensions and most inert character. We have ourselves seen, on even a more extended scale, the same extravagances of human ambition end in similar ruin."

These parallels are scarcely to the point, and it is possible that M. Guizot does not offer them as being to the point. It is the unhappiness of all contemporary French writing that it is read in a double sense. Every word that a politician like M. Guizot, the victim and perhaps the cause of a great revolution, writes, is sure to be strained into a meaning hostile to the present system. It is certain that he takes a pleasure, perhaps a pleasure slightly mixed with malice, in proving to his countrymen how pure and legal was the system of July com-

pared against that of the 2nd of December:—

"It was the fundamental characteristic of the government of 1830 to have adopted the public law of Europe as the rule of its external policy, not alone in words and in official diplomacy, but in fact and in actual conduct. We did not hypocritically maintain and practise any special maxim of that law, which might appear convenient to the new power we were called upon to establish; we loyally accepted and respected its maxims in the aggregate, the most difficult to reconcile, as well as the simplest; those which consecrated the order established between different states, as also those which protected the independence and free internal development of each state in particular. After 1830 we found ourselves at issue with all the questions which had long excited, and still continue to excite, so much clamour in Europe; with questions of nationality, of intervention, of insurrection, of territorial acquisition, and of natural frontiers. In Germany, in Poland, in Italy, in Switzerland, in Spain, in Belgium, these questions were at that time in play, either separately or in conjunction. We solved them all according to the principles of public European law: occasionally we treated these rights with diffidence, at other times we acted on them without hesitation; here we interfered, there we abstained, and in some cases we declared that we should interpose if others did. Everywhere we placed at the service of human and liberal policy the moral influence we were able to exercise. In no instance did we disavow or exceed the limits of international rights."

On these high principles, M. Guizot tries to explain the apparently difficult case of the attack on Algeria and the subsequent conquest of that province. The success of this attempt is not great. The annexation of Algeria to France he explains as a political necessity. Perhaps it was, though Abd-el-Kader has probably never been convinced of that necessity. At all events, this plea of political necessity has been the excuse for conquest and annexation in every age. Bonaparte annexed Holland and the Genoese from the necessity of getting more seamen. We have annexed Oude and the Punjaub because they were necessary to the peace of India. The Italians have a necessity for Rome. "It is our Capital," said Count Cavour; "it is necessary to us." The Russians want to annex Constantinople, for no worse a reason. In short, we do not see that M. Guizot's foreign policy was very superior to that of other statesmen, except in having received a more scientific exposition.

When M. Guizot turns for an instant from the flow of his political narrative to speak of any one of his illustrious contemporaries, he is always interesting, and generally impressive. The following remarks on M. de Lamartine are both. M. Guizot is speaking of a vote on the Address in 1839, in which M. de Lamartine took an energetic part against the coalition:—

"I cannot encounter the name of M. de Lamartine in my reminiscences, or himself in our streets, without an impression of profound melancholy. No man ever received from God more valuable gifts,—gifts of person and position, of intellectual power and social elevation. Neither have favourable circumstances been withheld from him, in addition to those original advantages; every chance, as well as every means of success, have attended his steps. He grappled them with ardour; for a moment he played a lofty part in a lofty drama; he reached the end of the highest ambition, and enjoyed its most consummate glories. Where is he now? I speak not of the reverses of his public career, nor of the trials of his private life. In our days who has not fallen? Who has not experienced the blows of fate, the anguish of the soul, the inflictions of fortune? Labour, disappointment, sacrifice and suffering have held in all times, and will continue to hold, their place and portion in the destiny of man,—with the exalted more than with the humble. What surprises and saddens me is

that M. de Lamartine should be astonished or irritated at this. It is not alone the pain of his position, but the state of his feelings, such as he has revealed them to us, which I cannot contemplate without melancholy. How can a spectator who looks on events from such a height, be so intensely moved by the accidents which affect himself? How can such a sagacious appreciator of other men be possessed of so little self-knowledge? How does he abandon himself to so much bitterness after such extensive enjoyment of the favours of Heaven and of the world? In that richly endowed nature there must be great blanks and a want of controlling harmony, to cause his fall into such internal trouble and its manifestation with so much vehemence. I have seen too little of M. de Lamartine to know and understand him thoroughly: he seemed to me like a beautiful tree covered with flowers, without fruit that ripens or roots that hold; a brilliant meteor without fixed place, and with no assigned course in the general system of the firmament; a great spirit incessantly passing and repassing from the regions of light to those of clouds, and catching at every step a glimpse of truth without being arrested by it; a noble heart, open to all generous sympathies, but still governed by personal prepossessions."

M. Guizot adds a picture of the scene which causes this episode:—

"I am more confirmed in my general impression of this eminent man, as I perceived in his first appearance in the midst of our debates, in his speeches of the 10th and 19th of January, 1839, on the coalition, the features I recognise at present. He attacked the coalition warmly, but without rescuing and almost giving up M. Molé, for he wished to please the opposition as well as the friends of the cabinet. He defended the prerogative of the crown while treating constitutional monarchy as a government of transition, and occasionally suffering his republican tendencies to escape. He paid compliments and made advances alternately to all the parties which divided the Chamber, without classing himself with any one in particular, endeavouring to draw them to himself without giving himself to them; and when in the midst of this flattering description of all the internal factions of the assembly, M. Arago demanded from his place, 'And what of the social party?' 'I am asked what is the social party,' replied M. de Lamartine; 'Gentlemen, it is no longer a party, it is an idea;' casting around his blandishments, so to speak, in all directions, to obtain universal admiration and assent. His language was that of a great but superficial ambitionist, more greedy of incense than of empire, ready to rush with haughty improvidence into the most hazardous attempts, prodigal of all hopes and promises, but offering nothing beyond vague and incoherent perspectives which disappoint the desires they excite. To be effective and truly great, policy demands a more distinct end; a firmer and more simple choice between ideas, designs, and parties. In his attack on the coalition, M. de Lamartine was, on the side of the cabinet, the oratorical ornament of the debate; but he left it, more celebrated than influential, without obtaining the serious confidence even of those to whom he had lent his eloquent support."

When M. Guizot speaks of his own reverses, he is no less interesting than when he recounts the failures and disappointments of others. Thus, on the formation of the Duchâtel cabinet, in May, 1839, from which M. Guizot was excluded, he tells us of the consolation which he found in literary work:—

"An unexpected incident filled up the leisure and revived the animation of suspended politics. The founder, both by the sword and by law, of the Republic of the United States of America,—Washington,—had left, at his death, two hundred volumes in folio, including his entire correspondence, the letters he had received, as well as those he had written, during the course of his public life. The Congress of the United States purchased these precious documents from his heirs, and lodged them in the archives of the nation."

M. Guizot was requested to examine and

prepare from this mass of material such papers as would give his countrymen a just idea of this great founder of the United States. He says:—

"At that time I had not particularly or deeply studied the foundation of the American Republic. I was occupied with constitutional monarchy, and the more I have advanced in the experience of government, the more I feel convinced that it is the only form suited to France; but I have always felt, and still cherish, an ardent sympathy for the great nation which has formed itself in Northern America, and for the great political trial it braved. It is now a mere hackneyed phrase to say that we should lay more stress on the practical results of governments than on their names and forms. I suspect this common-place expression is more frequently repeated than well understood or adopted. In spite of so many unfortunate experiments, the name and form of the Republic maintain in our days a dangerous power, for they still comprise the dream of many ardent and generous spirits,—a dream to which our existing habits and new social position often lend the appearance of a possible and approaching reality. There are, moreover, between some of the principles of constitutional monarchy and those of a republic, affinities which seem to render natural the passage from one to the other, and maintain, for republican hopes and tendencies, a strength which their repeated checks would otherwise seem to have taken from them. A serious investigation of the originating causes and first steps of the great American democracy, has therefore, for us, as much importance as attraction. In no other inquiry on the nature of government can we better learn to penetrate beyond appearances, to estimate the end rather than the outward form, and to recognize what are, in all cases, the true characteristic and imperious conditions of liberty. Besides the event itself, another fact in the foundation of the United States of America powerfully attracted and interested me,—the individual who had directed the movement in war and in peace, Washington;—a great man by compulsion, as we may say, and against his own choice, who found himself equal to all situations and tasks, without seeking or desiring any; who felt no natural or ardent necessity to undertake the great deeds he was capable of and has accomplished; and who might have lived on, a small proprietor, agriculturist, and unambitious hunter, had not necessity and duty transformed him into the general of an army and the founder of a nation. As I more closely studied the event and the man, I became the more attracted and enlightened, as well in the convictions of my public life as in my solitary thoughts. I passed and repassed incessantly from France to America, from America to France. I saw before me two social conditions, profoundly different: the one old and catholic, free in spirit, without public liberty, overflowing with monarchical traditions, aristocratic remembrances and democratic passions, mixed up throughout all history with the affairs of Europe and of the world; the other, new and protestant, trained to republican habits, although faithful to the legal and respectful manners of the mother-country, without rivals or neighbours, isolated in space, careless of the past and boldly confident in the future. These two societies had recently accomplished two revolutions as opposite in character as themselves,—America a revolution of national independence, France a revolution of social re-casting; and to both succeeded the labour of the formation of two governments equally distinct from each other, the one republican and federative, the other monarchical and unitarian, but both inspired by the same wish and tending to the same end,—political liberty. For a man called to take part in this difficult object of the France of 1789, the establishment of the United States in 1776 presented a grand spectacle for contemplation and a productive source of instruction."

The picture sketched by M. Guizot of Washington as a man and a politician, has very fine points:—

"Two features predominate in the character of Washington: a profound attachment to the cause

he had adopted, and a firm independence of judgment and conduct in the service of his country. He was a genuine Anglo-American planter, strongly imbued with English traditions and American manners, sympathizing perfectly with the general sentiment and desire of his fellow-countrymen, but whose mind, imperturbably sound, rejected all public passions, prejudices and caprices, judging them with equal freedom and calmness whenever they presented themselves before him; never quarrelling with them abruptly, but ever resolved to resist when they compromised the policy which, in his strong conviction, the public interest called on him to maintain. While possessing the instinct and natural gift of authority, he was eminently prudent and scrupulous in the exercise of government: full of respect for men in general, and for the common rights of all, but without any democratic bias, and dignified in manner, on all occasions, almost to severity. An admirable compound of lofty intelligence and tempered judgment, as of pride without ambition, which commanded, at the same time respect and confidence, and raised him to the undisputed leadership of a people who saw in him their most disinterested, their safest, ablest and worthiest servant."

More curious still is the opinion formed of Washington by Louis-Philippe. When M. Guizot had completed his 'Study of Washington,' he sent a copy to the King, who thanked him in the following letter:—

"My dear late Minister,—If I have so long delayed my reply, it is because I wished to thank you myself for your work on Washington, and to tell you how much I should be gratified if I could command time to read and talk over it with you. You know too well how completely I am deprived of these tranquil relaxations. Nevertheless, I shall endeavour, at least, to read the Introduction, which I hear spoken of as a masterpiece. My three years' residence in America produced an important influence on my political opinions and judgment on the march of human events. The puritanic and democratic revolution, vanquished in England, and driven for refuge to the little States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, overflowed and subdued all the other elements of population in the vast continent on which the European tempest had impelled it. For, although the Dutch at New York, the English Catholics under Lord Baltimore at Baltimore (1632), and, earlier than either, the French (under Henry the Fourth), had attempted this great colonization, all were extinguished under the puritanic democracy, and the fragments of the *Long Parliament* and its army. But Washington was neither puritan nor aristocrat; still less was he a democrat. He was essentially a man of order and government, seeking ever to combine and use to the best advantage the often discordant and always weak elements with which he had to combat, and to rescue his country from anarchy. I feel convinced that you have drawn him thus, and my confidence on this point adds much to my regret at not having time to read your Washington; but it always gives me pleasure to repeat the assurance of my sentiments towards you."

Politicians will find the closing chapter of the volume more exciting than the other four chapters. It deals with the subject of Mehemet Ali, and with the circumstances which led to the Syrian intervention of 1840. M. Guizot still takes a French view of the transactions of that critical time, though he is forced to admit that nearly all France was blind and mad with passion. "I shared in the illusions of the partisans of Mehemet Ali," is an honest confession. Few of M. Guizot's countrymen, if they spoke the truth, would fail to make a similar avowal.

The next volume of the 'Memoirs to illustrate the History of my Time' will contain the history of M. Guizot's mission to England in 1840.

The History of the County and City of Cork.
By the Rev. C. B. Gibson. Vol. II. (Newby & Co.)

Mr. Gibson's second volume is rather kaleidoscopic. His materials are to the purpose, and he keeps within prescribed limits; but what pretty pattern will present itself at the next turn of the glass, it is not easy for a spectator to foretell, so little real connexion have the subjects one with another. Nevertheless, there are well-contrasted colours in the field; and noted actors strut across the stage. Here we have Montjoy, the seducer and husband of the sister of Essex and the repudiated wife of Rich. Anon, we see a group of royalists proclaiming James the First outside the walls of Cork, of whom the "rebel" municipality would allow no such proclamation within: later we see the cedars at Tivoli, near Cork, which are said to have been planted by Raleigh, who set sail from that harbour on his last expedition. Further off, stand bishops and vicars in a lamentable state of ecclesiastical distress, Waterford with 50*l.* a year, and vicars with 16*s.* per annum. Again, we have the Earl of Cork squabbling with Wentworth and Laud touching Lady Cork's monument, which stands at this day as the widower then insisted it should. The dark-haired Lady Norreys, "the crow," crosses the field of view, "her crow's heart as black as her feathers," at the report of her son's demise. Among those succeeding her, we discover Sir John Percival, whose patent of baronetcy contained a singular clause, whereby his son, or grandson should that "son" die before, on attaining the age of twenty-one would become a baronet whether the original baronet were alive or not. Almost as singular a privilege was enjoyed by the Earl of Cork, who, though not an English peer, was, on account of his wisdom and experience, "admitted to sit in the House of Lords, on the woolsack, *ut consiliarius*." He was still more distinguished as being the sire of that Robert Boyle who is known as "the father of chemistry"; and not less honoured in his daughter Lady Mary, Countess of Warwick, whose favourite word for prayer was "heart-ease." A glimpse of one who did not always find it so, for he often "struggled" in prayer, is afforded us in the person of William Penn, whose committal to goal, for preaching the gospel, is merely recorded. Of another Boyle we obtain a glance,—namely, Charles Earl of Orrery, Baron Boyle of Marston in England, from whom "the sphere, or astronomical machine called an *Orrery*, derived its name, although the credit of the invention belongs to Mr. George Graham, a watch-maker in London." The Boyles were certainly more distinguished than the Southwells, of whom Sir Richard "had a licence for keeping forty taverns within the city and liberties of Limerick, to sell wine and aqua-vitæ." Not the least singular of the pictures here represented is that of the death of Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton, son of Charles the Second and the Duchess of Cleveland, fighting on the side of William against his Stuart uncle. He was killed by a shot "fired by a blacksmith, from a forge in Post-Office Lane. The place where he was mortally wounded is called Grafton's Alley to this day." Men with names more renowned have passed away from this locality more ignobly. Of two nephews of the great Irish democrat, whom the Cork historian designates as "the judge, John Philpot Curran," one kept a school in Kanturk, the other was kept in the Kanturk workhouse; "a collection was made a few years ago to send him to America."

Cork produced Barry, the artist. Mr. Gibson states further, with curiously-worded

criticism, that "Cork has produced an equally great, if not greater, living artist in Mr. Daniel Maclise." We do not know how Maclise will like the portrait which Mr. Gibson has given of him, taking likenesses of Sir Walter Scott, "on the sly, when the great novelist was in Cork." The young artist dodged him through the city, got a stroke at him behind the counter of a bookseller's shop, a second on the steps of the Imperial Hotel. The third was a regular "sitting," as he waited in his carriage for Miss Edgeworth, by whom he was accompanied in his tour through the south of Ireland. Perhaps the finest of his pictures, adds Mr. Gibson in a magnificent climax, and with some confusion of possessive pronouns,—for he does not mean Sir Walter's but Maclise's pictures, "for which he received 18,000 guineas,—was the marriage of Strongbow to Eva, the daughter of the King of Leinster." We fancy that no one will be more astounded and amused at this last scrap of monetary intelligence than Mr. Maclise himself.

It is not only the possessive pronouns which obtain but indifferent treatment at Mr. Gibson's hands, the personal are also very roughly handled. Trotter, Fox's secretary, died in the county Cork, in abject poverty. Mr. Gibson, his godson, remarks compassionately, "Would he had known of his distress, which he concealed from his friends and relatives." This surely cannot be correct Irish—even for Cork.

Mr. Gibson's style generally is not "adapted to the meanest capacities." When he says, "I have been pointed to cedars at Tivoli which tradition says were planted by Sir Walter Raleigh's own hand," we hope he was not hurt by being so pointed. Wentworth overreaches Cork, in an arbitration case, and Mr. Gibson's comment is, "the Earl was never so *done* in all his life." Another comment: "For Cromwell to say, 'I meddle with no man's conscience,' and to deny in the same breath, 'a liberty to exercise the mass,' is a piece of audacity, in the shape of self-contradiction, which the devil himself would scarcely venture on." *Scarcely!* How does Mr. Gibson know?

Mr. Carlyle is, for his ignorance touching Cromwell, trounced. Our author calls names with alacrity. Lord Broghill, he says, "was the Irish Titus Oates of his day"; from which we conclude that Mr. Gibson is not acquainted with the entire infamy of the man of whom Sussex is so little proud.

The soldiers of James and William were "sadly down at the heels and out at the toes"; and many of our Cork merchants are, in turn, said to "have been horribly out at the elbows." We have already shown how authoritatively Mr. Gibson speaks of what the devil was scarcely likely to do, on a certain occasion; he speaks with equal authority on a matter not less interesting; "a man has been brought to life by pouring a scalding tumbler of punch down his throat, but never by ale." Mr. Gibson knows. He informs us of a tailor who, after hanging nine minutes, was cut down, when a Cork actor, named Glover, "succeeded by dint of friction and fumigation in restoring the circulation and bringing him to life. He rose, got drunk, and went that night to the theatre to return Glover thanks, to the consternation and horror of the whole audience. He was the third tailor that had outlived hanging during ten years." The author does not state whether scalding punch was used in the other two cases; but he offers good compensatory matter in describing a Cork club of the last century, which was established by tradesmen, "the number of letters in whose Christian names amounted to forty-five. They met at a public-house where they spent forty-

five pence each, and each drank exactly forty-five glasses of punch, which produced forty-five toasts and sentiments, including the glorious memory, and a prayer against despotic rulers." These whisky imbibers would not have thought Sir Boyle Roche a fool, when he proposed in the Irish House of Commons, that "every quart bottle should hold a quart." The public of the present day are sadly defrauded in the matter of measures by men,—some of whom sit on magisterial benches and send petty-larceny rascals to prison, with reflections on the lack of honesty and the want of a moral and religious education. With regard to Cork, there would seem to have existed always in that city more of scalding punch than warmth of religion. The men who drank their five-and-forty glasses nightly were the same who flung John and Charles Wesley into Cork gaol, as "persons of ill fame, vagabonds, and common disturbers of the peace."

It is Mr. Gibson's solemnly-recorded judgment that "our modern historian, Haverty, is both learned and correct." Some months ago, we took some pains to exhibit Mr. Haverty's ignorance and incorrectness; and to point out how, by his blundering and illogical process, he really established a conclusion which he never dreamed of,—namely, that all the heroes of Irish history were the most ill-bred scoundrels that ever figured in a calendar of crime. We are not surprised, however, to find Mr. Gibson describing Mr. Haverty as "learned and correct," for he adopts the manner and method of that accomplished Boettian. Mr. Gibson makes mention of certain native Irish who, in 1642, "executed eight of Lord Cork's English tenants, and bound an Englishwoman's hands behind her, and buried her alive." On this atrocity he has not a word of condemnatory remark; but when Broghill hangs a prisoner, Mr. Gibson groans forth at the deed, "Shame upon you, Broghill!" When the Duke of Berwick burned down Lord Orrery's house, after dining in it, the chronicler of Cork has nothing to say against it. He shows us murderers and robbers enjoying public sympathy, and he does not declare that they had no right to the enjoyment. The name of Wolfe Tone, he says, was one "with which to terrify kings in their cradles," which would have been very unjust to the babies; and of Tone's declaration that he would rather "the devil himself had the country than England," he does not point out either the absurdity or the atrocity. All this is very much in the style and spirit of the learned and correct Mr. Haverty; so, too, is the brief notice of Hogan, the Irish sculptor, who was originally articulated to a Cork attorney. Mr. Gibson says, Hogan died of consumption; but there is not a word in allusion to the fact that the poor fellow was driven into that condition by the conduct of the Irish priests who, remembering the sympathies manifested by the Irish artist in Italy, took especial care that he should starve in Ireland,—and Hogan starved accordingly.

It will be seen that we do not think so well of Mr. Gibson's second volume as we did of his first. The author has been less careful and more desultory. He has, however, collected much material of which future historians may avail themselves, and in this respect his work will not have been achieved in vain.

Women in the East—[*Les Femmes en Orient*, par Madame la Comtesse Dora d'Istria]. 2 vols. (Zurich, Meyer & Zeller; London, Barthes & Lowell.)

Of Woman in the West enough has been written, or almost enough. Not, indeed, if the subject were always wisely treated,—but,

has it not descended into the region of cant, and become simply a bore? To take our own fair countrywomen, for example, what havoc has been made of them, and how have their characters, mental and moral, suffered in the rude dissection to which they have been subjected by writers of the Hannah More stamp, not to mention that of Mrs. Trimmer, or of Mrs. Ellis. Against these, of course, we have to set the long and brilliant array of authors, both male and female, from Chaucer to Shakspeare, from Shakspeare to Pope, Addison and Steele, and from these to Sir Walter Scott, Mrs. Jameson and Miss Brontë; all of whom, either incidentally or of set purpose, have sketched for us our Englishwomen as they really are, or have been, according to the different phases of society in which they lived and wrote. It is because these latter have been so true, and at the same time so artistic, ennobling with the hand of genius the delicate and difficult subject that they touched, that we shrink with a natural horror from the herd of writers that are continually discoursing about woman's rights and woman's mission, and whether woman can regenerate society. Society, as it appears to us, had better not be regenerated than have it done in the way that some of these people propose. Better, upon the whole, remain as we are, and trust to the gentle hand of Time for those further improvements in our social system that are sure to take place in due season, instead of harassing ourselves with every new theory upon the subject, especially as regards the fair sex here at home;—which being agreed, there is nothing meanwhile to hinder us from glancing at the present condition of Women in the East, under the guidance of the lady whose volumes are now before us.

In mentioning the real name of the author of this work we violate no secret, it being now well known that Madame d'Istria is the pseudonyme of the Princess Koltzoff-Massalsky, née Helena Ghika, daughter of the Prince Alexander Ghika, ex-Hospodar of Wallachia. She is therefore a Roumanian by birth, a Russian by marriage, almost a Greek from her education,—having been a favourite pupil of the illustrious Pappadopoulos,—who initiated her, as she tells us, in the glorious language and literature of ancient Hellas,—a liberal in politics, and very nearly a Protestant in religion. If we add, that she has travelled almost all Europe through, and made herself acquainted with the literature, manners and customs of every civilized nation, while all her published works prove her to be a woman of native genius as well as refined feelings, no one will grudge to know something of what she is so well qualified to speak about,—namely, the condition of her sex in Eastern Europe.

Upon opening these volumes, the first thing that interests us is the passionate attachment shown by the author towards the nation that gave her birth. The Roumans, we have been hitherto taught to consider, are not a people calculated to elicit much enthusiastic praise. Descended from a succession of old Roman colonies, principally veterans of the Imperial legions, and amounting at present to nearly ten millions of souls, they inhabit a great part of Transylvania, of Temesvar and the parts adjacent, of the Bukovina, of Wallachia, Moldavia and Bessarabia. They are also to be met with in Bulgaria, Servia and Macedonia. In all these places, notwithstanding the oppressions to which they have been from time to time subjected from Magyars, Turks and Germans, they have nevertheless, according to our author, faithfully preserved their na-

tionality, language, customs and traditions. They are, in fact, the Italians of the East! Neither is woman among the Roumans the degraded creature that some German writers have sought to represent her. On the contrary, she is the companion of her husband, gay and lively in her disposition, but at the same time preserving all the modesty of the ancient Roman matron, while she contrasts favourably in her personal appearance with the dull and heavy German. The contrast is also favourable in the matter of hospitality, the Rouman women being as generous as the German are parsimonious. Rich or poor, they all exert themselves alike to entertain the stranger that comes among them, and that without hope of reward. Industrious, too, as well as gay, they not only assist their husbands in the labours of the field, especially at seed-time and harvest, but they are proficient in the more womanly employments of spinning, sewing, knitting and embroidery. Every maiden among them has an ample *trousseau*, the work of her own hands, in readiness for the auspicious occasion of her entering into the rank of a matron, and having attained to this staid dignity, she and her distaff are inseparable companions. To see the Roumanian women, however, in perfection, whether maidens or wives and mothers, one should go with them into their churches on a Sunday, when the stranger is at a loss which to admire most—their simple unaffected piety, or the gaiety and propriety of their costume. He should then meet them at the *Hora* or dance (the word is pronounced *chora*, showing its Latin origin) which follows, when their gaiety is as conspicuous as a short while before was their devotion. Then do you see all their native graces heightened by the accessories of an embroidered jacket, the *catrinza* or double apron of various colours, and a head-dress set off with gold coins, natural or artificial flowers and peacocks' feathers, the whole terminating in those red boots, which are known in Western Europe only from their occasional introduction on the stage. In their social re-unions among the superior classes, the same national characteristics of costume prevail, the materials only being richer and the taste of course more refined. And in these, quite in proportion to the variety of colours, is the volubility of the tongue. They listen readily to all you have to say, but in return overwhelm you with a torrent of inquiries about the manners and customs of the nation to which you belong, or among whom you may have been sojourning. Such was the case with our author, who thinking she would never have done satisfying their curiosity respecting their sisters at Paris, took refuge in appealing to them to gratify her in turn with some specimens of their national songs. These songs are of various kinds, some commemorating the deeds of departed heroes; others pervaded by a tone of indefinable melancholy, not unnatural in a race whose very existence has been so often perilled by the incursions of its foes; and others again celebrating the charms of the Rouman maidens in strains which if exaggerated are certainly not unpleasing.

But we must not linger over this part of the work. Of the women of Albania, of Bulgaria, Servia, Dalmatia, Montenegro and Turkey, our author has a great deal to communicate; but these also we must neglect for the superior attraction of the women of modern Greece—free and independent Greece, as it happily now is! In the various struggles that took place between the Turks and Greeks, resulting in the achievement by the latter of their long-sought-for independence, purchased by deeds of daring fully worthy of their heroic ancestors, the women of Hellas, earned for

themselves a reputation that must live for ever. Witness the two sieges of Missolonghi, the first in 1821 and the second in 1826. Witness also the massacre of Scio in 1822. Among the victims on this occasion was a maiden named Irene, of exquisite beauty, whom, as she lay fainting among a heap of dead and dying, a negro had sought to rescue by claiming her as his wife. A Turk also beheld her, and, struck by her charms, offered money to the negro in exchange for his prize. This he accepted, but a quarrel afterwards ensued, and the maiden meanwhile recovering her senses, refused to become either the wife of the one or the mistress of the other, beseeching them in preference to lead her to death, that so her soul might return unspotted to its Maker. She is my slave, said the Ottoman. I am the slave of the Crucified One, was her reply. Scarce had she spoken when the brutal negro laid her dead at his feet with a bullet from his pistol rather than relinquish her to his rival. At Hydra, our author met with a lady who happened to be at Corinth when three hundred women were landed there, fugitives from the massacre at Scio. All of them were either widows or orphans, and bore the marks of the rage of their enemies from scimitar slashes on their bosoms and faces, or had their arms in slings from the effects of the Turkish bullets. They did not weep, she said; their despair was too great for tears. But when shown the Christian flag waving over them in friendly protection, they knelt down and devoutly thanked God for having brought them to a place of safety. At the same time they besought Him to deliver their beloved country from the rage of the Moslem.

In many others of the isles of Greece there was the same determined spirit exhibited by the female population. At Spezzia, not far from Hydra, was born the celebrated Bobolina, a woman destined to avenge the injuries which Mussulmans had inflicted upon her sex. Of ten vessels, manned with 600 sailors, furnished by the warlike inhabitants of the ancient Tiparenos, to aid the cause of independence, Bobolina supplied three, of which she herself took the command; with the express determination of exacting a bloody reckoning for the murder of her noble husband, who had been strangled seven years previously by order of the Sultan. At the same time, she sent her two sons to combat amongst the land forces of the Greeks against the common enemy. One of these fell nobly fighting for his country. Bobolina herself performed prodigies of valour, especially at the blockade of Naupli; on which occasion, in reply to some Turkish envoys commissioned to treat with her for a suspension of hostilities, she expressed herself in the following terms:—

I have lost my husband; but the Lord's name be praised! I have lost my eldest son on the battle-field; but the Lord's name be praised! My second son, and the only one that remains to me, is now fighting in the ranks of his countrymen. He is only fourteen years old, and will mayhap also die gloriously. For this, too, shall the Lord's name be praised! And for her who speaks with you, it is, in all probability, reserved also to pour out her blood under the standard of the Cross. For this, likewise, shall the Lord's name be praised! But, rest assured you, that we will either conquer or die; and if it be death, the thought will console us at our last moment, that our beloved country must and will be free!

A worthy rival of the heroine of Spezzia was Modéna Mavroghenis, born in the island of Eubœa, of a princely race. Her father Stephen, like the husband of Bobolina, had been strangled by order of the Padishah; on which occasion Modéna found a refuge in the island of Mycone. When the insurrectionary war

burst forth, this distinguished maiden roused the Myconians, by her influence and eloquence, to send an expedition to the succour of Eubœa, —and declared to its chiefs, Azorbas and Nicokis, that she would give her hand in marriage to whoever inflicted the greatest loss upon her country's enemies. The expedition set sail; and soon only two strong places in the island, namely, Negropont and Carystos, remained in the possession of the Mussulmans. While their vessels were away, an Algerine squadron landed its crews at Mycone, with the cry of "Death to the Giaours," when Modéna met them at the head of a determined band of patriots, and with the utmost bravery drove them back to their ships. "Honour to the brave! Victory to the Cross!" she cried out, as with her clenched hand she struck the head of the decapitated Moslem chief. "Victory to the blood of heroes! Glory to Modéna Mavroghenis, daughter of the martyred Stephen!" shouted the Myconians. This, however, was only the commencement of Modéna's glorious actions, with which both Eubœa and continental Greece afterwards rang; nor did she sheath her sword again until her country was free.

Such was the noble spirit that animated the women of Greece as painted by the sentimental Countess Dora d'Istria!

Of the women of Greece, since it has been constituted a free and independent kingdom, our author has a good account to render. At Athens, the choice of which as capital of the new kingdom, objected to by many on account of its situation, she justifies on various grounds, but chiefly from its ancient renown; the women are in every respect patterns of their sex and worthy the imitation of the rest of their countrywomen. The Queen Consort, however much in England we may disapprove of her politics, maintains a court distinguished by all the decencies and proprieties of society, and the example set by her penetrates to every rank, rendering Athens one of the most virtuous, if not the gayest of capitals. To a stranger the costume is not so pleasing, because not so primitive, varied and picturesque as in other parts of Greece. At the commencement of the War of Independence, the Athenian women of good condition used to wear a white tunic of delicate texture. A mantle of cloth of gold or silk covered their arms and fell with grace over their shoulders; their head-dress being a simple handkerchief of transparent quality negligently thrown over their rich black hair. At present the universal fashion is a skirt, varied in its colour and material according to the taste or position of its wearer, with a velvet jacket open in the front, and a red cap or *fez* for a head-dress; the last mentioned being sometimes worn by the Queen herself, who in general, however, inclines to a more occidental costume. In the best Athenian society, nevertheless, the *fez* may be considered as dying out. This is not the case at Patras, where the *fez* is still in full vogue, although the tunic is often replaced by the skirt; nor at Megara, where both tunic and head-dress are still preserved. In the islands, many of which are still under the Ottoman rule, although they combated bravely for their liberty, there is a still greater variety of costume. At Tinos and at Syra, two of the ancient Cyclades, the women braid their long black tresses into a sort of turban, intertwined with a handkerchief of bright red or some other striking colour. Their grace and elegance are surpassed only by their beauty. It is pleasing also to learn, that under Turkish rule several of these islands are prosperous. At Syra, especially, the traveller sees everywhere the marks of thriving industry. A new

and elegant capital blossoms round the gulf, while the old city climbs the rocks close to where stood the ancient Hermopolis. The houses in the new town are solidly built and have a cheerful aspect, being all whitewashed on the outside, with terraces of flowers running along the roofs. The women are as industrious as the men. One of their tasks is to supply the respective households with water, and it is a pleasant sight to behold them engaged in this occupation, as, with *amphora* on shoulder, braided hair and naked feet, they trip along through the passes of the rocks, lightly as Diana's nymphs and not excelled by them in beauty. While in these islands the women enjoy considerable liberty, at Hydra and Spezzia, on the contrary, the lords of the creation are unreasonably jealous and exacting, condemning their wives and daughters to a life of strict retirement; a custom which prevails also in Crete, Cyprus and Rhodes. Education in these three islands just named is at a very low ebb, both as regards the male and female population. Of boys' schools there are but few, and those miserably conducted, while of girls' schools there would appear to be none at all. Much of this neglect is of course to be attributed to the destitute condition of the inhabitants, who with a few exceptions are poor. What a contrast do we see when our author carries us to Smyrna! Smyrna, she tells us, is the city of the East, in which the greatest care is bestowed upon the nurture and education of the fair sex. Greeks, Armenians, Jews and Franks, vie with each other in training them gently for the duties and enjoyments of life. So much has been written, however, of the Smyrniote women, their charms and accomplishments, by numerous travellers, that we need not enlarge upon them here.

Horæ Subsecivæ. By John Brown, M.D. A Second Series. (Edinburgh, Edmonston & Douglas.)

HERE is a writer, who, past all doubt, has something of the Narcissus spirit, and enjoys his own conceits to no common degree.—His collection of scattered papers, some not worthy of being collected, is heralded by three mottoes, on three separate pages; it is dedicated to four different friends. The Preface starts off with a caper, in which *Uriah Heep* and Robert Hall figure, "hands across"; and the pages that follow are freaked by whimsies which are not whimsical,—by quotations which show learning rather than the application thereof,—by anecdotes little worth recounting—witness the puerilities about dogs, (a weak copy of Southey's "Cat's Eden," in 'The Doctor')—and the criticisms on Art, which will hardly be remembered an instant after they are read. The quantity of what may be called literature of the lazy is a phenomenon, strange in these crowded and rapid times of ours. Surely in so much as intellectual exercise is good, dawdling over speculation is a waste of time;—and what are so heavy as humours that fail to hit?

Three of these "Hours," however, deserve exemption from the above censures. Here is something which will be new to most English travellers in Scotland:—

"If any one wants a pleasure that is sure to please, one over which he needn't growl the sardonic beastitude of the great Dean, let him, when the Mercury is at 'Fair,' take the nine A.M. train to the North and a return ticket for Callander, and when he arrives at Stirling, let him ask the most obliging and knowing of station-masters to telegraph to 'the Dreadnought' for a carriage to be in waiting. When passing Dunblane Cathedral, let him resolve to write to the *Scotman*, advising the removal of a couple of shabby trees which

obstruct the view of that beautiful triple end window which Mr. Ruskin and everybody else admires, and by the time he has written this letter in his mind, and turned the sentences to it, he will find himself at Callander and the carriage all ready. Giving the order for the *Port of Monteith*, he will rattle through this hard-featured, and to our eye comfortless village, lying ugly amid so much grandeur and beauty, and let him stop on the crown of the bridge, and fill his eyes with the perfection of the view up the Pass of Leny—the Teith lying diffuse and asleep, as if its heart were in the Highlands and it were loth to go, the noble Ben Ledi imaged in its broad stream. Then let him make his way across a bit of pleasant moorland—flushed with maiden-hair and white with cotton grass, and fragrant with the *Orchis conopsea*, well deserving its epithet *odoratissima*. He will see from the turn of the hillside the Blair of Drummond waving with corn and shadowed with rich woods, where eighty years ago there was a black peat-moss; and far off, on the horizon, Damyat and the Touch Fells; and at his side the little loch of Ruskie, in which he may see five Highland cattle, three tawny brown and two brindled, standing in the still water—themselves as still, all except their switching tails and winking ears—the perfect images of quiet enjoyment. By this time he will have come in sight of the Lake of Monteith, set in its woods, with its magical shadows and soft gleams. There is a loveliness, a gentleness and peace about it more like 'lone St. Mary's Lake,' or Derwent Water, than of any of its sister lochs. It is lovely rather than beautiful, and is a sort of gentle prelude, in the minor key, to the coming glories and intenser charms of Loch Ard and the true Highlands beyond. You are now at the Port, and have passed the secluded and cheerful manse, and the parish kirk with its graves, close to the lake, and the proud aisle of the Grahams of Gartmore washed by its waves. Across the road is the modest little inn, a Fisher's Tryst. On the unruffled water lie several islets, plump with rich foliage, brooding like great birds of calm. You somehow think of them as on, not in the lake, or like clouds lying in a nether sky—'like ships waiting for the wind.' You get a coble, and a yauld old Celt, its master, and are rowed across to *Inchmahome, the Isle of Rest*. Here you find on landing huge Spanish chestnuts, one lying dead, others standing stark and peeled, like gigantic antlers, and others flourishing in their *viridis senectus*, and in a thicket of wood you see the remains of a monastery of great beauty, the design and workmanship exquisite. You wander through the ruins, overgrown with ferns and Spanish filberts, and old fruit-trees, and at the corner of the old monkish garden you come upon one of the strangest and most touching sights you ever saw—an oval space of about 18 feet by 12, with the remains of a double row of boxwood all round, the plants of box being about fourteen feet high, and eight or nine inches in diameter, healthy, but plainly of great age. What is this? it is called in the guide-books Queen Mary's Bower; but besides its being plainly not in the least a bower, what could the little Queen, then five years old, and 'fancy free,' do with a bower? It is plainly, as was, we believe, first suggested by our keen-sighted and diagnostic Professor of Clinical Surgery, the *Child-Queen's Garden*, with her little walk, and its rows of boxwood, left to themselves for three hundred years. Yes, without doubt, 'here is that first garden of her simpleness.' Fancy the little, lovely royal child, with her four Marys, her playfellows, her child maids of honour, with their little hands and feet, and their innocent and happy eyes, pattering about that garden all that time ago, laughing, and running, and gardening as only children do and can. As is well known, Mary was placed by her mother in this Isle of Rest before sailing from the Clyde for France. There is something 'that tirls the heartstrings a' to the life' in standing and looking on this unmistakable living relic of that strange and pathetic old time."

Is there another woman in history, who has left so many "stations" for fancy to dream at as Mary Queen of Scots? Whatever be the

evil gifts that spiteful Fairies may have endowed her with, that of fascination was dropped into her cradle, by some more relenting spirit, in lavish quantity. Whether it be by the wayside well, near Lancaster, at which she is said to have rested,—or the prison-room of some Derbyshire palace, or the murder-chamber in Holyrood, or the chill island of Lochleven, lovers of romance and cherishers of association are constrained to pause in every place

Where the fairy foot hath been.

Dr. Brown's Memorials of his Father, written in an unaffected spirit of filial reverence and remembrance, must be noticed because of their sincerity and real portraiture, doubly precious in a book so "sicklied o'er" with coxcombry. The third redeeming chapter is the one entitled "Mystifications," which tells us, how a sprightly and quaint Scotch Lady, Miss Stirling Graham, by dressing up, and going out into Edinburgh society as some imaginary *Leddy Grippy*, completely took in by her personations the wits and the "Edinburgh critics," Jeffrey among the number. She wrote her recollections of the success of her masquerading, and published them privately. The book is quoted from, and seems racy and droll; a book to testify to the invention and cleverness of the British and North British gentlewoman, from the northern side of the Empire, even as the drawings, etchings and social verses of Miss Katharine Fanshawe do from the southern one.—Miss Graham diverted herself, kept Edinburgh society alive, was found out by Scott, (who kept her secret though,) and felt no more repentance on chronicling her success, than would a Lady Violetta of May-Fair now-a-days, were she to promulgate how popular she was during the vexed course of private theatricals, as the heroine of 'The Dream at Sea.'

NEW NOVELS.

Paul Foster's Daughter. By Dutton Cook. 8 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)—This novel has the rare merit of growing more and more interesting as it proceeds;—it is not often that a novel so witty, wise and healthful in spirit offers itself for perusal. The characters are most of them artists, not of great repute and foremost rank, but artists living and struggling, loving their art and doing their best, though not always realizing their ideals. There is a pleasant vagabond Bohemian relish about the book,—the author himself seems to have dwelt in Bohemia and knows its ways. With all its pleasant rollicking fun, there is no mixing up of things, no putting right for wrong, nor making them so alike that the candid reader who should question which is which, must be content with the showman's affable reply, "Whichever you please, my little dears"! It is a thoroughly right-minded book—but the morality is not fault-finding or supercilious; it does not condemn with an epithet, nor palliate wrong doings by artful adjectives. The rooms in Burke's Buildings, St. Dunstan's Inn, are depicted in all their comfortless squalor, but they are redeemed with pleasant touches. Mrs. Giles, the laundress, with her broad kindness and burlesque coquetry, is worth her weight in gold—she would brighten up the lot of dwellers in chambers even more dirty and dilapidated than those of St. Dunstan's Inn. The respectable household in Gloucester Place, Regent's Park—old Mr. Erle, the broken invalid, the remains of a Regency dandy Jeffrey, the eldest son and Edwin, his half-brother, with the solemn butler and terribly dignified housekeeper, are all bits of real life. There is not much plot in the book, but great play of character. There is nothing slurred over or idly done; the book is spirited and the style easy,—but it is all careful work, as solidly done as if it had been intended to last a hundred years. Paul Foster is an excellent character,—the unsuccessful great artist of the old High-Art school: "plenty of muscled, a good deal of nudity, brick-dusty colour splashed on with a scene-painter's brush," as his

nephew compendiously describes his pictures. His daughter Sylvia, the heroine, is a young lady who will find an adorer in every man who reads the book,—and every woman who chances to have black hair, will try to find consolation in the thought that there are such blemishes as freckles to compensate for golden locks and the complexion that goes with them! Newton Dax, who has wrecked his wild, wilful life and spent his substance in riotous living—lying stranded and solitary in those comfortless rooms in St. Dunstan's Inn, will find sympathy with the reader—though there is no attempt to make him better than he is,—but the good is taken into consideration; he is not characterized by an epithet,—he is worked out, and the reader will love him as much as Edwin did. What are we to say to Mr. Septimus Rook, the articulated clerk? We are half ashamed to confess that we like him almost as well as the lawful hero, Edwin; though, of course, Sylvia would have merited degradation from her rôle of heroine if she had done anything of the sort. And Miss Amelia Vane, the actress? We do not forgive Edwin for his stupidity, but he might have done worse than make her his early idol. The sketch of her life and career is very delicately drawn, and is true to the fact of things. The great merit in the book, apart from the talent which came by nature, is the evident care and painstaking to finish every part, and to keep the right proportions between the characters. The progress of the story and the general effect is never spoiled by too much detail; and the author never shows any preference for one piece of his work over another; every portion has its due share of care and attention. Poor Babette, the pet cat of old Mr. Erle, is as carefully dismissed as if she had been one of the Christians in the story; and the little bit about her after the death of the old man is as good as anything in the book. We have not gone into the merits of the story, because the interest depends on the play of character: the mere outline would give little idea of the effect. We recommend our readers to get the book for themselves. It may not be in their line: they may prefer tales in which dukes, proud countesses in all their diamonds, with mysteries, treasons, gypsies, missing heirs and long-lost daughters. We can only say that we have read 'Paul Foster's Daughter,' every word of it, and we will thank the author to write another novel as soon as he can, taking care that it is of the same quality as the present sample.

The Leighs; or, the Discipline of Daily Life. By Miss Palmer. With Illustrations by Walter Reynolds. (Hogg & Sons.)—'The Leighs; or, the Discipline of Daily Life' is a well-meant little book, neither wiser nor worse than many others of the same class. It is somewhat after the model of Miss Sewell's works, but it lacks the talent and the interest with which that lady invests her minute miniature-painting of common life scenes. The didactic portion, too, is somewhat flat; but the work is, on the whole, one that young persons may get good from, and parents and guardians in search of a gift-book might bestow 'The Leighs' with perfect safety; and the young recipients would, we fancy, be sufficiently interested to give it a place on their shelves, even though it should not obtain the honour of becoming a first favourite.

John Woodburn, Royal Navy. By Chartley Castle. (Saunders, Otley & Co.)—Mr. Chartley Castle does not fear to deal with the noblest types of the heroic. Wellington and Nelson are brought upon his stage, shaking hands and talking affably with John Woodburn, an officer of the Royal Navy, who, by merit imputed unto him by the artist, rises to be "a Baronet, and in due course becomes Rear, Vice and Admiral." There is no need to say that so exemplary a gentleman marries towards the conclusion of the story; and that "he and his lovely wife, the Lady Maria, have never regretted the day they went to church." As for John Perriam, the Admiral's "butler and factotum for many years," in spite of proffered testimony that he was, in his prime, "as smart a tar as ever stepped on ship's deck," he so closely resembles the upright and thriving greengrocer of ordinary life ashore, that it is difficult to believe in his nautical achievements. Indeed, this naval novelette is

throughout seasoned with the salt of the Surrey Theatre, instead of that of Old Ocean. The roar and swell of "the deep, deep sea" give it neither breadth nor power. What rank ought to be assigned to Mr. Castle, as a writer of sea-ballads, we leave to the decision of such admirers of Dibdin's songs as may happen to read the lyric effusion of our author beginning—

Thou over the world, and I at home,
The one must linger, the other must mourn;
Yet our hearts will flee o'er the sounding sea,
Mine to thy bosom, and thine to me.

—Even giving the poet credit for a misprint of "mourn" for "room," we cannot praise either his aim or his execution.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

A Woman's Wanderings in the Western World: a Series of Letters addressed to Sir Fitzroy Kelly, M.P. By his Daughter, Mrs. Bromley. (Saunders, Otley & Co.)—However interesting it may have been to Sir Fitzroy Kelly to learn from time to time the progress made by his daughter in her tour through certain parts of North and South America, and however becoming it was in the lady to post a regular series of letters to her father, her indiscretion is not the less manifest in publishing, after the lapse of seven or eight years, epistles which, when first penned, were calculated to afford gratification to none save intimate personal friends. An atlas and the exercise of common intelligence will impart to the most ignorant reader nearly all the information on Transatlantic countries that Mrs. Bromley offers her reader. She enumerates the several cities she visited; and states that those cities contained hotels, clean or unclean, economical or expensive, well conducted or the reverse. Nowhere do we become acquainted with the inhabitants of the lands she passed through. Even in the few passages where she attempts to delineate American vulgarity and dishonesty, she only succeeds in displaying the prejudices and narrowness of an English lady, unspeakably shocked at finding hernotions of refinement and gentility set at naught. It would appear that Mrs. Bromley lost her equanimity on first landing at Charleston, and never recovered it till she was homeward bound. No one pleased her. Everything offended her. "Until Americans cure themselves," she maintains, "of some of their personal habits, to which it would be disagreeable more particularly to allude, I think they can scarcely be suffered to class themselves among civilized nations, and certainly not among civilized society. I have rarely seen, on our side of the Atlantic, peasants or artisans so offensive in their personal actions as I regret to say those who call themselves American gentlemen." Doubtless American gentlemen will feel acutely the sting of Mrs. Bromley's criticism. But not content with lashing them for "personal habits, to which it would be disagreeable more particularly to allude," the fastidious lady mentions some of the disgusting practices of which they are guilty. It appears that the citizens of the United States are such nasty creatures as to enjoy drinking water and milk-and-water. "There is water in the trains," observes Mrs. Bromley, enlarging her description of this offensive usage, "water in the boats, water in the railway-stations, water in the drawing-rooms, and to make matters worse, at dinner (I am speaking of the *table d'hôte* dinners on the road), instead of taking a little wine or beer, like people in general, they drink oceans of milk diluted with water. It is to me most unpleasant to look at, especially when accompanying rich *entrées* and sauces, not to speak of fat pork, which is also a very favourite dish, but does not in my opinion look at all agreeable in juxtaposition with a great tumbler of milk." It can be no matter of astonishment that ruffians addicted to perennial excess of milk-and-water should be in other respects hideous examples of moral depravity. "Their propensities towards thieving or annexing" are such that "you are solemnly warned by notices always to lock your door and remove your key when you leave the room, 'if you wish to avoid being robbed,' and to bolt your door inside at night 'for fear of night visitors.'" Ordinary travellers would see in such warnings an indication of the evils unavoidably consequent upon the vastness of

Digitized by Google

of the river this tube lies—its length of a quarter of a mile presenting, with its various gradients and curves, the appearance of a vast snake, sinuous but motionless. It is not circular, but resembles an ordinary railway tunnel, its internal height being 2 feet 9 inches; and its width measuring at the springing of the arch 2 feet 6 inches, and at the springing of the invert just 2 inches less. Formed of nine-foot lengths of cast-iron, fitted with common socket-joints and packed with lead, the passage is made with a proper diversity of curves and inclines. One gradient represents the incline of Holborn Hill, another that of Skinner Street, whilst the minimum curve is of 40 feet radius. The exhausting apparatus offers the point of difference between the works at Battersea and those employed in the City by the Electric and International Railway Company. In the City the vacuum is created by a pump; at Battersea the exhaustion is effected by the revolution of a fan, 21 feet in diameter—which may be described for the moment as a hollow disc—that by purely centrifugal action draws the air from two branch pipes rising from the tube, with circular mouths 3 feet in diameter, placed opposite to each other at a distance of 3 feet. The fan is capable of working eight such tubes simultaneously. The air rushing along the tube to fill up the vacuum thus created, propels the cast-iron despatch carriages, running on rails cast in the bottom of the tube. As the loads in the despatch carriages are not much more than half a ton, an exhaustion of from 7 to 11 inches of water gives a velocity of about 25 miles an hour.

The relation of this ingenious contrivance to the Atmospheric Railway (which, at least for the present, commercial considerations have condemned to be ranked amongst the splendid failures of mechanical achievement) will be best illustrated by recounting the various stages in the history of Pneumatic Propulsion. From the time of M. Papin, who first proposed to employ the rarefaction of air in a cylinder to act at great distances, the question how atmospheric pressure could be converted into locomotive force available for the conveniences of society, has been a problem of lively interest to engineers. Towards the close of the last century it engaged the attention of two men, of widely different mental organization—Coleridge and Murdoch:—

First Voice.

But why drives on that ship so fast,
Without or waves or wind?

Second Voice.

The air is cut away before,
And closes from behind.—*Ancient Mariner.*

—While Coleridge was driving the *Ancient Mariner's* ship on her fantastic voyage by vacuum and pressure, Murdoch was meditating how he could make the same instruments letter-carriers and parcel-deliverers. The poet created his vacuum and applied his pressure by the aid of "a spirit" that "made the ship to go." The ministering power at the engineer's service was the spirit of the watery vapour, working an air-pump. His plan, however, consisted simply of an exhausted tube, through which might be propelled a hollow sphere containing letters and packages. The year 1810 heard the proposal of Medhurst, the Danish engineer, to put letters and goods in a canal (6 feet high and 5 feet wide, and containing a road of stone and iron) and project them by means of atmospheric rarefaction and compression. In 1824, an Englishman, the ingenious Mr. Vallance, made a similar and better suggestion. His daring plan was to connect Brighton and London by means of an enormous tube, through which, by pumping out the air, carriages were to be propelled with the velocity of a cannon-ball. This project was, in its day, the cause of much laughter and discussion, but beyond the notice of Thomas Francis Fortune, the then notorious author of 'The Epitome of the Stocks,' and countless other publications relating to monetary speculations, it made no advances to the favour of capitalists able to carry it out.

Another proposal was made by Medhurst. It was not long ere he discovered that his original proposal could never be brought to work, and advocated as an improvement on his first suggestion,

the use of a smaller tube, from which the air should be exhausted by a pump before a piston introduced into the tube; the motive force of the piston, as it was driven along the passage by the closing in of the air behind, being conveyed to carriages outside the tube through a longitudinal opening. This opening was to be closed by a hydraulic apparatus, called a water-valve. Beautiful as Medhurst's scheme was in theory, and comprising all the leading principles of the Atmospheric System which, a few years afterwards, solved the scientific problem of the mechanical possibility of converting vacuum and pressure into the agents of locomotion, it was at that time impracticable, and his experiments were unsuccessful. The water-valve refused to exclude the air from the tube. Another valve was several years later (in 1834) substituted by Pinkus for the water-valve, but with the same result of failure. There was still need of another inventor. That power appeared in the person of Murdoch's pupil in the "Soho Factory," Samuel Clegg. Born in 1781—the same year that witnessed the birth of George Stephenson—Samuel Clegg lighted Westminster Bridge with gas in the year 1814. The valve, invented by him in conjunction with Mr. Jacob Samuda, of the Southwark Iron-works, gave the perfecting touch to Medhurst's proposal, and led to the construction of the Kingston and Dalkey, the Croydon, and several other atmospheric lines. It is not necessary here to examine the causes of the failure of the Atmospheric System. It will be time enough to do so when the public shall again wish to waste their money in giving it a trial. The foregoing summary aims only at showing the reader the points of distinction between the Atmospheric Railway of Clegg and Samuda, and the strong similarity—indeed as far as any great principle is concerned, the identity—of the Pneumatic Tube and the early proposals of Murdoch, Medhurst and Vallance, out of which the Atmospheric Railway proceeded. Murdoch and Vallance (and Medhurst in his first proposal) contemplated the use of a pneumatic tube for the conveyance of parcels. With them the motive power and the thing moved were both to be inclosed in the tube. It is the same with the Pneumatic Company. Medhurst and Vallance intended to employ a pump (even as Mr. Latimer Clark does at Lothbury), whereas the new company achieves the requisite atmospheric suction by means of a revolving fan.

Of the mechanical success of the Pneumatic Despatch Tube there is no room to doubt. The probable commercial success of the company is another question, which will depend altogether on the price at which they will be able to sell, and the rate at which the public will be ready to buy their services. The principal sources of expense in constructing such a tube in London and working it, are too manifest to require enumeration. In like manner the advantages of such a system as an engine of postal conveyance and delivery, and as a means of speedy communication between the different quarters of the town are so great and conspicuous, that the promoters are sure of a cordial welcome from the public. "The company," say the directors in their Prospectus, "propose to lay their first line from St. Martin's-le-Grand to one of the principal district post-offices, in a manner specially adapted to the requirements of the service, at the same time opening stations on the line for general service. The success of this work once practically demonstrated, the company propose to proceed gradually with additional lines to the other district and principal post-offices, the several railway termini, and other convenient stations to be established in the chief business and residential quarters of London, on such a plan that ultimately every important point of communication may be embraced in a complete system, through which a rapid and continuous circulation will be maintained." We understand that the company even contemplate to discharge the functions of commissionnaires as well as carriers. The adoption of such a course would almost effect a revolution in the minor economies of London life. That the company have before them a large field of enterprise may be estimated by the fact, that the Post-office service by carts and vans used

in the metropolis consumes 11,000*l.* yearly, and that the annual cost of the Railway Small Parcels' service in town is computed at 38,000*l.*

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

THE Meeting this year, at Peterborough, was remarkably successful. It commenced on Tuesday the 23rd ult., when cordial expressions of welcome were tendered by the local authorities, and preliminary formalities were gone through, which led to a valuable and interesting address by the Rev. T. James on the Archaeology of Northamptonshire. The Members afterwards availed themselves of an invitation to visit Thorpe Hall and Thorpe Church and Tower. The evening was devoted to a paper read by Mr. Parker 'On the Ancient Houses, Domestic Chapels and Hospitals of Peterborough and its Neighbourhood.' At the Meeting of the Historical Section, in the Cathedral Grammar School, the following day, the Rev. J. Earle, late Professor of Anglo-Saxon at Oxford, read an interesting paper 'On the Local Nomenclature of the County.' The Rev. Abner Brown contributed a paper 'On Certain Existing Landmarks of Early Ecclesiastical History'; and excursions were made afterwards to Barnack, Withering and Castor Churches. The Dean of Peterborough received the Members and friends of the Institute in the evening, and the pleasure of the *Conversazione* was heightened by the very excellent singing of choristers placed in the Gallery of the Hall. A pleasant walk across the Deanery Garden, passing a mound, led to the College Training School, where the temporary Museum had been formed, and which, for this occasion, was brilliantly lighted by gas. We have already adverted to Mr. Albert Way's leading object in forming this Collection; but the numerous and liberal contributions of great variety demand a further notice. Among the most attractive of these numerous treasures may be mentioned the following:—The gold rosary and crucifix which belonged to Mary Stuart, exhibited by Mr. P. H. Howard, of Corby Castle. The gauze veil, embroidered with letters of gold, which Mary wore at her execution, was contributed by Sir J. Cox Hippeley, Bart. It was given to the Countess of Arundel, and subsequently belonged to Cardinal York. The gold Darnley betrothal ring marked HENRI' D'ARNDLEY-1565, the date of her marriage, was contributed by Mr. Edmund Waterton. The ring is stated to have been found near Fotheringhay Castle. Mr. Howard, of Corby Castle, also forwarded other relics of the Stuarts of considerable importance, and among them portraits of the Young Pretender and his wife, together with an interesting oil painting on a small scale of Cardinal York in his robes, the face being seen in three-quarter. Sir Philip Malpas De Grey Egerton, Bart., M.P. also exhibited a well-painted profile of the Young Pretender taken at his best period of life. The same owner exhibited the George and the deep blue ribbon, now quite black, which Prince Charles Edward constantly wore. They were inclosed in a frame, together with a document authenticating them and signed, "Roma questo dì 20 Lugli 1816, Vicenzo A Vocato Lupi." Sir Philip Egerton also contributed a very precious miniature, painted on copper, of Charles the First as he appeared during the troubles which closed his life. He allowed his beard to grow, and, instead of the well-known peak on his chin, the miniature displays a broad extent of grey hair contrasting singularly with the hair of his head, which retains its original very dark colour. At the back of the copper is a portrait of Bishop Juxon, the faithful friend who attended his royal master on the scaffold. A very curious picture of James the First as a boy was exhibited by the Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam. This portrait was presented by Mary Queen of Scots to Sir William Fitzwilliam on the morning of her execution, in gratitude to him for the humane treatment she had met with during her imprisonment at Fotheringhay Castle, whereof he was governor. It is circular and inscribed ETATIS SVÆ VI. A beautifully modelled head of Charles the First, in alto-rilievo, but ridiculously mounted with four wings as a cherub, in a deep frame, was contributed by the Earl of Westmoreland from Apthorpe. A beautiful jewelled reliquary, late sixteenth century, and formerly be-

longing to Catherine of Braganza, was forwarded for exhibition by Mrs. Gordon Canning, of Hartpury. Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., sent a large collection of Papal and Episcopal rings and an extensive series of chamberlains' keys. Mr. Hopkinson forwarded a striking picture of a reformer, painted in the style of Lucas Cranach, and dated 1537. Major Frankland exhibited a fine enamelled portrait of Oliver Cromwell on the top of a snuffbox, and two portraits of Fleetwood, one of them a fine miniature by Cooper, were forwarded by the Rev. Charles Fleetwood Porter. A collection of very beautiful golden Etruscan ornaments was exhibited by the Marquis of Northampton, and a bracelet composed of gold Macedonian staters of Philip the Second, belonging to the Rev. W. Hamilton Thompson. Mr. Samuel Sharpe exhibited a selection of gems from the Poniatowsky Collection. An enamelled elephant, bearing the monogram of Charles the Eighth of Denmark, and forming the insignia of the celebrated Danish Order of the Elephant, was contributed by Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P. Mr. Henry Goddard exhibited an enamelled portrait of Alderman Beckford. The fragment of a very richly-embroidered chasuble belonging to the Rev. Edward Moore, Shalving, formed a conspicuous object in the collection. It bore a crucifixion in the centre, and an angel with shield of arms on each side and placed in the limbs of the cross. An alto-rilievo from Peshawur, in Afghanistan, attracted considerable notice from the character of its sculpture, which evidenced the influence of Greek or Classic compositions of the best period. It was recently sent from India, and exhibited by Major Hastings. A handsome Agraffe or ornament for a hat worn in the time of James the First, set with rubies, and springing from a group of St. George and the Dragon, in which a large pearl formed the victor's body, and wherein enamel gave its choicest colours, belonged to Mr. H. Cat, of Brighton. The Marquis of Northampton exhibited the Howard Book from Castle Ashby, the famous Clan Clephane ivory horn, and also the Clephane iron arm, an ingenious piece of mechanism to supply the place of an arm lost in battle by one of the gallant Clan Clephane, of Carslogie, Cupar. Mr. E. J. Baumgartner exhibited a fine helmet of a hat-shape, together with a pair of metal gauntlets from Scinde. A large collection of very choice illuminated MSS. were deposited by the Rev. Fuller Russell and Mr. William Tite, M.P. The latter contributed also many specimens of early printing, and the former eight very fine examples of the works of Wynkyn de Worde, extending in date from 1493 to 1509. The Rev. Fuller Russell also displayed a collection of autographs, including those of Bishop Andrewes, Lord Bacon, Archbishop Laud, Juxon, Henry the Eighth, Archbishop Whitgift, General "Monck" (dated the 25th of March 1659) and a letter of Addison. The Society of Antiquaries also contributed the Psalter of Robert de Lindeseye, Abbot of Peterborough, who died 1222, and also the 'Chronicon Petroburgense.' Mr. Palmer, of Great Yarmouth, exhibited the head of a pastoral crozier, richly enamelled and gilt, of the fourteenth century. The Rev. Fuller Russell exhibited a small diptych by Memling, representing on one leaf the Crucifixion, and on the other the Virgin and Child appearing to Jeanne Duchess of Bourbon kneeling at a *prie-dieu*; she died 1482. A portrait named Queen Elizabeth was contributed by Mr. Graves. Among the so-called representations of Mary Queen of Scots were two from Althorp, contributed by Earl Spencer. An absurd picture of a lady in the costume of no definite period, exhibited by the Rev. Charles Caldwell, and the counter-part of a painting at Hampton Court, ridiculously termed, in the Catalogues, "fair Rosamond." A Dutch lady of the period of Rembrandt in the ordinary domestic costume, belonging to Mr. J. Mathews, may be cited as one of a very large number of pictures which merely show to what lengths owners of pictures will wander for the sake of connecting their names with that of the unfortunate and universally-admired Mary Stuart. A picture of considerable interest was contributed by the Duke of Devonshire from Hardwick, representing James the Fifth of Scotland and Mary of Lorraine, the parents of Mary Stuart.

They are placed side by side, resting their hands on cushions, with coats-of-arms between them, the lower shield exhibiting the lady's quarterings impaled with those of her husband. The two portraits have been separately, and very indifferently, engraved in Pinkerton's 'Iconographia Scotica.' The valuable Meyrick portrait of Mary placing the wedding-ring on her finger was mentioned in our impression of last week.

On Thursday the members of the Institute made an excursion to Oakham, where Mr. Parker pointed out the architectural features of the church and the old hall. A limited number of persons was invited to visit the rectory, where the Hon. and Rev. H. Finch explained his pictures, many of which afford authentic portraits of very distinguished historical personages. Among them may be cited 'Adrian Stokes and the Duchesse of Suffolk' (mother of Lady Jane Grey), by Lucas de Heere, and formerly in the collection at Strawberry Hill.—At Stamford the mayor and corporation entertained the members of the Institute at a handsome luncheon, and the afternoon was pleasantly spent in inspecting the many objects of interest in this venerable town. After seeing the monument of Lord Treasurer Burleigh, in St. Martin's Church, many visitors proceeded to view the mansion of Burghley and enjoyed a lengthened examination of the pictures and objects of Art treasured in the apartments. In the evening a meeting was held in the Corn Exchange, Peterborough, under the Presidency of Mr. O. Morgan, M.P., when Mr. H. Bloxam read a communication 'On the Monumental Remains in Peterborough Cathedral.' The Rev. J. L. Warner read a paper 'On the Manuscript Chronicle and Chartulary of Robert Swapham,' preserved in the Cathedral Library.—On Friday morning the Historical Section met in the Grammar School, and Mr. Babington contributed a paper 'On the Ancient History of the Fens.' Mr. Robert Chambers, Mr. James Yates, Mr. Freeman and Sir Charles Anderson, Bart., took part in the discussion which followed.—On Saturday excursions were made to Thorney Abbey and Croyland Abbey; and on Monday many of the visitors proceeded to Elton and Oundle, dwelling of course with particular interest upon all that marks the site of that which once was the gloomy prison of Fotheringhay.

ON A NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

BY PROF. OWEN.

(Continued from page 120.)

ONE has only to glance at the latest published maps, and note the proportion of the intertropical earth yet unexplored, in order to adjust our outlook for accommodation room and regulate our expectations of the new forms and species of animals that may make demands upon the space of a National Museum. But space is required not for the mere housing of the zoological specimen, but for convenient display, accessible to every scrutiny of parts needed by the science; and not merely for such disposition of the individual specimen, but for orderly systematic array of the series. The galleries should bear relation, in size and form, to the nature or characteristics of the classes respectively occupying them. They should be such as to enable the student or intelligent visitor to discern the extent of the class and to trace the kind and order of the variations which have been superinduced upon its common or fundamental characters. To show how the mammalian type is progressively modified and raised from the form of the fish or lizard to that of man, —to illustrate the gradations by which one order merges into another,—would require, according to the best estimate I have been able to make on the foregoing data and others too numerous to be now specified, a Mammalian Gallery of 850 feet in length by 50 feet in breadth.

An osteological collection is as essential to the illustration of the Vertebrated classes as a conchological one is to that of the Molluscous classes. Nor should the size of an animal be a bar to the obtainment of adequate space for the exhibition of its skeleton in a National Museum of Natural History. In the order Cetacea the proportion of

the skeletons would exceed that of the stuffed specimens, especially in the genera of largest bulk. *Balæna*, *Balaenoptera*, *Physeter*, *Hyperoodon*, should be represented by the skeleton of the largest species in each: Skulls and separate bones would exemplify the differences on which the other species have been founded. But as the exterior parts of animals are the seat of much more variety than are the interior organs, the proportion of mounted and articulated skeletons in other and more populous orders of Mammals, required by a National Museum, would be smaller than that of the stuffed and mounted skins. Upon these considerations, I have estimated the proportion of an Osteological Gallery for the Mammalian class, which should be contiguous to that of the stuffed specimens, at 500 feet in length by 50 feet in breadth.†

BIRDS.—In the National Museum of every country the class of Birds is the best exemplified: in our own it is the only one exhibited as a class.

Here the vertical or wall space of a gallery of 300 feet in length is appropriated to the stuffed birds, and, along this wall space which, through projections into the gallery, is of 900 feet in extent, about 2,500 species of birds are exhibited, but in a too crowded manner. This, however, affords a good basis for estimating the extent of an Ornithological Gallery for such a display of the known class of birds as ought to be made according to my view of the scope and applications of a National Museum of Natural History.

Along 900 feet of wall space, in cabinets 10 feet in height, may be arranged stuffed specimens of say 2,500 species of birds. The British Museum possesses skins of 4,200 species of birds: the number of species described is about 8,300.

Birds are most attractive to the sportsman: the largest proportion of the collection of the foreign traveller usually appertains to the feathered class. The species, mostly new, collected by Gould in his three years' life amongst the woods and wilds of Australia, fill nine large volumes by their descriptions. Looking forward to the additions to the class of Birds that may be expected from the interior of Africa, from Madagascar, from Borneo, from New Guinea and from the great proportion of Australia not explored by Gould, a vast and rapid increase of singular and interesting forms may be expected,—is, indeed, certain. But on the basis of the class, as it is now known, and exercising the same discretion in the selection of specimens for exhibition which governed the arrangement of the Bird series in the British Museum, a Gallery of 850 feet in length by 50 in width should be assigned to the class *Aves*. The remark previously made on the osteology of Mammals applies to that of Birds, save that the number of articulated skeletons would bear a smaller proportion to the stuffed specimens. But there are classes of objects required to complete the exhibition of the Natural History characters of Birds, not needed for that of Mammals, viz., the nest and the eggs, with some singular preliminary structures in a few species. The gallery for the osteology, eggs and nests, and artificial bowers, of Birds, can scarcely be estimated at less than that for the osteology alone of the class Mammalia.

Of the class *Reptilia*, including, as in Cuvier's system, crocodiles, lizards, chelonians, serpents and batrachians, about 2,000 species are now known. In a gallery of 70 feet in length, about 200 species can be properly exhibited. Some of the crocodiles attain a length of from 20 to 25 feet. Some of the turtles are of large size. A gallery of 250 feet in length would be required to illustrate, by selected species, a continuous series of the entire class *Reptilia*.

The different stages of the metamorphoses of the frog, toad, hyla, pipa, and other leading forms of the batrachians should be exhibited. Those of the common frog should also be illustrated by enlarged wax models for the instruction of the public visitors.

† In the Museum of Zoology at Leyden thirty skeletons of Cetacea occupy a gallery of 200 feet in length; ten stuffed specimens of the smaller Cetacea occupy a gallery of 55 feet in length.

So likewise, in reference to the class of *Fishes*, the chief stages in the growth of such species as the salmon, which stages are known by the local terms parr, smolt, grilse, &c., should be exhibited. And in several species of this class the male and female are distinguished by well-marked external characters, which should be exhibited. Of 4,000 species of fishes in the British Museum, 754 occupy the exhibition space of a gallery 70 feet in length. The number of named species of fishes now amounts to upwards of 7,000. The largest known fish of the present period is a British species, in so far as specimens have been cast ashore, within the present century, near Brighton, and at the Western Isles of Scotland; it is the basking shark, *Selache maxima* of Cuvier, which attains a length of upwards of 30 feet. It is only in a public national collection that this rare and remarkable shark could be expected to be exhibited in a properly prepared state. In a gallery of 300 feet in length the principle of selection would have to be exercised in order to give in a connected series all the ordinal and family modifications of the class of Fishes.

Reptiles and Fishes do properly constitute one great natural group of cold-blooded animals. And the beautifully fine series of gradations by which the cold-blooded air-breathers pass through the amphibious series to the water-breathers, are well exemplified in the modifications of the skeleton. I have, therefore, assigned a gallery of 250 feet in length for the osteology of the *Hematoctya*, or reptilian and piscine cold-blooded animals.†

INVERTEBRATA.—The reasons which have led, in the allotment of space, in most public museums, to the exposition of a larger proportion of the class of Birds than of other Vertebrata have produced the same effect in regard to Shells in the Invertebrate series.

The texture, form, colour and pearly lustre of these skeletons of the Mollusca all accord with our ideas of the Beautiful: moreover, their preparation for exhibition demands the smallest amount of skill and time, and they are almost imperishable. The substitution of fresh specimens for those that have faded in colour by long exposure to light is the chief work required to maintain the good condition of a collection of Conchology.

As a basis for calculation of the space that should be allotted in a public museum to the Molluscan classes, the readiest is the amount of space so allotted in our own; and its relations to the present known extent of that great primary division of the Animal Kingdom. After the class of Birds, the display, next in completeness, of a natural group of animals is that which the exhibition of the shells of the Mollusca affords in the British Museum.

The cabinets on the floor of the Bird Gallery, which is 300 feet in length, are exclusively appropriated to this attractive class of natural objects. Here are arranged and displayed about 100,000 specimens of shells, illustrating about 10,000 species of Mollusca.

The well-known private collection of Mr. Hugh Cuming, of No. 80, Gower Street, contains shells, in first-rate condition as to form and colour, of upwards of 16,000 species of Mollusca; and this may be regarded as the present known extent of the existing species of the shell-bearing Mollusca; but the annual increase is great. There are, however, as I have already said, classes and orders, as well as genera and species, of Mollusca which have no testaceous covering. The class Tunicata, the orders of Gymnosomata, the Nudibranchia, Inferobranchia and Dibranchia, half of the Tectibranchia, the families *Limacidae*, *Oncidiidae*, *Pivolidæ*, are all naked Mollusca; as are odd genera, here and there, in some of the better defended orders.

Of course, in a National Museum of Natural History, a general view of the whole Molluscan group should be given; and it is more especially incumbent to afford the public a view of those modifications of the class which are least likely to be seen in collections of inferior importance or of more limited scope. Such modifications include the exquisite and beautiful forms of some of the

soft and shell-less marine orders of Mollusca above cited. Wax models coloured after nature, and specimens preserved in spirits, afford the means of completing a consistent exposition of the Molluscan sub-kingdom.

As shells, moreover, are but the exo-skeletons or protective exuvie of the animal, and as in all Mollusca, with very few exceptions, more or less of the soft parts are protruded in the living animal, and a large and characteristic part of the animal is so exposed in the locomotive shell-bearers, the art of the modeller has been put in requisition in all public museums to give an idea of the true outward form and character of the Mollusk, though it be usually restricted to one species of a genus or family. The specimens of Mollusks in which the soft parts are preserved in some clear antiseptic fluid are more numerous; the anatomy, as the indispensable guide to a knowledge of the nature and affinities of the Mollusca, has necessitated collections of the entire animals almost co-equal with those of their mere shells. I estimate, therefore, supposing a gallery of not more than 300 feet by 50 feet in breadth be assigned to all the classes of the Molluscan sub-kingdom, that the addition of the vertical or wall space (given to the class of Birds in the British Museum) would only suffice for an equalised and consistent exhibition of all the chief modifications of the sub-kingdom as it is at present known; the principle of selection governing the amount displayed to the same degree in which it has governed the display of the proportion of shells now shown in the floor-cabinets of a gallery of 300 feet in length.

Some years ago a Committee of the British Association memorialized the Trustees of the British Museum on the subject of the combination of the fossil with the recent shells.

I assume that, practically, the series of stuffed Mammals will be kept apart from the fossil remains of that class in all collections of Natural History; and the like with respect to the stuffed Birds, Reptiles and Fishes: in other words, that the Department of Zoology will continue to be distinct from the Department of Geology and Palæontology. But adherence to the strict letter of such practical or administrative arrangements would be neither necessary nor wise. Fossil shells readily afford duplicates. The genetic and truly philosophical series, according to geological epochs, may be kept quite complete in the Geological Department; and yet examples of an *Orthoceras*, a *Lituie*, a *Goniatile*, a *Ceratile*, an *Ammonite*, a *Hamite*, a *Baculite*, a *Turritile*, and a *Belemnite*, might be spared, to be most instructively associated with that poor remnant of the order of siphonated-chambered shells which is exemplified by the genus *Nautilus* in the collection of existing Mollusca. Adopting the association of fossil with recent shells, on the same principle, and in the same limited proportion—i. e., in order to indicate how the wide gaps in the recent series of Molluscan forms had once been filled up, the practical Arranger and Curator of a National Museum must expand his estimate of space for his Zoological Department accordingly.

ARTICULATA.—Of Insects, 150,000 species are now known, which is about more than double the number of all the other articulate classes combined, viz.:—*Arachnida*, *Myriapoda*, *Crustacea*, *Cirripedia*, *Epizoæ*, *Annelida*, and *Entozoa*. The instances of species remarkable for bulk, such as the great Japanese crab, of 12 feet or more from the tip of one claw to that of the opposite, are rare and exceptional; but smallness of size is met by multiplicity of species. Two entire classes, *Annelida* and *Entozoa*, the sub-class *Epizoæ*, some *Cirripedes* and other *Crustacea*, most *Arachnida*, and some insects, especially the larvæ, require to be preserved in antiseptic fluid, or to be represented by wax models. Nor are exhibitions of the articulate provinces of animal life on a scale proportionate to that of the molluscan and vertebrate plans of structure. I have estimated that a gallery of 250 feet in length by 50 feet in breadth should be provided. But the principle of selection must guide the Arranger, and on a more restricted scale than in the preceding classes, in availing himself of such extent of space

for systematically arranged and exhibited specimens.

In assigning, also, a gallery of 250 feet in length by 50 feet in breadth, to the Radiate province, I have had regard to the difference of size of most of the species as compared with that of the majority of the articulate animals, especially insects. Some *Medusæ* are more than 2 feet across: a specimen of the brain-stone coral (*Meandrina cerebriiformis*) may exceed a yard in diameter and be nearly a yard in height. And, of course, the finest and largest specimens should be sought out for exhibition in a National Museum.

Of the radiated class of animals, most of the class *Echinodermata* can be represented by their prepared and dried external crusts: the beautiful orders of the sea-urchins (*Echinidæ*) and starfishes (*Asteriada*) are so exhibited. But the *Holothuriada* and other soft vermiform kinds of the class need to be preserved in liquor or represented by coloured models. Indeed, to give an adequate form of the urchin or starfish as it is seen living and moving in its native element, with its hundreds of tubular suckers extended from the ambulacral openings, a wax model of a specimen of at least one of each genus should be added to the series of the shells.

Having at command a gallery of adequate extent for the *Zoophyta*, the Zoological Curator would take the requisite steps to obtain and exhibit, especially if the public collection were that of a maritime and commercial people, illustrations of the growth and structure of coral reefs, by means of adequate masses of those beautiful structures, so as to exemplify the law of growth and order of superposition, of the different kinds of coral-forming zoophytes which build up the lovely atolls and the dangerous fringing reefs, in various parts of the tropical seas.

ETHNOLOGY.—No collection of Zoology can be regarded as complete that does not contain illustrations of the physical or natural history characters of the human kind (*Bimano* order, *Archæcephalous* sub-class). Such illustrations are afforded by casts of the entire body, and of characteristic parts, as of the head, or of the face, of the hand and the foot; also by the bony framework, and especially the skull. Casts of the entire body, for the aims of the ethnologist, should be coloured after life, as in the examples of the Ethnological Department in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. The attention of philosophical travellers has of late been directed to this exigency in philosophical natural history; and, judging from the number of instructive specimens brought from South America by Sir Robert Schomburgk, and from India by the Brothers Schlagintweit, I have estimated that the Gallery of Physical Ethnology should be 150 feet in length by 50 feet in width, in a National Museum of Natural History.

Such a museum, moreover, requires a special department for the illustration of the natural history of the people's own country. In the British Museum there is assigned to the Zoology of the British Islands a gallery of 85 feet in length by 30 feet in width. It is well filled with the specimens which can be exhibited in a dried state. I shall afterwards refer to the location of the department illustrating the Fauna of a country, in the National Museum of Natural History of such country.

A Museum of Natural History must include, for its consistent completeness, a department of Botany, that is to say, a gallery for a collection illustrative of the characters, structures, and economy of the vegetable kingdom as it now exists.

My estimate of the requisite space founded on that now allotted to the Botanical Department in the British Museum, and on the space allotted to the Museum at Kew, led to the proposition of a gallery of 250 long by 50 feet wide. I am assured by competent and practical botanists that I have not erred on the side of excess of space in this estimate.

GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.—The progress of these sciences has created a new demand for space in Natural History museums, which demand has been more or less liberally responded to in the museum of every metropolis in Europe: first, and most, in Paris, honoured as being the seat and scene of the immortal labours of the founder of the science of fossil remains. The impulse given by Baron

† 'Report on Space required for the Natural History Departments.' Printed by order of the House of Commons.

Cuvier to their acquisition has been followed by the formation of most extensive and instructive collections of the extinct members of the animal and vegetable kingdoms. Of extinct animals only there are at the present date not less than 6,000 genera named and more or less clearly defined.

In many of these genera the number of species already named exceeds—save in the case of a few of the larger genera of insects, *i. e.* *Curculio*, Linn.—that of the known species of any genus of existing animals. Take, for instance, the genus *Ammonites*; whilst many larger groups, *e. g.*, *Brachiopoda*, *Ganoidea*, are almost exclusively represented by extinct species. In fact, of the animals that have calcareous or fossilizable parts in their organization, the number of known extinct species now far exceeds that of the known existing forms; and the knowledge of such fossil species proceeds at a more rapid rate. Were space in a public museum estimated upon a prospective view of future increase,—if space were to be provided for the reception and systematic display of annual accessions,—a larger proportion must be allotted to the galleries of Palæontology than to those of Zoology. And this is in strict and necessary agreement with the nature of things. Existing animals represent the phase of life of the present world, or of the modern epoch in our earth's history. Extinct animals belong to at least a score of equivalent epochs, or to many worlds besides our own.

If, therefore, for a consistently proportional exhibition of all the classes of existing species of animals, according to the principles of selection adopted for those classes that are best displayed in our own and other national museums, a series of galleries, collectively of the extent of 3,750 feet in length, by 50 feet in breadth, be required, it will be understood that the selective principle must be more restrictively applied to the exhibition of the fossil illustrations of the zoology of former worlds in a gallery of 850 feet in length, by 50 feet in width.

In such a gallery, however, I have calculated that a series of rock-specimens illustrative of the structure of the earth's crust, with a corresponding selection of characteristic fossils, arranged stratigraphically, might be exhibited; together with the general palæontological series arranged according to genus, order and class.

No triumph of Science has appeared more marvellous to the intelligent mind than the reconstruction of a form of life that has passed away long ages ago, and the representation to the visual sense of such animal by its framework, so complete as to leave little to the imagination in realizing a complete idea of the once living figure of the extinct beast. In the British Museum the North American *Mastodon*, the South American *Megatherium*, the Irish Giant Stag (*Megaceros*), the New Zealand giant bird (*Dinornis*), are thus exhibited. In the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons the great Ground Sloth (*Mylodon*) and the Giant Armadillo (*Glyptodon*) are similarly displayed. At Petersburg the huge hairy and woolly Mammoth and tichorrhine Rhinoceros—both colossal beasts once inhabitants of Britain—may be seen; even the thick hide of the first and part of that of the second are there preserved.

Paris, Berlin, Turin, and some other Continental Museums can boast, also, of their more or less complete and unique skeletons of other extinct species of gigantic quadrupeds.

It is the common experience of officers of National museums that no specimens of natural history so much excite the interest and wonder of the public, so sensibly gratify their curiosity, are the subjects of such prolonged and profound contemplation, as these reconstructed skeletons of large extinct animals.

Happily for the fulfilment of this, perhaps, by some administrators, viewed as the primary aim of a public museum, it can be gratified at comparatively small cost. A fossil bone and a coloured plaster cast of it are not distinguishable at first sight,—scarcely by sight at all.

The artificial junction of a series of casts of the bones of an unique fossil skeleton produces a result equivalent for all the purposes of public exhibition to the articulate skeleton itself. Thus, every capital

in Europe, the public museum of each civilized community, may show to the people the proportion of the creatures of former worlds that science has so restored. Requisite space for exhibition being provided, reciprocal interchange of casts would soon furnish such museum with the co-adjusted ground-works of the most remarkable extinct animals that have hitherto been restored.

MINERALOGY.—Minerals, like Birds and Shells, are amongst the most beautiful classes of natural objects; at least, those pure and for the most part crystallized bodies, selected to represent the elementary composition of rocks, have always attracted the eye and excited the desire of possession, by the combined qualities of form, colour, lustre and imperishable density, and the conventional value attached to extreme rarity. And, perhaps, it may be because they are objects of beauty and of price, that the Mineral Series rivals in the proportion which is exhibited, and in its connected arrangement, the other two exhibited classes—Birds and Shells—in our British Museum. The present Gallery of Mineralogy is 270 feet in length; and in 1857 there were exhibited in the cabinets arranged in that space about 15,000 specimens. In 1858, 4,000 specimens were added; and, in 1859, the famous Allan-Greg Collection of 9,000 specimens was purchased, and is now in course of incorporation: these, with additions from other sources, have already raised the collection to 36,000 registered specimens.

From known collections of repute that may be, but are not yet, acquired, an equal ratio of increase is likely to continue. My Colleague, at the head of this department and Professor of Mineralogy in the University of Oxford, is of opinion, and I fully concur with Prof. Maskelyne, that a public collection of Mineralogy should include—1st, a Series of Minerals arranged according to a system of classification on the combined bases of chemical composition and geometrical forms; 2nd, a series of crystallo-graphic specimens selected to illustrate the varieties of crystalline forms exhibited by each mineral; with which should be associated a series of models representing these varieties of form in symmetrical proportions, on a scale dispensing with the need of a lens, easily addressing the eye, and requiring from a student of such series only the use of the hand-goniometer. The elementary labours of the student should be further facilitated by express series illustrative of the various physical characters whereby the mineralogist discriminates between different minerals and determines their external features: such, *e. g.*, as the degrees of lustre, the varieties of cleavage, and of colour. Minerals are, of all substances, the most determinate and durable in regard to colour, of which they exhibit the most complete series of gradations and varieties. Of this quality Werner took advantage in proposing his system and classification of colours, which, in a public museum, ought to have a special series for its illustration, with Werner's Nomenclature and its Synonyms in different languages; so that manufacturers and others might see and know precisely the colour and shade signified by such terms. In those original Papers of John Hunter that have recently been published† there is a chapter "On Monsters," divided into those of the Animal, Vegetable and Mineral Kingdoms. The illustrations of the latter by the Great Physiologist are those "defective formations" or "disposition of one crystal to form upon another" now included in the section of the science termed the "Teratology of Minerals." The series illustrative of this should include the specimens that have assumed deceptive forms by the enlargement of particular planes, by the development of a twin-structure, or through other complex departures from normal form, requiring the goniometer and geometrical aptitude to fathom the right solution. Perhaps, the most interesting of all these ancillary series to the philosophical mineralogist would be that which should exhibit the various kinds of Mineral "Pseudomorphs." Here would be exemplified the transitional capacities of the most obdurate and seemingly unalterable and imperishable of substances. Silice replacing, or replaced by, other and very various stones. The hardest gems

† 8vo. 2 vols. Van Voorst.

becoming degraded, so to speak, by the substitution of less dense and durable matter for their own proper substance: Minerals of the least stable nature mimicking by their external forms those that are the hardest and most imperishable. Prof. Maskelyne assures me that for the due illustration of this interesting branch of Mineralogy an extensive series would be required.

Thus multiples of the same species of minerals would do duty, in a National Collection, in the Classificatory, the Geometrical, the Elementarily-instructive, the Technological, the Teratological and Pseudomorphic series. Moreover, as in the Zoological Department a small apartment is proposed to be so arranged as to make the microscopical inspection of animalcular forms easy to the public, so a corresponding arrangement in the Mineral Department might give as easy an opportunity of observing the exquisitely beautiful phenomena of polarized light, so far, at least, as they are applicable to the discrimination of minerals.

It may be a question whether "artificial minerals" should have a place in this department,—by which I mean the crystallized products of the laboratory and of processes carried on in Metallurgy and other arts. In the Mineral Department of all public Museums are arranged or located those most interesting and mysterious bodies called "Aerolites" or "Meteorites,"—the mineral substances which our earth receives from time to time from extra-telluric space. Already, through my Colleague's energy, the series of these sky-stones in the British Museum now rivals that extensive and formerly unique collection at Vienna; where, by the way, I learn that they are enlarging the exhibition-space of their famous Mineralogical Gallery to twice its former extent.

Basing an estimate, therefore, on the proportion of mineral species which can be exhibited, with the single aim of a classified series, on the ground-floor of a gallery of 270 feet in length by 40 feet in breadth, and on the known ratio of increase, admitting also the necessity or advantage of the several distinct series required for the full fruition or completed applications of a national collection of Mineralogy, I estimate that it should have appropriated to it a gallery of 550 feet in length, by 50 feet in breadth.†

(Prof. Owen's important paper will be completed in the *Athenæum* of next week.)

OUR WEEKLY GOSPEL.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have arranged the principles and general details of the Catalogues for the Exhibition of 1862. Three catalogues will be issued: an 'Industrial Catalogue,' an 'Illustrated Catalogue,' and a 'Fine Art Catalogue.' All matters of a general kind intended for insertion must be sent in to the secretary before February 1; all advertisements before March 1. The price of the Industrial and Fine-Art Catalogues will be one shilling each. The Illustrated Catalogue, which will mainly concern the exhibitors, though it will also have a present and permanent interest for the public of spectators, will be produced on a handsome scale, in super-royal 8vo., so as to range with the magnificent work of 1851. The name and address of each exhibitor will be given, with a brief description of his contribution; the printing and paper for this part of the Catalogue being provided by the Commissioners. Detailed descriptions of articles and woodcut illustrations of them must be paid for by the exhibitor. Editions of ten thousand copies will be struck off from time to time as they may be demanded by the public. All advertisements must first be submitted to Her Majesty's Commissioners.

Under the patronage of Earl Fortescue, the Bishop of Exeter and the Duke of Northumberland, the Members of the British Archaeological Association propose to hold their Eighteenth Annual Meeting at Exeter, from the 19th of August to

† This, of course, is less than the space (Plan, in "Return," delivered 16th of March 1859, and printed by order of the House of Commons) it might be desirable to secure prospectively, for enlargement of the gallery, in reference to the possible increase of thirty years to come, considering the limited proportion of the earth whence our present known minerals have been derived.

the 24th inclusive. They have a goodly list of Vice-Presidents and Committee. The proceedings of the week will include the usual papers, *soirées* and excursions.

We are requested to state that a considerable part of Leigh Hunt's book, 'A Saunter through the West End,' appeared in the *Atlas* in 1847. The contributions were then called 'The Streets of London.'

Capt. Snow, in continuation of our remarks of last week, writes to explain the present state of the Endeavour, and of his proposed voyage to the Arctic Seas, in search of the lost Expedition.—

"Newcastle, July 30.

"The delay occasioned, by trying to get the additional small sum required for our more efficient equipment has been such, as to make it very doubtful about getting through the middle ice this season. I am, therefore, reluctantly compelled to follow the advice and wishes of many persons interested in, and supporting my undertaking, by relinquishing the northern route this year. This does not prevent me trying the original plan by Behring Strait; and as the vessel, with all her material, &c. has been kept by me free from debt (paying as I do everything weekly), there will be no difficulty in proceeding upon my voyage whenever I can, by my own means or otherwise, obtain what more is required. Meanwhile I shall not be idle, but intend turning the vessel to some useful purpose in connexion with science or exploration. At any time I shall be happy to meet the friends who have aided me in this effort to do more concerning the lost Expedition, and thanking them, with the press generally, for all kindly feeling displayed.

W. PARKER SNOW."

Another State Paper on the Thames! Year by year these reports on the adornment of our noble river come and go. They have their little day—whether they be the magnificent dreams of Martin, or the prosaic plans of Cubitt—and then they drop below the tide. The public is supremely unconscious that the most picturesque and various river frontage in the world stands in any particular need of artificial adornment. London, they say, requires more roads and wider, more streets and shorter, more sewers and with a swifter fall, free bridges and more of them, but does not want to see its ample stream straightened and banked, and narrowed into a Dutch canal. London has its own character, and the Thames partakes of it. It is a sea-port; and the salt wave washes "the marble of her palaces," and fawns at the foot of her gardens as well as visits her wharves and warehouses and commercial stairs. It is the growth of ages, having its foundations in the soil before Cæsar leaped on the shores of Kent. Nature and the necessities of man have made the river that which we find it. Very few persons, we imagine, wish to see this work of ages changed. An engineer, or an architect, here and there may be found eager to reconstruct the river-side; but the same ingenious gentleman would like to rebuild Westminster Abbey on "a more regular plan," and remove out of our way the rubbish called the Tower. We may admire his cleverness, but we really do not want his art. There are men who would re-write Shakespeare's plays, or reconstruct the History of England, just as there are men who would transform the Thames into an absurd and intolerable likeness of the Seine. We believe they will not very soon succeed. As we prefer, with all their faults, our own Shakespeare and our own History, so we prefer our own Thames. We have no objection to its being brightened and lightened; to see many more Tudor buildings, like Billingsgate, and a little more greenery, like the Temple Gardens, on its banks; to see some of the unsightly coal-yards put away, and the road along its northern shore extended; but improvements should be conceived in the national spirit, and carried out in the genius of the spot. The present scheme is negative, and therefore right in spirit. It aims at producing the greatest attainable improvement with the least possible change. This principle will recommend it to public indulgence. Any general scheme on the new French model for changing the masculine and picturesque character of our river front would be an error on

artistic grounds, and probably a failure on commercial grounds.

The disjointed portions of an early German Triptych, at Hampton Court Palace, to which we last year called attention, have been brought together and fitted into an elaborately gilded, but very inappropriate, frame, and placed in a conspicuous position in the centre of one of the principal apartments. The cartoons of the Triumphs of Julius Cæsar, by Andrea Mantegna, have been protected by large sheets of glass, and are now seen to much greater advantage. The large chalk drawing, or cartoon, copied by Casanova from Raphael's Transfiguration, is in a miserable dark room, although one of the best and most valuable transcripts of the original picture, and of the same size. It certainly merits a more prominent position, and would, from the dullness of the surface and clearness of execution, be a very good subject for photography. Copies multiplied by this process would render more service to students than any lithographs or line engravings now current; and we hope the authorities will take our second suggestion also into consideration.

The Royal College of Surgeons is in treaty with the Company of Barber-Surgeons, we understand, for the purchase of the picture of 'The Granting of the Charter to the Corporate Body by Henry the Eighth,' the picture to be preserved in future in Lincoln's Inn Fields. The price named is 3,000*l*. If this admirable work is to be disposed of at all, we should much prefer to see it in Trafalgar Square. The first work in England by Holbein, and, in some respects, one of his most complete performances, ought to be in no less a place than the National Gallery, where he is very inadequately represented indeed.

Fife House, Whitehall Yard, has recently received the collection of Indian fabrics and raw materials, which has been a delight to artists in Leadenhall Street. It will be re-arranged shortly, and again open to the public on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Our readers are aware that a Royal Commission has made its Report as to the site of the new Law Courts and the manner in which the cost of the site and buildings should be met, and that Government measures have been grounded upon their Report. Having acted upon this Report, the Treasury has now thought fit to assert that it is not worthy of credit. A Treasury Minute, dated the 16th of July, strives to prove that the Commissioners were wrong on all points. Their estimate of expenses is wrong by the small sum of half a million, while some of the funds which the Commissioners proposed to expend are not applicable for these purposes, and the actual sum which is available is less by nearly 200,000*l*. than the estimate of the Commissioners. Our attention has been drawn to this subject by some temperate and well-digested remarks of the Council of the Incorporated Law Society upon this precious Treasury Minute. It is alleged in these remarks that the facts and figures on which the Minute purports to be founded have been for many months in the possession of the Treasury; that they were well known, or readily accessible, before plans were prepared and deposited and notices given by authority of the Treasury when the Site Bill was passing as a Government measure, and when the Money Bill was before a Select Committee of the House of Commons. It may be doubted whether any great harm is done by not promulgating these views earlier, as it seems probable that, in the main, the Commissioners are right and the Treasury Minute wrong; but the fact that, having these views, they were kept back from Parliament and the country, if this should be proved, presents a subject well worthy of the attention of those who study the official morals of the nineteenth century.

The boys and girls of Sheffield have raised a statue to James Montgomery. Seven years ago the poet of 'The Pelican Island' died in the town which he had adopted and made famous for other wares than cutlery. There was much rejoicing over his genius, and many resolutions to preserve in bronze or marble some public memorial of one who in early life had been reviled and imprisoned for his service to the liberal cause. The imprison-

ment in York Castle, as is well known, made Montgomery a poet:—

We learn in suffering what we teach in song.

And it was evidently good for the rising generation of "iron" men that a protest against temporary wrong—a witness to the old truth that right will be done at last—should be set up in the public streets. The men of "complete steel" were, nevertheless, slow with their subscriptions, and the Sunday School children had to step in and make up the lists. 1,100*l*. was ultimately raised, and a statue by Mr. Ball of the prisoner of York Castle has this week been inaugurated as the first literary monument erected on the banks of the Don.

The Master and Wardens of the Ironmongers' Company gave a splendid entertainment on Wednesday last, in their venerable hall, to the promoters, contributors and friends of the great Exhibition, which excited so much admiration in May last. Few undertakings have been so successful as what now may be termed "The Ironmongers' Exhibition of 1861," or so lasting in its pleasant feeling, as the expressions of obligation and continued readiness to co-operate on both sides fully proved.

Thanks to an order of the House of Lords, on a motion of Lord St. Leonards, Turner's Will and the various codicils attached to it have been printed *in extenso*. The document is of interest to artists, who may see therein how it happened that the provision Turner made for the poor members of their profession was of no avail to them, and why "Turner's gift" has fallen to somebody else. The immediate occasion of this publication was the official representation to the Trustees of the National Gallery to Her Majesty's Treasury, respecting the care and custody of the pictures. The period within which provision was to be made, under the will, for the gallery to be named after the testator was limited to ten years after his decease. This will shortly expire, and although the decree of Vice Chancellor Kindersley delivered the pictures to the Trustees without express reference to this condition of time, there are, say the Trustees, grave doubts, supported by high legal authority, whether that condition does not still bind them to erect the gallery on pain of forfeiture. It is added, that, whatever be the legal effect of this decree, there is no doubt of the moral obligation under which the Trustees lie. They think Turner intended that his pictures should be exhibited in immediate proximity to the other pictures forming the National Gallery, and in order that they may be enabled to carry out this intention, they appeal to their Lordships of the Treasury, adding that, whether they hold the pictures under the will or the decree, or both, there is no doubt of their being under a moral as well as legal obligation to see the undoubted wishes of the testator fulfilled. It is urged, that it is not fitting to impair the completeness of the general collection of national pictures by the severance from it of such surpassing examples of the British School. To this is added a reminder that on repeated occasions the temporary character of the present location of the Turner pictures has been made the subject of express acknowledgment and assurance. The representation concludes by calling attention to the report of the late Mr. Braidwood on the increased danger of lighting public buildings with gas, under the influence of which the British Museum Trustees decided against lighting that building. The Trustees state that they would not consider their responsibility met were they not to draw the attention of their Lordships to the questionable nature of the present location of the Turner pictures, and the arrangements under which they are now exhibited by gaslight.

Messrs. Oliver & Boyd, of Edinburgh, have purchased the copyright and stock of the *Edinburgh Medical Journal* for 850*l*. The *Medical Journal* is the only one in Edinburgh.

We print the following as we receive it, by way of hint to Mr. Murray:—

"London, July.

"Is there anything like a guide-book for the home county of Sussex which has a decent claim to accuracy? I am one of those who go about the

country with a knapsack for my recreation in the holidays, and was properly brought up with an English veneration for Mr. Murray and his Handbooks. I hailed with gratitude some years since the appearance of one professing to give an account of the ancient kingdom of Ælla and its belongings, and quite recently took a tramp over the downs to Old Shoreham, not a little elated by the idea of finding such an example of Norman architecture as the following quotation from 'Murray's Handbook for Kent and Sussex,' page 293, col. 2, describes:—'*Old Shoreham Church, N. (Norman), is scarcely less interesting. It is cruciform, the 4 limbs being of equal length.*' Then follows a quotation from Hussey, and the compiler resumes thus:—'*Remark the peculiar oblong window in the S. transept, with its exterior zig-zag bordering.*' Now, I was rather surprised to find such a mistake, or sign of carelessness, as this, concerning a building within two hours' steam of London; for the truth is, that the four limbs of this church are by no means equal, but its chancel is shorter by some feet than the nave, and the transepts, of equal length, are shorter very considerably than either nave or chancel. In short, there is no great peculiarity in this respect to be seen. As to the 'peculiar oblong window in the S. transept,' I found also another in the north transept—an unexpected treat. At Lancing I was shown, by a person apparently well informed, a third blunder, respecting the three grades of scholars admitted to St. Nicholas College there, which suggests, at least, a transposition of the names of Shoreham and Lancing. If Old Shoreham Church had been an out-of-the-way edifice, I should not have troubled you with this note, but it is spoken of in the Introduction, page 12, as amongst the most important Norman works in the county of Sussex.

S."

A small volume, a Correspondence between Voltaire and the Duchess of Saxe-Gotha, has just appeared at Paris (Didier). Besides his letters, the volume is said to contain several articles by the famous author, not printed till now. The Duchess remained his sincere friend during his quarrel with Frederick the Great; it was by her desire that he wrote his 'Annals of the (German-Roman) Empire.' In the letter which accompanies the completed work he writes to her, "All is done, and I place about ten centuries at your feet, where I would rather be placed myself. Of all the blunders which have been committed since the days of King Dagobert, none is as great as mine when I left the Thuringian paradise."

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—THE GALLERY, with a Collection of PICTURES by ANCIENT MASTERS and deceased BRITISH ARTISTS, is OPEN daily from Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

HOLMAN HUNT'S GREAT PICTURE.—THE EXHIBITION of Holman Hunt's celebrated Picture of 'THE FINDING of the SAVIOUR in the TEMPLE,' begun in Jerusalem in 1854, and completed in 1860, is NOW OPEN at the GERMAN GALLERY, 108, New Bond Street, from Twelve to Six.—Admission, 1s.

SCIENCE

MEDICAL BOOKS.

The Forms, Complications, Causes, Prevention and Treatment of Consumption and Bronchitis. By James Copland, M.D. (Longman & Co.).—Dr. Copland has here not only presented the profession with the articles 'Consumption' and 'Bronchitis' in his comprehensive 'Medical Dictionary,' but he has used these articles as the basis of an extended treatise on these subjects. Numerous as are the works devoted to the subject of consumption, we know of none that will more repay the perusal, by the practitioner in medicine, than the one here given by Dr. Copland. There is a comprehensive grasp of the whole subject that reminds us of the best monographs of the great medical writers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; whilst the literature of the subject is brought up to the present day. In addition to this, we have indications on every page of the practical man, who is thoroughly acquainted with the subject on which he writes. In an age of new and dazzling discoveries, the young practitioner is constantly liable to neglect the past; and the study of works like this by

Dr. Copland cannot but have a beneficial effect. The treatise on 'Bronchitis' is almost entirely rewritten, and is a most able *résumé* of all that is known of the pathology and treatment of this disease.

A Treatise on Fever. By Robert D. Lyons, K.C.C. (Longman & Co.).—Dr. Lyons is precisely the man to whom we should have looked for a sound philosophical and practical treatise on Fever. As pathologist-in-chief to the British Army in the Crimea, he had especial opportunities of investigating the fevers which carried off so large a proportion of both French and English armies. He also personally investigated the yellow fever of Lisbon in 1857. He was educated in Dublin, and now practises in Dublin, the principal city of the country which has the unenviable reputation of being the "chief habitat" of that most destructive of all fevers—typhus fever. Under these circumstances, Dr. Lyons has had ample opportunity for studying the three great forms of fever recognized by pathologists at the present day; and in his treatment of this great subject we have not been disappointed. Those already acquainted with the forms of fever will be glad to go over the ground with so competent a guide as Dr. Lyons; whilst the student of medicine will find this work a capital introduction to the study of the most formidable group of diseases he is called upon to investigate.

The History of Medicine. By Edward Meryon, M.D. (Longman & Co.).—It has been long a reproach to the literature of medicine in England, that it has neither good biographies of medical men, nor a readable history of medicine. Dr. Meryon has come forward to supply the latter, and has now published a first volume. This volume takes us from the earliest condition of the healing art, and its first philosophical development in the works of Hippocrates down to the history of medicine and surgery in England during the sixteenth century. In the execution of his book Dr. Meryon displays an extensive erudition, and has produced a work which will be alike interesting to the public and the medical profession.

A Medical Handbook. By Frederic W. Headland, M.D. (Seeley).—Dr. Headland's book is divided into two parts. One on the Preservation of Health and the other on the Restoration of Health. Both parts are written with equal ability, and both, we believe, with an equal solicitude to make the author's knowledge useful to mankind. At the same time, we question the propriety of teaching the public therapeutics at all. Our social arrangements ought everywhere to admit of the existence of a competently instructed medical man, who should be sent for where disease is present. If, however, there are districts in "happy England" where no doctor is to be found, and where a clergyman, or a visitor of the poor exists, then these "hints" on the administration of decoctions, pills and tinctures may be of service.

A Treatise on Diseases of the Joints. By R. Barwell, F.R.C.S. (Churchill).—It is now many years since Sir Benjamin Brodie published his work on 'Diseases of the Joints,' and that eminent surgeon would be the first to admit that the time had come for a new work on the subject. Those who will take up Mr. Barwell's volume and compare it with the work of thirty years since will see at once the immense stride that has been made in our knowledge of the minute structure of the bones, cartilages and other tissues that enter into the composition of the joints. It is from this point of view that Mr. Barwell's book will be studied with interest by the young surgeon. The older practitioner will perhaps question whether all this minute investigation with the microscope has really improved the practical treatment of disease, and unfortunately, there is no way of meeting the objection at once. The application of counting to the results of treatment, has yet to be accomplished by the members of the medical profession, and, until this system is put on a satisfactory basis, an opinionative medicine and surgery must prevail. There is, however, a permanent faith among all the better instructed practitioners of the healing art, that the greater the knowledge possessed of the structure, functions and morbid changes of a part, the more chance there is that those means will be

used by which disease is resolved into health, and health maintained. It is with this conviction that Mr. Barwell writes,—not, as he tells us, "so much from love for that sort of work, as from a perception that certain links must be supplied, certain entanglements unravelled, and error, if any existed, corrected." From a young man with such a spirit as this, the greyheads of the profession may learn, and the book which he has produced is one calculated to do good, as much in the spirit in which it is written as in the new and important matter it supplies.

FINE ARTS

THE SYSTEM OF TRAINING UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART, AS PURSUED AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

THE Department of Science and Art has had now some years of trial, overcoming many obstacles and prejudices, and it is time we looked to the result of the talent, energy and money that have been expended. Before entering into detail, we may dissipate the popular error that the Museum and the Schools of the Department at South Kensington have any needful connexion with one another. The fact is, that beyond some small collections for the use of the pupils, the Museum and picture-galleries might as well be at Trafalgar Square, the Minories, or Bloomsbury, as in Brompton. The Secretary of the Science and Art Department, Mr. Cole, is also General Superintendent of the Museum; but there is no compulsory union of the offices. To put the right man in the right place has been the object of the Government. The Museum section of his duties was publicly examined before a Commons Committee last year, and a very favourable verdict returned,—indeed, it would have been strange if the erection of so complete a collection in so short a time and at so small an expense had not won a much warmer approval than was tardily given to the man whose energy had so greatly contributed to bring it together.

We shall confine ourselves to the Art Department. The system of instruction diffused by eighty-two schools throughout the country has for its centre the Training School at South Kensington, the primary purpose of which is to supply teachers to Art-Schools. The students who enter it for training are principally selected from those who have distinguished themselves in the branch (metropolitan or provincial) schools. The admission to the Training School, therefore, becomes an object of ambition to the students in general. Prize-students and pupil-teachers are eligible for such admission; and this portion of the system has the advantage of leading to the extension of elementary teaching in parochial schools by means of the pupil-teachers, who are required to undertake that as part of their duties. Not only are the pupils thus made into masters, but they have a proper training in the practice of the art of teaching itself,—a preliminary course, with this special object, is gone through at South Kensington. The Metropolitan District Schools, seven in number, afford fields for the exercise of these students in training, of course in a subordinate capacity. Another means of practical teaching is afforded by the parochial schools of London, which, without any cost to the State, by the fees received, not only pay the salary of the master who superintends, but leave a surplus to the Department. Thus, the children of the poor obtain the services of highly-trained masters at no cost whatever to the State. Mr. R. Burchett's (the Head-Master) Report, speaking of the students in training, says: "This course of instruction is divided into six groups of studies, to each of which a certificate of competency is attached; and the acquirement of this certificate is the ordinary conclusion of the studies of each student in that particular group, although it is usual for the pupils to study at least in two groups at one time. It frequently follows, therefore, that students are more proficient than their certificates represent, as the more advanced Art-studies commence with the student's entry into the school, while the examina-

tion upon them cannot take place until the more elementary certificates are obtained."

These six groups may be particularized thus:—1st. Elementary drawing and colouring. 2nd. Painting, with examinations in styles of Art, and the elementary principles of ornament. 3rd. The figure drawn and painted, with examination in the historic styles of ornament. 4th. Modelling ornament, with examination in styles of Art, and in the elementary principles of ornament. 5th. Modelling the figure, with examination in the historic styles of ornament. 6th. Technical instruction. By obtaining a certificate in each of these groups, the annual sum of 10*l.* is made payable to the master in aid of his income,—the maximum sum for each individual being 50*l.* a year. The obtaining of these certificates has been found to facilitate getting employment by teachers in general, because, naturally enough, employers feel some confidence in the acquirements of persons so instructed and taught to teach.

Thus far upon the skeleton of the system; now for its muscular and locomotive parts. What is meant by a training in any of the six groups, and by what process the instruction is given, may be best stated thus, beginning from the first day of a tyro's introduction. The student, presuming his entire ignorance (otherwise, the in-comer is taken at the point he proves himself to have attained before entering), is set to draw from the flat simple geometrical forms, then outlines of natural foliage or rudimentary ornament. Some advance made in these matters, a course of practice from what the Department styles "models" is introduced,—collaterally and ultimately superseding the first, as progress is made. These models, which, by the way, are admirably calculated for students who have no facilities for obtaining instruction to practise from in private, are purchasable by the public; they consist of block cubes, or other simple geometrical forms, that can be disposed in any position and drawn from by way of training the eye, not alone in form but in the knowledge of light and shade. The practice of shading, or representing form by light and shadow, follows this,—primarily from the flat, then from the models, which, indeed, from the very beginning, have been gradually opening the pupil's eyes. All this time the instruction is intermixed by discourses upon practical geometry and perspective, delivered upon a system highly calculated to rouse the student's attention and interested zest in his work. As an example of this, and to point out the intelligent and thoughtful nature of the school's action, we may state, that before the assembled tyros a master demonstrates upon a black board the simple rules of perspective and geometry, questioning his audience as to their comprehension of the matter in hand; their replies readily guide him to direct further questions, or explanations, as required. When the practice of free-hand drawing comes into operation, which next follows this, or in some cases is carried on simultaneously with it, the teacher acts in a somewhat similar manner. Suppose a dog couchant is the example; he develops its main bearings, so to speak, step by step, from one given point,—as the eye; hence to the shoulder one line correctly delineated gives a new base for the paws and back, hence the hind-quarters and legs. Following him, the student produces the same on paper, which is examined before further progress; a series of axes for each portion of the subject being obtained, the master fills in the outline, demonstrating its character as he goes on, followed by the pupil as before. The pupil must be dull indeed, if he does not get something like an intelligent comprehension of what he is about from this method of instruction, which was, we believe, introduced by the present head-master, Mr. Burchett. Copies of a higher grade succeed the rudimentary ones, still keeping to the flat originals, excepting with regard to the models. In due time the subjects are changed to objects in low relief, and progressively to the round itself, in casts or nature. Before the certificate can be obtained, the pupil must be able to produce drawings, ten in number, of various characters, indicated above; he must make, in a given time, a drawing from a group of models, be prepared to instruct a class such as that of which

he formed a part, and solve, in writing, questions in geometry, perspective, orthographic projection, and the rudiments of constructive architecture. It will be seen that this alone involves an amount of knowledge rarely, if ever, possessed by the drawing-master proper.

Group 2, for the student in training, succeeds. Here the practice of colour is inculcated. In proceeding further, we shall probably best indicate what the studies are, by quoting some of the questions put in examination of the pupil, before he again proceeds. In group 2, the following were satisfactorily answered the year before last:—2. *State what union of primaries form the various secondary colours.* 3. *Name six mineral and four vegetable pigments used in painting, and give any information you possess concerning them.* Six works are required for the certificate for the second group: a composition of still-life painted in oil; a landscape in oil, from nature, or an approved example; a painting of ornament in monochrome, in oil; study, in water, of flowers from nature; a sheet, of at least two studies of ornamental arrangements in colour; a sheet of studies of some plant or plants botanically analyzed, with a view to ornamental details. By way of enabling the student to accomplish the last of his tasks, there is attached to the Training School a lecturer on Botany, whose duty it is to elucidate the natural structure of plants, so that their elementary forms may be understood. As human anatomy is useful to the draughtsman of the human figure, and essential to its intelligent representation, so the anatomy of plants should be studied in ornamental design. It is difficult to demonstrate in words the excellence of this part of the system.

Group 3. demands a comprehensive knowledge of the human figure, which must be drawn and painted—a tolerably fundamental acquaintance with anatomy, obtainable from a course of lectures delivered to the students by Mr. J. Marshall, twice in the year. Seven works are demanded from the student: comprising, a study in chalk from the living model, the bones and muscles placed within the outline of an antique figure; a painting from the human figure from a picture in oil; the same from the nude, or the draped figure; a sheet of varied studies of historic styles of ornament, sketched from works in the Museum, the authorities being appended, the sketches to be coloured when the originals are so. Questions answered in examination for the certificate in this group were, as before,—1. *What are the characteristics of Greek Art!*—2. *Give examples of its three periods.*—3.—4. *What are the characteristics of Northern and Italian Gothic!*—6. *Had this (the Renaissance) any influence on the Mohammedan styles!* With group 4, the necessity of original design is introduced, for which the foregoing groups are preparatory. Its application is chiefly to sculptural art. The student has to produce five works, models of ornament from the cast and from a drawing, i. e., producing faithful relief from a flat surface, reversing the ordinary process; models of flowers or foliage from nature; time-sketches, in clay; and studies of historic styles of ornament, drawn, restored or modelled.

Group 5. carries the student into modelling the figure, &c.; the questions for examination imply a knowledge of human anatomy and the history of ornament in various styles and periods. Six works have to be produced:—a shaded antique figure, drawn from the cast; an anatomical rendering of the same, modelled; a drawing of the skeleton in the position of the same; a model of the same; a sheet of varied studies of the relief ornament of various historic styles, from examples in the Museum; and other tests of acquirements. With group 6. the remaining tests apply to specialities of application, as to architectural, engineering, naval or mechanical drawing. Candidates for a special certificate on ornament are required to send in, for permission to compete, two original works, painted or modelled, to show their technical skill, as well as their power of designing; also, a monograph, drawn up by themselves, on at least two historic styles, illustrated by sketches from works in the Museum. They are examined, by papers, on the elements, history and application of orna-

ment, and are required to design some works in the presence of the examiners. A student, presumably competent, may take up any group as his special requirement suggests. Of course, a mechanical draughtsman need not learn human anatomy or botany. Various rewards are given to proficient according to attainment, either in medals, honourable mention, instruments of use in art, books, &c. The students, qualified by this course, obtain, as vacancies occur, masterships in provincial schools or are eligible for employment in design. The result of all this may be seen in the fact stated by the Report, that nearly 85,000 persons received instruction in drawing in 1860 in the various schools, increasing from 29,498 in 1855. The exhibitions of the pupils' works are not only honourable to them, but testify highly to the intelligent system which has fostered their skill.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—On Tuesday last Mr. James Sant was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy.

Messrs. Hamilton & Adams, of London, and Mr. J. A. Rowbotham, of Derby, publish an illustrated version of the well-known legend of the 'Mouse-Tower on the Rhine,' which relates the villany of a certain Bishop Hatto. The illustrations, by Mr. V. H. Darwin, are very poor.

The Twelfth Report of the Commissioners on the Fine Arts says, the annual grants for decorating the New Palace have sufficed to meet the claims of the artists. In that of Mr. Dyce, however, a different result has been experienced. This artist, by the original agreement, was allowed a fixed annual sum for a limited period, within which he undertook to complete the work. Failing, from various causes, to do so, additional time was granted from the termination of the period in June 1855, which was extended to the beginning of 1858. Since 1854 Mr. Dyce has had exclusive occupation of the Queen's Robing Room granted on condition that the work should be completed in June 1857, a time since extended to the beginning of 1858. "The work is," says the Report, "to our extreme mortification, still unfinished; the delay having occasioned, as we fear, great inconvenience to your Majesty in consequence of the long-continued and still exclusive occupation of the Robing Room by Mr. Dyce. The more recent interruption has arisen, it is understood, from ill health. We have the greater reason for regretting any impediment in the completion of this work, since the portion already executed is, in our judgment, highly creditable to the artist." In noticing the comparative assiduity of artists, a high compliment is paid to Mr. Maclise for his "unremitting industry" in working on the water-glass picture of the Meeting of Wellington and Blucher after Waterloo, in one of the large compartments of the Royal Gallery. The notes compiled by Mr. Maclise during his journey of research into the practice of the above-mentioned method in Germany, together with those resulting from his own experience, are appended to this Report. Mr. Herbert has adopted, with slight modifications, the same method, to his entire satisfaction. The Commissioners are of opinion that the decorations of the "Houses" by the best artists may conduce to the credit of the artists and of the country. At the same time the largely increased encouragement given of late years by private persons to artists leads them to admit that those artists employed on the decorations could, in almost every case, be more profitably, though not more honourably, employed in other and possibly less arduous undertakings. With regard to painting, it is recommended that, for the sake of uniformity, a series of designs, or sufficiently distinct portion of such series, should be entrusted to one artist; but in relation to sculpture, the Commissioners see no such necessity, because a series of statues in any given locality may, without danger of undue incongruity of style, be allotted to different sculptors. The duration of any scheme of decoration by means of sculpture can consequently be calculated with more precision, while the undertaking itself can be kept more under control. The Commissioners believe that every object contemplated in their appointment will

be fulfilled by the employment of eminent sculptors in entire or partial execution of the schemes before submitted.

The British Photographic Portrait Gallery, Numbers III., IV., V. and VI., lie before us. Numbers I. and II. we have already noticed. Those now in question contain portraits of the Earl of Derby, Messrs. Monckton Milnes and E. Cardwell, M.P.'s; also of the Dean of St. Paul's. Each is accompanied by a short notice, mainly of dates and deeds, concerning the subjects. The first is an excellent and characteristic portrait, good enough, but not too good. The second looks heavy and lumpy, the head being a failure. The third is one of the best and most expressive likenesses we have ever seen in photography, in which a portrait is not always a likeness, we need not say. It is well composed, moreover, and is good every way. The fourth is like enough, but so bad both in production and composition that the less said about it the better. Messrs. Mason & Co. are the publishers, and Mr. Kilburn is the photographer, of this series.

By a clerical error in our notice of the Report of the Department of Science and Art last week, "Dr. Marshall" in the eighth line from top of third column (p. 123), appeared for Mr. John Marshall.

The magnificent Dome of Monreale, Sicily, is to be fitly illustrated by the Rev. D. B. Gravina, on the most magnificent scale, by eighty large imperial folio plates printed in chromo-lithography, with, as certain specimens already completed show, the greatest care and accuracy of attention to the famous mosaics of this singular building, the crown of Norman Architecture. The architectural portion will be included in these, of course. The author, who has resided for forty years in the Benedictine Monastery adjoining the Dome, has given all his attention to the work he has now nearly brought to a conclusion, and contributes a text explicatory of the symbolic meaning of the emblems of the colours, and of the sacred and profane usages and customs, as delineated in the mosaics. The plates have been partly executed by the author, partly by Sicilian artists. The proceeds are to be devoted to building a school for poor children at Maidstone. The date of the subject, about 1170, and the vast variety of its mosaics, cannot but afford a means of interesting the public, especially as we find architects turning their attention to mosaic as a means of decoration; and that there is considerable hope Sir Christopher Wren's original intention of illuminating the stark walls of St. Paul's Cathedral with such materials may soon be carried out.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—MR. MELLON'S CONCERTS.—Mr. Alfred Mellon begs most respectfully to announce, that his Annual Series of PROMENADE CONCERTS will COMMENCE on MONDAY, August 12.—Promenade, One Shilling.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SERVICE MUSIC.

The Music used in the Services of the West London Synagogue of British Jews. Principally composed and edited and adapted by Charles Salaman; the Ancient Melodies harmonised and the whole arranged with Obligato Organ Accompaniments, and edited by C. C. Verrinder. Vol. I. (Addison & Co.)—This is a publication of more than common interest; not merely as adding to our knowledge of the style of music preferred for the Hebrew ritual, but because it contains compositions of to-day as well as melodies by tradition reputed to be more ancient in date than the First Temple. With some of the latter we had been made acquainted by M.M. De Sola and Aguilar's collection of Portuguese Synagogue music. When examining that valuable work, the symmetry of some among the ancient tunes struck us as remarkable; there being no peculiarities of form or interval to distinguish them from such sacred airs as a Mozart or a Mendelssohn might write for the uses of the temple belonging to any creed. The austere dryness of the Greek modes, turned to account by the early Christians, would seem to have small orthodoxy or authority

among the Hebrews. We understand that this book is published with "sanction," and if so, it is equivalent to a confession that beauty of form and melody—be it ever so stately, never aesthetically repulsive—is not only permitted but sought for by those of the old faith. This is to be seen in the contributions of Mr. C. Salaman,—of that excellent amateur Mr. S. Waley and of Mr. E. Hart. Some of those by the first-mentioned writer are almost secular in the turn of their melody—without, however, being chargeable with frivolity. We have always held with those who allow Music in worship to avail itself of the materials of its time; and this on principle no less than on tradition. There is direct injunction that "everything" is to take part in prayer and praise,—and those who limit the language of adoration to this or the other century, voluntarily imprison themselves within the sepulchral walls of a ruin, instead of "devoutly pressing" into the building which Piety rears to-day for living beings to beautify, and in which living beings may find their spirits chastened, or softened, or exalted. The words of Holy Writ are not exclusive in their obsolescence:—it may be asserted that there has been little or no nervous writing in any style of any period since the translation was made for England, in which it may not be traced that our writers are conversant with the phraseology of the Bible. This universal adaptability in nowise implies misuse or confusion—it simply displays a treasury of alient and suggestion which are of all time, and have nothing to do with the momentary fashions of an epoch, save by throwing into these something of that nobility and grandeur which will belong to high purposes and unselfish thoughts, so long as human hearts beat,—so long as some will repair to the Temple to worship and others to sell doves and to change money. But we must not be further beguiled into a subject too wide and too deep to be treated here; our reasons for thinking highly of this Jewish music, we conceive, having been sufficiently indicated in the above remarks and speculations.

How different from the foregoing work of service-music is the one before us—*Benediction Service, with Thirty-six Litanies*, by W. Schulthes (Ewer & Co.).—Here we have the allurement, and the gilding, and the colour, and the incense, and the flowers of a Jesuit chapel (the taste of that religious order in church decoration being well known).—So be it, for those who find in these things devotional suggestion; provided the gilding be good, the colour gorgeous, the incense unadulterated, and the flowers richer than the pale, pinched blossoms which grow in some Campo Santo. The usual elegance of M. Schulthes as a writer has not forsaken him; but much of his work seems to us too slight, even tried by the Catholic standard, which, we believe, is the true standard of religious Art. To illustrate Signor Rossini's 'Stabat' is not alight; neither Mendelssohn's 'Lauda Sion': though neither is, in one single bar, "strict."

The Chorale Book, &c., by H. H. Bemrose and W. Adlington (Wertheim & Co.), is one of the concerted productions of which modern time has produced too many. We cannot understand that any new collection of the kind can be wanted; and the prefatory editor is apparently aware of the fact, since he launches out into a paradox which, once for all, is to be combated. Says he, "It may be remarked, that the first impression of a tune is not always correct. There is sometimes a quaintness and apparent insipidity, especially in certain tunes, towards which on further acquaintance a strong attachment succeeds." By way of rejoinder, may be put in Mendelssohn's true saying,—"It is astonishing how one can become used to bad music." A tune that makes no first impression is no tune, but an arrangement of notes, that makes its way by favour, or association, or persistence.—Many of the Psalm tunes here collected (why "*Chorales*") are uninteresting, and not good, if considered in reference to the words of Tate and Brady. The German specimens, we are instructed, have been "docked" (*vide* 'Brandenburg', p. 156). It may be submitted, that we are rich enough to have dispensed with such mutilation of foreign wares. But there is a disease epidemic, it would seem, among Psalm-

odists as among potatoes, and here is the hundredth proof of it—one which, whether the last example comes from America or (as here) from Derby, must be denounced by all who desire to have the music of public worship in English decorously presented and performed.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—Superlatives in play-bills are not always words of wisdom or signs of health. Why call the cast of 'Il Barbiere,' on Saturday night, "unprecedented"? Why force honest people to declare that the new Rosina is not so good as Malibran, Viardot, Sontag, Madame Grisi, and half a score of her predecessors less famous than they? Why must we remind Mr. Gye that there has been a *Bartolo* whose name was Lablache!—He is doing his best by such proceedings to prejudice "the town" against the new artists; and if the public becomes as unjustly cold as for the moment it is irrationally warm, he will only have himself to thank, as having provoked comparison by trying to exaggerate success. Mdle. Patti cannot by any strain of epithet be justly called "unprecedented" as a singer. For voice she is not to be compared with half-a-hundred *soprani* who have gone before her; in execution (trying her by the time during which she has sung on the stage) she is ready, it is true, but not so perfect as others have been in her circumstances. Those who remember Mdle. Pauline Garcia's first appearance as *Desdemona* must confirm this assertion. Mdle. Patti's *Rosina* is, like every part she has sung here, musically and cleverly finished up to a certain point. Her changes were exuberant, some out of style. The reader need not be told that we enjoy and defend ornament in singing; but then it must be well applied and perfectly wrought out.† In the latter part of the *cabaletta* to 'Una voce' the new *Rosina* fairly ran riot, too frequently to the destruction of the measure of the movement;—towards the close especially, heaping group on group of notes, the one having little or no affinity with the other, and retarding, not enhancing the brilliancy with which the movement winds up. Then not a few of the passages were "dashed at," not done. The *staccato* portions were the best;—but neither were the shakes nor the scales so neat as a singer so gratuitously ambitious is bound to make them. We must add that some were in questionable tune. The duet was better in every point of view. The *finale* was weak and the *stretto* was "behaved," not sung. It is true that the whirling brilliancy of the orchestra leaves the *soprano* small chance; but the *Rosina*, if she does not dominate, should and can be heard;—so judiciously has the master placed her voice. The Lesson scene was a mistake: *Rosina* there introduced a *bravura*, in the Gipsy style, by Mr. Wallace, to English words, which were not to be heard. On the whole, Saturday's singing gave us an impression of a more venturesome spirit in Mdle. Patti than we had hoped she would show. She may lose her public, unless she

† The question is dwelt on, not by chance, but because it is exciting attention in more places than one just now. We spoke some short time ago of a lesson on *Agatha's* air from 'Der Freischütz,' by M. Stephen de La Madeleine, and offered a judgment on his doings thereof. The lesson has brewed a pretty quarrel in France. To those who hold with us he replies that Sontag and Schroeder-Devrient (countrywomen of Weber's, who had his tradition) used to embroider the *adagio* as he has stated. Our distinct recollections (the same as have printed in the mind Madame Pasta's cadences in 'Ombra adorata,' and in the "Niobe" rondo of both German ladies in Weber's well known scene are of its delivery by them without the graces and *gruppetti* introduced by him. But, after all, the musician must decide for itself. We cannot fancy Mozart's 'Dove sono' sung twice without some enhancement, delicate and well considered, of the few simple notes of the theme on its repetition. We cannot conceive *Agatha's* evening song otherwise than spoilt save by, possibly, a most sparing use of *appoggiatura* in the second verse.—With Signor Rossini's music the case is entirely different. His Italian operas are so many reveals for the voice, so many temptations calculated for the singer to show his craft and his compass therein,—yet even in these it seems to us clearly pointed out by the structure of the music where this can be welcomed, where it is forbidden. One may change the airs and graces of *Rosina's* vivacity (if one can change them well), but who would dare to alter the passionate flourishes of *Desdemona's* delicious *bravura* in the second act of 'Otello,' or those in the murder duet of the third act? It is because style in ornament is so universally neglected that we have so perpetually to complain of disproportion—misapplications of this severe music tawdrily pranked out—of that tempting melody puritanically starved.

is counselled wisely: clever though she be, far beyond the average cleverness of singers of her age. Her acting was pretty, with a touch in it of malice and sarcasm, analogous to that air of *finelady* languor and impertinence which pleased us in 'Martha.' At present, we conceive her *forte* to be comedy: and, if "a bespeak" could make itself heard, she should be tried (as was last week said) in 'Susanna.' Signor Ciampi improves, and has expunged one or two of the minor-theatre tricks, which in his first performances of *Bartolo* made us question his possession of any real mirth.

The season, one of unusual bustle, profit, and reserve in attempting new music, will close to-night by a performance of 'Le Prophète.' Mr. Gye has failed to make that opera popular with Mdlle. Csillag. We cannot but fear the same result, with Madame Nantier-Didiée: though there cannot be two opinions as to the vocal powers and requisites of the two ladies. The latter has hitherto lost herself when she has forgotten that she is a first-rate singer and a pleasing actress—of the second class.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—The programme in detail of the Birmingham Festival is before us. The works selected for performance have been already mentioned, and the names of the singers, whose labours seem to be fairly apportioned to them, on the whole. There is not a solitary piece of music which is not well known. We have no doubt that the Directors have weighed their reasons for departing from that course of enterprise which during so many past Festivals has given Birmingham an European pre-eminence; but that the interest of the meeting is thereby largely reduced with some of us, there can be no question. To hear how Mdlle. Tietjens "gets on" in Oratorio, and how Mdlle. Patti will succeed in "Let the bright Seraphim," offers small compensation for the absence of some new or unfamiliar work of importance. It is vexatious, if it be true, that no Oratorio by a living writer is worth risking; but surely there must be sacred and service music worth reviving by the great masters whose name and fame are taken for granted.

It is not very often that we get musical news from Australia; but the dwellers in that far new world, it appears, are "buckling to," and occupying themselves with Art in a sensible fashion. We have a concert-bill of the first performance of the second season of their "Musical Union," held on the 22nd of May, at which Mendelssohn's 'Wald-purgis Night' and Mr. Henry Leslie's 'Judith' were played and sung by an orchestra of fifty-two and a chorus of one hundred executants.

Our instrumentalists appear determined to take no holiday this year, since Mr. Mellon announces that his Promenade Concerts will commence at the Royal Italian Opera House on the day so dear to the sportsman, the twelfth of this month.

The five prizes of the Brass Band "Sydenham contest" were awarded as follows:—First prize to Messrs. Marriner's Band (of Keighley); second ditto to the Victoria Amateurs; third ditto to the 15th Durham (also known as the Darlington Band); fourth ditto to the Albion Band; and the fifth and last ditto to the Stanhope Band.

A concert given at Scarborough, on the 25th ult. is worth a word among the curiosities of the year. Mr. Sims Reeves was to have appeared there; but on his arrival, it became evident that he could not sing;—on which the management prevailed "on Mrs. Howard Paul to appear in his stead, and give her wonderful impersonation of Mr. Reeves, and sing the songs set down for him in the programme." This is pressing of jest into earnest service with a vengeance!—That Mrs. Paul was made for better things than such masquerading, all who remember Miss Featherstone's superb voice and remarkable promise of stage excellence must know. The feat is not a new one. Years ago a fortune was made by a man who gave concerts on the Continent, dressed as a woman, who called himself "The Male Catalani."

Now is the time when Autumn projects are born. We hear of a plan at Manchester of giving twenty weekly orchestral and choral concerts in

the Free Trade Hall there, directed by M. C. Halle, on the scale of the former remarkable performances under the same conductorship, which excited so much attention.

Once a month comes a rumour of some new joint-stock company, meant to out-do every existing establishment by some exhibition of unparalleled excellence. The liability is always "limited"; so, we are glad to believe, has the confidence of speculators become in these latter days. Among the newest reports has been one of a monster concert-room which is to be raised close to the Kensington Exhibition building, for the purpose of giving monster concerts during the season of 1862. It has been said that the moving parties in the scheme are those who were to do such great things in the foundation of "the Handel College." What was observed respecting the new English Opera speculation a fortnight since might be here repeated *sforzando* (as the musicians say), were there the most remote chance of any such project getting beyond the stage of application to the credulous, and finding even them rather hard of hearing.

Miss Adelaide Phillips, an American *contralto*, of whom report speaks highly, is now, we are told, in Europe, to complete her studies.

Among other watering-place pleasures is to be a new operetta, 'Les Roses de M. de Malaherbes,' in one act, by M. Jules Beer, nephew to M. Meyerbeer, which is to be produced at Spa.

M. Roger (French journals announce) is going to Russia; some state on a five years' engagement, at an enormous salary. Should the latter news prove true, we are sincerely glad to think that this once charming artist may there refresh his fortunes, if Report has spoken the truth in respect to them; but we cannot join in lamentation over the departure of one to hear and see whom, of late time, has been more painful than pleasant. Meanwhile, he has been singing, for a few evenings, in the scene of his first and most real triumphs, the *Opéra Comique*. The concerns of this theatre, once so fortunate, are, we are assured, in a condition anything rather than flourishing.—Madame Cabel returns to her right place, that of florid singer at the new *Théâtre Lyrique*.—At the examination of the pupils of the *Conservatoire* the other day, two are announced as having distinguished themselves greatly—Mdlle. Cico, a brilliant *soprano*, and M. Caron, a *baritone*.—M. Faure will enter on his duties at the *Grand Opéra* in 'Guillaume Tell.'

A Symphony, by Mynheer W. E. Thooft, is said to be producing some sensation in Holland. It is entitled 'Charles the Fifth,' and would seem to be more of a *cantata* than a symphony—voices being used throughout, so far as we can understand the description.

Herr R. Marggraff, in his recently published 'Grossdeutsches Liederbuch,' attributes the excellent popular song 'Das Lied von den Deutschen Strömen,' to Max von Schenkendorf, the third of those patriotic poets (Arndt and Theodor Körner being the other two) who roused the Germans in their great national struggles during the second decennium of this century. The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, in noticing Herr Marggraff's book, doubts whether the above-mentioned song is by Schenkendorf, as it is neither to be found in the first edition of Schenkendorf's Poems (Stuttgart, 1815), nor in the last complete edition of the poet's works (Berlin, 1837). We wonder that the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, in thus expressing a well-founded doubt, is not aware of the name of the real author of the song. It is by Karl Buchner, of Darmstadt, and, after having appeared for a long time, in students' and other song-books, under Schenkendorf's name, has at last been acknowledged to be Buchner's by the late Gustav Schwab, in the Preface to the third edition of his 'Fünf Bücher deutscher Lieder und Gedichte' (Leipzig, 1848).

MISCELLANEA

Whales and Whaling.—I have read with great interest the paper in your last number, by Prof. Owen, relative to a National Museum of Natural

History, and more particularly that part referring to the Right Whale, and the desirability of preserving a specimen of that greatest of the Mammalia before the species becomes extinct. Speaking of the Right Whale, Prof. Owen remarks, that it is confined to the seas of the Northern Hemisphere, observing that the peculiar nature of its food restricts it to high northern latitudes, and that "here only is there now the chance of seeing the spouting of the Right Whale." I trust I shall not be considered presumptuous in venturing to offer a few remarks which may seem opposed to so distinguished an authority upon the subject, but I know from my own observation that the Right Whale visits the shores of Australia, Van Diemen's Land, and New Zealand, in considerable numbers, during the summer months; and in good seasons is (or was, at the time I was there) largely captured both by vessels and by shore whaling parties. I have known as many as eight large Right Whales taken off Twofold Bay (about lat. 37° 6' S.; lon. 149° 57' E.) in one day; these whales being in every respect similar to those taken in the Northern Seas, the true whalebone whale. Besides the Right Whale, another and smaller kind, called by whalers the "Humpback," is frequently taken; but this differs from the Right Whale in many important particulars. The belly, and under the throat, is pure white, and gathered into longitudinal folds; it has a small back fin, near the tail; the head is sharper, the tail more pointed, and altogether it is more active than the Right Whale, which has no back fin, and is equally smooth all over, being generally all black, though it is sometimes beautifully mottled, black and white; these are called Magpie Whales, and are thought to have thicker blubber than the others. With reference to the term "spouting," I may observe that the whale never really spouts water from the head in the manner generally represented; the air, as it rushes up through the blow-holes, takes up a portion of water, which is blown up like a jet of steam; the only fluid ever spouted from the head is blood, when the animal is severely wounded internally by lancing;—this frequently rises in two great columns, and is spread by the wind in a shower over the men and boats near; he is then said by the whalers to have "his chimney a-fire." The most important natural enemy of the whale on the coast of Australia is the "killer," a large kind of porpoise, with a blunt head and large teeth. These "killers" often attack the whale, and worry it like a pack of dogs, and will sometimes kill it. The whalers regard these creatures as important allies, for when they see from the look-out that a whale has been "hove to" by them, they are pretty sure of capturing it. The killers show no fear of the boats, but will attack the whale at the same time, and if a boat is stove, which often happens, they will not hurt the men when in the water. When I wished to obtain the head of one of them, I had some difficulty in prevailing upon the men to kill one, as they said it might bring them ill-luck. The Australian natives about Twofold Bay say, the killers are the spirits of their own people, and when they see them will pretend to point out particular individuals they have known; some are very large, exceeding twenty-five feet; they blow from the head in the same manner as the whale. When a whale has been killed, it is not unusual for the killers to take it down bodily, in spite of all the efforts of the men to keep them off and tow it in. When this occurs a buoy is attached to mark the place, and after being down some twenty-four hours or longer, the carcase becomes inflated and rises to the surface, like a great balloon, generally minus the tongue, which is the favourite morsel of the killers. There is another variety of the whale—probably the largest in the world—in the Southern Seas; but I will not add more now, as I have already trespassed too much on your valuable space by what, I fear, will appear to many of your readers a very unscientific yarn.

O. W. BRIERLEY.

8, Liddington Place, Oakley Square, July 31, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—C. W.—Old Contributor.—P. R.—H. N. L.—W. R.—received.

MACMILLAN & CO.

HAVE NOW READY:

EDWIN of DEIRA. By Alexander SMITH. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 5s.**The GOLDEN TREASURY: a Collection of the Best Songs and Lyrical Poems in the English Language.** Selected and arranged, with Notes, by F. T. FAIRGRIE, Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. Dedicated by permission to Alfred Tennyson. 24mo. cloth extra, 4s. 6d.**FOOT-NOTES from the PAGE of NATURE; or, First Forms of Vegetation.** By the Rev. HUGH MACMILLAN, Fellow of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh, &c. With numerous Illustrations. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 5s.**PICTURES of OLD ENGLAND.** By Dr. R. PAULI. Translated by E. C. OTTÉ. With Map of London in the Fifteenth Century. Crown 8vo. cloth, 5s. 6d.**The HUMAN HAND and FOOT.** By G. M. HUMPHRY, M.D. F.R.S. With numerous Illustrations. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 4s. 6d.**The PLATONIC DIALOGUES, for ENGLISH READERS.** By W. WHEWELL, D.D. F.R.S. Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. Vol. III. containing THE REPUBLIC. 7s. 6d.
Vol. I. Second Edition, containing THE SOCRATIC DIALOGUES, 7s. 6d.
Vol. II. containing THE ANTI-SOPHIST DIALOGUES, 6s. 6d.**CAVOUR: a Memoir.** By Edward DICEY. [Immediately.]Lately published, by the same Author, crown 8vo. cloth, 6s. 6d.
ROME IN 1860.**The PRISON CHAPLAIN: a Memoir** of the Rev. JOHN CLAY, Chaplain of Preston Gaol. By HIS SON. 8vo. cloth, 15s.**CREATION IN PLAN AND IN PROGRESS: An Essay on the First Chapter of Genesis.** By the Rev. JAMES CHALLIS, M.A. F.R.S. F.R.A.S., Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy in the University of Cambridge. Crown 8vo. cloth, 5s. 6d.

NOW PUBLISHING,

TRACTS for PRIESTS and PEOPLE.

By VARIOUS WRITERS.

- No. I. RELIGIO LAICI. By Thomas Hughes. Price 1s.
 II. THE MOTE AND THE BEAM: a Clergyman's Lessons from the Present Panic. By the Rev. F. D. Maurice. Price 1s.
 III. THE ATONEMENT AS A FACT AND AS A THEORY. By the Rev. Francis Garden. Price 1s.
 IV. THE SIGNS OF THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN: an Appeal to Scripture on the Question of Miracles. By the Rev. John Llewelyn Davies. Price 1s.
 V. ON TERMS OF COMMUNION, contains Two Tracts:—
 1. On the Boundaries of the Church. By the Rev. C. K. P.
 2. The Message of the Church. By M. Langley, M.A.
 VI. THE SERMON OF THE BISHOP OF OXFORD ON REVELATION, AND THE LAYMAN'S ANSWER:
 1. A Dialogue on Doubt. By J. M. Ludlow.
 2. Morality and Divinity. By the Rev. F. D. Maurice. [In the Press.]

. Others are in Preparation.

MACMILLAN & Co. London and Cambridge.

EDUCATIONAL WORKS.

Enlarged Edition, fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth, red edges.

STUDIES in ENGLISH POETRY; with Short Biographical Sketches, and Notes Explanatory and Critical. Intended as a Text-Book for the Higher Classes in Schools, and as an Introduction to the Study of English Literature. By JOSEPH PAYNE. Fourth Edition, revised.

Enlarged Edition, in post 8vo. price 4s. cloth,

A MANUAL of the ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY of the HUMAN MIND. By Dr. CARLILE. ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE & CO. 25, Paternoster-row.**USEFUL ELEMENTARY WORKS.**

Improved Edition, 18mo. cloth, price 1s. 6d.

ACKWORTH VOCABULARY, or English Spelling-Book; with the Meaning attached to each Word.

2.

New Edition, 18mo. cloth, price 5s.

BARBAULD'S LEÇONS pour des ENFANS, depuis l'Age de Deux Ans jusqu'à Cinq. Avec une Interprétation Anglaise.**HYMNES en PROSE.** 18mo. cloth, 1s.

3.

New Edition, 18mo. cloth, price 2s.

BELLENGER'S FRENCH FABLES; with a Dictionary of the Words and Idiomatic Phrases, Grammatically Explained. New Edition, revised and corrected by C. J. DELILLE, Professor at Christ's Hospital, &c.

4.

New Edition, 18mo. cloth, price 2s. 6d.

CATECHISM of FAMILIAR THINGS: their History, and the Events which led to their Discovery. With a Short Explanation of some of the principal Natural Phenomena. For the use of Schools and Families. By E. A. WILLEMENT. New and improved Edition.

5.

Improved Edition, price 2s. cloth,

GILES'S ENGLISH PARSING; comprising the Rules of Syntax, exemplified by appropriate Lessons under each Rule.

6.

New Edition, price 1s. 6d. cloth,

PICTORIAL SPELLING-BOOK; or, Lessons on Facts and Objects. With 129 Illustrations.

7.

New Edition, 18mo. cloth, price 1s. 6d.

ROWBOTHAM'S DERIVATIVE SPELLING-BOOK; in which the Origin of each Word is given from the Greek, Latin, Saxon, German, Teutonic, Dutch, French, Spanish, and other Languages; with the Parts of Speech, and Pronunciation Accented.

8.

New Edition, in 18mo. cloth, price 2s. 6d.

SELECT POETRY for CHILDREN; with Brief Explanatory Notes, arranged for the use of Schools and Families. By JOSEPH PAYNE. Thirteenth Edition, corrected and enlarged.

ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE & CO. 25, Paternoster-row.

WHEELER'S SCRIPTURE CLASS-BOOKS.

New Edition, post 8vo. cloth, price 5s. 6d.

ANALYSIS and SUMMARY of OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY and the LAWS of MOSES; with a Connexion between the Old and New Testaments, an Introductory Outline of the Geography, Political History, &c. By J. T. WHEELER, F.R.G.S. Sixth Edition.

2.

New Edition, post 8vo. cloth, price 5s. 6d.

ANALYSIS and SUMMARY of NEW TESTAMENT HISTORY; with an Introductory Outline of the Geography, Critical History, Authenticity, Credibility, and Inspiration of the New Testament. Illustrated by copious Historical, Geographical and Antiquarian Notes, Chronological Tables, &c. By J. T. WHEELER. Fourth Edition, revised.

3.

New Edition, folio, cloth, price 7s. 6d.

THE HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY of the OLD and NEW TESTAMENTS. By J. T. WHEELER. Illustrated with Five Coloured Maps and large View of Jerusalem, with Plan of the Ancient City.

4.

In 2 vols. 18mo. cloth, price 2s. each,

A POPULAR ABRIDGMENT of OLD and NEW TESTAMENT HISTORY, for Schools, Families, and General Reading. Explained by Historical and Geographical Illustrations, and numerous Map Diagrams. By J. T. WHEELER.

ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE & CO. 25, Paternoster-row.

NEW GUIDES FOR 1861.**I. SCOTLAND.**

Just published, in a neat portable volume, price 8s. 6d. cloth,

A NEW EDITION (THE 15TH, 1861) OF

BLACK'S PICTURESQUE TOURIST OF SCOTLAND,

Containing an Account of all the Places most worthy of being Visited, the Names of the best Hotels and Inns, and other useful information; a correct Travelling Map, 22 Charts of interesting Localities, and 4 Plans of Towns. Illustrated by 9 Engravings in Steel, and 147 Woodcuts.

(From The Times, July 26, 1861.)

"With the prospect of a tour in the Highlands before us, we gladly welcome the appearance of the 15th edition of this popular and excellent handbook, which, in addition to copious illustrations of the scenery and remarkable objects which it describes, contains a clear and accurate Map, corrected to the latest date. We feel the greater pleasure in noticing this work, as we have frequently complained of the want both of reliable maps and of comprehensive guide-books for this favourite resort of tourists."

II.**SOUTH OF ENGLAND.****KENT** (Canterbury, Margate, Dover), 3s. 6d.**SUSSEX** (Hastings, Chichester, Lewes), 2s. 6d.**HAMPSHIRE and ISLE OF WIGHT**, 2s. 6d.**III.****SURREY.**

Just published, in One neat Volume, price 5s., with Map and numerous Illustrations,

BLACK'S GUIDE TO SURREY,

Including a full Description of the History, Antiquities, and Topography of the County.

(From The Athenæum, June 1, 1861.)

"To one of the most pleasant and picturesque of English Counties, this is one of the most efficient Guides that we have yet met with. It is convenient in form, correct in its information, legibly printed, and well illustrated. We could not award higher praise. It is a book, not merely for the hand or pocket of the tourist, but for his library and consultation afterwards. It has not accompanied us in travel, but, by aid of its pages, we have again gone over many a route, sat down in many a valley, ascended many a hill, tabernacled at many a hostelry, and sallied forth once more rejoicing. Next to making the tour, is the pleasure of remembering it; and this pleasure we have amply enjoyed in this volume, and are thereby all the better enabled to award it the commendation which it justly merits."

Edinburgh: A. & C. BLACK. London: SMITH & SON, Strand.

BLACK'S ATLASES.**I.****BLACK'S GENERAL ATLAS OF THE WORLD.** A Series of Fifty-six Maps of the Principal Countries of the World, accompanied by an Index of 65,000 Names. Imperial Folio, half morocco, gilt edges, 60s.**II.****BLACK'S SCHOOL ATLAS OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY,** including Physical, Ancient, and Scripture Geography. A Series of Forty Maps. By W. HUGHES, F.R.G.S., and J. BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S. With a Complete Index of Names, exhibiting the Latitude and Longitude of each Place, and a Reference to the Map. Royal 4to. or 8vo. 10s. 6d.**III.****BLACK'S ATLAS FOR BEGINNERS.** New Edition. A Series of Twenty-seven Coloured Maps of the principal Countries in the World. In oblong 12mo. 2s. 6d.

Edinburgh: A. & C. BLACK. London: LONGMAN & CO.; and all Booksellers.

CORRECTED, AMENDED, AND ENLARGED FOR THE ENGLISH STUDENT.

In 3 vols. 8vo. carefully corrected and revised, price 3s. cloth.

FLÜGEL'S COMPLETE DICTIONARY OF THE GERMAN AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES: adapted to the English Student. With great Additions and Improvements, by C. A. FEILING, German Master at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and the City of London School; Dr. A. HEIMANN, Professor of German at the London University College; and JOHN OXFORD, Esq.

Also, just published, New and Cheaper Edition.

An ABRIDGMENT of the SAME, for Younger Students, Travellers, &c. By J. OXFORD and C. A. FEILING. Royal 18mo. price 7s. 6d. strongly bound.

London: Whittaker & Co.; Dulau & Co.; and D. Nutt.

THE MOST POPULAR SCHOOL HISTORIES.

Embellished with Plates, Maps, Engravings, &c.

WHITTAKER'S IMPROVED PINNOCK'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. New and revised Edition, 12mo. price 5s. strongly bound in roan.

WHITTAKER'S IMPROVED PINNOCK'S HISTORY OF ROME. New Edition, 12mo. price 5s. 6d. strongly bound in roan.

WHITTAKER'S IMPROVED PINNOCK'S HISTORY OF GREECE. New Edition, 12mo. price 5s. 6d. strongly bound in roan.

No Editions of these Works are genuine except they have the name of the Publishers, Whittaker & Co., on the title-pages.

London: Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria-lane.

THE AUTHOR'S EDITIONS.

OLLENDORFF'S METHOD OF LEARNING TO READ, WRITE, AND SPEAK A LANGUAGE IN SIX MONTHS.

1. ADAPTED to the GERMAN. Written expressly for the English Student. By Dr. H. G. OLLENDORFF. In Two Parts. Part I. Eighth Edition, price 12s. 8vo. cloth; Part II. Fourth Edition, price 12s. 8vo. cloth. The Parts sold separately.

2. ADAPTED to the FRENCH. Written expressly for the English Student. By Dr. H. G. OLLENDORFF. 8vo. Eighth Edition, containing a Treatise on the Gender of French Substantives, and an additional Treatise on the French Verbs. Price 12s. cloth.

3. ADAPTED to the ITALIAN. Written expressly for the English Student. By Dr. H. G. OLLENDORFF. 8vo. Fourth Edition, price 12s. cloth.

4. ADAPTED to the SPANISH. Written expressly for the English Student. By Dr. H. G. OLLENDORFF. 8vo. Price 12s. cloth.

KEYS to the SPANISH, ITALIAN, FRENCH, and GERMAN SYSTEMS, prepared by the Author. Price 7s. each, cloth lettered.

It is necessary for those who desire to avail themselves of the present method to notice, that these are the only English Editions sanctioned by Dr. Ollendorff, and he deems any other totally inadequate for the purpose of English instruction, and for the elucidation of the method so strongly recommended by Captain Basil Hall, and other eminent writers. They should be ordered with the Publishers' name, and, to prevent errors, every copy has its number and the Author's signature.

The above Works are copyright.

London: Whittaker & Co.; and Dulau & Co.; and to be had of any Bookseller.

MR. KEIGHTLEY'S HISTORICAL and CLASSICAL WORKS.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND. 2 vols. 12mo. New Edition, cloth. 14 0

The Volumes are sold separately, 7s. each.

HISTORY OF GREECE. 12mo. New Edition, cloth 6 6

HISTORY OF ROME. 12mo. New Edition, cloth 6 6

QUESTIONS on the HISTORIES. 12mo. each 1 0

HISTORY OF INDIA. 8vo. cloth. 8 0

HISTORY OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE. 12mo. Second Edition, cloth 6 6

MYTHOLOGY OF ANCIENT GREECE and ITALY. 8vo. New Edition, cloth 12 6

The MYTHOLOGY ABRIDGED. 18mo. New Edition, bound. 4 0

OVID'S FASTI. With Notes and Introduction. Second Edition, 8vo. cloth 6 6

The CATILINA and JUGURTHA of SALLUST. With Notes and Excerpts. Post 8vo. cloth 6 6

TALES and POPULAR FICTIONS. Woodcuts. Fcap. 8vo. cloth. 6 6

ELEMENTARY HISTORY OF ENGLAND. 12mo. New Edition, bound. 5 0

ELEMENTARY HISTORY OF GREECE. 18mo. New Edition, bound. 3 6

ELEMENTARY HISTORY OF ROME. 18mo. New Edition, bound. 3 6

These Works are used at the chief Public Schools, and by the Tutors at the Universities, and are admirably adapted for private and self instruction.

London: Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria-lane.

In 12mo. price 4s. bound,

AN ITALIAN and ENGLISH GRAMMAR, from the Italian and French Grammar of VERGARI and PRANESI. Exemplified in Twenty Lessons, with Exercises, Dialogues, &c. Also, Notes and Remarks, calculated to facilitate the Study of the Italian Language. By J. GUICHET. A New Edition, enlarged and corrected. By Signor A. TOMMASI.

London: C. E. Law; Dulau & Co.; Whittaker & Co.; P. Roland; and Simpkin & Co.

NEW ITALIAN DICTIONARY.

Recently published, in 3 vols. 8vo. (1,562 pp.), price 30s. cloth.

A NEW DICTIONARY OF THE ITALIAN AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES: based upon that of Baret, and containing, among other additions and improvements, numerous Neologisms relating to the Arts and Sciences; a variety of the most approved Idioms and Popular Phrases, &c. Compiled by JOHN DAVENPORT and GUGLIELMO COME-LATI.

London: Longman & Co.; Whittaker & Co.; Dulau & Co.; and other Proprietors.

PERRIN'S FRENCH SCHOOL-BOOKS.

New Edition, 12mo. 2s. cloth.

1. PERRIN'S NEW and EASY METHOD OF LEARNING the SPELLING and PRONUNCIATION of the FRENCH LANGUAGE. By G. GROS.

Thirty-third Edition, 12mo. price 1s. 6d. cloth.

2. PERRIN'S ELEMENTS OF FRENCH CONVERSATION; with Familiar and Easy Dialogues. By G. GROS.

Thirty-eighth Edition, 12mo. price 2s. cloth.

3. PERRIN.—FABLES AMUSANTES. Revue et Corrigée par G. GROS.

London: Longman & Co.; Hamilton & Co.; Whittaker & Co.; Simpkin & Co.; Dulau & Co.; Houlston & Co.; J. & F. H. Rivington; E. P. Williams; C. H. Law; Darton & Co.; Tegg & Co.; Bell & Co.; and Kent & Co.

New ready, corrected to the present time, 12mo. price 4s. 6d., bound, the Twenty-second Edition.

GEOGRAPHY and HISTORY: selected by a Lady, for the use of her own Children. A new and revised edition.

London: Longman & Co.; Hamilton & Co.; Simpkin & Co.; Whittaker & Co.; Dulau & Co.; Houlston & Co.; J. & F. H. Rivington; E. P. Williams; C. H. Law; Darton & Co.; Tegg & Co.; Bell & Co.; and Kent & Co.

MESSRS. WHITTAKER & Co. beg to call the attention of all persons engaged in Tuition and the Bookselling Trade to their NEW CATALOGUE of MODERN and APPLIED EDUCATIONAL WORKS, which is now ready for distribution, and which they will be happy to forward on application.

Whittaker & Co., Ave Maria-lane, London.

Just published, price 1s.

BISHOPS and BEGGARS of the 19TH CENTURY. Simpkin, Marshall & Co.; and Hamilton, Adams & Co. London.

HAVET'S GRAMMAR OF FRENCH GRAMMARS.

New Edition, 480 8vo. pages, 7s.

THE COMPLETE FRENCH CLASS-BOOK: a Theoretical and Practical French Manual, prepared expressly for the Use of English Learners, and based upon the Works of the French Academy and the Standard Grammarians of the present day.

"M. Havet's treatise is a complete exposition of the principles and peculiarities of the French language."—*Athenæum*.

"No other book is so well calculated to make a complete French scholar as M. Havet's admirable and comprehensive work."—*English Journal of Education*.

"Havet's popular 'French Class-Book' is by far the most solid and practical production of its kind. It contains the rudiments, the usual practice, and the niceties of the language, all in one volume lucidly arranged, and set forth with an intimate knowledge of what is easy and what is difficult to English students of French."—*Continentale Review*.

London: W. Allan, 9, Stationers' Hall-court.

Published by J. HALL & SON, Cambridge.

CLERICAL PAPERS:—LAWS and USAGES of the CHURCH and CLERGY. By the Rev. Dr. PINCOCK. 5 vols. Any Volume, 5s. 6d., may be had separately.

UNBENEFICED CLERK Vol. A.

OFFICIATING MINISTER Vol. B.

ORNAMENTS OF THE CHURCH Vol. C.

ORNAMENTS OF THE MINISTER Vol. D.

ORDER and RITUAL of PUBLIC WORSHIP Vol. E.

Lately Published,

QUESTIONS on the GOSPEL of ST. MATTHEW, with the Answers supplied. By the Rev. W. TROLLOPE, M.A. Second Edition. 12mo. 4s. boards.

By the same Author,

A COMMENTARY on the GOSPEL of ST. LUKE, with Examination Questions. Second Edition. 12mo. 4s. boards.

A COMMENTARY on the ACTS of the APOSTLES, with Examination Questions. Fourth Edition. Crown 8vo. 4s. boards.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS on the LITURGY of the CHURCH of ENGLAND. Fifth Edition. 12mo. 2s. boards.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS on the XXXIX ARTICLES of the CHURCH of ENGLAND. Fifth Edit. 18mo. 3s. 6d. boards.

WAKE'S (Abp.) TRANSLATION of the APOSTOLICAL EPISTLES. New and Improved Edition, thoroughly revised. Crown 8vo. boards, 5s.

PALEY'S EVIDENCES of CHRISTIANITY. Comprising the Text of Paley, verbatim; with Examination Questions, and a full Analysis. By the Rev. G. FISK. Crown 8vo. boards, 4s. 6d.

Second Edition, royal 18mo. boards, 5s.

COMPENDIUM THEOLOGICUM; or, Manual for Students in Theology: containing the History of the Church—the Reformation—the English Liturgy and Bible, and the XXXIX Articles. With Scriptural Proofs for Theological Examinations. By the Rev. O. ADOLPHUS, M.A.

London: Whittaker & Co.; Simpkin & Marshall; and Bell & Daldy.

HAVET'S FRENCH METHOD.

"M. Havet's system obliges the pupil to learn almost in spite of himself, his stock his memory with words and phrases belonging to our daily wants and vocations. The Conversations are most varied in matter, and range from the simplest construction to the most difficult idiom and the purest gallicism; yet the progress is so gradual, that a pupil with commonplace abilities must arrive at a good spoken knowledge of the French language."—*British Mirror*.

I.—FRENCH FOR BEGINNERS.

264 crown 8vo. pages, 2s.

HAVET'S HOUSEHOLD FRENCH: 260 Conversations in French and English alternately, each Exercise consisting of Questions and Answers of every-day use; with a Dictionary of 10,000 Words and numerous Idioms.

II.—A COMPANION TO ALL FRENCH GRAMMARS.

400 crown 8vo. pages, 2s. 6d.

HAVET'S FRENCH STUDIES: MODERN CONVERSATIONS on all the ordinary topics of life; EXERCISES to be done at sight; and READING LESSONS from Standard French Writers. New Edition, with a Dictionary of the Words and Idioms.

GRAMMAR OF FRENCH GRAMMARS.

New Edition, 480 8vo. pages, 7s.

HAVET'S COMPLETE FRENCH CLASS-BOOK: a Theoretical and Practical French Manual, prepared expressly for the Use of English Learners, and based upon the Works of the French Academy and the Standard Grammarians of the present day.

"M. Havet's treatise is a complete exposition of the principles and peculiarities of the French language."—*Athenæum*.

HAVET'S LIVRE du MAITRE: a Key to the above Work. 8s. 6d.

London: W. Allan; Dulau & Co.; Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

FRANCILLON'S LAW LECTURES.

SECOND SERIES.

Just published, 8vo. 8s. cloth.

LECTURES, Elementary and Familiar, on ENGLISH LAW. By JAMES FRANCILLON, Esq. County Court Judge. Second Series.

Also, lately published, by the same Author, 8vo. 8s. cloth, **LECTURES, Elementary and Familiar, on ENGLISH LAW.** First Series.

"We may say with confidence they are extremely well adapted to the use for which they are intended; we can, therefore, cordially recommend them."—*Solicitors' Journal*.

"Mr. Francillon has produced a very readable volume, which, in this respect, forms a striking contrast with ordinary law books."—*Law Chronicle*.

"This little volume will be found both interesting and instructive to the general reader as well as the student."—*Bel's Messenger*.

"Law students want a few more such instructors as Mr. Francillon."—*Legislation*.

"We can safely recommend them."—*Athenæum*.

Also, Just published, 8vo. 1s. cloth,

500 QUESTIONS on the First and Second Series of FRANCILLON'S LECTURES.

London: Butterworths, 7, Fleet-street, Her Majesty's Law Publishers.

POWELL'S LAW OF INLAND CARRIERS.—2nd Edition.

Just published, 8vo. 14s. cloth.

THE LAW OF INLAND CARRIERS; especially as regulated by 'The Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1854.' By EDWARD POWELL, Esq., of Lincoln College, Oxon, M.A., and of the Western Circuit, Barrister; Author of 'Principles of the Law of Evidence.' Second Edition, almost re-written.

London: Butterworths, 7, Fleet-street, Her Majesty's Law Publishers.

Price 3s. 6d. each,

LEBAHN'S GERMAN CLASSICS; with NOTES and COMPLETE VOCABULARIES; by the Author of 'German in One Volume,' &c.

SCHILLER'S WILHELM TELL: a Drama.

GOETHE'S EGOMONT: a Tragedy.

GOETHE'S GOETZ von BERLICHINGEN, with the IRON HAND: a Drama.

LESSING'S EMILIA GALOTTI: a Tragedy.

KOTZBUE'S PAGENSTREICHE: a Comedy.

CHAMISSO'S PETER SCHLEMIHL, the SHADOWLESS MAN: a Tale.

FOUQUE'S UNDRINE: a Tale.

SELECTIONS from the GERMAN POETS.

"These editions are prepared for the use of learners who read without a master; and they will be found convenient for that purpose. In each the text is followed by a glossary, wherein not only the sense of every particular phrase, but also the dictionary meaning of most of the several words, is given in good English. With such aids, a student will find no difficulty in these masterpieces."—*Athenæum*.

Just published, Second Edition, price 2s. 6d.

LEBAHN'S FIRST GERMAN COURSE.

"It is hardly possible to have a simpler or better book for beginners in German."—*Athenæum*.

Fourth Edition, price 2s. 6d.

LEBAHN'S FIRST GERMAN READER.

"Like all Lebahn's works, most thoroughly practical."—*John Bull*.

Sixth Edition, price 2s. 6d.

LEBAHN'S EICHENFELS and DIALOGUES.

"A charming production. The Dialogues are as perfectly adapted to render the student a speaker of this interesting language, as is the Vocabulary for making him a reader."—*Educational Times*.

Third Edition, price 2s. 6d.

LEBAHN'S GERMAN COPY-BOOK: being a Series of Exercises in German Penmanship, beautifully engraved on Steel.

"About Seven Hundred Commemorative Notices of Lebahn's Works have appeared."

London: Lockwood & Co. 7, Stationers' Hall-court.

Sixth Thousand is now ready, price 3s. 6d., by post 3s. 8d., of
THE PRACTICAL ANGLER.
 By W. C. STEWART.
 Edinburgh: A. & C. Black; and all Booksellers.

BAGSTER'S POLYGLOT BIBLES. (Pocket Volumes.) The MINUTELY ENGLISH VERSION, with References and Maps. In every variety of Plain and Ornamental Bindings, and with Plain and Ornamental Silver and Gilt Mountings of the newest Patterns. Prices from 5s.

* * * Combined with the Book of Common Prayer and Metrical Psalms; with an Alphabetical Index of Subjects; with the Psalms and Paraphrases of the Church of Scotland; with Wesley's Hymns; with Watts's Psalms and Hymns; with a Greek and English New Testament; or, with a Greek and English Lexicon.

BAGSTER'S POLYGLOT BIBLES. (Pocket Volumes.) The MIDDLE-SIZE ENGLISH VERSION. Fcap. 8vo., with References and coloured Maps. In every variety of Binding and Mounting. Prices from 12s.

* * * Combined with the Book of Common Prayer and Metrical Psalms; with an Alphabetical Index of Subjects; with Cruden's Concordance; with the Apocrypha; with the Scotch Psalms; with Watts's Psalms and Hymns; with a Greek and English Testament; with a Greek Lexicon; or, with a Greek Concordance.

BAGSTER'S POLYGLOT BIBLES.—The FAC-SIMILE LARGE-PRINT ENGLISH VERSION, with References and coloured Maps. In every variety of style of Plain and Ornamental Bindings and Mountings. Prices from 14s.

* * * Combined with the Book of Common Prayer and Metrical Psalms; with an Alphabetical Index of Subjects; with Cruden's Concordance; with the Apocrypha; with the Psalms of the Church of Scotland; or, with a Greek and English Testament.

* * * An Edition of this Bible has been prepared on extra stout paper, with wider Margins, for MS. notes.

BIBLE PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS: A Series of One Hundred and Eight beautiful Engravings of Bible Events, from entirely new Designs. Each Picture is accompanied with suitable Scripture explanations. Small 8vo., half-bound in morocco, price 12s.

* * * This elegant volume is remarkably adapted for presentation to the young. It is a work in which the Principal Lessons of the Old and New Testament Histories may be pleasantly and profitably studied.

Polyglot Bibles and Biblical Aids, in great variety. Catalogue by post, free.

Samuel Bagster & Sons, 15, Paternoster-row, London.

In Use at Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Wellington College, Trinity College (Dublin), &c.—On a greatly improved Plan.

M. GASC'S NEW FRENCH COURSE.

"CONDENSED AND SIMPLIFIED."

Fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 2s.

GASC'S FRENCH FABLES FOR BEGINNERS. In Prose, with an Index of all the Words at the end of the Book. By FÉDÉRIC E. A. GASC, M.A. of Paris, and Professor of French at Brighton College. This work is fast superseding the antiquated and badly-written Fables of Perrin and Chénobant.

* * * M. Gasc's Fables are written in a purer and more modern style than other works of this class. —*Athenæum*.

Fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 1s. 6d.

GASC'S FIRST FRENCH BOOK. This work is partly based upon the system introduced by Ollendorf, and adopted by Dr. Ahn; and it has the further advantage that the arrangement is methodical, and proper attention is paid to the direct teaching of the Grammar.

Fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 2s. 6d.

GASC'S SECOND FRENCH BOOK: being a Grammar and Exercise Book, on a new plan, exhibiting the chief peculiarities of the French language, as compared with the English.

* * * A fitting sequel to the 'First French Book'; great accuracy and clearness. —*Athenæum*.

Just published, fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 2s. 6d.

GASC'S PRACTICAL GUIDE TO MODERN FRENCH CONVERSATION: containing—1. The most frequent and useful Phrases in Every-day Talk; 2. Everybody's necessary Questions and Answers in Travel-Talk.

Fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 2s. 6d.

GASC'S HISTOIRES AMUSANTES et INSTRUCTIVES: a Selection of Modern Stories for the Young. With copious renderings in foot-notes of idiomatic difficulties.

* * * Excellent book; well-selected pieces; notes very superior to those generally given in similar works. —*Athenæum*.

Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 4s. 6d.

GASC'S MATERIALS FOR FRENCH PROSE COMPOSITION; or, Selections from the best English Prose Writers, to be turned into French, with Idiomatic Renderings of difficulties, and copious Grammatical Notes.

* * * Students could not have a better guide. —*Athenæum*.

Fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 3s.

GASC'S KEY TO THE MATERIALS FOR FRENCH PROSE COMPOSITION. With Critical, Literary, and other Notes; and containing translations by Messrs. Nothard and Aignan, of the Institute of France, Léon de Wailly, &c.

* * * More carefully and skilfully executed translations are not to be met with. —*Athenæum*.

Fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 3s.

GASC'S SELECT FABLES OF LA FONTAINE. With English Notes. This Edition is the one recommended by the Examiners for the next Cambridge Middle-Class Examination.

London: BELL & DALDY, 136, Fleet-street.

Now ready, Second Edition, price 2s. 6d.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR; including the PRINCIPLES OF ANALYSIS. By C. P. MASON, B.A.
 N.B.—A few Copies of this Edition having got into circulation with a page (p. 60) belonging to another work in them, such copies will be exchanged for perfect ones on application to the Publishers, Walton & Maberly, Upper Gower-street, and Ivy-lane.

GUIDE TO MANAGEMENT AND EDUCATION OF THE BLIND. 1s. 6d.
 Simpkin, Marshall & Co. London; Deighton & Son, Worcester.

NEW WORK BY LORD LINDEAY.

This day, 8vo.

SCEPTICISM; A RETROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT IN THEOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY; as Contrasted with the Church of England, Catholic (at once) and Protestant, stable and progressive. Two Lectures on points of present interest, addressed to the Rev. W. B. Bryan, B.D., Redington, &c., and The Hon. Colin Lindsay. By LORD LINDEAY.
 John Murray, Albemarle-street.

Now ready, price 3s., Illustrated with Six Portraits, post 8vo. cloth extra.

PRISON BOOKS and their AUTHORS.

By JOHN ALFRED LANGFORD,
 Author of 'Shelley,' 'Poems of the Field and the Town,'
 'The Lamp of Life,' &c.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

REVIEWER.—"This is a liberal and earnest book. The author feels that life is serious, and recognizing the sweet uses of adversity, will show how men of genius and worth have triumphed over all its pains. He is as prompt to recognize the purity of Robert Southwell, the Jesuit Martyr, as to appreciate George Wishart, the Puritan. . . . The book is handsomely printed in old-fashioned type, and adorned with some very faithful woodcut portraits, executed in a style that harmonizes with the form of print, being old-fashioned without roughness or inaccuracy, and very faithful copies from accepted likenesses. Whenever gift-books are in season such a work as this deserves to be remembered."

ARTISAN.—"The chief interest in a volume like this arises from comparing the various ways in which prison poets have treated the same theme, particularly in those dealing with dreams of liberty, and dashed fields, and messages of love to one who is not the gladder for being free. Young readers especially may find profit in making these comparisons, for the pursuit should lead them to a study of the poets generally,—our own and those of foreign lands, where there is no lack of talented minstrels."

MORNING ADVERTISER.—"A well-arranged mélange by worthies, most of whom stand in high relief in the annals of persecution, famous for their enduring patience in imprisonment. . . . Chained inmates, in fact, who sang sweetly within their prison bars. . . . The specimens of the poetry are well selected, and add considerable value to the work. The work is altogether praiseworthy."

OSWESLEY.—"If Mr. Langford continues to work as carefully and as earnestly in the collection of materials to illustrate the lives and works, as he has evidently done in this volume, he will afford a considerable amount of pleasure to a very large circle of readers."

MORNING CHRONICLE.—"The author has well carried out the excellent idea upon which his task was founded."

LONDON REVIEW.—"Mr. Langford has hit on a good subject. It was a bright idea to bring together some of the more illustrious prisoners who had beguiled the weary hours of their captivity by noble essays or beautiful poems, and to show by them how superior to circumstances is the imperishable thought—how the mind surpasses and overtops the frail and miserable body."

SUNDAY TIMES.—"He is constituted to sympathize with prison authors, for he will naturally admire the noble qualities which throw genius into the dungeon; and he will, therefore, read books written in the shadow of persecution with all his relish of the chivalry which has inspired them. As a natural consequence, his appreciation of the literary merits of the works that pass under his notice in the volume before us is exaggerated; but there is justifying so genial and sincere in his sympathies with the men that the glow and ardour of the book are by no means objectionable."

ORIENTAL BUDGET.—"Mr. Langford here gives us some graceful biographical sketches and impartial criticisms of those poets who, like caged starlings, have piped behind iron bars. The idea is a good one; and the author has carried it out with much discrimination. The notices of the various writers show a neat reading and a delicate taste;—above all, Mr. Langford is to be commended for the thorough cosmopolitan spirit in which he writes. The review of Southwell is, perhaps, the most interesting and best-written part of the production, and is quite free from either Papal or Protestant prejudice."

BIRMINGHAM JOURNAL.—"Mr. Langford's large reading and literary skill have enabled him to compose some very pleasant pictures of the men of old. The volume is not merely a compilation, but contains a good deal of original matter, as for example in the able criticisms of many of the works noticed, and in such paragraphs as those afforded in the life of Dr. Dodd for some remarks on the 'popular preachers' of our own as well as other times. The comparative freshness of his subjects, the novelty of their grouping in a class, the serious stories of the authors' lives, and the sketches and examples of some of their chief works, all judged in a generous spirit, and examined with large literary powers, have enabled Mr. Langford to give us a very excellent and readable book, which deserves and must insure success. The volume is very admirably printed in antique type and altogether well 'got up.'"

ARTISAN'S GAZETTE.—"The book will reward an attentive reading. It sketches pleasantly and lightly—though not without serious feeling and true sympathy—the chief incidents in the lives of the writers we have named; and it presents a summary of their principal works, sufficiently critical to show that the author does not speak without fair knowledge, and discriminating and critical enough to prove him honest and impartial."

CARLEIGH EXAMINER.—"The necessarily limited space at our disposal will not permit us to give other extracts from this most interesting and ably-written work, which we have marked; and we can only, therefore, refer our readers to the volume itself,—the whole of which will well repay perusal. It is embellished with excellent portraits of some of the authors depicted, and, altogether, is 'got up' in a style which fits it to take a place on any drawing-room table. We shall, indeed, be surprised if it do not prove one of the most successful books of the season."

DERRY AND CRYSTFIELD REPORTER.—"We cordially recommend this book to our readers as a safe and reliable guide on the subjects on which it treats. Its characteristical feature—its account of the most celebrated prison books—we have not time to touch upon. Suffice it to say, that much valuable information, and many beautiful selections are given, which will amply repay perusal. The book is handsomely 'got up,' and is embellished with a series of well-executed portraits."

London: William Tegg, Pancras-lane, Queen-street, Chesham.

BRITISH ARTISTS, from HOGARTH to TURNER. By WALTER THORNBURY.

This new work contains Biographical Sketches of GAINSBOROUGH, LAWRENCE, WEST, REYNOLDS, SCOTT, BLAKE, STOTHARD, MORLAND, FUSSELL, NOLLEKENS, WILSON, BARRY, CRUIKSHANK, SHERWIN, COSWAY, &c.
 London: published by Hurst & Blackett.

Just published, price 6d. in fancy cover.

MADE CLEAR at LAST; or, the Story of Hannah Reade. By H. S. E.

By the same Author,

The TWO COUSINS; or, the Story of a Week. Same price.

"The Two Cousins." This is a narrative for juvenile readers. It shows very well that a humble spirit is like to meet a blessing, and that self-confidence surely leads to a fall."

Church of England Magazine.
 London: Wertheim, Macintosh & Hunt, 24, Paternoster-row, and 25, Holles-street, Cavendish-square.

Second Edition, post 8vo. cloth, 8s.

HYDROPATHY; or, HYGIENIC MEDICINE. By EDWARD W. LANE, M.A., M.D. Edin. Physician to the Establishment at Sudbrook Park, Richmond, Surrey.

"This is by far the clearest and most rational exposition that has yet been given to the English public of the principles of the method of medical treatment which owes its origin to Vincent Priessnitz."—*Examiner*.

"A book of consummate ability."—*Press*.
 London: John Churchill, New Burlington-street.

This day, price 1s.

THE GRIEVANCE and the REMEDY. An ESSAY IN VERSE, Essaying to Review the Thoughts suggested by Rousset, Addison, Anselm, Animadversion, Answer, Caution, Defence, Demonstration, Essay, Lecture, Lesson, Letter, Protest, Question, Review, Sermon, Treatise, and other Publications in prose concerning 'Essays and Reviews.'

By EXPECTANT.
 London: Printed for the Author by Robert Hardwicke, 128, Fleet-street.

Just published, post 8vo. price 5s.

A NEW AND REVISED EDITION OF A GENE HOME.
 Illustrated by Marcose Pearce.

"No hands which have opened this book will close it until the last page has been read. . . . a triumph of imagination."

Morning Post.
 London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Stationers' Hall-court.

TEXT-BOOKS ON ENGLISH HISTORY.
 By MR. ROBERT ROSS, Lecturer on History, Normal College, Chesham.

1. **MANUAL of ENGLISH HISTORY** for SENIOR CLASSES in SCHOOLS; or, a Second Book for Pupils preparing for Public Examinations. Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d. cloth. [Just published.]

2. **AN ANALYSIS of the STUART PERIOD** of ENGLISH HISTORY. For the Use of Students preparing for Public Examinations; with copious Notes. Fcap. 6s. cloth. "Carefully and judiciously put together."—*Richmond*.

3. **OUTLINES of ENGLISH HISTORY** for JUNIOR CLASSES in SCHOOLS; or, a First Book for Pupils preparing for Public Examinations. Second Edition, revised and enlarged. Fcap. 3s. 6d. cloth.

"There is life and symmetry here, which is so often sacrificed in the process of abbreviation."—*Papers for the Schoolmaster*.
 London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Stationers' Hall-court.

THROWER'S ARITHMETICAL QUESTIONS. QUESTIONS IN ARITHMETIC. By WILLIAM THROWER, Arithmetical Master in the English Department of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, Birmingham. New Edition, 12mo. 2s. cloth.

Also,
ANSWERS to the QUESTIONS in the above. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cloth.

London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Birmingham: H. Wright.

Just ready, a New Edition of

THE PRECEPTOR'S ASSISTANT; or, Miscellaneous Questions in General History, Literature and Science. By the Rev. DAVID WILLIAMS, M.A., Author of 'The Parent's Catechism,' &c. New Edition, enlarged, with Plates. 12mo. 3s.

London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.; and Whittaker & Co.

Of whom may be had,

The Rev. D. WILLIAMS'S PARENT'S CATECHISM; forming an easy and amusing Introduction to General Knowledge. 6th improved Edition, with numerous Cuts. 12mo. 2s.

JACOBS'S LATIN READERS.—NEW AND IMPROVED EDITIONS.

LATIN READER. Part I. Selected from Phædrus, Æsop, &c. By Professor JACOBS. 18th Edition. With the addition of the Quantity where requisite, and of a few Notes pointing out the Derivation and Construction of the more Difficult Words. 12mo. 3s. 6d. cloth. (Simpkin & Co.)

LATIN READER. Part II. Selected from Cicero, Livy, Nepos, &c. 10th Edition, on the same plan. 12mo. 3s. 6d. cloth.

London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

CRADOCK'S GENUINE EDITION OF JOSEPH GUY'S ARITHMETIC.

GUY'S SCHOOL ARITHMETIC; with the First Question of every Series in each Rule worked at length. The 25th Edition, corrected and thoroughly revised. 12mo. 2s. cloth.

London: Cradock & Co.; Whittaker & Co.; and Simpkin, Marshall & Co., the only Publishers of Joseph Guy's School-Books complete Lists of which may be had on application.

Fourth Thousand, complete in 2 vols. fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 10s.
A MANUAL OF BRITISH BUTTERFLIES and MOTHS. By H. T. STANTON, F.L.S., Editor of *The Entomologist's Annual*.
 This work contains descriptions of nearly 2,000 Species, interspersed with observations on their peculiarities and times of appearance, &c., and is illustrated with more than 200 Woodcuts.
 John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster-row.

In the press, and shortly will be published,
THE ANALYSIS OF SENTENCES. By the Rev. C. H. BROMBY, M.A., Principal of the Normal College, Cheltenham.
 Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black.

Under the Special Patronage of H.R.H. the Prince Consort.
THE HISTORY OF INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.

By BLANCHARD JERROLD.
 Author of 'The Life and Remains of Douglas Jerrold,' 'Imperial Paris,' 'The French under Arms,' 'The Chronicles of the Crutch,' &c. &c.

This authentic History of the Industrial Exhibitions which have taken place in the world, will appear in Monthly Two-shilling Parts; and will include a History of the forthcoming Great Exhibition of 1862.

The Work will be in Twenty Monthly Parts. Subscribers, who forward the price of the entire Work (2l.) in advance to the Publishers, will receive the Monthly Parts, post free.

The First Part will appear on the 1st of SEPTEMBER. Advertisements for Part I. will be received to the 15th of August. Advertisers who have obtained Exhibition Medals will be in a special and separate list.

For the Proprietor, Kent & Co. Paternoster-row.

NEW GENERAL ATLAS.

This day is published,
 In Imperial Folio, half bound in Russia or Morocco, price 5l. 15s. 6d.

THE ROYAL ATLAS

or MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

IN A SERIES OF ENTIRELY ORIGINAL AND AUTHENTIC MAPS.

By ALEX. KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E. F.R.G.S. Geographer to the Queen for Scotland; Author of the 'Physical Atlas,' 'The Dictionary of Geography,' &c.

Beautifully Engraved and Coloured by W. & A. K. Johnston.

With a COMPLETE INDEX to EACH MAP.

Containing References to nearly 150,000 Places in this Atlas.

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.
 Sold by all Booksellers.

This day is published, in crown 8vo. price 6s.

THE PAST AND PRESENT LIFE OF THE GLOBE;

Being a Sketch in Outline of

THE WORLD'S LIFE-SYSTEM.

By DAVID PAGE, F.G.S.

Author of 'Text-Books of Geology,' &c.

With Fifty Illustrations, Drawn and Engraved expressly for this Work.

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

NEW MAPS

By A. KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E.

ENGLAND and WALES. Two Sheets, 6s.; or, in a Pocket-Case, with Index of 11,700 Names, 8s.

SCOTLAND. Two Sheets, 6s.; or, in a Pocket-Case, with Index of 9,250 Names, 7s. 6d.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Two Sheets, price 6s.; or, in a Pocket-Case, with Index of 5,675 Names, 8s.

INDIA. Two Sheets, price 6s.; or, in a Pocket-Case, with Index of 7,500 Names, 8s.

AFRICA. With the most Recent Discoveries, including those of LIVINGSTONE, BURTON, SPEKE, PETHERICK, and DU CHAILLU. With Index of 3,800 Names of Places. Price 3s.

GEOLOGICAL MAP OF SCOTLAND. By JAMES NICOL, F.R.S.E. &c., and A. K. JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E. &c. Price 1l. 1s.

GEOLOGICAL MAP OF EUROPE. By Sir R. I. MURCHISON, D.C.L. F.R.S. &c., and JAMES NICOL, F.R.S.E. &c. Size, 4 feet 2 by 3 feet 5 inches. In cloth case, price 3l. 10s.

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

V.E. THE QUEEN IN IRELAND.

As few copies remain of the

IRISH TOURIST'S ILLUSTRATED HAND-BOOK, 2s. 6d. (Ninth Year's Official Edition), containing 150 original designs, and fullest information, immediate application is necessary.
 W. H. Smith & Son, 185, Strand; M'Glashan, Dublin; and all Railways.

MANSEL'S METAPHYSICS.

In crown 8vo. cloth, price 7s. 6d.

METAPHYSICS; or, the Philosophy of Consciousness, Phenomenal and Real. By HENRY LONGUEVILLE MANSEL, B.D., Waynflete Professor of Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy, &c.

Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black; and all Booksellers.

In 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth,

THE THRESHOLD OF ATRIDES. By GEORGE F. PRESTON.

London: W. Kent & Co. Paternoster-row.

Just published, fcap. 8vo. with 6 Plates of rare and choice Examples, cloth, 5s.

A HAND-BOOK TO ROMAN COINS. By FRED. W. MADDEN, of the Medal Room, British Museum, Hon. Sec. of the Numismatic Society.
 J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square, London.

Just published, in fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth,

OBSCURE TEXTS OF SCRIPTURE ILLUSTRATED ACCORDING TO THE SPIRITUAL SENSE. By MARY C. HUME.

London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

Just published, in post 8vo. price 5s. cloth,

A WAS-I-HIND; or, a VOICE from the GANGES: being a Solution of the True Source of Christianity. By an INDIAN OFFICER.

London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

Now ready, in demy 8vo. cloth, price 6s.

EDUCATION: INTELLECTUAL, MORAL and PHYSICAL.

By HERBERT SPENCER, Author of 'The Principles of Psychology.'

London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

This day is published, in post 8vo. with Original Photograph of Garibaldi, and Plan of Gaëta, price 10s. 6d.

IN the TRACK of the GARIBALDIANS through ITALY and SICILY.

By ALGERNON SIDNEY BICKNELL.

London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

NEW WORK BY SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON.

On the 7th of August will be published, in

ALL THE YEAR ROUND,

Conducted by CHARLES DICKENS,

(With several other Articles of Interest,) the Commencement of

A STRANGE STORY,

By the AUTHOR of 'MY NOVEL,' 'RIENZI,' &c.

To be continued from Week to Week for Six Months.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND is published in Weekly Numbers, price 2d., in Monthly Parts, and in Half-Yearly Volumes, at 26, Wellington-street, London, W.C.; and by Messrs. CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly, W.

On Monday, the Second Edition, in 3 vols. post 8vo.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

By CHARLES DICKENS.

London: CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

THE GREAT COMET OF JUNE AND JULY, 1861.

A highly interesting account of the Great Comet appears in RECREATIVE SCIENCE, No. 25, written by the Hon. Mrs. WARD, Author of 'Telescope Teachings.' It is illustrated with 12 Engravings, and combines direct communications from the Discoverer, W. C. BURDEN, and other Observers.

Price Eightpence, with Fifty-three Illustrations,

RECREATIVE SCIENCE, N^o 25.

CONTENTS.

THE GREAT COMET OF JUNE AND JULY, 1861. By the Hon. Mrs. WARD. With 12 Illustrations.
 COINS OF CYMBELINE AND OTHER BRITISH PRINCES. By H. NOEL HUMPHREYS. With 20 Illustrations.
 POLARIZATION OF LIGHT. By THOMAS ROWNEY, M.R.C.S. With 20 Illustrations.
 SEA-WEEDS. By GEORGE S. BRADY.
 ASTRONOMICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR AUGUST, 1861. By E. J. LOWE.
 THE MICROSCOPIC OBSERVER FOR AUGUST: Rotatoria—Crystallization—Flowers of Benzoin.
 THE KIWI AND THE LAPWING—Phœnician Antiquities—Can Serpents Poison each other?—Theory of Lustres—The Earthquake of Mendoza—Meteorological Charts—Memoranda.

** RECREATIVE SCIENCE, Nos. 1 to 25, always on sale.

GROOMBRIDGE & SONS, 5, Paternoster-row, London.

Now ready, 400 pp. crown 8vo. cloth, fully illustrated, price 3s.

O N F O O D.

By E. LANKESTER, M.D. F.R.S. F.L.S.

EXTRACT.—"I began by giving you a cup of cold Water. I then placed before you the salt-cellar, and the various forms of plants we eat as salads, and popularly known as purifiers of the blood. Aware, however, that you could not be sustained on this diet, I introduced you to Starch and Sugar, and the philosophy of making puddings and eating sweetmeats. These I explained to you were Heat-giving materials, but inferior, even in that function, to Butter, Fats, and Oils. I then placed before you Bread and Meat, Poultry, Fish, and Game, not denying you a glass of Ale or Wine to stimulate your digestion, and Condiments and Spices to give a relish to your food. We will now, if you please, discuss the merits of Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate, previous to taking a pipe of Tobacco with the American-Indian, and a doze of Opium with the Chinese."

Part I. contains: WATER; SALT; HEAT-GIVERS—OIL, BUTTER, FAT; FLESH-FORMERS—ANIMAL FOOD. One Shilling.

Part II. contains: ALCOHOL; WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER; CONDIMENTS and SPICES; TEA, COFFEE, and CHOCOLATE; TOBACCO and OPIUM. Eightpence.

London: ROBERT HARDWICKE, 192, Piccadilly.

This day is published, the Second Edition, in 2 vols. 8vo. with Portrait of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, price 26s.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MISS CORNELIA KNIGHT,

LADY COMPANION TO THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES.

With Extracts from her Journals and Anecdote-Books.

"Of the popularity of these volumes, on account of their historical as well as of gossipping merits, there can be no doubt whatever."—*Athenæum*, June 8, 1861.

"We can heartily recommend the entire work to our readers as one of the most curious and authentic disclosures of State affairs in this country, and one of the most interesting and graphic journals of travel which the literary world has for a long time been called upon to notice."

Press, June 22, 1861.

"The journal of a clever and lady-like woman, who saw many men and many cities, and whose testimony is not heightened by the warmth of too lively an imagination, nor blackened by the tints of malice, must be—that we have found it to be—unusually interesting reading."

Spectator, June 22, 1861.

"The matters which will secure popularity for the Autobiography are those which resuscitate the stories that excited the curiosity of our forefathers, and made them invent other scandals, scarcely any one of which, fiction as they were, exhibited half the strangeness of the facts themselves, as they are now recorded."

Bell's Messenger, June 15, 1861.

"These are highly interesting volumes... Miss Knight, speaking in the fullness of the knowledge derived from her confidential position in the Princess's household, more than confirms what has been previously asserted of the Prince's cruelty; and presents us with a picture of royal littleness in the father, and of royal wretchedness in the daughter, such as we hope may never again be exhibited within the walls of an English palace."—*Observer*, June 30, 1861.

London: WM. H. ALLEN & Co. 7, Leadenhall-street.

On the 31st of August, for September 7th, will be issued, the FIRST NUMBER of

JOHN CASSELL'S NEW JOURNAL, THE QUIVER.

WEEKLY, ONE PENNY.

Designed for the promotion and defence of Biblical Truth, and the advancement of Religion in the Homes of the People. THE QUIVER will be larger than any journal hitherto issued at the price of One Penny. The whole of its Articles and other Contents will be written with a view to interest and instruct the family circle. They will be furnished by the ablest writers of the day, and will be free from all sectarian bias.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—A limited number of Advertisements will be inserted; and as it is intended to issue 100,000 copies of the First Number, the columns of THE QUIVER will present unusual advantages to Advertisers. Advertisements will be charged at the rate of 8d. per line.

CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN, Ludgate-hill, London.

Just ready, demy 8vo. handsomely bound in cloth, with Portraits and numerous Illustrations, price 21s.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A. N. WELBY PUGIN,

AND HIS FATHER,

AUGUSTUS PUGIN.

WITH NOTICES OF THEIR WORKS.

By BENJAMIN FERREY, Architect, F.R.I.B.A.

With an Appendix, by E. SHERIDAN PURCELL, Esq.

"Abundant knowledge and warm interest in his subject entitled Mr. Ferrey to write Welby Pugin's life; and he has written it with an unaffected heartiness, deserving of the warmest praise; and as to all essentials—as in dealing with the religious element in the life of one who was a convert to Catholicism—with good feeling and great tact."—*Examiner*.

London: EDWARD STANFORD, 6, Charing Cross, S.W.

EQUITABLE ASSURANCE OFFICE

NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

ESTABLISHED 1762.

DIRECTORS.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD TREDEGAR, *President*.

William Dacres Adams, Esq.
Philip Hardwick, Esq.
William Samuel Jones, Esq.
John Aldin Moore, Esq.
William Frederick Pollock, Esq.

Charles Pott, Esq.
Rev. John Russell, D.D.
James Spicer, Esq.
John Charles Tempier, Esq.
Right Hon. Lord Tredegar.

John Charles Burgoyne, Esq.
Lord George Henry Cavendish, M.P.
Frederick Cowper, Esq.
Richard Gooling, Esq.
Peter Martineau, Esq.

THE EQUITABLE is an entirely MUTUAL OFFICE. The reserve, at the last "rest" in December, 1859, exceeded three-fourths of a million sterling, a sum more than double the corresponding fund of any similar Institution.

The Bonuses paid on Claims in the Ten Years ending on the 31st December, 1859, exceeded Three Millions and a Half, being more than 100 per Cent. on the amount of all those Claims.

The amount added at the close of that decade to the Policies existing on the 1st January, 1860, was £1,977,000, and made, with former additions then outstanding, a total of £4,070,000, on Assurances originally taken out for £6,252,000 only.

These additions have increased the Claims allowed and paid under those policies since the 1st January, 1860, to the extent of 150 per Cent.

The Capital at this time consists of

£2,730,000—Stock in the Public Funds.
£3,006,297—Cash lent on Mortgages of Freehold Estates.
£300,000—Cash advanced on Railway Debentures.
£83,590—Cash advanced on security of the Policies of Members of the Society.

Producing annually, £221,432.

The total Income exceeds £400,000 per Annum.

POLICIES effected in the current year (1861) will participate in the distribution of Profits made in December, 1859, so soon as Six Annual Premiums shall have become due and been paid thereon; and, in the Division of 1869, will be entitled to additions in respect of every Premium paid upon them from the year 1863 to 1869, each inclusive.

On the surrender of Policies, the full value is paid, without any deduction; and the Directors will advance nine-tenths of that value as a temporary accommodation, on the deposit of a Policy.

No extra Premium is charged for service in any Volunteer Corps within the United Kingdom, during peace or war.

A Weekly Court of Directors is held every Wednesday, from 11 to 1 o'clock, to receive Proposals for New Assurances; and a Short Account of the Society may be had on application personally, or by post, from the Office, where attendance is given daily, from Ten to Four o'clock.

ARTHUR MORGAN, Actuary.

T. ROSS, OPTICIAN,

(SON AND SUCCESSOR OF THE LATE
ANDREW ROSS,)

2 and 3, FEATHERSTONE-BUILDINGS,
HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

IMPROVED PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES,
IMPROVED MICROSCOPE OBJECTIVES,
IMPROVED TERRESTRIAL TELESCOPES,
&c. &c. &c.

WENHAM'S BINOCULAR ARRANGEMENT FOR MICROSCOPES.

ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPES.

ROSS'S NEW STEREOGRAPHIC LENS.

ROSS'S NEW WHOLE-PLATE PORTRAIT LENS.

ROSS'S NEW LENS for "CARTES-DE-VISITE" PORTRAITS.

A LARGE STOCK of PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS always on hand.

A LARGE COLLECTION of MICROSCOPIC PREPARATIONS.

RACE, FIELD and OPERA GLASSES, &c., as usual.

See Catalogues, to be had on application at

2 and 3, FEATHERSTONE-BUILDINGS,
HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

To MICROSCOPISTS and OTHERS.

To complete our system of Manufacture, and to meet the demand for our Instruments, we have built an entirely new Factory; and whilst we shall thus be enabled to continue our improvements in Manufacture, we shall also concede to our Customers every reduction that we can in Price.

ACHROMATIC MICROSCOPES.

We have carefully arranged our different forms of Stand with various Object-Glasses and Apparatus, so as to offer Microscopes, more or less complete, at certain amounts, in each instance considerably less than the sum of the individual prices of the several parts, and these we keep constantly in stock.

WENHAM'S BINOCULAR MICROSCOPE.

We are now manufacturing, under the immediate superintendence of the Inventor, this valuable addition to the Microscope. Mr. Wenham's arrangement not only gives the most perfect and well-defined Stereoscopic vision with any Object-Glass or Eye-Piece, but it can be applied to almost any Microscope, and when adapted, it in no way whatever interferes with the ordinary use of the Instrument.

MALTWOOD'S FINDER FOR THE MICROSCOPE.

This is the only method that has become universal for the purpose of finding Objects.

MICROSCOPIC OBJECTS.

In the endeavour to make our Collection of Prepared Specimens complete in every branch, we have lately secured the sole agency for the sale of some most remarkable transparent injections.

ICELAND SPAR.

We have a number of Cabinet Specimens of this interesting substance on Sale, the pieces having been selected from a large quantity which we have purchased, and besides being of very fine quality, we are enabled to offer them at prices considerably below the ordinary value.

ACHROMATIC STEREOSCOPES.

GORHAM'S KALEIDOSCOPIO COLOUR TOP, &c.

Catalogues, giving full particulars, may be had on application, or sent post free.

SMITH, BECK & BECK,
6, Coleman-street, London, E.C.
and Lister Works, Holloway.

J. H. DALLMEYER (Son-in-Law and Pupil of the late ANDREW ROSS)
Respectfully begs to inform the Scientific Public that he exclusively manufactures the **ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE** according to A. H.'s processes, who has also bequeathed to him the whole of that faculty.

For particulars of J. H. D.'s recent **IMPROVEMENTS IN MICROSCOPIC OBJECT GLASSES, PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES, &c.** see Catalogue, which may be had on application at 19, BLOOMSBURY-STREET, Oxford-street, W.C.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—CALLAGHAN'S OPERA, RACE AND FIELD GLASSES, matchless for power and portability, may be worn round the neck as a double eyeglass. Invaluable to the Tourist, and for viewing scenery at four to five miles' distance, are preferred to the telescope. Equally available at the Opera-House, Race-Course, or Review. Price, 30s., 45s., 50s., 70s., and 80s., according to size and power. May be had at Messrs. Smith & Son's Bookstalls, at the principal Railway Stations; and in Ireland at Bray, The Curragh, Killarney, Kingston, Limerick, Mallow, Newbridge and at No. 21, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin; or will be sent free on remittance to William Callaghan, Optician, 22A, New Bond-street, W., corner of Conduit-street, London.

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE POLICIES.
THE CONSOLS ASSOCIATION,
439, STRAND, LONDON.

1. Provides the Security of Consols for its Policies.
2. It issues a **DEMAND** on **DEMAND** at any time, about One-Half of all Premiums paid.
Undoubted Security for Money, with a liberal Rate of Interest. The Association possesses a large Capital, subscribed by several hundreds of Shareholders.
Full information may be obtained on application to **THOMAS H. BAYLIS**, Managing Director.

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
69, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established 1837.
CAPITAL, 1,000,000.

Directors.
THOMAS CHALLIS, Esq., Ald., Chairman.
THOMAS BRIDGE SIMPSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
Jacob George Cope, Esq.,
William Delf, Esq.,
John Dixon, Esq.,
Benjamin Edington, Esq.,
John T. Fletcher, Esq.,
George S. Freeman, Esq.,
Charles James Heath, Esq.,
James Pilkington, Esq., M.P.,
Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P.,
Edward Wilson, Esq.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected on the most advantageous terms. Apply to **THOMAS PRICE**, LL.D., Secretary, or to the Local Agents of the Company.
The Fire Premiums of 1860 were upwards of 45 per cent. more than those of 1859, whilst the losses were 15 per cent. less.
The New Life Business has more than trebled within the last four years.
The Life Reserve Fund is more than six times the annual Life Income.
The Assets are upwards of £50,000.

ESTABLISHED 1837.
BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict. cap. 9;
AND
BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION,

Empowered by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
1, PRINCES-STREET, Bank, London.
Major-General **ALEXANDER**, Blackheath Park, Chairman.
Every description of Life Assurance business transacted, with or without Participation in Profits.

Extracts from Tables.

(PROPRIETARY.)				(MUTUAL.)			
Age	Half-Prem. First 7 Years.	Whole Prem. Remainder of Life.	Yrs.	Age	Annual Premium.	Half-Yearly Premium.	Quarterly Premium.
20	1 s. d.	2 s. d.	0 0 0	20	1 s. d.	2 s. d.	0 0 0
30	1 1 1	2 1 1	0 0 0	30	2 1 1	3 1 1	0 0 0
40	2 1 1	3 1 1	0 0 0	40	3 1 1	4 1 1	0 0 0
50	3 1 1	4 1 1	0 0 0	50	4 1 1	5 1 1	0 0 0
60	4 1 1	5 1 1	0 0 0	60	5 1 1	6 1 1	0 0 0

ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

VICTORIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

18, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY. Established 1838.
Thomas Nesbitt, Esq., Chairman.
O. B. Woolley, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

Charles Baldwin, Esq.,
George Denny, Esq.,
J. C. Dimdale, Esq.,
William Ellis, M.D.,
Robert Ellis, Esq.,
J. P. Gassiot, Esq., F.R.S.,
John Gladstone, Esq.,
Aaron Goldsmid, Esq.,
Sidney Gurney, Esq.,
W. K. Jameson, Esq.,
John Jones, Esq.,
John Nolloth, Esq.,
Meaburn Swainland, Esq., M.P.,
Daniel Sutton, Esq.,
Walter Charles Venning, Esq.,
William White, Esq.

Every description of Life Assurance business transacted. Advances are made on Mortgage, Property, Life and Reversionary Interests, &c., and also to Assurers on Personal Security. The Assets are £240,000, and the Income is over £3,000 per annum. Four-fifths of the entire Profits are appropriated to the Assured. Three divisions of considerable amount have already taken place. **WILLIAM RATHAY**, Actuary.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS, AND FROM ANY CAUSE,
may be provided against by an Annual Payment of £1. to the **RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY**, which secures 1,000l. as death by Accident, or £1 weekly for Injury.

NO EXTRA PREMIUM FOR VOLUNTEERS.
ONE PERSON IN EVERY TWELVE insured is injured yearly by ACCIDENT.
75,000l. has been already PAID as COMPENSATION.

For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, or at the Head Office, 64, Cornhill (late 5, Old Broad-street).

ANNUAL INCOME, 40,000l.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.
64, Cornhill, E.C., January, 1861.

ARGUS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
20, THROGMORTON-STREET, BANK.

Chairman—**WILLIAM LEAF**, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—**JOHN HUMPHREY**, Esq., Ald.
Richard E. Arden, Esq.,
Edward Bates, Esq.,
Professor Hall, M.A.,
Rupert Ingleby, Esq.,
W. Laidler Leaf, Esq.,
Balfour Wm. Johnson, Esq.,
Jeremiah Pitcher, Esq.,
Lewis Pocock, Esq.,
Physician—**Dr. Jackson**, 5, Finsbury-square.
Surgeon—**W. Coulson**, Esq., 2, Frederick-street, Old Jewry.
Actuary—**George Clark**, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THIS COMPANY.
The Premiums are on the lowest scale consistent with security. The Assured are protected by an ample subscribed capital—an assurance fund of £50,000, invested on mortgage, and in the Government Stocks—and an income of £4,000l. a year.

Premiums to Assure £100.				Whole Term.	
Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	
20	17 8	10 9	11 10	11 10	
30	1 1 3	1 3 7	2 5 5	2 0 7	
40	1 5 0	1 5 9	3 0 7	2 14 10	
50	1 14 1	1 19 10	4 4 8	3 0 11	
60	3 9 4	3 17 0	6 19 9	4 0 10	

MUTUAL BRANCH.
Assurers on the Bonus system are entitled, after five years, to participate in nine-tenths, or 90 per cent. out of the profits.

The profit assigned to each policy can be added to the sum assured, applied in reduction of the annual premium, or be received in cash.
At the first division a return of 30 per cent. in cash on the premiums paid was declared; this will allow a reversionary increase, varying, according to age, from 60 to 35 per cent. on the premiums, or from 5 to 15 per cent. on the sum assured.
One Whole Term Premium may remain on credit for seven years, or one-third of the premium may remain for life as a debt upon the Policy at 5 per cent., or may be paid off at any time without notice.

Claims paid one month after satisfactory proof of death.
Loans upon approved security.
No charge for Policy Stamps.
Medical Attendants paid for their reports.
Persons may, in time of peace, proceed to or reside in any part of Europe or British North America without extra charge.
No extra charge for the Militia, Volunteer Rifles, or Artillery Corps on Home Service.
The Medical Officers attend every day, at a quarter before Two o'clock.

NORWICH UNION LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY.—Instituted 1805.
Secretary—**SIR SAMUEL BIGNOLD.**

The whole of the profits divided with the assured.
Ample security offered by an accumulated capital of £200,000.
One-half of the first five annual premiums may remain as a permanent charge upon policies granted for the whole duration of life.
The Income of the Society is upwards of £27,000.
The amount insured is upwards of £,073,000.
Since its commencement 32,700 Policies have been issued, and £,605,665l. paid to the representatives of 4,354 deceased members.
The Bonuses may be applied at the option of the Assured as follows:—
As a Bonus added to the Policy, or the amount may be received at once, that is, in cash value, or it may be applied in reduction of the future annual premium.
The rates of premium are lower than those of some Offices by nearly 10 per cent., a benefit in itself equivalent to an annual bonus.
For Prospectuses apply at the Society's Office, Surrey-street, Norwich, and 4, Crescent, Blackfriars, London.

THE SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND AND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

is a purely Mutual Office, in which the whole Funds belong to the Members; and the Profits are divided among them alone. Since it was founded, in 1815, its history has been one of constant and increasing prosperity; and it is now, in point of Funds, Annual Revenue and number of Members, one of the largest Life Offices in the world. The Security presented by the Society to its Members and their Representatives is of the most unquestionable character; while the Returns made in the form of Bonuses are, it is believed, not exceeded by those of any other similar Institution. The following is a

MEMORANDUM OF BUSINESS, BONUSES, FUNDS AND REVENUE.

Extracted from the Society's detailed Prospectus.

1. TOTAL ASSURANCES ISSUED	£14,082,794
2. TOTAL BONUSES DECLARED	3,023,049
3. SUMS ASSURED AND BONUSES EXISTING	10,586,801
4. TOTAL CLAIMS PAID EXCEED	3,000,000
5. INVESTED FUNDS	£3,071,764
6. ANNUAL REVENUE	485,736

Forms of Proposal, detailed Prospectuses and Reports, and every information, may be had at the Head Office, or any of the Society's Agents.

SAMUEL RALEIGH, Manager.
J. J. P. ANDERSON, Secretary.

Edinburgh, 5, St. Andrew-square.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Proposals dated and lodged at the Head Office, or with any of the Society's Agents, during the current year, will secure One Bonus more than those of later date.

LONDON HONORARY BOARD.

George Young, Esq., Mark-lane.
Charles Edward Pollock, Esq., Barrister, Temple.
David Hill, Esq., Sussex-square.
John Murray, Esq., Publisher, Albemarle-street.
Samuel Linsg, Esq., Indian Finance.
Sir John Thomas Briggs, Admiralty.
Leonard Horner, Esq., F.R.S.
James Anderson, Esq., Q.C., Lincoln's Inn.

AGENTS FOR LONDON AND THE SUBURBS.

Central Agent.
Hugh McKean, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings, Cornhill.
District Agents.
Major R. S. Ridge, 40, Pall Mall, Agent for the West-End District.
Benton Seely, Islington-green, Agent for Islington District.
ROBERTSON & WHITE, Accountants.
4, Princes-street, Bank, E.C.

MESSRS. J. & R. M'CRACKEN, FOREIGN AGENTS, AND AGENTS to the ROYAL ACADEMY, 7, Old Jewry, beg to remind the Nobility, Gentry and Artists, that they continue to receive Consignments of Objects of Fine Arts, Baggage, &c., from all parts of the Continent, for clearing through the Custom House, &c.; and that they undertake the shipment of effects to all parts of the world. Lists of their Correspondents abroad, and every information, may be had on application at their Office, as above. Also, in Paris, of M. M. CERNUS, 24, Rue Croix des Petits Champs (established upwards of fifty years), Packers and Customs-House Agents to the French Court and to the Musée Royal.—Messrs. J. & R. M'Cracken have added to their other business that of EAST INDIA AGENCY in all its branches.

TO PURCHASERS OF PIANOFORTES.—**CHAPPELL & Co.** have a large Stock of **SMOONDRAND PIANOFORTES** for Sale by **BROADWOOD, COLLARD, EHARD, &c.** at very reduced prices. Also, new Instruments of every description.—**CHAPPELL & Co.** 50, New Bond-street.

SECONDHAND HARMONIUMS by **ALEXANDRE**, nearly (if not quite) as good as new, at greatly reduced prices, at **CHAPPELL & Co.** 50, New Bond-street.

PIANOFORTES.—**CRAMER, BEALE & Co.**—Every description on Sale or Hire, NEW and SECOND-HAND. Lists, gratis, post free.—501, Regent-street.

FREDERICK DENT, Chronometer, Watch and Clock Maker to the Queen and Prince Consort, and Maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, 21, Strand, and 24, Royal Exchange.

DENT'S CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, AND CLOCKS.—CAUTION.—Her Majesty's High Court of Chancery, on the 11th of July, 1861, granted a Perpetual Injunction, restraining **Her Majesty's High Court of Chancery**, **George Havard**, **Thomas**, and **Adolphus Montagu**, respectively, from Manufacturing any Watches marked with the name of "DENT," and from selling or exporting, or causing to be sold or exported for Sale, any Watches made and marked with the name of "DENT," by them or by their order or direction. Manufacturers and others are hereby cautioned against using the name or trademark of "DENT."

M. F. DENT, 20 & 24, COCKSPUR-STREET, Charing Cross, London.

DENT'S CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, AND CLOCKS.—**M. F. DENT, 24, Cockspur-street, Charing Cross,** Watch and Chronometer Maker, by special appointment, to Her Majesty the Queen.
23, COCKSPUR-STREET, CHARING CROSS, Corner of Spring Gardens.

FISHER'S DRESSING CASES AND TRAVELLING BAGS.

FISHER'S PORTMANTEAUS.
First-Class Workmanship, at Moderate Prices.
158, STRAND, LONDON. Catalogues post free.

ORNAMENTS for the MANTEL-PIECE, &c.
Large and elegant Selection, including, among other Articles, Groups, Statuettes, Vases, &c. in Italian and English and Foreign Porcelain—Clocks (brass, marble and gilt)—first-class Bronzes—Lustres, Candelabra, Candlesticks and Bohemian Glass—Novelty, Beauty, and Art.
ALFRED E. PEARCE, 23, LUDGATE-HILL, E.C.
Established 1760.

TRELOAR'S KAMPTULICON, or Elastic Floor Cloth, Cocoa-Nut Fibre, Chinese and other Matings, and Door-Mats of the best quality, at the lowest prices.—**T. TRELOAR, Manufacturer, 43, LUDGATE-HILL, E.C.**

GLASS-CASES for HIRE.—**F. B. WATTS,** of 51, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C., Glass-Case Manufacturer, begs to notify, to Public and Private Institutions, that he has the best and most extensive STOCK in LONDON of Bent, Flat, Sloping and Upright GLASS-CASES, to be Lent on Hire for Conversations and Exhibitions, &c.

44, OXFORD-STREET, W.

OSLERS' GLASS CHANDELIERS,
Wall Lights and Mantel-piece Lustres, for Gas and Candle.
Glass Dinner Services for 15 persons, from 71 15s.
Glass Dessert " " " " 21 0s.

All Articles marked in plain figures.
Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for Presents.
Men, Export and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.

LONDON—SHOW-ROOMS, 45, OXFORD-STREET, W.
BIRMINGHAM—MANUFACTORY AND SHOW-ROOMS, Broad-street. Established 1857.

ALLSOP'S PALE ALE, in Bottle, recommended by Baron Liebig and all the Faculty, may now be had in the finest condition of **Messrs. HARRINGTON PARKER & CO.** 54, Pall Mall, S.W.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS
beg to caution the Public against Spurious Imitations of their world-famous **Worcestershire Sauce**.

Purchasers should
ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

* * * Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CRUSSE & BLACKWELL, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR will be found a perfect Luxury this Weather, either used for the Toilet or Bath, or as a reviving Scent for the Handkerchief. A special, unflammable sort is prepared to be used in Rimmel's Patent Vaporizer for purifying the air and fumigating sick rooms.
—**RIMMEL, Perfumer, 96, Strand, and 24, Cornhill.**

WHEELER & WILSON'S NOTED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with the Recent Improvements: Crystal Cloth Presser, Improved Loop Check, new style Hammer, Binder, Corder, &c. Offices and Sale Rooms, 403, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON. Instructions gratis to every Purchaser. The Machine will Stitch, Gather, Hem, Fell, or Bind, with great rapidity, sewers well for all descriptions of work, is simple, compact, and elegant in design, the work will not travel, and is the same on both sides, the speed is from 1,000 to 3,000 stitches per minute; a child 15 years old can work it, and the Machine is suitable alike for the Family or the Manufacturer. Illustrated Prospectus, with Testimonials, gratis and post free.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST TEAS and COFFEES in England are to be obtained of **PHILLIPS & CO.**, Tea-Merchants, 21, King William-street, City. Good strong useful Tea, 3s. 6d., 3s. 10d., 3s. and 4s.; Rich Boughong, 3s. 6d., 3s. 10d., and 4s. Pure Coffee, 1s. 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., and 1s. 8d. Tea and Coffee to the value of 40s. sent carriage-free to any railway-station or market-town in England. A Price Current free. Samples at market-prices. All goods carriage-free within eight miles of the City.

TEA.—DR. HASSALL'S ("The Chief Analyst of the Sanitary Commission of the Levant on Food") Report on the Teas and Coffees sold by Messrs. STRACHAN & CO. 26, Cornhill, London, E.C. "Having purchased through my own agents, and in the ordinary way of business, a variety of samples of the several qualities of Tea and Coffee vended by Messrs. STRACHAN & CO., I have subjected the whole of them to Microscopical Examination and Chemical Analysis. The result of the examinations obtained was in the highest degree satisfactory." A full report of the above Analysis, also List of Prices, can be had on application to Messrs. STRACHAN & CO. 26, Cornhill, E.C. London. Cards to all parts of London daily.

AIR CIRCULATING and ANTI-GREASE HATS.—Patented and Manufactured by MAYHEW & CO. 98, New Bond-street, W. These Hats are waterproof, grass-proof and rust-proof; they are peculiarly safe and easy in wear, insuring a comfortable and complete fit to any formation of head, being light, yet durable. First quality, 31s.; second ditto, 17s. 6d. To be had wholesale at the Manufacturers, Union-street, Southwark, S.E.

LAWSON'S SAMUELSON'S PATENT SILENT-WORKING and SELF-CLEANING MOWING-MACHINES, cut the Grass, collect it into a Box (moving all sweeping), and roll the plot at one and the same time,—and may be used at any convenient time, whether the grass be wet or dry. They are made of various widths, suitable for one man to work, unassisted, up to those for horse draught.

Copies of Letters from all parts of the country, showing the great saving in labour and time and the improvement in the appearance of lawns effected by these Machines, will be forwarded, post free, with Price-Lists, on receipt of application.

R. SAMUELSON, BRITANNIA WORKS, RANBURY, LONDON WANDSWORTH: 76, CANNON-STREET WEST, CITY.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.

And pronounced by HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS to be THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c. &c.

WOTHERSPOON & CO. GLASGOW and LONDON.

CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES—the most secure against Fire and Thieves.

CHUBB'S FIREPROOF STRONG-ROOM DOORS.

CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR AND STREET-DOOR LATCHES.

CHUBB'S CASH AND DEED BOXES.

Illustrated Price-List, gratis and post free.

CHUBB & SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 39, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Wolverhampton.

ALLEN'S PATENT PORTMANTEAUS AND TRAVELLING BAGS, with SQUARE OPENINGS; Ladies' Wardrobe Trunks, Dressing Bags, with Silver Fittings; Despatch Boxes, Writing and Drawing Cases, and 500 other articles for Home or Continental Travelling. Illustrated Catalogue post free.—J. W. ALLEN, Manufacturer and Patentee, 23 and 31, West Strand, London, W.C.

Also, Allen's Barack Furniture Catalogue of Officers' Bedsteads, Washhand Stands, Canteens, &c., post free.

CAUTION.—SMEE'S SPRING MATTRESS.

TUCKER'S PATENT, or SOMMIER TUCKER. Comfortable, cleanly, simple, portable and inexpensive. Purchasers are respectfully warned against infringements and imitations, in which somewhat of the general appearance of the SMEE'S SPRING MATTRESS is carefully preserved, but all its essential advantages are sacrificed.

WILLIAM SMEE & SONS, having now the entire of the Patent Right, are able to announce the following considerably **REDUCED SCALE OF PRICES.**

Size No. 1 for Bedsteads 3 feet wide 25s. 6d.
" " " " " 27s. 6d.
" " " " " 30s. 6d.
" " " " " 32s. 6d.

Other sizes in proportion. To be obtained of almost all respectable Upholsterers and Bedding Warehousemen.

SPECIAL NOTICE should be taken that each Spring Mattress bears upon the side the Label, "Tucker's Patent."

THE BEST SHOW OF IRON BEDSTEADS

in the KINGDOM is **WILLIAM S. BURTON'S**. He has FOUR LARGE ROOMS devoted to the exclusive show of Iron and Brass Bedsteads and Children's Cots, with appropriate Bedding and Bed-hangings. Portable Folding Bedsteads, from 11s.; Patent Iron Bedsteads, fitted with dovetail joints and patent springing, from 12s. 6d.; and Cots, from 12s. 6d. each; handsome Ornamental Iron and Brass Bedsteads, in great variety, from 12s. 6d. to 30s.

TEA URNS, of LONDON MAKE ONLY.

The largest assortment of London-made TEA URNS in the world (including all the recent novelties, many of which are registered) is on SALE at **WILLIAM S. BURTON'S**, from 30s. to 6s.

PAPIER-MACHÉ and IRON TEA TRAYS.

An assortment of TEA TRAYS and WAITERS wholly unprecedented, whether of iron, variety, or novelty.

New Oval Papier-Maché Trays.

per set of three..... from 30s. to 10 guineas.

Ditto, Iron ditto..... from 12s. to 4 guineas.

Convex shape, ditto..... from 7s. 6d.

Round and Gothic Walkers, Cakes and Bread Baskets, equally low.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL

FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 500 Illustrations of his Unlimited Stock of Sterling Silver and Electro-Plated Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish-Covers, Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gaseliers, Tea Trays, Urns and Kettles, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, Toilet Ware, Iron, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed-room and Cabinet Furniture, &c., with Lists of Prices, and Plans of the Twenty large Show-rooms, at 39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, 2, 3 and 4, Newman-street; 4, 5 and 6, Perry's-place; and 1, Newman-mews, London.

DINNER, DESSERT, BREAKFAST, TEA, and TOILET SERVICES. A large assortment of new and good Patterns. Also a beautiful variety of every description of **OUT TABLE GLASS.**

First-class Quality—Superior Taste—Low Prices.
ALFRED B. PEARCE, 23, LUDGATE-HILL, E.C.
Established 1760.

MORTLOCK'S CHINA WAREHOUSE, 250, OXFORD-STREET.—SELLING OFF.—In consequence of the Marquis of Westminster's refusal to renew the Lease of the above Premises (in connection with Park-street), **JOHN MORTLOCK** is anxious to dispose of his RICH STOCK, and is prepared to make a great allowance for Cash.—250, OXFORD-STREET, and 58, PARK-STREET, near Hyde Park.

LE SOMMIER ÉLASTIQUE PORTATIF.—**HEAL & SON** have patented a method of making a Spring Mattress portable. The great objection to the usual Spring Mattress is its being so heavy and cumbersome. The "Sommier Élastique Portatif" made in three separate parts; and, when joined together, has all the elasticity of the best Spring Mattress. As it has no stuffing of wool or horse-hair it cannot harbour moth, to which the usual Spring Mattress is very liable; the price, also, are much below those of the best Spring Mattresses, viz.:—
3 ft. 6 in. " " " " 22 0 0
4 ft. " " " " " 25 0 0
4 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 4 in. long " " 30 0 0
5 ft. " " " " " 35 0 0
5 ft. 6 in. " " " " 40 0 0

The "Sommier Élastique Portatif," therefore, combines the advantages of elasticity, durability, cleanliness, portability and cheapness.

An ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of Bedsteads, Bedding and Bed-room Furniture sent free by post on application.
HEAL & SON, 126, Tottenham Court-road, W.

MR. HOWARD, SURGEON-DENTIST, 52, FLEET-STREET, has introduced an ENTIRELY NEW DESCRIPTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Decayed teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication.—At home from Ten till Five.

NO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER

MEDICINE.—"We find **DR. BARRY'S HEALTH RESTORING REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD** the safest remedy for habitual constipation, indigestion (dyspepsia), palpitation, coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, diarrhoea, nervousness, biliousness, torpidity of the liver, &c."—Andrew Ure, M.D. F.R.S., Dr. Harvey, Dr. Shorland, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Wurrer's Testimonial:—"Bonn, July 19, 1842. Dr. Barry's Food is particularly effective in effectually curing indigestion (dyspepsia), a confused heat of body, as also in diarrhoea, bowel and liver complaints, inflammatory irritation and cramp of the urethra, the kidneys and bladder, and hemorrhoids; also in cough, asthma, debility, bronchitis, and pulmonary and bronchial consumption."—Dr. R. Dr. Wurrer, Professor of Medicine and Practical M.D. in Bonn, packed in tins, with full instructions, 11b. 3s. 6d.; 21b. 4s. 6d.; 51b. 11s.; 131b. 22s.; 241b. 42s. of carriage, 40s.—**Barry Dr Barry & Co., 77, Regent-street, London; Fortnum & Mason; also at 60, Gracechurch-street; 4, Cheap-side; 63 and 129, Oxford-street; 229, 330, 430 and 451, Strand; and all Grocers.**

DR. DE JONGHE'S
(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL,

Prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men throughout the world as the safest, speediest and most effectual remedy for

Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Rheumatism, Gout, General Debility, Diseases of the Skin, Rickets, Infantile Wasting, and all Scrofulous Affections,

Is incomparably superior to every other variety.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Sir HENRY MARSH, Bart. M.D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.—"I consider Dr. de Jonghe's Cod Liver Oil to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

Dr. GRANVILLE, F.R.S.—"Dr. Granville has found that Dr. de Jonghe's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and that it does not cause the nausea, and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oil."

Dr. LANKESTER, F.R.S.—"I deem the Cod Liver Oil sold under Dr. de Jonghe's guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy."

Dr. LAWRENCE, Physician to H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.—"I invariably prescribe Dr. de Jonghe's Oil in preference to any other, feeling assured that I am recommending a genuine article, and not a manufactured compound, in which the efficacy of this invaluable medicine is destroyed."

DR. DE JONGHE'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is sold only in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; and labelled with his stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.

Sole Consignees:
ANSAR, HARFORD & CO. 77, Strand, London, W.C.

CAUTION.—Beware of Proposed Substitutions.

ELKINGTON & CO. desire respectfully to call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry requiring PLATE, to their Manufactures, which may be obtained in great variety, both in **SILVER and ELECTRO PLATE**, from either of their Establishments:—

LONDON—25, Regent-street, St. James's, S.W.; and 45, Moor-gate-street, E.C.

DUBLIN—College Green.

LIVERPOOL—Church-street.

MANUFACTORY and SHOW ROOMS, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

Estimates, Drawings and Prices sent free by post. Replating and Gilding as usual.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DE-STROYING POWDER.—This powder is quite harmless to Animals &c., but is univalued in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Embezzles, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Moths in Furs, and every other species of Insects in all stages of metamorphosis. An invaluable remedy for destroying Fleas in Ladies' Pet Dogs. It is perfectly harmless in its nature, and may be applied without apprehension, as it has no qualities deleterious to animals. Sold in Packets, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each, or post free for 1s. 4d. or treble size for 3s. 6d. postage-stamps, by **THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C.**

THE FAIRY BOUQUET.—Dedicated (by Special Permission) to the QUEEN of the FAIRIES. It is made from Wild Flowers, called by Fairy hands from "the bank whereon the wild thyme grows." The authenticity of the receipt is verified for what the same does for the same disease as the existence of Titania herself. In bottles, 2s., 3s. 6d. and 5s. each.

METCALFE, BINGLEY & CO.'S NEW PATTERNOOOTH BRUSHES, Penetrating Hair Brushes, Genuine Smyrna Sponges, and every description of Brush, Comb, and Perfumery. Metcalfe's celebrated Alkaline Tooth Powder, 2s. per box.—120s and 121, Oxford-street.

REFRESHING BALM for the HAIR.—

Every one values and admires a beautiful head of hair; yet there are hundreds who desire to make their hair look well, keep it from turning grey and falling off, but are unacquainted with the means to do so. **OLDIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA** to them is a priceless treasure—it is the only certain remedy. Established upwards of 20 years, it has withstood every opposition and imitation, and by the increasing demand proves its true value. In producing whiskers or moustaches, aiding weak thin hair to become strong, it has no equal. Price 3s. 6d., 6s. and 12s. only.—Sold Wholesale and Retail by **G. & A. OLDIDGE, 22, Wellington-street (seven doors from the Strand), W.C.**

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is allowed by upwards of 500 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided; soft bandage belts worn round the body, while the requisite resistance is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, being sent to the Manufacturer.

MR. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c. for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous, and impervious to moisture, and are worn on like an ordinary stocking. Prices, from 7s. 6d. to 15s. each; post free.

JOHN WHITE, MANUFACTURER, 228, Piccadilly, London.

HENRY'S CALCINED MAGNESIA continues to be prepared, with the most scrupulous care and attention, by Messrs. THOS. & WM. HENRY, Manufacturing Chemists, Manchester. It is sold, in bottles, price 3s. 6d., with glass stoppers at 4s. 6d., stamp included, with full directions for the use of, by three various Agents in the metropolis and throughout the United Kingdom; but it cannot be genuine unless their names are engraved on the Government Stamp which is fixed over the cork or stopper of each bottle. Sold in London, wholesale, by Messrs. Barclay & Sons, Farringdon-street; Sutton & Co., Bow, Chumbers; and Newbery & Sons; E. Edwards; Thos. Butler, 24, Paul's Churchyard; Savory & Co., New Bond-street; Sauer, Oxford-street. And of most of the vendors of the Magnesia may be had, authenticated by a similar stamp. **HENRY'S AROMATIC SPIRIT OF VINEGAR**, the invention of Mr. Henry, and the only genuine preparation of that article.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA

has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession and universally accepted by the Public, as the Best Remedy for acidity of the stomach, heartburn, head-ache, gout and indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an agreeable Efferescent Draught, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons and in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity) by **DINNEFORD & CO. 173, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the Empire.**

COCKLE'S PILLS.—To those who suffer from Indigestion and Sick Headache, Torpid Liver, Inactive Bowels, &c., **COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS** are strongly recommended, as, by combining aromatics, tonic, and aperient properties, they remove all morbid accumulations, strengthen the stomach, induce a healthy appetite, and impart tranquillity to the nervous system. Prepared only by **JAMES COCKLE, 18, New Ormond-street; and to be had of all Medicine Vendors.** In boxes, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each.

THE BEST APERIENT AND ANTIBILIOUS MEDICINE is **DR. HUGO'S MEDICAL ATOMS**, they are small, and have a most agreeable taste. Sold in Packets at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d., by all Druggists.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.—The disorders peculiar to women are the most delicate and difficult to be conducted to a favorable termination. Upon their early and judicious treatment hangs the momentous question, whether women enjoy strength, soundness and cheerfulness, or pine away in weakness, disease and misery. Holloway's inestimable preparations are the most reliable remedies for restoring weakened or suspended functions. The Ointment should be rubbed on the back and stomach, for at least ten minutes every night and morning, till restoration takes place, and perfect functional regularity be induced. While thus using the Ointment, Holloway's Pills should be freely taken in order to purify the blood, and cleanse the system, by which natural process all obstructions will be readily removed.

LONDON, 158, FLEET-STREET, E.C.

WARD & LOCK'S APPROVED EDUCATIONAL WORKS.

Now ready,

MILNER'S DESCRIPTIVE ATLAS:

being a Series of Maps, Illustrative of Astronomy and Physical and Political Geography. By the Rev. THOMAS MILNER, M.A. F.R.G.S. The Maps of Physical and Political Geography constructed and corrected by AUGUSTUS PETERMANN, F.R.G.S., Honorary Member of the Geographical Societies of Berlin and Frankfurt. Just ready, New Edition, carefully revised, with all the Recent Discoveries, price 50s.; or, half morocco, 36s.

New Edition, just ready,

DOWER'S SCHOOL ATLAS of MODERN GEOGRAPHY:

containing 40 Coloured Maps, with a copious Consulting Index, with the Latitudes and Longitudes. New Editions, just ready, super-royal 8vo. half-bound morocco, price 12s.

New Editions, just ready,

DOWER'S GENERAL ATLAS of MODERN GEOGRAPHY:

containing 53 Maps, with a copious Consulting Index, with the Latitudes and Longitudes, compiled from the latest and best Authority. Now first reduced in price, for adoption in all Schools. Super-royal 4to. half bound and coloured, price 16s.

A SCHOOL ATLAS of PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY:

16 Maps, Illustrative of the Geology, Hydrography, Meteorology, Zoology, Botany, and Ethnography of the Globe. Constructed by AUGUSTUS PETERMANN, F.R.G.S., with Descriptive Letter-press, by the Rev. THOMAS MILNER. Imperial 4to. half rusia, 21s.; cloth, gilt edges, 18s.

DOWER'S MINOR SCHOOL ATLAS:

containing 26 Maps, compiled from the best Authorities, including all the latest Discoveries, with a copious Consulting Index. Super-royal 8vo. half-bound roan, price 7s. 6d.

DOWER'S SHORT ATLAS; containing 17 Maps, and a copious Consulting Index.

Price 5s. coloured, 4s. plain, half-bound roan.

N.B. In order to make the above popular Atlases as complete as possible, Mr. Dower has revised the Maps to the present time, adding the recent discoveries of Captain McClintock in the Arctic Regions, Livingstone's South Africa, as also the latest additions to Australia, New Zealand, China, &c.

Recently published,

WEBSTER'S UNIVERSAL PRONOUNCING AND DEFINING DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Condensed from Noah Webster's large work, with numerous Synonyms, carefully discriminated, by CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH, D.D., Professor in Yale College. To which are added, 'Walker's Key' to the Pronunciation of Classical and Scriptural Proper Names; a Vocabulary of Modern Geographical Names; Phrases and Quotations from the Ancient and Modern Languages; Abbreviations used in Writing, Printing, &c.

This comprehensive work is beautifully printed on good paper, in a clear and distinct type, in double columns, and has had the benefit of revision to the present time. Demy 8vo. cloth lettered, 64s. pages, 7s. 6d.; in rusia, marbled edges, 12s. 6d.; in half-russia, ditto, 11s. 6d.; in calf gilt, ditto, 11s. 6d.; in half-calf, ditto, 10s. 6d.

Second Edition, just ready,

The ILLUSTRATED WEBSTER READER:

containing 300 Lessons on General Subjects, suited to the capacity of Young Learners. Numerous first-rate Engravings. Demy 8vo. 160 pages, cloth, gilt back and sides, 1s. 6d.

The ILLUSTRATED DRAWING-BOOK.

By ROBERT SCOTT BURN. Illustrated with about 200 subjects for study in every Branch of Art. Just ready, New and Revised Edition, demy 8vo. cloth, 2s.

The ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECTURAL, ENGINEERING, and MECHANICAL DRAWING-BOOK.

By R. S. BURN. Just ready, New Edition, revised by the Author, with 300 Engravings, demy 8vo. cloth, 2s.

Johnson and Walker Superseded.

WEBSTER'S POCKET PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Condensed from the Original Dictionary by NOAH WEBSTER, LL.D. With Accented Vocabularies of Classical, Scriptural, and Modern Geographical Names. Containing 10,000 more Words than Walker's Dictionary. Revised Edition, by WILLIAM G. WEBSTER. Royal 16mo. cloth gilt, 2s. 6d.; or strongly bound in roan gilt, 2s.; ditto cloth, 1s. 6d.; ditto cloth boards, 1s.

Now ready, a NEW and POPULAR ATLAS, price 2s. 6d.

DOWER'S POPULAR ATLAS, for Schools, Families, &c. &c.

Containing Twelve Coloured Maps, revised and corrected to the present time, with all the recent alterations and improvements, namely:—

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. EASTERN HEMISPHERE. | 4. ENGLAND AND WALES. | 7. FRANCE. | 10. ASIA. |
| 2. WESTERN HEMISPHERE. | 5. SCOTLAND | 8. AMERICA, NORTH. | 11. AFRICA. |
| 3. EUROPE. | 6. IRELAND | 9. AMERICA, SOUTH. | 12. AUSTRALIA. |

ILLUSTRATED WORKS FOR SCHOOL PRIZES.

Now ready, price 12s. cloth; or morocco, 21s.

PEARLS from the POETS: a Collection

of Specimens of the Works of Celebrated Writers, with Biographical Notices. The Poems selected by H. W. DULCKEN, Ph.D. M.A., with a Preface by the Rev. Thomas Dale, M.A. Canon of St. Paul's. Fcap. 4to. superbly illustrated, and printed on toned paper.

Cloth gilt, price 5s.

OUTLINES of CREATION.

By ELISHA NOYCE. With 400 Engravings by the Brothers Dalziel.

Just published, price 5s. cloth gilt,

The BOY'S OWN SEA STORIES.

Being the Adventures of a Sailor in the Navy, the Merchant Service, and in a Whaling Cruise. Narrated by Himself. Illustrated with numerous Page-Engravings. Post 8vo. 48s. pages.

Now ready, New Edition,

The HISTORY of SANDFORD and MERTON.

By THOMAS DAY. Illustrated with 100 Engravings by the Brothers Dalziel. New Edition, carefully revised. Post 8vo. cloth, full gilt back and side, 3s. 6d.

Uniform with 'SANDFORD and MERTON.'

EVENINGS at HOME; or, the Juvenile Budget Opened.

By Dr. AIKIN and Mrs. BARBAULD. Illustrated with 100 Engravings by the Brothers Dalziel. New Edition, carefully revised and corrected. Post 8vo. cloth, full gilt back and side, 3s. 6d.

* In ordering, care should be taken to specify WARD & LOCK'S EDITIONS, with ONE HUNDRED ILLUSTRATIONS, or very inferior Editions may be substituted.

Cloth gilt and gilt edges, price 3s. 6d.

A BOY'S LIFE ABOARD SHIP, as it is Told by Himself.

Post 8vo. Illustrated.

Cloth gilt, price 5s.

The BOY'S BOOK of INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION.

By ELISHA NOYCE. With 365 Engravings by the Brothers Dalziel.

Cloth gilt and gilt edges, price 3s. 6d.

LIFE in a WHALER; or, Perils and Adventures in the Tropical Seas.

By SAILOR CHARLEY. Post 8vo. Illustrated.

Cloth, gilt edges, 6s. 6d.

OUR FAVOURITE FAIRY TALES.

Edited by H. W. DULCKEN. With Designs by Phil. Harvey, Abdon, Dalziel, Pasquier, McConnell, and Weir. With 300 Engravings by the Brothers Dalziel.

"These Tales are sweetly told, and beautifully illustrated."

JUVENILE BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

Ready this day, Second Edition,

The CHILD'S FAMOUS PICTURE-BOOK.

Plenty to Laugh at and Plenty to Learn. Upwards of 500 Pictures and many pretty little Verses and Stories. Folio, boards, in a handsome wrapper in three colours, half-bound cloth, 3s. 6d.; do., do., do., beautifully coloured, gilt edges, 7s. 6d.; do., do., do., partly coloured, red edges, 5s.

No expense has been spared by the Publishers in the production of this very satisfactory volume for Children, and only a large sale can reimburse them for their great outlay. It is not too much to say that this is the very best book of the kind ever produced.

Now ready, the Tenth Thousand, a Delightful Novelty for Children.

The LITTLE BUILDER; or, How a Child may make a Cardboard Village without using any adhesive material.

A Toy-Book for all Seasons. Small folio, beautifully coloured, 3s. 6d.

This clever and instructive Book-Toy has become an established favourite with children, for whom it is a never-ending source of interest and amusement, and a vehicle for the exercise of constructive ingenuity.

GIFT-BOOK for GOOD LITTLE CHILDREN.

Printed on strong cloth. Beautifully coloured Engravings, bound in cloth, gilt on back and side, and gilt edges, price 3s. 6d.; printed on paper, illustrations coloured, 2s. 6d.; or, with plain illustrations, 2s.

The PICTURE TREASURY for LITTLE BOYS and LITTLE GIRLS.

Printed on strong cloth, with numerous coloured illustrations, handsomely bound in cloth, 3s. 6d.; printed on paper, coloured illustrations, 2s. 6d.; or plain, 2s.

Just ready, price 3s.

The WONDER BOOK of NATURE'S TRANSFORMATIONS.

Being Twelve Views and Six Changes, produced instantaneously by an ingenious and novel Mechanism, comprising the Four Seasons, London by Day and London by Night, the Ocean at Rest and the Ocean in Rage, Sowing and Reaping, and Travelling by Day and Travelling by Night. Small folio, beautifully coloured Plates, ornamental boards.

Just ready, a New Child's Book of Pictures.

The CHILD'S OWN ALBUM, in Pictures and Verse, of Favourite Stories which all may Rehearse.

Folio, 255 Engravings. By the Brothers Dalziel. Printed on fine paper, boards, splendid wrapper in colours, 3s. 6d.; Plates beautifully coloured, gilt edges, 7s. 6d.; partly coloured, red edges, 5s.

Now ready, 120 pages, imp. 16mo. extra cloth, plain, 3s. 6d.; coloured, 5s.

The FAIRY ALBUM for GOOD LITTLE FOLK.

Illustrated with 140 clever Engravings by the leading Artists of the day.

NEW SERIES by ALFRED CROWQUILL.

NEW SERIES of FAIRY and other TALES.

Designed and Illustrated by ALFRED CROWQUILL. Clearly printed, in large 4to. size, with beautifully coloured illustrations, price 1s. 6d. each:

THE GOOD and BAD SPARROWS.

THE RED CAP, HONESTY AND CUNNING.

THE GRATEFUL OGRE.

The Four Books together, in 1 vol. boards, 5s.; do., do., cloth extra, gilt edges, 6s.

N.B.—EDUCATIONAL and other CATALOGUES gratis on application, or per post for one stamp.

London: WARD & LOCK, 158, Fleet-street.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, 20, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.
Printed by JAMES HOLMES, of No. 4, New Ormond-street, in the county of Middlesex, at his office, 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in said county; and published by JOHN ELLIOTT, 20, Wellington-street, in said county, Publisher, at 20, Wellington-street aforesaid.—Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradfute, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, August 3, 1861.

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1763.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1861.

PRICE
FOURPENCE
Stamped Edition, 6d.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The NEXT MEETING will be held at MANCHESTER, commencing on WEDNESDAY, September 4, 1861, under the Presidency of

WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, Esq. LL.D. C.E. F.R.S.

The Reception Room will be The Portico, in Mosley-street. Notices of Communications intended to be read to the Association, accompanied by a statement whether or not the author will be present at the Meeting, may be addressed to JOHN PHILLIPS, M.A. LL.D. F.R.S., Assistant General Secretary, University Museum, Oxford; or to R. D. DAWKINS, Esq. B.A. F.G.S., ALFRED NIELD, Esq., ARTHUR HANSOME, Esq. M.A., and Professor ROSCOE, B.A., Local Secretaries, Manchester.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S., General Treasurer.
6, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

ROYAL COLLEGES OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION IN GENERAL EDUCATION.

The List of Subjects and Books for the Preliminary Examination in General Education required to be passed by Candidates for the Double Qualification in Medicine and in Surgery conferred conjointly by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and for the separate Diploma of each College—to be held on OCTOBER 26th, and on NOVEMBER 2nd, 9th, and 16th, 1861, and on FEBRUARY 1st, MAY 2nd, and AUGUST 2nd, 1862—is now ready, and may be obtained on Application to the Officer of either College. The attention of intending Students of Medicine is specially requested to the following New Regulations, in accordance with a resolution of the Medical Council, applicable to all the Royal Colleges, Universities, and Licensing Boards:—1. That all Students of Medicine must be registered. 2. That those commencing medical study after September 1861 cannot be registered until they have passed a Preliminary Examination in General Education. 3. That, except for those who have been detained by illness or other unavoidable cause, the Register at all Medical Schools must be closed within *five* days after the commencement of each Session.

ALEXANDER WOOD,

President Royal College of Physicians.

DOUGLAS MACLAGAN,

President Royal College of Surgeons.

Edinburgh, August 2, 1861.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.—THE WINTER SESSION will commence on TUESDAY, October 1, at Eight o'clock, p.m., with an Intro- ductory Address by Mr. Spencer Smith.

The Medical Appointments in this Hospital are annually conferred upon Pupils without additional fee. The advantages of Five of these Appointments far exceed as many SCHOLARSHIPS of Fifty Pounds each.

Physicians—Dr. Alderson, Dr. Chambers, Dr. Sibson, Dr. Handfield Jones, Dr. Sieveking and Dr. Markham.
Surgeons—Mr. Coulson, Mr. Lane, Mr. Ure, Mr. Spencer Smith, Mr. Mr. Walton and Mr. James Lane.
Physician-Accoucheur—Dr. Tyler Smith.
Ophthalmic Surgeon—Mr. White Cooper.
Aural Surgeon—Mr. Toynbee. Surgeon-Dentist—Mr. Sercombe.

LECTURERS.

Clinical Medicine—Dr. Alderson, Dr. Chambers, Dr. Sibson.
Clinical Surgery—Mr. Coulson, Mr. Lane, Mr. Ure.
Medicine—Dr. Chambers and Dr. Sibson.
Surgery—Mr. Lane and Mr. Spencer Smith.
Physiology—Mr. James Lane and Dr. Broadbent.
Anatomy—Mr. James Lane and Dr. Gascoven.
Operations on the dead body—Mr. Walton.
Dissections—Mr. Gascoven and Mr. Norton.
Chemistry and Practical Chemistry—Mr. Field.
Midwifery—Dr. Tyler Smith and Dr. Graily Hewitt.
Materia Medica—Dr. Sieveking. Botany—Dr. Dresser.
Medical Jurisprudence—Dr. Sieveking.
Ophthalmic Surgery—Mr. White Cooper.
Aural Surgery—Mr. Toynbee. Dental Surgery—Mr. Sercombe.
Comparative Anatomy—Dr. Broadbent.
Natural Philosophy—Mr. Smalley.

PRIZES, &c.—The Medical appointments in the Hospital. A Scholarship in Anatomy of the annual value of 50s. A Prize of 50s. for Students of the first year. Prizes in the several Classes at the end of each Session.

The Fee for the Hospital Practice and Lectures required by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and the Society of Apothecaries, is 80s. 6s., payable by instalments.

A detailed Prospectus will be sent, and further information obtained, on application to

GEO. G. GASCOVEN, Dean of the School.
St. Mary's Hospital, August, 1861.

MIDDLE and UPPER SCHOOLS, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.—There is superior ACCOM- MODATION for BOARDERS in the family of the Principal, JOHN YEATS, LL.D.

ST. MARY'S HALL, ST. MARY'S ROAD,
CANONBURY, near LONDON, N.—English and French
Institution for Ladies, on the Principles of Queen's College.
(Established 1839.) The MICHAELMAS TERM will COM-
MENCE on the 17th SEPTEMBER. Ladies wishing to join any
of the Classes are requested to enter their names the day before
the re-opening. There are Vacancies for two Resident Pupils.
SARAH NORTHCROFT, Principal.

The undersigned Clergymen and Gentlemen having personal
knowledge of the plans of the above highly successful Institution,
concur in recommending it to the notice of parents desirous of
obtaining a first-class Education in all respects for their daughters:

Rev. J. Edwards, M.A., Rector of Birmingham and Coney-Weston,
Stafford.

Rev. J. Hoppus, LL.D. F.R.S., Professor in University College,
J. B. Holme, M.D., Linton, near Cambridge.

Rev. C. Heesbridge, M.A., Carlton, Leicester.

Rev. J. H. Jenkins, M.A., Rector of Hazlewood, Dunfield.

Rev. J. R. Major, M.A., Head-Master of Maid Hill Grammar
School.

Rev. P. Parker, M.A., Rector of Hawton, Notts.

B. E. Portia, Esq. Daventry House, Upper Tooting.

Rev. J. H. Sturges, M.A., near Walmal, Staffordshire.

William Slocombe, Solicitor, Reading.

The Hon. R. Winn, 20, Wilton-street, Belgrave-square.

Rev. C. Wolley, M.A., Assistant-Master of Eton College.

Prospectuses, with Terms, will be forwarded upon application.

NOTICE—TESTIMONIAL to the Right Hon. J. MILNER GIBSON.

Subscriptions limited to 11.
Gentlemen connected with the Country Press are respectfully
requested to make their Subscriptions payable to ROBERT
CHAMBERS, Esq., 47, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.
(Signed) JOHN FRANCIS, Hon. Sec.
August 10, 1861.

ESSAYS AND REVIEWS' DEFENCE FUND.

The Bishop of Salisbury has instituted proceedings in the Arch-
deaconry Court of Canterbury against the Rev. Dr. Rowland Williams,
Vicar of Broad Chalk, on account of the article entitled 'Bunsen's
Biblical Researches,' published in the 'Essays and Reviews.'
This suit may be followed by others tending to suppress the free-
dom of religious inquiry, and the decision in the case will be of
great public importance.

It is thought right to give an opportunity to the friends of reli-
gious liberty in the Church of England, and others, to show their
sympathy for the cause, by contributing to defray the large ex-
penses which will necessarily be incurred in defending the present
suit.

C. W. GOODWIN, M.A., 6, King's }
Bench-walk, Temple } Hon. Secs.
THEODORE DU BOIS, }
Chancery-lane, }
Messrs. Child & Co., Temple Bar, have kindly consented to
receive subscriptions to the credit of the 'Essays and Reviews'
Defence Fund, and

Communications may be addressed to either of the Secretaries,
or to 'Essays and Reviews' Defence Committee, 7, Goddard-
street, Doctors' Commons, E.C.

BEDFORD COLLEGE (for Ladies), 47 and 48, BEDFORD-SQUARE.

THE CLASSES will BEGIN for the SESSION, 1861-62, on
THURSDAY, October 10th.

The SCHOOL for JUNIOR PUPILS above Eight Years of
Age will RE-OPEN on THURSDAY, September 26th.

A few Pupils for the College and School are received as Boarders
within the College, under the superintendence of the Lady-
Resident.

Prospectuses may be had at the College.
JANE MARTINEAU, Hon. Sec.

THE LADIES' COLLEGE, Southampton, For the Daughters of Gentlemen.

Principal—Mrs. DAVIES
(Widow of the late Prof. Davies, R.M.A. Woolwich).
Aided by Resident Governesses and Visiting Masters of acknow-
ledged talent.

The object of this Institution is to impart a sound and useful
Education, combined with the Accomplishments requisite to form
the perfect Gentlewoman.

Particulars to be obtained on application to Mrs. DAVIES.
THE TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 1st.

THE GRANGE HOUSE SCHOOL, EDINBURGH.

Principal—JOHN DALGLEISH.

Vice-Principal—W. SCOTT DALGLEISH, M.A. (Edin.)
THE SCHOOL SESSION commences on the 1st of OCTOBER.

WOOLWICH, SANDHURST, the LINE,
and the CIVIL SERVICE.—SIX PUPILS are PRE-
PARED for the above EXAMINATIONS by the Rev. G. R.
ROBERTS, M.A., late Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cam-
bridge, and for some years one of the Mathematical and Classical
Professors at the Royal Indian Military College at Addiscombe.
Address: 'The Limes, Croydon.'

CIVIL SERVICE, WOOLWICH, &c.—
GENTLEMEN are respectfully PREPARED for the CIVIL
and MILITARY EXAMINATIONS, or for the UNIVERSI-
TIES, by an M.A. of long experience as a Private Tutor in Cam-
bridge, assisted by competent Masters in the various branches
required. For particulars, apply to the Rev. the PRINCIPAL,
8, York-street, Sunbury-on-Thames; or to Messrs. RALEIGH BROTHERS,
School Booksellers, 150, Aldersgate-street, London.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.—COMPE-
TITORS for Sandhurst, Woolwich, or the Staff College, and
Candidates for Direct Commissions or Staff Appointments, are
PREPARED in all the Branches (compulsory and optional) of
their Programmes, at the Practical Military College, Sunbury,
S.W.—Apply for Prospectuses, &c. to Captain LEWIS.

MATRICATION, &c.—The Rev. W.
KIRKUS, LL.B., St. Thomas's-square, Hackney, PRE-
PARES GENTLEMEN for the EXAMINATIONS. A few
Boarders can be received.—Apply as above.

MISS HOLTHAM, formerly of Bowdon,
Cheshire, who receives a few Young Ladies requiring social
yet select companionship in their studies, will have a VACANCY
for ONE PUPIL after the present Vacation, ending the 9th of
August.—For Terms and References address Miss HOLTHAM,
21, Powis-square, Brighton.

EDUCATION.—No. 2, PORTLAND-PLACE,
LOWER CLAPTON, N.E.—Miss BATES receives Twelve
Young Ladies as Resident Pupils. The next Term will commence
on WEDNESDAY, September 11.

A GOVERNESS (Temporary) is OPEN to an
ENGAGEMENT from the 1st of September, for two
Months, while the family she resides in is travelling on the Con-
tinent. An excellent Musician, teaches French thoroughly,
Italian (having been two years in Italy), the rudiments of Ger-
man, and English in all its branches. Age 26.—Address M.F.L.,
Post-Office, Spark Brook, near Birmingham.

MISS BROWN'S PRIVATE ESTABLISH-
MENT for the BOARD and EDUCATION of a limited
number of YOUNG LADIES. The next SESSION will BEGIN
on TUESDAY, the 1st of October.—Prospectuses forwarded on
application.

HARROW or RUGBY.—A Married M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, Senior Optime and First Class- man in the Classical Tripos, Head-Exhibitor of his year at Eton, has VACANCIES for next Half-year. His house, recently en- larged for the purpose, is situated in a beautiful and healthy part of the country. Terms, 80 Guineas a year, with no extras.— Address M. L., 71, High-street, Birmingham.

A GERMAN PROTESTANT LADY wishes
for a RE-ENGAGEMENT, as RESIDENT GOVERNESS,
in a Nobleman's or Gentleman's family. Attainments—French,
English, Italian, Music, Drawing, and the usual branches of a
sound Education.—Address M.A., 11, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn-
fields.

PRIVATE TUITION.—S. EAGLETON, LL.D.,
Havering, Essex, receives SIX PUPILS, and prepares
them for the Universities or Public Schools, and for the Military
or Naval Examinations. There are Three Vacancies.

A LADY wishes strongly to RECOMMEND,
as GOVERNESS to Young Children, or as Useful Com-
panion, a Lady, 30 years of age, who has had great experience in
tuition, having resided in a family years. Is of ladylike
manners, and most amiable disposition.—Address to A. T., 30,
Avenue-road, New-road, Hammermith, W.

GERMAN and FRENCH TUITION with
BOARD and LODGING is offered by a Professor of Com-
mercial Academy at DANZIG. Terms, 8s. per month, including
all expenses, except wine.—F. GROHTE, Jopen Gasse, 3, Danzig.

THE REV. F. GILBERT WHITE, M.A.
Oxon. can RECEIVE THREE BOYS into his family as
Private Pupils, to complete his number of Six. The village is
small and exceedingly healthy, lying among the chalk downs; and
there is an excellent play-field. Terms moderate.—Address to
Tarrant Hinton Rectory, Blandford.

GERMAN GOVERNESS.—A Lady, who has
resided in a nobleman's family in England, desires to meet
with a RE-ENGAGEMENT. She teaches Music, German and
French, and is well acquainted with the English Language.—For
references and full particulars, apply to Box 7, Post Office, Brad-
ford, Yorkshire.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34,
SOHO-SQUARE.—MRS. WAGHORN, who has resided
many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the
Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools, to her REGISTER
of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COM-
PANIONS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS. School Property
transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and
Germany. No charge to Principals.

FRENCH, Italian, German.—9, OLD BOND-
STREET.—Dr. ALTSCHUL, Author of 'First German
Reading-Book' (dedicated to Her Grace the Duchess of Suther-
land), &c. M. Philol. Soc. Prof. Education.—TWO LANGUAGES
TAUGHT in the same lesson, or alternately, on the same terms
as one, at the pupil's or at his house. Each language spoken in
his PRIVATE Lessons, and select CLASSES for Ladies and Gen-
tlemen. Preparation for all ordinary pursuits of life, the Uni-
versities, Army and Civil Service Examinations.

PROFESSOR GARDNER, F.E.S., &c., begs
to state that his LECTURES on the EXPERIMENTAL
SCIENCES, fitted for gentlemen preparing for the Government
and other Examinations, are now conducted at the Polytechnic
Institution. The Apparatus of this Establishment, conjoined to
his own, gives facilities seldom afforded. Engagements for the
same Courses of Lectures are made with Private Establishments,
Institutions, &c. The Laboratory, under the direction of Professor
Gardner, is open for Pupils. Private Study, Analyses, &c.—
309, Regent-street, W.

MR. B. H. SMART, REMOVED to 76, Charl-
wood-street, Belgrave-road, S.W., continues to INSTRUCT
CLERICAL and other PUPILS in ELUCIDATION, to attend
Classes for English generally, and to engage for Reading.
'THE INTRODUCTION to GRAMMAR on its TRUE BASIS,
with relation to Logic and Rhetoric,' price 1s. of all Booksellers.

COMPANION.—A Lady of great experience is
desirous of forming an ENGAGEMENT as COMPANION
to a LADY, or as Governess and 'chaperone' in a nobleman's or
gentleman's family. Unexceptionable references.—Address L. H.,
4, Stranraer-place, Meida Vale, W.

PRIVATE TUTOR, SECRETARY, or TRA-
VELLING COMPANION.—The Advertiser is open to an
ENGAGEMENT of the above nature. He has travelled exten-
sively in the Mediterranean, America, &c., and is accustomed to
Tuition.—WILLIAM TALLACK, Church-street, Stoke Newington, N.

TRAVELLING MEDICAL ATTENDANT.
—A PHYSICIAN wishes to MEET with a RE-ENGAGE-
MENT. Has travelled with noblemen, seen much practice, and
speaks French fluently.—Address MEDICUS, 215, Regent-street, W.

TO PUBLISHERS.—A GENTLEMAN of capital
is desirous of embarking in the PUBLISHING BUSINESS,
either as Partner or by Purchase.—Address in the first instance,
to X. Y. Z., care of Mr. Lindley, 19, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C.

BOROUGH OF LIVERPOOL.—TENDERS for
SUPPLY OF STONE.—The Health Committee of the Borough
of Liverpool are willing to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of
STONE for Paving, and for Channels, Curbs and Crossings, and
also for Flagging the Footways of the Borough. Full particulars
as to the quantities likely to be required, and all other informa-
tion, together with Form of Tender, may be obtained on applica-
tion by letter to JAMES NEWLANDS, Esq., Borough Engineer,
Public Offices, 3, Cornhill-street, Liverpool. The Committee do
not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any other Tender.

Tenders, sealed and endorsed 'Tender for Stone,' addressed
'Health Committee,' to be delivered at the Office of the Town-
Clerk, as under, on or before the 14th of September next.
By order, W. M. SHUTTEWORTH, Town-Clerk.
Public Offices, Cornhill-street, Liverpool,
August 3, 1861.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

MANCHESTER MEETING, 4th to 11th September, 1861.
Reception Room, The Portico, Manchester.

President.

WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, Esq. LL.D. F.R.S. &c.

The objects of the Association are—"To give a stronger impulse and more systematic direction to scientific inquiry; to promote the intercourse of those who cultivate science in different parts of the British empire with one another and with foreign philosophers; to obtain a more general attention to the objects of science and a removal of disadvantages of a public kind which impede its progress."

General Arrangements.

WEDNESDAY, 4th September.—OPENING MEETING and PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS, at 8 p.m., in the Free-Trade Hall.
SECTIONAL MEETINGS daily, as usual, from the 5th to the 10th inclusive.

WEDNESDAY, 11th September.—CONCLUDING GENERAL MEETING, in the Free-Trade Hall.

THURSDAY, 5th September.—SOIRÉE (Microscopes), in the Free-Trade Hall.

FRIDAY, 6th September.—EVENING DISCOURSE.

SATURDAY, 7th September.—SOIRÉE (Telegraphs), in the Free-Trade Hall.

MONDAY, 8th September.—EVENING DISCOURSE.

TUESDAY, 10th September.—SOIRÉE (Field Naturalists' Society), in the Free-Trade Hall.

On THURSDAY, the 11th of September.—Important EXCURSIONS.

Gentlemen desirous of attending the meeting may make their choice of being proposed as Life Members, paying 10*l.* as a composition, or Annual Subscribers, paying an admission fee of 1*l.*, and (additional) 1*l.* annually, or Associates for the meeting, paying 1*l.* Ladies may become members on the same terms as gentlemen; or ladies' tickets (transferable to ladies only) may be obtained in the Reception Room, by members, on payment of 1*l.*

Life members receive gratuitously the Reports of the Association which may be published after the date of payment.
Annual subscribers receive gratuitously the Report of the Association for the year of their subscription, and for every following year of subscription, without intermission. Associates for the meeting are entitled to the Report of the meeting, at two-thirds of the publication price.

In order to facilitate arrangements for the meeting, it is desirable that application for tickets should be made as early as possible. Forms of proposal will be supplied in the Reception Room during the meeting; or the names of candidates for admission may be transmitted to the Local Secretaries.

As the funds which the Association has to expend for its scientific objects consist only of the payments made by its members and associates, it is particularly desirable that every opportunity should be taken of increasing their number.

Compositions and subscriptions of new members or associates will be received by the Local Secretaries until the commencement of the meeting; afterwards, as well as the subscriptions and arrears of former members, by the Local Treasurer.

For information respecting the local arrangements, application may be made by letter addressed to any of the Local Secretaries for the meeting, at "The Portico," Manchester.

R. D. DARBISHIRE, } Local Secretaries
ALFRED NEILD, } for the Meeting.
ARTHUR RANSOME, }
H. E. ROSCOE, }

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE. MANCHESTER MEETING.

Notice to Exhibitors.

Portico, August, 1861.
Gentlemen proposing to send specimens or apparatus for exhibition during the meeting, will please to address their contributions as follows:—

Zoological Specimens, to Dr. Alcock, Museum, Peter-street, Manchester.

Botanical Specimens, to Leo H. Grindon, Esq., Museum, Peter-street, Manchester.

Geological Specimens, to Rev. G. Perkins, Museum, Peter-street, Manchester.

Chemical Products, to Dr. Roscoe, Owens College, Manchester. The above may be forwarded at once; the earlier the better.

Microscopes, to G. Mosley, Esq., Free-Trade Hall, Manchester. These are to arrive on Tuesday, the 3rd, and Wednesday, the 4th of September.

The owners of private microscopes are expected to see to the delivery, unpacking, arranging, and removal themselves.

Philosophical Apparatus, to British Association, care of John Pender, Esq., Mount-street, Manchester. These are to arrive on Monday, the 2nd, and Tuesday, the 3rd of September.

Mechanical Models, to John Robinson, Esq., care of John Pender, Esq., Mount-street, Manchester.

All contributions must be announced in letters addressed to the gentlemen named, at the British Association, Portico, Manchester. All contributions will be carefully unpacked by skilled persons, and afterwards repacked. Carriage must be prepaid on all, except solicited contributions.

Manufacturers exhibiting their own apparatus are expected themselves to provide for the unpacking and arrangement within the limits at the disposal of the Local Committee, and to attend for the purpose at the Free-trade Hall, on Tuesday, the 3rd, and Wednesday, the 4th; on the latter day before 3 p.m. All this apparatus must be removed by the exhibitors on Thursday, the 11th of September.

The Local Committee intend to exhibit during Soirées only, on tables, in the Free-trade Hall. The arrangements for special soirées (see general advertisement) will not interfere with the tables appropriated for general purposes, which will remain during the week of the meeting.

The articles in the Free-trade Hall will be insured against risk by fire by the Local Committee, who will provide a general police supervision in the Hall.

Cabinet Specimens which are accepted for exhibition will be shown in locked glass cases, which, if desired, may be placed in charge of the exhibitors.

Inquiries to be addressed to the gentlemen named; or to the undersigned, at The Portico.

R. D. DARBISHIRE, } Local Secretaries
ALFRED NEILD, } for the Meeting.
ARTHUR RANSOME, }
H. E. ROSCOE, }

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE. MEETING IN MANCHESTER.

4th to 11th SEPTEMBER, 1861.

RAILWAY PASSES.

Reception Room, Portico, Manchester, August, 1861.
The Executive Committee have arranged with the undermentioned Railway and Steam-Packet Companies to issue to gentlemen and ladies attending the meeting in September, as members or associates, PASSES entitling the bearer to a ticket to Manchester and back for one fare, between the 2nd and 14th of September:—

Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company.
London and North-Western Railway Company.
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company.
Great Northern Railway Company.
North-Eastern Railway Company.
Midland Railway Company.
Caledonian Railway Company.
North Western Railway Company.
City of Dublin Steam-Packet Company (via Holyhead).
North Lancashire Steam Navigation Company (to Fleetwood).
Belfast Steamship Company (to Liverpool).
Glasgow and Liverpool Royal Mail Steam-Packet Company.

Application for these Passes must be made (the sooner the better) to Local Secretaries, R. A. Portico, Manchester, stating the names of those who will use them, and if any are not yet members or associates, their full names and addresses, and the particular class of membership desired.

The pass cards will have to be exchanged at the railway or packet office for the Company's special ticket.

R. D. DARBISHIRE, } Local Secretaries
ALFRED NEILD, } for the Meeting.
ARTHUR RANSOME, }
H. E. ROSCOE, }

See other Advertisements.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL,

IN AID OF THE

FUNDS OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, on the

27th, 28th, 29th and 30th of AUGUST, 1861.

PRINCIPAL VOCALISTS.

MADEMOISELLE TITIENS,

MADAME RUDERSDORFF,

MADAME LEMMENS-SHERRINGTON,

AND

MADMOISELLE ADELINA PATTI.

MADAME SAINTON-DOLBY,

AND

MISS PALMER.

MR. SIMS REEVES,

MR. MONTMETH SMITH, MR. SANTLEY,

AND

SIGNOR GIUGLINI, SIGNOR BELLETTI.

SOLO PIANOFORTE, MISS ARABELLA GODDARD.

ORGANIST—MR. STIMPSON.

CONDUCTOR—MR. COSTA.

OUTLINE OF THE PERFORMANCES.

TUESDAY MORNING. MENDELSSOHN.

WEDNESDAY MORNING. HANDEL.

THURSDAY MORNING. HANDEL.

FRIDAY MORNING. BEETHOVEN.

GRAND SERVICE IN D. HUMMEL.

MOTETTO. HANDEL.

ISRAEL IN EGYPT. HANDEL.

TUESDAY EVENING.

A MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT, COMPRISING

OVERTURE (Step of Corinth) ROSSINI.

CONCERTO PIANOFORTE (In G minor) MOZART.

OVERTURE (Der Freischütz) WEBER.

SELECTIONS FROM OPERAS, &c.

WEDNESDAY EVENING. HAYDN.

THURSDAY EVENING.

A MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT, COMPRISING

OVERTURE (Mazurka) AUBER.

CONCERTO PIANOFORTE (In E flat) MOZART.

GRAND FINALE (Lovers) MENDELSSOHN.

OVERTURE (Guillaume Tell) ROSSINI.

SELECTIONS FROM OPERAS, &c.

FRIDAY EVENING.

JUDAS MACCABEUS. HANDEL.

PRICES OF ADMISSION TO THE HALL.

Secured Places for the Morning Performances, each 1 0

Unsecured Places 0 10 6

Secured Places for the Evening Performances 0 15 0

Unsecured Places 0 8 0

Admission to all the Performances, and any part of the Hall except the Orchestra, but without the privilege of a secured seat 5 5 0

STRANGERS' COMMITTEE.

This Committee will ballot for and select places for parties (whether resident in Birmingham or not) who cannot conveniently ballot for their own places.

Applications to the Strangers' Committee may be made, either personally or by letter, to GEORGE WATKINS, Esq., 41, Waterloo-street, Birmingham.

No application can be attended to unless it be accompanied by a remittance of the full price of the places required.

LODGINGS.

Visitors desirous of engaging Apartments during the approaching Festival are requested to make application by letter, to MR. HARRISON, Music Warehouse, Colmore-row, Birmingham.

SPECIAL RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS

Have been entered into with the London and North-Western, Great Western, Midland, West Midland, and North Staffordshire Railway Companies.

PROGRAMMES.

Containing full details of the Performances, Days of Ballot for Places, Special Railway Arrangements, &c., may be had gratis on application to Mr. HENRY HOWELL, Secretary to the Committee, 24, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham.

J. O. MASON, Chairman.

WANTED, by a Young Man who has a thorough knowledge of the Bookselling and Stationery Business, a SITUATION on the CONTINENT. Good references.—Address D. B. care of Messrs. Williams, Cooper & Co. 55, West Smithfield, London.

THE PROPRIETOR of a SMALL BOARDING SCHOOL for BOYS, in the North of England, wishes to meet with a Gentleman to succeed him at Christmas, 1861.—For particulars address A. K., care of Messrs. Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London.

WANTED by an ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, Age 50, PARTIAL ENGAGEMENT as English, Italian, or French Correspondent, Confidential Secretary, Reader, Translator, Teacher or otherwise. First-rate City and West-End references offered.—Address (p.p.) Mr. C. 33, Great Portland-street, Regent-street.

PAINTING and DRAWING.—A GENTLEMAN who has gained distinguished honours at the Royal Academy, is willing to devote a portion of his time to TEACHING DRAWING and PAINTING, in Pencil, Oil, or Water Colours, or in attending Sketching Parties in the Country or at the Seaside. Liberal arrangements made with Schools. References required: the highest can be given in exchange. Address KELKIS, Messrs. Robertson & Co. 59, Long Acre, W.C.

AUTOGRAPHS.—The Advertiser wishes to DISPOSE of the following:—Rivers, Campbell, J. and R. Montgomery, E. Elliot, Eliza Cook, Bernard Barton, Thomas Hood, Carlyle, Warren, Jerrold, Blanchard, Dickens, Hallam, Jeffrey, Wordsworth, John Foster, B. R. Haydon (Painter), Father Matthew, and Lord Denham.—Address X. Y. Z., 3, Nelson-square, Blackfriars-road, S.

TO MUSICAL AMATEURS.—A Gentleman, residing in the immediate vicinity of Somerset House, and having a good collection of Instrumental Music of the best Masters, wishes the co-operation of a sufficient number of efficient Amateurs to form (for chamber practice in October next) a Quartet, Quintet, or Septet Party, or he would be happy to join a Party already formed (Instrument, Violoncello or Double Bass). As no expense is contemplated if the Meetings take place at the Advertiser's Residence, it is requested that those only will reply who are acquainted with this class of music.—Address S. C. 21, Norfolk-street, Strand.

A HAPPY UNION OF PHILOSOPHY AND FUN.
MR. KIDD'S ANECDOTAL "GOSSIPS."—"Come with me to a 'Gossip's' Feast."—Shakspeare.

Full particulars of Mr. KIDD'S NEW POPULAR ORAL "GOSSIPS" post free.—Apply, by letter only, to Mr. WILLIAM KIDD (of Hamersmith), 8, Great Castle-street, Regent-street, London, W.

GLOVER'S PORTRAITS OF POPULAR MEN.—NO. 1.

MR. WILLIAM KIDD, of HAMMERSMITH.

ALBUM PORTRAIT, on Card, (post free) 1 d.

VIGNETTE SIZE, on Card 2 6

A HALF PLATE, Framed and Glazed 7 6

(N.B.—The Trade supplied.)

EDWARD GLOVER, Photographic Artist, 41, Connaught-terrace, Edgware-road, London, W.

FAMILY TICKETS to the WATERING

PLACES on the SOUTH COAST are now issued by the LONDON, BRIGHTON, and SOUTH COAST RAILWAY, to families of four persons and upwards, for one month or extended periods. This arrangement comprises Brighton, Portsmouth, Ryde, Isle of Wight, Worthing, Bognor, &c. See Time Tables. For Hastings, St. Leonards, and Eastbourne, see separate Advertisement. Tickets and full particulars can be obtained at the Victoria, London Bridge, and Norwood Junction Stations; or at the Company's Offices, 43, Regent-circus, Piccadilly.

FAMILY TICKETS to HASTINGS, ST.

LEONARDS, and EASTBOURNE, for one or more persons, available for SEVEN MONTHS or for extended periods, from Victoria, London Bridge, and Norwood Junction Stations, at REDUCED FARES, are NOW ISSUED by the BRIGHTON and SOUTH COAST LINE, on application at the Booking-Office at the above Stations, or at 43, Regent-circus, Piccadilly. Fares, there and back, by 21 Trains, to Hastings or St. Leonards, First Class, 2*s.*; Second, 3*s.* To Eastbourne, First Class, 2*s.*; Second Class, 1*s.* 4*d.*

SATURDAY to MONDAY at the SEASIDE.

RETURN TICKETS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at Cheap Fares, by the BRIGHTON RAILWAY, from Victoria, London Bridge, and Norwood Junction Stations, to HASTINGS, PORTSMOUTH, WORTHING, EASTBOURNE, HAVANT, &c. See Time Tables.

PARIS in TWELVE HOURS and a HALF,

via DIEPPE, by the New Daily Tidal Service, with Special Express Tidal Trains both on the English and French Railways. Second Class, 2*s.*; First Class, 3*s.* Return Tickets issued. Two departures daily (except Sundays).—For hours of departure from London Bridge and Victoria, see the Times daily.

ROYAL SHIP HOTEL, Dover.—NOTICE

to TRAVELLERS and VISITORS.—The Ship Hotel, long famous amongst all classes, has just undergone extensive repairs. The charges are moderate, and a ladies' coffee-room has been added. There are apartments that can be secured for families. Application to be made to the Manager.

The Harbour Station of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway, shortly to be opened, is only ten yards distant from the Hotel.

TELESCOPE.—TO BE SOLD, a 5-foot Uni-

versal EQUATORIAL TELESCOPE, 4 inches clear Aperture, with 10 Eye-pieces, Finder, Steadying Rods, Levels, &c. by the elder Dollond. The instrument is in excellent condition and perfect in point of definition. No objection to take in exchange a good 2*l.* or 3*l.* Achromatic, fit for a travelling companion.—Address M. M., Post Office, Lincoln.

MINERALS FROM VESUVIUS, &c.—A

large number of fine Specimens just received; also a fine Series from Hungary, Piedmont, and Norway, from which single specimens may be selected; a large Collection of British Fossils also for selection, of JAMES R. GREGORY, Mineralogist, 30, Golden-square, London.—Minerals for chemical purposes, &c.

HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—To be

LET, on LEASE, with early possession, these celebrated Concert-rooms, with the Manor adjoining in Hanover-square.—Particulars and Cards to view to be obtained of Messrs. FOSTER, 54, Pall Mall.

INVESTMENT OF SAVINGS AND CAPITAL.
—THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY, Share Department, Five per Cent. per Annum; Deposit Department, Four per Cent. ditto. The Interest Warrants issued half-yearly, and with arrears at fixed periods according to the amounts, large or small. No partnership liability, and the taking of land is entirely optional. Prospectuses sent free of charge.
CHARLES LEWIS GRUNHEIM, Secretary.
Offices, 23, Norfolk-street, Strand, London, W.C.

THE AQUARIUM.—LLOYD'S PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR TANK MANAGEMENT, with Descriptive and Printed List, 125 pages and 24 Engravings, post free for twenty-one stamps.—Apply direct to W. ALFORD LEYD, Portland-road, Regent's Park, London, W.
"Many manuals have been published upon aquaria, but we confess we have seen nothing for practical utility like this."
FRA. OCT. 14, 1860.

BOOKBINDING—in the MONASTIC, GROELIER, MAIOLI and ILLUMINATED styles, in the most superior manner, by English and Foreign workmen. Reasonable and Bookbinder to the King or Hawker, English and Foreign Bookbinder, 30, Brydges-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

NEW AND CHOICE BOOKS AT MUDIE'S LIBRARY.

All the best Works of the present Season are in circulation at this Library. The Collection now exceeds Six Hundred Thousand Volumes, and comprises nearly every work of merit and general interest of the past Thirty Years. Single subscription, One Guinea per annum; First-class Country Subscription, for Families and Book Clubs, Three Guineas per annum and upwards, according to the number of volumes required. Prospectuses may be obtained on application.
CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, New Oxford-street, London; Cross-street, Manchester; and New-street, Birmingham.

CHEAP BOOKS AT MUDIE'S LIBRARY.

PURCHASERS OF BOOKS FOR PUBLIC OR PRIVATE LIBRARIES, are recommended to obtain C. E. MUDIE'S REVISED LIST OF SURPLUS COPIES OF RECENT WORKS. Estimated for Sale. This List comprises many of the best Books of the past and present Season, out and unused; also a selection of Works, well bound, and adapted for Presents.
CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, New Oxford-street, London; Cross-street, Manchester; and New-street, Birmingham.

In a few days will be published, royal 8mo. 96 pages,
CATALOGUE of a MOST INTERESTING AND VALUABLE ASSEMBLAGE of RARE, CURIOUS AND USEFUL OLD BOOKS.

Chiefly selected from the Libraries of those eminent Scholars and Antiquaries, Sir Henry Savile and Sir John Savile, who lived in the Reigns of Elizabeth and James I., Archbishop Tenison, Dr. S. Knight, author of the Lives of Erasmus and Colet, Sir Edward Dering, Earl of St. Albans, in Kent, and other sources; including some Rare Spanish Books and Chronicles from the Library of Richard Ford, Esq., author of the Handbook for Travellers in Spain, &c., and some very Rare and Curious Volumes of Early Voyages and Travels, relating to America and other Countries; also the most extensive Series of the Poetical and other Works of George Withers, from 1615 to 1666, ever offered for sale, from the Collections formed by Rev. Dr. Bliss, J. M. Gutch, Esq., Rev. John Mitford, and James Brook Pulham, Esq., &c., accompanied with numerous Bibliographical Notes and Extracts; together with some very Ancient and Valuable Manuscripts on Vellum, and Curious and Interesting Historical Manuscripts on Paper, selected from the above Libraries.

Now on Sale at the very moderate prices affixed,
By JOSEPH LILLY,
15, Bedford-street, (opposite Henrietta-street), Covent-garden, London.
* * This Interesting and Curious Catalogue will be forwarded to any Gentleman requesting it on the receipt of 12 postage-stamps.

CATALOGUE of 10,000 VOLUMES of VALUABLE BOOKS, some scarce and difficult to procure, in good and Handsome Bindings, free by post for four stamps.—THOMAS JAYES, Hunt's Bank, Manchester.

Just Published, gratis,
CATALOGUE of a LARGE COLLECTION of ORIGINAL DRAWINGS, both Ancient and Modern, containing Specimens of some of the most Celebrated Masters, many being from famous and well-known Collections; also some Pictures, Prints, &c., for Extraordinary Sale, and a Selection of Musical and Mineral Transactions ON SALE at very moderate prices, by EDWARD DANIELL, 53, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square.
* * If ordered by post, please to inclose one stamp.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, or IMITATION WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, Fac-Similes of our most Talented Artists. Every Subject ever published (500) kept in Stock. The titles of Twelve Subjects will be given from time to time in this Journal, forming ultimately a complete Catalogue of all published. Section No. 20.—Pass of La Tête Noire, Richardson, 11. 6s., 22 by 25—Bessie Bell and Mary Gray, Johnston, 11. 1s., 22 by 27—Leaving Port, Stanfield, 11. 1s., 22 by 20—Reichenbach, Pope, 12s., 22 by 18—Fording the Brook, Jutsum, 12s., 22 by 15—Noon (Fruit), Lanco, 12s., 18 by 16—Page on Duty, Hunt, 10s. 6d., 15 by 21—On the River Aar, Martens, 8s., 22 by 17—Grass, Chaplin, 8s., 21 by 16—In the Cathedral, Tyrol, Rowbotham, 7s. 6d., 19 by 14—On the Scheldt, Cooke, 7s., 22 by 30—The Lemon, Mole, 8s., 16 by 16.—Catalogues.
JOHN MARLEY, 142, Strand, W.C.

MABLEY'S IMITATION OIL PAINTINGS.
Originated by J. Mabley, 142, Strand, May, 1858. Eight Hundred Examples, after Eminent Masters, on view. Catalogues. J. MARLEY, 142, Strand, W.C.

GOOD FRAMES CHEAP.—Good Work, Good Materials, Good Fitting. One Hundred and Fifty Designs, from the most simple to the most elaborate. The adaptation of designs of Frames to Subjects made a study. No Charge for Packing or Cases. Catalogues.
J. MARLEY, 142, Strand, W.C.

STAINED GLASS AND WALL PAINTING.
Notice of Removal.

MESSRS. CLAYTON & BELL,
(Late of 24, Cardington-street, Euston-square.)
Have Removed to
111, REGENT-STREET, W.
(Adjoining the Polytechnic Institution.)
Premises affording them accommodation and facilities more completely suited to the necessities of their work than were attainable at their old establishment.

MAYALL'S PORTRAIT GALLERIES,
224 and 226, REGENT-STREET.

Photographs, Stereographs, and Daguerotypes Taken Daily.

"Mr. Mayall stands supreme in Portraits, and is unrivalled for breadth, manner and finish. Either from the character of his sitters, or the taste of his composition, his portraits appear more dignified, self-possessed, and aristocratic, than those of any other photographer."—*Athenæum*.

ESTIMATES FOR LITHOGRAPHY,
ENGRAVING and PRINTING,

Promptly furnished by
ASHBEE & DANGERFIELD,
Lithographic Artists and Printers in Colours,
Engravers on Wood and Copper,
Copper-plate and General Printers,
22, BEDFORD-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.

ROYAL TURKISH BATH for LADIES.

The only one in London. OPEN DAILY, with all the Requirements of decorum and completeness. Hours Seven A.M. to Five P.M. GENTLEMEN'S, daily, from Seven A.M. to Nine P.M. Private Baths, daily, from Five to Nine P.M.—36, QUEEN-SQUARE, Russell-square, next door to the Home for Gentlewomen. Cards by post.

TURKISH BATHS IN PERFECTION,

30, BAKER-STREET, W., under medical direction, fitted up in a very reuerberant style. For Gentlemen, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday. Tuesday and Friday for Ladies exclusively, when none but Females specially instructed will be in attendance. 3s. 6d. to 6 o'clock; 2s. after.

APIETON MEN YAO.

BATH HOT MINERAL WATER SANATORIUM, in conjunction with the Roman or Improved Turkish Bath. This handsome, airy and commodious building, situate at the immediate source of the most celebrated Hot Springs of the City, so famed for their efficacy in Paralysis, Sciatica, Gout, Rheumatism, Chronic Affections and Cutaneous Diseases, and in Dyspepsia, debility, dactyl, Nervous Energy, &c., gives the greatest advantage of having the special Mineral Baths, Turkish Bath, &c., without quitting the building. The whole has been fitted up at a large outlay, with special regard to the requirements of the invalid, affording the comfort and appliances of a first-class Bathing Establishment. An eminent Physician is attached to the Institution.—For Terms and all Particulars, address Mr. PAXLEY, Sanatorium, Bath.

HYDROPATHY.—SUDBROOK PARK,
near Richmond, Surrey.—Physician, Dr. E. W. LANE, M.A., M.D. Edin.

The TURKISH BATH on the premises, under Dr. Lane's Medical direction.

HYDROPATHY.—The BEULAH SPA
HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, Upper Norwood, within twenty minutes' walk of the Crystal Palace, is open for the reception of Patients and Visitors. The latter can have all the advantages, if desired, of a private residence. Terms—Patients, from 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per week, from 12 to 14 guineas, according to accommodation.—Particulars of Dr. RITZMAN, M.D., the Resident Physician.

LEONARD & CO. BOOK-TRADE AUCTIONEERS,
BOSTON, UNITED STATES.

The Subscribers, chosen by the Publishers of Boston to conduct the Trade Sales in that city, respectfully solicit consignments of Books and other Literary Property, either for their regular Sales during the business season, or the Autumn Trade Sales in August. Refer to—
Tribner & Co., London.
Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

Sales by Auction

The Very Select Cabinet of Greek and Roman Coins, formed by OCTAVIUS BORRELL, Esq., of Smyrna.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13 (late 3), Wellington-street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, August 12, at 1 o'clock precisely, a Valuable Cabinet of GREEK and ROMAN COINS, formed by OCTAVIUS BORRELL, Esq., of Smyrna; comprising many very Rare and Unique Specimens of great interest and in high preservation; to which is added, ANOTHER COLLECTION, the Property of a Gentleman, containing some Rare Early British Coins in Gold and Silver, and others of the English Series, many being in fine preservation.
May be viewed two days prior, and Catalogues had.

The Very Important Library of the late Rev. Dr. BANNIN, of the Bodleian, Oxford.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13 (late 3), Wellington-street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, August 13, and four following days at 1 o'clock precisely, the VALUABLE LIBRARY of the late Rev. Dr. BANNIN, of the Bodleian, Oxford, comprising Rare and Unique Poetical Volumes, by Shakespeare, Spenser, S. Daniel, R. Toffe, Taylor the Water Poet, and W. Basse—Works relating to the English Church, by Early Reformers, including Primers, Catechisms, Homilies—Early English Historical Tracts—Works relating to Scotland and Ireland—Curious Collections illustrative of the Periods of the Long Parliament and the Restoration—Valuable Antiquarian, Architectural and Pictorial Works—Oxford Greek and Latin Classics, on large paper—A Series of Books printed at the University Press, on fine paper—Works of Thomas Hearne, and other Valuable Books relating to Oxford—the Best Books on Bibliography—Rare Tracts relating to America—Publications of the Roxburghe, Shakespeare, Barrow, Camden, and other learned Societies—Curious Chap Books, Rare Broadides and Proclamations, and Important Works on General Literature—also, a few Valuable Manuscripts, including a fine Volume of Yorkshire Genealogies, compiled by R. Glover, Somerset Herald, 1664—and a Curious Roll of the Mayors, Sheriffs and Bailiffs of York, from 1273 to 1666, 40 feet long.
May be viewed two days prior, and Catalogues had on receipt of four stamps.

Mr. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY'S Ramblings in Elucidation of the Autograph of Milton.

MR. JOHN WILKINSON will SELL by AUCTION, at No. 13, Wellington-street, Strand, on THURSDAY, August 22, at 1 o'clock precisely, Six Hundred and Twenty-five Copies of Mr. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY'S "Ramblings in the Elucidation of the Autograph of Milton." Copies of the Work may be now seen, and Catalogues had on receipt of one stamp.

Valuable Books from the Library of a Clergyman, and the Library of a Gentleman, many years resident in India, by order of the Executors.

MR. HODGSON will SELL by AUCTION, at his New Rooms, the corner of Fleet-street and Chancery-lane, on WEDNESDAY, August 15, and two following days, at half-past 12, a Valuable COLLECTION of BOOKS, including Lamsden's Persian Grammar, 2 vols.—Museum Florentinum, fine plates—Grosce's Antiquities of England and Wales, 4 vols. large paper—Greenwood's County Maps, a complete set, in 36 cases—Chalmers's British Essays, 46 vols.—Johnson's Poets, 28 vols.—Allison's Europe, 30 vols. crown 8vo.—Beaumont's England and Wales, 26 vols. large paper—Musée Français, 10 vols.—Niebuhr's Lectures, 8 vols.—Bacon's Works, 8 vols.—Robinson's Researches in Palæontological History, 9 vols.—Owen's Works, 28 vols.—Bingham's Works, 9 vols.—Tracts for the Times, 5 vols.—Lightfoot's Works, 13 vols.—Alford's Greek Testament, 6 vols.—Humboldt's New Spain, 4 vols.—Duff's Maharrats, 3 vols.—Briggs's Mahomedan Power in India, 4 vols., &c. The whole in excellent condition.
May be viewed and Catalogues forwarded on application.

Day of Sale altered to WEDNESDAY NEXT—The Collection of Books of Mr. HAYDAY, the celebrated Bookbinder, comprising many of his choicest specimens of Binding.

SOUTHGATE & BARRETT will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet-street, on WEDNESDAY, August 15, at 1 o'clock, a Valuable COLLECTION of BOOKS, nearly the whole of which are in sumptuous bindings by Mr. Hayday; including a complete set of the Aldine Poets, 53 vols.—Didkin's Bibliographical Decameron, 8 vols.—Shaw's Drama and Decorations of the Middle Ages, large paper—Shaw's Alphabets and Devices of the Middle Ages, large paper—Shaw's Ornamenta, large paper—Richardson's English Dictionary, 3 vols.—Holy Bible, imperial 4to., Oxford Edition, morocco elegant, sides and back most richly tooled, with 6 vellum fly-leaves, illuminated, gilt corners, bosses and clasps, the Binding alone of this matchless volume cost upwards of £60.—Brigwater Treatise, 13 vols.—Lowndes's Bibliographer's Manual, 4 vols.—The Book of Gems, 3 vols.—Hume and Smollett's England, 10 vols.—Scott's Waverley Novels, 48 vols.—Ingram and Le Keux's Memoirs of Oxford and Cambridge, 5 vols.—Johnson's Works, with Life by Boswell, Oxford Editions, 15 vols.—Gentry's Lectures on History, 5 vols.—The Works of the English Poets in the Venetian, French, Monastic and Roger Payne's style—A Collection of Mr. Pickering's publications, many being presentation copies—Privately and Publicly—Specimens of Binding by De Bome, Padaleup and other celebrated Binders, and other interesting Works.
Catalogues forwarded on receipt of two stamps.

Ancient and Modern Drawings, the Collection of the late Rev. R. S. BAYLEY, F.S.A.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C. (west side), on WEDNESDAY, August 16, and following day, the Extensive, Interesting and Valuable COLLECTION of DRAWINGS, by the Ancient and Modern Masters, formed by the late Rev. R. S. BAYLEY, F.S.A., formerly of Sheffield, and recently of Hereford; comprising a large assemblage of interesting works, by Masters of the Italian, Venetian, French, German and Dutch schools, selected from the most celebrated collections which have been dispersed during the last fifty years.

Catalogues on receipt of two stamps.

Engravings, Paintings, 150 Choice Modern Enamels, &c.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, on FRIDAY, August 18, and following day, a Large and Valuable COLLECTION of ENGRAVINGS; comprising many interesting portraits, Engravings, &c. Ancient and Modern—a large number of capital Portraits, for the Portfolio and for Illustration—and upwards of 180 choice Modern Enamels, suitable for the Cabinet or for Mounting, comprising Watteau, Lancret, Greuze, and Boucher Subjects, Sacred Subjects after Raphael, Murillo, &c.—a few Pictures, &c.
Catalogues on receipt of two stamps.

Very fine Books in all Classes of Literature, Splendid Copy of Gould's Birds of Australia, a few Curious and Rare Autographs, &c.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C. (west side), on TUESDAY, August 20, and four following days, a Large and Highly VALUABLE COLLECTION of BOOKS, comprising the Library of a Clergyman, and the remaining Library of a well-known Historian—including Gould's Birds of Australia, 7 vols. green morocco elegant—Le Vaillant, Oiseaux du Paradis, large paper—Grosce's Antiquities, 13 vols. large paper, crimson morocco—Caulfield's Portable Character, 4 vols. large paper, 400 proofs—Encyclopædia Britannica, 7th edition, 21 vols.—Penny Cyclopædia, with Supplement, 20 vols.—Lye, Dictionary Ang-Sax., 3 vols.—Du Cange, Glossarium, 6 vols.—Baronius Annales, 24 vols.—Labbe et Cosart, Conciliarius Collectio, 17 vols.—Withers's Emblems, fine copy—Glan for the People of New England, 1676—Secrets of Angling, 1613, uncut (only one other known)—Quarterly Review, complete with all the Indexes—Swift's Works, 15 vols. best edition—Bythewood's Conveyancing, 9 vols.—Philological Works, Glossaries of Provincial Dialects, &c.—an excellent Collection of Books in general Literature—Theological Books—Original, Expository, Controversial and Historical—Works, in the French and Spanish Languages—a few MSS. and Autograph Letters (Dr. Sam. Johnson, Tobie Mathew, Bp. of Durham, &c.)—File of the Times for 1851-53-55, complete, &c.
Catalogues on receipt of two stamps.

Hyde Park College.

MR. T. S. SMITH has received instructions from the Committee to SELL by AUCTION, on the Premises, No. 31, Westbourne-terrace, on THURSDAY NEXT, August 15, at 12 for 1, the FURNITURE and FITTINGS; comprising oak and other desks, cane-seat chairs, round seats, stools and forms, slates, drawing boards, maps, globes, drawing and writing tables, 10 mahogany dining-room chairs, six oak ditto, mahogany double-pedestal writing-table ecorrole, easy chairs and couches, chimney-glasses, nine mantel and bracket clocks, including a French ditto, by Brocot, telling the days of week and month, and quarter of moon, about 100 volumes of books, kamptulcon and numerous miscellaneous effects.
On view the day prior and morning of sale. Catalogues obtained on the premises, and of Mr. T. Sidney Smith, Auctioneer and Valuer, 43, Lombard-street, E.C.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS of PUBLIC MEN.—Lists free on application.—Mason & Co. 7, Amen-corner, Paternoster-row, London.

TO LITERARY AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTIONS.—PHOTOGRAPHS of the Popular Lecturers, GEORGE DAWSON, M.A., GEORGE GROSSMITH, &c. 1s. 6d. each. ALBUM PORTRAIT GALLERY, 302, Strand, W.C.—Post Free for Extra Stamp.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. CCXIX. Is published THIS DAY.

Contents.

- I. DE QUINCEY AND HIS WORKS.
- II. MONTALEMBERT'S MONKS OF THE WEST.
- III. TRANSLATORS OF VIRGIL.
- IV. MAINE ON ANCIENT LAW.
- V. SCOTTISH CHARACTER.
- VI. RUSSIA ON THE AMOOR.
- VII. CAVOUR.
- VIII. DEMOCRACY ON ITS TRIAL.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

THE BOY'S OWN LIBRARY, Part 4, contains—The Nishigo-Mbouré, Biographical Notice of M. Du Chailu; The Rhinoceros—structure, habitat; Memoir of Anderson; The Tiger—structure and habitat; 28 Illustrations, Map and Coloured Frontispiece. London: S. O. Beeton, 248, Strand, W.C.

Now ready.

BEETON'S ILLUMINATED FAMILY BIBLE. Part I. post free for 24 stamps. London: S. O. Beeton, 248, Strand, W.C.; and all Booksellers.

THE QUEEN: a New Illustrated Journal and Review. 6d. weekly. Prospectuses now ready. London: 248, Strand, W.C.

BOHN'S SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY FOR AUGUST. ELEMENTS of EXPERIMENTAL and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY: being an Easy Introduction to the Study of the Physical Sciences, comprehending Mechanics, Pneumatics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Acoustics, Optics, Caloric, Electricity, Voltaism, and Magnetism. By JABEZ HOGG, M.R.C.S. &c. Second Edition, corrected and enlarged, with upwards of 400 Woodcuts. Post 8vo. cloth, 5s. Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

BOHN'S ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY FOR AUGUST. MARRYAT'S PIRATE, and THREE CUTTERS. Illustrated with Twenty beautiful Steel Engravings, from Drawings by Clarkson Stanfield, Esq. R.A. New Edition, to which is prefixed a Memoir of the Author. Post 8vo. cloth, 5s. Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

BOHN'S ENGLISH GENTLEMAN'S LIBRARY FOR AUGUST.

Handsome printed in demy 8vo. and illustrated with Portraits and Plates, at 5s. per Volume.

THE ENTIRE CORRESPONDENCE of HORACE WALPOLE, with the Prefaces of Mr. Croker, Lord Dover, and others. The Notes of all previous Editions, and additional Notes by PETER CUNNINGHAM. Illustrated with numerous fine Portraits engraved on Steel. To be completed in 9 vols. Vol. VI. Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

SHORTHAND.—PITMAN'S PHONOGRAPHIC TEACHER: A Guide to a Practical Acquaintance with the Art of Shorthand, 6d.; by post, 7d. The lessons of Students are corrected gratuitously, per post, by Members of the Phonetic Society. London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

PHONETIC READING.—First Book in Phonetic Reading, 1d.; Second Book, 2d.; Third Book, 3d. Children and Adults can acquire the art of reading common books in one-fourth of the time now spent in learning, by first going through a course of Phonetic Reading. London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

SUPERIOR SCHOOL BOOKS. BUTTER'S ETYMOLOGICAL SPELLING-BOOK and EXPOSITOR. 26th Edition, price 1s. 6d. bound.

BUTTER'S READING and SPELLING, in EASY GRADATIONS, on a New and Original Plan, by which Dissyllables are rendered as easy as Monosyllables. 48th Edition, price 1s. 6d. bound.

BUTTER'S GRADUAL PRIMER. With Engravings. 26th Edition, price 6d. London: Simpkin & Co., Whitaker & Co., Longman & Co., Hamilton & Co. Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd.

Now ready, the SECOND EDITION, with Corrections and Additions, royal 12mo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

GLEANINGS in GRAVEYARDS: a Collection of Curious Epitaphs. Collated and Compiled by H. E. NORFOLK. J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square, London.

Price 1s. 6d.

THOUGHTS on a FEW SUBJECTS of POLITICAL ECONOMY. By JOHN CAZENOVE. Also, price 1s., Supplement to the above, containing, among other additions, a Letter from Mr. Pennington on the London Banking System. Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Stationers' Hall-court.

MR. ST. JOHN'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, FROM B.C. 55 TO A.D. 1067. Nearly ready, 2 vols. 8vo.

HISTORY of the FOUR CONQUESTS of ENGLAND: Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Danish, and Norman. By JAMES AUGUSTUS ST. JOHN. The Author has availed himself of the valuable information on important points of English History afforded by the Chronicles published by direction of the Master of the Rolls. Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill.

RE-ISSUE

THE FAMILY LIBRARY, IN A CHEAPER FORM,

With MANY CORRECTIONS and IMPROVEMENTS.

This series of works was projected and commenced by the late Mr. Murray at a time when he numbered amongst his business connexions and personal friends the most brilliant writers and most eminent scientific men of the day. Of this enviable position he availed himself with characteristic tact and energy; and, in the fulfilment of the plan which he had sketched out, secured the assistance of a host of authors whose works now rank amongst the classics of England.

Having spared no pains or expense to insure its favourable reception by the public, Mr. Murray was rewarded by the immediate success which was accorded to THE FAMILY LIBRARY. Its sale was very large and continuous. After some years the work passed into the hands of the late Mr. Tegg, who engaged competent writers to treat other topics of interest, and continued the series till it numbered eighty volumes, for which there has been a steady demand down to the present day. Upon the copyrights alone of these valuable works a sum of more than 12,000l. has been expended; and amongst the Contributors to the series will be found the following distinguished names:—

SIR WALTER SCOTT, BART.	REV. E. SMEDLEY.
ROBERT SOUTHY, LL.D.	REV. G. R. GLIGIO.
MR. LOCKHART.	SIR D. BAEWSTER, K.G.H.
DEAN MILMAN.	MR. COLERIDGE.
WASHINGTON IRVING.	SIR F. B. HEAD, BART.
ALLAN CUNNINGHAM.	MR. CROFTON CROKER.
MR. TYTLER.	PROFESSOR ATYOUN.
REV. J. WILLIAMS, A.M.	REV. T. CHETWODE ECSTACE.
REV. J. J. BLUNT.	MR. ROBERT.
SIR J. BARROW.	SIR FRANCIS PALGRAVE.

It having appeared to Mr. William Tegg, the present proprietor of THE FAMILY LIBRARY, that—in view of the gradual yet great increase of book-lovers, and the encouraging demand for every work of value that is attainable at a moderate price—something might be done to bring this mass of instructive and entertaining matter within the reach of a wider circle of readers, he has made arrangements which will enable him to reduce the price per volume to three shillings and sixpence; confidently expecting that both the public and himself will derive advantage from the increased circulation which may reasonably be reckoned upon. At this price the volumes will be carefully printed on good paper, and bound in cloth, with gilt edges.

To meet the convenience of Libraries, Book-Clubs, &c., the Volumes, in their new form, will be issued at the rate of thirteen at a time, at short intervals. The following is a list of those which are now ready:—

THE FIRST SERIES.

AYTOUN'S (PROFESSOR) LIFE and TIMES of RICHARD the FIRST.

BARROW'S (JOHN) LIFE of PETER the GREAT.

EDMOND'S (CYRUS) LIFE and TIMES of GENERAL WASHINGTON. 2 vols.

HEAD'S (Sir F. B., Bart.) LIFE of BRUCE, the African Traveller.

HOLLING'S (J. F.) LIFE of MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO.

LOCKHART'S (J. G.) HISTORY of NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE. 2 vols.

LIVES of BRITISH PHYSICIANS.

Now first added, the Lives of Merriam, Paris, Halford, Chambers, and Clutterbuck, dedicated by permission to the President of the Royal College of Physicians.

ROSCOE'S (THOMAS) LIFE and WRITINGS of MIGUEL DE CERVANTES SAAVEDRA.

SOUTHEY'S (R.) LIFE of NELSON, with the Author's last Corrections.

TRIALS (The) of CHARLES the FIRST and some of the REGICIDES, with Biographies of Bradshaw, Ireton, Harrison, and others.

WILLIAMS' (The Ven. JOHN) LIFE and ACTIONS of ALEXANDER the GREAT.

THE SECOND SERIES.

IRVING'S (W.) The SKETCH-BOOK. 2 vols.

COMPANIONS of CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

BUCKE'S (C.) LIFE of JOHN, DUKE of MARLBOROUGH.

DE FOE'S (D.) JOURNAL of the PLAGUE YEAR.

BREWSTER'S (Sir D.) LETTERS on NATURAL MAGIC.

DAVENPORT'S (R. A.) LIFE of ALI PASHA, Vizier of Epirus.

SKETCHES of IMPOSTURE, DECEPTION, and INCREDULITY.

PALGRAVE'S (Sir F.) HISTORY of the ANGLO-SAXONS.

NEALE'S (I.) NARRATIVE of the MUTINY at the NORE.

COURT (The) and CAMP of NAPOLEON I.

SKETCHES from VENETIAN HISTORY. 2 vols.

London: WILLIAM TEGG, Pancras-lane, Cheapside.

DR. NEIL ARNOTT ON PROGRESS and CIVILIZATION. Just published, in 8vo. price 6s. 6d. cloth.

A SURVEY of HUMAN PROGRESS, from the Savage State to the Highest Civilization yet attained: A Progress as little perceived by the multitude in any age, as is the slow growing of a tree by the children who play under its shade—but which is leading to a new condition of Mankind on Earth. By NEIL ARNOTT, M.D. F.R.S.E. &c., Physician-Extraordinary to the Queen. London: Longman, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

The Fourth Edition, in fcap. 8vo. price 1s. 6d.

REASON and FAITH: their Claims and Conflicts. By HENRY ROGERS.

HENRY ROGERS'S ESSAYS. 2nd Edition, 3 vols. 21s.

THE ECLIPSE of FAITH. Ninth Edition, price 5s.

"The author's main design is to apply Butler's great argument to some recent modifications of Deism."—*Quarterly Review*.

DEFENCE of ECLIPSE of FAITH. Third Edition, 8s. 6d.

SELECTIONS from the CORRESPONDENCE of R. E. H. GREYSON, Esq. Second Edition, price 7s. 6d.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING FOR MILITARY STUDENTS. In post 8vo. with many Figures and Diagrams. price 6s. 6d.

ELEMENTARY GEOMETRICAL DRAWING, PART II. The Practical Geometry of Planes and Solids; comprising the Elements of Descriptive Geometry, with its Application to Isometrical Projection, and the Projection of Solids and Shadows. Chiefly designed for the use of Students preparing for Military Examinations. By S. H. WINTER, F.R.A.S.

WINTER'S ELEMENTARY GEOMETRICAL DRAWING, PART I, including Practical Plane Geometry, the Construction of Scales, the use of the Sector, the Marquois Scales, and the Protractor. Second Edition, price 3s. 6d.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

CLASSICAL SCHOOL BOOKS, by THE REV. H. M. WILKINS.

New Edition, now ready, in 12mo. price 4s.

A PROGRESSIVE GREEK DELECTUS. By the Rev. H. MUSGRAVE WILKINS, M.A., Fellow of Merton College, Oxford.

Also, by the Rev. H. M. Wilkins, in 12mo. price 5s.

PROGRESSIVE GREEK ANTHOLOGY, for Schools.

"A good reading-book for lyric poets, and the Alcestis of young Greek scholars, consisting of Euripides, with an ample supply of extracts from Anacreon, of good notes."—*Athenæum*.

WILKINS'S NOTES for LATIN LYRICS, in use in Harrow, Westminster and Rugby. Third Edition. 4s. 6d.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Just published, price 1s.

BISHOPS and BEGGARS of the 19TH CENTURY. Simpkin, Marshall & Co.; and Hamilton, Adams & Co. London.

Sixth Thousand is now ready, price 3s. 6d., by post 3s. 8d., of

THE PRACTICAL ANGLER. By W. C. STEWART. Edinburgh: A. & C. Black; and all Booksellers.

NEW WORK by LORD LINDSAY. This day, 8vo.

SCEPTICISM; A RETROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT in THEOLOGY and PHILOSOPHY; as Contrasted with the Church of England, Catholic (at once) and Protestant, stable and progressive. Two Letters on points of present interest, addressed to the Rev. W. B. Bryan, M.A., Rector of Reddington, &c., and The Hon. Colin Lindsay. By LORD LINDSAY. John Murray, Albemarle-street.

Second Edition, post 8vo. cloth, 5s.

HYDROPATHY; or, HYGIENIC MEDICINE. By EDWARD W. LANE, M.A., M.D. Edin. Physician to the Establishment at Sudbrook Park, Richmond, Surrey.

"This is by far the clearest and most rational exposition that has yet been given to the English public of the principles of the method of medical treatment which owes its origin to Vincent Priessnitz."—*Examiner*.

"A book of consummate ability."—*Press*. London: John Churchill, New Burlington-street.

MANSSEL'S METAPHYSICS. In crown 8vo. cloth, price 7s. 6d.

METAPHYSICS; or, the Philosophy of Consciousness, Phenomenal and Real. By HENRY LONGUEVILLE MANSSEL, B.D., Waynflete Professor of Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy, &c.

Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black; and all Booksellers.

Now ready, illustrated with 11 Steel Engravings, Price 12s. cloth lettered.

LANDSCAPE PAINTING IN OIL COLOURS.

Explained in Letters on the Theory and Practice of the Art, And ILLUSTRATED BY EXAMPLES FROM THE SEVERAL SCHOOLS.

By JOHN BURNET, F.R.S. Author of 'Practical Hints on Painting,' 'Rembrandt and his Works,' &c. &c.

Re-edited, with an Appendix, by HENRY MURRAY, F.S.A.

Also, by the same Author, price 12s. each, PRACTICAL HINTS ON PORTRAIT PAINTING. REMBRANDT and HIS WORKS. TURNER and HIS WORKS.

London: James S. Virtue, City-road and Ivy-lane.

MURRAY'S HANDBOOKS FOR THE CONTINENT.

The following are Now Ready:—

HANDBOOK—TRAVEL-TALK,
In ENGLISH, FRENCH, ITALIAN, and GERMAN.
18mo. 3s. 6d.

HANDBOOK—THE RHINE,
From SWITZERLAND to HOLLAND, the BLACK
FOREST, VOSGES, HAARDT, ODENWALD, EIFEL,
MOSELLE, &c. By K. BAEDEKER. Maps and Plans.
Post 8vo. 4s. 6d.

HANDBOOK—NORTH GERMANY.
HOLLAND, BELGIUM, PRUSSIA, and the RHINE
to SWITZERLAND. Map. Post 8vo. 10s.

HANDBOOK—SOUTH GERMANY.
The TYROL, BAVARIA, AUSTRIA, SALZBURG,
STYRIA, HUNGARY, and the DANUBE from ULM
to the BLACK SEA. Map. Post 8vo. 10s.

HANDBOOK—SWITZERLAND.
The ALPS of SAVOY and PIEDMONT. A New and
thoroughly Revised Edition. Maps. Post 8vo. 9s.

HANDBOOK—FRANCE.
NORMANDY, BRITTANY, the FRENCH ALPS,
DAUPHINÉ, PROVENCE, and the PYRENEES.
New and Revised Edition. Maps. Post 8vo. 10s.

HANDBOOK—SPAIN.
ANDALUSIA, GRENADA, MADRID, &c. With a
Supplement of Inns and Railways, 1861. Maps. 2 vols.
Post 8vo. 30s.

HANDBOOK—PORTUGAL.
LISBON, &c. Map. Post 8vo. 9s.

HANDBOOK—NORTH ITALY.
PIEDMONT, NICE, LOMBARDY, VENICE, PARMA,
MODENA, and ROMAGNA. Maps. Post 8vo. 12s.

HANDBOOK—CENTRAL ITALY.
LUCCA, TUSCANY, FLORENCE, The MARCHES,
and the PATRIMONY of ST. PETER. Maps. Post
8vo. 10s.

**HANDBOOK—ROME and ITS EN-
VIRONS.**
Map. Post 8vo. 9s.

HANDBOOK—SOUTH ITALY.
TWO SICILIES, NAPLES, POMPEII, HERCULA-
NEUM, VESUVIUS, ABRUZZI, &c. Maps. Post
8vo. 10s.

HANDBOOK—GREECE.
The IONIAN ISLANDS, ALBANIA, THESSALY,
and MACEDONIA. Maps. Post 8vo. 15s.

HANDBOOK—EGYPT.
The NILE, ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, and THEBES.
Map. Post 8vo. 15s.

HANDBOOK—SYRIA, PALESTINE.
SINAL, EDOM, SYRIAN DESERT, &c. Maps. 2 vols.
Post 8vo. 24s.

HANDBOOK—INDIA.
BOMBAY and MADRAS. Map. 2 vols. Post 8vo. 24s.

**HANDBOOK—DENMARK, NOR-
WAY and SWEDEN, and ICE-
LAND.**
Maps. Post 8vo. 15s.

HANDBOOK—RUSSIA.
ST. PETERSBURG, MOSCOW, FINLAND, &c. Maps.
Post 8vo. 12s.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

MACMILLAN & CO.

HAVE NOW READY:

EDWIN of DEIRA. By Alexander
SMITH. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 5s.

**The GOLDEN TREASURY: a Col-
lection of the Best Songs and Lyrical Poems in the English
Language.** Selected and arranged, with Notes, by F. T. PAL-
GRAVE, Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. Dedicated by
permission to Alfred Tennyson. 24mo. cloth extra, 4s. 6d.

**FOOT-NOTES from the PAGE of
NATURE; or, First Forms of Vegetation.** By the Rev.
HUGH MACMILLAN, Fellow of the Botanical Society of
Edinburgh, &c. With numerous Illustrations. Fcap. 8vo.
cloth, 5s.

PICTURES of OLD ENGLAND. By
Dr. R. PAULI. Translated by E. C. OTTÉ. With Map of
London in the Fifteenth Century. Crown 8vo. cloth, 8s. 6d.

The HUMAN HAND and FOOT.
By G. M. HUMPHRY, M.D. F.R.S. With numerous Illus-
trations. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 4s. 6d.

**The PLATONIC DIALOGUES, for
ENGLISH READERS.** By W. WHEWELL, D.D. F.R.S.,
Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. Vol. III. containing
THE REPUBLIC. 7s. 6d.

Vol. I. Second Edition, containing THE SOCRATIC DIA-
LOGUES, 7s. 6d.

Vol. II. containing THE ANTI-SOPHIST DIALOGUES, 6s. 6d.

CAVOUR: a Memoir. By Edward
DICEY. [Immediately.]

Lately published, by the same Author, crown 8vo. cloth, 6s. 6d.

ROME IN 1860.

The PRISON CHAPLAIN: a Memoir
of the Rev. JOHN CLAY, Chaplain of Preston Gaol. By
HIS SON. 8vo. cloth, 15s.

**CREATION IN PLAN and IN PRO-
GRESS: An Essay on the First Chapter of Genesis.** By
the Rev. JAMES CHALMERS, M.A. F.R.S. F.R.A.S., Plumian
Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy in the
University of Cambridge. Crown 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

NOW PUBLISHING,

Price One Shilling each,

TRACTS for PRIESTS and PEOPLE.

By VARIOUS WRITERS.

No. I. RELIGIO LAICI. By Thomas Hughes.

II. THE MOTE AND THE BEAM: a Clergyman's Lessons
from the Present Panic. By the Rev. F. D. Maurice.

III. THE ATONEMENT AS A FACT AND AS A THEORY.
By the Rev. Francis Gardiner.

IV. THE SIGNS OF THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN: An
Appeal to Scripture on the Question of Miracles. By
the Rev. John Llewelyn Davies.

V. ON TERMS OF COMMUNION, contains Two Tracts:—
1. On the Boundaries of the Church. By the Rev.
C. K. P.

2. The Message of the Church. By J. N. Langley, M.A.

VI. THE SERMON OF THE BISHOP OF OXFORD ON
REVELATION, AND THE LAYMAN'S ANSWER:
1. A Dialogue on Doubt. By J. M. Ludlow.

2. Morality and Divinity. By the Rev. F. D. Maurice.

VII. TWO LAY DIALOGUES. By J. M. Ludlow.

1. On Laws of Nature and Faith therein.

2. On Positive Philosophy.

* * No. VIII. will appear in October.

Others are in Preparation.

MACMILLAN & Co. London and Cambridge.

EDUCATIONAL WORKS.

Enlarged Edition, fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth, red edges.

STUDIES in ENGLISH POETRY; with
Short Biographical Sketches, and Notes Explanatory and
Critical. Intended as a Text-Book for the Higher Classes in
Schools, and as an Introduction to the Study of English Litera-
ture. By JOSEPH PAYNE. Fourth Edition, revised.

Enlarged Edition, in post 8vo. price 4s. cloth,

**A MANUAL of the ANATOMY and PHY-
SIOLOGY of the HUMAN MIND.** By Dr. CARLILE.

ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE & CO. 25, Paternoster-row.

USEFUL ELEMENTARY WORKS.

Improved Edition, 18mo. cloth, price 1s. 6d.

**ACKWORTH VOCABULARY, or English
Spelling-Book; with the Meaning attached to each Word.**

2.

New Edition, 18mo. cloth, price 2s.

BARBAULD'S LEÇONS pour des ENFANS,
depuis l'âge de Deux Ans jusqu'à Cinq. Avec une Interpré-
tation Anglaise.

HYMNES en PROSE. 18mo. cloth, 1s.

3.

New Edition, 12mo. cloth, price 2s.

**BELLENGER'S FRENCH FABLES; with
a Dictionary of the Words and Idiomatic Phrases, Gram-
matically Explained.** New Edition, revised and corrected by
C. J. DELILLE, Professor at Christ's Hospital, &c.

4.

New Edition, 12mo. cloth, price 2s. 6d.

CATECHISM of FAMILIAR THINGS:
their History, and the Events which led to their Discovery.
With a Short Explanation of some of the principal Natural Pheno-
mena. For the use of Schools and Families. By E. A. WILLE-
MENT. New and improved Edition.

5.

Improved Edition, price 2s. cloth,

**GILESS' ENGLISH PARSING; comprising
the Rules of Syntax, exemplified by appropriate Lessons
under each Rule.**

6.

New Edition, price 1s. 6d. cloth,

**PICTORIAL SPELLING-BOOK; or, Les-
sons on Facts and Objects.** With 129 Illustrations.

7.

New Edition, 12mo. cloth, price 1s. 6d.

**POWBOOTHAM'S DERIVATIVE SPELL-
ING-BOOK; in which the Origin of each Word is given
from the Greek, Latin, Saxon, German, Teutonic, Dutch, French,
Spanish, and other Languages; with the Parts of Speech, and
Pronunciation Accented.**

8.

New Edition, in 18mo. cloth, price 2s. 6d.

**SELECT POETRY for CHILDREN; with
Brief Explanatory Notes, arranged for the use of Schools and
Families.** By JOSEPH PAYNE. Thirtieth Edition, corrected
and enlarged.

ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE & CO. 25, Paternoster-row.

WHEELER'S SCRIPTURE CLASS- BOOKS.

New Edition, post 8vo. cloth, price 5s. 6d.

**ANALYSIS and SUMMARY of OLD TES-
TAMENT HISTORY and the LAWS of MOSES; with a
Connexion between the Old and New Testaments, an Introductory
Outline of the Geography, Political History, &c.** By J. T.
WHEELER, F.R.G.S. Sixth Edition.

2.

New Edition, post 8vo. cloth, price 5s. 6d.

**ANALYSIS and SUMMARY of NEW TES-
TAMENT HISTORY; with an Introductory Outline of
the Geography, Critical History, Authenticity, Credibility, and
Inspiration of the New Testament. Illustrated by copious His-
torical, Geographical and Antiquarian Notes, Chronological
Tables, &c.** By J. T. WHEELER. Fourth Edition, revised.

3.

New Edition, folio, cloth, price 7s. 6d.

**THE HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY of the
OLD and NEW TESTAMENTS.** By J. T. WHEELER.
Illustrated with Five Coloured Maps and large View of Jeru-
salem, with Plan of the Ancient City.

4.

In 2 vols. 18mo. cloth, price 2s. each,

**A POPULAR ABRIDGMENT of OLD and
NEW TESTAMENT HISTORY, for Schools, Families,
and General Reading. Explained by Historical and Geographical
Illustrations, and numerous Map Diagrams.** By J. T. WHEELER.

ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE & CO. 5, Paternoster-row.

MR. BENTLEY'S

LIST OF NEW BOOKS
FOR AUGUST.

CONSUL HODGSON.

A RESIDENCE at NAGASAKI and HAKODATI in 1859-60. With an Account of Japan generally. By CONSUL HODGSON. To which are added, a Series of Letters on Japan, by HIS WIFE. 8vo. with numerous Illustrations.

J. HENEAGE JESSE.—MEMOIRS of KING RICHARD the THIRD and SOME of his CONTEMPORARIES. By J. HENEAGE JESSE, Author of 'The Court of England under the Stuarts,' &c. 8vo. with a Portrait, &c.

C. E. FRANCAELLI.—THE COOK'S GUIDE and HOUSEKEEPER and BUTLER'S ASSISTANT: a Practical Treatise on English and Foreign Cooking in all its Branches, and also Instructions for Pickling and Preserving Vegetables, Fruits, Game, &c.; the Curing of Hams and Bacon; the Art of Confectionery and Ice-making, and the Arrangement of Desserts. By CHARLES ELMÉ FRANCAELLI, Author of 'The Modern Cook.' Small 8vo. with Illustrations. 8s.

M. GUIZOT'S PERSONAL MEMOIRS. Vol. IV. 8vo. 14s. [Now ready.]

"We have here sketches of M. Guizot's great contemporaries—Talleyrand, Metternich, Wellington, Louis-Philippe, Emperor Nicholas, Louis Napoleon, Palmerston, &c."—*Birmingham Journal*. "This new volume deals with a brilliant and dramatic period in the constitutional history of France, from 1830 to 1840, and aims at something far higher than a passing popularity."—*Athenæum*.

NEW STORY OF SOCIAL LIFE.

EAST LYNNE. By the Author of 'Ashley.' 3 vols. post 8vo.

A REPLY to the OBSERVATIONS in 'THE QUARTERLY REVIEW' on 'THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY of LORD DUNDONALD.' By MARCUS. 8vo. with Charts.

The Hon. Mrs. YELVERTON'S 'MARTYRS to CIRCUMSTANCE.' Second and Concluding Parts, price 3s.

Dr. MARSHALL HALL.—BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS of MARSHALL HALL, M.D. F.R.S., Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, and Foreign Associate of the Academy of Paris. By HIS WIDOW. 8vo. with a Portrait. 14s. [Now ready.]

"Dr. Marshall Hall was not less an amiable man than a scientific inquirer, with an intellect of noble proportions and lofty aim. In the world of physiological science he may fairly be ranked as the companion of Harvey and Bell."—*Athenæum*. "This work cannot fail to command respect and sympathy, not less for the sentiments which animate the author, than for the many interesting facts it contains relative to a public benefactor, an able physician, an accomplished gentleman, a thoroughly good-hearted man."—*Observer*.

JOHN HUBS and JEROME OF PRAGUE.

The LIFE and TIMES of CARDINAL JULIAN. By the Rev. R. C. JENKINS. 8vo. 14s. [Now ready.]

"Mr. Jenkins treats with candour and learning a life which bears the impress of greatness. He has succeeded in developing the high aims and profound statesmanship of Cardinal Julian."—*Saturday Review*. "Soberly and truthfully written. The times in which the Cardinal moved, and upon which his strong mind made a marked impression, were very full of incidents. The book has solid value, and deserves close attention."—*Examiner*.

POPULAR ANSWERS to "ESSAYS and REVIEWS." Being Lectures delivered in various Places. By the Rev. Dr. CUMMING. Small 8vo. 4s. [Now ready.]

JUST PUBLISHED.

NEW MODERN SEA STORY.

VONVED the DANE, the ROVER of the BALTIC. 2 vols.

"This is a great book, both in conception and execution. The Author possesses a rare faculty of exciting and arresting attention. In its own school this story has no rival. Victor Hugo might be proud to have written some of its chapters, than which he has never written anything more thrilling or more terrible; and Alexandre Dumas himself, so powerful in describing prison scenes, has not exceeded this writer in his account of the Rover of the Baltic."—*Morning Post*.

NEW VOLUME of 'BENTLEY'S STANDARD NOVELS.' The SEMI-ATTACHED COUPLE. By the Author of 'The Semi-Detached House.' Price 2s. 6d.; cloth gilt, 3s.

THE HON. MRS. YELVERTON.

MARTYRS to CIRCUMSTANCE. By the Hon. Mrs. YELVERTON. Part I. Seventh Thousand. Price 2s.

With Four Plans and a Portrait, price 3s.

LORD DUNDONALD'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

"This thrilling narrative will be read with interest as long as England possesses a navy, and ought to be a prize-book in every school in England."—*London Review*.

A LIBRARY EDITION may be had, in 3 vols. 8vo. 22s.

London: RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street, Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

13, Great Marlborough-street.

HURST & BLACKETT'S
NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE OKAVANGO RIVER. A Nar-

native of Travel, Exploration, and Adventure. By CHARLES JOHN ANDERSON, Author of 'Lake Ngami.' 8vo. with Portrait of the Author, and numerous Illustrations. 21s.

"Mr. Anderson's book, illustrated with many animated pictures of adventures connected with the wild sports of the journey it describes, is one that will be popular as a budget of trustworthy traveller's tales, besides being valued for the information it gives to geographers."—*Examiner*.

"Mr. Anderson's adventures stamp him as one of the most enterprising travellers of modern times, and well worthy to take rank by the side of the Livingstones and others, who have attempted to penetrate the interior of the great African continent. Every page of his present work is full of interest to the reader."—*Observer*.

"A truly entertaining volume, the importance of which to African enterprise cannot be calculated. It is full of curious details, indicative of vast explorative energy and fearless courage."—*Messenger*.

A SAUNTER THROUGH the WEST END. By LEIGH HUNT. 1 vol. 16s. 6d. bound.

"The title of this work is unexceptionable; it is happily and appropriately chosen to denote the gossiping contents of the book—light, chatty, and amusing. The author quietly puts his arm in that of his reader, and as he passes on from Hyde-park Corner down Piccadilly or Pall Mall to the Haymarket and Soho, points out the anecdotes connected with each locality. Touches of quiet, genial humour, playful interruptions and amusing stories told in a quaint, unaffected style contribute to the attractive conversational tone adopted, as he saunters along with his friend of the hour. The reader will find himself agreeably carried on from the first to the last page of the 'Saunter' by its cheerful tone and entertaining gossip."—*Literary Gazette*.

"Few men felt, as Leigh Hunt did, the human poetry of the old memories that crowd upon the lettered and thoughtful rambler about London streets. His gentle, genial humour shines always in a book like this—worthy companion to his 'Town' and 'Old Court Suburb.'"—*Examiner*.

"If any of our readers are in want of a genuine gossiping volume written by one who was deservedly a favourite in the world of letters, we can recommend them Leigh Hunt's very pleasant 'Saunter.' It will suit town or country readers equally well."—*Oracle*.

THE SECRET HISTORY of the

COURT of FRANCE under LOUIS XV. Edited, from rare and unpublished Documents, by Dr. CHALLICE. 3 vols. with Portraits. 21s. [Next week.]

HENRY IV. and MARIE de MEDICI.

From Original and Authentic Sources. By Miss FREER, Author of 'The Lives of Marguerite d'Angoulême, Jeanne d'Albret,' &c. 2 vols. with Portraits. 21s.

"In presenting so complete and interesting a narrative, Miss Freer has done good service to the public, besides enhancing her own well-earned reputation."—*Star*.

JAVA; or, How to Manage a Colony:

Showing a Practical Solution of the Questions now affecting British India. By J. W. B. MONEY, Esq. 2 vols. 21s.

NOTHING NEW. By the Author of

'JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN.' Illustrated by J. E. MILLAIS, A.R.A. Forming the New Volume of HURST & BLACKETT'S STANDARD LIBRARY of CHEAP EDITIONS of POPULAR MODERN WORKS. 8s. bound.

THE NEW NOVELS.

ALONE in the WORLD. By the Author of 'COUSIN GEOFFREY,' &c. 3 vols.

PAUL FOSTER'S DAUGHTER. By DUTTON COOK. 3 vols.

"This novel has the rare merit of growing more and more interesting as it proceeds. It is not often that a novel so witty, wise, and healthful in spirit offers itself for perusal. It is a thoroughly right-minded book. The characters are noble and the artist, Paul Foster himself, is an excellent character, and his daughter Sylvia is a young lady who will find an adorer in every man who reads the book. We recommend our readers to get the book for themselves."—*Athenæum*.

"A good novel. The story is very ingeniously constructed, and the interest is completely sustained throughout."—*Spectator*.

"Mr. Cook belongs to the Charles Dickens school of literature, in which variety, liveliness, and power of working on the affections are the prominent features. The story of 'Paul Foster's Daughter' is very interesting. Sylvia is one of the most charming creations with which fiction has for a long time presented us."—*Lit. Gas.*

A FAMILY HISTORY. By the Author of 'THE QUEEN'S PARDON.' 3 vols.

"A very good novel, well imagined and well told."—*Post*. "The Author of 'Family History' betrays no falling away from the vigorous promise of her former work. It is a specimen of a class of far more than average excellence. The story exercises a fascination over us, and we take leave of this very agreeable authoress with the wish that we may often enjoy the fruit of her pleasant, facile, and attractive pen."—*Oracle*.

UNDER THE SPELL. By the Author of 'GRANDMOTHER'S MORRIS,' 'WILDFLOWERS,' &c. 3 vols.

"The best story hitherto written by a very pleasant novelist. It is throughout a good story—rapid and rich in incident—so that nobody will leave unfinished."—*Examiner*.

HOMELESS; or, a Poet's Inner Life.

By M. GOLDSCHMIDT, Author of 'JACOB BENDEXER.' 3 V.

A HERO in SPITE of HIMSELF. By Captain MAYNE REID, Author of 'The Sculp Hunters,' &c. 3 vols. [Just ready.]

CHAPMAN & HALL'S
PUBLICATIONS.

MR. DICKENS'S NEW WORK.

Second Edition, in 3 vols. post 8vo.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS. By Charles DICKENS.

In 3 vols. post 8vo.

THE CONSTABLE of the TOWER: an Historical Romance. BY WILLIAM HARRISON AINSWORTH. With Illustrations by Gilbert.

"The Constable of the Tower" is one of the best of our English historical romances."—*London Review*.

Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

TANNHAUSER; or, the Battle of the Bards: a Poem. By NEVILLE TEMPLE and EDWARD TREVOR.

"Full of beauty of thought, melody of language, and sudden pictures that rise like visions before the reader—it is full also of noble purpose and distinct morality.... For very many years there has not been a more remarkable poem offered to the English public."—*Times*, August 2.

Post 8vo. price 10s. 6d. with Illustrations.

A CRUISE in the CLAYMORE on the COAST of SYRIA during the Present Troubles. By Mrs. HARVEY, of ICKWELL-BURY.

"Mrs. Harvey's narrative of these events, as well as her account of the numerous places of note which she visited, is straightforward, unadorned, and remarkably free from feminine exaggeration; and we have great pleasure in heartily recommending her book to all who take an interest in the scenes which she describes."—*Spectator*.

Post 8vo. 4s.

FORAYS among SALMON and DEER. By J. OONWAY.

"He tells his story in a very pleasant and amusing manner; and his book cannot fail to be welcome to all true lovers of the sports which he describes."—*Spectator*.

Second Edition, 2 vols. post 8vo. 16s.

LA BEATA: a Novel. By Thomas ADOLPHUS TROLLOPE.

"La Beata" is a novel of which there is nothing to say but what is good. It is a charming story, and though the theme is as old as the world, it has the eternal and ever-renewed freshness of life itself. The story required to be very skilfully handled; and, in his management of poor Beata, the author has shown himself an artist as well as a thorough gentleman. It is a story in which the narrator reveals himself and his own nature more than the incidents and characters with which he has to deal. As a picture of Italian domestic and interior life and manners, it is excellent."—*Athenæum*.

NEW SPORTING NOVEL.

Third Edition, post 8vo. 5s.

MARKET HARBOROUGH; or, How Mr. Sawyer went to the Shires.

"From the very beginning of the hero's adventures a certain interest is experienced which never falls off, and the only annoyance felt is that the visit of Mr. Sawyer to the Shires terminates so soon. Indeed, the fault here perceptible may with equal truth be urged against Major White Melville in some of his previous writings, his finishing being too abrupt."—*Press*.

2 vols. post 8vo. 18s.

THE ENGLISH at HOME. Essays from the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. By ALPHONSE ESQUIROS. Translated and Edited by LASCELLES WEAUXALL.

"M. Esquiros himself is a sort of French Washington Irving, in his zealous pursuit and his cordial appreciation of the latent characteristics of English life; though at the same time that he views English manners and institutions sympathetically, even those that dissent from him must allow that he judges them with a frank independence.... We can go further with M. Esquiros in desiring that a better agreement on the spirit of the institutions which rule civil life will tend to approximate the character and genius of the two peoples still nearer; and, as his own book is unquestionably an effort in this direction, it has our warmest sympathy and our cordial approbation."—*Times*, May 26, 1861.

CHAPMAN & HALL'S

STANDARD EDITIONS of POPULAR AUTHORS.

Price Five Shillings each.

TILBURY NOGO; or, Passages in the Life of an Unsuccessful Man. By the Author of 'Digby Grand.' 2nd Edition.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S CASTLE RICHMOND. A Novel. 2nd Edition.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S DOCTOR THORNE. A Novel. 6th Edition.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S THE BERTRAMS. A Novel. 5th Edition.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S THE KELLYS AND THE O'KELLYS. 4th Edition.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S MACDERMOTS OF BALLYCLORAN. 3rd Edition.

W. M. THACKERAY'S IRISH SKETCH-BOOK. 3rd Edition.

ALBERT SMITH'S WILD OATS and DEAD LEAVES. 2nd Edition. Crown 8vo.

MRS. GASKELL'S NORTH and SOUTH. 4th Edition.

G. A. SALA'S GASLIGHT and DAYLIGHT. With some London Scenes they Shine upon. 2nd Edition.

W. H. WILLS'S OLD LEAVES GATHERED FROM 'HOUSEHOLD WORDS.'

ROBERT HOUDIN'S MEMOIRS: Ambassador, Author and Conjuror. Written by Himself. 3rd Edition.

MISS MULOCK'S HEAD of the FAMILY. 6th Edition.

CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1861.

LITERATURE

Recent Recollections of the Anglo-American Church in the United States. By an English Layman, Five Years Resident in that Republic. 2 vols. (Rivingtons.)

THE author of these 'Recent Recollections of the Anglo-American Church' allows enthusiasm to mislead his judgment. The severance of the North American States from the mother-country was, with him, a consequence of neglecting to plant amongst the early settlers a State Church. Had the efforts of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in the eighteenth century been properly supported by the parent government, the "Layman" is of opinion that the colonists would not, to this day, have objected to pay taxes levied without their consent, and would be still living in contentment and prosperity under the mild sway of a Secretary of State and a Circumlocution Office on the banks of the Thames. Startling as this view may be to the majority of orthodox churchmen, and ridiculous as it will unquestionably appear to philosophic students of history, it is not original with the "Layman," but has been gravely maintained by Anglican divines of learning and influence. The Bishop of Oxford does not go so far as to argue that a Colonial State Church would have rendered a Declaration of Independence impossible; but he has put on record his opinion that the War of Independence and the French Revolution may be attributed to the absence of sacerdotal influence in the British dependencies. "It is impossible," observes the subtle Prelate, in his 'History of the Church in America,' "to close the scene without reflecting how different it might have been, if the mother-country had long before faithfully established the strong bond of true community of faith between herself and her colonies. Those whose minds the Church, weak as she was, had leavened were by her healing influence kept loyal in the day of trial. What might not have been the consequence if, instead of spreading division freely in that land, and keeping her maimed and impotent, we had, with a true faith in God, planted her amongst our Western Children in her strength and beauty? The colonies might now, perhaps, have been as much an independent nation, but they might have reached this state by a gradual progress to natural maturity, their youthful affections might never have been torn from us; and England, America and the world might have been spared those bitter sufferings with which they have been visited in the War of Independence, and its clear consequence, the French Revolution." The Bishop and the "Layman" concur in thinking that the influence of a Colonial State Church would have resulted in greater servile readiness to endure tyranny on the part of the ruled, not in increased enlightenment and a more lively sense of justice on the part of their rulers. It would have inculcated in the former patience under wrong, and have protected the latter from the natural consequences of their own misconduct. The one party would have been taught to exercise a Christian virtue and the other side left in quiet possession of all they were contending for. In other words, the rich harvest from the planting of many churches would have been compounded equally of spiritual gain to the colonists and political ascendancy to the inhabitants of the mother-country. In these days of caution it is as refreshing as it is rare to hear the Anglican Church thus upheld, on the

ground that it is a useful political engine for reconciling the masses to the evils of bad government.

That the clergy would have exercised an influence injurious to the true interests of the country, if they had been numerous and powerful, there is no reason to doubt; for few and weak as they were, they zealously adopted a course of action which, under a guise of pious care for human souls, would fain have surrendered the liberties of the young Republic. As soon as the agents of the monarchical party in America commenced a reactionary agitation for the triumph of despotic principles, either by restoring the colonies to George the Third, or establishing a Transatlantic dynasty with the Bishop of Osnaburgh, or Washington, or some such puppet as "King Adams" for a founder, the Anglo-American clergy busied themselves in behalf of the retrograde movement. At the same time that the followers of Humphreys and Alexander Hamilton were hoping to set up a regal government, Samuel Seabury was unsuccessfully soliciting the Archbishop of York to make him an agent for transmitting to the States the mystic influences of the Apostolic Succession. In the May of 1784 the clergy of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania met to discuss the best means for transplanting Anglican Episcopacy to American soil. The movement spread, and in due course application was made to the English Primates for their spiritual co-operation. Dr. Seabury was the first candidate for consecration at the hands of a British Archbishop. Hastening to the mother-country in 1784, he implored the Archbishop of York (the See of Canterbury being then vacant) to qualify him to discharge the episcopal functions. Such, however, was the state of public feeling towards the revolted States, that the Primate either did not wish or did not dare to comply with the request of his petitioner. Dr. Seabury, however, was determined not to return to his native country no richer than he left it. His ambition was to be a bishop; and a bishop he was resolved to be ere he revisited his own people. As he could not obtain Anglican consecration, he would even try for the next best thing—a Scotch qualification. "Dr. Seabury thereupon had recourse to the Church of Scotland, where the true succession, anciently derived from that of England, was carefully preserved; and there, after due consideration of the important and, at first, startling application, in the month of November, 1784, the first American bishop was consecrated by three Scottish bishops,—those of Aberdeen, Ross, and Moray,—their whole Episcopal College, at that time, consisting of only four." Happy in his consecration by three Scotch bishops, which may certainly be regarded as equivalent to consecration by one English Archbishop, Dr. Seabury returned to his infant diocese, and was for a short time the only efficient representative of the Apostles in the United States. He was not, however, long without companionship in the episcopacy. The reactionary party steadily gained ground amongst the wealthier inhabitants of the towns, and the "king's friends" in America obtained so many new adherents, that a policy of conciliation was recommended at St. James's by those who acted as mediators between the King of Great Britain and the leaders of the monarchical party in the Republic. The Church of England, regulating her course by the royal smile, no longer declined giving her sanction to the spiritual instructors of a rebellious nation; and the United States at length obtained a supply of bishops of real Lambeth manufacture. Dr. Provoost, Bishop of New York, and Dr.

White, Bishop of Pennsylvania, received consecration from the Most Reverend John Moore, Primate of Canterbury, in the February of 1787,—and three years later Dr. Madison, the Bishop of Virginia, obtained episcopal rank from the same source.

"The American Church," to use the language of the "Layman," "having thus secured four bishops of the true succession from the old country, and being in possession, therefore, of all that was necessary for the continuation and extension of her own episcopacy," took root, and, in the opinion of her admirers, has done great things for the spiritual edification of the States. At the present time it has 139,611 communicants, 43 bishops, and 2,065 clergy, i.e. a clergyman to every 67 communicants, and a bishop to every 48 clergymen. The principal place of worship is Trinity Church, New York, which, unlike most churches in the United States, has the questionable advantage of a rich endowment in the shape of a tract of land granted by deed to the corporation of the church by Lord Cornbury, in 1705. Since the date of donation this property has been built upon, so that now it forms a compact and valuable portion of the city, and the revenue derived from its rents causes the church and its clergy to bear some faint resemblance to the cathedral and chapter of a provincial capital in England. Founded in imitation of the Anglican Establishment, the Episcopal Church of the United States has been faithful to its origin and traditions. For nearly eighty years, that is to say, throughout its whole life, it has in everything meekly followed the example of its parent. In politics as well as doctrine, in tone as well as form, it has been a feeble echo of the high-church party on this side the Atlantic. Oxford Puseyism was accurately reproduced by the Anglo-American clergy; every movement in the mother-church being accurately imitated by the child. When Keble gave utterance to his strains of pious melody, their mellow cadences inspired the Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe to put forth his miserable little sing-song rhymes, entitled 'Christian Ballads.' Full of awe, and penetrated with a sense of the sacred loveliness of a Christian temple, Keble says:—

Even the very walls of the dread place,
And the tall windows with their breathing light,
Speak to the adoring heart.

—Burning to celebrate Trinity Church, New York, Mr. Coxe says it resembles a Prayer-Book:—

Not this a Gothic gasing-stock,
Where naught is meant or told;
Translated into solid rock,
The Prayer Book's self behold!
Sermons in stones! Yes!—more beside,
A language and a voice;
Much uttered, but far more implied
That makes the heart rejoice.

The "Layman's" credulity extends further than having faith in the ability of the Anglo-American Church with its 139,611 communicants to work, even at this late date, a spiritual revolution in America. He believes implicitly that the Rev. Eleazar Williams was the *de jure* King of France, being no other than the Dauphin who is accounted for in history as dying in the Temple, in 1795, but who is, in the new statement, represented as having been secretly removed to America, and brought up by a family of Indian blood, named Williams. It would take up too much time to point out to the "Layman" the many reasons there are for rejecting this romantic story, which has no stronger testimony in its support than the many other astounding revelations elaborated by American ingenuity. A few years since, a writer in an important organ of United

States literature created "a sensation" by proving that the present Emperor of the French was no member of the Buonaparte family whatever, but simply a New York adventurer named Clofin Bowen. During his residence in New York, it would appear that the veritable Prince Louis Napoleon formed a close intimacy with a citizen of the States named Bowen. The mutual resemblance of the two friends was such that each was often mistaken for the other. On the evening previous to the Prince's intended departure for Europe, he and Clofin met, spent an hour in a theatre, and then supped with two "pretty horsebreakers" in a house of vicious entertainment. The Prince, his friend, and the two girls had a private room, and were waited upon by the landlady of the establishment. That supper was the last meal of which Prince Louis Napoleon ever partook. The champagne was still sparkling amidst the flowers on the table when the Prince fell down from his chair in an apoplectic fit, and almost in an instant was dead. Consternation seized on the survivors. The landlady said that the death of so distinguished a personage in her house would attract the attention of the police, cause her licence to be recalled, and lead to her ruin. "Don't be alarmed," said Clofin, after a few minutes' deliberation, "I will go to Europe and personate Louis Napoleon. Our intimacy has been such that I know all his private affairs. Here, I will take his clothes, purse, watch, rings. His luggage is already on board the vessel in which he has taken a cabin. His valet he has already dismissed. Therefore, nothing remains for me to do but to go on board and take possession of his cabin. First, however, we must bury poor Prince Louis." In a few minutes the three women and Bowen dug a grave in a yard attached to the premises, and in that grave Louis Napoleon now rests. The remainder of the story can be imagined. Clofin Bowen, the daring adventurer, is now Napoleon the Third, Emperor of the French. His confederates live still, occupying a good position in American society with funds regularly transmitted to them from Paris. Such are the vaguely remembered outlines of a story which, extravagant as it is, was told with such exact attention to minute details, and was backed up at every point with such an abundance of testimony, explanation, suggestion and arguments, all alike plausible, that it provoked much discussion and obtained many believers. It is true that the Rev. Eleazar Williams's story presents this difficulty to those who on purely historic evidence would not hesitate to reject it: he, a Christian minister, of good repute and unquestionable intelligence, believed it, and maintained that the Prince de Joinville, in 1841, endeavoured to persuade him to sign a document relinquishing his claim to the French crown. This, unquestionably, is a point worthy of consideration; but the land of Barnum's triumphs—the land of spirit-rapping and table-turning—has furnished us with so many instances of the intellect being upset by a lively and unrestrained imagination, that we have no difficulty in accounting for the worthy missionary's absurd fiction, without casting doubt on his honesty of intention.

The account given by the "Layman" of the pernicious results of Revivals in America is free from exaggeration, and merits attention. Speaking of the "Revivalist Hymns," he says:

"The 'Hymn-book' was a most important ingredient in the composition that was administered. I have one now before me. It is entitled, 'Revival Gems; a Collection of Spirit-stirring Hymns, specially adapted to Revivals.' And gems they indeed are, whether poetically or reli-

giously considered! Some of them were exquisitely adapted to revive a fanatical feeling, sung as they were to the most ranting, and often boisterous and profane, tunes. For instance,—

We're travelling home to heaven above;
Will you go? will you go?
To sing the Saviour's dying love;
Will you go? will you go?
Millions have reach'd this blest abode,
And millions now are on the road,
Anointed kings and priests to God—
Will you come? will you come?

The refrain of this hymn was given in the wildest, most exciting manner, the fingers often accompanying it with violent gesticulations—turning to their neighbours, and addressing the question personally to them, 'Will you go? will you go?' There was another of a similar style,— 'Will you come? will you come?' Its refrain was this:—

Come, anxious sinner, come and see;
Come, guilty sinner, come and see;
Will you come? will you come?

The effect of this was wild and startling, anything but solemn and devotional. The same, indeed, may be said of most of them. Another favourite one went by the familiar name of 'Just Now.' I must quote a verse or two to show its puerile character:—

Christ is knocking, Christ is knocking,
Christ is knocking, Christ is knocking,
Christ is knocking, just now—
Just now, Christ is knocking, just now.

He is willing, He is willing,
He is willing, He is willing,
He is willing, just now—
Just now, He is willing, just now.

A very exciting one in its chorus was called 'Bound for Canaan.' It is a great favourite with camp meetings of the negro Methodists and Ranters:—

O, Canaan, bright Canaan,
I'm bound for the land of Canaan;
O, Canaan is my happy home,
I'm bound for the land of Canaan.

There was one of rather a more lofty and pretending character, written specially for the atmosphere of Wall-street,—the Lombard-street of New York, —and containing also a hit at the Church. It opened thus:—

Not to the man of dollars,
Not to the man of deeds,
Not to the man of cunning,
Not to the man of creeds;
Not to the one whose passion
Is for a world's renown,
Not in a form of fashion
Cometh a blessing down.

The allusions to the *dollars* and the *creeds* explain themselves. One more specimen, and I have done. It is one which was sung in a most rattling style, particularly the refrain:—

Whene'er we meet, you always say,
What's the news? what's the news?
Pray, what's the order of the day?
What's the news? what's the news?
My Saviour hath done all things well,
And triumph'd over death and hell;
That's the news! That's the news!

The "Layman" would have us believe that the Anglo-American Church was powerfully instrumental in bringing to a conclusion the worst excesses of the Revivalist phrenzy in the States. In this he, of course, speaks as a partisan, and attributes to the curative means employed by his friends that calm which, by a law of nature, invariably follows a storm.

The Life and Typography of William Caxton, England's First Printer, with Evidence of his Typographical Connexion with Colard Mansion, the Printer at Bruges. Compiled from Original Sources, by William Blades. Vol. I. (Lilly.)

"A man not quite stupid nor benumbed with sloth!" was the negative praise bestowed upon England's first printer by England's earliest systematic biographer, John Bale. The Bishop of Ossory's 'Illustrium Majoris Britanniae Scriptorum Summarium' was published in 1548, not quite sixty years after Caxton's death; therefore, within such an interval as made it competent for any one of reasonable diligence to have gathered up the most interesting facts

respecting him, and bequeathed to us a more lively portraiture of the man's character than is contained in the brief and (to all appearance) grudging line of commendation here quoted. "Non ignavia torpens!" We should think not, seeing that he has left behind him at least 18,000 printed pages, nearly all folio size, the issue of his press, and, for the most part, revised by himself; out of which number more than 4,500 pages consist of translations executed by his own hand. This does not include the 'Vitas Patrum,' printed by Wynken de Worde after Caxton's death, but translated by the latter, and, as Wynken de Worde informs us, "finished at the last day of his life." Neither does it include any but those works known with certainty to have been printed by Caxton, in England, commencing with the 'Dictes or Sayengis of the Philosophes,' first printed at Westminster, in 1477. And all this he achieved within the short space of fifteen years,—a fact which, taken in connexion with the time of life when he commenced his occupation of printer, namely, when between fifty and sixty years of age, must stamp him as a perfect model of industry and perseverance. Of such a man had Bale set himself to trace the history, what a world of pains and almost fruitless research would have been spared to subsequent antiquaries and biographers! On one point especially he would appear to have been in a position to give us some accurate information, namely, with respect to the master from whom Caxton acquired his art; for Bale himself resided for some eight years in the Low Countries, and, doubtless, heard numerous traditions there of the Merchant Adventurer, afterwards Printer at Westminster. This, however, he forbore to do, nor must we blame the learned bishop too hardly for what, in reality, did not come within the scope of his work. We only wish that it had been otherwise. As it is, all that we know of the personal history of Caxton mainly consists of the information that he has himself given us in the Prologues and Epilogues of the several works that he printed; and this, notwithstanding all the researches of Lewis, Ames, Oldys, Herbert, Dibdin, and other enthusiastic bibliographers. But, fortunately, it is a quality inherent in some natures not to suffer their ardour to be damped in any favourite pursuit by the failures or mistakes of their predecessors:—

This proverb rushes to their heads,
The many fall, the one succeeds.

—And thus we now have a new Life of Caxton by one who, approaching his subject in a thoroughly independent way, taking nothing for granted upon the authority of high names, diligently travelling over the grounds before trodden, observing many things unnoticed by previous travellers, and frequently turning aside into fresh paths, has succeeded in laying before us some additional information and some new views respecting England's first printer.

About the year 1422-3, there was born in the Weald of Kent, into a family named Caxton, a male infant who received the baptismal name of William. It would be interesting to know who were this child's parents, but this is denied us. Even the precise place of his birth is veiled in obscurity. "Lambarde says that the Weald had always been a very undefined portion of Kent, and that even in his time it was an easier thing to deny its existence altogether, than to define its boundaries with any accuracy." There was, however, in the fourteenth century, a manor of Causton, or Caxton, in the Weald of Kent, in the hundred of Hadlow, which, although alienated to a family named Watton, may still have sheltered one of the ancient stock, and here probably it was that

William Caxton was born. Fuller assumes the town of Caxton in Cambridgeshire as his birthplace, but this is founded solely upon the identity of the name, and is in direct opposition to Caxton's own statement that he was born "in Kente in the Weeld." "Still," says Mr. Blades, "a coincidence in connexion with this town may be worth noting. Earl Rivers, the patron and employer of Caxton, on his first attempting the new art of printing, had ancestors who owned the town of Caxton; but there is nothing to lead us to suppose that either the family of Wydeville or Caxton had any connexion with this town in the fifteenth century." The name of Caxton, Caxton, or Causton, he goes on to observe, was common in England during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; and in a note he enumerates several persons that bore it, but without being able to trace any connexion between them and our first printer. Of his childhood all we know is that his father and mother sent him to school, and the next fact in his life that we become acquainted with is his apprenticeship in the City of London to Robert Large, one of the richest and most influential merchants of his time. This took place in the year 1438, which is the first precise date in Caxton's life that we arrive at, and gives the starting-point for calculating the year of his birth. This, we may observe, has been fixed with much show of reason, by Mr. Blades at some ten years later than the date assigned by previous writers. "Large was a mercer, and the son of a mercer, and, according to Stow, was born in the City of London. In 1430 he filled the office of Sheriff, and in 1439-40 was elected Mayor. The Mercers' Company was then, as it is now, the oldest chartered company in existence. Its members comprised the merchants of highest standing in the City. It paid more money to the king's revenue, sent to a "Riding" more well-mounted men, spent larger sums on its liveries, and yielded from its ranks more sheriffs and mayors than any two of the City companies besides. Of this company, Large was elected Warden (or, as the old clerk writes it, "Gardein") in 1427, and appears to have made himself very popular, if we may judge from the unusual expenditure at his "chivacherie," when he succeeded to the mayoralty. The Mercers, on that occasion, rode before their mayor "in new liveries, preceded by sixteen silver trumpets made for the occasion." It must have been of no slight advantage to Caxton upon starting in life that he did so under the auspices of one who enjoyed so much public consideration. The house in which Large resided, and of which Caxton now became an inmate, "stood at the north end of the Old Jewry, and appears to have been a very ancient and extensive mansion." The household consisted of at least eighteen persons, besides menial servants. Caxton was one of eight apprentices, all of whose names are preserved, but little else is recorded respecting them. In their society, and gradually learning the mysteries of the mercer's craft, doubtless also observing much, and like a gallant 'prentice taking some part in the public events that transpired,—Caxton spent the next three years of his life, until on the 24th of April, 1441, his master died, bequeathing in his will various sums to his several apprentices, of which Caxton's share was twenty marks, equal to about 150*l.* or 160*l.* of our money. Whether Caxton's indentures were now transferred to some one else does not appear, but it is most probable that such was the case; also that it was by mutual agreement between himself and his new master, arranged that he should "be sent to some great mart town abroad to obtain experience in trade,"

as was the custom of the times. "Whether Caxton left England by his own desire," says Mr. Blades, "or at the instance of his new master, is quite unknown, but that he took up his abode in the Low Countries, and probably at Bruges, in the same year that his first master died, 1441, we gather from his own words in the Prologue to the 'Recuyell,' where he states, in 1471, that he had been abroad thirty years."

Caxton, it will be recollected, was at this time in his twentieth year or thereabouts; and it must have been a highly favourable opening in his career as a "merchant adventurer" to find himself located in a city like Bruges, which was not only the capital of the Dukes of Burgundy, "but the metropolis of trade for all the neighbouring countries." And, like a man of true enterprise, he made the most of his advantages, and quickly rose to a position of distinction among the merchants and traders of "the English nation" at Bruges. It has been discovered, from some law proceedings still extant, that so early as 1450 he was considered sufficient security for the sum of 110*l.* sterling,—more than equal to 1,000*l.* of our present currency. About this time, also, or earlier, it is probable that he was admitted to the freedom of his company—certainly before 1453; for in that year he made a journey to London in company with Richard Burgh and Esmond Redeknappe, "when all three were admitted to the livery of the Mercers' Company,—a privilege to which the admission to the freedom was a necessary step." As an English merchant at Bruges, he was, of course, subject to the regulations of the chartered Company of Merchant Adventurers, "whose governor had control over all English and Scotch traders in those parts,"—a most important association, which had its origin in the thirteenth century, and from time to time had its privileges confirmed and extended by successive sovereigns down to Edward the Fourth, who granted it a still larger charter in 1462. Two years later, we find Caxton filling the important office of Governor of this association,—a position in which he was invested with "full power to govern, by himself or deputies, all merchants and mariners; to make such minor regulations for the conduct of trade (not contrary to the international treaties) as seemed to him fit; to decide all quarrels, and to pass sentences in a Court composed of himself, as Governor, and twelve Justices to counsel and advise him," &c. Soon after Caxton became Governor there was some trouble with respect to a renewal of the treaty of commerce between the Duke of Burgundy and the English Sovereign; and Caxton was associated in an embassy with Sir Richard Whitehill, a clever statesman of the period, to negotiate a renewal of the treaty. They were not successful, however, in their endeavours. The treaty was to expire in November, 1465; and in October of that year it was still unrenewed. This produced much uneasiness both among the Mercers and other fellowships at home and the association of Merchant Adventurers abroad; and there was great correspondence backwards and forwards upon the subject. But, in fact, a serious misunderstanding had sprung up between the two Courts,—the result of which was, that the Duke of Burgundy excluded all English-made cloth from his dominions; and the English Parliament retaliated by excluding all Flemish goods from the English ports. This unsatisfactory state of things continued until the death of Philip the Good, which took place on the 15th of June, 1467. Upon the accession of his son, Charles the Bold, however, the aspect of affairs changed

altogether. Lord Scales, afterwards Earl Rivers, John Russell, and other ambassadors, were sent into the Low Countries to conclude a treaty of marriage between Charles, Duke of Burgundy, and the Princess Margaret, sister of our Edward the Fourth. This marriage was solemnized at Bruges with great splendour, on the 5th of June, 1468; and "it is not improbable that at this period Caxton attracted the notice, and gained the goodwill, of the Duchess herself, as he was certainly in her service two years later." Henceforward, there was no difficulty in renewing the commercial relations between the two countries. In September, 1468, the King in Council issued a special command to the Court of Mercers, to select fit persons "to go out in embassy with divers ambassadors into Flanders," for the purpose of negotiating a treaty; and the Court thereupon nominated William Redeknappe, John Pikeryng and William Caxton for the office; at the same time voting 40*l.* for the costs and charges of the two former. From the absence of any provision for Caxton's travelling expenses, it is presumed that he was already in Bruges, where he was joined by his fellow ambassadors, and the treaty was amicably concluded before the end of October in the same year.

Here we take leave of Caxton in his capacity of Governor of the "Merchant Adventurers," merely observing that, from one or two documents still extant, and quoted by Mr. Blades, it is evident that he still filled that office in 1469; but the precise date of his resigning it, and entering into the service of the Duchess of Burgundy cannot be ascertained. Neither is it clear that he was present at the imposing ceremony that took place at Ghent on the 4th of February, 1470, when the Duke of Burgundy was invested with the Order of the Garter, and the oration of John Russell was delivered, now so famous as one of the earliest works connected with the Caxton Press.

"About March, 1471, he was actually in the service of the Duchess, receiving a yearly salary and other benefits." The nature of this service is not clear, but that it was an "honourable office" we agree with our author, "admits of no doubt, and that it was one in which Caxton's knowledge and talents as a merchant would be serviceable seems probable," especially as we learn that it was not derogatory to a regal Duchess, in those days, to engage in private mercantile speculations, and that, in fact, the English King granted to his sister "special privileges and exemptions for her own private trading in English wool."

At all events, Caxton had leisure for the completion of his first literary enterprise; one commenced two years earlier, namely, the translation into English of the '*Recueil des Histoires de Troye*,'—a French historical romance, written or compiled by Raoul Le Fèvre, in 1464. The translation of this work, Caxton himself informs us, was commenced by him at Bruges, on the 1st of March, 1468, new style 1469, was carried on at Ghent, and finished at Cologne on the 19th of September, 1471, when he presented to his mistress, the Duchess of Burgundy, a complete copy. In the Prologue to it he discourses pleasantly both about his motive in undertaking the work and the manner in which he carried it on.

The Duchess took an interest in his work, ordered him to complete it, and even went the length of criticizing the portion already done. Had she been more free in finding *defaute* with his *englishse*, it would not have been altogether without reason. The Duchess, however, being by no means too critical, not only graciously received his translation, but "largely rewarded" him for the same,—as

Caxton informs us in the Epilogue to the same when printed. The translation once achieved, copies of it were much sought after; which circumstance, according to Caxton's own account, led him to avail himself of the newly-discovered art of printing to furnish them forth. His words are these:—

"Thus ende I this book whyche I have translated after myn auctor as nyghe as god hath gyven me connyng, to whom be gyuen the laude and preysyng. And for as moche as in the wrytyng of the same my penne is worn, myn hande wery and not stedfast, myn eyen dymed with ouermoeche loking on the whit paper, and my courage not so prone and redy to labour as hit hath ben, and that age crepeth on me dayly and febleth all the bodye, and also be cause I haue promysid to dyverse gentilmen and to my frendes to addresse to hem as hastily as I myght this sayd book. Therefore I haue practysed and lerned at my grete charge and dispense to ordeyne this said book in prynte after the maner and forme as ye may here see, and is not wroten with penne and ynke as other bokes ben, to thende that euery man may haue them atones, for all the bookes of this storye named the recule of the historyes of troyes thus enpryntid as ye here see were begonne in oon day, and also fynishid in oon day."

This passage brings us at once to a consideration of the question, where, how, and by whom was this work, the first that issued from the Caxton Press, printed? The commonly received opinion hitherto has been that it was printed by Caxton himself at Cologne, and in the same year and month that it was translated, namely, September, 1471. Mr. Blades, however, far from accepting this conclusion, combats it in all its points; and in two of those points, at least, as it appears to us, with perfect success. We shall endeavour to set forth his arguments, both negative and positive, as briefly as possible. That it was not printed at Cologne he shows from a careful comparison of the types with those of Ulrich Zel, the only Cologne printer at the time from whom he could have learnt the art. The types used in all of Zel's books are of a totally different character from those in 'The Recuyell.' Zel graduated in the Mentz school of printing; and any one who compares the style of his works with those that issued from the Caxton Press in its infancy must be at once satisfied of their total dissimilarity. Besides which, Caxton was only absent from Bruges altogether about six months at the time when he is supposed to have printed this work, which brief period includes likewise the time spent by him in his journey to and fro. Nor is there any evidence of his having been subsequently in Cologne at any time. But there are four other books extant printed in the same type as 'The Recuyell'—namely, the original French of that work, 'Le Recueil,' 'The Chess Book,' 'Les Fais du Jason,' and 'Meditacions,' all, like that, printed in folio size, all without signatures, all agreeing exactly in the size of the page, and all, except the last two, uneven in the spacing of the lines. Mr. Blades's practical experience as a printer, we may observe, coupled with his habits of minute investigation, makes him a safe guide in these minutiae of typography, often not sufficiently attended to by the professed bibliographer. The conclusion then is, according to Mr. Blades, that all these five works are the production of the same printer. We should rather have said printed from the same fount of types. M. Bernard, one of the latest and best authorities, maintains the theory that Philippe le Bon, wishing to have some printed copies of 'Le Recueil,' employed a *Frenchman* to cut the types, and Ulrich Zel to print from them; that afterwards the same printer used them for 'Bartholomeus' and 'Les Fais du Jason'; and

that, on the death of the Duke, these types reverted to the Duchess, who, being friendly to Caxton, permitted him to use them for 'The Recuyell' and 'Chess Book.' "This story," says Mr. Blades, "is in diametrical opposition to Caxton's allusion to the great expense he incurred in ordaining 'The Recuyell' in print; yet upon some such theory must every account, which ascribes any of these books to the Cologne Press, be based." But if not printed at Cologne, and by Ulrich Zel, where then, and by whom? Mr. Blades replies—by Colard Mansion, and at Bruges. The process of argument by which he arrives at this conclusion would be too long for us to mention in detail. It rests, however, mainly upon the following facts. Colard Mansion had a printing-press in Bruges at the same time that Caxton finished his translation. Indeed, he is generally supposed to have been the first that practised the art in that city; and, although his earliest dated works were issued in 1476, there is good reason to believe, from the character of the type and other circumstances, that some of his books in which no year of imprint is mentioned date as far back as 1471–2. Before commencing printer he had considerable reputation as a calligraphist, and his printed books clearly show his types to have been modelled upon his handwriting. According to Mr. Blades, he used two kinds of types: the earlier books being printed in a large bold secretary type, and the later in a small semi-Roman character, known as "Lettres de Somme." Now, both of these differ considerably from any of the types used either by Ulrich Zel or any other Cologne printer, while they bear a close resemblance to the Haarlem school of printing as opposed to that of Mentz. And similarly the Caxton types more closely resemble those of Mansion than of any other printer. In style of execution also there are the same peculiarities in both. "The Recuyell" was printed page by page, as were the books of Mansion, who even made a separate working of his woodcuts: Caxton, even when using the quarto size, cut up his paper into half sheets, and then, as in folios, printed in single pages. This accounts for the entire rejection by Mansion and the sparing use by Caxton of the quarto size for their publications, as it necessitated twice as much press-work as the larger size. But the strongest evidence is found in the fact, that Zel, after 1467, always spaced out the lines of his books to an even length, and would have taught any one learning the art of him to do the same; while this improvement was not adopted by either Mansion or Caxton for many years." There is also a remarkable peculiarity in the way of applying red ink when used for the headings of chapters, which is observable in both the Mansion and Caxton books, but in no others; "the two colours being printed by one and the same pull of the press, and all the type, both for black and red, being included in the same form." These and other peculiarities meeting in the two men, living in the same town, render the conclusion obvious, that they must have either printed in concert, or that one of them must have learnt from the other. And if this be so, that it was Caxton who learned from Mansion, and not Mansion from Caxton, is equally beyond doubt.

Thus far with respect to the printing of 'The Recuyell,' which, in all probability, must be referred to 1474 as the date of its execution. With respect to the four other books printed in the same types as 'The Recuyell,' and two publications from a new fount, which he calls "type No. 2" all equally without date of printing, Mr. Blades sums up as follows:—

"The Recuyell" probably was not accomplished

till 1474, and was succeeded on Caxton's part, in another year, by an issue of 'The Chess Book,' which, as we are informed in a second edition, was 'anone depessed and solde.' Mansion, finding that success attended the new undertaking, printed 'Le Recueil,' and later 'Les Fais du Jason,' and 'The Meditacions,' the two last after Caxton's return to England. The three French works were doubtless published by Mansion alone, as Caxton is not known, although perfectly acquainted with French, to have printed a single book in that language. Caxton having printed at Bruges 'The Recuyell' and 'The Chess Book' with types wholly or in part Mansion's, now employed Mansion to cut and cast him a new fount to the pattern of the large *bâtarde* already in use by Mansion, only smaller in size, with the intention of practising the art in England. As proofs of its capabilities, the speech of John Russell on the investiture of the Duke of Burgundy was produced: an oration which, from perpetuating a memorable occurrence, would always be as welcome to the Burgundian Court as to the English. That 'Les 4tre derrenieres choses' was also produced about this time under the immediate workmanship of Mansion, has been also shown."

Exception, we think, may be reasonably taken against this conclusion of Mr. Blades, that Caxton had no share in printing the French works just mentioned, and we are especially unwilling to deny him the honour of having printed the original 'Recueil,' the first French book ever printed. But to argue the point here would occupy too much space, having now immediately to cross the sea with Caxton, when, in the year 1476–7, we shall find him established in Westminster, proprietor and worker of the first printing-press used on English soil. Before taking our final leave, however, of the Bruges Press, we must, in justice to Mr. Jones, the present Keeper of the Printed Books in the British Museum, mention that it is to his keen eye and bibliographical judgment we are indebted for the discovery, some ten years ago, in the course of his labours on the Museum Catalogue, of two out of the seven works enumerated by Mr. Blades as forming the *Primitiæ* of the Caxton Press, namely, the 'Meditacions sur les sept Pseaumes Penitenciaulx' and 'Les quatre derrenieres choses qui sont advenir.' This important discovery was communicated at the time by Mr. Jones to the Society of Antiquaries, in an article published in the 'Archæologia.'

The next fifteen years of Caxton's life were spent in the quiet but laborious occupation of a printer at Westminster. There, within the precincts of the Abbey, perhaps in a house known as "The Red-pale" in the Almonry, the precise locality it is almost impossible to ascertain, Caxton printed the long list of works, by which his name has become famous, and which are now so eagerly sought after, and purchased at almost fabulous prices. It has been hitherto supposed that the first work here printed was 'The Game and Playe of the Chesse,' mentioned above. But Mr. Blades has, we think, satisfactorily shown this to have been one of the books printed at Bruges, and we see no reason to differ from him in accepting the 'Dictes or Sayengis of the Philosophres,' printed in 1477, as the first book that issued from the Westminster Press "with an indisputable imprint." This book was "translated out of Frenshe into englyssh by the noble and puissant lord, Lord Antone, Erl of Ryuers," one of Caxton's earliest patrons, and an ornament to the age in which he lived,—an age of battles and tumult, in which England bled at every pore; the nobility, however, being the chief sufferers, whether it was the Red or the White Rose that gained the ascendancy. Did they escape Death on the field, it was only to meet him on the scaffold. Thus perished

Anthony Wydeville, Earl Rivers, who was beheaded, in 1483, by order of Richard the Third; and thus also, a few years earlier, Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, the translator into English of 'Tullius de Amiciicia,' another of those works printed by Caxton. Both were patrons of literature, which they also cultivated themselves with no little success. Two other works besides the 'Dictes or Sayengis' were translated by Earl Rivers, and printed by Caxton; namely, the 'Moral Proverbs' of Christine de Pisan and the book called 'Cordiale,' in the Epilogue to which Caxton, after much praise of the Earl, informs us that Lord Rivers "put him in deuoyr at all tymes when he might haue a leyser, which was but startemele to translate diuerse bookes out of frensh into english"; moreover, that he had "made diuerse balades ayenst the senen dedely synnes." These two works were printed, the first in 1478 and the second in 1479, and were followed by numerous others, of which Mr. Blades has given a classified list. We may mention a few, giving them their short titles, and omitting those already named. Thus, in Religion we have the 'Psalter,' two editions of the 'Hore,' three of the 'Golden Legend,' two of the 'Liber Festivalis,' the 'Pilgrimage of the Soul' and the 'Directorium Sacerdotum,' in three editions. In Morality, 'Boethius,' the 'Knight of the Tower,' 'Caton' and the 'Book of Good Manners.' In History and Biography, 'The Chronicles of England,' 'Description of Britain,' 'Polycronicon,' and 'Lives of SS. Elizabeth of Hungary, Catherine of Sienne, and Wenefryde.' In Poetry, the 'Canterbury Tales' and other works of Chaucer, the 'Poems of Lydgate' and the 'Confessio Amantis' of Gower. In Romance, the 'Life of Jason,' 'Godefroy of Bologne,' 'The Order of Chivalry,' 'King Arthur,' 'The Four Sons of Aymon' and 'Charles the Great.' And Miscellaneous, 'The Mirror of the World,' 'Æsop's Fables,' 'Reynart the Fox' and 'The Governayle of Health.' A goodly list truly, and one that sufficiently indicates the varied intellectual tendencies of his age. Here was food for all comers. Caxton had to live by his new employment, and by thus treating his customers to such a variety, he "avoided the fate of his typographical brethren at Rome, Sweynheim and Pannartz, who having printed too many works of the Classic authors—about 12,000 volumes in five years—became bankrupt and sank under the weight of their numerous unsold volumes." In modern phrase, he made his business pay by wisely suiting his supply to the public demand.

"Caxton, however, [says Mr. Blades] did not enter upon his new adventure of printing books without good and able patronage. Edward the Fourth paid him a sum of money for certain services performed, and Caxton printed 'Tully' and 'Godefroy' under his protection. The King's sister, Margaret, Duchess of Burgundy, was his friend and supporter, as was also Margaret, Duchess of Somerset, mother of King Henry the Seventh. The Earl of Warwick must have had some knowledge of him, as Caxton dedicated to him his 'Chess Book.' Earl Rivers, brother to the Queen, was his fast friend, with whom Caxton seems to have enjoyed a considerable degree of intimacy. The 'Order of Chivalry' was dedicated to Richard the Third. Henry the Seventh personally desired Caxton to translate and print the 'Fais of Arms'; and the 'Eneydos' was specially presented to Arthur, Prince of Wales. Maister William Daubeney, King Henry the Sixth's treasurer, was his 'good and syngular friend.' William, Earl of Arundel, took great interest in his progress, and allowed him the 'yearly fee' of a buck in summer and a doe in winter. Sir John Fastolf, Bart. [?], a great lover of books, Hugh Bryoe, mercer and king's ambassador, William Praast, a rich mercer, and divers unnamed 'gentyhmen and

ladies,' are known to have employed him. Some of these engaged him to translate as well as to print, like the 'noble ladye with many faire daughters,' for whom he produced 'The Knyght of the Toure.'

Sure never was printer more honoured by the royal, the noble, and the great of his time! Nor was there ever any that took greater delight in his occupation, whether of printing or translating, than did Caxton. For fifteen years he carried it on; and, "in 1491, close upon seventy years of age, but still in mental vigour, he undertook the translation of the 'Vitas Patrum.' Whether disease at this time was gradually undermining his health, or whether, as seems more probable, he was taken off suddenly, is unknown; but it is an interesting fact, that he was spared to work at his favourite task of translation till within a few hours of his death." This appears to have taken place towards the end of 1491, judging from the position of the entry in the parish accounts of St. Margaret's. In the churchyard of that parish he was buried, and in the account-books of the churchwardens appear the following funeral charges:—"Itm atte Bureying of William Caxton for iiij. torches, via. viiij. Itm for the belle atte same bureying, viij."

"These rates," said Mr. Blades, after a careful examination of the books, "are considerably above those paid by the majority of the parishioners, and are equalled in a very few instances: another evidence of the superior position held by our printer in his parish."

We congratulate Mr. Blades, not only upon the success of his researches, but upon the able assistance of the Messrs. Tupper in producing the lithographic fac-similes that illustrate the volume before us.

Edwin of Deira. By Alexander Smith. (Macmillan & Co.)

Mr. Smith's poetry will never be an original so much as a parasitic growth. The Laureate is too strong for him. No matter in what far-off ground he may try to strike root, his trailers are drawn right away to the Tennysonian tree, which they must climb to unfold their leaves. But for 'The Princess' and the 'Idylls of the King,' there would have been no 'Edwin of Deira' in this shape and rhythm. This granted, we have to chronicle an advance on Mr. Smith's previous poetry. Had he been permitted to pass unchallenged in his borrowed plumes and "feather triumph," we doubt whether he would have returned with a poem approaching so nearly to oneness of conception, manliness of feeling and simplicity of speech, as does the present work. Altogether, this is a piece of honest workmanship. He has not allowed either memory or fancy to play him perpetually false. He has not violated the facts of natural relationship, as of old. We do not find all Nature "dancing like a Bacchanal" on a calm summer-day; nor does the moon come rushing into the sky on a serene summer-night "like a stag, with one star like a hound." Nor is there so much of that reference to the weather, which characterizes the spasmodists, and makes their pages as meteorological as poor Lord Raglan's Crimean Reports. We make an observation respecting the weather, when there is nothing else to be said; but the spasmodists will do it in the midst of a solemn agony, and any supreme moment must be ticketed with its time of day and condition of climate. There is still too much use of simile—that second-hand mode of representation—and the writer's mind still emits its light by flashes, rather than luminously informs his subject with a clear and steady shine. And just as he reveals by flashes, so

is his mind soonest arrested by those objects which do flash. And this without regard to value; hence the bit of broken glass gleaming in the sunlit furrow is often ranked with the diamond on the queenly front. Nor does Mr. Smith appear to have got back very successfully to the time of Edwin. His poem has more of the glow and glitter of the day of Chaucer and Edward. We suspect he has not lived enough with the Norsemen to get back by the right way to the spirit of that earlier dawn.

The poem opens with Prince Edwin escaping from the rout, after losing a great battle which he has fought with Ethelbert. He is a flying fugitive, hurrying from hiding-place to hiding-place, night by night trying to reach the court of King Redwald, his father's old friend. Once there and recognized, he receives a royal welcome to the friendly feast. The characters of Redwald and his seven sons are well described. The giant boys soon become knit to the prince in love, and espouse his cause in fiery earnest. The old man pauses and poises the matter of making Ethelbert his enemy with a Burleigh-like wisdom. The entrance of Bertha, the old King's darling daughter, is piquant:—

In at the door a moment peeped a girl,
Fair as a rose-tree growing thwart a gap
Of ruin seen against the blue when one
Is dipped in dungeon-gloom; and Redwald called,
And at the call she thro' the chamber came,
And laid a golden head and blushing cheek
Against his breast. He claspt his withered hands
Fondly upon her head, and bent it back,
As one might bend a downward-looking flower
To make its perfect beauty visible,
Then kissed her cheek and mouth.

Of course this sweet and tender vision is enough to drive away something of the darkness of the Prince's great grief and melt some of the blackness of bitterness out of his blood. Equally of course, the twain fell in love, or, loving, met each other half way. In painting Bertha, Mr. Smith has for the first time shown a delicate sense of womanhood. The music, too, is moved to greet her coming, as—

With the dawn, and like another dawn,
But fairer, Bertha came.

This picture of maiden love clothed with loveliness, and hiding in a hush of tender thought, is admirably felt:—

Homeward thro' prime of noon the hunters wound;
The Princess rode with dewy drooping eyes
And heightened colour. Voice and clang of hoof,
And all the clatter as they sounded on,
Became a noisy nothing in her ear,
A world removed. The woman's heart that woke
Within the girlish bosom—ah! too soon!—
Filled her with fear and strangeness; for the path,
Familiar to her childhood, and to still
And maiden thoughts, upon a sudden dipped
To an unknown sweet land of delicate light
Divinely aired, but where each rose and leaf
Was trembling, as if haunted by a dread
Of coming thunder. Changed in one quick hour
From bud to rose, from child to woman, love
Silenced her spirit, as the swelling brine
From out the far Atlantic makes a hush
Within the channels of the careless stream,
That erst ran chattering with the pebble-stones.

The Prince has won her heart, and the old King gives him her hand. He also gives his sons and an army to Prince Edwin, that he may go to recover his lost kingdom from Ethelbert, his old enemy. The Prince makes a brave dash for it:—

By mid-day we were on them ere they knew,
And Ethelbert, like some wild beast at bay,
Fought but to kill, while he was being killed.
For him Prince Edwin and Prince Regner sought;
And tho' so knit in love their noble hearts
That each would give the other all he had,
Yet each grudged each his death. So when the sun
Broke thro' the clouds at setting, on a mound,
Lifted in seeing of the swaying fight,
Stood Ethelbert, surrounded by his lords,
Known by his white steed and his diadem,
And by his golden armour blurred with blood.
'Gainst him with but a single score of knights
The Princes spurred. Many were ridden down
In shock of onset. Regner's horse was speared,
And rearing with forefeet that pawed the sky,
Fell backward on his rider, in whose side

A thirsty arrow stuck. Prince Edwin then,
With axe, and arm up to the elbow red,
Drove up his horse 'gainst Ethelbert's, and struck,
Crushing the diadem and head at once,
And rode him down.

On the whole, we like the concluding book of the poem best; it is furthest removed from Mr. Smith's earlier manner, and the greatest effect is attained with the least strain. The speech of Paulinus is choicely good; the whole book is thoroughly well done. But, for brevity sake, we prefer giving an example of a neat little bit of quiet work from an earlier part as a pattern for the author to follow oftener. A spirit appears to Prince Edwin in his misery:—

What man art thou that sitt'st on this cold stone
When every bird sleeps on the forest bough?
It matters little where I sit o' nights.
I know thy name, and why thou sittest here.
I saw thee sleeping on the naked ground
With but a rainy sky for coverlet.
I know thy story and the things thou fear'st;
What would'st thou give if I turned Redwald's heart
And made him draw the sword in thy defence?
I have not much, but I would give thee all.
What if I clothe thy limbs with mightiness?
What if, in far days when thou tak'st the field,
I give thee spoil and captive? If I give
Her soft voice to thine ear, her lips to thine,
Her white arms to thy neck?

Oh! mock not so
My sharp distress: for any good I'll be
Most answerably grateful.

That, we take it, has the real touch, and is more to the point than a large amount of loud-sounding exaggeration.

Although Mr. Smith has not travelled out of his path in search of inappropriate and incoherent fine things, instances of happy bits of description abound in the book. Here is one of a desolate, lone churchyard out in the western isles of Scotland:—

A broken wall surrounds the field of dead;
The gate stands open for no man to pass;
And carved crosses with their runes unread
Lie sunken in a sea of withered grass.

This image, too, is apposite and powerful:—

The army moved
Onward, like thunder's corrugated gloom
Rolling o'er desert hills, with fire reserved
For other lands.

We need not point these beauties out; readers will not fail to find them. The poem concludes with the conversion of King Edwin and his people to Christianity. We have to credit the writer of it with a right effort made in a right direction. By the aid of history, he has got out of a morbid consciousness of self, and, by looking outwardly on the realities of life, has seen more than he would have perceived by continually looking within. This sort of change has saved poetry, before now, in the individual and the nation.

History of the Martyrs in Palestine, by Eusebius, Bishop of Caesarea; discovered in a very ancient Syriac Manuscript. Edited and Translated into English, by William Cureton, D.D. (Williams & Norgate.)

To biblical scholars, the history of the acquisition by the Trustees of the British Museum of a valuable collection of Syriac manuscripts from the Monastery of St. Mary Deipara, in the valley of Scete, in the desert of Nitria, is known; it will not be necessary, therefore, to enter into minute particulars on this subject. More than a hundred and fifty years ago, efforts were made by Pope Clement the Ninth to procure these treasures for the library of the Vatican, but with very trifling success. Dr. Tattam, now Archdeacon of Bedford, was more fortunate in his endeavours. He visited Egypt in 1838, and again in 1842, and on both occasions succeeded in purchasing from the monks a very large proportion of this library. These volumes became the property of the Trustees of the British Museum, who subsequently, through the agency

of M. Pacho, purchased the remainder of the library. The several portions of the collection were placed, as they were acquired, in the hands of Dr. Cureton, at that time one of the officers of the Department of MSS. in the British Museum, for examination and arrangement. Dr. Cureton soon discovered what he calls "that wonderful volume of the Nitrian collection," from which he has edited the present work. It may truly be called a wonderful volume, for it contains not only this work of Eusebius, but a Syriac translation of the 'Recognitions of St. Clement,' which has been edited by Dr. P. de Lagarde, 8vo., Lips., 1861: 'The Book of Titus, Bishop of Bostra, in Arabia, against the Manichæans,' also edited by Dr. Lagarde, 8vo., Berol., 1859; and 'The Book of Eusebius on the Theophania, or Divine Manifestation of our Lord,' edited by Dr. Lee, 8vo., Lond., 1842.

The following is Dr. Cureton's history of this invaluable tome:—

"Among all the curiosities of literature, I know of none more remarkable than that of the fate of this matchless volume. Written in the country which was the birthplace of Abraham the Father of the Faithful, and the city whose king was the first sovereign that embraced Christianity, in the year of our Lord 411,—it was at a subsequent period transplanted to the valley of the Ascetics in Egypt, probably A.D. 931, when 250 volumes were collected by Moses of Nisibis during a visit to Bagdad, and presented by him on his return to the Monastery of St. Mary Deipara, over which he presided. In A.D. 1036, about 155 years later, some person with careful foresight, fearing lest the memorial of the transcription of so valuable, beautiful and even at that remote period 'so ancient a book' should be lost, in order to secure its preservation, took the precaution to copy it [the subscription to the volume] into the body of the volume. At how much earlier a period the fears which he anticipated became realized, I have no means of ascertaining; but in 1837 'the end of the volume' had been torn off, and in that state in 1839 it was transferred from the solitude of the African desert to the most frequented city in the world. Three years later, two of its fragments followed the volume into England; and in 1847 I had the gratification of recovering almost all that had been lost, and of restoring to its place in this ancient book, the transcriber's own record of the termination of his labours, which, after various fortunes in Asia, Africa and Europe, has already survived a period of one thousand four hundred and thirty-six years."

Dr. Cureton is of opinion that this work was not written originally in the Syriac language, but in Greek. The work itself is of the highest interest. Eusebius, in the Eighth Book of his 'Ecclesiastical History,' speaking of certain bishops and others who had suffered martyrdom, says:—"Our design is not to commit to writing the conflicts of those who suffered for the worship of God over the whole world, nor yet to give an accurate relation of every accident that befell them; but this rather belongs to those who, with their own eyes, beheld what was done. Moreover, those ourselves were present at we will commit to the knowledge of posterity in another work." The account of those contemporaries of Eusebius who suffered in the persecution of the Christians in Palestine, inserted in the greater number of the editions of Eusebius, has been generally regarded as an abridgment of this promised work, and the correctness of such conjecture is established by the discovery of this copy of the 'History of the Martyrs' "in the vernacular language of the country where the events took place, and actually transcribed within about seventy years after the death of the author."

Of most of the events recorded in this History Eusebius was himself an eye-witness. Dr. Cureton considers that the work is a record of

facts noted down at the time as they severally occurred, and which were afterwards revised and arranged in due order at a subsequent period. Also, that it was composed before Eusebius wrote the Ecclesiastical History, the abridgment of it inserted in that work having been made by Eusebius himself.

The present edition comprises a translation of the original Syriac, made, as the editor states, "as faithful as I could without following the Syriac idiom so closely as to render the English obscure." This is followed by copious notes intended "to throw light upon the time of the composition of the work and of the Ecclesiastical History by Eusebius, and to serve to elucidate the text." After which comes the Syriac text. The name of Dr. Cureton is a sufficient guarantee for the care and accuracy with which the editorial task has been performed.

The Prison Chaplain: a Memoir of the Rev. John Clay, B.D., late Chaplain of the Preston Gaol; with Selections from his Reports and Correspondence, and a Sketch of Prison Discipline in England. Edited by his Son, the Rev. Walter Lowe Clay, M.A. (Macmillan & Co.)

THIS book is full of matter for all who take interest in that momentous and sad subject, Crime and its remedy. Mr. Clay's long connexion with one prison, and the aid which his Reports have given to the formation of ideas on the subject of prison discipline, need no introduction here. The communications from Preston Gaol,—his notices, suggestions and illustrations offered during a quarter of a century,—were looked for as regularly as the year came round. They had the value of accuracy and sincerity, whether they squared or not with the philosophical or beneficent theory of the time; they showed, too (as may be seen from the extracts here tendered), the growth of experience in the reporter's mind; illustrating how, without any change in fixed principles, the views of every honest man must extend and correct themselves, and his conclusions undergo some transformation, as life advances.—Observers of Mr. Clay's spirit and temper have been too rare; especially among the persons who have had to deal with sin and sorrow.—Yet, those who knew him in his youth might hardly have conceived that such was his appointed task in life;—unless they be prepared to admit that versatility does not mean instability, and that genius for many things does not preclude persistence in one, when the duty is once clearly ascertained and the responsibility accepted. He was born with elastic spirits and the capacity for many different callings. He was educated for a clerk's desk in Liverpool.—At the beginning of this century few destinations more destructive of hopes and fancies and intellectual aspirations could be conceived than this one. It implied work of the most grinding nature as to time demanded, and (mentally at least) as mechanical as that which has since called so much attention to the condition of the Factory Worker; small variety of relaxation, save in carousals with unrefined companions; as little general chance of man's better nature being kept alive by intercourse with those to whom the richly endowed love to look up. None but the very strong or the very sincere could resist the influences of such a life in such a place. This, however, John Clay did, perhaps unaware of the resistance, in right of the extraordinary geniality (if not genius) born with him. He had been placed, as a Liverpool boy used to be placed, in a private academy, where he learned some little Latin, no Greek, and "a smattering of French"; and from the

age of fifteen till twenty-one had to do service in a merchant's office, or in a landing-waiter's hut, for some ten hours a day, to catalogue the items of a cargo of logwood, or salted hides, or bales of cotton,—or as collecting-clerk, to go round to flour-dealers and wine-buyers: if a gentleman at heart, half ashamed of his task; if not, hardened to that callousness beneath which such better aspirations and more refined tastes as may have originally existed, being vaulted in, naturally die for want of air and light.—There was the elastic resistance of Genius in John Clay. He had tastes for music—sang with great feeling, and played on two or three instruments. He drew (in drawing, as in music, almost self-taught). He was a good cricketer, skater, boxer, archer, fencer, rider. He read aloud well, and showed capacity and cleverness as an amateur actor.—Talents like these were thrown away in a merchant's office; but it is impossible to over-estimate their value as keeping heart and hope alive in one destined to labour throughout a long life among everything that is most foul, distorted and weak in human nature. Without some fairy land to escape into, the gaol life might either have broken the Chaplain's spirit prematurely, or subdued him into that sort of professional indifference which precludes much chance of progress or discovery. So far as we can see, Clay was never satisfied with himself—sanguine in his views—unsparingly minute in gathering evidence—indefatigable when a point was to be won or a mistake to be cleared up;—a healthy, religious, cheerful man, whose suggestions and counsels, urged, as they were, without extravagance or dogmatism, sank deep and influenced widely. If but one fourth of our English prisons had had functionaries such as he during the past quarter of a century, the amount of abuse and waste, of false philanthropy and pernicious over-severity, existing in this most difficult branch of social administration would, we verily believe, have by this time been reduced largely.

He was twenty-two ere he decided on proceeding no further in mercantile life, and by the advice of a friend entered the Church. He was appointed to the position he filled so long while he was only in deacon's orders—married a few years later—later still built himself a house, a mile and a half from the prison, "to ensure every day a three miles' walk," and this, with the birth of six children, makes up the story of his life till that period when Nature gave way beneath the strain of unremitting and anxious labour.—It would have been pleasant to think of so good a man having been permitted to take a little rest and relaxation in the evening of so closely and usefully employed a day; but Mr. Clay's death followed shortly on his retirement from office.

Our admiration of a character so single-hearted, strenuous and complete, does not bind us to implicit adoption of all the conclusions derived, as they were, by the Prison Chaplain from thirty years' unremitting attention to his subject.—Without following these pages one by one, the well-executed sketch of prison discipline which they contain reminds us of the abominations of our gaols forty years since, in language not too forcible for the reality, and points out how the indignation of some self-devoted people, at the idea of such a hideous state of matters existing in the heart of a Christian country, made its way, for reform and purification, into this abode of all that is most horrible to conceive.—It was not possible that this should be done without some excess in the other direction—without the vanities and feebleness of poor humanity tincturing and tithing the noble scheme of beneficence. The line separating or—may it not be said?—uniting

reformation and prevention could hardly be firmly traced, if by any, by those whose hearts burned within them when a trap-door was opened which showed them horrors past the conception of imagination.—Further, folly, presumption and sentimentality will rush in, in the wake of wisdom and self-sacrifice, when any great movement is in question. The interesting murderer and reclaimed ruffian sent to the gallows with the *camellia*, the gift of *Dorcas*, in his button-hole, was the inevitable successor to the groups who had appeared on the scaffold by twenties and thirties, unjustly sentenced for petty crimes, and ill-cared for; not to speak of those tawdry stage-figures belonging to an elder period whose march to Tyburn Tree (as the bad novel 'Jack Sheppard' reminds us) was a performance of the procession of a hero to the consummating glory of his life.—The absence of anything like such morbid sympathy for the criminal, is a marking feature in the career of the Preston Chaplain: though we still must feel that the spirit of the time may have pervaded some of his hopes and conclusions. An extract, made up of many passages belonging to the same period, will help to illustrate our meaning:—

"Mr. Clay saw from the first that if ever the public was to accept the new penal doctrines, some very tangible proof of their soundness must be given. For a time, like many others, he attached undue importance to the tears shed, and the irrepressible emotion displayed in the solitary cell. But he soon became aware that this extreme sensibility was often morbid and unnatural, the symptom of disordered nerves rather than of a softened heart. The argument derived from the demeanour of the prisoners was only used till he could produce a better, for which he at once began to seek. The statistics of crime in North Lancashire for twenty years past, which (as already recorded) he had collected himself with great pains and care, and the like of which at that time probably existed nowhere else in England, now became extremely valuable. By their help he was able to prove, past denial, that even the seventy-two cells, after only a year's use of them, had given a check to crime far more effectual than any other measure adopted during those twenty years. While the deterring efficacy of the new discipline was demonstrated by a considerable falling off in first committals, the power to reform was proved by a decrease in re-committals, at the rate of 20 per cent. He was ready with his first instalment of statistics even before the new cells were occupied. It will be recollected that a rough make-shift for the separate system had been tried at Preston Gaol three years before the Model Prison was built. On the strength of this crude experiment, and with the help of his statistical crime-gauge, then in the twentieth year of operation, Mr. Clay was able to vaticinate the probable issue of a thorough trial of mitigated solitude. He correctly anticipated the question which would be asked. In April, 1844, the *Times* (at that time hot against the separate system) pointed out that what the public wanted was 'a general return of the persons re-committed in 1843 under the ordinary mode of imprisonment, in comparison with those who had been in solitary confinement.' 'The only return,' continued the article, 'which we have upon the subject, is from the House of Correction at Preston. It is certainly not very satisfactory for the partisans of the solitary system.' * * The result which it indicated was certainly not very wonderful, being simply this,—that while one-fifth of the prisoners were re-committed under the old no-discipline, only one-sixth came back after passing through a very poor substitute for the separate system. * * He was soon convinced that the number of re-committals was not altogether a satisfactory test, and he therefore resorted to many other methods for gauging the efficacy of his prison-discipline. One criterion he at once saw would be worth all the rest—namely, to follow the prisoners in their subsequent careers,

and ascertain what became of them. This was a difficult undertaking; indeed, in many instances it was impossible: for criminals are, for the most part, a nomadic race, and their wanderings baffle pursuit. His plan was, to elicit from every discharged prisoner, who had passed his term in a separate cell, whither he meant to go: if he professed an intention of settling somewhere in Lancashire, after the lapse of six or eight months, he wrote two letters of inquiry concerning him, the one to the minister of the parish, the other to the police superintendent of the district. In their replies the clergymen, as a rule, were sanguine, the policemen saturnine. * * Year after year the issue of the scrutiny was nearly the same; about half the men were reported as more or less reformed. Beginning in 1845, he published annually for some years a synopsis of the replies: no evidence of equal importance was ever adduced in favour of the separate system. It was on the strength of such testimony that he asked the public to give their confidence to the mitigated separate system. He would never admit that the failure of some other prison, conducted on a similar plan, could outweigh his own success. * * 'Have you ever had occasion,' he was asked in a parliamentary committee-room, after only three years of better discipline, 'to see your prisoners after they were restored to society?'—'Not in many instances,' was the reply, 'because I cannot go beyond Preston very well. In Preston I have seen them: in twenty cases or more.' 'If a clergyman,' he would sometimes say, 'is willing to put all ambition and hope of advancement on one side, and make the salvation of souls the great end and aim of his ministry, he could choose no field for work so fruitful as a prison.' It had been at one time his earnest wish that one of his sons should succeed him in his chaplaincy; and it was no slight disappointment to him when he found that this was not to be. * * To the charge of being sanguine he would angrily plead guilty. 'Sanguine!' was his usual reply, 'why, of course, I am sanguine. I should have no business to be the chaplain of a gaol if I wasn't sanguine; and I am sure of this, that a firm, obstinate, enthusiastic belief in the possibility of saving even the worst of the poor fellows committed to his charge, is a prison chaplain's most necessary qualification. I wonder what some of the knowing gentlemen, who criticise my simplicity, would make of it, if they had to minister in this place. It would be barren work, I think, going from cell to cell to let the prisoner know how 'cute and wide awake you were yourself, and what hypocritical scoundrels you thought them. It is hard enough, I can tell you, working in such a place, hoping against hope; and our gratitude, therefore, is not very profound to the kind monitors who think us a pack of fools for our pains.' This was a matter on which he could rarely speak with composure. Ridiculed in the newspapers, sneered at by sundry magistrates, and sometimes irritated by silly jokes in private society, it must be confessed that at last he grew sore under the annoyance which all this caused him. * * It is not, he writes in his journal, encouraging to know that such want of confidence in prisoner's motives and in chaplain's judgment exists; but it would be still less encouraging were it a fact that this want of confidence is the result of any investigation or inquiry into the matter. On the contrary, the unfavourable opinions I allude to are held by persons who have never given a day's attention to the important subject on which they venture to form and propagate such an opinion."

To continue, by extracts from reports, notes of evidence, &c. :—

"'I have been taught repeatedly that I must not look on any case as hopeless..... I only require that a man or a boy should have an ordinary understanding and ordinary feelings, and I think there is abundant ground for hope. Of course, if his understanding is weak, and in some cases where there has been a long habitude to deliberate crime, it is comparatively hopeless; but I am quite satisfied that it is generally the reverse. I know cases of professional pickpockets, comparatively young, who may be reclaimed.' Of the two, the profes-

sional and the profligate, he regarded the latter as much the more hopeless. 'There yet remains a sordid residue—a few whose moral state is so completely disordered that neither penal nor reformatory treatment can effect a cure. These disgraceful and dangerous pests—not confined to one sex—are perpetually moving between the beer-shop, public-house, or other public curse, on the one hand, and the prison, on the other.' In trying to gauge the reality of a prisoner's reformation by observing his demeanour, he relied upon symptoms rather different from what a less experienced person would have wished to see. A reserved man, who said very little, attracted him most: he generally distrusted fluidity either of words or tears. This extract from his Journal will serve as an illustration:—'S— professes to have derived great benefit from his opportunities of self-examination. He is often moved to tears at our interviews;—but there is that about him which leads me to feel no confidence in his permanent reformation. He is too plausible, and gives me the idea of being accustomed to speak to prison-chaplains.' With his shrewd humour and quick judgment of character he was quite a match for the prison hypocrite. The following is characteristic:—'12th August, 1848. With so many cases to give encouragement to our efforts, there are always a few of an opposite character. The cell often is tenanted by one who assumes the thinnest cloak of hypocrisy, and who, in the old yard, would have been prominent among the insubordinate. W— P—, aged twenty-six, had been living for eighteen months on his wife's earnings, previous to his conviction for a robbery committed under the influence of drink. Since his conviction—not content with my regular visits—he has sent for me specially, four or five times a week, to tell me that he was 'getting on very well,' that he was 'living to the Lord,' that he 'prayed night and day,' &c. On some late occasions he has hinted to me that he is rather in want of clothing; and to-day—having sent for me again—he 'made his full descent' by announcing that three nights together he had 'dreamed that I made him a present of a very handsome Bible.' I told him that I was no believer in dreams."

A large part of this book consists of extracts from the annual Preston Reports, with notes and recollections of remarkable cases with which Mr. Clay had to deal. One, "the story of an innocent prisoner" is as remarkable an instance of a mistake cleared up by the energy and persistence of a benevolent man as we recollect. The steps by which Mr. Clay followed the clue,—under every possible official discouragement, ending, after all, in only a partial undoing of the wrong done,—are as minute in their interest as one of Mr. Wilkie Collins's most ingeniously devised novels: it is a tale impossible to be condensed, or it should have been given here.

In the above paragraphs we have dwelt on a good man's character, in place of examining the soundness of his doctrine. To do this, indeed, would involve a close and argumentative examination of the entire question of penal discipline,—a subject only one degree less difficult than the origin of evil. Enough to add, then, that Mr. Clay's final conclusions on the best method of operating on the mind of the criminal for the reformation of himself and the protection of society, included a strong recommendation of the separate system of confinement and labour—the prolongation of imprisonment—the abolition of the hulk system, as involving the existence of a hell on earth too abominable to think of—and the promotion of reformatory schools. Be these recommendations sound or unsound in the proportions regulated by their earnest advocate, it seems past dispute that Mr. Clay's measures worked well in the district for which he may be said to have been spiritually responsible.—The book, to conclude, is a remarkable book, devoted to the life and labours

of a remarkable man, every page of which is well worth pondering. It is fairly executed: the son's affection for his father's memory never betraying him into falseness nor fulsome praise.

Beyond the Orange River; or, Scenes in Southern Africa. By the Author of 'The Last Earl of Desmond.' (Newby.)

THIS product is a cross-breed, as a naturalist would say, between a novel and a book of travel; and, like all half-castes, it has all the vices and none of the virtues of its parents, being destitute of a good plot and without any strong local colouring. The author does not reveal his name, and we do not profess to know more of his literary antecedents than that he wrote 'The Last Earl of Desmond.' Judging from the contents of the work now before us, we take him to be an Irishman, residing somewhere near the Cove of Cork, who, having much idle time on his hands, makes notes on the various works he reads with the view of, sooner or later, letting others have the benefit of them. The present batch seems to have accumulated on his hands after reading sundry missionary magazines on Southern Africa, Livingstone's Travels, Macaulay's Papers on Lord Clive and Warren Hastings, a few passages of Goethe's 'Faust,' ill understood, and perhaps some abstracts on the ramblings of the schoolmen and casuists living in times gone by. Now, mark how these materials are utilized! One fine morning you find yourself bound for India, with a portion of the 65th Regiment on board, commanded by Major Temple. Among the passengers are, besides, Mr. Edward Stanley, who is going as chaplain to the Cape of Good Hope, and Lady Mary Howard, a lovely girl, who though a Bishop's daughter and having had a sound education, is yet so giddy as to adopt "the fashion of two strings to her bow," or we should rather say two beaux to her string, represented respectively by the red and the black coat. Whilst the plot works, the tediousness of the voyage is broken by dissertations on India, to get rid of the notes on Macaulay's Papers. Arrived at the Cape, Major Temple parts company with Lady Mary, and we are left in the dark, just illuminated by the faintest glimmer of what passed in their hearts during the voyage. And now the reader is supposed to perform a feat worthy of Leotard,—that of leaping over a period of three years. Having accomplished that, he will be allowed to listen to the after-dinner conversation of the Bishop at the Cape, and learn nearly all he will have to go through ere reaching the end of the book. His Lordship, under the assumed name of "Doctor Bruce," means to take a trip "beyond the Orange River," and thus confer a title on the work. An English officer from India, who proves to be no other than the Major, having heard of the "Doctor's" intended trip, has obtained permission to accompany him, and a former Irish servant of the Major's is engaged by the "Doctor" on condition that he disguises himself in such a way as to render it impossible for his late master to recognize him. This Irishman is supposed to provide for the comic element of the story. The poor fellow has to get into the skin of a chimpanzee, and move about, no doubt, to the amusement of the reader, but to the utter discomfort of himself, considering the scene is laid in Africa. The whole party start off in waggons, and now the notes taken on reading the missionary magazines and Livingstone come in. The Major talks as much as can be expected from a man labouring under the delusion that Lady Mary has become the wife

of that young chaplain who came out with her; the Irish servant displays as much agility as can be expected from a man shut up in an ape's skin, and the "Doctor," alias Bishop, is indefatigable in disposing of the religious notes on hand, and, having safely delivered himself, needs must think of returning home, not however before having conquered a certain prejudice against the Major, who wins his Lordship's heart by carrying a Bible, and thus unknowingly secured the hand of Lady Mary. The remainder of the party now push on towards Loanda, the Portuguese settlement on the west coast,—Livingstone, it will be remembered, went there, and why should not our author, after making so many notes? However, our author, like the great African traveller, had an object in going there, dragging along with him all those who have not, like the Bishop, the wisdom of parting company with him at this turn of the road. Waterboer, a noble chieftain, half-caste, like this book, and guide to the travelling party, has been affianced to a maiden, named Wildflower, who, poor thing, being very beautiful, has been kidnapped by a Portuguese slave-dealer, or rather "rudely plucked from her native stem and soil." Of course, Major Temple's party reached Loanda just in the nick of time, and, with the help of the governor of the settlement, succeed in re-capturing her. All the author's notes having now been digested, there is no longer any need of spinning out the story; Major Temple catches the fever, is taken on board, safely landed at Cape Town, recovers his senses, which he had lost during his illness, finds that Lady Mary is not married, her father his old travelling companion, and that they can go to church whenever they feel inclined. Of course, Waterboer, our noble chieftain, and Wildflower, the half-caste maiden, become man and wife. The Irish servant returns home and marries a "Colleen Bawn," who seems to have been waiting for him all the time in the Cove of Cork. But by this time our readers must have had enough of the "Cove of Cork," and they will be glad that the story of African travel is at an end.

Halcyon; or, Rod-Fishing with Fly, Minnow, and Worm. To which is added, a Short and Easy Method of Dressing Flies, with a Description of the Materials used. By Henry Wade. With Eight Coloured Plates. (Bell & Daldy.)

THOSE who are acquainted with the bibliography of angling may regard another book on the art as superfluous; but this publication pretends to a place, and a place of its own. "Many anglers, who are esteemed best able to form a correct judgment on the matter, affirm that there is no one book which has clearly and concisely described the materials and methods employed in dressing Artificial Flies, so that artists may, from the instruction there given, build them satisfactorily. The same remarks apply to the fitting up of tackle, rods, and the other paraphernalia of the science. Great pains have, accordingly, been taken in the following chapters to render the instructions there given as plain and explicit as possible." And, certainly, if verbal instructions and coloured plates can teach a man to "build a fly," then, by the help of Mr. Henry Wade, he may succeed. But the truth is, many men might as well attempt to build a ship as a fly. It demands not only the right materials and the right turn of hand, but also patience and a peculiar tact, which do not come of books or coloured plates, although these may certainly help somewhat towards the entomological mimicry. When we say it demands the right materials, we must add that

to get these, and to have them all at hand and in working order, is no slight business. Artless enough is the way in which this fly-builder teaches how, for example, to construct the Fieldfare, or Brown Dun:—"wings from the blue-tailed fieldfare's quill-feather; body, otter's fur, or the fur of a black cat," &c. Then, to make other flies, we have to get "two light-coloured whisks from a squirrel's tail," and the fur of water-rats. But who amongst us is to circumvent fieldfares, black cats, water-rats, otters and squirrels, and to steal their hairs, feathers and fur? As to the feelers of the May-fly we can hardly believe that Mr. Wade has considered the pains and perils of obtaining them. "Two feelers are to be tied in when the head is made, of two hairs taken from a bear's skin." But, first, how and where is one to catch the bear,—in or out of his skin? Are we to repair to the Zoological Gardens, and to barter buns with bears for hairs? To be required to catch a bear in order to catch a trout is rather discouraging, to say nothing of catching other animals, and catching them asleep too, if one is to filch feathers and fur.

We are not let off with a half-supply, for "whether a hackled or a winged fly is to be manufactured, it is essentially requisite that the whole of the materials which are to compose the imitation should be properly adjusted before he commences operations." Now this implies little less than the run of a menagerie, which being granted, the directions given are certainly minute enough for the manufacture of flies likely to mislead even discriminating trout; though there are some about which we conceive no trout who had taken twenty turns up stream would turn aside to speculate; not because Mr. Wade is wrong in his canons of fly-building, as they are commonly laid down, but simply because trout are far better entomologists than anglers are. They study the science practically, they are daily on the look-up, and we are not of those who think all flies are alike to them. They certainly know their own favourite food better than we do, and quite as well as we know our own. Our observation inclines us to think much more highly than some anglers of piscine intelligence in these matters. We believe that trout know infinitely more about the ways and wings of their particular flying fancies than even did Swammerdam, or Kirby and Spence, or the most accomplished entomologists. Mr. Wade, indeed, seems to be nearly of a similar opinion. Most of his observations are sensible, and some of them especially useful, and such as plainly bespeak an experienced handler of the rod and line. We know no other book which contains so much precise instruction on the matter of fly-fabrication, while other piscatorial topics are touched upon satisfactorily. This we say without prejudice to Stoddart and others, who have merits of their own.

"The great beauty of fly-fishing is to see your fish before he takes your fly," says our piscator; and say we, the great mischief of it is that your fish generally sees you before he declines your fly. We were going to observe that we have seen a good deal of the habits of fish, but prefer to admit, on second thoughts, that the fish have probably seen a good deal more of ours. What wonder, when they are always on the watch as to what is going on around and above them, especially when the friendly sun projects your shadow so warningly to the fish? We have often thought when flogging the waters that if Peter Schlemihl's old gentleman should happen to pass and propose for our shadow, we should be sorely tempted to dispose of it, and see it doubled up on the grass with positive pleasure. Had Peter himself taken to

fly-fishing after his lamentable loss, he would have been a happier man, and would have found consolation for his shadowless presence in the fullness of his creel.

If the book-writing piscators would tell us not merely how to dress a fly, but where to find a fish, we should feel still more deeply indebted to them. We have at this hour in our fly-book such a collection of salmon and trout flies as even our fly-builder would approve. We have nearly everything that does fly, and a dozen or two of things that never did or will fly, except at the end of an angler's line. We have reels and creels and rods, and a fly or two which even Mr. Wade does not name—the Francis fly, to wit. We have true Spanish gut, half a horse's tail of fine single hairs, and other little fancies admired by anglers. Yet we honestly confess we do not know where best to put all these implements into successful operation when vernal airs and beams induce us to unwind our tackle. Most of the open rivers, we remember, at least as within a literary man's compass, are scarcely worth the casting of our flies. North Wales? Very well for the Welshmen who poach, and sell the trout to the innkeepers, who again fatten on the angler's coin, though he does not on his creel. If you manage to land a few fish, how lean and poor compared with your anticipations!—while, as to salmon, you can certainly buy them at market. South Wales? Better perhaps, but crafty Welshmen poach there also. The North of England? Mr. Wade, his family and his friends, have been there half a century, angling all the while, so that it is doubtful whether wading after the Wades would produce much sport. While he says very much about what the angler should do, he does not say where one ought to angle. Yet the streams of the North of England are amongst the best open streams known to us, and contain good trout for fine fishermen. Beware, however, of streams near railways, factories and lead mines—all deadly foes to the Salmonidae. The railways bring poachers, the factories idlers, and the lead-mines poison. What can the best fly-fishers do against a mob of excursionists and a wash of lead-water?

Of course strictly preserved waters have fish enough, but few have luck enough to angle in them. One of the most popular of Scottish preachers, who is a brother of our craft, sometimes gives a sermon for a salmon. Grant him a week's fishing, and he will become a fisher of men on the Sabbath. But those of us who are only poets, or preachers, but not vastly popular preachers, must resign ourselves to being regarded as poachers as respects preserved water. True there are Subscription Waters, but we should as soon subscribe for six copies of Lady Lackaday's 'Lays of the Boudoir' as pay a full fee for a fortnight's fishing; and every day, perhaps, an east wind, or the water too low, or too clear, or too foul, or a pike or two just arrived, or our flies out of season, or the fish in the sulks, and the keeper too.

To an angler who was complaining of the absence of fish to the keeper of one of the Shropshire-preserved waters, said keeper replied, "Ah, there's a plenty of fish, but they won't rise; and no wonder, Sir,—see what a hedication they gets. There's so many gemmen a-fishing now." Possibly, this is a clue to the secret of so many amateur failures. The fish are becoming too knowing; and no marvel, for are they not taught in a public school, and by much flogging? If anglers learn by books, trout learn by looks and by hooks. Instead of picking up our flies, they pick up a little notion of our faithlessness. If education be so rapidly progressing on land, depend upon it there is a kind

of cautionary schooling going on under water. Probably many an old trout intimates, by well-understood signs, to his young friends to beware of every tall moving thing that approaches the water and flings a fly on it. Perhaps he has been deceived twice or thrice in his own youth, and has turned misanthropist. If, too, he has but once been betrayed into the acceptance of a delusive feather, and has the hook still in his mouth, wherever he swims he is a swift monitor against all such mockeries: he has only to open his mouth and *ecce signum!* Should subaqueous education go on at this rate, very soon, we fear, every one of Mr. Wade's one hundred and seventeen specimens of flies will be as well known to the fish as to the fishing-man; and the only reply to any enticing offer will be "declined with thanks, as not suitable to these waters."

Meanwhile, occasional anglers like ourselves, who rank books before hooks, and prefer to "build the lofty rhyme" to building a little fly, must look out for the uneducated and simple trout who will take our first offers,

Who dream a feather is a fly,
And who, to prove it, dare to die.

After all, however, that can be said about the tastes of trout, our fly-fabricator rightly comes to this conclusion:—"It is absurd to talk of *this* bait being deadly, and *that* bait being deadly; all natural baits are deadly, if fished in the places where the fish are accustomed to feed on them in their natural course. So an artificial fly is deadly, if it is a good representation of, and put on the water like, a natural one, and in spots in which fish are known to feed. A person fishing in a horse-pond, which is dry half the summer, will take as many trout in a day as some amateurs will while fishing in a river where trout are plentiful, unless they hook one by accident. These certainly flog, flog away, but seldom within many yards of the places where trout abound and feed." So, then, the great secret is not fly-building, nor fly-flogging, but fish-finding.

It will be inferred that we think very highly of Mr. Wade and his fly-leaves. We mean to follow his instructions "To dress a salmon-fly," hoping that they will lead us to dressing a salmon. If not, of course the angler is a bungler; so we have often been told, but we attribute our misfortunes to the establishment of the monitorial system amongst the Salmonidae.

Mamecestre: being Chapters from the early recorded History of the Barony; the Lordship or Manor; the Vill, Borough, or Town, of Manchester. Edited by John Harland. Vol. I. (Printed for the Chetham Society.)

"Vulgar" as *Brummagem* may sound, we are all now well aware that it is nearer to the original sound of what was once written *Bromwich-ham* than the modern and accepted refinement of "Birmingham." The volume edited by Mr. Harland refers to another of those localities which, commencing as a village, has developed into a city,—famous for its progress, wealth, jealousy of Liverpool, its extravagance of fashion, and its political weight. There is, probably, no place in the world, except one or two of the cities of the United States, where "cash" is so absolutely the standard of merit, and where money-worshippers are so fervent in the adoration of their god. Exceptions, and these nobly distinguished, of course, there are,—but we speak of the rule, and the prevailing rule is as we have here described it.

The antiquity of Mamecestre, or Manchester, is of a very respectable quality. Some fond antiquaries have claimed its name as British. Baxter makes of it *Man-centium*, "the place of skins or tents." Mr. Harland pronounces this

"fanciful." "This ideal name falls to the ground at once, if the real Roman name was not 'Mancunium,' but *Manutium*, or *Mamucium*." The actual Roman name it would be difficult to determine, for it is written in the last three ways, from which Mr. Harland is inclined to reject the first. In reference to Baxter's perhaps fanciful, but possibly well-guessed derivation, and alluding also to the Latinizing of British names by the Roman settlers, the Editor remarks:—"Compare this with what we know of the Roman station at Wroxeter, near Shrewsbury. The hill in the immediate neighbourhood still bears the British name of the Wrekin, from which was probably constructed the Roman name of *Uricontum*; but here the terminal *-um* has no correlative sound in the British name; the Latinizing of which would be *Uricon-*, the *-ium* being added as required by the genius of the Latin tongue and by Roman euphony." In fine, the antiquaries are accused of making an imaginary British out of a supposed Roman name. The latter, however, is more certain than Mr. Harland would seem to allow; yet, without saying that Baxter and Whitaker are right, we are not prepared to declare that they are, undoubtedly, wrong.

One point is unquestionable, the existence of Britons or Celts in this locality:—

"They have written the indelible evidence of their ancient possession of the district in the names of its rivers and streams. Of the three rivers or larger streams which water Manchester, the Rev. John Davies thus writes:—The IRWELL, from *Ir* (Welsh), fresh, vigorous; and *Gwili* (Welsh), a name for river, as the Gwili in Carmarthenshire; properly that which turns or winds,—a winding stream. In composition, 'gwili' loses the initial G. The IRE, from *Iwrch* (Welsh), the roebuck, probably from bounding along a hill course. Lhuyd, in his *Adversaria*, says there were many streams so called in Wales. The MEDLOCK, from *Med* (Welsh), complete, full; and *loch* (Gael. loch), lake or pool. As to the smaller streams, the CORNBROOK is from *Cor* (Welsh), narrow, and *awn* (Welsh), a contraction of *avon*, a river; i.e. *cor-awn*, the narrow stream. Whitaker says that the TIB is the same with Teivi, Tavy, Towey, Tav, Dove, Dee, &c., meaning simply the water or stream."

The footstep and the home of the Roman, and, of course, stronger impress of the abode and the doings of the Saxon, are also clearly visible. To these succeeded, as elsewhere, in England, the Norman, one of whose lucky soldiers obtained a grant of land, and laid the foundations of the baronial house of the Gresleys or Gresleys. In his account of these barons, Mr. Harland is not aware that he is at issue with such high authorities as Nicolas and Courthope. The Editor opens his list with one Albert, about 1100, who, he tells us, 'is generally regarded as the first baron of Mamecstre.' We confess we have greater confidence in the worthy Somerset Herald, who commences the list with Albert's son Robert, the first ascertained Baron, by tenure, who was living in 1134. Somerset records seven barons from this Robert, in 1134, to Thomas, who dying childless in 1347, the barony became extinct, but the lands passed to Thomas's sister, Joan, wife of John la Warr; and the blood of the Gresleys now flows in the still existing line of the Earls of Delaware.

Mr. Harland states that the eight barons Gresley had but three Christian names; there were according to him, three Alberts, three Roberts, and two Thomases. We turn to those authorities we have already cited, and we find only seven barons,—one Albert, three Roberts, two Thomases and a Peter. This genealogical difference we leave the Editor to settle with "Somerset"; it is of more importance to them than to us, who are rather

inclined to cite an illustration of a well-known English phrase, which probably may have puzzled that highly-informed personage the "general reader." Allusion is made to Robert de Gresley, who is said to have had twelve knights' fees in the county "*infra Limam et extra*":—

"What was the Lime? Dr. Hibbert-Ware notices two different opinions. Sir Peter Leicestor in adverting to an old saying 'None do me service beyond the Lime,' regards the word 'lima' or 'lime,' as an old corrupt version of *limes* (a limit or boundary line), and observes that there were two towns situated on the verge of the Cheshire palatinate, namely Ashton and Newcastle, to each of which the words 'subtus limam' were appended. Others would read the word 'lineam,' agreeably to the English name of Ashton-under-Lyne, which they regard as pointing to the local situation of the town 'under the line' of Mercian Cheshire; and so distinguished from Ashton-on-Mersey, which was not situated 'under,' but 'upon' the great Cestrian boundary. This, however, does not remove the difficulty; for almost all ancient charters have 'limam' and not 'lineam.' Dr. Hibbert-Ware thinks that whether the word be lime or line, reference is made to the great Mercian or Cheshire verge, or line, which is to be traced along the south-easterly and southerly districts of the barony from the Tame to the Mersey. Thus, such knights' fees as lay below this verge or line contiguous to the Tame or the Mersey from Ashton-under-Lyne to Flixton, and those in Widnes, adjoining the estuary of the Mersey, would be termed '*infra limam*,' or perhaps '*lineam*.' Such knights' fees as were more remote from the Mercian verge or line, as those in the north of the Salford hundred, or in Leyland, would be designated '*extra limam*,' or by some '*lineam*.'"

In reference to the connexion of the Ferrers family with this locality, Mr. Harland writes:—"It is doubtful whether there was an Earl of Ferrers in 1282." We can assure him, it is not doubtful at all; there was no Earl of Ferrers till 1711. There were Ferrers who were Barons of Chartley as early as 1299; and there were Ferrers, Earls of Derby, as early as 1138. It is incorrect to speak of this latter branch as Earls of Ferrers. The one who died, under attain, in 1278 had been dispossessed of his earldom in 1266,—not in the preceding year, as Mr. Harland states. He is also in error in saying that "his lands were conferred on Edward Plantagenet, afterwards Earl of Leicester and Lancaster." The princely successor to the Earl was Edmund, and not Edward Plantagenet, as the Editor, doubtless only by an oversight, has called him. One of the pleasantest incidents connected with these Ferrers, Earls of Derby, is that in reference to the Earl and Countess who died within one short month in the year 1247, after having lived together man and wife seventy-seven years!

The following is a bit of forester's life of the olden time. The *hora nona*, without question, refers to "noon,"—the mention of dinner, the noon or "mittags-mahl," mid-day meal, satisfying us on that point:—

"In one of the forest statutes the mode of a forester's walking and watching in the forest is strictly prescribed: 'That the foresters rising early and going into their bailiwick, shall there do their accustomed duty until the ninth hour [*horam nonam*, the hour of noon, or of three p.m., the *nonas* or *nona* of the canonical hours], and then go to dinner; and quickly after dinner returning into their bailiwick, namely into those parts where they had not been before dinner, there go, listening and lying in wait [*audientes et insidiantes*], that no one does ill there, until evening [*vesperum*, i.e. canonically from about four to seven o'clock, p.m.]. And so he shall do every day.'"

William of Malmesbury dedicates his history to Robert the Consul, or Robert Fitzroy, as his father, Henry the First, called the son, who was

a more accomplished man than any of Henry's legitimate children. Mr. Harland refers both to Robert and his son William, the second Earl of Gloucester, who, he so informs us, died in 1173. This is another of the Editor's errors. The Earl William, in 1176, having no male heir, made over to John (afterwards King of England) his Earldom of Gloucester, on John being affianced to William's daughter Isabel. Of the few transfers of peerages, this is certainly the most singular, for the marriage did not take place till 1189, and, by law, or custom as good as law, no man could assume a title by right of his wife till that wife was a mother. It was because of this fact that Queen Mary, when she was hoping against hope, made such fond and ostentatious parade of her person. Had her hope been fulfilled, Philip would have styled himself King of England. The Earl William of Gloucester did not survive to see his daughter married, but he lived ten years longer than Mr. Harland has recorded him as living.

For readers for whom municipal history has peculiar attractions this volume will have great interest. The love of self-government has been a passion in this country from the time of the Druids. In a brief passage this is well illustrated by Mr. Harland:—

"The municipal privileges of the earlier towns of England were mostly derived from Roman sources, with the addition of Saxon and Norman, and a few lingering British customs and usages. These were enjoyed anterior to the grant of the earliest charters, and these charters, whether granted by king, earl or baron, must consequently be regarded rather as the formal confirmation and ratification of customs, privileges and immunities already venerable from their antiquity, than the first accordance of such franchises. Indeed, most of the early charters express this fact in plain terms, confirming to the men of the town, the burgesses or citizens, all the liberties, free customs and franchises, which they have had from of old time, or which they have ever had. In Anglo-Saxon times the king had an officer called the king's reeve or receiver, in a town, to collect and receive therein the taxes and tolls due to the king; and when the king 'gave a town' to a queen, a bishop or abbey, the gift was simply of those dues or duties accruing to the crown from such town. Most Saxon towns were royal towns, having no superior lord but the king. Others, after the introduction of Christianity, gradually grew up about episcopal sees, abbeys, priories, &c., and eventually received recognition and confirmation of their liberties and immunities at the hands of their ecclesiastical lords and protectors. When the king's reeve or the lord's bailiff practised heavy extortions and grievous oppressions, the townspeople purchased a charter enabling them to choose their own reeve, and protecting them against the petty tyranny of the taxing officers of their superior, and when the town was under the king the burgesses, whenever they could, invariably bought the farm of the king's dues for ever, which was called the fee-farm of the town. Such will be found to have been the case with Liverpool. As to the provisions of charters they were based mainly on the great mass of customs, which formed the old common law, the unwritten law of England ('*lex non scripta*') anterior to the commencement of legal memory, i.e. A.D. 1189. To this may be added the liberties and immunities directly declared by Magna Carta and the statute or written law, subsequent to that year."

To some statements made in this volume the Editor has appended names of writers as his authority for the respective statements. When these statements, however, are made in the very words of the original authors, and are merely quoted by Mr. Harland, they should be distinguished by inverted commas. We notice this matter, as we have done, with respect to the errors in the book, in a friendly

spirit. We need not wish for a scholar like Mr. Harland more learning, but we are justified, as other volumes on this subject are to follow, in recommending a little more care in correcting his proofs.

NEW NOVELS.

Life in the Land of the Fire Worshippers. By Charles de H****. Edited by Fredrika Bremer. 2 vols. (Newby).—This novel might have stood very well upon its own merits, without any editorial godmother to declare her faith in its claims to attention. Except in the case of posthumous works, or standard scientific works, which may deserve to be endowed with the latest discoveries and the additional lights which foot-notes can bestow, an editor is like an unwise surety who writes his good name on the promissory note of a man whose own assets are doubtful. "Let every herring hang by its own tail," as the aphorism says. 'Life in the Land of the Fire Worshippers' is both an amusing and instructive book. It is written by some one who has travelled and lived in the lands described. The descriptions of manners, customs, and scenes are all fresh and vivid; they appear to have been drawn from actual life. The story does not lie in any hackneyed line of Oriental travel, but in parts where tourists never go, and travellers but seldom; indeed, there seems little encouragement to go for any reason short of necessity, or that passion

For always roaming with a hungry heart,

of which Ulysses accuses himself. Persia is a region where persons might go from a love of adventure, but never from a mild desire to take a pleasant excursion. The odds against coming safely back again seem ominously heavy. The story of the 'Land of the Fire Worshippers' is slender, but it makes the adventures interesting. A missionary and his wife stationed at Tocat—sent out by what society we do not know—being at Tocat, the husband wishes to be present at the great festival of the Guebres, and to see their great temple; his wife insists on going with him. They set off, accompanied by a wonderful courier, or "Tatar," who might have come out of the 'Arabian Nights,' also a Turk called Belladour, both excellently-drawn characters, worthy of the Author of 'Hajji Baba.' The account of the Guebres is very touching, and seems to be quite true. The description of the temple and of the great day of ceremony is very good; the sudden trouble that comes upon them gives a vivid picture of the state of things in those countries, and would dishearten the most sanguine believer in the regeneration of Oriental governments. The missionary and his wife visit an encampment of wild Kurds, and get mixed up with a romantic adventure, which leads them into very interesting and exciting perils and dangers, through all of which Abdullah contrives to extricate them in spite of themselves. Mr. Leonard, the missionary, is an entirely impracticable man, without an idea of choosing the proper times and seasons for the display of his virtues. He is so truthful, that he will insist on riding through Persia in spite of the sun, in the tightest European costume, with an orthodox beaver hat, because he does not consider it right to seem to deny his country by adopting a dress more fitted to the climate! He cannot be restrained from the most headstrong stupidities, which bear the same relation to the virtues he intends as the sticks on which gardeners write their labels bear to the plants they are made to designate. Mrs. Leonard is a bright, sensible woman, in spite of her more than matrimonial superstition about the wisdom of her husband; she and Abdullah together overrule him for his good. Firouza, the Armenian girl, is a capital sketch of an Oriental young woman, by no means according to the type of a model heroine, but a fascinating compromise between an angel and a wild cat! Nomchia, the young Gueber, is a hero after the model of all ages and countries, though Mr. Leonard, the missionary, bids fair to spoil him; but as he does not convert him till quite the end of the book, the reader is none the worse for it. It is not often we have read a more entertaining book; the story is as unlikely as possible, but the reader would be worse

than ungrateful to complain of such a trifle:—if Mr. and Mrs. Leonard had not run all those hazards, and if they had not escaped, where would the book and the story have been?

My Heart's in the Highlands. By the Author of 'Nut-Brown Maids.' (Parker, Son & Bourn.)—The fault of this story is that it is written with a pedantry of imitation. The period is the middle of the last century, and the author has been content to read and quote Dr. Johnson's Tour, and to talk of novels, instead of becoming identified with the scenes and people with whom the story is connected. The book might quite well have been written by one who had never seen the Highlands; and the reader is needlessly referred to books to support the author in actions and incidental traits which occur in the story. If, however, the reader can get over the stiff halting gait at which the story proceeds, he will find much to interest and amuse; indeed, when he closes the book, he will be surprised to find how much more he has been interested than he was aware of. The fortunes of the different families of the glen will win on his sympathy; while Fimalia, with his questionable antecedents and his worship of Mary Adour, is akin to young Mauprat with his love for Edmé, in George Sand's novel; though we confess to feeling more interest with the Highland Fimalia than ever we had with the evil young baron. There is a great deal of careful writing and painstaking attention in the Highland story; we prefer it to the author's former work, 'Nut-Brown Maids,' and we think our readers will be of the same persuasion. If the author would see more and go less to books for inspirations of time and fashions, the story which would result would be worth reading.

The Bank Parlour; or, Experiences in the Life of a Late Banker. By A. B. Blackie. (J. Blackwood).—Bankers, medical men, lawyers, clergymen and the police have special opportunities of seeing human nature in extreme phases in the crisis of emotion and the emergencies of sudden catastrophes. If they would or could tell one-tenth part of what they have seen, it would be more than any novelist would venture to invent; but they in general have not the gift of facility in putting their experiences into a readable artistic form. 'The Bank Parlour' is no exception: the stories may be found in fact, but they are weak, and not worked up with an artistic power; they promise more than they perform, and they are weakened by a false sentimentalism, which detracts greatly from their truth. For sea-side or railway reading the volume will be acceptable, as the stories are short, and do not make much claim on the reader's powers of attention or recollection.

The Boatman of Clarens.—[*Le Batelier, &c.*] (Jung-Treutzel).—This is a novel in which we have stuck fast, after having forced a way through one-half of its tedious and fantastic improbabilities. We have already some experience of wearisome and affected Swiss novels—the tales of Töpffer making bright exceptions, quiet though they be, and restricted in their circle of incidents;—but 'The Boatman of Clarens' is the most wearisome and affected of all, and, to boot, very long. We find in it a lady widow who has a daughter, and a daughter who has a female companion and a male cousin; and the daughter is one of those capricious, malicious, coquettish, affectionate, selfish, generous, repulsive, fascinating creatures who first saw the light in the novels of Madame Dudevant, and whom Christian men and women, it may earnestly be hoped, will have difficulty in finding anywhere else. Julia is an elaborate yet paltry copy of the most tormenting of these terrible girls. The "boatman of Clarens" is a hero à la Sand,—a mysterious, passionate, self-contained, humble, proud, refined, simple-mannered, altogether incomprehensible youth, who being thrown by chance within the spell of this siren, is tormented to her heart's content. There are midnight meetings, lake scenes, private theatricals (in which the humble companion gets the worst of it, being "fitted up" by the terrible girl aforesaid as the object of the mysterious boatman's adoration),—with the view of teasing him ere she extorts his secret. The male cousin intervenes, and does nothing. There is an accessory figure, meant to be a droll, of whose

washed waistcoat, and buttons, and braces our author does not spare us a scrap or a thread. Thus much of the contents of the first volume, which for the first volume of a novel in French is more than usually thick. Let any curious to know how these delightful and probable characters extricate themselves from the web of conceit and perplexity thus woven, try the second volume of 'The Boatman of Clarens.'

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Peter the Apostle never at Rome, shown to be a Historical Fact; with a Dissertation on the Apostolic Authority of the Symbol (or Creed) of the Church. By the Rev. J. H. Brown. (J. H. & J. Parker.)—Mr. Brown, Rector of Middleton-in-Teesdale, is a writer with whom our logical associations come into frequent collision. His very title does not please us. We know that slip-slop has long taken the liberty of converting negation of fact into another fact, and laying it down that of the two facts, "Peter was at Rome," and "Peter was not at Rome," one must be true and one false: but we have yet to learn that ecclesiastical history has given in to this perversion of words. Again, Justin Martyr states what we call a fact: he says that Simon Magus went to Rome, was there honoured as a god, and had an image. On which Mr. Brown says that "the whole ground upon which Justin founds his argument" for Simon having visited Rome is the existence of an image, &c. Justin was not arguing, but stating facts. In the same page Mr. Brown says, "If the evidence alleged fail, the conclusion must be against the fact for which it is alleged." We can only go so far as to say it must not be for. We shall not enter into the question whether Peter was or was not at Rome: a question about which our readers may get all the learning from Mr. Brown, and may use their own logic. Lardner, whom Mr. Brown routs to his own entire satisfaction, will give the same. Mr. Brown's view of the "Symbol" is that the Creed is the Nicene Creed. We are not better pleased with his reasoning on this conclusion—fact, if he please—than on the former one. Jerome speaks of the Creed as an expression of our hope as well as of our faith. This, says Mr. Brown, evidently refers to the Nicene Creed, since the distinction does not "seem" so strongly marked in the Apostles' Creed. Mr. Brown quotes the Nicene—"the resurrection of the dead, and the life of the world to come"; but he does not quote the Apostles—"the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting." Both mean exactly the same thing; but Mr. Brown is speaking of the strength with which the meaning is given: and it is clear enough that the one word *everlasting* which is in the Apostles' Creed, and is not in the Nicene, makes the passage in which it occurs far the more marked of the two.

Under the title of *British Wild Flowers* (Van Voorst), Mr. J. E. Sowerby has produced a volume that should be most welcome to the younger students of botany. It contains figures, coloured or uncoloured, of all the flowering plants natural to this kingdom, so reduced that each plate contains twenty representations. Mr. Sowerby's botanical knowledge has enabled him to execute the operation of reduction with such skill that, with some exceptions, the figures are as instructive as those in the original thirty-six volumes of 'English Botany,' or in the seven volumes of the abridgement of the same work. It is chiefly among willows, sedges and grasses that the figures are unsatisfactory, but even in these difficult orders the likenesses of the plants are sometimes preserved with success. We must add, that the letter-press, by Mr. C. Pierpoint Johnson, is unworthy of the plates. A teacher of botany who confounds the knob of an orchis with the tuber of a potato, who tells his reader that the bulb of a lily and the corm of a crocus are "considered by some botanists" to be modifications of the stem, and also calls them all a root, using the word in its "popular" meaning, or, rather, no-meaning, is not a guide to be commended, especially when we find him proceeding to assert that in some plants a stem is wanting! as in the dandelion. It is to be observed, too, that

Mr. Johnson is not aware of the real meaning of the term pistil. A flower, he says, sometimes contains "only one, and sometimes many" pistils. Every tyro should know that no flower can have more than one pistil; the name designates the whole female apparatus. *Pistillum intra antheras communiter collocatur*, is the definition of Linnaeus, who called its parts, when it consists of more parts than one, *germina*,—a term now replaced by *carpella*. We must, however, add, in fairness to the author, that he does not stand alone in this misconception. A slovenly use of terms is one of the worst features in books intended, like this, for beginners.

Class-Book of Botany: being Outlines of the Structure, Physiology and Classification of Plants, with a Flora of the United States and Canada. By Alphonso Wood, A.M. (New York, Barny & Burr; London, Low & Co.)—If naturalists in the North American provinces are unacquainted with the vegetation of their country it is not from want of good books, of which there has been an abundant crop in late years. On the contrary, few kingdoms in Europe have been more carefully examined and reported on. We do not refer to the meagre and obsolete treatises of Pursh, Richard or Bartram, nor to the comparatively modern ones of Nuttall, Torrey, Eaton and Beck, but to a few first-class works produced either in this country or in North America itself, such as Hooker's 'Flora Boreali-Americana,' and the valuable text-books of Asa Gray and Chapman, in which the authors have availed themselves of every resource afforded by modern science. To these another guide has been added by the Principal of the Female Academy at Brooklyn, who in the work before us, an octavo of 832 closely printed pages, gives a systematical account of all the flowering plants and ferns known to grow "from Quebec to New Orleans, and from St. Paul's to St. Augustine." The matter is arranged according to the natural system of De Candolle; and Mr. Wood assures us that in preparing it he has distrusted every source of information, except that of his own personal inspection. In making up his mind upon the many vexed questions of the day, concerning the limits of species and the value of characters in defining genera, he has uniformly leaned to the side of condensation rather than separation,—an example which our writers on the botany of Europe would do well to follow. Analytical tables of the orders, genera and species, of the volume are introduced, and to the whole is prefixed an introduction to botany and vegetable physiology. If we cannot say that Mr. Wood's work contains much originality, we must give him credit for careful compilation and clear arrangement; qualities that suit it well for the purposes of students. Its fault is the want of brevity in his definitions, or we ought to say short descriptions, of plants, the characters in which are not always skilfully contrasted; while, on the other hand, his analytical tables of species are too concise, as is especially observable in his account of the order of Anacardiaceae. Upon the whole, the book deserves commendation as the result of conscientious labour; although disfigured here and there by strange misprints, as *Æschylus* for *Æsculus*, *Leland* for *Solander*, *gladulosa* for *glandulosa*, *trachæofolius* for *trachelifolius*, &c. It also has two complete indexes, one of Latin, the other of English names.

Black's Guide to the South-East Counties of England—1. Sussex; 2. Kent. (Edinburgh, Black.)—We do not know if the inquirer, in a recent number, after a Sussex guide with "a decent claim to accuracy," will find what he requires in the first of these volumes. Of the account of Shoreham Church in Murray's Guide he complained, because of its incorrectness, especially in dealing with Shoreham Church. How Black's 'Sussex Guide' contrives to stick to accuracy may be seen from this extract on the same subject:—"The churches, both at Old and New Shoreham, possess an unusual interest for the archæologist." That is all, and it cannot be gainsaid; but whether its strict truth be the whole amount required by anxious travellers, is another matter. It seems to us that a wayfarer without a guide at all might contrive easily to pick up ten times more information of a valuable quality in a single tour

through the county than is to be found in this volume. On the other hand, the volume on Kent is full and satisfying, as far as we have been able to test it, though, in some cases, as in the account of Stone Church, more extended descriptions would be desirable.

The Threshold of Atrides. By George F. Preston. (W. Kent & Co.)—Herbert and Sydney Smith have told us that he who shoots at a star aims higher than he who shoots at a tree; and it is perhaps for this reason that the author of this little volume just succeeds in soaring above a dead level of mediocrity. For Mr. Preston essays to sing the progress of those events which preceded the downfall of Troy. His drama, or dramatic poem, opens with the sacrifice of Priam and his priests on the Trojan Pergamus, and closes with a chorus of Spartans, bemoaning the flight of Helen. It contains nothing striking, no one line that fastens itself on the memory; but it is fair, consistent writing, which never offends against good taste. Here is a speech of Paris to Cænone:—

Thy memory broods upon one evening past,
We paced in woven shadows broad and still;
Quick flocks unrobed the vapour-dusty sun,
And beamed a lightning on the distant sea;
A softer ray athwart the column'd pines
Mirrored the tangled rye-grass in the rills.
Autumn had touched the trees—white gusts of cloud
Sped high above us. There we reached a cave,
Sacred to some bright Goddess of the hills,
Whose image, lap'd from its grey pedestal,
Slept fallen in a calm divinity.
By a still covert ivy-garlanded,
Deep latticed from the glare with netting vines;
Hard by, an altar delicately spread,
Thin barley-cakes and ears of yellow maize,
Which shepherds offered quaintly of their best.
Soft meadow-grasses rustled round the slopes,
Crisp alders and white poplars rimmed the brook,
Thimby of curling rivulets. Beyond
To sternest solitudes the pinewood darkened—
I linger on these trifles grown most dear,
Close-hoarded memories of uncertain joy—
And there, in converse precious as the sound
Of silver streamlet in a leafless wild,
We wondered if that ever-fading shore
Future would crown its purple peaks with gloom;
Sullen, or sunlit barriers dimly seen,
Which beckon into cloudland.

—'The Threshold of Atrides' contains nothing worse than the above, and nothing better, in the shape of a detached passage; but the poem, as a whole, is not ill conceived. Mr. Preston had not the *vidua vis* to do his conception justice. Like Tristram Shandy, it has almost perished in the embryo. The reader will find the book very harmless, albeit it is not a book which we can strongly recommend. We shall not be surprised if the author does better by and by.

The Career of Franklin, an Ode; with other Poems. By Chandos Hoskyns Abrahall. (Mallett.)—Another poor poem on a subject that poetsasters had better let alone. Mr. Abrahall has mistaken his vocation. He is prosy enough for the desk or counter, and might employ his leisure more profitably than in the production of verses which the warmest admirers of the Arctic hero will be slow to read.

Legends of the Moorlands and Forests of North Staffordshire (Hamilton, Adams & Co.)—*Pictures for the Mind's Eye, including Subjects both Humorous and Grave*, by Edwin Davis (Edinburgh, Nimmo).—*The Poetic Spirit, and other Poems*, by James Ellis Cartwright (Longman & Co.)—Three more volumes of sentiment and silliness; the first nervous, the second bilious, and the third febrile.

Of Lectures delivered at various institutions we have to mention the following publications:—Mr. D'Orsey *On the Study of the English Language: an Essential Part of a University Course* (Bell & Daldy).—Mr. Godwin Smith on *Some Supposed Consequences of the Doctrine of Historical Progress* (Parker).—The Rev. S. Haughton on *Arctic Voyages* (Hodges, Smith & Co.).—The Rev. C. T. Rust on *Essays and Reviews* (Jarrold).—Prof. Williams on *The Study of Sanskrit in Relation to Missionary Work in India* (Williams & Norgate).—Mr. Campbell on *The Caledonians and Scots* (Houlston & Wright).—Dr. Lieber on *The Constitution of the United States* (Trübner).—Mr. Hutchison on *Art and Education* (Macnair).—Mr. Smith on *The Place of English among the Languages and Literatures of the World* (Crystal Palace Library).—Mr. Rowntree on *An Inquiry into the*

Truthfulness of Lord Macaulay's Portraiture of George Fox (Bennett).—Dr. M'Cosh on *The Association of Ideas* (Hodges, Smith & Co.).—Mr. M'Naughton on *The Authenticity of the Poems of Ossian* (Simpkin).—and Mr. Dawbarn on *Government, Conduct and Example* (Hall, Virtue & Co.).—To these we may add Prof. Mansel's *Letter to Prof. Goldwin Smith, concerning the Postscript to his Lectures on 'The Study of History'* (Hammons).—*Stanhope Prize Essay—The Rise of the Swiss Confederation*, by the Hon. R. C. E. Abbot (Parker).—and *Key to Hindustani*, by Hydur Jung Bahadur (Madden).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Arnold's Second Latin Book and Practical Grammar, 9th edit. 4s.
Arnott's Survey of Human Progress, 8vo. 6s. 6d. cl.
Auerbach's Joseph in the Snow, and the Dockmaker, 3 v. 12s. 6d.
Bateson's Dignities in Celtic and Saxon Grave Hills, 12s. 6d. cl.
Bible, Jewish, tr. by Benisch, Hebrew, 8vo. 12s.; English, 6s. 6d.
Boy's Own Book, new edit. 16mo. 5s. 6d. cl.
British Animals, 16mo. 1s. 6d. swd.
Chick-Seed without Chick-Weed, new edit. 12mo. 1s. cl.
Cotton's Dead Secret, new edit. 8vo. 5s. cl.
Corner's History of England, new edit. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Dawbarn's Government, Conduct and Example, 12mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Dean's New Book of Dissolving Solmes, royal 8vo. 2s. bds.
Family and other Prayers, 4to. 6s. cl.
First-Class Lib., Turner's Jest and Earnest, 8vo. 5s. bds.
Foreign Office List and Diplomatic Handbook, July, 1861, 8vo. 8s.
George Blackburn; or, the Last Hours of a Secularist, 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Hicklin's Illustrated Handbook of North Wales, 12mo. 3s. cl.
Ince and Gilbert's Educational Series, 'Arithmetic,' 12mo. 1s. swd.
Information on Common Objects, 9th edit. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
James U. A., Works of, edited by his Son, Vol. 10, 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.
Jesse's Lectures on Natural History, 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Kirby's Aunt Dorothy's Story Book for a Good Child, 16mo. 2s. bds.
Leakester's Lectures on Food, and Course, 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Laurie's Tables of Simple Interest, 4 per cent. 6d. 7d.
Laurie's Simple and Compound Interest, 25th edit. 8vo. 2s. cl.
Lewin's Treatise on the Law of Trusts & Trustees, 4th ed. 32s. 6d.
Lindsay's Secessionism a Retrogressive Movement in Theology, 8s. 6d.
Lockwood's Urrus, King of Persia and his Kingdom, 12mo. 5s. cl. gilt.
Luscombe's Myrtles & Aloes; or, Our Salcombe Sketch-Book, 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Margaret Lealie, 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Murray's Handbook for Travellers in France, 8th edit. 12mo. 10s.
Nellie and Alice; or, What can I do? 12mo. 1s. cl.
Norfolk's Gleanings in Grassvalley, 8th edit. 12mo. 5s. 6d. cl.
Norfolk's National Christianity, post 8vo. 4s. 6d. cl.
Parleur Library, 'Reid's The Half Blood; or, Opeola,' 8vo. 5s. 2s.
Parleur Library, 'St. John's Amy Mom; or, 8vo. 3s. bds.
Phillips' Family Atlas, ed. by Hughes, new edit. 4to. 35s. cl.
Reliquary, The, ed. by Jewitt, Vol. 1, 8vo. 12s. 6d. cl.
Smith's History of Wesleyan Methodism, Vol. 3, 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.
Smythie's Atlas in the World, 3 vols. 8vo. 31s. 6d. cl.
Stanton's Nat. Hist. of Tinsina, V. 6, 'Depressaria,' Pt. 1, 12s. 6d.
Strickland's Floral Sketches, Fables, and other Poems, new ed. 2s.
Temple's Secret of Speculation, 18mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Temple's Weekly Daily and Hourly Scale of Wages, 18mo. 1s. swd.
Tracts for Priests and People, 'Ludlow's Two Lay Dialogues,' 1s.
Winter's Elementary Geometrical Drawing, Part 3, post 8vo. 6s. 6d.
Wordsworth's Latin Accidence, 4th edit. 12mo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Young Curate; or, the Quicksands of Life, new ed. 12mo. 2s. bds.

NEW CHURCH IN WESTMINSTER.

THE Church of St. James the Lees, in Upper Garden Street, Westminster, designed by Mr. G. E. Street, was consecrated on the 31st ult. This edifice has not only large pretensions and considerable architectural merit, but is, in some respects, novel, and for interest in design inferior to no church in London, unless it be that in Wells Street, Oxford Street, designed by Mr. Butterfield. It is of brick, red and black, dispersed with taste and judgment, stone being very sparingly introduced. In the interior the nave is of immense width, compared with that of the aisles, which in height also are kept quite subordinate, their roofs being not only low, so as to permit of the employment of a clerestory, but these roofs (open timbered and painted) slope downward to the outer walls: a picturesque result is thus obtained, and by far the greater part of the space of the interior thus comes unbroken before the eye. The largeness which characterizes the design is also marked by the great span of the aisle-openings, three only in number. Above, the wall has been painted by Mr. Watts with an admirable fresco, considering it as a work of Art, but which, from its very style, seems out of place in this edifice of Romanesque-Gothic character, as much as would be, to reverse the circumstances, a wall-painting by Ghirlandajo in St. Paul's. Through this wide opening we see the choir and altar. The west end of the building is filled in with a line of three double lights, separated by broad wall spaces, so that the whole west wall of the interior looks more like a piece of plate tracery than a simple wall: an effect still more forcibly suggested by the introduction of a noble rose-window over the line of three double lights, which carries the eye up to the roof. The roof, which is semi-hexagonal in form, is planked flat, divided by light wooden ribs, which, rising from the aisle piers, span the nave in semi-circles. The roof has been painted by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, with the Tree of Jesse and the Genealogy of Our Lord, typical busts of the person-

ages being introduced in medallions along the sides of the span in a line on either hand. Entering the choir through the light iron railing which incloses, without hiding, its interior, we find the apse to be semi-circular, the roof groined by two springers, which rise on either side of the super-altar to the apex of the roof; the ribs are of stone, meeting in a stone boss, on which enter also the ribs coming from the north and south sides of the altar. The apse has three lights, with a rose-window in the head, filled with stained glass, representing types and antitypes of Christ, by Messrs. Clayton and Bell. Between these descend the groving ribs, to rest upon banded shafts of polished marble. The reredos below the line of lights is somewhat peculiar to English eyes, being of white stone, inlaid (with a black composition) with figures of the Holy Women. Immediately over the altar is an eight-pointed cross of vari-coloured Irish marbles, set with studs of Derbyshire spar. The emblems of the Evangelists fill in the space between the arms of the Cross and the descending shafts on either hand. The monograms of Christ are placed below these. In the pannels of the reredos which bend round the apse are the above-mentioned figures, commencing, on the left, with Mary the mother of James, then Mary Magdalen, St. Elizabeth and the Virgin Mary; then, on the other side of the reredos proper, come the wife of Manoa, Hannah, Ruth and Sarah. Bands of red and yellow tiles are inserted between these figures, which are represented in niches, dividing them into twos. We should like to see these tiles removed entirely, or others of a bolder colour introduced; they weaken, and do not relieve the design. At the right hand of the lower altar is a sedilla; on the left a piscina, the last richly designed. The tiles on the floors of the high and lower altars (or retro-choir), and on that of the choir, are rich and quiet in colour, but there is an unsatisfactory look about them, probably derived from their being indifferently laid. Much of the beauty of these decorations depends upon their being irreproachably laid. Few, indeed, of the old pavements are imperfect in this respect, or they would never have remained for our admiration. Messrs. Man & Co., of Brosely, supplied the floor-tiles of the whole edifice, which is paved with them throughout. The choir seats have poppy-heads, which we do not like at all. Within the apse come the transept aisles, fitted, apparently, as chapels; in that on the left is the organ. Two drop arches, resting on broad shafts of polished granite, with carved caps, and resting on tall plinths (the height of the choir seats), divide these transept aisles from the choir, which is further severed by a similar iron railing to that before named. Each transept aisle is, in itself, divided by a shaft of Bath-stone in its centre, whence spring arches to the side piers of the choir. The view from the aisles through these transept aisles on to the altar gains much effectiveness by these last-named shafts. The spring of the chancel arch is very bold and impressive. There responds, on which rest the groving ribs of the choir, are supported by carved brackets above the side shafts, but the rib of the chancel arch itself rests upon a stone corbel inserted in a massive stone pier, both of which are to be inlaid as the reredos is. The two shafts which are on each side of the nave are of polished red granite, with bands of Bath-stone midway of their heights; the caps are elaborately carved, to our minds, —almost too elaborately, indeed, but very skillfully, however, from designs by Mr. Street, who is, of course, responsible for the supererogation. The subjects are illustrative of the Parables and Miracles. The clerestory windows consist of two tripled lights, divided by detached shafts of coloured marble, the caps inlaid as above. In addition, next the chancel is a light on each side, —to our minds, the only poor portion of the whole design, —of three lights divided by narrow mullions, a rose above them so as to form a conventional window. Small pointed lights run along the whole length of the aisles, divided by shafts of granite with stone caps; the arcade-like effect of these, with their rear-vaults, is characteristic of the style adopted, and very picturesque. The gas-burners are effectively grouped above the piers of the nave, so that the wholeness of the design is not broken

by rows of little pipes sticking up here and there, as is too commonly the case. If we look round the interior thus described it is impossible to refuse admiration of its dignity, repose and massive breadth. The rich effect of the skillfully arranged red and black bricks will be heightened still more by time. The iron-work and lighting of this important building has been executed by Mr. Cheaver, of Maidenhead; the stained glass throughout by Messrs. Clayton and Bell; the organ made by Mr. G. Nicholson, of Worcester. Miss Monk embroidered the altar-cloth. At the expense of this lady the church has been built, in memory of her father, the late Bishop Monk, of Gloucester, a Canon of Westminster, at a cost of about 8,500*l*. The pulpit, which looks solid, rich and handsome, is designed by Mr. Street; it contains figures of the four Doctors of the Western Church and the four Evangelists, and on the pannels, which are divided from each other by shafts of green marble, are illustrations of preaching:—1. St. John the Baptist preaching; 2. Dispute with the Doctors; 3. The Sermon on the Mount; 4. St. Augustine of Canterbury preaching. Mr. Watts's picture represents our Lord in majesty, surrounded by angels; below, on each side of the head of the chancel arch, are painted the four Evangelists. The design of this work is extremely noble, and full of exalted feeling, and it is produced with admirable art; but, nevertheless, the whole style, as we said before, is out of keeping with the style of the building itself. It is understood that this picture was executed under considerable difficulties, and that Mr. Watts is not satisfied with the result of his labours.

ON A NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

BY PROF. OWEN.

(Concluded from page 155.)

ON the foregoing grounds of calculation, with forecast of thirty years accessions, it appears that a Museum of Natural History, embracing all the objects of the science, from Man to the Mineral, and affording to each class space for its due proportion of exhibited examples selected to show the extent of the class, and the kind and degree of variations therein, would require a building of two stories, covering five acres of ground. Such was the main result of the Plan and Estimate* which I made at the time when the questions of the need of space for a National Library and Reading Room, a National Collection of Antiquities, a National Gallery of Fine Art, a National Museum of Technology or applied Art, were being agitated, and, in various ways, pressed upon the notice of administrative authorities and of the public.

I felt that I should be wanting in my obligations to the cause of the science to which my life has been devoted, if I omitted, at this crisis, to set forth the statistics or constants on which an adequate conception of the requirements of space for a National Collection of Natural History could be formed.

Although, from the care and pains bestowed in obtaining these constants, I had and have no misgiving or doubt in regard to the result,† it was with satisfaction that I learned the scale on which the public Museum of Natural History had been provided by the State of Massachusetts, North

* 'Return,' 16th of March, 1859, *ut supra*.

† The scoff and abusive epithets applied to this labour by the Hon. Member for Galway in the debate on the British Museum, as reported in the *Times* of July 23, 1861, has not yielded me any grounds for modifying the conclusions arrived at in my 'Estimate of Space and Plan,' printed by Order of the House of Commons, March 16, 1859. I have never recommended the immediate erection of a building covering ten acres or five acres; but that the latter extent of ground should be secured for the Natural History Department, in order that future additions might be made economically, with great saving of money and time, in conformity with a pre-determined plan, looking forward to the augmentations for thirty years. In reply, *e.g.*, to Q. 729, I stated "again as I have stated before, it is not at all in contemplation that such a plan as this should be forthwith carried out, but only that the space of ground be secured; so that when additions were required, they might be made conformably with a well-devised and well-considered plan."—'Report of Select Committee on the British Museum, 1860,' p. 68. I have never advocated the removal of the Natural History Collections from their present locality; but that adequate space be secured for them wherever Administrative wisdom may determine.

America. The *Boston Daily Advertiser* of Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1860, gives the following statements in its report of the "Public Opening and Dedication of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge, U.S." "The lot of land on which it stands is an oblong square of about five acres given by the University, in trust, to the Museum." The building, when complete, "will represent three sides of a rectangle with an open square facing Divinity Hall." It will be a building of three stories. "The wing erected is apparently four stories in height, but one row of windows belongs to the large and commodious galleries which surround the chief rooms."

The exhibition space which this building will afford, when complete, is equivalent to a superficial area of 500,000 feet, or to galleries, with an internal free width of 50 feet, of a collective length of about 6,000 feet.

And this space is prospectively provided and secured for a proportion only of those classes of natural objects which would be associated together in my plan and estimate of space for a National Museum of Natural History. The accomplished Governor of the State of Massachusetts, GEORGE BANKS, in his "Dedictory Address" on the opening of the "State-Museum of Comparative Zoology," alludes to the "somewhat restricted object signified by its designation." He says that "this name faintly indicates the purposes of its founders," and that "he sees in imagination rising before him a structure of such magnificent proportions as may serve not only for the animal, but the vegetable and mineral creations."

President Felton, in his Address, states that "the first conception of the plan of this State-Museum is due to the genius of him who is now placed at its head."

Prof. Agassiz, throughout his brilliant and productive career, has associated the practical labours of the Museum Curator with those of the public scientific teacher and of the original scientific investigator. Of all my contemporaries and fellow-labourers, he is the one in whose opinion as to the scope and aims of a Public Museum of Natural History I have the greatest confidence. Beyond the general fact of his devotion of a proportion of his time to the development of a State or National Museum for the country of his adoption, I knew nothing in regard to it until I received the 'Report' of its 'Inauguration' from which I have quoted.

The chief features in which my friend's principles of arrangement differ from those of my Plan and Report of 1859, are, that "the collections of fossils should be combined with those of the animals now in existence;" and that he has provided both numerous preparations and requisite space for "the exhibition of embryological series to illustrate the correspondence existing between the successive changes in the development of living animals and the order of succession of the representatives of past zoological ages." Prof. Agassiz states in his 'Report'—"I am satisfied that no Zoological Museum will hereafter be considered as established on a true scientific basis in which Embryology shall be excluded; and it will be one of the great advantages of our Museum to have started on that basis and to be throughout able to organize the whole of our arrangements with reference to it."

In this practical exposition of his convictions of the importance of Embryology, Prof. Agassiz has set an example to the officers of other public Museums which I, for one, would gladly follow: participating with him and every philosophical naturalist in the estimate of the value of developmental evidence in the determination of real affinity.

Youthful eyes, skilful fingers, ardent zeal to co-operate with the systematic arranger, are indispensable to carry out these views in any reasonable time. And Prof. Agassiz has well availed himself of the application of his collections to public teaching, and the concomitant functions, of Professor and Curator, which long experience of the advantages of such associated duties has led me to urge on every suitable opportunity. "The preparation and arrangement," says Agassiz, "of many hundred thousand of specimens was no easy task. In fact, I could

never have undertaken it alone. But I had, as Professor, to train young men intending to be professional Naturalists, and I availed myself of this circumstance to advance the work of the Museum. I have thus prepared several good assistants, who have taken charge of the arrangement of the different parts of the collection now on exhibition. The number of students who have been so engaged has varied, for the last five years, from ten to twenty; and it is my earnest desire that the most advanced of these young men should be more regularly connected with the Museum."

The instances of the most rapid advance and perfection of Natural History Museums have all been associated with the fact of their curatorship by Professors, notable for their successful public teachings of the science; as, for example, the Botanical Museum at Upsal, under Linnæus; the Anatomical and Palæontological Collections at Paris, under Cuvier; the Zoological Collections at Paris, under Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, Lamarck and Latreille.

When Parliament, in 1799, purchased the Physiological and other Collections of John Hunter, and, committing them to the charge of the College of Surgeons, appointed trustees to insure their application to the public benefit, under certain restrictions, they wisely added a condition, that a Professor should be appointed to give annually a Course of Lectures, of not less than twenty-four in number, on the science illustrated by the Hunterian Preparations. During the period in which I held office in the Museum of the College of Surgeons its increase required the substitution of a Museum with two galleries, for the Museum with one gallery, originally built for it, and a subsequent addition of two other Museums with two galleries and with the same arrangements for increased exhibition space.

My twenty years' experience as the Hunterian Professor led me to the conclusion, that the interest excited in a public auditory, with the incidental notice of the wants of the collection in the lectures, exercised a powerful influence in the contribution of desiderata and the acquisition of unexpected novelties. I have entered more fully, elsewhere,† on the reciprocal advantage to both Curator and Museum arising out of the duty of the former to give public lectures illustrative of the collections; and I will only here repeat my conviction, that one of the applications of a National Museum of Natural History involves, as a duty of the chief curator of each class or department, the delivery of an annual course of lectures on the characters, principles of classification, habits, instincts and economical uses of such class or department of Natural History.

The most elaborate and beautiful of created things—those manifesting life—have much to teach—much that comes home to the business of man, and to the highest element of his moral nature. The nation that gathers together thousands of corals, shells, insects, fishes, birds and beasts, and votes the requisite funds for preparing, preserving, housing and arranging them, derives but a small return for the outlay by merely gazing and marvelling at the manifold features and functions of such specimens and series of Natural History.

We may fail to adequately appreciate the humanizing and ameliorating effect of such mere opportunity of contemplating the extent, variety, beauty, and perfection of Creative Power upon the people of a busy and populous nation. But we can estimate the degree in which such influence may be marred by opening to the public, in a National Museum which they may suppose to give a complete epitome of Nature, only a partial view of it—say of three or four out of twenty classes—instead of a consistent and well-proportioned exhibition of all the classes of natural objects.

As to the extent to which the acquired specimens should be exhibited I find the opinion of Prof. Agassiz, as well as the practice of every public or national museum abroad, to accord with my own views. Prof. Agassiz, in his Inaugural Address, above cited, affirms that "Scientific collections are not simply made to afford the necessary facilities

to students: they should be sanctuaries revealing the advances of the science which by their very perfection would be a standard measure by which to test the scientific culture of a country."

Very different opinions of the aims or appliances of a National Natural History Museum have been propounded, and its extent estimated accordingly. A Museum of Natural History destined solely for the amusement or amazement of the general public need exhibit only such specimens as are peculiar for singularity of size or form, beauty of colour, or other striking character. In short, to achieve this aim the curator need only follow the system which the mercenary showman finds most successful with the public.

I need hardly say, however, that the appliances of a National Museum of Natural History are of a wider and higher nature than the mere amusement of a people or the gratification of the love of the marvellous.

Such a Museum should subserve the instruction of a people. But then, it may be urged, that for this educational end, specimens may be selected for exhibition which exemplify the characters of the family, order and class; and that a small exhibition of this elementary nature would be, especially if orally expounded at stated times, more instructive than a collection of species and varieties.

A third appliance of a National Museum of Natural History is to afford objects of study and comparison to professed or advanced naturalists, and so to serve as an instrument in the progress of Science. Such an application is consistent with modes of preservation and storage of specimens, as of dried unstuffed skins in boxes; shells and insects in drawers, &c., involving the smallest amount of space for the conservation of specimens.

It will be seen that the three foregoing appliances square with the aims, respectively: the first, of the commercial showman; the second, of the elementary school; the third, of the scientist's study.

But the one Metropolitan Museum of Natural History of a great nation has aims of a distinct and superior kind to the three foregoing applications. The proportion of the class of natural objects there to be seen should be such as will impart more than a mere elementary idea of the class; it should give an adequate idea of its extent, of the changes in or departure from the common and fundamental characters; it should exemplify the gradations by which one genus and order merges into another; and how the type of the class may have been raised from that of a lower, or how it mounts towards that of a higher class. Such a comprehensive, philosophic and connected view of a class of animals, plants or minerals necessitates a public gallery of proportionate size.

To such a National Museum of Natural History the public, moreover, resort, not only for amusement or for elementary instruction, but for special information on some particular subject. The local collector, the intelligent wage-man, tradesman or professional man, whose tastes may lead him to devote his modicum of leisure to the pursuit of some branch of Natural History, finds great help and solace in the galleries of a public Museum, where the specimens are arranged and displayed on such a principle as enables him to identify his own specimen with one he there finds displayed with its proper name and locality. Such visitors are sometimes averse to ask for, or intrude upon the time of the officer in charge in order to obtain the piece of information which a mere elementary exhibition of selected specimens would fail to impart.

The proportion of exhibited specimens for which galleries of the extent I have estimated are adapted would, in the majority of instances, supply the kind of information for which the last-named class of public visitors frequent them; the instances in which it would be requisite to make application to inspect the unexhibited stores would then be comparatively few.

A principle of selection for exhibition would, nevertheless, still guide the Curator in his illustrations of each class, according to the above-named appliances of a public Museum, and in regard to the proportionate space which I have estimated should be allotted to each class.

But such space being provided for a consistent

or equable display of every class, and a comprehensive view of the entire range of Natural History from Man to the Mineral once achieved, the increase of exhibition space would not, and need not, proceed with the increasing number of the discovered and obtained species of the several classes.

In my original Plan and Estimates† I had regard to the wishes expressed by Members of the House of Commons as to our National Museum, affording the public, and especially the wage-classes, the opportunity of visiting its collections in the evening. I conceived that in regard to Natural History such visitors would be most interested in the productions of their native land, and I proposed to combine with the British Collections such a selection of the more striking and elementarily instructive specimens of general Natural History as would be required to fulfil the first and second of the above-named appliances of a National Museum of Natural History. This combination of an "Elementary" with a "British Collection," I estimated, might be arranged in a circular-domed apartment of 150 feet in basal diameter. It might be so placed as to admit of the required arrangements for lighting and ventilation, and its form would be such as to enable sufficient supervision with a minimum of staff. It would be so insulated from the galleries of the main building as to reduce to a minimum the extent and chances of damage by fire. It would be easy of access, without interference with any of the normal galleries of the Natural History Collections. The simple and economical character of building exemplified in my Plan, included this Supplemental Apartment, with the two-storied galleries, in the site of five acres. And this, be it remembered, is less by one-half than is required for the building now in course of erection for the arrangement and display of the samples of the industrial products of the present generation of mankind.

Is there, then, anything inherently or patently extravagant in such an appreciation of the requirements of space in order to lodge samples of the works of Creation of every class, of all time, and from the whole world? Indeed, the very vastness of the field whence such samples have to be culled might seem to afford ground for evading or opposing the idea of attempting to provide the space required for such an epitome of Nature. "When you have got your five acres," it is said, "you will soon crowd them with specimens, and will then want more room for new discoveries."

It is to this fallacy that I would, finally, address a few words. It is no new objection: the improvement of any state of things notoriously inadequate or bad has always been opposed on the ground, either, that the proposed improvement,—at the time, perhaps, the sole practical one,—will but effect a partial reform, not worth the trouble to try to make, or, that, a thorough reform being impossible, it is useless to try to make any amendment at all. So, in discussing my subject, I hear it said, "You may have space for properly exhibiting only two, three, or four classes of natural objects, in their totality as classes, according to the evidences you now possess of such classes; and it may be true that to exhibit a corresponding or proportional series of the remaining score of classes of the objects of Natural History would require a building much less extensive than that which was erected in one year, or that which is now in course of being erected within the same period, for the temporary exhibition of the works of human industry. But as you never can exhibit all that future years may bring to light in the several classes of natural objects, it is useless to attempt to show a consistent and proportionable epitome of such classes, according as they are now known and are represented by specimens actually acquired. It is enough that you show the people the most attractive and beautiful of the classes, such as birds, shells, minerals."

To this I reply that we are able to estimate the full extent of space which would be required to exhibit, in the same degree of completeness, all the

† Replies to Questions, Nos. 2617, 2713, &c., before the Royal Commission on the British Museum, 1848.—'Address to the British Association at Leeds,' 8vo. 1859, p. 48.

† "Return," 16th of March, 1850.

other classes of natural objects, and at the same time provide for a certain future prospective increase.

That, in each of the classes so exhibited, the principle of selection guides the arranger, and a certain proportion of the species, varying according to the class, is preserved in store. That, with the increasing numbers of known species, the stored proportion of specimens would increase. That to a museum consistently exhibiting every class, the argument for more space which is now founded upon the inability to exhibit more than a few classes, would not apply. The consistent display of every class, in equable proportion, once being completed, any future requisition of space would have to be considered on the simple question of the proportion of specimens of each class to be displayed or to be stored. The arguments for and against such requisition would be easily weighed and the ground of discussion narrowed. This, at least, is most certain, that such a necessity of increase of space as now presses would never recur.

Practical acquaintance with the space required for the appropriate and convenient location, arrangement and display of a given number of specimens of each class of natural objects—an approximate knowledge of the known and named or described species of each class—the circumstances favouring or affecting future accessions to the several classes of objects—such have been the data on which I have estimated the space required for a National Museum of Natural History. Save in the instance of the State Museum of Massachusetts, I have abstained from referring to the extent of the natural history museums abroad. My object needed no such comparison. It might seem invidious in the cases where the foreign museum approaches to my estimate for completeness. Neither do the instances in which national museums in other countries fall short of such estimate afford any arguments to bar endeavours to realize it in this country.

England may well, in this matter, set the example rather than follow it. The greatest commercial and colonizing empire of the world can take her own befitting course for ennobling herself with that material symbol of advance in the march of civilization which a Public Museum of Natural History embodies, and for effecting which her resources and command of the world give her peculiar advantages and facilities.

EGYPTIAN CHRONOLOGY.

Claymore.

In the *Athenæum* of the 8th of June I observed, that the battle of Carchemish, and rise of the Babylonian empire out of the ruins of that of Assyria, could not have taken place earlier than the year B.C. 583, or two years later than the termination of the Lydo-Median war in the year B.C. 585, the year of the great solar eclipse: and that, according to Manetho's Egyptian chronology, the year B.C. 583 must have been the very year of that battle, when placed, as it should be, in the last year of Pharaoh Necho. I now proceed to show how Egyptian chronology, which I shall assume to be fixed with exactness from the year B.C. 704-3, or first year of Sabaco, the Ethiopian, to B.C. 515-14, the last year of Amasis, affords the key to the chronology of the several nations neighbouring upon Egypt, flourishing during that period, and of recovering a system of chronology, once entertained by many, but now nearly superseded by a less tenable series of dates.

I. It is the key to the chronology of the empire of Babylon. Because the battle of Carchemish was fought in the first year of Nebuchadnezzar (Jerem. xxv. 1), which in our Egyptian reckoning was the year B.C. 583-2. Now this is the very date affixed to the first year of Nebuchadnezzar by Demetrius, the Hellenistic Jew, who wrote not long after Manetho, and at a time when the true Babylonian reckoning had recently been laid down by Berosus. For Demetrius places the 23rd year of that king of Babylon, or the year of the "last carrying away of captives from Jerusalem" (Jerem. lii. 30), 338 years and 3 months before the reign of the fourth Ptolemy—viz., Philopator; in the year, therefore, B.C. 560: from which we collect that his first year was B.C. 583-2. This exact agreement

between Manetho and Demetrius is of extreme interest and importance, as corroborating the accuracy of the reckoning of Demetrius, for which I have long contended, and which has been too heedlessly called in question. When we consider also, that the only other authority set against Demetrius, viz., the Canon of Ptolemy, of the second century of the Christian era, places the first year of Nebuchadnezzar, and the battle therefore with Necho, in the year B.C. 604, six years before Necho came to the throne according to our reading of Manetho, and in the 7th year of the reign of Necho, instead of his 16th, or last, according to the common reckoning,—that the date of the battle so placed necessarily implies that the solar eclipse above referred to took place in B.C. 610, which is contrary both to tradition and astronomical science,—and that the eclipse so placed, which fell, according to Herodotus, not earlier than the 6th year of the reign of Alyattes, king of Lydia, would thus appear to have fallen five years before the first of Alyattes in the Parian Chronicle,—when we consider, I say, the extreme confusion of chronology thus introduced by the Canon of Ptolemy, and on the other hand that the reckoning of Demetrius accords exactly with the scientific and traditional date of the eclipse, with the Parian Chronicle as regards the reign of Alyattes, and with Josephus and Clemens as regards the year of Necho's reign in which the battle of Carchemish was fought,—there can be little doubt that the authority of the later Canon of Ptolemy must yield to the earlier authority of the Canon of Demetrius, and that the reckoning of the latter may safely be relied upon, as the true and acknowledged reckoning of his day. Following, therefore, Demetrius as our guide, the reigns of the several kings of Babylon, from Nebuchadnezzar to the time of the destruction of the outer wall of Babylon and the absorption of Babylonia amongst the Satrapies of Persia by Darius, stand thus:—

Nebuchadnezzar reigned 44 years	from 583-2 to 539
And died foretelling the coming of the Medes and Persians against Babylon (Megasthenes).	
Evilmerodach reigned 3 years	536
Conquered by Cyrus, son of Cambyses, in his first battle with the Babylonians (Xenophon).	
Nergal-sharezer reigned 4 years	531
Conquered by Cyrus (Xenophon).	
Laborosorachod (Belshazzar?) reigned 9 months . .	530
Babylon taken by Cyrus, while Cyaxares, son of Astyages, was reigning in Media, and Cambyses, husband of Mandane, in Persia	530
Nabonadus reigned 17 years	514
A native-Babylonian ruler, tributary to Cambyses, King of Persia and Babylon, conquered by Cyrus (Berosus).	
Naditabirus, usurping the title of Nabuchodrosser, son of Nabonadus	505
Araces, ditto	503
Both conquered by Darius, son of Hystaspes (Behistun Inscription).	
Darius, the Mede, "takes the kingdom, being about threescore and two years old," destroys the outer wall of Babylon, and puts an end to native rulers	494

—So that, if our reading of Manetho be correct, and the reckoning of Demetrius may be relied upon, it is certain that Darius the Mede of Daniel was no other than Darius son of Hystaspes: an hypothesis which in Smith's 'Dictionary of the Bible' is declared to "rest on no plausible evidence, and which may be dismissed at once."

II. It is the key to the chronology of the Assyrian empire. Because Demetrius reckons that Sennacherib, king of Assyria, carried away captives from Judea 466 years and 9 months before the reign of Ptolemy Philopator, that is, in February B.C. 688: from which we collect that the campaign of Sennacherib against Syria and Egypt took place in the previous year, say B.C. 689-90; and when we test this reckoning by Egyptian chronology we find that Sennacherib's campaign could not have taken place earlier than about B.C. 690-89, because Sivechus, or Sethos, came to the throne of Egypt, either in B.C. 690, if we allow 50 years to the Ethiopian dynasty, or 692, if we allow 52 years: and Herodotus from Egyptian information (Herod. ii. 141) certifies that Sennacherib came against Egypt in the reign of Sethos. Moreover, that the year B.C. 689-90 was the precise time of the invasion, appears from Assyrian inscriptions, which place the conquest of Luliya, or Iluless, king of

Sidon, in the beginning of that year of the reign of Sennacherib in which he came against Judea. Now Iluless began to reign according to Ptolemy's Canon in the year B.C. 726, and Ptolemy here is not to be mistrusted, as the year B.C. 721 in his reckoning is marked by an eclipse, and he is also in harmony with Demetrius—Josephus from the Tyrian annals certifies that Iluless reigned 36 years—and the year B.C. 690-89, or year of his fall, would thus be the 37th from the beginning of his reign. Clearly we are thus led to the recovery of a very early mode of adjusting the reigns of the kings of Assyria and Babylon with the reigns of the kings of Judah: and according to this adjustment the difficulties set forth by Sir H. Rawlinson in the *Athenæum* of the 18th of August, 1860, as standing in the way of identifying the Sabaco and Taracus of the 25th dynasty of Manetho with the So and Tirhakah of the Bible, entirely disappear. Moreover, there is no need under this adjustment for falsifying the Hebrew annals, by placing the invasion of Sennacherib, with Sir Henry and Dr. Hincks, in the 26th, instead of the 14th, year of Hezekiah, king of Judah, and of displacing the reign of Shalmanezzer as the predecessor of Sennacherib.

III. It is the key to the chronology of the kingdom of Media from Deioeces to Astyages, a period, according to Herodotus, of exactly 150 years. Because Josephus writes (Ant. x. ii. 2), "at this time," that is, about the time of Sennacherib's invasion of Judea, "the Medes overthrew the empire of the Assyrians," that is to say, cast off the yoke of subjection. And if we count 150 years from B.C. 688, or the first year of Deioeces, we arrive at the year B.C. 539 for the last year of Astyages, which accords with the reckoning both of the Astronomical and Ecclesiastical Canons as given by Syncellus, where the last year of Astyages is placed in B.C. 539. Here, again, we are led to the recovery of a very ancient mode of reckoning Median chronology; and I have already shown at some length in the *Journal* of the Royal Asiatic Society, Vol. xvii. Part I, that the true arrangement of the reigns of the kings of Media should be as follows:—

Deioeces reigned	53 years from 688
Phraortes = Arphaxad	23 635
Cyaxares = Ahasuerus	40 613
(Tobit)	
Astyages	35 573
Cyaxares = Ahasuerus	17 538
(Esther)	
Darius, son of Hystaspes, 36	521 to 486
or Darius the Mede	486

From whence it would appear that there is no further need of a series of absurd mis-identifications, which deform the common reckoning, in the endeavour to reconcile Scripture with profane history, and which are still maintained by writers in Smith's 'Dictionary of the Bible,' such as—

Ahasuerus = Cyaxares
Ahasuerus = Cambyses
Ahasuerus = Xerxes
Darius = Astyages.

IV. It is the key to the chronology of the kings of Lydia, from Gyges to Croesus, a period, according to Herodotus, of exactly 170 years. Because, if Nebuchadnezzar died in B.C. 539, with the words of the Delphic oracle on his lips, foretelling the destruction of Babylon by a Persian mule, assisted by the Medes, as Megasthenes, a writer in the time of Manetho, relates, and if Astyages ceased to reign in that same year, Croesus, who obtained that oracle from Delphi, must have lost his throne not long after the year B.C. 539. Now, if we take the date of the fall of Croesus as preserved by Syncellus, viz., B.C. 536, and count 170 years up to the 1st year of Gyges, we come to the year B.C. 705, or 4th year of the 18th Olympiad; and that the 18th Olympiad was the true date of the commencement of the reign of Gyges is attested by Pliny, Clemens Alexandrinus and Diogenes Laertius. Or if we place the fall of Croesus one year lower than Syncellus, viz., in B.C. 535, the 1st year of his predecessor, Alyattes, must have commenced in B.C. 605, which is the very year affixed in the Parian Chronicle to the 1st of Alyattes; and the Parian Chronicle was composed not many years after the time of Manetho. All which

not inaptly coincides with a passage in Dionysius Halicarnassus, which computes about 220 years (say 225) from Gyges to the flight of Xerxes. We thus appear to recover the chronology of the kings of Lydia as understood in the time of Manetho, thus:—

		B.C.
Gyges reigned	38 years from 704	
Ardys	49	666
Sadyattes	12	617
Alyattes	57	605
Croesus	14	548
		535

Having thus shown the mutual consistency of the chronological reckonings of the several kingdoms of Egypt, Babylonia, Assyria, Media, and Lydia, when arranged in conformity with the reckoning of Manetho and Demetrius, and their conformity also with the most ancient records, it now remains for me to show how the chronology of the Medo-Persian empire, which immediately followed that of the Medes, and how Hebrew chronology, which has been accurately preserved throughout the whole period we have been examining, may be arranged in harmony with the foregoing dates. This, with your permission, I propose to make the subject of a third and final letter.

I. W. BOSANQUET.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Now that the final abolition of all taxes on Literature and the Press has been secured, the earnest workers in this matter feel that some appropriate acknowledgment is due to their chief, Mr. Milner Gibson. A Subscription List has therefore been opened at Messrs. Drummond's. The amount is limited to 1*l*. We learn that upwards of forty Members of Parliament have already subscribed to the fund, as well as many gentlemen connected with the Press. The Committee hope to close the List on the 1st of October next, at which time they propose to convene a meeting to determine the character of the testimonial and the manner of presentation.

Next year promises to be an active time for lovers of Art in every branch. The Art Museum, at South Kensington is to be entirely re-arranged; new courts and galleries are to be formed; collections of mediæval and renaissance sculpture are to be exhibited for the first time, including the famous acquisitions from the Campana collection. The Department proposes to assemble together a special collection of works of Art, in categories analogous to those represented in the Art Museum, with the view more particularly of bringing together for temporary exhibition the finest known specimens of their several kinds in this country. The following categories are specified:—Decorative works in metal of the mediæval and more recent epochs, gold and silver plate, bronzes, decorative arms and armour, jewelry, enamels, earthenware and porcelain, carvings in ivory and other materials, decorative furniture, miniatures and the like. Mr. J. C. Robinson, will have the superintendence of these collections.

Most persons think that Primrose Hill now forms a park, and belongs to the public. But the fact is that very much the greater portion of the northern side belongs to Eton College, and is separated from the public park by palings. There is reason to think that, unless the Government purchase the remaining part, it will soon be cut up for building; the consequence of which will be, not merely that the ground will be lost, never to be recovered by the public, but all the northern view from the brow will be reduced to backs of houses.

In making excavations recently for the erection of the new forts at the mouth of the Medway, to take the place of the Cavalier and Half-moon Batteries, which last were of a date anterior to the entrance of the Dutch into the Medway, a very curious relic was discovered—no less a thing than a shell, stamped "Van Tromp, 1666." This might be one of those which frightened Mr. Pepys, and his colleagues so much, fired on the occasion which Mr. Evelyn designates "a most audacious enterprise."

The first part of Mr. Robert Cole's collection of

autographs and manuscripts has been dispersed by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson. The following lots are of interest:—'Afton Braes,' song, in the autograph of Robert Burns, 3*l*. 6*s*.—several Tradesmen's Accounts, incurred by Burns, 5*l*. 5*s*.—Autograph Letters and Papers, relating to Caroline, Queen Consort of George the Fourth, in 9 vols., 5*l*..: these papers form a secret history of this *cause célèbre*.—Sir Francis Chantrey's Ledger-book of the busts, monuments and statues executed by him, 3*l*. 5*s*.—a Letter of Cowper the poet, 3*l*. 5*s*.—a volume of Autograph Letters and other papers illustrative of the biography of celebrated criminals, 1*l*. 10*s*.; this volume contained a receipt signed by Francis Blackbeard, Jonathan Wild, and other rascals, for blood-money, received of the sheriffs for the conviction of Thomas Draper and Samuel Davis, 1718, also a document in the handwriting of Eugene Aram,—a Deed signed by Daniel De Foe and his daughter, 4*l*. 10*s*.—a Letter of Dr. Donne, Dean of St. Paul's, 8*l*. 5*s*.—a short Letter of Oliver Cromwell, while captain, 6*l*. 10*s*.—a Letter of Gibbon, the historian, 5*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*.—a Document bearing the signatures of Nell Gwynn and Otway, the poet, 5*l*. 15*s*.—an Indenture signed by Handel, being an indenture engaging to return in as good order as when received by him from the Tower, the large kettle-drums lent to him by order of the Board of Ordnance, for the use of the oratorios at the King's Theatre, in the Haymarket, January 18, 1738–9, 4*l*. 4*s*.—a Letter of Handel to the Ordnance Office Keeper, Tower, dated ten years later, again soliciting the loan of the drums, 10*l*. 15*s*.: these documents are curious as showing the mean resources of our Opera orchestra in those days,—a Letter of David Hume, containing particulars of the incoherent conduct of the insane Marquis of Annandale, who was then under Hume's care, 7*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*.—three Letters of Dr. Samuel Johnson, addressed to Lewis Paul, inventor of the spinning-machine, 2*l*. 16*s*.—Letter of Flora Macdonald, who aided the escape of Charles Edward Stuart, better known as "the Young Pretender," with some other papers, all relating to the subscription set on foot for the benefit of the heroine, 15*l*. 5*s*.—a Letter of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, 3*l*. 8*s*.—the Correspondence, Letters and Papers of Lewis Paul, originally of Birmingham, the inventor and patentee of the machine for spinning cotton and wool by means of rollers, 68*l*. 5*s*.—Original Letters and Correspondence of Sir Michael Stanhope, whilst Lieut.-Governor of Hull, temp. Henry the Eighth, 8 vols. folio, 140*l*.: this collection contained several autographs of Archbishop Cranmer, Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, Cuthbert Tunstall, Bishop of Winchester, and other celebrities of the period,—a Letter of William Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury, written in a most amiable spirit, 8*l*. The sale was well attended throughout, by amateurs and the representatives of the principal collectors and museums, English and foreign.

Marlborough House is now being put into complete repair, and has undergone considerable alteration to serve as a residence for the Prince of Wales. Three rooms on the ground floor, looking on to the garden terrace, have been thrown into one, supported by handsome columns, clustered with ivy leaves and carved in mahogany, which are remarkable for the sharpness and freedom of their execution. The recovery and restorations of the paintings in the hall and staircase are the most important part of the present operations. These walls were originally covered with oil paintings of battle-pieces and architectural decorations according to the fashion that prevailed at the beginning of the eighteenth century. In later times these pictures were wilfully obliterated and covered with successive layers of common house-paint, so as to show nothing but a monotonous flat colour to the eye. Laguerre is known to have executed these original decorations. In the vestibule at the entrance is recorded to have been painted the battles of Hochstet and Blenheim, with the capture of Marshal Tallard, the French general, and several other officers of distinction. The figures of the great Duke of Marlborough, Prince Eugene of Savoy, and General Cadogan were especially com-

mended. These vestiges have been entrusted to the care of Mr. Henry Merritt, who has already succeeded in bringing back to its original freshness, many of the most important figures, and in which the excellence of the portraiture fully bears out the praises formerly bestowed upon them. The architectural statues, and sculptural decorations are exceedingly well painted; and cordial thanks are due to those who first suggested to the Government the course which has been adopted for the restoration.

Under the name of 'The Royal Atlas of Modern Geography,' Messrs. Blackwood & Sons have published a book of maps, which for care of drawing and beauty of execution appears to leave nothing more to hope for or desire. Science and Art have done their best upon this magnificent book. Mr. A. Keith Johnston answers for the engraving and printing: to those who love clear forms and delicate bold type we need say no more. All that maps should be, these maps are: honest, accurate, intelligible guides to narrative or description. A very good feature is the Index of Names attached to each plate, with the easy mechanical arrangement of lines by which any particular name that may be sought, is at once found on the map. Of the many noble atlases prepared by Mr. Johnston, and published by Messrs. Blackwood & Sons, this Royal Atlas will be the most useful to the public, and will deserve to be the most popular.

Among the many fibrous novelties which promise to supply the continually increasing demand for paper, few are more curious than the material called "woody wool," made from pine-leaves. Extensive establishments for the preparation of this article have recently been erected near Breslau, and various articles of clothing—as stockings, vests, &c.—are now made from this substance. It is also stated that a valuable medicinal oil is produced in the preparation of the wool.

Tourists bound for the North who have a taste for archaeological pursuits may be tempted to cross the Pentland Firth by the intelligence that a rich discovery has lately been made near the celebrated stones of Stennis in Orkney. A large mound has been opened and within it is a chamber fourteen feet square and twenty feet high, the walls of which are covered by Runic inscriptions.

In a communication recently made by M. Denis to the Paris Academy of Sciences, 'On the Chemistry of Blood,' M. Denis states that he has succeeded in extracting a substance from blood, to which he has given the name of "plasmine," and that it has the property of solidifying in a remarkable manner.

The thirty-sixth meeting of the German Naturalists and Physicians, the prototype of our British Association, will commence on the morning of the 17th of September, at Speyer, in the Palatinate; and all men of science are invited to attend. If we may judge from the preliminary notice, the guests will meet with a cordial reception. The President states that ever since preparations for the festival have been made, all classes of the population have tendered him a perfect ovation. However, he warns visitors not to expect too much. Beyond the ancient Cathedral, the new Photometer of Prof. Schwert, and the quite Apennine beauties of the surrounding country, there are no sights; but he trusts that the well-known hospitality of the inhabitants and the good wines of historical renown, dating back to the time of the Emperor Probus, will make up for those shortcomings. The surrounding towns, as Mannheim, Neustadt and Ludwigshafen, are ready to receive those guests who may not be able to find room in Speyer, and a free pass will be given to all members and their families by the Railway Companies. To become a member, a fee of 6*s*. is charged, which entitles one to all the privileges accorded to the Association, admission to balls, concerts, pleasure excursions, public dinners, &c.

From all parts of Germany we hear of festivals and jubilees, some going on joyfully, some still in pleasant expectation. To look over the columns of the newspapers and read the descriptions of the great German Sängerefest at Nuremberg, the Sängerefest at Weimar, the Turner Festival (Turner, gymnastical exercises), at Cologne, the one prepared

at Berlin, the jubilee of the University of Breslau, another jubilee of the town of Brunswick, celebrating its thousand years' existence, another at Speyer, one would think that there was no evil in the world, and that Germany was a paradise of pleasure and gaiety. It is true, the sound of the pistol-shot in the Lichten-thaler-allee of Baden-Baden made a little diversion, and was not quite in accordance with the spirit of general festivity. However, it startled only for a moment, like a false note, and harmony was soon restored. The Sängersfest at Nuremberg went off in a grand style; 284 Gesangvereine from all parts of Germany had sent 5,300 singers, who with their different banners, scarfs and emblems in the great festival procession, made a gay appearance. Almost every domestic dining-room of Nuremberg was transformed for the time into a small national banquetting-hall, families vying with each other hospitably to harbour the welcome guests from north, south, east and west. Hardly a place in the world where German is spoken, and German songs are heard, failed to send some singers to the great national festival. Those who could not come in person sent telegraphic messages and greetings: thus from Transylvania, Constantinople, New York, Riga and other places. King Max, too, sent a salute from Scheveningen, in Holland. Bavaria sent 3,099 singers, Wurtemberg 183, Baden 132, Hesse 133, the Free Cities 257, Nassau 26, Lippe-Detmold 12, Hanover 10, Oldenburg 4, Brunswick 5, Rudolstadt 71, Holstein 17, Mecklenburg 44, the Saxon Duchies 341, Saxony 390, Prussia 151, Switzerland 13, Constantinople 1, London 5, and Austria 378. The first prize, consisting of a fine silver goblet, which the town of Berne had presented, was awarded to the Vienna Gesangverein. Nuremberg was during the three days of the festival in a fever of enthusiasm; all the houses were decorated with garlands, flowers and banners; wherever the Capellmeisters Lachner, Hiller, Neeb and Storch, or any of the composers and poets present, appeared, they were received with cheers and acclamations. No army coming home victorious from a murderous battle could be welcomed with greater enthusiasm than these peaceful singers, who were literally covered with flowers and wreaths from fair hands, wafting their handkerchiefs at the windows. If we cannot help wondering at so much enthusiasm—not exactly wasted—yet most liberally, not to say frivolously lavished, we must allow at the same time that a certain political excitement is just now prevalent, which gives a warmer tone to these festivals. The desire for national unity is throughout Germany stronger than ever; it is the watchword; a certain unity, it is true, was represented in this festival. Men from the north shook hands with the Suabians from the south; the Rhinelander met the Austrian as friend and brother; the songs of Arndt, Körner and Schenker-dorf excited the greatest storm of applause, which is not wholly to be attributed to their fine composition. All this will not solve the problem of German unity, of course—as little perhaps as Oskar Becker's bullet would have solved it—and the danger lies near, that Germany will sing itself to rest again, as it has done so often. We are disposed to place more confidence in the Turner meetings, which are held everywhere now, as more adapted to waken and strengthen a national spirit; they are the Rife Movement of Germany, of which we shall soon find an opportunity to say a few words. But before we part from the Nuremberg singers, we will name a few of the songs performed. One of the first pieces was a Festival March by Lachner, another by Herr Lux, Capellmeister at Mayence. Arndt's Fatherland Hymn was sung by the 5,000 voices, and created a never-ending applause; 'Sturmesmythe,' by Lenau, composed by Lachner; 'An das Vaterland,' by Müller, composed by Hiller; 'All-Deutschland,' by Abt; 'Stehe-fest, o Vaterland!' 'Der Schwert an meiner Linken,' by Theodor Körner, composed by Weber; Schenker-dorf's 'Frühlingsgruss an das Vaterland,' by Lachner; 'Des Deutsche Land-sturm,' by Kücken; 'Gebet vor der Schlacht,' by Körner; 'Stimmt an mit hellem hohem Klang,' by Claudius, composed by Methfessel; 'Deutsches Herz, verzage nicht,' by

Arndt, composed by Berner, &c. Much had been written and composed for the occasion, among others by the Duke of Coburg, and by the Herren Tschirsch, Emmerling.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—The GALLERY, with a Collection of **PICTURES BY ANCIENT MASTERS** and **DECEASED BRITISH ARTISTS**, is OPEN daily from Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

Will Close next week.

HOLMAN HUNT'S GREAT PICTURE.—The EXHIBITION of Holman Hunt's celebrated Picture of 'THE FINDING OF THE SAVIOUR' in the TEMPLE, began in Jerusalem in 1854, and completed in 1860, is NOW OPEN at the GERMAN GALLERY, 128, New Bond Street, from Twelve to Six.—Admission, 1s.

LAZARUS, COME FORTH! By DOWLING.—This work, pronounced by the first critics to be the finest Scripture Picture of the age, is NOW ON VIEW at Bejemann's, 38, Oxford Street, W.—Admission, 6d.; Fridays and Saturdays, 1s.

SCIENCE

Mineral Veins: an Inquiry into their Origin. Founded on a Study of the Auriferous Quartz Veins of Australia. By Thomas Belt. (Weale.)

A mineral vein is commonly regarded as the very opposite to a vein of humour, and ordinary people are ready to suppose that though you may get good gold and silver, and tin and copper and lead out of metallic veins, nevertheless you cannot extract from them entertainment and popular instruction. This is a great mistake, for although Mr. Thomas Belt and a number of other technical writers put forth the most arid matter on this subject, and, therefore, can only expect technical readers, we have found mineral veins to be as suggestive of discursive flights, and as full of food for reflection as they are (and, alas! too often are not) of metal.

If you desire the possible poetry and amusement capable of being extracted from these repositories of useful minerals, you must needs personally visit and inspect the places where they run their hidden and subterranean courses, under hundreds of fathoms of hard rock, and beneath hundreds of miles of bare country. You must resort to some such locality as the open, breezy, bold Land's End or Cape Cornwall, and range over and about the sea-beaten, weather-worn crags and cliffs of granite, and, climbing out adventurously to jutting peak after peak, sit astride upon some huge boss or headland, and listen to the grand, solemn soundings of the oceanic organ, there making music most wild and melancholy, or anon swelling out its deep bass to the fullness of tempest tones. You must follow the devious and doubtful lines of sheep-tracks up and down rugged, narrow, and often slippery slopes, while the billows boom bewilderingly below you, and the suddenly wheeling sea-birds harshly and screechingly announce their flight above you. You must then descend to some adjoining bay, and press your deeply sinking feet into the whitest of shingles, sparkling gaily with granitic particles, embedding tiny shells of no despicable shapes; and, when fatigued with the too yielding surface, you may retreat for an hour into some one of the half-hollowed caves, partly shadowed by natural rock archways, that invite the sun-stricken pedestrian away from the glare of a summer mid-day and the reflected glow of the heated cliffs. Under such partial shades you may look out upon the broad expanse of waters, and watch vessels of all descriptions wearing round the promontory, and fancy the crews taking their last looks of land through telescopes directed towards your own position, as you lazily lie along the rock-roofed shingle, while ship after ship labours and heaves, and tacks upon the unquiet ocean—you yourself being the only unmoved and unlabouring of movable things in the whole scene. All this you may see and do, and enjoy as a pleasing preliminary to the study of mineral veins,

which perhaps are all the while somewhere beneath your feet—somewhere perhaps beneath the sea itself—running all along this wild district in an east and west direction, showing themselves obscurely here and there in the cliffs, and then stretching out seaward into "strings" of valuable metal which man will never set eyes and hands upon, and which will remain unexplored at least to the end of the present geological epoch—probably to the end of the world.

Manifestly enough, there are mineral veins, and consequently mines, along this very ridge of rock country. Yonder is Botallack copper and tin mine, half hanging upon the very verge of ocean. Planted at the western extremity of the great copper and tin veins which run eastward through Cornwall as far as the Dartmoor hills, and which are cut off by the waters of the Atlantic, it is a remarkable and, to the world in general, a little known triumph of trade. Standing below, and looking up from the sea, you have a prospect almost unique. In that wildest and ruggedest of rough coast scenes you behold a chimney loftily poised, at the summit, and smoking over to the sea, and another less ambitious chimney half way down. Closer to you, and well nigh just within grasp of the high tides of the sea, is perched a mining "office," or shaky boarded cabin. When this mine was in its full prosperity, that is, when it left a profit of 300,000*l.*, a singular view was presented to the visitor at this point. Glancing upward towards the loftier chimney, he could descry a strange and, at first sight, unaccountable assemblage of chains and pulleys, chimneys and sheds, posts and winding machines, scattered over the scarred face of the huge cliff, while a line or two of long ladders led from the top half way down, and down and up these ladders miners might be seen descending and ascending, toiling slowly while ascending round after round, and apparently, when descending, doing the dizziest day's work that could be contrived for human beings.

Making his way to the small counting-house perched on the rocks, the visitor in old time would pass by all kinds of mining gear, such as long chains and wires stretched out over vast bell-cranks and posts, crazy wooden platforms like battered remnants of Cornish coast-wrecks, and beams of timber, coils of rope, and odds and ends of cables and posts, and varied remnants of disused or disabled gear, which possibly may now be removed. Attaining to this cabin, whenever the miner is in work, you may enter, and presenting your note of introduction, prepare, if so disposed, to descend into the interior of the mine by this strange trap-door in the cliff-side. But if indisposed to try a descent by wet and soiled and slippery ladders, you may remain where you are, and entering into conversation with some old miner, learn from him how in the busiest and best paid working days of Botallack, the mining adventurers heeded not the boundaries of land and sea. For them there was no Land's End while there was no lode's end. When the lode or vein crept under water the miners crept under water too; and if you will but credit Cornish garrulity, and find out the right narrator, he will assure you that for 480 feet in extent under the ocean did the daring excavators pick away at the mineral vein which could not elude them, and so greedily did they work away the hard rock, that finally, in some parts, nothing but a moderate stone ceiling was left between them and the Atlantic overhead. Nor was that ceiling left too thick, wherever in it and through it ran the rich metallic lode with strips of pure copper interlaced with the very floor of the sea. Every inch of that ceiling to men, and that floor to the waters, was worth daring

deeds; and it is affirmed that the miners were not satisfied until they had brought down all but a few feet in thickness of the coppery mass. So few were the feet remaining in some spots, that masses of ooze, green and damp, hung upon the roof of the mine, and proved that the sea water percolated through apparently solid rock; while at one place the sea had actually found a manifest entrance which was carefully plugged up; and there, at that plug, only three or four feet of rock stood between the adventurers and the swelling Atlantic! Nay, some of them affirm that they have frequently heard, while underground, the dull booming of the rolling waters, and, occasionally, the clattering of loose stones dashed by the sea against this part of its floor, and intimating to the imprisoned miner his close proximity to a possible deluge!

This is, indeed, the pursuit of mineral veins under difficulties and under sea, and is the romantic aspect of the subject. Yet they have other aspects possessing little romance, but vast practical importance. It is not enough to discover a vein or lode, and to sink down to and upon it; for the course of a true lode, like the course of true love, hardly ever does run smooth. It may be as capricious as a lady's fancies. For a few hundred yards it may take its expected direction and yield its expected produce. Then suddenly some *fault*, or *leap*, or *slide*, or *upthrow*, or *downtrow*, or intersection, or *cross-cut* (all technical terms for interruptions), may disappoint your hopes, dip into your pockets, and occasion "calls" instead of dividends to shareholders. The study of displacements of various kinds has been locally persevered in for many years. One experienced gentleman has recorded his observations during a period of between twenty and thirty years; and yet a study of his volume has led us to conclude that we can arrive at no very extensive and sound conclusions upon the manners and customs and future course and conduct of capricious lodes. In fact, the laws presumed to be deducible from a large number of observations are subject to so many exceptions, that they almost lose the name and authority of laws. Could we really discover general rules for the continuance and re-discovery of interrupted lodes, the pleasing results of such knowledge would be estimated by thousands upon thousands of pounds. It is the uncertainty of continued richness in metal, and the numerous mischances of a lode being thrown out, or withered, or *nipped up*, or wrung out into worthless threads, that constitute the hazardous charm of speculative mining. A man may lose a fortune by the capricious changes of taste in his lady-love, and equally so by the sudden turn, or twist, or elopement, or breaking-off of a metallic vein.

These practical issues absorb the attention of speculative miners and of mining-share dealers, as well as of students of mineralogy and geology. But the latter alone are devoted to theories respecting the origin of mineral veins. "How were the original fissures in the containing rocks filled?" inquire the students. "How can we deal with them so as to fill our pockets?" ask the speculators. There may or may not be a mystery of iniquity in relation to mining money matters; but there certainly is a mystery of mineralogy in relation to the metallic origin of veins. To attempt the solution of this latter mystery various theoretical views have been entertained on the mechanical, chemical and electrical agencies presumed to have operated either in filling the rock-fissures, or arranging or modifying the contents thereof. Some of the most abstract and subtle questions of theoretic geology are

concerned in such investigations, and it is hardly possible to impart to them a general interest. Nevertheless, several scientific men have found herein ample scope for their speculations, and to this day are absorbed in them. The leading theoretic question is—Whether the production of the rock-fissures which form the exterior or bounds of mineral veins, together with the filling of them with that metallic matter which chiefly constitutes the veins themselves, are the results of aqueous or igneous action? Many, perhaps most, sound geologists incline to the igneous theory, and to this Mr. Belt lends his support. Others, however, and these also able geologists, are upholders of the aqueous theory. Both theories might be discussed for many hours, and expounded through many pages. What the plutonists have to advance and argue Mr. Belt sufficiently testifies in some fifty well-digested pages, although his chief attention is directed to the auriferous quartz veins of Australia. Chemical geologists will adduce experiments and opinions enough to detain interested auditors or readers for hours or even days, and to send away the uninterested with a conviction that mineral veins, like mining excavations, are matters much too deep for them.

Recent Science has thrown much light upon and, as we conceive, considerably strengthened the theory of the igneous origin of metalliferous veins; nor, if we admit the igneous origin of granite itself, need there be much hesitation in admitting that fissures have been produced in the rock by heat, and by heat filled with molten matter, but always under three essential conditions—enormous pressure, intense heat, and a very high temperature of the rocks into whose fissures the molten matter forced its fluid way. In illustration of pressure, Mr. Sorby's experiments show that granite has, in all probability, crystallized under the pressure of at least six thousand feet of superimposed strata.

No doubt as our knowledge of electrical agency becomes more extended and precise, it will be admitted, that to such agency many of the observable phenomena of mineral veins are attributable. To Mr. R. W. Fox, an eminent electrician, we are already indebted for much light upon this obscure subject. That gentleman has, in fact, formed in his laboratory many well-defined mineral veins on a small scale, by the long-continued employment of voltaic currents, so arranged as to imitate the presumed natural conditions of metalliferous lodes. Indeed, it can hardly now be questioned, that the peculiar and characteristic arrangements of the ores deposited in lodes or veins are due to electrical action, of course in combination also with chemical and mechanical actions. It could be shown that not only the *nature* of the deposits must have been determined by their relative electrical conditions, but that the *direction* of the metallic veins themselves must have been influenced by the directions of the earth's magnetic meridians; and it is a remarkable fact, that the greater part of the metallic deposits found in veins throughout the world, lie in parallel veins or fissures tending from east to west, or from north-east to south-west. Broad and striking truths of this kind can sometimes be deduced from the abstruse researches of the abstract mineralogist on the origin of metalliferous lodes.

Probably the principal problem now remaining in relation to electrical actions in the deposition of these metallic repositories, is to determine whether, as Mr. Fox believes, the electrical currents were voltaic and generated by the chemical action of particular solutions on particular substances, or thermo-electric

and depending on the application and conduction of heat. At present, experimental inquiry has predominated in favour of voltaic electricity; yet many observations warrant the belief that thermo-electric currents, however weak in intensity, are at present important, and may in primeval eras have been much more so, in their influence upon metallic arrangements.

Such theoretical researches do not entirely end in theory, or in merely abstract issues,—for sometimes the practical miner derives valuable hints from those whom he is commonly too apt to sneer at as mere theorists. As respects auriferous veins one tenet of geological science has received ample confirmation in Australian experience. Throughout the known world it has been found that auriferous veins are, as a general rule, only very rich near to the surface. They decrease rapidly in richness as they increase in depth, which is not true of the veins of the baser metals. Now the colonists of Victoria would not give due heed to this dictum of science, but believing the contrary, they commenced extensive works on nearly every lode which had proved rich near the surface, and intended to prosecute deep mining thereupon. Hence, in spite of science, a gold-mining fever arose, and unfounded speculation raged far and wide. The mining experience, however, of 1859–60 has warranted the truth of the scientific opinion,—or rather induction from numerous observations,—and has proved the folly of popular presumption. Not a tithe of the mining companies formed in 1859 are, according to Mr. Belt, now in existence; and "there are not six quartz veins in the colony of Victoria in which a sufficient quantity of gold has been obtained, at a depth of four hundred feet, to pay for the cost of extraction; while in every gold-field instances could be pointed to of mines, once worked with great profit, now deserted on account of the poverty of the deeper parts of the lodes." So affirms this eye-witness, and so predicted some geologists. But, objected the gold-diggers, "they are not practical men." Who now are the really practical men? The geologists would have saved thousands of squandered pounds and hundreds of ruined families!

FINE ARTS

Half-Hour Lectures on the History and Practice of the Fine and Ornamental Arts.
By William B. Scott. (Longman & Co.)

Mr. W. B. Scott, who is not unknown to the public as an artist and biographer of his brother, David Scott, R.S.A., here republishes a series of Lectures delivered by himself to students of Art, in which he attempts "to review the entire story of the Fine and Ornamental Arts since the commencement of our era,"—in doing which he has felt it necessary to give a popular, though not therefore superficial, character to them. He has accomplished his task in such a manner as to furnish a succinct and serviceable handbook,—not alone of mere events, the common chronicles of his theme. A lady might take it up in her most indolent mood with the zest appertaining to novel-reading, for it is succinct, vivid and cheerful in style: a boy, eager for compact information on the history of Art, will find not alone living matter, instead of dry dates, but the result of trained feeling and ardent thought pleasantly set out. If this were all, we might be content to rank these Lectures with a juvenile series, and say no more for them; but what will mark the book's individuality is, that the *motive* and heart of it are so thoroughly in the right Art-spirit that no artist will take it up

only to put it down again in contemptuous disgust, the common fate of popular essays of this sort.

Epitomizing the history of Art in the fourth century, Mr. Scott gives an account of early Christian iconoclasm, catacombs, chapels, basilicæ, the development of the cruciform ground-plan, the works of the Romans in Britain, not without a loving glance at the Northumbrian Wall, which is to be expected from a Newcastle man—the author being Master of the School of Design at that place,—primitive furniture of churches, which, in its turn, introduces the employment of pictorial decorations therein, *à propos* to which we get this curious glance as to the motives of a bishop of the fifth century for being profuse in that respect:

“Paulinus, of Noli, near Naples, about the same time, after describing the pictures he had had executed to an extraordinary extent in the Basilica of St. Felix, at Fondi, says: ‘If any should inquire why, contrary to common usage, I have made personal representations of holy persons in this sacred dwelling, I answer: Among the crowds attracted hither by the fame of St. Felix, there are peasants lately converted who cannot read, and who have long been the slaves of profane usages, and obeyed their senses as gods. They arrive here from far and from all parts of the country. Glowing with faith, they despise the chilling frosts, they pass the entire night in joyous watchings, they drive away slumbers by gaiety, and darkness by torches. But they mingle festivities with their prayers, and after singing hymns to God, abandon themselves to good cheer; they joyously stain with odiferous wine the tombs of the saints. They sing in the midst of their cups, and by their drunken lips the demon insults St. Felix. I have, therefore, thought it expedient to enliven with paintings the entire habitation of the Holy Spirit. Images thus traced and coloured will, perhaps, inspire those rude minds with astonishment. Inscriptions are placed above the pictures in order that the letters may explain what the hand has depicted. While showing them to each other, and reading thus by turns those pictured objects, they do not think of eating until later than before, their eyes aid them to endure fasting. Painting beguiles their hunger and thirst; these sober gazers are intoxicated with excitement, though they have ceased to indulge in wine. A great part of the time being spent in looking at these pictures, they drink much less, for there remain only a few short minutes for their repast.’”

The erection of a new capital of the world at Byzantium is rightly termed the turning-point for the history of Art as well as Religion. This leads to a sketch of the introduction of sacred Mosaics for ecclesiastical purposes, and how Byzantine forms displayed themselves over the world through the Church of San Vitale, at Ravenna, becoming the model for Charlemagne's church at Aix-la-Chapelle, which formed the connecting link with the Rhine, France and Saxony on the one hand, and Sicily on the other; whence the Normans brought what we style the Romanesque into Normandy and this island. Mr. Scott compiles with intelligence a history, political and artistic, of the iconoclastic *furor*, but it would be unjust to style him a mere compiler,—indeed, he uses his own power of observation with much originality. Thus, following an outline of the origin of the Veronica and the like miraculous pictures, with the separation of the Eastern and Western Empires,—deeply affected by the question of religious Art,—comes a remark upon the existence, even to the present time, of a traditional system of Art, dating from the decision of the question as to the use of sacred pictures or sculptures. He points out that the little altarpieces which were brought of late in such numbers from the Crimea, and are so common in countries professing the Greek form of faith, which exhibit as the ground a stamped gold

plate, perforated or sunk in the places occupied by the heads or hands of the figures represented, which are smoothly painted as if seen below the drapery or nimbus, these, he remarks, are examples of a traditional compromise which obviates the flatness of a picture by depression, not by the unlawful elevation. The immutability of Greek Christian Art is illustrated by an extract from that startling and vivid account furnished by M. Didron, who saw a monk produce pictures, absolute transcripts of the ancient manner, with the certain ease of a druggist's assistant compounding a prescription; the works being incontestably excellent, moreover. The reader will find much of the novelty of the French archaeologist reproduced in the *procès* of his discovery here furnished. Celtic Art, Runic sculpture, Irish-Saxon manuscripts, enamels of early date, illuminations, block-books and printing, furnish the theme for two succeeding chapters. Thence, we proceed over the history of English domestic architecture, tombs and monuments, which, in their varieties of brasses, altar-tombs and catafalques, bring us ultimately to the “*Renaissance*.”

Working in metals is briefly dwelt upon, but clearly enough to afford a good idea of its main current and character. Engraving follows, a subject we should have liked to see more fully developed; then the varieties of Earthenware—Majolica, Palissy, &c.; Porcelain—China, Dresden, Sèvres, &c.; Glass—Glass-painting and manufacture. A short historical account, needfully of the briefest, is given of the various methods of Painting proper, in Fresco, Tempera, and Oil. Then the great old masters and the modern schools bring up the rear of the author's task, down even to the so-called Pre-Raphaelites of this day, to whom he gives a few discriminating lines. Three lucid chapters upon the ideas which constitute the subjective basis of all Art are appended. These we recommend to the general reader. Without entirely agreeing with the principles laid down therein, it is impossible not to admit the critical value and force of Mr. Scott's arguments, or the careful manner in which they are produced by deduction from a thoughtful course of study, both practical and theoretical, of those principles he believes to form the groundwork of pictorial and decorative art.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—A large picture by Hon. thurst, which hung upon the exit staircase at Hampton Court, has just been judiciously cleaned and restored. It had suffered severely from long-continued neglect. The picture is interesting as containing portraits of Charles the First and his family, Buckingham the favourite, and many others.

The Second Annual Examination of Science Teachers by the Department of Science and Art showed an increase of applicants for certificates of 32 over the number presenting themselves for the first year. There were 13 sub-divisions of subjects and 170 entries for sub-divisional certificates; 75 candidates were successful, and 121 sub-divisional certificates were taken. The Department has been at no cost for the scientific instruction of these teachers, who have come from all parts of the country to be examined. The number of students in the Science Schools of the Department of Science and Art in 1860 has been 386, paying 228*l.* 6*s.* in fees. 30 science classes have been established in the past year, under certificated teachers, in various places, and 1,340 candidates registered themselves for the first general examination. The Department has had to consider applications from Professors in Universities, and other persons of well-known acquirements, to be accepted as being certificated to teach classes in Science, without having to undergo the prescribed examination. While the Department has not refused to consider individually

such cases, it proposes to regard them as exceptional, considering that the proper proof of competency is the being able to pass the required examination. The attendance to the Navigation Schools established by this Department at Aberdeen, Glasgow, Hull, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Poplar, Shadwell, Sunderland, Waterford, Wells Street, London Docks, and Great Yarmouth (the Leith School, having lost its head-master, was in abeyance for nearly the whole of the year 1861; it is now re-opened), had been, in 1859, 2,490 students, who contributed 1,239*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*: in 1860, the number was 2,396, and the fees 1,152*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* The decrease is probably due to the abeyance of the Leith School, and to the burning down of the Sailors' Home at Liverpool in April, 1860, which, destroying the premises in which the school was held, has caused a decrease in the number of students (116). Newcastle also decreased 8 in the same period, Sunderland 97, Waterford 8, Yarmouth 22. We surmise that this decrease is due to the progress of the Naval Volunteer movement in the eastern and north-eastern ports; for in all the other schools the increase of students has been large.

The recent discussion in the House of Commons respecting the statues to be placed in the Royal Gallery, in the Houses of Parliament, will be better understood if we state what the proposition is that has been made for their situation. It is proposed that twelve statues should be placed in the Royal Gallery, in the following order:—Those of William the Fourth and George the Fourth, one on each side of the doorway, at the north end of the gallery; the first on the east side. Along the same side are proposed to be placed those of George the Third, Anne, Mary the Second and Charles the Second; the statues of Charles the First and James the First, one on each side of the doorway, at the south end; Charles the First being on the east side. This explains why the money was recently asked for those oddly-chosen sovereigns, Charles the First, James the First, George the Fourth and William the Fourth,—they are to go in the corners of this Temple of Royalty, where no one will worship. Well might the House be amazed at the queer selection. The statue of Her present Majesty is proposed to be placed in the Prince's Chamber. Five statues are demanded for the Queen's Robing-Room,—Mary and Elizabeth, one on each side of the throne, on the east side, Elizabeth being on the south side; Henry the Eighth and Henry the Seventh to be on each side of the fireplace on the west side, the former being on the south; Edward the Sixth on the south side, between the windows. Sixteen statues are sought for the principal landing-place and in the Norman porch adjoining:—on the small pedestals provided by the architect, Richard the Third, Edward the Sixth, Edward the Fifth, Edward the Fourth, Henry the Sixth, Henry the Fourth, Richard the Second, Edward the Third, Edward the Second, Edward the First, Henry the Third, John, Richard the First, Henry the Second, Stephen, Henry the First. “These statues,” says the Report, “would comprise sovereigns of whom accurate portraits are less attainable.” Four statues are proposed for the lower landing-place:—William the Second, William the First, Harold and Edward the Confessor. The twelve in the Royal Gallery are sought to be in white marble, as well as the five in the Robing-Room, and are not to be less than seven feet at once. The price to be 800*l.* a-piece. The four above referred to, to be executed for the Royal Gallery, to be from the hands of Messrs. Thornycroft and Theed,—the latter doing the George and William, the former the Charles and James. Five feet ten, and electrotype castings, it is thought, will suffice for the remaining figures in this Wal-halla.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—Mr. MELLON'S CONCERTS ON MONDAY NEXT.—Mr. Alfred Mellon begs most respectfully to announce, that his Annual Series of PROMENADE CONCERTS will COMMENCE ON MONDAY NEXT, August 1st. Commence at Eight.—Promenade, 1*s.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THIS week we have to deal with what may be called picturesque music—that in which display, fancy and pleasurable sensation are attempted rather than an appeal made to thought by science. Mr. S. Waley's *Romance for Oboe or Violin, with Piano-forte Accompaniment*,—and a *Day-Dream, Impromptu* (Addison & Co.), come first before us. It need not be told that in both will be found an expressive idea and skilful treatment of the same. The *Impromptu*, too, has some novelty of figure.

We have elsewhere spoken of Signor Nacciarone as a pianist; here he gives us a *Fantasia on Neapolitan Tunes*,—and another on the *Garibaldi Hymn* (Addison & Co.). The first is of good quality as a piece of show-music: no player, be he ever so disdainful of difficulties, need despise it; but the difficulties are made subservient to local colour and character; and any pianist of the first class (as is the writer) who would like to have a brilliant Neapolitan show-piece would do well to try the effect of this on his public. The *Garibaldi fantasia* is less sterling; but when has any political music of the kind turned out well? Who remembers to-day the brilliant variations by M. H. Herz on 'La Parisienne'?—We should hear more of Signor Nacciarone;—other Italians, meaning to be no less difficult than he, are, in reality, far more flimsy.—Here we have another *Garibaldi* piece by J. T. Treklell (Addison & Co.).—The same composer (same publishers) is publishing a series of national airs, called *Household Melodies*, which are up to the average of such things.—A *Grand Fantasia*, from 'La Sonnambula,' by Enrico Bianchi (Op. 34) (Addison & Co.), is not worth trying. The "trick was won" by M. Thalberg long ago.—*Le Dèvouement*, Op. 58,—and *L'Andalousienne*, Op. 59, by J. Blumenthal (Cramer & Co.), are up to the level of their popular author's efforts.—*Rigoletto Fantaisie*, by R. Favarger (same publishers), is "harassed with difficulties" (to adapt a French phrase) not worth the trouble of trying to conquer.—Better is the *Galop Brillant*, from the same opera, by the same composer, (same publishers).

The *Birds at Sunset*, Op. 25, No. 1.—*Ophelia, Romance*, Op. 26, by Emanuel Aguilar (Ashdown & Parry), are pleasing, and show that improvement in fancy which, in musical composition, attends practice in writing. Bird-Music downward from the days of the weak little old waltz, dear (as Mr. Dickens has told us) to *Miss Lucretia Tox*,—can be little better than a tinkling of the highest strings of the pianoforte. Mr. Aguilar has done as much with his birds as probably most of his contemporaries could do.—*Rippling Waves*, and *Une Nuit d'Été*, are by Sydney Smith (same publishers).—We should prefer some better-considered composition to the latter slight and trite movement.—*Midnight—Whisperings of the Breeze and Song of the Leaves*, by John Aspinwall (same publishers), are of somewhat better quality. The second is not a bad study of accompaniment crossing a melody.—*Les Enfants de la Garde*, by A. Schlösser, Op. 76 (Ewer & Co.), is what it purports to be, a *Grand March*;—with a fair amount in it of spirit and motion—and some resemblance to the style of M. Meyerbeer.—*Paroles d'Amour*, Op. 11, by Wilhelm Ganz (Chappell & Co.), may, in some measure, owe its existence to Herr Henselt's 'Love Song'; the theme is pleasing.—*Maria Stella, Barcarolle*, by Wilhelm Schulthes, Op. 28 (Addison & Co.), is elegant, though chargeable with some incompleteness. We doubt if a seven-bar phrase be admissible in a *barcarolle*, however the unevenness be concealed, as it is here with some adroitness.—*Fleurs Chantantes*, Op. 28 (same composer and publishers), is a set of three graceful and not difficult movements in the pastoral style.—*Barcarolle, for Piano-forte*, by John Robert Christian (Augener & Co.), is not a bad *barcarolle*.—Something strongly illustrating the want of musical invention is to be found in the instrumental illustrations of 'Idylls of the King' (Jewell & Co.), by Bennett Gilbert, R. H. Gadsby, Lindberg and Adolphe Kesling. Nothing essentially poorer can be imagined than this manner of creating a false interest. Why not as well take 'Julian' as theme for one song without words, or

call a fugue 'Maddalo'?—why not write a symphony on 'Locksley Hall'?

Among the *Scherzo Menuet*, Op. 24,—*Romance Variée*, Op. 47,—and *Le Papillon*, by A. Daussoigne Mèhul (Metzler & Co.), we like the first the best, as reminding us, by a certain temperate grace of style, of Hummel's easier compositions. The "variations" are more ambitious, including many of the new pianoforte effects which are already worn threadbare.—*Alexandrina, Polonaise* (not so much a Polonaise as a very fair Mazurka),—and *Emilie, Notturmo* (Addison & Co.), are by Signor Biletta. The former is the better of the two; the *Notturmo* is not mended by the profuse administration of *arpeggi* to dress up the theme.—More Bird-Music!—this time, *The Birds and the Rivulet, Scherzo*, by Mr. Brinley Richards (Cramer & Co.), which may be commended for a certain lightness and grace; but in which, as too often happens in movements of its kind, the left hand is unfairly forgotten.—*Estelle: a Waltz, arranged as a Duett*, and *Octave Study in E Minor*, are two other works by the same composer (same publishers). The study is, on the whole, a good one, and can hardly be mastered unless the player has a loose wrist.—*Attendez-moi*, by M. Francesco Berger (Addison & Co.), is a gay little polka, with what from a second title, "Talk during the Dance," may be understood to mean an episodic, sentimental dialogue betwixt the partners.—Something more difficult is the *Rhapsodie Hongroise*, by E. Roeckel (Addison & Co.) (Op. 4). It was more ambitious than wise once more to treat the March by Schubert which Dr. Liszt amplified by his wonderful pianoforte playing.—*La Belle Marie, Serenade*, by Carl Lindfelt, is better than its composer's *L'Ondée des Roses* (same publishers). The latter calls itself a Mazurka, but is not in the Mazurka style.—*Les Cloches du Soir*, by W. Kruger (Op. 103) (Ewer & Co.),—and *Réverie du Cœur, Impromptu*, by P. De Vos (Op. 65) (Cramer & Co.), are two of the myriad pieces which have no character save such as lies in a sentimental title. We imagine that our readers have by this time enough of the long list set before them above. The tale it tells of the state of musical publication in this country is not encouraging, to say the very least of it.—We take *The Summer Shower*, by S. A. Sheppard (Ollivier), to be amateur music.

A heap of arrangements, &c. has still to be glanced at:—of these, two are on themes from Mr. Loder's graceful opera, 'The Night Dancers,' by M. Berger (Jeffreys & Co.), for players at an early stage of their proficiency.—*Amber Witch*, by Mr. Harold Thomas (Cramer & Co.), is more ambitious. From the same hand we have a nice arrangement of Signor Arditi's valse, 'Il Bacio,' an easy *fantasia* on themes from 'Un Ballo in Maschera,' and rather a vehement transcript of 'Santa Lucia' (same publishers). The last may be chronicled as a marvel of deafness in the present state of publication—half-a-crown as nominal price for five pages! These extortions must work their own cure.—Mr. G. Osborne has gone home for the subject of a new *Fantasia* (Ashdown & Parry)—this is the Irish melody, *Love's Young Dream*.—Mr. W. H. Callcott gives us an arrangement of the prelude to M. Meyerbeer's *Crociato* (Addison & Co.), for Mr. Lonsdale, a series of transcripts from some of the most familiar sacred airs and choruses by Handel and Mozart, &c., called "Readings."—Mr. Arthur O'Leary has taken in hand *The Admired Movements from Molique's 'Abraham'* (Ewer & Co.). Sterling as is the oratorio music in question, it is precisely for that very reason unfitted for a pianoforte solo or duett. If contrast was wanted, we could not find it more striking than by passing from Herr Molique's solemn ware to a heap of arrangements of the sprightly tunes in M. Aubert's 'La Circassienne,' by MM. Archer, Henrion, Strauss and Mr. Hutchins Callcott (Addison & Co.), showing that the veteran French composer has not lost his piquancy.—To conclude, let us be excused from giving half-a-dozen lines at this busy time to the titles of pieces of Dance-Music and Marches, which we should counsel our clients not to buy.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—We understand that Dr. Bennett has accepted the commission to represent England in the new music to be composed for the ceremonials of the Great Exhibition; Signor Verdi, too, conditionally.

The *Observer* of this week confirms the rumour, published on Saturday last, by stating that a meeting was held, on Thursday week, with Mr. Benedict in the chair, "to receive the report of the persons appointed to apply to the Secretary of the Royal Commissioners (1851) touching the erection of an International Concert Room, at Kensington, and to adopt such measures as might be considered most expedient for promoting the success of the undertaking."

Music holds out at the Crystal Palace. On Monday Lock's 'Macbeth' music was given under Mr. Martin's superintendence.—On Thursday the Charity Children kept festival in the Handel orchestra; and yesterday Mdle. Adelina Patti appeared there previous to her making a tour in the country. That "a tune" has some value, let the severe ones frown as they will, was again proved in the programme of this entertainment. Mdle. Patti's British ballad was the imitation Scotch song 'I was within a mile';—one of Hook's Vauxhall ditties. If such tune-makers as Hook were to be found now-a-days—considering the improved state of science—we should not wait long for a triumphant English opera.

The police-band movement spreads. Divisions L and M, we perceive, have been playing in Kennington Park with great success.

On the 5th of this month a Festival was to be held at Caen, the orchestra and chorus numbering 600 persons. M. Padeloup was to conduct. Among the principal features in the programme were Beethoven's C minor Symphony and selections from 'Moïse' and from 'Jerusalem,' by Signor Verdi. Mdle. Artot and Herr Joachim are to be the "stars" of the festival at Antwerp on the 19th. There the orchestra and chorus will number 450 persons.

The 965th number of the *Builder* contained a full account of the works in prospect for the New Opera House in Paris, and of the new method of lighting the present one, lately devised by M. Lissajous, and put into operation.—The following extract will interest all who are occupied in the construction of theatres:—"The gas-burners in a row, are placed 80 centimètres below the stage, where they are completely enclosed. The luminous rays are gathered by opposed reflectors of curved form in section, and projected to the scene through a conveniently inclined slit or opening in that part of the contrivance which is necessarily above the stage, extending the length of the 'ramp,' as of the row of lights below, and which opening is glazed with ground glass. The eyes of the actors are not dazzled; and sitting in the pit, we can say there is a very decided gain for the spectators. Some of the principal singers were at first not pleased with the change; but such objections, we believe, may disappear when it is discovered that sound will now more readily than before, reach the audience. It remains to be explained that the products of combustion being passed by the several chimneys of the burners into the long horizontally-placed light-reflecting recipient, pass from that by transverse ducts (of terra cotta) into a pipe or channel placed parallel to the former, and connected at each end, that is each side of the house, with a pipe placed perpendicularly and ending above the roof. There may be a question as to the quantity of light, as at present arranged; but in the diffusion of the light, as well as those respects which are obvious, the system is a great improvement on the old one. There is so little danger to persons on the stage, that we are told a cambric handkerchief can be dropped on the 'ramp' without being ignited."

A great Festival was held at Riga on the 29th and 30th of June, by the united choral societies of St. Petersburg, Moscow, and the Baltic towns. The programme of their grand performance comprised Cherubini's 'Requiem'; the ninth Psalm, by Dr. Marschner (with whose sacred music we are entirely unacquainted); and Motets by Klein and Schneider.—The first prize at the monster Nuremberg meeting—"a magnificent goblet given by the

town of Berns,"—was carried away by the Vienna singers.—The second festival of French *Orphéonistes*, numbering 225 choral societies, who contribute in all 8,000 singers, is to be held in Paris from the 13th to the 17th of next month.

Announcements in this week's *Gazette Musicale* show how the foreign baths are becoming so many well-springs of music. At Ems there are to be new operas by MM. Alary and Deffes on the 13th and 17th. The former composer has written a two-act opera (the *Gazette Musicale* assures us) for the *Grand Opéra*, which is to be given early in the winter.—M. Gevaert has just produced a new stage work at Baden with success, says the same journal.

Foreign journals announce that M. von Flotow is at work on a new opera, the book of which is by Dr. Dingelstedt,—an announcement promising something superior to a common opera-book, whether French or German.

Madame Luther-Félix, a charming French actress, as Londoners may recollect, is dead; aged thirty.

The Princess's Theatre, which closes this evening, is to re-open in October, with a new comedy, by Mr. J. Brougham, entitled 'Playing with Fire.'

MISCELLANEA

Whales and Whaling.—The Southern Whale alluded to by Mr. Brierly as "in every respect similar to those taken in the Northern Seas," was first distinguished by Cuvier from the "right whale," under the name "Baleine du Cap," or *Balæna Capensis*; and its specific distinction from the *Balæna mysticetus* has been recognized by all subsequent naturalists. In my proposed Osteological Gallery, Cuvier's statement, "that the skull of the Greenland 'right whale' differs more from that of the 'southern right whale' than the skulls of the porquals or 'finer whales' do from one another,"† would be at once tested by comparison with Nature. Britain now affords no opportunity to the zoologist of repeating, not to say adding to, the scanty but most interesting observations which France, forty years ago, by her more advanced Natural History collections, enabled her great comparative anatomist to enrich his science with. No wonder, therefore, that the practical men like Mr. Brierly, who have opportunities of observing the various living whales in their native haunts, should go unprepared to take the advantages of those opportunities which a few visits to a proper National Museum of Natural History, including the skin and skeleton of the 'killer' in its Mammalian Gallery, would have afforded.

R. OWEN.

Harebells and Hyacinths.—In the review of Mrs. Lankester's book on Wild Flowers, in last week's *Athenæum*, I find it stated that the Wild Hyacinth (*Hyacinthus non-scriptus*) is the flower alluded to in the following lines from the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel':—

But still,
When Summer smiled on sweet Bowhill,
And July's eve, with balmy breath,
Waved the blue-bells on Newark's heath.

—Now, as Hyacinths do not blossom in July, and do not, unless in exceptional cases, grow upon heaths, it is clearly not the hyacinth that is referred to, but the harebell, *Campanula rotundifolia*, which blossoms in July and grows almost invariably on dry and hilly places. However plausible the suggestion may be, that the waving of the blue-bells on Newark heath was a feature of the scene, I am quite sure that Sir Walter Scott was too good a "field naturalist" to be guilty of the anachronism of making hyacinths blossom in July. I may add, in conclusion, that though it is unusual for harebells to form so prominent a feature in landscapes as hyacinths do in May, yet, within the last month, I have in this neighbourhood seen harebells growing in such profusion as to form a conspicuous object at no inconsiderable distance.

BEAVER RAKE.

Fording Bridge, August 6, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. S.—D.—S. R. T. M.—A. M.—W. B.—C.—C. C. B.—received.

† Recherches sur les Ossements Fossiles, 4to. tom. V. 'Baleines Vivantes,' p. 375.

BOOKS FOR THE COUNTRY AND THE SEA-SIDE.

	PRICE
BIRDS' NESTS, with 22 Coloured Plates of Eggs. 16mo.	4 6
BIRDS of the SEA-SHORE. Coloured Plates. 16mo. gilt	1 8
BIRDS of the WOOD and FIELD. Edited by the Rev. C. A. JOHNS. In a Packet containing 19 Cards printed in Colours. Nos. 1 and 2.	1 0
BOTANICAL RAMBLES. By the Rev. C. A. JOHNS. 16mo.	2 0
BRITISH ANIMALS, Packet of. Containing 19 Cards printed in Colours	1 0
BRITISH BUTTERFLIES. With 12 Coloured Plates. 16mo. cloth gilt	1 8
BRITISH FISHES, a FAMILIAR HISTORY of the. With numerous Engravings. Fcap. 8vo. cloth boards	4 0
CHANNEL ISLANDS, RAMBLES among the. By A. NATURALIST. Fcap. 8vo.	3 0
CHAPTERS on COMMON THINGS by the SEA-SIDE. By ANNE PRATT. Fcap. 8vo.	4 0
CHEMISTRY of CREATION. New and revised Edition. Fcap. 8vo.	5 0
DEW DROP (The) and the MIST. New Edition. By CHARLES TOMLINSON, Esq. Fcap. 8vo.	3 6
DOGS, Packet of. Containing 12 Cards printed in Colours	1 0
EVENINGS at the MICROSCOPE. By P. H. GOSSE, F.R.S. Post 8vo.	8 0
FLOWERING PLANTS of GREAT BRITAIN. By ANNE PRATT. Vols. I. to V. with Coloured Plates. 8vo. gilt, each Vol.	15 0
— FERNS of GREAT BRITAIN. By ANNE PRATT. Forming Vol. VI. 81 Coloured Plates, 8vo. gilt	12 0
— GRASSES and SEDGES, BRITISH. By ANNE PRATT. 27 Coloured Plates, containing every British (all) Species. Forming Vol. VII. 8vo. gilt	10 6
FLOWERS of the FIELD. By the Rev. C. A. JOHNS. Fcap. 8vo. New Edition	7 0
FOREST TREES. 2 vols. By the Rev. C. A. JOHNS. Fcap. 8vo.	7 6
GARDENING for CHILDREN. By the Rev. C. A. JOHNS. 16mo.	2 0
GREEN FIELDS, The, and THEIR GRASSES. By ANNE PRATT. Fcap. 8vo.	1 0
LIZARD, a WEEK at the. With Map. By the Rev. C. A. JOHNS. 16mo.	3 6
MONTHLY FLOWER-GARDEN, The. With Coloured Plates. 16mo.	1 8
MONTHLY GLEANINGS from the FIELD and GARDEN. Edited by the Rev. C. A. JOHNS. With 24 Coloured Plates. Royal 16mo.	3 6
MONTHLY WINDOW FLOWERS. Edited by the Rev. C. A. JOHNS. With 13 Coloured Plates. 16mo. gilt	1 8
MONTHLY WILD FLOWERS. Edited by the Rev. C. A. JOHNS. With 19 Coloured Plates. 16mo. gilt	1 8
OCEAN, The. By P. H. GOSSE, F.R.S. New Edition. Post 8vo.	4 6
PHENOMENA of NATURE, The. Fcap. 8vo.	2 0
POISONOUS, NOXIOUS, and SUSPECTED PLANTS of OUR FIELDS and WOODS. By ANNE PRATT. With 44 Coloured Plates. Imperial 16mo.	6 0
RAIN CLOUD, The. By C. TOMLINSON. 16mo.	2 6
RAMBLE in SPRING. By the Rev. C. A. JOHNS. 16mo.	1 0
RAMBLE in SUMMER. By the Rev. C. A. JOHNS. 16mo.	1 0
RAMBLE in AUTUMN. By the Rev. C. A. JOHNS. 16mo.	1 0
RAMBLE in WINTER. By the Rev. C. A. JOHNS. 16mo.	1 0
RURAL AFFAIRS, SKETCHES of. By Mrs. CHARLES TOMLINSON. Fcap. 8vo.	3 6
SEA WEEDS (BRITISH). With 12 Coloured Plates. 16mo.	1 8
SONGSTERS, OUR NATIVE. By ANNE PRATT. With 73 Coloured Plates. 16mo.	8 0
TEMPEST, The. New Edition. By C. TOMLINSON. Esq. Fcap. 8vo.	3 6
THUNDER STORM, The. New Edition. By CHARLES TOMLINSON, Esq. Fcap. 8vo.	3 6
WANDERINGS THROUGH the CONSERVATORIES at KEW. Fcap. 8vo.	2 6
WILD FLOWERS. By ANNE PRATT. In 2 vols. with 192 Coloured Plates. 16mo.	16 0
WHITE'S NATURAL HISTORY of SELBORNE. Arranged for Young Persons. A New and Revised Edition. Post 8vo.	6 0
YEAR of COUNTRY LIFE; or, the Chronicles of the Young Naturalist. Fcap. 8vo.	2 6

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE. Depositories:—London: 77, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.; 4, Royal Exchange, E.C.; and 16, Hanover-street, Hanover-square, W.

NEW GUIDES FOR 1861.

I. SCOTLAND.

Just published, in a neat portable volume, price 8s. 6d. cloth,

A NEW EDITION (THE 15TH, 1861) OF

BLACK'S PICTURESQUE TOURIST OF SCOTLAND,

Containing an Account of all the Places most worthy of being Visited, the Names of the best Hotels and Inns, and other useful information; a correct Travelling Map, 22 Charts of interesting Localities, and 4 Plans of Towns. Illustrated by 9 Engravings in Steel, and 147 Woodcuts.

(From The Times, July 28, 1861.)

"With the prospect of a tour in the Highlands before us, we gladly welcome the appearance of the 15th edition of this popular and excellent handbook, which, in addition to copious illustrations of the scenery and remarkable objects which it describes, contains a clear and accurate Map, corrected to the latest date. We feel the greater pleasure in noticing this work, as we have frequently complained of the want both of reliable maps and of comprehensive guide-books for this favourite resort of tourists."

II.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND.

KENT (Canterbury, Margate, Dover), 3s. 6d.

SUSSEX (Hastings, Chichester, Lewes), 2s. 6d.

HAMPSHIRE and ISLE OF WIGHT, 2s. 6d.

III.

SURREY.

Just published, in One neat Volume, price 5s., with Map and numerous illustrations,

BLACK'S GUIDE TO SURREY,

Including a full Description of the History, Antiquities, and Topography of the County.

(From The Athenæum, June 1, 1861.)

"To one of the most pleasant and picturesque of English Counties, this is one of the most efficient Guides that we have yet met with. It is convenient in form, correct in its information, legibly printed, and well illustrated. We could not award higher praise. It is a book, not merely for the hand or pocket of the tourist, but for his library and consultation afterwards. It has not accompanied us in travel, but, by aid of its pages, we have again gone over many a route, sat down in many a valley, ascended many a hill, tabernacled at many a hostelry, and sallied forth once more rejoicing. Next to making the tour, in the pleasure of remembering it; and this pleasure we have amply enjoyed in this volume, and are thereby all the better enabled to award it the commendation which it justly merits."

Edinburgh: A. & C. BLACK. London: SMITH & SON, Strand.

BLACK'S ATLASES.

I.

BLACK'S GENERAL ATLAS OF THE WORLD. A Series of Fifty-six Maps of the Principal Countries of the World, accompanied by an Index of 65,000 Names. Imperial Folio, half morocco, gilt edges, 60s.

II.

BLACK'S SCHOOL ATLAS OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY, including Physical, Ancient, and Scripture Geography. A Series of Forty Maps. By W. HUGHES, F.R.G.S., and J. BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S. With a Complete Index of Names, exhibiting the Latitude and Longitude of each Place, and a Reference to the Map. Royal 4to. or 8vo. 10s. 6d.

III.

BLACK'S ATLAS FOR BEGINNERS. New Edition. A Series of Twenty-seven Coloured Maps of the principal Countries in the World. In oblong 12mo. 2s. 6d.

Edinburgh: A. & C. BLACK. London: LONGMAN & Co.; and all Booksellers.

Ready on the 20th inst. 3s. 6d. cloth,
SOCIAL SCIENCE: being Selections from
 JOHN CASSELL'S PRIZE ESSAYS, by Working Men and
 Women, with Notes. By CASSELL, PETER & GALPIN, 1a Belle Sauvage-yard, Ludgate-hill,
 London, E.C.

NEW HISTORICAL WORKS FOR STUDENTS.

In post 8vo. price 7s. 6d. each, bound,
**THE FALL OF ROME, and the RISE of
 NEW NATIONALITIES:** a Series of Lectures on the Con-
 nection between ANCIENT and MODERN HISTORY. By the
 Rev. JOHN G. SHEPPARD, D.C.L., late of Wadham College,
 Oxford, and Head-Master of Kidderminster School.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND. By the Rev.
 JAMES WHITE, Author of 'The Landmarks of English His-
 tory,' &c. with an Analysis to Chapters, and a full Index. 880 pp.

In post 8vo. price 5s. cloth,

**D'AUBIGNÉ'S HISTORY of the REFORMA-
 TION of the 16th CENTURY.** Abridged and translated by the
 Rev. JOHN GILL.

London: Routledge, Warne & Routledge, Farringdon-street.

SCHOOL HISTORIES and READING-BOOKS.

Each in post 8vo. price 5s. cloth extra,

RUSSELL'S MODERN EUROPE
 EPITOMIZED.

ROBERTSON and PRESCOTT'S CHARLES
THE FIFTH.

BONNECHOSE'S HISTORY of FRANCE.
 Fifth Thousand.

MACFARLANE'S HISTORY of BRITISH
INDIA.

PRESCOTT'S HISTORY of CONQUEST of
MEXICO.

PRESCOTT'S HISTORY of CONQUEST of
PERU.

PRESCOTT'S REIGN of FERDINAND and
ISABELLA.

PRESCOTT'S REIGN of PHILIP THE
SECOND.

Any of the above One-Volume Histories, clearly printed on good
 paper, and strongly bound, are admirably suited for reading in
 High-Class Schools and Colleges.

London: Routledge, Warne & Routledge, Farringdon-street.

SCHOOL ATLASES.

Price 12s. 6d. cloth, lettered (postage 10d.),

THE HARROW ATLAS of MODERN
GEOGRAPHY, containing 80 Coloured Maps, from the Use-
 ful Knowledge Society's Series, with Index to the Principal Places,
 and embracing all the most Recent Discoveries, including those of
 Dr. Livingstone, Sir R. M'Clintock, Messrs. Gregory, Stuart, and
 others. Folio, price 12s. 6d. cloth, lettered (1861).

"Without doubt, the most useful series of school maps, upon a
 scale considerably larger than are the majority of such publica-
 tions for school use."—*Mair's Scholastic Register.*

"Printed on fine paper, coloured in a careful and distinct
 manner."—*Bookseller.*

"Nothing could be better adapted for military service than these
 publications."—*United Service Magazine.*

"The maps are remarkably beautiful and clear. . . . A reference
 to particular maps justifies the date (1860) affixed to the modern
 atlases."—*Museum.*

N.B. This Atlas is now further corrected.

Price 7s. cloth, lettered (postage 6d.),

THE JUNIOR HARROW ATLAS of
MODERN GEOGRAPHY, containing 14 Coloured Maps,
 from the Useful Knowledge Society's Series, with Index to the
 Principal Places, and embracing all the Recent Discoveries. Folio,
 price 7s. cloth, lettered.

"There is no difference between the Senior and Junior Atlases in
 respect to the size of the maps, which is in a higher degree than
 the price of the atlases above the common."—*Museum.*

A Specimen Map and Detailed Catalogue of the Harrow Atlases
 may be had gratis and post free by the principal of any school or
 college forwarding his prospectus or card of address to the publisher.
 Special selections may be had bound to order if a sufficient quantity
 is taken.

Price 12s. 6d. cloth, lettered (postage, 8d.),

THE HARROW ATLAS of CLASSICAL
GEOGRAPHY, containing 23 coloured Maps, from the
 Useful Knowledge Society's Series, with Index. Folio, price
 12s. 6d. cloth lettered.

"The plans of Rome, Athens, and Syracuse, instead of being on
 a reduced scale, are exhibited in three separate maps of the full
 size, and adorned with views of the surrounding scenery, and of
 the principal buildings which these ancient cities contained."—*Museum.*

Price 7s. cloth lettered (postage, 6d.),

**THE JUNIOR HARROW ATLAS of CLAS-
 SICAL GEOGRAPHY,** containing 11 coloured Maps, from
 the Useful Knowledge Society's Series, with Index. Folio, price 7s.
 cloth lettered.

Price 1l. 11s. 6d. half morocco, gilt edges,

**THE UNIVERSITY ATLAS of CLAS-
 SICAL and MODERN GEOGRAPHY,** containing 25
 coloured Maps, from the Useful Knowledge Society's Series, with
 valuable Consulting Indexes. Folio, price 1l. 11s. 6d. handsomely
 bound in half morocco, gilt edges.

N.B. This also forms an elegant Atlas for the private library, at
 a very moderate cost.

Price 12s. 6d. cloth lettered (postage, 10d.),

A SCHOOL ATLAS of CLASSICAL and
MODERN GEOGRAPHY, containing 25 coloured Maps,
 from the Useful Knowledge Society's Series, with Index. Folio,
 price 12s. 6d. cloth lettered. A useful selection of the more im-
 portant Ancient and Modern Maps.

London: EDWARD STANFORD, 5, Charing Cross, S.W.

A. PETSCH & CO., Foreign Booksellers,
 78, Fenchurch-street, City.

HEINE'S WORKS, the only complete Edition
 (American). 6 vols. bound, extremely cheap, at 35s.; by post, 38s.

TO VISITORS TO MADEIRA.

A PORTUGUESE GRAMMAR. By the
 Rev. A. J. D. DORSEY. 8vo. 7s.

COLLOQUIAL PORTUGUESE: the Words
 and Phrases of Every-day Life. By the same Author. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

MADEIRA as a WINTER RESIDENCE.
 By the same Author. 6d.

Trübner & Co. 60, Paternoster-row.

Just published, in a closely-printed volume, 8vo. pp. 648, price 12s.

A COURSE of ELEMENTARY
MATHEMATICS,

FOR THE USE OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION INTO
 EITHER OF THE MILITARY COLLEGES;

OF APPLICANTS FOR APPOINTMENTS IN THE HOME
 OR INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE; AND OF MATHE-
 MATICAL STUDENTS GENERALLY.

"In the work before us he has digested a complete Elementary
 Course by aid of his long experience as a teacher and a writer;
 and he has produced a very useful book. . . . Mr. Young has not
 allowed his own tastes to rule the distribution, but has adjusted
 his parts with the skill of a veteran."—*Athenæum*, March 9, 1861.

"Considering the difficulty of the task which Mr. Young has
 undertaken to discharge, and the extent of useful knowledge he
 has succeeded in imparting accurately and lucidly in so small a
 compass, we can without hesitation commend this work to the
 public as by far the best elementary Course of Mathematics in our
 language."—*London Review*, April 6, 1861.

London: Wm. H. Allen & Co. 7, Leadenhall-street.

Just published, in fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth,

**OBSCURE TEXTS of SCRIPTURE ILLUS-
 TRATED** ACCORDING TO THE SPIRITUAL SENSE.
 By MARY C. HUME.

London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

Just published, in post 8vo. price 5s. cloth,

A WASI-HIND; or, A VOICE from the
GANGES: being a Solution of the True Source of Chris-
 tianity. By an INDIAN OFFICER.

London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

Just published, in post 8vo. with Original Photograph of
 Garibaldi, and Plan of Gaëta, price 10s. 6d.

IN the TRACK of the GARIBALDIANS
 through ITALY and SICILY.

By ALGERNON SIDNEY BICKNELL.

London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

PRICE 2s. 6d.

CIVIL WAR in AMERICA.—STANFORD'S
LARGE SCALE MAP, with Roads, RAILWAYS, Forts,
 &c., will be published AUGUST 13, price, on Sheet coloured, 2s. 6d.
 (postage, 1d.); in Case, 4s. 6d. (postage, 2d.).

London: Edward Stanford, 6, Charing Cross, S.W.

New and Cheaper Edition (the 20th, 6s. 6d.) of

OLIVER & BOYD'S SCOTTISH TOURIST:
 A Hand-Book to the Picturesque Scenery, Cities and Towns,
 Historical Places, Works of Art, and Antiquities of Scotland,
 thoroughly Revised, in great part re-written, and the whole plan
 remodelled.

With Travelling Maps, Plans, and 37 Engravings on Steel.
 Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

NEW

TOURISTS' MAP of SCOTLAND.
 By ALEX. KEITH JOHNSTON.

With Index of easy reference to 9,360 Places on the Map.

Price, in a Pocket-case, 7s. 6d.; or in Sheets, 6s.

"A Map which has certainly nothing like a rival in any map of
 the country previously published. For completeness, accuracy,
 and finish, it is perfect. Not a turnpike or carriage road, or im-
 portant footpath throughout the length and breadth of the land,
 but has its representative here in double and single black lines."—*Scotsman.*

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

Sold by all Booksellers.

A NEW MAP OF

THE UNITED STATES of AMERICA.
 By ALEX. KEITH JOHNSTON.

With Index of easy reference to 5,675 Places on the Map.

Price, in a Pocket-case, 8s.; or in Sheets, 6s.

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

Now ready, Part I. of

THE USEFUL PLANTS of GREAT
BRITAIN. Illustrated by JOHN E. SOWERBY. De-
 scribed by C. P. JOHNSTON. To be completed in 13 Parts.
 Coloured, at 2s. per Part.
 John E. Sowerby, 3, Mead-place, Lambeth, S.; and Messrs.
 Kent & Co. 23, Paternoster-row, E.C.

BLACK'S ATLAS.—SEAT OF WAR IN AMERICA.

Just added, a MAP of VIRGINIA, containing the SEAT of WAR in AMERICA, and the places to which attention
 is now being directed.

BLACK'S ATLAS contains 53 Maps, beautifully coloured, and an Index of 65,000 Names. Price 60s. half-bound
 morocco, gilt leaves.

"One of the most complete of modern publications in this department."—*Times.*

Edinburgh: A. & C. BLACK; and all Booksellers.

Third Edition, revised, price 5s. 6d.

A SCHOOL and COLLEGE HISTORY of
ENGLAND; containing Chapters on Religion, Government,
 Literature, Trade, Manners, Customs, &c.

By JOHN CHARLES CURTIS, B.A.

"An eminently practical work."—*Edinburgh Times.*
 "A most admirable general narrative is given of political
 events."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

MR. BARWELL'S WORK ON DISEASES OF THE JOINTS.
 Price 12s.

A TREATISE on DISEASES of the JOINTS.
 By R. BARWELL, F.R.C.S.E., Assistant-Surgeon Charing
 Cross Hospital.

"Mr. Barwell has so prudently concentrated his powers, having
 as he tells us devoted himself for the last six or seven years almost
 unremittently to the study of Joint Diseases, that he has been
 enabled to write with much ability on the subject of which he
 treats."—*British Medical Journal*, April, 1861.

"A work which must place its author amongst the first rank
 of those who have made the treatment of Diseases of the Joints
 their special consideration."—*Dublin Quarterly*, August, 1861.

London: John Churchill.

NEW and GREATLY IMPROVED EDITIONS OF
DR. MCCULLOCH'S READING-BOOKS for
SCHOOLS.

The Publishers confidently invite the attention of Teachers to
 the New Editions of these works, in the belief that, after the
 thorough revision to which they have just been subjected by the
 Author, they will be found to be in all respects adapted to the pre-
 sent advanced state of Education.

* * * Prospectus may be had on application.

Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—MAJOR RUSSELL'S NEW WORK ON
THE TANNIN PROCESS.

Now ready, in fcap. 8vo. cloth lettered, price 2s.

THE TANNIN PROCESS.
 By C. RUSSELL.

* * * This work contains the most improved Formula and
 Method of Manipulation connected with this important Process.
 London: J. W. Davies, 54, Princess-street, Leicester-square, W.
 Liverpool: H. Greenwood, 25, Castle-street.

BEWICK'S HISTORY of BRITISH
BIRDS.

London: sold by Longman & Co., Simpkin, Marshall & Co.;
 and by all Booksellers.

Third Edition, fcap. 8vo. with red edges, 4s. 6d.

"SPIRITUAL SONGS" for the SUNDAYS
and HOLYDAYS THROUGHOUT the YEAR. By
 JOHN S. B. MONSELL, LL.D., Vicar of Egham, Author of
 'Parish Musings.'

By the same Author,

HIS PRESENCE NOT HIS MEMORY. 1s.
 London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

This day, Second Edition, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

HISTORICAL LECTURES on the LIFE of
OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST. Being the Hulsean Lec-
 tures for the Year 1859. By C. J. ELLICOTT, B.D., Dean of
 Exeter, and Professor of Divinity, King's College, London.
 London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

This day, in demy 8vo. 8s.

MISCELLANEOUS LECTURES and
REVIEWS. By RICHARD WHATELY, D.D., Arch-
 bishop of Dublin. Now First Collected.
 London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

This day, in fcap. 8vo. price 4s. 6d.

BABY BIANCA: a VENETIAN STORY.
 By Mrs. VALENTINE.

London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

Twenty-third Thousand, price 5s.

ROUILLON'S TEACHER'S FRENCH
ASSISTANT; or, Grammatical Institutes, &c.: containing
 a Series of Theoretic, Practical and Progressive Lessons, purposely
 written for the assistance of Parents, Governors or Tutor
 engaged in teaching French. Twelfth Edition. Edited by
 ALFRED HAVET, Author of 'The Complete French Class-
 Books.'

London: W. Allen, Stationers' Hall-court.

PART I. OCTOBER 1st.

Under the Special Patronage of H.R.H. the Prince Consort.
THE HISTORY of INDUSTRIAL
EXHIBITIONS.

By BLANCHARD JERROLD.

Author of 'The Life and Remains of Douglas Jerrold,'
 'Imperial Paris,' 'The French under Arms,' 'The Chronicles
 of the Crutch,' &c. &c.

This authentic History of the Industrial Exhibitions which
 have taken place in various parts of the world, will appear in
 Monthly Two-shilling Parts; and will include a History of the
 forthcoming Great Exhibition of 1862.

The Work will be in Twenty Monthly Parts.
 Subscribers, who forward the price of the entire Work (21.) in
 advance to the Publishers, will receive the Monthly Parts, post
 free.

The First Part will appear on the 1st of OCTOBER. Advertis-
 ements for Part I. will be received to the 18th of September.
 Advertisers who have obtained Exhibition Medals will be in a
 special and separate list.

For the Proprietor, Kent & Co. Paternoster-row.

NEW WORK BY SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON.

Now Publishing, in

ALL THE YEAR ROUND,

Conducted by CHARLES DICKENS,

(With several other Articles of Interest,) the Commencement of

A STRANGE STORY,

By the AUTHOR of 'MY NOVEL,' 'RIENZI,' &c.

To be continued from Week to Week for Six Months.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND is published in Weekly Numbers, price 2d., in Monthly Parts, and in Half-Yearly Volumes, at 26, Wellington-street, London, W.C.; and by Messrs. CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly, W.

Now Ready, the Second Edition, in 3 vols. post 8vo.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

By CHARLES DICKENS.

London: CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

This day is published, the Second Edition, in 2 vols. 8vo. with Portrait of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, price 26s.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MISS CORNELIA KNIGHT,

LADY COMPANION TO THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES.

With Extracts from her Journals and Anecdote-Books.

"Of the popularity of these volumes, on account of their historical as well as gossiping merits, there can be no doubt whatever."—*Athenæum*, June 8, 1861.

"We can heartily recommend the entire work to our readers as one of the most curious and authentic disclosures of State affairs in this country, and one of the most interesting and graphic journals of travel which the literary world has for a long time been called upon to notice."—*Press*, June 22, 1861.

"The journal of a clever and lady-like woman, who saw many men and many cities, and whose testimony is not heightened by the warmth of too lively an imagination, nor blackened by the tints of malice, must be—what we have found it to be—unusually interesting reading."—*Spectator*, June 29, 1861.

"The matters which will secure popularity for the Autobiography are those which resuscitate the stories that excited the curiosity of our forefathers, and made them invent other scandals, scarcely any one of which, fiction as they were, exhibited half the strangeness of the facts themselves, as they are now recorded."—*Bell's Messenger*, June 15, 1861.

"These are highly interesting volumes.... Miss Knight, speaking in the fullness of the knowledge derived from her confidential position in the Princess's household, more than confirms what has been previously asserted of the Prince's cruelty; and presents us with a picture of royal littleness in the father, and of royal wretchedness in the daughter, such as we hope may never again be exhibited within the walls of an English palace."—*Observer*, June 30, 1861.

London: WM. H. ALLEN & Co. 7, Leadenhall-street.

Now ready, 8vo. at all the Libraries in Town and Country,

THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF LORD BACON.

AN ANSWER TO MR. HEPWORTH DIXON'S 'PERSONAL HISTORY OF BACON.'

1 vol. 8vo.

THE LITERARY WOMEN OF ENGLAND.

2 vols. 21s.

THE THIRD EDITION OF CRISPIN KEN.

By the AUTHOR of 'MIRIAM MAY.'

"The novel of the season."—*Morning Post*.

SAUNDERS, OTLEY & Co. 66, Brook-street, Hanover-square.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

8, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL MALL, S.W.

The HON. FRANCIS SCOTT, Chairman.

CHARLES BERWICK CURTIS, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

FOURTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Parties desirous of participating in the Fourth Division of Profits to be declared on Policies effected prior to the 31st of December, 1861, should make immediate application. There have already been Three Divisions of Profits, and the Bonuses divided have averaged nearly 2 per cent. per annum on the sums assured, or from 30 to 100 per cent. on the premiums paid, without the risk of copartnership.

To show more clearly what these Bonuses amount to, the three following cases are given as examples:—

Sums Insured.	Bonuses added.	Amount payable up to Dec. 1854.
£5,000	£1,987 10	£6,987 10
1,000	397 10	1,397 10
100	39 15	139 15

Notwithstanding these large additions, the Premiums are on the lowest scale compatible with security; in addition to which advantages, one-half of the premiums may, if desired, for the term of five years, remain unpaid at 5 per cent. interest, without security or deposit of the Policy.

The Assets of the Company at the 31st of December, 1860, amounted to £730,665 7s. 10d., all of which has been invested in Government and other approved securities.

No charge for Volunteer Military Corps whilst serving in the United Kingdom.

Policy stamps paid by the office.

For Prospectuses, &c. apply to the Resident Director, No. 8, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall.

By order,

E. L. BOYD, Resident Director.

To MICROSCOPISTS and OTHERS.

To complete our system of Manufacture, and to meet the demand for our Instruments, we have built an entirely new Factory; and whilst we shall thus be enabled to continue our improvements in Manufacture, we shall also concede to our Customers every reduction that we can in Price.

ACHROMATIC MICROSCOPES.

We have carefully arranged our different forms of Stand with various Object-Glasses and Apparatus, so as to offer Microscopes, more or less complete, at certain amounts, in each instance considerably less than the sum of the individual prices of the several parts, and these we keep constantly in stock.

WENHAM'S BINOCULAR MICROSCOPE.

We are now manufacturing, under the immediate superintendence of the Inventor, this valuable addition to the Microscope. Mr. Wenham's arrangement not only gives the most perfect and well-defined Stereoscopic vision with any Object-Glass or Eye-Piece, but it can be applied to almost any Microscope, and when adapted, it in no way whatever interferes with the ordinary use of the Instrument.

MALTWOOD'S FINDER FOR THE MICROSCOPE.

This is the only method that has become universal for the purpose of finding Objects.

MICROSCOPIC OBJECTS.

In the endeavour to make our Collection of Prepared Specimens complete in every branch, we have lately secured the sole agency for the sale of some most remarkable transparent injections.

ICELAND SPAR.

We have a number of Cabinet Specimens of this interesting substance on Sale, the pieces having been selected from a large quantity which we have purchased, and besides being of very fine quality, we are enabled to offer them at prices considerably below the ordinary value.

ACHROMATIC STEREOSCOPIES.**GORHAM'S KALEIDOSCOPIIC COLOUR TOP, &c.**

Catalogues, giving full particulars, may be had on application, or sent post free.

SMITH, BECK & BECK,
6, Coleman-street, London, E.C.
and Lister Works, Holloway.

T. ROSS,**OPTICIAN,**

(SON AND SUCCESSOR OF THE LATE
ANDREW ROSS,)

2 and 3, FEATHERSTONE-BUILDINGS,
HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

IMPROVED PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES,
IMPROVED MICROSCOPE OBJECTIVES,
IMPROVED TERRESTRIAL TELESCOPES,
&c. &c. &c.

WENHAM'S BINOCULAR ARRANGEMENT FOR MICROSCOPES.

ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPES.

ROSS'S NEW STEREOGRAPHIC LENS.

ROSS'S NEW WHOLE-PLATE PORTRAIT LENS.

ROSS'S NEW LENS for "CARTES-DE-VISITE" PORTRAITS.

A LARGE STOCK of PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS always on hand.

A LARGE COLLECTION of MICROSCOPIC PREPARATIONS.

RACE, FIELD and OPERA GLASSES, &c., as usual.

See Catalogues, to be had on application at

2 and 3, FEATHERSTONE-BUILDINGS,
HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

Sixth Edition, price 4s. 6d., counters adapted to the same.
SYLLABIC SPELLING AND READING.
 By Mrs. WILLIAMS, Author of the 'Conversations on Grammar.' With Complete Exercises. Revised and corrected by her Daughter, LADY LEIGHTON.
 Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria-lane, London.

Just published, fcap. 8vo. with 6 Plates of rare and choice Examples, cloth, 3s.

A HAND-BOOK TO ROMAN COINS. By FRED. W. MADDEN, of the Medal Room, British Museum, Hon. Sec. of the Numismatic Society.
 J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square, London.

J. H. DALLMEYER (Son-in-Law and Pupil of the late ANDREW ROSS)

Respectfully begs to inform the Scientific Public that he exclusively manufactures the ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE according to A. R.'s processes, who has also bequeathed to him the whole of that family.

For particulars of J. H. D.'s recent IMPROVEMENTS in MICROSCOPIC OBJECT-GLASSES, PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES, &c. see Catalogue, which may be had on application at 19, BLOOMSBURY-STREET, Oxford-street, W.C.

APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.
 Folding, Rigid, and Stereoscopic CAMERAS in variety, combining great portability and lightness, with every Adjustment suggested by the most experienced Operators. Pressure Frames, Water-tight Glass and Guttapercha Boxes, Pressure Frames, Plate-Holders, and all needful Apparatus, of best Quality only.—LENSES by Ross, Lezebours and Vallentin.

COLLODIONS for Positive and Negative Pictures, highly sensitive and uniform in action. Varieties, Cases, Passepartouts, Albumenized Base Paper, and every requisite for the Amateur or Professional Photographer.

Importers of the True Base Paper. Wholesale Manufacturers of all Chemical Preparations.—Illustrated Catalogue, free, on application.
BULTON & BARNITT
 Operative and Photographic Chemists,
 146, HOLBORN BARS, London.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND.
 CALLAGHAN'S OPERA, RACE AND FIELD GLASSES, matchless for power and portability, may be worn round the neck as a double eyeglass. Invaluable to the Tourist, and for viewing scenery at four to five miles' distance, are preferred to the telescope. Equally available at the Opera-House, Race-Course, or Review. Price, 30s., 45s., 50s., 70s., and 90s., according to size and power. May be had at Messrs. Smith & Son's Bookstalls, at the principal Railway Stations; and in Ireland at Bray, the Curragh, Killarney, Kingston, Limerick, Malton, Newbridge and at No. 21, Lower Kew-street, Dublin, or will be sent free on remittance to William Callaghan, Optician, 32A, New Bond-street, W., corner of Oanduit-street, London.

ESTABLISHED 1837.
BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict. cap. 9;
 AND
BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.

Empowered by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
 1, PRINCES-STREET, Bank, London.
 Major-General ALEXANDER, Blackheath Park, Chairman.
 Every description of Life Assurance business transacted, with or without Participation in Profits.

Extracts from Tables.

(PROPRIETARY.)				(MUTUAL.)			
Age	Half-Prem. First 7 Years.	Whole Prem. Remainder of Life.		Age	Annual Prem.	Half-Yearly Prem.	Quarterly Prem.
30	5 s. 4 d.	2 s. 6 d.	Yrs	30	5 s. 4 d.	2 s. 6 d.	1 s. 3 d.
40	11 s. 1 d.	2 s. 6 d.	Mo.	40	11 s. 1 d.	2 s. 6 d.	1 s. 3 d.
50	19 s. 6 d.	2 s. 6 d.	3	50	19 s. 6 d.	2 s. 6 d.	1 s. 3 d.
60	30 s. 6 d.	2 s. 6 d.	6	60	30 s. 6 d.	2 s. 6 d.	1 s. 3 d.

ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
 No. 11, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
 Established 1821.

Directors.
 HENRY VIGNE, Esq., Chairman.
 Sir M. T. FARQUHAR, Bart. M.P., Deputy-Chairman.
 Henry Hulse Bence, Esq.
 Chas. William Curtis, Esq.
 Charles F. Deane, Esq.
 Francis Hart Dyke, Esq.
 Sir Walter R. Farquhar, Bart.
 Thomas Hankey, Esq. M.P.
 John Harvey, Esq.
 John G. Hubbard, Esq. M.P.

Auditors.
 Lewis Lloyd, Esq.
 John Henry Smith, Esq.
 Thos. Tallamash, Esq., Secretary. Samuel Brown, Esq., Actuary.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.—Under the provisions of an Act of Parliament, this Company now offers to new Insurers Eighty per Cent. of the Profits, at Quinquennial Divisions, or a Low Rate of Premium without participation of Profits.
 Since the establishment of the Company in 1821, the Amount of Profits allotted to the Assured has exceeded in cash value 660,000l., which represents equivalent Reversionary Bonuses of 1,036,000l.

After the Division of Profits at Christmas 1859, the Life Assurances in force, with existing Bonuses thereon, amounted to upwards of 4,720,000l., the income from the Life Branch, 207,000l. per annum; and the Life Assurance Fund exceeded 1,618,000l.

LOCAL MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER CORPS.—No extra Premium is required for Service therein.
INVALID LIVES assured at corresponding Extra Premiums.
LOANS granted on Life Policies to the extent of their values, if such value be not less than 50s.
ASSIGNMENTS OF POLICIES.—Written Notices of, received and registered.

MEDICAL FEES paid by the Company, and no charge for Policy Stamp.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Insurances are effected upon every description of property at moderate rates.
 Losses caused by Explosion of Gas are admitted by this Company.

V.R. THE QUEEN IN IRELAND.

As few copies remain of the

IRISH TOURIST'S ILLUSTRATED HAND-BOOK. 2s. 6d. (Ninth Year's Official Edition), containing 150 original designs, and fullest information, immediate application is necessary.
 W. H. Smith & Son, 186, Strand; M'Glashan, Dublin; and all Railways.

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE POLICIES.
THE CONSOLS ASSOCIATION,
 430, STRAND, LONDON.

1. Provides the Security of Consols for its Policies.
 2. It lends, or returns to Insurers ON DEMAND at any time, about One-Half of all Premiums paid.
 Undoubted Security for Money, with a liberal Rate of Interest.
 The Association possesses a large Capital, subscribed by several hundreds of Shareholders.
 Full information may be obtained on application to
 THOMAS H. BAYLIS, Managing Director.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS, AND FROM ANY CAUSE,
 may be provided against by an Annual Payment of 2s. to the RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY, which secures 1,000l. at death, or Accident, or 6s. weekly for Injury.
NO EXTRA PREMIUM FOR VOLUNTEERS.
ONE PERSON IN every TWELVE insured is injured yearly by ACCIDENT.

75,000l. has been already PAID as COMPENSATION.
 For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, or at the Head Office, 64, Cornhill (late 2, Old Broad-street).

ANNUAL INCOME, 40,000l.
 CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.
 WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.
 64, Cornhill, E.C., January, 1861.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
 Head Office:—20, Lombard-street, LONDON,
 and Royal Insurance Buildings, LIVERPOOL.
 Branch Offices:—Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Dublin, Glasgow and Edinburgh.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1860.

"The success of the Company, even in its earliest years, received the marked attention, and elicited the surprised comments of writers best acquainted with the history of Insurance Companies."

"Fire Premiums for 1860 EQUAL the Total Fire Premiums for the SEVEN YEARS 1845 to 1851."

"Life Premiums for 1860 EXCEED the Entire Life Premiums for the EIGHT YEARS ending 1853."

"Purchase of Annuities in 1860, LARGELY EXCEEDS the similar receipts for the first TEN YEARS, 1845 to 1854."

"This progress, it is believed, is unsurpassed, considering that it applies to each of the three branches of the business."

FIRE BRANCH.

"The Fire Branch has certainly shown no exhaustion during the year 1860 of that impetus which had previously brought it to a position of the first magnitude among the Insurance Companies of the United Kingdom. The Fire Premiums in 1860 had advanced to the sum of 283,264. 7s. 3d., or 12s. 11d. more than in 1859. The Fire Premiums had arrived at a sum of 262,977. 13s. 11d., showing an increase of 34,685. 12s. 6d., exceeding the large advance of the preceding year, so that in two years the Fire Revenue of the Company has been enhanced by the enormous sum of 68,881. 17s. 6d."

"The Parliamentary Report of Returns of Duty paid to Government for the year 1860 exhibits the augmentation of the business in a more prominent way, as it affords the means of comparison with other Companies. The Proprietors will be gratified to learn that the increase of Duty paid by the Royal in the last year is more than double that of any other Company, either London or Provincial, whilst only one of those Companies even approaches to 50 per cent. of the advance of this Company. Our increase actually equals 30 per cent. of the entire increase of the whole of the Metropolitan Offices combined, whilst of the Provincial Offices its forms upwards of 30 per cent. of the total advance of the other 25 offices established out of London."

LIFE BRANCH.

"The Reports of the Company for several years have had invariably announce a constant periodical expansion of Life Business, the new Policies of each succeeding year showing an advance over the one that had immediately preceded it. A similar result is shown in the year 1860, the Premiums on New Policies, after deducting Guarantees, being 15,092. 12s. 10d., which is an increase in the item of 1,993. 17s. 8d., above the amount received for the year 1859."

"But even this advance is small when compared with the sudden and remarkable momentum which has been given to this branch of the business in the present year (1861)."

"It was not until the commencement of the year that the public seemed to have become fully acquainted with the fact that the Royal Insurance Company had published late in the last year an account of the investigation into the assets and liabilities of its Life Department, under a novel form, and in as plain and intelligible a manner as the abstruseness of the subject admitted, together with the entire statements and valuations necessary for that purpose."

"It is conjectured from the extensive notices of this Pamphlet, and its accompanying Diagrams, which have appeared in the Periodicals of the day, that it has largely attracted the attention of vast numbers of persons in all parts of the United Kingdom, as well as in other parts of the world. Indeed, a most satisfactory and conclusive evidence that such is the case is afforded by the fact that the Sum Assured on new Policies in the six months to the 31st June of the present year, is actually fifty per cent. in excess of the Sum Assured in the corresponding months of the year 1860, although the latter amount in itself exceeded the Sum Assured in any like previous period of time."

"If this success be continued, the Royal Insurance Company would, with respect to the amount of its new business, be at once placed (at least with one or two exceptions) at the head of all the Insurance Companies doing business in this country, and the anticipations of the last Report, to the effect that the details of the Life Business then to be published would form a spot of the Establishment, will have a speedy and very happy realization."

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THE LIFE BRANCH.

PROFITS.—Large Proportion returned every Five Years to Policies then in existence Two entire years.
Expenses chiefly borne by the Fire Branch, in order to increase the Bonus to be returned.

LIFE BONUSES DECLARED.
 Two per Cent. per Annum on the Sum Assured; the greatest Bonus ever continuously declared by any Company.

SECURITY FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE BRANCHES.

Capital TWO MILLIONS Sterling.

Accumulated Funds in hand exceed 800,000l.

PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary.

JOHN B. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

VICTORIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

18, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY. Established 1838.
 Thomas Nesbitt, Esq., Chairman.
 O'R. B. Woolsey, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

Charles Baldwin, Esq.
 George Denny, Esq.
 J. G. Dimson, Esq.
 William Elliott, M.D.
 Robert Ellis, Esq.
 J. P. Gassiot, Esq., F.R.S.
 John Gladstone, Esq.
 Aaron Goldsmid, Esq.
 Sidney Gurney, Esq.
 W. K. Jameson, Esq.
 John Jones, Esq.
 John Nolloth, Esq.
 Meaburn Staniland, Esq., M.P.
 Daniel Sutton, Esq.
 Walter Charles Venning, Esq.
 William White, Esq.

Every description of Life Assurance business is transacted. Advances are made on Mortgage of Freehold Property, Life and Reversionary Interests, &c., and also to Assurers on Personal Security. The Assets are 240,000l., and the Income is over 63,000l. per annum. Four-fifths of the entire Profits are appropriated to the Assured. Three divisions of considerable amount have already taken place.
 WILLIAM RATHAY, Actuary.

THE SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND AND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

is a purely Mutual Office, in which the whole Funds belong to the Members; and the Profits are divided among them alone. Since it was founded, in 1815, its history has been one of constant and increasing prosperity; and it is now, in point of Funds, Annual Revenue and number of Members, one of the largest Life Offices in the world. The Security presented by the Society to its Members and their Representatives is of the most unquestionable character; while the Returns made in the form of Bonuses are, it is believed, not exceeded by those of any other similar Institution. The following is a

MEMORANDUM OF BUSINESS, BONUSES, FUNDS AND REVENUE.

Extracted from the Society's detailed Prospectus.

1. TOTAL ASSURANCES ISSUED	£14,621,784
2. TOTAL BONUSES DECLARED	3,083,049
3. SUMS ASSURED AND BONUSES EXISTING	10,886,291
4. TOTAL CLAIMS PAID EXCEED	3,600,000
5. INVESTED FUNDS	3,601,764
6. ANNUAL REVENUE	425,738

Forms of Proposal, detailed Prospectuses and Reports, and every Information, may be had at the Head Office, or any of the Society's Agents.

SAMUEL RALEIGH, Manager.
 J. J. P. ANDERSON, Secretary.
 Edinburgh, 5, St. Andrew-square.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Proposals dated and lodged at the Head Office, or with any of the Society's Agents, during the current year, will secure One Bonus more than those of later date.

LONDON HONORARY BOARD.

George Young, Esq. Mark-lane.
 Charles Edward Pollock, Esq., Barrister, Temple.
 David Hill, Esq. Sussex-square.
 John Murray, Esq. Publisher, Albemarle-street.
 Samuel Laming, Esq. Indian Finance.
 Sir John Thomas Briggs, Admiralty.
 Leonard Horner, Esq., F.R.S.
 James Anderson, Esq., Q.C., Lincoln's Inn.

AGENTS FOR LONDON AND THE SUBURBS.

Central Agent.
 Hugh M'Kean, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings, Cornhill.
District Agents.
 Major R. S. Bidge, 49, Pall Mall, Agent for the West-End District.
 Benton Sealey, Islington-green, Agent for Islington District.
 ROBERTSON & WHITE, Accountants.
 4, Princes-street, Bank, E.C.

DENTS' CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, AND CLOCK.—M. F. DENT, 33, Cockspur-street, Charing Cross, Watch, Clock and Chronometer Maker, by special appointment, to Her Majesty the Queen.
 33, COCKSPUR-STREET, CHARING CROSS,
 Corner of Spring Gardens.

FREDERICK DENT, Chronometer, Watch and Clock Maker to the Queen and Prince Consort, and Maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, 61, Strand, and 84, Royal Exchange.

PIANOFORTES.—CRAMER, BEALE & Co.—Every description on Sale or Hire, NEW and SECOND-HAND. Lists, gratis, post free.—301, Regent-street.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, SEE THAT YOU GET IT.
 AS INFERIOR KINDS ARE OFTEN SUBSTITUTED.
 WOTHERSPON & CO., GLASGOW AND LONDON.

GLASS-CASES for HIRE.—F. B. WALTER, of 51, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C., Glass-Case Manufacturer, begs to notify, to Public and Private Institutions and Antiquaries, that he has the LARGEST STOCK in LONDON of Bent, Flat, Sloping and Upright GLASS-CASES, to be Lent on Hire for Conversations and Exhibitions, &c.

TRELOAR'S KAMPTULICON, or Elastic Floor Cloth, Cocoa-Nut Fibre, Chinese and other Matting, and Door-Mats of the best quality, at the lowest prices.—T. TRELOAR, Manufacturer, 43, LUDGATE-HILL, E.C.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, in Bottle, recommended by Baron Liebig and all the Faculty, may now be had in the finest condition of Messrs. HARRINGTON PARKER & Co. 54, Pall Mall, S.W.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS
 beg to caution the Public against Spurious Imitations of their world-renowned WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
 Purchasers should ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE, Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be "THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CRUSSE & BLACKWELL, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST TEAS AND COFFEES in England are to be obtained of **PHILLIPS & CO., Tea-Merchants**, 8, King William-street, City. Good strong useful Tea, 3s. 6d., 3s. 10d., 3s. and 4s.; rich Souchong, 3s. 6d., 3s. 10d., and 4s.; Coffee, 1s., 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d., and 2s. 6d. Tea and Coffee to the value of 40s. sent carriage-free to any railway-station or market-town in England. A Price Current free. Sugars at market-prices. All goods carriage-free within eight miles of the City.

TEA.—DR. HASSALL'S ("The Chief Analyst of the Sanitary Commission of the Lancet on Food") Report on the Teas and Coffees sold by Messrs. STRACHAN & CO., 36, Cornhill, London, E.C.—"Having purchased through my own agents, and in the ordinary way of business, a variety of samples of the several qualities of Tea and Coffee vended by Messrs. Strachan & Co., I have subjected the whole of them to Microscopical Examination and Chemical Analysis. The result of the examinations obtained was in the highest degree satisfactory." A full report of the above Analysis, also List of Prices, can be had on application to Messrs. STRACHAN & CO., 36, Cornhill, E.C. London. Cards to all parts of London daily.

ELKINGTON & CO. desire respectfully to call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry requiring PLATE, to their Manufacture, which may be obtained in great variety, both in SILVER and ELECTRO PLATE, from either of their Establishments:—

LONDON—23, Regent-street, St. James's, S.W.; and 46, Moor-gate-street, E.C.

DUBLIN—College Green.

LIVERPOOL—Church-street.

MANUFACTORY and SHOW ROOMS, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

Estimates, Drawings and Prices sent free by post. Replating and Gilding as usual.

45, OXFORD-STREET, W.

OSLERS' GLASS CHANDELIERS, Wall Lights and Mantel-piece Lusters, for Gas and Candles. Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from 71. 6s. Glass Deserters " " " " " 21. 10s.

All Articles marked in plain figures, from 71. 6s. Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for Presents. Mess. Export and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.

LONDON—SHOW-ROOMS, 45, OXFORD-STREET, W. BIRMINGHAM—MANUFACTORY and SHOW-ROOMS, Broad-street. Established 1802.

MORTLOCK'S CHINA WAREHOUSE, 250, OXFORD-STREET—SELLING OFF.—In consequence of the Marquis of Westminster's refusal to renew the Lease of the above Premises (in connexion with Park-street), JOHN MORTLOCK is anxious to decrease his Price Stock and is prepared to make a great allowance for Cash.—250, OXFORD-STREET, and 58, PARK-STREET, near Hyde Park.

HORTICULTURAL TOOLS, LAWN MOWERS, &c. delivered carriage free; also Chain Cutters at 50s. each. Churns, &c. Price Lists post free. BURGESS & KEY, Manufacturers, 88, Newgate-street, London, E.C.

LAWNS.—SAMUELSON'S PATENT SILENT-WORKING and SELF-CLEANING MOWING-MACHINES.

cut the Grass, collect it into a Box (saving all sweeping), and roll the plot at one and the same time, and may be used at any convenient time, whether the grass be wet or dry. They are made of various widths, suitable for one man to work, unassisted, up to those for horse draught. Copies of Letters from all parts of the country, showing the great saving in labour and time and the improvement in the appearance of lawns effected by these Machines, will be forwarded, post free, with Price-Lists, on receipt of application.

B. SAMUELSON, BRITANNIA WORKS, RANBURY, LONDON WAREHOUSE: 76, CANNON-STREET WEST, CITY.

CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES—the most secure against Fire and Thieves.

CHUBB'S FIREPROOF STRONG-ROOM DOORS.

CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR and STREET-DOOR LATCHES.

CHUBB'S CASH and DEED BOXES.

Illustrated Price-List, gratis and post free.

CHUBB & SON, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 88, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Wolverhampton.

ALLEN'S PATENT PORTMANTEAUS and TRAVELLING BAGS, with SQUARE OPENINGS; Ladies' Wardrobe Trunks, Dressing Bags, with Silver Fittings; Despatch Boxes, Writing and Dressing Cases, and 500 other articles for Home or Continental Travelling. Illustrated Catalogue post free.—J. W. ALLEN, Manufacturer and Patentee, 28 and 31, West Strand, London, W.C.

Also, Allen's Barrack Furniture Catalogue of Officers' Bedsteads, Washhand Stands, Canteens, &c., post free.

CAUTION.—SMEE'S SPRING MATTRESS. TUCKER'S PATENT, or SOMMIER TUCKER. Comfortable, cleanly, simple, portable and inexpensive. Purchasers are respectfully warned against infringements and imitations, in which somewhat of the general appearance of the SMEE'S SPRING MATTRESS is carefully preserved, but all its essential advantages are destroyed.

WILLIAM SMEE & SONS, having now the entire of the Patent right, are able to announce the following considerably REDUCED SCALE OF PRICES.

Size No. 1 for Bedsteads 3 feet wide 25s. 0d.
" 2 " " " " 27s. 6d.
" 3 " " " " 30s. 0d.

Other sizes in proportion. "To be obtained of almost all respectable Upholsters and Bedding Warehousemen."

SPECIAL NOTICE should be taken that each Spring Mattress bears upon the side the Label, "Tucker's Patent."

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DE-STROYING POWDER.—This powder is quite Harmless to Animal Life, but is unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Kermits, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Moths in Furs, and every other species of Insects in all stages of metamorphosis. An invaluable remedy for destroying Fleas in Ladies' Pet Dogs. It is perfectly harmless to its nature, and may be applied without apprehension, as it has no qualities deleterious to animal life.

Sold in Packets, 1s., 2s., 6d., and 4s. 6d. each, or post free for 14, or trouble also for postage-stamps, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C.

THE BEST SHOW OF IRON BEDSTEADS in the KINGDOM is WILLIAM S. BURTON'S.—He has FOUR LARGE ROOMS devoted to the exclusive Show of Iron and Brass Bedsteads and Children's Cots, with appropriate Bedding and Bedding Trunks, Folding Bedsteads, from 11s.; Patent Iron Bedsteads, fitted with dovetail joints and patent smoking, from 14s. 6d.; and Cots, from 15s. 6d. each; handsome Ornamental Iron and Brass Bedsteads, in great variety, from 2s. 13s. 6d. to 20l.

TEA URNS, of LONDON MAKE ONLY.—The largest assortment of London-made TEA URNS in the world (including all the recent novelties, many of which are registered) is on SALE at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, from 30s. to 6l.

PAPIER-MACHÉ and IRON TEA TRAYS.—An assortment of TEA TRAYS and WAITERS wholly unpreceded, whether as to extent, variety, or novelty.

New Oval Papier-Maché Trays, per set of three, from 30s. to 10 guineas.

Dish, Iron dinner, from 2s. to 4 guineas.

Convex shape, ditto, from 7s. 6d.

Round and Gothic Waiters, Cake and Bread Baskets, equally low.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 500 illustrations of his limited Stock of Sterling Silver and Electro-Plated Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish-Covers, Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gaseliers, Tea Trays, Urns and Kettles, Cloaks, Table Cutlery, Baths, Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bedroom and Cabinet Furniture, &c., with Lists of Prices, and Plans of the Twenty large Show-rooms, at 29, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, 2, 3 and 4, Newman-street; 4, 5 and 6, Perry's-place; and 1, Newman-mews, London.

MALVERN POTASH WATER—Owes its great excellence to the purity of the HOLY WELL WATER, with which it is made. Preferred to Soda Water as a refreshing Draught, and valuable as a Corrective for

ACIDITY, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, &c.

May be drunk freely by the most delicate with advantage to the general health.

Apply to W. & J. BURROW, Great Malvern.

Sole Local Agents for J. SCHWEPPE & CO.'S SELTZER, VICHY, SODA, and LITHIA WATERS;

And Sole Proprietors of "BURROW'S TARAXACUM" for Liver Complaints.

TEETH.—By her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.—Newly-invented Application of Chemically Prepared India-rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY, Surgeon-Dentist, sole inventor and patentee.—A new, original, and invaluable invention consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER, as a lining to the gold or bone frame.—All sharp edges are avoided; no spring wires or fastenings are required; a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity, hitherto wholly unobtainable, and a soft, perfect, and most upbearing accuracy, are secured; while from the softness and flexibility of the gum employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.—To be obtained only at 9, Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, London, W.

DR. DE JONGHE'S

(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL,

Prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men throughout the world as the safest, speediest and most effectual remedy for

Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Rheumatism, Gout, General Debility, Diseases of the Skin, Rickets, Infantile Wasting, and all Scrofulous Affections,

Is incomparably superior to every other variety.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Sir HENRY MARSH, Bart. M.D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.—"I consider Dr. de Jonghe's Cod Liver Oil to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

Dr. GRANVILLE, F.R.S.—"Dr. Granville has found that Dr. de Jonghe's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oil."

Dr. LANKESTER, F.R.S.—"I deem the Cod Liver Oil sold under Dr. de Jonghe's guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy."

Dr. LAWRENCE, Physician to H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.—"I invariably prescribe Dr. de Jonghe's Oil in preference to any other, feeling assured that I am recommending a genuine article, and not a manufactured compound, in which the efficacy of this invaluable medicine is destroyed."

DR. DE JONGHE'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is sold only in IMPERIAL Half-Pint, 2s. 6d.; Pint, 4s. 9d.; Quart, 9s.; and labelled with his stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.

SOLE DEPOT:

ANSAR, HARFORD & CO. 77, Strand, London, W.C.

CAUTION.—Beware of Proposed Substitutions.

PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

The CHEAPEST HOUSE in the Kingdom.

Carriage paid to the Country on Orders over 20s.

Useful Cream Laid Note, 3s. 6d.	Per Ream.	Per Ream.
Super Thick ditto " " " 3s. 6d.	Black Bordered Note, 5s. 6d.	Quires for " " " 1s. 0d.
Patent Stamp Paper " " " 3s. 6d.	Superfine Thick Cream Laid Envelopes, 6d. per 100.	
	Good Copy-Books, 40 pages, 2s. per dozen, or 25s. 6d. per gross.	

PARTRIDGE & COZENS,

1, CHANCERY-LANE, and 123, FLEET-STREET, E.C.

METCALFE, BINGLEY & CO.'S New Patent Brushes, and Penetrating unbleached Hair Brushes, Improved Flesh and Cloth Brushes, and genuine Smyrna Sponges, and every description of Brush, Comb, and Perfumery. The Tooth Brushes search between the divisions of the Teeth—the Hair rest come loose. M. B. & Co.'s New and Delicately Perfumed—The Fairy Bouquet, The Oxford and Cambridge Bouquet, in bottles, 2s., 3s., 4s., and 5s. each.—Metcalfe's celebrated Alkaline Tooth Powder, 2s. per box.—Sole Establishment, 130s and 131, OXFORD-STREET.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is allowed by upwards of 500 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided: a soft bandage belted worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, acting with so much ease and accuracy that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, being sent to the Manufacturer.

MR. WHITE, 233, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c. for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking, from 7s. 6d. to 15s. each; and 15s. each.

JOHN WHITE, MANUFACTURER, 233, Piccadilly, London.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR will be found a perfect Luxury this Weather, either used for the Toilet or Bath, or as a reviving Scent for the Handkerchief. A special, unflammable sort is prepared to be used in Rimmel's Patent Vaporizer for purifying the air and fumigating sick rooms.—RIMMEL, Perfumer, 96, Strand, and 24, Cornhill.

NO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER MEDICINE.—"W. and DR. BARRY'S HEALTH RESTORING REVALENT ARABIC FOOD," the safest remedy for habitual constipation, indigestion (dyspepsia), palpitation, coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, diarrhoea, nervousness, biliousness, torpidity of the liver, &c.—Andrew Barr, M.D., F.R.S., Dr. Harvey, Dr. Shorland, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Wurtz's Testimony, 18th July 1858. Dr. Barry's Food is particularly effective in effectually curing indigestion (dyspepsia), a confirmed habit of body, as also in diarrhoea, bowel and liver complaints, inflammatory irritation and cramp of the urethra, the kidneys and bladder, and hæmorrhoids; also in cough, asthma, debility, bronchitis, and pulmonary and bronchial consumption.—Dr. Rud. Wurtz, Professor of Medicine and Practical M.D. in Bonn. Packed in tins, with full instructions, 11b., 2s. 6d.; 5lb., 4s. 6d.; 11b., 11s.; 25b., 25s.; 50b., free of carriage. Dr. Barry & Co., 77, Strand, London. Sole Agents, Fortnum & Mason, also at 90, Gracechurch-street, 4, Cheap-side; 69 and 150, Oxford-street; 232, 230, 430 and 431, Strand; and all Grocers.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession and universally accepted by the Public as the Best Remedy for acidity of the stomach, heartburn, head-ache, gout and indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an agreeable Effervescent Draught, in which the most delicate and much increased. During Hot Seasons and in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured with the utmost attention to strength and purity by DINNEFORD & CO., 178, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the Empire.

COCKLE'S PILLS.—To those who suffer from Indigestion and Sick Headache, Torpid Liver, Inactive Bowels, &c., COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS are strongly recommended, as, by combining aromatic, tonic, and aperient properties, they remove all poisonous accumulations, strengthen the stomach, induce a healthy appetite, and impart tranquillity to the nervous system. Prepared only by JAMES COCKLE, 18, New Ormond-street; and to be had of all Medicine Vendors, in boxes, at 1s. 12d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each.

BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.

Price 1s. 12d. and 2s. 6d. per box. This Preparation is one of the benefits which the Science of Modern Chemistry has conferred upon Mankind; for, during the first twenty years of the present century, to speak of a Cure for the Gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this Medicine are so fully demonstrated by unalloyed testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that Public Opinion proclaims this as one of the most important Discoveries of the Present Age. These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors, and at 232, Strand, London.

IN HOT WEATHER.—DR. HUGO'S MEDICAL ATOMS, taken at night, produce refreshing sleep, cool the whole system, and give lightness and energy to mind and body. They have a delightful taste, and may be eaten as sweets. Sold by BARCLAY & SONS, 35, Farringdon-street, and all Druggists, at 1s. 12d. and 2s. 6d. per packet.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—LIFE'S GRAND BANE.—Indigestion, dyspepsia, or disordered stomach, are more or less the companions of most men whose time is occupied by literary, legal, or commercial pursuits, which prevent their outdoor exercise essential to health. This list is increased in winter by females, and all whom the weather makes prisoners. Holloway's Pills have long been famed as the easiest, safest, and most powerful remedy for weak stomachs, disordered livers, or torpid bowels. They induce a healthy action throughout the alimentary canal, without distressing or debilitating the system. They are the most efficient yet painless antidote of all visceral disturbances; they stimulate, moderate or repress any disordered function; they make the digestion good, the body strong, and the mind vigorous.

Digitized by Google

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1764.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1861.

PRICE
FOURPENCE
Stamped Edition, 5d.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The NEXT MEETING will be held at MANCHESTER, commencing on WEDNESDAY, September 4, 1861, under the Presidency of

WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, Esq. LL.D. C.E. F.R.S.

The Reception Room will be the Portico, in Mosley-street. Notices of Communications intended to be read to the Association, accompanied by a statement whether or not the author will be present at the Meeting, may be addressed to JOHN PULFORD, M.A. LL.D. F.R.S., Assistant General Secretary, University Museum, Oxford; or to R. D. DABSHIRE, Esq. B.A. F.G.S., Alfred Nield, Esq., ARTHUR RANSON, Esq. M.A., and Professor Boscawen, B.A., Local Secretaries, Manchester.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S., General Treasurer.
6, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

KING'S COLLEGE, London.—The PROSPECTUS for 1861-2 of the different Departments is now ready, and will be sent, free of charge; also the Syllabus of the Evening Classes, price 3d. by post; and the Calendar for 1861-2, price 3s. by post. Apply to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., King's College, London, putting the letter "P" in the envelope, outside the cover.
R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON,

67 and 68, Harley-street, W.
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1833, for the General Education of Ladies, and for Granting Certificates of Knowledge.

Visitor—THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.

Principal—THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.

Professors.

W. Stenhouse Bennett, Mus.D.
Rev. T. A. Cook, M.A.
E. Fusco, B.A.
R. F. Garden, M.A.
W. Hughes, F.R.G.S.
John Hulsham.
Alph. Mariette, M.A.

Lady Resident—Miss FARRY.

The Classes for Michaelmas Term will OPEN on THURSDAY, October 3. Individual instruction is given in Vocal Music by Mr. George Benson, and in Instrumental by Messrs. Barnett, Dorrell and O. May, and by Misses Green, C. Green and Heaton. Conversation Classes in French, German and Italian are formed on the entry of six names.

Arrangements are made for the reception of Boarders. Prospectuses, with full particulars as to Fees, Scholarships, Examinations, &c., may be had on application to Mrs. WILLIAMS, at the College Office.

E. H. PLUMPTRE, M.A., Dean.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND. QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.

On FRIDAY, the 18th of OCTOBER NEXT, an EXAMINATION will be held for the Matriculation of Students in the Faculties of ARTS, LAW, and MEDICINE, and in the Departments of CIVIL ENGINEERING and AGRICULTURE.

The Matriculation Examination for Students intending to pursue the course of study for the Diploma of Licentiate in Arts, will take place on the same day. The Subjects of Examination are the same as those for the ordinary Matriculation Examination in Arts, save that Latin and Greek are not required.

An Additional Matriculation Examination for Students in the Faculty of Medicine will be held on the 24th of November.

The Examinations for Scholarships will commence on Tuesday, the 15th of October. The Council have the power of conferring at these Examinations Ten Senior Scholarships of the value of 40s. each, viz.:—Seven in the Faculty of Arts, Two in the Faculty of Medicine, and One in the Faculty of Law; and Forty-five Junior Scholarships, viz.:—Fifteen in Literature, and Fifteen in Science, of the value of 24s. each; Six in Medicine, Three in Law, and Two in Civil Engineering, of the value of 30s. each; and Four in Agriculture, of the value of 12s. each.

The Council is also empowered to award at the same Examinations several Prizes, varying in value from 5s. to 15s.

A Prospectus, containing full information as to the Subjects of Examination and Courses of Instruction, may be had on application to the Registrar.

By order of the President,
WILLIAM LUPTON, A.M., Registrar.
Galway, 10th July, 1861.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and MEDICAL COLLEGE.—THE WINTER SESSION will COMMENCE October 1, with an INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS by Dr. FRANKLAND, at Five o'clock p.m.

LECTURES.

Medicine—Dr. Black and Dr. Kirkes.
Surgery—Mr. Lawrence.
Descriptive Anatomy—Mr. Skey and Mr. Holden.
Physiology and General Anatomy—Mr. Savory.
Chemistry—Dr. Frankland.
Demonstrators of Anatomy—Mr. Callender and Mr. Smith.
Demonstrator of Morbid Anatomy—Dr. Andrew.

SUMMER SESSION, commencing May 1, 1862.

Material Medicine—Dr. F. Farre.
Botany—Dr. Harris.
Forensic Medicine—Dr. Martin.
Midwifery.
Comparative Anatomy—Mr. Coote.
Practical Chemistry—Dr. Frankland.

The Hospital contains 650 beds, and Clinical Lectures are delivered—On the Medical Cases, by Dr. Burrows, Dr. Farre, and Dr. Black; on the Surgical Cases, by Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Skey, and Mr. Paget; and on Orthopedic Surgery, by Mr. Coote.

Collegiate Establishment.—Students can reside within the Hospital walls, subject to the collegiate regulations. Some of the Teachers connected with the Hospital also receive Students to reside with them.

Information respecting Scholarships and other details may be obtained from Mr. Paret, Mr. Coote, Mr. Callender, or any of the Medical or Surgical Officers or Lecturers; or at the Anatomical Museum or Library.

FREDERICK PLEDY, late of Worcester, has REMOVED his ARCHITECTURAL PRACTICE to 15, YORK-PLACE, Portman-square, LONDON, greater facilities being thereby afforded for continuing the execution of Stained Glass, Mural and other Ecclesiastical Decorations.

ST. THOMAS'S MEDICAL SESSION.

A GENERAL INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS will be delivered by ALBERT J. BERNAYS, Esq. M.A. Ph.D., the Dean, on TUESDAY, 1st October, 1861, at 8 o'clock p.m.

After which the DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES will take place.

Gentlemen have the option of paying 40s. for the first year, a similar sum for the second, and 10s. for each succeeding year; or 30s. at one payment, as perpetual.

Matriculation Prizes, &c.

Voluntary Matriculation Examinations are held early in October, and Prizes are given in each of the three following divisions:—

1st. In Mathematics, Classics, and Ancient History. The President's Prize of Twenty Guineas.
2nd. In Physics and Natural History. A College Prize of 20s.
3rd. In Modern Languages and Modern History. A College Prize of 20s.

The WM. TITE SCHOLARSHIP, founded by W. TITE, Esq. M.P. F.R.S., the proceeds of 1,000l. Consols, tenable for three years, is awarded every third year.

To the Three most distinguished Pupils for General Proficiency in each year, the following Prizes are awarded:—

FIRST YEAR'S STUDENTS.

1st. The Treasurer's Prize of Thirty Guineas. 2nd. A College Prize of 20s. 3rd. A College Prize of 10s.

SECOND YEAR'S STUDENTS.

1st. A College Prize of 30s. 2nd. A College Prize of 20s. 3rd. A College Prize of 10s.

The Dressers and the Clinical Clerks are awarded to merit, after examination.

THIRD YEAR'S STUDENTS.

1st. A College Prize of 30s. 2nd. A College Prize of 20s. 3rd. A College Prize of 10s.

Mr. Geo. Vaughan's Cheesden Medal. The Treasurer's Gold Medal.

Mr. Newman Smith's Prize of 5s. for the best Essay on "Neurasthenia."

The Two House-Surgeons, the Resident Accoucheurs, and the Dressers are periodically selected, and are provided with Rooms and Commons in the Hospital, free of expense.

Two Hospital Registrars at an Annual Salary of 40s. each, or one at 50s.

The Committee of the "Nightingale Fund" has arranged with the authorities of St. Thomas's for educating Women as Hospital Nurses, who, on the satisfactory completion of one year's training, will be considered eligible to receive appointments as Nurses in the Metropolitan or Provincial Hospitals.

Prior to Midsummer in each year application should be made to Mrs. W. W. WADSWORTH, at St. Thomas's Hospital, either by Women as Candidates for Training, or by Institutions for Trained Nurses.

The Patients are admitted daily at half-past 11 a.m., and the Out-Patients seen at half-past 12 daily.

To enter, or to obtain Prospectuses, the Conditions of the Title Scholarship, and further Information, apply to Mr. WHITFIELD, Medical Secretary, resident at the Hospital.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.—Sanskrit, Hin-

dustani, Bengali, and Persian, as also Hebrew and Syriac, are TAUGHT by the Rev. G. SMALL, M.A. M.R.A.S. &c., ten years a Missionary in India, and ten years a teacher of those languages since his return home.—Featherstone-buildings, Holborn, W.C.; and 17, Church-street, Cliftonville, Brighton.

A LADY, very successful in Training the

Youthful Mind, HAS VACANCIES. Terms, including Board, English, and French, 60 guineas. Eminent Professors in attendance.—Address ZETA, 6, Colindale-street, Bedford-square.

FRENCH EDUCATION and BOARD, in a

French Family, offered to a YOUNG MAN, by M. BOURBEAU, Professeur des Belles-Lettres, 51, Rue Blanche, Paris. The highest references given.

ST. MARY'S HALL, ST. MARY'S ROAD,

CANONBURY, near LONDON, N.—English and French Institution for Ladies, on the Principles of Queen's College. (Established 1849.) The MICHAELMAS TERM will COMMENCE on the 17th SEPTEMBER. Ladies wishing to join any of the Classes are requested to enter their names the day before the re-opening. There are Vacancies for two Resident Pupils.

SARAH NORTHCROFT, Principal.

The undersigned Clergymen and Gentlemen having personal knowledge of the plans of the above highly successful Institution, concur in recommending it to the notice of parents desirous of obtaining a first-class Education in all respects for their daughters:

Rev. J. Edwards, M.A., Rector of Birmingham and Coney-Weston, Suffolk.

Rev. J. Hoppus, LL.D. F.R.S., Professor in University College.

J. B. Holme, M.D., Linton, near Cambridge.

Rev. C. Heselridge, M.A., Carlton, Leicester.

Rev. J. H. Jenkins, M.A., Rector of Haslewood, Duffield.

Rev. J. R. Major, M.A., Head-Master of Malda Hill Grammar School.

Rev. P. Parker, M.A., Rector of Hawton, Notts.

Rev. B. Portal, Esq. Daventry House, Upper Tooting.

Rev. J. H. Sharwood, M.A., Vicar of Walsall, Staffordshire.

William Slocumbe, Solicitor, Reading.

The Hon. R. Winn, 20, Wilton-street, Belgrave-square.

Rev. C. Wolley, M.A., Assistant-Master of Eton College.

Prospectuses, with Terms, will be forwarded upon application.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE SCHOOL, 67 and 68,

Harley-street, W.

Lady Superintendent—MISS HAY.

Assistant—Miss ROSALIND HOSKING.

The Classes for the Michaelmas Term will MEET on THURSDAY, September 26. Pupils are admissible at Six Years old, and upwards.

Prospectuses, with full particulars, may be had on application to Mrs. WILLIAMS, at the College Office.

E. H. PLUMPTRE, M.A., Dean.

DIED, at Nice, on the 9th inst., VINCENT NOVELLO; Born in London, Sept. 6, 1781.

MARRIED, at St. Mary's Church, St. John's Wood, by the Rev. T. C. M. Beller, RUDOLPH LEHMANN, Esq., of Rome, to AMELIA CHAMBERS, sixth Daughter of Robert Chambers, Esq., of Verulam House, St. John's Wood.

TO PUBLISHERS.—A GENTLEMAN of capital is desirous of embarking in the PUBLISHING BUSINESS, either as Partner or by Purchase.—Address, in the first instance, to X. Y. Z., care of Mr. Lindley, 19, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C.

WINTER IN ITALY.—To PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—The Advertiser, who is accustomed to Continental travelling, and has been twice in Italy, would be happy to accompany a Young Gentleman going abroad, and to assist his Studies in Classical and General Literature.—Address T. H. D., care of JOHN MURRAY, Esq., Albemarle-street, W.

PROFESSOR GARDNER, F.E.S., &c., begs to state that his LECTURES on the EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCES, fitted for gentlemen preparing for the Government and other Examinations, are now conducted at the Polytechnic Institution. The Apparatus of this Establishment, conjoined to his own, gives facilities seldom afforded. Engagements for the same Courses of Lectures are made with Private Establishments, Institutions, &c. The Laboratory, under the direction of Professor Gardner, is open for Pupils. Private Study, Analyses, &c.—309, Regent-street, W.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.—COMPE-TITORS for Sandhurst, Woolwich, or the Staff College, and Candidates for Direct Commissions or Staff Appointments, are PREPARED in all the Branches (compulsory and optional) of their Programmes, at the Practical Military College, Sunbury, S.W.—Apply for Prospectuses, &c. to Captain LEVY.

EDUCATION.—No. 2, PORTLAND-PLACE, LOWER CLAPTON, N.E.—Miss BATES receives Twelve Young Ladies as Resident Pupils. The next Term will commence on WEDNESDAY, September 11.

WOOLWICH, SANDHURST, the LINE, and the CIVIL SERVICE.—SIX PUPILS are PREPARED for the above EXAMINATIONS by the Rev. G. R. ROBERTS, M.A., late Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and for some years one of the Mathematical and Classical Professors at the Royal Indian Military College at Addiscombe.—Address, "The Limes, Croydon."

CIVIL SERVICE, WOOLWICH, &c.—GENTLEMEN are efficiently PREPARED for the CIVIL and MILITARY EXAMINATIONS, or for the UNIVERSITIES, by an M.A. of long experience as a Private Tutor in Cambridge, assisted by competent Masters in various branches required. For particulars, apply to the Rev. the Pastor, 8, York-terrace, Tunbridge Wells; or to Messrs. RELIX BROTHERS, School Bookellers, 150, Aldersgate-street, London.

50, George-square, Edinburgh.
MISS BROWN'S PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT for the BOARD and EDUCATION of a limited number of YOUNG LADIES. The next SESSION will BEGIN on TUESDAY, the 1st of October.—Prospectuses forwarded on application.

HARROW or RUGBY.—A Married M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, Senior Optime and First Classman in the Classical Tripos, Head-Exhibitor of his year at Eton, who has been for many years the Public Schools, except Eton, has VACANCIES for next Half-year. His house, recently enlarged for the purpose, is situated in a beautiful and healthy part of the country. Terms, 30 Guineas a year, with no extras.—Address M. L., 7, High-street, Birmingham.

HOME PARK HOUSE SCHOOL, adjoining the Station, KING'S LANGLEY, HERTS.—The number of Boarders is limited to 13. The Terms, 30 guineas;—the number of day scholars is unlimited. The school includes every charge except for Instrumental Music. The School will RE-OPEN on THURSDAY, 5th September. A Prospectus will be sent on application. J. T. V. HARDY, B.A.

A LADY wishes strongly to RECOMMEND, as GOVERNESS to Young Children, or as Useful Companion, a Lady, 30 years of age, who has had great experience in tuition, having resided in one family year. Is of ladylike manners, and most amiable disposition.—Address to A. T., 30, Avenue-road, New-road, Hammer-smith, W.

GERMAN and FRENCH TUITION with BOARD and LODGING is offered by a Professor of Commercial Académie FRANÇOISE. Terms, 8s. per month, including all expenses, except wine.—F. GROUT, Jopen Gasse, 3, Danzig.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, London.—Mr. and Mrs. R. H. CLARKE, 30, Oakley-square, Hampstead-road, N.W., receive a FEW YOUNG GENTLEMEN providing for them a comfortable home, and every facility for study. References to Rev. J. C. Harrison, 24, Queen's-road, Regent's Park; J. G. Wilkinson, M.D., 4, St. John's Villas, Finchley-road; James Walton, Esq., 21, Upper Gower-street, W.C.

LONDON LIBRARY, 12, ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE.—This Library offers great advantages to persons engaged in Literary Pursuits. The best Literature of the day, both English and Foreign, is added to a collection containing nearly 80,000 volumes. Fifteen volumes are allowed to Country Members, Ten to Residents in Town. An additional supply of Books may be had at the rate of 1s. per annum for five volumes.—Terms, 3s. a year; or 2s. a year with entrance fee of 5s.: Life Membership, 36s. Catalogue, 7s. 6d. Open from 10 to 6.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 84, SOHO-SQUARE.—MRS. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools, to her REGISTER of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

AS AGENT or ACCOUNTANT to a NOBLEMAN or GENTLEMAN.—The Advertiser (age 39), whose time has up to the present, been employed in Educational Pursuits, is desirous of meeting with an ENGAGEMENT as above. A reference kindly permitted to a Nobleman with whom he is now living.—Address M. E. Street Brothers, 11, Seric-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.

A YOUNG MAN, 25 years of age, who has for some years filled a confidential situation in the City (Counting-house and Warehouse), from which he will be strongly recommended, DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT, which assiduity and trustworthiness may render permanent. Writes Shorthand.—Address L. A., 32, Paternoster-row, E.C.

SURGEONS' HALL, EDINBURGH,

WINTER SESSION, 1861-62.

The following COURSES of LECTURES on MEDICAL and SURGICAL SCIENCE, and also those delivered in the University, qualify for Examination for the Diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Classes open on Tuesday, November 5.

Surgery, 10 A.M.—Mr. Spence.
Surgery (4, High School Yards), 10 A.M.—Dr. P. H. Watson.
Surgery (6, High School Yards), 10 A.M.—Mr. A. M. Edmond.
Chemistry (School of Arts, Adam-square), 10 A.M.—Dr. Stevenson Macadam.
Practical Chemistry, Analytical Chemistry, 9 A.M. till 5 P.M.—Dr. Stevenson Macadam at Surgeons' Hall.
Chemistry (8, Infirmary-street), 10 A.M.—Dr. Murray Thomson.
Practical Chemistry, Analytical Chemistry, 9 A.M. till 5 P.M.—Dr. Murray Thomson (8, Infirmary-street).
Physiology, 11 A.M.—Dr. Sanders.
Medical Jurisprudence (Course commences on December 3, 2 P.M.—Dr. Littlejohn).
Clinical Medicine (Royal Infirmary), 12 noon.—Drs. W. T. Gaither, Warburton Begbie, Sanders, and J. Matthews Duncan.
Clinical Surgery (Royal Infirmary), 12 noon.—Mr. Spence.
Anatomy, 1 P.M.; Anatomical Demonstrations, 4 P.M.; Practical Anatomy, 9 A.M. till 4 P.M.—Dr. John Struthers.
General Pathology, Pathological Anatomy (Saturdays), 11 A.M.—Dr. Rutherford Haldane.
Practice of Physic, 3 P.M.—Dr. W. T. Gaither.
Practice of Physic (4, High School Yards), 3 P.M.—Dr. Warburton Begbie.

By order of the Royal College,
JOHN SCOTT, Secretary.

The INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS will be delivered by Dr. John Struthers, on Monday, November 4.

Diseases of Children (Sick Children's Hospital)—Dr. Kellier.
Natural Philosophy (Three Months' Course)—1 P.M.—W. Lees, A.M.
PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.—ROYAL INFIRMARY, 12 noon:
 Perpetual Ticket, at one payment, 10*l.*; annual, 5*l.*; half-yearly, 3*l.* 6*s.*; separate payments for two years and a half entitle the student to a perpetual ticket. Sick Children's Hospital—Ticket, three months, 1*l.* 1*s.*; perpetual, 2*l.* 2*s.*
DISPENSARY VISIT—Royal Public Dispensary, and New Town Dispensary, each, six months, 2*l.* 3*s.* PRACTICAL MIDWIFERY—Royal Maternity Hospital, Royal Public Dispensary, New Town Dispensary, and Eye Infirmary, each, six months, 2*l.* 3*s.* Dispensary, and Eye Infirmary. DISEASES OF THE EAR—Dispensary, Lawnmarket. PRACTICAL PHARMACY—Royal Public Dispensary, New Town Dispensary, six months, 3*l.* 3*s.*

FEES.—For the First of each of the above Courses, 2*l.* 5*s.*; for the Second, 2*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* To those who have already attended a First Course in Edinburgh, the Perpetual Fee for that class is 2*l.* 4*s.* The Fees for the following Courses are:—Natural Philosophy, 2*l.* 2*s.*; Practical Chemistry and Practical Anatomy, 2*l.* 3*s.*; Anatomical Demonstrations, 2*l.* 3*s.*; Practical Anatomy with Demonstrations, 4*l.* 4*s.* ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, 2*l.* a Month, 5*l.* for Three Months, or 10*l.* for the Winter Session.

During the SUMMER SESSION, 1862, the following Three Months' Courses will be delivered:

Midwifery—Dr. Kellier.
Midwifery (4, High School Yards)—Dr. J. Matthews Duncan.
Medical Jurisprudence—Dr. Littlejohn.
Botany—Mr. Baylton.
Maternal Appliances—Dr. Kellier.
Clinical Surgery—Mr. Spence.
Clinical Medicine—Drs. W. T. Gaither, Warburton Begbie, Sanders, and J. Matthews Duncan.
Practical and Analytical Chemistry—Dr. Stevenson Macadam.
Practical and Analytical Chemistry—Dr. Murray Thomson (8, Infirmary-street).
Practical Anatomy and Demonstrations, Comparative Anatomy—Dr. John Struthers.
Pathological Anatomy—Dr. Rutherford Haldane.
Natural Philosophy—W. Lees, A.M.
History—Dr. Sanders.
History of Medicine—Dr. Warburton Begbie.
Dental Surgery—Dr. John Smith.
General Diseases—Dr. P. H. Watson.
Surgical Appliances—Mr. Edwards.

The above Courses qualify for Examination for the Diplomas of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh; the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of London; the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Dublin; the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow; the Apothecaries' Societies of London and Dublin; and the Boards of the Navy, Army, and Indian Medical Service.

The above Courses also qualify for the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the Queen's University in Ireland, during the years in which residence is not required.

In accordance with the Regulations of the University of Edinburgh, any four of the entire Medical Classes required may be attended under the above Teachers; and one of the four years of Study required may be constituted by attendance, in one year, on two of the above Six Months' Courses, or on one of these and two Three Months' Courses. The Regulations require that, in this case, the Fee for any of the above Classes shall be the same as that for the corresponding class in the University. When Surgery and Clinical Surgery are taught, as at present, by the same Lecturer, they do not qualify for the University of Edinburgh, but for every other British University.

The whole of the education required for graduation at the University of London may be taken under the above Teachers. Those who hold the Double Qualification of Physician and Surgeon from the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh are eligible for English Poor-Law appointments equally with those who hold English Medical and Surgical Diplomas; and are, under the Medical Act, entitled to practise Medicine and Surgery in any part of Her Majesty's Dominions.

NOTICE.—In order that the Regulations of the Medical Council, applicable to all Medical Schools and Licensing Boards, those commencing professional study after September 1861 will be required to have passed a Preliminary Examination in General Education, before being registered as Students of Medicine; and the Register at the Medical School is required to be closed within *After days* after the commencement of each Session, except in cases of detention from illness or other unavoidable cause.

Preliminary Examinations in General Education by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh take place in October and November, also in February, May, and August. Lists of the subjects and books may be obtained on application to the officer of either College.

JOHN STRUTHERS,
Secretary to the Medical and Surgical Schools.

AN UNMARRIED MAN, aged 37, who has for fifteen years been accustomed to Tuition of a high character, wishes to obtain an appointment as SECRETARY, LIBRARIAN, AGENT to a Nobleman or Gentleman, or some other non-educational post, for which his education, habits and experience may qualify him. In addition to his Classical and Mathematical acquirements, he is a skilful Accountant and Book-keeper, a ready Correspondent, speaks and writes French and German, and understands Italian and Spanish. Unexceptionable references.—Address L. L., Goddard's Library, 84, Great Portland-street, W.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

MANCHESTER MEETING, 4th to 11th September, 1861.
Reception Room, The Portico, Manchester.

President,
WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, Esq., LL.D. F.R.S. &c.

The objects of the Association are—"To give a stronger impulse and more systematic direction to scientific inquiry; to promote the intercourse of those who cultivate science in different parts of the British empire with one another and with foreign philosophers; to obtain a more general attention to the objects of science and a removal of disadvantages of a public kind which impede its progress."

General Arrangements.

WEDNESDAY, 4th September.—OPENING MEETING and PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS, at 3 P.M., in the Free-Trade Hall. SECTIONAL MEETINGS daily, as usual, from the 5th to the 10th inclusive.

WEDNESDAY, 11th September.—CONCLUDING GENERAL MEETING, in the Free-Trade Hall.

THURSDAY, 8th September.—SOIRÉE (Microscopes), in the Free-Trade Hall.

FRIDAY, 9th September.—EVENING DISCOURSE.

SATURDAY, 10th September.—SOIRÉE (Telegraphs), in the Free-Trade Hall.

MONDAY, 9th September.—EVENING DISCOURSE.

TUESDAY, 10th September.—SOIRÉE (Field Naturalists' Society), in the Free-Trade Hall.

On THURSDAY, the 11th of September.—Important EXCURSIONS.

Gentlemen desirous of attending the meeting may make their choice of being proposed as Life Members, paying 10*l.* as a composition, or Annual Subscribers, paying an admission fee of 1*l.*, and (additional) 1*l.* annually, or Associates for the meeting, paying 1*l.* Ladies may become members on the same terms as gentlemen; or ladies' tickets (transferable to ladies only) may be obtained in the Reception Room, by members, on payment of 1*l.*

Life members receive gratuitously the Reports of the Association which may be published after the date of payment. Annual subscribers receive gratuitously the Report of the Association for the year of their subscription, and for every following year of subscription, without intermission. Associates for the meeting are entitled to the Report of the meeting, at two-thirds of the publication price.

In order to facilitate arrangements for the meeting, it is desirable that application for tickets should be made as early as possible.

Forms of proposal will be supplied in the Reception Room during the meeting, or the names of candidates for admission may be transmitted to the Local Secretaries.

As the funds which the Association has to expend for its scientific objects consist only of the payments made by its members and associates, it is particularly desirable that every opportunity should be taken of increasing their number.

Compositions and subscriptions of new members or associates will be received by the Local Secretaries until the commencement of the meeting; afterwards, as well as the subscriptions and names of former members, by the Local Treasurer.

For information respecting the local arrangements, application may be made by letter addressed to any of the Local Secretaries for the meeting, at "The Portico, Manchester."

R. D. DARBISHIRE,
ALFRED NEILD,
ARTHUR RANSOME,
H. E. ROSCOE, } Local Secretaries for the Meeting.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

MANCHESTER MEETING.

Notice to Exhibitors.

Portico, August, 1861.

Gentlemen proposing to send specimens or apparatus for exhibition during the meeting, will please to address their contributions as follows:

Zoological Specimens, to Dr. Alcock, Museum, Peter-street, Manchester.

Botanical Specimens, to Leo H. Grindon, Esq., Museum, Peter-street, Manchester.

Geological Specimens, to Rev. G. Perkins, Museum, Peter-street, Manchester.

Chemical Products, to Dr. Roscoe, Owens College, Manchester.

The above may be forwarded at once; the earlier the better.

Microscopes, to G. Moxley, Esq., Free-Trade Hall, Manchester.

These are to arrive on Tuesday, the 3rd, and Wednesday, the 4th of September.

The owners of private microscopes are expected to see to the delivery, unpacking, arranging, and removal themselves.

Philosophical Apparatus, to R. B. Clifton, Esq., care of John Pender, Esq., Mount-street, Manchester. These must arrive before Saturday, the 31st of August.

Mechanical Models, to John Robinson, Esq., care of John Pender, Esq., Mount-street, Manchester.

All contributions must be announced in letters addressed to the gentlemen named at the British Association, Portico, Manchester. All contributions will be carefully unpacked by skilled persons, and afterwards repacked. Carriage must be prepaid on all, except solicited contributions.

Manufacturers exhibiting their own apparatus are expected to provide for the unpacking and arrangement (within the limits at the disposal of the Local Committee), and to attend for the purpose at the Free-Trade Hall, on Tuesday, the 3rd, and Wednesday, the 4th; on the latter day before 3 P.M. All this apparatus must be removed by the exhibitors on Thursday, the 11th of September.

The Local Committee intend to exhibit during Soirées only, on tables, in the Free-Trade Hall. The arrangements for special notices (see general advertisement) will not interfere with the tables appropriated for general purposes, which will remain during the week of the meeting.

The articles in the Free-Trade Hall will be insured against risk by fire by the Local Committee, who will provide a general police supervision in the Hall.

Cabinet Specimens which are accepted for exhibition will be shown in locked glass cases, which, if desired, may be placed in charge of the exhibitors.

Inquiries to be addressed to the gentlemen named; or to the undersigned, at The Portico, DARBISHIRE,

ALFRED NEILD,
ARTHUR RANSOME,
H. E. ROSCOE, } Local Secretaries for the Meeting.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

MEETING IN MANCHESTER,

4th to 11th SEPTEMBER, 1861.

RAILWAY PASSES.

Reception Room, Portico, Manchester, August, 1861. The Executive Committee have arranged with the undersigned Railway and Steam-Packet Companies to issue to gentlemen and ladies attending the meeting in September, as members or associates, PASSES entitling the bearer to a ticket to Manchester and back for one fare, between the 2nd and 14th of September:—

Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company.
 London and North-Western Railway Company.
 Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company.
 Great Northern Railway Company.
 North-Eastern Railway Company.
 Midland Railway Company.
 Sledonian Railway Company.
 Great Western Railway Company.
 City of Dublin Steam-Packet Company (via Holyhead).
 North Lancashire Steam Navigation Company (to Fleetwood).
 Belfast Steamship Company (to Liverpool).
 Glasgow and Liverpool Royal Mail Steam-Packet Company.

Application for these Passes must be made (the sooner the better) to Local Secretaries, R. A. Portico, Manchester, stating the names of those who will use them, and if any are not yet members or associates, their full names and addresses, and the particular class of membership desired.

The pass cards will have to be exchanged at the railway or packet office for the Company's special ticket.

R. D. DARBISHIRE,
ALFRED NEILD,
ARTHUR RANSOME,
H. E. ROSCOE, } Local Secretaries for the Meeting. See other Advertisements.

NOTICE—TESTIMONIAL to the Right Hon. J. MILNER GIBSON.

Subscriptions limited to 1*l.*

Gentlemen connected with the County Press are respectfully requested to make their subscriptions payable to ROBERT CHAMBERS, Esq., 47, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

(Signed) JOHN FRANCIS, Esq. Sec.

August 10, 1861.

AMERICAN BOOKS.—General McClellan's

Report on the Crimean War, 4to. cloth, 3*l.* 6*s.*—Report on the Strength of Cannon ordered by the Secretary of War, 4to. cloth, 5*l.* 5*s.*—Cobbett's History of American Privateers, 8vo. 1*l.* 1*s.*—The Ordeal of Free Labour in the British West Indies, by W. G. Sewell, 7s. 6d.—Curtis's Constitutional History of the United States of America, 2 vols. 8vo. 3*l.* 6*s.*—Hunt's Merchants' Magazine for July and August, with several important Articles on Commercial and Financial Subjects of the War, 2s. 6d. each.

A List of Recent American Works sent post-free on application.

London Agents for New York Times, Herald, and Tribune: SAMUEL LOW, Son & Co., English, American and Colonial Booksellers, 47, Ludgate-hill.

ENGLISH BOOKSELLING IN CANADA.

The undersigned, established twenty years, would invite the attention of the Publishers of Great Britain to their facilities for the sale of small Compendiums of new English Books entering Canada. There is a rapidly increasing reading population; and the present troubles in the United States have operated largely in stopping reprints of English Works. Returns will be promptly made every four months, with bill at sixty days.—Reference to W. C. CHURCH & Co., 15, King-street East, London, E.C., who will receive packages, and forward with our regular orders.

W. C. CHURCH & Co., Booksellers, 17 and 19, King-street East Toronto, C.W.

NEW AND CHOICE BOOKS at MUDIE'S LIBRARY.

All the best Works of the present Season are in circulation at this Library. The collection now exceeds Six Hundred Thousand Volumes, and comprises nearly every Work of merit and general interest of the past Thirty Years. Single subscription, One Guinea per annum; First-class Country Subscription, for Families and Book Clubs, Three Guineas per annum and upwards, according to the number of volumes required. Prospectuses may be obtained on application.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, New Oxford-street, London; Cross-street, Manchester; and New-street, Birmingham.

CHEAP BOOKS at MUDIE'S LIBRARY.

PURCHASERS of BOOKS for PUBLIC or PRIVATE LIBRARIES, are recommended to obtain G. E. MUDIE'S REVISED CATALOGUE OF RARE, CURIOUS AND RECENT WORKS withdrawn from his Library for Sale. This List comprises many of the best Books of the past and present Season, cut and uncut; also a selection of Works, well bound, and adapted for Presents.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, New Oxford-street, London; Cross-street, Manchester; and New-street, Birmingham.

In a few days will be published, royal 18mo. 96 pages,

A CATALOGUE of a MOST INTERESTING and VALUABLE ASSEMBLAGE of RARE, CURIOUS and USEFUL OLD BOOKS.

Chiefly selected from the Libraries of those eminent Scholars and Antiquaries, Sir Henry Savile and Sir John Savile, who lived in the Reigns of Elizabeth and James I., Archbishop Tension, Dr. S. Knight, author of the Lives of Erasmus and Colet, Sir Edward Dering, of Surrenden in Kent, and other sources; including some Rare Spanish Books and Chronicles from the Library of Richard Ford, Esq., author of the Handbook for Travellers in Spain, &c., and some very Rare and Curious Volumes of Early Voyages and Travels, relating to America and other Countries; also the most extensive Series of the Poetical and other Works of George Withers, from 1612 to 1666, ever offered for sale, from the Collections formed by Rev. Dr. Bliss, J. M. Gutch, Esq., Rev. John Mitford, and James Brook Fulham Esq., &c., accompanied with numerous Bibliographical Notes; together with some very Ancient and Valuable Manuscripts on Vellum, and Curious and Interesting Historical Manuscripts on Paper, selected from the above Libraries.

Now on Sale at the very moderate prices affixed, by J. H. LILLY,

15, Bedford-street, (opposite Henrietta-street), Covent-garden, London.

*A This Interesting and Curious Catalogue will be forwarded to any Gentleman requesting it on the receipt of 1*s* postage-stamp.

THE AQUARIUM.—LLOYD'S PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS for TANK MANAGEMENT.

With Descriptive and Priced List, 166 pages and 101 Engravings, post free for two shilling stamps. Apply direct to W. ALFRED LLOYD, Portland-road, Regent's Park, London, W.

"Many manuals have been published upon aquaria, but we have none we have seen so practical and so useful like this."—*Rev.* Oct. 14, 1860.

A PHYSICIAN seeks a Re-engagement as TRAVELLING MEDICAL ATTENDANT. Has some much practice, travelled with Noblemen, and speaks French fluently.—Address MEXICO, 215, Regent-street, W.

A GENTLEMAN, thoroughly acquainted with Modern Languages, and accustomed to travelling, desires an ENGAGEMENT as SECRETARY or COMPANION to a Gentleman about to travel; or as PRIVATE TUTOR.—Address P., care of Messrs. Bell & Daldy, 126, Fleet-street.

PRIVATE TUITION.—A Married Clergyman, Gold Medalist and Hebrew Prize-man, residing in Surrey six miles from London, RECEIVES a limited number of PUPILS. He is assisted by competent Tutors for the Modern Languages, &c.; and the Course of Instruction embraces all that is necessary to prepare for the Universities, the Public Schools, and the Military or Civil Service. His house is very healthily situated in its own grounds, of 20 acres.—For Terms, address Rev. N. W. Field, Bookseller, Regent-street, London, W.

GERMAN, French, Italian.—Dr. ALTSCHUL, Author of 'First German Reading-Book' (dedicated to Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland, &c.), M. Philolog. Soc., Prof. Education.—TWO LANGUAGES TAUGHT in the same lesson, or alternately, on the same Terms as One, at the pupils' or at his house. Each language spoken in his PRIVATE Lessons, and select CLASSES for Ladies and Gentlemen. Preparation for all ordinary pursuits of life, the Universities, Army and Civil Service Examinations.—9, OLD BOND-STREET, PICCADILLY.

CANDOVER SCHOOL.
Vision.—THE LORD BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

A Senior Department for the Education of Ladies and for the Special Training of Governesses, has been opened under the sanction of the Bishops of London, Lincoln, and Oxford, and other Members of the Council of Queen's College for Ladies. The Board of Education consists of the Rev. F. V. Thornton, the Rev. T. Gwynn, the Rev. G. B. Conybeare, the Rev. C. Balston, S. S. Wesley, Mus. Doc., and W. Dimes, Esq.

Lady Superintendent.—MRS. GWYNN.

Special Instruction in each subject of Lectures given by Resident Governesses; and the Pupils are periodically examined by the Professors of Queen's College for Ladies.

Great advantages of Instruction and Training are thus combined with the benefits of a healthy country life; and special opportunities of learning the future work are afforded to those who wish to make Education their profession.

Terms for Pupils under 15 years of age, 45l. per annum. Terms for Pupils above 15 years of age, 50l. per annum, if nominated by a Donor of 50l. 60l. per annum, if admitted without such nomination.

The next Term begins on September 24th. For further particulars apply to Mrs. GWYNN, Candover School, Micheldever Station, Hants.

PAINTING ON GLASS.—A. LUSSON, Painter on Glass of the Sainte Chapelle, 21, Rue de Laval, Paris. Painted Glass, in every style, for the Decoration of Churches; Grilles, Monies, Great Figures, Medallions, Legendaries; Fancy Subjects, such as Mosaic; Hunting and other Subjects, of the old style, or modern, for Rooms, Country Houses, &c. Sent free to all parts of England.

TO CAPITALISTS.—LITERARY.—An opportunity offers by which any eligible Gentleman, by investing from 300l. to 500l. in the Purchase of a Share in an established Literary Property, and devoting some portion of his time to its interests, may secure an income beginning at 200l. a year, and capable of being increased to 1,000l. a year.—Address A. L., Post-Office, Temple Bar, Fleet-street, E.C.

MR. JEANS, BOOKSELLER, WHITE LION-STREET, NORWICH, who has a very good Collection of 15,000 Volumes of Old and New Books, would be glad to meet with a PARTNER, who can command 1,500l., to join him in his Business, and to conduct the New Book and Stationery department, which may be much extended, the house he occupies being well adapted to that end.

This Advertisement will not be repeated beyond Saturday, August the 24th.

MR. CLAUDET'S CARTES DE VISITE.—Mr. CLAUDET, Photographer to the Queen, cautions the Public that some shops are selling spurious imitations of his Carte-de-Visite Portraits, although the imperfection of them is manifest. These counterfeit productions are capable of deceiving persons who do not examine the Photographs attentively. To prevent this deception, Mr. Claudet begs to observe, that all the Cartes de Visite which come from his Establishment are stamped with his name on the back.—107, Regent-street (three doors from Vigo-street, in the Quadrant).

MANSIONS and ESTATES PHOTOGRAPHED, on very moderate terms, by "THE LONDON SCHOOL OF PHOTOGRAPHY," 125, Newgate-street, E.C. Wedding Groups, Schools, and every kind of out-door Photography.

FRAUNHOFER TELESCOPE FOR SALE.—

The above is a first-class Instrument, mounted on massive brass stand. It has 3 Day and 4 Astronomical Eye-pieces, magnifying power from 30 to 300, Finder, &c. The whole is packed in a beautifully polished hard wood case. The Instrument may be seen and tested by applying to X. Y., care of Mr. Fordham, 6, Weighbridge-place, Mile End-road, London, E.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, or IMITATION WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, Fac-Similes of our most Talented Artists. Every Subject ever published (500) kept in Stock. The artist is invited to select the greatest number of times in this Journal, forming ultimately a complete Catalogue of all published. Section No. 30:—Winter (Sheep), Cooper, 1l. 5s., 27 by 21—Pallanza, Rowbotham, 1l. 1s., 27 by 19—Water Mill, Dorking, M'Kewan, 1l. 1s., 20 by 25—Gulf of Spezia, Rowbotham, 1l. 1s., 20 by 15—The Village, Harding, 1l., 18 by 23—Val d'Ironque, Piedmont, Harding, 1l., 18 by 23—Market Place, Padua, Cioffi, 8s., 22 by 16—Cathedral, Mayence, Chapuy, 8s., 18 by 21—The Reichenbach Falls, Martens, 8s., 17 by 21—Cader Idre, Fiedling, 7s., 23 by 16—The Gleaners, Robinson, 8s., 16 by 20—River Scenes (15 varieties), Noble, each 1s., 14 by 10.—Catalogues.

JOHN MARLEY, 143, Strand, W.C.

MABLEY'S IMITATION OIL PAINTINGS, Originated by J. Mabley, 143, Strand, May, 1858. Eight Hundred Examples, after Eminent Masters, on view. Catalogues. J. MABLEY, 143, Strand, W.C.

GOOD FRAMES CHEAP.—Good Work, Good Materials, Good Fitting. One Hundred and Fifty Designs, from the most simple to the most elaborate. The adaptation of designs of Frames to Subjects made a study. No Charge for Packing or Cases. Catalogues. J. MABLEY, 143, Strand, W.C.

WIT AND WISDOM, PHILOSOPHY AND FUN.
MR. KIDD'S ANECDOTAL "GOSSIPS."—"Charmingly original, sparkling, and varied."—*Globe*. Full particulars of Mr. Kidd's NEW POPULAR ORAL "GOSSIPS" post free.—Apply, by letter only, to Mr. WILLIAM KIDD (of Hammer-smith), 8, Great Castle-street, Regent-street, London, W.

GLOVER'S PORTRAITS OF POPULAR MEN.—NO. 1. MR. WILLIAM KIDD, OF HAMMERSMITH, THE PHILANTHROPIST AND ANIMALS' FRIEND.
ALBUM PORTRAIT, on Card, (post free) 1s. 6d.
VIGNETTE SIZE, on Card 2 6
A HALF PLATE, Framed and Glazed 7 6
(N.B.—The Trade supplied.)
EDWARD GLOVER, Photographic Artist, 41, Connaught-terrace, Edgware-road, London, W. (near the Marble Arch).

ROYAL SHIP HOTEL, Dover.—NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS AND VISITORS.—The Ship Hotel, long famous amongst all classes, has just undergone extensive repairs. The charges are moderate, and a ladies' coffee-room has been added. Suites of apartments can be secured for families. Application to be made to the Manager.
The Harbour Station of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway, shortly to be opened, is only ten yards distant from the Hotel.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
IN AID OF THE
FUNDS OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, on the
27th, 28th, 29th and 30th of AUGUST, 1861.

PRINCIPAL VOCALISTS.

MADemoiselle TITIENS,

MADAME RUDERSDORFF,

MADAME LEMMENS-SHERINGTON,

AND

MADemoiselle ADELINA PATTI.

MADAME SAINTON-DOLBY,

AND

MISS PALMER.

MR. SIMS REEVES,

MR. MONTE SMITH,

MR. SANTLEY,

AND

SIGNOR GIUGLINI,

SIGNOR BELLETTI.

SOLO PIANOFORTE, MISS ARABELLA GODDARD.

ORGANIST.—MR. STIMPSON.

CONDUCTOR.—MR. COSTA.

OUTLINE OF THE PERFORMANCES.

TUESDAY MORNING.

ELIJAH MENDELSSOHN.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

SAMSON HANDEL.

THURSDAY MORNING.

MESSIAH HANDEL.

FRIDAY MORNING.

GRAND SERVICE IN D BEETHOVEN.

OVERTURE HANDEL.

ISRAEL IN EGYPT HANDEL.

TUESDAY EVENING.

A MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT,

COMPRISING

OVERTURE (Step of Corinath) ROSSINI.

CONCERTO PIANOFORTE (In G minor) MENDELSSOHN.

OVERTURE (Der Freischütz) WEBER.

SELECTIONS FROM OPERAS, &c.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

THE CREATION HAYDN.

THURSDAY EVENING.

A MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT,

COMPRISING

OVERTURE (Mazurka) AUER.

CONCERTO PIANOFORTE (In E flat) BEETHOVEN.

GRAND FINALE (Lovers) MENDELSSOHN.

OVERTURE (Guillaume Tell) ROSSINI.

SELECTIONS FROM OPERAS, &c.

FRIDAY EVENING.

JUDAS MACCABEUS HANDEL.

PRICES OF ADMISSION TO THE HALL.

Secured Places for the Morning Performances, each 1 0

Unsecured Places 0 10 6

Secured Places for the Evening Performances 0 15 0

Unsecured Places 0 8 0

Admission to all the Performances, and any part of the

Hall except the Orchestra, but without the privilege of a

secured seat 5 5 0

STRANGERS' COMMITTEE.

This Committee will ballot for and select places for parties (whether resident in Birmingham or not) who cannot conveniently ballot for their own places.

Applications to the Strangers' Committee may be made, either personally or by letter, to GEORGE WATKLEY, Esq., 41, Waterloo-street, Birmingham.

No application can be attended to unless it be accompanied by a remittance of the full price of the places required.

LODGINGS.

Visitors desirous of engaging Apartments during the approaching Festival are requested to make application, by letter, to Mr. HARRISON, Music Warehouse, Colmore-row, Birmingham.

SPECIAL RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS

Have been entered into with the London and North-Western, Great Western, Midland, West Midland, and North Staffordshire Railway Companies.

PROGRAMMES.

Containing full details of the Performances, Days of Ballot for Places, Special Railway Arrangements, &c., may be had gratis on application to Mr. HARRY HOWELL, Secretary to the Committee, 24, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham.

J. O. MASON, Chairman.

THE PRESS.—TO BE SOLD, a well-established CONSERVATIVE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, published in a prosperous Commercial Town in the West of England. To any Gentleman of literary ability, this is an opportunity such as rarely offers, as it is the only Newspaper of Conservative Politics published in the locality, and assurances can be given of the zealous support of the Gentry and Clergy of the district. The Plant comprises Steam Machinery, and all the requisites for the production of a first-class Newspaper. Terms exceedingly moderate, the present Proprietor being anxious to retire from the business.—Apply, by letter, addressed C. P., care of Mr. R. P. White, Advertising Agent, Fleet-street, London.

PNEUMATIC DESPATCH COMPANY
(LIMITED).

TRIAL EXPERIMENTS AT BATTERSEA.

The TUBE will be in operation on TUESDAY NEXT, the 20th inst., between Two and Five o'clock, being the last day until further notice.

Cards of Admission may be obtained at this Office, by written application.

By order, T. G. MARGARY, Secretary.
6, Victoria-street, Westminster Abbey,
16th August, 1861.

SATURDAY TO MONDAY at the SEASIDE.

—RETURN TICKETS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at Cheap Fares, by the BRIGHTON RAILWAY, from Victoria and London Bridge, to BRIGHTON, HASTINGS, PORTS-LOUGH, WORTHING, EASTBOURNE, HAVANT, &c. See Time Tables.

PARIS IN TWELVE HOURS and a HALF, via DIEPPE, by the New Daily Tidal Service, with Special Express Tidal Trains both on the English and French Railways. Second Class, 30s.; First Class, 35s. Return Tickets issued. Two departures daily (except Sundays). For hours of departure from London Bridge and Victoria, see the Times daily.

FAMILY TICKETS to the WATERING

PLACES on the SOUTH COAST are now issued by the LONDON, BRIGHTON, and SOUTH COAST RAILWAY, to families of four persons and upwards, for one month or extended periods. This arrangement comprises Brighton, Portsmouth, Ryde, Isle of Wight, Worthing, Bognor, &c. See Time Tables. For Hastings, St. Leonards, and Eastbourne, see separate Advertisement. Tickets and full particulars can be obtained at the Victoria, London Bridge, and Norwood Junction Stations; or at the Company's Offices, 43, Regent-circus, Piccadilly.

FAMILY TICKETS to HASTINGS, ST. LEONARDS, and EASTBOURNE, for one or more persons, available for ONE MONTH, or for extended periods, from Victoria, London Bridge, and Norwood Junction Stations, at REDUCED FARES, are NOW ISSUED by the BRIGHTON and SOUTH COAST LINE, on application at the Booking-Offices at the above Stations, or at 43, Regent-circus, Piccadilly. Fares, there and back, by all Trains: To Hastings or St. Leonards, 20s. First Class; 30s. Second Class. To Eastbourne, First Class, 30s.; Second Class, 14s.

ISLE OF WIGHT, from LONDON BRIDGE and VICTORIA STATIONS.

THROUGH TICKETS to RYDE, including every charge:—From London Bridge: First Class, 15s. 6d.; Second, 12s. 6d.; Third, 8s. 6d.; at 8.0, 8.0, and 10.0 a.m., 12 noon, 2.0, 4.0, 6.0 p.m. Third Class by the 6.0 a.m. train only. From Victoria: First Class, 15s. 6d.; Second, 12s. 6d.; Third, 8s. 6d.; at 8.45, 7.40, 9.50, 11.30 a.m.; 1.30, 3.30 p.m. The 5.45 train only has Third Class Carriages attached.

Cheap Return Tickets issued on Saturday or Sunday are available to return by any train of the same class up to the following Monday night. Return Tickets, available for four days, are also issued.

Family Tickets, for Four or more persons available to return within two weeks, or one, two, or three months.

Cheap Excursions there and back every Sunday.

BRITISH SHELLS.—MR. R. DAMON, of WEYMOUTH, supplies single Specimens or named Collections. Priced Catalogues sent for 4d.

FOREIGN SHELLS.—A large Stock received direct from Foreign Correspondents.

FOSSILS.—An extensive Stock from every Formation.—Geological Collections, at prices ranging from 2s. to 50s.

Catalogue of British Shells, New Edition, 6vo. 1s. Labels for ditto, &c. &c. See Printed List sent with above.

STAINED GLASS and WALL PAINTING.

Notice of Removal.

MESSRS. CLAYTON & BELL, (Late of 24a, Cardington-street, Euston-square.)

Have Removed to
211, REGENT-STREET, W.

(Adjoining the Polytechnic Institution.)

Premises affording them accommodation and facilities more completely suited to the necessities of their work than were attainable at their old establishment.

GEORGE LOVE, PRINTSELLER, 81, BUN-

hill-row, London, informs Collectors a NEW CATALOGUE of ENGRAVINGS, by Barry, Woollett, Rubens, Teniers, Waterloo, Morland, Constable, J. M. W. Turner, R.A., &c., will be sent for two postage-stamps.

Part II., containing Engravings by Marco Antonio, Barham, Earlom, Goltzmann, Raphael Morghen, Porporati, Rembrandt, Sir Robert Street, Will. &c., may be had for 1s. postage-stamps.

The Engravings have formed portions of the most celebrated Collections. It may be sufficient to mention Lord Aylesford, Sir Mark Sykes, and the Duke of Buckingham.

* Established above 50 years.

MAYALL'S PORTRAIT GALLERIES,
224 and 226, REGENT-STREET.

Photographs, Stereographs, and Daguerreotypes Taken Daily.

"Mr. Mayall stands supreme in Portraits, and is unrivalled for breadth, manner and finish. Either from the character of his sitters, or the taste of his composition, his portraits appear more dignified, self-possessed, and aristocratic, than those of any other photographer."—*Athenæum*.

ESTIMATES FOR LITHOGRAPHY,
ENGRAVING and PRINTING.

Promptly furnished by
ASHBEE & DANGERFIELD,

Lithographic Artists and Printers in Colours,
Engravers on Wood and Copper,
Copper-plate and General Printers,
23, BEDFORD-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.

LE MUSÉE FRANÇAIS et LE MUSÉE ROYAL. A superb copy, proofs before letters, 6 vols. atlas folio, morocco extra, for sale at QUARTICH'S, 15, Piccadilly. *A Catalogue of Bernard Quaritch's Stock of Books of Prints, comprising many Galleries and Works on Art, can be had gratis.

LONDON in the REIGN of KING CHARLES the FIRST. An exact Fac-simile of the exceedingly rare Map by W. Faithorne, engraved on Five Sheets by J. B. Jarman, 22. 2s.; or mounted on linen and bound in cloth, 2s. 12s. 6d.

A. EVANS, 403, Strand, London, W.C.

*Prospectuses, with Opinions of the Press, may be had on application.

ROYAL TURKISH BATH for LADIES.—The only one in London. OPEN DAILY, with all the Requirements of decorum and completeness. Hours Seven A.M. to Five P.M. GENTLEMEN, daily, from Seven A.M. to Nine P.M. Private Baths, daily, from Five to Nine P.M.—46, QUEEN'S SQUARE, Russell-square, next door to the Home for Gentlewomen. Cards by post.

TURKISH BATHS in PERFECTION, 20, BAKER-STREET, W., under medical direction, fitted up in a very recherche style. For Gentlemen, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday. Tuesday and Friday for Ladies exclusively, when none but Females specially instructed will be in attendance. 3s. 6d. to 6 o'clock; 2s. after.

APIETON MEN YADP.

BATH HOT MINERAL WATER SANATORIUM. In conjunction with the Roman or Improved Turkish Bath.—This handsome, airy and commodious building, situated at the immediate source of the most celebrated Hot Springs of the City, so famed for their efficacy in Paralysis, Sciatica, Gout, Rheumatism, Chronic Affections and Cutaneous Diseases, and in Dyspepsia, Debility, deficient Nervous Energy, &c., gives the inmates the great advantage of having the spacious Mineral Baths, Turkish Bath, &c., without quitting the building. The whole has been fitted up at a large outlay, with special regard to the requirements of the invalid, affording the comforts and appliances of a first-class Boarding Establishment. An eminent Physician is attached to the Institution.—For Terms and all Particulars, address Mr. PENLEY, Sanatorium, Bath.

HYDROPATHY.—SUDBROOK PARK, near Richmond, Surrey.—Physician, Dr. E. W. LANE, M.A., M.D. Edin.

The TURKISH BATH on the premises, under Dr. Lane's Medical direction.

HYDROPATHY.—The BEULAH-SPA. HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, Upper Norwood, within twenty minutes' walk of the Crystal Palace, is open for the reception of Patients and Visitors. The latter can have all the advantages, if desired, of a private Residence. Terms:—Patients, from 3s. guineas; Visitors, from 2s. guineas, according to accommodation.—Particulars of Dr. RITTERHARDT, M.D., the Resident Physician.

LEONARD & CO. BOOK-TRADE AUCTIONEERS, BOSTON, UNITED STATES.

The Subscribers, chosen by the Publishers of Boston to conduct the Trade Sales in that city, respectfully solicit consignments of Books and other Literary Property, either for their regular Sales during the business season, or the Autumn Trade Sales in August. Refer to—

Triebner & Co., London.
Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

Sales by Auction

Mr. S. LEIGH SOTHEY'S *Ramblings in Elucidation of the Autograph of Milton.*

MR. JOHN WILKINSON will SELL by AUCTION, at No. 13, Wellington-street, Strand, on THURSDAY, August 23, at 1 o'clock precisely, one Hundred and Twenty-five Copies of Mr. S. LEIGH SOTHEY'S *'Ramblings in Elucidation of the Autograph of Milton.'*

Copies of the Work may be now seen, and Catalogues had on receipt of one stamp.

Bird and Animal Skins, Fine Heads with Horns, &c.

MR. J. C. STEVENS will SELL by AUCTION, at his Great Room, 38, King-street, Covent-garden, on TUESDAY, August 20, at half-past 12 precisely, a COLLECTION OF BIRDS FROM INDIA, Himalaya Mountains, Australia, Africa and America, consisting of Pheasants, orange-coloured Macaws, Ibis, Parrots, and other ornithological specimens of bright and brilliant plumage; and a few good British Birds; also about 30 Scotch red Deers' Heads and Horns, well preserved, some with 18 points, and the Giant Elk, Caraboo, Rein-Deer, Wapiti, Animal Skins, Cases of Insects, &c.

May be viewed the day prior and morning of Sale, and Catalogues had.

Very fine Books in all Classes of Literature, Splendid Copy of Gould's Birds of Australia, a few Curious and Rare Autographs, &c.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C. (west side), on TUESDAY, August 20, and four following days, a Large and Highly VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS, comprising the Library of a Clergyman, and the remaining Library of a well-known Historian—Including Gould's Birds of Australia, 7 vols., green morocco elegant—Le Vaillant, *Oiseaux de Paradis*, large paper—Gros's Antiquities, 12 vols., large paper, crimson morocco—Caillif's *Portraits of Remarkable Characters*, 4 vols., large paper, proofs—Encyclopædia Britannica, 7th edition, 21 vols.—Fenny Cyclopædia, with Supplement, 29 vols.—Lye, *Dictionnaireum Ang-Sax.*, 3 vols.—Du Cange, *Glossarium*, 6 vols.—Baron's *Annales*, 3 vols.—Labbe et Cosart, *Concordium Collectio*, 17 vols.—Withers's *Emblems*, fine copy—*Secrets of Angling*, 1613, uncut (only one other known)—Quarterly Review, complete with all the Indexes—Swift's Works, 19 vols., best edition—Philological Works, *Glossaries of Provincial Dialects*, &c.—an excellent Collection of Books in General Literature—Theological Books, Critical, Expository, Controversial and Historical Works, in the French and Spanish Languages—a few MSS. and Autograph Letters (Dr. Sam. Johnson, Tobie Mathew, Bp. of Durham, &c.)—File of the Times for 1851-52, complete, &c.

Catalogues on receipt of two stamps.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, No. LXIX., AUGUST, 1861.

- I. THE BRITISH UNIVERSITIES AND ACADEMICAL POLITY.
- II. MONTALEMBERT AND PARLIAMENTARY INSTITUTIONS IN FRANCE.
- III. BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND.
- IV. STANLEY'S EASTERN CHURCH.
- V. EDWIN OF DEIRA.
- VI. RECENT DISCOVERIES IN SCOTTISH GEOLOGY.
- VII. FREEDOM OF RELIGIOUS OPINION: ITS CONDITIONS AND LIMITS.
- VIII. MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE: THE LAW OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.
- IX. DU CHAILLUS' EXPLORATIONS AND ADVENTURES.
- X. MR. BUCKLE ON THE CIVILIZATION OF SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark. London: Hamilton, Adams & Co. Dublin: William Robertson.

A NEW IRISH WEEKLY JOURNAL.

On the 1st of August will be ready the First Number of THE ILLUSTRATED

DUBLIN JOURNAL, A weekly Miscellany of Amusement and Popular Information. Sixteen pages 4to., printed on superfine paper, PRICE ONE PENNY.

Dublin: published by James Duffy, 7, Wellington Quay, and 22, Paternoster-row, London. Sold by all Booksellers, Newsagents, and at the Railway stations.

A BRICK CHAPEL.—CONDITION OF OUR TOWNS.—THE BUILDER OF THIS DAY. Price 4d., stamped 5d., contains:—Fine View and Plan of Mill Hill Chapel.—The Condition of Shrewsbury.—George-street Model Lodgings.—Mr. Hoeking—St. James's Parish—Building Operations, Birmingham.—Idealism in the Fine Arts—Wall Linings for Cottages.—Discoveries in Orkney—Architects' Actions—Metropolitan Board of Works—Fire Escape—The Godolphin Schools—London Wells—The 'Builder's' Law Notes—Lighting Street Lamps—Church-building News—Provincial News—Stained Glass—Patents, &c.—Office: 1, York-street, Covent-garden; and all Booksellers.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—MAJOR RUSSELL'S NEW WORK ON THE TANNIN PROCESS.

Now ready, in fcap. 8vo. cloth lettered, price 2s.

THE TANNIN PROCESS. By C. RUSSELL.

*This work contains the most improved Formula and Method of Manipulation connected with this important Process. London: J. W. Davies, 54, Princess-street, Leicester-square, W. Liverpool: H. Greenwood, 23, Castle-street.

Just published, price 6d. in fancy cover, **MADE CLEAR at LAST; or, the Story of Hannah Reade.** By H. S. E.

By the same Author,

THE TWO COUSINS; or, the Story of a Week. Same price.

*'The Two Cousins.' This is a narrative for juvenile readers. It shows very well that a humble spirit is like to meet a blessing, and that self-confidence surely leads to a fall.' *Church of England Magazine.* London: Wertheim, Macintosh & Hunt, 24, Paternoster-row, and 23, Holles-street, Cavendish-square.

EDWARDS (T. W. C., M.A.) LATIN DELECTUS, ETC.

EDWARDS' LATIN DELECTUS; or, First Lessons in Constructing, adapted to the Rules of Syntax of the Eton Latin Grammar; with all the Accents and Quantities marked. 13th Edition. 12mo. 2s. 6d. cloth.

Also,

THE ETON LATIN GRAMMAR, with the addition of Notes, and also of the Accents and Quantity; with a New Version of all the Latin Rules and Examples. By T. W. C. EDWARDS, M.A. 30th Edition, revised. 12mo. 2s. 6d. cloth.

EDWARDS' ETON LATIN ACCIDENCE, with the Stress and Quantities correctly marked. 16th Edition. 12mo. 1s. cloth.

EDWARDS' SENTENTIÆ SELECTÆ; or, Select Latin Sentences for Progressive Lessons in Latin Constructing. 3rd Edition. 12mo. 2s. 6d. cloth.—A KEY to Ditto, 4s. cloth.

London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

DE PORQUET'S STANDARD FRENCH WORKS:—

DE PORQUET'S Le TRÉSOR de l'ÉCOLIER FRANÇAIS, for turning English into French at Sight. 3s. 6d.

FRENCH INTERLOCUTOR (Complément du Trésor). 3s. 6d.

PARISIAN GRAMMAR. 3s. 6d.

CONVERSATIONAL EXERCISES, adapted to the Parisian Grammar. 3s. 6d.

FRENCH and ENGLISH DICTIONARY. 4s. 6d. bound.

SECRÉTAIRE PARISIEN. 3s. 6d.

HISTOIRE d'ANGLETERRE. 3s. 6d.

HISTORY of ENGLAND to Translate into French. 3s. 6d.

TRADUCTEUR HISTORIQUE (Second French Reading-Book). 3s. 6d.

London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co., and may be had of the Author, at his Scholar's Agency, 14, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden.

On 31st August, fcap. 8vo. 96 pages, 1s. cloth,

FIRST FRENCH READING-BOOK; being Easy and Interesting Lessons, progressively arranged. With a Copious Vocabulary of all the Words and Idioms contained in the Text. By JULES CARON, Author of 'The Principles of French Grammar,' &c. Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

BEATSON'S GREEK IAMBIC VERSE. PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES on the COMPOSITION of GREEK IAMBIC VERSE; with a Treatise on the Dramatic, Tragic, Metrical Systems, the Iambic Metre, and an Outline of Attic Prosody. By the Rev. B. W. BEATSON, M.A., Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge. 7th Edition. 12mo. 3s. cloth. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.; and Whittaker & Co.

BLAND'S LATIN HEXAMETERS. ELEMENTS of LATIN HEXAMETERS and PENTAMETERS. By the Rev. R. BLAND, New Edition, corrected and improved by the Rev. G. C. ROWDEN, D.C.L. 12mo. 3s. cloth.

A KEY to the above, adapted to this Edition, 12mo. 3s. cloth. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

MISS ALLISON'S ELEMENTARY WORK ON ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

FIRST LESSONS in ENGLISH GRAMMAR, for the Use of the Nursery and the Junior Classes in Schools; with Questions for Examination at the end of each Lesson. By M. A. ALLISON, Author of 'The Child's French Friend,' 'La Petite Française,' &c. 11th Edition. 18mo. 8d. sewed; or 1s. cloth. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.; Longman & Co.; and A. Hall & Co.

MRS. BARBAULD'S JUVENILE WORKS. LESSONS for CHILDREN from TWO to FOUR YEARS of AGE. New Edition. With Frontispiece, from Design by Harvey, and new Engravings on Wood. 12mo. 2s. cloth.

HYMNS in PROSE for CHILDREN. 32nd Edition. Large type, 18mo. 1s. cloth limp. London: Longman & Co.; Hamilton & Co.; Simpkin, Marshall & Co.; Whittaker & Co.; Dulax & Co.; Houlston & Co.; Bickers & Bush; and A. Hall & Co.

CRADOCK'S GENUINE EDITION of JOSEPH GUY'S ARITHMETIC.

GUY'S SCHOOL ARITHMETIC; with the First Question of every Series in each Rule worked at length. The 20th Edition, corrected and thoroughly revised. 12mo. 2s. cloth. London: Cradock & Co.; Whittaker & Co.; and Simpkin, Marshall & Co., the only Publishers of Joseph Guy's School-Books; complete Lists of which may be had on application.

THROWER'S ARITHMETICAL QUESTIONS. QUESTIONS in ARITHMETIC. By WILLIAM THROWER, Arithmetical Master in the English Department of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, Birmingham. New Edition. 12mo. 2s. cloth.

Also,

ANSWERS to the QUESTIONS in the above. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cloth. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Birmingham: H. Wright.

Just published, fcap. 8s. cloth,

JOYCE'S SCIENTIFIC DIALOGUES. By J. H. PEPPER, Esq., Lecturer at the Crystal Palace, &c. A New and Enlarged Edition, containing all the recent additions to Science, and also the Corrections and Improvements of Dr. Olinthus Gregory and C. V. Walker, Esq. Illustrated with several new Engravings.

Also, fcap. price 2s. 6d. cloth,

A COMPANION to JOYCE'S SCIENTIFIC DIALOGUES, containing Questions and Exercises for the Examination of Pupils. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.; and the other Proprietors.

THE ANALYTICAL GREEK LEXICON to the NEW TESTAMENT. In this Lexicon the Words of the Greek Text, however inflected, are placed in Alphabetical Order, analyzed, and referred to their Roots, which are copiously explained; so that the precise grammatical force and English meaning of every Word in the Greek New Testament can be ascertained with very little trouble. 4to. price 35s.

*A Hebrew Lexicon on the same plan.

THE SEPTUAGINT; including the genuine version of Daniel's Prophecies, and a Fourth Book of Maccabees. With a General Historical Introduction. One handsomely printed 8vo. Volume, price 18s.

*A Large-Print New Testament uniform.

THE "NARROW" GREEK TESTAMENT, with Various Readings. In good type, and very portable form. Price 4s. 6d.

THE "NARROW" PSALMS, Authorized Version. Price 1s. 8d.

THE "NARROW" GOSPELS, Authorized Version. Price 2s. 6d.

THE "NARROW" EPISTLES, Authorized Version. Price 2s. 6d.

DR. TREGELLES on the PRINTED TEXT of the GREEK NEW TESTAMENT, with Remarks on its Revision upon Critical Principles. Together with a Collation of the Critical Texts of Griesbach, Scholz, Lachmann, and Tischendorf, with that in common use. One Volume, 8vo. price 10s. 6d.

SAMUEL BAGSTER & SONS' CATALOGUE (by post, free) of Polyglot Bibles, and Aids to the Study of the Scriptures, in Ancient and Modern Languages, Lexicons, Concordances, Grammars, Lesson-Books, Manuscript Bibles, Commentaries, Indexes, &c. The Common Prayer, in various Languages, and Church Services of various forms, in every style of best flexible bindings and mountings. Catalogues, by post, free.

Samuel Bagster & Sons, 15, Paternoster-row, London.

THE FIRST PART OF
BARREN HONOUR, a New Tale, by the
 Author of 'Guy Livingstone,' 'Sword and Gown,' &c., will
 appear in the **SEPTEMBER NUMBER OF FRASER'S MAGAZINE**;
 with the continuation of 'GOOD FOR NOTHING,' by
 the Author of 'Dignity Grand,' 'General Bounce,' &c.
 London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

3 vols. royal 8vo. 3l. 3s.
STATUTES RELATING to the ECCLE-
SIASICAL INSTITUTIONS OF ENGLAND, INDIA, and
the COLONIES. With the Decisions thereon.
 By ARCHIBALD J. STEPHENS, M.A. F.R.S.
 London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

3 vols. folio, half-bound morocco, 3l. 2s.
SACRED MINSTRELSY: a Collection of
 Sacred Music by the Best Masters, arranged as Solos, Duets,
 Trios, &c., and Choruses. With Accompaniments for Pianoforte
 or Organ.
 London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

THE REV. H. M. WILKINS'S
MANUAL of LATIN PROSE COMPO-
SITION. Third Edition, carefully Revised and Enlarged
 by an Additional Series of Subjects for Original Compositions, and
 an Appendix, containing—1. **IDIOMATIC VERSIONS from**
LATIN CLASSICS, for Re-translation—2. **ENGLISH PAS-**
SAGES for Translation into Latin, versions of which, by Professor
 CONINGTON and other distinguished Scholars, will be found in
 the Key. Price 6s.—KEY. 2s. 6d.
 London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

This day, post 8vo. 10s. 6d.
MY HEART'S in the HIGHLANDS.

By the same Author,
THE NUT-BROWN MAIDS. 10s. 6d.
MEG of ELIBANK, and Other Tales. 9s.
WEARING the WILLOW. 9s.
 London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

This day, Fourth and Cheaper Edition, 1 vol. 6s.
THE DAISY CHAIN. By the Author of
 'The Heir of Redclyffe.'

By the same Author.
THE HEIR of REDCLYFFE. Thirteenth
 Edition. 6s.

HEARTSEASE. Seventh Edition. 6s.
DYNEVOR TERRACE. Third Edition. 6s.
THE LANCES of LYNWOOD. Second Edi-
 tion. 3s.

THE LITTLE DUKE. Fourth Edition. 1s. 6d.
 London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

In use at Eton, Westminster, Harrow, Cheltenham College,
 Christ's Hospital, St. Paul's, Merchant-Taylor's, City of London
 School, Greenwich Hospital School, Edinburgh Academy, &c.
DELLIE'S NEW GRADUATED COURSE.

The **BEGINNER'S OWN FRENCH BOOK.** 2s.
EASY FRENCH POETRY for BEGINNERS. 2s.
FRENCH GRAMMAR. 5s. 6d.
RÉPERTOIRE des PROSAUTEURS. 6s. 6d.
MODÈLES de POÉSIE. 6s.
 Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria-lane.

Now ready, Part I. of
THE USEFUL PLANTS of GREAT
BRITAIN. Illustrated by JOHN E. SOWERBY. De-
 scribed by C. P. JOHNSON. To be completed in 12 Parts.
 Coloured, at 3s. per Part.
 John E. Sowerby, 3, Mead-place, Lambeth, S.; and Messrs.
 Kent & Co. 23, Paternoster-row, E.C.

V.R.—THE QUEEN in IRELAND.
 As few copies remain of the

IRISH TOURIST'S ILLUSTRATED HAND-
BOOK, 2s. 6d. (Ninth Year's Official Edition), containing 150
 original designs, and fullest information, immediate application
 is necessary.
 W. H. Smith & Son, 136, Strand; M'Glashan, Dublin; and all
 Railways.

ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF TENNYSON'S 'PRINCESS,'
WITH MACLISE'S ILLUSTRATIONS.

In royal 8vo. cloth, price 16s., morocco, 21s., morocco by Hayday,
 21s. 6d., illustrated with 26 Wood Engravings by Thos. Dalziel,
 Green and Williams, from Designs by D. MacLise, R.A.,

THE PRINCESS: A MEDLEY.
 By ALFRED TENNYSON, Esq. D.C.L.,
 Poet-Laureate.
 Edward Moxon & Co. 44, Dover-street.

MR. TENNYSON'S WORKS.
 In fcap. 8vo. price 7s. cloth,
IDYLS of THE KING.
 By ALFRED TENNYSON, Esq. D.C.L.,
 Poet-Laureate.

Also, by the same Author,
 1. **POEMS.** 13th Edition, fcap. 8vo. 9s. cloth.
 2. **PRINCESS: a Medley.** 10th Edition, fcap.
 8vo. 5s. cloth.
 3. **IN MEMORIAM.** 10th Edition, fcap. 8vo.
 6s. cloth.
 4. **MAUD; and other Poems.** 4th Edition, fcap.
 8vo. 5s. cloth.
 * To be obtained in morocco bindings.
 Edward Moxon & Co. 44, Dover-street.

MACMILLAN & CO.

HAVE NOW READY:

EDWIN of DEIRA. By Alexander
 SMITH. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 5s.

The GOLDEN TREASURY: a Col-
 lection of the Best Songs and Lyrical Poems in the English
 Language. Selected and arranged, with Notes, by F. T. PAL-
 GRAVE, Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. Dedicated by
 permission to Alfred Tennyson. 4mo. cloth extra, 4s. 6d.

FOOT-NOTES from the PAGE of
 NATURE; or, First Forms of Vegetation. By the Rev.
 HUGH MACMILLAN, Fellow of the Botanical Society of
 Edinburgh, &c. With numerous Illustrations. Fcap. 8vo.
 cloth, 5s.

PICTURES of OLD ENGLAND. By
 Dr. R. PAULI. Translated by E. C. OTTÉ. With Map of
 London in the Fifteenth Century. Crown 8vo. cloth, 8s. 6d.

The HUMAN HAND and FOOT.
 By G. M. HUMPHRY, M.D. F.R.S. With numerous illus-
 trations. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 4s. 6d.

The PLATONIC DIALOGUES, for
ENGLISH READERS. By W. WHEWELL, D.D. F.R.S.,
 Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. Vol. III. containing
 THE REPUBLIC. 7s. 6d.
 Vol. I. Second Edition, containing THE SOCRATIC DIA-
 LOGUES, 7s. 6d.
 Vol. II. containing THE ANTI-SOPHIST DIALOGUES, 6s. 6d.

CAVOUR: a Memoir. By Edward
 DICEY. [Immediately.]

Lately published, by the same Author, crown 8vo. cloth, 6s. 6d.
ROME IN 1860.

THE PRISON CHAPLAIN: a Memoir
 of the Rev. JOHN CLAY, Chaplain of Preston Gaol. By
 HIS SON. 8vo. cloth, 15s.

CREATION IN PLAN AND IN PRO-
GRESS: An Essay on the First Chapter of Genesis. By
 the Rev. JAMES CHALLIS, M.A. F.R.S. F.R.A.S., Plumian
 Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy in the
 University of Cambridge. Crown 8vo. cloth, 5s. 6d.

NOW PUBLISHING.

Price One Shilling each.

TRACTS for PRIESTS and PEOPLE.

By VARIOUS WRITERS.

- No. I. **RELIGIO LAICI.** By Thomas Hughes.
- II. **THE MOTE AND THE BEAM: a Clergyman's Lessons**
 from the Present Panic. By the Rev. F. D. Maurice.
- III. **THE ATONEMENT AS A FACT AND AS A THEORY.**
 By the Rev. Francis Garden.
- IV. **THE SIGNS of the KINGDOM of HEAVEN: an**
 Appeal to Scripture on the Question of Miracles. By
 the Rev. John Llewelyn Davies.
- V. **ON TERMS of COMMUNION,** contains Two Tracts:—
 1. On the Boundaries of the Church. By the Rev.
 C. K. P.
 2. The Message of the Church. By J. N. Langley, M.A.
- VI. **THE SERMON of the BISHOP of OXFORD on**
 REVELATION, and THE LAYMAN'S ANSWER:
 1. A Dialogue on Doubt. By J. M. Ludlow.
 2. Morality and Divinity. By the Rev. F. D. Maurice.
- VII. **TWO LAY DIALOGUES.** By J. M. Ludlow.
 1. On Laws of Nature and Faith therein.
 2. On Positive Philosophy.

* No. VIII. will appear in October.
 Others are in Preparation.

MACMILLAN & Co. London and Cambridge.

Lately published, in fcap. 8vo. price 4s. 6d. cloth,
LIFE MELODIES.
 By THOMAS MOORE.
 Edward Moxon & Co. 44, Dover-street.

DR. NEIL ARNOTT ON PROGRESS and CIVILIZATION.

Just published, in 8vo. price 6s. 6d. cloth,
A SURVEY of HUMAN PROGRESS, from
 the Savage State to the Highest Civilization yet attained:
 A Progress as little perceived by the multitude in any age, as is
 the slow growing of a tree by the children who play under its
 shade—but which is leading to a new condition of Mankind on
 Earth. By NEIL ARNOTT, M.D. F.R.S. F.R.C.P. &c., Physi-
 cian-Extraordinary to the Queen.
 London: Longman, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

Just published, in 8vo. price 18s. cloth,
THE BOOK of ECCLESIASTES, translated
 from the Original Hebrew: with a Commentary, Historical
 and Critical. By CHRISTIAN D. GINSBURG.

By the same Author, price 10s.
The SONG of SONGS, or Solomon's Song; with
 a Commentary, Historical and Critical.
 London: Longman, Green & Co. Paternoster-row.

COMPLETION OF DR. G. SMITH'S HISTORY OF
METHODISM.

Now ready, in crown 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth,
HISTORY of WESLEYAN METHODISM:
 Vol. III. **MODERN METHODISM,** completing the work;
 with a full GENERAL INDEX. By GEORGE SMITH, LL.D.
 F.A.S., Author of 'Sacred Annals; or, Researches into the His-
 tory and Religion of Mankind.'

Also, Vol. II. **The MIDDLE AGE of METHODISM,** price
 10s. 6d.; Volume the First, **WESLEY and his TIMES,** price
 10s. 6d.; and the Work complete, in 3 vols. price 31s. 6d. cloth.
 London: Longman, Green & Co. Paternoster-row.

SCHOOL ATLASES WITH CORRESPONDING INDEXES.
 In super-royal 8vo. strongly half bound, with the Maps fully
 coloured, and revised to the end of 1860.

THE COLLEGE ATLAS. 45th Thou. a. d.
 sand. 33 Maps 12 0
THE JUNIOR ATLAS. 22nd Thousand. 14 Maps .. 5 6
THE COLLEGE CLASSIC ATLAS. 23 Maps .. 13 0
THE JUNIOR CLASSIC ATLAS. 15 Maps .. 5

And in cloth boards, with label,
ROUTLEDGE'S ATLAS of THE WORLD. 13 Maps .. 1 6
 ditto ditto fully coloured 3 6

These Atlases, without any comparison the best and cheapest
 yet issued, are now printed in a very superior style on fine paper,
 with every new Geographical Discovery to 1861.
 London: Routledge, Warne & Routledge, Farringdon-street.

BEACH RAMBLES.—NEW AND CHEAPER EDITION.
 In square royal, price 2s. 6d. cloth boards.

BEACH RAMBLES in SEARCH of
PEBBLES and CRYSTALS. By J. G. FRANCIS. With
 Nine Pages of Plates by Coleman, printed in colours.
 "An indispensable companion to every sea-side stroller."
 London: Routledge, Warne & Routledge, Farringdon-street.

A NEW DIAMOND DICTIONARY. 640 pp.
 In 6mo. price 1s. 6d. cloth; or 2s. 6d. morocco, gilt edges.

ROUTLEDGE'S DIAMOND ENGLISH
DICTIONARY. Edited by Dr. NUTTALL, LL.D.
 This *Dictionary* is finely printed with a new type, on a
 hard, thin paper, and contains over Twenty-five Thousand Words
 of general usage in the English language.
 London: Routledge, Warne & Routledge, Farringdon-street.

Just published, in fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth,
OBSCURE TEXTS of SCRIPTURE ILLU-
STRATED ACCORDING to THE SPIRITUAL SENSE.
 By MARY C. HUME.
 London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

Just published, in post 8vo. price 5s. cloth,
A WAS-I-HIND; or, a VOICE from the
GANGES: being a Solution of the True Source of Chris-
 tianity. By an INDIAN OFFICER.
 London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

Just published, in post 8vo. with Original Photograph of
 Garibaldi, and Plan of Gaeta, price 10s. 6d. cloth,
IN the TRACK of the GARIBALDIANS
 through ITALY and SICILY.

By ALGERNON SIDNEY BICKNELL.
 London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

Next week will be published, in 2 vols. 8vo. cloth,
MYSTERIES; or, Faith the Knowledge of
 God.
 London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

This day, in 8vo. price 1s.
EXONERAVI ANIMAM; or, ONE RADI-
CAL REFORMER'S WAY of THINKING: containing
 a Few Suggestions touching the 'Essays and Reviews' as appre-
 ciated by Convocation, and the Discrepancy between Genuine
 Judaism and Vulgar Christianity, still requiring reformation.
 By JOHN BUES HUMPERLEY.
 London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

EQUATORIAL AFRICA and ITS INHA-
BITANTS.—See the WESTMINSTER REVIEW for JULY.
 "The question of the origin of man and his alleged relation to
 the apes is exhaustively treated in the current number of the
 Westminster Review, where our readers will find a full account of
 the controversies between Prof. Owen, Huxley, and others on the
 relative development of the posterior cerebral lobes and lesser
 hippocampi, and of the discoveries of skulls of a low type which
 approximate more nearly to the ape than do even those of the
 African or Polynesian savage."
 London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

MR. BENTLEY'S LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR AUGUST.

MEMOIRS of KING RICHARD the

THIRD and SOME of his CONTEMPORARIES. By J. HENEGAGE JESSE. Author of 'The Court of England under the Stuarts.' 8vo. with a Portrait, &c.

NEW WORK ON JAPAN.

A RESIDENCE at NAGASAKI and

HA-KODATI in 1859-60. With an Account of Japan generally. By C. PEMBERTON HODGSON, late Her Majesty's Consul. To which are added, a Series of Letters on Japan, by HIS WIFE. 8vo. with numerous Illustrations.

The COOK'S GUIDE and HOUSE-

KEEPER and BUTLER'S ASSISTANT: a Practical Treatise on English and Foreign Cookery in all its Branches, and also Instructions for Pickling and Preserving Vegetables, Fruit, Game, &c.; the Curing of Hams and Bacon; the Art of Confectionery and Ice-making; and the Arrangement of Desserts. By CHARLES ELME FRANCAVELLI, Author of 'The Modern Cook.' Small 8vo. with numerous Illustrations, &c.

M. GUIZOT'S PERSONAL

MEMOIRS. Vol. IV. 8vo. 14s.

"The calmness of M. Guizot, in reviewing his own career and his refined criticism of the public events in which he was a prominent actor, give a peculiar grace and charm to his Memoirs."

"These Memoirs deal with a brilliant and dramatic period in the contemporary history of France, and aim at something far higher than a passing popularity."—*Athenæum*.

"We have here sketches of M. Guizot's great contemporaries—Talleyrand, Metternich, Wellington, Emperor Nicholas, Louis Napoleon, Palmerston, &c."—*Birmingham Journal*.

LORD DUNDONALD.—A REPLY

to the OBSERVATIONS in THE QUARTERLY REVIEW on THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY of LORD DUNDONALD. By MÆCÆUS. 8vo. with Charts.

NEW STORY OF SOCIAL LIFE.

EAST LYNNE. By the Author of

'Ashley.' 3 vols. post 8vo.

The Hon. Mrs. YELVERTON'S

'MARTYRS to CIRCUMSTANCE.' Second and Concluding Part, price 3s.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS of

MARSHALL HALL, M.D. F.R.S., Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, and Foreign Associate of the Academy of Medicine at Paris. By HIS WIDOW. 8vo. with a Portrait, 14s.

"Dr. Marshall Hall was not less an amiable man than a scientific inquirer, with an intellect of noble proportions and lofty aim. In the world of physiological science he may fairly be ranked as the companion of Harvey and Bell."—*Athenæum*.

"Will command respect and sympathy. Dr. Hall was a public benefactor, an able physician, an accomplished gentleman, and a thoroughly good-hearted man."—*Observer*.

"Dr. Hall did enough good service to earn for himself the esteem of many generations."—*Examiner*.

Dr. CUMMING'S POPULAR AN-

SWERS to the 'ESSAYS and REVIEWS.' Small 8vo. 4s.

JOHN HUSS and JEROME OF PRAGUE.

The LIFE and TIMES of CARDINAL

JULIAN. By the Rev. R. C. JENKINS. 8vo. 14s.

"Mr. Jenkins treats with candour and learning a life which bears the impress of greatness. He has succeeded in developing the high aims and profound statesmanship of Cardinal Julian."

"This work, soberly and truthfully written, has solid value, and deserves close attention."—*Examiner*.

"Cardinal Julian played so important a part in European history that he deserved a niche in the gallery of historical celebrities. This work deserves a respectful reception."—*Spectator*.

With Four Charts and Portrait, price 5s.

LORD DUNDONALD'S AUTOBIO-

GRAPHY.

"Ought to be a prize-book in every military and naval school."

London Review.

A LIBRARY EDITION, in 2 vols. 8vo. with Plans, 32s.

NEW MODERN SEA STORY.

VONVED the DANE, the ROVER

of the BALTIC. 3 vols.

"This is a great book, both in conception and execution. The Author possesses a rare faculty of exciting and arresting attention. In its own school this story has no rival. Victor Hugo might be proud to have written some of its chapters, than which he has never written anything more thrilling or more terrible; and Alexandre Dumas himself, so powerful in describing prison scenes, has not exceeded this writer in his account of the Rover of the Baltic."—*Morning Post*.

RICHARD BENTLEY, Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

13, Great Marlborough-street.

HURST & BLACKETT'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE OKAVANGO RIVER. A Nar-

rative of Travel, Exploration, and Adventure. By CHARLES JOHN ANDERSSON, Author of 'Lake Ngami.' 8vo. with Portrait of the Author, and numerous Illustrations. 21s.

"Mr. Andersson's book, illustrated with many animated pictures of adventures connected with the wild sports of the journey it describes, is one that will be popular as a budget of trustworthy traveller's tales, besides being valued for the information it gives to geographers."—*Examiner*.

"This volume, profusely and splendidly illustrated, will take a high rank among works of adventure and exploration. There can be no question of the great service Mr. Andersson has rendered to geographical science."—*Herald*.

"Mr. Andersson's adventures stamp him as one of the most enterprising travellers of modern times, and well worthy to take rank by the side of the Livingstones and others, who have attempted to penetrate the interior of the great African continent. Every page of his present work is full of interest."—*Observer*.

"This work is a valuable addition to geographical knowledge, and a stirring record of adventurous achievement for the delight of stay-at-home travellers. It is profusely illustrated with striking scenes from African life and sporting adventures."—*John Bull*.

THE SECRET HISTORY of the

COURT of FRANCE under LOUIS XV. Edited, from rare and unpublished Documents; by Dr. CHALLICE. 3 vols. with Portraits, 21s.

HENRY IV. and MARIE de MEDICI.

From Original and Authentic Sources. By Miss FREER, Author of 'The Lives of Marguerite d'Angoulême, Jeanne d'Albret,' &c. 3 vols. with Portraits, 21s.

A SAUNTER THROUGH the WEST

END. By LEIGH HUNT. 1 vol. 10s. 6d. bound.

"Few men felt, as Leigh Hunt did, the human poetry of the old memories that crowd upon the lettered and thoughtful rambler about London streets. His gentle, genial humour shines in a book like this—a worthy companion to his 'Town' and 'Old Court Suburb.'"—*Examiner*.

NOTHING NEW. By the Author of

'JOHN HALIFAX.' Illustrated by J. E. MILLAIS, A.R.A. Forming the New Volume of HURST & BLACKETT'S STANDARD LIBRARY of CHEAP EDITIONS of POPULAR MODERN WORKS. 5s. each bound. Now also comprising

1. Sam Slick's Nature & Human Nature.
2. John Halifax, Gentleman.
3. The Crescent and the Cross.
4. Nathalie. By Julia Kavanagh.
5. A Woman's Thoughts about Women.
6. Adam Graeme of Mossgray.
7. Sam Slick's Wise Saws.
8. Wiseman's Popes.
9. A Life for a Life.
10. Leigh Hunt's Old Court Suburb.
11. Margaret and her Bridesmaids.
12. Sam Slick's Old Judge.
13. Darien. By Eliot Warburton.
14. Sir B. Burke's Family Romance.
15. The Laird of Norlaw.
16. The Englishwoman in Italy.

THE NEW NOVELS.

A HERO in SPITE of HIMSELF.

By Captain MAYNE REID, Author of 'The Scalp Hunters,' &c. 3 vols. [On Aug. 22.]

ALONE in the WORLD. By the

Author of 'COUSIN GEOFFREY,' &c. 3 vols.

"This new tale by Mrs. Gordon Smythies (whom Thomas Campbell, the poet, decided to be the queen of the domestic novel) unites the pathos and high morals of her 'Married for Love,' with the wit of her 'Cousin Geoffrey' and the humour of her 'Marrying Man.'"—*Chronicle*.

PAUL FOSTER'S DAUGHTER. By

DUTTON COOK. 3 vols.

"This novel has the rare merit of growing more and more interesting as it proceeds. It is not often that a novel so witty, wise, and healthful in spirit offers itself for perusal. It is a thoroughly right-minded book. The characters are most of them artists. Paul Foster himself is an excellent character, and his daughter Sylvia is a young lady who will find an adorer in every man who reads the book. We recommend our readers to get the book for themselves."—*Athenæum*.

A FAMILY HISTORY. By the

Author of 'THE QUEEN'S PARDON.' 3 vols.

"A very good novel, well imagined and well told."—*Post*.

UNDER THE SPELL. By the Author

of 'GRANDMOTHER'S MONKEY,' 'WILDFLOWERS,' &c. 3 vols.

EAST and WEST. By J. Fraser

CORRAN. 3 vols.

[Just ready.]

LEBAHN'S WORKS ON THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.

Just published, Second Edition, price 2s. 6d.

Lebahn's First German Course.

"It is hardly possible to have a simpler or better book for beginners in German."—*Athenæum*.
"It is really what it professes to be, a simple, clear and concise introduction to the German language; one, too, which will be equally useful to the self-instructing student and the member of a German class."—*Oriskany*.
"This is German made easy. Nothing can exceed the clearness and simplicity of the work."—*Christian Witness*.

Fourth Edition, price 2s. 6d.

Lebahn's First German Reader.

"An excellent elementary work."—*Sunday Times*.
"Like all Lebahn's works, most thoroughly practical."—*Britannia*.
"An admirable book for beginners, which indeed may be used without a master."—*Leader*.

Sixth Edition, price 2s. 6d.

Lebahn's Eichenfels and Dialogues.

"A charming production.—The Dialogues are as perfectly adapted to render the student a speaker of this interesting language, as is the Vocabulary for making him a reader."

"Equally with Mr. Lebahn's previous publications, excellently adapted to assist self-exercise in the German language."—*Spectator*.

"Mr. Lebahn has done his work in his usual clever, painstaking, and (to the student) profitable style."—*Church and State Gazette*.

Sixth Edition, price 8s.; with KEY, 10s. 6d.

Lebahn's German in One Volume.

"This is the best German Grammar that has yet been published."—*Morning Post*.

"The exercises are very good, well graduated, and well designed to illustrate the rules. The 4,500 words, synonymous in German and English, is a very advantageous feature."—*Spectator*.
"Had we to re-commence the study of German, of all the German grammars which we have examined—and they are not a few—we should unhesitatingly say—Falk Lebahn's is the book for us."—*Educational Times*.

"To those who would obtain a practical use of the language, with a moderate expenditure of time and labour, this work will be a welcome help."—*Illustrated London News*.

Price 6s.

Lebahn's Practice in German: adapted

for Self-Instruction.
"Whoever fails to learn the German language with this help, must have an intellect irredeemably dull and obtunded."—*Sum*.
"A work perfect of its kind."—*Lady's Newspaper*.

"It will be found invaluable—indeed absolutely necessary to all students of German, who wish with little labour and great certainty to attain a knowledge of this magnificent language. The plan of the book is original, its execution is admirable."—*Sharpe's Magazine*.

Price 2s. 6d.

Lebahn's Exercises in German.

"A volume of 'Exercises in German,' including in itself all the vocabularies they require. The book is well planned; the selections for translation from German into English, or from English into German, being sometimes curiously well suited to the purpose for which they are taken."—*Examiner*.
"As an educational writer in the German tongue, Dr. Lebahn stands alone; none other has made even a distant approach to him. The magnitude and value of his services have been acknowledged by the Public Press to an extent, and with a unanimity of which there is no example.... The present volume is compiled with all the clearness and fulness by which the other works of the writer are so happily characterised."—*British Standard*.

Price 6s. 6d.

Lebahn's Self-Instructor in German.

"One of the most amusing elementary reading-books that ever passed under our hands."—*John Bull*.
"The student could have no guide superior to Mr. Lebahn."—*Literary Gazette*.

Price 2s. 6d. each.

Lebahn's German Classics: with Notes and Complete Vocabularies.

PETER SCHLEIMHL, the Shadowless Man. By Chamisso.
EGMONT. A Tragedy, in Five Acts, by Goethe.
WILHELM TELL. A Drama, in Five Acts, by Schiller.
GOETZ VON DER LICHTEN. A Drama, by Goethe.
PAGETWITZ, a Page's Fancies. A Comedy, by Kotzebue.
EMILIA GALOTTI. A Tragedy, in Five Acts, by Lessing.
UNDINE. A Tale, by Fouqué.
SELECTIONS FROM THE GERMAN POETS.

"These editions are prepared for the use of learners who read without a master; and they will be found convenient for that purpose. In each, the text is followed by a glossary, wherein not only the sense of every particular phrase, but also the dictionary meaning of most of the several words, is given in good English. With such aids, a student will find no difficulty in these masterpieces."—*Athenæum*.

Price 2s. 6d.

Lebahn's German Copy-Book: being a Series of Exercises in German Penmanship, beautifully engraved on Steel.

"* About Seven Hundred Commendatory Notices of Lebahn's Works have appeared."

May be had of all Booksellers, and at

DR. LEBAHN'S CLASS-ROOMS,
1, Annet's-crescent, London, N.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1861.

LITERATURE

History of the Consulate and the Empire — [Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire, par M. A. Thiers. Tome XI.] (Paris, Libraires; London, Dulau & Co.)

THE scene narrows to Elba and widens to the Field of May. At length the squadrons are gathered which will ride against the English squares at Waterloo. The next volume is to open upon that Battle of Battles. To Napoleon in his inlet demision M. Thiers devotes only a few disdainful sketches. It was not tempting to exhibit the man of Austerlitz and Lodi, like a veteran in second childhood, amusing himself with a toy army, miniature politicians, and a mimic fleet. Yet those little battalions and that light flotilla opened the path to the Tuileries. It is all but demonstrated that, after the adieu of Fontainebleau, when 70,000 men might still have been rallied behind the Forest, the Emperor insincerely signed his abdication. He had not renounced the sceptre; he submitted, in order that he might breathe, and that the world might contrast the glory of his reign with the impotence of the Bourbon monarchy. Certainly, it was impossible to believe too implicitly in the imbecility of the legitimate race. The Restoration began with a masquerade of hypocrisy, and it is difficult to decide whether the King or the Imperialist, who pretended to be cajoled, proved himself the worst imposture. But the Bourbons could never wheedle cleverly. There was always a strut in their affability,—an affability in their condescension. Whatever they did well, they did too late. And in their policy, organized for the security of the restored throne, a similar dilatoriness displayed itself. In January, 1815, there yet remained in Europe a fragment of the Bonapartist Empire—the kingdom of Murat. All was at length prepared for its overthrow. France and Austria were united to consummate their last revenge, when the seal of Solomon was broken, the giant was once more at liberty, and the patched-up dynasty vanished like an image of snow. Louis the Eighteenth had left himself absolutely without support. He could not be, to the army, the successor of Napoleon; he hesitated to invoke a political power by assembling the Chambers; he evinced a strange desire to tamper with established rights; old prejudices and hatreds were raised from the tombs of the Revolution; the King showed, in fact, that, as one prerogative of his position, he was determined to provide himself with enemies; and this with the legions of the popular Caesar encamped around him. A military plot preceded the Elba exodus. It was reported to the Emperor in his island. Great names and great influences hovered near it, half resolved and undeclared. The matter ripened swiftly, while the downcast master of nations acted Robinson Crusoe in the purple over his few miles of territory, and, by dint of military genius, contrived to parade eleven hundred men. The people who, a few days before his arrival, had burnt him in effigy, were now his rejoicing subjects; they were delighted to see his engineers scarping and building at Porto-Ferraio; they expected infinite results when they saw the Napoleonic horses and cattle turned forth on the pastures of Pianosa, where, on the peak of a rock, stood a solitary fort, which, says M. Thiers, fifty men might have rendered impregnable. Suppose that, instead of humbling him at Waterloo, a Coalition had locked him up in that cloudy, little Gibraltar, or blown the hill from beneath

him! Now, all was ready at Elba, except a Treasury. Napoleon waited, vaguely. His mother watched him closely. The Princess Pauline Borghese divined, perhaps, the mysterious hopes of his soul. Moreover, she had partly been taken into his confidence, when, as bearer of a message to Murat, she told that unlucky Paladin to reserve himself for future opportunities. And so the Elba potentate held his court, went to the theatre, rode, walked, boated, contemplated writing his own history, read the French newspapers, and, it cannot be doubted, convinced himself that he might and must return to France. M. Thiers is not emphatic on this point; but the truth speaks in every act, and, so to speak, every attitude of Napoleon during his Elba retreat. The sovereigns of Europe, persuaded by Alexander of Russia, had grotesquely deluded themselves when they thought to imprison this explosive spirit for ever within sight of the continent which he had swept with his victories. When too late, they regretted the error, and it was in contemplation at Vienna to change his place of exile from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic. Not from his Imperial wife did he receive this intelligence. She, the real avenger of Josephine, was waiting for the ultimate downfall of her husband to lean on the arm of Wellington at a Court ball. The beginning of the end was come, and then began the march from Cannes to Paris.

It is a familiar story, but M. Thiers tells it in a way to fascinate all readers. The little army sweeps on exultingly, gathering power and volume as it goes; the march becomes triumphal: gates open; arches are flung across the streets; regiment after regiment links itself to the lengthening column; Napoleon bares his breast and asks what soldier of the Empire will fire at the Emperor; the royalist cities are avoided: the eagles are "flying from steeple to steeple until they settle upon the towers of Notre Dame." At first the returned Exile is familiar and popular; as his force increases he becomes slightly more imperial; his manifestoes change into proclamations; his offer of service to France assumes the tone of authority: he is a candidate at Grenoble, but at Lyon he is a king; in the former place he lodged at a tavern; at the latter he drove direct to the door of a palace. On the road, a carriage is stopped. It contains the Prince of Monaco, once devoutly Imperialist, now Royalist to the marrow. "Where are you going?" asked Napoleon. "I am going home," answered the Prince. "And so am I," said the Emperor! And then the Emperor met an old woman who had never heard of his downfall, fancying him still at the Tuileries. So he fell musing on the vanity of human ambition, but he did not, on that account, think of returning to Elba. No; France, he exclaimed, was crying aloud to him. How distinctly the cries of nations are heard by the aspirants to thrones, before they mount them, and how deaf are autocrats sometimes in the rarefied atmosphere of that altitude! The stream rolls on, swelling and brightening, and the demi-god it was carrying upon its waves proclaimed that he bore in his hands the gifts of peace for Europe and liberty for France. Neither Europe nor France believed. M. Thiers is a votary of Bonapartism; but he admits that all far-sighted men, even among those who loved the Bonapartist name, deplored the attempt and foresaw the catastrophe. They knew how his invitation to Marie Louise would be received, and what credit the Emperor Francis of Austria would attach to his professions. Louis the Eighteenth, however, was stunned, and again did the right thing at the wrong time. He

made a constitutional speech in the Chambers—a fortnight too late. Efforts were made to blind the public; reports were circulated that Bonaparte had been defeated, and had taken refuge among the mountains, in which, it was added, he would speedily be entrapped, and executed like a common malefactor. Destiny, faithless to the Bourbons, did not permit their mild representative to hang the conqueror of Austerlitz; or, as they preferred to express it, "the cowardly brigand." Ney's part was the most ignoble of all. He went to the King, promising to lead an army which should return with Napoleon, "vanquished and a captive." M. Thiers says that he was reported to have added "in a cage of iron." He thinks the words might have been used, and that they would have been pardonable in a soldier. Were they pardonable in Marshal Ney? Perhaps Macdonald behaved better when, afraid of being reconciled with the Emperor against his will, he put spurs to his horse, and galloped away as though an enchantment were pursuing him. Assuredly, that he and Ney never fought Napoleon was owing to no treachery on their part. The troops, even at Paris, refused to shout *Vive le Roi!*—in presence of Napoleon they thronged to their idol as Xenophon's Greeks might have thronged had the great God of War suddenly appeared to them, helmeted and sandaled, to lead the war. The Marshals were nothing, in their eyes, unless they were Marshals of the Empire. They would die for Ney, if Ney were fighting for the Little Corporal; they disdained him as the general of Louis the Eighteenth. All this is most picturesquely and cogently set forth by M. Thiers in one of the most admirable volumes of his magnificent History. "The brigand of Elba" was clearly making progress when the pliant Ney exclaimed, "Soldiers, the cause of the Bourbons is lost for ever!" A Royalist officer then broke his sword, saying, "Sir, we must turn away, that we may not behold this spectacle!"—

"And what would you have me do?" answered the Marshal: "Can I drive back the sea with my hand?" Others, admitting the impossibility of compelling the soldiers to fight against Napoleon, expressed their regret that Ney should, within so short a space of time, have played two such opposite parts. "You are children," replied the Marshal; "it was necessary to decide in one way or the other. Could I go and hide myself like a coward, in order to evade the responsibility of events?" The Marshal Ney could not have taken refuge in obscurity. Moreover, there was only one way of mitigating the evil, which was to make an immediate declaration, in order to avert civil war, and in order to get into our power this man who is returning, to prevent him doing mischief; "for," he added, "I do not mean to give myself up to a man, but to France; and if this man wants to take us again to the Vistula, I will not follow him." After having thus silenced his rebukers, Ney received at dinner, besides his generals, all the commanders of regiments, with the exception of one officer, who refused to be present.

But it was distinctly understood, and on this point M. Thiers leaves us in no doubt, that the chiefs of the army were resolved to endure no longer the warlike tyranny of Napoleon, his arrogance, his passion for conquest, or his habit of crushing the French people while he flattered them.—

"I am going to see him," said Ney; "I am going to talk with him, and I will declare to him that he shall not lead us to another Moscow. It is not to him that I give myself; it is to France; and if we adopt him as the representative of our glory, it is not to a restoration of the Imperial system that we shall lend ourselves." * * * He wrote a letter to his wife, in which he detailed all he had done,

and concluded with these characteristic words, "My friend, you will not weep when you come out of the Tuileries."

There was a touch of shame in that; it betrayed, too, something ignominious in the nature of the man. The Tuileries then was the temple in which he worshipped; it mattered little whether a Bourbon or a Bonaparte sat under the crimson canopies. Clearly, at the moment, the Bourbons were at a discount. Louis the Eighteenth was promising to die for his people, as a preliminary to running away. Napoleon had now recovered his dear Marshal Ney:—

With profound sagacity, having divined all that the Marshal had prepared to say, it required but a moment to inform him that Ney would encounter him at once with excuses and remonstrances. Now, he wanted to dispense with the one, and to spare himself the other. He met him with open arms, exclaiming—"Embrace me, my dear Marshal." Then Ney unfolded his papers, and was about to begin, when he interfered. "You have no need to excuse yourself," he said; "your excuses and mine are to be found in events, which are stronger than men. But let us speak no more of the past, and indeed only remember it that we may conduct ourselves better in the future." After these preliminary words, Napoleon, leaving the Marshal no time to utter a word, explained to him the position of affairs. * * * He declared that he would accept the Treaty of Paris; he mentioned what he had caused to be said at Vienna; that he relied much on this communication and the intervention of Marie Louise to prevent a fresh struggle with Europe, and that, on his arrival at Paris, he would surround himself with the most enlightened men, in order to deliberate with them on the reforms to be effected in the Imperial constitution.

Ney was anticipated in all that he had proposed to say. But he and the Emperor pretended to be more mutually satisfied than they actually were. Napoleon's road lay through the shadows of Fontainebleau:—

At four in the morning, on the 28th March, he entered that court of the palace of Fontainebleau where, eleven months previously, he had addressed his adieux to the Imperial Guard. Already a group of cavalry, deserters from the army of Milan, had arrived to form his guard. On setting foot inside the palace, where the first Empire had reached its end, and where the second seemed likely to begin, his face became lit up as by a sentiment of intense satisfaction. The turn of fortune had been indeed amazing, and in that vast mind, which at Elba had been cured of all illusions (we shall presently see the proofs), joy, for an instant, silenced policy.

But the turmoil at the Tuileries! The feeble fury of the Royalists! The prospects of a second emigration! The glimpses of coat-linings in the wardrobes of gentlemen anxious to wear their garments inside out! All Paris was expectant. The very horses in the cavalry barracks seemed to sniff the approach of the man who had fed so many vultures. Napoleon being at Fontainebleau, the Bourbon thought better of dying; the gates of the Palace court were closed at eleven o'clock; the royal family entered a carriage; the old dynasty drove through the silent streets. Next morning—

Great anxiety was prevalent throughout a curious multitude to know what had happened. There were some servants in livery moving about, but not a single officer or a single guard mounted, except the ordinary groups of the National Guard outside the gates. The white flag floated above the main dome; some cries of *Vive le Roi!* were heard, but that of *Vive l'Empereur!* the military, as yet, dared not utter. Soon the fatal secret was discovered, and the news filled Paris in the twinkling of an eye.

Then assembled the spirits of the resurgent Empire. First came Excelmans, who stalked through the chambers and corridors of the

empty palace, and ordered the tricolor to be set floating. Then followed Bassano, Rovigo, Decres, Mollien, Gaudin, the Queen Hortense and the Ex-queen of Spain, the wife of Joseph. In a moment the Tuileries was crowded with the Imperialist aristocracy. About nine o'clock in the evening, a single carriage turned from the Boulevards, outside the Invalides, along the Quays, and thence to the gates:—

The carriage was driven into the court before any one knew whom it contained. But a moment sufficed to spread the intelligence. Then, Napoleon, snatched from the hands of Caulaincourt, Bertrand and Drouet, was carried in the arms of his old officers, seized with a delirium of joy. A tremendous shout of *Vive l'Empereur!* had given notice to the crowd of high functionaries that swarmed through the Tuileries. They rushed towards the staircase, and, forming a current opposed to that of the officers, who were struggling up, a sort of contest took place which was almost alarming, since they were smothering one another and stifling Napoleon. They carried him thus to the top of the staircase, uttering frenzied cries, and he, for the first time in his life, unable to conquer the emotion he felt, allowed some tears to escape, and then, being deposited on the floor, walked on without recognizing any one, but yielding his hands to those who pressed around him, kissing them, and overwhelming him with homage. In a few moments, recovering himself, he welcomed his most faithful adherents, embraced them, and, without taking a moment for repose, consulted with them as to the formation of a government.

In twenty days the Empire had been re-established. But wise men looked on and doubted. Hortense, protected by the Emperor Alexander, had remained at the French capital, a circumstance which embittered Napoleon against her:—

"You at Paris!" he said, on perceiving her; "You are the only person I had not wished to see here."—"I remained," she answered, weeping, "to nurse my mother."—"But after the death of your father!"—"After that death I found in the Emperor Alexander a protector for my children, and I was compelled to take care of their prospects."—"Your children! better for them exile and misery than the protection of the Emperor of Russia."—"But you, sire, did you not consent that the King of Rome should owe the Duchy of Parma to the generosity of that Prince." Not replying to this cogent argument, Napoleon proceeded, "And this action—who advised you to it? (The Princess was pleading before the French tribunals to recover the custody of her children.) They have forced you to reveal family miseries which ought to have remained concealed, and you have lost your cause—very well done!" But immediately repenting his severity, and opening his arms to an adopted daughter whom he loved, Napoleon embraced her, saying, "I am a good father, you know, and we will speak no more of these things. You saw, then, our poor Josephine die—in the midst of our disasters, that death was a blow to my heart."

The file of ancient comrades lengthened—Cambacères, Bassano, the Dukes Vicenza, Gaeta, Rovigo, Decres, Counts Mollien, Regnaud de St. Angely, Lavalette:—then, the glorious Davoust. Fouché played a more careful game. To all Napoleon held moderate, reassuring, even caressing language. "I was a year in the Isle of Elba, and there, as in a tomb, I heard the voice of posterity." He thought Austria anxious for peace, and England crippled by her debts. Vanity might induce Russia, and hatred Prussia, to resume the war. And to France he promised the millennium. But he knew that war, and war on a terrible scale, was inevitable. Alexander of Russia had pledged his last man and his last rouble to help in crushing him. France again assumed a martial aspect. Four hundred thousand men were to take the field; two hundred thousand were to garrison the fortresses. Europe burned with impatience to

see these new legions dispersed and the disturber chained; and M. Thiers, in a series of eloquent passages, explains how it had become next to an impossibility that the civilized world should be convinced or conciliated by Napoleon. But in the estimation of the English people, he assumes, the Bourbons had fallen, and Napoleon risen proportionately; so that the Cabinet, in resolving on a war policy, had to announce with caution, and almost with an apology. There can be no question, however, but that the preponderating sentiment, in and out of Parliament, was in favour of the war. The narrative is diffuse in the explanation it affords of the exact views with which the most prominent statesmen in France regarded the resumption by Napoleon of the Imperial authority, and of the feelings which animated the various classes of the population. There was, we think, more excitement than confidence in the sudden show of zeal on the part of the populace. The revised Constitution was coldly received in all quarters of the realm. Because, says M. Thiers, France could no more believe a Napoleon when he talked of liberty than Europe could when he talked of peace. The Royalists were, of course, hostile; the Revolutionists suspected the champion who had put his feet on their necks. And now, on the First of June, Napoleon meets the citizens of Paris. Shall he appear as Emperor or General? He wishes to appear as he would when taking the oath. He stands forth, then, in robes of silk, in plume and imperial mantle, in the coronation coach drawn by eight horses; fifty thousand soldiers greet him; a gorgeous amphitheatre receives the Emperor, the army and the multitude; the altar fronts the throne; a hundred cannon thunder into the arena; but the countenance of Napoleon is sad: he has no wife on his right hand; on his left hand he has no son. Both are away from him. Laying aside his imperial splendour, he distributes standards to the legions which are to "fetch his wife and son."

He is impatient to be in the field, to spring from his throne into his saddle. People around him think he is melancholy; he never smiles; perhaps he has had a vision of Waterloo; possibly, he remembers what they had been saying at Vienna about an island in the Atlantic. And in this mood, after sundry strange night vigils, he went to Malmaison, where Josephine had died in the spring of the last year; he stayed several hours, walking through the château and the gardens, full of Josephine's flowers. "Poor Josephine!" he said to Hortense at every turn of the walk; "I think I see her!" So he ordered a portrait of Josephine; kissed Hortense; said to Madame Bertrand as he entered the carriage, "Let us hope, Madame Bertrand, that we may not soon have to regret the Isle of Elba."—and went to Waterloo. A week later he *did*, most probably, regret Elba, and much else.

M. Thiers has two superb opportunities left; the Battle in Brabant, and St. Helena. We doubt not but that he has nearly completed the picture, radiant with the life of an unrivalled epoch.

In the Arches Court of Canterbury. The Office of the Judge promoted by the Bishop of Salisbury against Williams. Articles of Accusation.

Charge delivered by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, August 8, 1861.

AFTER being in abeyance for more than a century, because its effect was that of a poker upon the coals of bigotry and the flames of discord, the Convocation has been allowed a tongue. The Government, which probably thought that a tongue is not a pair of hands, has now

to learn that it is, in effect, as many hands as it can excite to action. The Convocation, it is true, no longer ventures to call offenders before it, nor does it even put forth definite censures; but it pronounces the existence of heresy, and gives a Bishop excuse for proceeding. Of this plea, among others, the Bishop of Salisbury avails himself, and we are to have the old work over again. It matters nothing that such methods of repression as are revived never put down any sect or party: it matters nothing that they create a sympathy which recommends the obnoxious opinion, and, as the Bishop admits, "extend and intensify its influence, whatever it may be." The revived Convocation is a recalled Bourbon, which has forgotten nothing and learnt nothing.

In the name of common sense, what does the Bishop of Salisbury suppose he is to gain? He extends and intensifies the power of the heretical opinion: the consequence is, that others of the clergy begin to teach it. What is to be done? Why, of course, more extension, more intensification; and so on. And all this because "there must be a limit somewhere." We never heard of any logician but one who could be compared to the Bishop of Salisbury: we mean the tradesman who said to his customer—"Sir, I assure you that I lose by everything I sell, and nothing but the enormous business I do makes it answer." We strongly suspect that nothing but the Committee of the Privy Council will save the Courts from doing such an amount of business as would oblige reflecting people to meditate upon a question which we never yet heard definitely answered by any of those whose proposals invite it: namely, if the Church of England should fall, what is to be put in its place?

The Articles of Accusation, extended over many a page by the Judge who is made to "article and object as above," may be compressed into a very narrow compass. We do not intend to detail them: not merely because our readers have recently seen the substance in the daily papers, but also because they have no relation to our argument, and because it will be time enough to make our selection when we shall have seen the answers made by the accused. Mr. Rowland Williams, in producing and commenting upon the opinions of Baron Bunsen, is accused of various heterodoxies: the Articles give his words in red ink, and the construction put upon them in black ink. This typographical convenience reminds us of the practice of the Inquisition, which dressed those who were to be burnt in flame-coloured garments. We approve in both cases: the officials might have burnt the wrong person but for the dress; and an innocent reader might, in some cases, not know which was the true doctrine and which the false one, if it were not for the colour of the ink. One of the accusations, we see, is either on the very point on which the Privy Council decided in the Gorham case that freedom existed, or as near to it as possible.

We will, for the present, suppose Mr. Rowland Williams to be wrong in his doctrine: nothing that we have to say demands that it should be otherwise. But we shall assume that it is not Mr. Williams who is the object of attack, but a growing school of theological criticism. The Convocation, the Bishop, and all the country, are aware that a certain texture of opinion, alleged to bear much resemblance to German Rationalism, is finding favour at Oxford. The true question then is, whether or no the clergy are to be permitted the freedom of the laity in the extra-cathedral discussion of current theological divisions of opinion. If Mr. Williams had uttered these supposed errors of doctrine in his pulpit, the question would have been

very different. The Salisbury case is a grosser one than that of Exeter. Mr. Gorham came to a Bishop for institution: the Bishop had heard grounds of objection to Mr. Gorham's doctrine. These it was his bounden duty to examine into: he did so, and in his discretion he refused institution. The law decided that the difference between the Bishop and Mr. Gorham was allowable: no man has a right to say the Bishop ought to have known the law would so decide; for the Bishop had the letter on his side. Circumstances are wholly different in the present case. Mr. Williams is a parish priest: he teaches and has taught, under the eye of his Bishop, be the same an archdeacon or a churchwarden. (We say this because, when the Bishop of Exeter was beaten, he wrote to Mr. Gorham's churchwarden, telling him it was his duty to watch his vicar's doctrine, and to report: forgetting that possibly the churchwarden might be a *dissenter*, who had been obliged to serve that office.) If Mr. Williams should teach heresy to his parishioners, the Bishop may interfere. But whether the Bishop ought to subject discussion of doctrine of a literary character to canonical penalties, is altogether another question, and one we hope to see decided against him. He himself says, he does not think "that the constitution of our courts of judicature is as well fitted as one could desire to weigh the balance of truth." We hope it is so, the *one* being the Bishop himself. The root of the meaning is, that he does not like the Privy Council, which represents the Queen's Supremacy: but the country likes it for the very reasons which make the Bishop dislike it.

Our readers will remember that in all time, since the first imposition of subscriptions, there has been a large party which has insisted that the Articles subscribed to are simply articles of *peace*. That is to say, the subscription means that the subscriber undertakes not to oppose these Articles in his clerical teaching. We certainly should not, ourselves, be the first to start such an interpretation; but it is started, is in the field, and is admitted as one—only one—of the equivocations under which subscription is made. This much, however, is certain, that the subscriptions are either articles of *peace* or articles of *faith*. No other alternative has ever been proposed.

First, let them be articles of peace. It is clear that a large, and, with the age, a growing liberty of discussion must be allowed out of the pulpit. It is impossible that it should be contemplated that agreement in a *form* of doctrine, as a waiver of difference, should accompany the subscriber into his discussion of doctrine. Either these articles of peace are to be taken as prohibitions of all discussion, or they are not to claim obedience from the disputant. This is not our principle; but it is the necessary consequence of that interpretation which a large and respectable party has always contended for. Those who accept the peace hypothesis must accept its consequences.

Next, let the Articles be articles of faith. In this case a subterfuge exists, which is a hundred times worse than any arising out of the lower alternative. The actual state of things, upon the faith hypothesis, requires that a certain amount of absolute dishonesty should be admitted as existing, as necessary,—and, we suppose, as desirable, for no complaint is made. It is notorious to all the world that the majority of the clergy do *not* believe that the Omnipotence will consign all the members of the Greek Church, for example, to everlasting punishment. It is just as notorious that they declare, if plain English have its meaning, that they *do* believe it. All the Articles are

acknowledged to be "agreeable to the Word of God": one of the Articles declares that the Athanasian Creed is "thoroughly to be received and believed": the Athanasian Creed more than once denounces the extreme of divine wrath, with certainty, "without doubt," upon all who shall not believe that creed, "whole and undefiled": and the Greek Church does not believe *the whole*. All this is indisputable; those who dislike the idea of change are vexed and fretted to hear it; but hear it they must when questions like the present are raised. There is a general consent to a certain amount of rejection of that which is declared to be true and to be believed. Those who make this tacit rejection pray for silence from all quarters. But it is obvious that the moment any clergyman is questioned for general discussion of doctrine upon heterodoxy drawn inferentially from the sense of the Articles, the whole force of subscription, as gathered from the actual state of belief, must be investigated. The existing admission, existing because it exists, of a distinction between current and obsolete doctrine, must be made explicit. Where, it must be asked, is the line to be drawn between what is to be subscribed and not believed, and what is to be both subscribed and believed? Who draws it?

This, we admit, is no question for the Court of Arches, which will take for granted that there are neither dissenters outside the Church, nor dissentients in it. But it is a question for the educated English world. The Bishop of Salisbury is forcing an inquiry which we should be glad to see him promoting in a more creditable way. We value every step towards a re-consideration of the whole question of subscription: and we think the Convocation will be one instrument of a benefit to society which is beyond its intention and above its appreciation.

Our main object is to secure the literary freedom of the clergy. So long as we are allowed to think that they speak their full thoughts and show their whole counsel, we read their writings with interest, and weigh their arguments with respect. Should we be compelled to look upon them as unable to reason with us as free men with free men, we shall turn with contempt from the tongue-tied, thought-muzzled slaves of a code of inferences. We want to strike true interpretation out of the collision of opinions. A large discussion is before the world, which the Bishop of Salisbury and his celebrated steeple are equally powerless to hinder. We shall have more to say about the matter: for the present, we "article and object as above."

Havelock's March; and other Poems. By Gerald Massey. (Trübner & Co.)

Among the bands of young poets who in our day have fed on the fiery wine of 'Festus,' or beaten time to the music of 'Pippa Passes,' few have been so healthful and robust in the midst of imitation as Mr. Massey. We had hope of him at the first, and we have faith in him now. Of course he has not wholly escaped from the vices of his age. The voices of the syrens have been sweet and seductive in his ear. He has not, indeed, lost himself in the light of gorgeous sunsets so often as Mr. Alexander Smith,—or floated into cloudland and poetical storm with Mr. Sydney Dobell,—ordropped into the voluptuous southern paradise of Mr. Owen Meredith. He has been neither spasmodist nor sensualist in his verse. Generally, his flights of imagination have been modest, and his tone and expression pure. But like these poetical sinners, he has been

very free with the stars. The sun and the moon have both had cause to complain of him. He has taken liberties with the sea. He has talked of the thunder and lightning as if they were friends whose familiarity had ended in contempt. Oftentimes he has been rather hard upon Mother Earth, Old England, and other elderly females whose names ought not to be lightly taken in vain. Occasionally, too, though rarely, he has misused the Queen's English, and especially in the needful matter of sound and rhyme. But these are trifling defects, which have to be set off against many masculine and artistic merits.

The volume now published by Mr. Massey is divided into three sections:—National Poems—Christie's Poems—and Love Poems. The whole mass of song and celebration is inscribed to Lady Marian Alford, in a Poem of great beauty. One of the Elizabethans might have written these lines:—

Lady! Gorgione should have painted you
With live warm flesh-tints golden thro' and thro';
The sun-soul making luminous its prison
With sunken splendours, rarer than have risen;
Bird-peeps of brightness—dawn-dew—smiling fire—
Full of all freshness as a spring-wood quire;

A glow and glory of impetuous blood;
Brave spirits that crowd all sail to take the flood
Of large, abounding life, that in the sun
Heaves flashing, with a frolic fringe of fun;
A happy wit! creative genius proved
In Pictures that Angelico would have loved;

A stately soul: yet with a laugh that brings
Echoes from Girlhood's heaven as it rings!
And that fine spirit of motion's airy charm,
Which hovers glancing round the flower of form:
A lofty lady of a proud old race,
Recklessly splendid in her gifts and grace.

'Havelock's March' leads off the National poems. It has some noble lines; but the general effect of the poem is such as to discourage the poet from attempting themes too near and too familiar. Laureate verse—even at its best—is what neither gods nor men can bear: as witness Tennyson's 'Ode on the Death of Wellington,' a poem, like 'Havelock's March,' abounding in gracious phrase and vigorous thought—yet quite unable to hold its place in the affections or in the memory. Newspaper themes should be left to plain prose.

'The Norseman' follows, which the poet, left free from the hard necessities of coupling Hodson of Hodson's Horse and noble Niel with the captain of the Shannon, Sir William Peel, flings off with a delightful sense of ease and strength:—

THE NORSEMAN.

A swarthy strength, with face of light,
As dark sword-iron is beaten bright:
A brave frank look, with health a-glow,
Bonny blue eyes and open brow;
His friend he welcomes heart-in-hand,
But foot to foot his foe must stand;
A man who will face to his last breath
The sternest facts of life and death:
This is the daring Norseman.

The wild wave-motion, weird and strange,
Rocks in him: seaward he must range.
For life is just a mighty lust
To wear away with use, not rust.
Though bitter wintry cold the storm,
The fire within him keeps him warm.
Kings quiver at his flag unfurled:
The sea-king's master of the world:
Conquering comes the Norseman.

He hides, at heart of his rough life,
A world of sweetness for the wife;
From his rude breast a babe may press
Soft milk of human tenderness,
Make his eyes water, his heart dance,
And sunrise in his countenance:
In merry mood his ale he quaffs
By firelight, and his jolly heart laughs:
The blithe great-hearted Norseman.

But when the battle-trumpet rings,
His soul's a war-horse clad with wings!
He drinks delight in with the breath
Of battle and the dust of death!
The axes redden, spring the sparks,
Blood-radiant grow the grey mail-arks:
Such blows might batter, as they fell,
Heaven's gates, or burst the booms of hell:
So fights the fearless Norseman.

The Norseman's King must stand up tall;
A head that could be seen o'er all;
Majestest of Battle! when the plain
Grew nairy red with bloody rain;
And grip his weapon for the fight,
Until his knuckles all grew white!
Their banner-staff he bears in best
If double handful for the rest,
When "follow me" cries the Norseman.

Valiant and true, as Sagas tell,
The Norseman hated lies like hell;
Hardy from cradle to the grave,
'Twas their religion to be brave;
Great silent fighting men, whose words
Were few, soon said, and out with swords!
One, saw his heart cut from his side,
Living—and smiling; and smiling, died!
The unconquerable Norseman.

They swam the flood, they strode the flame;
Nor quailed when the Valkyrie came
To kiss the chosen for her charms,
With "East, my hero, in mine arms."
Their spirits through a grim wide wound,
The Norse doorway to Heaven found.
And borne upon the battle-blast,
Into the Hall of Heroes passed:
And there was crowned the Norseman.

The Norseman wrestled with old Rome
For Freedom in our island home:
He taught us how to ride the sea,
With hempen bridle, horse of tree.
His spirit stood with Robin Hood,
By Freedom in the merry green wood,
When William ruled the English land,
With cruel heart and bloody hand;
For freedom fights the Norseman.

Still in our race the Norse king reigns,
His best blood beats along our veins;
With his old glory we can glow,
And surely steam where he could row.
Is danger stirring? Up from sleep
Our war-dog wakes, his watch to keep;
Stands with our banner over him,
True as of old, and stern and grim:
Come on, you'll find the Norseman.

When swords are gleaming you shall see
The Norseman's face flash gloriously,
With look that makes the foeman reel:
His mirror from of old was steel.
And still he wields, in battle's hour,
That old Thor's hammer of Norse power;
Strikes with a desperate arm of might,
And at the last tug turns the fight:
For never yields the Norseman.

'Robert Blake' is no less good, and indeed all the sea pieces have the dash and saltiness of the ocean in them. They will deserve to be read, and if read are sure to be admired. The political poems are less to our liking. The topics dealt with are ephemeral, and the satire, where this is not personally offensive, as it often is, wants the breadth and largeness necessary in art. Louis Napoleon and the Manchester School should be left to the daily and weekly papers. On the other side, the poet's love lyrics will find many admirers. In the lines addressed to a wife 'On a Wedding Day,' there is the true touch of nature:—

Nine years ago you came to me,
And nestled on my breast,
A soft and winged mystery,
That settled here to rest;
And my heart rocked its Babe of bliss,
And soothed its child of air,
With something 'twixt a song and kiss,
To keep it nestling there.

At first I thought the fairy form
Too spirit-soft and good
To fill my poor, low nest with warm
And wisely womanhood.
But such a cozy peep of home
Did your dear eyes unfold;
And in their deep and dewy gloom
What tales of love were told!

In dreamy curves your beauty droopt,
As tendrils lean to twine,
And very graciously they stoopt
To bear their fruit, my Vine!
To bear such blessed fruit of love
As tenderly increased
Among the ripe vine-bunches of
Your balmy-breathing breast.

We cannot boast to have bickered not
Since you and I were wed;
We have not lived the smoothest lot,
Nor found the downiest bed!
Time hath not passed o'er-head in stars,
And underfoot in flowers,
With wings that slept on fragrant airs
Thro' all the happy hours.

It is our way, more fate than fault,
Love's cloudy fire to clear;
To find some virtue in the salt
That sparkles in a tear!

Pray God it all come right at last,
Pray God it so befall,
That when our day of life is past
The end may crown it all.

Readers who find this vein of feeling in their own humour—and there must be many such—will get the volume for themselves.

Mr. Massey's poetry shows growth. His powers are evidently not yet at their prime. Hence, an appearance of inequality—sometimes of crudeness—in the work achieved, which will puzzle and discourage Mr. Massey's defenders. Some of the finest and weakest lines produced in our generation may be found in this volume. What we have quoted answers for itself; but a critic who is bent on finding flaws will be at no loss to quote passages answering to his assertion that Mr. Massey's poetry is only very bad prose. Of course, such quotations would be very unfair; but then Mr. Massey should take care that he be not condemned by quotation out of his own mouth. He who can do so well has no right to do ill. Poetry is nothing, unless perfect as to form.

The Story of Savonarola and of his Times—[La Storia di Savonarola, &c.]. Related by Pasquale Villari. With the assistance of New Documents. Vol. II. (Florence, Le Monnier.)

Prof. Villari's Life of Savonarola is now complete. The second volume has a more vivid interest than the first, since it takes in the last eventful year of the great Friar's life, from his triumphant "Bonfire of the Vanities" at the end of the Carnival of 1497, to the pitiless judicial murder which terminated his forty days' trial in that same storied old Piazza where he and his disciples had circled with linked hands round the blazing pile amid the lauds and spiritual songs and shouts of "Viva Cristo!"—which by his behest had succeeded to the abominable Carnival-songs of the Medici, throughout the streets of Florence.

In the year 1497, the great Friar's power, religious and political, was at its zenith. In his celebrated Lent sermons in the spring of that year on the Prophecies of Ezekiel, he relentlessly lashed the monstrous vices of the Court of Rome, then headed by that very crown and blossom of all iniquity, Alexander Borgia; while the strong republican spirit he had kindled and fostered kept the gates of Florence pitilessly closed against the degraded Piero de' Medici, who, living steeped to the eyes in every revolting depravity under the friendly shadow of the Papal fans, ceased not from intriguing with his Florentine adherents to regain the sovereignty he had lost. The election of Bernardo del Nero, a man of influence and sagacity, though a creature of the Medici, to the post of Gonfaloniere of Florence, just then gave good hope of a possible Medicean restoration, and Piero de' Medici ceased not to pay abject court to every petty tyrant of Italy, to gain favour and assistance for the enterprise, while his tyrant's nature gloated over the prospect of summary vengeance to be wreaked on such as had procured his exile or opposed his return. To this end "he kept always by him a list of such families as he intended to destroy, razing their dwellings and confiscating their property to his own use." And on one occasion, when Messer Lodovico da San Miniato remarked to him, that he would soon be master of a fair dominion, and that with a good and discreet council of thirty or forty citizens he might quietly govern it to his liking, Piero, with an unseemly gesture, replied "You should know by this time that I will take advice from no

one, and that I had rather go wrong after my own will than right after that of any other man!"

But the wicked will was destined to hunger vainly after its fulfilment, and the expedition which was to excite a triumphant revolt in Florence, after waiting in violent rain for a day and a night a few miles from the Porta Romana, was fain to betake itself, dragged and exhausted, to a disgraceful flight; Piero himself having vainly spent the whole day in undignified concealment behind a wall close outside the gates, in the hope that the city would rise in his favour. It was on this occasion that one of the Signori, a tried friend of Savonarola, sent Girolamo Benivieni to the Convent of San Marco to question him as to the upshot of that day's events. To whom the Friar, as Benivieni himself relates, said, as he entered the cell, without giving him time to speak a word: "*Modice fides, quare dubitasti?* Go tell the Signori, that Piero de' Medici shall come to the gates and turn him back again without in anywise gaining his point." A shrewd suggestion of mother wit and political foresight, which was, of course, laid by the Friar's disciples to the account of prophetic inspiration.

Prof. Villari seeks to prove, and, as we think, successfully, that his hero, from first to last, was essentially a Catholic Reformer, at war, not with the dogmas of his Church, but with the degraded and scandalous lives of her ministers. It was against these that he unweariedly sought to evoke the supreme authority of a General Council, and it was to protect his beloved brotherhood of San Marco from their contagion that he obstinately refused to obey the reiterated commands of the Pope to unite them with the so-called Toscano-Lombard monastic congregation, a species of religious and political League, recently set on foot by the Court of Rome. Certain it is that, unlike the great reformers of Germany, Savonarola never aimed at creating division in the Church; and even while fervently preaching the doctrine of justification by faith, never for a moment contemplated a separation from the very letter of the law, whose servant he was, as is amply proved by the fact of Alexander the Sixth, who had at first prohibited the diffusion of his works on pain of excommunication, revoking his sentence, and permitting them to be freely reprinted.

For a considerable time after the Pope had resolved on launching his anathema against the Friar,—whose holy life and powerful preaching were, of course, the strongest titles to the unquenchable hatred of such a man as he,—the sending of the brief to Florence was delayed, probably to wait the result of Piero de' Medici's feckless enterprise, or the far more probable success of a carefully organized riot, under cover of which, it was hoped, that the daggers of the Compagnacci, a band of dissolute young Florentines, expressly sworn to combat the new Puritan doctrine and its upholders, would silence the dangerous Friar once and for ever while preaching at the Duomo on the Feast of the Ascension.

But public opinion, backed up by a "Signoria," including many of the Friar's friends, was yet too strong in Florence for the accomplishment of this plan of Papal vengeance. The rioters, indeed, succeeded in driving the preacher from his pulpit at the Duomo, but only to be escorted back to San Marco by thousands of his followers, in the midst of brandished pikes and waving swords and shouts of "*Viva Christo!*" There, in the convent garden, he finished his interrupted sermon, with a thundering denunciation of coming woe to

"the wicked who will not hear, neither will they believe," and a prophecy to the effect, that when these things should come to pass, the prophet himself would "sing praises to the Lord, and joyfully depart this life." An eye-witness of the stormy scene at the Duomo quaintly enough relates, in a letter still extant at the Magliabechian Library, how Bartolommeo Giugni and Giuliano Mazzinghi, who were of "the Eight," thinking themselves safe in the dignity of their office, approached the pulpit, hoping to kill Savonarola; but they found him too well guarded, and Giugni received from Carbizzo da Castrocaro a sound slap on the face, "a thing never before heard of as having happened to one of the Eight!"

It was after this Ascension-Day riot that Savonarola, to avoid giving further cause for similar scandals in the city, announced his intention to discontinue his accustomed preaching, and addressed a submissive but dignified letter to the Pope, complaining that the Pontiff's ear, which had uniformly been closed against his pleading, was, nevertheless, always open to the lying accusations of his enemies. He especially protested against the bold calumnies of his bitter foe, Frà Mariano da Gennazano, a man whom in former days he had, on one occasion, reproved before the whole congregation for vituperating the Pontiff, and he declared that he was ready to submit his doctrine and himself to the decisions of the Church in Council, as being in nowise opposed to the teaching of the Holy Fathers. This letter bears the date of the 22nd of May, 1497, and consequently arrived at Rome after the Brief of Excommunication, dated the 12th of the same month, had been despatched to Florence. And at this point of the story Prof. Villari rectifies a most important error into which all the former chroniclers of Savonarola have fallen, and which only a diligent search through the manuscript letters of Savonarola has enabled him to clear up. The Brief left Rome, indeed, about the 12th of May, in charge of Giovanni da Camerino, in the form of a letter addressed to the Friars of the Santissima Annunziata at Florence, instead of, as was usual in such cases, the universal body of the faithful. The bearer of this dangerous missive "lingered several days at Siena, doubting whether to go on or not. At length, being overcome by fear lest the disciples of the Friar should cut him in pieces, he turned back again to Rome, leaving the Brief in other hands, so that it only arrived in Florence about the end of the month." The letter of Savonarola, therefore, which has till now been considered as a totally irrelevant, nay, servile, reply to the Papal Brief, was, in fact, on its way to Rome before the Servite friars of the Annunziata had the dreaded weapon in their hands. And even after its arrival, many of the Florentine clergy refused to publish the excommunication, to the validity of which the presence of an Apostolic Commissioner was lacking. Yet, even in this terrible document, so weak was the testimony on which the Friar was condemned, that he is excommunicated, and cut off from the help and society of the faithful, as "*suspected of heresy*" only.

Prof. Villari enters at length into the intricate ups and downs of popular favour and disfavour which swayed the Friar's cause, as the ever-changing government of Florence numbered more or less *Arrabbiati* or *Piagnoni* among its members. Brawls, dissensions and dissolute living became more general than before. The churches grew empty. The Carnival-songs took the place of lauds, and the friars of San Marco especially were attacked at night, or when in choir, with stones and

ribald songs, and every species of insult. In less than a month, the times of Lorenzo the Magnificent seemed come again.

As often as the majority of the Eight were favourable to the Friar, they entered into correspondence with Rome to obtain a reversal of the excommunication; and at one time there seems to have been good hopes of inducing the Pope to revoke his sentence, so much so that the Cardinal of Siena (afterwards Pius the Third), with inconceivable effrontery, sent word to Savonarola, that if the sum of five thousand crowns were paid to a certain creditor of his, he, the Cardinal, would pledge himself to have the censure taken off!—an offer which the Friar, as may be supposed, indignantly rejected, saying, in a letter to a friend, that he should esteem the making up such payment worthy of far greater censure than that which had been launched against him by Rome.

So stood matters in Florence when the plague broke out.

And here, again, Prof. Villari successfully as we think, vindicates Savonarola from the grave charge of timidity or indifference to the sufferings of his flock in that terrible time of public calamity; an accusation brought against him by M. Perrens, on the strength of testimony which affirms that he took no share in giving spiritual aid to the afflicted townsfolk. M. Perrens falls into error on this head from failing to remember that the sentence of excommunication must have entirely prevented Savonarola from exercising his sacred office among the people. When the plague struck down its victims within the walls of the convent, among the two hundred and fifty brethren under his care, the Prior was indefatigable in assisting, consoling, providing for the safety and comfort of the community, sending the more timorous to a distance from the plague-stricken city, among them his own brother, Aurelio; tending the sick, exhorting the weak of faith, shriving the dying; ever full of love, of trust in God, and of "a great serenity of mind." Utterly refusing, moreover, the reiterated and earnest entreaties of his friends to quit the scene of contagion, and, as he said himself, "rejoicing in the joy of those that die, in that I see men and women, friars and laymen, give up their souls praising the Lord."

Scarcely was the plague stayed, when the city was thrown into a fresh phase of tumult and distraction by the discovery of a widely-spread and dangerous Medician conspiracy in the very heart of the Republic and among its most influential citizens, including the septuagenarian Bernardo del Nero, late Gonfaloniere of Florence. Lamberto dell' Antella, a friend and partisan, who had accompanied the would-be tyrant, Piero de' Medici, in his expedition against Florence and the disgraceful retreat which followed it, fell, together with his brother, into disgrace with their thankless master soon after arriving at Siena, and was imprisoned there on pretence of disaffection to his cause. Piero, when he had quitted Siena for Rome, with an afterthought worthy of his name, sent repeated messages back to Pandolfo Petrucci, then the head of the Siennese Republic, enjoining him to throw the brothers into a horrible dungeon called the *Carmaio*, or slaughter-house, out of which no prisoner was ever known to have escaped alive. But Petrucci, though a friend to the Medici, instead of obeying his barbarous behest, set the two Antella at liberty, with orders not to quit the Siennese territory on pain of a fine of two thousand florins. The brothers, released, and burning with revenge, fled instantly to Florence, where Lamberto was captured, or most probably gave himself up to the authorities, and a letter was found upon

him addressed to his brother-in-law, Francesco Gualterotti, one of the Ten, containing a promise of important revelations with regard to the plot. This curious letter, together with Lamberto's after-confession, when, according to the inhuman practice of the time, he had been tortured to extract the last drops of the truth that was in him, and afterwards soothed with a promise of full pardon, is published by Prof. Villari in the Appendix to his work.

After long and weary perplexities respecting the due course to be pursued in conducting the judicial proceedings against criminals of such note, the five conspirators were tried, found guilty and condemned to die, most assuredly according to their deserts, although their execution occasioned bitter indignation among a large portion of the citizens. Savonarola, it seems, took little or no share in the burning excitement arising from this affair; but remained for the most part shut up in his cell occupied in correcting the proof of his forthcoming work, the 'Trionfo della Croce.' Yet his detractors have not failed to accuse him of refusing to the criminals the right of appeal, when, in fact, he had spoken decidedly in favour of the law by which it was granted them. He himself, when put on his trial at a later period, only remarked, speaking of Bernardo del Nero, "I did not counsel his death, but I would fain have had him sent away." Moreover, he referred to the fact of his having recommended one of the conspirators, Lorenzo Tornabuoni, to mercy; so that it is clear that whatever part he did take in the trial leaned rather to the side of clemency than severity.

The beginning of the end was now nigh at hand. The struggle for life and death between Pontiff and Reformer grew fiercer as the year drew to a close. While the Signoria, by the mouth of its ambassadors at Rome, was still anxiously pleading for the reversal of the censure, and the Pope demanding that the recalcitrant Friar should, unconditionally, be given up to him and to the tender mercies of Mother Church, Savonarola, the excommunicated heretic, celebrated three solemn masses in his convent church on Christmas-Day, administered the communion to a great multitude of persons, and headed a solemn procession around the Piazza San Marco, despite the furious denunciations of the Archbishop of Florence, Lionardo de' Medici. Strong in the support of the Signoria, which at this time was mainly composed of liberal elements, he again mounted the pulpit in the following Carnival, and once more inveighed against the vices and abuses of the Church in trenchant words, the echo of which seems yet to witness with bitter truth against the hierarchy of the nineteenth century:—

Thou hast been to Rome [cried he, addressing, according to his wont, his congregation as though it were a single individual], and knowest the life of these priests. Whether do they seem to thee, supporters of the Church or temporal lords? They have their courtiers and equeries; their horses and dogs; their dwellings are full of rich carpets, silks, and perfumes. Does this seem to thee like the Church of God? The world is full of their pride, and their avarice is equal to it. They do all things for gain; their bells ring for lust of gold, and have no call but for bread, money and wax-tapers. They throng into choir for vespers and offices, because thereby they gather their gains. To matins they go not, because no almsgiving accompanies them. They sell benefices, they sell the sacraments, they sell marriage masses, —everything they sell. And then they are afraid of the excommunication! They will take no part in *divinis* with such as come to this preaching, but they do not mention that at funerals

they go side by side with the very friars of St. Mark's. Thus, then, where gain is to be gotten, the excommunication is of none effect; but has power only where it serves their ends. O, Lord! Lord! send forth thy sword against them!

The Carnival of 1498 ended with a second "Bonfire of the Vanities," previously to which Savonarola mounted a temporary pulpit, erected at the door of his convent, and in presence of a vast throng of people, holding in his hands the consecrated wafer, besought of God to strike him with the lightnings of His wrath, if in word or deed he dealt not truly with his flock.

Savonarola's as yet darkly-hinted project for assembling a General Council and reforming the Church, seems to have been all along as a red flag in rousing and lashing on the fury of his Papal foe. The more the Republic pleaded for indulgence, the fiercer waxed the Borgia against the pestilent Friar, for whose detested sake he threatened to lay his interdict on the rebellious city, which yet ventured to uphold so foul a doctrine. The Pope, in council with his cardinals and bishops, fell into paroxysms of fearful rage at the mention of the Friar's name. All Christian men, it was said, were to be prohibited from having any dealings with the merchants of Florence. The Florentine ambassadors held their very lives unsafe,—nay, one of them was severely wounded by hired bravoos in the streets of Rome. Above all, Piero de' Medici was lavish of gold to such as he hoped would betray the Republic into his gripe. The Pope issued a new and severer Brief, marvelling at "the audacity of the Signoria in setting itself up to dare dispute with us concerning the matter of Friar Jerome Savonarola"; commanding, moreover, that "this preaching do cease," and the preacher be presently sent to Rome, and threatening Florence with the Interdict, which should last "as long as ye shall favour and protect this your monstrous idol."

Was it wonderful that under such circumstances of peril the best friends of the Republic should have counselled the Signoria to seek some speedy means of reconciliation with Rome? The Friar was forthwith forbidden to preach, and mournfully, on the third Sunday in Lent, took leave of his beloved congregation. Cut off henceforth from the teaching which had been the mainspring of his life, Savonarola gathered up his strength, and wrote and despatched by trusty friends secret letters to the sovereign princes of Europe, praying for the convocation of a Council, in which he purposed to prove the election of Pope Alexander null and void, because simoniacally obtained,—to hold up to infamy his life of hideous debauchery and cruelty,—and, moreover, to prove him a heretic and unbeliever, and, therefore, the chief cause of the ills that rent the Church asunder. And here Prof. Villari observes:—

The convocation of a Council without the Pope, or contrary to his will, was not then, as it would be now, considered an act of bold insubordination and violence. According to the decisions of the Council of Constance, the Pope himself was bound to convoke it every ten years; and in case of his neglecting to do so, the princes were authorized to call together the scattered members of Christendom to represent the Universal Church. Charles the Eighth (then King of France) "was always inclined to favour the convocation of a Council, and instigated by Savonarola, by the Cardinal of St. Peter-in-Vincula and others, he had been many times on the point of assuming the initiative in the matter, so much so as to have interrogated the Doctors of the Sorbonne on the question, as to whether he had a right to take such a step, and they pronounced, on the 7th of January, 1497, a decision favourable to the assembling of a Council."

As early as the month of March the Friar placed himself in communication with the Florentine ambassadors then resident at the different Courts of Europe. Two of his most trusty friends, Simone del Nero and Domenico Mazzinghi, wrote, the first to his brother, then Ambassador in Spain, the second to the Ambassador to France, with whom he was intimately acquainted. Francesco del Pugliese was charged to write to England, and Giovanni di Niccolò Cambi to Germany. In May, Savonarola despatched his famous Letters to the Kings of France, Spain, England, Hungary, and the Emperor of Germany:—

The hour of vengeance is come [wrote he]. It is the Lord's will that I should reveal new mysteries and show to the world the perils which threaten the barque of Peter, by reason of your long neglect. The church is brimful of abomination from head to heel; and ye not only lend no aid to remedy it, but do adore the very cause of the evil which pollutes her. Wherefore the Lord is very wroth, and has for this long time left his church without a shepherd.....I bear witness to you *in verbo Domini*, that this Alexander is not Pope, nor can be as such considered; for putting aside the most detestable sin of simony, by which he bought the papal chair, and every day sells church benefices to the highest bidder, and, not to speak of his other glaring vices, I affirm that he is no Christian and believes not in the existence of a God, the which oversteps the measure of all infidelity.

The blow was well aimed and weighted with crushing truths, but upon these fatal letters hinged the turning-point of the Friar's destiny. While waiting eagerly for a reply from Charles the Eighth, the first of the sovereigns to whom his exhortation had been addressed, news came to Savonarola of his courier having been plundered by the bravoos of Lodovico il Moro, and the letters dutifully consigned by him with all speed to the keeping of the enraged Pontiff himself. With such a weapon in his hands and every petty tyrant of Italy ready and willing to assist him, the Borgia's vengeance was speedy and secure.

Of all the strange spectacles exhibited in Florence in that eventful year, none was, perhaps, stranger than the solemn preparation for a fanatical duel, or "trial by fire," in which the champions were a Franciscan, one Frà Francesco da Puglia, a virulent calumniator of Savonarola and his doctrines, and Frà Domenico, the well-known friend and fellow-martyr of the Friar. The Franciscan in his Lent sermons, at Santa Croce, had indulged in abundance of boastful vapourings at the expense of "the false prophet" and his followers, and had even gone so far as to challenge Savonarola to a fiery ordeal in defence of his creed. Frà Domenico, burning with zeal in his master's cause, eagerly caught up and accepted the challenge in simple good faith, to the no small disgust of Frà Francesco, who had evidently no intention of being put to the proof, and the severe displeasure of the Friar himself, who was not aware of his disciple's ill-judged eagerness for the trial until it was too late to stifle the dispute. The whole city at once took part in the quarrel; the Signoria, now again Medicean in its leanings, freely gave permission for the ordeal, and causing Savonarola's three celebrated *Conclusions* to be written out by a notary, publicly invited the assailants and defenders of them to append their names thereto. For a long time, that of Frà Domenico stood alone on the list. The Franciscan, now fairly frightened out of his arrogance, tried hard to unsay his challenge, declaring that "though he knew he was not to be compared to Savonarola, either in goodness or in wisdom, still he would have entered the fire with him; but that as to

Frà Domenico, he would have nothing to do with him." The Signoria and their insolent Free-lances, the band of the *Compagnacci*, tried vainly to re-assure the trembling Bobadil, by protesting that "he would not have to enter the flames at all; for that they only wanted to burn one of the Friars of San Marco, and that if this plan should fail, they would soon find means of putting an end to the whole affair." Still the wretched Franciscan remained irresolute and inert, and all they could extort from him was a declaration that he would enter the fire with Savonarola, adding that he did so at the express request and entreaty of the "*Magnifici Signori*." At the heart of the whole matter lay the treacherous design entertained by the Signoria of, in one way or other, working the ruin of the Friar; as was affirmed by Sandro Botticelli, the painter, in a chronicle now no longer extant, of which Violi speaks, and which related how Doffo Spini was wont to talk over the matter with other choice spirits in Sandro's workshop, and often declared that they had no wish to have the Franciscan burnt, but only to drag things on so as to compass their aim of putting an end to these doings of the Friar.

We cannot resist laying before our readers Prof. Villari's sketch of the scene of the "trial by fire," which, in its deliberate and evident truthfulness, stands out wild and uncanny as the phantasms of a fever-dream. We must premise, however, that so strongly did the Friar doubt the good faith of his opponents that, on the very morning of the 7th of April, appointed for the ordeal, he besought the Ten, who were yet friendly to him, so to order things that neither of the champions might retreat and leave the other in the flames. He demanded that the fire should be lighted at one end of the pile, and that the friars should enter at the other, which should be immediately kindled in their rear. As the hour for the trial approached, Savonarola celebrated a solemn mass in his convent church, and this over, while he was yet exhorting his congregation to await in earnest prayer his return and that of the brethren from their perilous enterprise, the mace-bearers of the Signoria arrived and announced that all was ready, and the friars of San Marco set forth without delay.

Frà Domenico [says Prof. Villari] walked between his brethren, Malatesta Sacromoro and Francesco Salviati; arrayed in a cope of bright red velvet, and bearing a tall cross in his hand, he went a little in advance of all, with head erect and tranquil brow. Then followed Savonarola, clothed in white, with the Sacramental wafer in his hands. Behind him came all the friars, about two hundred in number, chanting with deep voices the Psalm, "Exurgat Deus, et dissipentur inimici ejus." Arrived at the Piazza towards eighteen of the clock [about one in the afternoon], they found the issues barricaded and guarded by armed men. They passed in, therefore, two by two, and scarcely had they mingled with the crowd than all the people bore burden to their chant with such power that the very ground seemed to tremble. The throng was enormous. The whole city seemed gathered in the Piazza, and the surrounding buildings, windows, balconies, roofs were wedged full of people. The most active clung to the iron rails, climbed up the columns, hung upon the statues or even the walls, and had waited in that position since morning. The Loggia de' Lanzi was divided with planks into two parts. In that furthest from the Palazzo were the Minorites; in the other, in the midst of which was a small altar, were the Dominicans. Frà Domenico, after placing the sacrament on the altar, knelt down before it and remained absorbed in prayer. His companions stood around in silence. In front of the Loggia was ranged a guard of three hundred men, commanded by Marcuccio Salviati, all men of courage and true friends to the Convent of San Marco.

But under the *Tetto dei Pisani* stood in arms five hundred Compagnacci, commanded by Doffo Spini, and five hundred more soldiers of the Signoria before the Palazzo, besides the guards who kept the entrance to the streets. These thousand men, thus masters of the Piazza, were eager to assault Savonarola, who quietly contemplated the danger in which he stood, and examined the pile all ready now for lighting. This singular erection extended forty braccia in length [the braccia measures about twenty-three inches] from the *Marzocco* (the venerable marble lion still seated on the steps of the *Palazzo Vecchio*) towards the *Tetto dei Pisani*. Its base, which was five braccia wide, and two-and-a-half high, was covered with earth and bricks, on which were piled up logs and gunpowder, oil and resinous materials, leaving a passage in the middle for the two Champions, about a braccio wide..... But neither Francesco di Puglia, who had demanded the trial, nor Girolamo Rondinelli, who was to assist him in it, had yet appeared under the Loggia. They remained in the Palazzo in secret discourse with the Signoria, and the Signori, instead of entering their balcony to assist at the solemn spectacle, remained within, disputing among themselves, as not knowing what course to take. Yet they had the impudence to send and ask why the Dominicans did not begin, when they only awaited the coming of the Minorites and of the Signoria. At these words, Frà Domenico was indignant, and Savonarola sent to bid them make haste and not keep the people waiting. Then the Minorites seeing themselves in evil case, began to find a world of excuses.

Taking exception, first of all, at Frà Domenico's red cope, they declared that it might be enchanted by Savonarola, and demanded that he should strip it off. Though their demand was at first refused by Frà Domenico, he afterwards complied with it, and laid the cope aside. Whereupon it was objected, that his habit also might be similarly bewitched, and this, too he consented to change for that of one of his brethren. On his return to the Loggia, newly clothed, it was suspected that his vicinity to Savonarola might bewitch him over again; and the earnest enthusiast, eager for his task, again assented and stood meekly among the ranks of the Minorites.

But the patience of the fasting multitude was now well nigh worn out, and a threatening murmur through the crowd soon broke forth into seditious cries. The *Arrabbiati* thought the moment ripe to accomplish the real work of that day's terrible mumery, and a fearful tumult began in the Piazza. The crowd pent up and denied egress, rushed madly towards the Palazzo, where the foreign soldiers of the Signoria, not knowing the cause of the riot, drove them violently back. The intention of the *Arrabbiati* was to seize the Friar's person in the confusion and "finish him with their own hands"; but the brave Salviati manfully stood his ground before the Loggia, and defended Savonarola's life at the peril of his own. Drawing a line on the ground with his sword's point, he exclaimed, "Whoso steps over this line shall try of what temper is the sword of Marcuccio Salviati."

Foiled once again in their intent, the *Arrabbiati* began to make new objections in the midst of a fearful storm of rain, thunder and lightning. Frà Domenico must leave his very crucifix behind on entering the fire, they said. To this also he consented, and took up the Sacrament in its stead. Whereupon, the cry changed to a storm of reproach for purposing to burn the consecrated wafer. Now, however, to his adversaries' great satisfaction, Frà Domenico refused to yield his last point; and a stormy argument respecting the possibility of the fire consuming more than the "accidental" parts of the wafer was summarily cut short by an order from the Signoria to suspend the ordeal.

We must refer our readers to Prof. Villari's pages for an eloquent description of the attack and defence of the Convent of San Marco on Palm Sunday; the terrible night of blood, fire and distraction within its peaceful walls; the desperate resistance of the friars, in the vain hope of saving their beloved master from his doom; the noble and touching bearing of Savonarola amid their frenzy and despair, and his subsequent removal to a dungeon with Frà Domenico, pursued by the insults and curses of the people he had loved and laboured for. Prof. Villari has carefully collected in minute detail the circumstances of the Friar's thrice-repeated trial; of the atrocious tortures to which he and the two brethren who suffered with him were subjected again and again, and of the false confessions and garbled depositions which were published as his, both before and after his execution, and used as a bait to wrest further disclosures from his companions in misfortune. It required more than a month to put together the documents composing his so-called confession, which, by the laws then in force at Florence, should have been written by his own hand. During this fearful time of suffering, the torture was constantly applied to him; nay, an eye-witness deposes to having seen him endure in one day fourteen turns on the rack; and Pico della Mirandola and Burlamacchi declare, that while stretched upon it, and while burning coals were applied to his feet, he was constantly plied with questions. It was by no means strange that a man of such nervous and delicate fibre, worn out with fasts and vigils, exhausted by the fervent preaching of eight years; a man whose very life seemed centred in his indomitable will, should have been driven by such a course of intolerable torments into occasional fits of wild and contradictory wanderings; into mystical rhapsodies and disjointed prophecies without number. But of the three points on which the question was applied to him for eleven consecutive days—namely, his religion, his political conduct, and his claims to prophecy—on one only, the last, did he once waver or prevaricate. In all else, the strong heroic nature of the man stood out in its rugged truth,—all the nobler by contrast with the fanatical sophistries which failed him, like a broken reed, in the hour of trial.

Prof. Villari publishes in his Appendix, among a variety of other remarkable documents, two *soi-disant* confessions of Savonarola, in parallel columns, differing greatly from each other on almost every head. They are both the work of a Florentine notary, Ser Ceccone by name, who, after being implicated in the Medicean conspiracy, took refuge in the Convent of San Marco, and assumed the part of a rigid *Piagnone*; although he ceased not to play the spy for the Duke of Milan, to whom he daily wrote in cipher, informing him of all that passed in Florence. This abject wretch offered the perplexed Signoria to compile a confession which should ensure the Friar's condemnation, yet be such as to be signed by his own hand. The result of his labours appears in these pages; and it is most probable that the former of the two confessions was read over to the luckless Friar, and afterwards skilfully exchanged for the later one, which bears his signature. In proof of this shameless violation of every shade of law or honour, Nardi, in his '*Storia di Firenze*,' relates, that long after the Friar's death and the return of the Medici, he, when staying at the villa of "a great and noble Florentine citizen," who had taken part in the Friar's trial, questioned his host as to the truth of the published confession." To which he replied, simply, in presence of his wife, that it was true that in the confession of Friar Jerome

some things had been struck out and some added, but with a good intent.

The last sad scenes of the moving tragedy are well and unaffectedly told by Prof. Villari. The two Papal Commissioners arrived from Rome on the 19th of May, to hunt the wearied victims to their grave. A third trial was instituted; tortures fiercer than those former "turns of the rack" again and again plunged the agonized Friar into delirious ravings, and his wild replies were duly dressed up and recorded by the infamous Ser Cecone; but "when they came to question him on the main points of his doctrine, then, as before, neither torture nor cunning equivocation availed anything. They asked him if he had ever sought to divide the Church of Christ; and, instantly, as though awaking from delirium, Savonarola made answer:—"Never! Unless, indeed, by that expression you refer to some observances intended as a check upon the life of my friars. But true it is, that of the excommunication I had no fear." After five more days of torment, both of soul and body, the peace of death was at last granted to the three sufferers. Once more a pile was built up in face of the grand Palazzo Vecchio, and above it rose a gallows, the outstretched arms of which, though thrice shortened in the course of its erection, to prevent the possibility of such resemblance, gave it the figure of a cross. Hither were led the three friars, and here were their tortured bodies at last done to death: Frà Domenico exulting as for a festival; Frà Silvestro resignedly composed; Savonarola himself firm, lofty, self-possessed, fervent in prayer, and prompt in answer to the trembling Papal Commissioner, who, after stripping him of his habit, confusedly pronounced the words, "*Separo te ab Ecclesiâ militante atque triumphante*,"—which last two words, being no part of the proper formula, were added by the Commissioner in the excess of his trepidation. With a clear, ringing voice, which none who heard it ever was destined to forget, Savonarola corrected the error, saying, "*Militante, non triumphante: hoc enim tuum non est!*"

We venture to predict success for this conscientiously-written and deeply-interesting work.

The Handbook of Roman Numismatics. By F. W. Madden. (J. R. Smith.)

WITH pleasure we receive this little volume, which appears to us calculated to fill up a want. No one will expect a numismatic book to prove lively study on a rainy day; yet it is remarkable how extensive is the literature which, during the last three centuries and a half, has been devoted to the history or the description of coins and medals, and how many volumes have issued from the press of the most famous printers of the day, in some instances adorned with illustrations from the pencil of the best living engravers. Need we mention how the skill of Aldus was brought to bear on this favourite subject at the dawn of the revival of learning, and how the pencil of Bartolozzi was evoked to give true representations of the finest Greek coins published in Gough's 'Seleucidæ'? Hence, in some degree it befell that for a long time numismatic works appeared only in folios and quartos, often so prolix in description as easily to shock or turn aside from the pursuit of the science the minds of an age more versatile in its pursuits, if not less steady in its mastery of such studies,—an indisposition which was naturally increased by the cost at which alone the more useful volumes could be obtained. Even now that the folios and quartos are consigned to their ancestral

shelves and dust, it may surprise some of our readers to hear, that a work, hitherto deemed indispensable to all students of Greek coins (that by M. Mionnet),—which, after all, is little more than a dry catalogue of some 20,000 such coins—thirty years ago the bulk of the French cabinet—with a vague addition of the probable money-value in France of the coins enumerated,—should rarely be obtainable under twenty guineas or upwards; and that many recent works (such as M. Cohen's on Roman, Col. Leake's on Greek, and Ruding's on English, money) fetch prices beyond the reach of ordinary students, while they are, at the same time, too heavy for easy transport from place to place by collectors. Hence the importance, in such a study, of the introduction of Handbooks devoted to the explanation of independent branches of the one great subject; arranged in such a manner as to exhaust what is known with regard to the especial branch of which the individual Handbook treats, and, at the same time, in a form so portable as to be carried, if needful, in the pocket of the collector. Such a Handbook is Mr. Madden's, comprising as it does in a condensed, yet not, therefore, in an unreadable form, all the student absolutely requires for a complete knowledge of Roman Coins, or to enable him to catalogue and arrange with accuracy a cabinet of such specimens. It is, in fact, a volume at once cheap and portable, and, at the same time, so well executed, that we speak advisedly when we say, that no Roman collector, unless he has the memory of a Niebuhr, can, in future, dispense with it.

Mr. Madden prefaces his work with an interesting Introduction, in which he gives a brief but accurate account of the Coinage of Ancient Rome, under its respective heads of Copper, Silver, Gold, and Bullion, and shows that, while each series came into use, in the order noticed above, there is no ground for the extravagant antiquity it has been the fashion of Italian antiquaries to assign to its commencement. In fact, it is certain that there was no coin in Rome earlier than the middle of the third century B.C., and that the earliest money was in the form of the As, or piece of one pound weight, with its subdivisions into the Triens, Quadrans, &c. Mr. Madden shows, as was, indeed, known before, that this weight of one Pound was of brief existence; that, in the time of Julius Cæsar, it had come to weigh only half-an-ounce; and that it was then supplanted by a new form of copper or brass money, in two sizes, called, respectively, the *Sestertius* and *Dupondius*, the former of which most probably represents what is now technically called the "large brass," and the latter the "second brass"; the name "*as*" having, however, been retained, whenever the so-called "second brass" happened to be made of pure copper. It must be remembered that "*sestertius*" and "*sestertium*" are not convertible terms, and that the second is not a piece of coined money, but the name for a sum of money, of a certain known value. In later times, we meet with a peculiar coin, smaller than the "second brass," but larger than the "third brass," bearing the peculiar title of "*Philippus Aureus*," and, in the time of Gallienus, though the *Sestertii* and *Dupondii* had altogether ceased as members of a regular series, there are still some small brass coins, which we may suppose to represent the *As*. Lastly, in the reign of Diocletian, we find a new copper coin called the *Follis*, which, curiously enough, gives the name for the copper money of some of the Mohammedan series even till recent times, together with a still smaller coin, bearing the title of *Assarius*,

a name which, slightly modified, occurs, as will be remembered, in the New Testament.

Mr. Madden goes on to describe the *Types* of the Denarii, whether Consular or Imperial, with some account of the portraits, titles, and surnames found upon them;—giving, at the same time, a valuable historical list of all the offices mentioned incidentally on Roman numismatic inscriptions, with some notice of the period when the Consuls ceased to be recorded on the coins, of the Proconsulate, Censorship, and of the curious title of *Princeps Juventutis*. Many of the types Mr. Madden mentions, afford, as might be expected, valuable illustrations and confirmations of history, such as the well-known one on the coin of Brutus, bearing the legend EID. MAR. (i.e. *Idus Martis*), (a type which, by the by, he maintains is genuine, against the judgment of a large majority of numismatists); and the denarii of Tituria, commemorating the Rape of the Sabines, and the crushing of Tarpeia under the shields. Thus, again, in the Æmilian family, we find a representation of M. Lepidus crowning Ptolemy Epiphanes, with the title TUTOR REGIS, while the successive conquests of England are recorded on the coin of Claudius with the legend DE BRITANNIS, on that of Commodus with BRITANIA, and on those of Severus and Caracalla with that of VICTORIE BRITANNICÆ; lastly, the overthrow of Jerusalem is commemorated on the JUDÆA CAPTA and JUDÆA DEVICTA of Titus and Vespasian. Some of the Imperial titles would provoke a smile were the subject less serious; thus, Didius Julianus, who was not on the throne a year, proclaims himself RECTOR ORBIS, and the two worst characters in the whole series, Caracalla and Elagabalus, call themselves PRINCES,—a legend about as true as that of the Royal House of Sardinia, which still appeared to claim Cyprus and Jerusalem as its fiefs.

Mr. Madden proceeds to give what many will consider the most useful portion of his book, very careful lists of the As and its multiples, and of the coins of the Roman families, and of the emperors, specifying under each name all the varieties struck by each ruler, with the degree of rarity, &c. attaching to each specimen. This portion of his work, which comprehends about 112 pages, offers a complete digest of all that a collector can want to know; as such, we cannot but esteem it a most useful contribution to our numismatic literature; and this, not so much because it exhibits many new views or much, indeed, that could not be found elsewhere, but because the student is spared the labour of individual research, often through large and cumbersome volumes, or dry and, it may be, unsatisfactory memoirs. Mr. Madden has, in these unpretending lists, done for the science of Roman Numismatics what on the far wider field of universal ancient history Fynes Clinton has performed in his admirable 'Fasti'; nor is his work the less creditable to him because the range of his subject is necessarily less wide.

Mr. Madden brings his useful volume to a close by a curious chapter upon the Mint-marks occurring on Roman coins. Our readers are doubtless aware that, in the range of numismatic science, no question has caused so much perplexity as the Roman mint-marks. It seemed impossible to reduce them to any consistent scheme, or to determine any reasonable proportion of the towns to which they are or might fairly be considered to be assignable. Much has, however, been done, in this direction, of recent years, especially on the Continent, and of these researches Mr. Madden has given us an excellent summary, with some new views

of his own. We must add, that the value of Mr. Madden's work is greatly increased by the addition of six plates of well-selected coins, of which he has given a separate description; and, in conclusion, we must express our hope that what he has done for Roman, he may, at some future time, be induced to perform for Greek, coins.

Results of a Scientific Mission to India and High Asia, undertaken between the years 1854 and 1858, by Order of the Court of Directors of the Honourable East India Company. By Hermann, Adolphe, and Robert de Schlagintweit. With an Atlas of Panoramas, Views, and Maps. Vol. I. (Leipzig, Brockhaus; London, Trübner & Co.)

It is well known in scientific circles that some years ago the Royal Society urged upon the East India Company the necessity of completing the Magnetic Survey of India: an undertaking which had for years been liberally promoted by the Court of Directors and engaged the closest attention of some of the most eminent of their officers. An outlay of a few hundred pounds, it was represented, would render available the result of the thousands spent ungrudgingly. However, this proposal, which would appear to have answered all the requirements of science, does not seem to have proved to the taste of those who at that time held the purse-strings in Leadenhall Street. Nothing more was heard of the affair until Alexander von Humboldt urged the late King of Prussia to exert his influence towards inducing the East India Company to reconsider the subject. Renewed communications now passed between the India House and Somerset House; and the Royal Society, delighted to see its wishes attended to at last, did not fail to send words of encouragement and approval. It appears that the Prussian proposal was accompanied by a request that M. Adolphe de Schlagintweit might be appointed to the task, and the Council of the Royal Society was asked to sanction this request; but that body, remembering that there were a number of competent and zealous Indian officers, some of whom had taken an active part in magnetic operations, wisely resolved not to recommend a foreigner when in doing so a slight would be offered to eminent men of their own nation. So far so good. But it ultimately came to pass, that Messrs. de Schlagintweit were charged with this scientific mission, "at the earnest recommendation of General Sabine and Sir Roderick Murchison, on the part of the Royal Society." This statement is one we have no wish to touch. The parties warned can do as they please—speak out or keep their counsel. There is, however, a suspicion abroad that the appointment was one of the most gigantic jobs that ever disgraced the annals of science.

Our readers are aware that in former years we have shown the injustice committed in appointing not one, but *all* the members of a foreign family to a duty which some of our Indian officers were both anxious and competent to perform,—the absurdity of sending Messrs. de Schlagintweit to report on climates, rivers and mountains, with which we were already perfectly familiar, and re-make collections of natural history, which were actually rotting in the cellars of Leadenhall Street. Our objections to this job,—we cannot call it by any other name,—were but ill understood in Germany; and the scientific men of that country, still irritated by the attacks made at the meetings of the Royal Geographical Society against Vogel and Barth, when far in the interior of Africa, were easily induced

to regard the disfavour with which Messrs. de Schlagintweit were treated by our press, as a continuation of those attacks originating in the same quarter and having its source in national prejudices. Even Humboldt began to despond, and tried to console his countrymen by bringing out a long-forgotten article in the *Quarterly Review* of 1816,—now a literary curiosity,—in which he is told that he has not mastered even the first rudiments of chemistry and mineralogy, quotes works he has never read, and is in fact little better than an impostor. It required the strongest assurances on the part of some of our most eminent men, that no national demonstration against German talent was intended before our Continental friends could be assured of the fact. After all, it was naively said, the Messrs. de Schlagintweit were not so much to blame for accepting a salary from both the King of Prussia and the East India Company,—nor were they;—abuse those who were simple enough to give them the money as much as you like, but wait for the results of the mission before you bring these travellers to trial. Well, the "results of the mission to India and High Asia" are now partly before the public, and the Germans have been amongst the first to perceive the disproportion between them and the lavish expenditure of money made to obtain them. What this expenditure may be we have no means of knowing positively; according to a well-grounded rumour, it is said to amount to 30,000*l.*, and looking at the magnitude of the operations, it can scarcely be less. We now learn from an authentic source that recently 7,000*l.* has been applied for in addition to this sum, in order to complete the publication which Messrs. de Schlagintweit have undertaken. The latter sum has not yet been granted; and we trust that before it is, scientific men will be consulted who have not received any Prussian decorations.

The three brothers, Hermann, Adolphe and Robert de Schlagintweit, reached Bombay in October, 1854, and till the end of the year kept mostly together, travelling across the country to Madras, whence they embarked for Calcutta. In order to scour a larger extent of territory they separated most of the time, which must have almost tripled the expenses, still further increased by different parties of their establishment being despatched in various directions to gather information or specimens of natural history. Were we to attempt to present even a faint outline of the various routes, the reader would be bewildered. The Itinerary furnished relates now to Adolphe, now to Robert or Hermann, now again to two of them conjointly, or to the whole party. The exploration of Sikkim fell to the lot of Hermann, who thus sums up:—

"My researches in Sikkim were made along the Singhalila ridge. The hostile disposition of the Sikkim Government since Dr. Hooker's and Dr. Campbell's travels utterly frustrated all attempts to obtain permission to travel in the lower parts of Sikkim. Even on the route which, at first, I thought it possible to follow unobserved, since it lay along a jungle and uninhabited ridge, I soon found that my kulis and workmen, of whom I had a great number for clearing paths and making tree sections for the collection, gradually disappeared. This seems to have been a device on the part of the Nepalese to make it impossible for me to continue my journey. But in spite of this and all other difficulties, I succeeded, partially at least, in effecting my purpose. Three weeks later a Nepalese guard presented itself, and, after allowing me to make a few marches forward, forced me to return."

We may remark, that since Hooker and Campbell's captivity several Indian officers have been more fortunate in obtaining permis-

sion to travel in Sikkim than M. H. de Schlagintweit. We single out Dr. Thomson, the celebrated Tibetan explorer, who is now again safely in England, and can, if he chooses, tell his own story.

The only really new territory visited was that entered after crossing the chains of the Karakorum:—

"Dr. Thomson had proceeded so far as to reach the Karakorum pass, but the Kuenlun, erroneously considered as the watershed between Central Asia and India, had hitherto remained a perfectly unknown and unvisited territory. Marco Polo, in the 13th century, only penetrated in these parts as far south as Káshgar. The success attained by ourselves, though scarcely anticipated, may be ascribed, in a great measure, to the precautions we took to keep all our arrangements for this journey as secret as possible. It was very important, for the purpose of avoiding immediate discovery, to follow a route not generally taken by caravans trading to Yárkand. Mohámmad Amin, our chief guide, therefore, proposed to us a direction, which we followed, and along which we travelled, without any trace of a road, from the Karakorum pass as far as Búshia. The countries we passed are certainly some of the highest of our globe. At these great elevations (14,800 to 17,600 feet, with passes above 18,000 feet) we very rarely found wood, and scarcely sufficient food for our horses; even water, though generally plentiful in summer, by reason of the melting of the snows, is occasionally obtainable only with great difficulty, when the days are more than usually cold. On leaving Ladák, we had nineteen horses with us, of which, however, we lost seven between Leh and Á Súmgal. On the 13th August, while crossing the Elchi pass, we were overtaken by a violent snow storm. The cold was intense during the night, and two of the horses, which were lying close to our very feet, died from the effects of it. Before our return from Khótan we succeeded in making purchases of fresh horses, together with six yaks and two Bactrian camels. As far as the southern foot of the Kuenlun the climate is always very dry, and, as must be expected from the great elevations, exceedingly cold and bleak. In these regions the rarefied air frequently became the cause of severe suffering for all our party, even the horses and our two Bactrian camels being decidedly affected by it."

The last journey of Adolphe in Turkistan terminated fatally at Kashgar, August, 1857. The various reports, all printed at full length in the volume before us, do not agree as to the immediate cause and particulars of his death. According to some versions, he perished through taking up the cause of some captive Bhot-Rajputs, and endeavouring to prevent their being put to death or sold as slaves; according to others, he was recognized, though in disguise, as a European by some fanatic Mussulmans, and murdered by them. Several months before this unhappy event took place, Hermann and Robert had returned to Europe; their "assistants had been allowed by the Government to continue their observations in the special branches of Physical Geography until March, 1858." To this date also extends the information received from their late brother's establishment, the members of which returned after his death from Turkistan.

There are people who believe that at least one of the nine large volumes of which the 'Results, &c.' are to consist may furnish convincing proofs that the authors really are what they profess to be—scientific travellers of the first order. Judging from the specimen before us, and what we glean from their previous publications, we do not share that belief. Dry technicalities will never pass off for the results of abstruse science. Always judging from what is already before the public, we hold the Brothers de Schlagintweit quite incapable of taking a comprehensive view of any given subject; and

we presume we are stating the general opinion of the scientific world correctly when we say that they can *take* observations, but not *make* observations. Place good instruments in their hands, and they will take astronomical, magnetic and meteorological observations with accuracy; but ask them to furnish a comprehensive account, founded upon their observation, or of what they may have seen with their naked eyes, and they will as thoroughly disappoint you as they did the King of Bavaria and those notables whom His Majesty had invited to listen to a plain account of what they had gone through. If there had been any necessity for employing them at all, Messrs. de Schlagintweit would have made good subordinates in a larger expedition, but they were remarkably ill-chosen for undertaking the lead of a great scientific mission.

It is rather embarrassing to find that the Royal Society has accepted the dedication of the *letter-press* of the work, whilst the Atlas, containing views and maps, has been inscribed to Her Majesty the Queen. By this act the Society has thrown, as it were, its protection around the authors, and sanctioned, in a measure, the attempt here made to palm off dry technicalities as the results of abstruse science. But this fact shall not deter us from pointing out the absolute worthlessness of much of the matter filling page after page. The book opens with General Introductory Reports, embracing an Address to Sir Charles Wood,—an Itinerary, with an Appendix about the Establishment,—Last Journeys and Death of Adolphe de Schlagintweit, and Transcriptions; the whole succeeded by Astronomical Determinations and Magnetic Observations.

In these introductory Reports one would have expected intelligible summaries of the different journeys; but one is greatly disappointed in finding the Itinerary, for instance, rendered perfectly bewildering by being broken up into so many sections and sub-sections, again disturbed by time-tables of the arrivals and departures of the different travellers. Nor is the matter communicated under this heading such as one would wish to meet in a brief summary, as the Itinerary professes to be. The authors constantly lose themselves in details with which every tourist, every guide-book to India, have made us as familiar as Bradshaw has with Europe. Mark the freshness of the following passage relating to that *unknown* region between Bombay and Madras:—

"During our journey through the southern parts of the Peninsula of India we had engaged a camel proprietor. The men keeping camels ready for hire are called *mokadams* in Bombay, *chāudris* in Bengal. This man supplied 20 camels (dromedaries) and six servants for the transport of our tents, collections, and our heavy luggage in general. All the delicate instruments were carried by *kūlis* on long bamboo sticks; the chronometers, throughout the journey, were carefully packed up in bags, thickly stuffed with cotton, as well to prevent the ill effects of unavoidable shaking, as to reduce as much as possible the variations of temperature. The *kūlis* were changed every three or four marches. Our mode of travelling was as follows:—In the evening the *mokadām*, with his *kūlis* and the greater part of the dromedaries, used to leave the encampment which had sheltered us during the day, and push forward in advance of us during the cool hours of the night. Early in the morning, between three and four o'clock, we ourselves set off on horseback, reaching the new halting place, already prepared by the party preceding us, at about ten o'clock. In the afternoon, when the sun's rays were somewhat tempered, we made our usual exploration of the immediate vicinity. In jungly districts we occasionally rode dromedaries, instead of horses."

Equally entertaining is the Appendix about

the Establishment, where there are actually biographical sketches, written in the most matter-of-fact style, of all the observers, interpreters, collectors and servants, filling seven quarto pages. Some of these sketches rather remind us of the contents of the dirty pieces of paper which on our arrival at the Indian ports natives force into our hands, recommending their services as washermen, valets, or something worse. Those bold-hand writers who are so accommodating in giving the poor natives a character when they have none might be glad of the following model!—

"Chéji, a Lépcha from Tassidingin, in the Sikkim Himalaya, afterwards a settler in British Sikkim, was originally engaged as a plant collector; but he soon distinguished himself so well that I (Hermann) made him my chief interpreter for Bhütia and Lépcha. He was with me a whole year, and from Assam accompanied me to Bhutan, where again he was most useful in my interview with the head Lāma of Nārigūn. When sent forward with two Bhütia companions towards Tāuung, however, he did not succeed in making more than a few marches."

We have purposely gone into these details to show how this volume is filled with a vast amount of absolutely useless matter. Exactly the same want of discretion is exhibited in placing the astronomical observations before the public. Not only have we here the latitude and longitude of many places as correctly laid down as Greenwich itself—for instance, Calcutta—but every sight taken is printed off,—so that what might have been condensed into one line, or even half a line, is spread over one or two pages, sumptuously printed. A midshipman's day's work stereotyped would be an almost exact fac-simile. Except in cases where the observations of the Brothers de Schlagintweit differed most materially from the results generally arrived at, none of these details need have been given; one-half of the volume might thus have been condensed into a few pages, without the slightest disadvantage to science. Thus geographers, whilst rejecting all these useless observations, will be glad to be able to go over the data furnished for the change proposed in our maps with respect to Western Tibet, which is stated by our authors to be considerably more to the west than has hitherto been shown.

The completion of the Magnetic Survey of India being the primary object of the mission, the most ample details are given. As an important fact may be mentioned the particular modification of the lines of intensity where they pass through the interior of India Proper, and all along the northern parts of the Himalayas. Three beautiful maps illustrate this part of the work.

We are glad to be able to speak with more satisfaction of the Atlas than of the letter-press. The different views of the higher districts of Asia are beautifully executed, and will be acknowledged to be faithful representations by those who have traversed these charming districts. One of the most characteristic pictures in the present fascicle is the Cane Suspension Bridge leading over the Temshang River in the Khassia Hills. Our readers may perhaps remember a graphic description of one of these curious contrivances in Dr. Hooker's 'Himalayan Journals.' The present is 312 feet long, and supported entirely by some fig-trees on the banks. It is certainly a singular fact, that whilst the natives of both America and Asia have built suspension bridges from time immemorial, Europeans should have only lately adopted them.

The ethnographical part of Messrs. de Schlagintweit's work will be illustrated by a series of 275 plastic facial casts, taken from living people. These casts have been already completed, and will give a fair idea of the physio-

gnomy of the different races; but we do not grant their possessing the high scientific importance claimed for them, being confined to the face and not taking in the skulls, to which a far greater share of attention belongs than to mere physiognomic differences. However, as far as they go, they are interesting and instructive.

From the few extracts given it will be seen that our authors make no attempt whatever to communicate their ideas and observations in any save commonplace language. The general public will find their work unreadable, and men of science will sigh when having to wade through innumerable pages before they can attempt to separate the little wheat from so much chaff.

NEW NOVELS.

A Family History. By the Author of 'The Queen's Pardon.' 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett).—A dismal record of a dismal life—the autobiography of a morbid, sensitive, but unappreciated woman. Neglected and unhappy at home as a little child, persecuted and tormented at the house of some maiden aunt as a girl, Elizabeth Neville, in despair, "goes out as a governess," and never was any one less fitted to bear the many little roughnesses of life with fortitude and resignation. A governess in a novel is invariably a poor, miserable, nervous creature; given over to the scorn and contempt of her fellow mortals, and apparently created for no other purpose than to submit to the whims and caprices of her employers. Elizabeth Neville is one of the worst specimens of an ill-used governess we have ever yet had the misfortune to meet with in any work of fiction. Instead of taking any interest in the progress of her pupils, or trying to engage the good-will and confidence of their parents, she spends her time in watching who shakes hands with her and who does not—whether she has a fire in her room, and whether the servants treat her with respect. If she is asked to join the family circle in the evening, she is a victim because she does not engross the attention of the whole party, and is not expected to take the lead in conversation. If, on the other hand, the lady of the house kindly hints that Miss Neville may prefer to have her evenings to herself, she employs an hour in writing some verses, called 'The Cry of the Broken-Hearted,' and thinks "it is no wonder that so many governesses go mad!" Sometimes she complains because she is expected to visit some friend of the family with whom she resides, and is treated as a "poor dependent," while at others she is (very naturally) left at home to take care of the children, and in consequence broods over her wrongs and "the degradation of being a governess" till she is half crazed. Now, there can be no doubt, that a governess has what the maids call "a great deal to put up with": but who could not—in whatever station of life they may be placed—find something to complain of if they chose to set about it systematically and make a trade of it? Why don't the cooks of England rise in a body and write pamphlets, to prove that they are subjected to the constant heat of the kitchen fires and to the tyranny of hungry masters and mistresses? Would not the obvious answer to such a complaint be, "Then why on earth be a cook? Why not take a house-maid's place, or a parlour-maid's, or a dairy-maid's? but why profess to be a cook and then grumble because you are treated as a cook?" Where the ill-used governesses take their stand is, on being "lady-like and well-educated," or "lovely and delicate." They quite forget that they are human beings, whose work it is to do their duty in the state of life in which God has placed them. A merchant fails, a doctor dies, leaving a widow and a large family unprovided for: a clergyman in a small country parish has not the means of supporting his children in the comfort and luxury he could wish, and one of the daughters nobly sacrifices herself and takes the situation of a governess. However well-born she may be, however well-educated, she is for the time being a *governess*, and nothing but a *governess*. It is a very brave and a very praiseworthy thing to do, if done heartily, cheerfully

and thoroughly. She sells her time, her talents, her accomplishments to the parents of her pupils for a certain fixed sum, which it is presumed she considers an equivalent for her services or she would not have agreed to the bargain. She might, perhaps, be more comfortable at her own home, but in all probability not half so comfortable so far as food, clothing, firing and attendance may be reckoned as comforts. It is not likely her pupils will be as fond of her at the end of six months as her own little brothers and sisters were; and the friends and relations of her employers do not feel inclined to show her the same attention that the friends of her own father or mother might feel bound to do; but why make such a fuss about it? There is not the least occasion to have a nervous fever, or to go mad, or to write a novel, because life is not that perfect delirium of happiness we should like it to be, or because we are not beloved and caressed wherever we go and by everyone we chance to meet with on our road. If once a governess could make up her mind that there is nothing degrading in earning her own livelihood, but, on the contrary, that a love of honest independence and a life of toil is always an honourable and a dignified profession, perhaps she might be induced to take more interest in her work for its own sake, and to think rather less about herself and her own merits and her "wounded feelings." She might then be a useful, estimable, and even a happy and beloved woman, and her pupils would rise up and call her blessed, instead of regarding the governess with contempt and ridicule, as we cannot be surprised to hear is too often the case with those very ladylike, superfine, fretful persons of whom Miss Neville is scarcely an exaggerated portrait.

Adrift; or, the Rock on the South Atlantic. From the Diary of Harper Atherton. Edited by Frank Fowler. (Saunders, Otley & Co.)—This is a wild tale of adventure with pirates, hair-breadth 'escapes, with fatal incidents enough to keep the reader's pulse beating much faster than is usually the case over a novel; in fact, it is difficult to divest the mind of the impression that the earlier portion is quite true, and that the facts are narrated much as they actually occurred—the Rock of Tenerife is, we are assured, a grim reality. The adventures on dry land are very inferior to those on the ocean, and the final scene of the pirates' doom and the escape are blurred and not nearly so effective or true-looking as they ought to have been. 'Adrift' is, however, a story that will not give rise to any criticism until the reader has read it through, and its briefness will be one of its subjects of complaint;—it would have been better to have worked the story out at greater length, as the incidents needed a larger space: the canvas is not wide enough for them.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Climate of England. By G. Shepherd. (Longman & Co.)—Mr. Shepherd is a civil engineer, and author of a work on the application of sewage to agriculture. His work has two great subjects: the theory of the dependence of the weather on planets and comets, and the advantages of sewage manure. On the first point we need say nothing: Mr. Shepherd publishes his own meteorological almanac quarterly, and, if his theory be true, the public will soon find it out by the verification of his predictions. There is nobody who gains honour in his own country so soon as a weather prophet. Murphy did but foretell the coldest day of January, 1838, successfully, and a week had not elapsed before the police were at his publishers' door to teach the great maxims of "one at a time" and "first come, first served" to the crowd of eager purchasers. But, on the other hand, there is nothing so difficult to move as an agricultural or commercial interest, when distant evils only are in question. The filth of our towns not being yet unbearable, and the supplies of manure from other sources not wholly insufficient, our farmers care as little about the sewage question as the manufacturers did about the cotton question, so long as the slavery volcano was good enough to content itself with grumbling underground. But we must say for the farmers that they take a larger

view than the manufacturers. There is a little disposition to look a-head, and there will be more. We recommend Mr. Shepherd's sewage facts to attention.

A Naval Biographical Dictionary: comprising the Services of all Living Naval Officers, Admirals, Captains, Commanders, Lieutenants, Masters, Engineers, Mates, Second-Masters, Chaplains, Naval Instructors, Medical Officers, Paymasters and Assistant-Paymasters, together with those of the Officers of the Royal Marines. By William R. O'Byrne, Esq. A New and Enlarged Edition. Vol. I. (O'Byrne Brothers.)—Eleven years have elapsed since the appearance of the first edition of the 'Naval Biography,' during which time Mr. O'Byrne congratulates himself that, "however egotistic the assertion on his part may appear," he has caused "the services of every officer, from the admiral to the lieutenant, to become as 'household words.'" This is a little too much in the way of eulogy; and even had it been just, Mr. O'Byrne should have induced a friend to blow the trumpet for him. Still Mr. O'Byrne's is a serviceable collection of facts, and we recommend it to those who desire to obtain a complete view of the strength of the naval service, or the achievements of any individual officer. At the same time we would suggest to Mr. O'Byrne that greater care should be taken by his assistants to avoid trivial errors. For instance, we see Bergholt, in the county of Suffolk, figures as Bergtrott. The mistake manifestly arose from the illegible handwriting of the person who furnished the materials for the notice. Reference to a topographical dictionary would, however, have precluded the blunder. We could point to scores of such instances of carelessness. Of course, they are "mere trifles," but mere trifles may indicate the absence of the particular quality which is needed in a particular work. Mr. O'Byrne must stir up his "readers for the press."

The Economy of Cookery, for the Middle Class, the Tradesman and the Artizan. By Volant and Warren. (Diprose & Bateman.)—Having looked this book half-through, and experienced much pleasure and profit therefrom, we can safely recommend it to a dinner-eating public. It contains, as it professes to, the most easy, practical and economical preparations ever yet introduced to complete the domestic education of the English housewife and the cook. If Laura Matilda would read it with the interest she gives to sensation novels, that unsatisfactory dinner, with marital temper to match, of the other day, would not be likely to occur again.

Cassell's Popular Natural History. Mammalia. Vol. II. (Cassell, Petter & Galpin.)—We have already commended the first volume, and now willingly introduce to notice the second. With such amply illustrated books within popular apprehension and popular purchase, there can now be no excuse for ignorance respecting the common facts about the commoner animals. Some of the plates, as those of the sheep in particular, are remarkably good for the class of publication in which they appear. Others again are somewhat inferior, a difference to be expected, but which might probably be avoided.

Transactions of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers. Vol. IX., Part VI. (Newcastle-on-Tyne, Reid.)—The present Part of this useful work to mining engineers contains an elaborate paper, 'On a Part of the Carboniferous Limestone Series in North Northumberland,' with large coloured sections, and concludes with a brief 'Memoir of the late Mr. Thomas John Taylor,' a remarkable man for his locality and line of life. He combined science and fair scholarship with the professional avocations of a mining engineer, and to him we have always looked as one of the best technical expounders of scientific topics connected with coal-mining. He died in the fifty-first year of his age, highly respected in the North of England coal-mining district. We have spent pleasant hours with him aboveground and profitable hours underground. He could superintend a mine, discuss science, quote Lucan, and kill a trout,—qualifications to respect rarely found combined in one man. As a flyfisher, he observed as well as sported,—for while the illusive fly played upon the waters of the River Coquet, the angler was taking note of the

action of streams and currents, and he gathered up many important facts relating to the forces of moving water. Altogether, he was one of the best specimens of the engineer, united with the well-informed gentleman, which the North of England has produced. Professionally, he was a "viewer,"—the name given, in and around Newcastle, to the chief officer of a coal-mine. Perhaps the most important project to which he directed his talents was one for the drainage of a large deposit of coal along the northern bank, and immediately under the bed of the River Tyne. This deposit is at present inundated, and therefore unavailable. Mr. Taylor's death has greatly impeded the prospect of the realization of this valuable measure.

Elementary Principles of Fortification. By John T. Hyde, M.A. (Allen & Co.)—It was the original intention of Mr. Hyde simply to revise Major Straith's 'Essay on Fortification'; but as his work progressed he found that a new work was growing under his pen, and he therefore re-cast his commentary in an original form. Straith's book, however, gave a basis to his dissertation, which has been amplified by citations from Sir Howard Douglas, Sir Charles Pasley, Col. Jebb and Col. Humphrey. The author's plan is to commence with notes on the powers of attack, mainly as represented by artillery, and thence to follow through the range of defensive appliances. Recent publications of this class have been so numerous, that it becomes unnecessary to say more than that Mr. Hyde has compiled a very simple and lucid manual, which will open up a long vista in the science of fortification to the most ordinary beginner, if his beginning be really in earnest.

England and Europe: a Discussion of National Policy. (Bentley.)—Mr. Louis, it appears to us, has elongated an article for a Quarterly Review into a superfluously ponderous volume. He attempts a stately argument to prove that England is hazardous, by her present foreign policy, the sacrifice of her ancient greatness. He assures his readers of that which, no doubt, they have, many a time and oft, heard from the political journals; and, in a Sidonian way, demands a race of statesmen with a "purpose." We are consoled to learn that, in accordance with the Shakspearian prophecy, the four quarters of the world may vainly assail England, if the "little" world do prove but true; yet how to be "true" is the question. The answer volunteered in these 400 pages of diluted "leading-article" is rather perplexing than satisfactory. Mr. Louis, we should say, admires Cromwell, but has not mastered the style of Cromwell's Secretary.

Wilfrid and Mary; or, Father and Daughter: A Domestic Comedy, illustrative of American Slave Life. By Theodore St. Bo'. (Edinburgh, Macphail.) There is nothing comic in this "comedy," except a passage or two into which the author has endeavoured to put pathos; the whole is not only silly, but coarse. Many of the expressions are disgusting. Mr. St. Bo' wishes to protest against the vices of slavery; and if the following is a picture of slave life, we forgive his imbecility for the sake of his good intentions. Swanston, the overseer, is the speaker:—

SWAN. I'll require another whip, you see; This one is worn to shreds—away to shreds. That blasted lubber, Kimbo—the lubber That he is!—I caught him, the other day, Helping to fill a black woman's basket. But I made him yell—I made the lubber yell: You'd think he was a demon out of hell!

MARY (aside). Which is the demon, I should like to know?—

Is't him of ebony, or him of snow?—

WILF. Well, Swanston, whatever you opine is best. And, look ye, in the store-room you will find Plenty more of these useful articles.

(Handling the old whip.)

But deal it sparingly on poor Kimbo: He is a fine-looking fellow; and, you know, He rather is a favourite of mine.

SWAN. (aside). That's the reason why I takes it out of him.

(To WILFRID.) Well, sir, we'll start to-morrow, if you please.

On the far-off plantation. (Aside). By jabbers,

If I don't play up with them! It's too far

Away from home for you to interfere;

And by the holy crucifix, if I

Don't make them smart, may I never die.

[Exit.]

—It is really too bad for our Scotch friends to send us such trash as the above. If they continue

to do so, they will supply their own postscript to Mr. Buehler's second volume.

The Rural Harp: Poems and Lyrics, National, Pathetic and Humorous. By Patrick Reilly. (Drogheda, Hughes).—The most we are able to say of Mr. Reilly is that, unlike so many of his poetical countrymen, he is quite harmless. He appears to be a country schoolmaster; but his verses do more honour to his heart than to his head.

Mr. Bohn has added to his "Scientific Library," *Elements of Experimental and Natural Philosophy*, by J. Hogg, and to his "Illustrated Library," Capt. Marryat's *Pirate, and the Three Cutters*.—Among other new editions, we have on our table, *Notes on the Management of Chronometers*, by Capt. Shadwell (Potter).—*Joyce's Scientific Dialogues*, revised by J. H. Pepper (Simpkin).—*The Semi-Attached Couple*, by the Author of 'The Semi-Detached House,' in Mr. Bentley's "Standard Novels," and *Amy Fairfax*, by S. R. T. Mayer, (Ward & Lock).—Our recent Reprints include, *The Golden Treasury of the Best Songs and Lyrical Poems in the English Language*, selected and arranged, with Notes, by F. T. Palgrave (Macmillan),—from "Good Words," *Memoirs of an Unknown Life* (Strahan & Co.),—*Social Science, being Selections from John Cassell's Prize Essays* (Cassell, Petter & Galpin),—*American Slavery and Colour*, by W. Chambers (Chambers),—*Tales in the Cabin; or, Nights on the Ocean*, by A Ship's Surgeon (Ward & Lock),—*Maid of Honour: a Tale of the Court of George the First*, by F. Williams (Kent),—*Essays on the Dwellings of the Poor and other Subjects*, by R. Usher (Longman),—*Three Letters to the Editor of 'The Cornhill Magazine,' on Public School Education*, by Paterfamilias (Smith, Elder & Co.),—*The Uprising of a Great People: the United States in 1861*, abridged from the French of Count de Gasparin (Low),—*Jest and Earnest; or, the Ludlum Papers*, by G. Turner (Kent),—*Discourses on the 'Essays and Reviews'*, by the Rev. R. Ainslie (Manwaring),—*The Autobiography of a Joint-Stock Company*, edited by E. P. Rowell (Ward & Lock),—*Guide to Country Lodgings in the Neighbourhood of Leicester, &c.*, by F. T. Mott (Allen),—*The Irish Convocation, should it be Revived?* by the Dean of Down (Hamilton),—*The Grammatical Analysis of Sentences*, by C. P. Mason (Walton & Maberly),—*The Turkish Bath*, by D. Urquhart (Wilson),—*Mr. Price on Venetia* (Ridgway),—*Mr. Mills's Speech on Colonial Military Expenditure* (Ridgway),—and Dr. Pridham's *Observations on the Treatment of Asthma* (Churchill).—A few more new translations may be handed over to the reader: Goethe's *Torquato Tasso*, translated into English Verse (Nutt),—*M. Arago's Treatise on Comets*, translated from the Original, and edited by Admiral Smyth and R. Grant (Longman),—and *Horace, The Art of Poetry*, literally translated into English Verse, with Notes, by H. G. Robinson (Westerton).—In Second Editions we have Dr. M'Nicoll's *Handbook for Southport* (Churchill),—*The Season: a Satire*, by A. Austin (Manwaring),—*English Grammar: including the Principles of Grammatical Analysis*, by C. P. Mason (Walton & Maberly),—*Shaving a Breach of the Sabbath, and a Hindrance to the Spread of the Gospel*, by Θεολογος (Saunders, Otley & Co.),—*Charities: Suggestions as to their Accounts*, by J. Waddell (Nisbet),—and Mr. Slater's *Reasons for an Alteration in the Legal Tender, and a Reform in the Currency* (Wilson);—a Third Edition of Dr. Brinton's *Medical Selection of Lives for Assurance* (Layton),—a Fourth Edition of M. le Chevalier de Chateilain's *Fables de Gay* (Rolandi),—a Fifth Edition of the Rev. E. Sidney's *Life of the Rev. Rowland Hill* (Wertheim),—a Sixth Edition of the *Practical Swiss Guide* (Simpkin),—a Fifteenth Edition of *Black's Pictureque Tourist of Scotland* (Black),—a Thirty-ninth Edition of the Rev. Dr. McCulloch's *Course of Reading* (Oliver & Boyd),—and a Forty-first Edition of Dr. McCulloch's *Series of Lessons* (Oliver & Boyd).—To these lists we must add, Vol. I. of *The Technologist*, edited by P. L. Simmonds (Kent),—*The Official Illustrated Guides to the Great Northern and North-Eastern; and North British Railways* (Griffin, Bohn & Co.).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Aimard's *The Freebooters*, fcap. 8vo. 2s. bds.
Ancient Domestic Architecture, Dollman and Jobbins, 2ss. 6d.
Archbold's *Irremovability of Paupers from Unions*, 12mo. 1s. 6d.
Bowman's *Introduction to Practical Chemistry*, 4th edit. 6s. 6d.
Bunsen's *Painting in Oil Colours*, by Murray, 4ss. 12s.
Cobbold's *on the Book of Ecclesiastes*, by Glasgow, 8vo. 18s. cl.
Cayser's *1,000 Arithmetical Tests*, 12mo. 1s. cl. cloth; ANSWERS to, 12mo. 1s. 6d. cloth.
Christy's *Minstrel's Benjo Tutor*, 4to. 1s. 6d.
Conner's *Culverley Rise: a Tale*, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31s. 6d. cl.
Dickens's *Great Expectations*, 3rd edit. 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31s. 6d. cl.
Fenwick's *Mechanics of Construction*, 8vo. 12s. cl.
Francis's *Beach Rambles*, cheap edit. 16mo. 2s. 6d. bds.
Gibson's *History of the County and City of Cork*, 2 vols. 8vo. 21s.
Gloriously Beautiful: a Tale, small 4to. 3s. 6d. cl.
Horry's *New Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act*, 12mo. 1s. 6d.
MacKenzie's *History of Scotland for the Young*, 12mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
M'Glechrist's *Roseallan's Daughter: a Tragedy*, 12mo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Mill's *Considerations on Representative Government*, 2nd ed. 9s.
Nuttall's *Diamond Dictionary of the English Language*, 1s. 6d. cl.
Parke's *Tracts and Addresses*, fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Piedmont and Italy, illust.: Letter-press by Costello, 2 vols. 4ss.
Proceedings at Laying Foundation-Stones of Wallace Monument, 1s.
Procter's *Legends and Lyrics*, Vol. 2, 2nd edit. fcap. 8vo. 5s. cl.
Recollections of a Beloved Pastor, 8th edit. square, 3s. cl.
Russell's *Traffic Process*, fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Secret History of Court of France under Louis XV., 2 vols. 21s. cl.
Shack's *Marvels of Pond Life*, cr. 8vo. 5s. cl.
Social Science, *Prize Essays by Working Men and Women*, 3s. 6d.
Spoonner and Humphreys's *Lectures on the Bible*, 8vo. 1s.
Stable Management, by Harry Hoorer, cheap edit. 12mo. 2s. 6d.
Swaine's *Objections to Doctrine of Israel's Restoration*, 3 ed. 2s. 6d.
Taylor's *Enquiry relative to the Climate of Pau*, 3rd edit. 7s. cl.
Trench's *Commentary on Revelation* ii. 111., 8vo. 6s. 6d. bds.
Who is to have it? cheap edit. 12mo. 2s. bds.
Williams's *Literary Women of England to the Year 1700*, 8vo. 18s.

[ADVERTISEMENT].—STATE OF THE CROPS.—THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE AND AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE OF THIS DAY, contains a full Report of the State of the Crops throughout the Country.—Order of any News-vender. A single copy sent on receipt of six stamps. Office for Advertisements, 41, Wellington Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

Dublin, Aug. 15, 1861.

THIS week has been a busy and a brilliant time for Dublin. The city is full of strangers—among them many notorious and some illustrious—and society is more animated and talkative than it has been since the week of the Yelverton trial: the topic of general conversation running round from the badness of our August weather, and the sudden death of poor Catherine Hayes, to the progress of education, the condition of the Lifey, and the personal appearance of Lord Brougham. The personal interest is perhaps stronger than the scientific. We are all asking about the sunshine. We are all thinking of Madame Hayes, and wondering who will ever sing for us again 'O, breathe not his Name,' and 'The Harp that once in Tara's Halls.' Next to the dead singer, who enjoyed a popularity in Ireland which the Saxon can hardly understand, Lord Brougham has been the lion of the hour. Strange to say, the great orator and lawyer, traveller and philosopher, has now paid his maiden visit to Ireland, and he seems as anxious to see everything here, as everybody is unquestionably eager to see him. The streets are alive with gay and curious crowds; for the Irish love a sight as much as the French or any other Celtic race, and the streets are busy with the rattle of jaunting cars, and their wonderfully polite and inquisitive drivers. Breakfasts, dinners, evening receptions and excursions into the cheering country round the metropolis of Ireland, are on the lists for every day. Many, I fear, will find Malahide Castle pleasanter than the rooms of the Four Courts; and some visitors will probably be found in the Wicklow Mountains, when they ought, by their obligations to Social Science, to be warmly interested in the criminal population of Belfast or in the sewerage of Cork. There is abundant temptation, as well as abundant work, before the Congress.

Last night Lord Brougham delivered his annual Address. The King's Room, in the Mansion House, was filled with the best society of Dublin. The Lord Lieutenant and all the distinguished visitors were present. Lord Brougham was very warmly welcomed. His speech was very long and full of detail; useful as to statement rather than eloquent as to composition or utterance. The following paragraphs, which I take the liberty to characterize by headings, contain the substance of what his Lordship said:—

COMPLIMENTS TO IRELAND.

We are in the great capital of Ireland, renowned for having given to the world men illustrious in all the departments of science and art, as well as of arms. But it is to me individually a painful reflection that the most eminent of these, and whose

friendship was my comfort and my honour, I cannot meet in this my first visit to the country adorned by their transcendent genius—Grattan, Plunkett, Wellington, Wellesley—the great patriot, the consummate orator, the first of warriors, foremost, too, among statesmen, and the illustrious head of his house, the greatest of all who ever ruled over Ireland—all of these I have been doomed to outlive, and to the dispensations of Providence it is fit we should be resigned. But the loss of such men to their country is grievous, and more especially of one whom I have named. The others had accomplished the high work to which they were severally called, and left their bright example to guide us, and their success to cheer; but of the great Duke, whether in peace or in war, whether we look abroad or at home, while we cherish the immortal memory, we feel the loss not to be repaired.

SLOW PROGRESS OF TRUE SCIENCE.

We are met by the complaint that few of the plans proposed by us have been accomplished, and that, of the measures originating in our labours, many have failed to pass through the Legislature. But the progress of all the sciences and arts is slow. In the whole circle of science you find gradual progress to be the rule. Thus the vast changes which Newton made in the mathematics and in physical science were effected after others had made a near approach to the same point. The calculus, in itself so great an extension of analytical science, and in its consequences producing such a revolution in all the exacter sciences, had above a quarter of a century before its invention, been nearly discovered by Cavalieri and Roberval, and still more nearly by Barrow; while the doctrine of gravitation and its explanation of the heavenly motions had been approached—at any rate, had the way prepared for it—by Galileo, Kepler, Huyghens, Borelli; and even his optical discoveries had been partially anticipated by Krontaud of Prague, and Antonio, Bishop of Spalatro. The science of chemistry, from the dreams of the alchemist to the erroneous theory of Stahl, made slow progress, and by successive improvements was freed from those errors, and grew into the science which Black, Priestley, Lavoisier, and Davy brought to its present state. The great rule of gradual progress governs the moral sciences as well as the natural. Before the foundations of political economy were laid by Hume and Smith, the French economists had made a great step towards it, and Turgot had himself worked, and as a Minister had patronized the labours of others in the same direction.

SLOW PROGRESS OF POLITICAL TRUTH.

In constitutional policy, see by what slow degrees the great discovery of representative government has been made from its first rude elements—the attendance of feudal tenants at their lord's court, and the summons of burghers to grant supplies of money. Far from being impatient at this slow progress, we ought rather to reflect that the sure advance of all the sciences depends in a great measure upon its being gradual. But the common law of our nature, which forbids the sudden and rapid leaping forward, and decrees that each successive step prepared by the last shall facilitate the next, is in an especial manner of importance and of value in the social sciences, which so nearly affect the highest interests of mankind. Here our course, to be safe, must be guided by the result of experience, and must always be of a tentative kind. We must even be prepared to change our direction and our pace, and to retrace our steps when we find we have gone too far in a wrong direction. The skilful navigator, when steering on an unknown coast, after taking all precautions to obtain information respecting it, having no chart, or none that can be relied on, proceeds with the lead ever in his hand, and the glass at his eye, lies to, when he can, at night, or in a fog, and has his sail and his helm always ready to change his course on the least indication of peril. The safety of his ship and crew depends upon such precautions, and the safety of the community depends upon all proposed improvements, which are changes, being first most maturely considered, and, when adopted, being carried into execution by such advances as shall give time for correcting

errors, or stopping short, or altering the course pursued, when actual experience proves it to be wrong. Take an example from the great change in our jurisprudence which I had the satisfaction of bringing about in 1851, by the Act for the examination of parties in all civil suits. Above twenty years before I had strongly urged the change of the law of evidence in this and other respects. Various improvements had been effected rather by judicial decision than by state—by what Mr. Bentham used to call “judge-made law.” Then, in 1843, Lord Denman carried a Bill for removing the objection of interest to a witness’s competency, which I had in vain proposed fifteen years before. In 1842 the proposal was renewed that all objection of interest being proposed to be removed, the parties should themselves be made competent. But the Bill passed, confined to witnesses not being made parties. It was foretold by the objectors that perjury would be increased. The Act passed, and there was no increase of perjury. I then brought in the Bill for the examination of parties, and it passed without much opposition, though the Chancellor of the day resisted it, and had it referred to a Select Committee. But I never should have carried it had not the first step been taken by the Bill of 1843, and the experience under that Act shown how safely we might go further. The Law Amendment Society, the precursor and the ally of our National Association, examined minutely the working of the County Courts Act in the examination of parties. It circulated queries to all the Judges of those Courts, and their answers proved wholly favourable to the plan. I had thus for the Bill the powerful support of actual experience for several years; and I now have hopes of being able to complete the great change by a further step, extending it to criminal cases, at least so far as giving the defendant an option of being examined if he pleases, and, of course, submitting himself to the sifting of cross-examination. I conceive that the history of this great improvement in our jurisprudence throws a strong light upon the position that changes in measures of social improvement generally are best effected by degrees, and that the gradual progress of such improvement is not to be lamented, but rather in the bulk of instances to be deemed beneficial and safe.

SAFE PROGRESS TRUE PROGRESS.

He is no friend to the advance of social science in any of its branches who hastens forward with heedless, unreflecting speed, despising all that is gained because it is less than all that he desires, and looking down with contempt upon those whom he passes in his impatient course. This spirit, so inimical to real, solid improvement, sometimes is the fruit of zeal without knowledge, but not unfrequently arises from mere selfish desire of distinction, when a man, sacrificing a great cause to his personal ambition, becomes a public enemy—

Vain-glorious, who through infamy seeks fame.

For this is one of those occasions in which vanity, from being, as it commonly is, a harmless folly, only ridiculous, rises into a crime, becoming selfish, unprincipled, pernicious, and disgraceful. It is, however, fit that we now consider the progress that has been actually made since our last Congress; and here I would first of all mark the very gratifying change that has taken place of late years, and to which our labours have materially contributed—the change in the economy and management of their estates by the owners of property. The improvements in agriculture have obliged landlords to make a great outlay upon draining and farm buildings, highly beneficial, no doubt, to themselves, and therefore well bestowed; but in most instances so difficult as to require the help of loans. Yet, at the same time, they have generally contributed in a degree formerly unknown to what could afford no pecuniary benefit, the building and support of schools, improving the dwellings of the poor, and the building and repair of churches, thus spending most upon these excellent objects when they had least to spare. As a learned and reverend friend of mine, Mr. Elwyn, has observed:—“It is one of the happy effects of advancement in any path that it begets a zeal for advancement in other directions, and he who begins by improving his estate ends in

wishing to improve the people upon it and near it.” Nothing can be more delightful than to contemplate this progress in classes, generally speaking, the most reluctant to approve changes, because the slowest to believe in their expediency, or even safety; and it affords the strongest reason for extending to the agricultural labourers and their children the benefit of those wholesome restraints of late years imposed upon the improper employment of labour in other branches. It is a most consolatory circumstance to all friends of social improvement, and of the sound and liberal principles which insure its progress, that the reign of these principles seems to be established universally. We cannot, indeed, say with the great poet, when expressing his thanks for the Restoration,—

At home the hateful names of parties cease,
And factious souls are wearied into peace.

But at least they are tired of resisting the truth, and thus we find that upon the most important questions there is now little to distinguish conflicting parties, all being alike the professors of opinions which but a few years ago formed the main ground, or, it might be, the chief pretext of their differences. Thus, the stoutest adversaries of secret voting (perhaps well advised in their opposition) have lately insisted upon introducing it at one of our Universities, with an intimation that it ought to be generally applied; for the voting by signed papers, though its proposed object be to save the voter’s journey, of necessity insures his escape from observation.

REFORMS IN JURISPRUDENCE.

The most important of all our departments, unquestionably, is the first—that of Jurisprudence; and here we have not to report a great number of measures recommended at our former meeting and adopted by the Legislature, but those which happily have been approved and passed are of very great moment. An elaborate report, with suggestions on the Patent Law and the reports on Private Bill legislation, have as yet borne no fruit. But the important propositions respecting Charitable Trusts, made by our learned and distinguished colleague, Sir W. Page Wood, have to a great extent been adopted by the Education Commission, under the Duke of Newcastle; and the amendments of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Laws, which, after the fullest investigations, are so strongly recommended, have almost all been introduced into the new Act, the careful framing of which reflects the greatest credit upon the Lord Chancellor. It has not passed through the ordeal of the Lords without material changes; but it is an important amendment of the law.

CONSOLIDATION OF LAWS.

The ancient tyrant who placed his laws at such a height that the people could not read them, hardly did a worse act than they who so wrap them up in vague language, and so mix and confound their provisions, that when read they are not understood. Happily, there is now an end to this grievous defect in our system—a certainty of having a Digest, which for many years was beyond my most sanguine expectations, when the labours of those to whom nearly thirty years ago I committed the consolidation, giving us most valuable reports, seemed doomed to disappointment by the course pursued in the House of Commons, and would have continued ineffectual but for the exertions and the influence of our National Association. Let us, however, hold in grateful remembrance the invaluable services of Messrs. B. Ker, Starkie, Greaves and Lonsdale towards the success of this great work. We may now hope to see the expectation of our learned colleague, Sir F. Kelly, fulfilled, who, in his repeated attempts at consolidation, and in presenting the ably-framed Bills which he successively brought in, calculated upon the number of statutes which they embraced, and saw good reason to believe that he would reduce the forty volumes now filled by the statute law to four. His services have not been confined to this branch of jurisprudence. In two succeeding Sessions he introduced a most important Bill for removing the defect of our law as to the Wills of British subjects executed abroad, and it passed the Commons both times, but fell through in the Lords. Lord Kingsdown’s Bill, now passed with the same object, though less exten-

sive than Sir Fitzroy’s, removes a great part of the defect complained of. Finally, a most important Act has been happily passed, and with less difficulty than our excellent colleague, Mr. Villiers, its author, expected, reducing the time of gaining settlement from five to three years, extending the required residence over the whole union, and distributing the payment of rates more justly and equally. We may congratulate our colleague on a measure which will, in all probability, be followed by others to remove the whole defects of the settlement law.

THE PAPER DUTY.

That gross and glaring anomaly in our legislative as well as administrative proceedings has now ceased. We can no longer be charged with, at one and the same time, paying for schools to teach and raising the price of the books taught—of encouraging the people to read, of patronizing authors and multiplying readers, while we make it unprofitable for the former to write and hard for the latter to read. The effect of this most salutary change has been immediate, and it has been great. Over what an ample field its operation extends may be seen by this,—that one daily penny paper has a circulation of 80,000, and a halfpenny weekly journal, with excellent cuts, has been established, and already issues above 8,000. My complaints made at the Liverpool meeting can therefore no longer be urged, and a prodigious benefit has been conferred upon all the departments of knowledge by the steady perseverance of Mr. Gladstone in carrying this great measure against the most formidable resistance both in Parliament and beyond its walls. Of that benefit we of the National Association have our full share, along with the gratifying reflection on the part we took in obtaining it. The good thus bestowed seems to be free from all admixture of evil; for the alarm felt by some, affected by more, at the cheap newspaper press is really groundless. The bulk of readers, always influenced by the more rational and better-informed part of the community, will entirely discountenance and prevent those outrages upon all taste as well as truth and decency which we have seen in the press of some countries—of one particularly, so gross as almost to pass belief. But the character of the people must not be judged as if they could approve of such things. We might as well charge the French countrymen of Lavoisier and Lafayette with being robbers and murderers because the daily papers of Marat and Hébert preached wholesale pillage and assassination, as hold the countrymen of Washington and Franklin answerable for the sins of their press—a compound of slander, fraud and bluster. So the incomparably lighter excesses with which our journals may be chargeable in the heat of factious controversy are never more than passing and temporary, giving way to the predominant good sense and good taste of the community. The solid benefit obtained by the multiplication of cheap papers, and works of all kinds, is real and permanent, and a subject of just congratulation, if it were for nothing more than their tendency to free the public from the monopoly of the established papers, and the domination which that monopoly has its wonted effect in producing.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

The progress of popular instruction had been grievously obstructed by the separate and oftentimes conflicting proceedings of its promoters, attached, and conscientiously attached, to different sects of religion, acting in opposition to each other, though if brought together, and to a clear understanding, they might from their honest zeal for a common object, have been led to co-operate, or, at least, not to conflict. This great step was made in the Congress at Glasgow. For the first time the leaders of the Established Church party, of the Free Church party, and of the united Presbyterians, met together and maintained their respective views before the members of the Association. The result was the formation of a representative committee (of the chief denominations), whose labours there was every reason to expect will lead to a reduction of the points of difference, and a removal of the main obstacles to progress. Both at that meeting and at Bradford the important advantage

was gained of bringing the ecclesiastical school-teachers in more full communication with the laity, and with the professors of sanitary science. It would be improper to leave the great subject of education in the country where we are now assembled, without mentioning a fact that has been reported to us on good authority, and even under the influence of prejudices which it rather thwarted. In Scotland it is found that the Irishmen educated at the larger national schools are, in consequence of their greater steadiness, sobriety, and general trustworthiness, preferred to ill-educated Scotchmen, for the places of foremen in the manufactories; and our good countrymen of Scotland have a similar complaint of the greater number of Irish educated at the colleges being successful candidates for Indian civil service appointments.

SANITARY REFORM.

In our sanitary department considerable progress has been made. The quarantine committee have brought their labours to a close, and presented an elaborate Report. It has been communicated to the Board of Trade, which had formerly directed to be laid before Parliament the answers to our queries; and it has laid this Report before Parliament, which has ordered it to be printed. The information collected, and the suggestions made, are admitted to have essentially improved the sanitary condition of our mercantile marine. The diffusion of sanitary knowledge is a most important part of the duties of this department; and as the Association has from the first desired and accepted the co-operation of women, the Council have no doubt in affiliating the Lady's Sanitary Society, which acts under the highest patronage, and spreads among the poor a knowledge of the laws of health, it being now admitted that much of debility, disease and premature mortality in this country results from ignorance and error, and might be prevented. The Society circulates many tracts upon the subject, has lectures delivered in the poorer districts of London, and engages in district visitings, besides instructing the parochial clergy in the work, and in many cases holding meetings in their vestries, where poor women are familiarly instructed on matters connected with health.

REFORMATORY MEASURES.

The Criminal and Reformatory Department presents very satisfactory results; and it may be fit at this meeting that we dwell more especially on the Irish branch of the subject. The number of reformatory schools is but small, and it is devoutly to be wished that they were multiplied. But the diminution of crime in this island, of late years, is most satisfactory; and allowing that the great migration, since the famine years, has had much influence, enough of the improvement remains to reflect the greatest credit upon the instructors of youth and the ministers of religion. The decrease in the number of the people makes any comparison of the commitments for offences inconclusive, unless we regard the proportion of these to population. They were in 1856, as 1 to 923 of the people; in 1859, as 1 to 1,117; and in 1860, as 1 to 1,217. The number of juvenile offenders decreased in a still greater proportion. Pre-eminence among the subjects engaging our attention must in some degree, be determined by local circumstances; and we this year assemble in a capital that affords the opportunity and imposes the duty of inspecting the operation of the Irish convict system, which has received the attentive consideration, not of Great Britain only, but of the Continent of Europe, and of the United States of America. In truth, it well deserves all the praise it receives wherever the public mind is awakened to the paramount duty of making such exertions as may render the punishment of the criminal the instrument of his reformation. Here the problem has been solved how to deal with convicts, and send them forth cured, instead of subject to relapse, infecting others—criminals and the teachers of crime. Of this system, under the Board of Directors, with Captain Crofton at their head, and his able colleagues, Messrs. Lentaigne and Whitty, the fundamental principle, simple and rational, long ago laid down by that experienced Judge and steady patron of the system, Mr. Hill, is to make the convict the agent of his own reformation by annexing the condition

of good conduct to every indulgence beyond the barest sustenance, to removal from cellular to social labour, and to shortening the period of his confinement. His fate is placed in his own hands. But he is not merely superintended and watched; he has constant intercourse with those in authority, as chaplain, teacher, director, whose treatment is considerate and kindly; he is treated as an individual, not as one of a mass; and this "individualization," as it is termed, has great advantages over our English mode of dealing with the whole convicts in the bulk—the same advantage that a school of many teachers and few pupils has over one where a large number are under a single master. Another superiority is in the rigour with which the conditions of liberation are enforced on the "ticket-of-leave" men—arrest being at once enforced on the least breach of the conditions. A third is the absolute prohibition of all fermented liquors, even to those who for their good conduct have earned a small advance out of the fund set apart from their gains kept till the time of their discharge. Mr. Clay, in the Memoirs of his father (many years chaplain of the Preston gaol, whom I well knew, and, in common with all who knew him, held in the highest esteem for his virtuous life and most useful services), in comparing the English and Irish returns, has remarked that the former take all ticket-of-leave men as unconvicted against whom nothing appears, whereas the latter more accurately give the result of the information taken by tracing the party ever since his liberation. This diversity prevents us from making any comparison between the numbers in the two cases; but the different results of the two systems may be gathered from the fact that at Lusk we see numerous convicts set to work, and only retained by moral restraint, without any sentinels, while at Portland we see the convicts quarrying stones for the breakwater under the guard of sentinels with muskets and bayonets; and on the breakwater itself, which is more difficult to guard, free labourers, and not convicts, are employed. Another test of the Irish system may be stated as decisive—the confidence of the public in the reality and the permanence of the reformation effected, inasmuch as discharged convicts at once find employers willing to receive them, experience proving that they may be relied upon as steady and trustworthy servants. The statement that has been put about, that the Irish plan is only adapted to the local circumstances of the country, has been entirely refuted by a reference to the adoption and support of the system abroad. Baron Holtzendorff, professor in the University of Baden, has published an excellent work upon it, and intends to honour this Congress with his presence. The celebrated jurist, Prof. Mittermaier, of Heidelberg, has given his ample and zealous testimony in Capt. Crofton's favour; and Count Cavour, in the midst of all his labours and anxieties, during the last two years of his life, applied himself to master the principles of the system, which he introduced, under Cavalier Peri, into the Tuscan territory.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

In the great department of Social Economy much attention was at the last Congress given to the important introduction into the manufacturing districts of the co-operative system—the establishment of unions by the working-classes, for the purposes of sharing in the profits on the goods consumed or used by them, as well as of preventing adulteration of those goods, and for the other purpose of carrying on branches of manufacture. In both these kinds of union the progress has been very great since last year, and in the latter those doubts which seemed to exist of the scheme's practicability have been almost altogether removed. Above fifty companies for manufacture have been established since last Congress, besides many of mere stores. In these last a capital of 500,000*l.* is invested; but in the former the manufacturing concerns represent a capital of nearly 2,000,000*l.*, exclusive of the Manchester Cotton Company (limited), whose capital is 1,000,000*l.* The returns of Mr. Tidd Pratt show the creation of above 250 co-operative societies within the last twelve months, all enrolled under the Friendly Society Act. As might be supposed the savings and the profits of

these good men are in part applied to public purposes and to charity. Thus at Rochdale they have given to the town a drinking fountain and contributed 50*l.* to the Indian Relief Fund, besides smaller yearly sums to the Dispensary and the Deaf and Dumb Institution. The effect of co-operation in preventing those Strikes, so pernicious to the working-classes and so dangerous to the peace of the community, has been everywhere felt. The late strikes at Colne may be ascribed to the want of co-operative unions in that district; but the mischiefs occasioned, and which left their deep traces behind, opened the people's eyes to their error, and the consequence has been the establishment in that district within the last three weeks of a shed with 700 looms upon the co-operative plan.

TEMPERANCE.

In no respect is it more gratifying than to observe the connexion of temperance with the diminution of crime. In France, it appears, from our colleague, M. Quetelet's statement, that no less than a fifth of all the murders, during the last four years, had their origin in tavern brawls. In six English counties having the fewest public-houses we find that, where they were as 1 to 109 of the population, the offences are as 1 to 591; but where the public-houses are as only 1 to 235, the offences are as 1 to 762. In Ireland the connexion of intemperance with crime is even more marked. Between the years 1838 and 1841 the consumption of whisky had fallen off above one-half, and we find in the latter year Judges congratulating the counties on the small number of prisoners to be tried, and ascribing this happy change to the growth of temperance. So, in 1839, there were in Richmond Bridewell 3,202 prisoners, in 1841 only 1,604. It is remarkable, though certainly not surprising, that the prudence which leads to economy kept pace with the prudence of sobriety. In the former year the Dublin Savings Bank had 7,264 contributors; in the latter 9,585. Source of disease, of poverty, of crime, how long shall that heavy curse be suffered to afflict us! How long shall we submit to a conqueror more cruel than the armed invader—to a tyrant the most inexorable of all, which has subdued rational men, and avenged the world of unreasoning creatures for the wrongs received at his hands!

Sevior armis

Luxuria incubit; victumque ulciscitur orbem.

The little we have done to shake his dominion has only been enough to let us know and feel how galling is the yoke, and how much the fault is ours who bear it. The people have but to will it and they at once are free. All honour to Father Matthew in Ireland, and to the Grand Alliance in England, its learned secretary, and his able coadjutors! Nor can I duly perform my office at the head of this Association if I did not enjoin it as a duty incumbent on all its members and on every well-wisher to the progress of social science to patronize Mr. Steele's most ably conducted quarterly Journal of all its branches. But why should I refer to other branches than this great and fundamental one of temperance? Recollect the memorable words of our learned colleague, that great philanthropist, the Recorder Hill, who, in all his various efforts to serve the people, providing for their comforts, and reclaiming them from vice, declares—"Into what path soever I strike, in whatever direction I go, the Drink demon starts up before my face and stops the way." I have said that the community have but to will it, and their chains fall off. The progress of the Grand Alliance since our last Congress has been my encouragement to say so. The permissive Bill, allowing every district, by a majority in number and value of rated inhabitants to prevent the opening of new public-houses or to continue licences for old, has, on a careful canvass of many great towns—Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Plymouth, Leeds, Sheffield—been accepted by very great majorities of the inhabitants, and by the greater number of the voters. Let us hope that the public opinion, generally improved upon the most important question of social science which can occupy the country, may prepare the way for legislation, which, to be efficacious, must be cautiously introduced, and under appropriate guards.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.

Our attention was engaged at the last Congress to the employment of women, and papers were read by Miss B. Parkes and others upon this important subject. There has been no relaxation on the part of these ladies since that time, and the printing establishment opened by Miss Faithfull has gone on with increasing success. The volume of Transactions for last year was printed at the Victoria Press, and Miss Faithfull is now engaged in publishing a volume, under Her Majesty's sanction, containing original contributions from the leading writers of the day. Besides these exertions, Miss Parkes originated a scheme for encouraging the emigration of educated women who cannot find employment in this country. But for the inferior caste of women the exertions now making to reclaim the fallen and prevent the fall of others are above all praise. The loss of Lord Herbert's strenuous assistance is in this, as in other parts of his most useful services, deeply to be deplored. Who can move along the less-frequented streets of London, and not have his heart wrung by such accents, too often coming from female lips, "I have not had a morsel of food this day"?

NATIONAL BOOK UNION.

An important plan has been devised by my friend Mr. Layard, with the assistance of Mr. Jerrold and others, towards encouraging the humbler classes in acquiring books, it being always found that the step which a poor man makes to being the possessor of a little library has a most salutary influence upon his habits. This gave rise to Book Unions, and, though a Bill to facilitate these, and supported by part of the Government, was afterwards thrown out by other members of the Government, upon a groundless alarm that it tended to encourage gambling, because the books were to be raffled for, there is reason to hope that it may be more successful another year; and its promoters are, in the mean time, actively engaged in the support of these unions, of which there are many in the manufacturing towns. They are enabled to carry on their business by receiving 1l. in yearly sums or weekly payments, giving at once a book of about half the price, and allowing contributors to have the chance of 5l. worth of books at the end of the year in a raffle.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

At our last Congress the important step was taken of adding a sixth department, mainly for international subjects. This was the suggestion of the distinguished foreigners who attended at Glasgow, the chief of whom were M. Garnier Pagès, of the Provisional Government, 1848, and M. Desmarest, of the French Bar. The same suggestion was likewise pressed upon us by Professor Kharktchowski, of Kherson, in Russia, who had intended to be present, but was prevented by his professional duties. He, however, sent a most instructive letter. But we had been anticipated by the happy plan of the Prince Consort for an international statistical congress, which had held its meeting in London a few weeks before ours, and had been attended with complete success. His Royal Highness's able, learned, and comprehensive Address in opening it deserves to be read with great attention, and is deserving of all praise. At Glasgow the subjects of general international averages and other kindred matters were discussed in a meeting attended by delegates from many parts of the Continent; and we have the confident expectation of others being present here. The new department is under the presidency of no less eminent a political economist than M. Michel Chevalier, who also attended our Bradford Congress two years ago. This department derives a peculiar interest at the present time from the negotiations of Mr. Cobden and the measures of Mr. Gladstone; but it commands at all times our great respect, from its direct tendency to maintain good relations between different countries, and to promote the sacred cause of blessed peace. At the two last Congresses we had the satisfaction of observing that Social Science was making considerable progress in other countries. This, indeed, was testified by the attendance of important persons from thence at our meetings; but it was peculiarly gratifying to see the adoption of enlightened and liberal views by

Governments which we should little have expected to find pursuing this course. The last year affords further evidence of their happy improvements, and in quarters we should least of all look for traces of it.

TURKEY.

The decease of the Sultan has brought upon the Ottoman throne a prince who begins his reign as a reformer both in his own practice and in the scheme of his administration—nay, even in the system which he is resolved to introduce. The dismissal of his predecessor's harem of scores of wives and hundreds of mistresses, the proclaiming his intention of being the husband of a single wife, and the avowed adoption of European principles to govern his policy and even to amend his laws, show plainly the progress which the manners and the usages of civilized nations and of modern times have made in the realms of a barbaric Power. Let it be further noted that a Social Science Committee has been established at Constantinople, and many lectures have been delivered.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

In Russia the fixed determination of the Emperor to complete the great measure of serf emancipation met with powerful opposition, and even disturbed partially the peace of the country; but the chief mischief has arisen less from the obstinacy of the landowners than from the ignorance of the serfs, to inform whom upon the exact amount of the change in their condition sufficient pains had not been taken; and there is every reason to hope that the vast measure of bestowing independence upon the bulk of the community, the labouring classes, will be effected with little further obstruction. It must be confessed that, even if we lament some error in the mode of proceeding, the Emperor is entitled to the warmest sympathy in his great work, and to the highest admiration for the wisdom and the virtue of his conduct. If to such a Sovereign his own people may well be grateful, let us hope that his Polish dominions are destined to owe him equal thanks. It would be an act of magnanimity "beyond all Greek, all Roman fame," were he to re-establish a kingdom of Poland, with its admirable Constitution of 1793, under a prince of his own house. Even should he deem such constitutional principles dangerous, because so much at variance with those of his own empire, and should give the kingdom a more absolute government than that of 1793, it may safely be predicted that he would find in the grateful Poles the most trustworthy and devoted of all the nations under his widely extended rule. The interest which, in common with all the friends of national independence, I take in the fortunes of the Poles is not of yesterday. Forty-eight years ago, in common with my esteemed and now lamented friend the chief of the Polish patriots and counsellors, Prince Czartoryski, the man who made far greater sacrifices to his principles than any who ever lived,—in common with him, and urged by him, I addressed, through the press (being then out of Parliament) to my fellow countrymen, and to the allied Sovereigns, 'The Appeal for Poland,' which cannot be said to have had no effect, though far less than was desired, for it brought the subject of her wrongs so much into discussion, especially in England, that it occupied in no small degree the attention of the Powers at the Congress of Vienna.

AUSTRIAN EMPIRE.

If, from contemplating the very probable, though not immediate, prospect of Russian freedom, we turn to the Austrian empire, we have less reason to be surprised at the constitutional course taken, because the elements of a constitutional government have existed there in all times. They possess that especially which elsewhere is wanting, even in France since 1790, and which is absolutely necessary to the permanent existence of a free Government, an aristocratic body independent of the Sovereign and of the multitude,—a class of wealthy landowners, not like the Prussian proprietors, needy and looking to place and patronage. The agricultural class is also respectable and deserving. With elements of a really good Government, progress was making towards it, until the Emperor Francis checked it, perverting the traditions of the mon-

archy, centralizing all authority, and taking everything into his own hands. At present the plan is pursued of leaving their internal concerns to the Provincial Diets, but ruling the Monarchy from the capital, through the representatives of the Diets in the Reichsrath. In Hungary the ancient Constitution as it existed before 1848 is restored, and the establishment of that which was formed in a season of civil war is alone refused. It is most earnestly to be desired, for the sake of the general peace, so intimately connected with the integrity of the Austrian empire, that the discontent of Hungary may not be fermented by foreign intrigue and foreign agitators; for as yet the power of Austria has really not been materially impaired by her losses in Italy. But the Sovereign, yielding all that he can, must continue to be, as he always was, entitled when opening the Diet as King of Hungary, "His Sacred Majesty the Hereditary Emperor of Austria."

ITALY AND ROME.

The condition of Italy has in one practical respect been greatly improved by the general acknowledgment of the new kingdom; but the internal state of the southern portion is still most unsatisfactory, affording daily proofs of what all experience has proved in other countries, that there is no possibility, unless by main force, of establishing a government for which the people are not prepared. The execrable tyranny of the Bourbon princes had reduced their subjects to a condition that rendered them incapable of being governed except by constant recourse to violent measures; and these princes have, even in their exile, done all in their power to keep the people in a state of lawless anarchy, which may almost make them regret the loss of the worst of tyrants. In all other parts of the Italian kingdom great and solid progress has been made in popular improvement, and the blessings of a free constitution are already felt in its influence upon the institutions, and generally in the circumstances of the community. That kingdom is now left free from all foreign interference to manage its own affairs. The original action of Piedmont and her ally to obtain her extension can never be too severely reprobated, although we are entitled to rejoice in the result. The maxim, "*feri non debuit, factum valet*," may here be applied; and assuredly, if the French and Sardinian arms only interposed in helping the Italians, both in the north and elsewhere, to strike off a foreign yoke, and unite themselves with Piedmont, the interference is of a far less objectionable kind than a mere ordinary aggression and conquest. But, certainly, the government of a country, however bad, gives its neighbours not the very least right of interference; and to attack and seize the territory, under the pretext that it is ill-governed, is to repeat the most atrocious crime ever committed in modern times, and by civilized States—the partition of Poland. Take even the condition of Rome, under a priest, chosen by other priests, and so governed as justly to merit the reprobation of its own people, and the sympathy of all others; this affords not the shadow of an excuse for any foreign State to seize upon the Roman territory, any more than the Polish Government, the very worst in Europe—an elective monarchy, the choice in the hands of a mob, afforded for its partition. If, however, the Poles had risen against their rulers, and called in the neighbouring Powers to assist them, the case would have been very different as regards Poland, and even if after the partition these Powers had given it a good Government of its own, their conduct would have escaped the universal reprobation which has attended it. And so, if the Romans themselves choose a good Government, even with the help of foreign Powers, and give their territory up to those Powers, they will themselves be great gainers, and their foreign allies be blameless. In no other event can we expect social improvement to make any progress in Rome, as it is steadily doing in the northern and central parts of the Italian kingdom.

FRANCE.

France has not only persisted in the same course upon which she had entered before our late Congress, with regard to commercial policy, but has carried the principles there adopted further, in treaties

with Belgium, Holland and Turkey. In Belgium the most entire support is always given to sound views of agriculture and trade. There is a still further step made in France by the Imperial policy, and in a direction little expected when we last met. An important relaxation has been given to the restraints imposed upon political discussion. An absolute freedom in this respect is allowed to both Chambers of Legislature, and to publishing the reports of their debates through the press. There really is no difference whatever in this particular between the French Parliament and our own. All political topics are fully and freely discussed; so that the country receives, and receives immediately, whatever impression the Ministers, or the Opposition, or men belonging to no regular party, wish to make upon the public opinions or feelings on any subject whatever. The press, however, is still under the most absolute control of the Government, and except, to report the debates, it has no kind of liberty, not even to make a remark upon any proceeding of the Government, or, indeed, any subject whatever. The administration of justice, too, is still in a most unhappy state as regards political offences. The Judges are, no doubt, irremovable, but they are not *improvable*; and any one may receive the reward of his subserviency to the Government by advancement to a higher place. In England there is no law against such promotions, but they are universally discontenanced, and very rarely take place. In seventy years that I have known our courts I only remember two instances of a puisne made a chief; for the case of Sir Vicary Gibbs was that of an Attorney-General promoted after being, from accidental circumstances, a puisne Judge. Parliament would at once interpose were such advancements ever made except in very peculiar circumstances. The interference of the Government with elections is another great evil in the system of our neighbours, and impairs incalculably the salutary tendency of discussion in the Chambers to check the action of the Executive power, or to correct its errors. The deputies who at all oppose the Government are reduced to a very inconsiderable number, and the great majorities which support it in all contentions give such countenance to all its acts, that the influence of public opinion as testified by the representatives of the people is extremely small. The state of the judicature, the control over the press, and the interference of the prefects with elections, render the Government nearly absolute in fact as well as in the theory of the constitution. But after the important concessions to freedom of discussion which have so recently been made, we have reason to hope that further relaxation will follow. It is the unquestionable tendency of that portion of liberty which has been granted, both to stimulate the desire for a grant of more and to increase the difficulty of refusing it. Such must be the earnest wish of all friends of the great cause to which we are devoted, both out of the goodwill that we heartily bear to our justly-celebrated neighbours, and from the intimate conviction we must all have, that the great interests of peace cannot be more effectually served.

Lord Brougham, you will see, dwelt at considerable length on the social condition of Russia, Austria, Italy and France—treating the affairs of Poland and Rome with a wise discretion, suggested perhaps by the locality in which he spoke. He hoped the Emperor Alexander would restore to Poland the liberal constitution of 1793—he hoped the Magyars would submit to Francis Joseph—and he hoped the Emperor Napoleon would concede a larger measure of freedom to France. He reprimanded the Piedmontese for seizing the Roman territory, without waiting for the authority of a popular rebellion. Among the many sagacious hints which he threw out to Emperors and Kings, he forgot, you will have seen, to remind Napoleon the Third that it is his duty and his interest to recall his army from Rome. Perhaps the air of the King's Room is not favourable to frankness in Italian matters. Of course, the usual speeches of compliment were made—a very graceful one by Lord Carlisle.

Your readers will take the thanks for granted.—To-day the Sections commence their meetings in the Four Courts, which splendid pile of buildings has been recently repaired and decorated. Mr. Napier will be the orator of the day—his subject, the Progress of Jurisprudence. To-night there will be a reception by the Royal Dublin Society, in Kildare Street. M. Michel Chevalier, who appears in the lists as orator of Wednesday, the last day of Congress, will, by arrangement with the General Committee, make his speech on Saturday morning.

HAMILTONIAN LOGIC. (No. 2.)

August 3, 1861.

I now proceed to the second point: and I shall not resume the subject for two months, to give full time for reply on either or both points. This second matter is of general interest, as relating to a notable ambiguity of our language.

The word *some* was invented to be indefinite: and it has always respected the intentions of the founder; and this even to exaggeration, for it is of indefinite indefiniteness. There are three modes of interpretation in actual use: I shall call them non-partitive, singly partitive, and doubly partitive. The non-partitive "some" is "some-at-least-maybe-all." The singly partitive "some" is "some-not-all," but says nothing about the rest. The doubly partitive "some" is "some-only," and affirms of part, denying of the rest. If I ask—Were they there!—and am answered—Some were—the reply may be non-partitive—Some were there, and whether there be more or not in existence I do not know. Or it may be singly partitive—Some were there, as I saw, but I did not see all, though the rest might have been there too. Or it may be doubly partitive—Some were there, and the rest were not.

All the forms of syllogism make the conclusion a true consequence of the premises, so long as "some" is either non-partitive, or only singly partitive: not that the syllogisms of the two cases are of identical meanings; but all are valid. But the doubly partitive sense turns several syllogisms into Chimeras: which is fortunate, for otherwise they would be Gorgons.

For example, say that "All lawyers are men" and—speaking mineralogically, not metaphorically—say that "No lawyer is stone." Reminding the "general reader" that a conclusion is not illogical because it turns out that we knew it before—a maxim I have heard gravely doubted—it follows that "Some men are not stone." If any one should give us the above premises and conclusion as valid when "some" is doubly partitive, he concludes that some men (only) are not stone, that is, the rest are.

The logicians have always used the non-partitive sense: Hamilton contends for the joint introduction of the doubly partitive sense. He has given one and the same system of syllogism as deducible from both senses, without a single word from which it could be inferred that he is aware of any distinction between the results. If there be such a word, let those who can produce it.

He first ('Logic,' Vol. II. pp. 281-283) explains the doubly partitive sense as the view which he "would introduce" and which he thinks ought "to have been placed alongside of the other." A system of syllogism (pp. 285-289) is then presented as fashioned upon this sense. This system contains (IV. b.) the *Gorgon* syllogism.

I do not say that Hamilton himself would have admitted this syllogism. But I do say that those who will accept his writings as they stand must admit it. I wait to show how this confusion was obtained until I shall see whether it can be denied.

A. DE MORGAN.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Her Majesty has done a good thing in announcing her intention to contribute largely to the English school of painting, in the Exhibition of next year. The royal collection is known to be a very good one. From it alone a very interesting series of the English school might be shown. Of Gainsborough, Her Majesty will contribute the Portraits of Dr. Fischer, and Bishop Hurd; of Hogarth, 'The Mall'; of Reynolds, 'The Duchess of Gloucester

and Dog,' 'The Nymph and Cupid, and the Portraits of Lord Rookingham and Lord Hastings; of Lawrence, Portraits of Sir William Curtis, Pias the Seventh, and Lord Liverpool; of West, Portrait of Queen Charlotte, Death of General Wolfe, 'Departure of Regulus,' and 'Oath of Hannibal'; of Beechey, 'George the Third reviewing the 10th Dragoons.' Besides these, Her Majesty will contribute a Portrait of Bishop North, by Dance; Portrait of Mrs. Elliott, by Riley; 'View on the Thames,' and another ditto, by James; 'The Tribune at Florence,' 'The Lapidaries,' Portrait of Queen Charlotte and Princes, and companion picture, by Zoffany; 'The Wild Huntsman,' by Westall; Her Royal Highness Princess Sophia, Her Royal Highness Princess Mary, and Earl of Eldon, by Hoppner; 'The Mock Election,' by Haydon; 'Coronation of Her Majesty,' by Leslie; 'The Shrimpers,' and 'The Coast of Norfolk,' by Collins; 'Penny Wedding,' 'Blind Man's Buff,' 'The Guerilla's Departure,' 'The Guerilla's Return,' 'Spanish Posada,' Pifferrari, Princess Doria, and 'Siege of Saragossa,' by Wilkie; Princess Amelia, by Hudson; Portraits of their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Amelia, Sophia, and Augusta (daughters of George the Third), by Copley; a Landscape, by De Loutherbourg; 'The Duenna,' by Stewart Newton; 'The Orphan Daughter of Sir Walter Scott,' by Sir W. Allan; and 'Saturday Night,' by Bird. The contributions thus announced, should put the possessors of fine English pictures on the alert. We shall need all our treasures, if we are to come well out of the splendid competition which we have invited.

The rank of English *soprani* was thinned on Sunday last by the death of Madame Catharine Hayes, after a week's unforeseen illness. She was a native of Limerick, where the original beauty of her voice excited attention in influential friends who promoted its cultivation. She was early introduced to English notice by a word or two in Mr. Thackeray's 'Irish Sketch-book,' referring to a farewell concert given by her, ere she went abroad to study. Not long after this, tourists from Italy told how she had been found, ankle-deep in garlands, on the stage of *La Scala*, where her peculiar voice, somewhat warmer in quality than most English voices, and her modest elegance and sensibility of manner gained her a foreign popularity such as only three English *soprani*, besides herself, have obtained in our time: these being, Miss Kemble, Miss Novello, and (far behind them) Madame Albertini. On the appearance of Miss Hayes in England either some of her vocal power was gone, or she was exposed to a more severe ordeal than any of Italian trial, as having to appear on the stage by the side of such artists as Mesdames Grisi, Viardot, Alboni. She pleased, but pleased moderately here. As a concert-singer she was enthusiastically received in Ireland, where her singing of national melodies was exquisitely relished by her countrymen. From Ireland she passed to America; and thence to corners of the globe in which few artists of her class had ever been heard. In America, it should be recorded, her success was great, real and lucrative: nor must it be forgotten that her American gains were gleaned immediately after the exhausting triumphs of Mdle. Jenny Lind. In that long, fatiguing tour, Miss Hayes realized a competence:—she married too, retaining, as is the usage, her maiden name for professional use. She was widowed soon after her marriage. If, on her return to England, she did not step into the place to which her foreign successes and the comparatively small number of her competitors might have been thought to entitle her, the reason is easily told. She was ill assured, not to say uncertain, as a musician;—and with difficulty bent herself to that exercise in all styles and all schools, which is indispensable in this country to any great success.—In society she was much respected, as one so quietly gracious in her manners,—with so kind and so sound a heart,—so devoted without pretence or parade to her own family—deserved to be. From her peculiar world of occupation the name of Madame Hayes adds another to the list of Irishwomen,—to the Tighes and the Lefanus and the Morgans,—who have done honour to their country.

Mrs. German Reed's pleasant drawing-room

entertainment, so long the delight of west-end audiences, will close for the season on the 30th instant. This season, we are told, has been good enough for the artists concerned, to enable them to dispense with their usual provincial tour. Thus, brain and voice may obtain a little rest, before the new season opens in October, with its novelties of character and song.

A testimonial to R. C. Lucas is announced, and public men are asked for subscriptions towards it. Who is Mr. Lucas? What has he done? Those who care to inquire in the right place, and know how to press their inquiries with due minuteness, may learn that Mr. Lucas is a sculptor, living at Southampton, and that he has made a statue of Dr. Isaac Watts for the town which he distinguishes by his residence. But why a testimonial? Has he not been paid for his work? If the work be honest and able—"appropriate, chaste and beautiful," the circular asking for subscriptions says it is—and the artist has been paid his price, as we presume he has,—why not rest content with the glory and the profit already won?

We place the following hints, from a well-informed resident in Yorkshire, at the service of Messrs. A. & C. Black:—

Malton, Aug. 13, 1861.

"It is a great pity that Messrs. Black do not aim at greater accuracy in the contents of their handy 'Guide Books for Tourists.' In my copy of the one for Yorkshire many important errors occur; and, for intending purchasers, it may perhaps be as well that I should particularize a few of those that have come under my own notice. St. Leonard's Church, Malton, is said to possess a 'tower and truncated spire.' The truncated spire was taken down before the year in which the 'Guide Book' came out; and its place is now occupied by one of octagonal form, covered with vari-coloured slates, and surmounted with a cross. Three gateways and the lodge of the ancient mansion at Malton remain; not only 'one' and the lodge. The west front, not the east front, of the church at Old Malton is 'late Norman.' The town of Filey is not 'divided into two parts by a deep glen—the one part comprising the old town, and the other the church and new town.' Only the old parish church and one or two houses are situated on the north side of the glen. It is not true of the old Priory Church at Bridlington, that 'the interior does not present very much to interest the tourist,' but quite the contrary, as all tourists will acknowledge who put my assertion to the test. The 'Guide Book' omits all notice of the four ancient chained books kept in desks behind the organ; of the unique ornaments on the jambs of two of the windows in the north aisle; of the fine inner doorway of the north porch; of the ancient 'church collar' attached to a pillar in the north wall of the south tower of the west front; and of the ancient stone offertory box, which projects from the north side of a pillar of the south aisle near the east end, and of which I believe there is only another remaining example in the kingdom. The market-place at Helmsley is not 'surrounded by quaint old wooden houses.' Only three or four at the most exist at the present time. The church also is not 'in the Perpendicular style' only, as we are led to infer; but is built in three different styles—the Norman, Early English, and Perpendicular. At Hull the tourist is told there are two colleges, 'Hull College and Kingston College,' and the former is described as being built in the 'Grecian style, &c.' It does not, however, exist, for it was pulled down, and a row of houses, named 'Minerva Terrace,' built upon its site, some time before the publication of the 'Guide Book.' Kingston College has also long since ceased to be used for educational purposes.

"I remain, &c., CANTAB."

The compiler of 'Black's Guides to the South of England' writes in explanation:—

"Gravesend, August 12, 1861.

"I do not think it right for authors to criticize their critics or pester editors with 'Notes of Admiration,' but in reference to a notice in last Saturday's *Athenæum* of 'Black's Guide to Sussex' you will, perhaps, permit me a word of explanation. Your reviewer in that notice quotes a sentence from the

'Guide to Sussex,' with reference to Old and New Shoreham Churches, in such a manner as to lead the reader to believe that nothing else is said respecting them. On the contrary, details are given which occupy (I speak from memory) nearly an octavo page, closely printed. As regards Stone Church (Kent), I may state that when I visited it, in the early part of the present year, it was undergoing an effective restoration under the direction of Mr. G. Street, the eminent architect; and I, therefore, thought it advisable to defer all particulars to a future edition. That restoration has since been completed, and I venture to recommend your antiquarian readers to take an early opportunity of examining this interesting edifice."

In the account given in the *Athenæum* last week of Mr. Street's church in Upper Garden Street, Westminster, we omitted to furnish any of its dimensions. For a solidly and genuinely constructed piece of workmanship to have cost, with the architect's charges and those for all its decorations, a sum less than 9,000*l.*, makes this edifice interesting in an economical point of view. The principal dimensions are as follows:—Nave, 59 feet long, 23 feet 3 inches wide; with the aisles, 51 feet wide; height to the plate from the floor, 31 feet 3 inches; ridge, 52 feet 6 inches; to the side of the clerestory, 24 feet 6 inches; chancel, length, 36 feet 6 inches; width, 20 feet; height, from the floor of the nave to the crown of the vaulting, 30 feet; to the ridge 50 feet. The transepts are 17 feet by 19 feet; height from floor of the nave to ridge, 27 feet 6 inches; to plate, 17 feet 6 inches; towers and spire, 12 feet by 12 feet; inside walls 4 feet thick; height, to underside of battlement, 84 feet; to top of spire, 134 feet. Our account gave no description of the exterior of the building; let it here suffice that this consists of a lofty four-square tower, wrought with narrow bands of stone into four stories, the third occupied with a magnificent louvre window, with very elegantly carved heads; above the fourth rises a spire, slated, with a smaller spire at each angle. These minor spires or pinnacles please us not at all; indeed, their introduction mars the aspect of repose and grave dignity which is characteristic of the work. The tower stands separated from the body of the church, to which access is gained by a portal under the tower, and through a boldly designed retro-porch.

Admirers of the Victoria Regia, or Royal Lily, should make a visit just now to Kew Gardens. The plant in the water garden of the original Tropical Aquarium is now to be seen in great perfection. Some further improvements have been made in these fine gardens. Among curiosities may be mentioned the fact that, in the *parterre* of the Geometrical garden, in front of the old Museum, the outer bed has been planted with variegated and mixed flowers, as a design and pattern for a Coventry Ribbon. The trees, shrubs, and flowers are now in their summer beauty. A Drinking Fountain has been erected near that venerable walnut-tree, which is said to be the oldest in England.

A "Wykehamist" sends the following information and inquiry:—"The foundation of the beautiful tower of Winchester College Chapel has been for some time exhibiting evidences of insecurity, a crack in the upper part of the structure having, it is said, widened somewhat of late. On investigation, it appears that the piles on which the tower is raised are more or less decayed, and Mr. Butterfield, the architect who has been consulted, advises the *entire rebuilding* of the latter from the ground. I do not pretend to have an opinion on a subject so purely professional, but before such a monument of grace and beauty, which has adorned our land for 430 years, is handed over to the wielders of lever and mallet, it would be well to consider whether, in this age of mechanical appliances, nothing can be done to arrest the further tendency to settlement which affects the building by some plan of underpinning, or the use of concrete, or otherwise. However happily the restoration of a work like this may be effected, there is, if the tower is to be completely rebuilt, (to say nothing of the expense,) a feeling of non-identity established in one's mind, of which it is impossible to divest it."

A preliminary meeting of soldiers and artists has been held at the Victoria Cross, Gallery, Egyptian

Hall, to consider the best means of establishing a national gallery of pictures, commemorative of the achievements of the British Army and Navy. General Windham presided; and in explaining the objects of the meeting, he adverted to the encouragement afforded by France and other Continental nations to that branch of the painter's art which hitherto been neglected in our country, and which, he said, might be utilized to the mutual advantage of the British soldier and our native artists. Letters were read from persons who were unable to attend the meeting, but who are interested in the proposal. The chairman stated that the lateness of the season would prevent any active steps being taken in the matter at present, but proposed that a memorial should be prepared, to receive the signatures of all who might be inclined to support the plan. Lieut.-Col. Sir F. Arthur, in seconding this proposition, suggested that Mr. Desanges' collection of Victoria Cross pictures would form an appropriate commencement of such a gallery as that in view. Ultimately, the meeting was adjourned until the opening of Parliament next year.

Florence offers to the tourist an autumn's season of unusual gaiety and splendour. The King of Italy will occupy the Pitti. The Prince of Carignano will reside on the Arno. An Exhibition of Italian Art, Industry and Produce will be held in a temporary Crystal Palace, and a great congress of learned men from every part of the Peninsula will crowd the city with distinguished visitors. An Italian Goodwood is to be got up for the occasion, and a national Rifle competition will complete the round of attractions. Goethe has said, "Take care of the Beautiful, for the Useful can take care of itself." Italy has never yet found that the "useful" would take care of itself. She has begun to take care of it,—and she has done very wisely. Of pictures, palaces and basilicas, she has plenty and to spare; but in looms and jennies, in steam-ploughs, in railways, and in electric telegraphs she is still singularly poor. With a finer climate, than France, her wines have no market. Her agriculture, except in portions of Lombardy, is four hundred years behind that of Kent and Surrey. Italy needs to be taught how the arts of her neighbours have advanced and the degrees of perfection to which they have attained. She acknowledges this need by inviting the scientific industry of all nations to Florence. In her own genius unapproachable, Italy will place the useful and the beautiful side by side,—and while she will have the profit of learning from her guests she will also enjoy the consciousness of being in her turn able to teach.

The second German meeting of musicians and musical composers has taken place at Weimar, from the 4th to the 8th of this month. The meeting was numerously attended, especially from Leipzig; we should think that not less than 1,000 persons were assembled on the occasion. The parliamentary debates of the meeting related mostly to the foundation of a general German Musikverein, the purpose and aim of which are to be the fostering of the art, and the supporting and promoting of the artists. The next meeting is to take place at Prague. The musical part of the festival, consisted on the first day of the performance of Beethoven's 'Missa solennis' in the town church; of Liszt's composition 'Prometheus and Faust' in the theatre on the second day; of various performances of manuscript works by living composers (Liszt, Damrosch, Bülow, Lassen, Dräseke, Cornelius and others), on the third day; and of a great musical *matinée* on the fourth day, where several *virtuosi* performed on different instruments. Herr Richard Wagner was present, and much distinguished by the assembly, who brought him the ovation of a torch-light procession. Perhaps this was meant as balsam on his Paris wounds. A concert-singer, Fräulein Genast, was much admired.

LAZARUS, COME FORTH! By DOWLING.—This work, pronounced by the best critics to be the finest Scripture Picture of the age, is NOW ON VIEW at Bejemann's, 38, Oxford Street, W.—Admission, 6*d.*; Fridays and Saturdays, 1*s.*

SCIENCE

Elements of Medical Zoology. By A. Moquin-Tandon. Translated and Edited by Robert T. Hulme. (Baillière.)

THE creatures which bite, pinch, sting, and poison man are naturally of very great interest to him. To this family of animals M. Moquin-Tandon gives a large amount of attention, and, perhaps, practically, there is no subject of more importance treated of in his book. We hardly know any book published before this to which we could refer an intelligent general reader for information on the curious phenomena of the development of the creatures belonging to the family Tæniadæ. The animals which live in other animals have very extraordinary habits, as well as habitations. They are travellers by necessity, and parasites by profession. Without change of locality, they cannot even live. Thus the eggs of creatures which inhabit the human body pass into the liver, muscles, brain, or other part, and there develop their larval condition. If they remained in this place they would never attain their mature state. They must move ere they live. But if they are now swallowed by a second animal they develop and become perfect creatures, producing more eggs, which, in order to become developed, must again pass into the first animal. Thus, the animal which matures itself in the human body passes its larval condition in the pig. This animal is constantly reared near the habitations of man, and thus has easy access to the eggs of the worm which pass from the human body. This would probably be prevented were the eggs of these creatures few in number, but their number is perfectly prodigious, and the whole life of the creatures contained in the body seems devoted to the production of these eggs. The common Tænia has been known sometimes to attain a length of eighty feet, and this consists of a chain of separate individuals each of which is not more, on an average, than a quarter of an inch in length. It is computed that each of these bodies contains about 20,000 eggs, so that a single chain of these Tænia may contain upwards of 6,000,000 of eggs. Any one of these falling in the way of a pig, either in his solid or liquid food, is carried into his stomach, and there becomes digested. The digestion in this case, however, does not destroy the vitality of the egg, as it does that of so many living things, but merely removes the shell of the egg, and allows of the development of an embryo Tænia. Not, however, a helpless fledgling, but a young warrior prepared to cut his way through flesh and blood in order to attain the ultimate object of his ambition. His body is furnished with six hooks, hooks backed like fish-hooks, which, having once been stuck into the sides of the stomach, never cease to progress till they have found themselves free to swim in the vital current of the pig's arteries. They are now carried with the blood to the minute capillaries in the muscles, where, by reason of their size, they are arrested. This they take in good part, for they now divest themselves of their six hooks, and begin to distend themselves into the form of a very minute Scotch bagpipe. In this state they form the cystic worm, the hydatids, the accephalocysts of the old doctors, and in the pig the creature got the name of *Cysticercus cellulosæ*. Wherever he is present the red muscular tissue of the pork disappears, and when there are many cysts, the flesh appears mottled,—“measled” the butchers call it,—hence the term “measly pork.” Now, as long as the creature remains in this position it grows no further: it is like a young salmon that cannot

get to the sea; it retains its present form, giving forth, however, buds like itself, which flourish in the pork around. If we take one of these little cysts, and turn it inside out, and put it under a microscope, a curious sight presents itself. At the small end there are four bell-shaped suckers and a circlet of sacks, into each of which is inserted a hook of the same nature as those which the creature had just shed from its outside. But these are all of no use, unless this creature is once more swallowed and digested by man, woman or child. Should an unfortunate human being, in the uncooked tip of a sausage made from measled pork, swallow one of these small cysts that has escaped its fiery ordeal, then the gastric juice dissolves the lower portion of the cyst, and gives the fearful circlet of suckers and hooks an opportunity of fixing themselves on the inside of his stomach. The result is the immediate growth of these little, square, egg-bearing individuals of which we spoke at first.

Such is the marvellous history of one of the numerous creatures designed to occupy a position in the bodies of other animals. Each of the higher animals has its own peculiar worm, which in the early stage lives in some animal that it eats. The cat when devouring the rat and the mouse takes in from their livers the *Cysticercus fasciolaris*, which becomes in its stomach the *Tænia crassicolis*. The dog and the wolf obtain their rightful tenants from the sheep and the deer. Man himself is subject to attacks of the cystic forms of worms, which would probably develop into regular Tænia in the stomachs of the lion and the tiger.

A question arises as to whether this occupancy is injurious. It does not appear to be unnatural. Amongst the Abyssinians, where the occurrence is common, it is regarded as a sign of health, whilst the lower animals do not appear to suffer. Man himself does not appear to suffer till he is conscious of not being alone in his body. At any rate, these discoveries point to the means of preventing the development of these strangers within us. There should be a special oversight of pork amongst us, and no morsel that is measled should be allowed to be sold as food. If this were done, the most effectual means would have been taken to prevent the spread of this form of parasitism amongst the human race.

Although Zoology is not recognized as a branch of medical education in this country, the knowledge of the numerous facts connected with the history and uses of animals to medical men are so obvious, that we are at a loss to understand how such an oversight has been permitted to continue. It may perhaps be a question as to whether the present system of requiring a certificate of attendance on lectures on certain branches of science to the exclusion of others in a medical education is not, on the whole, injurious. There can be no doubt that it would be better to encourage the medical student to master the first principles of all those sciences involved in the functions of the human body, and the nature of those substances which are used as food and medicines. Under such a system zoology would necessarily be studied, both as furnishing the means of comprehending the varied forms of animal life in relation to that of man. It is to zoology more particularly from this point of view that Prof. Moquin-Tandon directs attention in the work which Mr. Hulme has translated. We do not know that any similar work exists, and as medical men have found medical botany useful they may also find the present work of advantage. To the general reader this book will not be found uninteresting, as it deals with those

departments of zoology which are more or less familiar to all. M. Moquin-Tandon treats Medical Zoology as a distinct branch of science, and deems that it ought to include the Natural History of Man. He has therefore introduced the subject with a sketch of the various races of men and their distinguishing characteristics, as well as the results of the latest observations on vital statistics. To this part of the subject, Mr. Hulme has added several paragraphs in brackets, containing much information from British sources.

The second part of the work treats of Medical Zoology proper, and commences with an account of animal substances formerly used in medicine. Here we find a surprising account of monstrous remedies that were formerly employed in orthodox medicine. A list of them ought to be hung up in every doctor's consulting-room, to teach him to be charitable to those who differ from his own enlightened self at the present day. Amongst these precious remedies are, toads boiled in milk—worms, cockroaches and scorpions, infused in oil—the blood of the bat, tortoise, frog, snake and lizard—the hairs of the cat, fox, ass, elephant, goat and camel—the liver of the frog—the kidney of the ass—the claws of the crab—the dried tears of the stag—the webs of the spider—and the cocoons of the silkworm. These are only a few of the less disgusting remedies prescribed by the genuine disciple of Æsculapius in times gone by. But the author's account of things occasionally used in medicine at the present day is sufficiently alarming. Amongst these figure the scink, wood-lice, kite, musk, civet, and other unsavoury animal products.

We have only to add, in concluding our notice of this book, that Mr. Hulme has greatly improved the original by his additions, and that it is illustrated with above one hundred wood engravings.

FINE ARTS

ASSYRIAN SCULPTURES IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

IN July, 1856, there arrived a magnificent consignment of sculptures from the Ninevite excavations, exhumed under the direction of Mr. Loftus, since deceased, from the ruins of the Palace of Ashurbanipal the Third, grandson of Sennacherib, who lived in the seventh century before Christ. Mr. Hormuzd Rassam, who had accompanied Mr. Layard in his earlier labours, and succeeded him as conductor of the excavations in that part of the Assyrian capital called Kouyunjik, had sent a similar collection a few months before. These last were from a palace built by Sennacherib himself, or by the Ashurbanipal in question. Mr. Loftus's discoveries came from another part of the great mound, styled by him “The North-Western Palace.” They are of later date than those previously received, their style being more complete and artistic. They represent hunting-scenes, battles, sieges, processions of captives, &c., and are executed with astonishing spirit of design and fineness of execution,—so much so, indeed, that we have no hesitation in asserting that in many qualities of really fine Art, they are little inferior to the Panathenaic frieze itself, made under the eyes of Phidias.

On the arrival of these marbles they were deposited in a crypt at the British Museum, almost as much buried as they had been for two thousand four hundred years. Consequently they received little notice. The recent erection of the Assyrian Basement-Room affords ample space, and enables us to describe them. The most interesting portion of Mr. Loftus's importations is the Inscription of Sennacherib relating to his conquest of Palestine, and the submission of Hezekiah. This is already well known to the public. The sculptures themselves are not so; even now, few visitors descend the obscure staircase leading to the room which contains them. They are in flatter relief than the earlier received marbles, far more finished, and have been damaged

by fire in many places. Where this has been the case, the application of a silicious solution has been tried, apparently with little success, to reconvert the scorched gypseum into marble again. We shall take them in the order of their numbers. No official catalogue or account has been published, although these works have been in the hands of the Trustees nearly five years. By erecting a parallelogram of wall *within* the room double space is gained, and six wall-surfaces are available for the bas-reliefs, which arrangement affords some idea of their original position.

Slabs Nos. 1 to 14 came from Chamber 38, as described in the plan suspended in the room. These display "the collecting of prisoners, trophies and spoil, with scribes making notes." With characteristic disregard of perspective, we have three planes of action, one above another. There is a running background of date-palms through the whole; they feather at the root, have scaly bark and tall plummy heads and pendent clusters of fruit (the last indicates the time of year in which the events thus recorded took place); behind each man is a palm-tree. In slab 1, are sheep, horned goats, short-horned cattle, humped like the small Hindoo bull; a mule, with two children on its back, driven by a warrior; armed soldiers are driving captives, laden with spoil; one of the last has cast his burthen down in desperation, and is urged forward by the conqueror. In this part of the bas-relief the respective parties are distinguished by their head-dresses; the conquered wear a sort of turban bound round the head, leaving the hair uncovered; the victors have almost invariably helmets, crested with feathers. Some of the former are bound in couples by the hands; the latter carry the arms, quivers, &c. of the captives; two stalk along holding the heads of the slain. All proceed towards a heap of spoil, on which the last warrior stoops to deposit a quiver and a vessel, apparently metallic. The plunder consists of bows, chairs, couches, tripods, vessels, &c. The legs of the victors are covered with greaves, seemingly of embossed leather; and something beneath these suggests a kind of tegulated mail. In another place, several men wear something like *banded* mail, also a kind of mail with small plates intermixed, as still worn by the Sikh and Persian horsemen. The captives are bare-legged.

Behind the heap of spoil stands a man and a eunuch making notes, much the same as Botta found at Khorsabad, figured by him (pl. 146), and by Layard in the south-west palace, Nimrud,—a satisfied smile on the face of the last is admirably given; the first holds a scroll, the latter a tablet (diptych) and two styles; near these stand warriors fully armed, with lances about eight feet long, and great round shields covered with what we surmise to be hide; then others, with differently formed shields; next, the archers, each bearing his bow before him, and his right hand prone upon his left wrist,—an action highly suggestive of the attitude, "Attention!" of modern drill; from this, they are evidently standing still, guarding the spoil-heap. The bow-arms of the archers are bare to the elbow and extremely muscular. The quivers are richly ornamented. Approaching these come men holding entire horses. They are elaborately caparisoned, with headstalls tufted (or it may be with bells upon them), the collars carved with beautiful ornaments in the style ordinary on these sculptures, the reins tasselled; over the loins an embroidered saddle-cloth. Slung to the backs of the grooms are tall objects, which are doubtless bow-cases; on the apex of one is the head of a crowing cock; the ends of the bows in other slabs are carved in forms of this nature. In the row above this are people, bearing water-skins, going through a wood; one gives drink to a child, some are bound. Further on is a warrior, wearing the helmet of the defeated, upraising both hands for mercy to his captor—not without need, for just behind lies a heap of human heads. By this, stand another pair of scribes, man and eunuch. Next, is a group of men cooking or tending a fire, roasting various animals by it; then a regiment of spearmen, archers and mace-bearers, led by an armed eunuch, whose small, unmuscular frame is well marked; he bears a light bow. So much of the uppermost row is destroyed that the remains suffice

only to indicate herds of goats, oxen, sheep and rams. Thus far we have a sculptured record of one series of events. It must be borne in mind that there is no sequence in the groups of subjects. For some reason, probably religious, or, at least, connected with worship or glorification of the royal power, the themes were chosen.

The scale is broken for a larger in the next,—fragment of a slab (9),—showing an archer of the Assyrian guard. Nos. 10 and 11 are similar to this; the men bear quivers of feathered arrows and bows. All these bows—in the fashion still prevalent in the East—are short, the ends curved over to receive the string in a deep nook. The soldiers have ornamented cheek-pieces to their head-dresses, and boldly embossed baldrics slung across the chest. On No. 12, are four musicians, probably priests; one has a monstrously elevated head-dress, not unlike that remarked by Egyptian antiquaries as characteristic of the people of Upper Egypt, which, when combined with the mitre usual in Lower Egypt, constituted the peculiar crown seen in so many of the Egyptian portraits of monarchs after the union of the kingdoms. One of these men bears a sort of dulcimer, with eight or nine strings, suspended and projecting far in front; each of his hands holds a plectrum; at the foremost end of the horizontal bar, the strings, the tasselled ends of which hang down, are fastened to an upright piece terminating in an open human hand, not unlike the ancient sceptres of the Frankish kings—could it be to hold the written music?

With slab 14, the smaller scale is resumed. Some bearded men are traversing a mountainous country; there are fir-trees on the hill-tops and sides. On slab 15 are Assyrian warriors, an archer, and a javelin-bearer. No. 16,—a hilly forest country,—mounted warriors following men armed with bows, some of whom turn upon and discharge arrows at the pursuers, others are driven over a precipice; above, a train of laden people pass along. 17 and 18 contain each a "gigantic, mythological or sacerdotal figure engaged in religious rites;" one is lion-headed and vulture-footed, bearing a mace and a dagger. In 19 and 20, the scenes are in three rows, as before. The lowest represents dismounted horsemen leading their horses through a thicket. After this slab, the distinction can be no longer made between the victors and the vanquished, as before, by their helmets, the crested and the simply pointed being worn by two bodies engaged in a single service. The men in ambush, as presumably they are, wear the peaked helmets of the vanquished, and their horses are caparisoned as before. It is worth while to notice the indications of distinct climates in the arboreal forms as we proceed. On slab 14, are pine-trees, showing a hilly country,—the forms of the foliage and curvature of the boughs clearly marking this. Next, the trees have heavy boughs, as of a more temperate climate,—these suggest the character of oaks; in the last slabs, the foliage resembles that of willows. In the second row are a string of suppliants, a child amongst them, some bound, others burthened with spoil. The third row is similar, except that some cast human heads at the feet of scribes, backed by soldiery again.

Nos. 21, 22 show the Assyrians assaulting the walls of Lachish. In a thicket before the town archers are shooting from amongst the trees, and slingers alighting; the action of these last is given with extraordinary spirit, the jerk of the arm and out-flying of the thong itself could not be better shown, nor the way in which the motion comes from the shoulder. This is a vineyard, for grape-laden vines are trained upon the trees. The slingers cast over the heads of the archers, who draw the bow to the shoulder. Nearer still to the town, and more in the open, are soldiers with shields, apparently wicker, and lances; more archers shoot from under these shields; nearer still are men holding mantlets. In slab 23, which shows the taking of Lachish by assault, and torturing of the prisoners, the ladders are reared in numbers against the walls, which are higher; the country is evidently smoother; here the tortoise is at work against the top of a shield-hung tower; beneath the line of the rampart are three little barred windows; great stones and torches in scores are being tossed against the defenders, who reply

in kind by throwing over the broken ladders (even shields go down), shooting arrows and slinging stones. It is evident defence is hopeless, for below are people escaping with valuables by a little postern. In 24, are camels, chariots, men and oxen burthened with spoil.

On slabs 27, 28, 29, the vanquished are brought before Sennacherib, who is seated on his throne. It is noticeable that the king is (contrary to Egyptian usage) but little larger than the people; behind him stand two eunuchs holding feather fans and embroidered scarves. The king's dress is richly decorated and deeply fringed; his left hand holds a strung bow, the right a brace of arrows. The throne is splendidly carved all over; three rows of little figures of bearded men support the side rails. Guards approach with the captives, some of whom prostrate themselves; near this is an inscription in cuneiform characters. The countenance of the monarch has been defaced, evidently on purpose and of old. Behind is the great imperial pavilion, with its hooded top and ropes by which it is stayed, and square-headed door at one end. Next, a war-chariot, the fellows very broad, and carved naves; a bow-case is slung beside. A charioteer stands within:—this looks like a portrait of a veteran, one to be trusted in battle; he holds back the strong horses; at the head of each is a groom; the horses' tails are clubbed and bound; by the side an attendant holds an umbrella with its pendent screen or scarf behind; the carving of embossed work upon this umbrella is as clear and sharp as when it left the sculptor's hand so long ago. Next comes a warrior, with a bow-case slung over his back, holding a horse, and an archer bearing also a bow, besides a sling, mace and crooked sword by his side. In 31, are more dismounted horsemen, and a chariot (*biga*, as all the before-mentioned are). The upright yoke extends from the end of the pole, spreads itself out above the horses' heads in the form of a coxcomb-plant bloom, or fan,—that is, somewhat in the fashion of the *yugum* in use amongst the Persians (see the Persepolitan carving in bas-relief up-stairs here); it is tufted with short plumes or little bells,—it is difficult to say which. Nos. 31, 32, show a fortified camp with bastions at regular intervals, a road straight through it; two pavilions with hooded tops as before, and several tents are within. The last evidently consist of nothing better than canvas or skins cast over the trunks of small trees which have been denuded of their minor branches. In one, a man is cooking, with a pot placed over a fire between two large stones; behind him a table with something on it. In another, two men seem to be holding counsel. A third contains a couch, upon which, as we understand it, lies a man; another, tending him, at the head of the couch. Besides these, are priests offering sacrifice, several war-engines, a horse and an ox. This concludes an examination of one chamber, as here disposed.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PART-MUSIC.

Three Part-Songs, composed, &c. by H. H. Pier-son, (Ewer & Co.), give us reason for continuing to hope that their writer's style is in progress of simplification. In the first, however, which is a setting of the beautiful ballad from Scott's 'Antiquary,' there is still more crudity than is acceptable; nor is the accentuation of the words altogether satisfactory. The second and third are better, because less ambitious.—Book 37 of '*Orpheus*' (same publishers) contains five vocal quartets for volunteers, derived from German sources. The first is merely a transcript of the theatrical chorus '*Bella Vita*,' from Mozart's '*Coel*.' It would seem more natural that an English offering to volunteers should consist of English music.—*Three Choral Songs*, by C. A. Macirone, (Novello & Co.), we fancy to be a reprint. Whether or not, they can be recommended as simple and spirited, without meagreness, and as nicely written for the voices;—the same may be said of Miss Macirone's *Good-morrow to my Lady bright* (same publishers).—*When Evening's Twilight falls*, by Francesco

Berger, Op. 22, (Addison & Co.), is a very elegant 'Ave Maria,' which depends for its effect, in part, on the pianoforte accompaniment; in this differing from the above.—The same may be said of the *trio* for soprano, 'Good-bye to Winter,' by Mrs. H. Ames. (Ashdown & Parry).—Four separate glees: *Highland War Song*, by Walter Macfarren, — *Around the May-pole tripping*, by Mr. J. L. Hatton, the successful part-writer, — *Night, lovely Night*, by Francesco Berger, (same publishers), — and *Far from the Din of Cities*, a six-part song, by G. B. Allen, (Leader & Cook), may be classed together as all above the average, though none rising to the highest merit.—Of Mr. Hullah's *Singing Library, Sacred and Secular* (Addison & Co.), Nos. 4 to 10 are before us, and both as regards research into music by composers too much forgotten (let us name Attwood and Storace), and the selection of new compositions, sustain the high character of the work.

A group of small books shows how universally the taste for part-singing is diffusing itself in this country. Here are *New Tunes to Choice Words, in Four Parts*, by T. Murby. (Groombridge & Sons.) The music is harmless, if not very good; the directions for declamation are commendable, as showing a disposition to consider a branch of musical education too universally neglected in this country.—*The Coaly Songster, and Brew a Storm for Reform, and Come Girls! Come Boys!* are by J. H. H., who has printed them in a character of his own, which we hand over gladly to the Tonic Sol-Fa Association for review.—*School Songs for Junior Classes*, by T. M. Hunter (Edinburgh, Gordon), is, of its kind, an excellent collection, and most cheap—sixty-one neatly printed songs for fourpence!—*A Garland of Songs*, edited by the Rev. C. S. Bere (Aylott & Son), is another collection, also not dear, for a shilling. It is called an English 'Liederkrantz'; we presume because largely fitted out from German part-books. Some of the tunes are pretty, few are worth naturalizing. The pages are encumbered with two notations. The words are nicely selected.

FOREIGN SONGS.

Three Songs, with German and English Words. "Ich denke dein," with Violoncello Accompaniment. By Charles Maclean. (Davison & Co.).—We need not name certain English writers whose delight in German literature has destroyed their style and led to the creation of a jargon, which is as superfluously foolish as it professes to be grand and choice. Mr. Maclean is in an analogous plight. His compositions combine all the defects of the style which he has adopted. The disdain of melody is as great with him as with the most complacent among the coxcombs who speak of Weber and Mendelssohn as trivial. His pianoforte accompaniments are superfluously difficult, with no compensation in the way of effect. In the song with *violoncello* (which, by the way, a person called Beethoven set "trivially," as the new Germans would phrase it), the accessory instrument is of no use.—*The Poet's Bridal Gift, (Dichter's Ausgabe), Eileen a roon*, by Bernhard Althaus (Ewer & Co.), are less repulsive than the above, though wanting in freshness.—*The Roaming Minstrel, Der wandernde Sänger*, by F. Weber (Ashdown & Parry), is a slight composition in the waltz style.—*Gute Nacht*, by Hermann Berens (same publishers), might have been signed Proch or Kucken: like the music of these writers, it has some elegance. The same may be said of "It is not always May," by Leo Kerbusch (D'Almaine & Co.).—*Love-breathing Music, Liebliche Töne*, by C. Keller, Op. 38, No. 1. (Lonsdale & Co.), is a tuneable and easy duett for female voices.

It is a relief to turn from this heap of songs, which are poor when not pretending, to some extracted pieces from *La Cirassienne* (Addison & Co.). Though the work cannot live among its writer's best operas, the Auber-touch is not altogether absent. No. 6. is a sprightly duett.—No. 9. a. is the simplest of melodies rescued from commonplace by a coquettish accidental note or two, with true French subtlety. The show-pieces for the *prima donna*, Nos. 14. and 16. are less acceptable to us; the phrases want novelty.—No. 18. a *rondo*, for the *Lover*, is sprightly, if, like them, not new.

Che chiedi, &c., Duetto, by S. Perugini (Lonsdale), is a pleasing *duettino* in the Blangini pattern, but the first four bars are repeated too frequently.—*Desire, Ariella* (same author and publisher), is more ambitious, the accompaniment having been more carefully studied than was the rule with Italian composers of chamber-music. It is a song worthy of being taken up by a *mezzo-soprano* with a limited voice, the melody being within the compass of an octave.—*Son bella e giovane, Ballata*, a gay trifle, and *Le Pastorelle amoroze, a Duetto*, with a piquant burthen, by L. Badia, complete the list of Italian music which is to be here noticed.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—Owing to the great size of the stage, Covent Garden Theatre makes a more splendid Promenade Concert Room than any we have hitherto had in London. In spite of the fervent heat of Monday evening, the promenade was well filled at the first of Mr. A. Mellon's *Concerts*. The public has confidence in this gentleman, and with ample reason. He is our best English conductor;—and has assembled an excellent orchestra. Mendelssohn's Italian Symphony, as it is called, could hardly have gone better. The more slight and showy music, of course, left nothing to desire in the way of execution. Mr. Mellon's singers were Mdle. Parepa and Miss Laura Baxter—also a robust and fresh-voiced chorus, some two hundred or more in number, conducted by Mr. Martin. How are times changed—we cannot but once again admire—since "the Lancashire Singers" were indispensable to a "full performance" in London! The very quality of our Southern voices seems improved;—and English, not Cockney language, is sung in the metropolis. Yet some of our near neighbours across the Channel cannot rid themselves of the charming idea that it was the *Orphéonistes* who showed us mute English the way to sing!—A "Mendelssohn Night" will be given next Monday.

A loss of an honourable and honoured musician is announced in the obituary of the week—the departure of the patriarch, Vincent Novello, which took place at Nice a few days since. He was aged eighty.—By descent an Italian, the larger part of his life and his professional career were passed in London; where his sound musical knowledge and his command over the organ (then not common in England) enabled him to do valuable service to his art. Especially was this rendered in the naturalization of sacred music of the great Italian and German writers belonging to the Roman Catholic Church. The Masses of Mozart, Haydn, Hummel, and many writers less known,—still meriting to be known,—owe the largest share of their introduction in a complete form to Mr. Novello's editorship, and to their performance in the Spanish chapel to which he was during many years attached. He was also an influential member of the Council of the Philharmonic Society, in the days when to belong to the same was a European distinction. He composed much; but what he produced was rather the work of an honest and temperate musician, perfectly trained, than the product of genius. That he was esteemed as a man,—that his society was cultivated beyond the verge of his own profession,—will be seen (to name but one instance) in the Letters of Elia. He had a numerous family; and to their distinction in his own art, and in the world of letters, it would be superfluous to advert. No common respect is implied in our farewell to one of the most sterling musicians of the old school whom this country has possessed as a resident.

Among the events of the past seven days has been the *Bisteddod* meeting, this year held at Conway.—Next week will be held in South Wales a similar musical meeting, at Aberdare, in the programme of which, besides the usual Bardic festivities, competitions, &c., figure selections from the music of Mendelssohn, &c., to be executed by a chorus of one hundred and fifty voices. Among the *solo* artists figure W. Lewis Thomas, W. John Thomas (harp), W. Brinley Richards (pianoforte).

M. Dulaurens, a new tenor, has been tried at the Grand Opéra of Paris, in 'Robert,' with doubtful

success. As matters stand—betwixt old traditions broken down, recent exactions of composers hard to satisfy, and newest fancies maintaining that persons are fit to sing who have never learnt to sing,—there is a chance of a "dead lock" in the matter of tenor singers, happening at the Grand Opéra.—It is now rumoured that M. Roger may appear (for three years to come), not at St. Petersburg, but at the Opéra Comique. This does not tell a tale of wealth or promise. A new tenor from the Conservatoire, M. Capoul, is to be tried there.

There is to be yet another new opera at Baden-Baden this year, with music by Herr Schwab. This is showy by way of prospect,—but the operas produced at Baden-Baden (no matter how liberally recompensed) have been, till now, valueless—'Le Mari Sylphe,' 'Le Faucon' by M. Gounod—and M. Vivier's Opera being three notorious examples.—What if there be poison in the patronage of such a place? What if those who consent to deck and dress out a haunt of gamblers, find the gold pieces paid to them for their compliance transformed to clipped palm-leaves when the question is one of fame in healthier quarters?

Italy is in a bad plight. The autumn *prima donna* at La Scala (Milan) is to be Madame Colson (!)—'Il Menestrello,' a new opera by M. de Ferrari, given at the Paganini Theatre, Genoa, has been accepted by the public.—The new opera by Signor Petrella, 'Virginia,' given at the Theatre San Carlo (Naples), has been received, apparently under protest.

Signor Verdi's new opera for St. Petersburg, 'La Forza del Destino,' is said to be founded on a subject by Senhor Martinez de la Rosa.

Our neighbours in Paris have wonderful devices for keeping their theatres empty in that hot weather which, as Mr. Buckstone told us not long ago, is the manager's worst foe. The Théâtre Français, by way of a temptation, has held out the 'Œdipus' of Sophocles, in the translation of M. Lacroix. The old Cirque is wiser, we think, in tempting Circus-goers by a "roaring" Chinese spectacle, 'The Taking of Peking.'

Herr Eckert has accepted the direction of music in Stuttgart.—Herr Ignaz Lachner has been invited to direct the theatrical orchestra at Frankfurt. The appointment is one of importance to German music.

M. Auber has just been named Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour by Imperial command: the decoration being one rarely bestowed on a musical artist.

MISCELLANEA

Cuneiform Flints.—Allow me to inquire if any of your numerous readers have ever known any considerable deposit of (so-called) Flint Implements which were not in contact with oxide of iron when found? HENRY OGDEN, M.D.

Sunderland, 18th August, 1861.

Caxton's House in Westminster.—In your critique on the 'Life of William Caxton' you say he spent fifteen years of his life within the precincts of the Abbey, "perhaps in a house known as 'The Red-pale' in the Almonry, the precise locality it is almost impossible to ascertain." I do not know whether it would be interesting to your readers to know that a house used to be pointed out by tradition as "Caxton's House" in the Almonry, until it fell down, about fifteen or sixteen years ago. It was a curious old-gabled and recessed house, with a gallery running along the upper story. Great part of it fell down some years ago, and the remainder was pulled down by some of Messrs. Grissell & Peto's bricklayers, and I have heard it several times stated that wooden types were found. In fact, I have heard a person say that he has possessed some. Be that as it may, I have often had the house pointed out to me when a boy.

WESTMINSTER.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A. G.—J. N. R.—A. J. D. O.—J. H. H.—W. E.—C. P. J.—J. J.—R. G. H.—Vocal—received.

EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Company was held at Radley's Hotel, on Friday, August 9, 1861,

THOMAS BODDINGTON, Esq., in the Chair,

And the following Report for the Year ending 30th June, 1861, was read and unanimously adopted:—

The Directors have again to submit their Annual Report to the Proprietors, and they commence it with the following abstract from the Company's books of the Surplus Fund Account:—

SURPLUS FUND ACCOUNT.

<i>Income of the Year ending 30th June, 1861.</i>			<i>Charge of the Year.</i>		
Balance of Account, June 30, 1860	£19,799 5 7	£744,118 19 8	Dividend to Proprietors	£10,343 11 6	
Premiums on New Assurances	280,374 12 1		Claims on decease of Lives Assured	£232,781 10 3	
Do. on Renewed ditto			Additions to those under Participating Policies	22,654 13 6	
	300,173 17 8		Policies surrendered	13,100 5 10	
Interest from Investments	80,113 1 6	380,286 19 2	Re-assurances, new	3,763 1 9	
			Ditto, old	29,244 6 4	
				301,543 17 8	
			Commission	10,674 10 11	
			Medical Fees	920 7 4	
			Income-Tax	3,116 3 2	
			Expenses of Management	11,261 2 0	
				327,516 1 1	
			Balance of account, June 30, 1861	786,546 6 3	
				£1,124,405 18 10	

Examined and Approved, **THOMAS ALLEN,**
WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, Jun. } Auditors.

The total income is here shown to be 380,286*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, and the total outgoing to be 327,859*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* The difference—viz., 42*l.* 427*s.* 6*d.*—goes in augmentation of the Surplus Fund, which now amounts to 786,546*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*

The Premiums on New Assurances are 19,799*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*—about 200*l.* in excess of those of the previous year; but the renewals are somewhat less than it was to be expected they would be, a greater number of assurances having run off during the year than usual. The payments on account of re-assurances newly effected amount to 3,763*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*

The realized assets in June, 1860, productive and unproductive, were 1,816,900*l.*, after providing for all immediate demands; and this sum has produced in the year 80,113*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, the rate of interest thus realized being rather more than 4*l.* 8*s.* per cent. annum.

The amount claimed on decease of lives assured is less than that last reported, by about 4,300*l.*

The Assets and Liabilities on the 30th of June stood as follows:—

BALANCE SHEET.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Assets.</i>	
Interest due to Proprietors	£6,631 15 9	Amount invested in Fixed Mortgages	£1,133,772 17 6
Claims on decease of Lives Assured and additions thereto unpaid	66,608 4 9	Ditto Decreasing Mortgages	154,620 10 3
Cash Bonus due to Policy-holders	12,446 5 6	Ditto Reversions	77,577 15 3
Sundry Accounts	5,609 19 8	Ditto Funded Securities	329,443 5 10
Value (1857) of Sums Assured, &c.	4,377,392 16 10	Ditto Temporary Securities	35,435 7 7
Proprietors' Fund	£201,246 0 3	Current Interest on the above Investments	29,164 16 10
Surplus Fund, as above	786,546 6 3	Cash and Bills	31,111 17 0
	987,792 6 6	Advanced on Security of the Company's Policies, &c.	90,555 16 9
		Agent's Balances	27,878 19 2
		Sundry Accounts	14,536 8 7
		Value (1857) of Assurance Premiums	3,518,373 15 1
			£5,456,471 9 0

Examined and Approved, **THOMAS ALLEN,**
WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, Jun. } Auditors.

This account differs but little from that presented last year. The net assets are, of course, upwards of 42,000*l.* more than they were; and it will be observed that further investments have been made during the year in Government Funds.

As a very full Report, both financial and statistical, will have to be made at the next Annual Meeting, the Directors abstain from further observations now. Meanwhile, they are glad to be able to say, there is every indication that the laborious investigation about to be entered upon, will lead to results of a very satisfactory character.

Explanations were given, and complimentary Addresses made, by Mr. Boddington, Dr. Guy, Mr. Seymour Teulon, Mr. Nathaniel Gould, Mr. Cuthbert, Sir James B. East, Bart. M.P., Mr. Joshua Lockwood, and others, and the proceedings terminated.

The Trustees and Directors of the Company are now as follows:—

TRUSTEES.

LORD BATEMAN.
ROBERT CHEERE, Esq.
JOSEPH ESDAILE, Esq.
CHARLES THOMAS HOLCOMBE, Esq.

RICHARD HARMAN LLOYD, Esq.
WILLIAM JAMES MAXWELL, Esq.
RALPH CHARLES PRICE, Esq.
HON. E. T. YORKE, M.P.

And other Gentlemen.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS GUY, M.D., Chairman.

PHILIP ROSE, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

THOMAS BODDINGTON, Esq.
CHARLES BISCHOFF, Esq.
JOHN WHITE CATER, Esq.
CHARLES CHATFIELD, Esq.
SIR JAMES FULLER EAST, Bart. M.P.
NATHANIEL GOULD, Esq.
ROBERT A. GRAY, Esq.

CHARLES THOMAS HOLCOMBE, Esq.
RICHARD HARMAN LLOYD, Esq.
JOSHUA LOCKWOOD, Esq.
JAMES MURRAY, Esq.
Sir W. G. OUSELEY, K.C.B. D.C.L.
W. ANDERSON PEACOCK, Esq.

RALPH CHARLES PRICE, Esq.
GEORGE RUSSELL, Esq.
THOMAS GODFREY SAMBROOKE, Esq.
Capt. LOUIS SYMONDS TINDAL, R.N.
Col. CHAS. WETHERALL, K.C.T.
Right Hon. Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart.

EVERY SATURDAY, 24 pages, price 4d. of all Booksellers,
or stamped to go by post, 5d.

NOTES AND QUERIES:

A MEDIUM OF INTER-COMMUNICATION FOR
LITERARY MEN, ARTISTS, ANTIQUARIES,
GENEALOGISTS, &c.

NOTES AND QUERIES, which is now to be found in the Library of nearly every Club, College, and Literary Institution, and in the hands of nearly every book-loving man, in the United Kingdom, was established for the purpose of furnishing to all lovers of Literature a COMMONPLACE-BOOK, in which they might, on the one hand, record for their own use and the use of others those minute facts,—those elucidations of a doubtful phrase, or disputed passage,—those illustrations of an obsolete custom,—those scattered biographical anecdotes, or unrecorded dates,—which all who read occasionally stumble upon;—and, on the other, of supplying a medium through which they might address those Queries, by which the best informed are sometimes arrested in the midst of their labours, in the hope of receiving solutions of them from some of their brethren.

The Numbers already published have contained Articles by the following eminent Writers, besides many others equally distinguished, who have chosen to preserve their *incognito* :—

Lord Braybrooke
Rev. Thomas Boys
John Britton, Esq.
John Bruce, Esq.
J. Burtt, Esq.
W. D. Christie, Esq.
J. P. Collier, Esq.
W. D. Cooper, Esq.
Belton Corney, Esq.
P. Cunningham, Esq.
Rev. T. Corser
Right Hon. J. W. Croker
J. Crossley, Esq.
Dr. Dalton
Professor De Morgan
Dr. Diamond
Hampworth Dixon, Esq.
Dr. Doran
Sir Fortunatus Durrant
Sir Henry Ellis
C. Forbes, Esq.
E. Foss, Esq.
Rev. W. Fraser
Rev. A. Gatty
Henry Hallam, Esq.
J. O. Halliwell, Esq.
E. Hawkins, Esq.
Samuel Hickson, Esq.
Rev. J. Hunter
Rev. John Jebb
Douglas Jerrold, Esq.
Rev. Dr. Kennedy
R. J. King, Esq.
Rev. L. B. Larking

Right Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis
M. A. Lower, Esq.
W. B. MacCabe, Esq.
Rev. Dr. Maitland
Sir F. Madden
J. H. Markland, Esq.
Rev. J. E. B. Mayor
Lord Monson
R. M. Milnes, Esq. M.P.
J. G. Nichols, Esq.
George Offer, Esq.
George Ormerod, Esq.
J. R. Planché, Esq.
E. P. Rimbault, Esq.
Rev. Dr. Rock
S. W. Singer, Esq.
E. Smirke, Esq.
A. Steinmetz, Esq.
George Stephens, Esq.
H. K. Strickland, Esq.
Earl of Shaftesbury
Sir J. E. Tennent
W. Moy Thomas, Esq.
W. J. Thoms, Esq.
B. Thorpe, Esq.
Rev. J. H. Todd, D.D.
Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart.
T. H. Turner, Esq.
Rev. Henry Walter
Albert Way, Esq.
Benjamin B. Wilken, Esq.
W. Yarrell, Esq.
J. Yeowell, Esq. &c.

NOTES AND QUERIES contains every Week a variety of
amazing Articles on some of the following Subjects :—

ENGLISH, IRISH, and SCOTTISH HISTORY.
Illustrated by Original Communications and Inedited Documents.

BIOGRAPHY.
Including Unpublished Correspondence of Eminent Men, and Unrecorded Facts connected with them.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.
More especially of English Authors, with Notices of Rare and Unknown Editions of their Works, and Notes on Authorship of Anonymous Books.

POPULAR ANTIQUITIES and FOLK-LORE.
Preserving the fast-fading Relics of the Old Mythologies.

BALLADS and OLD POETRY.
With Historical and Philological Illustrations.

POPULAR and PROVERBIAL SAYINGS,
Their Origin, Meaning, and Application.

PHILOLOGY.
Including Local Dialects, Archaisms, and Notes on our Old Poets.

GENEALOGY and HERALDRY.
Including Histories of Old Families, Completion of Pedigrees, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES, QUERIES, and REPLIES,
On Points of Ecclesiastical History, Topography, Fine Arts, Natural History, MISCELLANEOUS ANTIQUITIES, NUMISMATICS, PHOTOGRAPHY, &c.

The Subscription for STAMPED COPIES for Six Months, forwarded direct from the Publishers (including the Half-yearly Index), is 11s. 4d., which may be paid by Post-Office Order, payable to Messrs. BELL & DALDY, 186, Fleet-street, E.C.

NOTES AND QUERIES may be procured by order of every Bookseller or Newsmen, or of the Publishers,

BELL & DALDY, 186, Fleet-street, E.C.

Just published, fcap. 8vo. with 6 Plates of rare and choice Examples, cloth, 5s.

A HAND-BOOK TO ROMAN COINS. By
FRED. W. MADDEN, of the Medal Room, British
Museum, Hon. Sec. of the Numismatic Society.
J. Russell Smith, 26, Soho-square, London.

HAVET'S GRAMMAR OF FRENCH GRAMMARS.
New Edition, 450 8vo. pages, 7s.

THE COMPLETE FRENCH CLASS-BOOK :
a Theoretical and Practical French Manual, prepared
expressly for the Use of English Learners, and based upon the
Works of the French Academy and the Standard Grammarians of
the present day.

"M. Havet's treatise is a complete exposition of the principles
and peculiarities of the French language."—*Athenæum*.

"No other book is so well calculated to make a complete
French scholar as M. Havet's admirable and comprehensive
work."—*English Journal of Education*.

"Havet's popular 'French Class-Book' is by far the most solid
and practical production of its kind. It contains the rudiments,
the usual practice, and the niceties of the language, all in one
volume, lucidly arranged, and set forth with an intimate know-
ledge of what is easy and what is difficult to English students of
French."—*Continent Review*.

London : W. Allan, 9, Stationers' Hall-court.

THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

With a fine Portrait of Lord Brougham, F.R.S., and a Vignette
of the New Oxford Museum, price 5s. cloth, (postage 4d.).

THE YEAR-BOOK OF FACTS IN SCIENCE
and ART : exhibiting the most important Improvements
and Discoveries of the past Year in Mechanics and the Useful
Arts, Natural Philosophy, Electricity, Chemistry, Zoology and
Botany, Geology and Mineralogy, Meteorology and Astronomy.

By JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A.,
Author of 'Curiosities of Science,' &c.

* * * This work records the Proceedings of the principal Scien-
tific Societies, and is indispensable for such as wish to possess a
faithful picture of the latest novelties of Science and the Arts.

Lockwood & Co. 7, Stationers' Hall-court, E.C.

In a few days will be published, in 3 vols. post 8vo. price 31s. 6d.

THE SILVER CORD.

By SHIRLEY BROOKS,

Author of 'The Gordian Knot,' 'Aspen Court,' &c.

London : BRADBURY & EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

MR. DICKENS'S NEW WORK.

The THIRD EDITION is now ready, in 3 vols. of

GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

By CHARLES DICKENS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY EDITION OF MR. DICKENS'S WORKS.

Beautifully printed in Post Octavo, and carefully revised by the Author. With the Original Illustrations.
Now issuing in Monthly Volumes, price 7s. 6d. each.

Already published,

PICKWICK PAPERS. 2 vols.

NICHOLAS NICKLEBY. 2 vols.

MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT. 2 vols.

OLD CURIOSITY SHOP. Vol. I.

SECOND EDITION, in the press,

Fcap. 8vo.

TANNHÄUSER; Or, THE BATTLE OF THE BARDS: a Poem.

By NEVILLE TEMPLE and EDWARD TREVOR.

"Full of beauty of thought, melody of language, and sudden pictures, that rise like visions before the reader. It is
full also of noble purpose and distinct morality. . . . For very many years there has not been a more remarkable poem
offered to the English public."—*Times*, August 2.

In 3 vols. post 8vo.

THE CONSTABLE OF THE TOWER: AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE.

By WILLIAM HARRISON AINSWORTH.

With Illustrations by GILBERT.

" 'The Constable of the Tower' is one of the best of our English historical romances."—*London Review*.

On Monday, a SECOND and CHEAPER EDITION, crown 8vo. 5s.

MISREPRESENTATION: A NOVEL.

By ANNA H. DRURY,

Author of 'Friends and Fortunes,' &c.

Forming the New Volume of CHAPMAN & HALL'S STANDARD EDITIONS OF POPULAR AUTHORS

CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

Nearly ready, 2 vols. 8vo.

HISTORY of the FOUR CONQUESTS of
ENGLAND: ROMAN, ANGLO-SAXON, DANISH and
NORMAN. By JAMES AUGUSTUS ST. JOHN.
Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill.

Second Edition, crown 8vo. price 5s. cloth,

OUR ENGLISH HOME: its Early History
and Progress. With Notes on the Introduction of Domestic
Inventions.

"It contains the annals of our English civilization, and all
about our progress in social and domestic matters, how we came
to be the family and people which we are. All this forms a book
as interesting as a novel, and our domestic history is written not
only with great research, but also with much spirit and live-
liness."—*Christian Remembrancer*.

Oxford and London. J. H. & Jas. Parker.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS.

Now ready, Fifth Edition, Revised and Augmented, 4to.
price 11s. 6d. cloth lettered.

A GREEK-ENGLISH LEXICON. Com-
piled by H. G. LIDDELL, D.D., Dean of Christ Church,
and ROBERT SCOTT, D.D., Master of Balliol.

This Fifth Edition has been thoroughly revised and corrected;
and very large additions have been made to it, from the materials
contained in Ross and Palm's Greek-German Lexicon, and other
Works.

Also,

A LEXICON for the USE of SCHOOLS,
Abridged from the GREEK-ENGLISH LEXICON of H. G. LID-
DELL, D.D., and ROBERT SCOTT, D.D. Ninth Edition.
Square 12mo. price, in cloth, 7s. 6d.; or in roan, price 8s.

LIDDELL and SCOTT's smaller 'Greek Lexicon' has lately been
carefully revised, and compared throughout with the Fourth Edi-
tion of the original work. It now comprises amongst other addi-
tions and improvements all the tenses and forms of words in the
Gospels which present any difficulty, inserted in their alphabetical
place. For the sake of greater clearness the parts of which com-
pound words are made up are marked by a hyphen at the division.
Sold by J. H. & Jas. Parker, Oxford, and 37, Strand, London;
and Longman & Co. Paternoster-row.

SEAT OF WAR IN AMERICA.

Just added, a MAP of VIRGINIA, containing the SEAT of WAR in AMERICA, and the places to which attention is now being directed.

BLACK'S ATLAS contains 56 Maps, beautifully coloured, and an Index of 65,000 Names. Price 60s. half-bound morocco, gilt leaves.

"One of the most complete of modern publications in this department."—*Times*.

Edinburgh: A. & C. BLACK; and all Booksellers.

MR. MOTLEY'S NEW HISTORICAL WORK.

FOURTH THOUSAND, with Portraits, 2 vols. 8vo. 30s.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED NETHERLANDS:

FROM THE DEATH OF WILLIAM THE SILENT TO THE
SYNOD OF DORT;

With a FULL VIEW of the ENGLISH-DUTCH STRUGGLE against SPAIN; and of the ORIGIN and DESTRUCTION of the SPANISH ARMADA.

By J. LOTHROP MOTLEY,

Author of 'The Rise of the Dutch Republic.'

Edinburgh Review.—"We must especially commend the hearty English spirit in which the book is written; and fertile as the present age has been in historical works of the highest merit, none of them can be ranked above these volumes in the grand qualities of interest, accuracy and truth."

Quarterly Review.—"Mr. Motley's work must be read to appreciate the vast and conscientious industry which he has bestowed upon it. His delineations are true and life-like. Diligent and painstaking as the humblest chronicler, he has availed himself of many sources of information which have not been made use of by any previous historical writer."

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

MR. DU CHAILLU'S TRAVELS.

TENTH THOUSAND, with Illustrations, 8vo. 91s.

ADVENTURES IN EQUATORIAL AFRICA;
WITH ACCOUNTS OF THE CANNIBALS AND OTHER
SAVAGE TRIBES;

And of the CHASE of the GORILLA, the NEST-BUILDING APE, &c.

By PAUL B. DU CHAILLU.

Times.—"This extraordinary production. We must go back to the voyages of La Pérouse and Captain Cook, and almost to the days of wonder which followed the track of Columbus, for novelties of equal significance to the age of their discovery. M. Du Chailly has struck into the very spine of Africa, and has lifted the veil of the torrid zone from its western rivers, swamps, and forests."

Saturday Review.—"M. Du Chailly's narrative will not disappoint the expectations which it has excited. Its literary merits are considerable, for it is clear, lively, and judiciously pruned of unimportant details. His explorations were in no degree exempt from the hardships and dangers which are the condition of African travel."

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

NEW AND CHOICE BOOKS AT MUDIE'S
LIBRARY.

All the Best Works of the Present Season and of the past thirty years are in circulation at this extensive Library, and may be obtained without delay by every Subscriber of One Guinea per Annum, and by all First-Class Country Subscribers of Three Guineas and upwards.

For Prospectuses apply to CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, New Oxford-street, London.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

Two or three friends in any neighbourhood may unite in one Subscription to this extensive Library, and obtain a constant succession of the best Books in every department of Literature on moderate terms.

Lists of the Principal Works at present in circulation, and of Surplus Copies of Recent Works withdrawn for Sale, will be forwarded, postage-free, on application.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE,

New Oxford-street, London; Cross-street, Manchester; and New-street, Birmingham.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS OF PUBLIC MEN.—Listed free on application.—Mason & Co. 7, Amen-corner, Paternoster-row, London.

Now ready.

BEETON'S ILLUMINATED FAMILY BIBLE. Part I. post free for 24 stamps.

London: S. O. Beeton, 248, Strand, W.C.; and all Booksellers.

THE QUEEN: a New Illustrated Journal and Review. 6d. weekly. Prospectuses now ready. London: 248, Strand, W.C.

BOHN'S SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY FOR AUGUST. ELEMENTS of EXPERIMENTAL and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY; being an Easy Introduction to the Study of the Physical Sciences, comprehending Mechanics, Pneumatics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Acoustics, Optics, Caloric, Electricity, Voltism, and Magnetism. By JABEZ HOGG, M.R.C.S. &c. Second Edition, corrected and enlarged, with upwards of 400 Woodcuts. Post 8vo. cloth, 5s.

Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

BOHN'S ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY FOR AUGUST. MARRYAT'S PIRATE, and THREE CUTTERS. Illustrated with Twenty beautiful Steel Engravings, from Drawings by Clarkson Stanfield, Esq. R.A. New Edition, to which is prefixed a Memoir of the Author. Post 8vo. cloth, 5s.

Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

BOHN'S ENGLISH GENTLEMAN'S LIBRARY FOR AUGUST. Handsomely printed in demy 8vo. and illustrated with Portraits and Plates, at 9s. per Volume.

THE ENTIRE CORRESPONDENCE of HORACE WALPOLE, with the Prefaces of Mr. Croker, Lord Dover, and others, the Notes of all previous Editors, and additional Notes by PETER CUNNINGHAM. Illustrated with numerous fine Portraits engraved on Steel. To be completed in 9 vols. Vol. VI.

Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

Now ready, the SECOND EDITION, with Corrections and Additions, royal 16mo. cloth, 2s. 6d. GLEANINGS in GRAVEYARDS: a Collection of Curious Epitaphs. Collated and Compiled by H. E. NORFOLK. J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square, London.

Price 1s. 6d.

THOUGHTS on a FEW SUBJECTS of POLITICAL ECONOMY. By JOHN CAZENOVE. Also, price 1s., Supplement to the above, containing, among other additions, a Letter from Mr. Pennington on the London Banking System. Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Stationers' Hall-court.

Just published, price 1s.

BISHOPS and BEGGARS of the 19TH CENTURY. Simpkin, Marshall & Co.; and Hamilton, Adams & Co. London.

Sixth Edition, price 4s. 6d., counters adapted to the same, SYLLABIC SPELLING and READING. By Mrs. WILLIAMS, Author of the 'Conversations on Grammar.' With Copper-plate Engravings. Revised and corrected by her Daughter, LADY LEIGHTON. Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria-lane, London.

Second Edition, post 8vo. cloth, 5s.

HYDROPATHY; or, HYGIENIC MEDICINE. By EDWARD W. LANE, M.A., M.D. Edin. Physician to the Establishment at Sudbrook Park, Richmond, Surrey.

"This is by far the clearest and most rational exposition that has yet been given to the English public of the principles of the method of medical treatment which owes its origin to Vincent Priessnitz."—*Examiner*.

"A book of consummate ability."—*Press*.

London: John Churchill, New Burlington-street.

New and Cheaper Edition (the 20th, 6s. 6d.) of

OLIVER & BOYD'S SCOTTISH TOURIST: A Hand-Book to the Picturesque Scenery, Cities and Towns, Historical Places, Works of Art, and Antiquities of Scotland, thoroughly Revised, in great part re-written, and the whole plan remodelled. With Travelling Maps, Plans, and 37 Engravings on Steel. Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

TO VISITORS TO MADEIRA.

A PORTUGUESE GRAMMAR. By the Rev. A. J. D. DORSEY. 8vo. 7s. COLLOQUIAL PORTUGUESE: the Words and Phrases of Every-day Life. By the same Author. 8vo. 3s. 6d. MADEIRA as a WINTER RESIDENCE. By the same Author. 6d. Trübner & Co. 60, Paternoster-row.

PART I. OCTOBER 1st.

Under the Special Patronage of H.R.H. the Prince Consort. THE HISTORY of INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.

By BLANCHARD JERROLD. Author of 'The Life and Remains of Douglas Jerrold,' 'Imperia Maris,' 'The French under Arms,' 'The Chronicles of the Crutch,' &c. &c.

This authentic History of the Industrial Exhibitions which have taken place in various parts of the world, will appear in Monthly Two-shilling Parts; and will include a History of the forthcoming Great Exhibition of 1883.

The Work will be in Twenty Monthly Parts. Subscribers, who forward the price of the entire Work (20s.) in advance to the Publishers, will receive the Monthly Parts, post free.

The First Part will appear on the 1st of OCTOBER. Advertisements for Part I. will be received to the 15th of September. Advertisers who have obtained Exhibition Medals will be in a special and separate list.

For the Proprietor, Kent & Co. Paternoster-row.

T. ROSS, OPTICIAN,

(SON AND SUCCESSOR OF THE LATE
ANDREW ROSS.)

2 and 3, FEATHERSTONE-BUILDINGS,
HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

IMPROVED PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES,
IMPROVED MICROSCOPE OBJECTIVES,
IMPROVED TERRESTRIAL TELESCOPES,
&c. &c. &c.

WENHAM'S BINOCULAR ARRANGE-
MENT FOR MICROSCOPES.

ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPES.

ROSS'S NEW STEREOGRAPHIC LENS.

ROSS'S NEW WHOLE-PLATE PORTRAIT
LENS.

ROSS'S NEW LENS for "CARTES-DE-
VISITE" PORTRAITS.

A LARGE STOCK of PHOTOGRAPHIC
APPARATUS always on hand.

A LARGE COLLECTION of MICROSCOPIC
PREPARATIONS.

RACE, FIELD and OPERA GLASSES, &c.,
as usual.

See Catalogues, to be had on application at

2 and 3, FEATHERSTONE-BUILDINGS,
HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

To MICROSCOPISTS and OTHERS.

To complete our system of Manufacture, and to
meet the demand for our Instruments, we have built an entirely
new Factory; and whilst we shall thus be enabled to continue our
improvements in Manufacture, we shall also concede to our Cus-
tomers every reduction that we can in Price.

ACHROMATIC MICROSCOPES.

We have carefully arranged our different forms of Stand with
various Object-Glasses and Apparatus, so as to offer Microscopes,
more or less complete, at certain amounts, in each instance con-
siderably less than the sum of the individual prices of the several
parts, and these we keep constantly in stock.

WENHAM'S BINOCULAR MICROSCOPE.

We are now manufacturing, under the immediate superintend-
ence of the Inventor, this valuable addition to the Microscope.
Mr. Wenham's arrangement not only gives the most perfect and
well-defined Stereoscopic vision with any Object-Glass or Eye-
Piece, but it can be applied to almost any Microscope, and when
adapted, it in no way whatever interferes with the ordinary use
of the Instrument.

MALTWOOD'S FINDER FOR THE MICROSCOPE.

This is the only method that has become universal for the pur-
pose of finding Objects.

MICROSCOPIC OBJECTS.

In the endeavour to make our Collection of Prepared Specimens
complete in every branch, we have lately secured the sole agency
for the sale of some most remarkable transparent injections.

IOELAND SPAR.

We have a number of Cabinet Specimens of this interesting
substance on Sale, the pieces having been selected from a large
quantity which we have purchased, and besides being of very fine
quality, we are enabled to offer them at prices considerably below
the ordinary value.

ACHROMATIC STEREOSCOPES.

GORHAM'S KALEIDOSCOPI COLOUR TOP, &c.

Catalogues, giving full particulars, may be had on application,
or sent post free.

SMITH, BECK & BECK,
6, Coleman-street, London, E.C.
and Glass Works, Holford.

J. H. DALLMEYER (Son-in-Law and Pupil
of the late ANDREW ROSS)
Respectfully begs to inform the Scientific Public that he exclu-
sively manufactures the ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE accord-
ing to A. R.'s processes, which he also bequeathed to him the
whole of that family.

For particulars of J. H. D.'s recent IMPROVEMENTS in
MICROSCOPIC OBJECT-GLASSES, PHOTOGRAPHIC
LENSES, &c. see Catalogue, which may be had on application at
19, BLOOMSBURY-STREET, Oxford-street, W.C.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—
CALLAGHAN'S OPERA, RACE and FIELD GLASSES,
matchless for power and portability, may be worn round the
neck as a double eyeglass. Invaluable to the Tourist, and for
viewing scenery at four to five miles distance, are preferred to the
telescope. Equally available at the Opera-House, Race-Course, or
Review. Price, 30s., 45s., 50s., 70s., and 80s., according to size and
power. May be had at Messrs. Smith & Son's Bookstalls, at the
principal Railway Stations; and in Ireland at Bray, The
Curragh, Killarney, Kingston, Limerick Junction, Malinbeg,
Newbridge and at No. 31, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin; and may be
sent free on remittance to William Callaghan, Optician, 23a,
New Bond-street, W., corner of Conduit-street, London.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS,
AND FROM ANY CAUSE,
may be provided against by an Annual Payment of 2s. to the
RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,
which secures 1,000l. at death by Accident, or 6s. weekly for Injury.

NO EXTRA PREMIUM FOR VOLUNTEERS.
ONE PERSON in every TWELVE insured is injured yearly
BY ACCIDENT.

75,000l. has been already PAID as COMPENSATION.
For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the
Railway Stations, or at the Head Office, 64, Cornhill (late 2, Old
Broad-street).

ANNUAL INCOME, 40,000l.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.
64, Cornhill, E.C., January, 1861.

ESTABLISHED 1837.
BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY,

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict. cap. 9;
AND
BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE
ASSOCIATION,

Empowered by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
1, PRINCES-STREET, Bank, London.

Major-General ALEXANDER, Blackheath Park, Chairman.
Every description of Life Assurance business transacted, with
or without Participation in Profits.

Extracts from Tables.

(PROPRIETARY.)				(MUTUAL.)			
Age	Half- Prem. First 7 Years.	Whole Prem. remainder of Life.		Age	Annual Pre- mium.	Half- Yearly Pre- mium.	Quarterly Pre- mium.
30	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Yrs Mos.	30	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
40	1 1 9	2 3 6	3	40	2 7 3	1 4 2	0 12 3
50	1 9 3	2 18 4	3	50	3 7 6	1 4 4	0 12 4
60	2 3 6	4 5 0	6	60	3 7 10	1 4 6	0 12 5
70	3 6 8	6 15 4	9	70	3 8 3	1 4 8	0 12 6

ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

LONDON LIFE ASSOCIATION,
81, KING WILLIAM-STREET, E.C.

Instituted 1806.

President—CHARLES FRANKS, Esq.
Vice-President—JOHN BENJAMIN HEATH, Esq.

Trustees.
Francis Henry Mitchell, Esq. Robert Hanbury, Esq.
Alfred Head, Esq. Benjamin Dobree, Esq.

The London Life Association was established more than fifty
years ago, on the principle of Mutual Assurance, the whole of the
benefits being shared by the Members assured. The surplus is
accumulated each year, and appropriated solely to a reduction of
the premiums after seven yearly payments have been made.

If the present rate of reduction be maintained, persons now
effecting Assurances will be entitled, after seven years, to a
reduction of 75 per cent., whereby each 10l. of annual premium
will be reduced to 2l. 13s.

This Society has paid in claims more than £4,150,000.
And has policies now in force amounting to 6,450,000.
For the payment of which it possesses a capital exceed-
ing 3,750,000

And a gross income from premiums and interest of
more than 340,000
Assurances may be effected for any sum not exceeding 10,000l. on
the same life.

The Society has no agents and allows no commission, and never-
theless the new assurances effected in the last financial year
amounted to 267,340l., and the new annual premiums to 10,567l.

EDWARD DOCKEY, Secretary.

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE
ASSURANCE COMPANY,

63, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established 1837.

CAPITAL, 1,000,000l.

Directors.

THOMAS CHALLIS, Esq. Ald., Chairman.
THOMAS BRIDGE SIMPSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

Jacob George Cope, Esq. George S. Freeman, Esq.
John Delf, Esq. Charles James Heath, Esq.
John Dixon, Esq. James Pilkington, Esq. M.P.
Benjamin Edgington, Esq. Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P.
John T. Fletcher, Esq. Edward Wilson, Esq.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected on the most advan-
tageous terms. Apply to THOMAS PRICE, LL.D., Secretary,
or to the Local Agents of the Company.

The Fire Premiums of 1860 were upwards of 45 per cent. more
than those of 1859, whilst the losses were 15 per cent. less.

The New Life Business has more than trebled within the last
four years.
The Life Reserve Fund is more than six times the annual Life
Income.
The Assets are upwards of 300,000l.

VICTORIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

18, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY. Established 1833.

Thomas Nesbitt, Esq., Chairman.

O. B. Woolsey, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

Charles Baldwin, Esq. Sidney Gurney, Esq.
George Penny, Esq. W. K. Jameson, Esq.
J. C. Dinwiddie, Esq. J. C. Dinwiddie, Esq.
William Elliott, M.D. John Kitchin, Esq.
Robert Ellis, Esq. Meaburn Standish, Esq., M.P.
J. P. Gassiot, Esq., F.R.S. Daniel Sutton, Esq.
John Gladstone, Esq. Walter Charles Venning, Esq.
Aaron Goldsmid, Esq. William White, Esq.

Every description of Life Assurance business is transacted.
Advances are made on Mortgages of Freehold Property, Life and
Reversionary Interests, &c. and also to Assurers on Personal
Security. The Assets are 340,000l., and the Income is over 65,000l.
per annum. Four-fifths of the entire Profits are appropriated to
the Assured. Three divisions of considerable amount have already
taken place. WILLIAM BATRAY, Actuary.

THE SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND AND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

is a purely Mutual Office, in which the whole Fund belongs to the
Members; and the Profits are divided among them alone. Since
it was founded, in 1816, its history has been one of constant and
increasing prosperity; and it is now, in point of Funds, Annual
Revenue and number of Members, one of the largest Life Offices
in the world. The Security provided by the Society to its Mem-
bers and their Representatives is of the most unquestionable char-
acter; while the Returns made in the form of Bonuses are, it is
believed, not exceeded by those of any other similar Institution.
The following is a

MEMORANDUM OF BUSINESS, BONUSES, FUNDS AND REVENUE,

Extracted from the Society's detailed Prospectus.

1. TOTAL ASSURANCES ISSUED	£14,621,781
2. TOTAL BONUSES DECLARED	3,083,049
3. SUMS ASSURED AND BONUSES EXISTING	10,806,601
4. TOTAL CLAIMS PAID EXCEEDED	2,800,000
5. INVESTED FUNDS	2,801,706
6. ANNUAL REVENUE	688,738

Forms of Proposal, detailed Prospectuses and Reports, and
every information, may be had at the Head Office, or any of the
Society's Agents.

SAMUEL RALEIGH, Manager.
J. J. P. ANDERSON, Secretary.
Edinburgh, 5, St. Andrew-square.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Proposals dated and lodged at the Head Office, or with any of
the Society's Agents, during the current year, will secure One
Bonus more than those of later date.

LONDON HONORARY BOARD.

George Young, Esq., Mark-lane.
Charles Edward Feltwick, Esq., Barrister, Temple.
David Hill, Esq., Sunner-square.
John Murray, Esq., Publisher, Albemarle-street.
Samuel Laing, Esq., Indian Finance.
Sir John Thomas Briggs, Admiralty.
Edward Horner, Esq., F.R.S.
James Anderson, Esq., Q.C., Lincoln's Inn.
AGENTS FOR LONDON AND THE SUBURBS.

Control Agent.

Hugh M'Kean, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings, Cornhill.
District Agents.

Major R. S. Ridge, 40, Pall Mall, Agent for the West-End District.
Benton Sealey, Islington-green, Agent for Islington District.

ROBERTSON & WHITE, Accountants.
4, Princes-street, Bank, E.C.

ARGUS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 30, THEROMORTON-STREET, BANK.

Chairman—WILLIAM LEAF, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman—JOHN HUMPHREY, Esq. Ald.

Richard E. Arden, Esq. W. Ladler Leaf, Esq.
Edward Bates, Esq. Saffery Wm. Johnson, Esq.
Professor Hall, M.A. Jeremiah Pilcher, Esq.
Robert Ingley, Esq. Edw. Pocock, Esq.

Physician—Dr. Jefferson, 3, Finsbury-square.
Surgeon—W. Goulson, Esq., 2, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.
Attorney—George Clark, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THIS COMPANY.

The Premiums are on the lowest scale consistent with security.
The Assured are protected by an ample subscribed capital—
an assurance fund of 500,000l., invested on mortgage, and in the
Government Stocks—and an income of 94,000l. a year.

Premiums to Assure £100.			Whole Term.	
Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	With Profits.	Without Profits.
20	£0 17 8	£0 18 9	£2 15 10	£2 11 10
30	1 1 3	1 3 7	3 5 5	3 0 7
40	1 1 0	1 6 9	3 0 7	2 14 10
50	1 14 1	1 19 10	4 6 5	4 0 11
60	3 3 4	3 17 0	6 13 9	6 0 10

MUTUAL BRANCH.

Assurers on the Bonus system are entitled, after five years, to
participate in nine-tenths, or 90 per cent. out of the profits.
The profit assigned to each policy can be added to the sum
assured, applied in reduction of the annual premium, or be re-
ceived in cash.

At the first division a return of 20 per cent. in cash on the pre-
miums paid was declared; this will allow a reversionary increase,
varying, according to age, from 90 to 95 per cent. on the premiums,
or from 5 to 15 per cent. on the sum assured.

One-half of the "Whole Term" Premium may remain on credit
for seven years, or one-third of the premium may remain for life
as a debt upon the Policy at 5 per cent., or may be paid off at any
time without notice.

Claims paid one month after satisfactory proof of death.
Loans upon approved security.
No charge for Policy Stamps.

Medical Attendants paid for their reports.
Persons, in time of peace, proceed to or reside in any part
of Europe or British North America without extra charge.

No extra charge for the Militia, Volunteer Rifles, or Artillery
Corps on Home Service.
The Medical Officers attend every day, at a quarter before Two
o'clock. H. BATES, Resident Director.

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE POLICIES. THE CONSOLS ASSOCIATION, 439, STRAND, LONDON.

1. Provides the Security of Consols for its Policies.
2. It lends or insures ON DEMAND at any time, about One-Half of full Premiums paid.
Undoubted Security for Money, with a liberal Rate of Interest.
The Association possesses a large Capital, subscribed by several hundreds of Shareholders.
Full information may be obtained on application to
THOMAS H. BAYLIS, Managing Director.

NORWICH UNION LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY.—Instituted 1804.

Secretary.—Sir SAMUEL BIGNOLD.
The whole of the profits divided with the assured.
Ample security offered by an accumulated capital of £,000,000.
One-half of the first five annual premiums may remain as a permanent charge upon policies granted for the whole duration of life.
The income of the Society is upwards of £37,000.
The amount insured is upwards of £5,078,000.
Since its commencement £3,700 Policies have been issued, and £568,568 paid to the representatives of 6,854 deceased members.
The Bonuses may be applied at the option of the Assured as follows:—
As a Bonus added to the Policy, or the amount may be received at once, that is, its cash value, or it may be applied in reduction of the future annual premium.
The rates of premium are lower than those of some Offices by nearly 10 per cent., a benefit in itself equivalent to an annual bonus.
For Prospectuses apply at the Society's Office, Surrey-street, Norwich; and 6, Crescent, Blackfriars, London.

FREDERICK DENT, Chronometer, Watch and Clock Maker to the Queen and Prince Consort, and Maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, 21, Strand, and 24, Royal Exchange.

**DENT'S CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS.—M. F. DENT, 33, Cockspur-street, Charing Cross, Watch, Clock and Chronometer Maker, by special appointment, to Her Majesty the Queen.
33, COCKSPUR-STREET, CHARING CROSS, Corner of Spring Gardens.**

TOURISTS and TRAVELLERS.—NOTICE.
—Messrs. W. & J. BURROW, of Great Malvern, beg to call attention to their highly-prized MALVERN LANDSCAPE GLASS, 2s. and 4s. Guineas. Sent on receipt of Post-office order.

MORTLOCK'S CHINA WAREHOUSE, 250, OXFORD-STREET.—SELLING OFF.—In consequence of the Marquis of Westminster's refusal to renew the Lease of the above Premises (in connexion with Park-street), JOHN MORTLOCK is anxious to decrease his STOCK, and is prepared to make a great allowance for Cash.—250, OXFORD-STREET, and 58, PARK-STREET, near Hyde Park.

ELKINGTON & CO. desire respectfully to call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry requiring PLATE, to their Manufactures, which may be obtained in great variety, both in SILVER and ELECTRO PLATE, from either of their Establishments:—

LONDON.—22, Regent-street, St. James's, S.W.; and 45, Moor-gate-street, E.C.

DUBLIN.—College Green.

LIVERPOOL.—Church-street.

MANUFACTORY and SHOW ROOMS, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

Estimates, Drawings and Prices sent free by post. Replating and Gilding as usual.

THE BEST SHOW OF IRON BEDSTEADS
in the KINGDOM is WILLIAM S. BURTON'S.—He has FOUR LARGE ROOMS devoted to the exclusive show of Iron and Brass Bedsteads and Children's Cots, with appropriate Bedding and Bed-hangings. Portable Folding Bedsteads, from 11s.; Patent Iron Bedsteads, fitted with dovetail joints and patent smoking, from 14s. 6d.; and Cots, from 13s. 6d. each; handsome Ornamental Iron and Brass Bedsteads, in great variety, from 3s. 12s. 6d. to 50s.

TEA URNS, of LONDON MAKE ONLY.
—The largest assortment of London-made TEA URNS in the world (including all the recent novelties, many of which are registered) is on SALE at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, from 30s. to 6s.

PAPIER-MACHÉ and IRON TEA TRAYS.
—An assortment of TEA TRAYS and WAITERS wholly unprecedented, whether as to extent, variety, or novelty.

New Oval Papier-Maché Trays, from 30s. to 10 guineas.
per set of three, from 13s. to 4 guineas.
Ditto, Iron ditto, from 7s. 6d.

Convex shape, ditto, from 7s. 6d.
Round and Gothic Waiters, Cakes and Bread Baskets, equally low.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 600 Illustrations of his illimitable Stock of Sterling Silver and Electro-Plated Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish-Covers, Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gas-lights, Tea Trays, Urns and Kettles, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed-room and Cabinet Furniture, &c., with Lists of Prices, and Plans of the Twenty large Show-rooms at 29, Oxford-street; W.; 1, 1a, 2, 3 and 4, Newman-street; 4, 5 and 6, Ferry-place; and 1, Newman-mews, London.

CAUTION.—SMEE'S SPRING MATTRESS.
TUCKER'S PATENT, or SOMMIER TUCKER. Comfortable, cleanly, simple, portable and inexpensive. Purchasers are respectfully warned against imitations and imitations, in which somewhat of the general appearance of the SMEE'S SPRING MATTRESS is carefully preserved, but all its essential advantages are sacrificed.
WILLIAM SMEE & SONS, having now the entire of the Patent Right, are able to announce the following considerably

REDUCED SCALE OF PRICES.

Size No. 1 for Bedsteads 3 feet wide 25s. 6d.
" " " " " " 37s. 6d.
" " " " " " 46s. 6d.

Other sizes in proportion. To be obtained of almost all respectable Upholsterers and Bedding Warehousemen.

SPECIAL NOTICE should be taken that each Spring Mattress bears upon the side the Label, "Tucker's Patent."

TRELOAR'S KAMPTULICON, or Elastic
Floor Cloth, Cocoa-Nut Fibre, Chinese and other Matting, and Door-Mats of the best quality, at the lowest prices.—T. TRELOAR, Manufacturer, 43, LUDGATE-HILL, E.C.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, in Bottle, recom-
mended by Baron Liebig and all the Faculty, may now be had in the finest condition of Messrs. HARRINGTON PARKER & CO. 34, Pall Mall, S.W.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS
beg to caution the Public against Spurious Imitations of their world-renowned
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Purchasers should
ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

* * * Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

HORTICULTURAL TOOLS, LAWN
MOWERS, &c. delivered carriage free; also Chain Cutters at 50s. each. Churns, &c. Price Lists sent free.—BURGESS & KEY, Manufacturers, 95, Newgate-street, London, E.C.

LAWNS.—SAMUELSON'S PATENT
SILENT-WORKING and SELF-CLEANING
MOWING-MACHINES.

cut the Grass, collect it into a Box (saving all sweeping), and roll the plot at one and the same time,—and may be used at any convenient time, whether the grass be wet or dry. They are made of various widths, suitable for one man to work, unassisted, up to those for horse power.
Copies of Letters from all parts of the country, showing the great saving in labour and time and the improvement in the appearance of lawns effected by these Machines, will be forwarded, post free, with Price-Lists, on receipt of application.

R. SAMUELSON, BRITANNIA WORKS, BANBURY.
LONDON WAREHOUSE: 76, CANNON-STREET WEST, CITY.

CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES—the most
secure against Fire and Thieves.

CHUBB'S FIREPROOF STRONG-ROOM DOORS.

CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR AND STREET-DOOR LATCHES.

CHUBB'S CASH AND DEED BOXES.

Illustrated Price-List, gratis and post free.

CHUBB & SON, 37, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 29, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Wolverhampton.

ALLEN'S PATENT PORTMANTEAUS
and TRAVELLING BAGS, with SQUARE OPENINGS; Ladies' Wash-bags, Trunks, Dressing Cases, with Silver Filigree; Despatch Boxes, Writing and Dressing Cases, and 500 other articles for Home or Continental Travelling. Illustrated Catalogue post free. J. W. ALLEN, Manufacturer and Patentee, 22 and 21, West Strand, London, W.C.
Also, Allen's Brack, Furniture Catalogue of Officers' Bedsteads, Washhand Stands, Canteens, &c., post free.

FISHER'S DRESSING CASES
and TRAVELLING BAGS.

FISHER'S PORTMANTEAUS.

First-Class Workmanship, at Moderate Prices.
188, STRAND, LONDON. Catalogues post free.

AIR CIRCULATING and ANTI-GREASE
HATS.—Patented and Manufactured by MAYHEW & CO., 89, New Bond-street, W. These Hats are waterproof, grease-proof and ventilating; they are peculiarly soft and easy in wear, insuring a comfortable and complete fit to any formation of head, being light and durable. First quality, 31s.; second ditto, 17s.; cash. To be had wholesale at the Manufactory, Union-street, Southwark, S.E.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH
USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.

And pronounced by HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS to be
THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c. &c.

WOTHERSPOON & CO. GLASGOW and LONDON.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR will be found a perfect Luxury this Weather, either used for the Toilet or Bath, or as a reviving Scent for the Handkerchief. A special, unflammable sort is prepared to be used in Rimmel's Patent Vaporizer for purifying the air and fumigating sick rooms.—RIMMEL, Perfumer, 26, Strand, and 24, Cornhill.

THE FAIRY BOUQUET.—Dedicated (by Special Permission) to the QUEEN of the FAIRIES. It is made from Wild Thyme, called by Fairy hands from "the bank whereon the wild thyme grows." The authenticity of the receipt is vouched for with the same degree of certainty as is the existence of Titania herself. In bottles, 3s., 2s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. each.

METCALFE, BINGLEY & CO.'S NEW PATENT TOOTH BRUSHES. Penetrating Hair Brushes, Genuine Smyrna Sponges, and every description of Brush, Comb, and Perfumery. Metcalfe's celebrated Alkaline Tooth Powder, 2s. per box.—130s and 131, Oxford-street.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is all ways upwards of 800 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided: a soft bandage binds worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, being sent to the Manufacturer.

MR. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.
for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Prices, from 7s. 6d. to 16s. each; postage 6d.
JOHN WHITE, MANUFACTURER, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

45, OXFORD-STREET, W.
OSLERS' GLASS CHANDELIERS,
Wall Lights and Mantel-piece Lustres, for Gas and Candles.
Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from 7l. 12s.
Glass Dealers.
All Articles marked in plain figures.
Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for Presents.
Messrs. Export and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.
LONDON—SHOW-ROOMS, 45, OXFORD-STREET, W.
BIRMINGHAM—MANUFACTORY and SHOW-ROOMS,
Broad-street. Established 1807.

THE BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS and COFFEES in England are to be obtained of PHILLIPS & CO., Tea-Merchants, 8, King William-street, City. Good strong useful Tea, 2s. 6d., 3s. 10d., 4s. and 4s.; rich Souchong, 2s. 6d., 3s. 10d., and 4s. Pure Coffee, 1s., 1s. 6d., 1s. 8d., 1s. 10d., and 1s. 12d. Tea and Coffee to the value of 40s. sent carriage-free to any railway-station or market-town in England. A Price Current free. Sugars at market-prices. All goods carriage-free within eight miles of the City.

TEA.—DR. HASSALL'S ("The Chief Analyst
of the Sanitary Commission of the Lancet on Food") Report on the Teas and Coffees sold by Messrs. STRACHAN & CO. 36, Cornhill, London, E.C.—"Having purchased through my own agents, and in the ordinary way of business, a variety of samples of the several qualities of Teas and Coffees vendued by Messrs. Strachan & Co. I have subjected the whole of them to Microscopic Examination and Chemical Analysis. The result of the examinations obtained was in the highest degree satisfactory."
A full report of the above Analysis, also List of Prices, can be had on application to Messrs. STRACHAN & CO. 36, Cornhill, E.C. London. Cards to all parts of London daily.

MR. HOWARD, SURGEON-DENTIST, 52, FLEET-STREET, has introduced an ENTIRELY NEW DESCRIPTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth, as to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Decayed teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication.—At home from Ten till Five.

REFRESHING BALM for the HAIR.
Every one values and admires a beautiful head of hair; yet there are hundreds who desire to make their hair look well, keep it from turning grey and falling off, but are unacquainted with the means to do so. OLDREDGE'S BALM OF HOLUBELLA to them is a priceless treasure—it is the only certain remedy. Established upwards of 30 years, it has withstood every opposition and imitation, and by the increasing demand proves its true value. In producing whiskers or moustaches, aiding weak thin hair to become strong, it has no equal. Price 3s. 6d. and 11s. only.—Sole Wholesale and Retail by C. & A. OLDREDGE, 22, Wellington-street (seven doors from the Strand), W.C.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DE-STROYING POWDER.—This powder is quite Harmless to Animals, but is unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Embezzles, Flea Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, &c., in Furs, and every other species of Insects in all stages of metamorphosis.
An invaluable remedy for destroying Fleas in Ladies' Pet Dogs. It is perfectly harmless in its nature, and may be applied without apprehension, as it has no qualities deleterious to Animals.

Sold in Packets, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each, or post free for 14s. or treble size for 36 postage-stamps, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession and universally accepted by the Public, as the Best Remedy for acidity of the stomach, heartburn, headache, gout and indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an agreeable Emmenagogue, in which its Astringent qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons and in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity) by DINNEFORD & CO. 179, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the Empire.

IN HOT WEATHER
—Dr. HUGO'S MEDICAL ATOMS, taken at night, produce refreshing sleep, cool the whole system, and give lightness and energy to mind and body. They have a delightful taste, and may be eaten as sweets. Sold by all Druggists, at 1s. 14d. and 2s. 9d. per packet.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS for Indigestion, bile, sick headache, acidity, heartburn, flatulency, spasms, &c.—Prepared only by JAMES COCKLE, 18, New Ormond-street; and to be had of all Medicine Vendors, in boxes, at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 12s. each.

NO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER MEDICINE.—"We find DR. BARRY'S HEALTH RESTORING REVALANT ARABICA FOOD the safest remedy for habitual constipation, indigestion (dyspepsia), palpitation, cough, colic, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, diarrhoea, nervousness, biliousness, torpidity of the liver, &c."—Andrew Ure, M.D. F.R.S., Dr. Harvey, Dr. Shorland, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Wurzer's FETTERIAL.—"Bonn, July 19, 1853. Dr. Barry's Food is particularly effective in effectually curing indigestion (dyspepsia), a confirmed habit of body, as also in diarrhoea, bowel and liver complaints, inflammatory irritation and cramp of the urethra, the kidneys and bladder, and hemorrhoids; also in cough, asthma, debility, bronchitis, and pulmonary and bronchial consumption."—Dr. Rud. Wurzer's Process of Medicine and Precision. Packaged to time, with full instructions, 11b., 2s. 9d.; 51b., 4s. 6d.; 51b., 11s.; 151b., 22s.; 341b., free of carriage, 40s.—Barry Du Barry & Co., 77, Regent-street, London; Fortnum & Mason; also at 60, Gracechurch-street; 4, Cheap-side; 63 and 150, Oxford-street; 229, 330, 430 and 481, Strand; and all Grocers.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.
FOREWARNED, FOREARMED.—During the late autumn and early winter months these insectivorous remedies will prove themselves the best preventatives of disease, such diseases lie in neglecting even a common cold, every man's enemy is consequent on over-looking rheumatic pains. Both may be eradicated by rubbing this inflammation-quelling Ointment upon the skin, and taking Holloway's purifying Pills. The experience of 25 years has incontrovertibly proved these twin medications can never be wrongly used, or applied without advantage. The Pills and Ointment mutually assist each other. They purify the blood, regulate the circulation, and exercise the most beneficial influence over every external and internal organ, unlike deleterious drugs, or mercurial preparations, Holloway's medicines are innocuous.

ONE HALFPENNY, EVERY WEEK, ILLUSTRATED.

On WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21,

THE WELCOME GUEST

WILL BE ENLARGED IN SIZE AND REDUCED IN PRICE.

It will thenceforth consist of EIGHT LARGE PAGES, PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

CONTENTS.

MARITANA THE GIPSY; or, THE POISONERS OF MADRID: a Romance of thrilling Passion. Illustrated.
 THE BADDINGTON PEERAGE: a Novel. By GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA. Illustrated by "Phiz."
 DEEDS OF DARING AND ADVENTURE. Illustrated by "Phiz."
 SKETCHES AT THE SEA-SIDE. Illustrated by M^cConnell.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A LONDON DETECTIVE POLICE OFFICER.
 THINGS THAT OUGHT TO BE KNOWN.
 POETRY.—ESSAYS AND SKETCHES.—WIT AND HUMOUR.—HOUSEHOLD HINTS AND USEFUL RECEIPTS.
 NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Published EVERY WEDNESDAY, price ONE HALFPENNY.

London: GEORGE VICKERS, Angel-court, Strand (two doors East of Surrey-street). Sold by all Booksellers.

In a few days, crown 8vo. strongly bound in cloth gilt, lettered, pp. 520, illustrated with 500 descriptive Engravings, price 5s.

THE HOME TUTOR;
Or, LIBRARY OF SELF-CULTURE.

A COMPLETE REPERTORY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE, embracing Plain and Practical Treatises on all Subjects that interest Youthful Enquirers as well as the partially-educated Student. The whole being designed to stimulate Self-Culture, expand the Mind, and assist Parents in the arduous Duties of Home Education. This compendious work is most carefully prepared for publication, by writers of the highest eminence in the different departments of knowledge within its scope.

EXTRACT from PREFACE:—There are branches of knowledge which we believe may be better acquired from a silent teacher in a pleasing book than in any more formal way. John Knox was of opinion that there ought to be a school in every parish, a grammar-school in every borough, a college "in every city"; so, we would add, there ought to be a 'HOME TUTOR' in every family. A book can be listened to or not, at will. Its instructions are not forced, therefore the more agreeable.

London: WARD & LOCK, 158, Fleet-street; and all Booksellers.

Price 5s. with 700 Descriptive Engravings, strongly bound, cloth gilt, crown 8vo. pp. 448,

THE ILLUSTRATED BOY'S OWN TREASURY.

This volume has been most carefully prepared, and is entirely free from idle and purposeless reading. It practically enters into the Marvels of Science, the Wonders of the Animal Kingdom, the Charms of Rural Affairs, the great Constructive Wonders of Past Ages; while the Physical Training of Boys is carefully studied in all healthy Out-door Sports and In-door Pastimes. This encyclopædia and pictorial volume carries out its own preface promise of being a complete repertory of home amusements and healthful recreations; and it contains more descriptive engravings than it does pages of letter-press—the latter, too, amounting to nearly five hundred. It is as complete a book of its class as any we have ever met with, and reflects credit on its various compilers. —*Athenæum*, Sept. 8, 1860.

London: WARD & LOCK, 158, Fleet-street.

In Monthly Volumes, price 2s. each, Ornamental Covers, printed in clear type and on good paper,

GUSTAVE AIMARD'S

TALES OF INDIAN LIFE AND ADVENTURE.

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. TRAIL HUNTER. | } First Series. | 4. TIGER SLAYER. | } Second Series. |
| 2. PIRATES OF THE PRAIRIES. | | 5. GOLD SEEKERS. | |
| 3. TRAPPER'S DAUGHTER. | | 6. INDIAN CHIEF. | |
| 7. PRAIRIE FLOWER (Complete in itself). | | 8. INDIAN SCOUT (Complete in itself). | |

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| 9. BORDER RIFLES. | } Third Series. | 11. THE WHITE SCALPER. |
| 10. FREEBOOTERS. | | [On Sept. 1.] |

*a. Other Volumes are in active preparation, and will be duly announced.

London: WARD & LOCK, 158, Fleet-street; and of all Booksellers.

Uniform with the 'Boy's Own Treasury,' price 5s. pp. 496, full of Engravings,

THE ILLUSTRATED GIRL'S OWN TREASURY.

This volume has been especially prepared for the improvement and entertainment of the female mind. It is a thoroughly useful, amusing, and most instructive book, containing delightful moral stories and charming Poems, interesting Biographies of the Women of the Bible, suitable instructions in Fancy Needlework, Paper Modelling, Flowers, and Stove Ornaments: a complete Book of Birds and Garden Favourites, Callisthenics, Music, Papers on the Senses, History of the Months, Picnics and Country Rambles; Flights upon Fans, Veils, Purse, and Feather Screens. Beyond all question this work is the most complete ever produced for girls.

"There is scarcely a theme in this volume that is not treated, and well treated; scarcely a topic that is not illustrated, and well illustrated; the author and artist bearing always in view that their duty is to minister to the wants and wishes of girls." —*Art-Journal*, June, 1861.

London: WARD & LOCK, 158, Fleet-street.

In Monthly Volumes, neatly printed, on good paper, in large type, fcap. 8vo. price 2s. ornamental boards; or in cloth gilt, lettered, price 3s. 6d.

THE FIRST-CLASS LIBRARY:

A COLLECTION OF FIRST-CLASS COPYRIGHTS. Each Volume complete in itself.

Now ready,

1. THE FINEST GIRL IN BLOOMSBURY. By AUGUSTUS MATHRAW.
2. AFTER OFFICE HOURS. By EDMUND YATES.
3. CRIMINAL CELEBRITIES. By LASCELLES WRAXALL.
4. TWICE ROUND THE CLOCK. By GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA. Price 2s. 6d.; cloth gilt, 3s. 6d.
5. MAIDS OF HONOUR. By FOLKESTONE WILLIAMS. Price 2s. 6d.; cloth gilt, 3s. 6d.
6. JEST AND EARNEST. By GODFREY TURNER.
7. THE YOUNG COUPLE, &c. By J. HAIN FRISWELL. [On Sept. 1.]

London: W. KENT & Co. Paternoster-row.

CHARLES MACKAY'S NEW MAGAZINE, EVERY WEEK, TWOPENCE.

"I DESCRIBE EACH THING THAT'S DONE BELOW THE MOON."—Ben Jonson's *Robin Goodfellow*.**"ROBIN GOODFELLOW."**

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF FACT AND FICTION.

Conducted by CHARLES MACKAY.

"ROBIN GOODFELLOW" is published EVERY SATURDAY, price TWOPENCE, at the Office, 129, Fleet-street, London, E.C.
 Where all Communications for the Editor are requested to be addressed.

QUANTITY, QUALITY, AND CHEAPNESS.

NEW MAGAZINE, SIXPENNY MONTHLY.

THE SIXPENNY MAGAZINE.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

The removal of the Duty on Paper creates a new era in Literature: it compels cheapness; and it enables the combination of quality with quantity. Hence, the new SIXPENNY MAGAZINE will be the cheapest Monthly Periodical ever attempted. It will be equal, in the quantity of its matter and in the quality of its contents, to any Magazine, however costly; while in purity of tone, vigour of expression, and general scope, the SIXPENNY MAGAZINE will be the very best Monthly Magazine of the day.

CONTENTS of No. I. JULY.

1. THE AMERICAN DISUNION.
2. MASTERS AND SERVANTS.
3. THE KING OF THE MOUNTAINS: a Romance.
4. TRIPS AFTER HEALTH, by Dr. THOMSON.
5. THE DEWDROP, by SAMUEL LOVER.
6. PEN AND PENCIL SKETCHES OF THE PICTURESQUE.
7. PARLOUR OCCUPATIONS.

8. GLUCK IN PARIS.
9. GEMS FROM ABROAD.
10. WINDOW GARDENING.
11. ANIMAL LIFE IN THE OCEAN.
12. THE ROUND OF WRONG: a Novel.
13. OYSTERS, AND THEIR QUALITIES.
14. SUMMER IN THE WOODS.

15. TIM CRAWLEY: a Sketch.
16. BERGSMAN AND HIS GUEST.
17. LEAF OF LIFE: a Tale.
18. GENIUS AND TALENT: an Essay.
19. LOVE AND BEAUTY: a Story.
20. LITERATURE OF THE MONTH.
21. LAW AND CRIME OF THE MONTH.

CONTENTS of No. II. AUGUST.

1. ITALY AND CAVOUR.
2. THE KING OF THE MOUNTAINS. Chap. III.
3. TRIPS AFTER HEALTH, by Dr. THOMSON.
4. THE MAD GRENADIER.
5. JACK NETTLETHORPE.
6. THE PICTURE HUNTER.
7. WINDOW GARDENING, AND THE CULTIVATION OF PLANTS IN ROOMS.

8. THE THREE BOUQUETS.
9. THE SLAVE SHIP.
10. TALES OF THE MUSICIANS. No. II. FRIEDMANN BACH.
11. PEN AND PENCIL SKETCHES OF THE PICTURESQUE. No. II. FURNESS ABBEY.
12. THE STOLEN ROSE.
13. GEMS FROM ABROAD.

14. INVECTIVE.
15. THE ROUND OF WRONG. Chap. III. THE WEDDING.
16. PARLOUR OCCUPATIONS. FLOWER PAINTING.
17. ANIMAL LIFE IN THE OCEAN.
18. THE CAPTAIN OF THE "VULTURE."
19. THE BLACKSMITH.
20. LITERATURE OF THE MONTH.
21. LAW AND CRIME.

London: WARD & LOCK, 158, Fleet-street; and at all Railway Bookstalls.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, 20, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.
 Printed by JAMES HOLMES, of No. 4, New Ormond-street, in the county of Middlesex, at his office, 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in said county; and published by JOHN FRASER, 20, Wellington-street, in said county, Publisher, at 20, Wellington-street aforesaid.—Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradfute, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, August 17, 1861.

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1765.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1861.

PRICE
FOURPENCE
Stamped Edition, 5d.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The NEXT MEETING will be held at MANCHESTER, commencing on WEDNESDAY, September 4, 1861, under the Presidency of

WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, Esq. LL.D. C.E. F.R.S.

The Reception Room will be The Portico, in Mosley-street. Notices of Communications intended to be read to the Association, accompanied by a statement whether or not the author will be present at the Meeting, may be addressed to JOHN PHILLIPS, M.A. LL.D. F.R.S., Assistant General Secretary, University Museum, Oxford; or to R. D. DARMISHIRE, Esq. B.A. F.G.S., ALFRED NEILD, Esq., ARTHUR RANSOME, Esq. M.A., and Professor ROSCOE, B.A., Local Secretaries, Manchester. JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S., General Treasurer, 6, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.— JUNIOR SCHOOL, under the Government of the Council of the College.

Head-Master—THOMAS HEWITT KEY, A.M.

The SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, September 24, for New Pupils. All the Boys must appear in their places, without fail, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th, at a Quarter-past Nine o'clock. The Session is divided into Three Terms—viz., from the 24th of September to Christmas, from Christmas to Easter, and from Easter to the 1st of August. The yearly payment for each Pupil is 18*l.*, of which 6*l.* is paid in advance in each Term. The hours of attendance are from a Quarter-past Nine to Three-quarters-past Three o'clock. The Afternoons of Wednesdays and Saturdays are devoted exclusively to Drawing.

The subjects taught are, Reading, Writing, the English, Latin, Greek, French and German Languages, Ancient and English History, Geography, Physical and Political, Arithmetic and Book-keeping, the Elements of Mathematics, Chemistry, and Natural Philosophy, Social Science, Gymnastics, Fencing, and Drawing. Any Pupil may omit Greek, or Greek and Latin, and devote his whole attention to the other branches of Education.

There is a general Examination of the Pupils at the end of the Session, and the Prizes are then given. At the end of each of the first two Terms there are short examinations, which are taken into account in the general examination. No absence by a boy from any one of the examinations of his Classes is permitted except for reasons submitted to and approved by the Head-Master. The discipline of the School is maintained without corporal punishment. A Monthly Report of the conduct of each Pupil is sent to his parent or guardian.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the College. CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

The College Lectures in the Classes of the Faculty of Medicine will commence on Tuesday, the 1st of October; those of the Faculty of Arts on Tuesday, the 15th of October.

AUGUST, 1861.

KING'S COLLEGE, London.—The PRO- SPECTUS for 1861-2 of the different Departments is now ready, and will be sent, free of charge; also the Syllabus of the Evening Classes, price 3*d.* by post; and the Calendar for 1861-2, price 3*s.* by post. Apply to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., King's College, London, putting the word "Prospectus" in the envelope.

R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES.

DIRECTOR.

Sir RODERICK IMPEY MURCHISON, D.C.L. M.A. F.R.S. &c.

During the Session 1861-2, which will commence on the 7th of October, the following COURSES OF LECTURES and PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS will be given:—

1. Chemistry.—By A. W. Hofmann, LL.D. F.R.S. &c.
2. Metallurgy.—By John Percy, M.A. F.R.S.
3. Natural History.—By T. H. Huxley, F.R.S.
4. Mineralogy.—By Warrington W. Smyth, M.A. F.R.S.
5. Mining.—By A. C. Ramsay, F.R.S.
6. Geology.—By A. C. Ramsay, F.R.S.
7. Applied Mechanics.—By Robert Willis, M.A. F.R.S.
8. Physics.—By J. Tyndall, F.R.S.

Instruction in Mechanical Drawing, by Mr. Binnis.

The Fee for Students desirous of becoming Associates is 30*l.* in one sum, on entrance, or two annual payments of 30*l.*, exclusive of the Laboratories.

Pupils are received in the Royal College of Chemistry (the Laboratory of the School), under the direction of Dr. Hofmann, and in the Metallurgical Laboratory, under the direction of Dr. Percy.

Tickets to separate Courses of Lectures are issued at 1*l.* 10*s.* and 3*s.* each.

Officers in the Queen's Service, Her Majesty's Comd'rs, acting Mining Agents and Managers, may obtain Tickets at reduced prices.

Certificated Schoolmasters, Pupil-Teachers, and others engaged in Education, are also admitted to the Lectures at reduced rates. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has granted two Exhibitions, and others have also been established.

For a Prospectus and information, apply at the Museum of Practical Geology, Jernyn-street, London.

TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

RAY SOCIETY.

(Established 1844).

For the PUBLICATION OF WORKS ON NATURAL HISTORY. The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Ray Society will be held at MANCHESTER, during the Meeting of the British Association, on FRIDAY, September 6th, at 3 p.m.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, London.—Mr.

and Mrs. R. H. CLARKE, 30, Oakley-square, Hampstead-road, N.W., receive a FEW YOUNG GENTLEMEN, providing for them a comfortable home, and every facility for study. References.—Rev. J. C. Harrison, 24, Queen's-road, Regent's Park; J. G. Wilkinson, M.D., 4, St. John's Villas, Finchley-road; James Walton, Esq., 26, Upper Gower-street, W.C.

GOVERNESS.—A young French Lady (20).

who has obtained her "diplôme," is desirous of AN ENGAGEMENT in a Gentleman's Family.—Address, by letter, E. THOMAS, Ealing-lane, Brentford.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, of respect-

able family, a thorough Linguist, who has travelled for many years on the Continent, desires to meet with AN ENGAGEMENT as TRAVELLING TUTOR or COMPANION. The highest references given.—Address F. B., 9, John-street, Adelphi.

ROYAL COLLEGES OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH.

The List of Subjects and Books for the Preliminary Examination in General Education required to be passed by Candidates for the Double Qualification in Medicine and in Surgery conferred jointly by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and for the separate Diploma of each College—to be held on OCTOBER 25th, and on NOVEMBER 2nd, 9th, and 15th, 1861, and on FEBRUARY 1st, MAY 3rd, and AUGUST 2nd, 1862—is now ready, and may be obtained on application to the Officer of either College.

The New Regulations for PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION, and for the PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, are also now ready.

The attention of intending Students of Medicine is specially requested to the following New Regulations, in accordance with a resolution of the Medical Council, applicable to all the Royal Colleges, Universities, and Licensing Boards.—1. That all Students of Medicine must be registered. 2. That those commencing medical study after September 1861 cannot be registered until they have passed a Preliminary Examination in General Education. 3. That, except for those who have been detained by illness or other unavoidable cause, the Register at all Medical Schools must be closed within Fifteen days after the commencement of each Session.

ALEXANDER WOOD,

President, Royal College of Physicians.

DOUGLAS MACLAGAN,

President, Royal College of Surgeons.

Edinburgh, August, 1861.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The WINTER SESSION will COMMENCE October 1, with an INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS by Dr. FRANKLAND, at Five o'clock p.m.

LECTURES.

Medicine—Dr. Black and Dr. Kirkes.

Surgery—Mr. Lawrence.

Descriptive Anatomy—Mr. Skey and Mr. Holden.

Physiology and General Anatomy—Mr. Savory.

Chemistry—Dr. Frankland.

Demonstrators of Anatomy—Mr. Callender and Mr. Smith.

Demonstrator of Morbid Anatomy—Dr. Andrew.

SUMMER SESSION, commencing May 1, 1862.

Materia Medica—Dr. F. Farre.

Botany—Mr. Huxley.

Forensic Medicine—Dr. Martin.

Midwifery—Mr. Coote.

Comparative Anatomy—Mr. Coote.

Practical Chemistry—Dr. Frankland.

The Hospital contains 650 beds, and Clinical Lectures are delivered—1. On the Medical Cases, by Dr. Burrows, Dr. Farre, and Dr. Black; on the Surgical Cases, by Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Skey, and Mr. Paget; and on Orthopaedic Surgery, by Mr. Coote.

Collegiate Establishment.—Students can reside within the Hospital walls, subject to the collegiate regulations. Some of the Teachers connected with the Hospital also receive Students to reside with them.

Information respecting Scholarships and other details may be obtained from Mr. Paet, Mr. Coote, Mr. Callender, or any of the Medical or Surgical Officers or Lecturers; or at the Anatomical Museum or Library.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.—The WINTER SESSION will commence on TUESDAY, October 1, at Eight o'clock, p.m., with an Intro- ductory Address by Mr. Spencer Smith.

The Medical Appointments in this Hospital are annually conferred upon Pupils without additional fee. The advantages of Five of these Appointments far exceed as many SCHOLARSHIPS of Fifty Pounds each.

Physicians—Dr. Alderson, Dr. Chambers, Dr. Sibson, Dr. Hand-
field Jones, Dr. Sieveking, and Dr. Norton.

Surgeons—Mr. Coulson, Mr. Lane, Mr. Ure, Mr. Spencer Smith,

Mr. Walton and Mr. James Lane.

Physician-Accoucheur—Dr. Tyler Smith.

Ophthalmic Surgeon—Mr. White Cooper.

Aural Surgeon—Mr. Toynbee. Surgeon-Dentist—Mr. Sercombe.

LECTURERS.

Clinical Medicine—Dr. Alderson, Dr. Chambers, Dr. Sibson.

Clinical Surgery—Mr. Coulson, Mr. Lane, Mr. Ure.

Medicine—Dr. Chambers and Dr. Handfield Jones.

Surgery—Mr. Lane and Mr. Spencer Smith.

Physiology—Mr. James Lane and Dr. Broadbent.

Anatomy—Mr. James Lane and Mr. Gascoyen.

Operations on the dead body—Mr. Walton.

Dissections—Mr. Gascoyen and Mr. Norton.

Chemistry and Practical Chemistry—Mr. Field.

Midwifery—Dr. Tyler Smith and Dr. Graily Hewitt.

Materia Medica—Dr. Sieveking. Botany—Dr. Dresser.

Medical Jurisprudence—Dr. Sanderson.

Ophthalmic Surgery—Mr. White Cooper.

Aural Surgery—Mr. Toynbee. Dental Surgery—Mr. Sercombe.

Comparative Anatomy—Dr. Broadbent.

Natural Philosophy—Mr. Smalley.

PRIZES, &c.—The Medical appointments in the Hospital. A Scholarship in Anatomy of the annual value of 26*l.* A Prize of 30*l.* for Students of the first year. Prizes in the several Classes at the end of each Session.

The Fee for the Hospital Practice and Lectures required by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and the Society of Apothecaries, is 80*l.* 5*s.*, payable by instalments.

A detailed Prospectus will be sent, and further information obtained, on application to—
GEO. G. GASCOYEN, Dean of the School.
St. Mary's Hospital, August, 1861.

HIGH SCHOOL OF EDINBURGH.

Rector—Dr. SCHMITZ.

The HIGH SCHOOL combines a Classical with a Commercial Education. The subjects taught are the English Language and Literature, History, Geography, Latin, Greek, French, German, Arithmetic and Mathematics, Writing and Book-keeping, Drawing, Fencing and Gymnastics; some time is also devoted to Religious instruction.

The School is intended only for those who desire to commence the study of Latin, or have already commenced it.

The SCHOOL will RE-ASSEMBLE on MONDAY, the 2nd of October, 1861. The First or Rudimentary Class will be formed by Mr. Donaldson.

Prospectuses for the ensuing Session may be had on application to the Rector or any of the Masters; to the Janitor at the School; and to the City Clerk, City Chambers.
Edinburgh, 15th August, 1861.

FREDERICK PLEEDY, late of Worcester, has REMOVED his ARCHITECTURAL PRACTICE to 15, YORK PLACE, Portman-square, LONDON, greater facilities being thereby afforded for conducting the execution of Stained Glass, Mural and other Ecclesiastical Decorations.

MANUSCRIPTS PREPARED for Publication, by a Gentleman of very great experience in Literary and Publishing matters. The best advice to Authors. Terms moderate.—Address DELTA, 8, Newcastle-street, Strand.

EDITORSHIP.—A Gentleman, who is peculiarly qualified for the conduct of a Periodical, or a Newspaper demanding literary standing, and Liberal political views, will be shortly disengaged. The Country would not be objected to if the salary met the advertiser's views.—Address A. B., Library, 88, Park-street, Camden Town.

THE PRESS.—A Gentleman, who is relinquishing the Editorship of a first-class Weekly Paper in a large Manufacturing Town, desires to obtain another Engagement. He would accept the Assistant Editorship of a good Daily Paper, or would undertake to contribute Leading and Literary Articles. References to Gentlemen connected with the Press both in London and the Provinces.—Address W. L., Mr. R. F. White, 33, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED, by a Young Man who has a thorough knowledge of the Bookselling and Stationery Business, a SITUATION on the CONTINENT. Good references.—Address D. B., care of Messrs. Williams, Cooper & Co. 55, West Smithfield, London.

A WOOD ENGRAVER, of high standing, has a VACANCY for a PUPIL.—Address A.B. No. 7, Percy-circus, Pentonville, W.C.

A PHYSICIAN seeks a Re engagement as a TRAVELLING MEDICAL ATTENDANT. Has seen much practice, travelled with Noblemen, and speaks French fluently.—Address MEXICUS, 215, Regent-street, W.

LECTURES and READINGS.—The Rev. CHARLES BOUTELL, M.A., is now prepared to form arrangements with the Committees of Literary and other Institutions, for the delivery of his New Series of LECTURES, and also for READINGS from various English Authors.—Address Reading Room, Crystal Palace, Sydenham, S.E.

LADY, of NEGLECTED EDUCATION, received into an ENGLISH Family, resident in a peculiarly healthy locality near PARIS. Well suited for a Lady of delicate constitution, requiring care and healthy repose. Special instruction by the Gentleman. Liberal references. Highest references can be given.—Address A.A., Messrs. Hatchard, Piccadilly, W.

EDUCATION.—WEST CENTRAL COLLEGIATE SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at 40, SOUTH-AMPTON-ROW, will RE-OPEN Sept. 9, for the Michaelmas Term. A Lady wanted as Junior Teacher.—Apply to Miss Worth, at 40, Southampton-row, by letter.
EMILY TAYLOR, Hon. Sec.

LADIES' SELECT CLASSES, 18, CLIFTON- GARDENS, Maida-hill, W.

Principal—Signor and Signora G. CAMPANELLA.

Resident English Governess—Miss SHIPTON.

The Classes RE-COMMENCE after the Holidays on MONDAY, 9th September, with the usual Professors, and every information may be had on application as above.

PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS may obtain well QUALIFIED ASSISTANTS, both English and Foreign,

by application to Mr. GEO. SKELLY, No. 8, Adam-street, Adelphi.

A LADY TO A LADY.—A GOVERNESS is

sought for a Pupil of 15, who has much capacity and much acquirement; her Governess should be a Lady who has herself received an orderly and long experience as a Governess, and who, with Gentleness, a Genial Temper, Orderly and Dutiful Aims and Habits, are the indispensable requirements. Music and Drawing much valued, but not indispensable. German already sufficiently acquired.—Frank communication is invited without delay, addressed M., care of Messrs. Hatchard & Co. 157, Piccadilly, London.

A LADY, very successful in Training the

Youthful Mind, HAS VACANCIES. Terms, including Board, English, and French, 6*g* guineas. Eminent Professors in attendance.—Address DELTA, 6, Caroline-street, Bedford-square.

FRENCH EDUCATION and BOARD, in a

French Family, offered to a YOUNG MAN, by M. BOURBEAU, Professeur des Belles-Lettres, 51, Rue Blanche, Paris. The highest references given.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.—COMPE-

TITORS for Sandhurst, Woolwich, or the Staff College, and Candidates for Direct Commissions or Staff Appointments, are PREPARED in all the Branches (compulsory and optional) of their Programmes, at the Practical Military College, Sunbury, S.W.—Apply for Prospectuses, &c. to Captain LENDY.

CIVIL SERVICE, WOOLWICH, &c.—

GENTLEMEN are efficiently PREPARED for the CIVIL and MILITARY EXAMINATIONS, or for the UNIVERSITY TIES, by an M. of long experience as a Private Tutor in Cambridge, assisted by competent Masters in the various branches required. For particulars, apply to the Rev. the PRINCIPAL, 8, York-terrace, Tunbridge Wells; or to Messrs. RELY BROTHERS, School Bookellers, 150, Aldersgate-street, London.

PRIVATE TUITION.—A Married Clergyman,

Gold Medallist and Hebrew Prize-man, residing in Surrey, six miles from London, RECEIVES a limited number of PUPILS. He is assisted by competent Tutors for the Modern Languages, &c.; and the Course of Instruction embraces all that is necessary to prepare for the Universities, the Public Schools, and the Military or Civil Service. His house is very healthily situated in its own grounds, of 30 acres.—For Terms, address Rev. N. W., Field's, Bookseller, Regent-street, London, W.

AN UNMARRIED MAN, aged 37, who has for fifteen years been accustomed to Tuition of a high character, wishes to obtain an appointment as SECRETARY, LIBRARIAN, AGENT to a Nobleman or Gentleman, or some other non-educational post, for which his education, habits and experience may qualify him. In addition to his Classical and Mathematical attainments, he is a skilful Accountant and Book-keeper, a ready Correspondent, speaks and writes French and German, and understands Italian and Spanish. Unexceptionable references.—Address L. L. Goddard's Library, 54, Great Portland-street, W.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

MANCHESTER MEETING, 4th to 11th September, 1861.
Reception Room, The Portico, Manchester.

President.
WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, Esq. LL.D. F.R.S. &c.

The objects of the Association are—“To give a stronger impulse and more systematic direction to scientific inquiry; to promote the intercourse of those who cultivate science in different parts of the British empire with one another and with foreign philosophers; to obtain a more general attention to the objects of science and a removal of disadvantages of a public kind which impede its progress.”

General Arrangements.

WEDNESDAY, 4th September.—OPENING MEETING and PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS, at 8 p.m., in the Free-Trade Hall. SECTIONAL MEETINGS daily, as usual, from the 5th to the 10th inclusive.

WEDNESDAY, 11th September.—CONCLUDING GENERAL MEETING, in the Free-Trade Hall.

THURSDAY, 5th September.—SOIRÉE (Microscopes), in the Free-Trade Hall.

FRIDAY, 6th September.—EVENING DISCOURSE.

SATURDAY, 7th September.—SOIRÉE (Telegraphs), in the Free-Trade Hall.

MONDAY, 9th September.—EVENING DISCOURSE.

TUESDAY, 10th September.—SOIRÉE (Field Naturalists' Society), in the Free-Trade Hall.

On THURSDAY, the 11th of September.—Important EXCURSIONS.

Gentlemen desirous of attending the meeting may make their choice of being proposed as Life Members, paying 10s. as a composition, or Annual Subscribers, paying an annual fee of 1s. and (additional) 1s. annually, or Associates for the meeting, paying 1s. Ladies may become members on the same terms as gentlemen; or ladies' tickets (transferable to ladies only) may be obtained in the Reception Room, by members, on payment of 1s.

Life members receive gratuitously the Reports of the Association which may be published after the date of payment.

Annual subscribers receive gratuitously the Report of the Association for the year of their subscription, and for every following year of subscription, without intermission. Associates for the meeting are entitled to the Report of the meeting, at two-thirds of the publication price.

In order to facilitate arrangements for the meeting, it is desirable that application for tickets should be made as early as possible.

Forms of proposal will be supplied in the Reception Room during the meeting; or the names of candidates for admission may be transmitted by letter addressed to any of the Local Secretaries.

As the funds which the Association has to expend for its scientific objects consist only of the payments made by its members and associates, it is particularly desirable that every opportunity should be taken of increasing their number.

Compositions and subscriptions of new members or associates will be received by the Local Secretaries until the commencement of the meeting; afterwards, as well as the subscriptions and arrears of former members, by the Local Treasurer.

For information respecting the local arrangements, application may be made by letter addressed to any of the Local Secretaries for the meeting, at “The Portico,” Manchester.

R. D. DARBISHIRE, } Local Secretaries
ALFRED NEILD, } for the Meeting.
ARTHUR RANSOME, }
H. E. ROSCOE, }

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

MANCHESTER MEETING.

Notice to Exhibitors.

Gentlemen proposing to send specimens or apparatus for exhibition during the meeting, will please to address their contributions as follows:—

Zoological Specimens, to Dr. Alcock, Museum, Peter-street, Manchester.

Botanical Specimens, to Leo H. Grindon, Esq., Museum, Peter-street, Manchester.

Geological Specimens, to Rev. G. Perkins, Museum, Peter-street, Manchester.

Chemical Products, to Dr. Roscoe, Owens College, Manchester.

The above may be forwarded at once; the earlier the better.

Microscopes, to G. Mosley, Esq., Free-Trade Hall, Manchester.

These are to arrive on Tuesday, the 3rd, and Wednesday, the 4th of September.

The owners of private microscopes are expected to see to the delivery, unpacking, arranging, and removal themselves.

Philosophical Apparatus, to R. B. Clifton, Esq., care of John Pender, Esq., Mount-street, Manchester. These must arrive before Saturday, the 1st of August.

Mechanical Models, to John Robinson, Esq., care of John Pender, Esq., Mount-street, Manchester.

All contributions must be announced in letters addressed to the gentlemen named, at the British Association, Portico, Manchester. All contributions will be carefully unpacked by skilled persons, and afterwards re-packed. Carriage must be prepaid on all, except solicited contributions.

Manufacturers exhibiting their own apparatus are expected themselves to provide for the unpacking and arrangement (within the limits at the disposal of the Local Committee), and to attend for the purpose at the Free-Trade Hall, on Tuesday, the 3rd, and Wednesday, the 4th; on the latter day before 3 p.m. All this apparatus must be removed by the exhibitors on Thursday, the 12th of September.

The Local Committees intend to exhibit during Soirées only, on tables, in the Free-Trade Hall. The arrangements for special soirées (see general advertisement) will not interfere with the tables appropriated for general purposes, which will remain during the week of the meeting.

The articles in the Free-Trade Hall will be insured against risk by fire by the Local Committee, who will provide a general police supervision in the Hall.

Cabinet Specimens which are accepted for exhibition will be shown in locked glass cases, which, if desired, may be placed in charge of the exhibitors.

Inquiries to be addressed to the gentlemen named; or to the undersigned, at The Portico.

R. D. DARBISHIRE, } Local Secretaries
ALFRED NEILD, } for the Meeting.
ARTHUR RANSOME, }
H. E. ROSCOE, }

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

MEETING IN MANCHESTER,
4th to 11th SEPTEMBER, 1861.

RAILWAY PASSES.

Reception Room, Portico, Manchester, August, 1861.
The Executive Committee have arranged with the undermentioned Railway and Steam-Packet Companies to issue to gentlemen and ladies attending the meeting in September, as members or associates, *PASSES* entitling the bearer to a ticket to Manchester and back for one fare, between the 2nd and 14th of September:—

Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company.
London and North-Western Railway Company.
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company.
Great Northern Railway Company.
North-Eastern Railway Company.
Midland Railway Company.
Caledonian Railway Company.
Great Western Railway Company.
City of Dublin Steam-Packet Company (old Holyhead).
North Lancashire Steam Navigation Company (to Fleetwood).
Belmont Steamship Company to Liverpool.
Glasgow and Liverpool Royal Mail Steam-Packet Company.

Application for these Passes must be made (the sooner the better) to Local Secretaries, R. A. Portico, Manchester, stating the names of those who will use them, and if any are not yet members or associates, their full names and addresses, and the particular class of membership desired.

The pass cards will have to be exchanged at the railway or packet office for the Company's special ticket.

R. D. DARBISHIRE, } Local Secretaries
ALFRED NEILD, } for the Meeting.
ARTHUR RANSOME, }
H. E. ROSCOE, }

See other Advertisements.

50, George-square, Edinburgh.
MISS BROWN'S PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT for the BOARD and EDUCATION of a limited number of YOUNG LADIES. The next SESSION will BEGIN on TUESDAY, the 1st of October.—Prospectuses forwarded on application.

HARROW or RUGBY.—A Married M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, Senior Optime and First Classman in the Classical Tripos, Head-Exhibitor of his year at Rugby, who has been for some years in the service of a noble family, has VACANCIES for next Half-year. His house, recently enlarged for the purpose, is situate in a beautiful and healthy part of the country. Terms, 80 Guineas a year, with no extras.—Address M. L., 71, High-street, Birmingham.

BEDFORD COLLEGE (for Ladies),

47 and 48, BEDFORD-SQUARE.

THE CLASSES will BEGIN for the SESSION, 1861-62, on THURSDAY, October 10th.

THE SCHOOL for JUNIOR PUPILS above Eight Years of age will RE-OPEN on THURSDAY, September 26th.

A few Pupils for the College and School are received as Boarders within the College, under the superintendence of the Lady-Resident.

Prospectuses may be had at the College.

JANE MARTINEAU, Hon. Sec.

EDUCATION.—Banks of the Meuse, Belgium. A Married, Protestant GENTLEMAN, recently Professor in a Foreign University, and residing in a healthy, picturesque district, desires to RECEIVE two or three GENTLEMEN'S SONS, to whom he can offer every educational advantage. Unexceptionable references given and required.—For fuller Particulars, apply to T. W., 20, Rue Belliard, Brussels.

A LADY, educated in France, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS or COMPANION at the end of September. Her acquirements are English, French, German, Music, Drawing and the rudiments of Latin. References kindly permitted to several Clergymen. Liberal Salary required.—Address M. A., Post-Office, Coventry.

EXAMINATIONS.—Mr. TRAVERS, B.A. Oxon, and a Master in University College School, RECEIVES to HIS HOUSE, 4, Fitzroy-square, PUPILS of the School and STUDENTS reading for the Examinations of the Universities and Civil Service.—Address to Sept. 30, Portland House, Andover, Hants.

HOME PARK HOUSE SCHOOL, adjoining the Station, KING'S LANGLEY, HERTS.—The number of Boarders is limited to 12. The Terms, 50 guineas per annum, include every charge except for Instrumental Music. The School will RE-OPEN on THURSDAY, 5th September. A Prospectus will be sent on application. J. T. V. HARDY, B.A.

GERMAN and FRENCH TUITION with BOARD and LODGING is offered by a Professor of Commercial Academy at DANZIG. Terms, 8s. per month, including all expenses, except wine.—F. GROSZ, Jopen Gasse, 3, Danzig.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, SOHO-SQUARE.—MRS. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools, to her REGISTER of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

CANDOVER SCHOOL.

Visitor—THE LORD BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

A Senior Department for the Education of Ladies and for the Special Training of Governesses, has been opened under the sanction of the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Oxford, and other Members of the Council of Queen's College for Ladies.

The Board of Education consists of the Rev. F. V. Thornton, the Rev. T. Gwynn, the Rev. C. R. Conybeare, the Rev. C. Balston, the Rev. S. Wesley, Mus. Doc., and W. Dimes, Esq.

Lady Superintendent—MRS. GYNN.

Special Instruction in each subject of Lectures is given by Resident Governesses; and the Pupils are periodically examined by the Professors of Queen's College for Ladies.

Great advantages of Instruction and Training are thus combined with the benefits of a healthy country life; and special opportunities of learning their future work are afforded to those who wish to make Education their profession.

Terms for Pupils under 15 years of age, 4s. per annum.

Terms for Pupils about 15 years of age, 50s. per annum, if nominated by a Donor of 20s. 6d. per annum, if admitted without such nomination.

The next Term begins on September 5th.

For further particulars apply to Mrs. GYNN, Candover School, Micheldever Station, Hants.

A LADY wishes strongly to RECOMMEND, as GOVERNESS to Young Children, or as Useful Companion, a Lady, 30 years of age, who has had great experience in tuition, having resided in one family years. Is of ladylike manners, and most amiable disposition.—Address to A. T., 30, Avenue-road, New-road, Hammersmith, W.

MILNER GIBSON TESTIMONIAL.

At a Meeting at Fendall's Hotel, on the 19th of July, in pursuance of Resolutions moved and seconded by Sir J. V. SHELLY, M.P., Sir CHARLES DOUGLAS, M.P., Mr. CORDEN, M.P., Mr. J. WHITE, M.P., and Mr. W. N. ASSHURST, it was determined to invite a PUBLIC COLLECTION towards a FUND for a TESTIMONIAL to the Right Honourable T. MILNER GIBSON, to commemorate the Final Abolition of all Taxes on Literature and the Press.

Chairman of the Committee, Mr. WILLIAM EWART, M.P.; Treasurer, Mr. ROBERT CHAMBERS; Secretary, Mr. JOHN FRANCIS. Arrangements are in progress for the formation of Local Committees in Dublin, Edinburgh, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Ashton-under-Lyne, &c.

Subscriptions, limited to 1s., can be sent to Messrs. DICKINSON & Co. Charing Cross, or to the Treasurer, ROBERT CHAMBERS, Esq., 47, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.; or paid to the Collector, Mr. THOMAS SANDERSON.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN FRANCIS, Hon. Sec.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL,

IN AID OF THE

FUNDS OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, on the
27th, 28th, 29th and 30th of AUGUST, 1861.

PRINCIPAL VOCALISTS.

MADAMOISELLE TITENS,
MADAME RUDERSDORFF,
MADAME LEMMENS-SHERRINGTON,
AND
MADAMOISELLE ADELINA PATTI.

MADAME SAINTON-DOLBY,
AND
MISS PALMER.

MR. SIMS REEVES,
MR. MONTMETH SMITH, MR. SANTLEY,
AND
SIGNOR GIUGLINI, SIGNOR BELLETTI.
Solo Pianoforte, MISS ARABELLA GODDARD.
Organist—MR. STIMPSON.
Conductor—MR. COSTA.

OUTLINE OF THE PERFORMANCES.

TUESDAY MORNING.		WEDNESDAY MORNING.	
ELIJAH.....	MENDELSSOHN.	HAMSON.....	HANDEL.
THURSDAY MORNING.		FRIDAY MORNING.	
MESSIAH.....	HANDEL.	GRAND SERVICE IN D.....	BEETHOVEN.
SATURDAY MORNING.		SUNDAY MORNING.	
MOTETTO.....	HANDEL.	ISRAEL IN EGYPT.....	HANDEL.
TUESDAY EVENING.			
A MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT,			
COMPRISING			
OVERTURE.....	(Siegfried's Overture).....	ROSSINI.	
CONCERTO PIANOFORTE.....	(In G minor).....	M. MENDELSSOHN.	
OVERTURE.....	(Der Freischütz).....	WAGNER.	
SELECTIONS FROM OPERAS, &c.			
WEDNESDAY EVENING.			
THE CREATION..... HAYDN.			
THURSDAY EVENING.			
A MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT,			
COMPRISING			
OVERTURE.....	(Mazurka).....	AUBER.	
CONCERTO PIANOFORTE.....	(In E flat).....	BEETHOVEN.	
GRAND FINALE.....	(Lorelei).....	M. MENDELSSOHN.	
OVERTURE.....	(Guinevere's Tale).....	ROSSINI.	
SELECTIONS FROM OPERAS, &c.			
FRIDAY EVENING.			
JUDAS MACCABEUS..... HANDEL.			

PRICES OF ADMISSION TO THE HALL.

Secured Places for the Morning Performances, each.....	1 0
Unsecured Places.....	0 10
Secured Places for the Evening Performances.....	0 10
Unsecured Places.....	0 8
Admission to all the Performances, and any part of the Hall except the Orchestra, but without the privilege of a secured seat.....	5 5

STRANGERS' COMMITTEE.

This Committee will ballot for and select places for parties (whether resident in Birmingham or not) who cannot conveniently ballot for their own places.

Applications to the Strangers' Committee may be made, either personally or by letter, to GEORGE WHATELY, Esq., 41, Waterloostreet, Birmingham.

No application can be attended to unless it be accompanied by a remittance of the full price of the places required.

LODGINGS.

Visitors desirous of engaging Apartments during the approaching Festival are requested to make application, by letter, to Mr. HARRISON, Music Warehouse, Colmore-row, Birmingham.

SPECIAL RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS.

Have been entered into with the London and North-Western, Great Western, Midland, West Midland, and North Staffordshire Railway Companies.

PROGRAMMES.

Containing full details of the Performances, Days of Ballot for Places, Special Railway Arrangements, &c., may be had gratis on application to Mr. HENRY HOWELL, Secretary to the Committee, 34, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham.

J. O. MASON, Chairman.

EDUCATION, at No. 40, Southampton-row, Russell-square.

THE WEST-CENTRAL COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES is closed for the vacation, and will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, September 24th, for the Michaelmas Term.

MISS WORTH, Lady Principal, assisted by other Teachers. The above School is subjected to the examination of the College Professors.

FRENCH, Italian, German.—**DR. ALTSCHUL**, Author of "First German Reading-Book," dedicated to Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland, &c. "M. Philolog. Soc., Prof. Education."—**TWO LANGUAGES TAUGHT** in the same Lesson, or alternately, on the same Terms as before, the pupils or at his house. Each Language spoken by a Native Teacher, and select CLASSES for Ladies and Gentlemen. Preparation for all ordinary pursuits of life, the Universities, Army and Civil Service Examinations.—9, OLD BOND-STREET, PICCADILLY.

MR. B. H. SMART, REMOVED TO 76, CHARLWOOD-STREET, BELGRAVE, N.W., continues to INSTRUCT CLERICAL and other PUPILS in ELOCUTION, and to teach Classes for English generally, and to engage for Readings.—**THE INTRODUCTION TO GRAMMAR on its TRUE BASIS**, with relation to Logic and Rhetoric, price 1s. of all Booksellers.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.—Elementary Collections to facilitate the study of these interesting branches of Science, can be had at 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, to 100 Guineas each, of J. TENNANT, Mineralogist to Her Majesty, 149, Strand, London, W.C. Also, Geological Maps, Diagrams, Models, Hammer, &c.—Mr. TENNANT gives Private Instruction in Mineralogy and Geology.

NEWSPAPER PROPERTY.—TO BE DISPOSED OF.—THE **SOLE** or a **HALF-SHARE** of a well-established COUNTY NEWSPAPER, with a large and influential circulation. Price moderate. A most favorable opportunity for an active young fellow with a taste for Literary pursuits.—Full particulars on application to J. S. SWALES, 7, Church-street, Boston.

GEORGE LOVE, PRINTSELLER, 81, BUNHILL-ROW, London, informs Collectors a NEW CATALOGUE of ENGRAVINGS, by Sharp, Woollett, Rubens, Teniers, Waterloo, Morland, Constable, J. M. W. Turner, R.A., &c., will be sent for two postage stamps.

Part II., containing Engravings by Marco Antonio, Berghem, Earlom, Goldsmit, Raphael Morghen, Porporati, Rembrandt, Sir Robert Strange, Willé, &c., may be had for two postage stamps.

The Engravings have formed portions of the most celebrated Collections. It may be seen at the sale of the Lord Aylesford, Sir Mark Sykes, and the Duke of Buckingham.

* Established above 50 years.

THE LATE BISHOP OF DURHAM (WILLIERS), engraved by Edwards, after G. Richmond, half price, 10s. 6d.—The Emperor and the Empress of France, full-length, in their robes, engraved by Samuel Cousins, after Winterhalter, the pair for 30s., and a large 84s.—The Queen and Prince Albert, to match the preceding, engraved by Atkinson, after Winterhalter, 30s. the pair, very scarce, the plates having been destroyed some years since.—Dr. Chalmers, full-length, with autograph, 12s.—Dr. Cumming, after Tweedie, by Fied, three guineas, proof, only 10s. 6d.—Engravings of every description, including many fine proofs, always on Sale at greatly reduced prices, at Geo. Newbold's, 303 and 304, Strand, London, W.C.

POPULAR NATURE-PRINTING.—The portable Case of Materials for this beautiful and instructive Art, whereby Ferns, Leaves, and Sea-weeds can be printed in Colors with care and correctness. The Case fitted complete, with Book of Instructions, price 51s. sent by post.

F. A. SEARLE, Stationary Court, Crystal Palace.

MR. JEANS, BOOKSELLER, WHITE LION-STREET, NORWICH, who has a very good Collection of 18,000 Volumes of Old and New Books, would be glad to meet with a PARTNER, who can command 1,500*l.*, to join him in his Business, and to conduct the New Book and Stationery department, which may be much extended, the house he occupies being well adapted to that end.

This Advertisement will not be repeated beyond Saturday, August the 24th.

A NEW CATALOGUE OF RARE BOOKS on Topography, Genealogy, Biography, Natural History, Poetry, the Drama, Shakespeareana, Fable, Angling, Shooting, Smoking, Witchcraft, Apparitions, Dreams, and every other curious and interesting subject, is now ready, and may be had on receipt of one postage-stamp.—Address J. H. FENWELL, 61, Fleming-road, Kensington Park, Surrey.

VALUABLE CHOICE SMOOD-HAND BOOKS.

MESSRS. UPHAM & BEET (late RODWELL) have just issued a NEW CATALOGUE of valuable and rare BOOKS, including a new and complete Catalogue relating to TOPOGRAPHY and COUNTY HISTORY, many on LASER PAPER. Sent by post, on receipt of a stamp addressed 45, New Bond-street, London, W.—LIBRARIES PURCHASED.

TO PURCHASERS OF SCARCE BOOKS, AND OTHERS.—TO BE SOLD, BEWICK'S HISTORY OF BIRDS. First Edition, full bound in Russia, gilt edges. Also a copy of Bewick's Quadrupeds, Fifth Edition, bound to match the above. May be had together or separately.—Address E. B., care of Messrs & Mallet, 10, Castle-street, Liverpool.

In a few days will be published, royal 18mo. 96 pages,

A CATALOGUE OF A MOST INTERESTING AND VALUABLE ASSEMBLAGE OF RARE, CURIOUS AND USEFUL OLD BOOKS.

Chiefly selected from the Libraries of those eminent Scholars and Antiquaries, Sir Henry Savile and Sir John Savile, who lived in the Reigns of Elizabeth and James I., Archbishop Tenison, Dr. B. Knight, author of the Lives of Erasmus and Colet, Sir Edward Dering, Bart., and others in Kent, and other sources; including some Rare Spanish Books and Chronicals from the Library of Richard Ford, Esq., author of the Handbook for Travellers in Spain, &c., and some very Rare and Curious Volumes of Early Voyages and Travels, relating to America and other Countries; also the most extensive Series of the Poetical and other Works of George Withers, from 1613 to 1665, ever offered for sale, from the Collections formed by Rev. Dr. Bliss, J. M. Gutch, Esq., Rev. John Mitford, and James Brook Pulham, Esq., &c., accompanied with numerous Bibliographical Notes and Extracts; together with some very Ancient and Valuable Manuscripts on Vellum, and Curious and Interesting Historical Manuscripts on Paper, selected from the above Libraries.

Now on Sale at the very moderate prices affixed, by JOSEPH LILLY, 25, Bedford-street, (opposite Henrietta-street,) Covent-garden.

* This interesting and Curious Catalogue will be forwarded, to any Gentleman requesting it on the receipt of 12 postage-stamps.

FOR SALE, a COMPLETE SET of the ANNALS of the FOUR MASTERS, unread, published at 4*l.*—Apply to T. S. HANLEY, 55, Quay, Waterford.

MONOGRAMS.—PART D now ready, containing forty-one different Monograms, founded upon one set of initials. Price 6*d.*—Bancroft, 8, Green-street, Leicester-square. Also, PARTS A, B, and C, being a collection of upwards of 300 Monograms adapted for Surnames, commencing with those letters. Price 5*s.* each to Subscribers.

PICTURES in EXCHANGE for FURNITURE.—A GENTLEMAN, having a small Collection of Ancient and Modern Pictures, is desirous of EXCHANGING the whole or part of them for the LEASE and FURNITURE of a HOUSE, of 10 or 12 rooms, in the neighbourhood of South Kensington, Sydenham, or Norwood.—Apply, in the first instance, by letter, to H. B. Messrs. Adams & Co., Parliament-street, S.W.

THE AQUARIUM.—LLOYD'S PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS for TANK MANAGEMENT, with Descriptive and Price List, 182 pages and 101 Engravings, post free for twenty-one stamps.—Apply direct to W. ALFORD LLOYD, Portland-road, Regent's Park, London, W.

"Many manuals have been published upon aquaria, but we confess we have seen nothing for practical utility like this."

Str., Oct. 14, 1860.

THE NEW DISCOVERY.—LINDORFF'S ingenious and wonderful INVENTION for TAKING PORTRAITS and LANDSCAPES, by Day or Night, without Apparatus. The whole Secret, with Instructions and Specifications, for-warded for 25 stamps.—Address H. W. LINDORFF, Drawing Academy, 14, Denmark-hill, Camberwell.

TO MUSEUMS, &c.—THE FIELD BISON (shot in the Western Prairies by the Hon. Grantley F. Berkeley) is FOR SALE.—For terms, &c. apply at 346, Strand, where the Bison may be seen.

STAINED GLASS and WALL PAINTING.

Notice of Removal.

MESSRS. CLAYTON & BELL, (late of 44, Cardington-street, Boston-square.)

Have Removed to 311, REGENT-STREET, W., (Adjoining the Polytechnic Institution.)

Premises affording them accommodation and facilities more completely suited to the necessities of their work than were attainable at their old establishment.

MR. CLAUDET'S CARTES DE VISITE.—Mr. CLAUDET, Photographer to the Queen, cautions the Public that some shops are selling spurious imitations of his Carte-de-Visite Portraits, although the imperfection of them is manifest. These counterfeit productions are capable of deceiving persons who do not examine the Photographs attentively. To prevent this deception, Mr. Claudet begs leave to observe, that all the Cartes de Visite which come from his Establishment are stamped with his name on the back.—107, Regent-street (three doors from Vigo-street, in the Quadrant).

MANSIONS and ESTATES PHOTOGRAPHED, on very moderate terms, by "THE LONDON SCHOOL OF PHOTOGRAPHY," 103, Newgate-street, E.C. Wedding Groups, Schools, and every kind of out-door Photography.

ROYAL SHIP HOTEL, Dover.—NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS and VISITORS.—The Ship Hotel, long famous amongst all classes, has just undergone extensive repairs. The charges are moderate, and a ladies' coffee-room has been added. Suits of apartments can be secured for families. Application to be made to the Manager.

The Harbour Station of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway, shortly to be opened, is only ten yards distant from the Hotel.

SATURDAY to MONDAY at the SEASIDE.—RETURN TICKETS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at Cheap Fares, by the BRIGHTON RAILWAY from Victoria and London Bridge, to BRIGHTON, HASTINGS, PORTSMOUTH, WORTHING, EASTBOURNE, HAVANT, &c. See Time Tables.

PARIS in TWELVE HOURS and a HALF, via DIEPPE, by the New Daily Tidal Service, with Special Express Tidal Trains both on the English and French Railways. Second Class, 30*s.*; First Class, 35*s.* Return Tickets issued. Two departures daily (except Sundays). For hours of departure from London Bridge and Victoria, see the Times daily.

FAMILY TICKETS to the WATERING PLACES on the SOUTH COAST are now issued by the LONDON, BRIGHTON, and SOUTH COAST RAILWAY, to families of four persons and upwards, for one month or extended periods. This arrangement comprises Brighton, Portsmouth, Ryde, Isle of Wight, Worthing, Bognor, &c. See Time Tables. For Hastings, St. Leonards, and Eastbourne, see separate Advertisement. Tickets and full particulars can be obtained at the Victoria, London Bridge, and Norwood Junction Stations; or at the Company's Offices, 40, Regent-circus, Piccadilly.

FAMILY TICKETS to HASTINGS, ST. LEONARDS, and EASTBOURNE, for one or more persons, available for ONE MONTH, or for extended periods, from Victoria, London Bridge, and Norwood Junction Stations, at REDUCED FARES, are NOW ISSUED by the BRIGHTON and SOUTH COAST LINE, on application at the Booking Offices at the above Stations, or at 43, Regent-circus, Piccadilly. Fares there and back: Hastings or St. Leonards, First Class (Express) 3*s.*; Ordinary 2*s.*; Second Class (Express) 2*s.*; Ordinary, 1*s.*; Eastbourne, by any Train (Ordinary or Express), First Class, 30*s.*; Second Class, 1*s.* 4*d.*

MAYALL'S PORTRAIT GALLERIES, 214 and 226, REGENT-STREET.

Photographs, Stereographs, and Daguerreotypes Taken Daily.

"Mr. Mayall stands supreme in Portraits, and is unrivalled for breadth, manner and finish. Either from the character of his sitters, or the taste of his composition, his portraits appear more dignified, self-possessed, and aristocratic, than those of any other photographer."—Athenæum.

ESTIMATES for LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING and PRINTING.

Promptly furnished by ASHBE & D. LANGERFIELD, Lithographic Artists and Printers in Colours, Engravers on Wood and Copper, Copper-plate and General Printers, 21, BEDFORD-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.

ROYAL TURKISH BATH for LADIES.—The only one in London. OPEN DAILY, with all the Requirements of decorum and completeness. Hours seven A.M. to Five P.M. GENTLEMEN'S, daily, from Seven A.M. to Nine P.M. Private Baths, daily, from Five to Nine P.M.—25, QUEEN-SQUARE, Bathing-machine, next door to the Home for Gentlewomen. Cards by post.

TURKISH BATHS in PERFECTION, 20, BAKER-STREET, W., under medical direction, fitted up in a very recherché style. For Gentlemen, Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. Tuesday and Friday for Ladies exclusively, when none but Female attendants instructed will be in attendance. 2*s.* 6*d.* to 6 o'clock; 2*s.* after.

APIETON MEN YAO.

BATH HOT MINERAL WATER SANA-TORIUM, in conjunction with the Roman or Improved Turkish Bath.—This handsome, airy and commodious building, situated at the immediate source of the most celebrated Hot Springs of the City, so famed for their efficacy in Paralysis, Sciatica, Gout, Rheumatism, Chronic Affections and Cutaneous Diseases, and in Dyspepsia, Debility, deficient Nervous Energy, &c., gives the inmates the great advantage of having the spacious Mineral Baths, Turkish Bath, &c., without quitting the building. The whole is fitted up in a large and airy style, with special regard to the requirements of the Invalid, affording the comfort and appliances of a first-class Boarding Establishment. An eminent Physician is attached to the Institution.—For Terms and all Particulars, address Mr. PAXLER, Sanatorium, Bath.

HYDROPATHY.—SUDBROOK PARK, near Richmond, Surrey.—Physician, Dr. E. W. LANE, M.A.

The TURKISH BATH on the premises, under Dr. Lane's Medical direction.

HYDROPATHY.—The BEULAH-SPA HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, Upper Norwood, within twenty minutes' walk of the Crystal Palace, is open for the reception of Patients and Visitors. The latter can have all the advantages, if desired, of a private Residence. Terms:—Patients, from 2*s.* 6*d.*; Visitors, from 1*s.* 6*d.* guineas, according to accommodation. Particulars of Dr. BRIDGES, M.D., the Resident Physician.

LEONARD & CO. BOOK-TRADE AUCTIONEERS, BOSTON, UNITED STATES.

The Subscribers, chosen by the Publishers of Boston to conduct the Trade Sales in that city, respectfully solicit consignments of Books and other Literary Property, either for their regular Sales during the business season, or the Autumn Trade Sales in August. Refer to—

Little & Co., London.

Trübner & Co., Boston.

Sales by Auction

SOUTHGATE & BARRETT beg to return their best thanks to their friends and connexion for the support rendered them during the past season, and take this opportunity of announcing, that they are preparing for SALE by AUCTION, in OCTOBER NEXT, the Entire Remaining Copies of numerous finely illustrated and illuminated Works, important Galleries and Books adapted for presentation; also a most Extensive and interesting Collection of Books, in quires and bound, being Remnants from several Publishing Houses.

* S. & B. beg to state that property of a similar character can be introduced into these Sales, and they will feel obliged by the lists being forwarded as early as possible.

Fine Art and Book Auction Rooms, 25, Fleet-street, London.

The Valuable Library of the late CHARLES LEVER, Esq.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEY & JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works (illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13 (late 3), Wellington-street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, August 28, and three following days, at 1 o'clock precisely, the VALUABLE LIBRARY of the late CHARLES LEVER, Esq., of Warwick-square; comprising Capital Books in English Literature—Versions of the Holy Scriptures—some rare Poetical Pieces, Plays, and Romances—Early Voyages and Travels—Rare English Chronicles—Archæological, Topographical, and Historical Works—The Valuable Publications of the Parker, Percy, Spalding, Camden, and other Literary Societies.

May be viewed two days previous, and Catalogues had on receipt of two stamps.

Philosophical Instruments, Microscopes by Smith & Beck, Cameras, Photographic Apparatus, Minerals, Cut and Polished Gems, Shells, &c.

MR. J. C. STEVENS will SELL by AUCTION, at his Great Room, 88, King-street, Covent-garden, on FRIDAY, August 30, at half-past 12 precisely, PHILONOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS, including Microscopes by Smith & Beck—Air-Pumps—Two Lathes—Two Copper Bells—Cameras and Photographic Apparatus—a small Collection of Minerals—Cut and Polished Gems—Shells and other Natural History—India Matting—a few Bird-Cages—Books—and a variety of Miscellaneous Articles.

May be viewed the day prior and morning of Sale, and Catalogues had.

Miscellaneous Books.—Four days sale.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C. (west side), on MONDAY, September 2, and three following days, a LARGE COLLECTION of BOOKS, in all classes of Literature, English and Foreign Books of Prints—History and Topography—Theology, Works of the Fathers of the Church—Jurisprudence—Bibliography, &c.—Music (Barney's History, Mus. Ant. Soc. Publications, &c.). Catalogues on receipt of two stamps.

Music and Musical Instruments, including the Library of an AMATEUR, consigned from Yorkshire.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C. (west side), on FRIDAY, September 6, and following day, a LARGE COLLECTION of MISCELLANEOUS MUSIC, comprising valuable full scores of Operas and Oratorios, many of which are not published in this country—Instrumental Music—Capital Modern Operatic and Sacred Music, arranged for full Orchestra—Theory and History, including some scarce and curious Publications—Early English and Italian Vocal Music—a few curious Manuscripts, &c.—together with a Collection of Musical Instruments, Pianofortes, Violins, Violoncellos, &c.

Catalogues on receipt of two stamps.

Sales by Auction

Stock of Engravings, Autographs, Pictures, &c., of the late Mr. JOHN TAYLEURE, of Adelaide-street, Strand.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C. (west side), on WEDNESDAY, August 23, and three following days, the well selected and useful STOCK of the late Mr. JOHN TAYLEURE, Printseller, of Adelaide-street, Strand, comprising an excellent selection of Engravings in all the Schools, Italian, Flemish, Dutch, German, French and English—Works of Raphael, Rubens and Vanduyck—Hogarth's Works—Caricatures—a very extensive and valuable Collection of Portraits, comprising an illustrated Granger, well furnished in all the classes—Miscellaneous Portraits for the portfolio and for illustration—the Works of Nanteuil, Drevet, Edelinck, Van Schuppen, Sir J. Reynolds, Sir T. Lawrence—the Works of Houbraken and Lodge, &c.—Theatrical Collections of considerable extent and interest, comprising Rare Portraits and Scene-prints and Theatrical Illustrations of various kinds—Ancient and Modern Drawings, comprising numerous interesting Specimens—also a large Collection, in seventeen atlas folio volumes, being the Works of the celebrated Dandini Family of Florence, 1600-1695—also Topographical and Miscellaneous Prints in great number and variety—the Collection of Autograph Letters, Franks, &c., including many desirable Specimens, Collection for Personal and Family History—Dramatic Biography and Illustration, many of which have Portraits, Views, Cuttings, &c. added—a few Engraved Copper-plates and Wood-blocks—Portfolios and large Guard-books—about Fifty Pictures, including "The Last Judgment," by J. Cousin—several Curious Portraits, &c.—Large Mahogany Glazed Book-case—Mahogany Top Counter, with fifty Drawers, &c.

Catalogues on receipt of two stamps.

THE ART-JOURNAL for SEPTEMBER, price 3s. 6d., contains Turner's *PHYRNE GOING TO THE BATH*, Guido's *DEATH OF CLEOPATRA*, and Noble's *ANGELS*.

The Literary Contents include—

THE MONUMENTS OF EGYPT. By F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A.
MODERN ART IN FLORENCE. By Theodoros Trollope.
BRITISH ARTISTS: THEIR STYLE AND CHARACTER. No. 56. HENRY WARREN. By James Dafforne. Illustrated.
THE BUILDING FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1862.
ORIGIN AND NOMENCLATURE OF PLAYING CARDS. Chap. II. By Dr. William Bell. Illustrated.
ART-UNION EXHIBITION.
EAST INDIA MUSEUM.
BOOKBINDING AND DECORATIVE WORKS IN LEATHER. THE HUDSON. By Benson J. Lossing. Illustrated.
GOTHIC METAL WORK. Illustrated. &c. &c.
James S. Virtue, 26, Ivy-lane.

Price One Shilling.

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE.
Edited by DAVID MASSON.
No. XXIII. for SEPTEMBER, 1861, will be published on TUESDAY NEXT, August 27th.

Contents.

- I. GOOD AND EVIL: an Essay. By Dr. Felix Eberly, of the University of Breslau, Author of 'The Stars and the Earth.' In Two Papers. Paper the First.
- II. "AUTUMNA." By Edwin Arnold.
- III. ROMSE CHURCH: a Legend from the Baltic. By Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein.
- IV. RAVENSHOE. By Henry Kingsley, Author of 'Geoffrey Hamlyn.'
Chap. XXIX.—Charles's Retreat upon London.
XXX.—Charles deterred from altering his Way of Dressing Himself.
XXXI.—Charles's New Top-Boots.
XXXII.—Diogenes on the Wheelbarrow.
XXXIII.—A Glimpse of some Old Friends.
- V. THE LAW OF BODE; or, Gaps in the Solar System filled up. A Sketch from Recent Astronomical History. By Professor Kelland.
- VI. SONG OF THE DEW TO A DYING GIRL. By the Hon. Roden Noel.
- VII. MR. BUCKLE'S DOCTRINE as to the SCOTCH and THEIR HISTORY. By the Editor. Part III. Scotland in the Seventeenth Century.
- VIII. SERPDM IN RUSSIA. By Nicholas Rowe.
- IX. THE RESTORATION: a Fragment.
- X. ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.
- XI. MR. ALEXANDER SMITH'S FORMER POEMS and HIS NEW ONE.
- XII. THE OLD VAGRANT. From the French of Béranger. By H. W. Higgins.
- XIII. OPINION ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS: a Letter to the Editor. By Thomas Hughes.

Macmillan & Co. Cambridge; and 23, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London.

Just published, No. III., price 6d. Monthly, with numerous Illustrations.

THE SIXPENNY MAGAZINE.

Contents.

Earl Russell—The King of the Mountains, Chap. IV.—Trips after Health, by Dr. Thomson—The Captain of the "Vulture," Chaps. III. and IV.—Gems from Abroad—Pen and Pencil Sketches of the Pictouresque, No. III. Rochester Castle—The Round of Wrong, Chap. IV. Venetian Bridal—Curious Occupations: Glass Painting—Dainty Dishes—Mr. Pollycoddles—The Magnetizer—Tales of the Musicians—The Hut of the Mississippi—The Pinch-becks—Law and Crime—Literature of the Month.
London: Ward & Lock, 158, Fleet-street.

This day, price 1s. the SEPTEMBER Number of

TEMPLE BAR: a London Magazine for Town and Country Readers.

Edited by GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

Contents.

- I. The Seven Sons of Mammon: a Story. By G. A. Sala.
- II. My Convict Experience.
- III. London Poems. VII. The River.
- IV. Daughters of Eve. III. Lady Fanshawe.
- V. For Better for Worse. Chap. XXXVIII. to Chap. XLIII.
- VI. Limestones and Marbles.
- VII. A Brown Study.
- VIII. All about Hair and Beards.
- IX. The Wimbledon Meeting.
- X. The Corporal's Story.
- XI. School Girls and Girls' Schools.
- XII. Lady Mabel.

London: Office, 122, Fleet-street, E.

This day, price 1s. with Illustrations by "Phiz,"

ST. JAMES'S MAGAZINE.
Conducted by Mrs. S. C. HALL.

Contents for September.

- I. The Royal Mint.
- II. Can Wrong be Right? a Tale. By Mrs. S. C. Hall.
- III. The National Gallery. By Anthony Trollope.
- IV. "Nadriene Speltnon." Wishes Fulfilled. A Tale. By the Author of 'Paul Ferrol.'
- V. A Shell: its Journey and Message. By Thomas Hood.
- VI. English Music. By the Rev. J. E. Cox, M.A. F.S.A., &c.
- VII. September at Borcette. By Mrs. S. C. Hall.
- VIII. The Charn Doctor: an Incident in Wales.
- IX. The Domestic Grievance.
- X. Something of what the Queen will see and will not see in Ireland. By S. C. Hall, F.S.A., &c.
- XI. Lines on the Death of Catherine (Hayes) Bushnell.
- XII. The Kingdom of Scotland, Ireland, and the United Kingdom.
- XIII. A Great Trial: a Tale for the Young of the Household. By Mrs. S. C. Hall.

London: W. Kent & Co. Paternoster-row.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE for SEPTEMBER, 2s. 6d., contains

Barren Honour. A Tale. By the Author of 'Guy Livingstone,' 'Swiss and German,' &c. Chapter I.—Literature and Philosophy of the Early Christian Age. Gone. By A. K. H. B.
A Few Words on the Census of Ireland.
Manners and Morals as affected by Civilization.
Homeopathy. A Letter to J. S. S., Esq. By Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart.
Good for Nothing; or, All Down Hill. By the Author of 'Dignity Grand,' 'The Interpreter,' &c. Chapters XXXIV.—XXXVII.
Modern Art in Berlin.
Parish Registers: their History and Contents.
Said Bey's Umbrell.
Belligerents' Rights at Sea.
Java. By an Anglo-Batavian. Second Article.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand, W.C.

THE QUEN: AN ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL AND REVIEW.

Men of all classes in England—the Clergyman, the Student, the Schoolmaster, the Man of Letters, the Artist, the Merchant, the Tradesman, each a Journal written especially for them; but for the whole mass of Educated Women not a single Paper of value exists. Under the title of 'THE QUEEN,' a Journal for English women is now in preparation. The first Number will appear on SATURDAY, September 7. 'THE QUEEN' is simply intended to be for Educated Women what certain high-class Journals are for men—recording and discussing from week to week whatever interests or amuses them. There will be a large number of original articles on the Daily Life of Society, its Manners and Morals—on Books, Music, and the Theatre. Considerable space will be devoted to the Amusements which Ladies most pursue, at home and abroad; while, as for the more serious, 'THE QUEEN' will be the earliest and most accurate chronicler of all its changes. The Engravings in 'THE QUEEN' will really illustrate the Events of the Day, and give point to whatever Topics happen to engage the public mind. No expense and no trouble will be spared in their preparation.

Interesting Supplements will appear every week. With the first Number will be given a PLATE OF THE FASHIONS (printed and painted in Paris), and a genuine PHOTOGRAPH OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA. These Photographs (not Engravings from Photographs) will be suitable for framing, being elegantly tinted card-paper. They will be executed by Mr. Mayall, of Regent-street—a sufficient guarantee of their excellence. Other interesting Supplements—already in preparation in Paris, Brussels, Berlin and Leipzig, as well as in London—will exhibit the most charming Specimens of Fine-Art Printing ever seen in this country. The first Number will appear on SATURDAY, September 7, price SIXPENCE.—To be had of all Booksellers and News-vendors; also on receipt of Six Stamps, from the Office,
245, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

ARTISTIC CONGRESS IN ANTWERP.—THE BUILDER OF THIS DAY, price 4d., contains:—Fine View and Plan of two new Mansions in Northumberland—Artistic Congress in Antwerp—Residences and Industrial Classes, in Paris—Social Science Congress—Trades' Union Directory—French Essay on Painting and Architecture—A Voyage from Westminster to London Bridge—The Labour Question—London—Well-Fireproof Warehouses—The Builder's Law Notes—Scotland—School-building News—Church-building News—Provincial News—Stained Glass, &c.—Office, 1, York-street, Covent-garden; and all Booksellers.

GERALD MASSEY'S LAST VOLUME OF POEMS, HAVELOCK'S MARCH; and Other Poems.
(The major part now printed for the first time.) By GERALD MASSEY. 12mo. cloth, price 5s.
"All the sea-pieces have the dash and saltiness of the ocean in them. They deserve to be read, and if read are sure to be admired. The poet's love-lyrics will find many admirers. Readers who find this vein of feeling in their own humour—and there will be many such—will get the volume for themselves. The whole mass of song and celebration is inscribed to Lady Marian Alford in a poem of great beauty. One of the Elizabethans might have written these lines."—*Athenæum*.
London: Trübner & Co. 60, Paternoster-row.

Twenty-third Thousand, price 5s.

ROUILLON'S TEACHER'S FRENCH ASSISTANT; or, Grammatical Institutes of the French Language, containing a Series of Theoretic, Practical and Progressive Lessons, purposely written for the assistance of Parents, Governors or Tutors engaged in Teaching French. Twelfth Edition. Edited by ALFRED HAYET, Esq., Author of 'The Complete French Class-Books.'
London: W. Allan, Stationers' Hall-court.

2 richly bound vols. large 8vo. handsomely illustrated (1,100 pp.), price 11.

THE LIFE, TIMES, and CORRESPONDENCE OF DR. DOYLE (J. K. L.), Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin. By WILLIAM JOHN FITZPATRICK, J.P., Biographer of Lord Cloncurry and Lady Morgan. "Full of amusing and instructive matter."—*Spectator*. "A true portrait."—*Athenæum*. "Admirable. Perfectly Boswellian in effect."—*Press*.
London: Duffy, 22, Paternoster-row.

Just published,

A NEW GEOLOGICAL MAP OF SCOTLAND. With Explanatory Notes by Sir R. I. MURCHISON, D.C.L. F.R.S., Director General, and A. GEIKIE, F.R.S.E. F.G.S., Geologist, of the Geological Survey of Great Britain. First in pocket case, 6s.
London: E. Stanford, 6, Charing Cross, S.W.; and all Booksellers.

This day, demy 8vo. 8s. 6d.

COMMENTARY on the EPISTLES to the SEVEN CHURCHES in ASIA. By RICHARD CHENEVIX TRENCH, D.D., Dean of Westminster.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

This day, Second Edition, demy 8vo. 2s.

CONSIDERATIONS on REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT. By JOHN STUART MILL.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

This day, 8vo. price 16s. the Fourth Volume, completing the Work, of

THE SPANISH CONQUEST in AMERICA, and its Relation to the History of Slavery and to the Government of Colonies. By ARTHUR HELPS.
Vols. I. and II. 28s. Vol. III. 16s.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

This day, 8vo. 15s.

REVOLUTIONS in RELIGION; being the Second Volume of 'REVOLUTIONS in ENGLISH HISTORY.' By ROBERT VAUGHAN, D.D.

The First Volume, REVOLUTIONS of RACE. 15s.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

This day, Vols. V. and VI. 8vo. 28s. of the

HISTORY of ENGLAND, containing the Reigns of Edward VI. and Mary. By JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE.
The Second Edition, revised, of Vols. I. to IV., containing the Reign of Henry VIII., 2s. 14s.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

Post 8vo. 8s. Second Series of

THE RECREATIONS of a COUNTRY PARSON. Essays, Consolatory, Aesthetic, Moral, Social, and Domestic. A Selection from the Contributions of A. K. H. B. to *Fraser's Magazine*.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

Fifth Edition, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

BACON'S ESSAYS. With Annotations. By RICHARD WHATELY, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

GRYLL GRANGE. By the Author of 'Head-long Hall.' Reprinted from *Fraser's Magazine*.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

The Second Edition of a New Series, 2 vols. 14s.

FRIENDS IN COUNCIL.
Lately published, a New Edition, 2 vols. 9s. of
FRIENDS IN COUNCIL. First Series.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

8vo. 5s.

ON THE CLASSIFICATION and GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION of the MAMMALIA; with an APPENDIX on the GORILLA, and on the EXTINCTION and TRANSMUTATION of SPECIES. By RICHARD OWEN, F.R.S., Superintendent of the Natural History Department in the British Museum.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

This day, Second Edition, 2 vols. 16s.

HOLMBY HOUSE. By G. J. WHITE MELVILLE.

By the same Author,

GENERAL BOUNCE. Second Edition, 5s.
DIGBY GRAND. Third Edition, 5s.
KATE COVENTRY. Third Edition, 5s.
THE INTERPRETER. Second Edition, 10s. 6d.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

Price 8d. cloth, Seventh Edition,

FIRST POETICAL READING-BOOK. By W. MACLEOD, Head-Master of the Model School, Royal Military Asylum.

SECOND READING-BOOK. 8d. Fifth Edition.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—MAJOR RUSSELL'S NEW WORK ON THE TANNIN PROCESS.

Now ready, in fcap. 8vo. cloth lettered, price 2s.

THE TANNIN PROCESS.
By C. RUSSELL.
"This work contains the most improved Formula and Method of Manipulation connected with this important Process."
London: W. Davies, 54, Prince-street, Leicester-square, W.
Liverpool: H. Greenwood, 22, Castle-street.

Now ready, illustrated with 11 Steel Engravings, price 12s. cloth lettered.

LANDSCAPE PAINTING in OIL COLOURS, explained in Letters on the Theory and Practice of the Art, and illustrated by Examples from the several Schools.
By JOHN BURNET, F.R.S.

Re-edited, with an Appendix, by HENRY MURRAY, F.R.S.
Also, by the same Author, recently published, price 12s. each, **TURNER and his WORKS.**
REMBRANDT and his WORKS.
PRACTICAL HINTS on PORTRAIT PAINTING.
London: James S. Virtue, City-road and Ivy-lane.

Just ready, post 8vo. cloth, price 6s.

SERMONS PREACHED for the most part in the CHURCHES of ST. MARY and ST. MATTHIAS, RICHMOND, SURREY. By CHARLES WELLINGTON FURSE, M.A., of Balliol College, Oxford; Curate of Christ Church, St. Pancras; and formerly Lecturer of St. George's Chapel, Windsor.
Oxford and London: J. H. & Jas. Parker.

A NEW IRISH WEEKLY JOURNAL.
On the 31st of August will be ready the First Number of
THE ILLUSTRATED DUBLIN JOURNAL.
A weekly Miscellany of Amusement and Popular Information. Sixteen pages 4to., printed on superfine paper, PRICE ONE PENNY.

Dublin: published by James Duffy, 7, Wellington Quay, and 22, Paternoster-row, London. Sold by all Booksellers, Newsagents, and at the Railway stations.

Now ready, the SECOND EDITION, with Corrections and Additions, royal 12mo. cloth, 2s. 6d.
GLEANNINGS in GRAVEYARDS: a Collection of Curious Epitaphs. Collated and Compiled by H. E. NORFOLK.
J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square, London.

Price 1s. 6d.
THOUGHTS on a FEW SUBJECTS of POLITICAL ECONOMY. By JOHN CAZENOVE.
Also, price 1s., Supplement to the above, containing, among other additions, a Letter from Mr. Pennington on the London Banking System.
Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Stationers' Hall-court.

BENTLEY'S STANDARD NOVELS.—NEW VOLUME.
THE SEMI-ATTACHED COUPLE. By the Author of 'The Semi-Detached House.' 2s. 6d.
Also, in the same Series—

1. RITA: an Autobiography. 2s. 6d.
 2. THE THREE CLERKS. Anthony Trollope. 2s. 6d.
 3. THE SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE. 2s. 6d.
 4. BEVER HOLLOW. By the Author of 'Mary Powell.' 2s. 6d.
 5. VILLAGE BELLES. By the same Author. 2s. 6d.
 6. EASTON and ITS INHABITANTS. Hon. Lena Eden. 2s. 6d.
 7. QUITTS. By the Author of 'The Initials.' 2s. 6d.
 8. THE SEASON TICKET. 2s. 6d.
- Richard Bentley, New Burlington-street.

On 31st August, fcap. 8vo. 96 pages, 1s. cloth,
FIRST FRENCH READING-BOOK; being Easy and Interesting Lessons, progressively arranged. With a Copious Vocabulary of all the Words and Idioms contained in the Text. By JULES CARON, Author of 'The Principles of French Grammar.' &c.
Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

DE LILLE'S NEW GRADUATED COURSE.
THE BEGINNER'S OWN FRENCH BOOK. 2s.
EASY FRENCH POETRY FOR BEGINNERS. 2s.
FRENCH GRAMMAR. 2s. 6d.
RÉPERTOIRE des PROSAIQUES. 6s. 6d.
MODÈLES de POÉSIE. 6s.
Whitaker & Co. Ave Maria-lane.

Now ready, Part I. of
THE USEFUL PLANTS of GREAT BRITAIN. Illustrated by JOHN E. SOWERBY, Described by C. P. JOHNSON. To be completed in 12 Parts, Coloured, at 3s. per Part.
John E. Sowerby, 3, Mead-place, Lambeth, S.; and Messrs. Kent & Co. 23, Paternoster-row, E.C.

V.R.—THE QUEEN in IRELAND.
As few copies remain of the
IRISH TOURIST'S ILLUSTRATED HAND-BOOK, 2s. 6d. (Ninth Year's Official Edition), containing 150 original designs, and fullest information, immediate application is necessary.
W. H. Smith & Son, 186, Strand; M'Glashan, Dublin; and all Railways.

Just published, fcap. 8vo. with 6 Plates of rare and choice Examples, cloth, 5s.

A HAND-BOOK to ROMAN COINS. By FRED. W. MADDEN, of the Medal Room, British Museum, Hon. Sec. of the Numismatic Society.
J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square, London.

Nearly ready, 3 vols. 8vo.
HISTORY of the FOUR CONQUESTS of ENGLAND: ROMAN, ANGLO-SAXON, DANISH and NORMAN. By JAMES AUGUSTUS ST. JOHN.
Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill.

Now ready, in demy 8vo. cloth, price 5s.
EDUCATION: INTELLECTUAL, MORAL and PHYSICAL.
By HERBERT SPENCER,
Author of 'The Principles of Psychology.'
London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

Just published, in fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth,
OBSCURE TEXTS of SCRIPTURE ILLUSTRATED ACCORDING to the SPIRITUAL SENSE. By MARY C. HUME.
London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

Just published, in post 8vo. price 5s. cloth,
A WAS-I-HIND; or, a VOICE from the GANGES: being a Solution of the True Source of Christianity. By an INDIAN OFFICER.
London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

Just published, in post 8vo. with Original Photograph of Garibaldi, and Plan of Gaëta, price 10s. 6d. cloth,
IN the TRACK of the GARIBALDIANS through ITALY and SICILY.
By ALGERNON SIDNEY BICKNELL.
London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

Now ready, price One Shilling,
A KEY to ARNOLD'S HENRY'S FIRST LATIN BOOK: containing copious Notes, Exegetical and Explanatory. By A. GILBERT CALLAN.
London: Wm. Allan, 13, Paternoster-row; Manchester: Abel Heywood, 86 and 88, Oldham-street.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS of PUBLIC MEN.—Lists free on application.—Mason & Co. 7, Amen-corner, Paternoster-row, London.

In 12mo. stout volume, price 5s.
KEY to HINDUSTANI; or, an Easy Method of Acquiring Hindustani in the Original Character, arranged on the plan of an English Spelling-Book. By HYDER JUNG BAHADUR, late Governor of the Madras University.
London: James Madden, 3, Leadenhall-street.

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH.
Just ready, post 8vo. cloth lettered, price 5s.
IRISH HISTORY and IRISH CHARACTER. By GOLDWIN SMITH.
Oxford and London: J. H. & Jas. Parker.

MOSELEY ON CONTRABAND of WAR.
This day is published, post 8vo. cloth,

WHAT IS CONTRABAND of WAR?—AND WHAT IS NOT?—A Treatise, compiled chiefly from the American and English authorities. By JOSEPH MOSELEY, Esq., B.C.L., Barrister-at-Law.
London: Butterworths, 7, Fleet-street, Her Majesty's Law Publishers.

OKER'S GAME and FISHERY LAWS.
This day is published, post 8vo. 7s. cloth.

A HANDY BOOK of the GAME and FISHERY LAWS; containing all the Acts in force as to Game, Rabbits, Deer, Private and Salmon Fisheries, Dogs and Birds, and the New Licences to kill Game, Deer, &c. Systematically arranged, with useful Forms, Notes, Decisions, &c., and containing the New Salmon Fisheries Act of 1861. By GEORGE C. OKER, Author of 'The Magisterial Synopsis,' and 'Formulist,' &c. &c.
London: Butterworths, 7, Fleet-street, Her Majesty's Law Publishers.

Now ready, 3 vols. 8vo. with General Index, cloth extra, price 21s.
A HISTORY of the CITY of DUBLIN.

By J. T. GILBERT, M.R.I.A., Librarian of the Royal Irish Academy, Hon. Secretary Irish Archaeological and Celtic Society.
Dublin: James Duffy, 7, Wellington Quay; Thomas Connolly, 10, Upper Ormond Quay. London: J. Duffy, 23, Paternoster-row.

NOTICE.—THE BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
Now ready, Eleventh Edition of

CORNISH'S STRANGER'S GUIDE to BIRMINGHAM: its Public Buildings and Manufactories. Illustrated with a Map, and numerous coloured and other Engravings. Price 1s. (post free, 1s. 4d.).
London: James Cornish, 297, High Holborn; and Thomas Cornish, Oxford-street. Birmingham: Cornish Brothers.

Just published, price 1s.
REMARKS and SUGGESTIONS on the INSTITUTION and SYSTEM of MADHOUSES in ENGLAND.
By H. BRIMFIELD, Esq.
London: Edinham Wilson, Royal Exchange.

NEW BOOKS ADAPTED for SUMMER and SEA-SIDE READING.

I.
The INGOLDSBY LEGENDS; or, Mirth and Marvels. Tenth Thousand. 3 vols. post 8vo. with all the Illustrations by Cruikshank and Leach, 15s. Also, Twenty-eighth Thousand, in 1 vol. with Illustrated Frontispiece, 5s.

II.
BUCKLAND'S CURIOSITIES of NATURAL HISTORY. First and Second Series. 3 vols. small 8vo. with Illustrations, 12s. Either volume may be had separately.

III.
RAMBLES BEYOND RAILWAYS; or, Notes in Cornwall taken Afoot. To which is now first added, THE CRUISE of the TOMTIT to the SCILLY ISLANDS. By W. WILKIE COLLINS, Author of 'The Woman in White.' Price 5s.

IV.
An ARCTIC BOAT JOURNEY in the AUTUMN of 1854. By ISAAC HAYES, Surgeon to the Second Grinnell Expedition. With Introduction and Notes, by DR. NORTON SHAW. Price 6s.

V.
LECTURES on PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY; or, Earth and Man. Small 8vo. 2s. 6d. By ARNOLD GUYOT. The only unabridged Edition.

VI.
RECOLLECTIONS of a LITERARY LIFE: with Selections from my Favourite Poets and Prose Writers. By MARY RUSSELL MITFORD. Third Edition, crown 8vo. with Portrait of Miss Mitford, 5s.

VII.
NOTES on NOSES. With Illustrations. 2s. 6d.

VIII.
The STREETS of LONDON: with Anecdotes of their more Celebrated Residents. By J. T. SMITH. Edited by Dr. MACKAY. 5s.

IX.
SERMONS in STONES; or, Scripture Confirmed by Geology. By DOMINICK MAUSLAND, LL.D. L. and E. Eighth Edition, small 8vo. with Illustrations, 4s.

X.
The BYE LANES and DOWNS of ENGLAND. By SYLVANUS. Price 2s. 6d.

XI.
SALAD for the SOCIAL. By the Author of 'Salad for the Solitary.' Price 2s. 6d.
London: RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street.

LUND'S MENSURATION.
Lately published, in fcap. 8vo. price 2s. 6d.—the KEY, 3s.
THE ELEMENTS of MENSURATION, designed for Schools and Adult Classes, with a large Collection of Original Easy Exercises. By the Rev. R. LUND, B.D., late Fellow and Lecturer of St. John's College, Cambridge; Editor of 'Wood's Algebra,' &c.
London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

SCHOOL-HISTORIES by the AUTHOR OF 'AMY HERBERT.'
A FIRST HISTORY of GREECE, from the Siege of Troy, B.C. 1184, to the Destruction of Corinth, A.C. 146. New Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.
THE CHILD'S FIRST HISTORY of ROME, from the Foundation of Rome, A.C. 753, to the Fall of Jerusalem under Titus, A.D. 70. Eighth Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.
London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Just published, in 8vo. price 18s. cloth,
THE BOOK of ECCLESIASTES, translated from the Original Hebrew; with a Commentary, Historical and Critical. By CHRISTIAN D. GINSBURG.

By the same Author, price 10s.

The SONG of SONGS, or Solomon's Song; with a Commentary, Historical and Critical.

London: Longman, Green & Co. Paternoster-row.

COMPLETION of DR. G. SMITH'S HISTORY OF METHODISM.

Now ready, in crown 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth,
HISTORY of WESLEYAN METHODISM: Vol. III. MODERN METHODISM, completing the work; with a full GENERAL INDEX. By GEORGE SMITH, LL.D. F.A.S., Author of 'Sacred Annals; or, Researches into the History and Religion of Mankind.'

Also, Vol. II. THE MIDDLE AGE of METHODISM, price 10s. 6d.; Volume the First, WESLEY and his TIMES, price 10s. 6d.; and the Work complete, in 3 vols. price 31s. 6d. cloth.
London: Longman, Green & Co. Paternoster-row.

In One thick Volume, post 8vo. price 12s. 6d.
EVERYBODY'S BOOK;

or, Gleanings, Serious and Entertaining, in Prose and Verse, from the Scrap-Book of a Septuagenarian. Edited by JOHN HENRY FREERE, Director of the Collegiate Institution at Novo Friburgo, Brazil; and dedicated by permission to Dom Pedro II.

"Mr. Freere has read much, thought much, and observed much." *Morning Chronicle.*

"Mr. Freere is in the Western what our friend Mr. Timbs is in the Eastern hemisphere; we wish him and his book every success." *Daily Telegraph.*

"Mr. Freere is evidently an earnest, man, conscientious and hopeful, and in his numerous selections has shown a considerable amount of good taste." *Manchester Examiner.*

"This work is the compilation of a man of clear, vigorous judgment, finely cultivated taste, reliable principle, strongly utilitarian views, and of all but universal reading." *Londonderry Standard.*

"Mr. Freere may then be congratulated upon having published a work that will at once entertain and edify, and while affording present relaxation for a dull half-hour, raise the reader's appreciation of the true and beautiful." *Morning Post.*

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

HAVET'S FRENCH METHOD.

"M. Havet's system obliges the pupil to learn almost in spite of himself, and to stock his memory with words and phrases belonging to our daily wants and avocations. The Conversations are most varied in matter, and range from the simplest construction to the most difficult idiom and the purest gallicism; yet the progress is so gradual, that a pupil with commonplace abilities must arrive at a good spoken knowledge of the French language." *Bristol Mirror.*

400 crown 8vo. pages, 5s. 6d.

HAVET'S FRENCH STUDIES: MODERN CONVERSATIONS on all the ordinary topics of life: EXERCISES to be done at sight; and READING LESSONS from Standard French Writers. New Edition, with a Dictionary of the Words and Idioms.

From M. DEXGROZ, Professor at the Sorbonne, Paris; Author of 'Histoire de la Littérature Française,' &c.

"Il faudrait qu'un gentleman fût bien obstiné à ne pas parler français, quand M. Alfred Havet lui glisse dans la main son joli petit livre d'Etudes françaises, où la conversation naît d'elle-même du sens de la lecture, et fait disparaître toutes les difficultés de la grammaire, sous l'usage d'une continue causerie."

"M. Havet a eu l'heureuse idée de joindre à chacune de ses leçons et de prendre pour sujet de ses Conversations les plus jolies maximes de la littérature française."

"Je ne connais pas de recueil plus varié, plus piquant, choisi avec plus de goût et d'habileté que celui des Etudes françaises. Vous y trouvez Molière avec M. Jourdain, Voltaire avec le joli conte de Jeanot et Colère, La Fontaine avec quelques unes de ses admirables fables; puis des contemporains, Nodier, Lamennais, Janin, Alphonse Karr; puis des noms nouveaux, mais toujours belles, que celles de méthode O. &c. Je vous félicite d'avoir réussi à donner une impulsion aussi heureuse à la partie pratique de l'enseignement du français."—Paris, le 11 Février 1861.

From DR. SPIEGEL, Professor at the Imperial College (Lyceé Bonaparte), Paris; Author of the French and English Dictionary, &c.

"J'approuve fort le plan et l'exécution de vos French Studies. Le français est en même temps familier et élégant, et prête bien à la conversation. Les élèves doivent par cette méthode arriver rapidement à parler et à comprendre une langue étrangère, sans être abrutis par des phrases plus sottes les unes que les autres, telles que celles de méthode O. &c. Je vous félicite d'avoir réussi à donner une impulsion aussi heureuse à la partie pratique de l'enseignement du français."—Paris, le 11 Février 1861.

London: W. Allan; Dulau & Co.; Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

MR. BENTLEY'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MEMOIRS of KING RICHARD the THIRD and SOME of his CONTEMPORARIES. By J. HENEAGE JESSE, Author of 'The Court of England under the Stuarts.' 8vo. with a Portrait, &c.

NEW WORK ON JAPAN.

A RESIDENCE at NAGASAKI and HAKODATI in 1859-60. With an Account of Japan generally. By C. PEMBERTON HODGSON, late Her Majesty's Consul. To which are added, a Series of Letters on Japan, by HIS WIFE. 8vo. with numerous Illustrations.

The 'COOK'S GUIDE and HOUSE-KEEPER and BUTLER'S ASSISTANT: A Practical Treatise on English and Foreign Cookery in all its Branches, and also Instructions for Pickling and Preserving Vegetables, Fruit, Game, &c.; the Curing of Hams and Bacon; the Art of Confectionery and Ice-making, and the Arrangement of Desserts. By CHARLES ELMÉ FRANCAELLI, Author of 'The Modern Cook.' Small 8vo. with numerous Illustrations. 5s.

M. GUIZOT'S PERSONAL MEMOIRS. Vol. IV. 8vo. 14s.

"The calmness of M. Guizot, in reviewing his own career, gives a peculiar grace and charm to his Memoirs."—*Examiner*.
These Memoirs deal with a brilliant and dramatic period in the constitutional history of France, and aim at something far higher than a passing popularity."—*Athenæum*.
"We have here sketches of M. Guizot's great contemporaries—Bismarck, Metternich, Wellington, Emperor Nicholas, Louis Napoleon, Palmerston, &c."—*Birmingham Journal*.

LORD DUNDONALD.—A REPLY to the OBSERVATIONS in THE QUARTERLY REVIEW on THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY of LORD DUNDONALD. By MARCUS. 8vo. with Charts.

NEW STORY OF SOCIAL LIFE.

EAST LYNNE. By Mrs. Wood. 3 vols. post 8vo.

The Hon. Mrs. YELVERTON'S 'MARTYRS to CIRCUMSTANCE.' Second and Concluding Part. price 2s.

MEMOIRS of MARSHALL HALL, M.D. F.R.S. Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, and Foreign Associate of the Academy of Medicine at Paris. By HIS WIDOW. 8vo. with a Portrait, 14s.
"In the world of physiological science Dr. Marshall Hall may fairly be ranked as the companion of Harvey and Bell."
"Will command respect and sympathy."—*Observer*.
Athenæum.

Dr. CUMMING'S POPULAR ANSWERS to the 'ESSAYS and REVIEWS.' Small 8vo. 4s.

JOHN HUSS and JEROME OF PRAGUE.

The LIFE and TIMES of CARDINAL JULIAN. By the Rev. R. C. JENKINS. 8vo. 14s.
"Mr. Jenkins treats with candour and learning a life which bears the impress of greatness. He has succeeded in developing the high aims and profound statesmanship of Cardinal Julian."
"Sobriety and truthfully written. It has solid value, and deserves close attention."—*Examiner*.
"This work deserves a respectful reception."—*Spectator*.

With Four Charts and Portrait, price 5s.

LORD DUNDONALD'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY. A LIBRARY EDITION, in 2 vols. 8vo. with Plans, 28s.

"Ought to be a prize-book in every military and naval school." *London Review*.

NEW MODERN SEA STORY.

VONVED THE DANE, the ROVER of the BALTIC. 2 vols.

"This is a great book, both in conception and execution. The author possesses a rare faculty of exciting and arresting attention. In its own school this story has no rival. Victor Hugo might be proud to have written some of its chapters, than which he has never written anything more thrilling or more terrible; and Alexandre Dumas himself, so powerful in describing prison scenes, has not exceeded this writer in his account of the Rover of the Baltic."—*Morning Post*.

REDEMPTION DRAWETH NIGH. By the Rev. Dr. CUMMING. SIXTH THOUSAND. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

"This volume deserves impartial investigation, its themes are of vast and varied grandeur, the subjects which the author brings within the horizon are unspeakably solemn."—*St. James's Chron.*

The GREAT TRIBULATION; or, Things Coming on the Earth. By the Rev. Dr. CUMMING. TWELFTH THOUSAND. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

"Whether Dr. Cumming's interpretations be right or wrong, there is no doubt that the barometer of Europe singularly corresponds with his deductions from prophecy."—*Times*.

RICHARD BENTLEY, Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

13, Great Marlborough-street.

HURST & BLACKETT'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE OKAVANGO RIVER. A Nar-

ative of Travel, Exploration, and Adventure. By CHARLES JOHN ANDERSON, Author of 'Lake Ngami.' 8vo. with Portrait of the Author, and numerous Illustrations. 2s.

"Mr. Anderson's book, illustrated with many animated pictures of adventures connected with the wild sports of the journey it describes, is one that will be popular as a budget of trustworthy traveller's tales, besides being valued for the information it gives to geographers."—*Examiner*.

"This volume, prettily and splendidly illustrated, will take a high rank among works of adventure and exploration. There can be no question of the great service Mr. Anderson has rendered to geographical science."—*Herald*.

"Mr. Anderson's adventures stamp him as one of the most enterprising travellers of modern times, and well worthy to take rank by the side of the Livingstones and others, who have attempted to penetrate the interior of the great African continent. Every page of his present work is full of interest."—*Observer*.

"This work is a valuable addition to geographical knowledge, and a stirring record of adventurous achievement for the delight of stay-at-home travellers. It is profusely illustrated with striking scenes from African life and sporting adventure."—*John Bull*.

The SECRET HISTORY of the COURT of FRANCE under LOUIS XV. Edited, from rare and unpublished Documents, by Dr. CHALLICE. 2 vols. with Portraits, 21s.

HENRY IV. and MARIE de MEDICI.

From Original and Authentic Sources. By Miss FREER, Author of 'The Lives of Marguerite d'Angoulême, Jeanne d'Albret,' &c. 3 vols. with Portraits, 21s.

A SAUNTER THROUGH the WEST

END. By LEIGH HUNT. 1 vol. 10s. 6d. bound.

"Few men felt, as Leigh Hunt did, the human poetry of the old memories that crowd upon the lettered and thoughtful rambler about London streets. His gentle, genial humour shines in a book like this, a worthy companion to his 'Town' and 'Old Court Suburb.'"
—*Examiner*.

NOTHING NEW. By the Author of

'JOHN HALIFAX.' Illustrated by J. E. MILLAIS, A.R.A. Forming the New Volume of HURST & BLACKETT'S STANDARD LIBRARY of ORIGINATORS of POPULAR MODERN WORKS. 5s. each bound. Now also comprising

1. Sam Slick's Nature & Human Nature.
2. John Halifax, Gentleman.
3. The Crescent and the Cross.
4. Nathalie. By Julia Kavanagh.
5. A Woman's Thoughts about Women.
6. Adam Graeme of Mossgray.
7. Sam Slick's Wise Saws.
8. Wiseman's Popes.
9. A Life for a Life.
10. Leigh Hunt's Old Court Suburb.
11. Margaret and her Bridesmaids.
12. Sam Slick's Old Judge.
13. Darien. By Eliot Warburton.
14. Sir B. Burke's Family Romance.
15. The Laird of Norlaw.
16. The Englishwoman in Italy.

THE NEW NOVELS.

A HERO in SPIKE of HIMSELF.

By Captain MAYNE REID. From the French of Luis de Bellemare. 3 vols. (This day.)

ALONE in the WORLD. By the

Author of 'COUSIN GEORGE,' &c. 3 vols.

"This new tale by Mrs. Gordon Smythies (whom Thomas Campbell, the poet, decided to be the queen of the domestic novel) unites the pathos and high morals of her 'Married for Love,' with the wit of her 'Cousin George' and the humour of her 'Marrying Man.'"
—*Chronicle*.

PAUL FOSTER'S DAUGHTER. By

DUTTON COOK. 3 vols.

"This novel has the rare merit of growing more and more interesting as it proceeds. It is not often that a novel so witty, wise, and healthful in spirit offers itself for perusal. It is a thoroughly right-minded book. The characters are most of them artists. Paul Foster himself is an excellent character, and his daughter Sylvia is a young lady who will find an adorer in every man who reads the book. We recommend our readers to get the book for themselves."—*Athenæum*.

A FAMILY HISTORY. By the

Author of 'THE QUEEN'S PARDON,' 3 vols.

"A very good novel, well imagined and well told."—*Post*.

UNDER THE SPELL. By the Author

of 'GRANDMOTHER'S MONEY,' 'WILDFLOWER,' &c. 3 vols.

EAST and WEST. By J. Fraser

CORKRAN. 3 vols. (Just ready.)

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THIRD EDITION, in 3 vols. post 8vo.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS. By Charles DICKENS.

SECOND EDITION, fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

TANNHAUSER; or, the Battle of the Rhine: a Poem. By NEVILLE TEMPLE and EDWARD TREVOR. (First week.)

MR. ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S NEW SERIAL,

With Illustrations by J. E. MILLAIS, A.R.A.

Just published, Part V. price 1s. of

ORLEY FARM: a Tale. By Anthony TROLLOPE, Author of 'Framley Parsonage,' 'Dr. Thorne,' 'Barchester Towers,' &c.

In 3 vols. post 8vo.

THE CONSTABLE of the TOWER: an Historical Romance. By WILLIAM HARRISON AINSWORTH. With Illustrations by Gilbert.

Post 8vo. price 10s. 6d. with Illustrations,

A OKUISE in the CLAYMORE on the COAST of SYRIA during the Present Troubles. By Mrs HARVEY, of ICKWELL-BURY.

Post 8vo. price 6s.

FORAYS among SALMON and DEER. By J. CONWAY.

Second Edition, 2 vols. post 8vo. 16s.

LA BEATA: a Novel. By Thomas ADOLPHUS TROLLOPE.

NEW SPORTING NOVEL.

Third Edition, post 8vo. 2s.

MARKET HARBOROUGH; or, How Mr. Sawyer went to the Shires.

3 vols. post 8vo. 12s.

THE ENGLISH at HOME. Essays from the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. By ALPHONSE ESQUIROS. Translated and Edited by LASCELLES WREAXILL.

HOME TRAVELS.

A MONTH in YORKSHIRE. By Walter WHITE. Fourth Edition, post 8vo. with Map, 4s.

A LONDONER'S WALK to the LANDS END, and a TRIP to the SCILLY ISLES. By WALTER WHITE. Second Edition, post 8vo. with Four Maps, 4s.

8vo. roan tuok, 10s. 6d.

TRAVELLING ATLAS of the ENGLISH COUNTIES. By SYDNEY HALL. With all the Railroads accurately laid down.

CHAPMAN & HALL'S STANDARD EDITIONS OF POPULAR AUTHORS.

MISREPRESENTATIONS. By ANNA H. DRURY. (This day.)

TILBURY NOGO. By the Author of 'Digby Grand.' (This day.)

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S CASTLE RICHMOND. A Novel. New Edition. 6s.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S DOCTOR THORNE. A Novel. 6th Edition. 5s. (This day.)

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S THE BERTRAMS. A Novel. 5th Edition. 5s.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S THE KELLYS AND THE O'KELLYS. 4th Edition. 5s.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S MACDERMOTS OF BALLYCLORAN. 3rd Edition. 5s.

W. M. THACKERAY'S IRISH SKETCH-BOOK. With Illustrations by the Author. 3rd Edition. Crown 8vo. 4s.

ALBERT SMITH'S WILD OATS AND DEAD LEAVES. 2nd Edition. Crown 8vo. 5s.

MRS. GASKELL'S NORTH AND SOUTH. 4th Edition. 5s.

G. A. SALA'S GASLIGHT AND DAYLIGHT. With some London Scenes they Shine upon. 2nd Edition. 5s.

W. H. WILLS'S OLD LEAVES GATHERED FROM 'HOUSEHOLD WORDS.' 5s.

ROBERT-HOUDIN'S MEMOIRS: Ambassador, Author and Conjuror. Written by Himself. 3rd Edition. 5s.

MISS MULOOK'S HEAD of the FAMILY. 6th Edit. 5s.

CHAPMAN & HALL, 198, Piccadilly.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1861.

LITERATURE

The Life and Letters of Captain John Brown, who was executed at Charlestown, Virginia, Dec. 2, 1859, for an Armed Attack upon American Slavery; with Notices of some of his Confederates. Edited by Richard D. Webb. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

John Brown has the melancholy distinction of being the only person executed for treason during the eighty-three years since the Declaration of Independence. It is not for us to decide whether the sentence was right, or whether justice might not have been safely tempered by mercy. The highest authorities of the government in America condemned Brown, and he was legally executed for his crime. England could afford, in her greatness, to pardon a Smith O'Brien; we are doubtful whether mercy to John Brown might not have led to the renewal of his insane attempt. It can scarcely be doubted that the attempt at Harper's Ferry,—with the subsequent trial and execution of the criminal,—helped to hurry on the conflict which has already made thousands of widows and orphans in America. Those who would free the slave at any cost to the white man state the fact and rejoice in it. With them John Brown is first of the martyrs, and from his grave, they say, has gathered this awful storm. As some persons in England are supposed to entertain this view, it may be well for the sane and intellectual public to consider what kind of man this martyr was. We take the portrait painted by his friends.

The earliest reminiscence of John Brown found worthy of record is taken from his own confessions. "At an early age he was tempted by three large brass pins belonging to a girl who lived in the family, and stole them. In this he was detected by his mother; and, after having a full day to think of the wrong, received from her a thorough whipping." We find that John "had a very bad and foolish habit of telling lies, though he was never quarrelsome [saving clause]; but was excessively fond of the hardest and roughest kind of plays, and could never get enough of them." In the warm weather John might generally be seen barefooted and bareheaded, with buckskin breeches, suspended often with one leather strap over his shoulders, but sometimes with two. All this twaddle about himself and his early years John Brown coolly sat down to write to a young friend in 1857, or about two years before his death.

John, who was not strong in grammar, goes on to say: "When the war broke out with England, his father commenced furnishing the troops with beef-cattle, the collecting and driving of which afforded him some opportunity for the chase on foot of wild steers and other cattle through the woods." We charitably assume that the son achieved these exploits, though, by the strict rules of grammar, they are referable to the father. Heroes are not bound by rules. We bear in mind the old cry from the Victoria Gallery, "We ain't particular about grammar, but you might close your scenes." If John assumed the right to misuse the Queen's English, he might have been honest in the matter of names. Why Captain John Brown? Who made him a Captain? He confesses that "the effect of what he saw during the war was to so far disgust him with military affairs that he would neither train nor drill; but paid fines, and got along like a Quaker, until his age finally has cleared him of military duty." We fear that many a runaway from Manassas, with as much right as

Brown to the name of Captain, had carried out the same plan.

Next we learn from John Brown how it was that he became an abolitionist "on the rampage," even in his tender years. He was staying for a short time with a "very gentlemanly landlord," who held a slave boy near his (we assume John Brown's) age, very active, intelligent and feeling, to whom John was indebted for many kindnesses. But the coloured Pip, whom John acknowledges to have been more than his equal, was badly clothed, poorly fed, and beaten with iron shovels, or anything else that came to hand, whenever the person who "brought him up by hand" felt dissatisfied. "This brought John [rising ten and goading cattle] to reflect on the wretched, hopeless condition of fatherless and motherless slavechildren, for such children have neither fathers nor mothers to protect or provide for them. He sometimes would raise the question: Is God their Father?" And this nonsense John Brown wrote down, at the mature age of fifty-seven, as advice for a young friend. But he is good enough to tell us, through the medium of his correspondent, whom we cannot refrain from regarding as an American Mrs. Harris, that "he never attempted to dance in his life, nor did he ever learn to know one of a pack of cards from another. He learned nothing of grammar [a fact superfluous to record], nor did he get at school so much knowledge of general arithmetic as the four ground rules." Among the misfortunes of his early youth he does not neglect to mention that he became the owner of a little ewe lamb, which did finely till it was about two-thirds grown, and then sickened and died. This caused him a lengthened period of mourning—"not that he regretted the pecuniary loss, for that was never his disposition, but so strong and earnest were his attachments." Remembering that it is a Yankee who writes, we can hardly accept that reference to the pecuniary loss without a grain of salt. But the next passage, which is quite beyond our comprehension, we leave to our readers, the italics being our own:

"John had been taught from earliest childhood to 'fear God and keep His commandments,' and, though quite sceptical, he had always, by turns, much serious doubt as to his future well-being, and about this time became, to some extent, a convert to Christianity, and ever after was a firm believer in the divine authenticity of the Bible. With this book he became very familiar, and possessed a most unusual memory of its entire contents."

Of what nature this familiarity was, we are not the judge; we trust, however, it was not of the sort which breeds contempt, though we confess, to our sorrow, that we have met more than one American in whom a most unusual memory of the contents of the Bible had led to a very lamentable result. The next passage of John Brown's *mémoires pour servir* is astounding for its cynicism; among other modes which he had of acquiring pelf, was "trading with other persons for something his father had never owned." But, as John Brown philosophically adds, "older persons have sometimes found difficulty with titles." We only hope that these sad events, which strongly evidence the tendency for annexation, took place during the period when John Brown was only "to some extent" a convert.

We do not desire to inflict absurdities on our readers, but we are compelled to follow our author, because he holds up John Brown as an example to be admired, and it is our duty to prove his claims to that title. In fact, we feel as if we ought to offer an apology for every sentence we write; but we throw the responsibility on Mr.

R. D. Webb. In 1820, then, John Brown married of course, carried on the reputable though unsavoury trade of tanner at Hudson, Ohio, and displayed his honesty by refusing to sell his leather while it retained a particle of moisture, lest his customers should be cheated in value or weight. After a while he engaged in the wool business, which brought him to England in 1848 with an enormous investment of wool, by which he lost heavily, although he was very smart, as the following anecdote will show:—

"He was noted for his skill in testing and recognizing different qualities of wool. Give him two samples of wool, one grown in Ohio and the other in Vermont, and he would distinguish each of them, in the dark. I heard the following story told of him while in England, where he went to consult wool merchants and wool growers. One evening, in company with several of these persons, each of whom had brought samples of wool in his pocket, Captain Brown was giving his opinion as to the best use to be made of certain varieties, when one of the party, wishing to play a trick on the Yankee farmer, handed him a sample, and asked him what he would do with such wool as that. His eyes and fingers were then so good, that he had only to touch it to know that it had not the minute hooks by which the fibres of wool are attached to each other. 'Gentlemen,' said he, 'if you have any machinery that will work up dog's hair, I would advise you to put this into it.' The jocosse Briton had sheared a poodle, and brought the hair in his pocket; but the laugh went against him; for Captain Brown, in spite of some peculiarities of dress and manner, soon won the respect of all whom he met."

Whether it was the effect of the shearing process he underwent in England or not, we cannot say; but one of his ardent biographers states that while he was among ourselves he ventilated his plan for liberating the slaves; for he declared that "he held a commission direct from God to act against slavery." But finding no encouragement among sober-minded Englishmen, who only thought of the cotton crops, he returned to America, and applied to an ardent abolitionist for a grant of land in the Arondirack Mountains, to found a runaway slave colony, which land he obtained. At this time Brown had a high opinion of slaves, and in his playful way remarked, that "they were so much like folks, he almost thought they were so." Still, we must not be unjust to the man, however mistaken he might have been: hence we will quote the testimony of his lawyer, a man who would only speak on strictly mercantile principles, we may feel assured, although the last paragraph may evidence a regret.

"Mr. Otis writes:—'I became acquainted with John Brown about the year 1836. Soon after my removal to Akron, he became a client of mine; subsequently, a resident of the township in which the town of Akron is situated; and, during a portion of the latter time, a member of a Bible class taught by me. In these relations which I sustained to Mr. Brown, I had a good opportunity to become acquainted with his mental, moral and religious character. I always regarded him as a man of more than ordinary mental capacity, of very ardent and excitable temperament, of unblemished moral character; a kind neighbour, a good Christian, deeply imbued with religious feelings and sympathies. In a business point of view his ardent and excitable temperament led him into pecuniary difficulties; but I never knew his integrity questioned by any person whatever.'"

It is important to learn that John Brown "never used tobacco, wine, or spirits, cheese or butter; nor did he take tea or coffee till a few years before his death." He was extremely fond of music; and "he sat listening with the most rapt attention to Schubert's Serenade, played by a mutual friend, and when the music ceased, tears were in his eyes."

When the Kansas business broke out, four

sons of John Brown proceeded to the debate-able land, probably in the hope of a row, for they appear to have been a terribly belligerent family. Of course, John Brown, with his fixed idea, which had by this time degenerated into a mania, soon sold up and followed them, like the war-horse scenting the fray afar. In 1855, he reached Kansas, amply supplied with all sorts of warlike arguments in the shape of Derringers and six-shooters; and, peaceful man though he was by nature, it is plain, from his biographer's confessions, that he went there much after the fashion of the Irishman who trailed his coat through the Arcadia of Donnybrook fair, politely inviting any body to "thread on the tail of it." For an account of his conduct we are indebted to one of his biographers, whose name, however, is legion:

"I shall not soon forget the scene that here opened to my view. Near the edge of the creek a dozen horses were tied, all ready saddled for a ride for life, or a hunt after southern invaders. A dozen rifles and sabres were stacked against the trees. In an open space, amid the shady and lofty woods, there was a great blazing fire with a pot on it; a woman, bare-headed, with an honest, sun-burnt face, was picking blackberries from the bushes; three or four armed men were lying on red and blue blankets on the grass; and two fine-looking youths were standing, leaning on their arms, on guard, near by. One of them was the youngest son of Brown, and the other was 'Charley', a brave Hungarian, who was subsequently murdered at Ossawatimie. Brown himself stood near the fire, with his shirt-sleeves rolled up, and a large piece of pork in his hand. He was cooking a pig. He was poorly clad, and his toes protruded from his boots. He received me with great cordiality, and the little band gathered about me. But it was for a moment only, for the captain ordered them to renew their work. * * In this camp no manner of profane language was permitted; no man of immoral character was allowed to stay, except as a prisoner of war. He made prayers, in which all the company united, every morning and evening; and no food was ever tasted by his men until the divine blessing had been asked on it. After every meal, thanks were returned to the bountiful Giver. Often, I was told, he returned to the densest solitudes to wrestle with his God in secret prayer. One of his company subsequently informed me that after these retirings, he would say that the Lord had directed him in visions what to do; that, for himself, he did not love warfare, but peace,—only acting in obedience to the will of the Lord, and fighting God's battles for his children's sake. It was at this time that he said to me:—'I would rather have the small-pox, yellow fever, and cholera all together in my camp, than a man without principles. It's a mistake, sir,' he continued, 'that our people make, when they think that bullies are the best fighters, or that they are the men fit to oppose these southerners. Give me God-fearing men—men who respect themselves—and, with a dozen of them, I will oppose any hundred such men as those Burford ruffians.' I remained in the camp about an hour. Never before had I met such a band of earnest men. Six of them were John Brown's sons. I left the spot with a far higher respect for the great struggle than ever I had felt before, and with a renewed and increased faith in the noble and disinterested champions of the right."

Such a man we cannot help admiring, even though we may ask what he was going to do in that gallery, for he reminds us of the Old Obadiah Bind-the-evil-one-in-chains; and we doubt not that the blood of the Puritan Fathers was actively at work among the defenders of Kansas. Still, we must not be led away by sentiment;—whatever we know of the "difficulty" is derived from Northern sources and from bitter opponents of President Pierce. The title "Border-ruffians" is very telling, and has been tremendously banded; but the South has not spoken out. If any chivalry, however, exist

in America, it is notoriously in the South, and we, therefore, are disposed to believe that the free fight that took place at Leavenworth and elsewhere in Kansas, if analyzed, would prove very much like the battle outside Manassas Junction, of which the South had enough and the North had too much. Brown, at any rate, "concluded" to quit Kansas, to find fresh fields and pastures new for his Abolitionist propensities. For this purpose he proceeded north, in the hope of inducing the Legislature of Massachusetts to vote 10,000 dollars, to defend the interests of the North in Kansas. The speech he delivered is a fair subject of quotation, for it proves the earnestness of the man.

"I saw, while in Missouri, in the fall of 1855, large numbers of men going to Kansas to vote, and also returning, after they had so done, as they said. Later in the year, I, with four of my sons, was called out, and travelled, mostly on foot and during the night, to help to defend Lawrence, a distance of thirty-five miles, where we were detained, with some five hundred others, or thereabouts, from five to ten days—say an average of ten days—at a cost of not less than a dollar-and-a-half per day as wages; to say nothing of the actual loss and suffering occasioned to many of them by leaving their families sick, their crops not secured, their houses unprepared for winter, and many without houses at all. This was the case with myself and sons, who could not get houses built after returning. Wages alone would amount to seven thousand five hundred dollars; loss and suffering cannot be estimated. I saw, at that time, the body of the murdered Barber, and was present to witness his wife and other friends brought in to see him with his clothes on, just as he was when killed. I, with six sons and a son-in-law, was called out, and travelled most of the way on foot, to try and save Lawrence, May 20th and 21st, and much of the way in the night. From that date, neither I nor my sons, nor my son-in-law, could do any work about our homes, but lost our whole time until we left, in October; except one of my sons, who had a few weeks to devote to the care of his own and his brother's family, who were then without a home. From about the 20th of May, hundreds of men, like ourselves, lost their whole time, and entirely failed of securing any kind of crop whatever. I believe it safe to say that five hundred free-state men lost each one hundred and twenty days, which, at one dollar-and-a-half per day, would be—to say nothing of attendant losses—ninety thousand dollars. On or about the 30th of May, two of my sons, with several others, were imprisoned without other crime than opposition to bogus legislation, and most barbarously treated for a time, one being held about one month, and the other about four months. Both had their families on the ground. After this, both of them had their houses burned, and all their goods consumed by the Missourians. In this burning all the eight suffered. One had his oxen stolen, in addition."

John Brown travelled about the North, attaining very cheap popularity, and displaying the chains his son had worn in Kansas. He excited a tremendous enthusiasm among the sensationalists; and Mr. Emerson said of him that "he was the most extraordinary man of his age and nation." Unfortunately, the same thing had been told Martin Chuzzlewit, several years previously, of his new Yankee friend, Mr. Jefferson Brick; and hence Mr. Emerson's admiration flashes in the pan. Still, we will let a Northerner speak about John Brown:—

"Mr. Stearns, an active and generous friend of Kansas, who made Brown's acquaintance at this time, said to him one day, half jestingly, 'I suppose, Captain Brown, that if Judge Leconte had fallen into your hands, he would have fared rather hard.' Brown turned round in his chair, and, in the most earnest tones, said, 'If the Lord had delivered Judge Leconte into my hands, I think it would have required the Lord to have taken him out again.' A meeting of prominent friends of

freedom in Kansas was to be held on Sunday, as on no other day could a full attendance be obtained. Mr. Stearns, not knowing how the old puritan might regard this use of the day of rest, inquired if it would be consistent with his religious convictions to give his attendance. 'Mr. Stearns,' said he, 'I have a poor little ewe that has fallen into the ditch, and I think the Sabbath is as good a day as any to help her out. I will come.'

At the same time it must be confessed, that further-sighted Northerners regarded John Brown as a harmless maniac, and here and there offers were made him to attempt a "stampede" of slaves, as the better plan. We doubt whether any American out of Boston, the headquarters of abolitionism, where Garrison had produced a row by his constant reiteration of the wrongs of the negroes, earnestly desired an appeal to arms, to settle a question which, after all, is strictly personal: for the North and South, it must never be forgotten, are not fighting on the abstract question of Slavery, but on that of Free Trade and Protectionism. The Morrill tariff has far more to do with the stampede at Bull's Run, than the sentimentalism which 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' evoked.

But John Brown, believing himself the Gideon of the age, ran head on at the South. It does not appear, from the present apology that he was acting so entirely on his own account as has been supposed; on the contrary, he anticipated that a large force of negroes would march down from Canada to the rescue, for the sake of emancipating their brothers. Such an idea proves how utterly mistaken John Brown must have been as to his resources; for to fancy that a negro, once free, would voluntarily run his head into the noose again, is one of those notions which would evidence a man's insanity in any court of law, save that which tried John Brown. Necessarily, the rule with the Southerners must be, woe to the conquered! and while they treat their slaves with kindness, in spite of all that may be alleged to the contrary, they claim the right to punish those persons who attempt to raise an insurrection. We need not dwell here on the issue of John Brown's attack at Harper's Ferry, or on the trial, though it produces many salient points, for they are already known to our readers; but we may safely indorse Mr. Emerson's assertion that "as for Capt. Brown himself, he is so transparent that all men can see through him."

The present volume is adorned, more or less, by a photograph of John Brown, which, after all, offers the best apology of his character. Everything about it evidences a dogged, unreasonable obstinacy,—a determination to be a martyr; in fact, the portrait gives a better idea of the Hero of Harper's Ferry than the four hundred and fifty pages of the text.

Tannhäuser; or, the Battle of the Bards: a Poem. By Neville Temple and Edward Trevor. (Chapman & Hall.)

WE have seen too many and too brilliant imitators of Tennyson to become dithyrambic over the latest and most successful.

The writers of this poem are evidently old hands. They have attained to great mastery in the art of Tennysonian verse. Only we are not inclined to place that art in so lofty a rank as some of its admirers have done. We have said it before, and it will be none the worse for repetition, that in all creative work the great difficulty is in beginning. After the beginning, it is so easy to continue. It makes all the difference in the value of the work done, whether the inspiration originate with the writer's self or he gets his prompting from some one else.

If he have any the least germ of creative life in him, that will grow and enrich the world. But mere imitation, though never so successful, cannot enrich the world. The utmost that it can do is to cheat for awhile. Great imitators—men whose essential motive has been imitation—never yet made poets. All who have become true poets have shown from the first a marked originality and personality. Each was himself, and possessed a style of his own. Each possibly had some model that he looked up to with emulous admiration: some have had many models. But when the poet-life kindled within him and the thought took shape, its image was not in the likeness of any model. It came forth fresh, original, from the poet's own soul. The great model of most verse-writers in our time is the Laureate. We wrong many of them, however, to use the word "model,"—for it is incentive enough if they read him and admire his poetry. They sit down forthwith to do something in that style. His muse and his music are alike irresistible. Some may stop their ears, and bind themselves, Ulysses like, to the mast of their own vessel: it is all in vain. The Syrens draw them ashore, vessel and all; and they are wrecked. Shakspeare did not tyrannize over the Elizabethans half so much as Tennyson does over the young mind of the present. We fancy that an individuality robust as that of Burns would hardly have resisted. He who called the poems of Shensstone "divine," and was again and again tempted to enter the pretty pagoda of Pope, would have got intoxicated with Tennyson, and gone reeling off his own solid earth to follow this new Ariel and his enchantment. But for all this the names that will live on as the poets of our time will not be those of the writers who were great imitators of Tennyson. The followers of Shakspeare stood some chance, because he dealt so much with human actions and human life. He led his readers and lovers into so close a contact with these as to strike out thoughts and feelings almost at first hand. His rich objectivity is capable of a thousand other blossomings in other minds. It is very different with the great subjective poet. His is the modern method of reaping his narrower fields,—not the bountiful way of old, that dropped almost a harvest for the gleaners. He exhausts where he goes. One had far better go back to the old ballad-writers and try something in their way, than think to become a poet by imitating Tennyson. You only say over again much worse what he had said exquisitely. If you could get out perfectly what you want to say, you would find that it was just what he had said, only your impression was dim, it went but half-way to the bottom of his deeper mind. With the greatest success you can only become Interpreters in the Laureate's own House Beautiful. Not unto you, but to him is the honour and the glory. Nor will it avail, although half the critics may swear that the House belongs to you.

The art of imitating Tennyson, then, is the fatal facility of our time; and in this book it culminates. No blame be awarded to the singer for introducing so many mocking-birds. It is something to be grateful for, that his song is so pure, his influence so free from harm. It is something to rejoice over, that he has taken the place of Byron with our verse-writers. It is curious to notice how the imitations rise in the scale of excellence, as the Laureate's own works ripen towards perfection. Mr. Smith's latest book would not have been half so good, but for the stern chastity of verse in the opening "Idyll." And the "moral" of 'Tannhäuser' is undoubtedly thrown in because of the success of the last of the four famous "Idylls." The

partnership in this poem is apparently adopted for the purpose that one may luxuriate in a Southern voluptuousness, and the other may come in with a timely touch of restraint. The one has—

A dangerous skill
Caught from the custom of those troubadours
That roam the wanton South, too near the homes
Of the lost gods, that crept in careless use
Among our Northern bards: to play the thief
Upon the poets of a pagan time,
And steal, to purify their embroidered lays,
Voluptuous trappings of lascivious lore.

—He, we imagine, contributed the lines of this sort:—

"Hearst thou not the happy songs they sing me?
Seest thou not the lovely floating forms?
O fair, and fairer far than fancy fashioned!
O sweet the sweetness of the songs they sing!
For thee," they sing, "the goddess waits, for thee
With braided blooms the balmy couch is strewn,
And loosed for thee" . . . they sing . . . "the golden zone.
Fragrant for thee the lighted spices fume
With streaming incense sweet, and sweet for thee
The scattered rose, the myrtle crown, the cup,
The nectar-cup for thee!" . . . they sing, "Return
Thou' late, too long desired," . . . I hear them sing,
"Delay no more delights too long delayed:
Turn to thy rest;" they sing, "the married doves
Murmur; the Fays soft-sparkling tapers tend;
The odours burn the purple bowers among;
And Love for thee, and Beauty waits."

This writer plays Tannhäuser very well; the other plays "Wolfram of the Willow-brook" rather weakly.

The best part of the poem is that relating to the Princess. Of course there is a "Princess." When Tannhäuser has insulted the whole assembly at the Battle of the Bards with his song in praise of sensuality, the Princess perceives that her love is lost for ever, and the wrath of the Knights breaks out in the sudden flash of many swords:—

Uprose on every side and rustled down
The affrighted dames; and, like the shuddering crowd
Of parti-coloured leaves that flits before
The gust of mid October,—all at once
A hundred jewelled shoulders, huddling swept
The hall, and slanted to the doors, and fled
Before the storm, which now from shaggy brows
'Gan dart indignant lightning: one alone
Of all that awe-struck womanhood remained,
The Princess. She a purple harebell frill,
That, swathed with whirlwind, to the bleak rock clings
When half a forest falls before the blast,
Rooted in utter wretchedness, and robed
In mockery of splendid state, still sat:
Still watched the waste that widened in her life;
And look'd as one that in a nightmare hangs
Upon an edge of horror, while from beneath
The creeping billow of calamity
Sprays all his hair with cold: but hand or foot
He may not move, because the formless Fear
Gapes vast behind him. Grief within the void
Of her stark eyes stood tearless: terror blanch'd
Her countenance; and, over cloudy brows,
The shaken diamond made a restless light.

There are some good lines in the Princess's pleadings for the life of Tannhäuser, amongst others, these:—

Shall Hell
Triumph through you, that triumph in the shame
Of this eclipse that blots your brightness out,
And leaves you dark in his extinguished light?
Oh, who that lives but hath within his heart
Some cause to dread the suddenness of death?
And God is merciful: and suffers us,
Even for our sins' sake; and doth spare us time,
Time to grow ready, time to take farewell:
And sends us monitors and ministers.
Old age, that steals the fulness from the veins;
And griefs, that take the glory from the eyes;
And pains, that bring us timely news of death;
And tears, that teach us to be glad of him.
For who can take farewell of all his sins
On such a sudden summons to the grave?

It will be seen that the measure is of the same kind as certain speeches. There is no reason why it should ever end, any more than there is any why it should ever have begun. We might point out many splendid flashes of fancy; but the worst of it is they so often strike us as being second-hand. For example, we are pleased with the image of the "last snow" melting at the coming spring-tide, and being "changed to snowy clouds"; but we soon recollect that Tennyson has it, in 'The Princess,' "an iceberg molten on the waste becomes a cloud." We might pursue this process of resti-

tution; but it has been somewhat overdone; and our remarks apply more to Imitation than Plagiarism.

Gazida, par Xavier Marmier. (Paris, Hachette & Co.)

'GAZIDA' gained the Monthyon Prize this year, and our readers may be glad to know what sort of story our lively neighbours have crowned with the prize of virtue. 'Fanny' has had her forty editions, but 'Gazida' has been crowned by the sages of the Institute. Very few Frenchmen, we should think, ever heard of the tale of M. Xavier Marmier until they found it come from the voting urn of virtue. We confess that we were innocent of the sweet contagion. But as we like to know what our allies are about—and as we know their ways are strange and not as our ways—we forthwith sent to Paris for 'Gazida.' We have now read it. 'Gazida' is a "good" French novel;—unexceptionably moral and intolerably dull. When a Frenchman is proper, he is dreadfully proper. All original sin has been bleached out of 'Gazida,' and the human nature has been destroyed in the process. Never, since the days of little Jack Horner, was there seen so good a boy as the hero.

We have sometimes wondered if there was any human embodiment of the ideal schoolboy shadowed forth in those old-fashioned letters which were formerly written at the close of the half-year to "Dear and honoured parents"! In the novel of 'Gazida' we find him! That excellent young man M. de Vercel is the very personification and "presentment" of that half-yearly letter, with its fine upstrokes and steady copper-plate downstrokes, the joy and pride of the writing-master's heart. Let all who doubt whether in art or nature ever existed such a boy, read 'Gazida,' and they will find him there, at least. Talk of Telemachus, forsooth! Telemachus was a wild young man, who if left to himself would have developed a taste for Cremona, would have fallen in love with the lady who, Ariel-like, springs through paper hoops and alights gracefully on the back of her bounding steed. Telemachus indeed! whom Mentor himself could scarcely deliver from the wiles of Calypso, and who behaved so ill to that poor young nymph Calypso's lady-in-waiting—he is not worthy to be named on the same day with Henri de Vercel, the hero of 'Gazida.' Henri de Vercel has no sin of omission or of commission upon his conscience. Left an orphan, with a good fortune unincumbered by debts, Henri de Vercel has sought to assuage his sorrow for the death of his parents by loving a certain young lady named Marguerite, whom he had imagined to be endowed with perfections beyond the lot of even female humanity, and he had expected she would behave accordingly. But she had shamefully jilted him for the sake of diamonds, a house in Paris, and the title of Baroness. We could find in our heart to forgive her if she had had no other temptation than that of getting rid of M. Henri de Vercel. Quite unable to rally from the disappointment and the shock caused by the perfidy of his fiancée—M. de Vercel sets out to see foreign countries, to try if he can obtain forgetfulness and a little amusement. For six months he had been trying this remedy, when this book begins; and it is in the opening letter that he gives a friend the brief recital of all his woes. His friend having so often heard them at length and at large, must have been charmed to see them reduced to so compendious a proportion. Having found no comfort in the Old World, Henri de Vercel sets out for the New, with the intention of making a tour in Upper

Canada. On his road thither he performs an act of humanity towards a young Swedish orphan, who had been a steerage passenger in the vessel which brought him over to America, but before making up his mind to take the child and train him for his servant, he moralizes and records his moralizing in the following words, which may serve at once as a specimen of the style of the author and the style of the hero of this book:—

Thinking of the day on which I had seen Eric for the first time languishing upon his hammock, the native recital he had given me of his unhappy childhood recalled the lessons of charity so often inculcated upon me by my mother. I said to myself, that here there was a good action for me to perform, a duty to accomplish, and that, possibly, Providence itself had placed this child in my way, that I might come to his assistance. Besides, was there not an analogy betwixt his situation and mine, which ought to draw out my interest in him? Is he not an orphan, like myself, and even more unhappy than myself, for he has never known the holy joys of family love, nor the sweet caresses of a mother? and in memory of my mother, I will take charge of him. "Well, Eric," said I to him; "since your cousin is gone away, and there is no one else here of whom you can ask shelter, I will keep you with me; and we will travel together." At these words, the humble child made a movement, as though to seize my hand. Respect checked this impulse, but I saw a tear in his eye, and it seemed to me that this emotion of gratitude, this tear of the poor, won for me the benediction of Heaven.

Not at all a bad person was M. Henri de Vercel,—quite the reverse, indeed,—but the reader will agree with us, that a young man so prone to make moral reflections, and to record them in all their minuteness, is a hero likely to become rather heavy than dangerous before the story is done. M. de Vercel pursues his way no longer solitary, but accompanied by the faithful Eric, who, for the rest, if as faithful, is also as silent as a dog; but, indeed, nobody in the book ever speaks to the reader, except through the medium of M. Henri de Vercel. He goes on to Canada, where he is received by a French settler, who has a daughter "passing fair," and M. de Vercel again describes his meditations on his own emotions:—

I seek to explain to myself the unexpected emotions which the sight of Mdlle. Berthe has produced in me, and I cannot succeed. Figure to yourself a peaceful lake sleeping in its solitary basin, far from the movement of men and from dusty thoroughfares—alone—apart, like the silent retreat of a dreaming nymph; a child by chance approaches and throws into it the branch of a tree; no more is needed to agitate this placid water—to break its transparent mirror and to stir up the sand that lies beneath the surface. I offer this comparison, to give you, if possible, an idea of the confused emotion I experienced at the first sight of Mdlle. Berthe.

Of course, M. de Vercel imagines it impossible, if not improper, for a man to love twice in his life; however, this "jeune et candide enfant," with her eyes "d'un bleu limpide et doux qui sourient, qui rayonnent et regardent innocemment, comme les yeux d'un enfant," is his fate, his good angel, sent to heal the sorrows caused by the false Marguerite, to restore him to his faith in women, to rescue him from misanthropy, and to reward him for his virtue in general; but she has nothing to do or to say in the story, till quite the end, when she makes a little speech testifying to her sense of his excellence. M. de Vercel does not stop to make his court to Mdlle. Berthe; he proceeds to make a journey towards the Hudson Bay Company's territories, writing letters to his friend about the Indians, and giving an account of all he sees and hears. To those who have read Cooper's novels, and some of the numberless narratives of "adventures," "journeys," and

"residences" in the regions of Upper Canada, the letters of M. Henri de Vercel will seem more like compilations from other sources than descriptions of adventures on the spot. There is little story or personality in the descriptions in 'Gazida' to take it out of the category of a book of geography. The party are supposed to be in search of an Indian girl, named Gazida, with whom the brother of Mdlle. Berthe is in love, and whom he wishes to marry; but Gazida has a ferocious uncle, a truly wild Indian, who wants to bestow her as a squaw upon a friend very like himself. Gazida only appears once upon the scene, that she may be described, but hers is an entirely dumb part, for she has not one word set down for her throughout the book.

To French people, the account of the North American Indians, the Canadian trappers, and the native forests may be greater novelties than they are to English readers, but to us the account given in this book seems tame and flat. The style is clumsy and stiff, more like an English work translated into French than an original work. The whole grace and spirit of the language seem to have evaporated in the effort to write an instructive book; some of the observations remind us of Madame de Genlis in their sentimental morality. When the French take to writing moral stories, they are ruthlessly indifferent to the difficulties of virtue and ignorant of the general probabilities of human nature. If we might venture to say so, they seem to be writing about a state of things they do not understand, and amongst which they do not find themselves at home. They are not amused themselves, and it is not wonderful that they should not amuse their readers. In reading 'Gazida,' one feels as though in the attempt to give a purer atmosphere all the vitality had been taken out of life. Perfumes, as chemists tell us, can be extracted from wonderfully ill-scented objects, but pure fresh air is the breath of heaven, and exists in its own right; people feel themselves more alive for breathing it, and they can give no other account of it. When either air or morality is so obtrusively palpable as to need to be analyzed, decomposed, and reported upon, it must be very far gone from its original purity. There is nothing to be said against 'Gazida,' except that it is dull. Perhaps it was written with a direct view to the sages of the Institute. It has, at all events, been crowned and neglected. The favourite heroes and heroines of the French public have not been virtuous. But they honestly apply the principle of compensation. They read 'Rigol-boche' and 'Fanny,' and they reward 'Gazida.'

The Okavango River: a Narrative of Travel, Exploration, and Adventure. By Charles John Andersson. (Hurst & Blackett.)

To the north of the British possessions in Southern Africa there is a belt of country, extending over more than ten degrees of latitude, which still offers a wide field of exploration to the geographer, naturalist, and ethnologist. The physical condition of this vast region is on the whole a repulsive one. Excessively warm days are succeeded by extremely chilly nights, torrents of rain and abundance of water by months of absolute drought and a total want of the fluid most essential to our existence. The scenery is far from pretty, and exhibits a sameness which wearies the eye and disgusts the mind. The mountains, which here and there intersect the extensive plains, seem to be just high enough to impede the progress of the travellers' waggon, but too low to offer much relief to the monotony of the scene. Endless plains,—during the rainy season overgrown with juicy herbs and abounding in freshwater pools and periodi-

cal streams, during the dry months of the year a barren-looking country, in which springs are few and far between,—make up the greater part of this singular territory. When woods or any woody vegetation are encountered, they are generally so full of spines and thorns that they seriously impede progress; and one of the most common of these plants has characteristically been termed "wait-a-bit" by the colonists. The natives scattered over this broad region are neither handsome nor intelligent; they are a roving set, often hostile towards the European, unwilling to give information which could help him on, and still more unwilling to serve as guides to travelling and exploring parties. If these touches completed the outline of the South African portion it would have little attraction indeed. But the finish has yet to come. The whole of this uninteresting groundwork is enlivened by a vast number of animals, making a great zoological garden, where the lion is still an absolute monarch, where elephants move about in herds, giraffes show their long necks over stunted acacia-trees, gigantic boars with huge tusks, and fat hippopotami, are objects of the chase, and leopards and hyenas find a never-failing source of prey in numerous species of antelopes. Of late years this well-stocked shooting ground has been frequently visited; and those who, like our author, have brought with them a stout heart, a steady aim, and a good rifle, have found travelling in this region a continued series of incident, excitement, and adventure. They have gladly put up with all the inconveniences they had to encounter: the occasional want of water, the torment of noxious insects, the treachery of the natives, the chills, the heat, and the monotonous scenery; they have breakfasted on an elephant's foot, and made their dinner off locusts and wild honey, as John the Baptist did of yore and the Hotentots do to this day. They have gone to this, and a great deal more "roughing," in order to get a chance of sending a well-directed bullet through the heart of the royal lion or the gigantic elephant of Africa. Returned to their isolated camp, tired and worn-out by the day's excitement, their slumber has often been disturbed by the dreadful howls of their attendants, and the piercing cries of an unhappy native. A lion, cat-like, pushing his way through the cattle without disturbing them, and unperceived by the dogs, is carrying off one of the travelling party. Imagine the scene!—

"Last night I was startled out of my sleep by a dreadful shriek, such as I had never heard uttered by any human being before. The thought at once struck me that the two lions which had given us such trouble on a former occasion were again prowling about, and had perhaps seized some of the Bushmen lately come to pay me a visit, who were encamped at the back of my kraal. Snatching up my rifle and pistol, I bounded out of bed, and soon found my suspicions confirmed by the dismal howls and wailings of several terrified Bushmen, whom I met hastening towards my waggon for protection. A poor lad whom we had captured the day before was giving vent to his distress in piteous lamentations for the loss of his father, whom one of the lions had destroyed. Calling to some of my people to follow, I hurried away in the direction pointed out by this poor fellow. The night, in itself intensely dark, received an additional deep gloom from the shadow of a cluster of thick-boughed trees under which we were encamped. In order, therefore, to throw some light on surrounding objects, we set fire to our temporary huts and commenced our search. Mr. Hahn also came to our assistance with a lantern: the dogs meantime kept up a furious barking; yet, with the certain knowledge that the brute was only a few paces distant from us, we could not obtain a glimpse of the cowardly murderer. At length, to the horror of us all, we stumbled on the

mangled remains of the unfortunate Bushman who had fallen a victim to the monster. One of his arms was bitten short off at the shoulder, whilst his hand still convulsively clutched a portion of his 'dress.' This, and some portion of his intestines, was all that remained of a man alive and quite unconscious of the fate that awaited him only a few minutes before! The sight was both shocking and sickening in the extreme, and as it was now useless to continue a further search in the dark, we returned to our respective bivouacs. Sleep was, of course, out of the question. The dreadful scene haunted my imagination unceasingly, and I resolved, as soon as the day should dawn, to pursue the horrible man-eater, and terminate, if possible, his existence."

Although this chase proved unsuccessful, the man-eater and several others of his kind were shortly afterwards encountered:—

"One of the lions was some distance in the rear of the other, and I set the laggard, of course, down for the brute I had wounded. Being closely pursued by two of the dogs, he was brought speedily to bay. Now was my time; and, stepping smartly out, I was soon within fifty paces of my mark, when, stooping down, I took a deliberate aim with the elephant rifle, and fired. The bullet passed through both the animal's shoulders, and he fell, managing nevertheless to raise himself on his haunches, in which position, growling hideously, he lashed alternately his sides and the ground furiously with his tail. I, therefore, followed by Bonfield, advanced further towards him, and was about to put an end to his struggles, when the other lion, who had stationed himself in the rear, in a thick bush a hundred yards or so off, came bounding along with a ferocity of purpose in his royal countenance such as I never saw matched in one of his species. I was then in a kneeling posture, in a perfectly exposed situation, about twenty yards distant from his wounded companion. Charging past his crippled mate, this infuriated brute made directly at me. It was an awful moment, one that required all my self-possession; but having implicit confidence in my revolver rifle, I did not budge an inch. Levelling at the full broad chest of my assailant, I pulled the trigger, when—imagine the horror and consternation of the moment—my rifle missed fire! and missed again, and again! His next bound or two would, it seemed inevitable, bring me within the monster's gripe; but, whether terror-stricken at my defiant attitude, or at the click of my weapon, he turned abruptly off to the right, and was in a few seconds back in his former hiding-place, the bush, where he was lost completely to view."

Our author had often heard the natives say, on being questioned about the haunts of elephants, that in such or such a locality "they walked about as thick as cattle," and he had repeated occasion to verify this apparently exaggerated statement; and if, instead of exploring, he had turned his attention exclusively to elephant hunting, he might have had magnificent sport and a handsome profit from the sale of ivory. The scene must have been an interesting one, when our author, perched on a large ant-hill, as an ambush, watched the elephants approaching a little rivulet:—

"I had returned but a short time to my ambush, when a large herd of female elephants with their calves came on, perfectly heedless of the firing which had previously taken place. With a rush they gained the water, exactly opposite to where I was perched on my ant-hill. Soon afterwards they were joined by several other troops pouring in from different directions, consisting of cows and bulls intermixed. It was quite remarkable to observe how they ranged themselves closely side by side, like a line of infantry. They drew themselves up in single file, occupying the entire width of the water (which at that point was 300 yards broad). I estimated their numbers at between 100 and 150. The moon was just then nearly at its zenith, and shed a glorious and dazzling light on the huge creatures below. I felt no inclination to disturb as striking a picture; and, indeed, if I had been so

disposed, it would little have availed me, as the vley in the direction occupied by the elephants was totally destitute of cover. So all I could do, and did, was to look on, sigh and admire. When the elephants had ceased drinking and were about moving away, I hurried forward to intercept their retreat, and, as the very last of them was disappearing, I succeeded, with some difficulty, in shouldering my rifle and firing. The rush and the trumpeting which followed this discharge were truly appalling. The herds actually seemed to yell with rage. They were, indeed, an unusually savage lot, as I shortly afterwards discovered in an encounter which very nearly cost me my life. My last shot, though a hurried and uncertain one, took effect; a fine cow was killed by it, but her carcass was not discovered till two days afterwards. I thus brought down three elephants that night, besides wounding two others."

Though the book abounds in spirited descriptions and illustrations of such and similar scenes, our author's chief object was not the chase, but the discovery of the Nourse or Cunene, a river which is known to fall into the sea on the west coast of Africa, about lat. 17° S., and has never yet been traced further than a few miles from its mouth. When, in 1856, Mr. Andersson found himself once more at the Cape of Good Hope, after paying a visit to Europe to see his friends and publish his 'Lake 'Ngami,' he was rather disappointed in not meeting his friend Mr. Green, with whom he had intended to make an exploring expedition into the unknown interior. As he could ill afford wasting his time, he accepted the management of some mines on the borders of Great Namaqua and Damara Land. Scarcely, however, had he accepted this office than Mr. Green suddenly made his appearance at the Cape. He had undertaken an exploring expedition on his own account, penetrated from the Lake regions to Libèbe, up to that time an unknown country. Mr. Green subsequently joined the late Prof. Wahlberg in an excursion to the eastward of Lake 'Ngami, chiefly with a view of hunting—an expedition which ended in the Professor being killed by an enraged and wounded elephant. Nothing daunted by the numerous hardships he had already undergone, and the untimely death of his friend, Mr. Green determined to take the field once more, this time in a direction totally different from his former wanderings, viz. in search of the river Cunene or Nourse. Two German missionaries, Messrs. Hahn and Rath, who were penetrating in the same direction, overtook the explorer on the road, and all three, forming one party, now pushed forward. They arrived in safety in the Ovambo country, and were at first exceedingly well received by King Nangoro; but they soon found that treachery was intended, and in the encounter with the bands of natives sent to murder them, they had the misfortune to lose one of their attendants, whilst the Ovambo tribe had many killed and wounded, and the king himself, alarmed at the repeated discharge of fire-arms, became so terrified that his bowels burst asunder, and he fell down dead on the spot. After such a serious impediment to their progress, the party gave up all hopes of reaching the Cunene, and forthwith returned to their respective homes. The discovery of a fresh-water lake, called Onondova, situate in about lat. 21°, and long. 19°, and supposed to be about 25 to 30 miles in circumference, in some measure redeemed the credit of this expedition. Mr. Galton and our author had, in 1850, actually passed within one day's march of this superb lake, without having the slightest suspicion of its existence, the natives, though perfectly well acquainted with it, being most reserved in communicating any information.

Mr. Andersson was disappointed at his

friend's failure in not reaching the Cunene, to which enterprise he had devoted, it would seem, considerable pecuniary assistance; and he determined to solve the problem in person. Starting from Otjimbingue, on the 22nd of March, he endeavoured to carry this resolution into effect; and the work now before us contains "a plain narrative of his adventures, accompanied by the remarks they have suggested, so to mingle information with amusement as to make a pleasant and somewhat instructive book." We have no hesitation in stating that he has fully succeeded in the literary portion of his labours, and that his production will be found an entertaining story of adventure and exploration, the interest of which never flags for a moment. A number of spirited illustrations greatly add to the value of the publication; they are drawn evidently by a skilful hand, and display wonderful boldness of outline. Of course, few will be so simple as to suppose that they were taken on the spot. The moments when an enraged elephant or a furious lion is making a charge on his destroyers are not those best suited for drawing sketches for publication. They must have been drawn from memory and description, and, regarded in this light, they are often admirable. We should have been glad if a map could have been added. Imperfect as it naturally would have been, it would have materially assisted those ignorant of the rapid progress of South African discovery during the last few years to track their way to those points our author visited, especially as most of the published atlases are still without these new additions to our geographical knowledge.

Numerous were the hardships Mr. Andersson had to undergo in his attempt to reach the Cunene; now the guides run away or lose their way; now the waggon is broken almost to atoms by falling down steep declivities; now again the cattle are 160 hours without a single drop of water. To make matters worse, the country is frequently on fire, and the flames, spreading fast and wide, threaten to consume the wayworn travellers:—

"The whole country before us was one huge lake of flames. Turning to Mortar, I exclaimed, 'Good God, our return is cut off!' I had seen many wood and grass fires, but nothing to equal this. Immediately in front of us lay stretched out like a sea a vast pasture prairie, dotted with occasional trees, bounded in the distance by groves of huge giraffe thorns—all in a blaze! Through the very midst of this lay our path. By delaying a few hours the danger would have been considerably diminished, if not altogether over; but delay in our case seemed almost more dangerous than going forward: and so on we pushed, trusting to some favourable accident to bring us through the perils we had to face. As we advanced we heard distinctly the sputtering and hissing of the inflamed grasses and brushwood, the cracking of the trees as they reluctantly yielded their massive forms to the unrelenting and all-devouring element, the screams of startled birds and other commingling sounds of terror and devastation. There was a great angle in our road, running parallel, as it were, to the raging fire, but afterwards turning abruptly into a burning savannah. By the time we had reached this point the conflagration, still in its glory on our right, was fast receding on our left, thus opening a passage, into which we darted without hesitation, although the ground was still smouldering and reeking, and in some places quite alive with flickering sparks from the recent besom of hot flames that had swept over it. Tired as our cattle were, this heated state of the ground made the poor brutes step out pretty smartly. At times we ran great risk of being crushed by the falling timbers. Once a huge trunk, in flames from top to bottom, fell athwart our path, sending up millions of sparks, and scattering innumerable splinters of lighted wood all around us, whilst the

numerous nests of the social crossbeaks—the *Tector erythrorhynchus*—in the ignited trees looked like so many lamps suspended in designs at once natural, pleasing and splendid. It was altogether a glorious illumination, worthy of Nature's palace, with its innumerable windows and stately vaulted canopy. But the danger associated with the grand spectacle was too great and too imminent for us thoroughly to appreciate its magnificence. Indeed, we were really thankful when once our backs were turned on the awful scene."

Notwithstanding every effort, all hopes of reaching the Cunene or any of its supposed branches had to be relinquished. Passing onwards, the difficulties of finding way and water increased; the guides decamp, two Bushmen, caught and tied together like prisoners, are compelled to show the way. At last a distant dark blue line is perceived on the horizon. Joy fills every breast, all hasten on, and before their eyes rolls in majestic grandeur a large river,—not the Cunene,—but the totally unknown "Okavango!"—

"This was then, in all probability, the Mukuru Mukovanja of the Ovambo, which these people had given us to understand flowed westward. Taking it for granted that their statement was in this respect correct, I had stood some time by the water before I became aware of my mistake. 'By heavens!' I suddenly exclaimed, 'the water flows towards the heart of the continent, instead of emptying itself into the Atlantic!' For a moment I felt amazed at the discovery. 'East!' I continued to soliloquize; 'why, what stream can this then be, in this latitude and longitude? Tioughe? No; that channel alone is much too insignificant to form the outlet for such a mighty flow of water. Well, then, it must be one of the chief branches of that magnificent river, the Chobe.' This was my first impression, which was to some extent corroborated by the natives, who described this river, called by the Ovaquangari 'Okavango,' as forking off in two directions in the neighbourhood of Libebe, one branch forming the said Tioughe, the other finding its way to the Chobe. But on more mature consideration, I strongly question the correctness both of my own impression and of the account of the natives. It is true Dr. Livingstone, in one of his early maps, lays down a river as coming from Libebe's towards Sekeletu's town; and I myself, when at Lake Ngami, heard of a water communication existing between these two places. But as the Tioughe is known to send out a branch towards Chobe considerably below Libebe, i. e. south of it, called Dzo, it is just possible that this is the stream alluded to by the natives. Furthermore, the country, for a great distance about Libebe, is known to abound in immense marshes; it is probable, therefore, that the Okavango, though of such large dimensions, is more or less swallowed up in these extensive swamps, leaving merely sufficient water for the formation of the Tioughe and its inundations. Unquestionably, Dr. Livingstone, if he succeeds in revisiting Sekeletu's town, will be able to settle this question."

All the villagers fled on the approach of the strangers, and it required long explanations, offered in broken language, ere they could be assured of the peaceful intention of the visitors. The great chief of this nation resided at a considerable distance to the southward of the point where the river was first struck. To this chief our author paid a visit, and found him well disposed. The canoe in which he made his way thither was conducted by "a stout, sturdy fellow, but a great blackguard," who stopped at every spot where he had a friend or acquaintance, and calling out at the top of his voice to the inhabitants, far and near, to come and have a look at the white man. Thus, very frequently, twenty or thirty people might be seen issuing from a single homestead to have a stare at the stranger and grin in his face.

It was Mr. Andersson's intention to push yet further northward, and as provisions and

water were now plentiful, and the chief whom he had visited friendly, nothing would have prevented his carrying out this intention, had not he and nearly his whole party been suddenly taken ill of fever. It cost our author a severe struggle before he could renounce his scheme; yet there was no alternative but to retreat from a district, which already began to yield such rich results of information:—

"After such toils! such hardships! such sacrifices! and with the prospect of a final crowning success just dawning upon me, it may well be imagined that I turned my back on the land of promise with drooping spirits and a heavy heart. Thus ended my short but memorable visit to the Okavango river. I sincerely trust that future explorers of these parts may meet with better success. An excursion up this stream towards its source would undoubtedly prove very interesting, for it is, I believe, perfectly unknown to Europeans; I doubt even whether the native Portuguese are aware of its very existence; they are certainly quite insensible to its importance in a commercial point of view. Navigable it must be throughout a great (if not the greater) portion of its course, even to vessels of some pretension. Numerous tribes, more or less intelligent, more or less traders and acquainted with the art of agriculture, possess permanent habitations along its banks. The unhealthiness of the climate may, it is true, be considered as prohibitive of any frequent or constant intercourse with this country. I strongly suspect, however, that this objection would only apply to a certain season, i. e. to the time when, the annual flow of the river ceasing, exhalations from the surrounding swamps and marshes poison the atmosphere. In the months of June, July and August, one might, I firmly believe, visit the Okavango with comparative safety. It is only, I think, in the spring, when I was unfortunately in its neighbourhood, that the malaria from the Lagoons is so fatal."

On retreating, a scheme for the destruction of the exploring party had been laid by a treacherous tribe of natives, which by some accident became known to Mr. Green, who, to his honour, at once determined to save his friend and party, and ultimately succeeded in effecting a meeting with them:—

"Most deeply was I affected by this noble deed. Indeed, this single act of devotion was to me infinitely more gratifying than would be all the wealth the world has to bestow. It was heart-warming to know that at least one human bosom beat genuinely for the solitary wanderer. Dear Green! an approving conscience must be your greatest reward; but should these lines ever reach you,—and God grant they may ere long!—I beg you will here accept my poor but warm and sincere thanks for your spirited resolve to come to my rescue when dangers so great, of which I was unaware, encompassed me. Believe me, this one act of heroic friendship has, in my own estimation, much more than outweighed any trifling service it has been in my power to render you. Whatever may be our future fate, when life itself shall no longer possess the charms and illusions of youth, 'hæc olim meminisse juvabit';—it will be pleasant to recall to remembrance the days of yore, and gratefully to dwell on the recollection of your humane and brotherly conduct. God speed you in your present interesting but hazardous pursuit!"

The remaining chapters are full of interesting matter, descriptive of the south-west coast and islands of Africa, which the author, it appears, repeatedly visited. True, much of the information here furnished is not new, and has been selected from various publications, but it has been put together by a critical hand, who could balance the various statements offered, and confer the weight of his own authority upon those here selected. The account given of Ichaboe, its history and its guano trade, will be perused with interest; whilst the injustice committed by a Liverpool firm against poor Mr. Livingstone (not the great traveller of the

same name), who opened this rich trade, will call up feelings of indignation in the breast of all those fond of seeing justice and fair play.

Mr. Andersson's book, from the number of well-told adventures, its unpretending style, its rich fund of information, and spirited illustrations, will command a wide circle of readers, and become a favourite with all those who can appreciate daring perseverance and a buoyant spirit under overwhelming difficulties.

Collectanea Archaeologia: Communications made to the British Archaeological Association.
Vol. I. (Longman & Co.)

THE metaphor of the lamb reposing peacefully by the side of the lion offers but a faint image of what has come to pass in respect to the temperaments of the two Archaeological Societies—the Institute and the Association. If, a few years ago, any one had ventured to hold out the anticipation that the members of either body would by-and-by solve their differences, and speak charitably of those belonging to the rival body, the prophecy would have been received with incredulity; but if, in addition, it had been presaged that some of the leading members of the Institute would not only shake hands with the Association, but even become contributors of important papers to the *Transactions* of the last-named society, the utterer of so extravagant an expectation would have been condemned as a trifler or a lunatic. Yet so it is; and this reconciliation is, in our opinion, one of the most cheering symptoms of a return to something like Christian unity in the ranks of antiquaries in general. Our archaeologists have lost in recent years much of the public estimation that would otherwise have accrued from their labours by the unseemly quarrels in which so many have taken a more or less active part. The outside public—that large body of men who do not care to enter into what have generally been the frivolous objects of dispute—conclude, naturally enough, that there are faults on both sides; and many, to our knowledge, who would otherwise have been zealous supporters of archaeology, have joined neither body, unwilling to be involved in an unnecessary partizanship.

We welcome the symptoms of approaching unity. It is not to be tolerated that two societies of this description should encourage ill feeling and personalities; and that society will rise in public esteem which shows a disposition to work for the benefit of science, discarding any feelings of jealous rivalry. There is ample room for both societies: the Institute attaching itself chiefly to the architectural and more technical branches of archaeology, whilst the Association devotes itself rather to what may be termed the miscellaneous business. Each body is now nearly equal in point of income, and neither of them gives serious symptoms of decay. On the contrary, it seems that the Association finds its *Journal* too limited for the extent of its communications, and hence is the present handsome commencement of a series which bids fair to become an important contribution to our stores of antiquarian knowledge.

The volume commences with a summary of the History and Antiquities of Shropshire, by Mr. Botfield, being the address read by him at Shrewsbury last August, when he so ably presided over the meeting of the society held in that town. It is a useful paper, although its author does not pretend to offer any additions of moment to our previous knowledge. It may, however, be new to some of our readers to be informed that Owen Glendower's Oak, whence that Welsh chieftain is said to have witnessed

the discomfiture of his English allies at the Battle of Shrewsbury in 1403, still stands at Shelton, in a garden on the right of the road from Shrewsbury to Oswestry, where the Welsh army lay. Wroxeter is dismissed with a brief account of the excavations made there previously to its disinterment under the directions of Mr. Wright. The earliest antiquarian report of this interesting spot will be found in the *Philosophical Transactions* for the year 1701, where Lyster has described a Roman sudatory, or hypocaustum, discovered at Wroxeter in that year. It is strange that so important a locality should have remained unexplored during a century and a half of antiquarian research.

The Rev. R. W. Eyton follows with an accurate but concise account of the Ancient Castles of Shropshire and its borders. Few of these edifices will be familiar by name even to the advanced student of English history. The enumerations add something to our idea of the military strength of the county in mediæval times—and that is all. Mr. Wright has a more interesting essay: an ably-written paper on the Local Legends of Shropshire, many of which, we may observe, are current in Wales under different versions. We have heard traditions like the following related by the Welsh peasantry to account for the position of large blocks of stones on the mountains which are situated between the valleys of the Conway and the Ogwen:—

"The giants are frequently associated with ruins and ancient relics in the legends of this county. In the history of the Fitzwarines we are given to understand that the ruined Roman city of Uriconium, which we are now exploring at Wroxeter, had been taken possession of by the giants. Sometimes, in these legends, the very names of the Teutonic mythic personages are preserved. Thus, a legend in Berkshire has preserved the name of the Northern and Teutonic smith-hero, Weland, the representative of the classical Vulcan. The name of Weland's father, Wade, is preserved in the legend of Mulgrave Castle, in Yorkshire, which is pretended to have been built by a giant of that name. A Roman road, which passes by it, is called Wade's Causeway, and a large tumulus, or cairn of stones, in the vicinity is popularly called Wade's Grave. According to the legend, while the giant Wade was building his castle, he and his wife lived upon the milk of an enormous cow, which she was obliged to leave at pasture on the distant moors. Wade made the causeway for her convenience, and she assisted him in building the castle by bringing him quantities of large stones in her apron. One day, as she was carrying her bundle of stones, her apron-string broke, and they all fell to the ground, a great heap of about twenty cart-loads,—and there they still remain as a memorial of her industry. Another castle in Yorkshire, occupying an early site, was said, according to a legend mentioned by Leland in the sixteenth century, to have been built by a giant named Ettin. It is hardly necessary to remark, that this is a mere corruption of the name of the *etenas*, or giants of Teutonic mythology."

The name of Wade, introduced into this legend, shows how popular that hero was; and, perhaps, the story of his boat, which was so well known in the sixteenth century, may be recovered through the medium of local tradition. Mr. Wright gives some other instances of similar legends, one of which, respecting the origin of the Wrekin, is extremely curious, if really authentic; but local correspondents have sometimes an unfortunate propensity to exercise their ingenuity at the expense of the credulous and much-enduring antiquary.

Mr. Planché supplies a learned paper on the Norman Earls of Shrewsbury, and the Hon. Mr. Bridgeman another of local interest on the Princes of Upper Powys. Then follows an elaborate and admirable description of Shifnal

Church, by the Rev. J. L. Petit, profusely illustrated with carefully-executed drawings of the church and its architectural details. Mr. Gordon Hills industriously describes Buildwas Abbey, the ruins of which, when we last saw them, glittered in the sun as if the columns had been built on the previous day, so remarkable is the state of preservation in which the stone remains. Our legislators, who have blundered so admirably in their investigations respecting the durability of stone, need but ascertain the locality whence were procured those which were used in the erection of Buildwas.

The volume concludes with an Itinerary of Edward the Second, compiled with prodigious labour by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne. On the whole, this work is creditable both to the Association and to the several contributors to its pages.

The Days of the Fathers in Ross-shire. By the Rev. John Kennedy. (Edinburgh, Maclaren; London, Hamilton, Adams & Co.)

By the tone of this book the author would seem to insist that among Scottish counties that of Ross was once as conspicuous for its good gifts as the little city of Zoar among the five cities of the plain of Siddim. There were "righteous fathers" there of old, and Mr. Kennedy fears that they are already being forgotten, and that a lifeless formality is taking the place of the ancient godliness. The minister of Dingwall ought to be acquainted with the facts and statistics referring to this matter; but it may be, in Ross-shire as elsewhere, that religion is acknowledged as such only where there is an austere, though not a lifeless, formality. We remember having heard of a Scottish minister, who, after years of absence from his native hills and valleys, returned to the locality where he had once been a shepherd of the people, and was exceedingly mortified by the change for the worse which had come over the old sheep and the younger lambs of his pasture. "In the good old days, Sir," he remarked, "with an accent we will not attempt to imitate, "when the folks quitted kirk on the Sabbath-day, they passed along the street silent, moody, frowning, sunk in the deepest thought and melancholy; you'd ha' supposed some dreadful calamity had fallen upon 'em; but now all that is changed, and you behold them going homeward speaking affably to each other, smiling, walking cheerfully on, and looking just as happy as if it were any other day o' the week. Ech, Sirs, this is a grievous back-sliding!"

Here were a perverted sense and estimation of religion. So also has there been, not in Scotland only, but there perhaps more prominently than elsewhere, a superabundant and too officious zeal; as when the Lowland Elders horsewhipped a Highlander on the Sunday for walking about the street instead of attending kirk, disregarding altogether his defence, that he understood no language but that of the Gael, and could not, therefore, comprehend either their prayers or their preaching. So again was the sanctity of the Lord's Day ill-cared for by those too zealous leaders of a Scottish congregation who, falling in with an irreverent fellow who happened to be whistling as they came up, attacked him with sticks, stones, and fists more effective than either, and left him with but scant breath and few whole bones in him, an example and a terror to the ne'er-do-weels who went "whustling in the streets on the Sawbboth Day!"

What are the good old times? What are so accounted by some are repudiated by others; and no doubt there are Romish priests in Scotland whose calendar of these matters is differ-

ently constructed from Mr. Kennedy's. Some of those gentlemen may discover their halcyon days in those by-gone times when the priest of the clan felt bound to subordinate the claims of his (church) chief at Rome to the wishes of his (clan) chief at home. Priest Mackenzie could be persuaded to gather the Macleods or the Munros to mass at an appointed time that his chieftain might find it convenient to butcher or to burn them. For this little service the churchman was rewarded by a levy from the clan. Such was one of the phases of the so-called "good" old days!

The Scots, who certainly proclaim themselves an exemplary people in religious matters, were very slow at reaching perfection. Long after John Knox had preached, and Calvinism had established itself among them, there were heathens in their valleys who sacrificed beasts and made oblations of milk on the hill-sides. This was bad enough; but Mr. Kennedy does not, if we construe him rightly, account this so bad as the practice of Popery or the settlement of black Prelacy! Prelatic ministers are with him baneful meddlers and "gadflies." When they were nearly got rid of, the good time promised appeared, and "after the first quarter of the eighteenth century had passed, the best days of Ross-shire began." They continued for awhile, and men,—so he assures us, with a quaintness which savours of joking,—"had as much of the comforting presence of the Lord as they were able to endure."

The decline of the Gospel era in Ross-shire is dated from the time when evictions commenced, and whole territories were depopulated, in order that the red deer might be preserved, and the gentry of the nineteenth century might be able to partake of the amusements of the savages of three centuries earlier. Since then, matters have gone from bad to worse, till the people have got for their poor comfort 'The Religion of Common Life' and 'The Gospel in Ezekiel,' which Mr. Kennedy looks upon as very naughty books.

The author, accordingly, looks back upon the ancient days and the well-girded men who illustrated godliness in an orthodox way. One of these was James Fraser, the author of a work on sanctification, a minister of great repute in the first half of the last century, and a man cursed in a fiery helpmate. Here was a woman to try a poor husband's patience:—

"A cold, unfeeling, bold, unheeding, worldly woman was his wife. Never did her godly husband sit down to a comfortable meal in his own house, and often would he have fainted from sheer want of needful sustenance, but for the considerate kindness of some of his parishioners. She was too insensate to try to hide her treatment of him, and well was it for him, on one account, that she was. His friends thus knew of his ill-treatment, and were moved to do what they could for his comfort. A godly acquaintance arranged with him, to leave a supply of food in a certain place, beside his usual walk, of which he might avail himself when starved at home. Even light and fire in his study were denied him on the long, cold winter evenings; and as his study was his only place of refuge from the cruel scourge of his wife's tongue and temper, there, shivering and in the dark, he used to spend his winter evenings at home. Compelled to walk in order to keep himself warm, and accustomed to do so when preparing for the pulpit, he always kept his hands before him as feelers in the dark, to warn him of his approaching the wall at either side of the room. In this way, he actually wore a hole through the plaster, at each end of his accustomed beat, on which some eyes have looked that glistened with light from other fire than that of love, at the remembrance of his cruel wife. But the godly husband had learned to thank the Lord for the discipline of this trial. Being once at a Presbytery dinner, alone, amidst a group of

moderates, one of them proposed as a toast, the health of their wives, and, turning to Mr. Fraser, said, as he winked at his companions, 'You of course, will cordially join in drinking to this toast.'—'So I will, and so I ought,' Mr. Fraser said, 'for mine has been a better wife to me than any one of yours has been to you.'—'How so?' they all exclaimed.—'She has sent me,' was his reply, 'seven times a day to my knees, when I would not otherwise have gone, and that is more than any of you can say of yours.' On the day on which her godly husband entered into his eternal rest, and a very few hours after his death, some of the elders, on learning the sad tidings, hurried with stricken hearts and in tears to the manse. To their horror, they found Mrs. Fraser outside feeding her poultry. Approaching her, one of them said, sobbing as he spoke, 'So Mr. Fraser has gone to his rest.' 'Oh yes, the poor man died this morning,' she said as she scattered the corn among the fowls; 'if you want to see the body, you may go in—chick, chick, chick.'"

Probably to some such a wife is owing a minister like to the one here sketched:—

"Mr. William Mackenzie, the minister of Aasynt, was almost all a minister ought not to be, yet he continued to occupy his charge till his death. Always accustomed to regard his pastoral work as an unpleasant condition of his drawing his stipend, he reduced it to the smallest possible dimensions, and would not unfrequently be absent, without reason and without leave, for many weeks from his charge. This was the usual practice, in these days, of the moderate stipend-lifters of Sutherland. The visit of one of them to Ross-shire would be an affair of a month's length, at the least, and the people never clamoured for his return. The beadle, who was also the parson's gillie, invariably accompanied the minister on these excursions. In one case the beadle was also the piper of the district, and during his absence with the minister, on one of his jaunts, a parishioner was asked when he expected the minister to return. 'I don't know, and I don't care,' was the reply; 'if he had only left the piper, he might stop away as long as he pleased.' During the latter part of his life, 'Parson William' was much addicted to drink. This was known to the Presbytery, but could not easily be proved. The people were unwilling to complain, and to give evidence against him. The awe of his office was on them in spite of all the irregularity of his life, and as a man and a neighbour he was rather a favourite. Such of them as might have been expected to act differently, cherished the hope of his yet seeing the error of his ways; and while they enjoyed the privileges of the gospel under the ministry of his assistant, they let 'Parson William' alone."

The best sketches in this volume are those of lay individuals. Here is a smith, of whom the novelists might make something:—

"A few from Dingwall regularly attended at Killearnan on Sabbath. One of these was Kenneth Mackenzie, commonly called 'the Penny Smith.' He was one of the few who succeed in keeping their original shape under all the pressure of conventional usage, refusing to take the form and fashion of those who surround them. In his dress, manner, habits and modes of thinking, he retained his own peculiarity, and would be neighbour-like in nothing. In his kilt and antique coat, he seemed to have just stepped out of the midst of the generation of the fathers. While his neighbours were engaged in idle gossip, or lounging idly by the fire, he was poring over an old Latin book, spelling through a Hebrew grammar, or writing in characters of his own devising some of his strange thoughts in a record. On the Saturday afternoon, his smithy was cleared of its iron and its tools, and seated with benches, on which, for an hour in the evening, sat the young men of the neighbourhood, while the smith gave them lessons in psalmody. Not fearing the face of man, it cost him no effort to administer a reproof, whatever the character, rank and influence of the transgressor might be. Meeting the Sheriff on his Sabbath evening walk, 'Law-makers should not be law-breakers,' the smith said to him, as he looked him

boldly in the face.—'My health requires that I should take a walk, Kenneth,' the Sheriff said by way of excuse.—'Keep your God's commandment, and you can trust Him with the keeping of your health,' was the smith's reply; 'accursed must be the health that is preserved by trampling on the law of God.'"

When Dr. Parr rebuked the country housewife for not being at church, he only was met by the query, Why was he not there himself? The doctor's rebuke, however, was made in the exercise of his vocation: that of the smith seems to us simply an impertinence; but it is nationally characteristic.

Had Mr. Kennedy only allowed his volume to be sweetened a little by the savour of charity, he would have made a more favourable impression on his readers. Of that sweet grace, however, that most potential and most tender gift, there is not a trace. As conveying some idea of old scenes and old ways of life in a remote district of Scotland, the book is readable, but nothing beyond that. It too often degenerates into the unpleasantness of the "tract." The dogmatism of the author is constantly and disagreeably exhibiting itself; and his self-complacency is, if occasionally more amusing, hardly less offensive than his bigotry. He has had the chance afforded him of writing a book that should have been, for Scotland and Scottish men, an increase of such esteem as is ordinarily awarded to both. As it is, however, he has marred the fair precedent, and his country's reputation suffers for it.

The Sliding Scale of Life; or, Thirty Years' Observations of Falling Men and Women in Edinburgh. By James M'Levy. (Edinburgh, Nimmo; London, Houlston & Wright.)

THE present volume of criminal revelations is a less honest but more amusing book than Mr. M'Levy's 'Curiosities of Crime in Edinburgh,' published some months since, against which we could urge no graver objection than that it was a confession on the part of a famous detective officer of his inability to deal with any but vulgar rascals, and was consequently an encouragement to the shrewder and more educated rogues to persevere in their evil courses. 'The Sliding Scale of Life' invites the same criticism, and also challenges on certain other points a by no means flattering comparison with its precursor. Greater care has been taken in the selection and preparation of the stories; and the detective is made to display more sagacity and cunning and less ignorance of law and precipitancy of judgment than he exhibited at the beginning of the year. But all the advantage thus gained by one-sided caution has been lost through anxiety to tickle the taste of the public. To please the religious and humanitarian coteries, passages are introduced, eulogizing Dr. Guthrie and preaching up Ragged Schools; and to gratify those who merely seek excitement in the details of crime, recourse has been had to those tricks of grouping and colour by which the artists of melo-drama create sensations. The result is, that the sketches lack that genuineness which was the merit of the 'Curiosities.' Indeed, it is not difficult to detect in them the work of three different hands,—the writer of the confused and scarcely intelligible Preface, whose province it is to pour in the piety; Mr. M'Levy, who, besides supplying the raw material of the "Observations," philosophizes with triumphant self-consciousness on things in general; and the melo-dramatic hack, who has pointed out the entire bulk of the manuscript, introduced the epigrammatic conversations, and worked up the parts of the narratives which appeared to demand more pathos and delicacy of touch than it would be

fair to look for in a policeman. It is needless to say that of the three artists Mr. M'Levy, as a man of real experience, is by far the best. Some of his stories are very painful, and some so coarse that they are unfit for the drawing-room table; but many of them are very amusing. The reader is compelled to laugh at the coolness and daring of a fair wanderer of the Edinburgh streets who, on the irruption of a constable into her lodgings, charging her with picking a five-pound note out of a gentleman's pocket, requested that she might be searched and at once be proved innocent of so terrible a crime. As the girl spoke, she put a candle into the officer's hand, and after submitting her dress to his examination, accompanied him through the house on his fruitless investigation. When the man departed, convinced that he had been on a wrong scent, the guileless creature took up the candle he had used in the search, removed it from its stick, and unfolded the secreted note with which half-an-hour before she had fixed the bougie in the socket. On another but similar occasion the same girl secreted a five-pound note in the cuff of a constable's coat, from which place of concealment her adroit fingers had the pleasure of picking it a few nights afterwards. Such stories are good in their way. Piquant also is Mr. M'Levy when he moralizes on "the calosity" of criminals, and concludes an affecting picture of a penitent thief with the following remarkable statement:—"Were a thousand such cases sent up to the Privy Council, I doubt if their obduracy in endowing ragged and industrial schools would be in the slightest degree modified."

The best, and at the same time most unpleasant, sketch in the book is the one entitled, "The Club Newspaper." For a considerable time thefts of such magnitude had been perpetrated at the Queen Street Club, that the manager of the institution called on Mr. M'Levy to discover the offender. Suspicion fell on a waiter who slept out of the club. Proceeding straight to the man's house, M'Levy searched it, discovering no valuables nor any of the club property, save a few old newspapers. The papers were stolen; but they were of so slight a value that even an honest man might think there was little sin in taking them, as their owners no longer had need of them. Finding the manager would not prosecute for so trifling a theft, M'Levy returned to the waiter's house, to see if he could not extort by artifice from the man's wife further proofs of her husband's guilt. Whilst, therefore, Donald M'Leod was detained at the club, the detective thus practised on Mrs. M'Leod's fears:—

" 'Mrs. M'Leod,' said I, as the honest Gael opened the door and shut it, 'I am a little vexed.'—'What's the matter? I hope naething's wrang wi' Donald?'—'Why, not much,' said I; 'I am only troubled about these old useless newspapers. The authorities up the way—dangerous creatures these authorities—have taken it into their wise heads that Donald stole the papers from the Club; nay, they have locked him up in a cell as dark as pitch, with bread and water for fare, and, I fear, no hope of anything but judgment and punishment.'—'Fearfu' news!' said the woman. 'Oh, terrible news! condemn a man for an auld newspaper!' and hiding her face in her hands, she burst into tears. I need not say I pitied her, for in reality I did; for at that time I had not the slightest reason to suppose that she could know that the papers were not given to Donald, or allowed to be taken, as having served their purpose, and being consequently useless.—'But there's hope,' said I.—'Hope!' she cried, 'Hope!' as she took away her hands. 'Whaur!—how!—speak, for God's sake!'—'The charge is a small one,' said I, 'and I have no doubt it would be scored off, provided the missing money were got. I'm sure you don't have it;

I have searched the house; but perhaps'—'What!' she broke in, 'what?'—'Perhaps you may know through Donald where it is?' I watched her face, which was now pale. She began to think, and she did think; for if ever thought came out of a face, it might have been read in the point of her nose, sharpened by the collapse of the muscles through fear. If in this agony she sat a minute, she sat fully five; but I was patient. I turned my face from her, and looked at nothing, perhaps because my mind was directed to something. She was under a struggle; I heard the signs,—the quick breath, the heaving chest, the sobs, the efforts to suppress them,—still I was patient and pitiful. Sad duties ours! Yes, we must steel ourselves against human woes; nay, we must turn nature's yearnings to the advantage of official selfishness. At length,—'Are you sure the newspapers will be scored off?'—'Sure.' And then another sinking into the battle of her thoughts,—the lips quivering, the desultory movements of the hands, the jerking from one position to the other,—at length calmness—the calmness of one whose agony is over,—a rest of many minutes.—'And you're sure,' she said again, as she fixed her eyes upon me, with such speech in them that my soul revolted at its very wickedness. Must I admit it? Yes, it is put upon us. A lie is one thing, the keeping deep down in our hearts the truth another. The one I abhor, the other is a duty. *I knew that the money, if produced, would form a charge in place of the newspapers.* I knew she didn't think this; but I knew also I was not bound to tell her that she was wrong in not thinking it. Nay, there are worse cases than mine, that may be and are justified every day. When robbers are at the window, and you cry, 'Bring me the gun,' when there is no gun in the house, you lie; but you are not bound to tell men whose hands are at your throat that you lie. *There are necessities that go beyond all moral codes, and laugh at them.* If this woman knew where that stolen money was, she was, by her own doing, under the sharp consequences of that necessity, and must abide the result as an atonement for an act not perpetrated under that necessity. Behold my logic! I am at the mercy of the public."

Overcome by terror and the falsehood of M'Levy's lips, the poor woman gave the policeman a roll of stolen notes. The officer, however, was not yet satisfied. He took the notes, and, after leaving the house, he returned a second time, and, by another base equivocation (a stronger word may not be used), induced the miserable creature to write on each note her name,—as evidence of her husband's guilt:

"I took the parcel and placed it in my pocket. We mounted the stair, and Mrs. M'Leod left me. It is needless to say that I could not restrain my curiosity; nor did I try. I went down towards Princess Street Gardens, and seating myself on the parapet, proceeded to undo the red handkerchief. I found within a large bundle of bank-notes, composed of tens and fives, and upon counting them found the amount to be 180*l*. Now I fairly admit I was not satisfied. I wanted something more; and tying up my bundle I repaired again to Rose Street. 'Mrs. M'Leod,' said I, as I entered, 'it will be necessary that you mark these notes for me. My masters, the authorities, will not believe I got them from you unless I get your name to them. Have you pen and ink?'—'Ay,' said she, 'but I daurna mark them, Donald would be angry.'—'But you forget the authorities,' said I.—'The authorities!' she repeated, with a kind of a tremble at the very sound of the word.—'Yes, they may be angry, and you know the anger of the authorities is very different from that of Donald M'Leod.'—'Very true,' replied she. And bringing the pen and ink I got her name to every note. *I was now satisfied, and taking the direction of Queen Street, arrived at the Club, where I saw Mr. Ellis.*"

The story concludes with M'Leod being sentenced to seven years' transportation.

We do not care here to raise the question whether M'Levy did no more than his duty in thus perfidiously misleading a terror-stricken wife. We are willing to make every allowance

for his sense of duty. Let it be granted, out of charity, and for his case only, that he was right in doing what he did. Nothing, however, can be advanced in palliation of his offence against common decency in thus boasting of it. The law is a mistress who has need of many servants, and from some of them she exacts revolting services, of which it is best to speak as little as possible. She still employs hangmen and spies; but their offices are such that to dwell upon them with exultation is to offer insult to public delicacy, and to do injury to public morality.

Of course, the foregoing extracts, as likewise the entire narrative of "The Club Newspaper," have been written up by the melo-dramatic artist already alluded to. The philosophic detective, who enlarges on "the calosity" of criminals, and the "obduracy of the Privy Council in endowing ragged and industrial schools," troubles his head little about "necessities that go beyond all moral codes, and laugh at them."

Recollections of a Five Years' Residence in Norway. By H. T. Newton Chesshyre. (Newby.)

Mr. Chesshyre is a modest man. For, while your fast tourist will manufacture a goodly volume of some four hundred pages out of the very raw materials of a fortnight's rush through foreign lands, our author's five years' residence in Norway has produced but a slender duodecimo. An old aunt having died, and left him a legacy, he thought that he could not do greater honour to her memory than by making a tour in Norway; and so well did he like the country and people that the tour grew into a residence of five years, during which he mixed largely with the inhabitants, and made good use of his opportunities for acquiring information. The hospitality of the Norwegians is proverbial, all travellers have experienced it; but, as will be seen by the following curious account of "drinking tankards," it sometimes assumes an inconvenient form:—

"Almost every large farmer in Guldbrandsdalen owns a great silver beer-tankard, or a wooden one with a silver top, in the lid of which is inserted a British coin, taken from Sinclair and his Scotchmen, when they were slaughtered in the most barbarous manner at Kringelen, between Frøen and Laungaard. The road formerly crossed the scene of this horrid butchery: a board with a very bombastic inscription, erected by one of the peasants, marks the spot. The new road passes under the hill, and to the left of it. The Norwegians are very proud of this deed, and brag of it with as much gusto as they do of some of the chief battles of the old Norse kings. To say the best of it, it was a well-concerted and cunningly executed plan, whereby all Sinclair's men were entrapped and killed, with the exception of forty or fifty, who were tortured for a day or two, and then delivered over to the ladies, to be made 'hakke kied' (mince meat) of. When the people in the neighbourhood meet with a Scotchman, their first conversation is about the battle of Kringelen; and ten to one but they volunteer to sing one of the most celebrated songs of this part, commencing,

Sinclair kam over saltan hav,

'Sinclair came over the salt sea.' It describes his reasons for coming; how the Scotchmen murdered the Norwegians, and burned their homesteads; and how bravely the latter repulsed, and how magnificently they conquered them; but it says nought of the butchery. Some of the Norwegians who visited Mrs. D., delighted in singing to her a verse or two of this song, which considerably raised her ire; and she vented her feelings by muttering wishes in Scotch, that, if fulfilled, would have hurled her tormentors, together with all their countrymen, to the other side of Mount Etna. It was done chiefly for mischief, and for the 'moro' (fun) of seeing

'Madame sindt' (the lady angry). The drinking tankards are rather formidable affairs, containing two quarts or more: within are small projecting knobs, an inch or so apart; the tankard is passed round like the loving cup, and each man ought to drink until the liquor has decreased to the level of the centre of one of these knobs; if, however, he has exceeded, or come short, in the least degree, his next companion insists on his drinking it all, and passing it to him refilled, when a fresh start is commenced. I believe this custom is never carried into force at the present day; formerly it was very general. Ale was the liquor in common use; and if it was as potent then as some they brew now, the old Norsemens must have had strong heads, and capacious stomachs, to support many of these jugs full. Some of the tankards have been in the families for centuries, and are good specimens of ancient Norwegian workmanship. I can hardly fancy the impoverished Scotchmen, who crossed to Norway to fight for money nearly 150 years ago, could have had so many silver coins as I have seen let into the lids of these cups; they are about the size of a half-crown. Some of the farmers, who were badly off, have offered them to me for their weight in silver. No doubt many Englishmen would be glad to purchase them as curiosities."

To any one contemplating prolonged residence in Norway, Mr. Chesshyre's little book will be useful; and the economist who has not yet come in for his legacy may be pleased to learn that Mr. Chesshyre was boarded, lodged and waited on for nine shillings weekly, and two pence a day for his dog, at the house of a widow who had a large farm and great agricultural possessions.

NEW NOVELS.

Great Catches, or Grand Matches. 2 vols. (Saunders, Otley & Co.)—The Author of these volumes begins his introduction in so modest and humble a strain, that what he terms "a lenient and charitable censure" is almost inevitable. He wishes, he honestly confesses, to prove that it is simply and truly only "the want of money that makes him write," but failing in this primary object, he declares, with his hand upon his heart, that he shall feel more than repaid for all his labour and disappointed prospects, if, by his unpretending story, he "can furnish one single individual with an hour's amusement, or beguile an unfortunate Benedick into forgetting that his spouse has taken an hour longer than usual to dress and that the horses are standing out in the rain." With such unostentatious and disinterested views as these, the Author of 'Great Catches, or Grand Matches' cannot, of course, expect to establish a great reputation for anything but good-nature and self-denial. We even fear he may be subject to night-mares and is in the habit of passing—

Miserable nights,
So full of fearful dreams—of ugly sights
That, as I am a Christian, faithful man,
I would not pass another such a night
Though I were to buy a world of happy days.

—The book is evidently the result of a series of bad nights, consequent upon heavy and unwholesome suppers. Popish plots, priests, shipwrecks, turn up in every direction. No one can look round without seeing a pair or two of frightfully bright, glaring eyes peering at him, from out of every bush and from every crack and cranny of his house. No one hires a footman or a ladies' maid, but, under this disguise, we find a Jesuit priest or a nun. The young ladies cannot go out to pick a few ferns, but they are seized and gagged and thrown recklessly into ditches, even under the very shadow of their paternal roofs, or are carried off to sea in mysterious sailing vessels, and go through such fearful hardships, by sea and land, that it makes one's blood run cold to think of them. Jesuits dress up as fascinating young men, as rich old uncles, as valets, as tutors, as sea-faring men, as old gipsy women. Nobody can stir hand or foot without stepping into some hidden snare or some "diabolical Popish plot." If a quarter of the adventures happening to the luckless hero and heroine of this romance could, by

any possibility, occur in real life existence would be a burden to us. Fortunately, however, we may feel tolerably secure from any such fate in these days of gas-lamps, policemen and common-sense. Without too much strain therefore upon our nervous systems, there is something actually fascinating in the constant succession of horrors related in this novel, and the most irritable and impatient of husbands might be soothed and disarmed by a timely application of 'Great Catches,' &c. We must honestly own, that the more rational and probable parts of the story therein related are by no means without merit. There is much truth and some talent in the description of the society of the little country town of Staunton Bridge. The Hon. Mrs. Plantagenet is depicted much in the style of Mrs. Trollope's Widow Barnaby, and if the author will only condescend to drop the horrible and mysterious, and stick to the probable and the common-place, he may, one of these days, produce a very creditable work.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

A Manual of Botany. By Prof. Bentley. (Churchill.)—Prof. Bentley has prepared, in the form of a thick duodecimo of 811 pages, a work "illustrated by nearly 1,200 woodcuts," that is to say, by so many representations of the smaller organs of plants. The work is divided into three parts: the first part gives an account of the various organs of plants and of their minute anatomy; in the second, we have a brief history of the classifications in use among modern botanists; the third treats of vegetable physiology, or of the functions of the organs described in the first part. We have failed to discover much originality in these pages, which can only be regarded as a compilation from other works. The author states that his volume is intended as a practical guide to the properties and uses of plants, "a part of botany which, in the majority of manuals, is but very briefly alluded to," rather a startling announcement when we recollect what has been done by the elder De Candolle, Endlicher, and Lindley, to whose 'Vegetable Kingdom' recourse has been had with no sparing hand. We must also remark that in this portion of the work as much care has scarcely been taken as was to be expected in a manual for students; thus the leaves of *Chloranthus inconspicuus* are said to be employed in perfuming tea in China, which is certainly not the case, the flowers alone being used for that purpose. The Spanish chestnut-tree (*Castanea vesca*) is stated to be much cultivated for its timber; a strange error, considering that its timber is almost valueless; its only use here is for hop-poles. Barcelona nuts are set down as a peculiar kind of hazel; does not Mr. Bentley know that they are merely the common Spanish nut kiln-dried? Then our two British oaks are called *Quercus pedunculata* and *sessiflora*, a rather unusual mode of spelling common words. The North American maple sugar is described as being the produce of *Acer saccharinum*; but sugar is also, and in some places equally, obtained from *Acer negundo*. We must also take exception to such explanations of structure in the organographical division of the work, as that relating to what is called septical dehiscence. In the first place, the act of dehiscence is mixed up with the manner in which carpels are placed with respect to the placenta, two circumstances having no relation to each other; in the next place, the fruit of Umbellifers is given as an example of that form of dehiscence, an extravagant and wholly unauthorized interpretation. Blemishes like these seriously affect the value of the work to students.

The Family Save-All, a System of Secondary Cookery, supplying Excellent Dishes for Breakfast, Luncheon, Dinner, and Supper, from Cold and other Fragments, with Invaluable Hints for Economy in the use of every Article of Household Consumption. By the Editor of 'Enquire Within,' &c. (Kent & Co.)—We commend this work for keeping the promise of its title-page. The demon of cold mutton is effectually exorcized from the domestic table; and if the wife has only the genius for following good advice, no husband can henceforth have any excuse for dining at his club—nor will the

wife, even on washing day, have any plea for not producing a good dinner. The family receipts are garnished with sippets of wise apothegms or seasoned with the salt of lively anecdote, and there is an appendix of instructions how to repair or obviate every damage that may attain the perfectness of the household gods, from chipped mantel-pieces to broken china or faded curtains; whilst there is abundant comfort prepared for sunburn, stings, cuts, bruises, and other small evils. Some of the information is so easy of application, that it is a pity it should not be generally known and practically tested by all whom it may concern:—we are told, for instance, that "coffee-grounds are a disinfectant and deodorizer, being burnt upon a hot fire-shovel and borne through any apartment;" also, that "hay sprinkled with a little chloride of lime, and left for one hour in a closed room, will remove the smell of new paint." 'The Family Save-All,' will be an invaluable work, if it meets with a skilful and intelligent reader; but good advice has always been more abundant than practical disciples of the same. The editor in the preface declares, "that the book ought to be studied because its hints are realities and its receipts worthy of universal acceptance. We do not hesitate to say," continues he, "that if the hints found in this work are generally acted upon in any household, the expenditure upon the total consumption of that household will be reduced *one-fourth*!" This may be very true, but the secret depends on whether the owner of the book has the gift to make intelligent use of it. The mystery of hashes, stews, and savoury fragments turned into respectable and entire dishes, is one of the most erudite branches of cookery, and the "neat-handed Phyllis" more frequently fails in them than in the simpler processes of boiling and roasting. Although 'The Family Save-All' is a treasury of receipt for making something out of nothing, or next to nothing, it cannot confer the gift of realizing the "excellent savoury pudding of cold potatoes and cold meat," or to make "nourishing brown soup without meat," or to perform any of the other economical and savoury *tours de force* herein set forth.

How should we encourage the Arts!—[Comment faut-il, &c., par Louis Viardot]. (Paris, Renouard.)—If there be nothing very new in this small volume—the idea of Republican institutions being more serviceable than Royal ones to the fostering of genius having been broached before—the argument is well reasoned out, the instances are liberally assembled, and the writing is that of a temperate and cultivated thinker, who deals with a subject familiar to him in all its points and bearings. With such ample materials as lie close under his hand, M. Viardot would do the world good service if he would undertake the history of French Art on a scale larger, and admitting of greater minuteness of detail, than has been possible in any of his former works devoted to the Galleries of Europe.—Too little is known of some of its best men in England; and curiosity is beginning to stir on the subject.

Love Legends of Italy—[*Legendes Amoureuses*, &c., par Paul Perret]. (Paris, Jung-Treutzel.)—Fancy the stories of 'Romeo and Juliet' and 'Othello' told over again in dry, deliberate French prose, and the exhausted state of the treasury of M. Perret's fancy will present itself as an object of universal compassion.—*Abeille*, par Alphonse Dequet (same publisher), is the thousand-and-second tale of love, intrigue, the Bourse, the play-houses of Paris—which a weary pen has written for wise people not to read.

Small Romances—[*Petits Romans*, par A. de Brehat]. (Paris, Jung-Treutzel.)—These belong to a time of fiction somewhat by-past,—to a period of history and taste when Kings were always seven feet high, and could keep their own palace gates against the whole world of rascaldom by the "right divine" of their prowess,—when restless individuals (especially if they had been murdered) broke their tombs and walked abroad in armour,—when pursued beauties, rode across kingdoms on horseback without tasting food or drawing bridle,—when the noblest sentiments or the most blood-thirsty execrations made up the entire conversation of men and women:

—in short, when heroines and heroes lived in a strange, waxwork, Bartholomew-Fair world which now even schoolboys and school-girls disdain to enter, and of which the tinsel is known to enlightened ladies-maids and romantic grooms of the chamber.—It requires some strength of mind, after offering such a definition, to say that we have a corner of kindness for these old monstrosities,—preferring them to the hard, knowing caricatures of modern life and fashion which load our tables so heavily in these latter days. There is many a *Robert* as utterly impossible as the blackest of *Rugantinos*, and not half so delightfully terrific to look upon; and we could name gentlewomen (to be found in novels signed with high female names) whose minute and fatiguing virtue is essentially as miraculous as the equestrian acts of the golden-haired *Lady Angelica* to which we have alluded.—M. de Brehat's romances, which belong to Brittany, Normandy, the *Pays Basque*, and the *Pays Chartrain*, are by no means the worst of their class. They are full of wonders, and when opened will not be easily laid by.

The Indian Mail—[*La Malle de l'Inde*, par E. de Valbezen]. (Paris, Lévy.)—The subject of this book—Anglo-Indian life—is not a bad one. How is it that the East cannot be made amusing in fiction? Scott tried; but his 'Surgeon's Daughter' is the greatest, save one, of his failures.—A thoughtful tale, by the brother of the Oxford Professor of Poetry (it was said), recurs to us; but though full of talent, it was dull.—Capt. Taylor's 'Thug' was not dull, but very shocking.—There seem to be picturesque districts doomed to yield nothing. Where is the Welsh novel? Why has Sicily had never an "Anastasia"?—But the English in India fare worse than usual on the present occasion. The most felicitous of French novelists is unlucky when he takes in hand as characters *Sir Bull* and the "delicious Miss," his daughter. M. de Valbezen is only one among the million, and when he means to be sprightly and ironical is only puerile and weak. On other ground than the East he might succeed better, as he writes with ease.

A few books are lying on our table, which, on account of their limited interest, or their technical character, need no particular review at our hands, and should be at once handed over to such readers as they may find. A first volume of *The Chinese Classics: with a Translation, Critical and Exegetical Notes, Prolegomena and Copious Indexes*, by James Legge, D.D., of the London Missionary Society, has been issued at Hong Kong. The whole work is to consist of seven volumes. The first volume contains the 'Confucian Analects,' 'The Great Learning' and the 'Doctrine of the Mean,' the Chinese text in Chinese characters and the translation in English. The work will be of importance to Chinese scholars, and not without interest to all who visit or read about the Celestial Empire.—M. Léon Pagès has translated from the Dutch an *Essay on Japanese Grammar* [*Essai de Grammaire Japonaise*], by Donker Curtius. The work in French is enriched with the elucidations and additions by Dr. J. Hoffmann, and with notes extracted from the writings of other grammarians. Messrs. Williams & Norgate are the London agents for this work.—In the title of *The Armenian Origin of the Etruscans* (Parker), Mr. Robert Ellis has stated a proposition, which in the body of his book he has worked at with great ingenuity and learning, if not with complete success. The dozen or twenty persons who may be interested in such a discussion will be warmly attracted by the arguments of Mr. Ellis.—Capt. H. G. Raverty has published two volumes on the language and literature of the Afghans, under the titles, *A Dictionary of the Pukhto, Pushto, or Language of the Afghans and the Gulshan-i-roh*: the latter being selections, in prose and verse, from pieces in the same tongue. These two works are published by half-a-dozen houses in London and elsewhere, including the Messrs. Longman, and are dedicated by special permission to Sir Charles Wood, as Secretary of State for India. Of the learning and ability with which the first is compiled and the second selected the name of Capt. Raverty is a sufficient guarantee.—From Mr. Franz Thimm we have received a copy in two volumes of M. Poitevin's *Nouveau*

Dictionnaire Universel de la Langue Française. The book is somewhat like 'Richardson's Dictionary' in form and arrangement, and professes, as all French Dictionaries must, to have been based on the labours of the Académie. While it has been lying on our desk, we have found it useful, and especially for consulting the use of words by the French poets.—Mr. Sotheby's *Ramblings in the Elucidation of the Autograph of Milton*, and Sir Alexander Malet's Translation of that part of Wace's 'Roman de Rou' which relates the *Conquest of England*, may be announced in this honourable connexion. Mr. Sotheby was a genuine gossip and collector, and, if his gossips be not always gospel and his collections not always precious, every one who knew the author will be glad to possess this record of a pleasant, humorous man. The book is very beautifully got up. The illustrations are very numerous and are uncommonly good. To the genuine lover of Milton, the copious facsimiles of his writings are beyond price. Sir Alexander Malet's translation, published by Messrs. Bell & Daldy, is illustrated by a running copy of the Bayeux Tapestry, and accompanied, page by page, with the original text. We cannot say very much for the literary merit of the English rendering. The volume is dedicated, by permission, to the Queen.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Bellemare's A Hero in Spite of Himself, by Reid, 3 vols. 11. 11s. 6d.
 Bennett's Mentone and the Riviera as a Winter Climate, 3s. 6d. cl.
 Blondin's Astonishing Exploits, Movable, 4to. 2s. bds.
 Bowman's How to Make the Best of It, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
 Brown (Capt. John), Life and Letters of, ed. by Webb, 8vo. 4s. 6d.
 Brown's Peter the Apostle never at Rome, 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl. limp.
 Buckland's The Little Warringtons, 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
 Chavasse's Advice to a Mother, 6th edit. 8vo. 2s. 6d. swd.
 Christian Retirement, 19th edit. 12mo. 5s. cl.
 Cowslip: or more Cautionary Stories, 3rd edit. 12mo. 1s. swd.
 Daily Steps towards Heaven, 11th edit. 32mo. 2s. 6d. cl.
 Davis's Tablet of Shadows, and other Poems, post 8vo. 5s. cl.
 De Gasparin's Near and Heavenly Horizons, cheap edit. 3s. 6d. cl.
 De Porquet's New French-Eng. Eng.-French Dict., 11th ed. 4s. 6d.
 Devotional Helps for each Day, Trinity to Advent, n. ed. 8v. 5s. 6d.
 Dickens's Barnaby Rudge, 2 vols. vol. 1, cr. 8vo. illust. 7s. 6d. cl.
 Drury's Mispresentation, a Novel, 2nd edit. cr. 8vo. 6s. bds.
 Dunbar's From London to Nice, post 8vo. 3s. cl.
 Elm Grange: or, a Summer in the Country, by E. A. M., 2s. cl.
 Ferrer's Elementary Treatise on Trilinear Co-ordinates, 2s. 6d.
 Floyd's Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
 Fontblanque's Hector, a Novel, 2nd edit. cr. 8vo. 6s. bds.
 Frieswell's Sham: a Novel, new edit. cr. 8vo. 3s. cl.
 Furse's Sermons preached at Richmond, Surrey, cr. 8vo. 6s. cl.
 Graglia's Italian and English Dictionary, new edit. 12mo. 4s. 6d.
 Hamner on Cast & Wrought Iron Bridge Construction, 2 v. 6s. 12s. 6d.
 Huxtable's The Merchant Record of Great Britain, 12mo. 2s. 6d. cl.
 Kerr's The Rule of Life, cr. 8vo. 1s. swd.
 Lady Falkland (The), Her Life, &c., 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
 Letters, &c. illustrative of Reigns of Rich. 3. and Henry 7. 8s. 6d.
 Lushington's Ames Selby, a Story for Children, 8vo. 2s. cl.
 Mammell's Life, &c., 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
 Messages (The) of the Prince, and how they were Received, 2s. 6d.
 Montgomery's Poetical Works, new edit. 12mo. 3s. 6d. cl. gilt.
 Murchison & Geikie's Geological Map of Scotland, with Notes, 2s.
 Newbitt's New Bible Stories, 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
 New Week's Preparation, Part 3, new edit. 12mo. 2s. roan.
 Oke's Handy-Book of the Game and Fishery Laws, post 8vo. 7s. cl.
 Our English Home, 2nd edit. cr. 8vo. 5s. cl.
 Pamphilius: or, the Head and Heart Legacy, 12mo. 1s. bds.
 Ruff's Guide to the Turf, Summer Supplement, 12mo. 1s. limp.
 Sanderson's Steps to the Altar, 19th edit. 32mo. 2s. 6d. cl.
 Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice, by H. von, 12mo. 2s. 6d. cl.
 Smith's Irish History and Irish Character, cr. 8vo. 5s. cl.
 Strutt's Curate and the Rector, cheap edit. 12mo. 2s. bds.
 Temple and Trevor's Tannhäuser, 2nd edit. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
 Tracks for Priests and People, by Various Writers, 1st series, 8s. cl.
 Trollope's Doctor Thorne, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
 Whiteacre's New Act relating to Bankruptcy, Notes, 8vo. 1s. swd.
 Wilson's Five Gateways of Knowledge, 3rd edit. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
 Wincom's Onward: or, the Mountain Climbers, new ed. 5s. cl.
 Winscom's Vineyard Labourers, new edit. 8vo. 5s. cl.

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

Dublin, Aug. 22, 1861.

THE Social Science Congress is at an end. The philosophers are gone to Malahide, to Bray, to Glencree, and the Vale of Avoca. Those who yesterday wrangled over the limits of religious freedom are to-day humming in pleasant places the songs of Moore and sniffing the sea breezes. Joy to them after their many labours! The whip has been heavy upon them, and they have kept in harness pretty well. The attendance in Section has been good—not so good as to be "good for nothing"; and at dinner and evening parties better. On the whole, the sages of Social Science have done their work well and have earned their rest.

It was very proper for a body of practical philosophers, concerned, like Lord Brougham and M. Michel Chevalier, with Popular Education, with Law Reform, and the Treatment of Crime, to pay Ireland a visit. Ireland is often treated by foreign writers as if it were the pariah member of the British Isles—of no account in the family of nations, and of no interest to the observer, save for the picturesque poverty—the rude and blind devotion—the love of old traditions and of old associations

—which lend to it the tinge of melancholy poetry that pervades 'The Wild Irish Girl.' This poverty, this devotion and this love remain as when the brilliant pen of Lady Morgan first drew eager eyes to the island; but they are found side by side with things which startle your philosophers. Here is the great question of Popular Education. In England you have not settled, and, apparently, you cannot settle, that Hodge and Lobb ought to be taught reading and ciphering, lest the religious principles of the country should be shocked. Your prelates and your presbyters alike declare by their acts that Hodge shall not be taught to read the Ten Commandments and sum up his weekly bills. But in Ireland we have the very best of education freely placed at the disposition of the poorest people. No man need to be left in ignorance; and though the Anglican and the Roman, the Methodist and the Presbyterian, wrangle and growl at each other, and would gladly leave Paddy and Sandy as much in the dark intellectually as Hodge and Lobb, they have not been able to have their way. Every Irish boy can learn to read and write if his parents please. It is an astonishing, but incontestable, fact—one which the philosophers have discovered—that Ireland is now a better-educated country than England; and that Irish pupils, as Lord Brougham announces, are gradually pushing the Scotch from many of those places of trust and emolument which they have long regarded as theirs in right of their superior intelligence. Should Ireland remain exceptionally favoured as regards her secular schools and colleges, we may live to see this substitution carried still further—from business into the professions, and from the professions into journalism and Parliament. Irish genius is apt and plastic. When highly trained, that genius is capable of any flight; and the zealots who oppose the secular education of the English masses, while the Government allows full play to the Irish system, may find when too late that they have been helping to transfer the intellectual rule of England from Saxon into Celtic hands.

In Ireland, too, the Law Reformer finds some of his theories outstripped. Look at the Encumbered Estates Act. Who that has to buy a field or a cottage, a mill or a fishery, does not sigh for so rapid and inexpensive a mode of transferring property as he sees in Ireland? And in this land of Donnybrook, whisky and poteen—where the landlords are believed to be eternally abducting their neighbours' daughters, and the tenants are supposed to pay their rent with a couple of slugs from a blunderbuss, we find the system of prison treatment which all other nations have to come and learn. Surely these are wonders great as anything found in Egyptian fable.

I shall not ask your readers to go with me into every Section, and to listen to every word there spoken. Some of the orators are a little dry. Enough, if we drop in here and there; just time enough to hear the best things spoken by the best men.

On Monday, Mr. Napier occupied the Congress with his discourse on Jurisprudence. He made a very long speech, from which the general reader will be glad to have these morsels, and especially the remarks on the marriage law which arose out of the Yelverton trial:—

LAW REFORM.

Two centuries and a half have elapsed since the amendment of the law engaged the attention of Lord Bacon; and in succeeding times Hale and Prynne, Bentham and Mackintosh, Romilly and Brougham, have kept on foot a standing protest against the complexity, the incoherence, the still graver defects of a system of laws which ought to be a model of jurisprudence for the civilized world. Lord Bacon's elevated and comprehensive mind sketched the outline of a great reform: the statute law to be expurgated, classified and consolidated; the common law to be digested and methodized; a standing commission to be set up in aid of current legislation. In later times commissions for the occasion have been impulsively appointed, and have been used rather (as I may say) to stop some troublesome leak than for sufficient repair. This palliative policy has but postponed the demand for an adequate remedy. The remedy which has been

approved by our President, and which he has so often and so ably advocated,—which the late Lord Langdale pressed upon the attention of Parliament,—which in 1846 was brought under the notice of the late Sir Robert Peel, and was afterwards adopted by that able and provident statesman as a part of the comprehensive plan which he suggested for reconstructing the Executive Government of Ireland,—this remedy was ultimately approved by the House of Commons.

A PROPOSED MINISTRY OF JUSTICE.

In the session of 1857 an address to the Queen was presented by the House, to which a gracious answer was promptly sent by Her Majesty, which led us to expect that a department of administration for the affairs of public justice would soon be constituted. The importance of such a department has grown into a necessity; and after the repeated conferences which I have had with statesmen and jurists, and the suggestions which I have received from those who have given to the subject the thought which it deserves, I feel myself warranted in saying that such a department might be constructed at any time, in complete consistency with the prerogative of the Crown, the precedence of the Lord Chancellor, the independence of the Judges, and the privileges of Parliament. It is competent to the Crown to appoint a Committee of Council for the affairs of public justice. There is a Committee for Trade, another for Education, and a Judicial Committee. Over the new committee, the Lord Chancellor, as the great minister of justice, would properly preside, in the absence of the President of the Council. The Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster might remunerate a Vice President of the Committee, whose undivided attention might be given to jurisprudence and the amendment of the law. By an Order in Council, business relating to the affairs of public justice might be referred to this Committee. It is now generally allowed that it is useful to collect, register and digest the results of experience as to the working of the law,—and, therefore, judicial statistics should be periodically collected by and recorded in this department. These would be obtained from the several courts of justice, and might be accompanied by such remedial or other suggestions as the Judges or officers of these courts might think fit to add. Defects in the law would thus be disclosed, remedies would be discovered, obscurities arising from imperfect legislation (which, under the present system, rather provoke satirical exposure than induce remedial comment) might hereafter be noticed for the plain purpose of prompt amendment. The course of judicial decision might be followed, and when its authority might seem questionable, either from a conflict of judicial opinion or the disapproval of the profession, or when it would be found at variance with the known intention of the Legislature, or the current opinions of some class whose interests were specially involved,—in these and like cases the attention of the committee would be directed to the subject. It would also, from time to time, be directed to the digested results of the statistics obtained from the Courts, and would be enabled at stated intervals to make a report to the Crown on the state of the law, as administered by the Courts, and lay the foundation for such remedial measures as the Government would then feel it to be their duty to submit to Parliament. I feel myself justified, on the present occasion, in pressing on your attention the importance of having such a department as I have suggested. I have had the cordial and consistent support of Earl Russell, both in the House of Commons and in this Association; and the very eminent jurist, the present Lord Chancellor of England, in the address which he delivered on vacating the office of President of the Judicial Society, on the 21st of February, 1859, has pronounced the establishment of a Department of Justice to be the very foundation of an improved system of jurisprudence. If, indeed, jurisprudence have a moral aspect, if it be an inductive science, we must have recourse to the method by which other branches of inductive science have been advanced since the time of Lord Bacon.

THE MARRIAGE LAW.

Look at what we call our marriage law. You

may search for it in the lumber room amongst the rubbish of Acts of Parliament—Irish, English and Imperial. Thoughtful men ask themselves at last—Is marriage, indeed, to remain an institution of God, or has it become the creature and convention of human law? It is, doubtless, of divine appointment; as Lord Stowell has said, in language eloquent as it is exact,—“It is the parent, not the child, of civil society.” The relation of husband and wife is constituted—completely and irrevocably constituted—by the free consent of parties competent to contract, and intending by such consent to constitute the relation. The positive law of a man cannot make more or less perfect the appointment and institution of God. It has been said, but loosely said, by great authority, that society is a party to the contract; it would be more accurate to say, that society may have an interest in its completion. In this day of religious liberty, parties competent to contract and constitute a marriage ought to have the free choice of having that marriage solemnized by such religious sanction as they may think fit to select and superadd. Marriage is *publici quia Divini juris*—it is valid everywhere, if valid anywhere. Why is this? Because it depends not on the positive or local law of man, but on the appointment of God for the whole human family. In a Christian State it is acknowledged to be the symbol of a great mystery—the union that is at once indissoluble and divine. It was reasonable to require publicity in the title to dower or to the inheritance of landed property, and in other like cases the interference of positive law is at least intelligible, and, when rightly understood, is found to belong to the law of property—not to the law of marriage. If, indeed, our laws of property were cleared of all obsolete feudalism, simplified and consolidated, then what is called the marriage question would solve itself. The State may regulate the enjoyment of property in whatever way and upon whatever condition the general interests of the community may reasonably require; but when it proceeds to annul a marriage because some conventional rule has not been observed, I am bound to declare that it exceeds its jurisdiction. Irregular and clandestine marriages, as they are called, deserve to be denounced, and ought to be discouraged by every branch of the Christian Church, and the more so as human law cannot directly deal with them. We must look to a moral remedy for moral evils: to the preventive influence of parental and pastoral care, religious training, and the restraint of improved public opinion. Where the State moulds the laws of property for the convenience of the community, it may justly require—as a matter of sound policy—that every marriage which can claim to be recognized for proprietary or other civil privileges shall have had such sanctions superadded, and been publicly recorded in such form as the interest of society may demand for its common convenience. Nothing more than this should be required. But this, be it observed, would be a part of the law of property; it leaves the law of marriage as God has left it—sacred and universal. This view is, I think, in harmony with the spirit of our ancient law. The Saxon laws of England, which have been exhumed by antiquarian research, and from which has been extracted the law which is said to require the intervention of a minister in holy orders, episcopally ordained, as necessary to the validity of marriage,—this has been extended to Ireland as a part of our ancient common law, not in a question of property, but in a case of bigamy. It has given a shock to our social system, which has not yet been quieted by any rational legislation. It is the opinion of the younger generation of the Judges, and of all the civilians and jurists with whom I have spoken on the subject, that this decision can only be supported by its own authority as a decision of the House of Lords. The direction of the Saxon law that a Mass priest should be present at the nuptials, to pronounce the benediction, may have been very proper at that time; but how can this necessarily imply that marriage then as a sacrament, which the parties could minister to each other, would be null and void without such benediction? Indeed, in the same volume of the Saxon laws will be found a canon

(p. 443), to which my attention has been referred by Dr. Anster, which directs that a priest should not be present at a marriage where a man marries a second wife or a woman marries a second husband. He is forbidden in such a case to give the benediction. There is a penance prescribed for the party who so marries; the intervention of the priest is prohibited, but the marriage is left with the inherent validity which is irrevocably conferred by the sacramental completion. If it can be inferred from the one Saxon law which enjoys the intervention of “the Mass priest,” that a deacon who has not received priests’ orders may celebrate a valid marriage, the inference from the other laws is at least not less obvious, that their injunction was but directory, and the intervention enjoined was not essential to the validity of the marriage.

On the Section moving into its proper room, Mr. WEBSTER read the Resolutions of the Patent Law Committee as follows:—1. That all applications for grants of letters patent should be subjected to a preliminary investigation before a special tribunal. 2. That such tribunal should have power to decide on the granting of patents, but it should be open to inventors to renew their application notwithstanding previous refusals. 3. That the said tribunal should be formed by a permanent and salaried Judge, assisted, when necessary, by the advice of scientific assessors, and that its sittings should be public. 4. That the same tribunal should have exclusive jurisdiction to try patent causes, subject to a right of appeal. 5. That the jurisdiction of such a tribunal should be extended to the trial of all questions of copyright and registrations of design. 6. That the scientific assessors for the trial of patent causes should be five in number, to be chosen from a panel to be nominated by the Commissioners of Patents, for the adjudication upon facts, when deemed necessary by the Judge, or demanded by either of the parties. 7. That the right of appeal should be to either of the Courts of Exchequer Chamber, with a final appeal to the House of Lords. 8. That, for the preliminary examination, the assessors, if the Judge require their assistance, should be two in number, named by the Commissioners of Patents, from the existing panel; the decision to rest with the Judge. 9. That the committee approve of the principle of compelling patentees to grant licences on terms to be fixed by arbitration, or, in case the parties should not agree to such arbitration, then by the proposed tribunal, or by an arbitrator or arbitrators appointed by the said tribunal. 10. That a report be drawn up in conformity with the resolutions passed by this committee, and that the Council, if such report be approved by them, be requested to allow it to be read at the meeting of the British Association, to be held at Manchester this year.

Mr. D. C. HERON, Q.C., in the absence of Mr. Arthur Symonds, read a paper ‘On the Constitution of Tribunals.’

Mr. WHITESIDE read a paper ‘On the Progress of Legislation in Criminal Law.’

The Department of EDUCATION met in the Court of Exchequer; Sir JOHN G. SHAW LEFEVRE, President, in the chair.

Miss CARPENTER read a paper ‘On the Application of the Principles of Education in Schools for the Lower Classes of Society.’

The Rev. NASH STEPHENSON, Incumbent of Shirley, near Birmingham, Educational Secretary of the Association, and Secretary to the Educational Board for the Archdeaconry of Coventry, read a paper ‘On the Education Commissioners’ Plan for rendering Assistance to the Schools of the Independent Poor.’

The Rev. A. M. POLLOCK read a paper ‘On the Educational Position of the Established Church in Ireland.’ This paper gave rise to a discussion that would have done no dishonour to the fiercest of your English zealots. The sooner this discussion is forgotten, the better it will be for all parties.

The Department of REFORMATION and PUNISHMENT met in the Court of Common Pleas; the ATTORNEY GENERAL presided.

The Rev. J. H. MONAHAN read a paper ‘On Irish Protestant Reformatory Schools.’

The Rev. J. FISH read a paper ‘On the Disposal of Boys from Reformatories.’

Mr. HILL, Recorder of Birmingham, read a paper, by his daughter, Miss Hill, ‘On the present Position of Mettray.’

A paper by the Rev. Mr. LYNCH, ‘On the Spirit of the Reformatory Acts in force,’ was read by the Secretary.

In the Department of PUBLIC HEALTH, Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE presided.

Dr. MOORE read a paper ‘On the more Prominent Causes of an Excessive Mortality in Early Life.’

Dr. A. HARKIN read a paper ‘On Births, Deaths, and Diseases.’

Dr. LANKESTER read a paper by John Beddoe, M.D., ‘On the Physical Degeneration of Town Populations.’

Dr. LYONS read a paper, written by Miss Florence Nightingale, ‘On Hospital Statistics.’ In this paper Miss Nightingale recommended that sites which should be chosen for hospitals should be those enjoying a sheltered position, that the buildings should not be erected too high, but that each apartment should be lofty, airy, and spacious, and on no account to be overcrowded. She strongly advocated the necessity of having well-trained nurses—those who had been regularly educated in hospitals—to take charge of the sick.

Over the department of SOCIAL ECONOMY, Judge LONGFIELD presided.

The SECRETARY read a paper by Mr. H. G. REID, ‘On the Building Strike of the Present Year at Edinburgh,’ and a paper by Mr. F. HARRISON, M.A., ‘On the Building Strike of the Present Year in London.’

Dr. W. N. HANCOCK read a paper ‘On the Journeyman Bakers’ Case.’

Mr. W. NEWTON read a paper ‘On the Origin, Progress, and Recent Position of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers.’

Mr. M. O’SHAUGHNESSY, as Secretary of the Department, read a paper ‘On the general Aversion of Employers to treat with the Representatives of their Workers on Matters in dispute,’ sent in by the Council of United Trades; and Mr. J. SCOTT, a paper ‘On the Logic of the Labour Problem; or, the Production, Distribution, and Exchange of Wealth upon Equitable Principles.’

Mr. WRIGHT, in reference to the second of these three papers, dealing with an almost similar subject, said that, so far as he knew, there was no unwillingness on the part of employers to meet and discuss matters with their workmen.—Mr. LEFEVRE, in reference to trades’ unions, said it would be better for employers to accept trades’ unions as a fact, and treat with them accordingly.—Mr. LUSHINGTON said his experience was, that trades’ unions *bona fide* represented the interests and wishes of the working man, and that the refusal of the employers to recognize them only had the effect of rendering impossible an amicable understanding between employer and employed.

The department of TRADE and INTERNATIONAL LAW was presided over by M. CHEVALIER.

Mr. MARSH, in the absence of Mr. WESTGARTH, read a paper ‘On the Australian Gold Discovery, and its Effects on Australia.’

The PRESIDENT introduced the subject of the right of aliens to hold real estate, and advocated the justice and policy of admitting them to that right.

The PRESIDENT introduced ‘The Necessity of an Universal System of Weights, Measures and Coinage.’

Mr. LOWNES read a paper ‘On the English Practice with regard to Intermediate Port Charges.’

Mr. BAILEY read a paper ‘On General Averages.’

The second day of Sectional work was opened by the discourse of Sir J. G. SHAW LEFEVRE ‘On Popular Education.’ The chair was occupied by Lord BROUGHAM, and there was an extremely large and distinguished assemblage.

After Sir John’s discourse, the Rev. W. A. WILLOCK, D.D., read a paper, entitled ‘Suggestions on the Failure of Education in the Junior Classes of Elementary Schools.’

DAVID ROSS, Esq., read a paper 'On the Value and Advantages of the Non-vested System under the National Board.'

The wearisome and mischievous discussion of the previous morning was renewed—so much the worse for Ireland and for Popular Education.

In the Section of JURISPRUDENCE, Baron HOLTZENDORFF read a paper 'On Public Prosecutors in Prussia.'

Mr. H. T. DIX read a paper 'On the Registration of Deeds in Ireland.'

The SOLICITOR GENERAL read a paper 'On the Landed Estates Court, its History and Prospects.'

Mr. WHITESIDE read a paper on the same subject.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL presided in the Department of REFORMATION AND PUNISHMENT.

Mr. T. B. L. BAKER read a paper 'On Sentences with a view to Reformation or Deterrence.'

The Rev. T. R. SHORE read a paper 'On the Treatment of Adult Offenders, and the Effects of the System in Ireland.'

Baron HOLTZENDORFF read a paper 'On Police Supervision.'

The Department of PUBLIC HEALTH had for its President Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.

Dr. P. W. MACKESY, of Waterford, read a paper 'On Dipomania (Uncontrollable Drunkenness).'

Dr. HENRY KENNEDY read a paper, entitled 'The Influence of the Food on the Intellect.'

Dr. MILBOY read a paper, written by J. O. M. William, M.D., 'On the Health of Merchant Seamen.'

Dr. FITZPATRICK read a paper 'On the Social and Sanitary Condition of the Labouring Classes in Ireland.'

In the Department of SOCIAL ECONOMY, Miss BESSIE PARKES read a paper 'On the Condition of the Working Women of England and France.'

Miss EMILY FAITHFULL read a paper, entitled 'Women Compositors.'

Miss PARKES read a 'Report of the Societies for the Employment of Women, communicated by Miss Jane Crowe, who is the Secretary to the Societies.'

Mrs. OVEREND read a paper 'On Remunerative Employment for Educated Women.'

Miss PARKES read a paper, communicated by Maria S. Rye, 'On the Emigration of Educated Women; its Necessity, Respectability and Advantages.'

Mr. M. O'SHAUGHNESSY, Secretary of the Department, read a paper, communicated by Mr. Jellicoe, 'On the Condition and Prospects of Girls employed in Manufactories in Dublin.'

Mr. D. SHERIFF, of Larne, read a paper 'On a General Statement of the Advantages derived from Embroidery or Sewed Muslin in the North of Ireland.'

In the Department of TRADE and INTERNATIONAL LAW, Mr. J. HERDMAN read a paper 'On the Linen Trade of Ireland,'—and Mr. J. O'HAGAN read a paper 'On Belligerent Rights at Sea,'—and so ended our second day, except, I am bound to say, the renewed squabble on the National System of Education.

In the Department of JURISPRUDENCE, Mr. B. C. LLOYD read a paper 'On the Admiralty Court.'

The Hon. Judge LYNCH read a paper 'On a Short Inquiry into the Principle of the existing Bankrupt Court, and an Exposition of its Principles in Administering the Trusts between Debtors and Creditors.'

In the Department of EDUCATION, Mr. J. BENTLEY read a paper entitled 'The Strong Claims of the Middle Classes for Justice in the matter of Education.'

The Rev. JOHN HALL read a paper 'On Intermediate Education in Ireland,' which roused that fiend of controversy which all moderate men wished to see laid, for one Congress at least.

Saturday morning, as I told you in my letter last week, was set apart for our French visitor, M. Michel Chevalier. The Congress met in the Solicitors' Room, and the chair was filled by Lord BROUGHAM. M. CHEVALIER, who spoke in

French, gave an admirable address, of which I shall give you the substance, marked, as before, in paragraphs, to which I ask leave to supply simple head-lines:—

INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

It is an opinion which in these times has passed into the condition of an accepted rule, that international commerce ought to be encouraged because it augments the wealth and prosperity not of one only of the two contracting parties, but of both equally—as well of the party who buys as of the one who sells. This opinion, which has acquired so much authority to-day, which is about to introduce itself into the practice of States after having remained so long buried in books as a lucubration of theory destined for the amusement of learned men—this opinion, I say, has not raised itself and become powerful, but in consequence of the circumstance that the nations are changing their mutual sentiments, are abjuring their ancient animosities and the jealousy of other ages; and are preparing themselves to become sincere friends of each other. Free trade would have remained in the recesses of philosophical treatises as a Utopia, if the influential classes of different nations had not actually begun to think that which our philosopher Voltaire used frequently to say, that every European war is a civil war. It is thus that the thought of mutual approximation, of harmony, between the most civilized peoples has been the origin of the recent progress of free trade. But in its turn free trade, in proportion as it is itself established, tends to draw the peoples more closely together; for it shows them in the most visible and the most tangible manner that they are mutually necessary, that every one of them contributes to the happiness and prosperity of its neighbours, and receives from its neighbours part of its own prosperity and of its own happiness. Thus, there is happily manifested that general law of action and reaction in virtue of which the same fact is in its turn first an effect and then a cause. Thus there reveals itself the other still more important law, which forms a part of the moral condition of the human race—the law of the universal solidarity of nations.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

In this point of view we have cause to rejoice; for the Treaty of Commerce between the two great nations of the West which are divided by the English Channel—England and France—will do much more than benefit France and the United Kingdom. It will be advantageous to a very great number of States, for it is destined to metamorphose the custom-houses of the whole world. Thus the treaty of commerce between the United Kingdom and France has already given occasion to a treaty of commerce between Belgium and France. In a few weeks probably it will have determined the signature of a treaty of commerce between France and the Zollverein, or at least between France and Prussia; for that treaty has already been for several months under negotiation. In a short time, I think I can assure you of it, we shall see concluded a treaty between France and that young kingdom, called to so glorious a future, which the noble and intelligent sword of the Emperor Napoleon the Third and the patriotic perseverance of Cavour have raised from the tomb in Italy. Each one of the States which has thus signed a treaty of commerce with France in consequence of the English treaty, or which will sign one, becomes a focus of propagation for free trade; and in treating itself with other States it determines them to propagate it around themselves. It is thus that the number of labourers in the vineyard of the Lord is continually increasing.

THE MORRILL TARIFF.

As you are all here practical men, seeing with pleasure and thankfulness the good which appears, but not shutting your eyes to avoid perceiving the evil, by the side of those happy changes which are under accomplishment or in preparation, you will not fail to observe the facts which are taking place in the opposite direction. It is thus that by the side of the treaty of commerce between France and England your glance is arrested with pain by the Morrill tariff, which the Northern United States have recently adopted. But the Morrill tariff is born of the war. It is the child of discord. It will

not live. The atmosphere of the nineteenth century will stifle it; for the atmosphere of the nineteenth century only suits products of another nature, of a more regular character, more conformable to the laws of harmony, and to the unconquerable want which the nations feel to interchange the fruits of their labour. One of the finest sciences that man has formed; Geology, teaches and proves to us that in proportion as during the series of the ages of the earth the atmosphere purified itself and was tempered; there were seen to appear more perfect creatures. The animals of the first times, those monstrous and hideous beings of which the forms, recovered and described by learned men, astonish and terrify us, gave place to animals less strange and more beautiful, of an organization more elegant and more refined. The Morrill tariff is like one of those ugly beasts, such as the Anoplotherium, or the Plesiosaurus, which one should attempt to rear upon the earth such as it is to-day. Vain attempt! Powerless effort! The Morrill tariff is destined soon to perish in the midst of the confusion of its authors.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS.

In order that commerce may be really free between the different peoples, it is not sufficient that the tariffs and Customs duties should be remodelled in a liberal spirit. To substitute a liberal tariff for a restrictive one is, without doubt, an excellent work. It is not I who would wish to diminish the share of honour and glory which belongs to the Government of the United Kingdom, as also to that of France, for the Treaty of Commerce which has marked the year 1860. In the United Kingdom a Cobden and a Gladstone; in France his Majesty the Emperor, and after him the able and courageous ministers who signed the treaty, or who facilitated it, M. Rouher, M. Baroche, M. Fould,—have the right to a tribute of praise which posterity will not fail to decree to them, and which already the present generation offers them with eagerness. But after such praises well merited, there yet remains glory to be reaped, for there are new services to be rendered to the cause of facility of commerce and liberty of exchange. There are new efforts to make, in order that the different productions of the various parts of the planet may at all times reach easily the hands of their consumers in all countries and of all races, and subserve their happiness in the most efficacious manner possible. In order that commerce shall be really easy and free between the different peoples, there are changes to make in the laws, regulations, and usages which each people adopted in other times; for in many circumstances those laws, regulations, and usages are obstacles to commercial transactions. They are like walls which separate men, or, better still, like ditches sown with pitfalls and with caltrops. Thus, for example, it is very plain that international transactions would be freed from serious difficulties if associations formed for commerce were planned upon models differing less from one another; if the associations recognized and authorized in one State possessed a legal existence in other States, with the faculty of enforcing their rights and supporting their interests before the tribunals of foreign countries; if the legislation upon bankruptcies was more uniform; if the regulations relating to trade-marks and the copyright of designs were in better agreement, and if the protection which they assure was extended to all the world, without distinction of nationality—in other words, in order that international commerce should be really and positively free and easy, it would be necessary that the character of foreigner should cease to carry with it a sort of interdiction which belongs no longer to our time, and from which each people suffers in its turn, with the consolation, little Christian or gainful though it be, of making its neighbour suffer afterwards from the same interdiction.

LAW OF NATIONS.

The legislation of the different nations ought to be subjected to a calm and conscientious examination, setting out with the principle that the foreigner ceases to be an enemy. It is, for example, not doubtful but that the *droit d'asile*, in virtue of which the property of a man who died in a foreign country after having

acquired possessions there was torn from his children, is now everywhere renounced. But in the same manner we must cease to refuse to the subjects of a foreign State the right of possessing land: we have in respect of real property to make a complete assimilation between foreigners and members of the nation, always with the reservation of political rights. In the same manner we shall simplify the law of naturalization, which in many instances still bristles with difficulties, and fixes an excessive duration for the preliminary residence and for the apprenticeship to the new nationality. In the same series of ideas we shall come to adopt uniform regulations for those affairs in which variety has no utility, and where no explanation can be given for its continuance, but by attributing it either to the ignorance in which people were formerly steeped on the subject of what other nations had done, or to the prevalence of a puerile spirit of contradiction. Under this head we must class the necessity of establishing harmony between the different laws and customs concerning assurances, and especially marine assurances, and also the needful uniformity in the regulations which must be made to prevent the accidental collision of ships on the high seas.

UNIFORMITY OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

There is a question which the different States are about to be brought to the discussion of by the force of circumstances, and for the solution of which one is entitled to say that everything is already ripe. I allude to the uniformity of weights and measures, with which one ought to connect the uniformity of coins, for a coin is a measure. To name this question is sufficient to make you understand in what degree it interests international commerce; what facility it is capable of giving to it; what loss of time, without speaking of various other charges, as, for example, the cost of exchange, it must save it. You remember the story which has been often told of the traveller who entered Italy or Germany by one extremity, and who, getting his money changed at each frontier he passed, had not yet made his escape at the opposite extremity when already the whole value of his money had been devoured by the exchanges. The uniformity of weights and measures is a corollary of free trade. It follows from it by the most natural and the most direct process of deduction. On this subject there is this happy circumstance, that if one leave out of consideration an ill-founded self-love, and the spirit of routine, which is often infinitely less commendable, one does not see what motive most nations can have for remaining attached to their old systems of weights and measures. Almost everywhere, in fact, the old system is complicated, inconvenient and absurd. It would appear to have been invented in order to oblige men to make long and tedious calculations—so much so that it seems one ought everywhere to desire the adoption of a system which should be simple and logical, founded on the decimal proportion for its divisions, its subdivisions, and its multiples, and which should derive all its units of measure alike, whether of length, area, volume, solidity or weight, from a single standard by means of decimal relations. Nay, more, to this day, most States are afflicted with the scourge of a diversity of systems of weights and measures, not only in their relations with other States, but just as much in their relations with themselves; for their measures change from province to province, sometimes from district to district. If I am not deceived, this case is presented in each of the three kingdoms which compose the British Empire. Such a state of things is too inconvenient to be prolonged indefinitely. Then, consequently, the larger part, say, for example, of the British public must necessarily renounce the measures in the use of which it has been brought up. But when one must in any case change, it is better to adopt a system the convenience of which is perfect, than to take another quite as complicated and troublesome as that which one quits, and of which the only title to preference would consist in its having been employed in neighbouring provinces. When such new habits have in any case to be contracted, it is better to contract them in order to ally oneself to a system which shall be uniform for

the civilized world, than to another which shall serve for the exclusive use of a nation and suffer a troublesome diversity still to subsist for the purposes of international commerce. I will not raise here the question whether the system to which it is better that the whole world should ally itself has already been discovered, and whether the metrical system actually in use in France, and among a certain number of other peoples, and which there produces complete satisfaction, does not re-unite in a sufficient degree all the conditions which are desirable for becoming universal. Different reasons prohibit me from taking the initiative in such a proposition, and above all others my character of a Frenchman. We are in an age of free examination and free inquiry. The question of a uniform system of weights and measures for the civilized world must, if it is to be well resolved, be voted upon in its widest possible extent, and consequently in terms which shall not imply any preference already formed for the metrical system, but which, however, shall leave to that system all the chances of adoption which may belong to it in virtue of its own merit. On this occasion one may raise a question which appears to be only one of detail, but which has a considerable practical bearing. I allude to the convenience of reckoning from the same meridian in geographical maps and nautical books. In this manner the maps and nautical tables of one nation would be easily used throughout the world. For navigation this would be a veritable benefit. Formerly there had, up to a certain point, been an agreement upon one meridian. They took that of the Isle of Ferro: afterwards by national pride each State wished to have its own. There is then the meridian of Greenwich, that of the Observatory of Paris, that of Washington, and many others. I do not see what each State has gained thereby. I only see distinctly what it has lost—the power of using the maps and tables of its neighbours.

BELLIGERENT RIGHTS AT SEA.

How many other questions would still present themselves if one tried to exhaust the subject! There are some which are not only opportune at present, but which are even pressing. I will cite as an example the question of the rights of belligerents at sea. Up to what point ought the right of seizing or destroying merchandise belonging to private persons at sea to be any longer recognized in time of war, even when those private persons belong to the enemy nation? Can the respect for private property which is admitted in war by land remain without security in the case of a maritime war? Why should there be this contradiction? The Treaty of Paris in 1856 sought to establish in this respect a doctrine more respectful to the right of property than that which had up to that time been admitted; but the question has remained in suspense. Has the Treaty of Paris gone too far, or did it not stop short of its object? Upon this point, if the war which an incredible fatality has caused to break out in North America should continue, it will be necessary that the great governments shall deliberate. The confusion of ideas, which exists at present on the subject of the rights of belligerents, cannot be permitted to remain longer without compromising even the peace of the world. Another aspect of the subject which presents itself to the mind, and which deserves to captivate the intelligent and generous men who are devoted to the cause of progress, as are all the members of the Association, is this. By the force of circumstances there has been formed outside the sovereignty of particular States a sort of public domain of civilization, which the most solemn treaties have recognized. It is thus that the free navigation of certain rivers has been proclaimed, such as the Rhine and the Danube. It is thus that conventions between the most powerful governments have declared neutral the ways of communication which are being or to be constructed across certain great isthmuses of universal interest, such as the Isthmus of Panama; the effect of which will be to place every railway or canal constructed on so important a line of passage on the footing of a universal property, of which the whole world shall at all times have the use upon conditions the same for all. It is thus that the payment established formerly by

feudalism at very frequented passes, as the strait called the Sound, has been redeemed at their common charge by the combined action of all commercial peoples, through the payment, once for all, of a certain sum. The character of these pieces of property of a new class, placed under the ægis of universal good faith, and even, at need, of the military forces of all nations, calls for a peculiar legislation. What extent ought this common domain of civilized nations to acquire?

The other business of the day excited little interest.

On Monday morning, we began business, in the Department of PUNISHMENT and REFORMATION, with a long address by our Irish ATTORNEY GENERAL.—This address, rather Irish in tone, was well received. The usual practical work was done in the other Sections.

In that of JURISPRUDENCE, Mr. A. RYLAND read a 'Report of the Mercantile Legislation Committee on the Bankruptcy Law Amendment Act'; and Mr. D. C. HERON read a paper on Joint-Stock Frauds, 'Should the Accounts of Joint-Stock Companies be audited by a Public Officer?'

In the Department of PUBLIC HEALTH, Dr. D. PHELAN read a paper, entitled 'Suggestions for the Prevention of Small-pox'; and Mr. N. ROBINSON, an Essay entitled, 'A Glance at the Dwellings of the Poor in Dublin, including Lodging-houses, Model and Otherwise.'

In the Department of SOCIAL ECONOMY, Mr. H. HENNESSY read a paper 'On the Law of Fluctuation in Wages.'—Dr. R. ELLIOTT read a paper 'On Working Men's Reading-rooms as an important Modification of Mechanics' Institutes.'—The Rev. J. B. ROBINSON read a paper, 'On the Condition of the Working Classes and their Dwellings.'—A paper was also read, on the part of Miss CORBETT, 'On the Homes of Female Servants.'—The Rev. Mr. BROUGHAM read a paper 'On Woman's Work among the Female Peasantry,' by Mrs. C. A. BROUGHAM.—The Rev. J. B. ROBINSON read a paper 'On the Condition of the Working Classes,' contributed by the Rev. W. HICKEY.—Miss S. P. REMOND read a paper 'On American Slavery, and its Influence in Great Britain.'

In the obnoxious and noisy Department of EDUCATION, Miss TWINING read a paper 'On Workhouse Education.'—Miss CORBETT read a paper 'On the Advisability of introducing District Pauper Schools into Ireland.'—Mr. RAKHOL DAS HALDAR, native of Bengal, read a paper entitled 'Education in Bengal and its Results.'—The Rev. Prof. GIBSON, of Belfast, read a paper 'On the Foundation created by Erasmus Smith for Educational Objects.'

On Tuesday, Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, as President of the Department of PUBLIC HEALTH, delivered his address in the Solicitors' Buildings. There was a large attendance, and his lordship was very well received.—Dr. MILROY read a report 'On Quarantine.'—Dr. LANKESTER read a paper, by Mr. E. CHADWICK, 'On the Application of Sanitary Science to Public Works of Irrigation.'—Mr. P. NEVILLE read a paper 'On the Sewerage of Dublin.'

In the Department of SOCIAL ECONOMY, Miss M. CARPENTER read a paper, 'What shall we do with our Pauper Children?'—Mrs. ATKINSON read a paper by herself and Mrs. WOODLOCK, 'On the Irish Poor in Workhouses.'—Mr. MARK S. O'SHAUGHNESSY read a paper 'On the Rearing of Pauper Children out of Workhouses.'—The Rev. T. O'MALLEY read a paper 'On Irish Poor Law Reform.'—Miss F. P. COBBE read a paper 'On the Sick in Workhouses.'—Major MYLES O'REILLY read a paper 'On the Superior Economy of Administration of Voluntary as distinguished from Legal Charity.'

In the Department of PUNISHMENT and REFORMATION, Mr. CHARLES H. FOOTE read a paper 'On Punishment—its Effect by way of Example.'

In the Department of PUBLIC HEALTH, Mrs. FISON read a paper 'On Practical Sanitary Work in Town and Country.'

In the Department of JURISPRUDENCE, Mr. P.

J. M'KENNA read 'Observations on the Proposal of admitting the Evidence of Accused Persons on their Trial.'—Mr. MARK S. O'SHAUGHNESSY read a paper 'On the Changes in the Marriage Laws required, so as to ensure a complete Registration of Marriages in Ireland.'—Mr. J. C. SMITH read a paper 'On the Scotch Marriage Law.'—Dr. WADDILOVE, Q.C., read a paper entitled, 'The Law of Marriage and Divorce as at present existing in England, Ireland, and Scotland'; and Mr. W. O'CONNOR MORRIS read a paper on 'The Marriage Law of the Empire.'

On Wednesday, Judge LONGFIELD delivered the discourse of the year, 'On Social Economy.'

In the Department of TRADE and INTERNATIONAL LAW the Solicitor General presided.—Dr. MACGOWAN, of New York, read a paper 'On Consular Jurisdiction in China and Japan, and the necessity of a Joint Tribunal to counteract the Evils of Extra-territoriality.'

In the Department of EDUCATION, Sir R. KANE read a paper 'On the Disadvantages of Denominational Education as applied to Ireland'; and Prof. KAVANAGH read a paper 'On the present Educational Position of Roman Catholics, in relation to the State in Ireland.'

A sub-section of this Department was held under the presidency of Prof. HENNESSY. The following papers were submitted:—'A Scheme for the Adult Education of the Working Classes in Dublin,' by JAMES P. ORGAN.—'Paper Hangings, Auxiliaries to Education,'—'On the Influence of Newspapers on Popular Education,' by Mr. G. W. BLANCHARD JERROLD;—and 'On Art Education considered in its Utilitarian and Social Aspect,' by Mr. M. A. HAYES.

At a concluding meeting held yesterday, the General Secretary, Mr. Hastings, reviewed and recapitulated the business done during the week.

The lists of our proceedings will sufficiently inform you of our energy and industry. The debates on Education and on the Law of Marriage have been the most noisy and the most popular. The legends of the Yelverton trial have revived themselves from day to day. The Court has been thronged with ladies, who, on one or two occasions, have been rather shocked by the naked illustrations of the evils of our marriage laws adduced by our legal sages.

One result of the Congress, which, I hope, may lead to permanent good in Ireland, is the foundation here of a Ladies' Sanitary Association, at the head of which are Lady Charlemont and Lady Talbot de Malahide. The establishment of this branch of an important London Society is mainly due to the exertions of Mrs. Fison and Dr. Lankester. I ought not to close these reports of the meetings of the Social Science Congress in Dublin without alluding to a point which has caused more talk here than all other topics—including the wet weather, the death of Madame Hayes, and the approaching Royal visit—put together—the attack of Dr. Cullen on Lord Brougham.

You may remember that in my letter of last week I referred to the neutral and emasculated language, due to the locality no doubt, in which the noble President of the Congress spoke of Rome. But the language, mild as it was, called down upon the noble Lord and this scientific body the wrath of Dr. Cullen. Some of us were rather startled. In the programme of the proceedings, Sunday was set down for religious service; and the various churches, Anglican, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic, open to the members, were duly pointed out, with the consent, or by the invitation, of the religious authorities. Among them was Dr. Cullen's church. Some members, who are not Roman Catholics, were conceding enough to accept what they considered a polite invitation to their neighbours' service; when, to their amazement, in the place of finding an expression of welcome and goodwill, they heard a violent personal attack delivered from the pulpit against Lord Brougham. I do not like to say that this incident caused a good deal of laughter out of church; but it is a positive fact, that the archbishop's denunciation has been a subject of conversation in all circles ever since Sunday.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Near Munich, August, 1861.

The *villeggiatura* is as much an established custom in Munich as it is now in Italy, or as it was when Goldoni consecrated a series of comedies to the desire for the country and the subsequent results. The writer of an amusing paper in the well-known Viennese weekly, the *Stimmen der Zeit*, on the *Alibayer*, the regular Bavarian, says that some years ago the inhabitants of Munich were content to spend their summer in a cool beer cellar, drinking the refreshing beverage from great cold mugs of stone. But this was before the discovery of the green lakes and breezy Alps of the Bavarian highlands. Now every one considers it right to get away from the town, at least for a short fresher; and those who can afford two residences, or have no pressing occupation in Munich, spend the whole summer in the country: and they do well. The newer part of Munich was built more for winter than summer; the narrow lanes and high-roofed houses of the old town, which almost vie with Florence and Genoa in coolness, have been changed to broad glaring streets and shutterless windows, and the air of the town is like the air of a limekiln, close and stifling. From its southern situation and the proximity of the Alps, Munich enjoys the extremes of heat and cold; and the more the houses are adapted for the extreme severity of winter, the less are they adapted for the extreme warmth of summer.

Although the immediate neighbourhood of Munich is dull and flat, there is much very fine scenery, and many excellently adapted retreats within thirty or forty miles. The Lake of Starnberg is a common summer residence; and though the lower end, which is most familiar to passing visitors, is not enticing, I believe there are beautiful spots further up the lake. But the chief resort of fashionable Munich—of the only Munich recognized by Baron Thiébauld's volume—is the Lake of Tegernsee, about forty miles from the city, and on the high road to a most beautiful part of the Tyrol. The scenery of the lake is certainly very fine, and the houses are better adapted, both in their arrangements and in the neighbourhood of markets, for residence than many out-of-the-way villages. But the absence of all social enjoyment combined with great social requirements, the crowded state of the village, and the rainy climate, render the place very tedious to all but its regular residents. Although Prince Charles, uncle of the present King, spends the summer there, and although many of the chief families in Munich, and a perfect colony of more miscellaneous guests, follow his example, there are no public amusements, no casino, no reading-room; the supply of baths and boats is small and inferior, and the number of walks close at hand extremely limited. These wants would suffice to separate Tegernsee from fashionable watering places, such as Ischl or Kissingen; yet the same strictness of *ténué* is required, and the same stiffness of demeanour is observed. But for the natural advantages, you might still be in Munich, for you meet in your country walk the very same faces you would meet when strolling in the town; and the same exaggerated salute of the whole hat, which the French author I have already alluded to considers superfluous, is as necessary on the larch-wood as down the Maximilian's Strasse.

These are some of the reasons which induced me not to follow the world to Tegernsee; and I write this from a small cottage in the neighbourhood of Rosenheim, on the side of a range of small hills, and with the high mountains at easy distance. The air is excellent, almost superior to that among the actual mountains, while we are not sufficiently near those breeders of bad weather to partake of all their influence. A stream, which was once celebrated for its fishing, runs along the valley below; but at present the common complaint of 1848 and the independence of the peasants after that year is the only answer given to questions about the noble art. "The peasants are the lords of the manor," is the invariable excuse for every deficiency; and I must own, from the tales I have heard of the way in which the peasants exercise their rights, that they yield to no known English squires in independence. It is often impossible to get work

done in the country here if you have accidentally given offence; cases in which carpenters refused to do work because a job had been given to others than themselves, in which butchers refused to sell meat because some meat had been bought from Munich, are by no means unusual. As far as I can learn, the peasants are generally rich for their station: their wants are so few—their food is so cheap—they have scarcely any expenses of good clothing, neatness or comfort in their houses. Their general food consists of the national dish of Bavaria, *Nudeln*,—balls of flour cooked in fat, varied by meat once a week. They grow scarcely any fruit or vegetables, though they have often a good piece of ground, which is left quite fallow. None of the neat wooden houses which exist in the mountains proper are found here. The houses are generally half for the family, half for the cows and the hayloft, which explains their great length,—and the hinder part being made of wood with large jalousies, somewhat like a great English brewhouse. The smell of the hay is fortunately a purifier.

If this simplicity of life had any connexion with Arcadia and the Golden Age, one would not be tempted to dwell on its inconveniences. But, unhappily, the simplicity is only in externals. The moral character of the people in their dealings with others is as low as can be imagined: they have all the cheating instincts of dwellers in towns, and when their clumsiness causes detection they feel no shame and show none. Stealing from strangers is not considered a crime, yet the uncommonness of bolts and bars would seem to show that they have not yet arrived at the further stage of mutual thieving.

I was present the other night at a village festival, the annual celebration of the dedication of the church. Two days are given up to this festivity; during the days the people sit at home and offer beer and *Nudeln* to all comers; the evenings are devoted to dancing. Here I saw the national dancing for the first time, as practised by the peasants. At first they dealt only in waltzes, which they dance with an ease and a correctness which might be envied in many aristocratic circles. This was the dancing alluded to by Alfred de Musset, in his poem on the *Mi-carême*, where he expresses a desire that a French duchess might dance "*aussi bien qu'un bourgeois Allemand*." After a few of these ordinary dances came the national peasant's dance, which began by a few turns together, then the men left the women to revolve by themselves outside, while they kept time to the music with violent slapping of their thighs, hopping all the time on one leg, and ending the measure either by a stamp which shook the floor, or by a yell that would like a ghostly cry through the long low passages of the house. In the ordinary dances, too, a little of the national character appeared. Each man gave his partner a twirl, like that of the ballet, when he set her down; and whenever a man had occasion to pass by the dancers, he followed in the wake of some couple, hopping in time, and slapping his thighs vehemently. Of course, beer is not stinted, and all strangers who look on are expected to contribute towards the music. Perhaps the most enjoyable part to the people are the preparations. The owner of the house I write in is even now busy papering and whitewashing her room for an approaching festival; and the cooking which immediately precedes is formidable in a country where the only cooking apparatus is an open hearth more worthy of a gipsy's camp than a forester's cottage.

E. W.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Manchester, we find, is stirring heartily in defence of that freedom of inquiry which is menaced by the proceedings of the Bishop of Salisbury. A committee to collect funds to assist Dr. Williams in his lawsuit has been formed, and is already in communication with the London Committee. In this connexion it may be well to quote from a letter written by Dr. Williams to a gentleman proffering his support, the following passage:—"The point of difference between myself and an eminent Reviewer, who has thought it worthy of him to pay compliments to a Bishop at my expense, and at that of truth, is not that the Reviewer considers

any of my literary positions unfounded; but he wishes them to wear 'a becoming veil of German or of Latin notes.' Whereas, with myself it is no part of Christ's faith that we should misrepresent history or criticism, nor do I yet believe that the people of England, whose national conscience is the living imponent of our Articles, pay their clergy to deceive them. If a religious theory requires correction, the clergy are the men most bound to correct it. The application of such general principles to details would, I humbly conceive, be best left to literary discussion. There must be a possibility that attempts to stifle research by penalties, without first inquiring whether the results of research have been correctly given, may turn out to be an ignorant trampling in the dust not only of the general rights of conscience, but of our special Ordination Law. Thus, if it be only conceived possible that my own deliberate Report of Hebrew prophecy, after many years of thoughtful study, should turn out both true and the most conservative view consistent with truth, it will follow upon that hypothesis that the evasive contumely heaped upon me by Bishops, and the ill-advised suit against me in the Court of Arches, tend, in effect, to force a gigantic misrepresentation of Holy Writ upon the clergy by violence, and upon the laity by disguise. I do not expect that words or deeds of such tendency will approve themselves to the judgment of the nation, or of the Church, so soon as the cloud of misrepresentation is cleared away."

—We do not prejudge the case. We object to the principle involved in the action taken by the Bishop, as likely, if successful, to prevent investigation and discussion. That cannot be of service to the nation or to the Church. What is our sacred right of private judgment worth, if we are to be intellectually bound in the chains of a past age? Science will not stand still, or silence all its voices at the bidding of the Court of Arches; and what chance will religious truth have of sustaining itself in the midst of scientific discovery, if it is to be denied beforehand all the advantages to be derived from enlarged learning and the establishment of new facts? If reverential and honest criticism is not to be applied to theological articles, the world must fall back on infallible authority,—England cease to assert its personality among nations,—and the Anglican church prostrate itself in Rome.

The Archaeological Association is holding its Eighteenth Congress at Exeter, under the Presidency of Sir Stafford Northcote. Mr. Planché, Mr. Wright, Mr. Gordon Mills, and Mr. Pettigrew, have had the lion's share of the work. Next week we may give some account of the proceedings:—the papers read, the objects collected, and the excursions made.

An agreeable meeting of the Midland Scientific Association was held at Rolleston Hall, the seat of Sir Oswald Mosley, a few days ago. This society is a new one. The four counties of Stafford, Leicester, Derby, and Nottingham, if less famous than some others for scientific enterprise, are known to contain a good many clergymen and gentlemen, who as naturalists, as writers, and as observers, may be all the better able to carry on their studies by association and communication with each other. Dining and hospitality form a part of the programme, after which come the reading of papers on general and local subjects. Thus, the counties are brought together; if the scientific profit is not at first very great, and it may improve with time, an agreeable interchange of ideas and of social courtesies takes place. At the meeting just held, under the presidency of Sir Oswald Mosley, the Rev. Gerard Smith contributed a paper on Comets; Mr. E. Brown gave some details on a house struck by lightning at Linton; Mr. H. W. Bates exhibited two boxes of ants collected by himself on the River Amazon; and Mr. Brown read a paper on the Post-tertiary Geology of the neighbourhood of Burton-on-Trent. The meeting was an extremely pleasant one; and the result of it will probably be a new crop of observers of nature in a district not much worked by the regular scientific world.

Messrs. A. & C. Black have issued a separate Map of Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware, showing the division of those States into counties, and laying down the lines of rail. The map is num-

bered to take its place in the General Atlas issued by the same firm.

A noticeable man has passed away in our Siberian illustrator and explorer, Thomas W. Atkinson. His death took place at Lower Walmer, Kent, on Tuesday, last week. For about a year, the great traveller had been ailing; never having quite recovered from the waste of his long and arduous journeys in the wild country of the Amoor; but no immediate danger had been feared by his physician. Little or no suffering had accompanied his decline, and his most intimate friends had scarcely dreamt that his life was in peril. He tried the country air; he rode; he walked; he handled his familiar gun. In the early summer he had a fall which shook and injured him. But he bore up well, and went down to Walmer, as every one goes down in August to the sea. At length he passed away as into a tranquil sleep. Atkinson was born in Yorkshire, on the 6th of March, 1799, and he was consequently in his sixty-second year when he died. He was in the truest and best sense a self-made man. Left an orphan when a child, he began life for himself at the early age of eight; from which time he gained his own living, while training himself into a good scholar and a well-mannered gentleman. Those who met him in his later years in the drawing-room or the country-house, were struck by the undefinable grace and bearing which are sometimes thought to be the monopoly of ancient race. He educated himself as an architect, and a church built by him in Manchester testified to his skill as a builder; but his instrument was the pencil, and his vocation that of a traveller. Owing to an accidental remark of Alexander Humboldt, he turned his eyes to the picturesque land of Oriental Russia. His pictures, which have been much exhibited at evening parties, and have been reduced for his books, are exceedingly clever, and he wrote with as much power and freshness as he drew. In person, he was the type of an artistic traveller, thin, lithe, and sinewy, with a wrist like rock, and an eye like a poet's; manner singularly gentle, and an air which mingled entreaty with command. The two great works which he produced on Siberia and on the Amoor have made the whole world familiar with his name, and with his extraordinary assemblage of qualities and accomplishments. These books were not only great books, but great deeds. Like Livingstone's 'Travels,' the 'Amoor' is not so much a successful piece of writing as a series of accomplished facts, and it represents, with the usual amount of midnight oil, preliminary years of hard riding, scant fare, nervous watching, desert fever, hunger, thirst, and cold,—the privation of a tent,—and the fag of a savage life. Out of that misery and adventure has come to us a most precious treasury of knowledge. By pen and pencil Atkinson opened to Western Europe, and even to the Russians of St. Petersburg and Moscow, the vast regions of the Amoor. Before his day, those regions were a mystery and a blank; they are now as well known to us as the country of the Orange River, and better than the shores of Carpentaria. If it be a noble thing to add to the stock of human knowledge, Atkinson had gained a high degree of glory.

Another loss of the week is that of James Bruce, author of 'Classic and Historic Portraits.' Mr. Bruce died on Sunday last, at Mount Charles, near Belfast, in which town he had been lately residing, as editor of *The Northern Whig*,—the paper which Edward Whitby had ruled before his fatal voyage to Australia. The deceased was a good scholar and an excellent writer; he had seen much of the world, and was well acquainted with the languages and literatures of modern Europe. Besides his 'Classic and Historic Portraits,' he wrote a valuable work on India, 'Scenes and Sights in the East.'

John Thomas Quekett, who died last Tuesday, began his career as a medical student at the London Hospital, and obtained by successful competition a Studentship in Anatomy for three years in the College of Surgeons; at the close of which his superior attainments as an anatomist, especially in minute dissections and microscopical investigations, led to a permanent appointment in the Hunterian Museum. He was there principally occupied in extending and arranging the series of microscopical

preparations; and the work on which his great reputation as a Histologist is chiefly based is the 'Illustrated Catalogue' of the specimens, showing the minute structure of tissues, in the College Museum in Lincoln's Inn Fields. Mr. Quekett was appointed Professor of Histology; and on the retirement of Professor Owen in 1856, became principal Conservator of that museum. But his health, rapidly failed, and after successive severe and debilitating attacks, he expired at Pangbourne, on Tuesday the 20th of August. Professor Quekett's published works on the Microscope and Microscopical Anatomy have a high and deserved reputation; his great experience and vast extent of information made his opinion of peculiar value, and in much request on obscure diseases and morbid alterations of structure; and the uniform readiness and urbanity with which he imparted his knowledge to all who visited for that purpose the Museum of the Surgeons' College, will make the memory of this most worthy and valuable officer gratefully cherished. Physiological science and the medical profession have sustained a great loss in this excellent and, whilst health and strength were spared him, indefatigable man. Professor Quekett was selected by the Council of the Royal Society from the candidates for Fellowship, and was elected in 1860.

We are asked to state, that the sale given by Lord Brougham, in his speech at the Social Science Congress at Dublin, to the *Halfpenny Journal*, 8,000, was an error. The true figure, it is said, is 180,000. The mistake was Lord Brougham's, not ours.

The sale of the late Rev. Dr. Bandinel's Library has gone off well under the hammer of Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson. The following are examples worthy of note:—Bale's First Examination of Anne Askew, the rare first edition, with the Balade which she made and sang when she was in Newgate, 1547, 11l.—Bodenham's Belvedere, a fine copy of the first edition, 13l.—Images of the Old Testament, containing 94 cuts, designed by Holbein, Lyons, 1549, 11l. 11s.—Sir Dudley Carleton's Letters, privately printed at the expense of the Earl of Hardwicke, 4l. 12s.—Æmylii de Rebus Gestis Francorum, libri x, Grolier's copy, Paris, 1589, 16l. 10s.—Ammonii Hermias in Porphyrii Institutionem, Romæ, 1499, a large copy, 4l.—Daniel's Hymen's Triumph, a Masque performed at Somerset House at the marriage of Sir Robert Ker, London, 1615, believed to be unique, 18l. 5s.—Frith's Disputacion of Purgatorye, 3l. 6s.—Granvilliana Bibliotheca, 3 vols., 6l. 10s.—De Echave, Discursos de la Antiquedad de la Lengua Cantabra Bascongada, en Mexico, 1607, 17l. 15s.—Cranford's Teares of Ireland, a very fine copy, 16l.—Historia Septem Sapientum Romæ, 6l. 7s. 6d.—Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum, by Caley, Ellis & Bandinel, the editor's own copy, on large paper, 81l.—Hatton's Ovid's Walnut Tree, 1627, believed to be unique, 12l.—Heyden's English Physician's Tutor, 1665, 6l. 15s.—Knox's Confession, very rare, 5l. 2s. 6d.—Jesus Prafigured, an almost unique poem, 5l. 15s.—Relation of Maryland, together with a Map of the country, one of the earliest pieces relative to the settlements of the English in this part of the American Continent, Sept. 8, 1635, 16l. 10s.—The Cony-catching Bride, 1643, 7l.—Panzeri Annales Typographici, 11 vols. 13l. 5s.—Horsey's Britannia Romana, 10l. 15s.—Lucani Pharsalia, a fine copy, circa 1470, 13l.—The Prymer of Sarysbury Use, imperfect, 11l.—Processionale Completum pertotum Anni circulum ad Usus Celebris Ecclesie Eboracensis, 1530, 86l.—A treatise called Pervilla, 11l. 5s.—Prymer in Englyshe and in Latyn, 1538, 10l. 5s.—Workes of the most Famous and Reverend Divine Mr. Thomas Scot, printed at Utrick, 1624, 7l.—Two very interesting Letters, entirely in the autograph of Oliver Cromwell, 59l.—Ormerod's History of Cheshire, 3 vols. 33l. 10s.—A Memorial of all the English Monarchs, by Taylor the Water Poet, with the rare portrait of Charles the First, 19l. 5s.—The Sculler, by the Same, 11l. 15s.—All the Workes of John Taylor the Water Poet, 11l. 15s.—Tofte's Laura, a collection of Sonnets of the highest rarity, London, 1597, 29l. 10s.—Tragedy of Hamlet, quarto, 1611, 31l.—Some pieces by Whittinton, 28l. 8s.—A curious Broadside respecting the Spanish Armada, 8l. 10s.—Names of all the

Maiors, Sheriffs and Belives of the Cittie of York, a neatly-written manuscript, about 40 feet long, 26l. —Yorkshire Genealogies, an important manuscript of nearly 800 leaves, 27l. 10s.—Total, 1,916l. 11s.

The second great German Turner-festival was held at Berlin in the course of last week; it celebrated the fifty years' jubilee of the foundation of the German art of "Turnen,"—the technical expression for these gymnastical exercises. Friedrich Ludwig Jahn was the inventor or founder of the art in its present shape (quite different from the gymnastic exercises of the ancients); wherefore the name by which he generally goes, "Turnvater Jahn." The impulse which instigated Jahn to teach German youth to use and strengthen their limbs and muscles, in a manner hitherto unexampled, is similar to the feeling which gave birth to the rifle movement in this country: it was the hatred and fear of the French Emperor; it was the wish to be strong, and a match for his armies. Who could doubt that the great muscular strength imparted in this way, the hardening of nerve, sinew, and the whole system, did its part well when it was put to the test, when the battles were fought? Jahn's memory, therefore, will always be held in honour, as that of a true patriot who had helped not a little to liberate his country. His reward comes somewhat late; he has rested in his grave these last ten years, and did not live to see the art of "Turnen" come into honour again: it was considered criminal for many years; it was looked upon as high treason. When the German youth had learnt, by the help of Jahn, to harden their frames, they were graciously permitted to spill their blood, and to drive the usurper out of the country; but when the princes all sat safely on their different thrones again, when the Congress of Vienna made a division of Europe, such as is still the curse of Italy and Austria, when every promise to the German nation was broken, and Metternich, Gentz, and others like them, ruled over Germany; then Jahn and Arndt, and all the good patriots who had been spared in battle (unlike Theodor Körner, whom Fate had bedded softly in his youth and glory) were banished and stigmatized as traitors, the art of "Turnen" was forbidden and prohibited as dangerous to the State. The exiled art has returned now to its country; thousands of its disciples from all parts of Germany, and even America, were received at Berlin by the authorities of the town and cheering multitudes, festival arches, music, and flowers. The first day, with the procession of the "Turners" and their reception, brought the whole town into commotion; but we hear so often now of these processions, of floral showers, the ceremony of the consecration of banners, and all the usual appurtenances of such *fêtes*, that they seem like every-day occurrences. Moreover, the speeches were weak and flat. Historical reminiscences could not be well avoided, and these were so little flattering to Prussia, with regard to Jahn, that it was deemed courteous, probably, to dwell on them as little as possible. What distinguished this festival from others of the sort, was the performance of the "Turners" on the Hasenheide, near Moabit, which took place on the second day: this is a large plain in the vicinity of Berlin, famous because Jahn made his first attempts and experiments there. Here, with multitudes of people for delighted spectators, among which were the Minister Count Schwerin, with his daughters, and the Police-director, Von Winter, the "Turners," in their Turner costume—grey jacket and trousers, 5 or 6,000 in number, and placed in lines, went through the movements of the school. It was a peculiar and highly interesting sight; the precision and alacrity with which the different evolutions and manœuvres were executed by the strong-limbed, tall and well-shaped young men, excited real and general admiration. At one time, when all the arms, by word of command, were stretched up high and straight, it reminded us of a field of Indian corn, suddenly sprung up; then the bending of the thousands of human forms to the right and to the left, with an accuracy which made them appear like one body, might be compared again to the waves of a field, its corn-ears moved by the wind. This lasted about an hour and a half, and certainly formed the most interesting feature of

the festival. After this the foundation-stone was laid (it was taken from the house in which Jahn was born) of a monument to the memory of Jahn, which is to stand in the centre of the Hasenheide. We hear that a "Turnverein" with 150 members, has been formed by the Germans in London.

LAZARUS, COME FORTH! By DOWLING.—This work, pronounced by the first critics to be the finest Scripture Picture of the age, is NOW ON VIEW at Setlemann's, 28, Oxford Street. W.—Admission, 6d.; Fridays and Saturdays, 1s.

SCIENCE

Lectures on the Science of Language, delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, in April, May and June, 1861. By Max Müller, M.A. (Longman & Co.)

AMONG the difficulties of which Prof. Müller says he first became aware when he began to write his Lectures, he mentions the dryness of his subject in many parts. This, we think, was a false alarm. That there is nothing repulsive in the study of language, if rightly treated, even to the general reader, is sufficiently proved by the demand for such a book as Trench's 'Study of Words,' which reached a third edition, we believe, within a year of its first appearance, and is often asked for at public libraries. In fact, the subject is only too fascinating to many minds. The continual discovery of startling relationships between words that were never supposed to have any connexion with each other, is a never-failing source of interest, which begets a thirst for novel results and an eagerness of speculation by no means favourable to the acquisition of sound views. We cannot for a moment imagine that those who enjoyed the privilege of listening to these Lectures found them at all tedious or uninteresting. If there be any dryness in the problems discussed, the lecturer has, by skilful treatment, concealed it from observation.

The subject which Prof. Müller has undertaken to expound is not any particular language, nor any number of languages; but language itself, as an expression of thought—its origin, nature and laws, to ascertain which the inquirer must resort to the same processes of collecting, comparing, analyzing and classifying phenomena, and thence deducing general principles, as are employed by the inductive philosopher in every branch of science. He is at great pains to vindicate the honour of the study, which he does not hesitate to rank with the physical sciences. It appears to us that he is not always successful in refuting the objections to this view, which he puts into the mouth of an opponent. Nor is it always easy to reconcile his statements with one another at first sight. Thus, at one time we are told that language has no independent existence apart from man, its reduction to writing being a mere accident; and, on the other, that the changes which take place in it are beyond the reach or control of man. It is emphatically asserted that, "although there is a continuous change in language, it is not in the power of man either to produce or to prevent it. We might think as well of changing the laws which control the circulation of our blood, or of adding an inch to our height, as of altering the laws of speech or inventing new words according to our own pleasure."

This is contrary to the well-known remark of Horace, which ascribes the disappearance of some words and the creation of others to usage, as the chief authority in language. We are at a loss to perceive why men's words should be beyond their control, any more than their actions. If the changes which are admitted to have taken place and to be going on in lan-

guage are independent of man, upon what are they dependent? Prof. Müller seems to ascribe them to the laws of language, which, he says, "were not made by man; on the contrary, man had to obey them without knowing of their existence." We wish he had been a little more explicit with regard to these inexorable laws of language which, we are told, it is a physical impossibility to alter in the smallest degree. We should like, if possible, to know something more than is here communicated about the nature and origin of these laws. The following extract, though interesting in an etymological point of view, does not satisfy our want:—

"In the growth of the modern Romance languages out of Latin, we can perceive not only a general tendency to simplification, not only a natural disposition to avoid the exertion which the pronunciation of certain consonants, and still more, of groups of consonants, entails on the speaker: but we can see distinct laws for each of the Romance dialects, which enable us to say, that in French the Latin *patrem* would naturally grow into the modern *père*. The final *m* is always dropped in the Romance dialects, and it was dropped even in Latin. Thus we get *patre* instead of *patrem*. Now, a Latin *t* between two vowels in such words as *pater* is invariably suppressed in French. This is a law, and by means of it we can discover at once that *catena* must become *chêne*; *fata*, a later feminine representation of the old neuter *fatum*, *féc*; *pratium*, a meadow, *pré*. From *pratium* we derive *prataria*, which in French becomes *prairie*; from *fatum*, *fataria*, the English *fairy*. Thus every Latin participle in *atus*, like *amatus*, loved, must end in French in *é*. The same law then changed *patre* (pronounced *patere*) into *paere*, or *père*; it changed *matrem* into *mère*, *fratrem* into *frère*. These changes take place gradually but irresistibly, and, what is most important, they are completely beyond the reach or control of the free will of man."

We are tempted to ask how the final *m* came to be always dropped in the Romance dialects, and a Latin *t* between two vowels to be invariably suppressed in French? Prof. Müller does not shrink from attempting the solution of other problems which present quite as formidable an aspect; as, for instance, why *rex* should have been used to denote the subject, and *regem* the object; why the transition from present to past time should be denoted by the change of *o* to *avi* in the Latin *amo*, and the addition of the letter *d* to *love* in English; why the plural of *bruder* in German should be *brüder*, and of *brother* in English *brethren*; and what is the origin of those roots which are the constituent elements of various families of languages. Indeed, he even goes so far as to stake the very existence of a science of language upon its capability of answering these questions. He thus concludes an elaborate discussion of the second of the above questions:—

"The *d* of the preterite, therefore, which changes *I love* into *I loved* is originally the auxiliary verb *to do*, and *I loved* is the same as *I love did*, or *I did love*. In English dialects, as, for instance, in the Dorset dialect, every preterite, if it expresses a lasting or repeated action, is formed by *I did*, and a distinction is thus established between 'he died easterday,' and 'the yoké did die by scores'; though originally *died* is the same as *die did*. It might be asked, however, very properly, how *did* itself, or the Anglo-Saxon *dide*, was formed, and how it received the meaning of a preterite. In *dide* the final *de* is not termination, but it is the root, and the first syllable *dí* is a reduplication of the root, the fact being that all preterites of old, or, as they are *tithēmi* called, strong verbs, were formed as in Greek and Sanskrit by means of reduplication. The root *do* in Anglo-Saxon is the same as the root *tithē* in Greek, and the Sanskrit root *dhd* in *dadhāmi*. Anglo-Saxon *dide* would therefore correspond to Sanskrit *dadhāmi*, I placed."

We repeat the expression of the pleasure we

have derived from the perusal of these interesting Lectures, the delivery and publication of which will have an important bearing upon philological inquiry.

SOCIETIES.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—Aug. 5.—S. W. Douglas, Esq., President, in the chair.—Mr. Bowring exhibited some extraordinary Cetonidæ, Cassididæ and other Coleoptera, from Penang.—Mr. Stainton exhibited two examples of a Noctua, taken in the fens of Norfolk, in June last, by Messrs. Winter and Crotch, which he believed to be *Nonagria Elymi*, a species hitherto only found on the shores of the Baltic.—Mr. Fereday exhibited a singular Polyommatus, considered to be a hybrid produced from *P. Alexis* and *P. Egon*.—The President exhibited a Spilonota, allied to *S. dealbana*, but distinct from any described species, which he had lately found near Mickleham; and some interesting species of Hemiptera and Coleoptera.—Mr. Stevens exhibited a beautiful series of Buprestidæ, from the neighbourhood of Adelaide, containing upwards of fifty species.—Mr. Bond exhibited both sexes of a new species of Gelechia, allied to *G. pietella*, found by Mr. Barrett on the sandhills near Dublin, and remarkable for the abbreviated posterior wings of the female.—Dr. Knaggs exhibited a series, including both sexes, of *Nonagria Bondii*, and *Acentropus niveus*, and made some observations in support of the claims of the latter species to be considered Lepidopterous.—The Secretary read a note from Mr. King, on the occurrence of *Leucania putrescens* near Torquay; and a communication from Lord Dunsany, respecting the ravages committed by the larvæ of *Biston hirtarius* in the neighbourhood of Navan, Ireland, during the past three years, and especially the present summer.—Prof. Westwood exhibited two larvæ of a species of Cestrus, or gadfly, received from Honduras, where it is said to attack the human species, as the *C. bovis* does the cattle in Europe.

FINE ARTS

THE ARUNDEL SOCIETY.

THE Arundel Society, which has already published chromolithographs from Pinturicchio's frescoes at Spello, namely, 'The Nativity' and 'Christ among the Doctors,' as its annual issue to subscribers in 1857 and 1858, now concludes the series with 'The Annunciation,' by the same master, from the same cathedral. This is an extra publication, accessible to the members and the public. Together with these are three of the heads in outline, on a large scale, from the picture itself: those of the Virgin, the angel who brings the intelligence, and the portrait of the painter, which, after a not unfrequent fashion in his day, Pinturicchio has represented hanging upon the wall of the splendid apartment wherein he placed the incident itself. Some anecdotes of the painter of this extraordinary work may add interest to the admirable reproduction the Arundel Society has put forth. A Memoir, by Mr. Layard, accompanying the series, furnishes the following:—Trojolo dei Baglioni, prior of the Collegiate Church of Sta. Maria Maggiore, Spello, invited Pinturicchio to decorate a chapel of the Virgin with frescoes. Bernardino Pinturicchio was the son of Benedetto di Biagio, and was born at Perugia in 1454. He was called Pinturicchio, or the "little painter," from the lowness of his stature. He was a great friend of P. Perugino, and accompanied him to Rome to paint the Vatican and other great buildings for Pope Sixtus the Fourth, and lived there more as a companion than as an assistant in the society of Luca Signorelli, Bramante, and others of the distinguished artists of the time. Before he was thirty he painted for Cardinal Rovere a part of his palace, and the fine frescoes in the Church of Sta. Maria del Popolo. At Orvieto he wrought on the completion of the Cathedral; all his frescoes there have perished, except eight figures of the Evangelists and the doctors of the church. At Rome he again worked for four years, with slight interruptions, in the new halls of

the Vatican, upon the still existing frescoes, and in St. Angelo, where none remain.

Until the end of the sixteenth century Pinturicchio worked at Rome, when he removed to Spello and commenced, in 1500, the series the Arundel Society has reproduced for us. These, says Mr. Layard, have escaped restoration, but suffered neglect; the rain, penetrating the roof, has trickled down their faces, so that the plaster is peeling off and the colours have lost their original brilliancy. Those on the roof are fast disappearing, so rapidly, indeed, that Mr. Layard's observation from year to year has enabled him to note the changes that have taken place in them. How many a valiant heart has done its best before the walls that are now almost desecrated, pouring out its most earnest love in Art, exercising its subtlety of handicraft,—the artist's craft that has been intrusted to so few to exercise duly! It is hard such things should fade and fail utterly from the earth: something might surely be done by England to preserve them as they stand, or, next best, at least to get good copies of them, which can be had for a small price, so that the glories of Art be not wholly lost. Let us remember that

Wherever a fresco peels and drops,
Wherever an outline weakens and wanes
Till the latest life in the painting stops,
Stands One whom each fainter pulse-tick pains!—
One, wishful each scrap should clutch its brick,
Each tinge not wholly escape the plaster:
A lion who dies of an ass's kick,
The wronged great soul of an ancient Master.

To aid in this work of transcript and preservation the Arundel Society was instituted; and it has spread a knowledge of early Italian Art amongst our countrymen. Now is the time when more than ever some consistent and potent effort should be made to preserve as well as to copy these immortal works. The pictures of Pinturicchio are interesting independent of their own merits, because they mark the transition, as Mr. Layard justly remarks, "between the Umbrian school and the Roman founded by Raphael, showing the first decay of that spiritualism which especially distinguishes the former. A less brilliant and subtle colourist than Pietro, less tender, and less deeply religious in sentiment, he displays greater dramatic vigour and dramatic unity in his works. He attempts to portray with truth, and with a more exact imitation of nature, the various emotions and feelings of the actors in the scene he depicts, and endeavours to depart from a mere conventional treatment. In this attempt he is far behind the great historical painters of the Umbrian school who had immediately preceded him, or were his contemporaries, Masolino, Masaccio, Benozzo Gozzoli and Ghirlandajo. They were superior to him in the representation of true dignity and in elevated conception of character. Pinturicchio, in comparison with them, is frequently weak and even common-place, as well as inferior in variety of action, showing the influence of that conventional spirit of the Umbrian school from which Raphael alone entirely freed himself." This is Mr. Layard's opinion. He might have said with greater justice that Pinturicchio was altogether an inferior painter to those great artists whose names he has quoted, who were inferior to none, except in the technical development of the art they helped to perfect. Essentially a painter of transition, he developed neither of the great points which made his predecessors and those who followed him in time. Still his work is admirable, and in the history of Art important. The chromolithograph before us may be reported to be amongst the best, if not the best, of those published by the Society. We do not care very much about the outlines of the heads which accompany this transcript; believing, as we do, that tracing is one of the most fallacious methods of attempting to render the true characteristic aspect of a picture or portion of a picture, because not once in a thousand times does the expression lie wholly in the form or as much of it as an outline can render, even supposing that the true form of the original is always attained, which is too often a thing impracticable, owing to the tender gradations of shadow which mark the delicate features, only to be rendered, in a tracing, by lines. The examples before us are certainly carefully done.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—A private view of the Exhibition of the Liverpool Society of Fine Arts is to be opened on Saturday next. These Liverpool gentlemen are quick with their work. The *Soirée* of the Royal Academy, on the close of their season, was held on the 31st of July, and the Liverpool Society will be ready to open their Exhibition on the 31st of August. We hear that fourteen members of the Royal Academy are represented by their works, namely, Messrs. Mulready, Ward, MacIise, Roberts, Creswick, Lee, Hart, Foley, Faed, Frost, Goodall, Cooke, Sant, and Boxall; outside of the Academy are Messrs. Solomon, Morgan, Hall, Herrick, Craig, and others. In addition, there is the usual complement of selected pictures from Paris, Belgium, Holland, Düsseldorf, and other parts of the Continent. The water-colour department, which is said to be stronger this year than in former seasons, includes specimens of Messrs. Lance, Dodgson, Penley, Mrs. E. Murray, and other favourites. The English school is better represented than on any previous occasion; and the Exhibition promises to be attractive and successful. In the evening the Council propose to hold a *conversazione*, at which several artists and literary persons are expected to be present.

It is probable that a Winter Exhibition will be opened at the French Gallery in October next, for the display, we believe, of drawings and sketches by English artists.

Mr. Holman Hunt's picture of 'The Finding of Our Saviour in the Temple' has been temporarily withdrawn from the German Gallery, in order that the draughtsman may finish in the artist's studio, and under his supervision, the chalk drawing from which the engraver (M. Blanchard) will reproduce the work. As the process of reproducing a picture by the engraver is not well known to the public, a few words on the present occasion may not be unacceptable. The drawing, above referred to, has been in the draughtsman's (Mr. Morelli's) hands about fifteen months, and it will require about two months' more work to complete it. This translation of the picture into black and white will render the engraver's work more easy, and the process has always been adopted by the French and Italian school of engravers in the pure line manner. Raphael Morghen was especially partial to it, as were Longhi, Anderloni, Foster, Henriquet Dupont, A. L. Desnoyers, when working from the pictures of Raphael, Titian, and other old masters. When the merit of the picture, as in many modern works, rests upon the touch and dextrous manipulation of the artist, as is the case with the productions of Wilkie, Sir E. Landseer, Mr. Frith, Mlle. R. Bonheur, it would be impossible to make a copy good enough to engrave from, and the benefit of having a translation in black and white would be more than counterbalanced by the disadvantage of not having as a guide the very touch of the painter, when an expression often depends on the most skilful application of the brush; but when, as is the case with Mr. Holman Hunt's great work, the whole production is carried out with as much completeness and purity as any work ever painted, the task of the translator is rendered comparatively easy, and he has but to be scrupulously attentive to the original for drawing and expression, and to the chalk drawing for the effects translated therein of colour and tone; without this translation into black and white it would be a very difficult matter to render these qualities at once on to the copper, any attempt to do which might lead to endless corrections, and result in the loss of all appearance of freshness and clearness of execution.

Mr. Woolner is engaged upon busts of Archdeacon Hare and Professor Henslow, and upon a group of the children of Mr. T. Fairbairn.

The Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the conditions of the gift of Turner's pictures to the nation has been made, and is in substance as follows. It will be remembered that we stated a few weeks ago that the deceased artist's will had been printed for presentation to the House of Lords on the motion of Lord St. Leonards, and that the Trustees of the National Gallery had moved the Government to consider if the legal right given to them by the decision of Vice Chancellor

Kindersley, under which they hold Turner's pictures, did not also imply the duty of providing a safer place of deposit than had been found for them at South Kensington; also, if they were not morally, not legally, bound to fulfil the conditions imposed by the testator. The Trustees consider themselves bound by both a moral and a legal duty; and the committee of the House seem to take a similar view of the case. The instructions to the committee were to consider in what manner the conditions annexed by the will of Turner to the bequest of his pictures to the trustees of the National Gallery can best be carried out; and, having done so, to consider and report the measures proper to be taken with respect to the Vernon Gallery, and the prospective measures to be adopted on future occasions of the like kind. The committee report that conditions imposed with regard to the 'Dido building Carthage,' and the De Tabley pictures, that they should be placed between two Claudes, have been complied with. After recapitulating the conditions of the first three codicils to the will in question, the latter two of which state the gift to the Trustees of the National Gallery to be conditional on their erecting a gallery for the preservation of the pictures added to the National Gallery, to be entitled "Turner's Gallery,"—a condition which was required by the third codicil to be fulfilled within five years, on or before the expiration of the lease of the house in Queen Anne Street. Thus recapitulating, the report quotes further the fourth codicil, which extends the time for offering the finished pictures to ten years, after which they were to be exhibited gratuitously in Queen Anne Street during the remainder of the lease, except the last two years, and then the pictures were to be sold; and states that the Chancery decree declared that all the works, finished or unfinished, were given to the public, and were to be retained by the Trustees of the National Gallery. The committee consider that, having the possession of these works, the nation ought to carry out the conditions annexed to the gift, that, for want of a room to receive them, the pictures are now at Kensington, but the power of the trustees of the National Gallery has been preserved over them, and it is publicly announced that they are there only temporarily. That Turner died in December, 1851, and, in the opinion of the House, no further delay should take place in providing a room or rooms for the reception and exhibition of the works, now the property of the nation, in connexion with the National Gallery, to be called "Turner's Gallery." That it is expedient that the finished pictures by Turner should be forthwith deposited and properly hung in one of the rooms of the present National Gallery, according to the plan which Mr. Wornum, the keeper, has stated in his evidence before the committee that he is prepared to carry out. But this arrangement, which will cause considerable inconvenience in the exhibition of the pictures now in the National Gallery, must be considered as of a strictly temporary character, pending the execution of a more enlarged and comprehensive plan. That, to provide such accommodation, Mr. Pennethorne has stated in his evidence that he can undertake to erect rooms fully sufficient for the reception of the Turner pictures at the back of the present National Gallery within twelve months, costing not more than 25,000*l*. That, unless some reasonable prospect of a grand gallery, befitting the national collection, being erected exists, the committee recommends the adoption of Mr. Pennethorne's plan. As to the Vernon Gallery, and future gifts of the like kind, the committee leave the subject to be dealt with early in the ensuing session.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

ALFRED MELLON'S PROMENADE CONCERTS, THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN. Every Evening, 7—Doors Open at Half-past Seven; Commence at Eight. Grand Orchestra. Solo Pianoforte, Miss Julia Woolf, King's Scholar, Royal Academy of Music. Vocalists: Mdle. Parpe, Mr. George Perrin and Mr. Weiss. Admission: Promenade, 1*s*; Amphitheatre Stalls, 1*s* 6*d*; Boxes, 2*s* 6*d*; Private Boxes, 1*l* 1*s* and 1*l* 6*d*.—Conductor Mr. Alfred Mellon.

MDLLE. WHITTY will appear at the THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN, on September 17th, in "PUERITANI," on the 18th, in "NORMA"; and on the 19th, in "IL BARBIERE," with Tilden, Giuglini, Swift, Lemaire, Della Sedie and Ciampi.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Newton's Anglo-Italian Elements of Singing. (Novello).—There have been many worse books of instruction than this. Some of the exercises are good;—and Mr. Newton has paid more attention than is customary to phrasing and accent to all that concerns what we have so much at heart, a better declamation among our English singers. There remains something to be dwelt on, which we do not recollect to have seen touched even—the identity of musical and poetical rhythms, coexistent with the licence permitted in certain forms and metres. For instance, the line

§ In the | days of | old,
may be set as above, or as under—

‡ In the | days — of | old.

It is the want of due advertence to permissible freedoms like this which makes foreigners—nay, and too many of our countrymen—set the English language so stiffly. Mr. Newton's treatise winds up with a section on the "Passions," which is as singular a piece of reading as we are often favoured with; his list of "Passions" outnumbers those put into his Ode by Collins. They are (according to our author) Tranquillity, Cheerfulness, Rallery, Mirth, Joy, Delight, Pride, Surprise, Courage, Jealousy, Despair, Anger, Fear, Hatred, Pity, Perplexity, Hope, Love, Modesty, Melancholy, Reproving, Admiration, Shame and Remorse, Wonder, Exhorting, Distraction, Promising, Veneration, Sorrow, Malice, Revenge, Affectation, Complaining—in all, three-and-thirty Passions. Mr. Newton gives three-and-thirty receipts to the singer, how he is to look and behave under the influences catalogued. Till now we had been used to regard a certain manner of dancing before us, in which that valuable art was taught by diagrams, as the *ne plus ultra* of instruction in print; but Mr. Newton outdoes the Professors who concocted that memorable treatise.

LYCEUM.—Mr. Falconer, having again speculated in a brief season at this theatre, produced on Monday a new comedy in four acts, entitled 'Woman; or, Love against the World.' Combining in this manner the interests of manager and author, Mr. Falconer has the chance of securing to himself the full profits of his production. Should he be as fortunate with this drama as Mr. Boucicault with 'The Colleen Bawn,' he might realize a position in both capacities; but he also runs the risk of losses in case of failure. His play on the first night was greeted by a crowded audience; with constant applause and for four hours. This was a favourable beginning;—but the season and the weather, we fear, are against a prolonged success; and the experiment, therefore, is more likely to lead to an extension of the author's reputation than his immediate profit. The merits of Mr. Falconer's new comedy are not small. Though bearing a strong resemblance in story, subject and character-grouping to his previous productions, it is original; that is, it is the proper growth of the author's own mind and experience, and not dependent on a foreign stage for either its material or form. It is, therefore, worthy of welcome. The plot, of which only the situations are permitted to occupy the foreground, turns on the point of the Irish marriage law which prohibits a legal union between persons of different religious persuasions. The *Hon. Mr. Arden* (Mr. H. Vezin) is the hero, and during a brief sojourn in Ireland finds himself fascinated by the wild native charms of *Geraldine D'Arcy*, (Mrs. Charles Young),—who is portrayed by the author as an impulsive intelligent girl, fond of the sea-shore, and solitary rambles with her faithful dog, whose instincts answer to her volitions. His mother and aristocratic friends in town, hearing of the danger from a domestic, send the *Hon. Mr. Lumley Jones* (Mr. W. Lacy) to bring back the truant with all speed. His interference, however, only adds to the peril; for it determines Arden to hurry on a secret marriage previous to his return to London. Lumley Jones sees not much objection to this course; as, knowing the marriage to be illegal, he thinks that by means of it his friend may indulge a passing caprice with perfect safety in regard to

his future prospects. The illegality of the contract, however, he does not communicate to any of the parties concerned; and the marriage is accordingly celebrated by a Catholic priest, with the sanction of the Bishop, in a district chapel. In the second act, another lady appears on the scene, *Lady Harriet Wilmington* (Miss Murray), who arrives just after the marriage, owing to her anxiety for Arden, whom she has long regarded as her own destined husband. On being acquainted by Lumley Jones with the circumstances, she at once sees her course, and forces an interview on the new-made bride, and informs her of the illegality of the contract. Immediate counsel is held with Geraldine's uncle (Mr. Addison), a shrewd, but eccentric book-worm, who has the habit of thinking aloud those private convictions which are in general the *asides* of stage-dialogue; and it is resolved that Geraldine shall be immediately taken to her mother, who, after a neglect of seventeen years, has at length reclaimed her. Arden, who has been got out of the way by Lumley Jones, returns to the spot, and feels outraged by a proceeding which is to him inexplicable, though a hasty note from Geraldine morally assures him that she is in no way to be blamed for it.

Thus ends the second act of the drama, which so far is replete with interest and character. The remaining two acts are not worked out with equal vigour or ingenuity. Three years have elapsed: Geraldine, by one of those old stage convolutions which defy the logic of Garter King, and the possibilities of actual life, has become *Lady Letitia Mountjoy*; *Lady Harriet Wilmington* has also become the heiress of the property which Arden had expected from his uncle; and Arden has become *Lord Lindengrove*. The last has returned from India, and is tempted to forget his first love and find refuge in that of Lady Harriet. It happens, however, that the new heiress, Lady Letitia Mountjoy, is about to visit the mansion of *Lady Clowerton* (Mrs. Weston), and actually arrives in the gardens of the estate without being recognized. Here, lying *perdue*, she overhears Arden confess that his long absence from Geraldine, and his supposed wrongs, have made an alteration in the state of his feelings. The sensitive woman determines to counteract this danger; and, by means of the instruction she receives from an eminent actress, she so disguises her mien and manner that she escapes being identified by either Lord Lindengrove or Lady Harriet, though both are painfully perplexed by the resemblance. In her new character, Lindengrove becomes again enamoured of her; but, to secure his love, she feels that his recognition is necessary. She accordingly resumes her peasant costume of Geraldine; and then, by explaining all the circumstances of the case in her own favour, rekindles the old affection in the heart of her wavering lover. There is an underplot, between a footman, *Stubbs* (Mr. Joseph Robins), and *Norah*, an Irish waiting-maid (Miss Lydia Thompson), which was well supported. The main action owed much to the excellent acting of Mr. Walter Lacy, Mr. Addison, and Mrs. Charles Young. The repartees which the lady had to deliver were effectively pronounced; and her disguise as the new-made peeress was so complete as for awhile to deceive the audience, though effected only by the colour of the wig and the fashion of the dress, carried off by the affectation of stately, aristocratic manner. We wish Mr. Falconer complete success in his experiment.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—It is said anew,—and this time, we fancy, with some show of probability,—that Her Majesty's Theatre will be re-opened for Italian Opera under its old management, next year.—We understand that an opera, by Mr. Wallace, 'The Rose of Zurich,' earlier in date than 'Lurline' and 'The Amber Witch,' will be among the novelties of the winter season. Its composer is said to be engaged on another opera, with Mr. Planché as collaborator.

The Baroness Vigier (in her maiden days Mdle. Cruvelli) has just appeared as an amateur composer by publishing some vocal variations on a Tyrolean theme. No one conversant with the restlessness of retired singers will be surprised if this

should be a first step in the return of the lady to the stage.

There has been a rare critical performance of 'Much Ado about Nothing,' in Germany,—on the occasion of certain late attempts made to give purity and common sense to the German text of Mozart's operas. The pedants have accepted the bad language, put into these works by incompetent translators, as part of their Mozart religion;—and in the highest style of solemn nonsense have been denouncing those who dare propose anything more grammatical and picturesque than the original perversion, as so many wicked people who lay hands on the ark.—Such folly can only be fitly dealt with by ridicule. It must be obvious to everyone conversant with the subject, that too frequently, when words are to be adapted to music, artificers have been called in who, provided a rhyme be a rhyme, will, for the sake of the chime, despise reason and abandon grace. Think of the original English version of 'The Creation,' which even now has to be fought with by English singers!—"On mighty pens"—for example.—Think of a more recent and professedly amended version of 'The Seasons,' in which an *adagio* concludes with the following euphonious line:—

Shrinks beneath the scorching touch!

—Think of the British translation of 'La Sonnambula'!—think of the wonders wrought by the late Mr. Bunn, doing his own poetry for his own theatre, and upsetting all manner of French operabooks, into pantomime English!—When, the other day, Gluck's 'Orphée' was revived at Paris,—some of the most absurd platitudes of the text by M. Molènes, translated from the original Italian of Calzabigi, were amended, to the great aid and cherishing of the singers,—but Gluck's Ghost has not walked, to strike terror into those who dared the deed. One word more: the angry people who denounce every idea of rectification overlook the simplest of truths—that the originally impure text is not destroyed by the amended one. Those who will drink muddy in place of clear water may still do so at their preference. What has been said formerly, in regard to the music of Bach, whether glossed by Mendelssohn, by Herren Molique and Moscheles, or M. Gounod,—applies to this case yet more strongly,—that which is original, thanks to print, remains.—No one need sing any amended words, who prefers the original vulgarities. The last remain, as remains also the great music.

MISCELLANEA

Ecclésiastical Statistics of Prussia.—During the nine years from 1849-58, churches and clergymen in the Evangelical and in the Roman Catholic churches of Prussia have increased in the following proportions. Not including the dissenters, and exclusive of the little Principality of Hohenzollern and the Jahde-district, the Evangelical population numbered, in 1849, 10,006,798 souls, who congregated in 5,208 mother-churches, 2,956 filial-churches, and 806 other buildings, devoted to divine service; on the whole, 8,976 places of worship. Divine service was held by 6,139 ordained clergymen. Up to the year 1858 the number of places of worship had increased by 330; and the number of ministers of the church by 281; this increase, however, stands in no proportion with the growth of the Evangelical population, which, during the indicated period, had augmented from every 1,000 to 1,084. In the Roman Catholic church, the number of places for Divine worship had also grown by 320 during the same time, and the number of the clergy by 561; the increase of the Catholic population, however, was not the same as that of the Protestant: it grew only from every 1,000 to 1,078. In the year 1849, there was one church to every 1,114 souls, in the Protestant provinces, and one clergyman to every 1,628 souls; while with the Catholics, there was one church to every 840 souls, and one priest to every 1,082 souls. In the year 1858, there was one church for 1,164 Evangelical inhabitants, and one clergyman for 1,689; with the Catholics, in 1858, there was one church for every 867 persons, and for every 1,065 souls one priest.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. H. H.—W. M. C.—M. E.—H. H.—R. H. B.—E. O.—A. G.—H. K.—received.

NEW BOOKS ON AMERICA.

I.

A Handbook of Reference on all Matters connected with the War.

Now ready.

SLAVERY AND SECESSION:

HISTORICAL AND ECONOMICAL.

By THOMAS ELLISON, Esq. P.S.S., of Liverpool; Author of 'A Handbook of the Cotton Trade.'

With Coloured Map, and numerous Appendices of State Papers, Population Returns, New and Old Tariffs, &c.

1 vol. post 8vo. cloth, 8s. 6d.

"A succinct history of the American quarrel, with an estimate of its probable cause and proximate issue. To the information Mr. Ellison has already acquired, he has added a faculty of inference equal to the occasion, and such a rational estimate of the work required of him, that he has compiled a convenient book of reference, available in some other respects to the journalist and politician."—*Times*, August 16.

"Abounds with impartial and amply authenticated information. It is a volume that was much wanted, and one which we can highly recommend."—*Daily News*, July 22.

"Whilst little of importance has been omitted, the facts and dates and party evolutions, which it is so difficult to recall in their true sequence, are all recorded in a fashion which refreshes the memory without encumbering it with verbiage or irrelevant special pleading."—*Spectator*, July 13.

"Meanwhile, we can recommend to all Mr. Ellison's carefully prepared work... it is a model of typography, and its tabular estimates of comparative areas, population, commerce, &c., in the Northern and Southern States, worthy of a Fellow of the Statistical Society."—*Literary Gazette*.

"A book that fulfils the desire of all who wish to obtain correct information on the state of things in America."—*Liverpool Daily Post*.

II.

Nearly ready.

JOURNEYS AND EXPLORATIONS

IN THE

COTTON KINGDOM OF AMERICA.

A TRAVELLER'S EXPERIENCE OF COTTON AND SLAVERY.

By FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED.

Comprising a reconstructed and revised Narrative of three former volumes, brought down to the Present Time.

2 vols. post 8vo. with Map

III.

Now ready, price 6d.

The American War, by Dr. Patten.

THE AMERICAN CRISIS;

Or, THE TRUE ISSUE, SLAVERY OR LIBERTY?

IV.

Now ready.

THE UPRISING OF A GREAT PEOPLE;

Or, THE UNITED STATES IN 1861.

From the French of M. DE GASPARIN.

Fcap. 1s.

London: SAMPSON LOW, SON & Co.
47, Ludgate-hill.

AMERICAN IMPORTATIONS.

General McClellan's Report on the Crimean War, 4to. cloth, 38s.—Report on the Strength of Cannon ordered by the Secretary of War, 4to. cloth, 50s.—Lieut.-Col. Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry Tactics, 3 vols. 8s.—Regulations for the Army of the United States, 12mo. cloth, 8s.—Coggeshall's History of American Privateering, 8vo. 16s.—The Ordinal of Free Labour in the British West Indies, by W. G. Sewell, 7s. 6d.—Curtis's Constitutional History of the United States of America, 2 vols. 8vo. 34s.—Hunt's Merchants' Magazine for July and August, with several important Articles on Commercial and Political Effects of the War, 2s. 6d. each.

A List of Recent American Works sent post-free on application.

London Agents for *New York Times*, *Herald*, and *Tribune*: SAMPSON LOW, SON & Co., English, American and Colonial Booksellers, 47, Ludgate-hill.

MACMILLAN & CO.

HAVE NOW READY:

EDWIN of DEIRA By Alexander SMITH. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 6s.

The GOLDEN TREASURY: a Collection of the Best Songs and Lyrical Poems in the English Language. Selected and arranged, with Notes, by F. T. PALGRAVE, Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. Dedicated by permission to Alfred Tennyson. 32mo. cloth extra, 4s. 6d.

FOOT-NOTES from the PAGE of NATURE; or, First Forms of Vegetation. By the Rev. HUGH MACMILLAN, Fellow of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh, &c. With numerous illustrations. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 6s.

PICTURES of OLD ENGLAND. By Dr. R. PAULI. Translated by E. C. OTTÉ. With Map of London in the Fifteenth Century. Crown 8vo. cloth, 8s. 6d.

The HUMAN HAND and FOOT. By G. M. HUMPHRY, M.D. F.R.S. With numerous illustrations. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 4s. 6d.

The PLATONIC DIALOGUES, for ENGLISH READERS. By W. WHEWELL, D.D. F.R.S., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. Vol. III. containing THE REPUBLIC. 7s. 6d.

Vol. I. Second Edition, containing THE SOCRATIC DIALOGUES, 7s. 6d.

Vol. II. containing THE ANTI-SOPHIST DIALOGUES, 6s. 6d.

CAVOUR: a Memoir. By Edward DICEY. [Immediately.]

Lately published, by the same Author, crown 8vo. cloth, 6s. 6d.

ROME IN 1860.

The PRISON CHAPLAIN: a Memoir of the Rev. JOHN CLAY, Chaplain of Preston Gaol. By HIS SON. 8vo. cloth, 15s.

CREATION IN PLAN AND IN PROGRESS: An Essay on the First Chapter of Genesis. By the Rev. JAMES CHALLIS, M.A. F.R.S., F.R.A.S., Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy in the University of Cambridge. Crown 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

NOW PUBLISHING,

Price One Shilling each,

TRACTS for PRIESTS and PEOPLE.

By VARIOUS WRITERS.

No. I. RELIGIO LAICI. By Thomas Hughes.

II. THE MOTE AND THE BEAM: a Clergyman's Lessons from the Present Panic. By the Rev. F. D. Maurice.

III. THE ATONEMENT AS A FACT AND AS A THEORY. By the Rev. Francis Garden.

IV. THE SIGNS OF THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN: an Appeal to Scripture on the Question of Miracles. By the Rev. John Llewelyn Davies.

V. ON TERMS OF COMMUNION, contains Two Tracts:—
1. On the Boundaries of the Church. By the Rev. C. K. F.

2. The Message of the Church. By J. N. Langley, M.A.

VI. THE SERMON OF THE BISHOP OF OXFORD ON REVELATION, AND THE LAYMAN'S ANSWER:

1. A Dialogue on Doubt. By J. M. Ludlow.

2. Morality and Divinity. By the Rev. F. D. Maurice.

VII. TWO LAY DIALOGUES. By J. M. Ludlow.

1. On Laws of Nature and Faith therein.

2. On Positive Philosophy.

* No. VIII. will appear in October.

Others are in Preparation.

MACMILLAN & Co. London and Cambridge.

PART I. OCTOBER 1860.

Under the Special Patronage of H.R.H. the Prince Consort.
THE HISTORY OF INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.

By BLANCHARD JERROLD.

Author of 'The Life and Remains of Douglas Jerrold,' 'Imperial Paris,' 'The French under Arms,' 'The Chronicles of the Crutch,' &c. &c.

This authentic History of the Industrial Exhibitions which have taken place in various parts of the world, will appear in Monthly Two-shilling Parts; and will include a History of the forthcoming Great Exhibition of 1862.

The Work will be in Twenty Monthly Parts. Subscribers, who forward the price of the entire Work (21s.) in advance to the Publishers, will receive the Monthly Parts, post free.

The First Part will appear on the 1st of OCTOBER. Advertisements for Part I. will be received to the 15th of September. Advertisers who have obtained Exhibition Medals will be in a special and separate list.

For the Proprietor, Kent & Co. Paternoster-row.

This day is published, crown 8vo. cloth, price 6s. 6d.

CAVOUR: A MEMOIR.

By EDWARD DICEY,
 Author of 'Rome in 1860.'

WITH AN AUTHENTIC PORTRAIT.

Cambridge: MACMILLAN & Co.; and 28, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London.

May be had at all Libraries and Booksellers.

THE REV. F. METCALFE'S WORK ON ICELAND.

In 1 vol. post 8vo. with Map and 4 Illustrations, price 12s. 6d.

THE OXONIAN IN ICELAND;
 Or, NOTES of TRAVEL in that ISLAND in the SUMMER of 1860;

With GLANCES at ICELANDIC FOLK-LORE and SAGAS.

By the Rev. FREDERICK METCALFE, M.A.

Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford; Author of 'The Oxonian in Norway,' &c.

"Mr. Metcalfe has brought home a capital budget from Iceland. The work as a whole is fresh and very entertaining. The concluding chapter, on the way and cost of travelling in Iceland, is minute and practical enough to be of great value to any member of the Alpine Club or other adventurer who wishes to understand the relations of the

ground to his purse before he starts from England. . . . Some of the sketches of character, too, are admirably done. But the great interest of the book lies in the impression it gives of the story-telling spirit of the Icelanders, and of the Northern gloom that hangs over his superstition."

EXAMINER.

London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, and ROBERTS.

MR. DU CHAILLU'S TRAVELS.

TENTH THOUSAND, with Illustrations, 8vo. 21s.

ADVENTURES IN EQUATORIAL AFRICA;
 WITH ACCOUNTS OF THE CANNIBALS AND OTHER SAVAGE TRIBES;

And of the CHASE of the GORILLA, the NEST-BUILDING APE, &c.

By PAUL B. DU CHAILLU.

Times.—"This extraordinary production. We must go back to the voyages of La Pérouse and Captain Cook, and almost to the days of wonder which followed the track of Columbus, for novelties of equal significance to the age of their discovery. M. Du Chailly has struck into the very spine of Africa, and has lifted the veil of the torrid zone from its western rivers, swamps, and forests."

Saturday Review.—"M. Du Chailly's narrative will not disappoint the expectations which it has excited. Its literary merits are considerable, for it is clear, lively, and judiciously pruned of unimportant details. His explorations were in no degree exempt from the hardships and dangers which are the condition of African travel."

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

MR. MOTLEY'S NEW HISTORICAL WORK.

FOURTH THOUSAND, with Portraits, 2 vols. 8vo. 38s.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED NETHERLANDS:

FROM THE DEATH OF WILLIAM THE SILENT TO THE
 SYNOD OF DORT;

With a FULL VIEW of the ENGLISH-DUTCH STRUGGLE against SPAIN; and of the ORIGIN and DESTRUCTION of the SPANISH ARMADA.

By J. LOTHROP MOTLEY,

Author of 'The Rise of the Dutch Republic.'

Edinburgh Review.—"We must especially commend the hearty English spirit in which the book is written; and fertile as the present age has been in historical works of the highest merit, none of them can be ranked above these volumes in the grand qualities of interest, accuracy and truth."

Quarterly Review.—"Mr. Motley's work must be read to appreciate the vast and conscientious industry which he has bestowed upon it. His delineations are true and lifelike. Diligent and painstaking as the humblest chronicler, he has availed himself of many sources of information which have not been made use of by any previous historical writer."

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

Just published, price 1s.

BISHOPS and BEGGARS of the 19TH CENTURY.

Stimpkin, Marshall & Co.; and Hamilton, Adams & Co. London.

Sixth Edition, price 4s. 6d., counters adapted to the same.

SYLLABIC SPELLING and READING.
 By Mrs. WILLIAMS, Author of the 'Conversations on Grammar.' With Copper-plate Engravings. Revised and corrected by her Daughter LADY LEIGHTON.

Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria-lane, London.

New and Cheaper Edition (the 20th, 6s. 6d.) of

OLIVER & BOYD'S SCOTTISH TOURIST:

A Hand-Book to the Picturesque Scenery, Cities and Towns, Historical Places, Works of Art, and Antiquities of Scotland, thoroughly Revised, in great part re-written, and the whole plan remodelled.

With Travelling Maps, Plans, and 27 Engravings on Steel.

Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd. London: Stimpkin, Marshall & Co.

LEBAHN'S WORKS

ON THE

GERMAN LANGUAGE.

Just published, Second Edition, price 2s. 6d.

Lebahn's First German Course.

"It is hardly possible to have a simpler or better book for beginners in German."—*Athenæum*.

"It is really what it professes to be, a simple, clear and concise introduction to the German language; one, too, which will be equally useful to the self-instructing student and the member of a German class."—*Critic*.

"This is German made easy. Nothing can exceed the clearness and simplicity of the work."—*Christian Witness*.

Fourth Edition, price 4s. 6d.

Lebahn's First German Reader.

"An excellent elementary work."—*Sunday Times*.

"Like all Lebahn's works, most thoroughly practical."—*Britannia*.

"An admirable book for beginners, which indeed may be used without a master."—*Leader*.

Sixth Edition, price 5s. 6d.

Lebahn's Eichenfels and Dialogues.

"A charming production.—The Dialogues are as perfectly adapted to render the student a speaker of the interesting language, as is the Vocabulary for making him a reader."—*Educational Times*.

"Equally with Mr. Lebahn's previous publications, excellently adapted to assist self-exercise in the German language."—*Spectator*.

"Mr. Lebahn has done his work in his usual clever, painstaking, and to the student's profitable style."—*Church and State Gazette*.

Sixth Edition, price 8s.; with KEY, 10s. 6d.

Lebahn's German in One Volume.

"This is the best German Grammar that has yet been published."—*Morning Post*.

"The exercises are very good, well graduated, and well designed to illustrate the rules. The 4,000 words, synonymous in German and English, is a very advantageous feature."—*Spectator*.

"Had we to re-commence the study of German, of all the German grammars which we have examined, and they are not a few—we should unhesitatingly say—Falek Lebahn's is the book for us."—*Educational Times*.

"To those who would attain a practical use of the language, with a moderate expenditure of time and labour, this work will be a welcome help."—*Illustrated London News*.

Price 6s.

Lebahn's Practice in German: adapted for Self-Instruction.

"Whoever fails to learn the German language with this help, must have an intellect irredeemably dull and obtuse."—*Sun*.

"A work perfect of its kind."—*Leigh's Newspaper*.

"It will be found invaluable—indeed absolutely necessary to all students of German, who wish with little labour and great certainty to attain a knowledge of this magnificent language. The plan of the book is original, its execution is admirable."—*Sharpe's Magazine*.

Price 3s. 6d.

Lebahn's Exercises in German.

"A volume of 'Exercises in German,' including in itself all the vocabularies they require. The book is well planned; the selections for translation from German into English, or from English into German, being sometimes curiously well suited to the purpose for which they are taken."—*Examiner*.

"As an educational writer in the German tongue, Dr. Lebahn stands alone; none other has made even a distant approach to him. The magnitude and value of his services have been acknowledged by the Public Press to an extent, and with a unanimity of which there is no example. . . . The present volume is compiled with all the clearness and fineness which the other works of the writer are so happily characterised."—*British Standard*.

Price 4s. 6d.

Lebahn's Self-Instructor in German.

"One of the most amusing elementary reading-books that ever passed under our hands."—*John Bull*.

"The student could have no guide superior to Mr. Lebahn."—*Literary Gazette*.

Price 3s. 6d. each.

Lebahn's German Classics: with Notes and Complete Vocabularies.

PETER SCHLEMIHL, the Shadowless Man. By Chamisso.

EGMONT. A Tragedy, in Five Acts, by Goethe.

WILHELM TELL. A Drama, in Five Acts, by Schiller.

GOETZ VON BERLICHINGEN. A Drama, by Goethe.

PAGENSTREICHE. A Page's Frolics. A Comedy, by Kotzebue.

EMILIA GALOTTI. A Tragedy, in Five Acts, by Lessing.

UNDINE. A Tale, by Fouqué.

SELECTIONS FROM THE GERMAN POETS.

"These editions are prepared for the use of learners who read without a master; and they will be found convenient for that purpose. In each, the text is followed by a glossary, wherein not only the sense of every particular phrase, but also the dictionary meaning of most of the several words, is given in good English. With such aids, a student will find no difficulty in these masterpieces."—*Athenæum*.

Price 2s. 6d.

Lebahn's German Copy-Book: being a Series of Exercises in German Penmanship, beautifully engraved on Steel.

"* About Seven Hundred Commandatory Notices of Lebahn's Works have appeared."

LOCKWOOD & CO. 7, Stationers' Hall-court, and at
 DR. LEBAHN'S GLASS-ROOMS,
 1, Annett's-crescent, London, N.

Now ready, price 2s. 6d. cloth boards, Fourth Edition,
TWENTY YEARS IN THE CHURCH.
 By the Rev. JAMES PYCROFT, B.A.
 Author of 'Elkerton Rectory,' 'Ways and Words of Men
 of Letters,' &c.
 L. Booth, 207, Regent-street, W.

CHEAP BOOKS.—Just ready, a LIST of
 NEW, INTERESTING, and POPULAR WORKS, offered
 at greatly reduced prices, being surplus copies withdrawn from
 circulation from the United Libraries.
 L. Booth, 207, Regent-street, W.

**BOHN'S ENGLISH GENTLEMAN'S LIBRARY FOR
 SEPTEMBER.**
 Handsomely printed in demy 8vo. and illustrated with Portraits
 and Plates, at 9s. per volume.

**THE LETTERS and WORKS of LADY
 WORTLEY MONTAGU,** edited by LORD WHARN-
 CLIFFE. Third Edition, with important Additions and Corrections
 derived from the Original Manuscripts, a new Memoir and
 Illustrative Notes by W. MOY THOMAS. Complete in 3 vols.,
 with a general Index, and fine Portraits engraved on Steel.
 Vol. II.
 Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

BOHN'S ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY FOR SEPTEMBER.
SOUTHEY'S LIFE OF NELSON, with addi-
 tional Notes and a general Index. Illustrated with 64 En-
 gravings on Steel and Wood, from Designs by Duncan, Birket
 Foster, Westall, and others. Price 5s.
 Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

NEW HISTORICAL WORKS FOR STUDENTS.
 In post 8vo. price 7s. 6d. each, bound,
**THE FALL OF ROME, and the RISE of
 NEW NATIONALITIES.** By the Rev. JOHN G. SHEP-
 PARD, D.C.L., late of Wadham College, Oxford, and Head-
 Master of Kildermister School.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND. By the Rev.
 JAMES WHITE, Author of the 'Landmarks of English His-
 tory,' &c., with an Analysis to Chapters, and a full Index.
 London: Routledge, Warne & Routledge, Farringdon-street.

**SCHOOL HISTORIES and READING
 BOOKS.**

Each in post 8vo. price 5s. cloth extra,
RUSSELL'S MODERN EUROPE EPI TOMIZED.
ROBERTSON AND PRESCOTT'S CHARLES THE FIFTH.
BONNECHOSE'S HISTORY OF FRANCE. 5th Thousand.
MACFARLANE'S HISTORY OF BRITISH INDIA.
PRESCOTT'S HISTORY OF CONQUEST OF MEXICO.
PRESCOTT'S HISTORY OF CONQUEST OF PERU.
PRESCOTT'S REIGN OF FERDINAND AND ISABELLA.
PRESCOTT'S REIGN OF PHILIP THE SECOND.

London: Routledge, Warne & Routledge, Farringdon-street.

SCHOOL ATLASES WITH CORRESPONDING INDEXES.
 In super-royal 8vo. strongly half-bound, with the Maps fully
 coloured, and revised to the end of 1861,

THE COLLEGE ATLAS. 45th Thou- a. d.
 sand. 33 Maps 13 0
THE JUNIOR ATLAS. 22nd Thousand. 14 Maps .. 5 6
THE COLLEGE CLASSIC ATLAS. 23 Maps .. 13 0
THE JUNIOR CLASSIC ATLAS. 15 Maps .. 5 6

And in cloth boards, with label,
ROUTLEDGE'S ATLAS OF THE WORLD. 12 Maps .. 1 6
 Ditto ditto fully coloured 2 6

These Atlases, without any comparison the best and cheapest
 yet issued, are now printed in a very superior style on fine paper,
 with every new Geographical Discovery to 1861.

London: Routledge, Warne & Routledge, Farringdon-street.

MULTÆ TERRICOLIS LINGUÆ CŒLESTIBUS UNA.
SAMUEL BAGSTER & SONS, 15, Pater-
noster-row, London.

POLYGLOT BIBLES and BIBLICAL WORKS,
 In Ancient and Modern Languages.

PRESENTATION COPIES, in every variety of suitable Binding.
 Catalogues, by post, free.

THE POLYGLOT BIBLE CABINET; for
 Presentations, &c. An elegantly Carved Oak Case, contain-
 ing the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, English, French, German, Spanish,
 and Portuguese Bibles, the Syriac New Testament, the Treasury
 of Scripture Parallels, with Hebrew, Greek, and Syriac Lexicons,
 and Greek and English Concordances. 11 vols. bound uniformly
 in 'Bagster's flexible Turkey morocco,' tooled, price 15s. 10s.

THE BIBLE OF EVERY LAND: a His-
 tory of the Sacred Scriptures, in every Language and Dis-
 lect; with Specimen Portions of each, and illustrative Alphabets,
 coloured Ethnographic Maps, Tables, Indexes, &c.

The Narratives contain: 1. The Extent, Population, &c. of each
 Country—2. The Characteristics of each Language—3. The Ver-
 sions executed in each Language—4. The Results that have fol-
 lowed the dissemination of the Scriptures in each Land.

New Edition, 4to. half-bound in morocco,
 extra, price 2s. 2s.

"We know not in what terms of sufficient commendation to
 express our admiration of this most beautiful book."
Eclectic Review.

BIBLES FOR MS. NOTES; in great variety
 of size and plan.

BAGSTER'S SERIES of CHURCH SER-
VICES: elegant, readable, and durably bound. Every
 style of binding and mounting. To be had of all Booksellers.

BAGSTER'S CONSECUTIVE CHURCH
SERVICE. In every style of binding and mounting. To
 be had of all Booksellers.

CATALOGUES, gratis, by post free, of Polyglot Bibles, Church
 Services, Books of Common Prayer, in Ancient and Modern Lan-
 guages, Aids to the Study of the Old and New Testament, Con-
 cordances, Grammars, Lexicons, &c.

London: Samuel Bagster & Sons, 15, Paternoster-row.

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE,

No. 21 (for SEPTEMBER), will be published on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, price ONE SHILLING,
 with Two Illustrations.

CONTENTS.

THE ADVENTURES OF PHILIP ON HIS WAY THROUGH THE WORLD. (With an Illustration.)
 Chapter XIX. Qu'on est bien à Vingt Ans.—XX. Course of True Love.

FOOD—HOW TO TAKE IT.

AN OLD JOHN BULL.

Chapter I. A Courting.—II. The Reformer.—III. A-Soldiering.

KEEPING UP APPEARANCES.

MY NEIGHBOUR ROSE. By F. L.

THE STRUGGLES OF BROWN, JONES, AND ROBINSON. By ONE OF THE FIRM.

Chapter IV. Nine Times Nine is Eighty-one. Showing how Brown, Jones, and Robinson selected their Hours
 of Business.—V. The Division of Labour.—VI. It is our Opening Day.

A CHARITY BAZAAR. (With an Illustration.)

NEGROES BOND AND FREE.

FROM DAN TO BEERSHEBA, THROUGH ASHRIDGE PARK.

LEGEND OF THE CORRIEVRECHAN WHIRLPOOL: A BALLAD. By GEORGE MAC DONALD.

AGNES OF SORRENTO.

Chapter X. The Interview.—XI. The Confessional.

ROUNABOUT PAPERS.—No. 16. On Two Roundabout Papers which I intended to Write.

SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

In a few days will be published, in 3 vols. post 8vo. price 31s. 6d.

THE SILVER CORD.

By SHIRLEY BROOKS,

Author of 'The Gordian Knot,' 'Aspen Court,' &c.

RE-ISSUE OF PUNCH.

THE DOUBLE VOLUME for 1844 (Vols. VI. and VII. together), price 10s. 6d. in cloth, and Vol. VII. price 5s. in boards,
 will both be published on the 31st instant.

ROYAL EDUCATION COMMISSION.

This day is published, price 2s. 6d. boards,

POPULAR EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

BEING AN ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE ROYAL
 COMMISSIONERS ON EDUCATION.

With an INTRODUCTION and SUMMARY TABLES.

By HERBERT S. SKEATS.

London: BRADBURY & EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street.

Will be ready next week, crown 8vo. with Map and Illustrations, Second Edition, revised and enlarged,

THE COAL-FIELDS OF GREAT BRITAIN: THEIR HISTORY, STRUCTURE, AND DURATION.

With NOTICES of COAL-FIELDS in OTHER PARTS of the WORLD.

By EDWARD HULL, B.A.

Of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, F.G.S.

London: EDWARD STANFORD, 6, Charing Cross, S.W.

CHEAP EDITION.

Now ready, in gilt cloth, red edges, price 3s. 6d.

THE NEAR AND THE HEAVENLY HORIZONS.

By MADAME DE GASPARIN.

"Earth by Heaven, and Heaven by changeful Earth,
 Illustrated and mutually endeared."—WORDSWORTH.

"The Near and the Heavenly Horizons' is a charming book. Madame de Gasparin has the touch of genius which
 has the strange gift of speaking to every one in their own tongue."—*Athenæum.*

"A book full of beauty and pathos."—*British Quarterly Review.*

"Be persuaded reader to get this beautiful volume. It is just the book for Sabbath afternoons in a Christian
 family."—*Eclectic Review.*

"The pictures of nature here are wondrous. This book speaks to the hearts of us all."—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

"These pages are like gossamer threads beaded with radiant dew-drops. The book ought to become extremely
 popular."—*The Witness.*

"The gifted author paints the ever-changing scenes of nature with marvellous delicacy and force."—*Leeds Mercury.*

"We have scarcely ever read a book with more enjoyment than its perusal has afforded us."—*Aberdeen Free Press.*

"A remarkable book, displaying marvellous powers of descriptive writing."—*Scotman.*

"This is a book to be enjoyed and revelled in rather than criticized. The reader who sits down to it will have a
 rare literary treat."—*Scottish Guardian.*

ALEXANDER STRAHAN & Co. Edinburgh; HAMILTON, ADAMS & Co. London;
 And all Booksellers.

CLIMATES FOR INVALIDS.

Post 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

MENTONE and the RIVIERA as a WINTER RESIDENCE.

By J. HENRY BENNET, M.D.

Physician-Accoucheur to the Royal Free Hospital.

Third Edition, considerably altered, post 8vo. cloth, 7s.

THE CLIMATE OF PAU;

With a Description of the WATERING PLACES of the PYRENEES, and of the VIRTUES of their respective MINERAL SOURCES in DISEASE.

By ALEXANDER TAYLOR, M.D. F.R.S.E.

Post 8vo. cloth, 4s.

THE CLIMATE OF EGYPT:

METEOROLOGICAL and MEDICAL OBSERVATIONS, with Practical Hints for Invalid Travellers.

By DONALD DALRYMPLE, M.D.

Post 8vo. cloth, 6s. 6d.

A THREE WEEKS' SCAMPER THROUGH THE SPAS OF GERMANY AND BELGIUM;

With an APPENDIX on the NATURE and USES of MINERAL WATERS.

By ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S.

Third Edition, post 8vo. 3s.

BATHS OF RHENISH GERMANY.

By EDWIN LEE, M.D.

Crown 8vo. cloth, 3s.

ON THE CLIMATE OF WORTHING:

Its REMEDIAL INFLUENCE in DISEASE, especially of the LUNGS.

By WALTER GOODYER BARKER, M.B. Lond.

Medical Officer to the Worthing Dispensary, &c.

Second Edition, post 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

A HANDBOOK for SOUTHPORT, MEDICAL and GENERAL;

With COPIOUS NOTICES of the NATURAL HISTORY of the DISTRICT.

By DAVID H. M'NICOLL, M.D. M.R.C.P.

Physician to the Southport Sea Bathing Infirmary.

8vo. price 1s. 6d.

ON THE THERAPEUTIC INFLUENCE OF THE SOUTHERN CLIMATIC SANATORIA,

Particularly with reference to CHRONIC TUBERCULOSIS of the LUNGS.

By Dr. RULLMANN, of Wiesbaden.

JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

8, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL MALL, S.W.

The HON. FRANCIS SCOTT, Chairman.
CHARLES BERWICK CURTIS, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.**FOURTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.**

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Parties desirous of participating in the Fourth Division of Profits to be declared on Policies effected prior to the 31st of December, 1861, should make immediate application. There have already been Three Divisions of Profits, and the Bonuses divided have averaged nearly 2 per cent. per annum on the sums assured, or from 30 to 100 per cent. on the premiums paid, without the risk of copartnership.

To show more clearly what these Bonuses amount to, the three following cases are given as examples:—

Sums Insured.	Bonuses added.	Amount payable up to Dec. 1854.
£5,000	£1,987 10	£6,987 10
1,000	397 10	1,397 10
100	39 15	139 15

Notwithstanding these large additions, the Premiums are on the lowest scale compatible with security; in addition to which advantages, one-half of the premiums may, if desired, for the term of five years, remain unpaid at 5 per cent. interest, without security or deposit of the Policy.

The Assets of the Company at the 31st of December, 1860, amounted to £730,665 7s. 10d., all of which has been invested in Government and other approved securities.

No charge for Volunteer Military Corps whilst serving in the United Kingdom.

Policy stamps paid by the office.

For Prospectuses, &c. apply to the Resident Director, No. 8, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall.

By order,

E. L. BOYD, Resident Director.

To MICROSCOPISTS and OTHERS.

To complete our system of Manufacture, and to meet the demand for our Instruments, we have built an entirely new Factory; and whilst we shall thus be enabled to continue our improvements in Manufacture, we shall also concede to our Customers every reduction that we can in Price.

ACHROMATIC MICROSCOPES.

We have carefully arranged our different forms of Stand with various Object-Glasses and Apparatus, so as to offer Microscopes, more or less complete, at certain amounts, in each instance considerably less than the sum of the individual prices of the several parts, and these we keep constantly in stock.

WENHAM'S BINOCULAR MICROSCOPE.

We are now manufacturing, under the immediate superintendence of the Inventor, this valuable addition to the Microscope. Mr. Wenham's arrangement not only gives the most perfect and well-defined Stereoscopic vision with any Object-Glass or Eye-Piece, but it can be applied to almost any Microscope, and when adapted, it in no way whatever interferes with the ordinary use of the Instrument.

MALTWOOD'S FINDER FOR THE MICROSCOPE.

This is the only method that has become universal for the purpose of finding Objects.

MICROSCOPIC OBJECTS.

In the endeavour to make our Collection of Prepared Specimens complete in every branch, we have lately secured the sole agency for the sale of some most remarkable transparent injections.

ICELAND SPAR.

We have a number of Cabinet Specimens of this interesting substance on Sale, the pieces having been selected from a large quantity which we have purchased, and besides being of very fine quality, we are enabled to offer them at prices considerably below the ordinary value.

ACHROMATIC STEREOSCOPES.**GORHAM'S KALEIDOSCOPI COLOUR TOP, &c.**

Catalogues, giving full particulars, may be had on application, or sent post free.

SMITH, BECK & BECK,
6, Coleman-street, London, E.C.
and Lister Works, Holloway.

T. ROSS,**OPTICIAN,**

(SON AND SUCCESSOR OF THE LATE
ANDREW ROSS,)

2 and 3, FEATHERSTONE-BUILDINGS,
HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

IMPROVED PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES,**IMPROVED MICROSCOPE OBJECTIVES,****IMPROVED TERRESTRIAL TELESCOPES,**

£s. £s. £s.

WENHAM'S BINOCULAR ARRANGEMENT FOR MICROSCOPES.**ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPES.****ROSS'S NEW STEREOGRAPHIC LENS.****ROSS'S NEW WHOLE-PLATE PORTRAIT LENS.****ROSS'S NEW LENS for "CARTES-DE-VISITE" PORTRAITS.****A LARGE STOCK of PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS always on hand.****A LARGE COLLECTION of MICROSCOPIC PREPARATIONS.****RACE, FIELD and OPERA GLASSES, &c., as usual.**

See Catalogues, to be had on application at

2 and 3, FEATHERSTONE-BUILDINGS,
HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

NEW GENERAL ATLAS.

Dedicated by special permission to Her Majesty.

THE ROYAL ATLAS of MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

In a Series of entirely Original and Authentic Maps.

By ALEX. KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E., &c.

With an Index of easy Reference to each Map, containing nearly 150,000 Places in this Atlas.

Imperial folio, handsomely bound in half morocco or russet, at 15s. 6d.

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

Sold by all Booksellers.

APPARATUS and CHEMICALS.

Folding, Rigid, and Stereoscopic CAMERAS in variety, combining great portability and lightness, with every Adjustment suggested by the most experienced Operators.

Water-tight Glass and Gutta-Percha Baths, Pressure Frames, Plate-Holders, and all useful Apparatus, of best Quality only.

LENSES by Ross, Lerebours and Vallinot.

COLLODIONS for Positive and Negative Pictures, highly sensitive and uniform in action. Various Cases, Passaportous, Albumenized Bare Paper, and every requisite for the Amateur or Professional Photographer.

Importers of the True Saxe Paper. Wholesale Manufacturers of all Chemical Preparations.—Illustrated Catalogue, free, on application.

BOITON & BARNETT.

Operative and Photographic Chemists,

146, HOLBORN BARS, London.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that no further Applications for Shares in this Company will be received after Wednesday next, the 28th inst.

By order of the Provisional Directors.
Temporary Office: 34, Gracechurch-street.
August 23, 1861.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Registered provisionally, and intended to be incorporated under the Statute 7 & 8 Vict. cap. 110.

Capital, £500,000, in 50,000 shares of 50s. each, of which it is intended to call up only 5s. per share.

Preliminary Deposit, 1s. per share on application, and 1s. upon Allotment.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.

HENRY WM. PEEK, Esq. (Peck Brothers & Co.), Chairman.
HENRY TROWER, Esq. (Trowers & Lawson), Deputy-Chairman.

Jeremiah Colman, Esq. (J. & J. Colman)
Charles Curling, Esq. (Charles Curling & Co.)
Edwin Fox, Esq. (Halliday, Fox & Co.)
Henry Ghin, Esq. (late of Victoria), 38, Euston-square
Nehemiah Griffiths, Esq. (N. Griffiths, Tate & Fisher)
Samuel Hanson, Esq. (Samuel Hanson & Son)
George Harker, Esq. (G. Harker & Co.)
Frederick William Harris, Esq. (Dixon & Harris)
Smith, Harrison, Esq. (Harrisons & Crossfield)
David Hart, Esq. (Lemon Hart & Son)
Francis Hicks, Esq. (Thomas and Francis Hicks)
John Hodgson, Esq. (Grant, Hodgson & Co.)
John Humphrey, Esq. (Grant, Hodgson & Co.)
Moses Joshua, Esq. (of Joshua Brothers & Co.)
William Leask, Esq. (Eastcheap)
William Lee, Esq. M. P. (Lee, Son & Smith)
Mr. Sheriff Lusk (A. Lusk & Co.)
Joseph Underwood, Esq. (Hills & Underwood)
John Robert Thomson, Jun. Esq. (of J. B. Thomson & Co.)
John Keppel Welch, Esq. (Orlando Jones & Co.)
(With power to add to their number.)

Bankers—The London and County Bank.

Solicitors—Messrs. Marten, Thomas & Hollams, Mincing-lane.

Brokers.

George E. Seymour, Esq. 38, Throgmorton-street.
Messrs. Horsfall & Addison, Liverpool.
Messrs. A. Greenland & Son, Manchester.
Edward Speakman, Esq. Manchester.
Temporary Office: 34, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

The Committee of Merchants, Brokers and others appointed at a Public Meeting, held at the Mansion House, on the 25th of July 1861, do hereby certify that the Provisional Directors of the Commercial Union Fire Insurance Company, relative to the re-adjustment of their greatly increased rates of insurance, have decided upon the establishment of an independent Company.

Powerful support has been already obtained from the various interests represented at that Meeting, and a Provisional Board has been formed from leading commercial houses and others, who, by their influence and extensive connections, at once secure to this Company a large amount of profitable business.

The first principles of the Company will be the establishment of an equitable classification of risks, as regards both merchandise and warehouses, and more liberal arrangements than are now obtainable upon floating and short-time policies. A scale of rates will be adopted which, while fully remunerative, shall be sufficiently moderate to encourage a universal habit of insurance. It is intended to reserve a percentage of profits for periodical division amongst insurers.

The Company will undertake the insurance of houses and their contents at equitable rates, this class of business having long proved a large source of profit to the existing offices. The Company will be strictly independent in its operations, and, in pursuance of the comprehensive principle on which the Board has been constituted, will address itself to every class of insurers.

The principle of limited liability will be extended to all insurance effected with the Company, by the introduction of the usual clause limiting the amount of each Shareholder's responsibility.

Power will be taken in the deed of settlement (with the consent of a meeting of shareholders) to extend the operations of the Company to life and marine business, should it hereafter be thought desirable to do so.

It is intended to call up 5s. per share only, of which a deposit of 1s. will be paid on application, 1s. on allotment, and 1s. at intervals of three, six and nine months.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained of George E. Seymour, Esq., 38, Throgmorton-street, London; Messrs. Horsfall & Addison, Liverpool; Messrs. A. Greenland & Son, Leeds; and Edward Speakman, Esq., Manchester, the Brokers of the Company; or of the Solicitors; or at the temporary offices of the Company, at 34, Gracechurch-street.

A deposit of 1s. upon each share applied for must be paid to the Company's Bankers previously to the application being sent in; this sum will be returned if no allotment is made to the applicant.

J. H. DALLMEYER (Son-in-Law and Pupil of the late ANDREW MOSS).

Respectfully begs to inform the Scientific Public that he exclusively manufactures the ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE according to A. R.'s processes, who has also bequeathed to him the whole of that faculty.

For particulars of J. H. D.'s recent IMPROVEMENTS in MICROSCOPIC OBJECT-GLASSES, PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES, &c. see Catalogue, which may be had on application at 25, BLOOMSBURY-STREET, Oxford-street, W.C.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—

CALLAGHAN'S OPERA, RAGE and FIELD GLASSES, matchless for power and portability, may be worn round the neck as a double eyeglass. Invaluable to the Tourist, and for viewing scenery at four to five miles' distance, are preferred to the telescope. Equally available at the Opera House, Race Course, or Review. Price, 30s., 45s., 50s., 70s., and 80s., according to size and power. May be had at Messrs. Smith & Son's Bookstalls, at the principal Railway Stations; and in Ireland at Bray, The Curragh, Killarney, Kingstown, Limerick Junction, Mallow, Newbridge and at No. 31, Lower Castle-street, Dublin; or will be sent free on application to William Callaghan, Optician, 25A, New Bond-street, W., corner of Conduit-street, London.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS, AND FROM ANY CAUSE, may be provided against by an Annual Payment of 2s. to the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, which secures 1,000s. at death by Accident, or 5s. weekly for Injury.

NO EXTRA PREMIUM FOR VOLUNTEERS. ONE PERSON in every TWELVE insured is injured yearly by ACCIDENT.

75,000s. has been already PAID as COMPENSATION. For further information apply to the Provisional Agents, the Railway Stations, or at the Head Office, 64, Cornhill (late 3, Old Broad-street).

ANNUAL INCOME, 40,000s. CAPITAL, ONE MILLION. WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

64, Cornhill, E.C., January, 1861.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office:—29, Lombard-street, LONDON, and Royal Insurance Buildings, LIVERPOOL.

Branch Offices:—Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Dublin, Glasgow and Edinburgh.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1860.

"The success of the Company, even in its earliest years, received the marked attention, and elicited the surprised comments of writers best acquainted with the history of Insurance Companies."

"Fire Premiums for 1860 EQUAL the Total Fire Premiums for the SEVEN YEARS 1854 to 1860."

"Life Premiums for 1860 EXCEED the Entire Life Premiums for the EIGHT YEARS ending 1853."

"Purchase of Annuities in 1860 LARGELY EXCEEDED the similar receipts for the first TEN YEARS, 1848 to 1857."

"This progress, it is believed, is unsurpassed, considering that it applies to each of the three branches of the business."

FIRE BRANCH.

"The Fire Branch has certainly shown no exhaustion during the year 1860 of that impetus which had previously brought it to a position of the first magnitude among the Insurance Companies of the United Kingdom. The Fire Premiums in 1860 had advanced to the sum of 233,314. 7s. 3d. In 1850, the amount of Fire Premiums had arrived at a sum of 223,377. 12s. 1d., showing an increase of 9,936. 12s. 3d., exceeding the large advance of the preceding year, so that in two years the Fire Revenue of the Company has been enhanced by the enormous sum of 66,937. 12s. 3d."

"The Parliamentary Report of Returns of Duty paid to business in a more prominent way, it affords the means of comparison with other Companies. The Proprietors will be gratified to learn that the increase of Duty paid by the Royal in the last year is more than double that of any other Company, either London or Provincial, whilst only one of those Companies approaches to 50 per cent. of the advance of this Company. Our increase actually equals 30 per cent. of the entire increase of the whole of the Metropolitan Offices combined, whilst of the Provincial Offices its forms upwards of 30 per cent. of the total advance of the other 23 offices established out of London."

LIFE BRANCH.

"The Reports of the Company for several years have had invariably to announce a constant periodical expansion of Life Business, the new Policies of each succeeding year showing an advance over the last that had immediately preceded it. A similar result is shown in the year 1860, the Premiums on New Policies, after deducting Guarantees, being 15,979s. 17s. 10d., which is an increase in that item of 1,934s. 17s. 5d., above the amount received for the year 1859."

"But even this advance is small when compared with the sudden and remarkable momentum which has been given to this branch of the business in the present year (1861)."

"It was not until the commencement of the year that the public seemed to have become fully acquainted with the fact that the Royal Insurance Company had published late in the last year an account of the investigation into the assets and liabilities of its Life Department, under a novel form, and in as plain and intelligible a manner as the abstruseness of the subject admitted, together with the entire statements and valuations necessary for that purpose."

"It is conjectured from the extensive notices of this Pamphlet, and its accompanying Diagrams, which have appeared in the Periodicals of the day, that it has largely attracted the attention of vast numbers of persons in all parts of the United Kingdom, as well as in other parts of the world. Indeed, a most satisfactory and conclusive evidence that such is the case is afforded by the fact that the Sum Assured on new Policies in the six months to the 3rd June of the present year, is actually fifty per cent. in excess of the Sum Assured in the corresponding months of the year 1860, although the latter amount in itself exceeded the Sum Assured in any like previous period of time."

"If this success be continued, the Royal Insurance Company would, with respect to the amount of its new business, be at once placed at least with one or two exceptions at the head of all the Insurance Companies doing business in this country, and the anticipations of the last Report, to the effect that the details of the Life Business then to be published would form an epoch of the Establishment, will have a speedy and very happy realization."

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THE LIFE BRANCH.

PROFITS.—Large Proportion returned every Five Years to Policies then in existence. Two entire years.

Expenses chiefly borne by the Fire Branch, in order to increase the Bonus to be returned.

LIFE BONUSES DECLARED. Two per Cent. per Annum on the Sum Assured; the greatest Bonus ever continuously declared by any Company.

SECURITY FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE BRANCHES. Capital TWO MILLIONS Sterling.

Accumulated Funds in hand exceed 800,000s.

PERCY M. DODD, Manager and Attorney.

JOHN B. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE POLICIES.

THE CONSOLS ASSOCIATION, 49, STRAND, LONDON.

1. Provides the Security of Consols for its Policies.

2. It lends, or returns to Insurers ON DEMAND at any time, about One-Half of all Premiums paid.

Undoubted Security for Money, with a liberal Rate of Interest. The Association possesses a large Capital, subscribed by several hundreds of Shareholders.

Full information may be obtained on application to THOMAS H. BAYLIS, Managing Director.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict. cap. 9; AND

BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION,

Empowered by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. 1, PRINCES-STREET, Bank, London.

Major-General ALEXANDER, Blackheath Park, Chairman. Every description of Life Assurance business transacted, with or without Participation in Profits.

Extracts from Tables.

(PROPRIETARY.)					(MUTUAL.)				
Age	Half-Prem. First 7 Years.	Whole Prem. Remainder of Life.	Age	Annual Prem. 10 Years.	Half-Prem. 10 Years.	Quarterly Prem. 10 Years.	Age	Annual Prem. 10 Years.	Half-Prem. 10 Years.
20	1 1 1	1 1 1	30	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	40	1 1 1	1 1 1
30	1 1 1	1 1 1	40	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	50	1 1 1	1 1 1
40	1 1 1	1 1 1	50	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	60	1 1 1	1 1 1
50	1 1 1	1 1 1	60	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	70	1 1 1	1 1 1
60	1 1 1	1 1 1	70	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	80	1 1 1	1 1 1

ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

VICTORIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

18, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY. Established 1833.

Thomas Nesbitt, Esq., Chairman.
O. B. Woolsey, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

Charles Baldwin, Esq.
George Denay, Esq.
J. C. Dimdale, Esq.
William Elliott, M.D.
Robert Ellis, Esq.
J. P. Gamiot, Esq., F.R.S.
John Gladstone, Esq.
Aaron Goldman, Esq.
Sidney Gurney, Esq.
W. K. Jameson, Esq.
John Jones, Esq.
John Nolloth, Esq.
Mearns Standland, Esq., M.P.
Daniel Sutton, Esq.
Walter Charles Vanning, Esq.
William White, Esq.

Every description of Life Assurance business is transacted. Advances are made on Mortgage of Freehold Property, Life and Reversionary Interests, &c., and also to Assurers on Personal Security. The Assets are 240,000s., and the Income is over 63,000s. per annum. Four-fifths of the entire Profits are appropriated to the Assured. Three divisions of considerable amount have already taken place.

WILLIAM BATHAY, Actuary.

THE SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND AND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

is a purely Mutual Office, in which the whole Funds belong to the Members; and the Profits are divided among them alone. Since it was founded, in 1815, its history has been one of constant and increasing prosperity; and it is now, in point of Funds, Annual Revenue and number of Members, one of the largest Life Offices in the world. The Society is represented by the Society to its Members and their Representatives is of the most unquestionable character; while the Returns made in the form of Bonuses are, it is believed, not exceeded by those of any other similar Institution. The following is a

MEMORANDUM OF BUSINESS, BONUSES, FUNDS AND REVENUE.

Extracted from the Society's detailed Prospectus.

1. TOTAL ASSURANCES ISSUED £14,632,734

2. TOTAL BONUSES DECLARED 3,623,949

3. SUMS ASSURED AND BONUSES EXISTING 10,386,581

4. TOTAL CLAIMS PAID EXCEEDED 3,600,000

5. INVESTED FUNDS 3,601,764

6. ANNUAL REVENUE 425,738

Forms of Proposal, detailed Prospectus, and Reports, and every information, may be had at the Head Office, or any of the Society's Agents.

SAMUEL RALEIGH, Manager.
J. J. P. ANDERSON, Secretary.
Edinburgh, 5, St. Andrew-square.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Proposals dated and lodged at the Head Office, or with any of the Society's Agents, during the current year, will secure One Bonus more than those of later date.

LONDON HONORARY BOARD.

George Young, Esq., Mark-lane.
Charles Edward Pollock, Esq., Barrister, Temple.
David Hill, Esq., Sussex-square.
John Murray, Esq., Publisher, Albemarle-street.
Samuel Laing, Esq., Indian Finance.
Sir John Thomas Briggs, Admiralty.
Leonard Horner, Esq., F.R.S.
James Anderson, Esq., Q.C., Lincoln's Inn.

AGENTS FOR LONDON AND THE SUBURBS.

Central Agent.
Hugh M'Kean, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings, Cornhill.

District Agents.
Major R. S. Bidge, 49, Pall Mall, Agent for the West End District.
Benton Seely, Islington-green, Agent for Islington District.

ROBERTSON & WHITE, Accountants.
4, PRINCES-STREET, Bank, E.C.

HORTICULTURAL TOOLS, LAWN

MOWERS, &c. delivered carriage free; also Shaft Owners at each. Orders &c. Price 1s. 6d. per Pair. BURGESS & KEY, Manufacturers, 95, Newgate-street, London, E.C.

PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

The CHEAPEST HOUSE in the Kingdom.

Carriage paid to the Country on Orders over 30s.

Per Ream. Foolscap Paper 6s. 6d.
Super Thick ditto 3s. 6d.
Black Bordered Paper, five Quires for 1s. 0d.
Patent Straw Paper 2s. 6d.
Superfine Thick Cream Laid Envelopes, 6d. per 100, or 4d. 6d. per 1,000.
Good Copy-Books, 40 pages, 2s. per dozen, or 22s. 6d. per gross.
PARTRIDGE & COZENS,
1, CHANCERY-LANE, and 198, FLEET-STREET, E.C.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
SEE THAT YOU GET IT.
AS INFERIOR KINDS ARE OFTEN SUBSTITUTED.
WOTHERSPOON & CO., GLASGOW AND LONDON.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST TEAS AND COFFEES in England are to be obtained of **PHILLIPS & CO.,** Tea-Merchants, 8, King William-street, City. Good strong useful Tea, 2s. 6d., 3s. 10d., 4s. and 4s.; rich Bouchong, 2s. 6d., 3s. 10d., and 4s. Pure Coffees, 1s., 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d., and 1s. 12d. Tea and Coffee to the value of 40s. sent carriage-free to any railway-station or market-town in England. A Price Current free. Sugars at market-prices. All goods carriage-free within eight miles of the City.

TEA.—DR. HASSALL'S ("The Chief Analyst of the Sanitary Commission of the Lancet on Food") Report on the Teas and Coffees sold by Messrs. STRACHAN & CO., 26, Cornhill, London. "Having purchased through my own agents, and in the ordinary way of business, a variety of samples of the several qualities of Tea and Coffee vended by Messrs. Strachan & Co., I have subjected the whole of them to Microscopical Examination and Chemical Analysis. The result of the examination obtained was in the highest degree satisfactory." A full Report of the above Analysis, also List of Prices, can be had on application to Messrs. STRACHAN & CO., 26, Cornhill, E.C. London. Carts to all parts of London daily.

DENT, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock
Maker to the Queen and Prince Consort, and Maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, 61, Strand, and 24, Royal Exchange.

DENTS CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS.—M. F. DENT, 33, Cockspur-street, Charing Cross, Watch, Clock and Chronometer Maker, by special appointment, to Her Majesty the Queen.
33, COCKSPUR-STREET, CHARING CROSS, Corner of Spring Gardens.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS
beg to caution the Public against Spurious Imitations of their well-known
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Purchasers should
ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CHURCH & BLACKWELL, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

BEDSTEADS, BATHS AND LAMPS.—
WILLIAM S. BURTON has SIX LARGE SHOW-ROOMS devoted exclusively to the SEPARATE DISPLAY of Lamps, Baths and Metallic Bedsteads. The stock of each is at once the largest, newest and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make his establishment the most distinguished in this country.

Bedsteads, from 12s. 6d. to £30 0s. each.
Shower Baths, from 8s. 6d. to 25 0s. each.
Lamps (Moderate), from 2s. 6d. to 25 10s. each.
(All other kinds at the same rate.)
Pure Colza Oil 4s. per gallon.

THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for SILVER.
—THE REAL NICKEL SILVER, introduced more than 25 years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, when PLATED by the patent process of Messrs. Elkington & Co., is beyond all comparison the very best article next to sterling silver that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally, as by no possible test it is distinguished from real silver.
A small useful Set, guaranteed of first quality for finish and durability, as follows:—

	Fiddle or Old Silver Pattern	Thread or Brum-wick Pattern	Lily Pattern	King's or Military, &c.
12 Table Forks	1 13 0	3 4 0	2 10 0	3 15 0
12 Table Spoons	1 13 0	3 4 0	2 10 0	3 15 0
12 Dessert Forks	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 15 0	1 17 0
12 Dessert Spoons	1 1 0	0 12 0	1 1 0	1 12 0
12 Tea Spoons	0 16 0	0 12 0	1 5 0	1 7 0
6 Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	0 10 0	0 13 0	0 15 0	0 15 0
9 Sauce Ladles	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 9 0
1 Gravy Spoon	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
3 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 9 0
1 Mustard Spoon, gilt bowl	0 1 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
1 Pair of Sugar Tongs	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
1 Pair of Fish Carvers	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 10 0	1 12 0
1 Butter Knife	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 15 0	0 17 0
1 Sugar Sifter	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Total	9 19 9	13 10 3	14 19 6	16 4 0

Any article to be had singly at the same prices. An oak chest to contain the above, and a relative number of knives, &c. 2s. 15s. Tea and coffee sets, dish-covers and corner dishes, cruet and liquor frames, &c. at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-plating done by the patent process.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 800 Illustrations of his Illimited Stock of Sterling Silver and Electro-Plated Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish-Covers, Hot-water Diabes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gasaliers, Tea Trays, Urns and Kettles, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed-room and Cabinet Furniture, &c., with Lists of Prices, and Plans of the Twenty large Show-rooms, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1455, 1457, 1459, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1497, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1531, 1533, 1535, 1537, 1539, 1541, 1543, 1545, 1547, 1549, 1551, 1553, 1555, 1557, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1565, 1567, 1569, 1571, 1573, 1575, 1577, 1579, 1581, 1583, 1585, 1587, 1589, 1591, 1593, 1595, 1597, 1599, 1601, 1603, 1605, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1617, 1619, 1621, 1623, 1625, 1627, 1629, 1631, 1633, 1635, 1637, 1639, 1641, 1643, 1645, 1647, 1649, 1651, 1653, 1655, 1657, 1659, 1661, 1663, 1665, 1667, 1669, 1671, 1673, 1675, 1677, 1679, 1681, 1683, 1685, 1687, 1689, 1691, 1693, 1695, 1697, 1699, 1701, 1703, 1705, 1707, 1709, 1711, 1713, 1715, 1717, 1719, 1721, 1723, 1725, 1727, 1729, 1731, 1733, 1735, 1737, 1739, 1741, 1743, 1745, 1747, 1749, 1751, 1753, 1755, 1757, 1759, 1761, 1763, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779, 1781, 1783, 1785, 1787, 1789, 1791, 1793, 1795, 1797, 1799, 1801, 1803, 1805, 1807, 1809, 1811, 1813, 1815, 1817, 1819, 1821, 1823, 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841, 1843, 1845, 1847, 1849, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859, 1861, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1869, 1871, 1873, 1875, 1877, 1879, 1881, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1891, 1893, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2023, 2025, 2027, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2035, 2037, 2039, 2041, 2043, 2045, 2047, 2049, 2051, 2053, 2055, 2057, 2059, 2061, 2063, 2065, 2067, 2069, 2071, 2073, 2075, 2077, 2079, 2081, 2083, 2085, 2087, 2089, 2091, 2093, 2095, 2097, 2099, 2101, 2103, 2105, 2107, 2109, 2111, 2113, 2115, 2117, 2119, 2121, 2123, 2125, 2127, 2129, 2131, 2133, 2135, 2137, 2139, 2141, 2143, 2145, 2147, 2149, 2151, 2153, 2155, 2157, 2159, 2161, 2163, 2165, 2167, 2169, 2171, 2173, 2175, 2177, 2179, 2181, 2183, 2185, 2187, 2189, 2191, 2193, 2195, 2197, 2199, 2201, 2203, 2205, 2207, 2209, 2211, 2213, 2215, 2217, 2219, 2221, 2223, 2225, 2227, 2229, 2231, 2233, 2235, 2237, 2239, 2241, 2243, 2245, 2247, 2249, 2251, 2253, 2255, 2257, 2259, 2261, 2263, 2265, 2267, 2269, 2271, 2273, 2275, 2277, 2279, 2281, 2283, 2285, 2287, 2289, 2291, 2293, 2295, 2297, 2299, 2301, 2303, 2305, 2307, 2309, 2311, 2313, 2315, 2317, 2319, 2321, 2323, 2325, 2327, 2329, 2331, 2333, 2335, 2337, 2339, 2341, 2343, 2345, 2347, 2349, 2351, 2353, 2355, 2357, 2359, 2361, 2363, 2365, 2367, 2369, 2371, 2373, 2375, 2377, 2379, 2381, 2383, 2385, 2387, 2389, 2391, 2393, 2395, 2397, 2399, 2401, 2403, 2405, 2407, 2409, 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, 2423, 2425, 2427, 2429, 2431, 2433, 2435, 2437, 2439, 2441, 2443, 2445, 2447, 2449, 2451, 2453, 2455, 2457, 2459, 2461, 2463, 2465, 2467, 2469, 2471, 2473, 2475, 2477, 2479, 2481, 2483, 2485, 2487, 2489, 2491, 2493, 2495, 2497, 2499, 2501, 2503, 2505, 2507, 2509, 2511, 2513, 2515, 2517, 2519, 2521, 2523, 2525, 2527, 2529, 2531, 2533, 2535, 2537, 2539, 2541, 2543, 2545, 2547, 2549, 2551, 2553, 2555, 2557, 2559, 2561, 2563, 2565, 2567, 2569, 2571, 2573, 2575, 2577, 2579, 2581, 2583, 2585, 2587, 2589, 2591, 2593, 2595, 2597, 2599, 2601, 2603, 2605, 2607, 2609, 2611, 2613, 2615, 2617, 2619, 2621, 2623, 2625, 2627, 2629, 2631, 2633, 2635, 2637, 2639, 2641, 2643, 2645, 2647, 2649, 2651, 2653, 2655, 2657, 2659, 2661, 2663, 2665, 2667, 2669, 2671, 2673, 2675, 2677, 2679, 2681, 2683, 2685, 2687, 2689, 2691, 2693, 2695, 2697, 2699, 2701, 2703, 2705, 2707, 2709, 2711, 2713, 2715, 2717, 2719, 2721, 2723, 2725, 2727, 2729, 2731, 2733, 2735, 2737, 2739, 2741, 2743, 2745, 2747, 2749, 2751, 2753, 2755, 2757, 2759, 2761, 2763, 2765, 2767, 2769, 2771, 2773, 2775, 2777, 2779, 2781, 2783, 2785, 2787, 2789, 2791, 2793, 2795, 2797, 2799, 2801, 2803, 2805, 2807, 2809, 2811, 2813, 2815, 2817, 2819, 2821, 2823, 2825, 2827, 2829, 2831, 2833, 2835, 2837, 2839, 2841, 2843, 2845, 2847, 2849, 2851, 2853, 2855, 2857, 2859, 2861, 2863, 2865, 2867, 2869, 2871, 2873, 2875, 2877, 2879, 2881, 2883, 2885, 2887, 2889, 2891, 2893, 2895, 2897, 2899, 2901, 2903, 2905, 2907, 2909, 2911, 2913, 2915, 2917, 2919, 2921, 2923, 2925, 2927, 2929, 2931, 2933, 2935, 2937, 2939, 2941, 2943, 2945, 2947, 2949, 2951, 2953, 2955, 2957, 2959, 2961, 2963, 2965, 2967, 2969, 2971, 2973, 2975, 2977, 2979, 2981, 2983, 2985, 2987, 2989, 2991, 2993, 2995, 2997, 2999, 3001, 3003, 3005, 3007, 3009, 3011, 3013, 3015, 3017, 3019, 3021, 3023, 3025, 3027, 3029, 3031, 3033, 3035, 3037, 3039, 3041, 3043, 3045, 3047, 3049, 3051, 3053, 3055, 3057, 3059, 3061, 3063, 3065, 3067, 3069, 3071, 3073, 3075, 3077, 3079, 3081, 3083, 3085, 3087, 3089, 3091, 3093, 3095, 3097, 3099, 3101, 3103, 3105, 3107, 3109, 3111, 3113, 3115, 3117, 3119, 3121, 3123, 3125, 3127, 3129, 3131, 3133, 3135, 3137, 3139, 3141, 3143, 3145, 3147, 3149, 3151, 3153, 3155, 3157, 3159, 3161, 3163, 3165, 3167, 3169, 3171, 3173, 3175, 3177, 3179, 3181, 3183, 3185, 3187, 3189, 3191, 3193, 3195, 3197, 3199, 3201, 3203, 3205, 3207, 3209, 3211, 3213, 3215, 3217, 3219, 3221, 3223, 3225, 3227, 3229, 3231, 3233, 3235, 3237, 3239, 3241, 3243, 3245, 3247, 3249, 3251, 3253, 3255, 3257, 3259, 3261, 3263, 3265, 3267, 3269, 3271, 3273, 3275, 3277, 3279, 3281, 328

GROOMBRIDGE & SONS' PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOK FOR THE MICROSCOPE.

This day is published, post 8vo. illustrated with Seven Full-Page Plates, in Tints, and 65 Engravings on Wood, price 5s.

MARVELS of POND LIFE; or, a Year's Microscopic
Recreations among the Polype, Infusoria, Rotifers, Water Bears, and Polyzoa. By HENRY SLACK, F.G.S.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

Microscopes and their Management
Methods of Illumination
Microscope Lamps
Visit to the Ponds
Vorticella
Three Divisions of Infusoria
Distinction between Plants and Animals
Wheel Bearers, or Rotifers
Structure of Rotifers
Water Fleas
Catching Polyzoa
Motions of Animalcules
The Beautiful Floscule
Movement of Globules
Eggs of Rotifers
Microscopic Hunting in Winter
Water Bears
Their Comical Behaviour
Why they are not Killed by Heating and Drying
Curious Digestive Tube
Multiplication by Division
Change of Form
Subsequent Appearance
A Country Duck-pond
Contents of its Scum

Pitcher Rotifer
Large Eye and Brain of Rotifer
Microscopic Value of Little Pools
Modes of Preservation in Glass Jars
Stephanoceros
Its Gelatinous Bottle
Its Crown of Tentacles
Animalcule Tank
Stentors
Social Habits
Solitary Stentors living in Gelatinous Caves
A Group of Vaginicolae
Changes of Shape
A Bubble-blowing Vorticella
Characteristics of the Polyzoa
Plumatella Repens
Its Great Beauty
The Mouth and its Guard
How it Swallowed a Rotifer, and what happened
Curiosities of Digestion
Worms Colouring Mud
Protozoa
Mellieria Ringens
Its Powers as Brickmaker, Architect and Mason.

A HISTORY of BRITISH BIRDS. With an Illustration of each Species comprising in all Three Hundred and Sixty Coloured Plates. By the Rev. F. O. MORRIS, B.A. 8 vols. royal 8vo. cloth gilt, price 54.

The NESTS and EGGS of BRITISH BIRDS. With Illustrations, comprising in all Two Hundred and Twenty-three Coloured Plates. By the Rev. F. O. MORRIS, B.A. 3 vols. royal 8vo. cloth gilt, price 34. 3s.

BRITISH BUTTERFLIES. With Coloured Illustrations of each Species, and Separate Figures of the Male and Female. By the Rev. F. O. MORRIS, B.A. Royal 8vo. cloth gilt, price 30s.

The BIRDS of EUROPE, Not Observed in the British Isles. By C. R. BREE, M.D. Illustrated with Coloured Plates. Vols. I. and II. ready, royal 8vo. cloth gilt, each price 17s.

BRITISH and EXOTIC FERNS: Scientific and Popular
Descriptions of all the Cultivated Species, with Instructions for their Management. By E. J. LOWE, F.R.A.S. &c. 8 vols. royal 8vo. cloth, illustrated with Coloured Plates, &c. price 64. 6s.

A NATURAL HISTORY of BRITISH GRASSES. With Coloured Illustrations. By E. J. LOWE, F.L.S. &c. Royal 8vo. cloth, price 21s.

BEAUTIFUL LEAVED PLANTS: being a Description,
with Coloured Illustrations, of the most Beautiful Leaved Plants in Cultivation. By E. J. LOWE, F.L.S., and W. HOWARD, F.H.S. Royal 8vo. cloth gilt, price 21s.

BRITISH GAME BIRDS and WILD-FOWL. Illustrated with Sixty Coloured Plates, from Original Drawings after Nature. By BEVERLEY E. MORRIS, M.D. 4to. half bound in crimson morocco, gilt edges, price 24. 6s.

FISHES of the BRITISH ISLANDS. With Coloured Illustrations, and numerous Wood Engravings. By JONATHAN COUCH, F.L.S. Now in course of Publication, in Monthly Parts, each price 1s.

FLOROGRAPHIA BRITANNICA. Engravings and Descriptions of the Flowering Plants and Ferns of Britain. By RICHARD DEAKIN, M.D. 4 vols. 8vo. cloth gilt, with One Thousand Six Hundred and Twenty-five Illustrations, price 34. 10s. plain; or with the Plates coloured, price 54.

The STRUCTURE and FUNCTIONS of the EYE. Illustrative of the Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God. By SPENCER THOMSON, M.D. Crown 8vo. illustrated with One Hundred Engravings, price 7s. 6d.

FIRST TRACES of LIFE on the EARTH; or, the Fossils of the Bottom Rocks. By S. J. MACKIE, F.G.S. F.R.S. &c. Contents:—The Nature of Fossils—Value of Fossils—Order of the Rocks—What we know of the Earth's Crust—The Rock Strata—Their Teachings—Remnants of the First Lands—The Bottom Rocks—First Traces of Life. Crown 8vo. cloth, illustrated, price 5s.

The BOOK of the AQUARIUM: Practical Instructions
on the Formation, Stocking, and Management in all Seasons of Collections of Marine and River Animals and Plants. By SHIRLEY HIBBERD. New Edition, revised and additionally illustrated. Small 8vo. price 3s. 6d.

LESSONS on the PHENOMENA of INDUSTRIAL LIFE,
and the Condition of Industrial Success. Edited by RICHARD DAWES, Dean of Hereford. Second Edition. 12mo. cloth, 2s.

Contents:—Industry—Knowledge and Skill—Economy—Wealth—Capital—Profit—Wages—Property—Rent—Division of Labour—Value—Measures and Weights—Money—Precious Metals—Credit and Bills—Banking—Rates of Exchange—Paper Money—Insurance—Price—Interest and Annuities—Industrial Progress—Emigration—Base Money—Restrictions—Industrial Derangement—Combinations—Strikes and Lock-Outs—Taxation—Property vacant by Death.

GRACE AGUILAR'S WORKS:—

HOME INFLUENCE. Cloth gilt, illustrated, 5s.
THE MOTHER'S RECOMPENSE. Cloth gilt, illustrated, 6s.
WOMAN'S FRIENDSHIP. Cloth gilt, illustrated, 5s.
THE VALE OF CEDARS. Cloth gilt, illustrated, 5s.
HOME SCENES and HEART STUDIES. Cloth gilt, 5s.
THE DAYS OF BRUCE. Cloth gilt, Frontispiece, 6s.
THE WOMEN OF ISRAEL. 3 vols. cloth gilt, 10s.

GEMS from the POETS, Illustrated. In One Superb
Volume, with Twenty-eight Plates, on toned paper, illustrating the Poems of Moore, Byron, Longfellow, Wilson, Rogers, Hemans, Emerson, Cowper, Wordsworth, Scott, Burns, Bryant, Gray, Goldsmith, Campbell, Croly, Thomson, Falconer, Milton. Imperial 8vo. arabesque binding, price 21s.

MACREADY'S POPE. The POETICAL WORKS of
ALEXANDER POPE. Revised and arranged expressly for Family Reading. By W. C. MACREADY. Fcap. cloth, gilt edges, 3s. 6d.

FAVOURITE EDITION of BURNS. The POETICAL
WORKS of ROBERT BURNS; with Memoir and Copious Glossary. Illustrated with Portrait and Sixteen Vignette Engravings. Fcap. cloth, gilt edges, 6s.

CABINET CLASSICS, Illustrated with Vignette En-
gravings, appropriately bound for Presents:—

COWPER'S POETICAL WORKS, 6s.	SCOTT'S MARMION, 1s. 6d.
MILTON'S POETICAL WORKS, 5s.	— LADY OF THE LAKE, 1s. 6d.
THOMSON'S SEASONS, 2s.	— LAY OF THE LAST MINSTREL, 1s. 6d.
GOLDSMITH'S POEMS and ESSAYS, 3s.	— ROKERY, 1s. 6d.
PAUL and VIRGINIA, and the INDIAN	— ROMANTIC TALES, by M. G. Lewis, 2s.
COTTAGE, 1s. 6d.	— ELIZABETH; or, the Exiles of Siberia, 1s. 6d.
VICAR OF WAKEFIELD, 2s.	— ADVENTURES of ULYSSES, by Charles Lamb, 1s. 6d.

* * * Order Groombridge's Editions.

The MAGNET STORIES, for SUMMER DAYS and
WINTER NIGHTS. First Volume. With Thirty Illustrations, 32s pp. cloth gilt, 2s. 6d.

CONTENTS.

WHEN WE WERE YOUNG. By the Author	BLIND URSULA. By Mrs. Webb, Author of
of "A Trap to Catch a Sunbeam."	"Naomi."
LOPES, HALF-SOVEREIGN. By Mrs.	THE CLOCKMAKER OF LYONS. By E. M.
Russell Gray.	Piper.
MAMMA MILLY. By Mrs. S. C. Hall.	THE MICE AT PLAY. By the Author of
HAVERING HALL. By G. E. Sargent.	"The Heir of Redclyffe," &c.

The MAGNET STORIES. Second Volume, price 2s. 6d.
with Thirty Illustrations, cloth gilt, contains—

UNION JACK. By Mrs. S. C. Hall.	THE TOWN OF TOYS. By Sara Wood.
THE CAPTIVE DAUGHTER. By W. H.	NOT CLEVER. By Frances M. Wilbraham.
Hillyard.	SEA-SHELL ISLAND. By G. E. Sargent.
DEAR CHARLOTTE'S BOYS. By Emily	THE PEDLAR'S HOARD. By Mark Lemon.
Taylor.	

A CYCLOPÆDIA of POETICAL QUOTATIONS from
the POETS of EVERY AGE. By H. G. ADAMS. With Vignette Portraits. Cloth gilt, 6s. 6d.

SACRED POETICAL QUOTATIONS. A Complete
Book of Devotional Poetry. By H. G. ADAMS. With Vignette Portraits. Cloth gilt, 6s. 6d.

A CYCLOPÆDIA of FEMALE BIOGRAPHY. By
H. G. ADAMS. With Vignette Portraits. Cloth gilt, 6s. 6d.

SUGGESTIVE HINTS towards IMPROVED SECULAR
INSTRUCTION; making it Bear upon Practical Life. Intended for the Use of Schoolmasters and Teachers in our Elementary Schools, for those engaged in the Private Instruction of Children at Home, and for others taking an Interest in National Education. By RICHARD DAWES, A.M., Dean of Hereford. Eighth Edition. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 2s. 3d.

BECHSTEIN'S CAGE BIRDS. The NATURAL HIS-
TORY of CAGE BIRDS: their Management, Habits, Food, Diseases, Treatment, Breeding, and the Methods of Catching them. By J. M. BECHSTEIN, M.D. This beautifully illustrated edition of Dr. Bechstein's well-known work will be welcome to every lover of natural history, and is remarkable for the fidelity and beauty of the engravings, no less than for its general elegant appearance. A copious alphabetical Index is appended to the volume, which will enable the reader instantly to find the birds whose history and management he requires. Order Groombridge's Edition. New Edition, cloth gilt, illustrated with 70 Engravings, 3s. 6d.

SHIRLEY HIBBERD'S WORKS:—

RUSTIC ADORNMENTS for HOMES of TASTE. Illustrated with Plates, plain and coloured, cloth gilt, 14s.
THE BOOK of the AQUARIUM. With 100 Illustrations, cloth gilt, 3s. 6d.
GARDEN FAVOURITES. With Coloured Plates, cloth gilt, 8s. 6d.
THE TOWN GARDEN. With Plans and other Illustrations, 3s. 6d.

TELESCOPE TEACHINGS: a Familiar Sketch of Astro-
nomical Discovery, combining a special notice of Objects coming within the Range of a Small Telescope. By the Honourable Mrs. WARD. Dedicated by Permission to the Earl of Rosse. Imperial 16mo. cloth gilt, with Illustrations in Colours, price 7s. 6d.

A WORLD of WONDERS REVEALED by the MICRO-
SCOPE. Illustrated with Coloured Plates, delineating One Hundred and Thirty Microscopic Objects. By the Hon. Mrs. WARD. Imperial 16mo. cloth gilt, price 3s. 6d.

RECREATIVE SCIENCE: a Record and Remembrancer
of Intellectual Observation. Containing Original Contributions by distinguished Authors on Natural History, Botany, Geology, Astronomy, Mechanics, Archaeology, Photography, Chemistry, Meteorology, and the Results of Microscopic Study. Illustrated with Engravings on Wood. Vols. I. and II. cloth gilt, each price 7s. 6d.

GROOMBRIDGE & SONS, 5, PATERNOSTER-ROW, LONDON.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, 20, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.
Printed by JAMES HOLMES, of No. 4, New Ormond-street, in the county of Middlesex, at his office, 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in said county; and published by JOHN FRANCIS, 20, Wellington-street, in said county, Publisher, at 20, Wellington-street aforesaid. Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradburn, Edinburgh; for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, August 24, 1861.

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1766.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1861.

PRICE
FOURPENCE
Stamped Edition, 5d.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

MANCHESTER MEETING, 4th to 11th September, 1861.
Reception Room, The Portico, Manchester.

President.

WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, Esq. LL.D. F.R.S. &c.

The objects of the Association are—"To give a stronger impulse and more systematic direction to scientific inquiry; to promote the intercourse of those who cultivate science in different parts of the British empire with one another and with foreign philosophers; to obtain a more general attention to the objects of science and a removal of disadvantages of a public kind which impede its progress."

General Arrangements.

WEDNESDAY, 4th September.—OPENING MEETING and PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS, at 8 p.m., in the Free-Trade Hall.
SECTIONAL MEETINGS daily, as usual, from the 5th to the 10th inclusive.

WEDNESDAY, 11th September.—CONCLUDING GENERAL MEETING, in the Free-Trade Hall.

THURSDAY, 5th September.—SOIRÉE (Microscopes), in the Free-Trade Hall.

FRIDAY, 6th September.—EVENING DISCOURSE.

SATURDAY, 7th September.—SOIRÉE (Telegraphs), in the Free-Trade Hall.

MONDAY, 9th September.—EVENING DISCOURSE.

TUESDAY, 10th September.—SOIRÉE (Field Naturalists' Society), in the Free-Trade Hall.

On THURSDAY, the 12th of September.—Important EXCURSIONS.

RAILWAY PASSES.

The Executive Committee have arranged with the undermentioned Railway and Steam-Packet Companies to issue to gentlemen and ladies attending the meeting in September, as members or associates, *PASSES* entitling the bearer to a ticket to Manchester and back for one fare, between the 8th and 14th of September:—
Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company.
London and North-Western Railway Company.
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company.
Great Northern Railway Company.
North-Eastern Railway Company.
Midland Railway Company.
Caledonian Railway Company.
Great Western Railway Company.
City of Dublin Steam-Packet Company (via Holyhead).
North Lancashire Steam Navigation Company (to Fleetwood).
Belfast Steamship Company (to Liverpool).
Glasgow and Liverpool Royal Mail Steam-Packet Company.
Application for these Passes must be made (the sooner the better) to Local Secretaries, B. A. Portico, Manchester, stating the names of those who will use them, and if any are not yet members or associates, their full names and addresses, and the particular class of membership desired.

The pass cards will have to be exchanged at the railway or packet office for the Company's special ticket.

R. D. DARSHIRE, } Local Secretaries
ALFRED NEILD, } for the Meeting.
ARTHUR WILKINS, }
H. E. ROSCOE, }

KING'S COLLEGE, London.—DEPART- MENT OF GENERAL LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

The Lectures are adapted for those who purpose to offer themselves for the Indian Civil Service or to enter one of the Learned Professions, and WILL COMMENCE on TUESDAY, Oct. 1.

The following are the subjects embraced in this Course:—
Divinity.—The Rev. the Principal, the Rev. E. H. Plumptre, M.A. Classical Literature.—Professor, Ven. R. W. Browne, M.A.; Lecturer, H. Daniel, Esq. B.A.; Assistant Lecturer, Rev. J. J. Heywood, M.A.
Mathematics.—Professor, Rev. T. G. Hall, M.A.; Lecturer, Rev. T. A. Cook, M.A.; Assistant Lecturer, Rev. W. Howse, M.A.
English Language and Literature.—Professor, the Rev. J. S. Brewer, M.A.
Modern History.—Professor, C. H. Pearson, M.A.
French.—Professor, A. Mariette, and M. Stievenard, Lecturer.
German.—Professor, Dr. Bernays.
There are also Professors for many of the Oriental Languages.
For the Prospectus apply to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary.

KING'S COLLEGE, London.—DEPART- MENT OF APPLIED SCIENCES.—LECTURES COM- MENCE October 1, in—

1. The Engineering Section: for young men hereafter to be engaged in Civil and Military Engineering, Surveying, Architecture, and the higher branches of Manufacturing Art.
2. The Military Section:—A. For those intending (a) to compete for admission into the Military Academies; (b) or to pass the examination for commissions. B. For officers wishing to prepare themselves for staff appointments, or to compete for admission into the Royal Military College at Sandhurst.

NAMES OF PROFESSORS.
Divinity.—The Rev. the Chaplain.
Mathematics.—Professor, the Rev. T. G. Hall, M.A.; Lecturer, Rev. T. A. Cook, M.A.; Assistant Lecturer, Rev. W. Howse, M.A.

Natural Philosophy.—Professor Maxwell, M.A.
Arts of Construction.—A. Mosler, Esq.
Manufacturing Art and Machinery.—Professor Shelley.
Land Surveying and Levelling.—H. J. Castle, Esq.
Drawing.—Professor, T. Bradley, and Lecturer, F. A. Bradley.
Chemistry.—Professors, W. Miller, M.D., and Bloxam.
Geology and Mineralogy.—Professor Tennant, F.R.S.
Workshop.—G. A. Timme, Esq.
Photography.—Thomas Sutton, Esq. B.A.
Topographical Drawing, Fortification, Military Surveying, Military Law, the Science of Artillery.—Major Griffiths, R.A., Professor.

French.—Professor Mariette, M.A., Professor, and M. Stievenard, Military Tutor for History, Classics, &c.—Rev. J. O'Reilly, M.A.
For the Prospectus apply to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary.

KING'S COLLEGE, London.—The EVEN- ING CLASSES.—These Classes WILL OPEN on MON- DAY, October 14, in Divinity, Latin, Greek, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, English, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Commerce, Drawing, Chemistry, Mechanics, Phy- siology, Botany, Physics, and Zoology.

The Syllabus of Lectures, price 3d. by post, will be forwarded by application to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.

KING'S COLLEGE, London.—The THEO- LOGICAL DEPARTMENT WILL RE-OPEN on TUES- DAY, October 1. New Students must present themselves on the preceding Wednesday.

The following are the subjects embraced in this Course:—
The Articles of Religion, by Rev. R. W. Jelf, D.D., Principal.
Exegesis of the Old Testament, Hebrew, and Ecclesiastical History, by Rev. A. M'Caul, D.D., Professor.
Exegesis of the New Testament, by Very Rev. O. J. Elliott, B.D.
Pastoral Theology, by Rev. E. H. Plumptre, M.A., Professor.
The Evidence, by Rev. J. M. S. Perowne, M.A., Lecturer.
Vocal Music, by John Hullah, Esq., Professor.
Public Reading, by Rev. A. S. Thelwall, M.A., Lecturer.
The Class of Candidates for Admission to this Department, conducted by the Rev. A. I. M'Caul, M.A., will re-open on the same day.

For the Prospectus apply to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary.

KING'S COLLEGE, London.—The SCHOOL WILL RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, September 24, and is now divided into:—

1. The Division of Classics, Mathematics, and General Literature, the studies in which are directed to prepare Pupils for the Universities, for the Theological, General Literature, and Medical Departments of King's College, and for the Learned Professions.
2. The Division of Modern Instruction, including Pupils intended for Mercantile Pursuits, for the Classes of Architecture and Engineering in King's College, for the Military Academies, for the Civil Service, for the Royal Navy, and for the Commercial Marine.

For a Prospectus apply to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secretary.

KING'S COLLEGE, London.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The WINTER SESSION WILL COMMENCE on TUESDAY, October 1, with an INTRODUCTO- RY LECTURE, at 3 p.m., by Professor BENTLEY, F.R.S.

Anatomy.—Professor Richard Partridge, F.R.S.
Physiology, General and Morbid.—Professor Beale, M.B.
Chemistry.—Professor W. Miller, M.D. F.R.S.
Principles and Practice of Medicine.—Professor George Budd, M.D.
Principles and Practice of Surgery.—Professor William Ferguson, M.D.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

Physicians.—George Budd, M.D. F.R.S.; George Johnson, M.D.; Lionel S. Beale, M.B. F.R.S.; W. A. Guy, M.B. F.R.S.
Assistant-Physicians.—Conway Evans, M.D.; A. B. Duffin, M.D.; E. S. Thompson, M.B.; E. Living, M.D.
Physician for Diseases of Women and Children.—Arthur Farre, M.D.
Assistant-Physicians.—T. H. Tanner, M.D.; A. Meadows, M.D.
Surgeons.—W. Ferguson, F.R.S.; Richard Partridge, F.R.S.; William Bowman.

Assistant-Surgeons.—J. Wood, F.R.C.S.; J. W. Hulke, F.R.C.S.; H. Smith, F.R.C.S.; P. C. Price, F.R.C.S.E.

The Hospital is visited daily. Clinical Lectures are given every week. The Physicians' Assistants, Clinical Clerks, the House Surgeons and Dressers, are selected by examination from the Students.

WARNEFORD SCHOLARSHIPS.—Students who enter the Medical Department of King's College in October, 1861, will have the exclusive privilege of contending for the Scholarships founded by the late Dr. Warneford for the Encouragement of the previous Education of Medical Students. There will be five of 50l. each given this year, two to be held for three years, and three for two years.

The subjects of examination are the usual branches of school education, viz. Divinity, Classics, Mathematics, Modern History, and Foreign Languages, but any subject except Divinity may be omitted.

For full particulars apply to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., King's College.

KING'S COLLEGE, London.—The PROSPECTUS for 1861-2 of the different Departments is now ready, and will be sent, free of charge; also the Syllabus of the Evening Classes, price 5d. by post; and the Calendar for 1861-2, price 3s. by post. Apply to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., King's College, London, putting the word "Prospectus" outside the cover.

R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES.

DIRECTOR.
Sir RODERICK IMPEY MURCHISON, D.C.L. M.A.
F.R.S.

During the Session 1861-2, which will commence on the 7th of October, the following COURSES OF LECTURES and PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS will be given:—

1. Chemistry.—By A. W. Hoffman, LL.D. F.R.S. &c.
2. Metallurgy.—By John Perry, M.A. F.R.S.
3. Natural History.—By T. H. Huxley, F.R.S.
4. Mineralogy.—By Warington W. Smyth, M.A. F.R.S.
5. Mining.
6. Applied Mechanics.—By Robert Willis, M.A. F.R.S.
7. Physics.—By J. Tyndall, F.R.S.
Instruction in Mechanical Drawing, by Mr. Binns.

The Fee for Students desirous of becoming Associates is 30l. in one sum, on entrance, or two annual payments of 20l., exclusive of the Laboratories.

Pupils are received in the Royal College of Chemistry (the Laboratory of the School), under the direction of Dr. Hoffman, and in the Metallurgical Laboratory, under the direction of Dr. Perry.

Tickets to separate Courses of Lectures are issued at 1l. 10s. and 2l. each.

Officers in the Queen's Service, Her Majesty's Consuls, acting Mining Agents and Managers, may obtain Tickets at reduced prices.

Certificated Schoolmasters, Pupil-Teachers, and others engaged in Education, are also admitted to the Lectures at reduced fees. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has granted two Exhibitions, and others have also been established.

For a Prospectus and Information, apply at the Museum of Practical Geology, Jernyn-street, London.

TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

LONDON LIBRARY, 12, ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE.

This Library offers great advantages to persons engaged in Literary Pursuits. The best Literature of the day, both English and Foreign, is added to a collection consisting of nearly 80,000 volumes. Fifteen volumes are allowed to Country Members, Ten to Residents in Town. An additional supply of Books may be had at the rate of 1l. per annum for five volumes.—Terms, 3s. a year; or 3s. a year with entrance fee of 8l.: Life Membership, 26l. Catalogue, 7s. 6d. Open from 10 to 6.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—

THE DAHLIA SHOW at South Kensington, WEDNESDAY WEEK, September 11. Doors open at One o'clock. Tickets, 2s. 6d. each; on the day, 3s. 6d.; to be had at the Gardens, and of the principal Librarians and Musicellers.

RAY SOCIETY,

(Established 1844).

For the PUBLICATION OF WORKS ON NATURAL HISTORY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Ray Society will be held at MANCHESTER, during the Meeting of the British Association, on FRIDAY, September 6th, at 3 p.m.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE GREAT SHOW

OF FLOWERS and FRUIT.—DAHLIAS, ASTERS, ROSES, HOLLYHOCKS, VERBENAS, GLADIOLUS, PHLOX, and FRUIT, will be held on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY NEXT, September 4th and 5th.

On Wednesday there will be a DISPLAY of the GREAT FOUNTAINS and ENTIRE SERIES of WATERWORKS. Military Band in the Centre Transsept.

Admission:—Wednesday, Half-a-Crown; Thursday, One Shilling; Children, under 12, Half price.

NOTICE.—The new Half-a-Guinea Season Ticket will admit to this Show, and till April 30th, 1862.

May be had at the Crystal Palace; at 2, Exeter Hall; and the usual Agents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GRAND CONCERT,

SATURDAY NEXT, September 7th.

Vocalists:—Middle, TIETJENS, Signor BOSSO, Signor DELLE SEDE, and Signor GIUGLINI. Pianoforte, Signor BIANCHI.

Full Orchestra. The Programme will be duly announced.

Open at Ten; Concert at Three. Admission:—Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling; Reserved Seats, Half-a-Crown extra.

The new Half-a-Guinea Season Tickets will admit to this Concert, and till 30th April, 1862.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—HALF-GUINEA

SEASON TICKETS, admitting until the 1st of May, 1862, may now be had at the entrances to the Palace; at Exeter Hall; or of the usual Agents.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION for PROMOT- ING FREEDOM OF PUBLIC WORSHIP in the CHURCH

OF ENGLAND, by the ABOLITION of the PEW SYSTEM and the REVIVAL of the WEEKLY OFFERTORY.

Resolution passed at the Annual Meeting, WILLIAM JAMES GANNETT, Esq. M.P., Chairman of the Executive Council, in the Chair:—

"That in order to provide Funds for the effectual carrying on of the Free Church Movement throughout the Kingdom, a Guarantee Fund of 1,000l. shall be subscribed for, in sums of 1l. and upwards, to be paid by two instalments, during the Year 1861."

The "General Committee on the Pew System" already consists of upwards of 400 Clergymen and Laymen throughout the United Kingdom.

Papers on the Pew System and Offertory, suitable for circulation in Parishes, Forms of Petition, Lists of Subscribers, &c., may be obtained on application to the Hon. Secretaries, Rev. J. W. H. Molyneux, Sudbury, Suffolk; Rev. W. W. Malpas, Vicar of Arley, Herts; R. Brett, Esq., Stoke Newington; E. Herford, Esq., Manchester.

Members' Subscriptions (Half-a-Crown and upwards) may be paid to the Bankers, Messrs. Cunliffe, Brooks & Co., London and Manchester; or to any of the Officers of the Association; and all sums received are announced in the 'Church of the People and Open Church Circular,' (2d. monthly.) Kent & Co. London.

The names of Clergymen and Laymen willing to aid in forming Branch Societies will be gladly received by the Secretaries.

Members' Subscriptions (Half-a-Crown and upwards) may be paid to the Bankers, Messrs. Cunliffe, Brooks & Co., London and Manchester; or to any of the Officers of the Association; and all sums received are announced in the 'Church of the People and Open Church Circular,' (2d. monthly.) Kent & Co. London.

The names of Clergymen and Laymen willing to aid in forming Branch Societies will be gladly received by the Secretaries.

Members' Subscriptions (Half-a-Crown and upwards) may be paid to the Bankers, Messrs. Cunliffe, Brooks & Co., London and Manchester; or to any of the Officers of the Association; and all sums received are announced in the 'Church of the People and Open Church Circular,' (2d. monthly.) Kent & Co. London.

The names of Clergymen and Laymen willing to aid in forming Branch Societies will be gladly received by the Secretaries.

Members' Subscriptions (Half-a-Crown and upwards) may be paid to the Bankers, Messrs. Cunliffe, Brooks & Co., London and Manchester; or to any of the Officers of the Association; and all sums received are announced in the 'Church of the People and Open Church Circular,' (2d. monthly.) Kent & Co. London.

The names of Clergymen and Laymen willing to aid in forming Branch Societies will be gladly received by the Secretaries.

ESSAYS AND REVIEWS DEFENCE

FUND.

Subscriptions may be paid to Messrs. Child & Co., Bankers, Fleet-street, London, or to Messrs. Haywood Brothers & Co., Bankers, St. Ann-street, Manchester.

C. W. GOODWIN, } Hon. Secs.
THEODORE DU BOIS, }
Chambers, Chancery-lane; }

LADIES' SELECT CLASSES, 13, CLIFTON- GARDENS, Malda-hill, W.

Principals—Signor and Signora G. CAMPANELLA.

Resident English Governess—Miss SHIPTON.

The Classes RE-COMMENCE after the Holidays on MONDAY, 9th September, with the usual Professors.—Prospectuses and every information may be had on application as above.

A LADY, very successful in Training the

Youthful Mind, HAS VACANCIES. Terms, including Board, English, and French, 60 guineas. Eminent Professors in attendance.—Address ZETA, 6, Caroline-street, Bedford-square.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.—COMPE-

TITORS for Sandhurst, Woolwich, or the Staff College, and Candidates for Direct Commissions or Staff Appointments, are PREPARED by all the Branches (Imperial and optional) of their Programmes, at the Practical Military College, Sunbury, S.W.—Apply for Prospectuses, &c. to Captain LEWIS.

CIVIL SERVICE, WOOLWICH, &c.—

GENTLEMEN are efficiently PREPARED for the CIVIL and MILITARY EXAMINATIONS, or for the UNIVERSITIES, by an M.A. of long experience as a Private Tutor in Cambridge, assisted by competent Masters in the various branches required. For particulars, apply to the Rev. the PRINCIPAL, 8, York-terrace, Tunbridge Wells; or to Messrs. BAZZ & BROTHERS, School Bookellers, 120, Aldersgate-street, London.

AN UNMARRIED MAN, aged 37, who has

for fifteen years been accustomed to Tutor in high character, wishes to obtain an appointment as SECRETARY, LIBRARIAN, AGENT to a Nobleman or Gentleman, or some other non-educational post, for which his education, habits and experience may qualify him. In addition to his Classical and Mathematical attainments, he is a skilful Accountant and Book-keeper, a ready Correspondent, speaks and writes French and German, and understands Italian and Spanish. Unexceptionable references.—Address L. L. Goddard's Library, 54, Great Portland-street, W.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—The BRITISH MUSEUM will be CLOSED on the 2nd and RE-OPENED on the 9th of September, 1861. In the interval between those dates, no visitor whatever can possibly be admitted.

A. PANIZZI, Principal Librarian.

27th August, 1861.

UNIVERSITY HALL, GORDON-SQUARE, LONDON.

This Institution will RE-OPEN in OCTOBER NEXT, under the Superintendence of the Principal, EDWARD SPENCER BEESLY, Esq., M.A. of Wadham College, Oxford, for the reception of Students at University College, during the Academical Session.

Information respecting the arrangements of the Hall, terms of residence, &c., may be obtained on application at the Hall, or by letter addressed to the Principal.

August, 1861. F. MANNING NEEDHAM, Hon. Sec.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—MATRICULATION, January, 1862.—MR. WILLIAM PAICE, M.A. (London) READS with Gentlemen preparing for this Examination.—Address Messrs. WATSON & MANNING, Upper Gower-street, W.C.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

30, Oakley-square, Hampstead-road, N.W., RECEIVE A FEW YOUNG GENTLEMEN attending the Classes, and provide for them a comfortable home, with every facility for study.

References.—Rev. J. C. Harrison, 84, Queen's-road, Regent's Park; J. G. Wilkinson, M.D., 4, St. John's Villas, Finchley-road; James Walton, Esq., 28, Upper Gower-street, W.C.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

Mr. BROTHERS begs to announce that, during the Meeting of the British Association in Manchester, he proposes executing, in Photography, a Series of Groups of Scientific gentlemen connected with the various Sections. Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mr. BROTHERS, at his rooms, 14, St. Ann's-square, Manchester.

TO PUBLISHERS.—A LEDGER-KEEPER will shortly be disengaged. Can speak French, and read for Press.—F. B., 2, Sudely-street, Islington, N.

TO PUBLISHERS, AUTHORS, and Others.
A GENTLEMAN, well versed in Scientific and General Literature, who has had much experience in preparing MSS. for the Press, Revising Authors' Proofs, &c., OFFERS HIS SERVICES to Publishers and others requiring such assistance. Researches undertaken in the British Museum, &c.—Address, perched, A. F., care of Messrs. Dorrell & Son, Fleet-street, 15, Strand, London.

WANTED, by a Young Man of 27, a Situation as LIBRARIAN, in a Public or Private Library. Good references.—Address, stating salary, hours of attendance, &c., to LUNN, Castle Library, Hastings.

A WOOD ENGRAVER, of high standing, has a VACANCY for a PUPIL.—Address A.B., No. 7, Percy-circus, Fentonville, W.C.

WANTED, a brilliant and vigorous WRITER on POLITICAL and SOCIAL SUBJECTS. He must be of liberal opinions, and thoroughly versed in the political transactions of the day. Native and Foreign. The condition of a highly remunerative character.—Address, stating particulars, and with sample of style, to W. H. W., 26, Birchington-lane, City. No one need apply who is not a thoroughly-versed and experienced member of the Literary Profession.

NEWSPAPER PROPERTY.—WANTED
TO PURCHASE, THE WHOLE OR PORTION OF AN ESTABLISHED JOURNAL.—Address C.C., care of Messrs. Wm. Dawson & Sons, 74, Cannon-street, City, E.C.

A PHYSICIAN, residing at the West-End of London, wishes to meet with a Young Gentleman about to Study Medicine or Science in any of the London Schools, to whom he could offer an advantageous home and a share in the personal superintendence which he gives to his own son.—Apply to Dr. LAKES, 8, Saville-row, W.

TO INVALIDS about to WINTER in the SOUTH.—A Physician of experience, who has passed several Winters in localities of mild Winter climate, WISHES AN ENGAGEMENT. He is familiar with several Foreign Languages.—Address Mexico, care of Mr. Marshall, 23, Jermyn-street, St. James's.

MENTAL.—A PHYSICIAN, married, who has had extensive and long experience in Mental Maladies, from his official connexion with one of the principal Asylums in England, wishes to reside in his Family a LADY OR GENTLEMAN who requires permanent care and kind treatment. A comfortable small house with garden adjoins the advertiser's residence, in a healthy situation, and every convenience as to carriages and horses is at hand, if required.—Address M. D., Castle and Lamb, 123, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, London.

UNIVERSITIES, ARMY, &c.—A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, Graduate of Oxford, late Scholar of his College, and successful as a tutor, residing in a beautiful country four miles from two rail an hour from London, can RECEIVE into his house TWO PUPILS. Terms, 150 Guineas per annum.—Address Rev. E., Lilly Rectory, Luton, Herts.

THE GRANGE, UPPER NORWOOD.
—JUNIOR GRAMMAR SCHOOL for BOYS between the Ages of Seven and Fourteen.—The Misses FLETCHER expect their Pupils to RE-ASSEMBLE on THURSDAY, September 13, for the Michaelmas Term.

50, George-square, Edinburgh.
MISS BROWN'S PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT for the BOARD and EDUCATION of a limited number of YOUNG LADIES. The next SESSION will BEGIN on TUESDAY, the 1st of October.—Prospectuses forwarded on application.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 84, SOBO-SQUARE.—MRS. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Private REGENTS of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COM-PANIONS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

THE REV. PHILIP SMITH, B.A., receives a limited number of Pupils for instruction in all the branches of a liberal Education, and preparation for the Universities, and the Civil and Military Services.—The next Term begins September 18, 1861.
St. James's Lodge, Croydon Common, S.

GOVERNESSES.—A Young French Lady (a Catholic, who has obtained her "diplôme") is desirous of AN ENGAGEMENT in a Gentleman's Family. Salary 600.—Address, by letter, E. THOMAS, Ealing-lane, Brentford.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.—Sanskrit, Hindustani, Bengali, and Persian, as also Hebrew and Syriac, are TAUGHT by the Rev. G. S. MALL, M.A. M.B.A.S. &c., ten years a Missionary in India, and ten years a teacher of those Languages since his return home.—8, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn, W.C.; and 17, Church-street, Cliftonville, Brighton.

EXAMINATIONS.—MR. TRAVERS, B.A. Oxon, and a Master in University College School, RECEIVES TO HIS HOUSE, 4, Fitzroy-square, PUPILS of the School and STUDENTS reading for the Examinations of the Universities and Civil Service.—Address to Sept. 20, Portland House, Andover, Hants.

A LADY wishes strongly to RECOMMEND, as GOVERNESS to Young Children, or as Useful Companion, a young lady of 20 years of age, who has had great experience in tuition, having resided in one family year. Is of ladylike manners, and most amiable disposition.—Address to A. T., 20, Avenue-road, New-road, Hammer-smith, W.

BELSIZE COLLEGE FOR LADIES, 3 and 4, BELSIZE PARK, HAMPSHIRE, N.W. (Removed from Kenilworth Hall).

Principal.—MRS. JOHNSON.
Director of Education.—MR. JOHNSON.

This Institution provides Resident Pupils with a Superior Course of Education and Instruction upon a Liberal and Comprehensive Plan, based on the principles of the Church of England, and combining under two divisions, Junior and Senior, the advantages of the best School and College Systems, with more than usual attention to domestic comforts and enjoyments, and to those attainments in useful knowledge and the accomplishments which prepare a Lady for the duties of home life.

The Lecture Arrangements include Courses of Literature, Science, and the Scriptures, Self-Knowledge, Education, and the Laws of Health. Much valuable information is conveyed conversationally; and Societies and Musical Meetings, conducted by and among the Pupils, are regularly held.

Day Pupils are not received.
The next Term begins September 18.
For Prospectuses, &c., address Mrs. JOHNSON, 3, Belsize Park.

PAINTING ON GLASS.—A. LUSSON, Painter on Glass of the Sainte Chapelle, 21, Rue de Laval, Paris.—Painted Glass, in every style, for the Decoration of Churches; Grilles, Mosaic, Great Figures, Medallions, Legendaries; Fancy Subjects, such as May flowers, &c. &c. of old and new, of the old style, or modern, for Rooms, Country Houses, &c. Sent free to all parts of England.

RESIDENCE and PARTIAL BOARD are OFFERED in the most convenient and pleasant part of Islington. A Gentleman, or two friends (who can have separate Bedrooms), desire a quiet residence, and are offered this an eligible opportunity. Good references will be required and given. Terms moderate.—Apply, by letter in the first instance, to F. G. B., Mr. Braden's, Post-office, High-street, Islington, N.

BOARD and RESIDENCE in a respectable Family nursing in Holloway, are offered to a YOUNG GENTLEMAN pursuing his Studies in London.—Address M. N., care of Mr. H. E. WALLIS, 115, Bishopsgate-street.

DUBOSQ'S ELECTRICAL LAMP.—WANTED TO HIRE, for One Month, or Purchase, DUBOSQ'S ELECTRICAL LAMP.—Terms or Price to be for- warded, to Mr. GUYVER, Secretary, Birmingham and Midland Institute, Birmingham.

TO ALPINE TOURISTS.—T. H. GLADWELL, Publisher, and Importer of Foreign Photographs, invites an inspection of his Collection of Views of Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers. A Series of 150, at 8s. each, including—
The MATTERHORN from six different points.
The VERTICORN from GRIMMEL.
THE GARNER GLACIER from ZERMATT.
MONTE ROSA and LYSKAMM from the HORNBILL.
MONTE ROSA from the RIFEL-BERG.
MONTE ROSA and the CIMA-DI-JAZI from MONTE-MORO, a magnificent View, most successfully depicted.

A fine PANORAMIC VIEW of the CHAIN of MONT BLANC, taken from the FLEIGRE (with Index to the Names and Heights of all the Mountains), price 10s.
Catalogues of the above and the principal English Photographs may be had on application. T. H. GLADWELL, 21, Gracechurch-street, E.C.—N.B. Portfolios of the best description kept in stock.

MR. J. D. HARDING'S PATENT LEAD TABLETS, (with File, Box, Holders and Stumps complete). Effects can with them be obtained which are not within the compass of the ordinary Lead Pencil.—Sole Manufacturers, WINSOR & NEWTON, 38, Rathbone-place, London. Sold by all Artists' Colourmen and Stationers.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, or IMITATION WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, Fac-Similes of our most Talented Artists. Every Subject ever published (500) kept in stock. The titles of Twelve Subjects will be given from time to time in this Journal, forming ultimately a complete Catalogue of all published. Section No. 31.—Beach at Bonchurch, Richard- son, 12. 11s. 6d. 34 by 15—Harvest Time, 11. 1s. 24 by 15—The Grimsel, Richardson, 11. 1s. 31 by 15—Jungfrau, Singelhardt, 12s. 25 by 15—Herd in a Marsh, Rose Bonheur, 12s. 30 by 17—The Ford, Lee, 12s. 24 by 30—River Tavy, Turner, 12s. 30 by 15—Abbeville, Callow, 7s. 6d. 16 by 15—Chateau at Cham- pery, Martens, 8s. 31 by 17—St. Mark, Venice, Clever, 8s. 31 by 17—Green Lanes, Rowbotham, 8s. 17 by 13—A Stiff Breeze, Field- ing, 8s. 15 by 12—Catalogues.

JOHN MANLEY, 148, Strand, W.C.
MABLEY'S IMITATION OIL PAINTINGS, Originated by J. Mabley, 142, Strand, May, 1858. Eight Hundred Examples, after Eminent Masters, on view. Catalogues. J. MABLEY, 142, Strand, W.C.

GOOD FRAMES CHEAP.—Good Work, Good Materials, Good Fitting. One Hundred and Fifty Designs, from the most simple to the most elaborate. The adaptation of designs of Frames to Subjects made a study. No Charge for Packing or Cases. Catalogues. J. MABLEY, 142, Strand, W.C.

A NEW CATALOGUE OF RARE BOOKS on Topography, Genealogy, Biography, Natural History, Gardening, Poetry, the Drama, Shakspereana, Faeriet, Angling, Shooting, Smoking, Witchcraft, Apparitions, Dreams, and every other curious and interesting subject, is now ready, and may be had on receipt of one postage-stamp.—Address J. H. FANSELL, 61, Fleming-road, Kennington Park, Surrey.

Now ready, forwarded on receipt of one stamp.
J. TAYLOR & SON'S CATALOGUE of SECOND-HAND BOOKS, (many curious and rare), including the greater portion of the Library of the late Miss Baker, of Northampton.—J. TAYLOR & SON, Booksellers, &c., Gold-street Northampton.

In a few days will be published, Royal 12mo. 96 pages,
A CATALOGUE of a MOST INTEREST- ING and VALUABLE ASSEMBLAGE of RARE, CURIOUS and USEFUL OLD BOOKS.

Chiefly selected from the Libraries of those eminent Scholars and Antiquaries, Sir Henry Savile and Sir John Savile, who lived in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. Archbishop Tenison, Dr. S. Knight, author of the Lives of Erasmus and Colet, Sir Edward Dering, Bart., of Surrenden in Kent, and other sources; including some Rare Spanish Books and Chronicles from the Library of Richard Ford Esq., author of the Handbook for Travellers in Spain, &c., and some very interesting and Curious Volumes of Early Voyages and Travels, relating to America and other Countries; also the most extensive Series of the Poetical and other Works of George Withers, from 1619 to 1668, ever offered for sale, from the Collections formed by Rev. Dr. Bliss, J. M. Gutch, Esq., Rev. John Mitford, and James Brook Pulman Esq., &c., accompanied with numerous Bibliographical Notes and Extracts; together with some very Ancient and Valuable Manuscripts on Vellum, and Curious and interesting Historical Manuscripts on Paper, selected from the above Libraries.

Now on Sale at the very moderate prices affixed.
By JOSEPH LILLIE.

15, Bedford-street, (opposite Henrietta-street), Covent-garden, London.

* * * This Interesting and Curious Catalogue will be forwarded to any Gentleman requesting it on the receipt of 15 postage-stamps.

STAINED GLASS and WALL PAINTING.

Notice of Removal.
MESSRS. CLAYTON & BELL, (Late of 24, Cassington-street, Euston-square.)

Have Removed to 21, REGENT-STREET, W. (Adjoining the Polytechnic Institution.)
Premises affording them accommodation and facilities more completely suited to the necessities of their work than were attainable at their old establishment.

SATURDAY TO MONDAY at the SEASIDE.
RETURN TICKETS on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at Cheap Fares, by the BRIGHTON RAILWAY from Victoria and London Bridge, to BRIGHTON, HASTINGS, PORTS- MOUTH, WORTHING, EASTBOURNE, HAVANT, &c. See Time Tables.

PARIS IN TWELVE HOURS and a HALF.
VIA DIEPPE, by the New Daily Tidal Service, with Special Express Tidal Trains both on the English and French Railways. Second Class, &c.; First Class, &c. Return Tickets issued. Two departures daily (except Sundays).—For hours of departure from London Bridge and Victoria, see the Times daily.

FAMILY TICKETS to HASTINGS, ST. LEONARDS, and EASTBOURNE, for one or more persons, available for ONE MONTH, or for extended periods from Victoria, London Bridge, and Northwood Junction Stations, at REDUCED FARES, by the BRIGHTON and SOUTH COAST LINE, on application at the Booking-offices at the above Stations, or at 43, Regent-circus, Piccadilly. Fares, there and back: to Hastings or St. Leonards, First Class (by Express Train), 2s. 6d. by Ordinary Train, 3s. 6d.; Second Class (by Express), 2s. 1d. by Ordinary, 1d. To Eastbourne, by both Ordinary and Express Trains, First Class, 3s.; Second Class, 2s.

GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY.—Ele- mentary Collections to facilitate the study of these interesting branches of science, can be had at 2s. 10, 2s. 50, to 100 Guineas each, of J. TENNANT, Mineralogist to Her Majesty, 140, Strand, London, W.C. All the recent Works; also, Geological Maps, Diagrams, Models, &c.—Mr. TENNANT gives Private Instruction in Mineralogy and Geology.

THE NEW DISCOVERY.—LINDORFF'S
ingenious and wonderful INVENTION for TAKING PORTRAITS and LANDSCAPES, by Day or Night, without Apparatus. The whole Secret, with Instructions and Specimens, forwarded for 25 stamps.—Address H. W. LINDORFF, Drawing Academy, 14, Denmark-hill, Camberwell.

THE AQUARIUM.—LLOYD'S PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS for TANK MANAGEMENT, with Descriptive and Priced List, 183 pages and 101 Engravings, post free for twenty-one stamps.—Apply direct to W. ALFORD LLOYD, Portland-road, Regent's Park, London, W.

* Many manuals have been published upon aquaria, but we com- pare we have seen nothing for practical utility like this.*
Eru, Oct. 14, 1860.

SHELLS and FOSSILS.
BRITISH SHELLS.—MR. R. DAMON, of WEYMOUTH, supplies single Specimens or named Col- lections. Priced Catalogues sent for 4d.

FOREIGN SHELLS.—A large Stock received direct from Foreign Correspondents.

FOSSILS.—An extensive Stock from every Formation.— Geological Collections, at prices ranging from 2s. to 60s.

Catalogue of British Shells, New Edition, 8vo. 14. Labels for ditto, &c. &c. See Printed List sent with above.

ORKNEY ISLES.—Now publishing,
MR. HUBBARD'S ORCADIAN STEREO- SCOPIC VIEWS and BIRDS of ORKNEY, in folk Plates, 10 by 14. Patronized by His Royal Highness the Prince Consort. The Views are all described from Mr. Hubbard's own observations, during many years of almost unceasing labours in the Orkneys, during which time Mr. H. made the large collection of Birds lately presented to the Museum at Oxford. In the Views is seen much that is interesting in the Orkney. The Cathedral at Kirkwall, with Views of Ancient Churches; also Bishop and Earl's Palaces; with the remarkable standing Stones of Stennes; Scenes of Whales driven Ashore; the Orcadian Fisheries; and many other interesting subjects; the Ancient and Modern Customs of the People; Old Road, and 107 Stereoscopic Views, 80 Slides, &c.—Photographs of Birds, 30 folio Plates, 14.—Address CHAS. HUMPHREY, 23, Michael's-place, Brompton.—All orders should be accompanied with a P.O. order, pay- able at the Post-office, Brompton, London, S.W.

FRENCH, Italian, German.—9, OLD BOND-STREET.—Dr. ALTSCHUL, Author of 'First German Reading-Book,' dedicated to Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland, &c. M. Philol. Soc., Prof. Education.—TWO LANGUAGES TAUGHT in the same lesson, or alternately, on the same Terms as One, at the pupil's or at his home. French language spoken in his PRIVATE Lessons, and select CLASSES for Ladies and Gentlemen. Preparation for all ordinary pursuits of life, the Universities, Army and Civil Service Examinations.

NEW OSTEND DAY SERVICE

VIA DOVER.
TO AND FROM
BELGIUM, HOLLAND, GERMANY, THE RHINE, &c.

ON and AFTER MONDAY, the 2nd September, 1861, the above Service will be performed Daily, in both directions (Sundays excepted), by the South-Eastern Railway Company's splendid Steamers, at the following times:—

LONDON.	DOVER.	BRUSSELS.	COLOGNE.
LEAVE 8 30 A.M.	LEAVE 11 15 A.M.	ARRIVE 9 30 P.M.	ARRIVE 4 40 A.M.
COLOGNE.	BRUSSELS.	OSTEND.	LONDON.
LEAVE 10 30 P.M.	LEAVE 7 30 A.M.	ARRIVE 11 45 A.M.	ARRIVE 8 30 P.M.

THROUGH TICKETS at the Reduced Ostend Rates, with Registration of Baggage.
C. W. EBORALL, General Manager.

BOOKBINDING—in the MONASTIC, GROlier, MARONI and ILLUMINATED styles, in the most superior manner, by English and Foreign workmen.
JOSEPH ZAHNEDORF,
BOOKBINDER TO THE KING OF HANOVER,
English and Foreign Bookbinder,
30, BRIDGES-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN, W.C.

MANSIONS and ESTATES PHOTOGRAPHED, on very moderate terms, by 'The LONDON SCHOOL OF PHOTOGRAPHY,' 129, Newgate-street, E.C. Wedding Groups, Schools, and every kind of out-door Photography.

ROYAL SHIP HOTEL, Dover.—NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS and VISITORS.—The Ship Hotel, long famous amongst all classes, has just undergone extensive repairs. The charges are moderate, and a ladies' coffee-room has been added. Suites of apartments can be secured for families. Application to be made to the Manager.
The Harbour Station of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway, shortly to be opened, is only ten yards distant from the Hotel.

MAYALL'S PORTRAIT GALLERIES,
234 and 235, REGENT-STREET.
Photographs, Stereographs, and Daguerreotypes Taken Daily.
"Mr. Mayall stands supreme in Portraiture, and is unrivalled for breadth, manner and finish. Either from the character of his sitters, or the taste of his composition, his portraits appear more dignified, self-possessed, and aristocratic, than those of any other photographer."—*Athenæum*.

ESTIMATES FOR LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING and PRINTING,
Promptly furnished by
ASHEB & DANGERFIELD,
Lithographic Artists and Printers in Colours,
Engravers on Wood and Copper,
Copper-plate and General Printers,
22, BEDFORD-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.

ROYAL TURKISH BATH FOR LADIES.—The only one in London. OPEN DAILY, with all the Requirements of decorum and completeness. Hours Seven A.M. to Five P.M. GENTLEMEN'S, daily, from Seven A.M. to Nine P.M. Private Baths, daily, from Five to Nine P.M.—25, QUEEN-SQUARE, Russell-square, next door to the Home for Gentlewomen. Cards by post.

TURKISH BATHS IN PERFECTION,
26, BAKER-STREET, W., under medical direction, fitted up in a very recherche style. For Gentlemen, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday. Tuesday and Friday for Ladies exclusively, when men and females separately instructed will be in attendance. 8d. to 6 o'clock; 2s. after.

APIETON MEN YAGP.
BATH HOT MINERAL WATER SANATORIUM.—In conjunction with the Roman or Improved Turkish Bath.—This handsome, airy and commodious building, situate at the immediate source of the most celebrated Hot Springs of the City, so famed for their efficacy in Paralysis, Sciatica, Gout, Rheumatism, Chronic Affections and Cutaneous Diseases, and in Dyspepsia, Debility, deficient Nervous Energy, &c., gives the inmates the great advantage of having the spacious Turkish Bath, &c., without quitting the building. The whole has been fitted up at a large outlay, with special regard to the requirements of the Invalid, affording the comforts and appliances of a first-class Boarding Establishment. An eminent Physician is attached to the Institution.—For Terms and all Particulars, address Mr. PARLBY, Sanatorium, Bath.

HYDROPATHY.—SUDBROOK PARK, near Richmond, Surrey.—Physician, Dr. E. W. LANE, M.A., M.D. Edin.
The TURKISH BATH on the premises, under Dr. Lane's Medical direction.

HYDROPATHY.—The BEULAH-SPA HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, Upper Norwood, within twenty minutes' walk of the Crystal Palace, is open for the reception of Patients and Visitors. The latter can have all the advantages, if desired, of a private Residence. Terms—Patients, from 24 guineas; Visitors, from 14 guineas, according to accommodation.—Particulars of Dr. BITTERBRANDT, M.D., the Resident Physician.

LEONARD & CO. BOOK-TRADE AUCTIONEERS,
BOSTON, UNITED STATES.
The Subscribers, chosen by the Publishers of Boston to conduct the Trade Sales in that city, respectfully solicit consignments of Books and other Literary Property, either for their regular Sales during the business season, or the Autumn Trade Sales in August. Refer to—
Tribner & Co., London.
Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

Sales by Auction
Miscellaneous Books—Four Days Sale.
MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C. (west side), on MONDAY, September 3, and three following days, a COLLECTION of BOOKS, including a Selection from the Library of an eminent Queen's Counsel, the Library of a Clergyman deceased, also some Books selected from the Stock of the late Mr. John Taylour, of Adelaide-street, Strand, &c.; the whole comprising Valuable Works in all Classes of Literature, English and Foreign; Books of Prints; Historical and Topographical Works; Theology; Works of the Fathers of the Church; Jurisprudence, Bibliography, &c.; Music (Burney's History, Mus. Ant. Soc. Publications, &c.) Catalogues on receipt of two stamps.

Music and Musical Instruments; the Collection of an Amateur from Yorkshire, &c.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, on FRIDAY, September 6, and following day, a COLLECTION of MUSIC, including the Library of an Amateur, consigned from Yorkshire, and comprising an excellent Selection of the Works of the Best Authors in all Classes; Early English and Italian Vocal Music; Capital Instrumental Music; Modern Operatic and Sacred Works arranged for Full Orchestra; Valuable Full Scores of Operas and Oratorios, some of which have not been published in this country; Historical and Theoretical Treatises, including many Scarce and Curious Works; the Plates and Copyright of Haskett's Universal Psalmist.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, of various kinds: Pianofortes by Broadwood, Collard, Erard, and other Modern Makers; Violins, Violoncellos, &c. Catalogues on receipt of two stamps.

Just published, in fcap. 8vo. price 6s. cloth,
OBSCURE TEXTS OF SCRIPTURE ILLUSTRATED ACCORDING TO THE SPIRITUAL SENSE.
By MARY C. HUME.
London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

COLBURN'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
Edited by W. HARRISON AINSWORTH, Esq.
CONTENTS for SEPTEMBER. No. CCCCLXXXI.
I. THE ONCE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
II. EAST LYNNE. (Concluding Part.)
III. JOHN SOBIESKI. By SIR NATHANIEL.
IV. A VISIT TO THE COUNTY OF WICKLOW.
V. THOMSON AT RICHMOND. By W. CHARLES KENT.
VI. GRANVILLE DE VIGNE. A TALE OF THE DAY-PART IX.
VII. THE OKAVANGO RIVER.
VIII. EVENING AT HASTINGS. By NICHOLAS MICHELL.
IX. GLOUCESTERSHIRE: ITS ACHIEVEMENTS.
X. DUELING IN MODERN TIMES.

In the October Number will be commenced A NEW SERIAL STORY, entitled
THE SHADOW OF ASHLYDYAT.
By the Author of 'East Lynne.'

To be continued Monthly until completion.
Chapman & Hall, 186, Piccadilly.
s Sold by all Booksellers and Newsmen.

BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY.
The SEPTEMBER NUMBER (now ready) contains the CONCLUDING PART OF
THE CONSTABLE OF THE TOWER.
By WILLIAM HARRISON AINSWORTH.
With an Illustration by JOHN GILBERT.
II. LA CHATELAIN'S SANS CHATEAU. By OUIDA.
III. THE FRENCH COAL-TRADE. By FREDERICK MARSHALL.
IV. MADAME DE KRUDENER.
V. PAPHIA QUÆ MARIBUS. By MONKSHOOD.
VI. AMERICAN YOUNG-LADYISM.
VII. CROOKED USAGE; or, THE ADVENTURES OF LORN LORIOT. By DUDLEY COSTELLO. Chap. XXIII. to XXVI.
VIII. CHEVALIER BUNSEN.
IX. A GERMAN IN ROME.
London: Chapman & Hall, 186, Piccadilly.

THE QUEEN:
AN ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL AND REVIEW.

Men of all classes in England—the Clergyman, the Student, the Schoolmaster, the Man of Letters, the Artist, the Merchant, the Artisan—have Journals written especially for them; but for the whole mass of Educated Women not a single Paper of value exists. Under the title of 'THE QUEEN,' a Journal for English women is now in preparation. The first Number will appear on SATURDAY, September 7. 'THE QUEEN' is simply intended to be for Educated Women what certain high-class Journals are for men—recording and discussing from week to week whatever interests or amuses them. There will be a large number of original articles on the Daily Life of Society, its Manners and Morals—on Books, Music, and the Theatre. Considerable space will be devoted to the Amusements which Ladies most pursue, at home and abroad; while, as for its *mode*, 'THE QUEEN' will be the earliest and most accurate chronicle of all its changes. The Engravings in 'THE QUEEN' will really illustrate the Events of the Day, and give point to whatever Topics happen to engage the public mind. No expense and no trouble will be spared in their preparation.

Interesting Supplements will appear every week. With the first Number will be given a PLATE OF THE FASHIONS (printed and painted in Paris), and a genuine PHOTOGRAPH OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA. These Photographs (not Engravings from Photographs) will be suitable for framing, being elegantly mounted on tinted card-paper. They will be executed by Mr. Mayall, of Regent-street—a sufficient guarantee of their excellence. Other interesting Supplements—already in preparation in Paris, Brussels, Berlin and Leipzig, as well as in London—will exhibit the most charming specimens of Fine-Art Printing ever seen in this country. The first Number will appear on SATURDAY, September 7, price SIXPENCE.—To be had of all Booksellers and Newsreaders; also on receipt of Six Stamps, from the Office,
243, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

THE ART-JOURNAL for SEPTEMBER, price 2s. 6d., contains Turner's *PHRYNE GOING TO THE BATH*, Guido's *DEATH OF CLEOPATRA*, and Noble's *ANGELS*.

The Literary Contents include—
THE MONUMENTS OF EGYPT. By F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A.
MODERN ART IN FLORENCE. By Theodoros Trollope.
BRITISH ARTISTS: THEIR STYLE AND CHARACTER. No. 56. HENRY WARREN. By James Dafforne. Illustrated.
THE BUILDING FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1862
ORIGIN and NOMENCLATURE OF PLAYING CARDS. Chap. II. By Dr. William Bell. Illustrated.
ART-UNION EXHIBITION.
EAST INDIA MUSEUM.
BOOKBINDING and DECORATIVE WORKS in LEATHER.
THE HUDSON. By Benson J. Lossing. Illustrated.
GOTHIC METAL WORK. Illustrated. &c. &c.
James S. Virtue, 25, Ivy-lane.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE,
for SEPTEMBER, 1861. No. DLI. Price 2s. 6d.

Contents.
Scotland and her Accusers.
The Rector.
Meditations on Dyspepsia.
Barbon's Anatomy of Melancholy.
The Persian War of 1856-57.
The Memory of Montebello.—An excellent New Song.
A Day at Antwerp—Rubens and Ruskin.
Phœbe.
The Art-Student in Rome.
William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

This day, price 1s. with Illustrations by "Phiz."
ST. JAMES'S MAGAZINE.
Conducted by Mrs. S. C. HALL.

Contents for September.
I. The Royal Mint.
II. One Wrong to Right? A Tale. By Mrs. S. C. Hall.
III. The National Gallery. By Anthony Trollope.
IV. "Nadriome Specimens": Wales Fulfilled. A Tale. By the Author of 'Paul Ferrol.'
V. A Shell; its Journey and Manners. By Thomas Hood.
VI. English Music. By the Rev. J. E. Cox, M.A. F.S.A., &c.
VII. September at Borecette. By Mrs. S. C. Hall.
VIII. The Charn Doctor: an Incident in Wales.
IX. The Domestic Grievance.
X. Something of what the Queen will see and will not see in Ireland. By S. C. Hall, F.S.A., &c.
XI. Lines on the Death of Catherine (Hayes) Bushnell.
XII. The Population of Scotland, Ireland, and the United Kingdom.
XIII. A Ghost Trial; a Tale for the Young of the Household. By Mrs. S. C. Hall.
London: W. Kent & Co. Paternoster-row.

Just published, No. III., for SEPTEMBER, price 6d. Monthly, with numerous Illustrations,
THE SIXPENNY MAGAZINE.

Contents.
Earl Russell—The King of the Mountains, Chap. IV.—Trips after Health, by Dr. Thompson—The Captain of the "Vulture," Chap. III and IV.—Gems from Abroad—Pen and Pencil Sketches of the Plateau: No. III. Rochester Castle—The Bound of Wrong, Chap. I.—An amusing Bridal Farce—Occupations: Glass Paintings—Joints—Dishes—Mr. Polycoddlie—The Magazine Tales of the Musicians—The Flooded Fair of the Mississippi—The Pinchbooks—Notes on Social Progress—A Night of Misery—The Cigar—Heiress Hunters—Law and Crime—Literature of the Month.
London: Ward & Lock, 155, Fleet-street.

This day, price 1s. the SEPTEMBER Number of
TEMPLE BAR: a London Magazine for Town and Country Readers.
Edited by GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

Contents.
I. The Seven Sins of Mammon: a Story. By G. A. Sala.
II. My Convict Experience.
III. London Poems. VII. The River.
IV. Daughters of Eve. III. Lady Fanshawe.
V. For Better for Worse. Chap. XXXVIII to Chap. XLII.
VI. Limericks and Marbles.
VII. A Brown Study.
VIII. All about Hair and Beards.
IX. The Wimbledon Meeting.
X. The Corporal's Story.
XI. School Girls and Girls' Schools.
XII. Lady Mabel.
London: Office, 122, Fleet-street, E.C.

Just published, price 2s. 6d.
JOURNAL of the STATISTICAL SOCIETY
for SEPTEMBER (Vol. XXIV. Part III.)

Contents.
1. M. de Buschen on Serdirm in Russia.
2. Mr. Purdy on the Wages of Agricultural Labourers in England and Wales, 1860.
3. Dr. Steele—Numerical Analysis of Patients treated in Guy's Hospital, 1854-60.
4. Irish Census of 1861.—Preliminary Results.
5. Miscellaneous and Quarterly Returns.
London: Edward Stanford, 6, Charing Cross, W.C.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE,
No. 245, for SEPTEMBER, price 2s. 6d.

Contents.
1. Macaulay's Last Volume.
2. French Views of Irish Questions.
3. An Only Son. By the Author of 'Artist and Craftman.' Part VIII.
4. Revelations of Peter Brown—Poet and Peripatetic. By Jonathan Freke Slingsby.
5. An Anglo-Irish Antiquary—Lieutenant-General Charles Vallancey.
6. The Rescued Infant. An Ancient Buddhist Legend.
7. Primitive French Industries.
8. The Rivals of Krishnapore. An Indian Tale—concluded.
9. Two New Books of Poems.
10. Relics of Early Celtic Literature.
11. Australian Life.
12. Military Panics. By Rumsynoch.
13. The Irish Census Abstracts of 1861.
Dublin: W. H. Smith & Son. London: Hurst & Blackett.

MEMORIALS OF THOMAS HOOD. Col-
lated, Arranged, and Edited by his Daughter, with a Pre-
face and Notes by his Son. Illustrated with many Copies from
his own Sketches, and of a MS. Page of 'The Song of the Shirt.'
"The most elaborate biography could not give a better idea of
Thomas Hood than we obtain from the simple Memorials now
published.... These letters perfectly reflect his character, with all
its fun, geniality, and tenderness.... Much or little, however, all
is well done.... The work is a complete success."
—*Times*, Sept. 7, 1860.

Edward Moxon & Co. 44, Dover-street.

WORKS OF THOMAS HOOD.

Lately published, in 1 vol. 8vo. illustrated by numerous Wood-
cuts, price 10s. 6d. cloth.

A SECOND SERIES OF HOOD'S OWN; or,
Laughter from Year to Year.

Also,

1. **HOOD'S OWN, First Series.** New Edition,
in 1 vol. 8vo. illustrated by 250 Woodcuts, price 10s. 6d. cloth.

2. **HOOD'S POEMS.** Fourteenth Edition,
in fcap. 8vo. price 7s. cloth.

3. **HOOD'S POEMS OF WIT AND HUMOUR.**
Eleventh Edition, in fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth.

4. **HOOD'S WHIMS AND ODDITIES,** in
Prose and Verse. In fcap. 8vo. illustrated by 87 Original Designs,
price 5s. cloth.

Edward Moxon & Co. 44, Dover-street.

**WILLIAM WORDSWORTH'S COMPLETE
WORKS.**

1. **WORDSWORTH'S POETICAL WORKS.**
In 6 vols. fcap. 8vo. price 30s. cloth.

2. **WORDSWORTH'S POETICAL WORKS.**
In 1 vol. 8vo. with Portrait and Vignette, price 30s. cloth.

3. **WORDSWORTH'S POETICAL WORKS.**
In 6 pocket vols. price 21s. cloth.

* * * The above are the only complete Editions of Wordsworth's
Poems.

Edward Moxon & Co. 44, Dover-street.

**ILLUSTRATED EDITIONS OF ROGERS'S
POEMS.**

1. **ROGERS'S POEMS.** In 1 vol. illustrated
by 72 Vignettes, from Designs by Turner and Stothard, price
18s. cloth.

2. **ROGERS'S ITALY.** In 1 vol. illustrated
by 56 Vignettes, from Designs by Turner and Stothard, price
18s. cloth.

3. **ROGERS'S POETICAL WORKS.** In
1 vol. fcap. 8vo. illustrated by numerous Woodcuts, price 5s. cloth.

Edward Moxon & Co. 44, Dover-street.

PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY'S WORKS.

Lately published, in small 8vo. a New Edition, with Portrait and
Vignette, price 7s. cloth.

SHELLEY'S POETICAL WORKS.

Also,

1. **SHELLEY'S POEMS, ESSAYS and
LETTERS from ABROAD.** Edited by Mrs. SHELLEY. In 1
vol. medium 8vo. with Portrait and Vignette, price 12s. cloth.

2. **SHELLEY'S POETICAL WORKS.**
Edited by Mrs. SHELLEY. In 3 vols. fcap. 8vo. price 15s. cloth.

3. **SHELLEY'S ESSAYS, LETTERS from
ABROAD, TRANSLATIONS, and FRAGMENTS.** Edited by
Mrs. SHELLEY. In 4 vols. fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth.

Edward Moxon & Co. 44, Dover-street.

JOHN KEATS'S POEMS.

In 1 vol. 8vo. illustrated by 120 Designs, Original and from the
Antique, drawn on Wood by George Scharf, price 12s. cloth.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF JOHN KEATS.
With a Memoir, by RICHARD MONCKTON MILNES.

* * * The same Work in fcap. 8vo. without the Illustrations,
price 5s. cloth.

Edward Moxon & Co. 44, Dover-street.

THE WORKS OF CHARLES LAMB.

In 4 vols. fcap. 8vo. price 20s. cloth.

CONTENTS.

1. The **LETTERS OF CHARLES LAMB**, with a **SKETCH of
his LIFE.** By Sir T. N. TALFOURD.

2. **FINAL MEMORIALS OF CHARLES LAMB:** consisting
chiefly of his Letters not before published, with Sketches of
some of his Companions. By Sir T. N. TALFOURD.

3. The **ESSAYS OF ELIA.**

4. **ROSAMUND GRAY. RECOLLECTIONS OF CHRIST'S
HOSPITAL, POEMS, &c.**

Also,

1. **THE WORKS OF CHARLES LAMB.** In
1 vol. 8vo. with Portrait and Vignette, price 15s. cloth.

2. The **ESSAYS OF ELIA.** In 1 vol. fcap.
8vo. price 6s. cloth.

Edward Moxon & Co. 44, Dover-street.

HAYDN'S DICTIONARY OF DATES.—TENTH EDITION.
In 1 vol. demy 8vo. price 18s. cloth; in calf, 24s.

HAYDN'S DICTIONARY OF DATES.
Relating to All Ages and Nations; for Universal

Comprehending Remarkable Occurrences, Ancient and Modern—
the Foundation, Laws and Governments of Countries—their Pro-
gress in Civilization, Industry, Literature, Arts and Science—their
Achievements in Arms—their Civil, Military and Religious
Institutions, and particularly of the British Empire. By
JOSEPH HAYDN. Tenth Edition, revised and greatly enlarged
by BENJAMIN VINCENT, Assistant-Secretary and Keeper of
the Library of the Royal Institution of Great Britain.

"A volume containing upwards of 15,000 articles, and, perhaps,
more than 15 times 15,000 facts. What the London Directory is to
the merchant, this Dictionary of Dates will be found to be to
those who are searching after information, whether classical,
political, domestic or general."—*Times*.

Edward Moxon & Co. 44, Dover-street.

In fcap. 8vo. New Edition, with Portrait of Author,
price 6s. cloth.

T H E P O E M S

OF

SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE.

Edward Moxon & Co. 44, Dover-street.

In fcap. 8vo. New Editions, price 6s. cloth.

T H E D R A M A T I C W O R K S

OF

SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE.

Edward Moxon & Co. 44, Dover-street.

In fcap. 8vo. Ninth Edition, price 6s. cloth.

A I D S T O R E F L E C T I O N .

BY

SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE.

Edited by the Rev. DERWENT COLERIDGE, M.A.

Edward Moxon & Co. 44, Dover-street.

**SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE'S
WORKS.**

UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE.

1. **THE FRIEND:** A Series of Essays to aid
in the Formation of fixed Principles in Politics, Morals, and
Religion, with Literary Amusements interspersed. In 3 vols.
fcap. 8vo. price 18s. cloth.

2. **ESSAYS ON HIS OWN TIMES,** form-
ing a Second Series of 'The Friend.' In 3 vols. fcap. 8vo. price
18s. cloth.

3. **On the CONSTITUTION OF CHURCH
and STATE,** according to the Idea of each. Fourth Edition, in
fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth.

4. **LAY SERMONS.** Third Edition. 1. The
Statesman's Manual. 2. Blessed are ye that sow beside all
waters. In fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth.

5. **CONFESSIONS of an INQUIRING
SPIRIT.** Third Edition. In fcap. 8vo. price 4s. cloth.

6. **BIOGRAPHIA LITERARIA, or BIO-
GRAPHICAL SKETCHES of MY LITERARY LIFE and
OPINIONS.** Second Edition. In 3 vols. fcap. 8vo. price 18s. cl.

7. **NOTES and LECTURES upon SHAKES-
PEARE and some of the OLD POETS and DRAMATISTS;**
with other Literary Remains of S. T. Coleridge. In 3 vols. fcap.
8vo. price 12s. cloth.

8. **NOTES on ENGLISH DIVINES.** In
3 vols. fcap. 8vo. price 12s. cloth.

9. **NOTES: THEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL
and MISCELLANEOUS.** In fcap. 8vo. price 6s. cloth.

Edward Moxon & Co. 44, Dover-street.

**ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF TENNYSON'S 'PRINCESS,'
WITH MACLISE'S ILLUSTRATIONS.**

In royal 8vo. cloth, price 16s. morocco, 21s. morocco by Hayday,
21s. 6d., illustrated with 26 Wood Engravings by Thos. Dalziel,
Green and Williams, from Designs by D. MacLise, R.A.,

T H E P R I N C E S S : A M E D L E Y .

By ALFRED TENNYSON, Esq. D.C.L.,

Post-Laureate.

Edward Moxon & Co. 44, Dover-street.

MR. TENNYSON'S WORKS.

In fcap. 8vo. price 7s. cloth.

I D Y L L S OF THE K I N G .

By ALFRED TENNYSON, Esq. D.C.L.,

Post-Laureate.

Also, by the same Author,

1. **POEMS.** 13th Edition, fcap. 8vo. 9s. cloth.

2. **PRINCESS: a Medley.** 10th Edition, fcap.
8vo. 5s. cloth.

3. **IN MEMORIAM.** 10th Edition, fcap. 8vo.
6s. cloth.

4. **MAUD; and other Poems.** 4th Edition, fcap.
8vo. 5s. cloth.

* * * To be obtained in morocco bindings.

Edward Moxon & Co. 44, Dover-street.

Early in September, fcap. 8vo. price 2s. in Ornamental Cover, and
2s. 6d. in cloth gilt.

SUMMER on the LAKES. By MARGARET
FULLER OSSOLI. With her Autobiography, Selections
from her Correspondence, and Notes, by Ralph Waldo Emerson,
W. H. Channing, and others.

London: Ward & Lock, Fleet-street.

Early in September, price 2s. Ornamental Cover,

T H E W H I T E S C A L P E R . By GUSTAVE
AIMARD, Author of 'Prairie Flower,' &c.

It is impossible for language to depict more startling scenes of
Indian life, or to inspire more thrilling interest.

London: Ward & Lock, 158, Fleet-street, E.C.

T H E E N G L I S H W O M A N ' S J O U R N A L .
SEPTEMBER 1, 1861. Price 1s.

Contents.

The Condition of Working Women in England and France—
Margaret Beaufort—The Institutions of Hovey—The Victor: a
Poem—Les Feuilles de Saule—Algerine Notes—Women Composi-
tors—Fruits in their Season—National Association for the Pro-
motion of Social Science—Notices of Books—Open Council—Fading
Events.

London: Published by 'The English Woman's Journal' Com-
pany, Limited, at their Office, 19, Langham-place, Regent-street,
W.; and, for the Company, by W. Kent & Co., Paternoster-row.

MOSAICS.—The first of a Series of fully illus-
trated Papers on this subject appears in the SEPTEMBER
Number of THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE (price 2s. 6d.),
together with Articles on the Life of the Sieur de Joinville, Early
Poems of Bishop Shuttleworth, Bronze Marmites—Irish Wills
and Inventories—Proceedings of the various Archaeological
Societies, at Peterborough, Maidstone, &c. &c.—Correspondence,
Notebook of Sylvanus Urban—Reviews—Obituary Notices of
the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, the Bishop of Durham, and
others—Births, Marriages, and Deaths—Markets, &c.

London, 377, Strand: J. H. & Jas. Parker.

Just published, post 8vo. cloth lettered, price 5s.

IRISH HISTORY and IRISH CHARACTER.

By GOLDWIN SMITH.

Oxford and London: J. H. & Jas. Parker.

ATKINSON'S TRAVELS IN SIBERIA AND AMOOR.

One Thousand Copies of each of the above Works, and from Three
Hundred and Fifty to Three Thousand Copies of nearly every
recent work of acknowledged merit or general interest, are in
circulation at

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

List of Books recently added and of Surplus Copies withdrawn from
Sale, will be forwarded postage-free on application.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE,

New Oxford-street, London; Cross-street, Manchester; and New-street, Birmingham.

CHEAP BOOKS AT MUDIE'S LIBRARY.

Purchasers of Books for Public or Private Libraries are recom-
mended to obtain C. E. MUDIE'S REVISED LIST of SUR-
PLUS COPIES of RECENT WORKS withdrawn from his
LIBRARY, and offered for SALE at greatly reduced prices.
This List contains Silas Marner, Mrs. Delany's Autobiography,
Tennent's Ceylon, Davis's Researches at Carthage, Lockhart's
Residence in China, and more than One Thousand other Works
of the Past and Present Season.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE,

New Oxford-street, London; Cross-street, Manchester; and New-street, Birmingham.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

Just published, in post 8vo. price 5s. cloth,

THE AMERICAN CRISIS CONSIDERED.

By CHARLES LEMPRIERE, D.C.L., of the Inner Temple; and Law Fellow of St. John's College, in the University of Oxford.

London: Longman, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

THE REV. F. METCALFE'S WORK ON ICELAND.

In 1 vol. post 8vo. with Map and 4 Illustrations, price 12s. 6d.

THE OXONIAN in ICELAND; or, Notes

of Travel in that Island in the Summer of 1890: with Glances at Icelandic Folk-Lore and Sagas. By the Rev. FREDERICK METCALFE, M.A., Fellow of Lincoln Coll. Oxford; Author of 'The Oxonian in Norway,' &c.

"Mr. Metcalfe has brought home a capital budget from Iceland. The work as a whole is fresh and very entertaining. The concluding chapter, on the way and cost of travelling in Iceland, is minute and practical enough to be of great value to any member of the Alpine Club or other adventurer who wishes to understand the relations of the ground to his purse before he starts from England. Some of the sketches of character, too, are admirably done. But the great interest of the book lies in the impression it gives of the story-telling spirit of the Icelanders, and of the northern gloom that hangs over his superstition." *Examiner*.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

COMPLETION OF DR. G. SMITH'S HISTORY OF METHODISM.

Now ready, in crown 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth,

HISTORY OF WESLEYAN METHODISM:

Vol. III. MODERN METHODISM, completing the work: with a full GENERAL INDEX. By GEORGE SMITH, LL.D., F.R.S., Author of 'Sacred Annals; or, Researches into the History and Religion of Mankind,'

Also, Vol. II. The MIDDLE AGE of METHODISM, price 10s. 6d.; Volume the First, WESLEY and his TIMES, price 10s. 6d.; and the Work complete, in 3 vols. price 31s. 6d. cloth.

London: Longman, Green and Co. Paternoster-row.

Just published, in 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth, **READING, WRITING, and ARITHMETIC;** and How they may be more successfully taught in Elementary Schools. By ROBERT FLOYD.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

LUND'S MENSURATION.

Lately published, in fcap. 8vo. price 3s. 6d.—the KEY, 2s.

THE ELEMENTS OF MENSURATION, designed for Schools and Adult Classes; with a large Collection of Original Easy Exercises. By the Rev. T. LUND, B.D., late Fellow and Lecturer of St. John's College, Cambridge; Editor of 'Wood's Algebra,' &c.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

GLEIG'S SCHOOL SERIES.

In fcap. 4to. with 30 full-coloured Maps, price 7s. 6d. cloth,

PHYSICAL ATLAS OF GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND; with Illustrative Letter-press. By WALTER M'LEOD, F.R.G.S. M.C.P. &c., Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea: Author of the 'Geography of Palestine,' and various other approved School Books. The Maps engraved by E. WELLSER, F.R.G.S. Forming part of the new School Series projected and edited by the Rev. G. R. GLEIG, M.A., Chaplain-General to H.M. Forces.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

EXAMINATION FOR GOVERNMENT CERTIFICATES, 1861. LONDON UNIVERSITY DEGREES, 1862, &c.

Now ready, in 12mo. price 5s. 6d. cloth,

SHAKESPEARE'S MERCHANT OF VENICE: With Introductory Critical Comments on the Play and its Chief Personages; and numerous Notes, Illustrative and explanatory of the Text. Adapted for Scholastic or Private Study; and especially for the guidance of persons qualifying for University and Government Examinations. By the Rev. JOHN HUNTER, M.A., formerly Vice-Principal of the National Society's Training College, Battersea.

The immediate purpose of this edition of the *Merchant of Venice*, is to assist students who are graduating for the London University B.A. Examinations of 1862, and those qualifying for the Government Certificate Examinations of 1861. In the preparation of the *Merchant of Venice*, the editor has had no such aid as was supplied to him for the *Julius Caesar* and *Henry VIII.* by North's Plutarch, and the Chronicles of Hall and Holinshed. The present play, therefore, as compared with the two others, has demanded a greater amount of reflection,—a more careful attention to the felicitous language of the dialogue, the surprising knowledge of human nature, and the skilful evolution of the plot, exhibited in this play in a degree of excellence approached by no other dramatic writer:—critical and poetic merits which a youthful student cannot be expected to appreciate without a commentary. It is hoped that no difficulty in Shakespeare's language is here left without elucidation or comment; that many of his expressions, possessing a force or import very liable to be overlooked, have received original illustration; and that his allusions to Scripture, classical antiquity, peculiarities of his own age, &c., will be found distinctly

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Circulated Free by Post to the MEMBERS and SECRETARIES of BOOK CLUBS and READING SOCIETIES, and, on application, to READERS in GENERAL.

Now ready, in 4to. pp. 24, No. XXVI., AUGUST, 1861,

NOTES ON BOOKS:

BEING AN ANALYSIS OF THE NEW WORKS AND NEW EDITIONS PUBLISHED DURING EACH QUARTER BY MESSRS. LONGMAN AND CO.

CONTENTS of the present NUMBER.

1. **DR. TRAVERS TWISS** On the LAW of NATIONS considered as INDEPENDENT POLITICAL COMMUNITIES; on the RIGHT and DUTIES of NATIONS in TIME of PEACE..... 8vo. 12s.
2. **PROFESSOR MAX MÜLLER'S** LECTURES on the SCIENCE of LANGUAGE, delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain 8vo. 12s.
3. **DR. NEIL ARNOTT'S SURVEY** of HUMAN PROGRESS from the SAVAGE STATE to the HIGHEST CIVILIZATION yet attained 8vo. 6s. 6d.
4. **MR. THOMAS HARE'S TREATISE** on the ELECTION of REPRESENTATIVES, Parliamentary and Municipal, *New Edition* 8vo. 10s.
5. **DR. GEORGE SMITH'S HISTORY** of WESLEYAN METHODISM, Vol. III. *Modern Methodism* (completion); with INDEX Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.
6. **REV. H. B. WILSON'S THREE** SERMONS composed for DELIVERY in ST. CHRYSOSTOM'S CHURCH, EVERTON; with Preface .. Crown 8vo. 2s.
7. **MR. C. D. GINSBURG'S** New Translation of ECCLESIASTES, with Hebrew Text and English Commentary 8vo. 18s.
8. **REV. J. HUNTER'S** School Edition of SHAKESPEARE'S MERCHANT OF VENICE, with Notes and Interpretation 12mo. 2s. 6d.
9. **GRAHAM'S (J.G.) INTRODUCTION** to the ART of READING, in a Series of Instructions and Exercises Fcap. 2s. 6d.
10. **REV. J. PYCROFT'S COURSE** of ENGLISH READING adapted to every Taste and Capacity, *Fourth Edition* Fcap. 5s.
11. **GRAHAM'S (G. F.) HELPS** to ENGLISH GRAMMAR, an improved Spelling and Reading Made Easy combined, *New Edition* Fcap. 2s. 6d.
12. **READING, WRITING, and ARITHMETIC;** and How they may be more Successfully Taught in Elementary Schools. By R. FLOYD 8vo. 2s. 6d.
13. **PROFESSOR CONTANSEAU'S** FIRST STEP in FRENCH, or Easy Method of Learning the Elements of the French Language Fcap. 2s. 6d.
14. **THE POETIC SPIRIT;** and other Poems. By JAMES ELLIS CARTWRIGHT. Fcap. 4s. 6d.
15. **REV. F. O. MORRIS'S RECORDS** of ANIMAL SAGACITY and CHARACTER; with a Preface..... Fcap. 5s.
16. **THE CLIMATE of ENGLAND:** its Meteorological Character Explained. By G. SHEPHERD, C.E. Crown 4to. 8s. 6d.
17. **THE OXONIAN in ICELAND:** Notes of Travel in that Island in the Summer of 1890. By the Rev. F. METCALFE, M.A. Illustrations Post 8vo. 12s. 6d.
18. **GLENCRAGGAN;** or, a Highland Home in Cantire. By CUTHBERT BEDE. Maps, Chromolithographs, Woodcuts 2 vols. post 8vo. 25s.
19. **SOCIAL LIFE and MANNERS in AUSTRALIA:** Notes of Eight Years' Experience. By a RESIDENT Post 8vo. 5s.
20. **EGYPTIAN SEPULCHRES** and SYRIAN SHRINES; including Lebanon, Palmyra, and Western Turkey. By EMILY A. DEAUFORT. Map and Illustrations 2 vols. post 8vo. 25s.
21. **KITTLITZ'S VIEWS** of the VEGETATION of the COASTS and ISLANDS of the PACIFIC. Translated and Edited by B. SEEMANN, F.L.S.; the 24 Plates reproduced in Photography Crown 4to. 45s.
22. **GALBRAITH and HAUGHTON'S** SCIENTIFIC MANUALS; GREENE'S *Manual of Coccoliterata*, with 29 Woodcuts Fcap. 5s.
23. **ARAGO'S (F.) TREATISE** on COMETS, reprinted from his *Popular Astronomy*; with Woodcuts and 5 Plates of Figures 8vo. 5s.
24. **LIDDELL and SCOTT'S GREEK-ENGLISH LEXICON** abridged. *Ninth Edition*, newly revised Square 12mo. 7s. 6d.
25. **LIDDELL and SCOTT'S LARGER GREEK-ENGLISH LEXICON.** *Fifth Edition*, revised and augmented Crown 4to. 31s. 6d.
26. **DR. W. BRINTON** On FOOD and its DIGESTION; being an Introduction to Dietetics. With 48 Woodcuts Post 8vo. 12s.
27. **ON HEAT in its RELATIONS to WATER and STEAM.** By C.W. WILLIAMS, A.I.C.E. *Second Edition*; Portrait and Woodcuts 8vo. 7s. 6d.
28. **PROJECTION and CALCULATION** of the SPHERE: a Complete Initiation into Nautical Astronomy, for Young Sea Officers. By S. M. SAKBY, R.N. Post 8vo. 5s.
29. **WINTER'S ELEMENTARY DRAWING** for MILITARY STUDENTS, PART II. *Practical Geometry of Planes and Solids.* Woodcuts and Figures. Post 8vo. 6s. 6d.
30. **M'LEOD'S PHYSICAL ATLAS** of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND; 30 full-coloured Maps, with Illustrative Letter-press (*Gleig's School Series*). Fcap. 4to. 7s. 6d.
31. **KEY to HILEY'S ARITHMETICAL COMPANION.** By the Rev. A. HILEY, M.A. *Fourth Edition* 12mo. 5s.
32. **LITERARY INTELLIGENCE** of about Twenty other New Works and New Editions in the press and preparing for Publication Pp. 169 to 172.

London: LONGMAN, GREEN, and CO. Paternoster-row.

MR. BENTLEY'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

On September 2, A NEW STORY OF SOCIAL LIFE.
EAST LYNNE. 3 vols.

On September 15, with Portrait, &c.
**MEMOIRS of RICHARD III., and
some of his Contemporaries.**

By J. HENEAGE JESSE, Author of 'The Court of England
under the Stuarts.' 8vo.

On September 20,
**A RESIDENCE at NAGASAKI and
HAKODATI in 1859-60. With
an Account of Japan.**

By C. PEMBERTON HODGSON, late Her Majesty's Consul,
To which are added, a Series of Letters on JAPAN, by HIS
WIFE. Post 8vo. with Illustrations.

On September 15,
**A New Edition (the 3rd) of A BOOK
for a RAINY DAY.**

By J. B. SMITH, Author of 'The Streets of London,'
'Nollkens and his Times.' 2s.

NOW READY.

**The COOK'S GUIDE and HOUSE-
KEEPER and BUTLER'S ASSISTANT:** a Practical Treatise
on English and Foreign Cookery in all its Branches, and
also Instructions for Pickling and Preserving Vegetables,
Fruit, Game, &c.; the Curing of Hams and Bacon;
The ART of CONFITONNERIE and Ice-making, and the
Arrangement of Desserts. By CHARLES ELME FRAN-
CATELLI, Author of 'The Modern Cook.' Small 8vo. with
numerous Illustrations. 5s.

LORD DUNDONALD.—A REPLY
to the OBSERVATIONS in THE QUARTERLY REVIEW
on THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY of LORD DUNDONALD.
By MARCUS. 8vo. with Charts.

The Hon. Mrs. YELVERTON'S
'MARTYRS to CIRCUMSTANCE.' Second and Con-
cluding Part, price 2s.

MEMOIRS of MARSHALL HALL,
M.D. F.R.S., Corresponding Member of the Institute of
France, and Foreign Associate of the Academy of Medicine at
Paris. By HIS WIDOW. 8vo. with a Portrait, 14s.
"In the world of physiological science Dr. Marshall Hall may
fairly be ranked as the companion of Harvey and Bell."
Athenæum.

JOHN HUSS and JEROME OF PRAGUE.
**THE LIFE and TIMES of CARDINAL
JULIAN.** By the Rev. R. C. JENKINS. 8vo. 14s.
"Mr. Jenkins treats with candour and learning a life which
bears the impress of greatness. He has succeeded in developing
the high aims and profound statesmanship of Cardinal Julian."
Saturday Review.

**THE POPULAR SEA NOVEL, READY AT EVERY
LIBRARY.**

VONVED the DANE:
THE ROVER OF THE BALTIC.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

MORNING POST.

"This is a great book, both in conception and execution, which
in its own school has no rival. Victor Hugo might be proud to
have written some of its chapters: he has never written anything
more thrilling or more terrible; and Dumas himself, so powerful
in describing prison scenes, has not exceeded this writer in his
account of the Rover of the Baltic."

REV.

"This strange and stirring story will certainly attract atten-
tion."

BELL'S MESSENGER.

"A novel of immense power and variety."

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.

"As a romance of the sea, equals some of the most esteemed
works of Marryat."

London: RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-
street,
Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

WILLIAM WILSON'S POEMS. SECOND EDITION.

Just published, in fcap. 8vo. price 8s. cloth.

GATHERED TOGETHER: POEMS.

By WILLIAM WILSON,
Author of 'A Little Earnest Book upon a Great Old Subject; or,
Chapters upon Poetry and Poets'; 'Such is Life'; 'Sketches
and Poems'; 'A House for Shakespeare,' &c. &c.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Examiner.

"The generous sentiment of these poems is real. His verses,
written in sympathy with the struggles of Italian or Hungarian,
are often vigorous in their manly sincerity, and in the domestic
songs matches of graceful music frequently occur."

The Press.

"Mr. Wilson certainly displays taste and feeling, and a com-
mand of harmonious rhythm. In our opinion, he writes with ease
and elegance. We especially recommend the description of a
sunset by the sea-shore, at page 42."

Literary Gazette.

"There are some brilliant touches in these poems. The Author
has no mean poetic power. The last poem in the book is one of
great beauty."

The Leader.

"Mr. Wilson has a decided lyrical vein. He thinks loftily and
feels intensely."

The Critic.

"We are glad to see that the public has received Mr. Wilson's
'Gathered Together' with sufficient favour to necessitate the issue
of a second edition."

Bell's Weekly Messenger.

"In this volume Mr. Wilson has added to his acknowledged
claims as one of the best poets of the day. It is refreshing to
come upon such pages as 'Gathered Together' contains. In some
of the pieces the writer rises to a Tennysonian altitude in his
power of description."

The Observer.

"A fine and lofty spirit pervades these pieces, one and all; but
those which deal with 1848 rise into political eloquence of the
highest order. The 'Sonnets' are very elegant specimens of what
may be done with the English tongue in this peculiar structure of
verse. They are animated by noble sentiments, expressed in
sonorous language, and are in every respect worthy of praise."

The Bookseller.

"We must admit that he exhibits considerable skill in the art
of versification, great command of language, and a highly culti-
vated mind. We are glad to find this pleasing volume has reached
a second edition, a success which has rarely occurred to any new
poet, unless his productions are considerably above the ordinary
standard."

The Court Journal.

"It is refreshing to find one work among a thousand in which
originality is at least attempted, and interest embodied—such is
this book. He aims at originality in his thoughts and in his dic-
tion, and we may safely say he has succeeded. He has 'gathered
together' a collection of the highest merit."

The Morning Post.

"The author of 'Gathered Together' is already favourably
known in the literary world. The present volume will not detract
from his previous reputation."

The Morning Chronicle.

"Some of the poems display considerable merit."

The Morning Advertiser.

"When the first edition of this volume appeared, we gave it well-
merited praise; and now that a second edition has been called for,
the result of a second perusal has been to increase instead of
diminishing the approval with which we first read its pages. It
displays a happy combination of intellectual culture and poetic
appreciation."

The Daily Telegraph.

"Mr. Wilson is a poet with great freshness of feeling and a
considerable elegance of style. On reading for the first time the
selections which he has published, we felt convinced that he pos-
sessed greater power than he has yet put forth. This opinion
was confirmed on a second perusal. His thoughts are fervid, and
even passionate; his imagery is natural and familiar; he is never
at a loss for appropriate language, and he understands the prin-
ciples of versification. Each feeling is gracefully expressed, and
the harmony of the lines faultless. In his 'Sonnets' he exhibits
great taste."

The Era.

"Mr. Wilson is unquestionably possessed of high poetic feeling,
and a free and fearless mode of thought, and he moulds his fancies
into elegant verse. In the collection before us we recognize some
old friends and favourites. 'The Release,' 'My Favorite Tree,'
and 'Nevermore,' are very charming. Our poet is a deep lover of
freedom."

The Morning Star.

"This author possesses some of the finest attributes of the true
poet. And a true poet Mr. Wilson undoubtedly is, and true poetry
is much of that which he has here 'gathered together.' Some of
the pieces, indeed, might be owned by the best writers of the
present day. Collections of beautiful thoughts, happily expressed,
will find in this volume a fruitful store."

The Illustrated London News.

"Many of his songs strike us as being well adapted for music,
by which we mean no little praise. The writer may, perhaps, take
this hint."

John Bull.

"Mr. William Wilson is the author of several books. Many a
graceful fancy and earnest thought is scattered up and down these
pages."

The Weekly Dispatch.

"This is not the first clever production of this Author we have
had occasion to praise, and we are enabled, very conscientiously,
to endorse our past commendations upon the book of poems now
before us. The excellence of this writer is perhaps to be found
most freely developed in the characteristic 'Sonnets.'"

The Illustrated News of the World.

"Mr. William Wilson is very favourably known as a writer of
both poetry and prose, and 'Gathered Together' will add to his
reputation."

London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN,
and ROBERTS.

SMITH, ELDER & CO.'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE.

No. XXI. (for SEPTEMBER) is now ready. Price One Shilling
with Two Illustrations.

CONTENTS.

- I. THE ADVENTURES OF PHILIP ON HIS WAY
THROUGH THE WORLD. (With an Illustration.)
Chap. XIX.—On 'on est bien à Vingt Ans.
XX.—Course of True Love.
- II. FOOD—HOW TO TAKE IT.
- III. AN OLD JOHN BULL.
Chap. I.—A-Courting.
II.—The Reformer.
III.—A-Soldiering.
- IV. KEEPING UP APPEARANCES.
- V. MY NEIGHBOUR ROSE. BY F. L.
- VI. THE STRUGGLES OF BROWN, JONES AND ROBIN-
SON. BY ONE OF THE FIRM.
Chap. IV.—Nine Times Nine is Eighty-one. Show-
ing how Brown, Jones and Robinson
selected their House of Business.
V.—The Division of Labour.
VI.—It is our Opening Day.
- VII. A CHARITY BAZAAR. (With an Illustration.)
- VIII. NEGROES BOND AND FREE.
- IX. FROM DAN TO DUNDRENN, THROUGH ALE-
RIDGE PARK.
- X. LEGEND OF THE CORRIEVECHAN WHIRLPOOL.
A BALLAD. BY GEORGE MACDONALD.
- XI. AGNES OF SORRENTO.
Chap. X.—The Interview.
XI.—The Consequential.
- XII. ROUNDOABOUT PAPERS.—No. 16. ON TWO
ROUNDOABOUT PAPERS WHICH I INTENDED
TO WRITE.

SELECTIONS from the WRITINGS

of JOHN RUSKIN, M.A., Author of 'Modern Painters,'
'Stones of Venice,' 'Seven Lamps of Architecture,' &c. Post
8vo. 450 pp. with Portrait, price 6s. cloth. [Nearly ready.]

**The LADY'S GUIDE to the ORDER-
ING of her HOUSEHOLD, and the ECONOMY of the
DINNER-TABLE.** By a LADY. Post 8vo. [Just ready.]

NOTES on SHOOKING HORSES. By
Lieut.-Col. FITZWYGRAM, Inniskilling Dragoon. 8vo.
with Eight Illustrations, price 5s. 6d. cloth.

The LIFE of MAHOMET. With
Introductory Chapters on the Original Sources for the Bio-
graphy of Mahomet, and on the Pre-Islamic History of
Arabia. By WILLIAM MUIR, Esq., Bengal Civil Service.
Complete in 4 vols. demy 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth.
* Vols. III. and IV. may be had separately, price 1s.

The LIFE and LETTERS of CAPT.
JOHN BROWN, who was Executed at Charlestown, Virginia,
December 2, 1859, for an Armed Attack upon American
Slavery; with Notices of some of his Confederates. Edited by
RICHARD D. WEBB. With Photographic Portraits. Small
post 8vo. price 4s. 6d. cloth.

HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE, and
SICK-ROOM GUIDE; describing Diseases, their Nature,
Causes, and Symptoms, with the most approved Methods of
Treatment, the Properties and Uses of Remedies. By JOHN
GARDNER, M.D. 8vo. with numerous Woodcuts, price 10s. 6d.
cloth.

**IN-DOOR PLANTS and HOW TO
GROW THEM.** For the Drawing-room, Balcony, and Green-
house. Containing clear Instructions by which ladies may
obtain, at a small expense, a constant supply of Flowers. By
E. A. MALING. With a Coloured Frontispiece. Fcap. 8vo.
price 2s. 6d. cloth.

The BOOK of GOOD COUNSELS:
Being an Abridged Translation of the Sanskrit Classic, 'The
Hitopadesa.' By EDWIN ARNOLD, M.A. Oxon., Author
of 'Education in India.' With Illustrations by Harlequin
Weir. Crown 8vo. price 6s. cloth.

NEW NOVELS.

HILLS and PLAINS. 2 vols.
[In September.]
MISS GWYNNE of WOODFORD.
By GARTH RIVERS. 2 vols. [Just published.]

WHO BREAKS — PAYS. By the
Author of 'Cousin Stella.' 2 vols. [Just published.]

SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1861.

LITERATURE

Memoirs and Correspondence of King Jerome and Queen Catherine—[*Mémoires et Correspondance du Roi Jérôme et de la Reine Catherine*. Première Partie]. (Paris, Dentu.)

RECENT French trials have given to the early days of King Jerome the interest of romance. Jerome was a naughty boy, and his naughtiness led him into scrapes which had their comic and their tragic sides. The law courts of his nephew have, indeed, been very kind to him, and very hard upon the beautiful young lady whom he betrayed and abandoned; but opinion in Europe is not yet governed by the Code Napoléon; and hence appears to have arisen a necessity for some further literary defence of Jerome's conduct, and especially of his engagement with Elizabeth Patterson. It would almost seem as if M. Alexandre Dumas had been selected for this delicate work. The success is not great. All the Chinese puzzles ever invented, all the hard riddles offered under penalties by the Sphinx, all the hard tasks laid upon victims in fairy tales or out of them, were easy matters compared to the difficulty of transforming King Jerome into a hero. In fact, the task is no less than to make something out of nothing:—*où il n'y a rien le roi perd ses droits*.

In the beginning Jerome is presented, in the Dumas fashion, as a student, at the College of Juilly—a spoiled, noisy, troublesome boy, whose escapades are told in the delicate paraphrases to which the French language lends itself so blandly that a foreigner might imagine the chief end for which it was created was to colour and soften ugly facts with its delicately-tinted epithets. The art of dress is as much shown in the French language as in the French fashions. "Endowed with an agreeable, elegant and admirable appearance, full of impetuosity, Jerome at fifteen was the spoiled child of the First Consul, whose paternal watchfulness was defeated more than once by the unconsidered acts of this ardent and decided nature."

The "ardent and decided nature" exhibited itself in the ways by which prodigal sons have distinguished themselves from time immemorial; an unlimited faculty for spending money, getting into debt and disgrace, varied in Jerome's case by an occasional duel, the folly of which was only to be equalled by its ferocity. The English reader will find as much difficulty in understanding the author's account of the political events of the period as if they were "wars in Flanders." But, as all the political events are made subservient to the hero, and serve only as a background and *mise-en-scène* for Jerome, to enable him to assume a pose, the historical unities are not of much importance; they bear as much resemblance to actual facts as the cannon's smoke and dead soldiers represent the battle raging behind the Marquis of Granby on a village sign-post. Jerome was sent to join the French fleet about to sail under Admiral Ganteaume. Jerome was on board the Indivisible. The fleet sailed about for some time up and down in the Mediterranean, without doing anything particular, except allowing some of their vessels to be captured. Frenchmen are not in the least amphibious, and the author's maritime facts are very hazy. The French fleet sails, in these pages, hither and thither; and the reader will be as perplexed as Nelson if he struggles to understand what they are about.

Jerome saw his first battle, and was rewarded by being sent home on board the prize *Swiftsure*, an English vessel captured and brought

home in pomp; and on his arrival he received commendation, and the commission of an aspirant of the first-class. Napoleon, however, wrote a significant letter to his brother, expressing a hope that he would give his whole mind to learn his profession; that he would go aloft, learn the different parts of a ship, and suffer no one else to do his work. He expresses a hope that Jerome, in time, will become "*aussi agile qu'un bon mousse*."

Jerome assisted at the *fêtes* given to celebrate the brief peace, or rather armistice, which occurred as a lull in the great war. The "*éclat incomparable*" which, according to the author, these rejoicings shed upon the name of Bonaparte, and the "*scènes magiques*" which Paris presented to the whole world (for Paris has always understood the art of getting up *spectacles*), completely turned the head of Jerome; he was the fly on the chariot-wheel in all his glory: "*le trait dominant de son caractère, le sentiment profond de sa dignité personnelle*" received a great accession of force. But before it had time to come to its full growth, Napoleon sent him once more to sea. This time it was the expedition to St. Domingo. The wretched story has been often told; it receives no fresh illustration in these pages; it only becomes more confused in blood, and smoke, and horror. Jerome was again allowed to come home with despatches; and the reader will smile at the tone of delicate deprecation with which the author hints that Jerome got into all the mischief possible during the month he remained at Paris. Napoleon sent him to sea again at the end of a month, but Jerome contrived means to remain at Nantes, and to amuse himself for two months, and when, at length, he tardily embarked, a convenient storm drove him back to port. The difficulty of getting Jerome afloat was like that of launching the *Great Eastern*. At length he sailed, and arrived at Martinique; where, utterly incompetent, and caring nothing for his profession, he was made captain of the brig *Epervier*. He had an attack of yellow fever, which gave him a final disgust for the hardships of a sailor's life, and he expressed a very distinct desire to give up his commission and get rid of the whole concern, which the stony-hearted admiral refused to grant. It was, however, evident that Jerome was unfit to be intrusted with the destinies of a herring-boat. Under his command the *Epervier* was in the most miserable state; betwixt the sickness and the desertion of the men, it needed to be entirely refitted. Jerome was recalled to France, but, with his usual self-will, he had now no inclination to go; he was amusing himself at Martinique, where he found a childish pleasure in being treated "with the distinction due to the brother of the First Consul." He was the torment of his admiral, Villaret Joyeuse, who only desired to get him safely off. At last, after repeated orders, he sailed; but scarcely had he left the shore than he contrived seriously to insult an English man-of-war out of pure insolence and heedlessness. Alarmed, however, at the possible consequences of what he had done, Jerome returned to Martinique; and the admiral, who believed him well on his voyage, had the vexation to see him come back with a folly on his hands which was likely to have serious consequences.

Not in the slightest degree abashed, Jerome was glad of anything that sent him on shore. He hated responsibility, but he delighted in receiving the official demonstration of respect due to him as commander of a vessel of war and brother to the First Consul. He was enchanted when the Governor of Martinique

received him with all the garrison turned out under arms. Jerome was a *parvenu* to the backbone, and his vulgarity was engrained. To appear in a state carriage, to receive attentions from high personages, to be flattered, to spend unlimited pocket-money, to have nothing to do but to go to *fêtes* and public amusements,—these were his notions of royal felicity. The author does not narrate one single trait of youthful generosity, or manly ambition, or rational common sense. Jerome had the unmitigated selfishness of a prince of the days of the "right divine of kings to govern wrong;" but he entirely lacked the royal grace and princely manner with which kings who have left but a sorry name in history conciliated, personally, the good will, and propitiated the patience of their subjects.

Jerome cared nothing for the opportunities offered to him of obtaining distinction; the duties of his profession were a weariness to him; he even wished, as we have seen, to give up the command of his vessel—because it entailed duties. The admiral, exasperated at Jerome's stupid discourtesy to the English flag, ordered him to return at once to France. War was on the point of breaking out, but the peace, though strained to extremity, had not actually been yet broken, and the French admiral did not want to get into a quarrel. Jerome, fertile in expedients for avoiding what he disliked, wrote back excuses, and delayed his departure till it became impossible. The admiral, at his wits' end, and anxious to be quit of him at any rate, yet fearful of his being made prisoner, gave him permission to go to America. Jerome asked nothing better; and to America he went. The biographer, previous to naming the spot where Jerome landed, proceeds to give a description of the attitude assumed by his hero. He says:—

Jerome had scarcely set foot in the American territory than he began to give himself the privileges, manners, and airs of a prince, tempered only by the incognito which he at first assumed. As to his opinions and his conduct, he set them resolutely above all remonstrances and censure from any quarter whatever: *L'audace et toujours de l'audace*.

Jerome, it must be owned, had that quality for success in perfection. The point at which Jerome landed in the "*Etats Unis*" was Norfolk, in Virginia; he was accompanied by three companions, whom he called "*his suite*." He repaired to Washington, and announced to the French consul that he must find the means to convey him and his *suite* to France—a matter by no means easy, seeing that by that time war had been declared between England and France; English vessels were on the watch to do all the harm they could to French ships, and intrinsically worthless as was Jerome in himself, still, as brother to the First Consul, he would have been a prisoner worth making. The poor French consul, Pichon by name, with a vivid prevision of all the difficulties about to encompass him, made an effort to get Jerome off before his presence became known. He plaintively entreated him to guard a strict incognito. Jerome promised; but, with his vanity, was quite unable to keep the promise. He went to Baltimore whilst the consul endeavoured to make his arrangements, and, at the end of three days, everybody in the city knew that the vain-glorious and flashy young Frenchman was no less than brother to the First Consul of France.

"*Les Etats Unis*" were enchanted to find that such a celebrity had come to visit them, and hastened to offer the homage that was dear to Jerome's heart; they took him at his own valuation. Jerome was flattered and

fitted to the top of his bent; and he took it all as a just tribute to his merits. One incident deserves special mention: the hotel-keeper at Washington, whose name was Barney or Barnum, saw at a glance all the capital that might be made out of Jerome; and he took entire possession of him, followed him, flattered him, and showed him off everywhere. The coincidence of name and nature is curious. Jerome lent himself to his tactics, considering him only as an humble satellite. Barnum's reputation was not good, and the French consul Pichon felt it his duty to warn Jerome against his unbecoming intimacy with this man, a counsel which Jerome highly resented, haughtily desiring Pichon to mind his own business, as he, Jerome, was capable of taking care of himself! Pichon *se tint pour dit*, and could only put up his prayers that he might be speedily delivered from the presence of so troublesome a charge, for whose safety he was responsible, and over whom he had no control. All Baltimore was in a state of excitement; all the pomps and vanities that money and enthusiasm could procure were lavished on Jerome, and he enjoyed his position. There were difficulties in the way of obtaining a passage for Jerome in an American vessel, difficulties which Jerome was more inclined to enhance than to obviate; he was, for the first time in his life, entirely his own master, and he was in no haste to return to France, to the subjection of his brother, whose reproofs he was conscious of deserving, and quite certain of receiving. He gave himself up to all the gaieties of the season, obtaining, from time to time, a little money from Pichon; but as all Baltimore only asked for the honour of giving him unlimited credit, it may be conceived

How happily the days of Thalaba went by.

Amongst the belles of Baltimore, a certain Miss Patterson reigned supreme. She was extremely beautiful, as all contemporary testimony declares; she was agreeable, witty, clever, and ambitious;—in short, Miss "Betsy Patterson," as the biographer calls her, was fully aware of her own charms, and determined to draw a good result from them,—she loved admiration, and she desired to obtain a position of distinction. Her character was not unlike Jerome's, in her love for all the vanities of life; but she was beyond measure his superior in energy, sense and spirit. She was very vain, and very fond of admiration, of which she received enough to turn a reasonable woman's head. She desired to shine in a wider horizon. Jerome was the brother of the hero who was master of the Tuileries, and who could, when he pleased, inhabit Versailles. To go to Paris, to have apartments in a palace, to set French fashions and enjoy the delights of unlimited milliners' bills, was a prospect well calculated to dazzle a young girl. Miss Betsy was "beautiful exceedingly," her worst enemies never accused her of being otherwise; with all her vanity "she was a woman of the strictest principle"; her father was a rich merchant, well known and well respected; all her family belonged to that *quasi*-American aristocracy "the upper ten thousand," though it had not then received that compendious name.

In birth, parentage, fortune and education she was Jerome's equal,—in intellect and character she was his superior; but then she had no brother of genius capable of raising his family out of the middle class into the ranks of a reigning dynasty. Napoleon had already risen so high as to make it a dazzling honour to any not born to royal legitimacy to be connected with him; he might soar still higher, but his balloon had not yet passed out of hail, nor quite out of the reach of those still standing on their natural level;—there was yet one brief

moment, when a fortunate and audacious spring might take the aspirant into the ascending car, or, failing, break his neck. Jerome at Baltimore was in the zenith of a vulgar success; all the distinction that Baltimore could offer was given to him;—he was young, lively, tolerably good looking, and well endowed with the quality for which the Puritan divine once innocently prayed, as a crowning grace, "a good conceit of himself." If "Miss Betsy" had any female susceptibility she might be excused if she fell in love with the hero of so much homage from those who made up the whole of her world. Falling in love with a popular hero or a popular clergyman is as much of an epidemic as hysterics among a parcel of school girls. Nothing but the spirit of contradiction and a great deal of good sense can resist the force of example. Jerome fell violently in love with "Miss Betsy," and proposed marriage; she accepted the offer, which made her the envy of all the women in Baltimore. Mr. Patterson, the father, in consideration of the connexion, was willing to overlook Jerome's want of actual fortune, and gave his consent. The Spanish ambassador and the Barnum before mentioned, were Jerome's confederates in the affair; both of them were amiably anxious to promote his views and prevent his thinking of difficulties.

Pichon had been in great perplexity and trouble of mind ever since destiny had sent Jerome to take refuge in America. Pichon's only aspiration was to keep Jerome quiet and to get him safely away. It was hopeless to try to make Jerome quiet, he was bent on producing himself in the most flagrant splendour at every moment, assuming the nonchalant dignity of a Prince in disguise, spending money and ordering about as though he had been the last incarnation of "My Lord Marquis of Carabas." To get him away in safety, even if he would have consented to go, was a matter of great difficulty; for English frigates, quite aware of his presence, were hovering about the coast, on the watch for every French vessel which attempted to leave port. The American Government could not, without violating its neutrality, give a passage to Jerome in one of their own vessels, nor in any case do more than shut their eyes. Jerome, who was a caricature of his brother, possessing all the Bonaparte imperiousness of will, though it was never shown except in matters which touched his own inclination, had declared that nothing should induce him to go back to France in any vessel of less dignity than a man-of-war. Pichon did his best; he got a small armed brig, called *Le Clothier*, ready for sea. A fortunate moment offered for her to get away: Pichon entreated Jerome to embark without delay. But Jerome, who by this time was over head and ears in love, and had matrimonial intentions, declined the invitation to repair on board *Le Clothier*, but he wrote despatches to his brother, which he sent by the vessel, announcing his own intention to remain in America until he should receive a reply to them! Pichon was driven to the verge of madness and grey hairs, though the author tells us that he felt a secret pride to see the ease and dignity with which Jerome represented France. Jerome Bonaparte must have been the original from whom Alexandre Dumas has drawn his heroes.

On the occasion of a visit Jerome paid to Washington, the President Jefferson invited him to a grand dinner. Jerome, who took all marks of attention as his due, treated the American President with dignified affability, and charmed the company with his conversation. The next morning, as he was stepping into his carriage to return to Baltimore, he turned to

Pichon, who stood by, and said, with serene negligence, "It is my intention to be married on the 7th of November next, at Baltimore, to Miss Patterson. I invite you and Madame Pichon to be present on the occasion." Having launched this thunderbolt, he drove away. It required a day and night for poor Pichon to recover his scattered senses. It was now the 28th of October—the Consul-General could do nothing but protest. He wrote three letters—one to Jerome, one to Mr. Patterson, and one to the consul in Baltimore, declaring that by the French Code any marriage contracted by a French subject under the age of twenty-five, without the consent of parents and guardians, was null in France. On the receipt of these letters Jerome was furious, and uttered invectives against Pichon; but papa Patterson was dignified: he broke off the match, and sent his daughter away from home. Jerome was apparently brought to reason by Mr. Patterson's representations; he offered an apology to Pichon for the unparliamentary language he had used towards him in the heat of his displeasure; he professed to see his error, laid all the blame upon the undue influence which had been brought to bear upon him, and especially accused the false counsels of the Spanish ambassador, Mr. Barnum, and a certain General Smith. Jerome even condescended to beg Pichon *not to mention the affair* when he wrote home. Pichon ought to have mistrusted this sudden submission; but he was flattered at the success of his eloquence: and he wrote to Talleyrand a self-glorifying despatch about his own promptness, decision and success. Jerome set out on a tour to dissipate his chagrin. Pichon renewed his efforts to persuade him to leave America; but in vain. Admiral Willaumez sent official orders to him to depart; but Jerome only repeated his intention to await the answer from his brother to his despatches. They could not bring their horse to the water, much less make him drink.

Jerome went on his tour. New York received him with demonstrations of ardent admiration, and gave him *fêtes*, and balls, and entertainments to his heart's content. For three weeks Pichon's heart remained at ease; but on the 25th of December, 1803, he received a brief official announcement that Jerome had been married to Miss Patterson on the previous evening as fast as the Church and the paternal benediction could unite them! They were man and wife by all that was sacred and indissoluble. Bishop Carroll, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Baltimore, performed the ceremony. Joined to the announcement of his marriage was a notification that Jerome wanted money, which Pichon was to furnish immediately.

All things to God are possible save one—
That to undo which is already done.

The marriage was regular and legal in every particular; and Miss Betsy Patterson was, as far as rites and ceremonies could make her, the lawful wife of Jerome Bonaparte, and qualified to share all the honours of his rising star. Jerome had a shrewd notion of the manner in which the news would be received at home; and, with characteristic dislike to everything unpleasant, he left the task of announcing it to Pichon and Admiral Willaumez.

The French Consul thought it his duty to make the best of an accomplished fact, and made a merit of effacing the memory of his opposition by treating Madame Jerome with every formality of official respect. Without troubling themselves about any evil day that might be in store for them, the newly-married pair proceeded to enter into "all the gaieties of the season" at Baltimore. American society felt flattered at the choice of Jerome; and

made an apotheosis of both bride and bridegroom. Nothing but the splendours of the last scene of a pantomime could express the glitter and glory that surrounded them, although the smell of brimstone, and the danger from rockets and red-fire, were unpleasantly apparent through all. What *would* the First Consul say? Nevertheless, France was a long way off, and they could not hear what was said for a long time.

On the 18th of May the news came that Napoleon had been declared Emperor. Madame Jerome was possibly a Princess! From the moment Jerome heard of his brother's elevation, he began to be as restlessly impatient to get back to France as he had hitherto been obstinate to remain. He was, however, afraid to face his brother; and he had passed his word to the Pattersons that he would not leave America until his marriage had been recognized. Papa Patterson promised that when the time arrived for his departure he would show that he was not a father-in-law to be despised, by sending Jerome and his wife to Europe in a vessel of his own, and in a style befitting his rank; but Jerome's desire to remain in America had waned: he wanted to go and share his brother's grandeur in Paris, and be a real prince of the blood.

Napoleon's reply to the announcement of his brother's marriage had not yet been received in America. Napoleon had been First Consul when the news reached him—he was Emperor when he replied on the 9th of June, 1804. He entirely declined to recognize the marriage, taking his stand on the then recent law of the “year xi—12th of the month Pluviose,” which in the language of mortals signified the 13th of February, 1803; prohibiting French subjects under the age of twenty-five to contract marriage without the consent of parents or guardians. The orders to Pichon and all French officials were short, sharp, and decisive. Madame Jerome Bonaparte was recognized as Jerome's mistress, and as such was not to be treated with any marks of respect; and French vessels were forbidden to afford her a passage; if she attempted to enter France with Jerome, orders were given that she should be arrested and conveyed back to America. As to Jerome himself, he was ordered to return home immediately. A pension was offered to *Miss Patterson* of sixty thousand francs a year, on condition that she never assumed the name of Bonaparte or molested Jerome.

If taking matters with a high hand could have overcome difficulties, Napoleon would have borne them down. Except the local enactment, which only held good in France and only regarded French subjects,—the law of marriage as recognized not only by the Catholic Church, but by the consent of Christendom, made the marriage contracted at Baltimore by Jerome and Miss Patterson valid in every respect,—as valid as the canons of the Church could make it. It remained to be seen whether the will of the Emperor or the decree of the Church were the stronger. If Jerome could only be firm, the marriage must hold good—recognition or no recognition.

But Jerome could be true to nothing, except his own inclination. He was not a worse man than Napoleon, but he was a Fool,—a fool who could see nothing, feel nothing, care for nothing beyond the gratification of the whim of the moment. All that he inherited of the strong inflexible Bonaparte will was concentrated in the gratification of his own vanity and his own sensuality. He had had his whim pretty well out in regard to Miss Patterson—he had married her in spite of opposition, but he had been married to her for six months past. To go back to France at any risk, to

be the “brother of the Emperor,” was the idea that now possessed him. His wife was becoming a clog and an incumbrance. He had, however, to deal with a father-in-law who was as determined in his way as Napoleon. Jerome found that he would not be allowed to leave America without taking his wife with him. No French vessel dared to give her a passage; but papa Patterson chartered at his own expense a fine vessel called the *Philadelphia*, on board of which, Jerome, his wife, and her relative Miss Spear, embarked, with the greatest secrecy.

But, as the old ballad sings:—

They scarce had sailed a league, a league,
A league but barely three,
When dark dark grew the foaming sea.

—In plain prose, they encountered a heavy gale and were shipwrecked, the passengers escaping, though much of the baggage and all Jerome's money were lost. If the case had been reversed, and Jerome had sunk to the bottom of the sea instead of his effects, it would have been a solution that would not have called forth tears. The unhappy Pichon, for whose sins Jerome had surely been sent to America, had only just heard authentic tidings of his departure, when he was thrown back into all his troubles by the news of his shipwreck and—escape! His troubles, however, drew near their end; for Jerome was now quite as impatient to depart as Pichon could be to get rid of him. He made another effort to obtain the dignity of returning in a vessel of war, as became a new-made prince of the blood of the Emperor, but inexorable fate and the strict watch kept by English vessels made this impossible. He did at last what he might have done at first;—with the consent of his father-in-law, he took a passage in an American merchant vessel, bound for Portugal, and embarked with his wife and secretary. The vessel arrived quite safely at Lisbon. The French Consul refused a passport to Madame Jerome, and wrote to Paris to announce what he had done.

Jerome had shown some skill in the art of tormenting consuls, and he had never submitted to any reasoning or representation which led contrary to his inclinations. No considerations had withheld him from making Miss Patterson his wife on the 25th of December 1803, and no considerations of his duty as a husband or the common considerations of humanity towards a woman about to become the mother of his child, withheld him from abandoning her, in a strange country, where she had neither friends nor relatives, where her position was more than equivocal, and where if she were not in want of the necessities of life, it was no thanks to Jerome, who made no provision for the protection or support of an extremely beautiful woman of seventeen whose physical condition rendered a return to her own country and her father's house impossible. He left her almost immediately on arriving at Lisbon, professedly to throw himself at his brother's feet and prevail upon him to forgive the marriage. His subsequent conduct proves that he never had any intention to embarrass himself further with her whom he had married; he showed himself as self-willed and inconsequent in running away from difficulties as he had been in running into them.

Jerome set off in hot haste to present himself before his brother, who was at Turin. For eleven days he was kept waiting for an interview; during this time he wrote a letter of abject submission, consenting to be governed in all things by the will of the Emperor, and to recognize his own marriage as absolutely null, not even requiring to be dissolved. Napoleon wrote an order to Jerome, that he himself

should announce to his wife that he had of his own free will recognized that his marriage was and had been null from the beginning.

In return for this unqualified submission, Jerome was graciously pardoned and restored to his brother's favour. Jerome's consent once given, all manner of official acts and declarations were set forth to show how entirely null the marriage had always been, and the offspring illegitimate beyond redemption.

France was not all the world; and the Imperial decrees, although they deprived Madame Jerome of all the advantages she had hoped for from her connexion with the Bonaparte family, neither reduced her to obscurity nor tarnished her name. The Pope declared the marriage binding beyond his power to annul it; and the rest of Europe recognized in Madame Jerome the victim of arbitrary power.

She and her husband never met again after they parted at Lisbon, less than seven months after their marriage. She went to England, where she was received with much kindness and sympathy, and in England her son was born, whom she had baptized as Jerome Bonaparte. She afterwards returned to America. That her conduct and character were always above the power of scandal to impugn, was no thanks to Jerome,—a weaker woman or a less worldly one would have been entirely crushed by such treatment as she had received. Madame Jerome was equal to her situation: she would doubtless have made quite as good a princess as any of the temporary royalties Napoleon loved to create, as though they had been the flowers and garlands of his more solid efforts of power; but, apart from this mortification, she made all the gain possible out of her position. She accepted the handsome pension allotted to her by the Emperor, and lived in such amicable relations with the family, as to give a great colour of probability to her present claim on the estate of Prince Jerome. The loss of such a husband could be nothing but a gain to her. She seems to have been a woman who, like Bussy Rabutin, *n'aimait que le solide*. A very proud sensitive woman would have refused to accept the Emperor's pension; but she judged it best to take it. Poverty was not added to her other vexations. As for Jerome, he was through life a fool and a poltroon. The fine epithets and sentimental phraseology in which the courtly editor of these *Memoirs* dresses his conduct does not disguise the very ugly look of his actions, both public and private. On his submission Napoleon sent him once more to sea, and there he distinguished himself by his entire inability either to obey or to command. He was the torment of his admiral, as he had been of the Consul Pichon.

Cavour: a Memoir. By Edward Dicey. (Macmillan & Co.)

Mr. Dicey, who has lived in Italy, and has had opportunities of talking to the friends of Count Cavour, has in this little volume produced a brief and connected story of that statesman's life. It is not very full, and it does not pretend to much novelty. “It is a Memoir, not a life—a chapter, and not a history,” says its author. The work is full of admiration, if rather barren in facts. The materials, we are told, have been drawn from public rather than private sources—that is, they have been drawn from books, from speeches, from reviews. The memoir of Cavour, which appeared in the *Athenæum* soon after his death, has been, we find, useful to Mr. Dicey, though he does not say so. Signor Bonghi's little book has been appropriated bodily, and we trace the *débris* of articles in the French newspapers, also in every case

without the customary signs of conveyance. Mr. Dicey seems to have thought the acknowledgment of these trifles needless. Perhaps he is right; at least his labour is what it professes to be—and that is the first condition of an honest book. Many persons will be glad to read the tale here pleasantly and accurately told.

Having so very recently gone over the whole ground of Cavour's career and character, we shall not follow Mr. Dicey step by step. We content ourselves with quoting from his narrative a personal anecdote here and there; and should the reader find that he has met with any of these stories before, it will only prove that he and Mr. Dicey have studied at a common source.

Here is Cavour as a boy:—

"Cavour, child as he was, had nothing of the courtier about him, and in a very short time he was sent back to the academy, as unfit for the honours of pageship. There is a story told that, when he heard of his dismissal, the child's remark was, that 'he was glad he had thrown off his pack-saddle.' It is told in all memoirs, and I can only say of it that it is '*ben trovato*.' It is common enough, to meet with great men, of whom in their school days their companions thought nothing; it is still more common to find children, whom their masters and schoolfellows think destined to great things, and who turn out commonplace mortals afterwards; but it is rare indeed, to find a great man, whose talent was recognized from the earliest age. Happily, precocious infants are things unknown in Italy, so that there are no fabulous legends circulated of Cavour's childish sayings; but I have heard from men who were at school with him that, when a mere boy, he excited their attention, young as they themselves were then. He was good-humoured, popular enough, and '*bon enfant*;' but he never played, never joined in boyish games and never seemed to work; he was always reading, not works of fiction, but papers, political treatises and histories. He paid no particular attention to his lessons, and troubled himself very little about them; but when the examinations came round, he appeared to grasp all he was required to learn without an effort, and surpassed his competitors easily. He passed his various examinations with such distinction, that his commission was given him at sixteen, and he was allowed to enter the army at eighteen, though twenty was the earliest age fixed by the regulations."

Here is an early Austrian impression of Cavour:—

"There is an incident worth mentioning in connexion with the commencement of his journey. Somehow or other the Austrian authorities received intelligence that the young Count was likely to visit the Lombard provinces, and thereupon, Count Torressani, who was then Director-General of Police at Milan, issued the following instructions to the officials at the frontier:—

"Milan, May 15, 1833.

"A young Piedmontese nobleman, Camillo di Cavour, is about to set out on his travels. He was formerly an officer in the Engineers, and, in spite of his youth, is already deeply corrupted in his political principles. I lose no time in giving this intelligence to the Commissioners of Police, with instructions, not to permit the entrance of the person in question, if he should present himself at our frontiers, unless his passport is perfectly *en règle*, and, even in this case, only after the most rigorous investigation into his clothes and luggage, as I have reason to suspect he may be the bearer of dangerous documents."

—Even the police, it seems, are sometimes right in their suspicions!"

Cavour as a political student:—

"I have talked to friends of Cavour's who knew him well, and they could tell me little more than this, that there was nothing much to tell. The truth is, that at no period of his life had Cavour friends, with whom he was on terms of real intimacy. He was friendly in disposition, kind-hearted,

sociable. Up to a certain point, it was easy to become intimate with him, but beyond that point there was no advancing; and so, even those who knew him best cannot say much about how he lived during his absence from home, beyond that he lived much as other young men in his position did. He resided for a long time in France, and a good deal in Switzerland. His visits to England were never of long duration, and his knowledge of English life and feeling was rather derived from reading than from personal observation. He was a great English reader at all times, not so much of our standard classics as of contemporary political literature. To the end of his life he took in and read the *Times*, the *Morning Post*, and the *Economist*, to which latter paper he was especially partial. He studied, too, for some time, though how long I have been unable to learn, at Edinburgh and at Geneva. Those countries, where he found freedom and progress, were the lands of his predilection, and, beyond them, he hardly extended his wanderings. Subsequent events showed that at this time he studied the character, the literature, and the government, of the countries he dwelt in, very carefully, and very deeply; but at the time, I doubt whether his casual acquaintances were much aware of his studies."

Cavour's belief in his own capacities:—

"When quite a young man he carried on a correspondence with the Marchioness Barollo, who returned him his letters many years afterwards. Among them was one written, when Cavour was only twenty-four, in reply to the Marchioness's condolences on his disgrace at court, and in it were these words:—'I am very grateful, Madame, to you, for the interest you are kind enough to take in my misfortunes; but I can assure you I shall make my way (*'ferai ma carrière*') notwithstanding. I own that I am ambitious—enormously ambitious—and when I am minister, I hope I shall justify my ambition. In my dreams, I see myself already minister of the kingdom of Italy.'—Many young men have had, perhaps, dreams as wild as this; and I own that the second incident I have to relate, though less striking, impresses me more. Cavour's aunt, of whom I have spoken already, the Duchess of Clermont-Tonnerre, had large estates, chiefly of forest land in the Ardennes, which were badly managed and brought in much less than they ought to have done. Cavour heard of this during his absence from home, and requested the Duchess to give him permission to undertake the management of her estates. His request was granted, and for nearly two years Cavour lived upon this out-of-the-way property, managing it himself, until he had doubled both the value of the estate and its rental."

Cavour's love of dice and cards:—

"The only passion he ever showed, then or at other times, a leaning for, was a love of gambling. On one occasion, I have been told, he had incurred gaming debts to the amount of 8,000*l.*, which the Marquis, his father, paid out of his future share in the property; the payment was, however, accompanied by a declaration, that no further debts he might incur would be paid from the same source. Thereupon Cavour, with that moderation which was always characteristic of him, instead of leaving off gambling and refusing to touch a card again, simply reduced his stakes, but continued playing as before. Till within the last few years of his life, when his occupations became overpowering, Cavour was a frequent visitor at the Turin Whist Club, and was reckoned the first whist-player in the '*Cercle*.' On one of his later visits to France, after he became minister, he was asked to play with M. de Rothschild at Paris, at 1,000 francs points, and rose from the table a winner of 150,000 francs. But with him even gambling was a taste, not a passion. His one passion in the world was for public life."

A more delicate subject—the domestic life of his hero—is dismissed by Mr. Dicey with these observations and reflections:—

"There are some men, whose private and political relations are so interwoven, that you cannot separate them. You could not write a life of

Antony without alluding to Cleopatra, or describe Fox without touching on his wild midnight orgies, or even, to come nearer to my subject, draw a true character of Victor Emmanuel without referring to the *Chronique Scandaleuse* of the city of Turin. But with Cavour, whatever relations of this nature he may have had, were a mere accident, not a vital element, in his career; and with this much of mention, I think I may fairly pass the subject by. I am not writing a moral treatise—I am not describing an ideal character—I am seeking to make known a real man. Characters of his stamp are rare at all times, and impossible almost, except in a state of society like that of Italy at the present day. There (I am speaking rather of the time when Cavour entered life than of the present) religion had no hold on educated men—the sanctity of home and family were ideas hardly comprehended or comprehensible—the health-giving, public life of ours, worthy of a man's best efforts, did not and could not exist. There was no room there for the deep religious aspirations, the sacred home affections, the strong sense of public duty, which were to be found in happier lands. All that was left of good, and great, and noble, and godlike in Italy, was contained and embodied in the one passionate desire for freedom. To make Italy free was the one thing needful; and to labour in behalf of Italy was the whole duty of man. There have been higher creeds, doubtless, in the world, but there have been many lower also. Cavour, like all men who are born to rule their fellow-men, was eminently of his own time and of his own country. His genius was, above all, a material one. Abstract speculations, which led to no tangible result, had no attraction for him; ideal schemes, which could not be reduced into practice, were distasteful to him. His desires and plans and faith were all bounded by what was practicable, possible and realizable. His genius consisted in the power of perceiving at once what was possible, and reducing the possibility into a reality. Very early in his career he saw that it was possible to free Italy, and to that task he devoted his energies and life. The accomplishment of his great work was not only his ambition, but his faith and religion also. About other matters he troubled himself little. There is no evidence that he was sceptical in his religious creed, there is as little that he devoted much thought to it. In his domestic relations, as a childless and wealthy bachelor, he was neither less nor more moral than the men amongst whom he moved. He lived for one object only, and having achieved it—died."

Cavour in private life:—

"True, too, to his Piedmontese nature, the private life of Cavour was a very simple and unpretending one. He rose between four and five, had audiences chiefly on matters connected with his private property till six, breakfasted very lightly, according to Italian fashion, and then, with the interval of half-an-hour's walk in the middle of the day, worked till the Chambers met. He dined late, after the Chambers were over, and almost always, except on the rare occasions when he gave state dinners, alone with his brother. When dinner was over he smoked a cigar, sitting in summer-time on his balcony, where the citizens of Turin used to come and look at 'the Count,' as they were wont to call him; then slept for half-an-hour, and worked again till he went to bed at midnight. His amusements were few and simple. He would drive out at times with his brother in a little pony carriage, known to all Turin. When he was dead tired he went to the theatre, and generally fell asleep there; and, in truth, what he seemed to enjoy most was going over, whenever he could spare time, to his own estates at Leri, or to his brother's property at Santena, and there strolling about the fields, talking with the farmers, and watching the progress of his agricultural experiments. His was a rich genial nature, which took interest in everything and everybody that he came across; and so all persons, who had to do with him in private life, became fond of him, not so much for his open-handed charity as for the ready kindly sympathy which was never wanting."

These extracts give a favourable idea of Mr.

Dicoey's labours. He writes well and with care. His book is short, intelligent and trustworthy.

Creation in Plan and in Progress. By the Rev. Prof. Challis. (Macmillan & Co.)

THIS work, first intended as an answer to Mr. Goodwin's article on the Mosaic Cosmogony in the 'Essays and Reviews,' has grown into a larger undertaking, which nevertheless contains as a part what was intended to be the whole. In the work of the Cambridge Professor of Astronomy we may depend upon sound science, at least: and this is something. Those of our readers who pay due attention to this never-ending branch of controversy will, no doubt, look carefully into Mr. Challis's argument. For ourselves, there is a lion in the path, in the shape of a huge assumption, which must be something more than assumption before we can pass it.

In one point, Mr. Challis does not join in the method of his clerical brethren. Our readers will have observed that in all high quarters the demand for the extermination of the 'Essays and Reviews' is accompanied by a declaration of these remarkable productions being excessively weak. The Convocation, the Bishop of Salisbury, &c., all pronounce this book to be the essence of nullity in its contents. For ourselves, we distinguish: we believe that certain things in the 'Essays and Reviews' can be answered, but not by those to whom they are really addressed. Mr. Challis says that Mr. Goodwin's essay has "the merit of bringing distinctly forward the questions and difficulties which it is reasonable to ask for explanations of from those who maintain the Divine Authority of the first chapter of Genesis."

The first thing which we noticed in Mr. Challis's book is there is much Greek but no Hebrew: the Septuagint is the authority. Not a word of allusion to this occurs in the preface. We supposed the reason to be that Mr. Challis does not understand Hebrew, and preferred the old Greek version to the modern English. We should have been well content to read upon this basis, knowing that depth in Hebrew and depth in science hardly ever meet in one person; and that nothing leads a person astray more effectually than slight knowledge of an original applied to a translation. But when six-sevenths of the book had been got through, we found what we have called our lion, a casual foot-note, which ought, if it be worth anything, to have been put in the front of the book, and defended at length. It is as follows:

"Probably because the language of the ancient Hebrew text became obscure by the lapse of time, it was provided in the wisdom of God that a new form of the Scriptures should be published in the Greek language, which appears to be peculiarly adapted for such a purpose. The Septuagint, the use of which was sanctioned by Apostolic authority, cannot be regarded as a mere translation of the Hebrew, as is evident from the number and character of its deviations from the original. As far as I am able to judge, these deviations are made scientifically, and much Scriptural science might be gathered from comparisons of the Hebrew with the Septuagint. For these reasons I have not hesitated to adopt the text of the latter in the foregoing explanations of the Scripture Cosmogony, considering that for this purpose it is perfectly trustworthy."

It is clear that in this note Mr. Challis abandons all right to be considered as answering Mr. Goodwin, whether what he says be right or wrong. For he demands, as mere matter of assumption, what he cannot reasonably expect another to grant. He demands that the apostolic authority, which is Divine, shall be held as sanctioning a text which has many and marked deviations from the Hebrew text,

which is also Divine—so many and so marked, that the Septuagint cannot be regarded as a mere translation of the Hebrew. In plain words, the Holy Spirit gave a "second edition" of the work, with scientific deviations from the first. This is a very strange—to us a very new—hypothesis. It rather surprises us that Mr. Challis should, in the last sentence, speak in measured terms of his own plan of proceeding. He has "not hesitated"—how could he hesitate? "For this purpose"—why not for every purpose?—"it [the Septuagint] is perfectly trustworthy:" it ought to be as trustworthy as the Hebrew at least.

Mr. Challis claims an apostolic sanction for the Septuagint. Theology is a branch of learning in which inferences are, and always have been, most audaciously presented as primary premises. All that is to go on in the Court of Arches, all the turmoil that has preceded and is to precede that blessed first approximation to truth, subject to a new working of the question by the Privy Council—all turns on this practice. One premise from the Bible; one premise from outside; and the conclusion declared to be the first premise in validity and authority. The Apostles have quoted the Septuagint; he who quotes a book sanctions the use of it; therefore the Apostles have sanctioned the use of the Septuagint. As to the second proposition, all we can perfectly see is, that he who quotes a book sanctions the use of it *by himself*. Whether he will allow another person to use it indiscriminately, is a question of inference from all the circumstances: Mr. Challis may have his inference, and we may have ours. Churches, Convocations, Bishops, dogmatists of all kinds, put "God has declared" before conclusions in which God's word is responsible for one premise; man's word for the other; and such logic as theology finds convenient, for the conclusion. The Church of Rome can generally contrive to be logical: it has by its manufactory of infallibility such a command of premises, that it would be sinning against its mercies, as the Scotch say, if it were to require illogical consequence from its followers. The Protestant Churches, having smaller magazines, cannot afford so much correctness of reasoning.

We have here a new instance of one phase of a succession of controversies which never can come to an end. So soon as one is worn out by mere exhaustion, scientific discovery will bring on another. A new assault upon Moses: the fiery cross—the only one of which controversial divinity knows anything—will be sent round from bishop to bishop, and a new gathering to the fray will take place. Then will come the men of science, like those Indian ants which fill up with clay the holes they eat through the beams, and will patch it up nicely with a new interpretation of the Mosaic writing.

"And God said, Let there be light: and there was light." This is intelligible to all the world, from the day it was written till now. Not "Let the fog clear away, and the sun shine out a bit, a day or two before he takes his regular duty"—which seems to be Dr. Buckland's account. Not "Let the luminiferous ether begin undulating a day or two before the sun is ready to keep it up"—as Mr. Challis seems to render it. But "Let there be light: and there was light." There is no commentator on this passage whom we care to read, and none whom we care to hear,—except Haydn. The light of all the rest is darkness visible. Every author—we mean every honest author—must be held to have meant whatever he knew his words would be taken to mean. The author of Genesis—whether writing the cosmogony under a special Divine guidance or not—has used words about common things which have had but one

meaning to the world at large. Did the author know his words would have that meaning? Let common sense answer. That meaning then is the meaning—if the author were honest. For ourselves, as we do not get into the trap, we do not want a way out. The time will come when it will be seen that the children of the world were fed with milk and not with meat.

NEW POETRY.

Dryope; and other Poems. By Thomas Ashe. (Bell & Daldy.)

IT is a special pleasure to take in hand one of Messrs. Bell & Daldy's books of verse when the inside does not break the promise. These publishers seem emulous of being to Poetry in our time what the Murrays, Pickerings and Moxons have been in the past. They have not yet caught their Byron or their Tennyson; but they will know how to dress him when he comes, and meantime we are glad to get such poetry as they have already given us so choicely printed. We shall be pleased to interest some of the lovers of Keats, Shelley and the daintier half of Mr. Tennyson's poetry in the poems of Mr. Thomas Ashe. Our word will be all the more earnest because the poems are not of a kind to arrest attention by a glare of poppy colours. They will not talk loud to a deaf ear. But they have a sweet low singing of their own,—a quiet charm of quaint beauty,—and a nice fitness of expression, that we like. We have just to hint that the writer must beware lest his love of quaintness should lead him into affectations. The *naïve* must be perfectly natural, or it is fatal. Quaintness of expression must be warranted by the thought,—demanded by the feeling.

In these verses the writer keeps well within the proper limits:—

SPEEDWELLS.

On the hill there stands a house,
With a dainty room in it;
And in the dainty room a gem.
These are secrets. O come near!
The little birds will overhear;
And will whisper them.

Simple-braided hair she has,
And a neck as white as milk,
Or a lily on its stem.
These are secrets. O come near!
The little birds will overhear;
And will whisper them.

I am going to her now;
Plucking speedwells in the grass,
For a fragile diadem.
These are secrets. O come near!
The little birds will overhear;
And will whisper them.

She will kiss me at the gate;
In the garden with me walk,
So late, so late; and be my gem.
These are secrets. O come near!
The little birds will overhear;
And will whisper them.

—But it requires great art to keep the quaint and *naïve* always natural.

'Dryope,' beloved of Apollo, is a pleasant poem, with a morning freshness, a spark of sun-dew and a low bird-warble of music about it. Here is an Arcadian glimpse of the little Dryope as the Dryads found her and stole her for love of her woodland beauty and likeness to all natural loveliness:—

Sweet Dryope! bright little Dryope!
So like a rose-leaf fallen on the grass!
New, rounded, touched with summer tints of youth;
Flushed with the ruddy blood of opening life;
Suffused with softened colour, like a cloud
At sunset toward the zenith! How could they
Flit on, nor stop with wonder-brightening eyes?
They, in among the shadows lingering,
With whispers quick and sudden, joy to catch
Unlooked-for glimpse of thing so beautiful.
How should a longing strange not seize on them?
And long they looked, and looked, and could not go.
And much they doubted, and could not decide.
And such a charm the little cherub thing
Had over them; and such a merry laugh
And innocent glee rang up to heaven's blue dome,
As it lay laughing at the sky, and tried

With tiny moving fingers to reach up
And catch the skimming clouds in its young hands;
And such keen arrows of fond love shot out
From its bright eyes and rosy-tinted lips;
And rounded freshness in the pillowing grass;
And while the old nurse gathered yellow figs
Just out of sight behind the trees, they stole,
Like soft sunbeams, and took the child away.

The description of Dryope among the Dryads, as the strange sweet human yearnings grew within her, and she longed for the closer communion of warmer love while wandering thoughtfully among the cool green leaves and their shadows, is full of tender grace:—

And so she learned to wander in the woods,
As if in search, not knowing where she went.
And she put on a stately beauty, grew
More beautiful thro' sadness, while the years
Led her to womanhood with persuasive hands.
Not Aphrodite coming in her shell,
When those four seasons met her on the shore,
Was lovelier; being in beauty more divine;
But missing her sweet grace of humanness.
And she grew up a perfect woman pure,
With passion in her, well subdued to truth;
Saddened at most things as she went by them:
And made the Dryads weep at her sad looks.
And all her heart and being yearned for love.
She peep'd into the leafy nests of birds,
And wonder'd what could make them twit and sing.

But that such comparisons are worn out and have lost all their meaning, we might say that the scene of Apollo's change from the glistening serpent at her feet to the glorious god that rose to reign over all her life is worthy of ranking with the "transformation scene" in Keats's 'Lamia.' This description of noble love, and of the Hamadryads watching human happiness, is also good:—

Many a pleasant month
Drew out its days, and blessed itself with love.
And they were happy lovers, with no pain
Or sorrow at all. And love made in itself
A rich Elysium; crowned with sunny heights
Of fancy; sloping into vales of bliss;
With little brooks of longing running down
To bays of calm, with changing gleams of hope.
But being noble, they had better fruit
From their great love than lesser lovers have.
They did not miss the sweet delights that fill
The scented eves, and grassy wood-paths soft;
Or kisses in the shadows; or clasped arms
Of linked delight; when two seemed linked in one,
As they should never unclasp any more. And oft
The Hamadryads, stealing near, would weep
To see them both so happy; being glad
Because they loved her kindly: following them
At distance, down thick plane-tree avenues,
By woodland walks and lustful lotus-beds.
But there was yet a holier communing,
They in their careless spirits could not read.

There is a touch of old Homer's manner, sometimes in a realistic application, and a certain quiet emphasis of statement. For example:—

She had a soft, still face; not sharp; but smooth,
And round and gentle; quiet as the moon
On warm June nights, with kindly warmth; and sweet
As full-blown sweetness of a pale, faint rose.
And gradual undulations rose and fell
About her neck and shoulders beautifully:
Hollowed a little in the throat, not much;
But as a dimple hollows in ripe fruit
Of apricot, more lovely for it; and then
Swelled full to meet the swelling breasts, and sloped
Between their wealthy richness; where it were
Most hugging to be lulled awhile, when sick.

This, again, may be said to have quite a smack of satisfaction in its conclusiveness:—

Apollo kissed her, till the tingling blood
Of that long, breathless, eager passionate kiss
Left their lips white. *With that he went his way.*

In his Lyrics we have to charge Mr. Ashe with being too Tennysonian. In these, also, we find his greatest tendency to affectation. Yet we should have to quote them for our fullest proof of his faculty. Here is a brief one, filled with a luxury of languor appropriate to the feeling:—

LYING ILL.
Love, kiss me, kiss me on the lips,
And kiss me on the cheek.
And I would that I could speak.
My heart, my heart so happy pants;
But I feel lost and weak.
This cup of pain so bitter is,
And I grow dull with woe:
And my tears are falling slow.
But I touch your neck, your rosy neck:
So I am blest, I know.

O love, we wedded years ago!
A blessed bliss for me!—
Love, let me, let me see
Your blest soft eyes burn into mine!
Dear eyes, how kind they be!
I touch your neck: my tears flow down:
They soothe me while I speak.
O love, I feel so weak.
But kiss me, kiss me on the lips,
And kiss me on the cheek.

Mr. Ashe's poems are not merely pretty lyrics, moving to dainty music and touched with bright and delicate imagery; he frequently reaches to a wise, calm thoughtfulness. This is perhaps most manifest in his Sonnets. We quote a couple of these:—

There is no hope or help in hard men found;
But in a woman's whisper soft and low:
And comfort lives in words of gentle sound:—
God in his pity fashioned poor man so.
For selfish cares eat out the hearts of man;
And cursed suspicion makes their fair looks cold:
And love, wrecked once, fears much to launch again;
And broken trust will not be overbold.
But if a woman loves you she loves you,
And not herself, or you for selfish gain:
In doubt or guilt she will not prove untrue;
But loves on firm, meet help, and balm for pain.
And little he need heed, tho' rude winds chafe,
Whom restful haven of her love keeps safe.

So till the whole of love's sweet debt be paid,
Think not the crown of hope and life to know.
God man and woman each imperfect made,
That they twain, one, a perfect whole might grow.
The trailing vines their tendrils interlink,
Before their boughs a shady arbour make;
The keystone love must in the centre fit,
Before life's arch the strain of life can take.
So with unwearied feet search near and far,
O man, to find her, blissful hope, somewhere!
Till ye be like twin lips that clasped are,
And unbattered words, whose meaning goes in prayer.
So double stars fair-set in mortal night,
Ye each round each moving shall make one light.

Altogether, this is a book which true lovers of poetry will be glad to get and carry away with them to the quiet of the country, far out of sight and sound and smoke of London life. By the blue sea, lying in its infinite tenderness of calm,—or resting on the heathery hill-top,—or, best of all, under some greenwood tree, where the leaves overhead are just stirred to cast a faint imagery of tremulous shadows, and the twinkling sunburst breaks into misty gold,—such a book will give enjoyment to its readers.

Home Ballads and Poems. By John Greenleaf Whittier. (Boston, U.S., Ticknor & Field; London, Low & Co.)

HERE is poetry worth waiting for, a poet worth listening to. Mr. Whittier may not ascend any lofty hill of vision, but he is clearly a seer according to his range. His song is simple and sound, sweet and strong. We take up his book as Lord Bacon liked to take up the bit of fresh earth, wet with morning and fragrant with wine. It has the healthy smell of Yankee soil with the wine of fancy poured over it. We get a gush of the prairie breeze, weird whispers from the dark and eerie belts of pine, wafts of the salt sea winds wandering inland, superb scents of the starred magnolias and box-tree blossoming white. We hear the low of cattle, the buzzing of bees, the lusty song of the huskers, brown and ruddy, the drunken laughter of the jolly bob-o-link. Here are green memorials of the New World's spring of promise, golden memorials of her abundance when the horn of autumn is poured into the overflowing lap of man; we see the white-horns tossing over the farmyard wall, the cock crowing in the sun with his comb glowing a most vital red, the brown gable of the old barn, roses running up to the eaves of the swallow-haunted homestead, the June sun "tangling his wings of fire" in the net-work of green leaves, the aronia by the river lighting up the swarming shad, the river full of sunshine, with the bonny blue above and the blithe blink of sea in the distance, and many a sight and sound of vernal life and country cheer. No

American poet has more of the home-made and home-brewed than Mr. Whittier. His poetry is not filtered from the German Helicon; it is a spring fresh from New World nature; and we gladly welcome its "sprightly runnings."

Our Yankee Bard is among poets what Mr. Bright is amongst the peace men. He has the soul of some old Norseman buttoned up under the Quaker's coat, and the great bursts of heart will often peril the hold of the buttons, whilst the speaker with all his native energy and a manly mouth is "preaching brotherly love and driving it in." With him, too, the Norse soul is found fighting for freedom, and he has done good service in making the heart of the North beat quicker for the day when black slavery shall be no more, and in bringing about the present movement which the hopeful look upon as preparatory to the gathering up of the slave forces for a final flight.

The poet is less martial in his latest book. He has learnt to possess his soul with more patience. The momentum is more subdued, and has a slower swing, quietly intense. Longer brooding has brought forth a more perfect, though less striking result. Take, for example, a few of the noble lines in remembrance of Joseph Sturge, a man after our poet's own heart:—

For him no minstrel's chant of the Immortals
Rose from the lips of sin;
No mitred Priest swang back the heavenly portals
To let the white soul in.

But Age and Sickness framed their tearful faces
In the low hovel's door,
And prayers went up from all the dark by-places
And shelters of the poor.

Not his the golden pen's or lip's persuasion,
But a fine sense of right,
And truth's directness, meeting each occasion
Straight as a line of light.

The very gentlest of all human natures
He joined to courage strong,
And love out-reaching unto all God's creatures
With sturdy hate of wrong.

Men failed, betrayed him, but his zeal seemed nourished
By failure and by fall,
Still a large faith in human kind he cherished,
And in God's love for all.

And now he rests his greatness and his sweetness
No more shall seem at strife;
And death has moulded into calm completeness
The statue of his life.

Where the dew's glisten and the song-birds warble,
His dust to dust is laid,
In Nature's keeping, with no pomp of marble
To shame his modest shade.

The forges glow, the hammers all are ringing;
Beneath its smoky veil,
Hard by, the city of his love is swinging
Its clamorous iron fall.

But round his grave are quietude and beauty,
And the sweet heaven above,—
The fitting symbols of a life of duty
Transfigured into love.

In a time of trouble and struggle, of war and rumours of war, these lines take one with their quiet mastery and peaceful music, sinking softly into the soul as if spoken by the very Spirit of Rest. To quote the poet's own words, the whole picture is—

Beautiful in its holy peace as one
Who stands at evening, when the work is done,
Glorified in the setting of the sun.

'Telling the Bees' is a ballad as fine as the custom it celebrates is curious. 'The Pipes at Lucknow' is a spirited poem. Many of the stanzas of 'The Shadow and the Light' might have been found worthy of weaving into 'In Memoriam':—

Ah, me! we doubt the shining skies
Seen thro' our shadows of offence,
And drown with our poor childish cries
The cradle-hymn of kindly Providence.

And still we love the evil cause,
And of the just effect complain;
We tread upon life's broken laws,
And murmur at our self-inflicted pain;

We turn us from the light, and find
Our spectral shapes before us thrown,
As they who leave the sun behind
Walk in the shadows of themselves alone.

And scarce by will or strength of ours
We set our faces to the day;
Weak, wavering, blind, the Eternal Powers
Alone can turn us from ourselves away.

Mr. Whittier is most successful perhaps in the present work in setting gravely sweet and kindly comforting thoughts to a common ballad measure, which he has tried again and again until it reaches its perfection in pieces like 'My Psalm' and 'My Playmate.' Here is a specimen of the latter poem:—

O playmate in the golden time!
Our mossy seat is green,
Its fringing violets blossom yet,
The old trees o'er it lean.
The winds so sweet with birch and fern
A sweeter memory blow;
And there in spring the vernalies sing
The song of long ago.

And still the pines of Ramoth wood
Are moaning like the sea,—
The moaning of the sea of change
Between myself and thee!

'My Psalm' is only to be felt thoroughly in the eve of life, when the mellowing influences of age and experience have done their work, and the golden haze gathers about the closing of the calm day, touching this world with the beauty of the next. It must be read slowly and thoughtfully to be felt deeply:—

All as God wills, who wisely heeds
To give or to withhold,
And knoweth more of all my needs
Than all my prayers have told!

Enough that blessings undeserved
Have marked my erring track;
That wheresoe'er my feet have swerved,
His chastening turned me back;

That more and more a Providence
Of love is understood,
Making the springs of time and sense
Sweet with eternal good:

That death seems but a covered way
Which opens into light,
Wherein no blinded child can stray
Beyond the Father's sight;

That care and trial seem at last,
Thine Memory's sunset air,
Like mountain ranges over-past,
In purple distance fair:

That all the jarring notes of life
Seem blending in a psalm,
And all the angles of its strife
Slow rounding into calm.

And so the shadows fall apart,
And so the west winds pass,
And all the windows of my heart
I open to the day.

But we shall not be doing justice to these 'Home Ballads' if we do not vary the strain. They are not all devoted to the life that is lived in our day. Here and there we find a bright and vigorous portrait painted on the dark background of the past. Such is that of 'Samuel Sewall,' the man of God with a "face that a child would climb to kiss." Sometimes, also, the poet peers into the shadowy land of Indian legend, watching, questioning the darkness, till the mist begins to stir and transform itself into spectral life. Then he will tell us a tale of the early time of witchcraft and cruelty.

Our concluding extract is from a robust ballad, called

SKIPPER IRESON'S RIDE.

Body of turkey, head of owl,
Wings a-droop like a rained-on fowl,
Feathered and ruffled in every part,
Skipper Ireson stood in the cart.
Scores of women, old and young,
Strong of muscle and glib of tongue,
Pushed and pulled up the rocky lane,
Shouting and singing this shrill refrain:
"Here's Flud Olsson, fur his horrid horrt,
Torr'd an' futherr'd an' corrd in a corrt
By the women o' Morble'ead!"

Wrinkled scolds with hands on hips,
Girls in bloom of cheek and lips,
Wild-eyed, free-limbed, such as chase
Bacchus round some antique vase,
Brief of skirt, with ankles bare,
Loose of kerchief and loose of hair,
With conch-shells blowing and fish-horn's twang,
Over and over the Menads sang,—
"Here's Flud Olsson, fur his horrid horrt,
Torr'd an' futherr'd an' corrd in a corrt
By the women o' Morble'ead!"

Small pity for him!—He sailed away
From a leaking ship in Chaleur Bay,—
Sailed away from a sinking wreck,
With his own townspeople on her deck!
"Lay by! lay by!" they called to him.
Back he answered, "Sink or swim!
Brag of your catch of fish again!"
And off he sailed thro' the fog and the rain.
Old Floyd Ireson, for his hard heart,
Tarred and feathered and carried in a cart
By the women of Morblehead!

Thro' the street, on either side,
Up flew windows, doors swung wide;
Sharp-tongued spinsters, old wives grey,
Lent a treble to the fish-horn's bray.
Sea-worn grandsires, cripple-bound,
Hulks of old sailors run aground,
Shook head and flat, shook hat and cane,
And cracked with curses the hoarse refrain:
"Here's Flud Olsson, fur his horrid horrt,
Torr'd an' futherr'd an' corrd in a corrt
By the women o' Morble'ead!"

"Hear me, Neighbours!" at last he cried,—
"What to me is this noisy ride?
What is the shame that clothes the skin
To the nameless horror that lives within?
Waking or sleeping, I see a wreck,
And hear a cry from a reeling deck!
Hate me and curse me,—I only dread
The hand of God and the face of the Dead."
Said old Floyd Ireson, for his hard heart,
Tarred and feathered and carried in a cart
By the women of Morblehead!

Then the wife of the Skipper lost at sea
Said, "God has toucht him!—why should we?"
Said an old wife mourning her only son,
"Cut the rogue's tether and let him run!"
So with soft relentings and rude excuse,
Half scorn, half pity, they cut him loose,
And gave him a cloak to hide him in,
And left him alone with his shame and sin.
Poor Floyd Ireson, for his hard heart,
Tarred and feathered and carried in a cart
By the women of Morblehead!

Mr. Whittier has many admirers in this country, to whom this volume will be welcome.

A Treatise on Facts as Subjects of Inquiry by a Jury. By James Ram, Barrister-at-Law. (Maxwell.)

It is not difficult to imagine the grim smile of amusement with which any veteran pleader, into whose hands a law-bookseller may slip this treatise on "Facts," will turn over its pages and lay it aside. A book more out of the usual course of literary production a critic seldom meets. Bound in boards of that neutral tint which the usages of trade appropriate to legal opuscles, and docketed on the back with the white-paper label of precedent, differing but slightly from the label of a medicine-bottle, it has even in its aromatic newness the air of grave and musty erudition, befitting the compositions of a Counsel learned in the Law. Such is its exterior. Inside, however, it is simply a literary scrap-book, the numerous and lengthy quotations from Shakespeare, Wordsworth, Walter Scott, Southey, Coleridge, De Quincey and a host of other distinguished thinkers, being tacked together with the slightest possible thread of argument, and arranged with a view to illustrate the different kinds of facts ordinarily submitted to juries, and the various difficulties which juries labour under in forming their judgments on such facts.

Of course, Mr. James Ram sets out with a definition of "a fact." That done, to obviate all possibility of mistake as to his meaning, he transcribes Wordsworth's ballad of 'Lucy Gray' (eleven stanzas), as an example of cumulation of facts; gives a closely-printed page and a half of 'Romeo and Juliet' as an instance of testimony of facts; and, to display the irrevocability of "facts," quotes from Horace's ode, "Non tamen irritum quodcumque retrò," &c, and finishes off with Lady Macbeth's "What's done cannot be undone." The task of introducing his subject being thus accomplished, the author devotes the next four chapters to essays on Perception, Impression, Memory and Recognition, anecdotes gathered together by much

desultory reading being used to show the fallibility of the senses and the capriciousness or imbecility of memory. Mr. Ram's metaphysical rambles, in which Locke's 'Essay on the Human Understanding' serves him both as staff and crutch, are by no means the occasions when he is seen to least disadvantage. On "Perception" he has nothing to say which an old lady, knitting stockings in a chimney-corner, could not have said for him. "A person's right perception of an object seen by him may depend on his situation relative to the object viewed,—his nearness to, or distance from it; also on his capacity to see with perfect or sufficient distinctness an object far off: he may be able to discern clearly things at a great distance from him, or to see distinctly only objects near to him; that is, he may be either far-sighted or near-sighted. His right perception of the object may also depend on the light by which it is seen, and therefore on the time,—whether day or night. It may depend, also, on the length or shortness of the time he has in which to view the object, also on the freedom of his view from all obstruction at the time, from whatever cause, or however momentary. The sun shining full in the face of a person may very much obstruct his sight. And the same effect may be produced by falling snow, or dense rain, or smoke." True, very true,—but what of it? Our learned brother is all right as to his "facts," but why does he prose about them? To what end is all this labour? Merely to amuse is of course not Mr. Ram's object; and surely he cannot suffer under the hallucination that he is imparting valuable information by such sentence-building. To leave persons of higher intelligence out of consideration, every child in a ragged school knows that it is less easy to discern objects accurately in darkness than in the broad daylight, that a person with a long range of vision sees to a greater distance than one whose sight is short, and that it is beyond human power to look through the masonry of a wall. The laborious pedantry which, not content with recognizing such truths, evident to the humblest understanding, gravely supports them with passages from Horace and Virgil, Cicero and Pliny, calls to mind the memorable labours of the scholar who wrote an essay to prove that in Classic Athens little children cried when their mothers whipped them.

Nor do we confine our disapproval to the general design of Mr. Ram's treatise, for the style in which he carries out his plan of literary illustration is as careless and confused as the plan itself is ridiculous. The following passage will serve as an example:—

"A person may catch some only of, and not all, the words, which another speaks; and a consequence may be, that the words caught do not express the speaker's meaning. A ludicrous instance of this is contained in a story thus told by Hume:—'Some young gentlemen of Lincoln's Inn, heated by their cups, having drunk confusion to the Archbishop [Laud], were, at his instigation, cited before the Star Chamber. They applied to the Earl of Dorset for protection. 'Who bears witness against you?' said Dorset.—'One of the drawers,' they replied.—'Where did he stand when you were supposed to drink this health?' subjoined the Earl.—'He was at the door,' they replied, 'going out of the room.'—'Tush!' cried he; 'the drawer was mistaken. You drank to the confusion of the Archbishop of Canterbury's enemies; and the fellow was gone before you pronounced the last word.'"

Here we have a not unfavourable specimen of Mr. Ram's method of dealing with and writing about facts. He first startles the reader with the interesting discovery that "a person may catch some only of, and not all, the words which another speaks," and then undertakes to

support a proposition so manifestly open to the attacks of scepticism, by an historical example of a person who by such imperfect hearing missed a speaker's meaning,—the instance so appositely cited being, however, after all, that of a listener who hears *all* the words and apprehends the exact meaning of a particular speaker. Of course any one can see what it is that Mr. Ram intended to say; but when that which ought to have been said is so manifest, what excuse has an author for not having said it? This is not the only place where Mr. Ram misrepresents his own meaning, and leaves the reader to rectify the blunder by putting a wrong interpretation on the wrong words of the text.

The Book of Good Counsels: from the Sanskrit of the Hitopadesa. By Edwin Arnold, M.A. Illustrated by Harrison Weir. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

THERE were brave men before Agamemnon, and wise men before Solomon; for the wisest of men tells us himself, that he gathered and set in order proverbs and wise sayings from all quarters; and it may well be that some of the verses and proverbs in the 'Hitopadesa' had found their way to him. The 'Hitopadesa, or Book of Good Counsels,' is a Sanskrit work of high antiquity; hitherto not much known to English readers, although several translations have been published. Sir William Jones translated it, and his translation was published after his death. Dr. Charles Wilkins also translated it. But there were reasons why neither of these obtained much circulation. In 1848, Mr. Stephen Austin, of Hertford, published a literal translation, by Francis Johnson, for the use of students of Sanskrit. It was in a thin quarto, and is very able and masterly; but being intended only to assist students, it has no explanations of the Hindoo allusions with which it abounds, nor is any account given of the work itself. Those readers who had once made its acquaintance, even with these drawbacks, were thankful for the treasury of wisdom thus laid open to them, but it was not a work to gain in that form general circulation; there were also some rather indecent speeches and stories, which modern English taste would not have accepted. For English readers who have never heard of the 'Hitopadesa,' and to whom the fact of a learned work translated from the Sanskrit would only convey the notion of something slow, involved in style, stately and ceremonious in language, altogether a dull, dignified and unattractive book,—for the benefit of this impatient class of readers, and for their conversion from this heresy, Mr. Edwin Arnold has undertaken and executed a new translation. He has made judicious omissions, and given concise explanations of the various allusions and names of things which are essential to a full understanding of the work,—also a preface, giving some account of the 'Hitopadesa.' He has been fortunate in meeting with publishers willing to second him. The work is illustrated by Harrison Weir, and radiantly bound in green and gold. To the outside alone have we any complaint to make: it is got up to look too much like a child's story-book; its appearance would better befit 'The Butterfly's Ball,' or 'The Peacock at Home,' than a work embodying the "voice of eld," the wisdom of the distant East. But the fact of a new translation well executed, and put into a manageable form, is a matter for which readers ought to feel too grateful to carp at trifles. The 'Hitopadesa' is a collection of wise maxims, proverbs, stories, and fables, illustrative of different subjects; the stories are linked together by golden chains of proverbs, interca-

lated by verses and aphorisms so numerous and so weighty, that when given in all their multitude and fullness, the reader loses the thread of the original story. Mr. Arnold has drawn the links closer, and given greater prominence and distinctness to the main narrative. In the original, the work is literally "a paradise of wildernesses."

The groundwork of the story is supposed to be that a certain king, Sudarsana, who lived on the banks of the Ganges, and who, though a monarch renowned for excellence and wisdom, had two sons who were inveterately idle, and indeed were fast going altogether to the bad. He called an assembly of wise men to consult what was to be done with them, to teach them learning and policy, for they had never read the sacred writings, and were beyond his management. Then a great sage, Vishna-Sarana, "who was as learned as the angel of the planet Jupiter," rose up and comforted the king, by declaring that though his sons might be idle and ignorant at present, still they were come from so good a stock that they must be amenable to right reason; they were royal-minded, though not cultivated, and he undertook to teach them "to comprehend policy," and did not fear to lose his labour. The king, much comforted, replied graciously, and thankfully gave his sons into his charge for instruction. Then, by way of introduction, the pundit said in the presence of the princes, as they sat at ease on the terrace of the palace:—

"Princes, hear! In the enjoyment of poetical writings the time of the wise passes away; but that of fools, in dissipation, alumber or strife: therefore, for the amusement of your highnesses, I relate the admirable story of the crow, the tortoise, and the rest." The sons of the Rajah replied,—"Sir, let it be told."—Vishnu-Sarana replied, "Attend now. The Acquisition of Friends, of which this is the first verse,—"Those without means and without wealth, if very friendly, speedily effect their purpose, like the crow, the tortoise, the deer, and the mouse."

Which Mr. Arnold thus versifies:—

*Some way or wealth, wise friends their purpose gain;
The mouse, crow, deer, and tortoise, make this plain.*

We prefer the literal version of these proverbs as given in Johnson's translation to the metrical paraphrase of Mr. Arnold. The literal is somewhat cumbrous, but the significance comes out with more force.

The book is divided into four subjects. The first treats on the Acquisition of Friends, and shows what friendship ought to be: a noble heroic spirit is displayed throughout. The second subject treats on the Separation of Friends: it is full of shrewd lessons, wherein are unravelled the base intrigues by which monarchs are separated from their best advisers and true friends: this portion is very whimsically told, and it abounds in maxims of worldly wisdom, illustrated by stories which would set up a dozen Rochefoucaulds and Talleyrands. The third portion treats of War: it is a mirror, which represents things as they go on at this present time, quite as faithfully as it did three thousand years ago. The respective monarchs, King Jewel-Plume and King Silversides, have each a wise minister, the vulture "Far-sight," and the Brahmany goose "Know-all"; these two ministers and their way of managing their masters are admirable. The whole of this part is full of sarcastic knowledge of the world, but it is combined with a wisdom and breadth of insight that keeps it clear of cynicism; there is a spirit of geniality and fun throughout which is charming, and the mutual respect of the two ministers for each other is well touched in. The last portion relates to the Making of Peace, in which the Vulture and the Brahmany Goose appear to great

advantage. At the conclusion, the Rajah's sons return thanks to the venerable Vishna-Sarana, and declare themselves to have profited greatly by his instructions.

The 'Hitopadesa' may well be called the "father of fables," for it is the original storehouse of all the fables, proverbs, and stories, which have passed like light from country to country, and been adopted for its own by each. This work exhibits a high degree of social civilization, a condition of complicated interests, and indicates an advanced stage of comfort and luxury such as it must have taken ages to produce. How many generations must have lived and died before the experience manifested in these proverbs and fables could have been distilled into speech! This work reminds one of those tiny shells embedded in certain rocks, each one of which has held a living body: the mass of living things which had to exist and pass away before one square foot of the rock could be formed, bewilders the imagination. So it is with this 'Hitopadesa.' Whence did the wisdom come? What was the history of the events and times through which it accumulated? Every line bears the stamp of age, experience, and venerable grey hairs. The world's youth! Was the world ever young? The 'Hitopadesa' has been translated into Hebrew, Greek, Persian, Arabic, and, with more or less completeness and accuracy, into all the vernacular dialects of India.

One remarkable feature in the work is the low and depreciating estimate of women, which is everywhere manifested, mingled with a reluctant testimony to their fascinations; a sense of their dangerous qualities pervades every mention of them. As a specimen of what is to be found in the 'Hitopadesa,' we give the following story of 'The Faithful Rajpoot':—

"A soldier presented himself one morning at king Sudraka's gate, and bade the porter procure an audience for Vira-Vara, a Rajpoot, who sought employment. Being admitted to the presence, he thus addressed the king:—'If your highness needs an attendant, behold one!'—'What pay do you ask?' inquired the king.—'Five hundred pieces of gold a day,' replied Vira-Vara.—'And your accomplishments?' asked the king.—'Are these two arms and this sabre, which may serve for a third,' said Vira-Vara, rolling up his sleeve.—'I cannot entertain you,' said the king; and thereupon the Rajpoot made salaam and withdrew. Then said the ministers, 'If it please your majesty, the stipend is excessive; but give him pay for four days, and see wherein he may deserve it.' Accordingly, the Rajpoot was recalled, and received pay for four days, with the complimentary betel. Ah the rare betel! Truly say the wise of it—

*Betel-nut is bitter, hot, sweet, spicy, binding, alkaline,
An emulcent, an astringent—foe to evils intestine;
Giveth to the breath a fragrance—to the lips a crimson red:
A detergent, and a kindler of love's flame which lieth dead.
Praise the gods for the good betel! these be thirteen virtues
given,*

*Hard to meet in one thing blended, even in the happy
heaven.*

Now the king narrowly watched the spending of Vira-Vara's pay, and he discovered that he bestowed half in the service of the gods and the support of Brahmins, a fourth-part in relieving the poor, and reserved a fourth-part for his sustenance and recreation. This daily division made, he would take his sabre, and stand at the gate of the palace, retiring only upon receiving the royal permission. It was on the fourteenth night of the dark half of the month, that king Sudraka heard below a sound of passionate sobbing. 'Ho! there,' he cried, 'who waits at the gate?'—'I,' replied Vira-Vara. 'Go, and learn what means this weeping,' said the king.—'I go,' answered the Rajpoot, and departed. No sooner was he gone, than the king repented him of sending one man alone into a night so dark that a bodkin might pierce a hole in it; and girding on his scimitar, he followed his guard to the city gates. When Vira-Vara had gone thus far, he encountered a beautiful and splendidly dressed lady, who was

weeping bitterly; and, accosting her, he requested to know her name, and why she thus lamented.—“I am the Fortune (the Lüksmi, the attendant genius) of the king Sudraka,” answered she; “a long while have I lived happily in the shadow of his arm, but on the third day he will die, and I must depart; therefore lament I.”—“Can nothing serve, divine lady, to prolong thy stay?” asked the Rajpoot.—“It might be,” replied the spirit; “if thou shouldst cut off the head of thy first-born, who hath on his body the thirty-two suspicious marks of greatness. Were his head offered to the all-helpful Durga, the Rajah should live a hundred years, and I might tarry beside him!” So speaking, she disappeared, and Vira-Vara retraced his steps to his own house, and awoke his wife and son. They arose, and listened with attention, until Vira-Vara had repeated all the words of his vision. When he had finished, his son exclaimed—“I am thrice happy to be able to save the state of the king. Kill me, my father, and linger not; to give my life in such a cause is good indeed!”—“Yes,” said the mother, “it is good and worthy of our blood; how else could we deserve the king’s pay?”—Being thus agreed, they repaired together to the temple of the goddess Durga, and having paid their devotions and entreated the favour of the deity in behalf of the king, Vira-Vara struck off his son’s head, and laid it as an offering upon the shrine. That done, Vira-Vara said, “My service to the king is accomplished, and life without my boy is a burden;” and there-with he plunged his sword into his own breast and fell dead. Overpowered with grief for her husband and child, the mother withdrew the twice-blooded weapon, and slew herself with it on the bodies of Vira-Vara and her son. All this was seen and heard by king Sudraka. “Woe is me!” he exclaimed; “insignificant creatures like myself live and die, but the like unto him has never existed in the world, nor will exist. What reck I of my realm, having lost these?” and thereat he drew his scimitar to take his own life also. At that moment, there appeared to him the goddess who is the mistress of all men’s fortunes. “Son,” said she, staying his uplifted hand, “forbear thy rash purpose, and bethink thee of thy kingdom.” The Rajah fell prostrate before her, and cried, “O goddess, I have done with life, and wealth, and kingdom. If thou hast compassion upon me, let my death restore these faithful ones to life; anywise, I follow the path they have marked.”—“Son,” replied the goddess, “thine affection is pleasing to me; be it as thou wilt—the Rajpoot and his house shall be rendered alive to thee.” Then the Rajah departed, and presently saw Vira-Vara return and take up his station as before at the palace-gate. “Ho, there! Vira-Vara,” said the king, “what meant that weeping?”—“Let your majesty rest well,” answered the Rajpoot: “it was a woman who wept and disappeared on my approach.” This answer completed the Rajah’s astonishment and delight. So when the day was come, he called a full council, and declaring therein all the events of the night, he invested the faithful guard with the sovereignty of the Carnatic.

Our readers will recognize in the above the original of similar stories of heroic fidelity in different languages of Europe. We had marked other tales; but we must refer our readers to the work itself.

HANDBOOKS.

Handbook for Travellers in North Wales. With a Travelling Map. (Murray.)

OUR fathers and some of their still living sons were formerly wont to consider North Wales only in the light of a highway to Ireland. It was a terrific highway. They who wished to avoid its terrors and yet avoid the long and perilous sea voyage from Liverpool, embarked at Parkgate, near Chester; but many of these foundered in their ships, on the iron-bound coast of Wales. In these days, when we read of Lyttelton shuddering as he describes the dangers of the route, Swift recommending “a glass” before the traveller faced the difficulties of Peamawr, and Johnson trembling to

attempt the pass after dusk, we, to whom the present road is familiar, can hardly make allowance for their timidity. It is, however, only necessary for a man to ascend the old zigzag path, over the hills behind Conway, to understand something of the former dangers and difficulties of the route through North Wales. Even after a “mail-coach road” was constructed, there were two ferries (arms of the sea) to be crossed between Chester and Holyhead; and it sometimes happened that in a dark night the ferry-boat at Conway or Bangor would upset, and passengers, mail, horses, letters and despatches go to the bottom. The journey from London to Holyhead was then not often accomplished in less than three days and nights; whereas now, on the road constructed by Stephenson, a work by which sea as well as land was put under subjection, the Irish mail train flies on its way, with only three stops between London and Holyhead, and accomplishes the intervening distance in seven hours and a half, at a rate of nearly forty-five miles an hour.

It was Sylvester who, about ninety years since, first rendered less rugged that portion of the highway to Ireland which lies between Colwyn and Anglesea. That road may be said to have been rendered both practicable and pleasant by the skill and labour of Telford; but this was not enough for the impatience of eager man; and to satisfy him, Stephenson struggled with the mountain and the wave, and overcame both adversaries. He crushed or cut through the one, and compelled the other to recede; penetrated the opposing rock, and flung his iron pathway above obstructing floods. In the winter season, when the ocean here is angry, and terrible in its anger, the route has perils sufficiently exciting. In the neighbourhood of Colwyn, the furious waves leap the seawall in fierce assault; but the bulwark breaks their force, and they fall on the swiftly-flying train in mountains of spray instead of tons of sheeted water, which would have otherwise arrested and shattered that flying train, though it flew never so swiftly. The road here is a world’s wonder, and he can neither describe nor comprehend it who has not examined it mile by mile between Abergele and the second tubular. It is to this road that travellers are chiefly indebted for facility of access to the most beautiful portion of North Wales. The entire division of the Principality is, however, well worth seeing, and can be all the more easily reached by iron roads, and the more fully enjoyed by help of such guides as the one before us. The land is full of beauty; it is, indeed, a “Cathedral of Immensities,” in which the heart of the most indifferent is warmed and lifted up to God. Yet there is another than a divine spirit which has exercised influences over the inhabitants of this territory of the beautiful. As, in Brittany, there are chapels dedicated to Our Lady of Hatred, where man may invoke evil on his brother; so are there in Wales spots erst sacred to the devil or some Druidical demon, where it is remembered that angry men once called down vengeance on those by whom they had been offended. The most famous of these is the Cursing Well of Elian, to which, we are informed, “persons who have any great malice against others, and wish to injure them, frequently resort to the minister of the well, who, for a sum of money, undertakes to offer them in it. Various ceremonies are gone through on the occasion; amongst others, the name of the devoted is registered in a book, and then a pin in his name, and a pebble, with his initials inscribed thereon, are thrown into the well.” All this was, in fact, a form of devil-worship,

and of a less creditable quality than the devil-worship in Eastern countries. In Brittany and Wales, the Power of Evil was, or is, petitioned to exercise that puissance for the injury of man. In the East, this vengeful course is never thought of. The devil-worshippers there simply acknowledge the power of the great enemy of man, and, dreading it, pay to its holder such respect as they hope may induce him not to exercise it upon them. Seeing how great his influence over the world, their only desire is to escape it, and they think they best accomplish their object by being civil to so formidable a personage. Of course, it would be the easiest thing in the world to assert that they are wrong in their theory; but it would be very difficult for the most skilful of logicians to prove that they had not better reason than the Welsh or the Breton for their practice.

Connected with, or in spite of, absurd and wicked superstitions, the Welsh people have been remarkable for strong and simple religious feeling. This is sometimes exhibited in a singular way. As an illustration, we will cite an incident within our own knowledge. The clerk of a parish church one day made known to the incumbent the earnest desire of the congregation to have the afternoon service at two instead of three o’clock. The reverend gentleman inquired the reason for so unusual a request. The reply was, that by his acceding to their request they would all have time to take their tea comfortably, and to proceed to the Wesleyan chapel, at some distance, in the evening. “What will happen if I do not consent to gratify their wishes?” asked the incumbent. “Just this, Sir,” answered the clerk, “the congregation will then not come to church in the afternoon at all.” The incumbent mused over the matter for a moment, and arrived at a conclusion which may surprise some members of the Establishment. He not only consented to adopt the earlier hour, but announced his intention of being present on the following Sunday evening, after his own services, at the Wesleyan chapel. He wished to judge, he said, as to the instruction his singular flock might receive there. Hearing nothing of which he could disapprove, the new arrangement was made permanent; and one consequence was, that he not only retained his own congregation at the afternoon service, but he found it very greatly increased by numbers of Wesleyans, whose attendance was understood to be out of respect to a man whose spirit was as liberal as his judgment of the people was correct.

Generally, they have been called a proud people; and this they are, but not a vain or an arrogant people. They are proud of their old glories; and if the figure of Edward at Carnarvon is as little pleasant to them as that of Strongbow, “the first and principal invader of Ireland,” in Christchurch, Dublin, is to an Irishman, they proudly and reasonably refer to ancient glories achieved before the period when they were conquered, to their advantage, and kept subdued, to their exceeding great profit.

We have said they are not arrogant in their pride; they have rather been, for the most part, remarkable for their humour. Take the case of David ap Ifan when summoned to surrender Harlech Castle, where he had afforded refuge to Margaret of Anjou and young Edward after the fatal day near Northampton. The gallant David’s reply to Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, was, “that he had held a fortress in France until all the old women in Wales had heard of it; and now he intended to hold Harlech until all the old women in France heard of it.” David is one of the many stout heroes of whom a Welshman is proud, and in

the memory of whom he finds solace for the disasters of his country in the old fighting time. If the banner of Llewellyn went down before the greatest of the Plantagenets, the Great Standard of England was lost at Cunsylt, by its bearer, the Earl of Essex, and capture was almost made of Henry the Second himself. The history of the people is worthy of being better known than it is anywhere except in the Principality; and the historical allusions with which this book abounds should induce its readers to turn to such history, of which they know little, save generally. The people would have been less easy of subjection had all families been as prolific as that of the Hookes of Conway, one of whom was the forty-first child of his father, and the sire of twenty-seven children himself. In a fighting country, and a permanent period of hostility, such Hookes were the best benefactors of a country,—which is excellently illustrated in this pleasant volume.

A Handbook for Travellers on the Rhine, from Switzerland to Holland, &c. By K. Baedeker. (Coblenz, Baedeker; London, Murray.)

THERE are few things more amusing as a spectacle than to contemplate the blank look of English travellers when they come, for the first time, within sight of Ehrenbreitstein. They have carried with them the memories of the glorious imposition on the canvas of Turner; but these disappear in the formal, unpicturesque fortifications, most marked by what Nature and Art abhor: straight lines,—of which there is no end.

Travellers go to the Rhine with scraps of 'Childe Harold,' and they are eager to see "the castled crag of Drachenfels," and the river "whose breast of water broadly swells between the banks which bear the vine." They look out for "the vale of vintage bowers," and for "the peasant girls with deep-blue eyes," who "walk smiling o'er this paradise";—but the end of all is a confession that they have no wish "through life to dwell delighted here."

The fact is, that with the exception of the portion of the river flowing between Bonn and Bingen, which may be descended in a few hours, the Rhine is a dull, melancholy, ugly, and, in some places, "hideous" stream. It is as inferior, in its most boasted district, to the Danube at Dürrenstein, as Goose Creek in the United States is to the Tiber, whose ancient name it has usurped. If you venture to make this observation to a Rhinelander, he will, probably, if he have Byron's testimony by heart, answer with—

The river nobly foams and flows,
The charm of this enchanted ground;

—but this, as a proof of the superiority of the Rhine, is like the corroboration of the feat of the knight who rode in panoply up the perpendicular face of the rock at Lorsch. You hint disbelief of the alleged fact. "But," say they, "we can show you the saddle!"

Through this locality, however, where Turner and Byron should be the acknowledged patron saints of hotel-keepers, steam-boat companies, and vineyard proprietors, Mr. Baedeker undertakes to guide all pilgrims inclined to accept him for a cicerone. We can vouch for both his honesty and simplicity. He fairly warns travellers that there are "obnoxious charges" as well as other unpleasant matters to be met with in the hotels. The arithmetic of Rhine waiters is pronounced "faulty." The landlords, erring mortals like their waiters, too, often present their bills at the last moment, when "wilful impositions must be submitted to for want of time to investigate them." There are other practices which the English traveller

will have to guard against if he would "walk smiling o'er this paradise." Mr. Baedeker thus feelingly alludes to it: "The habit of putting clothes and boots outside the bedroom-door to be brushed is sometimes attended with inconvenience. The editor was once unfortunate enough to be despoiled of a great portion of his wardrobe through this incautious act."

So much for perils to the purses and wardrobes of English travellers in the vicinity of the Rhine. His stomach and general health would seem to be in no less danger. Let him beware of wines of "fictitious body and sweetness." Although sovereign princes be the grapesellers, "the label and cork are not always guarantees that the wine is what it professes to be;" and "the art of adulteration is, unhappily, widely known;" and after the prince wholesale-dealer, and the adulterating retailer, there come those obsequious cheats, the inn-keepers, who "put a profit upon their wines of about one hundred per cent!" Poor English traveller!

Yes, "poor English traveller," for he must exercise very great care how he protests against being thus victimized in the paradisaical land. Mr. Baedeker, remembering, probably, how Capt. Macdonald was treated for making protest against invasion of his rights, and how all England was assailed, in consequence, by the Staats-procurator, Möller, of Bonn, is almost awful in his injunction to English pilgrims to walk gingerly as if they were on hallowed ground. He alludes playfully to the "physical excitement, almost amounting to ferocity," which influences liberal imbibers of port and sherry; and for the benefit, we suppose, of these ferocious toppers he intimates that their bills will be "swollen" if they travel "with a superabundance of luggage" (Mr. Baedeker sets down "two flannel shirts" as sufficient for the pedestrian tourist), if they are "difficult to please," or "find indiscriminate fault," or "impose unnecessary trouble." If a bewildered British wayfarer be perplexed as to the extent of his liberty while in Germany, let him beware of taking as deep a draught of that cordial as he might be inclined to do at home. Let him not, in his extreme perplexity, trust implicitly either landlords or waiters. The editor pleasantly hints that these are mendacious fellows. "It is a good precaution," he says, "to gather information from as many other sources as possible." Finally, if travellers from these islands would escape as little scathed as may be from the perils indicated by the editor, they are bidden to observe many directions, but "above all to conform in their orders and requirements to the manners and habits of the country."

Thus warned and admonished, an Englishman may meekly venture to the Rhine, and there be tolerated and fleeced, according to the evidence of this German editor, who has gone over the old tracks and in the old grooves, and, while telling many things, tells nothing new. Thus, the mere old lions of Bonn, for instance, are duly stirred into liveliness for the benefit of the spectator who, probably, may care for none of them. And yet there are attractions in this university town which no guide-book ever notices. Among these is the ceremony of conferring degrees. We recommend all learned travellers, at least, to witness the making of a Doctor of Philosophy. There is more excitement in it than might be expected, and the hall is open to all comers. The candidate reads his Latin thesis, the arguments of which are combated by an opponent, and then ensues a controversy, or questioning and answering, between the professors, the adversary, and the candidate, the most remarkable feature in which is the readiness and graceful facility with which all these parties employ a colloquial

Latin. In Schlegel's days this was the most interesting feature of the whole ceremony. But this applies only to the occasions when the candidates are German. To these Latin is as familiar almost as their mother-tongue. When English candidates are up, they are seldom able to do more than read their thesis. They have not been taught to employ Latin colloquially, and a special permission from Berlin relieves them (yet not invariably) from that difficulty, in surmounting which the German students frequently reap the greatest distinction.

Another Letter to a Young Physician: to which are appended some other Medical Papers. By James Jackson, M.D. (Trübner & Co.)

THOUGH Dr. Jackson's 'Letter to a Young Physician' is not exactly a publication for the drawing-room table, it is one of which we should gladly hear that it had found its way into the hands of every lady in the country. Scarcely any social change is more to be desired than that women should be better instructed on the theory of medicine, and the arts and sciences pertaining to it. Led by custom and curiosity to dabble in physic, they are almost as ignorant of its first principles as were our grandmothers in the tenth degree, who centuries since doctored their children and dependents with specifics compounded of a hundred different ingredients. Natural affection and domestic convenience make them the nurses of the sick, and not unfrequently, in cases of emergency, they are the only ministrants at hand to discharge offices that would properly devolve on a regularly-trained medical adviser. Yet little or no care is taken to procure them information, without which a mother will often be powerless to afford comfort to a child struggling upon her breast with needless suffering. Indeed, a proposal to instruct ladies in nosology and the mysteries of the pharmacopœia would shock the delicacy or excite the ridicule of most persons able to bring about a better state of things. The result of this unwise treatment of an important subject is, that, as a rule, gentlemen regard a physician's prescription with the same sort of superstition as was formerly expended on amulets and charms, and in pure simplicity believe a dose of medicine to be a mysterious agent capable of driving disease out of the body. If Dr. Allopah's pills are taken previous to the abatement of a fever, to Dr. Allopah's pills the improvement is attributed; if Dr. Homœopath's globule is administered an hour before the advent of a refreshing sleep, Dr. Homœopath's globule gets all the credit of the change for the better; and just as the chamber in which a patient recovers under the kindly efforts of nature has been presided over by Dr. Allopah or Dr. Homœopath, so the one or the other is held by the spectators to be a "wise man." In a particular case this almost blind credulity may be attended with neither good nor evil consequence, but it indicates a state of popular intelligence out of which charlatans have from time immemorial made their profit. The readiness of illogical minds to reason on insufficient data, and embrace the wildest conclusions of "post hoc ergo propter hoc" reasoning, which proclaimed Joanna Stephens a public benefactor, placed Mrs. Mapp in her coach-and-four, bore witness to the cures of Ward and Taylor, and testified that painted nails and slips of wood could draw morbid virus from the human system, did not disappear together with faith in "metallic tractors." It countenanced the obscenities of Mesmer, built Graham's "Temple of Health," upheld the pernicious practices of St. John Long, and in our time furnishes Spirit-Rapping with its thousands of believers.

The time, we trust, is not far distant when a writer of competent attainments and impartial judgment will offer the public a satisfactory history of medicine,—not a compilation wandering over thrice ten centuries of scientific darkness, with a show of erudition filched from Le Clerc and Freind; but a sound, honest history of medicine during the last hundred years, referring to the ancient schools only to display the causes of their errors, and having for its chief object the exposition of those facts and principles which, even at the present unsatisfactory stage of medical science, recent investigations have conclusively ascertained. Until public intelligence is better informed both as to what is really known, and as to the means by which we may reasonably hope to attain further knowledge on subjects concerning which no one can be indifferent, ignorant pretenders, be they ambitious knaves or mere self-deluded enthusiasts, will find a submissive crowd of worshippers and victims. In the mean time it is something to have a physician of reputation come forward and frankly avow how far, and under what circumstances, medical science can cope with disease. It is well for the invalid of average education and sagacity to know that one of the most enlightened physicians of the present century admits that all he can effect in the practice of his profession is, in certain cases—such cases being by no means a majority of those that seek his treatment—to assist nature in working her own cure:—

“When a surgeon is called to a man with a broken leg [writes Dr. Jackson], he places the limb of his patient, and in some measure his whole body, in a fixed position, using splints and bandages; and then he watches him from day to day. He does not pretend that the processes of healing in the fractured bone are brought into operation by the splints and bandages, nor by his watching. But he has placed the injured parts under the circumstances most favourable for healing; and he watches that he may guard against everything which can interfere with the salutary operations of nature, as well as that he may give to her any support which he may think that she needs. Just so, the physician, in the larger number of cases under his care, makes it his business to dispose of everything relating to his patients in such a manner as to give the best chance for the salutary operation of the natural powers. A good nurse, it may be said, may do the same. But the qualifications of a well-educated physician must enable him to take the case with much greater advantage.”

Teasty innovators, who are fond of railing at the intolerance of Orthodox Medicine, will do well to take a lesson of moderation from an orthodox physician.

NEW NOVELS.

Miss Gwynne of Woodford. By Garth Rivers. 2 vols. (Smith, Elder & Co.)—Miss Gwynne of Woodford is a charming woman, and her history is here related in a charming manner, without pretension, without affectation, and without exaggeration. The book is really very pleasant reading. There is just enough of plot to keep up the interest of the story, and not enough to weary and confuse the reader. The heroine is a thoroughly good and loveable woman, doing her duty to her family, to her neighbour, and to herself, without making any ostentatious fuss about it; and yet the author has actually had the strength of mind to refrain from quoting those inevitable lines of Wordsworth's, about—

A creature not too bright and good
For human nature's daily food.

The fault of the book is the hero. Stephen Forrester is nothing but a sottish country squire, without either mind, heart, or principle, and with the addition of a very bad temper. He is scarcely ever sober. He quarrels with his sister, neglects his wife and child, forsakes his old friends, and even carries on an intrigue with his own cousin, while

she is staying in his house on a visit to his wife and sister. In short, it would have been difficult to depict a more weak, foolish, and despicable man; his only good quality appearing to be a kind of rough, instinctive good nature, and a great respect (for the feeling is not worthy of the name of affection) for his old neighbour and playfellow, Miss Gwynne of Woodford. Yet to this worthless creature the noble-hearted Maud is represented as being devoted throughout her whole life. Her attachment survives his drunkenness, his marriage to another woman, his intrigue with her friend, and all his folly and stupidity; for he has not even one talent to recommend him. She goes to him whenever he deigns to want her; she nurses him when he is ill; she adopts his natural child; and, when the wife is dead, and the mistress otherwise disposed of, she actually (after a little struggle and demur, we own—but still she *does* it) marries him herself! Now, constancy is, doubtless, an excellent thing in woman; but this is surely carrying the joke a little too far. We are, however, led to suppose that some twelve years after his marriage to Maud Gwynne, Stephen Forrester has become a model country gentleman—stout, heavy, and ponderous, sober, dull, and steady, but much respected as a J. P. and a parochial authority; while Maud has turned into “a fine woman,” and “takes the lead” among the county families. If such a fate is thought a desirable reward for a whole life of self-abnegation, we can only take leave of Miss Gwynne with regret at losing sight of her, and many thanks for the interest and amusement we have derived from her story. The other characters in the book are equally well portrayed: the saintly High-Church clergyman, Hugh, Maud's brother, who dies; and the merry, natural little Mary, her sister, who marries; the irritable blind father, and the amusing old nurse, all have their merits; and the class of Welsh school-children are described with much drollery. But we cannot conclude without wondering why, in all the novels of the present day, nobody is ever allowed to marry till they have become old, grey, fat, and uninteresting. There is something touching and romantic in the idea of young people of eighteen and sixteen forming unfortunate attachments, and struggling through a year or two of misery, but eventually being made happy, while still in the very bloom of youth and beauty. But now-a-days, nobody begins to be attached till they are getting on in life; and after we have missed several years between each chapter, the *dénouement* never can take place till the poor old hero and heroine have at least one foot in the grave. We feel that however happy they may be in each other's affection, that cannot ward off the attacks of gout, sciatica, and lumbago, to which they must, ere long, be subjected. Dyspepsia, liver complaints, and other infirmities incident to declining years, will, we feel, assail them, in spite of all their sentiment for each other; and we shall be quite relieved when “the fashion comes round” again for the young heroes and youthful heroines of our early days.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Scepticism, a Retrogressive Movement in Theology and Philosophy—as contrasted with the Church of England, Catholic (at once) and Protestant, stable and progressive. By Lord Lindsay. (Murray.)—A kindly and gentlemanly work with ingenious argumentation, but on a curious basis. The Church of England is “the only legitimate branch and representative in the Latin world of the Mediæval, Primitive, and Apostolic Church! The Roman Church broke off when she claimed infallibility for the private judgment of the reigning Pope; the Continental Protestants, when they asserted the private judgment of the individual Christian.” Again—“The Church of England, in other words the Catholic Churches, Apostolic, Primitive, Mediæval, and Modern, as established in England, the same, consistently, without break, yesterday, to-day, and for ever.” And this unity has been obtained by allowing the interpretation of Scripture to reside in “the common consent of the successors of the Apostles, as recorded in the *dicta* of the Six Œcumenical or Universal

Councils, or, more restrictively, of the first Four.’ Lord Lindsay has read a good deal, and has given his own views of the schoolmen and all other theologians, even down to our own time. For ourselves, we cannot make the first step: we cannot yield to the authority of General Councils.

Philosophia Ultima. By C. W. Shields. (Philadelphia, Lippincott & Co.)—PHILOSOPHIA ULTIMA: 1. Scientia Scientiarum; 2. Ars Scientiarum; 3. Scientia Artium. And why is poor *Ars Artium* to be excluded? “My unfortunate client—,” a barrister once began, and stopped to cough.—“Go on, Sir!” said a malicious judge; “so far as you have yet gone the Court is with you.” Our Court is with Mr. Shields so long as he describes the miserable condition of philosophy and theology, both in an inextricable net. But when he comes to his proposals of relief, we begin to feel lost. Every science is to be divided into rational and revealed,—astronomy and geology, for instance. On this point of the Appendix—which is a summary—we staked our chance of understanding something of our author's meaning. We looked carefully for an elucidation of this distinction: and we failed. “Astronomy, for instance, is both discoverable and revealable, though in unequal proportions, being at once a human system of celestial physics, and a divine manifestation of our Father who is in the heavens.” Into what two parts does this divide astronomy?

A Survey of Human Progress. By Neil Arnot, M.D. (Longman & Co.)—Dr. Arnot, always zealous and acute, cannot be reviewed without a disquisition on what knowledge is, and what it is for. The bearing of his work is on education, and he has not been able to arrive at any idea of what classical education is intended for. The root of his system is knowledge—plenty of it. “The greatest sum of knowledge acquired with the least trouble is that which comes with the study of the general and simple truths of science.”—What for? this is the question we cannot find answered. The great question of education is not what is got, but *how*, and with what creation of *power*. That knowledge is power is no more true than that powder and shot are grouse in August and partridges in September. The first will lead to the second, if the possessor should know where to go and what to do. Hereby hangs a great question: and if any one will read Dr. Arnot, always readable, with these considerations in his head, many points of this question will suggest themselves.

Lectures on Natural History. By Edward Jesse, Esq. *Delivered at the Fisherman's Home, Brighton.* (Booth.)—This is another of the gossip compilations of Mr. Jesse. For the accuracy of his science he appeals to the authority of Prof. Owen, who has read and approved of several of these Lectures. Th occasion on which they were delivered disarms criticism, if there were anything in them to provoke it, except, perhaps, the lax use of such important words as “language” and “instinct,” which are often employed without much thought or precision. But the Lectures are full of curious statements and amusing anecdotes, and whilst highly instructive and interesting to the seafaring men to whom they were addressed, are worth reading by anybody. These Lectures belong to a series of efforts which have been made of late years for the improvement of the Brighton fishermen and boatmen, coast loafers and Esplanade touters. For several years past some of the arches built in the face of the cliff, and under the King's Road, have been set apart as a chapel, a Sunday-school, and a reading-room, for the benefit of the fishermen and their families; and attempts have been made to lecture them into habits of prudence and frugality by explaining to them the advantages of savings-banks and life insurance. In the reading-room there are newspapers for the use of the fishermen and boatmen who can read, and for the entertainment of those who cannot, and certain gentlemen of the town, in turn, spend an hour occasionally in reading aloud from books during the long winter evenings. Mr. Jesse was kind enough to compose these Lectures to inaugurate the readings, and they are now sold for the behoof of the institution, which is misnamed a “home.” However far the reader

may be from admiring the theological platitudes which garnish this, like most popular books on Natural History, they may be excused in an author who concludes his last lecture by stating that he has entered his eighty-first year. An increased vigilance on the part of the police having accompanied the means employed for the amelioration of the manners of the boatmen of the Brighton beach, visitors during the present season remark with pleasure that they are now less intrusive and offensive, drunken and quarrelsome, than they were of old. The new generation of them can read and write.

Coheloeth, commonly called the Book of Ecclesiastes. Translated from the Original Hebrew, with a Commentary, Historical and Critical, by Christian D. Ginsberg. (Longman & Co.)—"No!—read it through."—"Then we won't read any." The first sentence was the answer of the author of an elaborate work to the demand for an index: the second was the rejoinder of the educated world. Not a bit of index to this bulky and learned monograph, and table of contents of less than a hundred words! This is too bad. The author has collected from all quarters, and says he has spent seven years of labour upon it: we wish he had given one month to an index. "*Coheloeth*," according to him, is a *female collector*: the work is not by Solomon, though speaking through an impersonation of him. The design of the book is to explain the difficulties of the moral government of God, and to show that happiness is to be found in calm enjoyment of life, resignation, piety, and belief in a future state. The book is well worth the attention of the theological critic; but once more, in the name of all that is mentionable,—we are almost tempted to go further,—why no Index!

The Mechanics of Construction, including the Theories of the Strength of Materials, Roofs, Arches, and Suspension Bridges. By S. Fenwick. (Bell & Daldy.)—The author, who is attached to the Woolwich Academy, has given a very satisfactory treatise. In this subject, when a person who is known to be a good elementary writer publishes a work for students, almost the only grave question that remains is, whether his command of recent information be good. Mr. Fenwick has cited a dozen of the most modern writers, and we find that he has used them, and others as well. We have no doubt that this book will be found to be very serviceable.

Suggestions on Popular Education. By Nassau W. Senior. (Murray.)—This book is making its way, as we see and hear. It is essence of Blue-book, arranged, readable, and furnished with conclusions. It is the argument of one of the Commissioners on Education woven into the facts which the Commission collected. It cannot be reviewed alone: but it must occupy a place in the heading of any deliberate article of our period.

One Thousand Arithmetical Tests; or, the Examiner's Assistant. By T. S. Coyzer. (Griffith & Farran.)—Mr. Coyzer's idea is new, and may be useful. He divides the arithmetical rules wanted into forty heads; and he gives a set of twenty-five examination papers, from A to Z, with forty questions in each, one in each rule. Thus, as he says, the quarry may be worked either horizontally or vertically. Take a letter, and go through the numbers; there is an examination paper on questions of each kind: take a number, and carry it through the letters, and there is a collection of questions on some one rule.

Arithmetical Examples. Part I. By W. Davis, B.A. (Longman & Co.)—This book says it contains 138,000 questions from Numeration to Compound Proportion. The answers are to follow in a key.

Ratios, Concrete and Abstract. By H. M'Coll. (Whittaker & Co.)—A substitute for the fifth book of Euclid, quite accurate in principle, for it substitutes an unlimited power of bisection for an unlimited power of multiplication. The author is master of his subject: but we are not inclined to substitute any method for that of Euclid, which may be made, we think, the simplest of any. The author proposes a second part, in which algebra is to be founded on the notion and language of general ratio: we recommend him to stick to

pure number as the basis. A contemporary, in giving some account of this work, by a lapse, made Mr. M'Coll say against the fifth book of Euclid itself all that he really said against inaccurate substitutes for it. This must vex an author: what would a divine say, who by mistake of a reviewer, had his description of Simon Magus transferred to St. Peter?

The Memory Work of Arithmetic. By W. Davis, B.A. (Longman & Co.)—Definitions, tables and rules: a frightful quantity, though in a small book. But Mr. Davis should have distinguished between what is to come into memory by practice and what is to be learnt by rote.

The Projection and Calculation of the Sphere. By S. M. Saxby, R.N. (Longman & Co.)—A mixture of instructions in projection and in calculation, for young seamen. It is a book which can only be judged of by its results; and the author, instructor of the Steam Reserve, will have the means of giving it a fair trial, or of procuring one. There is much in small space, neatly packed.

Elementary Geometrical Drawing. Part II. By S. H. Winter. (Longman & Co.)—This part contains descriptive geometry; the drawings and explanations are both clear.

Travellers in France and other parts of the Continent, whose knowledge of conversational French may be deficient, cannot have a better help than *The Practical Guide to Modern French Conversation*, by F. E. A. Gasc. (Bell & Daldy.)—It contains the purest French of the present day, both for ordinary conversation and such as is likely to occur in travelling. Two additions have been made to the "Oxford Pocket Classics": *Cicero's Orations—The Oration for Milo, with short English Notes, for the use of Schools* (Parker), and *Cæsar De Bello Gallico. Cæsar's Commentaries, Book I.—III., with short English Notes, for the use of Schools* (Parker). Both are good, though we prefer the former. Even the latter is superior to *C. Julius Cæsar Commentariorum de Bello Gallico, Libri IV., from the Text of Herzog*, by Rev. J. R. Major, M.A. (Tegg), the notes in which are of no great value. The titles of the two following need no explanation:—*Guide to the Army—Competitive Examinations; being a Compendium of Practical Hints for Candidates with reference to Schools, Allowances, Outfits, and other Expenses, together with Extracts from the Examination Papers, Official Rules and Regulations, and all other necessary Information*, by Capt. A. H. Hutchinson (Stanford); and *Chinese and Indo-European Roots and Analogies*, by P. E. Chass (Low), a paper read before the American Philosophical Society.

Of publications of a religious nature we have received:—"*Another Gospel*," examined; or a *Popular Criticism of each of the Seven Essays and Reviews* (Walker).—Part II. of *Exeter Hall versus British India* (Hatchard).—*The Apocalypse expounded by Scripture*, by Mattheos (Nisbet).—*Miracles not Antecedently Incredible: an Examination of Prof. Powell's Argument in 'Essays and Reviews'*, by Rev. W. A. O'Connor (Parker).—*A Reply to the Letter entitled 'The Suppression of Doubt is not Faith'*, by "One who doubts not, but fully believes that the Bible is the Word of God" (Parker).—*The Cherubim: What Do They Mean?* by Mattheos (Nisbet).—*Anti-Essays: the 'Essays and Reviews' Fallacious and Futile, 'at variance with each other and mutually destructive'*, by the Rev. C. H. Davis (Simpkin).—*Exoneravi Animam; or, One Radical Reformer's Way of Thinking: containing a Few Suggestions touching the 'Essays and Reviews,' as appreciated by Convocation, and The Discrepancy between Genuine and Vulgar Christianity, still requiring Reformation*, by J. B. Humperley (Manwaring).—*Some Notes on the First Chapter of Genesis, with References to Statements in 'Essays and Reviews'*, by the Rev. A. M'Cauley (Wertheim).—*Streaks of Light; or, Fifty-two Facts from the Bible, by the Author of 'Peep of Day'* (Hatchard).—*Prayers for Family Worship*, by the Rev. Dr. Lee (Hamilton).—*The Rev. F. Garden on The Atonement as a Fact and as a Theory*,—and the Rev. J. L. Davis on *The Signs of the Kingdom of Heaven*, being Nos. III. and IV. of "Tracts for Priests and People" (Macmillan).—*The Grievance and the Remedy: an Essay in Verse*, by Expectans (Hardwicke).—and *The Doctrines of Jesuit and*

Roman Catholic Writers on Homicide, Theft, Perjury and other Crimes (Protestant Alliance).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Bacon's Life and Correspondence, or *8vo.* 14s. cl.
Bohn's Eng. Gent. Lib. 'Montague's Lady W.' letters, &c. V. 2. 2s.
Bohn's Illus. Lib. 'Nelson's Life, by Southey, with Notes,' &c. cl.
Book of Trades, 13th edit. 16mo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Calmet's Die of Holy Bible, by Taylor, 14 ed. imperial 8vo. 12s. cl.
Caron's First Reading-Book, 12mo. 1s. cl.
Cavour: a Memoir, by Dissey, cr. 8vo. 4s. 6d. cl.
Dalgairns' Practice of Cookery, 13th edit. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Eadie's Analytical Concordance to Holy Script. 3 ed. or. 8vo. 8s. 6d.
Francisell's Cook's Guide & Housekeeper's, &c. Assistant, &c. cl.
Gleig's School Series. 'M'Leod's Physical Atlas of G. Brit. &c.' 7s. 6d.
Hardlab & Wood's Child's Homoeopathic Physician, and ed. 8s. cl.
Introduction to the Study of Prophecy, post 8vo. 2s. cl.
Italian Navies on West Swiss Railway, Preface by D'Abimig, 1s.
Jarman's Conveyancing, 12 ed. V. 8. Pt. 1; Powers of Attorney, &c.
Jeanne d'Albret, Queen of Navarre, Life of, by Freen, n. ed. 6s. cl.
Lansdowne, The American Crisis Considered, or, &c. 8s. cl.
Lytton's Novels, Lib. Ed. V. 33. 'Eugene Aram, Vol. 1,' 1s. 6d. 5s.
Mackay's Lexicon of Freemasonry, revised by Campbell, 2 ed. 5s.
Marryatt's Peter Simple, new edit. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Moseley's What is Contained of War & What is not, post 8vo. 5s.
Palmer's Way of Holiness, new edit. 12mo. 1s. cl.
Parfleur Lib. 'Galen's Madman of St. James's,' 1s. 2s. bds.
Perfect Cure's Comic Songs, 4to. 1s. swd.
Punch, Re-issue, Vol. 7, 4to. 5s. bds.; Vol. for 1844, 4to. 10s. 6d. cl.
Purdell, Lib. 'The Arabian Nights,' or, Thrice of Country Idols, &c.
Revelation, the Orb of Light, or, 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.
Riego's Golden Stars in Tattling and Crochet, 16mo. 1s. swd.
Scott's Miscellaneous Works, V. 3 & 4, n. ed. plates, 8vo. 3s. each.
Speeches of Managers, &c. in Trial of W. Hastings, ed. Bond, V. 4, 20s.
St. John's Quadrangle, or, the Slave Mother, 8vo. 2s. bds.
Walter's Rays of Holiness from Sun of Righteousness, 12mo. 1s. 6d.
Wardlaw's Posthumous Works, ed. by his Son, V. 5, 12mo. 8s. cl.
Welcome Guest, 1861, Vol. 2, royal 8vo. 5s. 6d. cl.
Wild Flowers, by Alice T., 16mo. 1s. cl.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The British Archaeological Association held its Eighteenth Annual Congress at Exeter, from the 19th to the 24th of the present month, under the presidency of Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Bart., M.P. Everything favoured the success of the meeting, for the weather was most propitious for the various excursions in a country full of antiquarian interest; the members who attended were numerous, and met with a hearty reception from the leading citizens; and the papers contributed and read during the week were numerous and good. On the Monday, the members of the Association were received rather ceremoniously by the Mayor of Exeter, who invited them to a handsome collation of wine and fruit in the Council-room at the Guildhall, which collation is understood to have been paid for by the Local Committee. Sir Stafford Northcote's inaugural address was rather long, but effective, and gave general satisfaction. He dwelt, perhaps, too much on British, Druidical, and Phœnician antiquities, and on archaeological theories now exploded, especially as this branch of archaeology came very little into the business of the week. On the first day of the meeting, the Devon and Exeter Institution took the lead in that fraternal sympathy which was shown by all the Local Societies to the Metropolitan Association, by giving them a *Soirée* in their rooms in the Cathedral-yard, at which a paper was read 'On the Architectural History of the Cathedral,' by Mr. Davis, who led the visitors over the Cathedral next morning, and explained its architectural peculiarities on the spot. On this day (Tuesday) the President received the Association at his seat at Pynes, and gave them a very handsome entertainment; and they proceeded thence to Crediton, to inspect the rather interesting church of that town, the earliest site of the episcopal see now established at Exeter. On Wednesday, the Association made a long excursion to visit the interesting remains of Ford Abbey, and on their way back they took Ottery St. Mary, where they received a very hospitable entertainment from Sir John Coleridge, and afterwards visited the church; some critical remarks were made on the restorations made in it by Sir John, which appeared not to meet with his approval. On Thursday, the excursion lay in South Devon, and included the Early English church of Hacombe, Compton Castle, Torr Abbey, Torquay, and the celebrated Kent's Cavern, which, however, was only visited by a small party, in consequence of the lateness of the hour and an inopportune shower of rain. On Friday, the Association visited Tiverton, Collumpton, Bradfield House, where they were received with profuse hospitality by J. Walrond Walrond, Esq., and Bradninch Manor-house; and on Saturday they went, by way of Totness, down the beautiful estuary of the Dart, to visit the ancient town of Dartmouth, taking on their way Dartington Hall, one of the finest examples of domestic archi-

number for October 30th, 1847 [No. 1044, p. 1127]. But three years later I gave a full reply in the Appendix to my 'Enquiry into M. Antoine d'Abbadie's Journey to Kaffa to discover the Source of the Nile,' where it took up as much as ten octavo pages closely printed in small type.

Apart from all questions respecting that journey, I asserted in my 'Enquiry,' and have since reiterated in my recently-published work, 'The Sources of the Nile,' my conviction that the Godjeb is the head-stream, or one of the head-streams, of the Sobat, and not of the Tubiri.

Since the time of the Turco-Egyptian expeditions up the Nile the Sobat has been partially explored, but nothing positive respecting its upper course was ascertained till very recently.

The number of Dr. Petermann's *Geographische Mittheilungen* for May last (1861, part v. pp. 171—173,) contains two communications from Monsignor Massaia, Apostolic Vicar for the Gallas, and Father Léon des Avanchers, dated Kaffa, the 12th and 14th October, 1860, which furnish information respecting the Sobat, not only confirmatory of my views generally, but corresponding in a remarkable degree with the particulars recorded in Omar's map. Without deeming it necessary to repeat all that the two missionaries say, I will give here a few of the most material passages in Msgr. Massaia's communication, the order of which passages I have slightly varied, for the purpose of connecting the whole and rendering it more intelligible.

It must be premised that in the year 1859 Father Léon, who had previously been at Zan-zibar and along the east coast of Africa, travelled through Abessinia and the Galla Country southward to join his principal, who was then in Gera, an independent kingdom lying to the south-west of Enarea (see Omar's map); and in May, 1860, the two missionaries reached Kaffa. They there learned the following particulars respecting the Sobat, which river is, in their opinion, "the true White Nile of Ptolemy":—

"Following the course of the Sobat (writes Msgr. Massaia) from its junction with the main stream of the Nile upwards towards the south, it is found to have two principal arms, of which the left [or more northerly] one is the Barro of the Gallas."—"It is the deeper of the two, receiving numerous affluents from the countries of Filawi, Mucha, Kaffa, and Gobo."—"The valley between Filawi and Mucha is that of the river Berber, which receives the waters of Gobba, Wallaga, &c., and falls into the Barro."—"South of the junction [with the Berber] the Barro receives three large tributaries coming from Kaffa, and skirts the base of the mountains of Gimira (provinces of Kaffa, whose native names are Na-ho, Kuicho, Chero, Ichéno, Kabo-iaño.)" This is not very clear, but it is a literal translation of the original. "The inhabitants of the banks [of the river] are the Surro, who are independent of Kaffa, but dwell in that country."—"The river is visible from the mountains of Kaffa at the distance of one day's journey."—"After passing Kaffa the river turns a little towards the east, and bathes the foot of the mountains of Gobo and Kuicho, the inhabitants of which latter country make frequent expeditions towards the west." Therefore Kuicho must lie to the west of Gobo, as "Koisho" is made to do in Omar's map. "In the centre of the plateau south of Gobo, and visible from the summit of the mountains, is a lake or marsh, from which the Barro issues."—"This lake is said to be three or four days' journey southward of Kaffa."

Omar's map, as will be perceived, is a sufficient guide to the description thus given of the course of the Sobat or Barro, by him called Godjeb, and by myself and others Godjeb. At the point beyond Gobo, where Omar represents the union of several streams, the "lake or marsh" of the missionaries must be situated. The two are nowise inconsistent. In page 15 of 'The Sources of the Nile,' already referred to, I have said, "On a comparison of evidence (somewhat conflicting, it is true) it would also appear that along the course of the Godjeb there is a large lake or a series of lakes or marshes"; referring in a foot-note to the *Journ. Roy. Geogr. Soc.*, vol. xvii. p. 62, and to my map in vol. xiii.

of the same journal. When I received in Mauritius a proof of the 'General Map of the Basin of the Nile,' inserted in my said work, on comparing it with the text I found that this lake had been overlooked, and I immediately wrote to England requesting that it might be inserted in the map; but my instructions arrived too late.

From my map I have taken a few particulars, and added them in dotted lines to Omar's map as now given. These are the course of the river Shol of M. Brun-Rollet, corresponding with Msgr. Massaia's second principal arm of the Sobat coming from the south, and that of the river "Berber," with its tributary the Gaba ("Gobba") coming from Wallaga. In my map the Berber bears the name of Baro, which the missionaries say is the proper designation of the main stream of the Sobat. This latter in its upper course is in my map named Bako, and afterwards Godjeb or Uma, while the Shol is treated as the direct upper course of the Sobat. These little differences, which do not in the slightest degree affect the courses of the several rivers themselves, are quite immaterial. If "Baro" be another name for the main stream of the Sobat below the junction of the Berber, Godjeb and Shol, it is perfectly intelligible how that name (or indeed both names) should be attributed to each one of the three affluents by the people dwelling on their banks respectively. In my work already cited I have instanced the successive application of the name "Nile" to the three principal tributaries of that river, the *As'taboras* or *Athara*, the *As'tapus* or *Abai*, and the *Asta-sobas* or *Sobat*.

Whatever names may be eventually attached to the several head-streams of the Sobat, we have now the satisfaction of knowing that Kaffa, Enarea and the neighbouring countries are all situate within the basin of that great tributary of the Nile; the water-parting of which, like that of the Blue River, has consequently to be placed along the fortieth meridian east of Greenwich, or thereabouts. How far the basin of the Sobat extends southward cannot yet be determined: it depends on the exploration of its southernmost branch, the Shol.

With your permission, I purpose availing myself of some future opportunity to make a few remarks on the opinion expressed by Msgr. Massaia and Father Léon des Avanchers, that "the Sobat is the true White Nile of Ptolemy." On the present occasion I will confine myself to directing attention to the fact, that the former of those missionaries, writing from Kaffa, has now, after eighteen years, testified to the accuracy of the information furnished by "my poor friend, Omar, whom I always looked on as a very honest fellow" [see *Athen.* No. 1044, p. 1127; No. 1105, p. 1330; 'Enquiry,' p. 48], and whom I have now more reason than ever for believing to be one.

CHARLES BEKE.

COLERIDGE'S MANUSCRIPT OF SCHILLER'S PICCOLOMINI.

August 12, 1861.

My letter on Mr. Gillman's Manuscript of 'Wallenstein,' in No. 1755 of the *Athenæum*, has led to the discovery of another authentic Schiller manuscript in this country. It is a complete and accurate copy of the 'Piccolomini,' in the original form of the drama, verified and corrected by Schiller's own hand, and has been entrusted to me for examination by the liberal courtesy of its present possessor, Mr. Henry R. Mark, of 17, Highbury Crescent.

Like Mr. Gillman's manuscript, this, too, is a thin volume in folio. It consists of twenty-six leaves of double columns, like the twenty-four leaves of the Gillman manuscript. The writing is again in English characters, but not by the same hand which copied Mr. Gillman's 'Wallenstein.' A piece of penmanship more neat, more painstaking, and more exact than this copy of the 'Piccolomini,' I have rarely, if ever, met with. An English friend to whom I showed the volume, paid me, jestingly, the flattering compliment that, in his opinion, such a calligraphic feat could only be performed by a German, or—a Chinese.

The writing of Schiller's verification on the last page (likewise in English characters) is far from

anything Chinese; but quite in the grand, bold and soaring style which we had to admire in the writing of the verification of Mr. Gillman's book. The wording is slightly different. It runs thus:—

"Dieses Schauspiel ist nach meiner eigenen Handschrift copiert und von mir durchgesehen. Solches besetze hiemit. FRIDR. SCHILLER."

"Jena, 30 September, 1799."

—the date, it will be remarked, being the same, on which the poet verified the copy of 'Wallenstein' in Mr. Gillman's possession. The corrections and alterations in the body of the manuscript (also in Schiller's own hand) are considerably less in number and importance than those in Mr. Gillman's 'Wallenstein.' They are, as far as I have observed, only emendations of the (very rare) mistakes of the copier. Improvements upon the text, entirely cancelled words and passages, &c., do not occur. Nor have I found anything in the shape of the pencil-marks, which, in 'Wallenstein,' bear witness to the labour of the translator.

The history of the manuscript, so far as I have been able to ascertain it, is this:—Mr. Mark was presented with the volume, about thirty years ago, by a Mr. Clarke, a merchant in the City, who, for his part, had held it as a gift, for at least fifteen or twenty years, from Mr. Winter, Secretary to the (then) Patriotic Fund, Lothbury. How Mr. Winter happened to acquire it, and whether or not he was an acquaintance of S. T. Coleridge, Mr. Mark cannot say. The manuscript, by external evidence, cannot be traced back, like Mr. Gillman's, into Coleridge's hands.

Nevertheless, I have not myself the slightest doubt that it was, originally, the property of Coleridge, and that, in fact, it is the very copy of the 'Piccolomini' from which he translated,—the long-lost companion volume to the manuscript of Mr. Gillman. Who, besides Coleridge, should have been the possessor, in this country, of a manuscript copy of the 'Piccolomini,' verified by Schiller exactly on the same day on which he verified Coleridge's manuscript of 'Wallenstein,' now in the hands of Mr. Gillman? Indeed, the whole character of the two attestations strongly impresses me with the opinion that they were written at the same moment and with the same pen. They are so strikingly alike that the mere sight of them almost obviates the necessity of tracing the channels through which the 'Piccolomini' manuscript passed from Coleridge's hands into those of its present possessor. Coleridge's careless habits and frequent movements easily account for his having lost so interesting a document,—the voucher of one of his own most interesting literary labours. His translation of the 'Piccolomini,' I must not omit to mention, follows the manuscript of Mr. Mark with the greatest fidelity,—almost line for line.

The manuscript has been collated by me, this time, not only with the various readings of the Berlin manuscript, as published by Herr von Maltzahn, but also with a copy of the second original edition of 'Wallenstein,' which appeared at Tübingen in September 1800, three months after the publication of the first edition, of which it is, in fact, an unaltered reprint. The result of my examination, without entering too much into detail, is as follows:—

1. As to the arrangement of the acts and scenes, it is again the same in both manuscripts. I have discovered only one slight deviation. Octavio's words—

Die Sachen liegen der Entwicklung nah,
Und oh' der Tag, der eben jetzt am Himmel
Verhängnisvoll heranbricht,† untergeht,
Muss ein entscheidend Loos gefallen sein—

wind up, in the London copy, the second scene of the third act, (just as they close, in the printed book, the second scene of the fifth act,) while, in the Berlin copy, they are the first of the following scene, thus addressed to Max, and not to the departing Cornet. The Berlin arrangement seems preferable.

2. All the important passages not adopted by Schiller in the printed editions, and first published by Herr von Maltzahn from the Berlin manuscript, are likewise contained in the London copy.

† Thus, in conformity with the printed editions, the word reads in the London manuscript. The Berlin manuscript has *hereinbricht*.

3. Among the differences between the two manuscripts, those occasioned by various readings of smaller significance are not very frequent. Mostly, it would seem, they originate in a want of accuracy on the part of the Berlin copier. Thus, for instance, when we read in the Berlin manuscript,—

ACT I., SCENE II.

Und wir um so viel Unterthanen Krmer!

ACT I., SCENE XI.

Die Geisterlatter, die aus dieser Welt des Raubes
Bis in die Sternenwelt, &c.

—it is easily seen from the context that the words in italics cannot have been written so, but by some clerical error, which must have escaped Schiller's notice. The London manuscript, in common with the printed book, has "Und *wird* um so viel," &c., and "Welt des *Staubes*." The reading of the Berlin manuscript (Act II., Scene VII.): "Es bricht sich die Welle mit Macht und Macht," is certainly no improvement upon the common reading, (given, also, in the London manuscript): "Es bricht sich die Welle mit Macht, mit Macht."

4. A more important difference, and indeed a highly characteristic one, is established by those passages which Herr von Maltzahn indicates as not to be found in the Berlin manuscript, while they occur in the first (and, therefore, too, in the unaltered second) printed edition. Of the seventy-five passages (if I have counted right) which are thus wanting in the Berlin 'Piccolomini,' forty-seven are wanting, also, in the London copy, whereas the latter gives entirely the twenty-eight remaining ones. Among these, there are several not only of considerable length, but also of great poetical beauty; such, for instance, as the dialogue between Max, Thekla and the Countess Terzky (Act II., Scene IV.), with Thekla's description of the astrological tower; and the conversation between Neumann and the Kellermeister (Act II., Scene XII.), in which the worthy old domestic gives his fine interpretation of the emblems of the great Service-cup.† Passages like these, it will be observed, are more of an epic and lyric than of a dramatic stamp. However beautiful in reading, yet, on the stage, they stem the current of the action, and must decidedly be signalized as *longueurs*. It is evident why passages of this nature were suppressed by Schiller in the Berlin book, which served as a stage manuscript, and why he did not suppress them in the London copy, which was intended for a literary purpose. The London manuscript, we must not forget, is five weeks older than the Berlin one.

5. Another difference, which must be assigned to the same reason, is this:—The struck-out passages of the Berlin manuscript (I have counted nineteen) are not struck out in the London copy.

6. The sixth scene of the first act is suppressed in the Berlin copy. In the London copy it is not so; but, while the dialogue of the servants, in the printed edition, (where the scene corresponds with the first of the second act,) is in iambics, the London copy lets them speak in plain prose:—

ERSTER BEDIENTER.—(mit einem Rauchfass herumgehend.) Greift an. Macht dass ein Ende wird. Ich höre die Wache in 's Gewehr rufen. Sie werden den Augenblick da sehn.

ZWEITER BEDIENTER. Warum sagte man uns aber auch nicht eher, dass die Audienz hier seyn sollte. Es war auch gar nichts darauf eingerichtet.

DRITTER BEDIENTER. Ja! warum ist die Erkerstube contermandirt worden, die mit der grossen gewirkten Tapete, die sieht doch nach was aus!

ERSTER BEDIENTER. Das frag den Mathematikus. Der sagt, es sey ein unglückliches Zimmer.

† A curious mistake of Coleridge, occurring in this scene, has hitherto remained unnoticed, I believe. The Kellermeister says:—

Drum waren meine Ahnherrn Taboriten,
Und dienten unter dem Prokop und Ziska—
—a passage which Coleridge (translating, by-the-by, the whole of the Kellermeister's iambics in prose), has rendered thus:

So were my forefathers, and for that reason were they minstrels, and served under Procopius and Ziska.

The author of 'The Ancient Mariner' was not acquainted with the Sussian expression "drum," we must not blame him for; but how are we to explain the strangely erroneous translation of "Taboriten" by "minstrels"? Should it not have struck Coleridge (Procopius and Ziska, moreover, might have given him the hint,) that the Taborites were a branch of the followers of Huss? He seems to have had some vague idea of "Taboriten" being *men with labors*. "Tabor," a musical instrument, an emblem of minstrelsy, therefore "Taboriten," minstrels.

ZWEITER BEDIENTER. Ei, Narrenspöken! Das heisst die Leute scherzen! Saal ist Saal! Was kann der Ort viel bei der Sache bedeuten!

7. It is the same with the few words which the servants have to say in the twelfth scene of the second act. This scene, besides, presents us with a little piece of dry fun, neither to be found in the printed editions nor in the Berlin manuscript. After the Kellermeister's admonition:—

Ein ordentlicher
Bedienter muss kein Ohr für so was
haben!

—we read the following:—

ZWEITER BEDIENTER.—(zum Laufer, dem er eine Weinflasche rustet, immer den Kellermeister im Aug behaltend, und zwischen diesen und den Bedienten sich stellend.) Geschwind, Thoms! Eh der Kellermeister heriaht—Eine Flasche Frontignac—Hab sie am dritten Tisch westpitpit—Bist du fertig?

LAUFER. Nur fort! 'Sist richtig!

DRITTER BEDIENTER.—(bei Seite zum ersten.) Pass ja wohl auf, Johann, &c.

—and, at the bottom of the page, immediately after Neumann's gentle rebuke to the Kellermeister for his having spoken slightly of the Spaniards, the interlude of John Thomas and the bottle quietly winds up as follows:—

KELLERMEISTER.—(zieht dem Laufer die Flasche aus der Tasche.) Mein Sohn, du wirst's zerbrechen!

The son of the Taborites, one sees, had his eyes everywhere, even while explaining emblems, and giving vent to his feelings against the "Hispanier" and "Welschen." In a preceding line (I may as well mention here)—

Doch seit der Grätzer über uns registert...

he says, in the London copy, "der Steiermärker," instead of "der Grätzer."

8. There occur a few more passages in the London copy which are neither to be found in the printed editions nor in the Berlin manuscript. The first (Act II., Scene XIII.),—

TIFFENBACH. Sie gab den besten Tisch im Böhmerlande.
OCTAVIO.—(sehwärzte zu Maradas.)

Erzeigt mir den Gefallen, sprech mit mir—
Wovon Ihr wollt—thut nur als ob Ihr sprücht—
Ich mag nicht gern allein stehn, und vermute
Es wird hier vieles zu bemerken geben.

(Er bethält ein Aug über der ganzen nachfolgenden Scene.)

is inserted between the words of Götz: "Gott hab sie selig! Das war eine Hausfrau!" and Isolani's command "Lichter! Lichter!" The second (*ibid.*),—

TERZKY.—(sieht dem Isolani zu, der heftig mit der Hand zittert und lange mit seinem Nadeln subringt.)

Habt Ihr den garstigen Zufall da schon lang, Herr Bruder? Schafft ihn fort.

ISOLANI. Die Jugendstuden!

Stahlböder hab' ich schon gebraucht. Was hilft's?

stands between the line spoken by Götz: "Ja wohl! der Schwed' frug nach der Jahreszeit nichts!" and the stage-direction: "Terzky reicht das Papier," &c. The third (*ibid.*),—

OCTAVIO.—(der den Maradas an Butlern präsentiert.)
Don Balthasar Maradas! Auch ein Mann
Von unserm Schlag und Euer Verehrer längst.

(Butler verbeugt sich.)

precedes Octavio's address to Butler:—"Ihr seyd hier fremd," &c. (not found in the printed editions, but given in both manuscripts); and the last (Act IV., Scene I.):—

SENI.—(ist herabgekommen). In einem Eckhaus, Hohelt.
Das bedenke!

Das jeden Segen doppelt kräftig macht.

WALLENSTEIN. Und Mond und Sonne im gesechten Schein.

Das milde mit dem heft' gen Licht. So Lieb' ich's.
Sol ist das Herz, Luna das Hirn des Himmels,
Kühn sey's bedacht und feurig sey's vollführt—

fills the place between Wallenstein's words,—"Und bringen ihn am Himmel mir gefangen," and Seni's reply,—"Und beide grosse Lumina von keinem," &c.† The scenic directions, too, at the beginning of the fourth act are more explicit in the London manuscript than in the Berlin one and the printed editions. I give them at full length:—

"Vierter Aufzug. Ein Zimmer zu astrologischen Arbeiten eingerichtet und mit Himmelscharten, Globen, Fernröhren, Quadranten und andern mathematischen Geräthe versehen. Sieben colossale Bilder, die Planeten

† All the above passages are wanting in the collections of Supplements to Schiller's works published by Boas and Hoffmeister. Nor have I ever met with them in any other place. It would appear, therefore, that they are here printed for the first time.

vorstellend, jedes einen transparenten Stern von verschiedener Farbe über dem Haupt, stehen in einem Halbkreis im Hintergrund, so dass Mars und Saturn dem Auge die nächsten sind. Das übrige ist in dem vierten Auftritte des zweiten Acts angegeben. Diese Bilder müssen durch einen Vorhang dem Auge entzogen werden können. (Im fünften Auftritte, Wallensteins mit Wrangel, dürfen sie nicht gesehen werden, in der siebenten Scene aber müssen sie ganz oder zum Theil wieder sichtbar seyn.) Erster Auftritt. Wallenstein (vor einer schwarzen Tafel, worauf ein Speculum astrologicum mit Kreide gezeichnet ist). Seni observirt durch ein Fenster."

The above, to the best of my judgment, are the principal individual features, upon the merit of which the London manuscript may claim a place and an importance of its own. For the editors of the future critical edition of Schiller's works it will be fully as valuable as Mr. Gillman's Manuscript of 'Wallenstein.' If, in the interest of literature, I may be permitted to express a wish, it is this—that the two manuscripts which I have been fortunate enough to draw forth from their fifty years' obscurity may, ere long, be saved from all possible future chances and mishaps of private possession, and be re-united, after their long separation, on the shelves of some public library.

One question remains to be solved: What has become of Coleridge's copy of Wallenstein's 'Lager'? For, although Coleridge has not translated the 'Lager,' yet it is evident, from his preface to the first edition of the translation of 'Wallenstein,' that the manuscript of "the Prelude in one act," was likewise in his hands. Where, then, if it is still in existence, does it hide itself? It may be as well to put this question once more, although this time, I fear, with very little hope of any result.

FERDINAND FREILIGRATH.

CODICI OF THE DIVINA COMMEDIA.

Newington Butts, Surrey.

THE number of Codici of the Divina Commedia existing in European libraries may be estimated at upwards of five hundred. The majority of these are found, as might be expected, in Italy. Florence and the Tuscan cities contain at least two hundred of them; Northern Italy has about one hundred; Rome and the Roman States have about eighty; Naples and Sicily very few indeed, probably not more than ten: thus making, in all, about three hundred and ninety codici in Italy. After Italy, England appears to possess the largest number of codici, between sixty and seventy. Lord Ashburnham's collection is stated at eighteen. The Bodleian Library at Oxford, enriched by the purchase of the Canonici collection of Venice, numbers fifteen codici. Our British Museum Library has twelve. The library of Lord Vernon at Sudbury Hall, that of the Earl of Leicester at Holkham, and of Sir Thomas Philips at Middle Hill, contain several; there are a few in other private libraries in England and Scotland, and there is one in the Hunterian Museum at Glasgow.

In France there are about forty known codici; the greater number of which, thirty-two, are in the National Library at Paris.

In Spain and Portugal there are about twelve known codici.

In Germany there are very few. Vienna, in 1850, had only two, one of which was a mere miniature curiosity; the other that which had once belonged to the Prince Eugene of Savoy. Berlin had only one; Dresden only one; Frankfurt one; Belgium two; Denmark has three. Breslau is said to have three; Goerlitz in Prussia, one; Stuttgart, one; Poland one: these latter I have not seen. There are, probably, a few others in the north of Europe, making the whole somewhat more than five hundred.

In estimating the importance of Codici it is usual to consider those in the Laurenziana at Florence as taking the lead. Batines, in his 'Bibliografia Dantesca,' gives one hundred and fifty-nine codici as the number contained in the public libraries of Florence, including the Palatina. Of these codici the Laurenziana contains eighty-seven, which is more than those of all the others put together. But although the codici in the Laurenziana are so numerous, the most important are only eight, and these have a relative value among themselves. The Magliabechiana has thirty-six codici; the Riccardiana contains the same number;

the Palatina had fourteen. There are other codici in private libraries; that of Mr. Seymour Kirkup has five.

Of some fifteen or sixteen known codici distributed over Tuscany, Siena possesses six.

The number of codici in the libraries of Rome is about seventy; sixty-three of these I have examined, as also a few others in the Roman States, at Ravenna, Perugia, &c. There are in the library of the Vatican several very important codici, the value of which has by some been underrated. Of the collections in the north of Italy, that at Milan is the largest, consisting of about thirty-three codici, of which twenty-two are in the Biblioteca Trivulziana. After Milan comes Venice; the Biblioteca Marciana, according to Batines, contains twenty-two codici, but when last there I could only find nineteen; the best of these is the Codice Marciano, No. CCLXXVI. At Padua there are four codici; at Pavia one; and at Treviso one. At Modena, in the late Ducal Library, I could find only five codici—Batines mentions six; but at Parma, where he describes only three, I found four. The codice of the late Marquis Landi, which he showed me with much courtesy at Piacenza in 1851, bears the date 1336, only fifteen years after Dante's death: it is a very important codice, though, unfortunately, the original readings have in many places been altered.

The greater number of the codici of the Divina Commedia extant date from the middle of the 14th century to the middle of the 15th; very few are earlier than the former period, though many are later than the latter, and a few as late as the middle of the 16th century. There are several very good codici in the National Library at Paris, among them may be mentioned that which once belonged to Pope Pius VI., and is numbered "*Fonds de Réserve*," No. 10. Also the codice No. 4,148, written in 1351 by Bettino di Pilia, and obtained from the Biblioteca Giustina of Padua. The codici Nos. 4,150, 4,154, and 7,255, are also deserving of special notice. There is a good codice in the library of the School of Medicine at Montpellier. The one formerly at Carpentras has disappeared, nobody knows when, how, or where.

The codici of the Divina Commedia in the British Museum Library consist of five belonging to the Harleian Collection of MSS. No. 3,459, 3,460, 3,488, 3,513, and 3,581; two belonging to the Egerton, Nos. 932, 943; one to the Lansdowne, No. 839; and four to the general collection, Nos. 10,317, 19,587, 21,163, and 22,780. Of these codici No. 943 is considered as the CODICE BRITANICO, *par excellence*, and along with its companion codice No. 19,587, is not allowed to migrate beyond the Manuscript department; all the others can be obtained in the Reading Room. Of the five hundred codici and upwards of the Divina Commedia found in European libraries, probably not more than three hundred and fifty have the poem complete; in the others some portion, or perhaps the whole, of one or more cantiche may be wanting.

These codici vary in form and bulk, from a large and cumbersome folio to a small and slender octavo, or even less, but the more general form is that of a moderate folio. The larger ones are mostly those on vellum with numerous illustrations, or illuminations, and usually with an accompanying commentary, frequently written in smaller characters surrounding the text, and which thus appears as if set in a framework of very neat writing. Those with the commentary of Buti are thus found.

Codici are either entirely without notes, though this is rather rare, or they have very short ones, *postille*, either in the margin, or over the lines; or they have longer ones at the foot of the page, or a complete commentary, perhaps exceeding the text in extent. Frequently *varianti* are found in the margin, or over the text, and may be of the same period, but occasionally of all subsequent periods.

The Commentaries met with *in extenso* are usually those of Jacopo della Lana, of the Ottimo, of Benvenuto da Imola, and of Francesco di Bartolo da Buti; or they may be selections from these with some few additional particulars. The early codici are generally on parchment, but some

few are on a soft and yellowish paper. The styles of writing of these codici may be reduced to five distinct varieties: the Gotico-Italiano, the mezzo-Gotico, the mezzo-Gotico-tondo, the mezzo-tondo, and the tondo.

To one or other of these characters the writing of all codici may be referred. Our Museum codici afford examples of most of these: the Egerton Codice, No. 943; the Harleian, 3,488; and the Cod. of the general collection, 19,587, and also No. 21,163, have the Italian-Gothic character, which is somewhat less angular than the German and English. Of the *mezzo-Gotico* there is no good specimen; but two of the *mezzo-Gotico-tondo*, as the Egerton Cod. No. 932, and the Cod. 22,780, formerly the Antaldo Codices. Of the *mezzo-tondo* there is a very noble specimen, and most characteristic, the Lansdowne Codice No. 839; the Harleian No. 3,513 belongs to this class, and so does the Cod. 10,317, though in this there is a tendency to the Gothic character in some of the letters; so also Cod. 3,460. Of the *tondo* the Museum contains two remarkable specimens, Nos. 3,459 and 3,581. The nomenclature here proposed was suggested by that of Batines, who uses these words in a very unsystematic manner. The *mezzo-Gotico* is a character in which the Roman or Italian element is introduced; and when the letters are more rounded, especially the tops and tails of b's and d's and g's, then it becomes *mezzo-Gotico-tondo*. When the Gothic character is wholly, or almost entirely, eliminated, then the writing becomes *mezzo-tondo*, the letters preserving a general squareness of form. The *tondo* is the rounded character, as seen in the 16th century, and sometimes before, with at times a Gothic tendency in its capital letters, a variety which, if it required to be specified, might be named the *tondo-mezzo-Gotico*. The *tondo* degenerates into a scribble, often very difficult to decipher, and then becomes a worthless scrawl. Codici in this style are not worth notice. I remember seeing one in the library at Poppi in the Casentino; they are mere careless copies from printed texts.

The more costly codici are those which have been written by professional scribes, when calligraphy was an honourable calling, though not a learned profession, and have been ornamented by the best miniaturists of the age; such is the Codice Urbinate of the Vatican Library, No. 365, the most splendid I know of. It is a large and handsome folio volume of two hundred and ninety-six vellum leaves, and has upwards of one hundred beautiful and elaborately-executed miniatures or illuminations, commonly ascribed to Giulio Clovio, but which are in fact by two different artists; those up to the 21st Canto of the Purgatory, inclusive, being in a very careful but somewhat insipid early manner, that reminds one of Mantegna in his more minute and fanciful pencilling; but after this the style is bolder and more modern, has a certain resemblance to that of Taddeo Zuccheri, and is very gay, with much prettiness. At Canto 10 of the Paradise the original manner re-appears, but for only one canto. Batines calls the writing of this codice *tondo*; it would be more correctly called *mezzo-tondo*; great care has been taken with the text. In general, however, in reference to the correctness of the text and the readings, those codici are the most valuable which have been written out by students of the Divina Commedia for their own use, or as a pious exercise: as the very important codice in the library of the Prince Barbarini, No. 1,535; the codice at Paris, written by Bettino di Pilia, and that in the library of Mr. Seymour Kirkup, written by the same hand. In copies without miniatures we often find arabesques, or ornamental borders, at the beginning of each cantica, or at least to the first page. Generally the first verse of each cantica has an ornamented initial, and often the first verse of each canto, with, most commonly, a *rubric*, or title in red, and not unfrequently the first letter of each *terzina* is marked with red or blue. Sometimes a table of contents precedes the poem; more frequently we find the capitulo of Messer Bosone da Gubbio, consisting of sixty-four ternaries and one verse, and beginning—

Pero che sia più fructo e più diletto;

it is usually followed by the capitulo of Jacopo di Dante, of fifty-one ternaries and one verse, beginning—

O voi che siete del verace lume.

We also sometimes find, at the end, the three capitoli of Boccaccio explanatory of the poem; and occasionally a much longer composition, in eleven capitoli, or cantos, attributed to Mino Vanni d'Arezzo, and also, by some, to Jacopo di Dante, and even to Petrarca, which is absurd. The "*Credo*" of Dante occurs at times, also his epitaph at Ravenna, and a notice when he died. Lastly, there is the date when the codice was written, the name of the scribe, and a pious expression of thanks to Christ or the Blessed Virgin, or to both, for the happy termination of the writer's labour.

H. C. BARLOW, M.D.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Manchester understands business; and we expect to find all the arrangements for the Meeting of the British Association in that city perfect. The Meeting opens next week. Mr. Fairbairn will deliver the inaugural address on Wednesday, and the Sectional work will open on Thursday morning. The usual *soirées* and excursions will take place. There will be one night with telegraphs, another with microscopes. Prof. Miller, of King's College, will explain the new Spectrum Discoveries. Prof. Airy, the Astronomer Royal, will describe the solar eclipse of last year. A new and a pleasant feature in the proceedings will be the night with the Field Naturalists. If the Manchester naturalists produce as fine a show as that of their Liverpool brethren in St. George's Hall, they will add very much to the popular attractions of the week. A number of extensive and important Exhibitions have been prepared. Some are confined to the *Soirées* given in the Free Trade Hall, where 3,000 persons can easily be accommodated, others permanent Exhibitions, in various localities, and open to the Members and Associates during the week. Of the *Soirées* Exhibitions, we may mention that on Thursday, the 5th, the Microscopic Section of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester intend to exhibit 150 microscopes, which will be arranged to show a series of illustrations, from the simplest to the most complicated form of organized structures. A permanent Exhibition of Telegraphic Apparatus is also being collected, and will be the first one of the kind ever brought together. In this, the earliest and nearly all the latest forms of Electric Telegraph will be found. This Exhibition is to be transferred to the Free Trade Hall, on the evening of Saturday, the 9th, when the two Great Telegraphic Companies will bring their wires into the Hall, in communication with many towns in Great Britain and several of the Continental Cities, and will place the wires at the disposal of the members during the evening. Another interesting collection, illustrative of the enormous extent and range of the chemical manufactures of the South Lancashire district, has been also arranged. Immense blocks of alum, weighing many hundredweight, and cakes of sal ammoniac, eight feet in diameter, as well as the more delicate chemical preparations, have been liberally promised by the manufacturers. A Photographic Exhibition will also be open to the members, in which the history of the art will be especially represented. The city has been from of old famous for its good cheer; and we understand that most of the guests will be quartered at hospitable boards. The minor details have been well prepared by the Local Committee; and, most of all, perhaps, in regard to fares and travelling. The railways connecting Manchester with London, as well as with the great towns in the north of England and of Scotland, have been induced to grant passes to Members of the Association, in and out, at a single fare—an arrangement which will be profitable to the visitors and, we hope, to the railway companies. A similar arrangement has been made with the Dublin, Glasgow and Belfast steamboat companies. A very large company is expected to assemble in Manchester; and very great interest is expected to develop itself in the Mechanical Section. Amongst the excursions proposed is a

Felis Champêtre, at Worsley, liberally offered to the Members of the Association by the Earl of Ellesmere. Others to the Chemical and Glass Works of St. Helen's, under special charge of gentlemen interested in those subjects; to Messrs. Knowles and the deep coal pit at Dukensfeld; to the copper mines at Alderley Edge, and to a very large number of the Mills and Works peculiar to Manchester, are promised.

The British Museum will be closed to visitors for the usual autumnal week, from Monday next, September 2, until the following Monday. During the week, improvements will be made in Prof. Owen's Department, so as to include the Gorilla specimens recently acquired. The mosaics from Carthage, some of which are very beautiful, and all interesting to the archaeologist, will be arranged for public exhibition. Additional catalogues will be placed in the Reading Room.

In the list of subjects for prizes proposed by the Institute of Civil Engineers is that of Railway Accidents. The theme is certainly open. An accident, which has been as fatal to life as an American battle, has suddenly drawn attention to the system; and a cry of anger and despair has arisen from more than a hundred bereaved families against the companies whose greed of traffic and whose defective arrangements of breaks and signals have led to this destruction of life and mutilation of limb. The Brighton Company is the one immediately at fault; but the lessons of the accident are for all the companies alike. It would be well for the public—and for the railways—if the companies showed a more lively disposition to meet the necessities of the case. But the accident seems to have struck the railway mind in a very odd way. On the day following the first inquest on the mangled bodies of their victims,—and while the Coroner and his jury were engaged in taking evidence, the railway people held a meeting in the city—to devise what? A safer system of signals? Some means of promptly relieving the sufferers? Not at all. Nothing so romantic and so charitable occupied their thoughts. They met to devise some means of escaping from the compensation claimed and awarded in our courts of law for injuries sustained by the public on their lines! A report of their meeting reads like a grim and ghastly pleasantry. The agonized sufferers, lying near London Bridge, were to them not objects of pity and tenderness, but of terror and aversion. They heard afar off the chink of their gold as it departed from their coffers to the houses of mourning and of death. And they met to confer and to protest against the possibility of being held in penalty for their neglect. The very magnitude of the injuries which it appears that they are in the yearly habit of inflicting on life and limb was paraded to this meeting as a reason for reducing by law the amount of compensation that could, under any circumstances, be demanded from railway companies. One company, we were told, paid last year for its killed and wounded no less than 80,000*l.*, exclusive (mark you!) of the expenses incurred in contesting the claims and in repairing the broken carriages and the damaged way. Surely, it is hard to pay so much! Thunderbore complains that some of the people whom he eats disagree with him, and he has to pay his doctor for a box of pills. It does not seem to have been suggested to these railway shareholders that they would reduce their liabilities, if they would take means to reduce their collisions.

The Members of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society have been holding their Thirteenth Annual Meeting during the week at Langport, under the Presidency of R. N. Grenville, Esq. The Congress lasted three days. A Temporary Museum was opened at the Council Room, and the Members made excursions to Machelney, Kingsbury Episcopi, Shepton Beauchamp, Pitney Church, Roman Remains at Pitney, Athelney, and other places.

The Austrian Government has intimated that the period fixed upon as the birth-time of "Modern Art" will be 1784 in that country, the date of Heinrich Füger's admission to the Academy of Vienna.

We do not object to any theological contemporary

reprinting our articles, even as specimens of "that literary liberalism which is sapping the foundations of faith." Their foundations are so well sapped already, that if there had been none stronger, faith would have been a thing of the past long ago. But, we do object to their changing our typography, and making us—as Martin of Galway said—speak in Italics because they want emphasis. High Churchmen should not imitate Victor Emmanuel, who wants to change a Roman See into an Italic capital. But our greatest objection—though no bishop would share it—is their translating us from a small c to a large one. Any ecclesiastical blunder will be sure to be given to us: nobody will suppose it to be a clerical error of their own. They make us talk about the "extra-Cathedral discussions" of the clergy. Do they think that when the Pope speaks *ex cathedra*, he speaks from a Cathedral? Do they not know that every preacher has his *cathedra*, *chaire*, or *chair*,—this last word being sometimes used in Scotland, though we in England call it a *pulpit*? Are we to tell them that the Cathedral is so called because it is the *ecclesia cathedralis* of a Bishop, the church of a chair? And that *cathedra* means nothing but a seat or chair? If we must tell these things, we must.

A Pedestrian, one of many who are making excursions through these islands, guide-book in hand, wishes to say a word on the importance of Guides giving distances on the roads correctly:—

"Walcott's 'Guide to the Coast of Sussex,' which I happen to have in my pocket, is careless on this point (p. 168), 'The road from Battle to Bexhill, three miles, passes through Bulverhithe.' Now I found, to my inconvenience, that these places are six miles apart by the *direct* road, which does not pass through or near Bulverhithe. Again (p. 170), 'The road to Pevensey, nine and a half miles from Hastings,' &c. The railway distance between Pevensey and Hastings, by a line almost absolutely straight, is nearly eleven and a half miles, and the distance by road fully thirteen miles, the cabmen call it fourteen."—It is impossible to overrate the impatience of a critic who, in August, in a long walk along the Sussex coast, under a burning sun, finds himself deceived by his Guide. Walking tourists are increasing in numbers. Guide-books are in demand. The compilers, if they would please their public, must remember the walker as well as the rider. The road is again coming into use, and an increased attention must be paid to the matter of distance. Three or four miles in a walk are of some importance; and no guide-book to an English county, should its literary merits be as great as that of Ford, will have any chance of popularity which does not give exact measurement of the turnpike and cross roads.

The Rev. A. J. D. D'Orsey, one of the Members of the Education Section of the Social Science Congress, thinks our Dublin Correspondent of last week rather hard upon the doings of that Section. We have looked through the files of Dublin daily papers; and we regret to say that in the detailed reports we have found only too much confirmation of the truth of our Reporter's words. It is impossible to believe that the discussions there reported can have had the effect of "peace on earth and good will to all men." The Government, it is greatly to be hoped, will pay no attention to the Congress, but will continue its firm and loyal support to the system of secular education, which is working so well.

Cheapness and uniformity are elements in success, as Sir Rowland Hill has proved, when cheapness and uniformity are applied to things required by large classes. The United Kingdom Electric Telegraph Company, struck with the result obtained by the Post-Office Department, are about to adopt its system. The rate is to be 1*s.* for all messages—whether going five miles or five hundred miles.

Ten per cent. in two years is the increase of qualified candidates for trial by the Oxford Local Examiners. Such an advance is the sign of a steady and safe, if not of a very brilliant success. The certificates granted in 1859 were about 480; in 1860, about 500; this year they have reached 600 within one. These figures are, in our opinion, very satisfactory.

The restoration of the interesting round church of St. Sepulchre, Northampton, noticed by us some months ago, goes on in a satisfactory manner. The enlarged nave is nearly completed. The funds, it appears, are not sufficient to carry out Mr. G. G. Scott's designs entirely. Upon the work already done 3,100*l.* has been expended; but in order to connect the new roof with the old one,—the two being totally dissimilar—an additional sum of 250*l.* will be required to repair the old roof over the chancel. The architect would, however, prefer to construct an entirely new roof, to harmonize in style with the new buildings—this would cost 1,000*l.* A great effort is to be made to raise this sum. A public meeting will be held shortly to consider means to raise the funds in request. The plan for the completion of the whole of the restorations is that the old round church should be restored and used as a vestibule, and an enlarged church built on the site of the old nave and aisles. The numerous population of the parish in which this church stands demanded increased accommodation. The round church, when restored, is destined to form a memorial to the late Marquis of Northampton.

LAZARUS, COME FORTH! By DOWLING.—This work, pronounced by the first critics to be the finest Scripture Picture of the age, is NOW ON VIEW at Betjemann's, 23, Oxford Street. W.—Admission, 6*d.*: Fridays and Saturdays, 1*s.*

SCIENCE

Four-and-Twenty Views of the Vegetation of the Coasts and Islands of the Pacific; with Explanatory Descriptions taken during the Exploring Voyage of the Russian Corvette "Senjavin," under the command of Captain Lutke, in the years 1827, 1828 and 1829. By F. H. von Kittlitz. Translated from the German, and edited by Berthold Seemann, Ph.D. (Longman & Co.)

THE translator and editor of this volume says these Views have been so much admired upon the Continent by botanists and artists, that the work is already out of print. He translated it from the last copy which could be procured. Herr von Kittlitz himself supplies us with the particulars, which we abridge, respecting the origin of his work. When the Russian corvette *Senjavin* was preparing to leave St. Petersburg, the botanists of that capital suggested the advantages which might be obtained by taking as many sketches and making as many pictures as possible of vegetation. Deeply interested in this suggestion, he carried it out by conceiving in his mind a series of pictures, from which these Views may have borrowed their form. The features of the vegetation of the country he visited were constantly before his eyes, whilst he was following his occupations as a sportsman and collector of zoological specimens. During the stay of the *Senjavin* at anchor before each place, he generally succeeded in constructing a landscape of the geological aspects of the scene, and in introducing into his sketch portraits of the larger plants. Immediately after the departure of the vessel, and while his impressions were still vivid, and he had nothing to look at but sea and sky, he generally executed a rough draft. The mistakes of the artist were corrected by the botanist of the expedition, Dr. Mertens. Anxious to secure accuracy of portraiture above all things, Herr von Kittlitz engraved the copper-plates himself, rather than entrust them to an engraver, who might have sacrificed correctness and exactitude by working for elegance and effect. Characteristic foliage, and large masses of vegetation, must have been seen in nature, as he observes very justly, by the artist, who would merely copy a drawing of them without utterly spoiling it, to say nothing of rendering it in quite a different manner. No artist, however able as a landscape-painter, can ever render, without having seen them, the

shadows of a tropical forest, or the freedom peculiar to the small branches of the shrubs and trees, of regions suffering neither from cold nor from sudden changes of temperature. Under the thick and widely-spread foliage of trees which nowhere allows the sky to be seen, there is at every time of day a surprising amount of light which, by scattered, reflected, and broken solar rays in a thousand directions, reaches the lower vegetation. Freedom from sudden changes of weather produces a peculiar appearance of trellis-work, a feathery foliage, elegant and delicate, which seems as if floating in the air. No doubt, the broken light of the tropical forests and the aerial freedom of the tropical foliage must be seen to be rendered with that truth compared with which artistic treatment is a minor consideration.

"The gravest fault of the present publication," says Herr von Kittlitz, "will doubtless be the poverty of the accompanying botanical remarks;" and they are, we must admit, very unsatisfactory and meagre. The cause of this defect is the unfortunate death of Dr. Mertens, who did not live to write the letter-press, for the composition of which he had collected materials and made observations. It was well his loss did not prevent the publication of the work. Dr. Berthold Seemann, the English editor, tells us he has freed the text from much ambiguity, and endeavoured to mend the defects of the letter-press, "as much as lay in his power."

Plant life is an effect of heat and moisture. In the climates where there is but little heat, plant life is represented by a crust of lichens on the rocks, and in the tropical climates by luxuriant vegetation, from the coral reefs of the shores up to the mountain tops, the palm form being the type of the climate. Vegetation spreads from the tops of the mountains to the depths of the ocean, wherever there is heat enough to animate its structures. And deserts occur both from cold and heat,—where the spores cannot find heat enough to stimulate germination, and where the seeds cannot find moisture enough to sustain their life. Very lofty mountains in hot countries exhibit, it has often been remarked, an epitome of the vegetation of the globe. But this is true only as a very vague and general conception, for the similarity of the vegetation is less striking than its diversity and variety. There is but little similarity between the vegetation of Europe and the vegetation of the Straits of Magellan, notwithstanding the correspondence of their latitudes. No doubt, there are a number of species which are found wild in both the Arctic and the sub-Antarctic circles; but the difference of conditions, and the mixture of plants appertaining to different climates, produce great diversity in the botanical physiognomy. The oaks and firs on a mountain in Mexico, 8,000 or 9,000 feet above the level of the sea, may recall Europe or North America; but it is only, says Herr von Kittlitz, to give greater prominence to its yuccas and fourcroyas. Longitude also produces new and different pictures. Passing over the differences due to local circumstances, such as deserts, steppes, and swamps, longitude alone produces differences. The range of the species is often not sufficient to occupy the whole longitude of the zone:—

"Thus, in consequence of the spherical shape and position of our earth, continually increase, with the temperature of the climates, not only the capabilities of vegetation and the number of species of each country, but also the space; so that the principal character of the vegetation, as imparted by the different climates, may obtain full play to divide into numerous variations longitudinally defined. The so-called region of palms, the longitudinal range of which is the most extensive, would seem to be

on that account the richest in species as well as in peculiar features. How interesting would prove the contrast between three views representing respectively an East Indian, an African, and an American virgin forest, as nearly as possible having the same soil and climate! Without doubt there would be in all three much physiognomic resemblance, notwithstanding the total difference of their component elements! What in the one would only be indicated, would in the other have obtained full development. Thus climbing plants play a more important part in the physiognomy of the Indian jungle than in that of the American forest, whilst the latter enjoys the advantage of harbouring a greater number of strange and beautiful epiphytes."

The plants most characteristic of American vegetation are the epiphytes, no doubt; but Herr von Kittlitz uses the word in a wider sense than is generally understood among botanists. By epiphytes botanists generally understand plants growing upon the stems and branches of trees without penetrating their tissue, as the mistletoe grows upon oak and apple trees. Plants of the same species growing upon the old stumps of trees when converted into vegetable mould are not epiphytes. They are, however, most striking features of the vegetation of the climates in which they occur; for example, in the underwood and swamp of the island of Sitka, upon the west coast of America, in the latitudes 57° and 58° north. In these latitudes there are no trees upon the eastern side of the American continent; whilst on the western side the sea breezes making the winters comparatively mild, and the summer skies being cloudy and most days rainy, woody vegetation clothes rocks apparently naked of mould; and forests of hemlock, spruce, swamp-pine, and larch, a variety of pines, in fact, flourish luxuriantly. Old stumps are turned into vegetable mould whilst still retaining their shapes. In Plate II. Herr von Kittlitz has carefully copied—

"A fine group of two young plants which have taken root upon the undisturbed remnant of an old stump, as furnishing a good illustration of the prevailing character of growth in this region, old dead wood, already converted into vegetable mould harbouring the roots of other trees whilst it yet [still] retains its perfect shape and bark. Thus most of the plants grow epiphytically upon their own kind, a phenomenon finding a ready explanation in the prevailing moisture and low temperature of the climate, the absence of destructive insects, &c., but which may be regarded as an interesting addition to the fact that America generally produces numerous parasites and epiphytes of very diversified form."

Plate V. transports us from the umbellifers of Kamtschatka to the mangroves of the Caroline Islands, from latitude 58° to latitude 5° N. The mangrove forests cover the shores of the tropics near the equator, as reeds and bulrushes cover the margins of our inland lakes, occurring in swamps near the mouths of rivers and rivulets, which are protected from surf. The stemless nipa palm (*Nipa fruticans*) contrasts strikingly in these swamps with the true mangroves (*Rhizophora* and *Bruguiera*), rising up out of the mud upon aerial roots. The nipa palm looks like a palm all submerged except the top leaves, and the mangroves look as if, in a panic to avoid a similar fate, they were trying to get out of the water, top, stem and roots. The nipa palms never exhibit trunks above ground, for the trunks creep horizontally along the mud, throwing out numerous small roots, and dividing into several branches, the lower end decaying gradually and new roots growing continually. The roots of the mangroves, on the contrary, seem a mere scaffolding of converging props. But, singular as these peculiarities may appear, they are surpassed by the freaks of the roots of the *Sonneratia* and the *Balanopteris*. It is the *Sonneratia*, a member of the myrtle

family, which more than the mangroves gives its physiognomy to these forests. Spreading out branching stems, it rises to a considerable height above the low mangrove woods, and its foliage almost touches the water, giving the tree the appearance of a huge shrub. When they are in full vigour their dark bark contrasts finely with their pale green round leaves, and when they begin to die their trunks are covered with fine ferns. But the most singular features of these trees are the wooden pegs covered with dark brown bark rising to the height of about a foot, wherever the ground is not under water. Beyond their apparent connexion with the deeper-lying roots of the *Sonneratia*, nothing seems to be known respecting the significance of these excrescences. The roots of a species of *Balanopteris* are still more singular. Curiously shaped and widely spread, they form a kind of labyrinth, consisting of thin walls of tough wood covered with a soft smooth greyish brown bark. When one of them is struck, a hollow drum-like sound is produced, which is audible at some distance. The foliage of the *Balanopteris* is of a greyish green. Everybody knows how strangely the roots of the banyan trees issue from the stem, grow downwards, enter the earth, and then form new stems, and how the stems like certain creepers grow together when they come into contact. In a view of a swampy forest, with banyan trees, at Ualan, Plate VI., Herr von Kittlitz gives us a glimpse into a huge bower, formed by the crowns of large trees. This glimpse can be obtained where the underwood is composed of stunted trees, instead of the usual impenetrable creeper *Hibiscus populneus*. There is a singular spell about this picture. More than any other we have ever seen, it reproduces the impression of the cathedral aisles; for the study of Gothic architecture or of tropical vegetation always forces upon the mind of the student the conviction that the forms of the stones are only imitations of the forms of the trees. Not merely is the Gothic pointed arch formed by two palms and the meeting of their leaves, but the architects reproduced the general effects of the forest bowers and imitated their details very carefully, such as the suspended creepers and the hanging branches, the epiphytes, flowers and fruits.

MEETING FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.
Mon. Entomological.

FINE ARTS

OUR ART-COLLECTIONS.

THE Report of the Committee of the House of Lords upon the manner of fulfilling the conditions of Turner's Will contains so much matter interesting to artists, that we shall make running extracts from the evidence of the various witnesses examined, quoting briefly those subjects which are of current importance. With regard to the duty of fulfilling the conditions of Turner's will, the Director stated that it was the general wish, and more especially the wish of the Trustees of the National Gallery, to fulfil them. He considered the removal of the pictures from South Kensington a departure from the obligation to do so. He considered, and other witnesses fully agreed, that a selection of Turner's pictures would be indispensable; that many were unfit for public exhibition, as being unfinished, and therefore only of interest to artists, to whom a reserve might be advantageously displayed. It was elicited that under the Act, 19th & 20th Vict. c. 29. s. 3, the Trustees were at liberty to accept portions of a bequest of pictures and return the remainder, in which case the last would fall into the residuary estate of the testator; by this Act it would seem, says Sir Charles, "that the Trustees would not have the option of setting aside the certain pictures for the purposes of study; it would appear

that such pictures ought to go to the nearest of kin." With Mr. Ruskin the witness thought that the Turner collection would enable six separate collections of a most instructive character to be made. The next matter which arose illustrated in no small degree the progress of public taste and the growth of a sound judgment in Art. Habitual visitors to the National Gallery remember how the pictures of West, which countryfolks loyally considered as the real gems of the collection, gradually disappeared, first going on to the stair-landing, then on the stairs, thence into the hall, and, finally, how they took a dive and vanished altogether to the region below, only to reappear upon the ample walls of South Kensington. Miss Angelica Kauffmann's works followed to fit obscurity, and were not missed. These weeding were, of course, desirable and right; and the evident willingness of the Trustees to part with the two large Guidos shows how the people have learnt to prize the real above the meretricious art. Years ago the people crowded before these big pictures, were fascinated by the minauding nudités, and thought far more of an ill-drawn and clay-cold "Christ crowned with thorns" than of the "Ariadne" or the Raphaels; now the case is so much altered, that some sort of apology is thought needful for a proposition to send them to Dublin or Edinburgh, and "it would be a great relief to the Gallery" to do so. It is even said that the fact of transferring indifferent pictures to the above cities "might deter people from leaving inferior pictures, which might be rather an advantage." As to the disposal of the Turner pictures, the witness considered various courses were open, supposing it were absolutely necessary to house them in the National Gallery before the expiration of the decade after referred to. "One would be to place them in the National Gallery, removing an equivalent number of pictures to the South Kensington Museum. I should say not the Mediæval pictures, but the Dutch, Flemish, and Spanish pictures, because that would make room enough; the Mediæval might be added, if necessary, but the removal of these alone would not make room enough in the Gallery. Another course would be to place the Turner pictures in the rooms below, where many of them once were, but where they were not exhibited; the Vernon pictures were exhibited in those rooms; they were so badly placed as hardly to be visible, but still they occupied the walls of rooms in the National Gallery. If that were done, and if some were placed in such space as can be afforded in the upper rooms the legal conditions would be complied with." In the event of immediate action not being imperative, the witness would prefer the pictures should remain where they are; but he hoped this very inquiry would urge the Government to carry out what the public had been waiting for so long, namely, the erection of a New National Gallery to contain the works of the old masters, the British school and the best works of Turner. He is entirely opposed to gas in the neighbourhood of pictures, and, notwithstanding the high authorities asserting its harmlessness, he could not believe it to be so; he thought the works should be examined, to decide the question, from decade to decade, as change would be exceedingly gradual. Photographs of the cracks in certain pictures have been taken, which could be compared with the originals from time to time; not the slightest change had been observable hitherto. It would not be possible to provide a better temporary place than South Kensington for the reception of the pictures, but the more temporary it was the better. With regard to the Royal Academy vacating the National Gallery, Sir Charles did not know what arrangement is pending with the present Government, but under the last Government it was decided that the Royal Academy should be removed to Burlington House, and the members would, upon a site to be granted, erect an edifice for themselves. It would depend upon the terms offered whether the Academy would hold themselves ready to vacate on the requisition of the Government; on those above named it would certainly do so. Mr. Redgrave was examined. If it was put to him he should not exhibit in the National Gallery many of Turner's pictures which are now at South Kensington; he does not think they do Turner's fame any justice,

being in such an unfinished state that they are caviare to the multitude; there are some which would not even benefit students,—the works of one whose powers were failing. Mr. Redgrave regretted there is no exhibition of Turner's water-colour drawings. Turner was the father of water-colour art in this country, and, with a very few exceptions, there were no examples of his work in the Gallery. It would be desirable to change the works exhibited from time to time, so that they might pass successively under the public eye; with proper arrangements as to light, a series of water-colour drawings might be as safely exhibited as oil-pictures. (Mr. Wornum expressed a very decided opinion in opposition to this.) The witness was not prepared to say that they will not gradually fade, any more than that oil-pictures will not deteriorate in time; but he believed that, under due conditions, they may be preserved, and thought, taking into account Turner's fame and the impression he has made upon the world at large, it is better that one hundred thousand should see these drawings annually, than that ten thousand should see them in ten centuries. (It is well worth while for the public to give good heed to this opinion; for it is now acted upon, and may be still more so. It is opposed to all the feelings and experience of amateur collectors and the conservators of great galleries. Which party is in the right should be decided at once. We may, out of sheer heedlessness, be destroying the heritage of our children in Art.) With regard to the complete exhibition of Turner's works, and the manner in which he conceived that artist desired his will should be carried out, the witness thought he had two views—"one was that in our National Gallery there should be a tribune, or *salon carré*, in which the choice works of all schools should be gathered together; and he desired to have some of his best works in that collection: he specially named two that should be put with the Claudes. In no arrangement that can be made (I speak with deference to Sir C. Eastlake) could you place these Turners by the Claudes in a sequence of schools; they must be in a collection forming the cream of various schools." In the second place, Mr. Redgrave considered, Turner wished his works to be kept together as far as possible, in order to form a part of a British School of Art in the National Gallery. The witness was of opinion that if the powers given by the above-named Act of Parliament for the disposal of bequests of works of Art, irrespective of conditions attached thereto by the testator, were known to the latter, there would be no difficulty in dispensing with those conditions, as the Act declares, beforehand, an intention so to deal with bequests.—In reply to a question, the witness said that most deceased British artists of eminence are represented in the National Gallery—that is, if the Collections at South Kensington are the National Gallery; "but then Turner's will is carried out, because his pictures are in part of the National Gallery. Adopting this view, I consider that Turner's will is carried out; but if he wished his pictures to be in Trafalgar Square, in connexion with the Old Masters, neither his pictures, nor the other British pictures, are in the National Gallery, since they are both at South Kensington." Mr. R. N. Wornum, Keeper and Secretary of the National Gallery, was examined. Presuming it were desirable to remove the pictures now in the Kensington Museum to Trafalgar Square, he would wish to build a wing over the east side of the barrack-yard, running from the new square room contiguous to the new large gallery, which would give the space of perhaps four such rooms as the new gallery. He would propose a wing on iron pillars, giving great headway to the barracks. These rooms would not only hold the Turner Collection, but those of Vernon, Bell, and the Old English pictures. Such a work might be constructed in a few months, and would be permanent. A corresponding wing could be made hereafter, where the workhouse now stands, and the extremities of the two wings joined by a cross gallery. The gallery proposed would cover part of the barrack-yard, and be of great service to the soldiers when drilling in wet weather. By adding this wing the pictures would be better seen, as they would be more accessible to

the public at Trafalgar Square than at South Kensington. The nation possesses 362 pictures, 105 of which are finished oil pictures; the remainder contains many that are "mere botches." There are 19,000 and odd altogether, including pencil and water-colour sketches; "the mass of them are of no value whatever." The witness's opinion is, that water-colour drawings generally fade on being exposed to the light; but that pencil, chalk and sepia drawings do not fade. To exhibit all the water-colour drawings of Turner that might be exhibited would require a very large space. Turner, in one of the codicils to his will, directed the course of changing the drawings in succession to be pursued. The finest of them were exhibited for one year at Marlborough House, and withdrawn from fear of injuring them by a constant exposure to the light; these are now framed, and may be seen on application; probably twenty persons apply to do so in the course of a year; but there is really no one to show them, except myself,—and I have not time. If we are to be liable to public applications to see these drawings "I must have a curator for the purpose. 1,800 are prepared for public exhibition, if we had a place and a servant who could watch them." 400 are in frames and 1,400 mounted. If the Royal Academy were removed there might be more accommodation for the pictures than in the proposed wing, "because we should have the sculpture-room, which would be a very good room for the exhibition of these framed and mounted drawings." If the wing were built there would be room to display the water-colour drawings in frames, changing them from time to time. "I am sure they (water-colour drawings) fade, because I have often seen drawings which have faded. When a drawing has been taken out of a frame, where the frame has covered part of the drawing, the colours protected have been more intense than the part of the drawing which has been exposed to the light. You do not detect deterioration in oil pictures so readily as you do in water-colour drawings." Mr. J. Pennethorne was examined. He would not recommend a temporary building being added to the National Gallery, but a permanent enlargement, so as to comprise part of what would ultimately be a very fine building; therefore, if anything is to be done for the temporary accommodation of the pictures it ought to be done inside the present building. A permanent gallery might be completed in nine months. The witness had submitted a plan to the Chief Commissioner of Works for a further extension, and would undertake, if needful, to erect a complete and sufficient National Gallery in connexion with the present site in two years. In this plan there would be no alteration of the present building, except breaking through the two internal doorways. "There would be a great advantage in building at the back, because you need not go to much outlay for architectural ornament; but, besides that, we are, without difficulty, enabled to have recourse to all those means of lighting which a good deal interfere with the architecture of a building facing a public street. I propose to build an addition to the National Gallery, in such a manner that the ground-floor of it should be built upon columns, so that it should serve as a colonnade for the soldiers, thereby increasing their accommodation. The ground-floor of this building would not be necessary for the purpose of the Gallery, and would be valuable for the barracks. There are two passages through the building, one to the barracks and the other to Castle Street. I propose not to encroach upon the last, but to let that be the boundary of the new buildings. In doing that, I have only to take from the workhouse half its site, leaving the other half on which to re-erect the schools and parish offices, &c. The witness would begin with a gallery, 136 feet long over the barrack-yard, which would accommodate the Turner pictures. The cost of the entire building would be about 100,000*l.*; it would cover an area of 30,000 feet: that of the present National Gallery and the Royal Academy taken together, cover 20,000 feet superficial. The portion of the scheme which is considered pressing to be executed, would form a portion of the larger design, and be consistent with an alteration of the façade to the south. The witness

would undertake to build that portion required for the Turner pictures for 25,000*l.* in nine months. It would cost about 100,000*l.* to erect a similar building in the rear of Burlington House to that proposed for the National Gallery. If the Royal Academy were removed, there would be plenty of room in Trafalgar Square for all the pictures belonging to the nation; but that would be turning the Academy into the streets; they ought to be allowed two years to find a new home, even in Burlington House. The Turner Collection requires 3,500 feet of wall for exhibition.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

ALFRED MELLON'S PROMENADE CONCERTS, THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN. GRAND ORCHESTRA OF NEARLY 100 PERFORMERS.—Middle. Parepa every Evening. In the course of the week the following novelties will be given:—A Grand Orchestral Selection of National Airs, English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh, with Solos for the principal Performers. The New York Quadrille—New Waltz. The Warblers of the Forest, introducing a novel effect. A Mozart Night, on THURSDAY NEXT, September 5, on which occasion the First Part of the Concert will consist of Selections from the Works of that great Master; and on SATURDAY NEXT, September 7, a repetition of the Volunteer Night, &c.—Promenade, 1*st*: Amphitheatre Stalls, 1*st* 6*d.*; Boxes, 2*nd* 6*d.*; Private Boxes, 1*st* 1*2s.* and 10*s.* 6*d.*—Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon.

MIDDLE WHITTY will appear at the THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN, on September 18*th*, in 'PURITANI'; on the 19*th*, in 'NORMA'; and on the 20*th*, in 'IL BARBIERE,' with Titieni, Giuglini, Swift, Lemaire, Della Sedie and Ciampi.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A monograph on the music written by women would be curious, if not instructive. Up to this time it has had no Baillie, no Hemans, no Browning,—no original genius, distinct as feminine,—the strangeness of such fact being increased by recollection that, as representative artists, such women as a Clairon, a Siddons, a Pasta, a Rachel, a Ristori, have, in individual and unprompted genius, rivalled, if not outrivalled, the most remarkable men. Let due examination of the causes of this want be left to the sisterhood who are now so honourably occupying themselves to ascertain Woman's right place and duty. Meanwhile, that the standard of excellence is perceptibly rising may be seen from a group of songs—'Morning Song,' 'The Recall,' 'Come to me, oh, ye Children,' 'Jeanie,' 'The Rose à Lyndsaye,' 'Lattice,' 'Roli's Morning Hymn,' by C. A. Macirome. (Ollivier & Co.) These will bear examination, without any "allowance" made. The first named is the most to our liking. 'The Recall,' though musically good, pleases us less: the tone of the words being too long-drawn in the setting. 'The Rose' is a quaint tune, with something of the Scotch style in it. These songs are mostly composed for a *contralto*, that voice being considered the most expressive one and best for declamation. It is time that some great *soprano* should break the spell of such exclusiveness.—'Daybreak,' words by Longfellow, 'Echoes,' words by Miss Procter, set by Maria Tiddeman (Mills & Co.), are thoughtful and well made, if not attractive by any new fancy.—Miss Gabriel's 'Maurem,' (Lonsdale & Co.) has been made popular by the singing of Madame Catherine Hayes. The melody is elegant, and the tone of Irish music caught to a certain degree.—We have next another group of songs: 'Remembrance,' 'Sacred Song,' 'How sweet in the musing, &c.,' 'David's Consolation,' 'An Aspiration,' 'A Happy Year,' 'Now thou art gone,' 'The Voice of the Grass' (for two voices), by S. A. Sheppard (Ollivier). In this the accompaniment has received more attention than the cantilena.—'Blind Alice,' 'Marion's Song,' 'The Trefoil Leaf' (Hall, Cheltenham), by the lady who signs herself 'Claribel,' are slighter wares than the above.—To close the paragraph, let us announce a quaint song, 'What is Love,' by Elizabeth Philp, 'Beautiful Bay,' by Mrs. Edward Theweneti (Addison & Co.), 'Switzerland,' Duett, by Mrs. Henry Ames (Ashdown & Parry), 'Go, lovely Rose,' once again set by L. P. (Novello), and 'The Fountain,' by Mrs. W. D. Wilson (Lonsdale).

LYCUM.—Mr. Falcner, who has succeeded, notwithstanding the summer weather, in attracting the public to this theatre by the indisputable merits of his new comedy, gave to the stage

another new farce on Monday, entitled 'The Fetches; or, the Onconvenience of Single Life.' The hero is played by the author. Tim O'Reilly is over-persuaded by his sweetheart, Mary Brady (Miss Lydia Thompson), who is fond of playing off practical jokes on her lover, to disguise himself as a Peep-o-day Boy, in order to frighten her young mistress's father out of his consent to his daughter's marriage. Two real robbers, however, are on the premises, and, being similarly attired, are mistaken by both for Tim's Fetches. At length, they are disabused of their superstitious fears, and, with the aid of the young lady and her lover, are in time to rescue the old gentleman from his peril. The parts were both well supported. Miss Thompson dances a jig at Tipperary fair which was exceedingly vigorous and characteristic, and commanded applause and an *encore*. We may now consider that Mr. Falcner has accomplished a very fair plant of his dramas; and we hope that his season may be profitable.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—The Birmingham people have had fine weather, if not original music, for their Festival. The town has been very gay, and the listeners curious and excited. In the absence of any new feature calling for musical remark, we have only to record the fact of a Musical Festival having been held, and with an appearance of success.

The perversity of the Germans in musical iconoclasm has reached the pedestal of Weber's statue. They are now finding out that 'Der Freischütz' is "trivial" in many portions. The same people who endure the flimsy 'Stradella,' and the faded 'Haimonakinder,' are now speaking sarcastically of the want of popularity for 'Euryanthe' and 'Oberon.' The same people who swallow the recitatives of 'Tannhäuser' and the cacophonies of 'Lohengrin,'—who exalt Schumann above Mendelssohn,—who pity *grandpapa* Haydn, and who, among the works of Beethoven, deify Beethoven's aberrations,—are trying to cry down Weber. There is no turning back the stream of the great river Folly, but in the storm of its own violence it runs itself dry;—and then, perchance, those may be listened to who have not been swept away by the wash current, but who have rallied round the tombs of the great men with honest faith, as distinct from superstition.—'De mortuis' is a much-abused motto, but ingratitude to the dead is worse than the worst abuse of blind flattery. It is true that one weakness of Weber has given great encouragement to the new school (so called) of German opera; this weakness being a deficiency of steady constructive power, ascribable to the freaks and experiments of his crotchety master, Vogler, for the concealment of which the imperfectly taught pupil was driven into the repetition of those extreme and rejected chords, which, however permissible as a last enhancement of suspense, make a false basis for any composition. It is easy to seem original for him who "sticks at nothing." But queerness and novelty are not one. It is not easy to emulate the sweetness of Weber's melodies. Better the "triviality" of the delicious opening to the 'Precious' overture and the admirable grace of its dance-music,—better such "triviality" as the double chorus which commences 'Euryanthe,' as *Adolar's* romance,—as the heroine's *bravura*, as the Hunting and the May choruses in that opera (impracticable, mainly owing to the stupendous absurdity of the *libretto*), than the deep meaning of a dozen 'Manfreds' and 'Genovevas,'—than libraries full of the psalmodes of the love-singers on the Wartburg,—whom the ungrateful countrymen of the German composer who showed Germany the way to its own folk-lore for the stage, are now exalting by comparison, with as much bad faith as bad taste.

What living concert-goer knows anything of Clementi's Duets for two Pianofortes? What amateur is there who would not desire to make their acquaintance?—A republication of them by Breitkopf & Härtel, Leipzig, is announced in the German papers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—W. W. F.—A. D. W.—J. T.—E. H. H.—F. S.—J. H.—O. W. B.—C. C. C.—T.—H. W. C.—received.

MACMILLAN & CO.

HAVE NOW READY:

EDWIN of DEIRA. By Alexander SMITH. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 6*s.*

THE GOLDEN TREASURY: a Collection of the Best Songs and Lyrical Poems in the English Language. Selected and arranged with Notes, by F. T. PALGRAVE, Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. Dedicated by permission to Alfred Tennyson. 8mo. cloth extra, 4*s.* 6*d.*

FOOT-NOTES from the PAGE of NATURE; or, First Forms of Vegetation. By the Rev. HUGH MACMILLAN, Fellow of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh, &c. With numerous illustrations. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 5*s.*

PICTURES of OLD ENGLAND. By Dr. E. PAULI. Translated by E. C. OTTE. With Map London in the Fifteenth Century. Crown 8vo. cloth, 6*s.* 6*d.*

THE HUMAN HAND and FOOT. By G. M. HUMPHRY, M.D. F.R.S. With numerous illustrations. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 4*s.* 6*d.*

THE PLATONIC DIALOGUES, for ENGLISH READERS. By W. WHEWELL, D.D. F.R.S., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. Vol. III. containing THE REPUBLIC. 7*s.* 6*d.*
Vol. I. Second Edition, containing THE SOCRATIC DIALOGUES, 7*s.* 6*d.*
Vol. II. containing THE ANTI-SOPHIST DIALOGUES, 6*s.* 6*d.*

CAVOUR: a Memoir. By Edward DICEY. [Immediately.]

Lately published, by the same Author, crown 8vo. cloth, 6*s.* 6*d.*

ROME IN 1860.

THE PRISON CHAPLAIN: a Memoir of the Rev. JOHN CLAY, Chaplain of Preston Gaol. By HIS SON. 8vo. cloth, 1*s.*

CREATION IN PLAN AND IN PROGRESS: an Essay on the First Chapter of Genesis. By the Rev. JAMES CHALLIS, M.A. F.R.S. F.R.A.S., Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy in the University of Cambridge. Crown 8vo. cloth, 3*s.* 6*d.*

MACMILLAN & Co. London and Cambridge.

Price One Shilling.

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE. Edited by DAVID MASON.

No. XXIII. for SEPTEMBER, 1861.

Contents.

- I. GOOD and EVIL: an Essay By Dr. Felix Eberly, of the University of Breslau, Author of 'The Stars and the Earth.' In Two Papers. Paper the First.
- II. "AUTUMNA." By Edwin Arnold.
- III. ROMEO CHURCH: a Legend from the Baltic. By Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein.
- IV. RAVENSHOE. By Henry Kingsley, Author of 'Geoffrey Hamlyn.' Chap. XXXIX.—Charles's Retreat upon London. XXX.—Charles determines to alter his Way of Dressing Himself. XXXI.—Charles's New Top-Boots. XXXII.—Diogenes on the Wheelbarrow. XXXIII.—A Glimpse of some Old Friends.
- V. THE LAW of BODE; or, Gaps in the Solar System filled up. A Sketch from Recent Astronomical History. By Professor Kelland.
- VI. SONG of the DEW to a DYING GIRL. By the Hon. Roden Noel.
- VII. MR. BUCKLE'S DOCTRINE as to the SCOTCH and THEIR HISTORY. By the Editor. Part III. Scotland in the Seventeenth Century.
- VIII. SERFDOM in RUSSIA. By Nicholas Rowe.
- IX. THE RESTORATION: a Fragment.
- X. ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.
- XI. MR. ALEXANDER SMITH'S FORMER POEMS and HIS NEW ONE.
- XII. THE OLD VAGRANT. From the French of Béranger. By H. W. Higgins.
- XIII. OPINION on AMERICAN AFFAIRS: a Letter to the Editor. By Thomas Hughes.

Volumes I., II. and III. are now ready, handsomely bound in cloth, price 7*s.* 6*d.* each.

Macmillan & Co. Cambridge: and 52, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London. Sold by all Bookellers, Newsmen, and at all the Railway Stations.

CHAPMAN & HALL'S PUBLICATIONS.

MR. DICKENS'S NEW WORK.
THIRD EDITION, in 3 vols. post 8vo.
GREAT EXPECTATIONS. By Charles DICKENS.

In 3 vols. post 8vo.
THE CONSTABLE of the TOWER: an Historical Romance. BY WILLIAM HARRISON AINSWORTH. With Illustrations by Gilbert.
"The Constable of the Tower" is one of the best of our English historical romances. — *London Review*.

SECOND EDITION, fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.
TANNHÄUSER; or, the Battle of the Barde: a Poem. By NEVILLE TEMPLE and EDWARD TREVOR.

"Full of beauty of thought, melody of language, and sudden pictures which rise like visions before the reader; it is full also of noble purpose and distinct morality... For very many years there has not been a more remarkable poem offered to the English public." — *Times*, August 2. [This day.]

MR. ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S NEW SERIAL.
This day, Part VII. price 1s. of
ORLEY FARM: a Tale. By Anthony TROLLOPE, Author of 'Framley Parsonage,' 'Dr. Thorne,' 'Barsetshire Towers,' &c. With Illustrations by Millais

This day, price 7s. 6d.
BAENABY RUDGE, Vol. I. With the Original Illustrations. Forming the New Volume of the Illustrated Library Edition of Mr. Charles Dickens's Works.

BOOKS FOR HOME TRAVEL.
Second Edition, small post 8vo. with Four Maps, 4s.
A LONDONER'S WALK to the LAND'S END, and a TRIP to the SCILLY ISLES. By WALTER WHITE.

Fourth Edition, small post 8vo. with Maps, 4s.
A MONTH in YORKSHIRE. By Walter WHITE.

New and Enlarged Maps, half-bound, 4to. 24s.
HALL'S COUNTY ATLAS, with all the Railways accurately laid down, and the Boundaries coloured. An Edition with smaller Maps, may be had in 8vo. roan tuck, 10s. 6d.

SIDNEY HALL'S MAPS of ENGLISH COUNTIES. Enlarged Series, with all the Railways and Country Seats, coloured, in a neat wrapper, price 6d.

CHAPMAN & HALL'S STANDARD EDITIONS OF POPULAR AUTHORS.

MISS ANNA DRURY'S MISREPRESENTATION. Second Edition. 5s.

TILBURY NOGO. By the Author of 'Digby Grand.' 5s.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S CASTLE RICHMOND. A Novel. New Edition. 5s.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S DOCTOR THORNE. A Novel. 6th Edition. 5s. [This day.]

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S THE BERTRAMS. A Novel. 5th Edition. 5s.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S THE KELLYS AND THE O'KELLES. 4th Edition. 5s.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S MACDERMOTS OF BALLYOLAHAN. 3rd Edition. 5s.

W. M. THACKERAY'S IRISH SKETCH-BOOK. With Illustrations by the Author. 2nd Edition. Crown 8vo. 5s.

ALBERT SMITH'S WILD OATS AND DEAD LEAVES. 2nd Edition. Crown 8vo. 5s.

MRS. GASKELL'S NORTH AND SOUTH. 4th Edition. 5s.

G. A. SALA'S GASLIGHT AND DAYLIGHT. With some London Scenes they Shine upon. 2nd Edition. 5s.

W. H. WILLS'S OLD LEAVES GATHERED FROM 'HOUSEHOLD WORDS.' 5s.

ROBERT HOUDIN'S MEMOIRS: Ambassador, Author and Conjuror. Written by Himself. 3rd Edition. 6s.

MISS MULOCK'S HEAD OF THE FAMILY. 6th Edit. 5s.

CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

PUBLISHED BY GROOMBRIDGE & SONS.

Supplied by the Principal Libraries.

FOOTSTEPS to FAME: a Book to
Open other Books. By HAIN FRISWELL. Post 8vo. cloth, 6s.

OUT AND ABOUT: a Boy's Adventures. By HAIN FRISWELL. With Illustrations by GEORGE CRUIKSHANK. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 5s.

SHAM: a Novel written in Earnest. By HAIN FRISWELL. Post 8vo. cloth, 5s.
"Will bear comparison with any modern novel published, full of truth, keen observation and deep feeling." — *Globe*.

PICTURES IN A MIRROR. By W. MOY THOMAS. Post 8vo. cloth, 5s.

UNDER BOW BELLS. By John HOLLINGSHEAD. Post 8vo. cloth, 6s.

ODD JOURNEYS. By John HOLLINGSHEAD. Post 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

WAYS OF LIFE. By John HOLLINGSHEAD. Post 8vo. cloth, 5s.

LEAVES FROM A FAMILY JOURNAL. By ÉMILE SOUVESTRE. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 5s.

LYDIA: a Woman's Book. By Mrs. NEWTON CROSLAND. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 6s.

A FEW OUT of THOUSANDS,
their Sayings and Doings. By AUGUSTA JOHNSTONE. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 6s.

SELF and SELF-SACRIFICE; or, Nelly's Story. By ANNA LISLE. Post 8vo. cloth, 6s. 6d.

ALMOST: or, Crooked Ways. By ANNA LISLE. Post 8vo. cloth, 6s. 6d.

QUICKSANDS. By Anna Lisle. Post 8vo. cloth, 6s. 6d.

HOME INFLUENCE: a Tale for Mothers and Daughters. By GRACE AGUILAR. Fcap. 8vo. cloth. Illustrated. 5s.

THE MOTHER'S RECOMPENSE:
a Sequel to 'Home Influence.' A Tale for Mothers and Daughters. By GRACE AGUILAR. Fcap. 8vo. cloth. Illustrated. 6s.

WOMAN'S FRIENDSHIP: a Story of Domestic Life. By GRACE AGUILAR. Fcap. 8vo. cloth. Illustrated. 5s.

THE VALE OF CEDARS; or, The Martyr. By GRACE AGUILAR. Fcap. 8vo. cloth. Illustrated. 5s.

THE DAYS OF BRUCE: a Story from Scottish History. By GRACE AGUILAR. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 6s.

HOME SCENES AND HEART STUDIES: Tales. By GRACE AGUILAR. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 5s.

THE WOMEN OF ISRAEL: Characters and Sketches from the Holy Scriptures. By GRACE AGUILAR. 3 vols. fcap. 8vo. cloth, 10s.

GROOMBRIDGE & SONS, 5, Paternoster-row, London.

Price 1s. 6d.
THOUGHTS on a FEW SUBJECTS of POLITICAL ECONOMY. By JOHN CAZENOVE. Also, price 1s., Supplement to the above, containing, among other additions, a Letter from Mr. Farnington on the London Banking System.
Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Stationers' Hall-court.

NEW AND GREATLY IMPROVED EDITIONS OF
DR. McCULLOCH'S READING-BOOKS for SCHOOLS.

The Publishers confidently invite the attention of Teachers to the New Editions of these works, in the belief that, after the thorough revision to which they have just been subjected by the Author, they will be found to be in all respects adapted to the present advanced state of Education.
"Prospectus may be had on application."

Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

Sixth Edition, price 4s. 6d., counters adapted to the same,
SYLLABIC SPELLING and READING.
By Mrs. WILLIAMS, Author of the 'Conversations on Grammar.' With Copper-plate Engravings. Revised and corrected by her Daughter LADY LEIGHTON.
Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria-lane, London.

New and Cheaper Edition (the 20th, 6s. 6d.) of
OLIVER & BOYD'S SCOTTISH TOURIST:
A Hand-Book to the Picturesque Scenery, Cities and Towns, Historical Places, Works of Art, and Antiquities of Scotland, thoroughly revised, in great part re-written, and the whole plan remodelled.

With Travelling Maps, Plans, and 37 Engravings on Steel.
Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

NEW STANDARD WORK OF THE HORSE,
BY STONEHENGE.
Immediately, in demy 8vo. 600 pages, half-bound,
THE HORSE IN THE STABLE and THE FIELD, describing his Varieties, Management in Health and Disease, Anatomy, Physiology, &c. By J. H. WALSH (Stonehenge) and J. T. LUPPIN, M.R.C.V.S. Illustrated with 180 Engravings, by Barraud, Weir, &c.
London: Routledge, Warne & Routledge, Farringdon-street.

New ready, at all the Libraries, in post 8vo. cloth, price 5s.
THE LAST TRAVELS of IDA PFEIFFER,
inclusive of a Visit to Madagascar. With a Biography of the Author, compiled from her own Notes.
London: Routledge, Warne & Routledge, Farringdon-street.

13, Great Marlborough-street.

HURST & BLACKETT'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE OKAVANGO RIVER. A Narrative of Travel, Exploration, and Adventure. By CHARLES JOHN ANDERSON, Author of 'The Nile from Khartoum,' &c. with Portrait of the Author, and numerous Illustrations. 21s.

"Mr. Anderson's book, from the number of well-told adventures, its unpretending style, its rich fund of information, and spirited illustrations, will command a wide circle of readers, and become a favourite with all those who can appreciate daring perseverance, and a buoyant spirit under overwhelming difficulties. The interest of his story never flags for a moment." — *Athenæum*.

"Mr. Anderson's book, illustrated with many animated pictures of adventures connected with the wild sports of the journey it describes, is one that will be popular as a budget of trustworthy traveller's tales, besides being valued for the information it gives to geographers." — *Standard*.

"This volume, profusely and splendidly illustrated, will take a high rank among works of adventure and exploration. There can be no question of the great service Mr. Anderson has rendered to geographical science." — *Herald*.

The SECRET HISTORY of the COURT of FRANCE under LOUIS XV. Edited, from rare and unpublished Documents, by DR. CHALLICE. 3 vols. with Portraits, 21s.

TRAVELS in the REGIONS of the AMOOR, and the Russian Acquisitions on the Confines of India and China. By T. W. ATKINSON, F.R.G.S. F.G.S., Author of 'Oriental and Western Siberia.' Dedicated, by permission, to Her Majesty. Second Edition. With Map and 88 Illustrations, 21s. 2s. bound.

"A noble work. The entire volume is admirable for its spirit, unexaggerated tone, and the mass of fresh materials by which this really new world is made accessible to us." — *Athenæum*.

THE LIFE of JEANNE d'ALBRET, QUEEN of NAVARRE. By Miss FREER. Price 5s. bound and illustrated, forming the New Volume of HURST & BLACKETT'S STANDARD LIBRARY of Cheap Editions of Popular Modern Works.

THE NEW NOVELS.

A HERO in SPITE of HIMSELF.
By Captain MAYNE RID. From the French of Luis de Bellemare. 3 vols.

ALONE in the WORLD. By the Author of 'COUSIN GEOFFREY,' &c. 3 vols.

"This new tale by Mrs. Gordon Smythies (whom Thomas Campbell, the poet, decided to be the queen of the domestic novel) unites the pathos and high morals of her 'Varied Love,' with the wit of her 'Cousin Geoffrey' and the humour of her 'Marrying Man.' — *Chronicle*.

EAST and WEST. By J. FRASER
CORRAN. 3 vols. [Just ready.]

Now ready, price One Penny.

THE QUIVER.—JOHN CASSELL'S NEW WEEKLY JOURNAL. Designed for the Promotion and Defence of Biblical Truth, and the Advancement of Religion in the Homes of the People.
Cassell, Petter & Galpin, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS OF PUBLIC MEN.—Lists free on application.—Mason & Co. 7, Amen-corner, Paternoster-row, London.

In 12mo. stout volume, price 5s.

KEY to HINDUSTANI; or, an Easy Method of Acquiring Hindustani in the Original Character, arranged on the plan of an English Spelling-Book. By HYDER JUNG BAHADUR, late Governor of the Madras University.
London: James Madden, 3, Leadenhall-street.

This day is published, Third Edition, in 2 vols. 8vo. price 20s.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY of Miss CORNELIA KNIGHT, Lady Companion to the Princess Charlotte of Wales, with Extracts from her Journals and Anecdote Books.

"Of the popularity of these volumes, on account of their historical as well as gossiping merits, there can be no doubt whatever."—*Athenæum*, June 8.

London: Wm. H. Allen & Co. 7, Leadenhall-street.

STANFORD'S TRAVELLING MAP of IRELAND, Coloured Sheet, 2s. 6d.; Case, 2s. 6d.—**SCOTLAND**, same price.—**ENGLAND**, Coloured Sheet, 6s.; Case, 8s. 6d.—**NORTH and SOUTH WALES**, Coloured Sheet, 1s.; Case, 2s. 6d. (Postage, 1d. each.)

Now ready, Part II. of

THE USEFUL PLANTS of GREAT BRITAIN. Illustrated by JOHN E. SOWERBY, Described by C. P. JENKINSON. To be completed in 12 Parts, Coloured, at 3s. per Part.
John E. Sowerby, 3, Mead-place, Lambeth, S.; and Messrs. Kent & Co. 33, Paternoster-row, E.C.

With a Frontispiece by John Gilbert, and 13 Illustrations, fcap. 2s. 6d. cloth.

SCHOOL-DAYS OF EMINENT MEN: or, School and College Lives of the most celebrated British Authors, Poets and Philosophers: Inventors and Discoverers; Divines, Heroes, Statesmen and Legislators. By JOHN TIMBS, F.R.S., Author of 'Things not Generally Known,' &c. &c.
"The idea is a happy one, and its execution equally so. It is a book to interest all boys, but more especially those of Westminster, Eton, Harrow, Rugby, and Winchester."
Notes and Queries.

London: Lockwood & Co. 7, Stationers' Hall-court E.C.

Now ready,

CODEX ZACYNTHIUS.—GREEK PALIMPSEST FRAGMENTS of the GOSPEL of SAINT LUKE, obtained in the Island of Zante, by the late General Macanlay, and now in the Library of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Deciphered, Transcribed, and Edited, by SAMUEL PRIEUX TREGELES, LL.D. Half-red-russia, cloth antique, price 1l. 1s.

Catalogues, gratis, by post free, of Polyglot Bibles, Church Services, Books of Common Prayer, in Ancient and Modern Languages, Aids to the Study of the Old and New Testament, Concordances, Grammars, Lexicons, &c.
London: Samuel Bagster & Sons, 15, Paternoster-row.

THE COMMENTARY WHOLLY BIBLICAL: an Exposition of the Old and New Testaments in the very Words of Scripture. With subsidiary Helps, copious Indexes, Maps, &c. 3 vols. 4to. price 3l. 3s.
Copies prepared for Presentation, always ready.

THE ENGLISH HEXAPLA: the Six principal English Versions of the New Testament, in parallel columns, beneath the Original Text. The advantages of this arrangement are obvious. The meaning of the Greek is here reflected from the renderings of six different and independent Translations on the same page.
One Volume, 4to. price 2l. 2s.

BISHOP COVERDALE'S ENGLISH BIBLE. An Original Translation, rich in its homely simplicity of expression, and evidencing throughout the learning and piety of its Translator. 4to. Second Edition. Price 30s.

THE BIBLE and PRAYER BOOK PSALMS COMPARED, in parallel columns: with Notes, critical and explanatory. Price 5s.

Catalogues, gratis, by post free, of Polyglot Bibles, Church Services, Books of Common Prayer, in Ancient and Modern Languages, Aids to the Study of the Old and New Testament, Concordances, Grammars, Lexicons, &c.
London: Samuel Bagster & Sons, 15, Paternoster-row, London.

Now ready, price 6s., Second Edition,

THE NICOMACHEAN ETHICS of ARISTOTLE. A New Translation, mainly from the Text of Bekker. With an Introduction, a Marginal Analysis, and Explanatory Notes. Designed for the Assistance of Students in the Universities. By the Rev. D. P. CHASE, M.A., Fellow of Oriel College, and Principle of St. Mary Hall.
Henry Hamman, Oxford; Whittaker & Co. London.

Second Edition, Corrected and Enlarged, price 10s. 6d.

PROLEGOMENA LOGICA: an Inquiry into the Psychological Character of Logical Processes. By HENRY LONGUEVILLE MANSEL, B.D., Waynflete Professor of Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy, Hampton Lecturer 1860, Tutor and late Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford.

By the same Author,

ARTIS LOGICÆ RUDIMENTA, from the Text of Aldrich, with Notes and Marginal References. Third Edition, Corrected and Enlarged. Price 10s. 6d.

THE LIMITS of DEMONSTRATIVE SCIENCE considered in a Letter to the Rev. WILLIAM WHEWELL, D.D. Price 2s.

PSYCHOLOGY the Test of Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy, an Inaugural Lecture delivered in Magdalen College. Price 1s. 6d.

Just published, price 1s. 6d., post free 1s. 7d.

A LETTER to PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH concerning the POSTSCRIPT to his LECTURES on the STUDY of HISTORY.
Oxford: Henry Hamman. London: Whittaker & Co.

THE TOWN HALL, DOVER.—ANTWERP. THE BUILDER of THIS DAY, price 4d., contains—
Fine View of the Maison Dieu, Dover—Antwerp and Art—The late Thomas W. Atkinson—British Archaeological Association—Social Science—Exeter Cathedral—Granite Drinking Fountain (with Illustrations)—Hill Monuments—The Sewerage of Dublin—News from New Zealand—The Berlin Waterworks—Cases under Metropolitan Building Act—Sewer Condition of Shrewsbury—Church-building News—Provincial News—Stained Glass, &c.—Office, 1, York-street, Covent-garden; and all Booksellers.

Just published, in post 8vo. price 5s. cloth,

A WAS-I-HIND; or, a VOICE from the GANGES: being a Solution of the True Source of Christianity. By an INDIAN OFFICER.
London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

EQUATORIAL AFRICA and ITS INHABITANTS.—See the WESTMINSTER REVIEW for JULY.

"The question of the origin of man and his alleged relation to the apes is exhaustively treated in the current number of the Westminster Review, where our readers will find a full account of the controversies between Prof. Owen, Huxley, and others on the relative development of the posterior cerebral lobes and lesser hippocampi, and of the discoveries of skulls of a low type which approximate more nearly to the ape than do even those of the African or Polynesian savage."
Medical Times and Gazette, July 12.

London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

THE MAHABHASHYA, i. e., the "Great Commentary," by Patanjali, On the Grammatical Aphorisms of Pāṇini, with its Commentary the Bhashya-Pradipika, and the Commentary thereon, The Bhashya-Pradipika. Vol. I. oblong folio, containing the portion (808 pages of Sanskrit and 40 of English) entitled The Nāvāhika.

Edited by JAMES R. BALLANTYNE, LL.D., Principal of the Government Sanskrit College at Benares, with the aid of the Pandits of the College.
Mirzapore, 1866.

James Madden, 3, Leadenhall-street, London.

Price, in Sheets, 3l. 3s. A few Copies only for Sale.

Nearly ready (in the binders' hands), in 1 vol. 8vo. cloth,

THE CONQUEST OF BRITAIN BY THE SAXONS:

A HARMONY of the "HISTORIA BRITONUM," the WRITINGS of GILDAS, the "BRUT," and the SAXON CHRONICLE, with reference to the Events of the Fifth and Sixth Centuries.

By DANIEL H. HAIGH.

At the same time, by the same Author, 8vo. cloth,

The ANGLO-SAXON SAGAS: an Examination of their Value as Aids to History. A Sequel to the 'History of the Conquest of the Saxons.'

London: J. RUSSELL SMITH, 36, Soho-square.

ITALY AND SICILY.

Just published, in post 8vo. (with original Photograph of Garibaldi, and Plan of Gaëta), price 10s. 6d. cloth,

IN THE TRACK OF THE GARIBALDIANS THROUGH ITALY AND SICILY.

By ALGERNON SIDNEY BICKNELL.

"Mr. Algernon Sidney Bicknell is no vulgar writer."
Athenæum.

"This volume is much above the average of average books of travel. The author has more originality, curiosity, and resolution than the majority of travellers. He expresses himself on all occasions with an amusing quaintness; wherever there was anything remarkable to be seen he is certain to have seen it, and where there were obstacles to be overcome he is equally sure to have overcome them. A happy mixture of assurance, intelligence and coolness seems to have carried him through a rather trying journey."
Spectator.

"A lively, amusing and sensible book, containing numerous episodes of travel, narrated in a fresh and agreeable style. We have to thank Mr. Bicknell for a very readable volume, well put together and enlivened by many pleasant anecdotes and legends."
Press.

"Of all the books that have been given to the world in the name of Garibaldi, this is by far the most reliable and the most interesting. The author's style is lucid and animated, his method thoroughly natural; he sympathizes with all the glory of the grand revolution he describes, but he records with faithful frankness the vices that stained its progress and the deeper political faults which may place in peril the perpetuity of its results."
Sunday Times.

"Among the many works on Italy which recent events have called into existence, this book certainly deserves to rank as one of the most meritorious. It is on the whole a very excellent and attractive work, and deserves to be widely read."
Morning Star.

"Mr. Bicknell's book is a valuable repository of indisputable facts connected with a subject of great interest, and collected by an honest, able and trustworthy authority."
London Review.

"Mr. Bicknell is an observant, cultivated gentleman, and his book is vivacious and entertaining."
Literary Gazette.

London: GEORGE MANWARING, 8, King William-street, Strand.

PRACTICAL MECHANIC'S JOURNAL for SEPTEMBER, Part 100, 1s., with Engraving of Harper's Automatic Coffee-Roaster, and Woodcuts—Articles on Engineering: Indian Railways; Steam Hammer; Air Engines Colours from Coal Tar; Steam and its Economy; Photography and Engraving; Thames Embankment; Blackfriars Bridge—Recent Patents: Kinler, Sawing; Austin, Floughing; Hunt, Boiler-feed; Wellman, Carding; Taylor, Belts; Henderson, Yarns Paton, Laces; M'Kenzie, Reels—Law Reports of Patent Cases—Correspondence—Registered Designs—Scientific Societies—Marine Memoranda—Monthly Notes—Lists of Patents and Designs, &c.
London: Longmans, Paternoster-row. Editor's Office (Office for Patents), 47, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.

This day is published, Second Edition, in post 8vo. Illustrated, price 10s. 6d.

THE RUSSIANS AT HOME. Unpolitical Sketches. Showing what Newspapers they read, what Theatres they frequent, and how they Eat, Drink, and Enjoy themselves; with other matters relating chiefly to Literature and Music, and Places of Historical and Religious Interest in and about Moscow. By SUTHERLAND EDWARDS.

A book that we can sincerely recommend, not only to those desirous of abundant and reliable information respecting the social economy of the Russian people, but to those who seek an entertaining volume that may be perused in any part with both profit and amusement."
Edinburgh Evening Courier, March 26.

London: Wm. H. Allen & Co. 7, Leadenhall-street.

GERALD MASSEY'S LAST VOLUME OF POEMS.

HAVELOCK'S MARCH; and Other Poems. (The major part now printed for the first time.) By GERALD MASSEY. 12mo. cloth, price 5s.

"All the sea-pieces have the dash and saltiness of the ocean in them. They deserve to be read, and if read are sure to be admired. The poet's love-lyrics will find many admirers. Readers who find this vein of feeling in their own humour—and there will be many such—will get the volume for themselves. The whole mass of song and celebration is inscribed to Lady Marian Alford in a poem of great beauty. One of the Elizabethans might have written these lines."
Athenæum.

London: Trübner & Co. 60, Paternoster-row.

"The general reader will find in this volume much that will help to enlighten him on the causes of the present condition of the beautiful land of the South. The volume is garnished with one of the most striking portraits of Garibaldi we have ever seen."
Globe.

"Mr. Bicknell had the advantage of following closely in the track of the Garibaldians, of seeing the illustrious chief, of listening to the din of conflict and the stir of contending passions in the hour of revolution, and he has turned these advantages to a good purpose, and produced a very readable volume."
Dispatch.

"A lively book, which will be read with interest by all who wish well to United Italy. The style is eloquent and unaffected. Mr. Bicknell's book is amusing and instructive, and contains much useful information."
Morning Chronicle.

"Mr. Bicknell has presented in an agreeable form personal impressions relating to that famous era in the history of Italy. His book is written in a pleasant and unaffected style."
Inquirer.

"Mr. Bicknell writes graphically and easily. 'In the Track of the Garibaldians' is a title which hardly does justice to the volume, inasmuch as our author was for a time actually in their camp."
Unitarian Herald.

"Anything relating to the Italian hero will be acceptable. Our author publishes his book at the right time. He has been over the battle-fields sacred to liberty fought by Garibaldi and his heroes."

Illustrated News of the World.
"Garibaldi's eloquent hymn which terminates Mr. Bicknell's pleasant book as fitly as the portrait commences it, sounds already louder than the chant of the priestly reactionary and the comminations of a falling Pope."

Oriental Budget.
"For the present we must say addio to Mr. Bicknell and his very agreeable work. We may have the pleasure of again accompanying him in his 'Track' until we reach the goal of his interesting labours."
Dublin Nation.

This day is published, crown 8vo. cloth, price 6s. 6d.

CAVOUR: A MEMOIR.

By EDWARD DICEY,
Author of 'Rome in 1860.'

WITH AN AUTHENTIC PORTRAIT.

Cambridge: MACMILLAN & Co.; and 23, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London.
May be had at all Libraries and Booksellers.

COMPLETION OF THE ENGLISH CYCLOPÆDIA.

This day is published, Part XXXII. price 2s. 6d. of

THE ENGLISH CYCLOPÆDIA OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

This Part completes the Division of ARTS and SCIENCES, and the entire Work.

Vol. VIII. will be ready for delivery in a few days.

In a few days will be published, in 3 vols. post 8vo. price 31s. 6d.

THE SILVER CORD.

By SHIRLEY BROOKS,
Author of 'The Gordian Knot,' 'Aspen Court,' &c.

RE-ISSUE OF PUNCH.

The DOUBLE VOLUME for 1844 (Vols. VI. and VII. together), price 10s. 6d. in cloth, and Vol. VII. price 5s. in boards, are Now Ready.

This day is published, price 1s. Part XXVI. of

ONCE A WEEK.

With numerous Illustrations by LEECH, MILLAIS, KEENE, TENNIEL, &c.

ROYAL EDUCATION COMMISSION.

This day is published, price 2s. 6d. boards,

POPULAR EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

BEING AN ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSIONERS ON EDUCATION.

With an INTRODUCTION and SUMMARY TABLES.

By HERBERT S. SKEATS.

This day is published, in One large Volume, crown 8vo. price 9s.

HEALTH, HUSBANDRY, AND HANDICRAFT.

By HARRIET MARTINEAU.

CONTENTS.

HEALTH:

Herod in the Nineteenth Century	The Cost of Cottages	The Young Lady in Town	The Governess
School: for Life or Death	Woman's Battle-field	and Country	The Artist
Follies in Food	Nurses	The Rural Labourer	The Baker
The Cook or the Doctor?	Self-Murder	The Statesman	The Needlewoman
Dress and its Victims	A Death-Watch	The Maid of All Work	The Soldier and Sailor
Home or Hospital?	Dreading	The Policeman	The Aged.
	The Student	The Steel Grinder	

HUSBANDRY:

Our Farm of Two Acres—Terrain and Tillage	Our Farm of Two Acres—The Poultry-yard	Pestil Aggression	Flood and its Lessons
Our Farm of Two Acres—Dairy and Bacon	The Weather and the Price of Food in 1860	The Life of a Salmon	Drought and its Lessons.
		Butter	
		Cheshire Cheese	

HANDICRAFT:

Flower-Shows in a Birmingham Hot-House	Rainbow Making	Household Scenery	What there is in a Button
Kendal Weavers and Weaving in 1851	The Wonders of Nails and Screws	Needles	Triumphant Carriages
The Magic Troughs at Birmingham	The Bobbin Mill at Ambleside	Time and the Hour	Tubal-Cain—Brass-Founding
	An Account of some Treatment of Gold and Gems	Shawls	Hope with a Slate Anchor.
		Guns and Pistols	
		Birmingham Glass Works	

BRADBURY & EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

Now ready, fcap. 8vo. 96 pages, 1s. cloth.

FIRST FRENCH READING-BOOK; being Easy and Interesting Lessons, progressively arranged. With a Copious Vocabulary of all the Words and Idioms contained in the Text. By JULES CARON, Author of 'The Principles of French Grammar,' &c. Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

In use at Eton, Westminster, Harrow, Cheltenham College, Christ's Hospital, St. Paul's, Merchant-Taylor's, City of London School, Greenwich Hospital School, Edinburgh Academy, &c.

DELILLE'S NEW GRADUATED COURSE.

The BEGINNER'S OWN FRENCH BOOK. 2s.
EASY FRENCH POETRY for BEGINNERS. 2s.
FRENCH GRAMMAR. 5s. 6d.
RÉPERTOIRE des PROSAUTEURS. 6s. 6d.
MODÈLES de POÉSIE. 6s.
Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria-lane.

V.R.—THE QUEEN IN IRELAND.

As few copies remain of the

IRISH TOURIST'S ILLUSTRATED HAND-BOOK, 3s. 6d. (Ninth Year's Official Edition), containing 150 original designs, and fullest information, immediate application is necessary.

W. H. Smith & Son, 186, Strand; M'Glashan, Dublin; and all Railways.

Nearly ready, 9 vols. 8vo.

HISTORY of the FOUR CONQUESTS of ENGLAND: ROMAN, ANGLO-SAXON, DANISH and NORMAN. By JAMES AUGUSTUS ST. JOHN. Smith, Elder & Co. 25, Cornhill.

BOHN'S ENGLISH GENTLEMAN'S LIBRARY FOR SEPTEMBER.

Handsomely printed in demy 8vo. and illustrated with Portraits and Plates, at 2s. per volume.

THE LETTERS and WORKS of LADY WORTLEY MONTAGU, edited by LORD WHARNCLIFFE. Third Edition, with important Additions and Corrections derived from the Original Manuscripts, a new Memoir and Illustrative Notes, by W. MOY THOMAS. Complete in 2 vols., with a general Index, and fine Portraits engraved on Steel. Vol. II. Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

BOHN'S ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY FOR SEPTEMBER.

SOUTHEY'S LIFE OF NELSON, with additional Notes and a general Index. Illustrated with 64 Engravings on Steel and Wood, from Designs by Duncan, Birket Foster, Westall, and others. Price 5s.

Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

Seventh Edition, fcap. 3s. 6d. sewed; or 3s. cloth.

THE WATER CURE in CHRONIC DISEASE: an Exposition of the Causes, Progress, and Termination of various Chronic Diseases of the Digestive Organs, Lungs, Nerves, Limbs and Skin; and of their Treatment by Water and other Hygienic Means. By JAMES MANBY GULLY, M.D., L.R.C.S., and F.R.P.S., Edinburgh, F.R.C.S. Lond. &c.

"Dr. Gully has published a large and elaborate work on the Water Cure, which is, we think, the best treatise on the subject that has yet appeared."—*Westminster Review*.

"Dr. Gully's book is evidently written by a well educated medical man. This work is by far the most scientific that we have seen on hydropathy."—*Advertiser*.

"Of all the expositions which have been published respecting the Water Cure, this is the most tangible and complete."

London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Stationers' Hall-court.

ELLIS' EXERCISES, BY REV. T. K. ARNOLD, M.A. A COLLECTION of ENGLISH EXERCISES; Translated from the WRITINGS of CICERO, for Schoolboys to Re-translate into Latin; and adapted to the principal Rules in the Eton Syntax, with occasional References to other Grammars. By W. ELLIS, M.A. Revised and improved by the Rev. T. K. ARNOLD, M.A. Twenty-third Edition, corrected. 12mo. 2s. 6d. roan.

A KEY to the Second and Third Parts, with References to the Original. 12mo. 3s. cloth.

London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.; and the other Proprietors.

NEW, ENLARGED and IMPROVED EDITIONS of Prof. SULLIVAN'S SCHOOL BOOKS.

1. **THE SPELLING-BOOK SUPERSEDED,** or a New and Easy Method of Teaching the Spelling, Meaning, Pronunciation and Etymology of all the difficult words in the English Language. 71st Edition; 288 pp. Price 1s. 4d.

2. **AN ATTEMPT to SIMPLIFY ENGLISH GRAMMAR.** 44th Edition; 216 pp.—Price 1s.

3. **GEOGRAPHY GENERALIZED;** with an Introduction to Astronomy and Geology. 27th Edition; 323 pp. Price 2s.

4. **AN INTRODUCTION to GEOGRAPHY and HISTORY;** with a Geographical Pronouncing Vocabulary. 52nd Edition; 216 pp. Price 1s.

5. **A DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE.** 10th Edition; 528 pp. Price 2s. 6d.

6. **THE DICTIONARY of DERIVATIONS.** 9th Edition; 303 pp. Price 2s.

7. **THE LITERARY CLASS-BOOK, or Readings in English Literature.** 6th Edition; 519 pp. Price 2s. 6d.

8. **MANUAL of ETYMOLOGY, or First Steps to a Knowledge of the English Language.** 2nd Edition; 144 pp. Price 10d.

"Dr. Sullivan's school-books, seven in number, are distinguished by one great principle—that of simplifying the subject taught, and of bringing out, in a few plain and striking rules, the great leading ideas of the science in hand."

Dublin University Magazine, August, 1858.
"In fact, Dr. Sullivan's school-books have been mainly instrumental in making a name for the system of education pursued in the National Schools." *The Irish Quarterly Review*, January, 1868.

*. The Circulation of these books in Ireland, Great Britain, and the Colonies, amounts to upwards of 170,000 copies per annum. London: Longman & Co. Dublin: M. & J. Sullivan, 27, Marlboro'-street. And sold by all Booksellers.

T. ROSS, OPTICIAN.

(SON AND SUCCESSOR OF THE LATE
ANDREW ROSS.)

2 and 3, FEATHERSTONE-BUILDINGS,
HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

IMPROVED PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES,
IMPROVED MICROSCOPE OBJECTIVES,
IMPROVED TERRESTRIAL TELESCOPES,
&c. &c. &c.

WENHAM'S BINOCULAR ARRANGE-
MENT FOR MICROSCOPES.

ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPES.

ROSS'S NEW STEREOGRAPHIC LENS.

ROSS'S NEW WHOLE-PLATE PORTRAIT
LENS.

ROSS'S NEW LENS for "CARTES-DE-
VITE" PORTRAITS.

A LARGE STOCK OF PHOTOGRAPHIC
APPARATUS always on hand.

A LARGE COLLECTION OF MICROSCOPIC
PREPARATIONS.

RACE, FIELD and OPERA GLASSES, &c.,
as usual.

See Catalogues, to be had on application at

2 and 3, FEATHERSTONE-BUILDINGS,
HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

TO MICROSCOPISTS and OTHERS.

To complete our system of Manufacture, and to
meet the demand for our Instruments, we have built an entirely
new Factory; and whilst we shall thus be enabled to continue our
improvements in Manufacture, we shall also concede to our Cus-
tomers every reduction that we can in Price.

ACHROMATIC MICROSCOPES.

We have carefully arranged our different forms of Stand with
various Object-Glasses and Apparatus, so as to offer Microscopes,
more or less complete, at certain amounts, in each instance con-
siderably less than the sum of the individual prices of the several
parts, and these we keep constantly in stock.

WENHAM'S BINOCULAR MICROSCOPE.

We shew manufacturing, under the immediate superintend-
ence of the Inventor, this valuable addition to the Microscope.
Mr. Wenham's arrangement not only gives the most perfect and
well-defined Stereoscopic vision with any Object-Glass or Eye-
Piece, but it can be applied to almost any Microscope, and when
adapted, it in no way whatever interferes with the ordinary use
of the Instrument.

MALTWOOD'S FINDER FOR THE MICROSCOPE.

This is the only method that has become universal for the pur-
pose of finding Objects.

MICROSCOPIC OBJECTS.

In the endeavour to make our Collection of Prepared Specimens
complete in every branch, we have lately secured the sole agency
for the sale of some most remarkable transparent injections.

IOELAND SPAR.

We have a number of Cabinet Specimens of this interesting
substance on Sale, the pieces having been selected from a large
quantity which we have purchased, and besides being of very fine
quality, we are enabled to offer them at prices considerably below
the ordinary value.

ACHROMATIC STEREOSCOPES.

GORHAM'S KALEIDOSCOPIC COLOUR TOP, &c.

Catalogues, giving full particulars, may be had on application
or sent post free.

SMITH, BECK & BECK,
4, Coleman-street, London, E.C.
and Lister Works, Holloway.

**SHORTHAND.—PITMAN'S PHONO-
GRAPHIC TEACHER:** A Guide to a Practical Acquaintance
with the Art of Shorthand, &c.; by post, 7d. *The Lessons of
Students are corrected gratuitously, per post, by Members of the
Phonetic Society.*
London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

**PHONETIC READING.—First Book in Pho-
netic Reading, 1d.; Second Book, 2d.; Third Book, 3d.**
Children and Adults can acquire the art of reading common books
in one-fourth of the time now spent in learning, by first going
through a course of Phonetic Reading.
London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

HAVET'S GRAMMAR OF FRENCH GRAMMARS.
New Edition, 480 Svo. pages, 7s.

THE COMPLETE FRENCH CLASS-BOOK:
A Theoretical and Practical French Manual, prepared
expressly for the Use of English Learners, and based upon the
Works of the French Academy and the Standard Grammars of
the present day.

"Havet's treatise is a complete exposition of the principles
and peculiarities of the French language."—*Athenæum*.

"No other book is so well calculated to make a complete
French scholar as M. Havet's admirable and comprehensive
work."—*English Journal of Education*.

"Havet's popular 'French Class-Book' is by far the most solid
and practical production of its kind. It contains the rudiments,
the usual practice, and the niceties of the language, all in one
volume, lucidly arranged, and set forth with an intimate know-
ledge of what is easy and what is difficult to English students of
French."—*Continental Review*.

London: W. Allan, 2, Stationers' Hall-court.

THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

With a fine Portrait of Lord Brougham, F.R.S., and a Vignette
of the New Oxford Museum, price 6s. cloth, (postage 4d.).

THE YEAR-BOOK OF FACTS IN SCIENCE
AND ART: exhibiting the most important Improvements
and Discoveries of the past Year in Mechanics and the Useful
Arts, Natural Philosophy, Electricity, Chemistry, Zoology and
Botany, Geology and Mineralogy, Meteorology and Astronomy.

By JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A.,

Author of "Curiosities of Science," &c.

"* * This work records the Proceedings of the principal Scien-
tific Societies, and is indispensable for such as wish to possess a
faithful picture of the latest novelties of Science and the Arts."
Lookwood & Co., 7, Stationers' Hall-court, E.C.

French Simplified and Condensed, Fifth Edition, 3s. 6d.

HOW TO SPEAK FRENCH:
French and France: Facts, Rules, Practice. By
A. ALBITER, LL.B., Paris, Edgemoor Proprietary School.
"A true gem."—*Debate*. "Incomparably superior."—*Athenæum*.
"Perfect."—*Era*. "Most valuable, and extremely well adapted for
self-instruction."—*The Verdict*. "Aris's Gazette. Longmans.

J. H. DALLMEYER (Son-in-Law and Pupil
of the late ANDREW ROSS)

Respectfully begs to inform the Scientific Public that he ex-
clusively manufactures the ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE ac-
cording to A. R.'s processes, who has also bequeathed to him the
whole of that faculty.

For particulars of J. H. D.'s recent IMPROVEMENTS in
MICROSCOPIC OBJECT-GLASSES, PHOTOGRAPHIC
LENSES, &c. see Catalogue, which may be had on application at
19, BLOOMSBURY-STREET, Oxford-street, W.C.

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE POLICIES.
THE CONSOLS ASSOCIATION,
430, STRAND, LONDON.

1. Provides the Security of Consols for its Policies.
2. It lends, or returns to Insurers ON DEMAND at any time,
about One-Half of all Premiums paid.
Undoubted Security for Money, with a liberal Rate of Interest.
The Association possesses a large Capital, subscribed by several
hundreds of Shareholders.

Full information may be obtained on application to

THOMAS H. BAYLIS, Managing Director.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

**BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY,**

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Viet. cap. 9;

**BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE
ASSOCIATION,**

Empowered by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

1, PRINCES-STREET, Bank, London.

Major-General ALEXANDER, Blackheath Park, Chairman.

Every description of Life Assurance business transacted, with
or without Participation in Profits.

Extracts from Tables.

(PROPRIETARY.)				(MUTUAL.)			
Age	Half- Prem. 7 Years.	Whole Prem. re- mainder of Life.	Age	Annual Prem- ium.	Half- Yearly Prem- ium.	Quarterly Prem- ium.	Age
30	£ 1 10 0	£ 18 4 0	30	£ 7 3 0	£ 14 6 0	£ 3 13 0	30
40	£ 1 10 0	£ 18 4 0	40	£ 7 3 0	£ 14 6 0	£ 3 13 0	40
50	£ 2 3 0	£ 4 5 0	50	£ 7 10 0	£ 14 6 0	£ 3 13 0	50
60	£ 3 6 0	£ 12 4 0	60	£ 8 3 0	£ 14 6 0	£ 3 13 0	60

ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

**ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS,
AND FROM ANY CAUSE,**

may be provided against by an Annual Payment of £2 to the
RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,
which secures 1,000l. at death by Accident, or 6s. weekly for Injury.
NO EXTRA PREMIUM FOR VOLUNTEERS.

ONE PERSON in every TWELVE insured is injured yearly
by ACCIDENT.

75,000l. has been already PAID as COMPENSATION.

For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the
Railway Stations, or at the Head Office, 64, Cornhill (late 2, Old
Broad-street).

ANNUAL INCOME, 40,000l.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

64, Cornhill, E.C., January, 1861.

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

63, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established 1837.

CAPITAL, 1,000,000l.

Directors.

THOMAS CHALLIS, Esq. Ald., Chairman.

THOMAS BRIDGE SIMPSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

Jacob George Cope, Esq.

William Delf, Esq.

John Dixon, Esq.

Benjamin Edgington, Esq.

John T. Fletcher, Esq.

George S. Freeman, Esq.

Charles James Heath, Esq.

James Pilkington, Esq. M.P.

Right Hon. G. P. Villiers, M.P.

Edward Wilson, Esq.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected on the most advan-
tageous terms. Apply to THOMAS PRICE, LL.D., Secretary,
or to the Local Agents of the Company.

The Fire Premiums of 1860 were upwards of 45 per cent. more
than those of 1859, whilst the losses were 18 per cent. less.
The New Life Business has more than trebled within the last
four years.

The Life Reserve Fund is more than six times the annual Life
Income.

The Assets are upwards of 250,000l.

VICTORIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

18, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY. Established 1833.

Thomas Nesbitt, Esq., Chairman.

O'B. B. Woolsey, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

Charles Baldwin, Esq.

George Denny, Esq.

J. C. Dimmock, Esq.

William Elliott, M.D.

Robert Ellis, Esq.

J. P. Gassiot, Esq., F.R.S.

John Gladstone, Esq.

Asa Goldstein, Esq.

Every description of Life Assurance business is transacted.

Advances are made on Mortgage of Freehold Property. Life and
Reversionary Interests, &c., and also to Assurers on Personal
Security. The Assets are 340,000l., and the Income is over 65,000l.
per annum. Four-fifths of the entire Profits are appropriated to
the Assured. Three divisions of considerable amount have already
taken place.

WILLIAM BATHAY, Actuary.

ARGUS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

38, THROGMORTON-STREET, BANK.

Chairman—WILLIAM LEAF, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman—JOHN HUMPHREY, Esq. Ald.

Richard E. Arden, Esq.

Edward Bates, Esq.

Professor Hall, M.A.

Rupert Ingleby, Esq.

W. Ladler Leaf, Esq.

Baffery Wm. Johnson, Esq.

Jeremiah Fletcher, Esq.

Levin Flook, Esq.

Physician—Dr. Jefferies, 3, Finsbury-square.

Surgeon—W. Coulson, Esq., 2, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

Attorney—George Clark, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THIS COMPANY.
The Premiums are on the lowest scale consistent with security.
The Assured are protected by an ample and capital-
an assurance fund of 500,000l. invested on mortgage, and in the
Government Stocks—and an income of 54,000l. a year.

Premiums to Assure £100.				Whole Term.	
Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	
30	\$0 17 8	\$0 19 9	\$1 15 10	\$1 11 10	
40	1 1 3	1 3 7	3 5 5	3 0 7	
50	1 5 0	1 6 9	5 6 8	5 14 10	
60	1 10 1	1 19 10	6 6 8	6 0 11	
70	2 3 4	3 17 0	6 12 9	6 0 10	

MUTUAL BRANCH.

Assurers on the Bonus system are entitled, after five years, to
participate in nine-tenths, or 90 per cent. out of the profits.
The profit assigned to each policy can be added to the sum
assured, applied in reduction of the annual premium, or be re-
ceived in cash.

At the first division a return of 30 per cent. in cash on the pre-
mium paid was declared; this will allow a reversionary increase,
varying, according to age, from 66 to 38 per cent. on the premiums,
or from 5 to 25 per cent. on the sum assured.

One-half of the "Whole Term" Premium may remain on credit
for seven years, or one-third of the premium may remain for life
upon the Policy at 5 per cent., or may be paid off at any
time without notice.

Claims paid one month after satisfactory proof of death.

Loans upon approved security.

No charge for Policy Stamp.

Medical Attendance paid for their reports.

Persons may, in time of peace, proceed to or reside in any part
of Europe or British North America without extra charge.

No extra charge for the Militia, Volunteer Rifles, or Artillery
Corps on Home Service.

The Medical Officers attend every day, at a quarter before Two
o'clock.

E. BATES, Resident Director.

LE SOMMIER ÉLASTIQUE PORTATIF.—

HEAL & SON have patented a method of making a Spring
Mattress portable. The great objection to the usual Spring
Mattress is its being so heavy and cumbersome. The "Sommier
Élastique Portatif" is made in three separate parts; and, when
joined together, has all the elasticity of the best Spring Mattress.
As it has no stuffing of wool or horse-hair it cannot harbour
mould, to which the usual Spring Mattress is very liable; the
price, also, are much below those of the best Spring Mattresses,
viz.:

3 ft. wide by 6 ft. 4 in. long	£3 5 0
3 ft. 6 in. " "	" 3 5 0
4 ft. " " "	" 3 5 0
4 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 4 in. long	£3 0 0
5 ft. " " "	" 3 5 0
5 ft. 6 in. " "	" 3 10 0

The "Sommier Élastique Portatif" therefore, combines the
advantages of elasticity, durability, cleanliness, portability and
cheapness.

An ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of Bedsteads, Bedding
and Bed-Room Furniture sent free by post on application.

HEAL & SON, 126, Tottenham Court-road, W.

DEFRESHING BALM FOR THE HAIR.—

Every one values and admires a beautiful head of hair; yet
there are hundreds who desire to make their hair look well, keep
it from turning grey and falling off, but are unacquainted with
the means to do so. OLDRIDGE'S BALM FOR THE HAIR is the
means to do so. It is a priceless treasure—it is the only certain remedy. Estab-
lished in 1830, it has stood the test of time, and has proved its value
innumerable times. It is a most valuable and useful preparation, and
produces whiteness or monochrome, adding weak thin hair to be
come strong, it has no equal. Price 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. only.—Sold
Wholesale and Retail by C. & A. OLDRIDGE, 28, Wellington-
street (seven doors from the Strand), W.C.

HORTICULTURAL TOOLS, LAWN MOWERS, &c. delivered carriage free; also Chaff Cutters at 50s. each. **Price Lists** post free. **BURBESS & KEY, Manufacturers, 95, Newgate-street, London, E.C.**

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST TEAS AND COFFEES in England are to be obtained of **PHILLIPS & CO., Tea-Merchants, 8, King William-street, City.** Good strong useful Tea, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d.; Rich Bouquet, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d.; Pure Coffee, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 1s. 8d. Tea and Coffee to the value of 40s. sent carriage-free to any railway-station or market-town in England. A Price Current free. Sugars at market-prices. All goods carriage-free within eight-miles of the City.

TEA.—DR. HASSALL'S ("The Chief Analyst of the Sanitary Commission of the Lancet on Food") Report on the Teas and Coffees sold by Messrs. STRACHAN & CO. 36, Cornhill, London, E.C.—"Having purchased through my own agents, and in the ordinary way of business, a variety of samples of the several qualities of Tea and Coffee vendible by Messrs. Strachan & Co., I have subjected the whole of them to Microscopical Examination and Chemical Analysis. The result of the examinations obtained was in the highest degree satisfactory." A full Report of the above Analysis, also List of Prices, can be had on application to Messrs. STRACHAN & CO. 36, Cornhill, E.C. London. Carls to all parts of London daily.

MORTLOCK'S CHINA WAREHOUSE, 250, OXFORD-STREET.—SELLING OFF.—In consequence of the Marquis of Westminster's refusal to renew the Lease of the above Premises in connexion with Park-street, JOHN MORTLOCK is anxious to decrease his RICH Stock, and is prepared to make a great allowance for Cash.—250, OXFORD-STREET, and 58, PARK-STREET, near Hyde Park.

ELKINGTON & CO. desire respectfully to call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry requiring PLATE, to their Manufactures, which may be obtained in great variety, both in SILVER and ELECTRO PLATE, from either of their Establishments:—

LONDON.—32, Regent-street, St. James's, S.W.; and 45, Moor-gate-street, E.C.
DUBLIN.—College Green.
LIVERPOOL.—Church-street.
MANUFACTORY and SHOW ROOMS, Newhall-street, Birmingham.
Estimates, Drawings and Prices sent free by post. Replating and Gilding as usual.

CAUTION.—SMEE'S SPRING MATTRESS.—TUCKER'S PATENT, or SOMMIER TUCKER. Comfortable, clean, simple, portable and inexpensive. Purchasers are respectfully warned against infringements and imitations, in which somewhat of the general appearance of the SMEE'S SPRING MATTRESS is carefully preserved, but all its essential advantages are sacrificed.

WILLIAM SMEE & SONS, having now the entire of the Patent Right, are able to announce the following considerably **REDUCED SCALE OF PRICES.**
Size No. 1 for Bedsteads 5 feet wide 35s. 6d.
" " " " " " " " 32s. 6d.
" " " " " " " " 30s. 6d.
Other sizes in proportion. "To be obtained of almost all respectable Upholsterers and Bedding Warehousemen.

SPECIAL NOTICE should be taken that each Spring Mattress bears upon the side the Label, "Tucker's Patent."

BEDSTEADS, BATHS AND LAMPS.—**WILLIAM S. BURTON** has SIX LARGE SHOW-ROOMS devoted exclusively to the SEPARATE DISPLAY of Lamps, Baths and Metallic Bedsteads. The stock of each is at once the largest, newest and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make his establishment the most distinguished in this country.

Bedsteads, from 12s. 6d. to £20 0s. each.
Shower Baths, from 5s. 6d. to 25 0s. each.
Lamps (Moderate), from 6s. 6d. to 25 10s. each.
All other kinds at the same rate.
Pure Gals Oil, 4s. per gallon.

THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR SILVER.—The REAL NICKEL SILVER, introduced more than 25 years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, when PLATED by the patent process of Messrs. Elkington & Co., is beyond all comparison the very best article next to sterling silver that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally, as by no possible test can it be distinguished from real silver. A small useful Set, guaranteed of first quality for finish and durability, as follows:—

	Fiddle or Old Silver Pattern	Thread or Brunswick Pattern	Lily Pattern	King's Military, &c.
12 Table Forks	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
12 Table Spoons	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
12 Dessert Forks	1 4 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
12 Dessert Spoons	1 4 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
12 Tea Spoons	0 16 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
6 Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
6 Sauce Ladles	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
1 Gravy Spoon	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 12 0
3 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
1 Mustard Spoon, gilt bowl	0 1 8 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 4 0
1 Pair of Sugar Tongs	0 2 6 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
1 Pair of Fish Carvers	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 10 0	1 12 0
1 Butter Knife	0 3 6 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle	0 10 0	0 17 0	0 17 0	0 20 0
1 Sugar Sifter	0 3 8 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Total	9 19 0	13 10 0	14 19 0	16 4 0

Any article to be had singly at the same prices. An oak chest to contain the above, and a relative number of knives, &c. 12s. 6d. Tea and coffee sets, dish-covers and corner dishes, cruet and liquor frames, &c. at proportionate prices. All kinds of replating done by the patent process.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis and free by post. It contains upwards of 500 illustrations of his Unlimited Stock of Sterling Silver and Electro-Plated Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish-Covers, Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney-pieces, Stoves, Ranges, Lamps, Gasaliers, Tea Trays, Urns and Kettles, Clocks, Table Clocks, Baths, Toilet Vases, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed-room and Cabinet Furniture, &c., with Lists of Prices, and Plans of the Twenty large Show-rooms, 250, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1a, 2, 3, and 4, Newman-street; 4, 6 and 6, Perry's-place; and 1, Newman-mews, London.

DENT, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker, to the Queen and Prince Consort, and Maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, 61, Strand, and 24, Royal Exchange.

BURROW'S SIX-GUINEA LANDSCAPE GLASSES.—These fine Instruments, combining all the latest improvements, are the best FIELD GLASSES that can be purchased. Sent on receipt of P.O. Orders to W. & J. Burrow, Malvern.

45, OXFORD-STREET, W.
OSLERS' GLASS CHANDELIERS, Wall Lights and Mantel-piece Lustres, for Gas and Candles. Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from 7l. 15s. Glass Desert " " " " " " " " 5l. 0s.
All Articles marked in plain figures.
Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for Presents. Mess. Export and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.
LONDON—SHOW-ROOMS, 45, OXFORD-STREET, W.
BIRMINGHAM—MANUFACTORY and SHOW-ROOMS, Broad-street. Established 1807.

FISHER'S DRESSING CASES and TRAVELLING BAGS.
FISHER'S PORTMANTEAUS. First-Class Workmanship, at Moderate Prices.
128, STRAND, LONDON. Catalogues post free.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.
And pronounced by HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESSES to be THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c. &c.
WOTHERSPON & CO. GLASGOW and LONDON.

THE FAIRY BOUQUET.—Dedicated (by Special Permission) to the QUEEN of the FAIRIES. It is made from Wild Flowers, culled by Fairy hands from "the bank whereon the wild thyme grows." The authenticity of the receipt is vouchsafed for with the same degree of certainty as the existence of Titania herself. In bottles, 2s. 6d. and 1s. each.
METCALFE, BINGLEY & CO.'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSHES, Penetrating Hair Brushes, Genuine Smyrna Sponges, and every description of Brush, Comb, and Perfumery. Metcalfe's celebrated Alkaline Tooth Powder, 2s. per box.—130s and 121, Oxford-street.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS beg to caution the Public against Spurious Imitations of their celebrated Worcestershire SAUCE. Purchasers should ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE, Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be "THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
* * * Bold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester, Messrs. CROSBY & BLACKWELL, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

TRELOAR'S KAMPULICON, or Elastic Floor Cloth, Cocoa-Nut Fibre, Chinese and other Matings, and Door-Mats of the best quality, at the lowest prices.—T. TRELOAR, Manufacturer, 42, LUDGATE-HILL, E.C.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, in Bottle, recommended by Baron Liebig and all the Faculty, may now be had in the finest condition of Messrs. HAREINGTON PARKER & CO. 42, Pall Mall, S.W.

CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES—the most secure against Fire and Thieves.
CHUBB'S FIREPROOF STRONG-ROOM DOORS.
CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR AND STREET-DOOR LATCHES.
CHUBB'S CASH AND DEED BOXES.
Illustrated Price-List, gratis and post free.
CHUBB & SON, 27, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 23, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Wolverhampton.

ALLEN'S PATENT PORTMANTEAUS and TRAVELLING BAGS, with SQUARE OPENINGS; Ladder-Wardrobe Trunks, Dressing Bags, with Silver Fittings; Despatch Boxes, Writing and Dressing Cases, and 500 other articles for Home or Continental Travelling. Illustrated Catalogue post free.—J. W. ALLEN, Manufacturer and Patentee, 23 and 31, West Strand, London, W.C.
Also, Allen's Barrack Furniture Catalogue of Officers' Bedsteads, Washbasin Stands, Canteens, &c., post free.

CONVULSIONS IN TEETHING.
MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Thirty Years, and has preserved numerous Children from Convulsions arising from painful Denition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocuous as effaceous, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that no Child will refuse to let its Gums be anointed with the Parents should be very particular to ask for **JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP**, and to notice that the Names of BARCLAY & SONS, 95, FARRINGTON-STREET, LONDON (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the Recipe), are on the Stamp affixed to each Bottle. Price 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

FOR ALL NERVOUS AND HYSTERICAL DISORDERS. DR. HUGO'S MEDICAL ATOMS are an unfailing and speedy remedy; they have a delightful taste, and may be eaten as confectionery. Wholesale Agents, DA SILVA & CO., 26, Bridge-lane, Fleet-street, E.C., and sold by all Druggists at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. per packet.

MR. HOWARD, SURGEON-DENTIST, 52, FLEET-STREET, has introduced an ENTIRELY NEW DESCRIPTION of an ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires or ligatures. They are perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots or any painful operation, and will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Decayed teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication.—At home from Ten till Five.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, Manufactured by the WHEELER & WILSON Manufacturing Company, 139, REGENT-STREET, LONDON. Crystal Cloth Presser, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. (0) Instructions gratis to every Purchaser. The Lock-stitch Sewing Machine will Gather, Hem, Fell, Bind, or Stitch, with great rapidity, answers well for ALL descriptions of work, is simple, compact, and elegant in design, the work will not travel, and is the same on both sides, the speed is from 1,000 to 3,000 stitches per minute; a child 15 years old can work it, and the Machine is suitable alike for the Family or the Manufacturer. Illustrated Prospectus, with Testimonials, gratis and post free.

REMOVAL.—On or about the 30th of September, the business of the Wheeler & Wilson, Manufacturing Company will be removed to 139, REGENT-STREET, W.

LAWNS.—SAMUELSON'S PATENT SILENT-WORKING and SELF-CLEANING MOWING-MACHINE. cut the Grass, collect it into a Box (mowing all sweeping), and roll the plot at one and the same time,—and may be used at any convenient time, whether the grass be wet or dry. They are made of various widths, suitable for one man to work, unassisted, up to three for horse draught.
Copies of Letters from all parts of the country, showing the great saving in labour and time and the improvement in the appearance of lawns effected by these Machines, will be forwarded, post free, with Price-Lists, on receipt of application.
B. SAMUELSON, BIRMINGHAM WORKS, BANBURY, LOWER WAREHOUSE, 76, CANNON-STREET WEST, CITY.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT. WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is allowed by upwards of 300 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided; a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive Circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumstances of the body, two inches below the hips, being sent to the Manufacturer.
MR. WHITE, 225, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c. for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and answer on like an ordinary stocking. Prices, from 7s. 6d. to 15s. each; postage 6d.
JOHN WHITE, MANUFACTURER, 225, Piccadilly, London.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS for Indigestion, bile, sick headache, acidity, heartburn, flatulency, spasms, &c.—Prepared only by JAMES COCKLE, 18, New Ormond-street; and to be had of all Medicine Vendors, in boxes, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each.

HENRY'S CALCINED MAGNESIA continues to be prepared, with the most scrupulous care and attention, by Messrs. THOS. & WM. HENRY, Manufacturing Chemists, Manchester. It is sold, in bottles, price 2s. 6d., or with glass stoppers at 4s. 6d., stamp included, with full directions for its use by their various Agents in the Metropolis and throughout the United Kingdom; but it cannot be genuine unless their names are engraved on the Government Stamp which is fixed over the cork or stopper of each bottle. Sold in London, wholesale, by Messrs. Barclay & Sons, Farringdon-street; Sutton & Co., Bow Churchyard; Newbery & Sons, 4, Strand; and Messrs. Butler, St. Paul's Churchyard; Savory & Co., New Bond-street; Ranger, Oxford-street. And of most of the vendors of the Magnesia may be had, authenticated by a similar stamp. HENRY'S AROMATIZED CALCINED MAGNESIA, the property of Mr. Henry, and the only genuine preparation of this article.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DE-STROYING POWDER.—This powder is quite Harmless to Animal Life, but is unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Emmets, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Moths in Furs, and every other species of insects in all stages of metamorphosis. An invaluable remedy for destroying Fleas in Ladies' Pet Dogs. It is perfectly harmless in its nature, and may be applied without apprehension, as it has NO QUALITIES DELIBERIOUS TO ANIMAL LIFE.
Sold in Packets, 1s. 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each, or post free for 14, or treble size for 38 postage-stamps, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession and universally accepted by the Public, as the Best Remedy for acidity of the stomach, heartburn, headache, gout and indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an agreeable and refreshing draught, which its permanent qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons and in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity) by DINNEFORD & CO. 172, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the Empire.

NO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER MEDICINE.—"We find DO BARRY'S HEALTH RESTORING REVALENTA ARABICA Food the safest remedy for habitual constipation, indigestion (dyspepsia), palpitation, nervousness, headache, indigestion, consumption, diarrhoea, nervousness, biliousness, torpidity of the liver, &c."—Andrew Ure, M.D. F.R.S., Dr. Harvey, Dr. Shorland, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Wurser's Testimonial.—"Bonn, July 19, 1860. Dr. Barry's Food is particularly effective in effectually curing indigestion (dyspepsia), a confirmed habit of body, as also in diarrhoea, bowel and liver complaints, inflammatory irritation and cramp of the urethra, the kidneys and bladder, and hemorrhoids; also in cough, asthma, debility, bronchitis, and pulmonary and bronchial consumption." Dr. Rud. Wurser, Professor of Medicine and Surgery, in Bonn. Packed in tins, with full instructions. 1lb., 2s. 6d.; 2lb., 4s. 6d.; 5lb., 11s.; 10lb., 22s.; 20lb., free of carriage, 40s.—Barry Du Barry & Co., 77, Regent-street, London; Fortnum & Mason; also at 60, Gracechurch-street; 4, Cheap-side; 63 and 150, Oxford-street; 220, 230, 430 and 451, Strand; and all Grocers.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Anti-rheumatic Remedy.—For all inflammatory affections of the joints, muscular pains, and neuralgic tortures, the sufferer need only turn to Holloway's unrivalled remedies to find present comfort and future cure. Whatever be the predisposing cause of rheumatism, or the extent to which it has exposed to wet or cold induces them, and it should be as universally known that Holloway's Ointment well rubbed upon the affected parts is a safe and certain antidote. It soothes the severity of the attack, and effectually wards off its future return. When the pain is chronic, continued friction with the Ointment soon restores strength to the muscles and flexibility to the joints. It regulates the local circulation and precludes illness.

PARKER, SON & BOURN'S PUBLICATIONS.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE for SEPTEMBER, 2s. 6d.

CONTAINS:

BARREN HONOUR. A Tale. By the Author of 'Guy Livingstone,' 'Sword and Gown,' &c. Chapters I.—III.

LITERATURE and PHILOSOPHY of the EARLY CHRISTIAN ASCETICS.

GONE. By A. K. H. B.

A FEW WORDS on the CENSUS of IRELAND.

MANNERS and MORALS as AFFECTED by CIVILIZATION.

HOMŒOPATHY. A Letter to J. S. S., Esq. By Sir BENJAMIN BRODIE, Bart.

GOOD FOR NOTHING; or, ALL DOWN HILL. By the Author of 'Digby Grand,' 'The Interpreter,' &c. Chapters XXXIV.—XXXVII.

MODERN ART in BERLIN.

PARISH REGISTERS: their History and Contents.

SAID BEY JUMBLATT.

BELLIGERENTS' RIGHTS at SEA.

JAVA. By an ANGLO-BATAVIAN. Second Article.

WORKS BY RICHARD WHATELY, D.D.

ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

The KINGDOM of CHRIST DELINEATED in TWO ESSAYS on OUR LORD'S OWN ACCOUNT of his PERSON, and of the NATURE of his KINGDOM. Sixth Edition. 8vo. 8s.

ESSAYS on SOME of the PECULIARITIES of the CHRISTIAN RELIGION. Seventh Edition. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

ESSAYS on SOME of the DIFFICULTIES in the WRITINGS of the APOSTLE PAUL. Seventh Edition. 8vo. 8s.

ESSAYS on the ERRORS of ROMANISM having their ORIGIN in HUMAN NATURE. Fifth Edition. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

ESSAYS on SOME of the DANGERS to CHRISTIAN FAITH which may arise from the TEACHING or the CONDUCT of its PROFESSORS. Third Edition. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The USE and ABUSE of PARTY-FEELING in MATTERS of RELIGION, considered in EIGHT SERMONS preached in the Year 1832, at the Bampton Lecture. Fourth Edition. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

CHARGES, and OTHER TRACTS. 8vo. 12s.

SERMONS on VARIOUS SUBJECTS. Third Edition, revised and enlarged. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

VIEW of the SCRIPTURE REVELATIONS respecting a FUTURE STATE. Eighth Edition, revised and enlarged. 5s.

LECTURES on the CHARACTERS of OUR LORD'S APOSTLES. By a COUNTRY PASTOR. Third Edition, enlarged. 3s. 6d.

LECTURES on the SCRIPTURE REVELATIONS respecting GOOD and EVIL ANGELS. Second Edition, revised. 3s. 6d.

LECTURES on SOME of the SCRIPTURE PARABLES. 4s.

LECTURES on PRAYER. 3s. 6d.

EXPLANATIONS of the BIBLE and of the PRAYER-BOOK. 2s.

The SCRIPTURE DOCTRINE concerning the SACRAMENTS. 2s. 6d.

The PARISH PASTOR. 5s.

INTRODUCTORY LECTURES on POLITICAL ECONOMY. Fourth Edition. 8vo. 8s.

ELEMENTS of LOGIC. Crown 8vo. 4s. 6d.

ELEMENTS of RHETORIC. Crown 8vo. 4s. 6d.

BACON'S ESSAYS, with Annotations. Fifth Edition. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

PALEY'S MORAL PHILOSOPHY, with Annotations. 8vo. 7s.

PALEY'S EVIDENCES of CHRISTIANITY, with Annotations. 8vo. 9s.

HISTORIC DOUBTS relative to NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE. Thirteenth Edition, revised and enlarged. 2s.

WORKS BY RICHARD CHENEVIX TRENCH, D.D.

DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.

COMMENTARY on the EPISTLES to the SEVEN CHURCHES in ASIA. By RICHARD CHENEVIX TRENCH, D.D., Dean of Westminster. Demy 8vo. 8s. 6d.

NOTES on the PARABLES. Eighth Edition. 12s.

NOTES on the MIRACLES. Sixth Edition. 12s.

SERMONS PREACHED in WESTMINSTER ABBEY. Second Edition. 10s. 6d.

SYNONYMS of the NEW TESTAMENT. Fifth Edition. 5s.

FIVE SERMONS PREACHED before the UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE. 2s. 6d.

HULSEAN LECTURES. Two Series. Cheaper Edition. 5s.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S EXPOSITION of the SERMON on the MOUNT. With an Essay on St. Augustine as an Interpreter of Scripture. Second Edition, revised and improved. 7s.

The Essay separately, 3s. 6d.

ON the AUTHORIZED VERSION of the NEW TESTAMENT, in CONNEXION with some RECENT PROPOSALS for its REVISION. Second Edition, enlarged. 7s.

ON the STUDY of WORDS. Tenth Edition. 4s.

A SELECT GLOSSARY of ENGLISH WORDS USED FORMERLY in SENSES DIFFERENT from their PRESENT. Second Edition. 4s.

ENGLISH, PAST and PRESENT. Fourth Edition. 4s.

ON SOME DEFICIENCIES in our ENGLISH DICTIONARIES. Second Edition. 3s.

PROVERBS and their LESSONS. Fifth Edition. 3s.

JUSTYN MARTYR; and OTHER POEMS. Fourth Edition. 6s.

POEMS from EASTERN SOURCES, GENOVEVA, and OTHER POEMS. Second Edition. 5s. 6d.

ELEGIAC POEMS. Third Edition. 2s. 6d.

CALDERON'S LIFE'S A DREAM. The GREAT THEATRE of the WORLD. With an Essay on his Life and Genius. 4s. 6d.

London: PARKER, SON & BOURN, West Strand.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, 20, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C. Printed by JAMES HOLMES, of No. 4, New Ormond-street, in the county of Middlesex, at his office, 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in said county; and published by JOHN FRANCIS, 20, Wellington-street, in said county, Publisher, at 20, Wellington-street aforesaid.—Agents: for Scotland, Messrs. Bell & Bradburn, Edinburgh;—for Ireland, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, August 31, 1861.

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1767.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1861.

PRICE
FOURPENCE
Stamped Edition, 8d.

KING'S COLLEGE, London.—The PROSPECTUS for 1861-2 of the different Departments is now ready, and will be sent, free of charge; also the Syllabus of the Evening Classes, price 3d. by post; and the Calendar for 1861-2, price 2s. by post.—Apply to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., King's College, London, putting the word "Prospectus" outside the cover.
R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

PHYSIOLOGY.—ELEMENTARY COURSE
by LIONEL S. BEALE, M.B. F.R.S., Professor of Physiology in King's College, London, &c. Every alternate Lecture will be devoted to the Demonstration of, from 8 to 12, Specimens in Microscopes, which will be handed round the Class. The Lectures will be given on Wednesday Evenings, at 8 p.m., during the Winter Session. Fee 1l. 11s. 6d. For Syllabus and further particulars apply to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Sec. King's College, London.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES,
JERMYN-STREET, LONDON.
Director.—Sir RODERICK I. MURCHISON, D.C.L. &c.
The Prospectus for the Session, commencing on the 7th October next, will be sent on application to the Registrar. The Courses of Instruction embrace Chemistry, by Dr. Hofmann; Physics, by Prof. Tyndall; Natural History, by Prof. Huxley; Geology, by Prof. Hamez; Mineralogy and Mining, by Mr. Warington Smyth; Metallurgy, by Dr. Percy and Applied Mechanics, by Prof. Willis.
TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.—The ELECTION to the PROFESSORSHIP of ARABIC and HINDUSTANEE will be held on THURSDAY, October 10, 1861. Candidates are requested to send their Applications and Testimonials on or before that day to the Registrar of the University, from whom further Particulars may be ascertained.
By order,
JAMES H. TODD, D.D., Registrar.
Trinity College, July 1, 1861.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—
FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS.
SESSION 1861-2.

The SESSION will COMMENCE on TUESDAY, October 15, when Professor CASSAL, LL.D., will deliver an INTRODUCTORY LECTURE, at Three o'clock precisely. Subject:—The Study of Modern Languages and Literature in England.

CLASSES.
Latin.—Professor Newman.
Greek.—Professor Malden.
Sanskrit.—Professor Goldstick.
Hebrew (Goldamid Professorship).—Professor Marks.
Arabic and Persian.—Professor Rieu, Ph.D.
Hindustani.—Professor Syed Abdoolah.
Bengali and Hindu Law.—Professor Gannend Mohun Tagore.
Gujarati.—Professor Dadabhai Naorji.
Chinese.—Professor Choo Yui Tang.
English Language and Literature.—Professor Masson, A.M.
French Language and Literature.—Professor Cassal, LL.D.
Italian Language and Literature.—Professor vacant.
German Language and Literature.—Professor Heimann, Ph.D.
Mathematics.—Professor De Morgan.
Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.—Professor Potter, A.M.
Physiology.—Professor Sharpey, M.D. F.R.S.
Chemistry and Practical Chemistry.—Prof. Williamson, F.R.S.
Civil Engineering.—Professor Pole, F.R.S.
Architecture.—Professor Donaldson, Ph.D. M.I.E.A.
Geology (Goldmid Professorship).—Professor Morris, F.G.S.
Mineralogy.—Professor Morris, F.G.S.
Drawing.—Teacher, Mr. Moore.
Botany.—Professor Oliver, F.L.S.
Zoology (Recent and Fossil).—Professor Grant, M.D. F.R.S.
Philosophy of Mind and Logic.—Professor the Rev. J. Hoppus, Ph.D. F.R.S.
Ancient and Modern History.—Professor Beesly, A.M.
Political Economy.—Professor Waley, A.M.
Law.—Professor Russell, LL.B.
Jurisprudence.—Professor Sharpe, LL.D.

Residence of Students.—Several of the Professors receive Students to reside with them, and in the Office of the College there is kept a register of parties who receive Boarders into their families. The register will afford information as to terms and other particulars.

Andrews Scholarships.—In October, 1862, two Andrews Scholarships will be awarded—one of 50l. for proficiency in Latin and Greek, and one of 50l. for proficiency in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. Candidates must have been, during the academical year immediately preceding, matriculated students in the College or pupils of the School.

A Joseph Hume Scholarship in Jurisprudence of 20l. a year, tenable for three years, will be awarded in December of 1861, and in December of every third year afterwards. A Joseph Hume Scholarship in Political Economy of 20l. a year, tenable for three years, will be awarded in December, 1862, and in December of every third year afterwards. A Ricardo Scholarship in Political Economy of 20l. a year, tenable for three years, will be awarded in December, 1863, and in December of every third year afterwards. Candidates must have been, during the academical year immediately preceding, matriculated students of the College, and must produce satisfactory evidence of having regularly attended the class on the subject of the scholarship.

Mr. Laurence Counsel's Prize for Law, 10l. for 1862.
Jews' Commemoration Scholarships.—A Scholarship of 15l. a year, tenable for two years, will be awarded every year to the Student of the Faculty of Arts, of not more than one year's standing in the College, who shall be most distinguished by general proficiency and good conduct.

College Prize for English Essay, 5l. for 1862.
Latin Prose Essay Prize (Reading-Room Society's Prize), 5l. for 1862.

EVENING CLASSES by the Professors, &c., above named, of the respective Classes, viz.—Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, French, Geology, Practical Chemistry, and Zoology; also Animal Physiology (Elementary Course), by Mr. Marshall, F.R.S.

Prospectuses and other particulars may be obtained at the Office of the College; also special Prospectuses, showing the courses of instruction in the College in the subjects of the Examinations for the Civil and Military Services.

EDWARD SPENCER BEESLY, A.M., Dean of the Faculty.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.
August, 1861.

The SESSION of the FACULTY of MEDICINE will COMMENCE on TUESDAY, the 1st of October.
The JUNIOR SCHOOL will OPEN on TUESDAY, the 24th of September.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—
FACULTY OF MEDICINE.
SESSION 1861-62.

The SESSION will OPEN on TUESDAY, October 1.—INTRODUCTORY LECTURE by Professor HARLEY, M.D., at 3 p.m.
The COURSES of LECTURES, &c. will COMMENCE on WEDNESDAY, October 2. Classes in the order in which Lectures are delivered during the day:—

WINTER TERM.
Anatomy.—Professor Ellis.
Anatomy and Physiology.—Professor Sharpey, M.D. F.R.S.
Chemistry.—Professor Williamson, F.R.S.
Comparative Anatomy.—Professor Grant, M.D. F.R.S.
Surgery.—Professor Erichsen.
Practical Physiology and Histology.—Professor Harley, M.D.
Medicine.—Professor Walshe, M.D.
Dental Surgery.—Mr. G. A. Ibbotson.
Practical Anatomy.—The Pupils will be directed in their Studies during several hours daily by Professor Ellis, and Mr. I. B. Lyon, Demonstrator.

SUMMER TERM.
Medical Jurisprudence.—Professor Garrod, M.D. F.R.S.
Pathological Anatomy.—Professor vacat.
Medical Jurisprudence.—Professor Harley, M.D.
Practical Chemistry.—Professor Williamson, F.R.S.
Midwifery.—Professor Murphy, M.D.
Pneumology.—Professor Grant, M.D. F.R.S.
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.—Professor T. Wharton Jones, F.R.S.
Botany.—Professor Oliver, F.L.S.
Practical Instruction in Operative Surgery.—Mr. John Marshall, F.R.S.
Analytical Chemistry.—Professor Williamson, throughout the Session.
Logic, French and German Languages, Natural Philosophy, Geology and Mineralogy, according to announcement for the Faculty of Arts.

CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.

Hospital Practice daily throughout the year.
Physicians.—Dr. Walshe, Dr. Garrod, Dr. Jenner, Dr. Hare.
Obstetric Physician.—Dr. Murphy.
Assistant Physician.—Dr. Reynolds.
Surgeons.—Mr. Quain, F.R.S., Mr. Erichsen, Mr. Marshall, F.R.S.
Consulting Surgeon to the Eye Infirmary.—Mr. Quain, F.R.S.
Ophthalmic Surgeon.—Mr. Wharton Jones.
Assistant Surgeon.—Mr. Henry Thompson.
Assistant Ophthalmic Surgeon.—Mr. J. F. Streetfield.
Dental Surgeon.—Mr. G. A. Ibbotson.

Medical Clinical Lectures by Dr. Walshe, Dr. Garrod, and Dr. Murphy, also by Dr. Jenner, Professor of Clinical Medicine, whose special duty it is to train the Pupils in the practical Study of Disease, and who gives a series of Lessons and Examinations on the Physical Phenomena and Diagnosis of Disease, to Classes consisting of a limited number, and meeting at separate hours.
Surgical Clinical Lectures, especially by Mr. Quain and by Mr. Erichsen.

Lectures on Ophthalmic Cases by Mr. Wharton Jones.
Practical Instruction in the Application of Bandages and other Surgical Apparatus, by Mr. Marshall.
Practical Pharmacy.—Pupils are instructed in the Hospital Dispensary.

Prizes.—Gold and Silver Medals for excellence in the Examinations at the close of the Courses in most of the Classes.
Liston Gold Medal for Clinical Surgery.

Dr. Fellows' Medals for Clinical Medicine, two gold and two silver.

Exhibition for proficiency in Pathological Anatomy, 20l.
Longridge Exhibition for general proficiency in Medicine and Surgery, 40l.

An Atkinson Morley Scholarship for the Promotion of the Study of Surgery, 45l., tenable for three years.

Residents.—Several of the Professors receive Students to reside with them, and in the Office of the College there is kept a register of parties, unconnected with the College, who receive Boarders into their Families; among these are several Medical Gentlemen. The register will afford information as to terms and other particulars.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of the College.

JOHN E. ERICHSEN, Dean of the Faculty.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.
August, 1861.

The LECTURES to the CLASSES of the FACULTY of ARTS will COMMENCE on TUESDAY, 15th of October.

The JUNIOR SCHOOL will OPEN on TUESDAY, the 24th of September.

UNIVERSITY HALL, GORDON-SQUARE, LONDON.

This Institution will RE-OPEN in OCTOBER NEXT, under the Superintendence of the Principal, EDWARD SPENCER BEESLY, Esq., M.A. of Wadham College, Oxford, for the reception of Students at University College, during the Academical Session.

Information respecting the arrangements of the Hall, terms of residence, &c., may be obtained on application at the Hall, or by letter addressed to the Principal.

August, 1861. F. MANNING NEEDHAM, Hon. Sec.

A PHYSICIAN, residing at the West-End of London, wishes to meet with a Young Gentleman about to Study Medicine or Science in any of the London Schools, to whom he could offer an advantageous home and a share in the personal superintendence which he gives to his own son.—Apply to Dr. LANKSTER, 8, Saville-row, W.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—MATRICULATION, January, 1862.—Mr. WILLIAM PAIGOE, M.A. (London) READS with Gentlemen preparing for this Examination.—Address Messrs. WALTON & MARELLY, Upper Gower-street, W.C.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.
Mr. and Mrs. R. H. CLARKE,
30, Oakley-square, Hampstead-road, N.W.,
RECEIVE A FEW YOUNG GENTLEMEN attending the Classes, and provide for them a comfortable home, with every facility addressed to the Principal.

References.—Rev. J. C. Harrison, 34, Queen's-road, Regent's Park; J. G. Wilkinson, M.D., 4, St. John's Villas, Finchley-road; James Walton, Esq., 25, Upper Gower-street, W.C.

ROYAL COLLEGES OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH.

The List of Subjects and Books for the Preliminary Examination in General Education required to be passed by Candidates for the Double Qualification in Medicine and in Surgery conferred conjointly by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and for the separate Diploma of each College—to be held on OCTOBER 26th, and on NOVEMBER 2nd, 9th, and 16th, 1861, and on FEBRUARY 1st, MAY 3rd, and AUGUST 2nd, 1862—is now ready, and may be applied on application to the Office of either College.
The New Regulations for PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION, and for the PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, are also now ready.

The attention of intending Students of Medicine is specially requested to the following New Regulations in accordance with a resolution of the Medical Council, applicable to all the Royal Colleges, Universities, and Licensing Boards:—1. That all Students of Medicine must be registered. 2. That those commencing medical studies after September 1861 cannot be registered until they have passed a Preliminary Examination in General Education. 3. That, except for those who have been detained by illness or other unavoidable cause, the Register at all Medical Schools must be closed within Fifteen days after the commencement of each Session.

ALEXANDER WOOD,
President Royal College of Physicians.
DOUGLAS MACLAGAN,
President Royal College of Surgeons.
Edinburgh, August, 1861.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.
QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.
SESSION 1861-62.

On FRIDAY, the 18th of OCTOBER NEXT, an EXAMINATION will be held for the Matriculation of Students in the Faculties of LAW and MEDICINE, and in the Departments of CIVIL ENGINEERING and AGRICULTURE.

The Matriculation Examination for Students intending to pursue the course of study for the Diploma of Licentiate in Arts, will take place on the same day. The subjects of Examination are the same as those for the ordinary Matriculation Examination in Arts, save that Latin and Greek are not required.

An Additional Matriculation Examination for Students in the Faculty of Medicine will be held on the 24th of November.

The Examinations for Scholarships will commence on Tuesday, the 19th of October. The Council have the power of conferring at these Examinations Ten Senior Scholarships of the value of 40l. each, viz.:—Seven in the Faculty of Arts, Two in the Faculty of Medicine, and One in the Faculty of Law; and Forty-five Junior Scholarships, viz.:—Fifteen in Literature, and Fifteen in Science, of the value of 40l. each; Six in Medicine, Three in Law, and Two in Civil Engineering, of the value of 20l. each; and Four in Agriculture, of the value of 15l. each.

The Council is also empowered to award at the same Examinations several Prizes, varying in value from 5l. to 15l. A Prospectus, containing full information as to the Subjects of Examination and Courses of Instruction, may be had on application to the Registrar.

By order of the President,
WILLIAM LUITON, A.M., Registrar.
Galway, 10th July, 1861.

NORTH LONDON or UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—APPEAL FOR AID.—The Committee find it necessary respectfully, but urgently, to entreat assistance in their exertions to maintain the Charity during the remainder of the year without incurring fresh debt or drawing upon their very small amount of invested funds.

In the seven months now elapsed of the current financial year, the receipts have been about 2,700l., including 322l. annual subscriptions and 1,347l. students' fees. These sources, from which the ordinary revenue of the Hospital is mainly derived, are nearly exhausted; while the annual expenditure under recent arrangements for improving the nursing, for the treatment of special diseases, for baths, and for providing for an increase in the number of patients, amounts to at least 1,500l.

These extensions and improvements the Committee have ventured to make, well knowing that they would by so doing encroach on the scanty resources at their command, and that no increase was this year to be expected from contributions at a public dinner, but fully believing that for effecting objects of such importance the generous aid of the public is essential.

In the Hospital relief is every year afforded to about 21,000 patients, of whom 1,300 are in-patients, 750 Women in Childbirth, attended at their own habitations, and 1,100 Ophthalmic patients; the remaining number receive relief as out-patients or as casual applicants.

The building is capable of containing 200 beds, but want of funds obliges the Committee to limit the number to 125, and to refuse numerous urgent applications.

The debt, although in some degree reduced, is still upwards of 4,700l.

The Committee trust that the benefits which the Institution confers on the poor, in a form so unquestionable that no other exercise of beneficence can bear comparison with them, and the economy with which its resources are administered, will induce charitably disposed persons to afford it their support in the present emergency. Towards the object of this appeal donations, mentioned below, have been received from a few zealous friends.

Amount of Contributions already announced, £300 0 0

John Hilbert, Esq., for investment, being the 7th

donation of the like amount 100 0 0

Sir Geo. Phillips, Bart. 50 0 0

John Patch, Esq. 25 0 0

Edward Romilly, Esq. 25 0 0

Professor J. S. Allen 5 0 0

Henry Thomson, Esq. 10 0 0

Edward Enfield, Esq. 10 10 0

Miss Swanwick 21 0 0

Henry Hooper, Esq. 1 1 0

H. Robinson, Esq. 25 0 0

Edward Yates, Esq. 20 0 0

Messrs. Shoolbred & Co. 10 10 0

Henry Latham, Esq. 21 0 0

In Contribution Boxes at doors of Hospital, 1st

August, 1861, 9 8 5

Collection after Sermon by the Bishop of London, at St. Matthew's Church, Oakley-square, on

21st of July 63 13 0

Donations and subscriptions will be received by the following Bankers: Messrs. Glyn, Vintners & Co., 55, Strand; and Messrs. Barclay & C. (Bankers), 1, Abchurch-lane; Sir C. Scott & Co. Cavendish-square; Messrs. Smith, Payne & Co. 1, Lombard-street; also by the Treasurer, Sir Francis H. Goldsmid, Bart. M.P., 14, Portland-place; by the Members of the Committee by Mr. J. W. Goodiff, at the Office of the Committee, at the Hospital; and by the Collector, Mr. C. Buck, Napier Villas, Camberwell-road.

By order of the Committee,
Sept. 2, 1861. J. W. GOODIFF, Clerk.

FRENCH, Italian, German.—9, OLD BOND STREET.—Dr. ALTSCHUL, Author of 'First German Reading-Book,' dedicated to Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland, and 'Philol. Soc., Prof. Eloquence.—TWO LANGUAGE TEUGHT in the same lesson, or alternately, on the same Terms as One, at the pupils' or at his house. Each language spoken in his PRIVATE Lessons, and select CLASSES for Ladies and Gentlemen. Preparation for all ordinary pursuits of life, the Universities, Army and Civil Service Examinations.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES. Conducted by Mrs. J. BAKERWELL, No. 3, STANLEY CROSBY, NOTTING HILL, London, W. Inclusive Terms, from 60 to 100 guineas per annum. The AUTUMN TERM will COMMENCE on SEPTEMBER the 17th, and CLOSE on DECEMBER, 31st. References to the Parents of Pupils.

EXAMINATIONS.—Mr. TRAVERS, B.A. Oxon, and a Master in University College School, RECEIVES to HIS HOUSE, 4, Fitzroy-square, PUPILS of the School and STUDENTS reading for the Examinations of the Universities and Civil Service.—Address to Sept. 30, Portland House, Andover, Hants.

A LADY wishes strongly to RECOMMEND, as GOVERNESS to Young Children, or as Useful Companion, a Lady, 30 years of age, who has had great experience in tuition, having resided in years, is of ladylike manners, and most amiable disposition.—Address to A. T., 30, Avenue-road, New-road, Hammer-smith, W.

BELSIZE COLLEGE FOR LADIES, 8 and 4, BELSIZE PARK, HAMPTSTEAD, N.W. (Removed from Kensington Hall).

Principal—Mrs. JOHNSON.

Director of Education—Mr. JOHNSON.

This Institution provides Resident Pupils with a Superior Course of Education and Instruction upon a Liberal and Comprehensive Plan, based on the principles of the Church of England, and combining under two divisions, Junior and Senior, the advantages of the best School and College Systems, with more than usual attention to domestic comforts and enjoyments, and to those attainments in useful knowledge and the accomplishments which prepare a Lady for the duties of home life.

The Lecture Arrangements include Courses of Literature, Science and the Scriptures, Self Knowledge, Education and the Laws of Health. Much valuable information is conveyed conversationally; and Sources and Musical Meetings, conducted by and among the Pupils, are regularly held.

Day Pupils are not received.

The next Term begins September 16.

For Prospectuses, &c., address Mrs. JOHNSON, 3, Belsize Park.

PRIVATE TUITION.—A Married Clergyman, Gold Medalist and Hebrew Prize-man, residing in Surrey, six miles from London, RECEIVES a limited number of PUPILS. He is assisted by competent Tutors for the Modern Languages, &c.; and the Course of Instruction embraces all that is necessary to prepare for the Universities, the Public Schools, and the Military or Civil Service. His house is very healthily situated in the own grounds, of 20 acres.—For Terms, address Rev. N. W., Field's, Bookseller, Regent-street, London, W.

EDUCATION.—WEST CENTRAL COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at 40, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, will receive on Sept. 9, for the Michaelmas Term, A Lady wanted as Junior Teacher.—Apply to Miss WORTH, at 40, Southampton-row, by letter.

EMILY TAYLOR, Hon. Sec.

NOTICE.—TO TOURISTS IN IRELAND. SIR CUSACK RONEY'S MONTH IN IRELAND: HOW TO SPEND IT, AND WHAT IT WILL COST, is now ready, price 1s.—W. H. SMITH & SON, and all Railway Stations; McGlashan & Gill, Dublin.

TO ALPINE TOURISTS.—T. H. GLADWELL, Publisher, and Importer of Foreign Photographs, invites an inspection of his Collection of Views of Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers. A Series of 160, at 8s. each, including—

The MATTERHORN from six different points.
The WETTERHORN from GRINDELWALD.
The GARNER GLACIER from ZERMATT.
MONTE ROSA and LISVAKAM from the HORNLI.
MONTE ROSA from the RIFFEL-BERG.
MONTE ROSA and the CIMA-DI-JAZI from MONTE-MORO, a magnificent View, most successfully depicted.

A fine PANORAMIC VIEW of the CHAIN of MONT BLANC, taken from the FLEGÈRE (with Index to the Names and Heights of all the Mountains), price 16s.

Catalogues of the above and the principal English Photographs may be had on application, T. H. GLADWELL, 21, Gracechurch-street, E.C.—N.B. Portfolios of the best description kept in stock.

RESIDENCE AND PARTIAL BOARD are OFFERED in the most convenient and pleasant part of Islington. A Gentleman, or two friends who can have separate Bedrooms, desiring a quiet, respectable home, would find this an eligible opportunity. Good references will be required and given. Terms moderate. Apply, or enter in the instance, to F. G. S., Mr. Braden's, Post-office, High-street, Islington, N.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE in a respectable family residing at Holloway, are offered to a YOUNG GENTLEMAN pursuing his Studies in London.—Address M. N., care of Mr. H. K. WILLIAMS, 113, Bishopsgate-street.

ENGLISH BOOKSELLING IN CANADA.—The undersigned, established twenty years, would invite the attention of the Publishers of Great Britain to their facilities for the Sale of small Consignments of new English Books; there is now no duty on English books entering Canada; there is a rapidly increasing reading population; and the present troubles in the United States have operated largely in stopping reprints of English Works. Returns will be promptly made every four months, with bill at sixty days.—Reference is permitted to Messrs. Sampson Low, Son & Co., Ludgate-hill, who will receive packages, and forward with our regular orders.

W. C. OSWERT & Co., Booksellers, 17 and 19, King-street East, Toronto, C.W.

STAINED GLASS AND WALL PAINTING.

Notice of Removal.

MESSRS. CLAYTON & BELL, (Late of 24A, Carlingford-street, Euston-square.)

Have Removed to

21, REGENT-STREET, W.

(Adjoining the Polytechnic Institution.)

Promises affording them accommodation and facilities more completely suited to the necessities of their work than were attainable at their old establishment.

BOOKBINDING—in the MONASTIC, GROLIER, MAJOLI and ILLUMINATED styles, in the most superior manner, by English and Foreign workmen.

JOSEPH ZAEHNHOFER,

BOOKBINDER TO THE KING OF HANOVER.

English and Foreign Bookbinder,

30, BEDFORD-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN, W.C.

NEW WEEKLY JOURNAL.—The Advertiser being about to start a CLASS JOURNAL, will be glad to hear from Printers, Writers, or others, having suggestions or services to offer. A Book-keeper required.—Apply to G. T., 24, Bow-lane, E.C.

NEWSPAPER PROPERTY.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, the WHOLE or PORTION of an ESTABLISHED JOURNAL.—Address C. C., care of Messrs. Wm. Dawson & Sons, 74, Cannon-street, City, E.C.

MANUSCRIPT, TO BE SOLD, opening the covered sense of the BIBLE HISTORIES.—Apply to the Agency of Mr. OTTO MOULIER, Neue Kraeme, No. 4, at Frankfurt-on-the-Maine.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.—Two or three friends in any neighbourhood may unite in one Subscription to this extensive Library, and obtain a constant succession of the best Books in every department of Literature on moderate terms.—Lists of the principal Works at present in Circulation, and of Surplus Copies withdrawn for Sale, will be forwarded, postage free, on application.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, New Oxford-street, London; Cross-street, Manchester; and New-street, Birmingham.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.—NOTICE.

Subscribers are respectfully recommended to make early application for the following Works, as the Surplus Copies will be withdrawn for Sale as soon as the present demand has subsided.—Mudie's History of the Netherlands.—Davis's Carthage.—Silas Marner.—Atkinson's Travels in Siberia and the Amoor.—Dassett's Story of Burnt Njal.—Memoirs of Mrs. Delany, Mrs. Piozzi, Dr. George Wilson, Dr. Wolff, Alexander Carlyle, and Edward Forbes.—Hook's Lives of the Archbishops.—Macaulay's England, Vol. V.—Bessy and Reviews.—Forbes's Visit to Iceland.—Miss Bremer's Impressions of Italy.—Lockhart's Residence in China.—Tennant's Ceylon.—The Buckingham Papers.—Framley Paragon.—Murray's Residence in Iceland.—Travels in Africa, by Huthinson, Valdes, M'Leod, Barth, and Burton.—Revised Lists of Works recently added and of Surplus Copies withdrawn for Sale are now ready, and will be forwarded, postage free, on application.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, New Oxford-street, London; Cross-street, Manchester; and New-street, Birmingham.

SOTHEBY'S CATALOGUE.—ARCHBISHOP TENISON'S (H.L.) Historical Collections, or Proceedings of the Parliament of 12. Elizabeth, 1601.

Lot 1618. TOWNSEND (H.L.) Historical Collections, or Proceedings of the Parliament of 12. Elizabeth, 1601. Charles II. 1667. 3 vols.

The Gentleman who bought the above Lot is particularly requested to communicate with Mr. WILLIAM SAIT, 23, Park-square, Regent's Park, N.W.

Just published,

WILLIAMS & NORGATE'S SCHOOL. CATALOGUE of French, German, Greek and Latin, and other School Books, and Maps and Atlases. Free on application.

14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

TO PRINCIPALS OF CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

TEUBNER'S GREEK AND LATIN SCHOOL CLASSICS, in good large type, edited by the first German Scholars.—Cicero, 1s. 6d.—Corn. Nepos, 6d.—Tacitus, 2s. 6d.—Virgil, 1s. 6d.—Livy, 6 vols. each 1s. 4d.—Sophocles, 2s.—Ovid, Metam. 1s.—Horace, 1s.—Homer's Iliad, 2s.—Odyssey, 2s.—Xenophon, Anabasis, 1s.—Memorabilia, 6d., &c. &c. Usual discount.

Complete Lists of 100 Volumes published on application to Williams & Norgate, Importers of Foreign Books, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

PARIS IN TWELVE HOURS and a HALF, by DIEPPE, by the New Daily Tidal Service, with Special Express Tidal Trains both on the English and French Railways. Second Class, 20s.; First Class, 30s. Return Tickets issued. Two departures daily (except Sundays).—For hours of departure from London Bridge and Victoria, see the Times daily.

FAMILY TICKETS TO HASTINGS, ST.

LEONARDS, and EASTBOURNE, for one or more persons, available for ONE MONTH, or for an equal period, from Victoria, London Bridge, and Norwich Junction Stations, at REDUCED FARES, by the BRIGHTON and SOUTH COAST LINE, on application at the Booking-Offices at the above Stations, or at 43, Regent-street, Piccadilly. Fares, there and back: to Hastings or St. Leonards, First Class, by Express Trains, 20s.; by Ordinary Trains, 21s.; Second Class, by Express, 16s.; by Ordinary, 16s. To Eastbourne, by both Ordinary and Express Trains, First Class, 20s.; Second Class, 14s.

HASTINGS AND BACK, for 3s. 6d., every SUNDAY, from Victoria at 8.0 A.M., London Bridge at 8.10 A.M., and Newwood Junction at 8.37 A.M., by the Brighton Railway.

BRIGHTON, HASTINGS, EASTBOURNE, WORTHING, ST. LEONARDS, and the South Coast Watering Places.—Weekly, Fortnightly, Monthly, and other SEASON TICKETS, issued from London Bridge and Victoria at the usual low rates.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, or IMITATION

WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, Fac-Similes of our most Talented Artists. Every Subject ever published (500) kept in Stock. The titles of Twelve Subjects will be given from time to time in this Journal, forming ultimately a complete Catalogue of all published. Section No. 32.—Lady Macbeth, Catermole, 11. 1s. 18 by 22.—Abbotsford, Rowbotham, 11. 1s. 27 by 21.—Pine Apple and Grapes, Hunt, 11. 1s. 21 by 17.—Alkmaar, North Holland Canal, Stanfield, 15s. 27 by 30.—Falls of the Tummell, Harding, 15s. 24 by 30.—Little Robin, Collins, 15s. 23 by 18.—Skipper Ashore, Hook, 15s. 24 by 17.—Lake Lucerne, Richardson, 10s. 6d. 27 by 18.—Glacier du Rhône, Martens, 8s. 17 by 31.—Aquaduct, Nuremberg, Chapuy, 8s. 21 by 16.—Bologna, Clerici, 8s. 23 by 17.—Derwentwater and Skiddaw, Fielding, 7s. 17 by 15.—Catalogues.

JOHN MABLEY, 143, Strand, W.C.

MABLEY'S IMITATION OIL PAINTINGS.

Originated by J. Mabley, 143, Strand, May, 1858. Eight Hundred Examples, after Eminent Masters, on view. Catalogues.

J. MABLEY, 143, Strand, W.C.

GOOD FRAMES CHEAP.—Good Work, Good Materials, Good Fitting. One Hundred and Fifty Designs, from the most simple to the most elaborate. The adaptation of designs of Frames to Subjects made a study. No Charge for Packing or Cases. Catalogues.

J. MABLEY, 143, Strand, W.C.

HOLY LAND, &c.—An ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, speaking the French and Arabic Languages, thoroughly conversant with the route through Europe, Greece, part of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt, desires AN ENGAGEMENT AS TRAVELLING COMPANION, Secretary, or to take charge and superintend the Education of Two or Three Young Gentlemen on their Travels. References unexceptionable. Terms moderate.—Address O. D. M., care of Mr. Steel, 9, Woodstock-street, Oxford-street, W.

FREE CHURCH, 24, Newman-street, Oxford-street.—TO-MORROW (Sunday), Service at Eleven. Dr. PERFIT: 'The Worship of God, and its Historical Development.' Free. Evening, at Seven, South-place Chapel: 'Events connected with the Transfiguration of Jesus—Evidence.'

A LAYMAN, of good family, who took Honours in Classics and Mathematics, late Fellow of a College, now residing in a Town in Germany, which affords peculiar advantages, PREPARES YOUNG MEN for the COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS, with the assistance of Masters. Terms, exclusive of Masters, 1800 per annum.—For further particulars, apply to the Vicar, Vicarage, Kilmecraon, near Bath.

THE AQUARIUM.—LLOYD'S PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS for TANK MANAGEMENT, with Descriptive and Priced List, 162 pages and 101 Engravings, post free for twenty-one stamps.—Apply direct to W. ALFORD LLOYD, Portland-road, Regent's Park, London, W.

"Many manuals have been published upon aquaria, but we confess we have seen nothing for practical utility like this."

Eva, Oct. 14, 1860.

MR. J. D. HARDING'S PATENT LEAD TABLETS, (with File, Box, Holders and Stamps complete). Effects can with them be obtained which are not within the compass of the ordinary Lead Pen.—Sole Manufacturer, WINSTON & NEWTON, 38, Rathbone-place, London. Sold by all Artists' Colourmen and Stationers.

MANSIONS AND ESTATES PHOTOGRAPHED, on very moderate terms, by THE LONDON SCHOOL OF PHOTOGRAPHY, 103, Newgate-street, E.C. Wedding Groups, Schools, and every kind of out-door Photography.

MAYALL'S PORTRAIT GALLERIES, 224 and 226, REGENT-STREET.

Photographs, Stereographs, and Daguerreotypes Taken Daily.

"Mr. Mayall stands supreme in Portraits, and is unrivalled for breadth, manner and finish. Either from the character of his sitters, or the taste of his composition, his portraits appear more finished, self-possessed, and aristocratic, than those of any other photographer."—Athenæum.

ESTIMATES FOR LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

Promptly furnished by ASHBE & DANGERFIELD, Lithographic Artists and Printers in Colours, Engravers on Wood and Copper, Copper-plate and General Printers, 22, BEDFORD-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.

APIETON MEN YASP.

BATH HOT MINERAL WATER SANATORIUM, in conjunction with the Roman or Improved Turkish Bath.—This handsome, airy and commodious building, situated at the immediate source of the most celebrated Hot Springs of the City, so famed for their efficacy in Paralysis, Scurvy, Gout, Rheumatism, Chronic Affections and Outaneous Diseases, and in Dyspepsia, Debility, indigestion, Nervous Enfeeblement, gives the invalid the great advantage of having the spacious Mineral Baths, Turkish Bath, &c., without quitting the building. The whole has been fitted up at a large outlay, with special regard to the requirements of the invalid, affording the comfort and appliances of a first-class Boarding Establishment. An eminent Physician is attached to the Institution.—For Terms and all Particulars, address Mr. PENLEY, Sanatorium, Bath.

HYDROPATHY.—SUDBROOK PARK, near Richmond, Surrey.—Physician, Dr. E. W. LANE, M.A., M.D. Edin.

The TURKISH BATH on the premises, under Dr. Lane's Medical direction.

HYDROPATHY.—The BEULAH-SPA HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, Upper Norwood, within twenty minutes' walk of the Crystal Palace, is open for the reception of Patients and Visitors. The latter can have all the advantages, if desired, of a private Residence. Terms:—Patients, from 3s. guineas; Visitors, from 2s. guineas, according to accommodation.—Particulars of Dr. KIRKPATRICK, M.D., the Resident Physician.

LEONARD & CO. BOOK-TRADE AUCTIONEERS, BOSTON, UNITED STATES.

The Subscribers, chosen by the Publishers of Boston to conduct the Trade Sales in that city, respectfully solicit consignments of Books and other Literary Property, either for their regular Sales during the business season, or the Autumn Trade Sales in August. Address to—

Triibner & Co., London.

Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

Sale by Auction

Photographic Apparatus, Microscopes, Air-Pumps, Opera-Glasses, Curiosities, Jewellery, Natural History, &c.

MR. J. C. STEVENS will SELL by AUCTION, at his Great Room, 38, King-street, Covent-garden, on FRIDAY, September 13, at half-past 12 precisely, a Valuable Assortment of PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, consisting of excellent Cameras and Lenses by renowned Makers—Microscopes—Air-Pumps—Opera-Glasses—Curiosities and Antiquities—a few Silver and Plated Articles—Jewellery—Natural History in Minerals—several of the Ornithomachus Paradoxus—Birds and Eggs, &c.—large Show-Case, glazed with plate glass—and a variety of Miscellaneous Articles. May be viewed on the day prior and Morning of Sale, and Catalogues had.

In 15mo. stout volume, price 5s.

KEY to HINDUSTANI; or, an Easy Method of Acquiring Hindustani in the Original Character, arranged on the plan of an English Spelling-Book. By HYDER JUNG BAHADOOR, late Governor of the Madras University. London: James Madden, 3, Leadenhall-street.

Just published, price 10s.

JOURNAL of the ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY of ENGLAND, Vol. XXII., Part I., No. XLVII., containing—

Statistics:—Meteorology; Public Health; Price of Provisions; Weekly Average of Wheat.
The Breeding of Farm Stock. By Henry Tanner.
Adulteration of Seeds. By Messrs. Harbottle.
The Composition of Cheese, and Practical Mistakes in Cheese-making. By Dr. Voelcker.
Experiments on Swedes. By Dr. Voelcker.
On the Farming of Yorkshire. By William Wright.
Statistics of Live Stock and Dead Meat for Consumption in the Metropolis. By Robert Herbert.
The Rearing of Calves. By Thomas Bowick.
The Rearing of Calves. By Major S. M'Clintock.
Improvements in Agriculture in Nottinghamshire since 1800. By John Parkinson.
Amount of Capital required for Profitable Occupation of a Farm in a Midland County. By the late C. Wratlaslaw.
Fifth Report of Experiments on the Feeding of Sheep. By J. B. Lawes and Dr. Gilbert.
Report on Fattening of Oxen at Woburn Park Farm. By J. B. Lawes and Dr. Gilbert.
Report on the Cheese, Butter, Wool and Flax exhibited at Leeds. By H. Ludolf, Steward.
Report on the Exhibition of Live Stock at Leeds. By W. Fisher Hobbs, Senior Steward.
Awards at the Leeds Meeting.
Charter, Laws, By-laws, and Resolutions of Council.
List of Governors and Members of the Society.
London: John Murray, Albemarle-street.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE REVIEW.

Edited by JAMES SAMUELSON, Author of 'The Earthworm and House-fly', 'The Honey-bee', &c. Containing, besides other interesting and instructive matter—

CORN, by Professor James Buckman, F.L.S. F.G.S. F.S.A., &c., illustrated by the Author.

THE CROWN ANIMALCULE, by Philip Henry Gosse, F.R.S., with Illustrations by the Author, engraved by Tuffen West, F.L.S.

THE DAISY, by Mrs. Lankester, illustrated by J. E. Sowerby.

THE LOWEST FORMS OF LIFE, by the Editor, with Illustrations by the Author, Dr. J. E. Sowerby, F.L.S., engraved by G. H. Ford and Tuffen West, F.L.S.

IRON AND STEEL, by Professor R. Hunt, F.R.S.

WESTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA, by the Editor, with a coloured Map.

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT, by Professor Ansted, F.R.S.

THE BREATH OF LIFE, by W. Crookes, F.C.S.

DOGS, by Ed. Jesse, F.L.S., &c.

THE GREAT COMET of 1861, by James Breen, illustrated by the Author.

London: Robert Hardwicke, 199, Piccadilly; and all Booksellers.

Just published, No. III., for SEPTEMBER, price 6d. Monthly, with numerous illustrations,

THE SIXPENNY MAGAZINE.**Contents.**

Earl Russell—The King of the Mountains, Chap. IV.—Trips after Health, by Dr. Thomson—The Captain of the 'Vulture', Chaps. III. and IV.—Gems from Abroad—Pen and Pencil Sketches of the Picturesque: No. III.—Rochester Castle—The Round of Wrong, Chap. IV.—Brilliant—Parlour Occupations: Glass Painting—Dainty Dishes—Mr. Pollyoddes—The Magnetizer—The Notes of the Musicians—The Flooded Hut of the Mississippi—The Pinchbacks—Notes on Social Progress—A Night of Misery—The Cigar—Heiress Hunters—Law and Crime—Literature of the Month.

London: Ward & Lock, 158, Fleet-street.

THE QUEEN: AN ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL AND REVIEW.

Men of all classes in England—the Clergyman, the Student, the Schoolmaster, the Man of Letters, the Artist, the Merchant, the Artisan—have Journals written especially for them; but for the whole mass of Educated Women not a single Paper of value exists. Under the title of 'THE QUEEN' a Journal for English women is now in preparation. The first Number appears THIS DAY, September 7. 'THE QUEEN' is simply intended to be for Educated Women what certain high-class Journals are for men—recording and reviewing from week to week whatever interests or amuses them. There will be large numbers of original articles on the Daily Life of Society, its Manners and Morals—on Books, Music, and the Theatre. Considerable space will be devoted to the Amusements which Ladies most pursue, at home and abroad; while, as for the mode, 'THE QUEEN' will be the earliest and most accurate chronicler of all its changes. The Engravings in 'THE QUEEN' will really illustrate the Events of the Day, and give point to whatever Topics happen to engage the public mind. No expense and no trouble will be spared in their preparation.

Interesting Supplements will appear every week. With the first Number are given a PLATE OF THE FASHIONS (printed and painted in Paris), and a genuine PHOTOGRAPH OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA. These Photographs (not Engravings from Photographs) are suitable for framing, being elegantly mounted on tinted card-paper. They have been executed by Mr. Mayall, of Regent-street—a sufficient guarantee of their excellence. Other interesting Supplements—already in preparation in Paris, Brussels, Berlin and Leipzig, as well as in London—will exhibit the most interesting and Fine-Art Printing ever seen in this country. The first Number appears THIS DAY, September 7, price SIXPENCE.—To be had of all Booksellers and News-vendors; also on receipt of Six Stamps, from the Office,

248, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

This day is published, price 5s.

THE MASSACRES IN SYRIA.

By J. LEWIS FARLEY,

Author of 'Two Years in Syria', &c.

"Mr. Farley's book is unquestionably the work of an honest man, and Mr. Farley will be believed; he has defended a just cause; he has defended it with ability, with a tone of sincere conviction, with an authority which carries persuasion to the minds of his readers."—*Courrier d'Orient, Constantinople.*

"Any contribution to the authentic history of those deplorable outbreaks of fanatical hatred which took place in the Lebanon and at Damascus just a year ago, ought to be welcomed as exceedingly valuable and an opportunity."—*Saturday Review.*

London: Bradbury & Evans, 11, Boulevard-street.

READINGS from the GREATEST MASTERS

of all NATIONS, arranged for the Pianoforte by W. H. CALLCOTT. Thirty-nine Numbers now ready; full music also; large note, &c. Price 1s. each. Lists on application.
C. Lonsdale, 25, Old Bond-street.

ROBERT COCKS & CO.'S NEW DRAW-

ING-ROOM PIANOFORTE, walnut-tree wood, trussed legs, &c. 33 guineas. N.B. This very elegant instrument is in universal estimation. THE UNIVERSAL PIANOFORTE, in walnut or rosewood, 22. Price-Lists, with drawings of piccolo and semi-contra pianofortes, gratis and postage free. Also, a List of Second-hand Pianofortes, with all makers, *gratis and postage free*. Also, a List of Violins, Tenors, Violoncellos and Double Basses, Harps, Guitars, Cornets, &c. N.B. Pianofortes for hire, with option of purchase. Tuning by the year. Pianofortes repaired with economy and despatch. All materials appertaining to the manufacture, &c., of Pianofortes supplied on wholesale terms.

London: Robert Cocks & Co. New Burlington-street, Regent-street, W.

MEMORIAL ARCH, CHATHAM.

MODERN SCULPTURE.—THE BUILDER OF THIS DAY, price 4d. contains:—Fine View of the Crimean Memorial, Woolwich—Architecture at Antwerp Congress—British Archaeological Congress—Weaknesses in Modern Sculpture (with Illustrations)—Diderot's Essay on Art—Glas—Compensation Cases—Thames Embankment—Payment by the Hour—Condition of the Poor in Towns—Miracle Plays in Essex—West Highland Cottages—How Treat Portland Cement?—Church-building News—Provincial News—Stained Glass, &c.—Office: 1, York-street, Covent-garden; and all Booksellers.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS of PUBLIC

MEN.—Lists free on application.—Mason & Co. 7, Amen-corner, Paternoster-row, London.

THE ANNOTATED EDITION of the ENG-

LISH POETS. Edited by ROBERT BELL. Twenty-nine Volumes, fcap. 8vo. cloth, 12s. 6d.

New Editions of the following are now ready:—

Early Ballads, illustrative of History, Traditions, and Customs. With Introductions and Notes. 2s. 6d.

Chaucer's Poetical Works. With Introduction, Notes, Memoir, and Glossary. 8 vols. 20s.

Butler's Poetical Works. With Notes and Memoir. 3 vols. 7s. 6d.

Thomson's Poetical Works. With Notes and Memoir. 2 vols. 4s.

Griffin, Bohn & Co. Stationers' Hall-court, London.

Sixth Edition, price 4s. 6d., counters adapted to the same,

SYLLABIC SPELLING and READING.

By Mrs. WILLIAMS, Author of the 'Conversations on Grammar.' With Copper-plate Engravings. Revised and corrected by her daughter LADY LEIGHTON.
Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria-lane, London.

Now ready, price One Penny,

THE QUIVER.—JOHN CASSELL'S NEW

WEEKLY JOURNAL. Designed for the Promotion and Defence of Biblical Truth, and the Advancement of Religion in the Homes of the People.
Cassell, Petter & Galpin, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

This day is published, in 2 vols. 8vo. cloth, price 30s.

MYSTERIES; or, Faith the Knowledge of

God.
London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

Now ready, in demy 8vo. cloth, price 6s.

EDUCATION: INTELLECTUAL, MORAL

and PHYSICAL.

By HERBERT SPENCER,

Author of 'The Principles of Psychology.'

London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

This day, 8vo. 1s.

ADDRESS at the OPENING of the SOCIAL

SCIENCE ASSOCIATION, at DUBLIN, in August, 1861. By LORD BROUGHAM. Revised, with Notes.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

NOTICE.—This day, exquisitely illustrated, price 7s. 6d. cloth gilt, Vol. II.

ALL ROUND THE WORLD:

An Illustrated Record of Voyages, Travels and Adventures in all Parts of the Globe. Edited by W. F. AINSWORTH, F.R.G.S.

Office, 122, Fleet-street, London.

ENGINEERING SCHOOL CLASS-BOOKS.

In cr. 8vo. 4s. 6d. bd. with 220 Diagrams engraved for the Work.

I. EUCLID'S ELEMENTS of PLANE

GEOMETRY, with EXPLANATORY APPENDIX, and SUPPLEMENTARY PROPOSITIONS for Exercise. Adapted for the Use of Schools, or for Self-instruction.

By W. D. COOLEY, A.B.

Author of the 'History of Maritime and Inland Discovery,' 'The Negroland of the Arabs,' &c.

Uniform with the 'Elements,' price 2s. 6d.

COOLEY'S GEOMETRICAL PROPO-

SITIONS DEMONSTRATED; or, a Supplement to Euclid, being a KEY to the Exercises appended to the 'Elements,' for the use of Teachers and private Students. Upwards of 180 Propositions, deduced from the First Six Books of Euclid, are illustrated in 11, by new Diagrams.

III. In fcap. 8vo. price 1s. 6d.

COOLEY'S FIGURES of EUCLID; being the

Diagrams illustrating the 'Elements,' with the Enunciations printed separately for Use in the Class-room.

Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria-lane, London.

This day is published, price 8d.

THE BOOKS of the MONTH, for SEP-

TEMBER, containing an Analysis of all the leading works published during August.
W. H. Smith & Son, 138, Strand; and at the Railway Bookstalls.

BOHN'S ENGLISH GENTLEMAN'S LIBRARY FOR SEPTEMBER.

Handsome printed in demy 8vo. and illustrated with Portraits and Plates, at 9s. per volume,

THE LETTERS and WORKS of LADY

WORTLEY MONTAGU, edited by LORD WHARN-CLIFFE. Third Edition, with important Additions and Corrections derived from the Original Manuscripts, a new Memoir and Illustrative Notes, by W. MOY THOMAS. Complete in 3 vols., with a general Index, and fine Portraits engraved on Steel. Vol. II.
Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

BOHN'S ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY FOR SEPTEMBER.

SOUTHEY'S LIFE of NELSON, with additional Notes and a general Index. Illustrated with 64 Engravings on Steel and Wood, from Designs by Duncan, Birket Foster, Westall, and others. Price 5s.
Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

THE REV. H. M. WILKINS'S**MANUAL of LATIN PROSE COMPO-**

ITION. Third Edition, carefully Revised and Enlarged, by an Additional Series of Subjects for Original Compositions, and an Appendix containing—1. IDIOMATIC VERSIONS FROM LATIN CLASSICS, for Retranslation.—2. ENGLISH PASSAGES for Translation into Latin, versions of which, by Professor CORNISH and other distinguished Scholars, will be found in the Key. Price 5s.—KEY. 2s. 6d.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

This day, crown 8vo. 4s. 6d. cloth.

THE OLYNTHIACS of DEMOSTHENES.

Edited by the Rev. HENRY MUSGRAVE WILKINS, M.A., Fellow of Merton College, Oxford.

By the same Author,

A MANUAL of GREEK PROSE COMPO-

SITION. Second Edition. 7s. 6d.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

Third Edition, with Coloured Plates, post 8vo. 1s.

THE LIQUOR of LIFE: a Letter to the

Rate-Payers of England on Asylums, their Management and Expenses. By Sir GEORGE STRICKLAND, Bart. New Edition, Enlarged and Illustrated.
Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria-lane; and J. Sampson, York.

SUMMER TOURS.

Now ready, with 200 Illustrations, 3 vols. post 8vo. 34s.

MURRAY'S HANDBOOK to the

SOUTHERN CATHEDRALS of ENGLAND:

Including WINCHESTER, SALISBURY, EXETER, WELLS, ROCHESTER, CANTERBURY, and CHICHESTER.

The following are also Now Ready:

HANDBOOK—MODERN LONDON. Map. 16mo. 5s.

HANDBOOK—KENT and SUSSEX. Map. Post 8vo. 10s.

HANDBOOK—SURREY, HANTS, and ISLE

OF WIGHT. Map. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

HANDBOOK—BERKS, BUCKS, and

OXFORDSHIRE; University and City of Oxford, and

Descent of the Thames. Map. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

HANDBOOK—DEVON and CORNWALL.

Map. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

HANDBOOK—WILTS, DORSET, and

SOMERSET. Map. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

HANDBOOK—NORTH and SOUTH WALES.

Maps. 3 vols. post 8vo. 12s.

"Into every nook which an Englishman can penetrate he carries his RED HANDBOOK. He trusts to his MURRAY as he would trust to his razor, because it is thoroughly English and reliable; and for his history, hotels, exchanges, scenery, for the clue to his route and his comfort by the way MURRAY'S RED HANDBOOK is his 'guide, philosopher, and friend.'"—*Times.*

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

Twenty-third Thousand, price 5s.

ROUILLON'S TEACHER'S FRENCH

ASSISTANT; or, Grammatical Institutes of the French Language: containing the Grammar, with a Series of Theoretic, Practical and Progressive Lessons, in which every difficulty is explained either in Notes or by references to preceding Rules. Twelfth Edition. Edited by ALFRED HAVET, Esq., Author of 'The Complete French Class-Book.'

London: W. Allan, Stationers' Hall-court.

Just published,

THE INDUCTION COIL: being an Explana-

tion of the Principles of its Construction, with a Description of Experiments illustrative of the Phenomena of the Induced Current. By H. M. NOAD, Ph.D. F.R.S. &c. With 40 Woodcuts, cloth, 5s.

W. Ladd, 11 and 12, Beak-street, Regent-street, W.

This day, crown 8vo. 4s. 6d.

ELEMENTARY EXERCISES in GREEK

PROSE COMPOSITION. By H. MUSGRAVE WILKINS, M.A., Fellow of Merton College, Oxford.

This volume, the plan of which has been highly approved by the authorities at the chief public and other schools, aims at covering, more systematically and less diffusely, the ground hitherto occupied by Messrs. Arnold and Kendrick's books conjointly. It is founded on the rules in Bishop Wordsworth's Syntax, so widely circulated in schools, but with such occasional developments as the full illustration of the subject requires. The corresponding Greek words are placed beneath the English, in each example, whereby the aid of an English-Greek Lexicon is dispensed with. That more detailed information which is at once indispensable and too minute to be embodied in Rules, will be found in the shape of Observations, in which the pupil may be questioned, orally or on paper, by his tutor.

London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

2s. 6d. purple cloth boards, gilt letters.
ROME'S ORDERS NOT VALID IN ENGLAND'S CHURCH. By LEX ANGLICANA.
 "An array of argument, in a small compass, of no insignificant character."—*Record*.
 Wertheim & Co. 24, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.; and all Booksellers.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Just published,
SOME ACCOUNT OF THE BUILDINGS
 designed for the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862, and future decennial Exhibitions. With Illustrations and a Map.
 Chapman & Hall, 188, Piccadilly; and all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

Now ready, in 8vo. with Plates, cloth, 10s. 6d.

CELTIC INSCRIPTIONS ON GAULISH and BRITISH COINS, intended to supply Materials for the Early History of Great Britain; with a Glossary of Archaic Celtic Words, and an Atlas of Coins. By BEALE POSTE.

By the same Author,

BRITANNIC RESEARCHES; or, New Facts and Rectifications of Ancient British History. 8vo. cloth, 15s.

BRITANNIA ANTIQUA; or, Ancient Britain brought within the Limits of Authentic History: a Sequel to the 'Britannic Researches.' 8vo. cloth, 14s.

London: J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square.

THE NEW LAW OF BANKRUPTCY.

Now ready, crown 8vo. price 1s.; by post, 1s. 2d.

THE BANKRUPTCY MANUAL: being a plain Summary of the whole of the existing Statute Law relating to Bankruptcy, Compositions and Arrangements with Creditors, as affecting Traders and Non-Traders, and the Modes of obtaining Protection for their Persons and Estates. By CHARLES EDWARD LEWIS, Solicitor.

Richardson & Co. Cornhill.

In use at Eton, Westminster, Harrow, Cheltenham College, Christ's Hospital, St. Paul's, Merchant-Tailors' City of London School, Greenwich Hospital School, Edinburgh Academy, &c.

DE LILLE'S NEW GRADUATED COURSE.

The BEGINNER'S OWN FRENCH BOOK. 2s.

EASY FRENCH POETRY for BEGINNERS. 2s.

FRENCH GRAMMAR. 5s. 6d.

RÉPERTOIRE des PROSATEURS. 6s. 6d.

MODÈLES de POÉSIE. 6s.

Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria-lane.

MULTÆ TERRICOLIS LINGUÆ, CÆLESTIBUS UNA.

SAMUEL BAGSTER & SONS,
 15, PATERNOSTER-ROW, LONDON.

POLYGLOT BIBLES AND BIBLICAL WORKS,
In Ancient and Modern Languages.

Presentation Copies, in every variety of suitable Binding.
 Catalogues, by post, free.

BAGSTER'S POLYGLOT BIBLES, in Pocket Volumes. The various languages, as separate Volumes, are complete in all respects, and adapted for study per se, but they also afford their possessor the assistance of the costly Polyglot editions of the libraries. An individual, for instance, purchases a single language of this series, and proceeds to study it—be it Greek, French, English, or what it may; he then desires to compare the object of his study with another translation, or with the Original, and, possessing himself of it, he finds, to his inexpressible comfort, that he has only to refer to the same page, and part of the page, to obtain the desired comparison. He afterwards adds another and another Version to his Library, and finds the same principle carried through the whole; and he obtains a Bible of two, three, four, or more languages, not only containing a Bible of comparison with one another, but adapted to the various uses of single pocket volumes. This arrangement affords the purchaser also the opportunity of providing himself only with those languages he may require; and supplies his wants in the most convenient, elegant, as well as inexpensive manner.

THE GREEK STUDENT'S MANUAL:

consisting of—I. An Introductory Guide to the Language—II. The whole New Testament, Greek and English, in parallel columns, with Various Readings; and—III. A complete Greek and English Lexicon. Pocket volume, price 12s.

* * A Hebrew Student's Manual, on the same plan.

THE BLANK-PAGED BIBLE; an Edition

of the Fac-simile Polyglot Bible prepared with alternate leaves of ruled paper for manuscript annotations. With an Index of Subjects also interleaved, and coloured Maps. Price 25s.

REVISION of the HEBREW TEXT of the OLD TESTAMENT from Critical Sources; being an attempt to present a purer and more correct text, by the aid of the best existing materials: with the principal Various Readings found in MSS., Ancient Versions, Jewish Books and Writings, Parallel Quotations, &c. &c. By SAMUEL DAVIDSON, D.D. and LL.D. 8vo. 10s. 6d.
 Catalogues, gratis, by post free, of Polyglot Bibles, Church Services, Books of Common Prayer, in Ancient and Modern Languages, Aids to the Study of the Old and New Testament, Concordances, Grammars, Lexicons, &c.

London: Samuel Bagster & Sons, 15, Paternoster-row.

NEW GENERAL ATLAS.

DEDICATED BY SPECIAL PERMISSION TO HER MAJESTY.

THE ROYAL ATLAS
OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

IN A SERIES OF ENTIRELY ORIGINAL AND AUTHENTIC MAPS.

By ALEX. KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E., &c.

With an Index of easy reference to each Map, containing nearly 150,000 places in this Atlas.

Imperial folio, handsomely bound in half morocco or russell, 5l. 15s. 6d.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

Sold by all Booksellers.

MELROSE ABBEY.

Just published, with numerous Illustrations, price 9s. 6d.

HISTORY OF ST. MARY'S ABBEY,
MELROSE;THE MONASTERY OF OLD MELROSE; AND THE TOWN AND
PARISH OF MELROSE.

By JAMES A. WADE, Darnick.

Edinburgh: THOMAS C. JACK. London: HAMILTON, ADAMS & CO.

Now ready, in 1 vol. 8vo. Plates of Runic Inscriptions, cloth, 15s.

THE CONQUEST OF BRITAIN BY THE
SAXONS:

A HARMONY of the "HISTORIA BRITONUM," the WRITINGS of GILDAS, the "BRUT," and the SAXON CHRONICLE, with reference to the Events of the Fifth and Sixth Centuries.

By DANIEL H. HAIGH.

Also, by the same Author, 8vo. cloth, 8s. 6d.

The ANGLO-SAXON SAGAS: an Examination of their Value as Aids to History. A Sequel to the 'History of the Conquest of the Saxons.'

London: J. RUSSELL SMITH, 36, Soho-square.

Just published, in 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth,
READING, WRITING, and ARITHMETIC;
 and How they may be more successfully taught in Elementary Schools. By ROBERT FLOYD.
 London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Third Edition, with New Preface and Appendix, 8vo. 12s.

THE APOCALYPSE FULFILLED in the CONSUMMATION of the MOSAIC ECONOMY and the COMING of the SON of MAN: an Answer to the 'Apocalyptic Sketches' and 'The End,' by Dr. Cumming. By the Rev. F. S. DESPREZ, B.D., Curate of Emmanuel, Camberwell.

London: Longman, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

EXAMINATIONS FOR GOVERNMENT CERTIFICATES, 1861
 LONDON UNIVERSITY DEGREES, 1862, &c.

Now ready, in 12mo. price 2s. 6d. cloth,

SHAKESPEARE'S MERCHANT OF VENICE:
 With Introductory Critical Comments on the Play and its Chief Personages; and numerous Notes, illustrative and explanatory of the Text. Adapted for Scholastic or Private Study; and especially for the guidance of persons preparing for University and Government Examinations. By the Rev. JOHN HUNTER, M.A., formerly Vice-Principal of the National Society's Training College, Battersea.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

GLEIG'S SCHOOL SERIES.

In fcap. 4to. with 30 full-coloured Maps, price 7s. 6d. cloth,

PHYSICAL ATLAS OF GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND; with Illustrative Letter-Press. By WALTER M'LEOD, F.R.G.S. M.C.P. &c., Royal Military Academy, Chelsea: Author of the 'Geography of Palestine,' and various other approved School Books. The Maps engraved by E. WELLER, F.R.G.S. Forming part of the new School Series projected and edited by the Rev. G. R. GLEIG, M.A., Chaplain-General to H.M. Forces.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

MADEIRA.

Second Edition, with Map and Illustrations, price 7s. 6d.

MADEIRA: ITS CLIMATE AND SCENERY.

A Handbook for Invalid and other Visitors.

By JAMES YATE JOHNSON.

"The most complete and trustworthy guide-book to Madeira yet published."—*Literary Gazette*.

Edinburgh: A. & C. Black. London: Longman & Co.

SHIPBUILDING.

Just published, in 4to. cloth, with Plates and Woodcuts,
THE THEORY and PRACTICE OF SHIPBUILDING. By ANDREW MURRAY, Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and Senior Professor of Naval Architecture, and Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery at H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth. To which is added, STEAM SHIPS, by ROBERT MURRAY, C.E., Engineer-Surveyor to the Board of Trade.
 Edinburgh: A. & C. Black. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

CONSUMPTION. BY PROFESSOR BENNETT.

Second Edition, 8vo. with Illustrations on Wood, price 7s. 6d.
PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.
 By J. HUGHES BENNETT, M.D.
 Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, and Senior Professor of Clinical Medicine in the University of Edinburgh.
 "One of the most valuable contributions to the pathology and treatment of phthisis in our language."—*British Medical Journal*.
 Edinburgh: A. & C. Black. London: Longman & Co.

NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY EDITION.

Crown 8vo. 2s. cloth; 2s. 6d. cloth extra, gilt edges; 7s. 6d. in morocco.

BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.

New Edition, with a Memoir, by J. M. HARE. The *Allegory* illustrated with Outline Engravings, drawn by J. R. Clayton; and the *Biographical Sketch* illustrated with Engravings of interesting Relics and Recollections of Bunyan, from Drawings by J. L. Williams.
 "This edition is one of remarkable excellence. It is handsomely got up, and very cheap. But its principal charm lies in its beautiful outline engravings, which are, for the most part, extremely elegant, appropriate, and classical. We strongly recommend this as the best and most useful family edition of the Pilgrim's Progress with which we are acquainted."
Congregational Pulpit.
 London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

DE PORQUET'S STANDARD FRENCH WORKS:—

DE PORQUET'S Le TRÉSOR de l'ÉCOLE FRANÇAISE, for turning English into French at Sight. 2s. 6d.

FRENCH INTERLOCUTOR (Complément du Trésor). 3s. 6d.

PARISIAN GRAMMAR. 2s. 6d.

CONVERSATIONAL EXERCISES, adapted to the Parisian Grammar. 3s. 6d.

FRENCH and ENGLISH DICTIONARY. 4s. 6d. bound.

SECRÉTAIRE PARISIEN. 2s. 6d.

HISTOIRE d'ANGLETERRE. 3s. 6d.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND to Translate into French. 3s. 6d.

TRADUCTEUR HISTORIQUE (Second French Reading-Book). 2s. 6d.

London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.; and may be had of the Author at his Scholastic Agency, 14, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden.

Now ready, Illustrated Edition, 2s. 6d.

HOW TO WORK WITH THE MICROSCOPE. By LIONEL S. BEALE, M.B. F.R.S. Upwards of 150 Figures.
 London: John Churchill.

This day, Second Edition, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

HISTORICAL LECTURES on the LIFE of OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST. Being the Hulsean Lectures for the Year 1859. By C. J. ELLICOTT, B.D., Dean of Exeter, and Professor of Divinity, King's College, London.
 London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

LONDON AND CAMBRIDGE.

MR. BENTLEY'S LIST FOR SEPTEMBER.

I. NEW STORY OF MODERN LIFE. EAST LYNNE.

By Mrs. HENRY WOOD, Author of 'Danesbury House.' 3 vols. [Sept. 15.]

"Truly the heart is deceitful, and out of its depths of corruption rise, like an exhalation, the misty phantoms of passion: angels of light they seem, but are only delusions of Satan.... This is the cross I must bear: sin and the swift retribution."—*Longfellow.*

II. J. HENEGAGE JESSE.

MEMOIRS of RICHARD III., and some of his Contemporaries.

By J. HENEGAGE JESSE, Author of 'The Court of England under the Stuarts.' 8vo. with Portraits and Plan, &c. [Sept. 15.]

III.

NEW WORK ON JAPAN.—CONSUL C. PEMBERTON HODGSON.

A RESIDENCE at NAGASAKI and HAKODATI in 1859-60. With an Account of Japan.

By J. HENEGAGE JESSE, Author of 'The Court of England under the Stuarts.' 8vo. with numerous Illustrations. [Sept. 20.]

IV.

A New Edition (the 3rd) of A BOOK for a RAINY DAY.

By J. T. SMITH, Author of 'The Streets of London.' &c. Price 2s. [Sept. 15.]

NOW READY.

I.

CONCLUSION of the Hon. Mrs. YEL- VERTON'S 'MARTYRS to CIRCUMSTANCE.' Second and Concluding Part, price 2s. Also the First Part, Seventh Thousand, price 2s. Or the whole work, in cloth, price 5s.

II.

MIDDLE-CLASS COOKERY-BOOK.

The COOK'S GUIDE. By Charles ELME FRANCESCELLI, late Chief Cook to Her Majesty the Queen.

This Cook's Guide and Housekeeper's and Butler's Assistant contains a Practical Treatise on English and Foreign Cookery in all its Branches, and also Instructions for Pickling and Preserving Vegetables, Fruits, Game, &c.; the Curing of Hams and Bacon; the Art of Confectionery and Ice-making; and the Arrangement of Desserts.

In a handsome volume, price 5s. with many Illustrations.

III.

LORD DUNDONALD.

A REPLY to the OBSERVATIONS in 'THE QUARTERLY REVIEW' on THE AUTOBIO- GRAPHY of LORD DUNDONALD. By MARCUS. 8vo. with Charts.

IV.

MEMOIRS of MARSHALL HALL,

M.D. F.R.S. By HIS WIDOW. 8vo. with Portrait, 14s.

"In the world of physiological science Dr. Marshall Hall may fairly be ranked as the companion of Harvey and Bell."—*Athenæum.*

"Will command respect and sympathy. Dr. Hall was a public benefactor, an able physician, an accomplished gentleman, and a thoroughly good-hearted man."—*Observer.*

"Dr. Hall did enough good service to earn for himself the esteem of many generations."—*Examiner.*

V.

JOHN HUSS and JEROME OF PRAGUE.

The LIFE and TIMES of CARDINAL JULIAN. By the Rev. R. C. JENKINS. 8vo. 14s.

"Truthfully written. The book has solid value, and deserves close attention."—*Examiner.*

"A well-written work. The author has sketched a good picture of a remarkable man, distinguished by splendid talents and vigorous energy."—*Morning Post.*

VI.

The POPULAR SEA NOVEL, ready at every Library. VONVED the DANE, the ROVER of the BALTIC. 3 vols.

"This is a great book, both in conception and execution, which in its own school has no rival. Victor Hugo might be proud to have written some of its chapters: he has never written anything more thrilling or more terrible; and Dumas himself, so powerful in describing prison scenes, has not exceeded this writer in his account of the Rover of the Baltic."—*Morning Post.*

London: RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street,
Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

HURST & BLACKETT'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

13, Great Marlborough-street.

THE OKAVANGO RIVER. A Nar-

native of Travel, Exploration, and Adventure. By CHARLES JOHN ANDERSSON, Author of 'Lake Ngami.' 8vo. with Portrait of the Author, and numerous Illustrations. 21s.

"Mr. Andersson's book, from the number of well-told adventures, its unpretending style, its rich fund of information, and spirited illustrations, will command a wide circle of readers, and become a favourite with all those who can appreciate daring perseverance, and a buoyant spirit under overwhelming difficulties. The interest of his story never flags for a moment."—*Athenæum.*

"Mr. Andersson's book, illustrated with many animated pictures of adventures connected with the wild sports of the journeys it describes, is one that will be popular as a budget of trustworthy traveller's tales, besides being valued for the information it gives to geography."—*Examiner.*

"This volume, profusely and splendidly illustrated, will take a high rank among works of adventure and exploration. There can be no question of the great service Mr. Andersson has rendered to geographical science."—*Herald.*

The SECRET HISTORY of the

COURT of FRANCE under LOUIS XV. Edited, from rare and unpublished Documents, by Dr. CHALLICE. 3 vols. with Portraits, 21s.

"These volumes are very useful and valuable contributions to the history of France during one of its most important epochs. They are, moreover, entertaining to the general reader, as well as highly instructive to the student."—*Observer.*

TRAVELS in the REGIONS of the

AMOO, and the Russian Acquisitions on the Confines of India and China. By T. W. ATKINSON, F.R.G.S. F.G.S., Author of 'Oriental and Western Siberia.' Dedicated, by permission, to Her Majesty. Second Edition. With Map and 88 Illustrations, 21s. bound.

"A noble work. The entire volume is admirable for its spirit, unexaggerated tone, and the mass of fresh materials by which this really new world is made accessible to us."—*Athenæum.*

HENRY IV. and MARIE de MEDICI.

From Original and Authentic Sources. By Miss FREER, Author of 'The Lives of Marguerite d'Angoulême, Jeanne d'Albret,' &c. 2 vols. with Portraits, 21s. bound.

"A work of the highest value. The volumes do the author great credit. They bear all the marks of industry and research, and are written throughout with ease and correctness."—*Daily News.*

A SAUNTER THROUGH the WEST

END. By LEIGH HUNT. 1 vol. 10s. 6d. bound.

"Few men felt, as Leigh Hunt did, the human poetry of the old memories that crowd upon the lettered and thoughtful wanderer about London streets. His gentle, genial humour shines in a book like this—worthy companion to his 'Town' and 'Old Court Suburb.'—*Examiner.*

The LIFE of JEANNE d'ALBRET.

QUEEN of NAVARRE. By Miss FREER. Price 5s. bound and illustrated, forming the 18th Volume of HURST & BLACKETT'S STANDARD LIBRARY of Cheap Editions of Popular Modern Works.

"We have read this book with great pleasure, and recommend it to general perusal. It reflects the highest credit on the industry and ability of Miss Freer. Nothing can be more interesting than her story of the life of Jeanne d'Albret, and the narrative is as trustworthy as it is attractive."—*Post.*

A BOOK ABOUT DOCTORS. By

J. C. JEAFFRESON, Esq. New, Revised, and Cheaper Edition, in 1 vol. 10s. 6d. bound.

THE NEW NOVELS.

EAST and WEST. By J. Frazer

CORKRAN. 3 vols.

A HERO in SPIKE of HIMSELF.

By Captain MAYNE REID. From the French of Luis de Bellemare. 3 vols.

"This story is full of exciting adventures, and will meet with a cordial welcome from the numerous admirers of Capt. Mayne Reid's stirring narratives."—*Observer.*

ALONE in the WORLD. By the

Author of 'COUSIN GEOFFREY,' &c. 3 vols.

"This new tale by Mrs. Gordon Smythes (whom Thomas Campbell, the poet, decided to be the queen of the domestic novel) unites the pathetic and high morals of her 'Married for Love' with the wit and humour of her 'Cousin Geoffrey' and the humour of her 'Marrying Man.'—*Chronicle.*

PAUL FOSTER'S DAUGHTER. By

DUTTON COOK. 3 vols.

"It is not often that a novel so witty, wise, and healthful in spirit offers itself for perusal."—*Athenæum.*

A FAMILY HISTORY. By the

Author of 'THE QUEEN'S PARDON,' &c. 3 vols.

"A very good novel, well imagined and well told."—*Post.*

UNDER THE SPELL. By the Author

of 'GRANDMOTHER'S MONEY,' 'WILDFLOWERS,' &c. 3 vols.

"The best story hitherto written by a very pleasant novelist. It is throughout a good story—rapid and rich in incident—that nobody will leave unfinished."—*Examiner.*

NOTICE TO QUIT. By W. G. WILLS,

Author of 'Life's Forebodings,' &c. 3 vols. [Just ready.]

MACMILLAN & CO.

HAVE LATELY PUBLISHED THE FOLLOWING

BOOKS FOR SUMMER READING.

CAVOUR: a Memoir. With a Portrait from an Original Photograph. By E. DICEY, Author of 'Rome in 1860.' 4s. 6d.

"He writes well and with ease. His book is short, intelligent and trustworthy."—*Athenæum.*

FOOT-NOTES from the PAGE of NATURE; or, First Forms of Vegetation. With numerous Illustrations, and a Coloured Frontispiece. By Rev. H. MACMILLAN, F.R.S.E. 4s.

A popular work on Mosses, Lichens, Fresh-water Algae and Fungi.

GOLDEN TREASURY: a Collection of the Best English Poems. Beautifully printed, and bound in extra cloth, 4s. 6d.

"No book in the English language will make a more delightful companion than this."—*Spectator.*

PICTURES of OLD ENGLAND. With a Map. By PAULI. 8s. 6d.

"Presents the facts of History with the pleasing accompaniment of a Romance."—*Clerical Journal.*

THE HUMAN FOOT and the HUMAN HAND. By G. M. HUMPHREY, M.D. F.R.S. With numerous Illustrations. 4s. 6d.

"A very interesting and useful little book."—*Spectator.*

STRAY NOTES on FISHING and NATURAL HISTORY. By CORNWALL SIMON. 7s. 6d.

"The result of long experience, simply and skilfully told."—*Athenæum.*

GLAUCUS; or, Wonders of the Sea Shore. Coloured Illustrations. By PROFESSOR KINGSLEY. 7s. 6d.

"No volume so fit as this to direct the beginner into the right way of studying the wonders of the shore."—*Examiner.*

TWO YEARS AGO. Third Edition.

By PROFESSOR KINGSLEY. 6s.

"Genial, large hearted, humorous."—*Guardian.*

WESTWARD HO! Fourth Edition.

By PROFESSOR KINGSLEY. 6s.

"A good novel to an excellent purpose."—*Times.*

PROF. KINGSLEY'S LECTURE on HISTORY. 2s.

"A vigorous and manly discourse."—*North American Review.*

MOOR COTTAGE. A Tale of Home Life. 10s. 6d.

"This charming tale."—*Athenæum.*

GEOFFREY HAMLYN. Second Edition.

By HENRY KINGSLEY. 6s.

"Keeps up its interest from the first page to the last."—*Athenæum.*

TOM BROWN'S SCHOOL DAYS.

Seventh Edition. 5s.

"A book which an English father might well wish to see in the hands of his son."—*Times.*

THE PLATONIC DIALOGUES for ENGLISH READERS. By Dr. WHEWELL. Vol. I. 7s. 6d.

Vol. II. 6s. 6d. Vol. III. 7s. 6d.

"There cannot be two opinions we should think as to the skill with which the work is executed."—*Press.*

GEORGE BRIMLEY'S ESSAYS.

Second Edition. 6s.

"One of the finest critics of the present day."—*A. H.*

LIFE of EDWARD FORBES, the NATURALIST. 14s.

"Few readers will lay it down without having realized the personality of the man and taken a warm interest in his fortunes."—*John Bull.*

THE BRITISH NOVELISTS AND THEIR STYLES. By PROFESSOR MASSON. 7s. 6d.

"Brilliant and instructive book."—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

OUR YEAR. Prose and Poetry. By the Author of 'John Halifax.' With Illustrations. 5s.

"Just the book we should like to see in the hands of every child."—*English Churchman.*

THE HEROES: GREEK FAIRY TALES. By PROFESSOR KINGSLEY. With Illustrations. 5s.

"Rarely have those heroes of Greek tradition been celebrated in a bolder or more stirring strain."—*Saturday Review.*

RUTH AND HER FRIENDS: A Story for Girls. Third Edition, with a Frontispiece. 5s.

"We wish all the girls in the land the opportunity of reading it."—*Nonconformist.*

MACMILLAN & Co. London and Cambridge.

Sold by all Booksellers and at all Railway Stations.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1861.

LITERATURE

A Lexicon, English and Turkish, to facilitate to Turkish Students the Acquisition of the English Language. By J. W. Redhouse. (Quaritch.)

THE accession of a Sultan who refuses the customary present of a beautiful slave, and who sends the seraglio jewels to an auctioneer in Bond Street, is a wonder of wonders. Haroon was not half so revolutionary as Abd-ul-Aziz. What would Scheherazade have said of such a Caliph? How will the story-tellers of Cairo and Damascus deal with a prince who tells the world that he has a wife whom he loves, and will not be bothered with a tag-rag of Houris? Is the end of the world, or only the prospectus of a loan, at hand? Let us wait and see. The energetic and unexpected measures of reform with which Abd-ul-Aziz has signalized the commencement of his reign once more revive our hopes for the Ottoman Empire; and the language and literature of the Osmanlis, irrespective of the attention which they would otherwise merit, were it only for their intrinsic value, will, at the present moment, have a new and peculiar interest for the literary and political world. The late Sultan, it was supposed, had done all that he could to introduce European civilization, and the reforms suggested to him by England and France, into his empire; and it was feared that the accession of his brother, reported to be bigoted to the ancient régime, and to have even conspired against Abd-ul-Mejid for his leaning towards Europeans, would be the last feather on the camel's back. The foreboding was, moreover, not confined to Occidentals, for there is an ancient Turkish prophecy, in accordance with which the empire is fated to fall under the reign of an Aziz; and such prophecies as this in the East are of no trifling importance, as they not unfrequently verify themselves by the faith that is put in them. Great and natural, therefore, was the apprehension felt in Europe when the news arrived of the decease of Abd-ul-Mejid; but, a few days afterwards, this anxiety was removed by the wise and salutary proceedings with which the new Sultan inaugurated his ascent to the throne. A strong will in all persons and in all countries works miracles, and a monarch endowed with such a gift has often in Europe done more good than a better, but vacillating and weak-minded man. A Caliph who begins his reign with the sacrifice of his own sensual pleasures begins it well. Abd-ul-Mejid was a reformer, but he never dreamt of reforming the seraglio. He prescribed civilization for his subjects; but a civilization that sends the ornaments of his odalisques to London was beyond his reach. Abd-ul-Aziz walks his way with a firmer tread. A Sultan with a single wife is a sensation, and for the sake of Turkey we are glad that he has caused it. In the East, where so much depends on the individual character of the monarch, where hesitation is looked upon as weakness, and decision as strength, where half-measures only inspire contempt, and where resolution even verging on tyranny gains respect and admiration, such a monarch as Abd-ul-Aziz appears to be may save the nation for a long time to come, and, for aught we know, open a new era in Turkish history. The language and literature of the Turks, therefore, as we have said, acquire, by late events a new importance, and will just now have an additional interest in the eyes of every one.

Some few months since, previous to the death

of the late Sultan, just when there seemed to some the least need of such a work, a new Turco-English Lexicon made its appearance. We take the present opportunity of giving it the attention it deserves, and of making some remarks on the language of the people for whom it is written.

A really good dictionary, although the first essential to the study of any language, is, strange to say, one of the rarest things to be found; and, with a few exceptions which have appeared of late years, such works are in general of the most inferior description. A complete English-Turkish Lexicon had long been wanted; and the author of the present one, in the preface to his smaller one, had spoken of the pleasure he would have in filling this void in our literature. He has now completed his task, and we may unhesitatingly say successfully.

Regarded only as the language of a people who once influenced half the world, who overturned and established empires,—in whose possession the thrones of Persia, India, Syria, Egypt, and Arabia have been, and whose influence was felt and dreaded by Italy, Germany, and France,—Turkish might have been expected to have attracted more attention than it has; but when we find that the last words of Othman to his son Orkhan were "Be the upholder of the faith and the protector of science," and that no sooner had the Crescent been planted on the walls of Brussa, than that Orkhan gave orders for the erection of a royal college, and that his successors vied with each other in the protection and encouragement of letters, we cannot account for the neglect of the study of the language of such a people but by the fact that, led away by their attempt to make the language magnificent and sonorous, they have rendered its vocabulary so redundant, and its construction so difficult, that foreigners have despaired of ever mastering it.

The literary language of the Osmanlis has incorporated almost the whole of the vocabularies of the Arabic and Persian languages; and, to understand it, the reader must be acquainted with the greater part of the grammar of these two languages; as, although Arabic and Persian words are used with Turkish words with Turkish construction, it is equally legitimate and usual, even in cultivated language, to follow the rules of the grammar of these languages when using words taken from them. For example, in pure Turkish the adjective is indeclinable, as in English, but when Arabic words are used, the adjective is generally made to follow the noun and to agree with it, as in French; and all the rules of Arabic grammar concerning that agreement are to be attended to. Again, there is no article in Turkish, originally; but the Arabic article *el* is constantly to be met with. This incorporation of almost two entire languages has the disadvantage of making the language extremely difficult and redundant, but the advantage of giving it an almost unequalled richness and versatility. Thus, for instance, compound nouns can be formed in three ways, as:—1st, In the Turkish way, *demirin yoli*, "iron's road," so to speak. 2ndly, *Harb el Hadid*, "the road of iron." 3rdly, *Demir-yol*, "the iron road." Again, although there is a Turkish termination *ji*, corresponding to the English *er*, the French *eur*, and the Italian *ore*, to express those who exercise a calling or profession, as *papuch*, "a boot," *papuchji*, a bootmaker," the Persian termination *ger*, "a maker," and others, are used to form such nouns as *Kefesh*, "boot," *Kefeshger*, "maker of boots," and hundreds of Arabic participles used in Arabic as nouns, are adopted in Turkish, thus:

Katib, the active participle of *Katabe*, "to write," means a writer, a clerk, &c. In this respect of having a barbarous language as the foundation, and borrowing from two more refined languages, the Turkish resembles the English: the Turkish corresponding to the Saxon, the Arabic and the Persian to the Latin and Greek, with this difference, however, that our words are derived from the Latin and Greek, the Turkish taken pure from the Arabic and Persian, with the exception of some few in common use in colloquial language.

It is to be regretted that with such materials and such liberty of expression the language has not been more developed and simplified by fixed laws, instead of each writer, as has been the case hitherto, rioting in the richness of the materials, and only caring to excel in making his composition intricate and abstruse. To appreciate the real difficulty is almost impossible. Some idea of Turkish style may be gained from the following translation (by no means exceptionally difficult) of the 'Romance of the Forty Viziers,' a manuscript copy of which is to be found in the British Museum:—

"In the name of God the Merciful, the Clement, Endless praise and unceasing prayer are due to the majesty of the mighty God the Creator (may His glory increase!), in the contemplation of whose greatness the eye of intellect and the sight of the soul are dazzled; and in the abyss of the mountain of whose infinity and divinity the thoughts and ideas of all created things are lost! and thanks and praise be to the gracious God, to compass whose goodness the girdle of speech is stretched in vain, and to the true splendour of one ray of whose beauty the glass of the mind does not reach; the voice of the crier of whose greatness is lost in the porch of fear, and the faintest echo of whose voice is lost in the vault of imagination; the sea of whose knowledge surrounds all science, real or abstract, particular or universal, changeable, unchangeable, for, as the Holy Koran says, 'There is nothing that He does not know, no nothing.' From Him purity and truth are inseparable, of whom the verse says, 'The Most High is the King of Truth, and there is no God but He.' Trust in Him is the hope which supports all the faithful and the pious searchers after truth, for it is said, everything is by the graciousness of God and His mercy. The quality of unity and the predicate of particularity and singleness can be attributed only to His pure being, as the Koran says, 'Your God is a single God; and there is no God but the Merciful, the Clement.' The greatest happiness of all nations is in attending in the glorious court of His service, of whom it is said 'They fled to take refuge in him.' The hand of His help and His succour is apparent in the lives of all who are passed as the Koran says, 'They held fast to the rope of God.' The praise of all who praise, and the thanks of all who thank, and the record of all recorders constantly is of Him, of whom the prophet says, 'Your Lord God is He who created the heavens and the earth.' And praise without end, and numberless salutations to the holy tomb and illuminated sepulchre of Mahomet Mustafa (peace be on him!) and his family and friends. Now, as by the unalterable decrees of fate it has been predestined that the Sultan of this prosperous empire, the Sultan of our glorious sovereignty, the great King, the monarch of the world, the shadow of Allah over the people of religion, the helper of the world and of religion, the supporter of Islam and the Moslems, the Emperor Murad, son of Muhammad, son of Bayazid (God help his friends and vanquish his enemies!), the mine of justice and munificence, should be King in the palace of the world, and these his qualities have become apparent to all the world, it is the duty of the devotees and the faithful to put up fervent prayers for the continuance of his reign and the duration of his glory, and to do homage to him by sending tribute of material things, or abstract things from the sciences. For two reasons, it appears to me that this tribute should not be of

material things: firstly, because the cry of 'What God has vouchsafed me is greater than what he has vouchsafed you,' has resounded in support of his rank, and for the spread of his firmness and power; secondly, because the things of the world are trifling, as God has said in his honoured book. Moreover, it is not wise to present trifling things to a king, and thus it is evident that the proper and fit things to present to a king are books of science. For this account Ahmed put the tale, entitled 'The Forty Nights and Mornings,' to paper, translating it from the Arabic into the Turkish language."

A letter, however, is the form in which the style is most difficult. A Turk seems always to attempt to express the whole letter in one or two sentences. The Turkish style is, in this respect, somewhat like an exaggerated German style, putting everything that qualifies before the thing qualified, making whole paragraphs mere sentences: for example, a simple note would run as follows:—

"According to the necessity of the pure love of him who prays for you, in activity for your high person, day and night passing in prayer for the prolongation of your life and the duration of your glory, and waiting in eagerness for news of your health and of your well-being, as a fruit of your perfect goodness and favour being sent, letter, the hand of him who prays for you has reached. To explain that it is impossible to express the obligation and joy arising from your favour and kindness on this occasion, and to inquire after the state of your own health, with the prayer that you will make my heart glad by condescending to send me tidings of you, this miserable letter was written and sent."

In spite, however, of the cumbersomeness of this style, the Osmanlis have a great and interesting literature: works of history, geography, biography, astronomy, mathematics, algebra, geometry, arithmetic, and translations of many of the standard works of foreign nations. During the reign of the first Sultans many Latin and Greek works were translated. Plutarch was translated, by order of Mohammed the Second, the 'Commentaries of Cæsar' were spread amongst the Osmanlis under the reign of Suleiman the Second, and translations have also been made of Aristotle and Euclid in Turkish. To these may be added, the works of Bonnycastle, Sydenham, Vauban, Lafitte, Truquet and Lalande. Very naturally, however, translations of Persian and Arabic works are more numerous; many of which, it is said, surpass the originals, as the Turks never translate literally, but allow themselves the greatest liberty. A few amongst many are the translations of the 'Arabian Nights,' from the Arabic; the celebrated 'Fables of Bidpai,' the loves of Leileh and Mejnun, from the Persian, &c.

The Turkish writers excel particularly in history. They have many valuable works of history, written by private individuals, and a regular series of public annals from the most remote times to the present written by the official historiographers of the empire.

Among their most celebrated historians are, Sead-u-din, the historiographer of Murad the Third, the author of 'Taj-ut tevarikh' (The Crown of Histories), Jelal Zadeh, the author of 'Tarikh Jelal Zadeh,' the Annals of the Reign of Suleiman the First, and Selaniki, whose works are only to be found in manuscript, and Rashid Efendi, Sami, Shagir and Subhi, whose works have been printed by the Imperial press. Amongst historians also must not be omitted the learned Haji Khalifeh, who wrote several historical and geographical works and a work on Oriental bibliography, a universal history in Arabic, and also the History of the Maritime Wars of the Turks, the History of Constantinople, and the celebrated Oriental

Geography, called 'Jihan Numa,' The World Shower.

The Turkish, like most Oriental languages, is written from right to left, so that a book ends where ours commences; and the vowels are as often omitted as written: a formidable obstacle to the acquisition of the language, as the pronunciation of each word must be sought for in the dictionary. The Turks, too, as yet have no punctuation, so that where a sentence begins or ends can only be ascertained by the sense. This, however, is not of such importance as might at first be thought, as in general the Turks run on, scarcely ever stopping, so that when you come to a finite verb, you may safely conclude that you have come to the end of a paragraph, and the places where we should put commas are generally indicated by their participles, thus: in the Tales of Khoja Nasreddin, which are written in an extremely simple style, a sentence runs thus:—"One day Khoja, on his shoulder a ladder taking, carrying it, against the wall of a garden leaning, up going, afterwards it up drawing, in he enters." Here at the end, where the first finite verb comes, there would be a full stop in any European language, and a comma would be put in after each participle. The next sentence goes on in the same manner. "The gardener him seeing, you, who are you? and here what do you seek? having said, Khoja near to the ladder standing, 'I ladders sell,' cried." To indicate the beginnings of chapters, quotations, and even the beginning of a new paragraph, in many manuscripts red ink is used. It is a curious fact also, which indeed shows that there is no accounting for taste, that it is considered a beauty in writing for the lines to bend upwards, or rather to converge to the left-hand side of the paper. Like English, the Turkish language follows the natural division of gender, which saves the great trouble given to foreigners by the arbitrary distinctions established in so many other languages. The adjective is indeclinable in Turkish, and precedes the noun, as in English. A peculiar power, richness and conciseness are given to the language by the verbs being able to be made negative, potential, causal, reciprocal, reflective, and passive by the addition of a single syllable or even letter to the root. Sentences of several words in European languages can be expressed in one word in Turkish, as *sevishdirenemek*, "to cause to be impossible to love reciprocally." Another point in which the Turkish is pre-eminently concise is, in the use of the declinable participles in the place where relative sentences would be used in European languages. Thus, "the letter which I have written" would be expressed in two words, *yazdigim*, meaning "having written," which is declined with the termination *m*, "my," and precedes the noun *mektub*, "letter." So, "the letter which they have written" would be *yazdikleri mektub*, and so on with all the pronominal terminations. "He who wrote," "they who write," &c., are expressed in one word *yazan*, *yazanlar*, &c.

To conclude, the Turkish language in the simplicity and regularity of its inflections is only to be equalled among the languages of Europe by the Spanish; in the attention and weight which it gives to euphony by no European language, except perhaps Hungarian; and in the variety and richness of its resources (let it make but proper use of them) it may rank with any languages of Europe or Asia.

It may be asked to whom we are indebted for obtaining this Oriental Lexicon. All who know anything of such matters will be aware that such a work is never remunerative enough to pay the author, in ever so small a degree. Mr. Redhouse's Preface tells

us:—"The book (his former Dictionary) threatened to become a burden on the publisher's hands, and all chance of a demand for the preparation of a more complete Lexicon of the two languages seemed to have vanished." He then goes on to say that a body of American gentlemen, who wished to introduce enlightenment into the East, felt it was desirable to create a body of bi-lingual books. To assist these American gentlemen in their praiseworthy object, a committee was formed in London, called the Anglo-Turkish Literature Committee. Some progress had indeed been made in obtaining promises of support for the work, when all further exertion was rendered unnecessary, by the munificent offer on the part of one sole individual, an American merchant, to bear the whole expense.

Practical Illustration of Woman's Right to Labour. Edited by Caroline H. Dall. (Boston, U.S., Walker & Co.)

Treatise on Deportment, Dancing, and Physical Education for Young Ladies. By Madame D'Egville Michau. (Newby.)

Mrs. Caroline H. Dall and Madame D'Egville Michau would both object, with equal dislike, to having their names coupled together, and their respective *brochures* named in the same day. One, an emancipated woman, with stern contempt for the vanities of dress and adornment, desirous that all women should aim at making themselves as much like men as possible, claiming for them "an equal right to labour" at all masculine occupations, and calling upon women everywhere to cease from the domestic and ornamental frivolities which have hitherto been the badge of all their tribe, and to become the hard-working, self-sustained, independent female branch of the human race, living in an amiable neutrality towards men, and in a close offensive and defensive sisterly alliance amongst each other; Madame D'Egville Michau, professor of dancing and deportment, high priestess of elegance, grace, and the conventionalities of polite society,—what can the two women have in common? We answer, a great deal. Madame Michau, training girls to become elegant women, to be the ornaments of the drawing-room and the ball-room, finds that exactly the same virtues of character are required as Mrs. Caroline Dall invokes for "woman's right to labour"; only that Mrs. Dall takes a pretentious, dogmatic and aggressive tone. In their records of the deficiencies in female education, their testimony is agreed; in their opinions as to the remedy, there is no difference. In the result, we suspect that a pupil brought up after the fashion of Madame D'Egville Michau would be more modest, unpretending, thorough-bred, and altogether more pleasant as a woman and a companion, than a girl educated on the proud and Spartan-like self-assertion of Mrs. Dall. Both ladies agree in their remarks on the defective foundation that is laid in girlhood for the future character of the woman; Madame Michau remarks:—

"What a thousand pities it is that the whims and caprices of children are so much listened to at home! A certain branch of education is commenced; and, after a little time, the pupil finds that it gives more trouble to accomplish than she likes. She writes home, stating some plausible excuse for discontinuing the lessons; and the parent, instead of remonstrating with the child, or writing to the lady under whose care the child is placed, at once allows the lessons to be given up. The reason why so many girls are only half educated is occasioned by so much time having been lost in attempting and giving up different branches of education. With regard to dancing lessons, I know many girls who would join my classes if

they could fly about the rooms as they pleased; but they object to exercise as well as to being told of their faults; and, as this appears to be the age for children to govern their parents, of course, the education of a girl who has not much mind and is (what is termed) indulged amounts to a positive absence of any knowledge whatever."

Mrs. Caroline Dall testifies:—

"After the publication of 'Woman's Right to Labour,' generous men came forth to help me carry out my plans. The best printer in Boston said, 'I am willing to take women into my office at once, if you can find women who will submit to an apprenticeship like men.' On the same conditions, a distinguished chemist offered to take a class of women and train them to be first-class apothecaries or scientific observers, as they might choose. To these offers there were no satisfactory responses. 'Yes,' said the would-be printers, 'we will go into an office for six months; but by that time our oldest sisters will be married and our mothers will want us at home.' 'An apprenticeship of six years!' exclaimed the young lady of a chemical turn, 'I should like very much to learn, so that I could be a chemist if I ever had to; but poison myself over those "fumes" for six years—not I!' It is easy to rail against society and men in general; but it is very painful for a woman to confess her heaviest obstacle to success,—viz., the weakness of women. 'Six years out of the very bloom of our lives to be spent in the printing-office or the laboratory!' exclaim the dismayed band; and they flutter out of reach through the side walks of Beacon Street or through the mazes of 'The Lancers.' * * * What does common sense demand, if not that women should make thorough preparation for trades or professions; and, having taken up a resolution, should abide by all its consequences like men?"

Both these extracts show the blossom and the fruit of the evil tree of self-indulgence. Women seem incapable of doing anything they are not inclined to do; they are in general as unteachable as cats, which therein seem the type of the female character; viz., that they are incapable of being controlled or taught. The fault lies at the very root of their life; they are not trained to work; there is nothing thorough in their education; to seem, to appear, to look like, is the sum of their learning; boys are subjected to the discipline of circumstances; they have to serve an apprenticeship in the workshop, in the merchant's counting-house, or if they enter a profession they have to stick to their choice, to go through the drill or the examination, and however shallow or incompetent some amongst them may be, both in professions and out of them, there is an element of reality in their training which is absent from that of a woman. Boys come in for the benefit of whatever rationality or common sense there may be in the world. Men are expected as a matter of course to be rational beings; but it is made a marvel when a woman shows herself to be one. The reform must, as we have so often said, begin with women themselves. Before they undertake great things, such as taking their places as professional men, and going out into the world to push their way in the active walks of life to fame and fortune, let them, as mothers, sisters, and wives, train the girls, the future women, committed to their charge; in earliest life, let them lay the foundation of industry, perseverance, and, above all, of obedience. The habit of honest obedience "to those who are put in authority over her," goes for a great deal in laying the foundation of a sterling character in woman; for self-will is not firmness of purpose, nor is it an indication of strength of character, but women flatter themselves that it is so, and they "hate to be instructed" or controlled; they are radically indocile and intractable. All the talk that is now going on about "woman's work" and "woman's right to labour" is so much wasted breath; women who have grown up in the

desultory, self-willed habits which women allow themselves, never can turn to the steady, heavy drudgery of learning a trade or profession thoroughly; those who wish to improve the condition of women must begin at the other end, and train them from early childhood to look forwards to work as a natural condition, and not as a voluntary or exceptional state of things "for a woman." There is not the least objection to a woman earning her own living, or to her getting as much money as she can; Mrs. Dall testifies that men are quite ready to assist her, to receive her, and to teach her,—if she will only submit to the discipline of being thoroughly taught. The subject of Mrs. Dall's 'Practical Illustration' is a young Polish woman, Maria E. Zakrzewska, M.D., who, from assisting her aunt, who was a professional nurse, imbibed an ardent desire to become a physician, and who, by dint of great energy and firmness of purpose, accomplished her desire. There are many points of interest in the narrative, and the lady's indomitable perseverance is worthy of all esteem; but we must confess that we found the tone of the book disagreeable and repelling. It left us with no wish to become acquainted with Dr. Maria, and not the least desirous that any woman belonging to us should resemble her. The practical illustration is worth reading, as a sign of the increasing disposition in women to seek some useful and permanent employment for their energy; but we recommend the little brochure of Madame D'Egville Michau, with its unpretending common sense, to the perusal of parents and guardians, as well as to the young people for whose benefit it is more especially intended. If they will lay to heart and follow out the suggestions, they will not only walk better, dance better, and be more elegant in "deportment," but they will stand a chance of becoming considerably wiser during the process.

Political Poems and Songs relating to English History, composed during the Period from the Accession of Edward III. to that of Richard III. Edited by Thomas Wright. 2 vols. (Longman & Co.)

To have the last shot in a fight—to give the final word in argument or quarrel—to have their "say" despite tyrannical law to the contrary, and to have it and utter it, shout it, or sing it all the more loudly and defiantly because the law tyrannically forbade such delight—has been at all times, and under the heaviest disadvantages, the bold, hearty, and honest characteristic of the English people.

At no period has it been possible to "put down" the exercise of this spirit. The strong hand of unlawful might could never so tightly grasp the throat of the English people, but that through it they could and would give expression to their scorn or their defiance. The pressure might be almost irresistible for a season, but opportunity was watched for, and seized upon; if failure came, the outspoken patriots decided or denounced their tyrants, again bided their time, and meanwhile found patience and solace and encouragement in pummelling their oppressors in verses of every possible and impossible metre. They could never be held down by force beneath the heel of an unrighteous master; as little possible was it to cajole them into a belief that they were free when they were not. How great the contrast, and different the result, among nations of other blood and temperament! No one hailed with more ecstasy than Coleridge the advent of the first French Revolution,—as that revolution is called which, in truth, is only yet in progress; no one lamented

more bitterly the result when he discerned how the people were turned from the early good purpose, and

In mad game
They burst their manacles and wore the name
Of Freedom graven on a heavier chain.

Here, at home, with English earnestness of purpose was combined a perfect good humour of expression. The utterance which found its way by the tongue of satire was by no means wanting in determination, but it was never truculent, or ruffianly, or sanguinary. Throughout these two volumes, which embrace the period from the reign of Edward the Third to the accession of the third Richard, there is no lack of severity against any faction which is the subject and the victim of the satirist. From the King on his throne to Jack Ploughman, with priest and reformer between, every man comes in for his flagellation, and an additional lash or two falls on the shoulders of prominent noblemen,—too prominent not to come in for it; but although the play be rough, the players are manifestly not bad-hearted fellows. You have here satirists of adverse parties, provoking and pouncing on each other; but they are thoroughly English,—they have shaken hands before they began,—they have smiled lugubriously as one or the other staggered beneath his antagonist's "facers,"—they respectively did their very best, but without malice,—and while the vanquished athlete lay panting and gasping on the ground, his adversary, now his advocate, went among the spectators with a cap and made a collection in order to pour balm into the wounds and over the bruises of him who had had the worst of it. This good humour characterizes both sides; but it is, naturally, stronger on that of the winning party. Perhaps this party is on the conquering side because of its imperturbable humour. It is certain that loss of temper is the imperilling even of a good cause. If a soft answer turneth away wrath, a good-humoured comment may save a menaced cause. When James the First swore to the Mayor of London that he would abandon the capital, his Lordship slyly remarked that he hoped His Majesty would not take the Thames with him! What could have better exhibited the insanity of the royal menace? What could such a King do but thrust his huge hands in his huger pockets, open his still huger mouth to laugh, and remain in the place from which it was not permissible nor possible for him to depart?

We have alluded to the period the social, ecclesiastical and the political history of which these ballads serve to illustrate. It must be confessed that such a period offered rare opportunities, for all men who had something to say, knew how to say it, and had prudence enough to circulate their manuscripts without putting their persons in peril by discovery. It was a time when gloom and ruin succeeded to glory and prosperity; when the prestige of the old Church faded away as swiftly as that of the old royal prerogative; when the people began to speak as well as to think, and to be convinced that Saxon John Nokes was something in the social system as important, in his way, as any Fitz Sang de Rien who came over with the Conqueror. It is not, however, the satirist from among the lower orders who alone speaks loudly here. There is "pluck" in every utterance, and we think that the very excellent gentleman who designated the English king, Edward the Third, under the name of *Taurus*, the godfather who furnished us with our national name of John Bull, was the worthy progenitor of the stout English Lord Whitworth of our fathers' days; a lord of whom even a French author is proud, for having answered Napoleon when he

threatened to attack England, "Sir, that is your affair!" and, on the angry Emperor adding, "I will annihilate England," also answering with a polite smile, "Sir, that is *our* affair!"

The humour and the spirit of the answer remind us of the wit and the courage of the old assailants of men who abused their power, as exhibited in these volumes. The fact is, we have always expected the popular advocates of the rights of the people to be bold, courteous, witty, self-possessed and determined. If Beckford did not make the speech to the astonished "King George upon his throne" which we have so often read and admired in our younger days, Horne Tooke at least inscribed on his City monument the speech he ought to have made. The fact is, that we are a light-hearted, steel-nerved nation; that we enjoy the humour and bravery of any one who worthily represents us; and that if one man fails in the performance of an expected duty, there is sure to be another at hand who will triumphantly show how he ought to have set about it.

Probably, not a few of these satires and songs are from hands which show the way where others should have led. Taken as a whole they are valuable beyond their own especial signification, for the insight which they afford into the morals and manners as well as the politics and designs of the people of those days. That many of the pieces have been before in print does not at all injuriously affect their value. They have been so scattered that the collection is, in every respect, a new and an acceptable work. The name of the editor is a guarantee that the necessary labour required for such a work has been conscientiously and profitably expended.

From whatever hands these various poems originally came, we congratulate the public on possessing them in their present collected form. Not only is there great variety in them, but they are not exclusively satirical; sketches of character which stand out like photographic portraits, alternating with fair measure of panegyric on some favourite of the author. Among those thus eulogized is a prince who has been exceedingly well abused by his enemies, and who was so unfortunate as to have no friend at leisure to say a good word for him,—we allude to the Duke of Gloucester, subsequently Richard the Third. Whatever his crimes may have been, these, at least, did not commence when he was young, and the youthful Lord of the Manor of Notting Hill certainly did not stab the other princely boy "on the field near Tewkesbury." Of Richard we have this notice in a long poem on the 'Recovery of the throne by Edward the Fourth':

The Duke of Gloucester, that nobill prynce,
Yonge of age and victorius in batayle,
To the honour of Ectour that he might comens,
Grace him followeth, fortune, and good spede.
I suppose he's the same that clerkes of rede,
Fortune hath hym chosyn, and forthe wyth hym will goo,
Her husbonde to be, the wille of God is soo.

This is the pleasantest picture of Gloucester that ever was limned by flattering artist; and in pictures of one quality or another these volumes abound. A striking one is that of the Earl of Salisbury, at the Heron's Vow, making love to the daughter of the Earl of Derby, a monocular lover then, he having been thus maimed in the Scottish wars. With incidents of court life, where the gentlest of queens was not over refined, we have dashing sketches of individuals in battle. King David of Scotland and the Scots generally receive but small measure of courtesy at the hands of the minstrels, and the inefficiency of Papal protection is illustrated by the victory of the Earl of Derby over the French in spite of the favour shown to them by their countryman, Pope

Clement. Of the private life of the great King Edward we have traits which are not to his credit as the husband of so good a wife as he possessed, and passages of royal gallantry contrast with those illustrative of the pestilence of 1361, which invaded court and castle, and carried off the Duke of Lancaster and many other men of noble birth. Next to death or ruin by pestilence are enumerated the disasters brought on the people by that universally detested complaint—the "tax," and then it would be difficult to say which strikes hardest, the Lollards, who denounce the friars, or the partisans of the latter, who rain down contumely upon the Lollards. Our rhyming controversial forefathers evidently did not confine themselves to parliamentary language, and strong and unsavoury epithets were not rejected. The abuse of dress by the ultra-fashionable is as fertile a subject to the satirists and novelists as hoops were to our grandfathers and crinoline is to their grandsons; and if accidents happened to court ladies riding processionally in chariots, by the upsetting of the vehicle in which they rode, there was more enjoyment than compassion on the part of the spectators. Here is an example when Richard the Second with his queen "progreddur cum tota cohorte versus Chepe":—

Nam sequuntur cum currus duo cum dominabus,
Rexerat hos Phaeton, unus enim cecidit.
Femina feminea sua dum sic femina nudat,
Vix poterat risum plebs retinere suum.

The *vix*, however, indicates some refinement, or self-control, on the part of the *plebs*; and the sight of the court-maidens' ankles was followed by no scandal. But if the ladies were spared, it was otherwise with the friars. On these, the satirical poets had no mercy. The following is only one of many satirical pictures of their way of life:—

They dele with purses, pins, and knives,
With girdles, gloves, for wenches and wives.
But ever backward the husband thrives
There they are haunted till.
For when the gude man is fro hame,
And the frere comes to cure dame,
He spares neither for sin nor shame,
That he ne does his wille.

These friars, it will be observed, were pedlars and packmen as well as missionaries, and in the former capacity, as it would appear, fooling the silly women with all the audacity, if not the wit, of Mr. Slick himself. The pictures drawn of this class are among the very best in the book. They are not ill-naturedly limned, but the satire never fails to represent a rosy, well-knit, good-humoured, evil-designing, merry rogue who is to be avoided by all honest men, and never to be allowed to shrive, "nauther loude nor stille," either wives or daughters.

We have already alluded to the rather sunny portrait of the Duke of Gloucester, and we may add that not only do these volumes reinstate suffering individuals in reputation long forfeited, but in some cases we find old and popular traditions utterly overthrown. It will be remembered that Voltaire was the first who expressed disbelief in the ancient but accepted romance which told of the burgesses of Calais, condemned to death by Edward's wrath, and saved from doom by Edward's queen. The story stands painted among other legends in our new Houses of Parliament. The real and truthful tale is told among Lawrence Minot's songs of King Edward's wars, wherein the poet sings:—

How Edward, as the Romance says,
Held his siege before Calais.

There is not a word introduced respecting the burgesses that were to be surrendered and hanged, and the mediation of the gentle Queen. The knights, sword in hand, but in sorrow, and the burgesses, with "rapes about their swire," in token of abject humility,

approach Edward unasked, and surrender themselves, because

Sir Philip, our syre,
And his son, Sir John of France,
Have left us lying in the mire,
And brought us to this doleful dance.

—The King receives his half-famished foe, and from their magistrates the keys of the town; and

All on this wise was Calais won;
God save them that it so gat won!

More than one subsequent ballad shows how ill the English occupation of the town was brooked by the French, and how earnestly our people were warned not to let it go, like Rouen and Harfleur.

Mr. Wright remarks of this interesting collection, how few are the pieces that are composed in Norman-French. That tongue was being talked down, and talked out, by the Anglo-Saxon. The Latin poems point to learned readers, but the English songs prove a popular taste and teaching; nor do we at all regret the paucity of Norman-French ballads; they are very "hard reading," and the slightly initiated will find it as difficult to follow their meaning, without extraneous aid, as native Jersey congregations do to pursue the meaning or forget the accent of those ambitious English clergymen who are bold enough to try to preach to them in French. Such a congregation, with its painful decorum, its perplexedness, and the amusing self-possession of the well-designing but inefficient preacher, is a subject of which an artist might make much before the next Exhibition.

Finally, we congratulate Mr. Wright on a work of which we hope this may only be a part, and not a whole. In such books we do not so much read history as live among the people whose thoughts, words, deeds, sufferings, and glories, furnish the materials out of which history itself is built up.

The Annals of Kendal: being a Historical and Descriptive Account of Kendal and the Neighbourhood: with Biographical Sketches of many Eminent Personages connected with the Town.
By Cornelius Nicholson. (Kendal, Wilson; London, Whittaker & Co.)

WITH the aborigines, the Romans, or the Saxons, who once had abiding-places more or less agreeable in and about the old valley of the Ken, we will not trouble ourselves or our readers. We are more inclined to notice Mr. Nicholson's List of Subscribers, inasmuch as it contains matter singularly worthy of notice. Out of about three hundred individuals, chiefly of the vicinity, who are registered on the subscription, nearly one hundred are tradesmen, keeping their shops in the good and pleasant old town; among them are chemists and drapers and saddlers; a dozen, perhaps, of inn and tavern keepers; a good sprinkling of painters, ironmongers, and hatters, grocers, printers and booksellers, auctioneers and tobacconists, maltsters, dyers, bakers, and brush-manufacturers, fishhook-makers, and cabinet-makers and joiners, coach-builders, and comb-manufacturers, whitesmiths, plasterers, tailors in abundance, shoemakers, and a couple of marine-store dealers! The character of the old inhabitants of the place, their history, and the whole local story, are, evidently, matters of interest to these worthy persons, of whose taste we are inclined to entertain a favourable opinion.

In arranging the names and qualifications, Mr. Nicholson seems to have been somewhat puzzled. He claps "Esq." to a stockbroker and a coal-agent, but designates a dentist as "Mr.," placing the latter in the social scale not higher than the dealer in marine-stores, or the

Boniface of any one of the many taverns whose owners have subscribed to 'The Annals of Kendal.'

Opening the pages in which these 'Annals' are recorded, we are reminded of the old inquiry as to where all the bad people were buried, seeing that only the good are noticed on tombstones. In Kendal sleep the superlatively good. Never have we read such eulogy as that contained in the copies of epitaphs from the old church;—fancy a provincial medical practitioner being described as "a happiness to his country"! As for the ladies, they lacked nothing but wings to make them angels.

It must be acknowledged, however, that the town and the valley have produced some very notable personages. We do not think so much of Queen Katherine Parr, or her brother William, Marquis of Northampton, as Mr. Nicholson appears to do. The town and valley beat the castle, any day, in celebrities. Among these honest townsmen are to be reckoned Barnaby Potter, King Charles's Bishop of Carlisle, "notwithstanding there were other suitors for it, and he never sought it." Brathwaite, the author of 'Barnaby's Journal,' Ephraim Chambers, the farmer's son, and the father of Encyclopædists; Wilson, the Kendal shoemaker, who was the first who systematically arranged in the English language the indigenous plants of Great Britain. Wilson had a brilliant compeer in Hudson, the innkeeper's son, and author of the *Flora Anglica*. Then Shaw, whose sire was a "shearman-dyer," became a D.D., and a traveller and author of repute; Dr. Askew, born in the market-place, enjoyed an European reputation as the greatest collector of Greek manuscripts in England. Kendal is proud, too, of John Gough, the blind philosopher, and, like Dr. Shaw, the son of a shearman-dyer. Better known, perhaps, to some of us, is the name of "Jocky Bell," that famous Chancery barrister, who wrote three hands, all illegible to himself or others, and who started from the grocery-counter of his father in Kendal with a blessing, and retired from the practice of the law with 200,000*l.*,—a very handsome sum, as Lord Erskine remarked of another wealthy lawyer, to begin the next world with. These are but a few of the "illustrations" of Kendal, and we will only add to them the name of the Rev. John Hudson, who went from between the handles of his father's plough to become a Senior Wrangler, made a Greek scholar of Bishop Bloomfield, and, as Vicar of Kendal, fell under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of his old pupil, when the latter was Bishop of Chester.

By the side of these names, those of personages of higher station appear but small; and yet there is much that is interesting connected with the latter. The story, for instance, of the Taillebois is complete. The first of them came over with the Conqueror, and marrying the sister and heiress of the great Saxon Earls Edwin and Morcar, took his Lucy's inheritance in Lancashire and Westmoreland, and founded the great line whence sprang the Barons of Kendal and of Lancaster. The male line of this branch of the House of Anjou did not long exist, but the last descendant of the Taillebois died only a few months ago. Mr. Nicholson, quoting 'Ups and Downs in the House of Peers,' states that this relic of a great race was a girl of eighteen, named Emily Tailbois, who died a pauper in Shrewsbury workhouse.

But let us pass from persons to things. Who has not heard, through the poets at least, of Kendal green? Mr. Nicholson shall tell us how that famous colour was produced:—

"The Kendal cottons which were for home consumption, were mostly white, made in pieces 20 yards long. Some of them were spotted by the

hand with red, blue or green, and were hence called 'ermine,' or 'spotted cottons.' Of this kind, probably, was the dress of the Kendal bowmen, at the battle of Flodden Field, mentioned at p. 26. The spots might easily, by poetic fancy, be magnified into 'crosses red.' Or, the 'spots' might be designed as the (rude) armorial bearings of the several Barons, for the sake of distinguishing their respective retainers. There were other cloths of a somewhat finer description, dyed mostly blue with a mixture of green, or altogether green. Of this colour was the clothing of Falstaff's 'misbegotten knaves,' and 'Ragged Robins,' in Strutt's romance of 'Queenhoo-hall.' And as the Kendal green was perhaps the first colour of celebrity in the manufactures of this kingdom, it may not be amiss to give a few particulars of the process by which it was obtained. A plant which is known to have abounded in the neighbourhood of Kendal many years ago, though it be now nearly uprooted, called by Linneus *Genista tinctoria*, and commonly called 'Dyers' Broom,' was brought in large quantities to Kendal, from the neighbouring commons and marshes, and sold to the dyers. This plant, after being dried, was boiled for the colouring matter it contained, which was a beautiful yellow. The cloth was first boiled in alum water, for the mordant, and then immersed in the yellow dye. It was then dried, and submerged in a blue liquor extracted from *woad*, which, combining with the yellow, produced the solid green so much celebrated. About the year 1770, the plant above alluded to fell into disuse, being superseded by the Saxon green, —considered to be a brighter colour, and obtained with less labour. The art of dyeing was introduced into this country about A.D. 1550. From the establishment of manufactures to this period, all goods made in England were sent into Holland to be dyed, and brought back again for the consumption of this kingdom. One William Cholmley, having mastered the secret of the Flemish dyers, offered his discovery, through the English government (temp. Edw. VI.) as a free gift to his countrymen; and urging the Council to take advantage of his proposal, he added a remarkable prophecy, that if England would develop its manufactures, and rely upon itself for the completion of them, the trade of Antwerp would droop, and London become the mart of Europe! The dye-woods manufactured in this town have been, and are, at the present day, highly approved in the great manufacturing districts."

We close Mr. Nicholson's volume with the simple record, that it is worthy of taking a place among the best of our provincial histories —histories that are often so little known, and that are so well worth knowing!

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

A Journey in the Back Country. By F. L. Olmsted. (Low & Co.)

IN the Valley of the Lower, and in a portion of Northern Mississippi, in the interior Cotton Districts, and in various sweeps of country connected with those localities, Mr. Olmsted has recently travelled, and has produced from his notes a readable book,—excepting some details of social Negro life, which, however they may interest Malthusians or their opponents, are certainly not calculated for every reader in a modest household. Our enlightened traveller goes largely into the history and conditions, nature, uses and abuses, of slavery in its personal and property aspect, its character and its manners, —with the influence and counter-influence which the latter produces among the white population by whom the "niggers" are possessed.

Taken altogether, this is the ablest and the most useful and interesting of those books of travel which the author has yet published. The scenes of Negro life are quite as humorous as those the author has already depicted, without the exaggerated and farcical tone which marred, now and then, some of his

most graphically described incidents. He has gone into an examination of the great slave question like a passionless and a discriminating judge. The evidence he extorts from slaves, overseers and owners, he sifts with a rare impartiality; and adding thereto his own experiences, he arrives at a conclusion which all parties should respect, though neither party will accept it as a solution. The "peculiar institution" is not to be swept away in a day, but that an end must come is manifest to all men; that end will be all the safer for society, and perhaps the more remote, if the slave be considered a little less as property, and a little more as a person. He will be the more contented to remain where he is if he be not kept as he is. Give him an interest in and a reward for his labour, let justice administer those penalties which are now awarded by caprice, let him have human sympathy and encouragement as a slave, while he is being imperceptibly but surely educated for liberty, and the bond now existing may be maintained, with certain differences, till the hour arrives when it may be broken with mutual advantage. Something like this we take to be the view of the case adopted by Mr. Olmsted. The bigots on either side will, probably, only the one curse, and the other sneer at him. Meanwhile, the fetters of the slave may be made to drop from him by other hands. His value has been increased and abolition rendered less probable as well as possible by the continually rising demand for, and the increasing value of, the cotton crop. If we ever realize, what ought long since to have been accomplished, our own dreams and small beginnings towards the raising of cotton-crops on land belonging to our own Empire, the knell of American slavery will have struck. If, ere that, the swelling populations of the South have not destroyed the white, the latter will hold very different sentiments of the "institution" from those which now possess and sometimes agitate his breast.

Though the staple of this volume is Cotton, and its chief subject Slavery, both of these are so copiously illustrated by incidents rather than arguments, that the volume is an encyclopedia of scenes and anecdotes of life and livers in the Back Country; and, as we have indicated the serious questions of which it fully and gravely treats, we will turn to its lighter pages for samples of its humour and raciness.

Here is a bit of fashion from Natchez:—

"Next came—and it was a swelteringly hot afternoon—an open carriage with two ladies taking an airing. Mr. S. had said the swell-heads 'had got to think that their old maumy niggers were not good enough for their young ones'; and here on the front seat of the carriage, was a white and veritable French *bonne*, holding a richly-belaced baby. The ladies sat back, good-looking women enough, and prettily dressed, but marble-like in propriety, looking stealthily from the corners of their eyes without turning their heads. But the dignity of the turn-out chiefly reposed in the coachman, an obese old black man, who should have been a manufacturer of iced root-beer in a cool cellar, but who had by some means been set high up in the sun's face on the bed-like cushion of the box, to display a great livery top-coat, with the wonted capes and velvet, buttoned brightly and tightly to the chin, of course, and crowned by the proper narrow-brimmed hat, with broad band and buckle; his elbows squared, the reins and whip in his hands, the sweat in globules all over his ruefully-decorous face, and his eyes fast closed in sleep."

From the drive near Natchez let us go (or rather, much rather, let us not go) and look on with Mr. Olmsted at Memphis. The bill of fare includes "Jole and Greens," "Giblets

volivon," "Cold (and Hot) Slaughter," and other dainties in as mysterious English and French:—

"Here, at the 'Commercial Hotel,' I am favoured with an unusually good-natured room-mate. He is smoking on the bed—our bed—now, and wants to know what my business is here, and whether I carry a pistol about with me; also whether I believe that it isn't lucky to play cards on Sundays; which I do most strenuously, especially as this is a rainy Sunday, and his second cigar is nearly smoked out. This is a first-class hotel, and has, of course, printed bills of fare, which, in a dearth of other literature, are not to be dropped at the first glance. (A copy of to-day's, is presented on the opposite page.) Being in a distant quarter of the establishment when a crash of the gong announced dinner, I did not get to the table as early as some others. The meal was served in a large, dreary room, exactly like a hospital ward; and it is a striking illustration of the celerity with which everything is accomplished in our young country, that beginning with soup, and going on by the fish to the roasts, the first five dishes I inquired for, when at last I succeeded in arresting one of the negro boys, were 'all gone,' and as the waiter had to go to the head of the dining-room, or to the kitchen, to ascertain this fact upon each demand, the majority of the company had left the table before I was served at all. At length I said I would take anything that was still to be had, and thereupon was provided immediately with some grimy bacon and greasy cabbage. This I commenced eating, but I no sooner paused for a moment, than it was suddenly and surreptitiously removed, and its place supplied, without the expression of any desire on my part, with some other Memphitic *chef-d'œuvre*."

Such is one aspect of the "freedom" fairly won by our cousins; and this comment reminds us of a passage which is very apt to our times, seeing that it treats of a people invaded, and of the peculiar quality of those by whom the invasion was successfully repelled:—

"How was it at our own Revolution? The characteristics of the North and South then differed only from the present in degree, as clearly appears on reading Jefferson's Notes on the Virginians. There was probably more plodding industry and less chivalrous adventure and martial ambition in Connecticut than in any other colony. Yet when, at length, success was earned, Washington looking back with pain upon what it had cost, said: 'If I had done their duty as well as the little State of Connecticut, the war would have ended long ago.' The people of South Carolina were probably the most warlike of all, as, for the present, we use that term. But Governor Rutledge could not even get the militia to muster in defense of their own houses. Marion did bravely with a small body of skirmishers, but confessed and bewailed the fact, that the people in general had not the spirit to defend themselves, and that the State was lost through their own stupidity and factiousness, which he attributed directly to the general enslavement of the working classes, and the ignorance, idleness, and selfishness of the free. It was much the same throughout the slaveholding and chivalric districts; better in the free hill country. General Greene wrote, when in command of the Southern army, and stationed in the Carolinas, 'The back-country people are brave and daring, but the people on the sea-coast are sickly, and but indifferent militia.' The independence of this country is due chiefly to the good fighting qualities of what had been its most quiet, peaceable, hard-working, and plodding citizens before the war. Since the Revolution, the real military strength of the North has never been for a moment engaged. It is its yeomanry—men who have been accustomed to labour with their own hands, who have no impatient personal ambition, and who will not leave their farms, and their shops, and their families until the demand is urgent—that a hard pressed nation always finally depends upon. And there is nowhere else in the world so numerous, or so generally intelligent, or so every way capable, a yeomanry as that of our Northern States. It was by seamen out of this class that our navy was chiefly manned during the second English war, their ordinary occupations having been interrupted

by it (as those of the yeomanry proper were not), and it was precisely in the qualities of cool, deliberate, and determined application of means to ends, and of steadiness under fire, that they were found to excel even the British sailor, whose ardour and neglect to make the most of his advantages repeatedly occasioned his defeat when engaged with them."

The above passage is well written and full of valuable truth. But, while speaking of a well-written passage, we must protest against Mr. Olmsted's vitiated orthography. Why will he spell a "plough," *plow*? Why does he write of a *theater*, and shake hands with a *traveler*? We do not, without question, accept even his *jewelry*,—so much of which was worn by the young ladies who had been brought up at an Institute, and learned everything in creation, from the first rudiments to wax-work and 'Watts on the Mind.' These young ladies might be expected to spell after this fashion, which might also be looked for in the lively young gentleman spoken of thus in the *Lynchburg Virginian*:—

"We are informed that a negro man, the property of Mr. William Mays of this city, was killed last Thursday by a youth, the son of Mr. William Payne, of Campbell county. The following are the circumstances, as we have received them. Two sons of Mr. Payne were shooting pigeons on the plantation of Mr. Mays, about twenty miles from this place, and went to the tobacco-house, where the overseer and hands were housing tobacco; one of the boys had a string of pigeons and the other had none. On reaching the house, the negro who was killed asked the boy who had no pigeons, 'where his were.' He replied that he had killed none, but could kill him (the negro), and raised his gun and fired. The load took effect in the head, and caused death in a few hours. The negro was a valuable one. Mr. Mays had refused \$1,200 for him."

Of youthful life, generally, in this part of the States Mr. Olmsted sets down truths that are startling. It is fortunate that so many of these precocious lads kill themselves early by hideous excesses from which they will not, otherwise, be turned away. But for this, the prospect of the future would be something too horrible to calculate. Let us get away from the thought of it to fresh air and divine nature.

In the rare power of describing scenery Mr. Olmsted exhibits both grace and facility. In his words we occasionally behold scenes that remind us of the magic of Mr. Cropsey's canvases. Sometimes his own magic turns upon us with a peculiar charm; and when we are longing to be with him in the way under the foliage-covered road, he "brings us up" with the remark, that these scenes reproduce to him "the sentiment of the most charming Herefordshire lanes." And, again, when we seem to be breathing new life with him in the fresh air and fragrant woods of the Back Country, he turns round upon us with a smile, and asks if it is not, for all the world, like dear old England? But all is not merry here in the green, green wood:—

"The general admiration of Jude brought up the topic of negro dogs again, and the clergyman told a story of a man who hunted niggers near where he lived. He was out once with another man, when, after a long search, they found the dogs barking up a big cottonwood tree. They examined the tree closely without finding any negro, and concluded that the dogs must have been foiled, and they were about to go away, when Mr. —, from some distance off, thought he saw a negro's leg very high up in the tree, where the leaves and moss were thick enough to hide a man lying on the top of a limb with his feet against the trunk. He called out, as if he really saw a man, telling him to come down, but nothing stirred. He sent for an ax, and called out again, saying he would cut the tree to the ground if he did not come down. There was no reply. He then cut half

through the tree on one side, and was beginning on the other, when the negro hallooed out that if he would stop he would come down. He stopped cutting, and the negro descended to the lowest limb, which was still far from the ground, and asked the hunter to take away his dogs, and promise they should not tear him. But the hunter swore he'd make no conditions with him after having been made to cut the tree almost down. The negro said no more, but retained his position until the tree was nearly cut in two. When it began to totter, he slid down the trunk, the dogs springing upon him as soon as he was within their reach. He fought them hard, and got hold of one by the ear; that made them fiercer, and they tore him till the hunter was afraid they'd kill him, and stopped them. I asked if dogs were often allowed to tear the negroes when they caught them? 'Wh in the hunters come up they always call them off, unless the nigger fights. If the nigger fights 'em that makes 'em mad, and they let 'em tear him good,' said the clergyman."

After all, the whole battle of freedom has not been fought out in this interesting country. That it may ultimately be solved to the advantage of master and slave is the hope of every man in this other country, to whose readers, through his English publisher, Mr. Olmsted has presented himself. His coming was welcomed; and may we soon meet again with so honoured an acquaintance!

Life and Correspondence of John A. Quitman, Major-General U.S.A., and Governor of the State of Mississippi. By J. F. H. Claiborne. 2 vols. (New York, Harper & Brothers.)

THE claim this work has on public attention exists neither in the historical importance of General Quitman nor in the charms with which biography invests his career. Indeed, the General, although he was a gallant soldier and a successful politician, was not a sufficiently distinguished personage for the world outside the political cliques of the United States to care about him now that he is in his grave. American readers will turn to Mr. Claiborne's volumes and peruse them with interest, although more than two-thirds of their substance consists of prolix and very commonplace letters, which the biographer never attempts to condense, and only occasionally condescends to illustrate. In respect of new information, a more barren memoir was never produced—two pages instead of two volumes being space enough to contain the scanty data relating to the chequered course of the man who in the arts of peace and war displayed no ordinary faculties, and who, ere he expired, on the 17th of July 1858, at the age of fifty-nine years, could say that, like Jackson and many other famous citizens of the United States, he had been successively an usher in a school, a barrister, a judge, a soldier and a statesman, and in each of these diverse capacities had zealously and completely done his duty.

It is not with the hero of the Mexican war, but with the sentiments of his biographer on slavery and federal unity that we care now to concern ourselves. Mr. Claiborne is a Southern man, surveying domestic politics from a Southern point of view, and discussing them with Southern ardour; and throughout his two volumes he avails himself of every opportunity to quit General Quitman and advocate the cause of his party in the great contest which, slowly developing during long years in magnitude and intensity, threatens to work even greater evils than the partition of a glorious republic. Of course we by no means approve of all that Mr. Claiborne advances in behalf of his friends; for he is a partizan, speaking with the extravagance of an angry disputant about matters which should be discussed with

coolness and moderation, or not discussed at all. From time to time, in taking notice of the literature it has produced, we have drawn attention to the conflict of the Abolitionist and Pro-Slavery parties in the United States; and certainly in criticizing the actions of the two contending sides, we have not failed in generosity to that which labours under the disadvantages of unpopularity. Upon principle uniformly condemning slavery, as an institution which at the utmost can be adapted only to multitudes in a transitional state between barbarism and civilization, we have exclaimed against the folly and injustice of those embittered zealots who use "slaveholder" and "oppressor" as synonymous terms, and are never so happy as when they are heaping obloquy on the Southern States of America. Learning from history that slavery cannot, without grave disaster, be abruptly swept from the organization of a large community, we have opposed agitators who, instead of ameliorating a class, would uproot a constitution. Remembering, too, that the abolition of compulsory labour in our own plantations is so recent an affair that many of the most humane and intelligent English gentlemen of the last generation not only owned slaves, but maintained that servitude was the most suitable condition for the Negro workman, we have declined to brand as ruffians men who, taken at the worst, are only a few years behind ourselves in effecting a radical reform of domestic economy. American statesmen have never had cause to remind us that the embarrassing question of slavery has come to them from a traffic carried on by British monopolists, and encouraged by so benevolent a person as William the Fourth. But Mr. Claiborne is not content with this measure of liberality. Instead of favouring schemes of gradual emancipation, he maintains that slavery is an institution of unmingled beneficence,—that it is good for America, but better for Africa,—profitable to the planter's purse, but to the negro a spiritual as well as a temporal gain. For the cotton growers to rest content with their present stock of human chattels would be for them to turn a deaf ear to barbaric tribes crying aloud for Christianity and civilization. Wilberforce was wrong in painting the slave as freighted with the victims of unholy greed. He should rather have regarded the objects of his compassion as favoured members of a luckless race, effecting—possibly, by a somewhat rough and unalluring process—an ascent in the scale of existence. Humanity demands that the slave trade should be re-opened. Of course, measures must be taken to prevent the over-crowding of vessels, and to secure the bodily well-being of the coloured emigrants; but no longer may Christian America neglect her duty to the wretched populations of Africa. Before ridiculing this extravagance, our readers would do well to reflect from whom its turn and tone are borrowed. Slave-owners have been so long preached at and howled upon by Bible-quoting demagogues that they have caught the knack of preaching from their sanctimonious assailants. Nor can we blame them for it. For years they tried a far different style of address, admitting that slavery was an anomaly in a free country, professing their anxiety to devise some unexceptionable means for its removal, but asking for time to solve the problem how voluntary could be substituted for involuntary labour. But when they found that this moderation, instead of conciliating, only roused their self-elected censors to stronger exhibitions of hostility; when, instead of being credited with honesty of intention, and the ordinary virtues of civilized life, they saw themselves pointed at as monsters of iniquity who habitually lashed

their miserable bondsmen to death; when, moreover, they discovered that vast numbers of their opponents, far from being enlightened philanthropists, were invariably nothing better, were often something far worse, than mere self-seeking politicians bent on making their game out of a party cry,—it was only natural for them to assume another attitude. Becoming disputants, they answered texts with texts, and sermons with sermons. Even those who regarded them as the devil's servants were compelled to admit that they quoted Scripture like very learned clerks. And now that the polemic war has lasted until there is a movement to lay aside words and have recourse to blows, we find the slave-owners have persuaded themselves that they are the true exponents of Christian benevolence, and that the Abolitionists, under a detestable affectation of brotherly love, are the worst enemies of the human species. Not a few of our countrymen will be incredulous that the Pro-Slavery advocates are sincere in these professions. A dispassionate observation, however, of all the phenomena of this fearful storm, so long nursed, so often deferred, leads us to the conclusion, that the violence of the one side, and the intemperance of the other, are alike genuine and unassumed. With the caricatures of the North the English readers of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' are familiar. Here is Mr. Claiborne's picture of Southern slavery:—

"The condition of the Southern slave is not stationary, but progressive. As the master's circumstances improve, the position of his slaves is ameliorated. Every comfort he gathers about him is enjoyed, more or less, by his dependents. They rough it, as he does, in the outset of life; but when he builds a comfortable house for himself the improvement of their quarters is certain to follow. As his stock increases, they get their share of milk and fresh meats, in addition to salted provisions. As his plantation expands, they are allowed more ground for the culture of esculents, from which, and their poultry, they derive no inconsiderable revenue; often more, for each family, than a hard-working New England yeoman realizes, by the labour of his household, at the end of the year. They enjoy, both at home and in the neighbouring meeting-houses, the preaching of the Gospel. Convenient chapels are built on many plantations expressly for them. They do no compulsory labour on the Sabbath, and usually have most of the holidays kept by their owners, and participate in the festivities. They are clothed well, and often dress in the height of the *ton*. From the youngest members of the family they get the latest fashions. They dance polkas and mazurkas. They warble airs from the last opera. Their weddings are celebrated with the usual ceremonies, and their funerals with religious solemnity, the owner of his family often casting the first shovel of earth, and shedding tears over the tomb of the faithful servant. They occupy confidential positions, keep the stores of the plantation, collect dues, and are often intrusted with large sums to transmit from place to place, and some of them are employed as overseers. By the will of the late Philip Hoggatt, of Adams County, Mississippi, one of his slaves, intrusted with the management of several plantations, receives \$500 per annum. Many of them command a credit at the neighbouring stores beyond the means of many Northern farmers, so well established is their reputation as punctual paymasters. They are attached to the whites; they imitate their manners and mode of dress; they are proud of an admixture of blood; their whole aim is to progress, and their strongest term of contempt, when a comrade incurs their displeasure, is to stigmatize him as a 'd—d black nigger.' Compared with the original or recent importation of Africans, their progress has been wonderful. When first brought to this country they lived in hovels, got their peck of corn without meat, went almost naked, worked early and late, and were often severely whipped and otherwise punished. The whip is now rarely applied

—on many plantations never. Besides meat and meal in abundance, and milk and vegetables, they get a reasonable allowance of sugar, coffee, and tobacco, flour and molasses; they have gardens, orchards, poultry-yards, and piggeries; corn, melon, and potato patches; they are never without money; their cabins are comfortable and neat, with an unlimited command of fuel; shoes, hats, blankets, mattresses, and winter and summer clothing are regularly apportioned to them; in sickness, the best nursing, the best medical advice, and nicely prepared diet; and the Sunday dinners of every thrifty family of slaves would be considered a sort of thanksgiving dinner in New England. In old age they are carefully sheltered and supported."

Of the slave trade and the history of public opinion with regard to Negro slavery in America, Mr. Claiborne says:—

"The interdiction of the slave-trade was made with the apparent consent of the Southern States. It was made when the British auspices under which it had been fostered were hateful to the people of the South, and when the grand but delusive optimism of the French Revolution still influenced the public mind. Virginia, particularly, was deeply infected with the universal emancipation doctrines of the day, and received with rapture the eloquent platitudes of Lord Mansfield on the subject of slavery. The institution of slavery has since been more thoroughly studied. The normal condition of the negro, his slavery in Africa, his improvement, morally, and physically, when brought in contact with civilization, the effect of his labour on the commerce of the world, on society and public morals, and the sanction for his subjection found in the Holy Scriptures, have changed the opinions of mankind. In Virginia, where fifty years ago her statesmen, her Legislature, and her judiciary all favoured the policy of gradual emancipation, there is now a constitutional ordinance prohibiting the Legislature itself from setting free a slave, expelling from the commonwealth all set free by their owners, giving authority to the Legislature to forbid the power of emancipation in any case, giving like authority to reduce the free negro population into perpetual slavery, either by compulsion or by their own election, providing a mode for such reduction into slavery, and a further act inflicting fine and imprisonment in the penitentiary upon any one maintaining the doctrine that Virginia masters have not the right of property in their slaves."

As is only natural in one who, as the defender of existing institutions, is fighting the battle of conservatism, Mr. Claiborne professes a horror for the revolutionary tendencies, the black republicanism, of the Abolitionists. This horror may be unreasonable; but candour must allow that it finds more countenance in facts than the alarms of conservatism usually enjoy. From first to last, the Abolitionists have fought recklessly, unscrupulously and mischievously. They have exasperated where they ought to have conceded; and to gain the ascendancy they have dared to connive at, and even to encourage, projects for provoking servile rebellion in the South.

The Abolition of Slavery—[*L'Abolition de l'Esclavage*, par Augustin Cochin]. 2 vols. (Paris, Lecoffre.)

"Christianity," says M. Cochin, "has put an end to slavery;" and with the dogma on his lips he proceeds to narrate the history of the most appalling servitude the world has ever witnessed, which had its origin in modern Christendom, has been fostered by Christian Powers, and has never since its commencement shown more or surer signs of permanency than it manifests at the present time. Bringing considerable learning and care to his task, (the historian endeavours to arrive at the first creators of negro slavery, the odium of establishing which has been attributed, by writers of various schools, to priests and kings. Following Labat,

Montesquieu accredited Louis the Thirteenth with the infamy of constituting the black population of his colonies slaves, the monarch having for his justification the assurance of his ministers that the blacks would be much more readily converted to Christianity when dealt with as slaves than when encountered as free-men. One thing, however, is certain;—the first legislative enactment relating to traffic in slaves that emanated from the French metropolis is dated November 11, 1673—thirty years subsequent to the death of Louis the Thirteenth. Equally certain is it that the first missionaries to the West Indies, far from recommending slavery, either as a permanent arrangement or a temporary expedient, were pathetic in their expressions of commiseration for the wretches whom Du Tertre designates "*pauvres misérables*." In all probability negro slavery was never planted in Transatlantic soil by the hand of any recognized authority, but was in the outset nothing more than a contract between African labourers and European merchants, in which ignorance and helplessness left the former at the mercy of the latter, who knew well how to make the most of their position. The first black slaves on American ground to which history can point were landed in Virginia in 1620—the same year that witnessed the arrival of the Mayflower with its freight of pious zealots. Thus in the same year the American colonies became the cradle of independence and slavery. Little did the speculators in this early and modest venture—the slaves numbered only nineteen—imagine the rapid growth which awaited the system so inaugurated. Little could any English recipient of those nineteen blacks discern in his new acquisition the first fruits of a traffic, which, christened by its chief patrons, should be known in both hemispheres as "the trade," and should become a lucrative monopoly secured by treaty to the mother-country.

If England in the last century extracted greater gains from the iniquity than any other European power, she made some amends for her greed and cruelty in the present century by putting an end successively to "the trade" and "the institution" at an enormous sacrifice of wealth, and no small risk of social discomfiture. She was not, however, the first to attempt the reform. M. Cochin maintains that abolition of slavery was a French idea, and had its birth amongst the countless generous sentiments which flashed forth at the outburst of the French Revolution. We should be sorry to lower France in the estimation of any of her children, or to rob M. Cochin of any harmless source of patriotic congratulation; but we cannot concede that his country gave "*le premier signal*" for African liberation, or that England in freeing her slaves acted on the instructions of the National Convention, whose benevolent intentions were not carried into effect till more than half-a-century more had elapsed. Surely M. Cochin does not need to be reminded from what source the advocates of freedom in France at the close of the last century derived their chief inspiration and leading "ideas." To none, save its miserable victims themselves, had negro slavery been more obnoxious than the colonists, on whom it had been imposed by European governments. They had in vain made repeated attempts to terminate the traffic, but the same power that profited by the hateful commerce insisted on its continuance. The sentiments that actuated them in these endeavours burst out in greater force upon the Declaration of Independence, and throughout the struggle for freedom gained every day fresh recipients. M. Cochin's pages tell more than once how African slavery only just escaped indignant repudiation by the framers

of that memorable compromise, the constitution of the United States. So earnest were the statesmen and moralists of America in their exclamations of hatred for slavery, that they roused the conscience of Europe. They, and not the patriots on the banks of the Seine, were the orators who fired the breasts of Clarkson and Wilberforce. The voice of the French Convention was only an echo of the cry that had traversed the waves of the Atlantic.

In his survey of the results of emancipation to the colonies of England and France, M. Cochin displays an amount of candour that is rare in an enthusiastic abolitionist. Unlike the foolish advocates who injure none so much as those whom they would befriend, M. Cochin, far from denying the existence of depression and disorganization in our colonial interests, admits that they stare us in the face, and only endeavours to show that they have been exaggerated, and that they are no sufficient cause for repenting of having taken a course out of the highest considerations of principle. Some of the difficulty, he maintains, must be attributed to causes in action prior to the abolition of slavery, and some, he hopefully trusts, may be cleared away by the adoption of new regulations in the employment of labour, and the gradual improvement of the black population. He admits that the rates of labour are ruinously high, and that many of the liberated negroes have given themselves over to idleness and debauchery. But for these causes of dissatisfaction he finds ample compensation in the better religious instruction and the higher social rights which the negroes may profit by and enjoy—if they are so inclined. In two words, he sums up, wealth has suffered a little, civilization has gained much: "*En deux mots, la richesse a peu souffert, la civilisation a beaucoup gagné; voilà le bilan de l'expérience anglaise*." This summary would be very comforting, if it were true; but, unfortunately, wealth has lost more and civilization has gained less than M. Cochin supposes.

In the same way M. Cochin endeavours to be impartial in his criticisms on the history and politics of the United States; but his strong bias in favour of abolition overcomes his intention to do justice between the North and the South. He allows that the Northern States liberated their slaves at a time and under circumstances that scarcely permit us to call their sacrifice of interest a display of virtue. He admits, too, in one part of his second volume, that difference of climate renders the question of negro liberation in the South an altogether different matter from negro liberation in the North. He even laments that the abolitionists of the North should in many cases have identified themselves with the apostles of revolution and anarchy. But when he comes to consider the South, he unsays all he has previously conceded; and quotes as authorities, for facts as well as arguments, so unscrupulous and untruthful a party writer as Hinton Helper, and such works as 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' and C. G. Parson's 'Inside View of Slavery.' John Brown is spoken of as though he had been a martyr, instead of a mischievous fanatic. In his sketch of the different crises in the abolition contest, M. Cochin displays knowledge and care, but he fails to perceive that underneath the question of slavery lies that of protection. To difference of institutions he sets down all those difficulties which are the manifest results of difference in commercial interests. The chief objection, however, that can be urged against this portion of his lengthy treatise is, that, after making great promises to enter on the question, he avoids the point on which the whole subject of Southern slavery rests. The historic and religious

arguments in favour of slavery he refutes with needless elaboration; but two pages of flippancy are deemed sufficient for the consideration of climate. The apologists of the Southern system of labour argue that the production of cotton demands a temperature which is destructive of the health of white men, but is not pernicious to the negro, who, though a serviceable labourer under a firm discipline, requires more incentives to exertion than men of European extraction. It follows, therefore, that if we set aside the present system of labour in the Southern States, we must for a time make up our minds either to discontinue or at least greatly diminish our consumption of cotton, or else to expend a priceless fund of white life on its production. Such is one argument of the apologists of negro slavery. It may be bad. But M. Cochin does not prove it so, when he maintains that if the climate of a locality is destructive to white men and not prejudicial to black men, it is manifestly a spot designed by Providence for the blacks, and is a region which white men ought to avoid as much as possible.

Memoir of the Life and Writings of William Tennant, LL.D., Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of St. Andrews. By Matthew Foster Conolly, Town Clerk of Anstruther. (Edinburgh, Grant; London, J. Blackwood.)

WE have only taken a *titling* of the long title-page of this little book; the worthy Town Clerk sets it forth like a legal document, specifying all it ought to contain. Prof. Tennant was the schoolfellow of Dr. Chalmers, and they were life friends, which was at once a great pleasure and a great honour. William Tennant was the son of a small farmer at Anstruther-Easter, in Fifeshire, where he was born, May 15, 1784. A weakness in his feet rendered him lame in early childhood, and he had ever afterwards to go on crutches. This affliction settled the direction of his life, and, fortunately, his love of study and power of acquiring information, combined with mental endowments of a high quality, enabled him to make an honourable career for himself in his vocation of schoolmaster. He was sent for two years to St. Andrew's College, but his father's family was large and his means limited,—William Tennant was therefore reluctantly recalled home before he had completed his academical course. He did not cease from his studies, but pursued them with ardour under difficulties, and displayed qualities of character which, even more than his abilities, were the means of his after-success. He became a clerk to one of his brothers, a small corn-factor—a situation not in the least congenial to his tastes and inclinations. His brother's affairs became involved, and William was very unjustly implicated in the unpleasant results; but he had an indestructible cheerfulness of heart, which carried him through everything, and at the most dreary point of his fortunes, when there seemed no possible outlook but a continued struggle for existence in an obscure, dull country town, without means of access to books or society, he wrote a poem, which brought his name into notice. It was published, in a modest form, in his native town. Two years after its first appearance it became known to Lord Jeffrey, who reviewed it, with commendation, in a number of the *Edinburgh Review*. The poem was called 'Anster Fair,' and had in its day a great success. It was a whimsical, burlesque story of chivalry, somewhat in the manner of Pulci; the heroine was no other than Maggie Lauder, of questionable fame, but transformed, for the occasion, into a mythic heroine, endowed with all necessary virtues; the period is sup-

posed to be the reign of King James the Fifth, the "gaberlunzie man," whose love of fun and rollicking adventures are the subject of numberless traditions. This poem got the author many pleasant acquaintances and an opening into a sphere of society where he was at once more happily and more appropriately placed, and able to pursue his studies. In 1812, he was appointed to be schoolmaster of Dunod, about five miles from the College of St. Andrew's; here he had access to the College library. The study of Oriental languages was the special branch to which he applied himself, and he acquired a knowledge of Arabic, Syriac and Persian—a knowledge which in those days was really remarkable; but the cheerfulness, energy and perseverance which he displayed were more valuable than any of his acquirements, and were the real source of the respect in which he was held. In a few years, Tennant was offered the schoolmastership of Lasswade, near Edinburgh. He was afterwards made teacher of classical and oriental languages in Dollar Academy; and, finally, his worldly success reached its culminating point in 1834, when he was elected to the Professorship of Oriental Languages at St. Mary's College, St. Andrew's. He became a Member of the Royal Society, and had the degree of Doctor of Laws conferred on him by the Marischal College, Aberdeen. He died highly respected and regretted in October, 1848. Such is the outline of the biography of his townsman, which Mr. Conolly, the Town Clerk of Anstruther, has compiled. Ordinary readers would find a difficulty in picking out these simple facts from the bushel of extraneous matters in which they are lost. The thoroughly provincial tone and style of the work do great injustice to the excellent man who has the misfortune to be selected as the hero of the worst attempt at memoir-writing we have ever met with. It is thoroughly ill done: loaded with heavy criticisms and long quotations from forgotten poems, which offer no plea against the justice of their doom. The good Professor loved to write sacred dramas of the dreariest and flattest kind; we only judge them by the specimens put forth by his admiring friend, Mr. Conolly. Hannah More's Sacred Dramas, which used to be the delight of ladies' schools, are spirited and dangerously exciting plays in comparison. Mr. Conolly entirely lacks the skill to make his Memoir either instructive or interesting. We give a specimen of his style:—

"Dr. Tennant took boarders into his house (whilst at Dollar), and was most kind and attentive to his pupils, in which he was ably assisted by his intelligent sister, Miss Tennant; and during vacation he was treated by the parents of his pupils whom he visited with that respect and kindness which every careful father will pay to him whose lessons he expects his children to receive with attention and advantage. During his residence at Lasswade Dr. Tennant frequently visited his kind patron, Lord Woodhouselee" [and so forth for a list of friendly patrons]; "from all of whom he received flattering attention, and many important testimonies to the interest which they took in his success."

Although the name of Mr. Conolly is on the title-page, we cannot help believing that this little book must have been written by Miss Austen's immortal "Mr. Collins" in 'Pride and Prejudice,' or by one on whom his mantle has descended in all its amplitude.

Pictures of Old England—[*Bilder aus Alt-England*, by Reinhold Pauli] (Gotha, Perthes; London, Williams & Norgate.)

Pictures of Old England. Translated by E. C. Otté. (Macmillan & Co.)

Dr. Pauli, whose work on Alfred the Great has already been received as a valuable contribu-

tion to Anglo-Saxon history, has published under the above title a collection of twelve papers illustrating the condition of England during the Middle Ages. The subjects are various, embracing, as they do, ecclesiastical and temporal matters, internal and foreign relations, short biographies, and episodes of literary history. The author is one of those Germans, fortunately common at the present day, who look with admiration on the greatness and constitutional liberty of England, and are pleased to remind the different branches of the Teutonic race that they are naturally brothers. He brings with him the qualification of a diligent student and a pleasant writer; and it would be difficult to find a more agreeable and instructive miscellany than this gallery of "pictures."

An especially interesting and comprehensive paper is one that is devoted to the progress of Monasticism in this country, and the different aspects it assumed,—as the Benedictines, the Cistercians and the Franciscans became the leading representatives of the system.

Monasticism began in Anglo-Saxon England with the Benedictines. Augustin, the missionary, and his forty followers all belonged to the Order of St. Benedict, and as early as the seventh century abbeys and priories under the same rule sprang up in every part of England, several of them seats of theological and classical learning, and all of them favourable to the progress of agriculture. Of this the old Celtic monks had been wholly regardless; but as far as we know anything about them, they abandoned themselves to an Oriental state of contemplation, leaving woods and fields in their native wildness.

Of the manner in which the Benedictines made themselves generally useful, we have a creditable instance at Abingdon, near Oxford, where a monastery, founded by two pious brothers, towards the end of the seventh century, was shortly afterwards placed on a firm footing by the virtuous King Jni. This excellent monarch, whose admirable qualities are, we fear, not sufficiently remembered, made laws, by which all his subjects were ordered to convert at least half the soil into arable and pasture land; but the Benedictines, who found in their rules a prescription to much the same effect, were the first to reduce the theory to practice. They not only worked themselves, but they called in their lay neighbours to help them, and rewarded them with a share of the produce. Thus woods were cleared, marshes were drained, and Abingdon became rich.

Having property to sell, the Benedictines began to offer facilities to purchasers, and a market was soon held in front of the abbey gate. Ornamental arts likewise flourished, and painting, music, sculpture, architecture, were all assiduously cultivated in the Anglo-Saxon convents. Nor were moral duties neglected. Rough-riden serfs found in the monks their best defenders against tyrannical lords; hospitality was largely practised; the sick and the suffering were kindly tended; and for these worthy objects several sources of revenue were devised, which afterwards degenerated into as many forms of abuse.

Under the strictly feudal government introduced by William the Conqueror, the convents were included in the general system, and enjoyed the privileges, while they submitted to the burdens, of lay landholders. The monks, while they maintained their old reputation for charity, became more worldly, and when the country had been brought to a state of tranquillity by Henry the Second, their wealth was incalculably augmented. The value of tithes and other dues were in proportion with that of

the land, and the practice of making large testamentary bequests to religious houses actually grew into a fashion; the terror of the deathbed proving a most profitable instrument in the hands of the rapacious monks, until the government interfered with those Statutes of Mortmain, of which the present laws respecting charitable bequests are the known descendants.

Abingdon was not behindhand in the general march of luxury; indeed, it is from the archives of this monastery, recently published in London, that Dr. Pauli obtains much evidence respecting the monkish enjoyment of creature-comforts. The holy men were very particular in the choice of their *chef-de-cuisine*, who was required to be a person of a liberal and sober character,—a veritable father of the congregation. That he might be more free in the discharge of his important duties, he was allowed to attend less regularly at chapel than the rest of the brethren; he gave the sign for grace at table, for sitting down, and drinking; the perquisites due from the neighbouring villages for the use of the refectory were at his disposal. On the principal fast-days he had a right to three especial dishes of fish, but he had the responsibility of distributing alms to the proper objects of charity. Another important officer was the cellarer, who was not however allowed to absent himself from chapel so often as the master of the kitchen. He was bound to see that there was abundance of good beer at dinner and supper, and to take care that the monks found their goblets well replenished, whenever they reposed from their onerous duties of praying and singing. The charge of covering the table belonged to the rectorarius, who with all proper ceremony and with fitting observance of the distinction of rank, placed the abbot's spoon, the friar's cup, and the vessels of the other brethren.

Those luxurious habits, together with divers flagrant immoralities, considerably lowered the Benedictines in the public estimation; but monkery again assumed a severe form, through the exertions of St. Bernard, and the Cistercians, who first made their appearance in the twelfth century, seemed to promise a return of the ancient asceticism. These paid particular attention to sheep, and it was chiefly in consequence of their pastoral disposition that wool became the staple commodity of England. In a short time they had so far degenerated that their morals were not a whit superior to those of the Benedictines, while they remained their inferiors in scholarship. The style of their chronicles is dry and inelegant, whereas the brethren of the older order had so completely identified themselves with literary proficiency, that for many ages the Abbey of St. Albans, one of their most important foundations, compiled a sort of official history of the kingdom, and was intrusted with the care of state documents.

The Mendicant orders, which arose under the influence of that attempt of the Papacy to subjugate the Christian world which began with Innocent the Third, represented a theory totally different from that of their monastic predecessors. These had lived in secluded places, and chiefly concerned themselves with rural populations; whereas the Mendicants plunged into crowded cities, and devoted their attention to the sufferers of unwholesome streets and alleys. They were, in fact, the prototypes of what we now call "Home Missionaries," and in their mode of operation were in some respects similar to the lower dissenting preachers of the present day, who, however, will be by no means inclined to admit their relationship, when they hear that they particularly recommended the adoration of the Virgin. Of the secular clergy

the Mendicants were declared foes, and they set out with a strong contempt for profane learning, which appears in a rigid abstinence from allusion to classical authors. Even when they relaxed somewhat from their primitive rigidity, Roger Bacon, the glory of the Franciscans, found himself obliged to petition the Pope for a freer use of ink and parchment than the rule of his order permitted.

The principal Mendicant orders were the Franciscan and the Dominican. Of these the former were influential in England and likewise in Italy, while the latter were more largely diffused over France, Spain, and the district of the Rhine. In 1224, two years before the death of their founder, the first party of Franciscans landed at Dover, and at once proceeded to London. They were natives of different countries, but they all looked exactly alike, in their coarse brown frock, which was their sole garment, and which was fastened about their loins with a rope, which served the double purpose of a girdle and a discipline. A prayer-book and the simplest materials for writing constituted their sole luggage. Beggars they professed to be, beggars they were, and with beggars they associated. In the worst and most unhealthy quarters of the principal towns, the places shunned by opulent citizens, they fixed their quarters, teaching industry to the poorer classes by precept and example, and particularly urging the virtue of cleanliness.

Attendance on the sick in the hospitals and lazaret-houses was one of the most regular duties of the Mendicant friars, and the study of medicine, which was found necessary to the efficient performance of this duty, soon led many of them to abandon their pristine love of ignorance, and to become adepts in physical science. Having chiefly sprung up in commercial places, they had, as it were, a natural taste for foreign missions, coasted the Mediterranean Sea, visited the Czar of Muscovy at Kiev, and even penetrated into Tartary, bringing back all sorts of geographical information on their return. From physics they speedily passed to metaphysics, and Duns Scotus and William Occam still remain celebrated among the scholastic lights of the University of Oxford, where, under the patronage of the famous Robert Grosseteste, Bishop of Lincoln, the Franciscans acquired great influence. In the struggles between Simon de Montfort and the Crown, they were generally arrayed on the side of liberty and right.

The Mendicant friars are doubtless to be regarded as the precursors of the Reformation, but their moral influence had ceased before the great work was actually begun. They do not assume the profane magnificence of the Benedictines and Cistercians, but they plunge into a lower kind of disreputability, and are soon regarded as shameless impostors and vulgar debauchees; fit targets for as many darts as a Chaucer may be pleased to direct against them.

A Map of London in the fifteenth century is an useful addition to the miscellany; which E. C. Otté has translated for Mr. Macmillan into readable English.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

A Manual of British Lichens. By William Mudd. (Darlington, Penney.)—This is an octavo volume of 309 pages, containing descriptions of all the species, arranged upon a new plan by the author. We cannot but express our regret that so much labour should have been consumed to so little purpose. It is evident, indeed, that Mr. Mudd is thoroughly in earnest, that he has a very extensive knowledge of these little plants, and that what he has written is the result of long and patient original observation. Had his power of generalizing but equalled his industry in observing, and if he had possessed the art of combining in as

eminent a degree as that of separating, he would have produced a valuable scientific work. Unfortunately, such is not the case. From want of technical skill in managing his typographical arrangements, it is excessively difficult to understand what his classification is; and owing to the formidable scientific jargon adopted throughout the work, without the smallest necessity, it is hopeless to expect any reader to master it, except an adept. Nevertheless, in the midst of the thickest verbal fog which we ever endeavoured to penetrate, we are to grope for the distinctions of no fewer than 105 genera, where Linnæus made one suffice; Acharius, the great reformer of the order, 43; and even Fries could discover no more than 32. Some may call this the result of scientific exactitude, and adduce it as a proof of the advance made in the modern power of observation. We cannot accept the explanation. Undoubtedly it arises out of a microscopical examination of the tissues of these plants, and a belief that structural peculiarities invisible to the naked eye are of more importance than those which are obvious to all men. But we cannot perceive any proof that mere microscopical characters possess the value assigned to them, and that a plant is better known by the micrometrical measure of its internal particles than by its general form and surface. To say nothing of the notorious uncertainty of over-minute examination and the variable form of vegetable cells, we are at a loss to discover upon what principle the spores (or microscopical seeds) of a *Nephroma* are to be distinguished from those of a *Peltigera*, or a *Synechoblastus* or *Roccella*; or why they should be selected for distinguishing characters rather than the old Acharian marks derived from the thallus and its shield. We might as well endeavour to classify animals by differences in the form of the ultimate organized elements of their fat, flesh, muscular fibre or bones, instead of taking those manifest differences with which zoologists have hitherto been satisfied. A good manual of British Lichens is wanted; and if Mr. Mudd will discard his crabbed phraseology—introduce clearness into his arrangement—throw overboard all such spurious genera as *Diploicia*, *Thallidima*, *Toninia*, and *Leucothecium*—offer differences to the consideration of the reader instead of descriptions,—in short, follow the example set by Bentham in his admirable *Handbook of the British Flora*;—if he will do all this, we have no doubt that he will produce a work which English science will gladly recognize.

Common Objects of the Microscope. By the Rev. J. G. Wood. (Routledge & Co.)—This is a very cheap shilling's worth of scientific information: upwards of 400 engravings, by Tuffen West, and a running text of observations on the figures. Of course, all books on the microscope are more or less like each other; but this work is so like one recently illustrated by Mr. West, that the one might be mistaken for the other if the plates alone were seen. The paper and print, however, indicate that it has been got up for a large sale at a low price. One drawback to the general utility of the volume will be found in its recommending the microscopes and apparatus sold by one particular house. It would have been better in a book intended for popular use either that all good makers should have been recommended or none at all mentioned. The author, also, strongly recommends the Society of Arts microscope, but does not mention that this highly praiseworthy instrument, which has done so much for the extension of the use of the microscope, was manufactured by the Messrs. Field, of Birmingham, who gained the prize of the Society of Arts for their manufacture.

Inspiration and Interpretation: Seven Sermons preached before the University of Oxford; with Preliminary Remarks: being an Answer to a Volume entitled 'Essays and Reviews.' By the Rev. T. W. Burgon. (Parker.)—The Fellow of Oriel, and Select University Preacher, adds to his sermons a diatribe against the seven. If we were to call him insolent, blustering and vulgar, we should but borrow terms which he has applied to one or another of the gentlemen whom he assails; we think he has entitled himself to wear his own epithets. And his remarks are addressed to his own pupils, the undergraduates of Oriel; which does not mend

the matter. Our readers will have observed in this Oxford controversy, so far as it has gone, little or nothing of that personal disrespect of which old disputes were so prolific: Oxford has learnt a gentlemanly tone of controversy. Mr. Burgon may stand, among models for imitation, as a model for—what shall we say?—*evitation*. We need not warn the undergraduates of Oriel against his style and temper; too many of them are finished gentlemen, and nearly finished scholars. But we may remind the public, that such excesses are by no means characteristic of the Fellows of Oriel. We should not, in any case, have discussed the doctrines of this work; but we think, had it been our province, we should have declined to handle in detail theology of so barbarous a tone. We will make only one extract. Speaking of the late Baden Powell—and we must do Mr. Burgon the justice to say that his manner of assailing the dead is comparatively decent—he says that either his mind was illogical, or he “cannot have studied the Bible with that ordinary attention which would entitle him to dogmatize concerning its contents.” We know that men who have paid but ordinary attention to high subjects are very apt to dogmatize; but we did not know they were “entitled” to do so. Mr. Burgon thinks differently, as appears by his practice. We recommend him to give the Bible that extraordinary attention, so as to be able to hold an opinion which, in spite of its uncompromising character, in spite of the downrightness of the warning against the contrary which accompanies its expression, shall avoid the reproach of dogmatism,—which has been described by Douglas Jerrold as puppyism arrived at its full growth.

The Threshold of Chemistry. By Charles W. Heaton. (Chapman & Hall.)—Amidst all the Manuals, Elements and Introductions to Chemistry, we think Mr. Heaton's volume will be found acceptable. It is not an attempt to go into the theory of the science of chemistry, but simply what it professes to be,—a guide to those who are about to step on to the threshold of that vast temple of human knowledge known as Chemistry. Without any attempt at defining the science, the author considers the most practical of all questions, first, the expense of chemical experiments. Having settled the fact that chemistry may be very economically studied, our author then describes some of the indispensable apparatus for chemical experiments. After this is all done, the student is set to work, and, step by step, he is inducted into the principal properties of the elements. The work is neatly printed, and illustrated with numerous woodcuts.

Of Pamphlets on miscellaneous subjects we have received, “*High Speeds, a Letter to the Right Hon. T. M. Gibson*, by G. R. Stephenson (Clay).—*Supplement to Thoughts on a Few Subjects of Political Economy*, by J. Cazenove (Simpkin).—*The Bank Act of 1844—Free Trade in Gold not Incompatible with our Standard of Value, and the True Remedy for Ruinous Fluctuations in Prices and in the Bank Rate of Discount*, by H. Brookes (Wilson).—*A Letter on the Bank of England Charter, and Lord Overstone's Theory of Currency*, by E. Phillips (Bowie).—*The Tannin Process*, by C. Russell (Davies).—*A Proposed New Mode of Collecting the Animal, Vegetable and other Refuse of Towns*, by H. Liddell (Whittaker).—*London Sewage and the Thames Embankment. A Plan for Carrying off the London Sewage without Pumping, and without Low Level Sewers through the City and Southwark, and for a Thames Embankment unincumbered by a Sewage passing through it*, by T. Macneill (Weale).—*Colliery Explosions and a Means to Prevent them*, by R. H. Hughes (Plummer).—*What is the Manchester Unity? An Attempt to furnish a Plain and Truthful Account of the Principles and Practice of Odd Fellowship*, by G. F. Pardon (Judd & Glass).—*The American Crisis; or, The True Issue, Slavery or Liberty?* by the Rev. W. Patton (Low).—*The Country? The Company, or why British North America may be Peopled, and how it may be Done*, by Capt. Syngé (Stanford).—*North and South; or, The American Crisis; a Poem* (J. Blackwood).—*Memorandums and Recollections on Gout and Rheumatism, and their Treatment*, by E. Moore

(Churchill),—*Nurses for the Sick; with a Letter to Young Women*, by Louisa Twining (Longman),—*How shall I get into an Hospital? a Guide for Patients*, by the Rev. A. Alston (Stanford),—and *Historical Records of the Various Affections Cured by Means of the Electro-Chemical Bath*, by Dr. Caplin (Baillière).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Aimard's White Sealper, fcap. 8vo. 2s. bds.
All Round the World, edited by Ainsworth, Vol. 2. imp. 8vo. 7s. 6d.
Brewer's Guide to Grecian History, 3rd edit. 18mo. 3s. 6d. cl.
British Library, Osweli's Summer on the Lakes, &c. 8vo. 3s. bds.
Brook's Silver Cord, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 11. 11s. 6d. cl.
Cambridge School and College Text Books, Goodwin's Elementary Dynamics, fcap. 8vo. 3s. cl.—Statics, 8vo. 3s. cl.
Charley and Georgy; or, the Children at Gibraltar, 18mo. 1s. cl.
Charlie Cheerful's Nursery Stories, coloured illust. royal 8vo. 3s. 6d.
Corkran's East and West; or, Once upon a Time, 3 vols. 31s. 6d. cl.
Crawford's Humpty Casket, and other Tales and Lyrics, fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.
Davis's Pictures for the Mind's Eye, fcap. 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl.
English Cycle, conducted by Knight, Arts and Sciences, Vol. 2. 12s.
Farr's Manual of Geography, Physical and Political, new edit. 3s.
Farrarwood Post Office, 3rd edit. 18mo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Friendly Truths for Working Homes, fcap. 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Goethe's Torquato Tasso, translated into English Verse, 3s. 6d. cl.
Haigh's Anglo-Saxon Sagas as Aids to History, 8vo. 6s. 6d. cl.
Haigh's Conquest of Britain by the Saxons, 8vo. 15s. cl.
Home Life of English Ladies in the 17th Century, 2nd edit. 6s. cl.
Hull's Coal Fields of Great Britain, their History, &c. 2nd edit. 10s.
Ikhvân-u-Safa, tr. by Ikram, revised by Forbes and Eieu, 12s. 6d.
Knight (Miss Cornelia), Autobiography of, 3rd edit. 3 vols. 8vo. 25s.
Landmarks of History, Ancient History, 5th edit. 18mo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Lang's Wanderings in India, new edit. 18mo. 2s. bds.
Leighton's Court of Cases, Story of Burke and Hare, fcap. 8vo. 3s.
Lewis's Bankruptcy Manual, 8vo. 1s. bds.
Lord's Woodbine, Poems, fcap. 8vo. 3s. cl.
Mant's Christophoros, and other Poems, cr. 8vo. 6s. cl.
Minutes of the Wesleyan Conference, 1861, 18mo. 1s. 4d. bds.
Mysterley; or, Faith and Knowledge of God, 2 vols. 8vo. 30s. cl.
Parish of Livewood; or, Who is Responsible? fcap. 8vo. 3s. cl.
Parlour Library "Favell's White Wolf of Brittany," fcap. 8vo. 3s. bds.
Peverley and Hatt's New Bankruptcy Law, 18mo. 1s. cl.
Pigeon Pie, 2nd edit. 18mo. 1s. cl.
Pope's Celtic Inquiries on the Law of Bankruptcy, 18mo. 1s. cl.
Steinmetz's Military Gymnastics of the French, 8vo. 1s. swd.
Stephens's List of Principal London Shippers, 22mo. 1s. cl.
Vieland's Stepping-Stone to Translation of French, fcap. 8vo. 1s. 6d.
Voice of Thanksgiving, 18mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Wade's Hist. of St. Mary's Abbey, Melrose, illust. cr. 8vo. 6s. 6d. cl.
Yelverton's Martyrs to Circumstance, Part 3, fcap. 8vo. 3s.
Young Naturalist's Lib. "Adams's Nests and Eggs," n. ed. 16mo. 1s.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Manchester, Sept. 5, 1861.

BLESSED with brilliant weather, with an excellent programme, and with a good subscription, the Thirty-first Congress of the British Association has opened in this city most auspiciously. Our last meeting in Manchester was a conspicuous failure. We came to it in a period of great commercial depression; and many of us feared that the American troubles would have procured for us this September a repetition of our former ill-luck. But these fears are at an end. Of our success this time there can be no doubt whatever. The gathering of scientific sages is greater than it was last year in Oxford, and the general company is enormously greater. The Sheldonian Theatre was vast enough for the biggest Oxford audience ever got together; but the Free Trade Hall has proved too limited in space for the crowd which thronged to Mr. Fairbairn's inaugural address. The tickets sold amount to more than 2,500, of which about 80 are those of life members. The increase of funds will therefore be considerable.

So far every one seems pleased. Our sages find themselves in pleasant places—some of them much to their surprise,—the beauties of the districts around Manchester being little known to your true southron. The hospitality is boundless, the General Committee having made a set of admirable arrangements on the subject of billets. Yesterday, before the meeting, the Mayor gave a sumptuous dinner to 150 guests,—cold, but the wine very good,—and the amount of private preparation in this line of which one hears is somewhat alarming to those who have not yet reconciled themselves to the theory that the British Association is a social institution. The great majority are reconciled to the *fêtes*. Lord Ellesmere's party next week is looked forward to, even in this city of machinery, with as much interest as anything likely to occur in Section G.

After the Mayor's dinner the company repaired to the Free Trade Hall to hold the General Meeting, when LORD WHOTESLEY resigned the presidency, in a graceful speech, to his successor, Mr. FAIRBAIRN, who rose and delivered—

The President's Address.

Gentlemen of the British Association, — Ever since my election to the high office I now occupy I have been deeply sensible of my own unfitness

for a post of so much distinction and responsibility; and when I call to mind the illustrious men who have preceded me in this chair, and see around me so many persons much better qualified for the office than myself, I feel the novelty of my position and unfeigned embarrassment in addressing you. I should, however, very imperfectly discharge the duties which devolve upon me, as the successor of the distinguished nobleman who presided over the meetings of last year, if I neglected to thank you for the honourable position in which you have placed me, and to express at the outset my gratitude to those valued friends with whom I have been united for many years in the labours of the Sections of this Association, and from whom I have invariably received every mark of esteem.

A careful perusal of the history of this Association will demonstrate that it was the first, and for a long time the only institution which brought together for a common object the learned Professors of our Universities and the workers in practical science. These periodical *réunions* have been of incalculable benefit in giving to practice that soundness of principle and certainty of progressive improvement which can only be obtained by the accurate study of science and its application to the arts. On the other hand, the men of actual practice have reciprocated the benefits thus received from theory, in testing by actual experiment deductions which were doubtful and rectifying those which were erroneous. Guided by an extended experience, and exercising a sound and disciplined judgment, they have often corrected theories apparently accurate, but nevertheless founded on incomplete data or on false assumptions inadvertently introduced. If the British Association had effected nothing more than the removal of the anomalous separation of theory and practice, it would have gained imperishable renown in the benefit thus conferred. Were I to enlarge on the relation of the achievements of science to the comforts and enjoyments of man, I should have to refer to the present epoch as one of the most important in the history of the world. At no former period did science contribute so much to the uses of life and the wants of society. And in doing this it has only been fulfilling that mission which Bacon, the great father of modern science, appointed for it, when he wrote that "the legitimate goal of the sciences is the endowment of human life with new inventions and riches," and when he sought for a natural philosophy which, not spending its energy on barren disquisitions, "should be operative for the benefit and endowment of mankind." Looking, then, to the fact that, while in our time all the sciences have yielded this fruit, engineering science, with which I have been most intimately connected, has pre-eminently advanced the power, the wealth, and the comforts of mankind, I shall probably best discharge the duties of the office I have the honour to fill by stating, as briefly as possible, the more recent scientific discoveries which have so influenced the relations of social life. I shall, therefore, not dwell so much on the progress of abstract science, important as that is, but shall rather endeavour briefly to examine the application of science to the useful arts, and the results which have followed, and are likely to follow, in the improvement of the condition of society.

The history of man throughout the gradations and changes which he undergoes in advancing from a primitive barbarism to a state of civilization shows that he has been chiefly stimulated to the cultivation of science and the development of his inventive powers by the urgent necessity of providing for his wants and securing his safety. There is no nation, however barbarous, which does not inherit the germs of civilization, and there is scarcely any which has not done something towards applying the rudiments of science to the purposes of daily life. Among the South Sea Islanders, when discovered by Cook, the Applied Sciences,—if I may use the term,—were not entirely unknown. They had observed something of the motions of the heavenly bodies, and watched with interest their revolutions, in order to apply this knowledge to the division of time. They were not entirely deficient in the construction of instruments of husbandry, of war, and of music. They

had made themselves acquainted with the rudiments of ship-building and navigation in the construction and management of their canoes. Cut off from the influence of European civilization, and deprived of intercourse with higher grades of mind, we still find the inherent principle of progression exhibiting itself, and the inventive and reasoning powers developed in the attempt to secure the means of subsistence. Again, if we compare man as he exists in small communities with his condition where large numbers are congregated together, we find that densely-populated countries are the most prolific in inventions, and advance most rapidly in science. Because the wants of the many are greater than those of the few, there is a more vigorous struggle against the natural limitations of supply, a more careful husbanding of resources, and there are more minds at work. This fact is strikingly exemplified in the history of Mexico and Peru; and its attestation is found in the numerous monuments of the past which are seen in Central America, where the remains of cities and temples, and vast public works, erected by a people endowed with high intellectual acquirements, can still be traced. There have been discovered a system of canals for irrigation; long mining galleries cut in the solid rock in search of lead, tin and copper; pyramids not unlike those of Egypt; earthenware vases and cups, and manuscripts containing the records of their history; all testifying to so high a degree of scientific culture and practical skill that, looking at the cruelties which attended the conquests of Cortes and Pizarro, we may well hesitate as to which had the stronger claims on our sympathy, the victors or the vanquished.

In attempting to notice those branches of science with which I am but imperfectly acquainted, I shall have to claim your indulgence. This Association, as you are aware, does not confine its discussions and investigations to any particular science; and one great advantage of this is, that it leads to the division of labour, while the attention each department receives, and the harmony with which the plan has hitherto worked, afford the best guarantee of its wisdom and proof of its success. In the early history of Astronomy, how vague and unsatisfactory were the wild theories and conjectures which supplied the place of demonstrated physical truths and carefully observed laws! How immeasurably small, what a very speck, does man appear, with all the wonders of his invention, when contrasted with the mighty works of the Creator; and how imperfect is our apprehension, even in the highest flights of poetic imagination, of the boundless depths of space! These reflections naturally suggest themselves in the contemplation of the works of an Almighty Power, and impress the mind with a reverential awe of the great Author of our existence. The great revolution which laid the foundation of modern astronomy, and which, indeed, marks the birth of modern physical science, is chiefly due to three or four distinguished philosophers. Tycho Brahe, by his system of accurate measurement of the positions of the heavenly bodies; Copernicus, by his history of the solar system; Galileo, by the application of the telescope; and Kepler, by the discovery of the laws of the planetary motions, all assisted in advancing, by prodigious strides, towards a true knowledge of the constitution of the universe. It remained for Newton to introduce, at a later period, the idea of an attraction varying directly as the mass, and inversely as the square of the distance, and thus to reduce celestial phenomena to the greatest simplicity, by comprehending them under a single law. Without tracing the details of the history of this science, we may notice that in more recent times astronomical discoveries have been closely connected with high mechanical skill in the construction of instruments of precision. The telescope has enormously increased the catalogue of the fixed stars, or those "landmarks of the universe," as Sir John Herschel terms them, "which never deceive the astronomer, navigator, or surveyor." The number of known planets and asteroids has also been greatly enlarged. The discovery of Uranus resulted immediately from the perfection attained by Sir William Herschel in the construc-

sion of his telescope. More recently, the structure of the nebulae has been unfolded, through the application to their study of the colossal telescope of Lord Rosse. In all these directions much has been done both by our present distinguished Astronomer Royal and also by amateur observers in private observatories, all of whom, with Mr. Lassells at their head, are making rapid advances in this department of physical science. Our knowledge of the physical constitution of the central body of our system seems likely, at the present time, to be much increased. The spots on the sun's disc were noticed by Galileo and his contemporaries, and enabled them to ascertain the time of its rotation and the inclination of its axis. They also correctly inferred, from their appearance, the existence of a luminous envelope, in which funnel-shaped depressions revealed a solid and dark nucleus. Just a century ago, Alexander Wilson indicated the presence of a second and less luminous envelope beneath the outer stratum; and his discovery was confirmed by Sir William Herschel, who was led to assume the presence of a double stratum of clouds, the upper intensely luminous, the lower grey, and forming the penumbra of the spots. Observations during eclipses have rendered probable the supposition that a third and outermost stratum of imperfect transparency incloses concentrically the other envelopes. Still more recently, the remarkable discoveries of Kirchhoff and Bunsen require us to believe that a solid or liquid photosphere is seen through an atmosphere containing iron, sodium, lithium, and other metals in a vaporous condition. We must still wait for the application of more perfect instruments, and especially for the careful registering of the appearances of the sun by the photoheliograph of Sir John Herschel, so ably employed by Mr. Warren De La Rue, Mr. Welsh, and others, before we can expect a solution of all the problems thus suggested. Guided by the same principles which have been so successful in astronomy, its sister science, Magnetism, emerging from its infancy, has of late advanced rapidly in that stage of development which is marked by assiduous and systematic observation of the phenomena, by careful analysis and presentation of the facts which they disclose, and by the grouping of these in generalizations, which, when the basis on which they rest shall be more extended, will prepare the way for the conception of a general physical theory, in which all the phenomena shall be comprehended, while each shall receive its separate and satisfactory explanation. It is unnecessary to remind you of the deep interest which the British Association has at all times taken in the advancement of this branch of natural knowledge, or of the specific recommendations which, made in conjunction with the Royal Society, have been productive of such various and important results. To refer but to a single instance: we have seen those magnetic disturbances, so mysterious in their origin and so extensive in simultaneous prevalence,—and which, less than twenty years ago, were designated by a term specially denoting that their laws were wholly unknown,—traced to laws of periodical recurrence, revealing, without a doubt, their origin in the central body of our system, by inequalities which have for their respective periods the solar day, the solar year, and, still more remarkably, and until lately unsuspected, solar cycle of about ten of our terrestrial years, to whose existence they bear testimony in conjunction with the solar spots; but whose nature and causes are in all other respects still wrapped in entire obscurity. We owe to General Sabine, especially, the recognition and study of these and other solar magnetic influences, and of the magnetic influence of the moon similarly attested by concurrent determinations in many parts of the globe, which are now held to constitute a distinct branch of this science, not inappropriately named "celestial," as distinguished from purely terrestrial magnetism.

We ought not in this town to forget that the very rapid advance which has been made in our time in Chemistry is due to the law of equivalents, or Atomic Theory, first discovered by our townsman, John Dalton. Since the development of this law, its progress has been unimpeded, and

it has had a most direct bearing on the comforts and enjoyments of life. A knowledge of the constituents of food has led to important deductions as to the relative nutritive value and commercial importance of different materials. Water has been studied in reference to the deleterious impurities with which it is so apt to be contaminated in its distribution to the inhabitants of large towns. The power of analysis, which enables us to detect adulterations, has been invaluable to the public health, and would be much more so if it were possible to obviate the difficulties which have prevented the operation of recent legislation on this subject. We have another proof of the utility of this science in its application to medicine; and the estimation in which it is held by the medical profession is the true index of its value in the diagnosis and treatment of disease. The largest developments of chemistry, however, have been in connexion with the useful arts. What would now be the condition of calico-printing, bleaching, dyeing, and even agriculture itself, if they had been deprived of the aid of theoretic chemistry? For example, aniline—first discovered in coal tar by Dr. Hoffman, who has so admirably developed its properties—is now most extensively used as the basis of red, blue, violet, and green dyes. This important discovery will probably in a few years render this country independent of the world for dye stuffs; and it is more than probable that England, instead of drawing her dye stuffs from foreign countries, may herself become the centre from which all the world will be supplied. It is an interesting fact that at the same time, in another branch of this science, M. Tournet has lately demonstrated that the colours of gems, such as the emerald, aqua-marina, amethyst, smoked rock-crystal, and others, are due to volatile hydro-carbons, first noticed by Sir David Brewster in clouded topaz, and that they are not derived from metallic oxides, as has been hitherto believed. Another remarkable advance has recently been made by Bunsen and Kirchhoff in the application of the coloured rays of the prism to analytical research. We may consider their discoveries as the commencement of a new era in analytical chemistry, from the extraordinary facilities they afford in the qualitative detection of the minutest traces of elementary bodies. The value of this method has been proved by the discovery of the new metals, cesium and rubidium, by M. Bunsen; and it has yielded another remarkable result in demonstrating the existence of iron and six other known metals in the sun. In noticing the more recent discoveries in this important science I must not pass over in silence the valuable light which chemistry has thrown upon the composition of iron and steel. Although Despretz demonstrated many years ago that iron would combine with nitrogen, yet it was not until 1857 that Mr. C. Binks proved that nitrogen is an essential element of steel; and more recently M. Carou and M. Frémy have further elucidated this subject; the former showing that cyanogen, or cyanide of ammonium, is the essential element which converts wrought iron into steel; the latter combining iron with nitrogen through the medium of ammonia, and then converting it into steel by bringing it at the proper temperature into contact with common coal gas. There is little doubt that in a few years these discoveries will enable Sheffield manufacturers to replace their present uncertain, cumbrous, and expensive process by a method at once simple and inexpensive, and so completely under control as to admit of any required degree of conversion being obtained with absolute certainty. Mr. Crampton, also, has proved that cast iron contains nitrogen, and has shown that it is a definite compound of carbon and iron, mixed with various proportions of metallic iron, according to its nature. Before leaving chemical science, I must refer to the interesting discovery by M. Deville, by which he succeeded in rapidly melting 38 or 40 pounds of platinum—a metal till then considered almost infusible. This discovery will render the extraction of platinum from the ore more perfect, and, by reducing its cost, will greatly facilitate its application to the arts.

It is little more than half a century since Geology assumed the distinctive character of a science.

Taking into consideration the aspects of nature in different epochs of the history of the earth, it has been found that the study of the changes at present going on in the world around us enables us to understand the past revolutions of the globe, and the conditions and circumstances under which strata have been formed and organic remains embedded and preserved. The geologist has increasingly tended to believe that the changes which have taken place on the face of the globe, from the earliest times to the present, are the result of agencies still at work. But while it is his high office to record the distribution of life in past ages, and the evidence of physical changes in the arrangement of land and water, his results hitherto have indicated no traces of its beginning, nor have they afforded evidence of the time of its future duration. Geology has been indebted for this progress very largely to the investigations of Sedgwick and the writings of Sir Charles Lyell. As an example of the application of Geology to the practical uses of life, I may cite the discovery of the goldfields of Australia, which might long have remained hidden but for the researches of Sir Roderick Murchison in the Ural Mountains on the geological position of the strata from which the Russian gold is obtained. From this investigation he was led by inductive reasoning to believe that gold would be found in similar rocks, specimens of which had been sent him from Australia. The last years of the active life of this distinguished geologist have been devoted to the re-examination of the rocks of his native highlands of Scotland. Applying to them those principles of classification which he long since established, he has demonstrated that the crystalline limestone and quartz rocks which are associated with mica schists, &c., belong by their embedded organic remains to the Lower Silurian rocks. Descending from this well-marked horizon, he shows the existence beneath all such fossiliferous strata of vast masses of sandstone and conglomerate of Cambrian age; and, lastly, he has proved the existence of a fundamental gneiss, on which all the other rocks repose, and which, occupying the north-western Hebrides and the west coasts of Sutherland and Ross, is the oldest rock formation on the British Isles, it being unknown in England, Wales, or Ireland.

It is well known that the temperature increases as we descend through the earth's crust, from a certain point near the surface, at which the temperature is constant. In various mines, borings, and artesian wells the temperature has been found to increase about one degree Fahrenheit for every sixty or sixty-five feet of descent. In some carefully conducted experiments during the sinking of Dukinfield Deep Mine—one of the deepest pits in this country—it was found that a mean increase of about one degree in seventy-one feet occurred. If we take the ratio thus indicated, and assume it to extend to much greater depths, we should reach at two-and-a-half miles from the surface strata at the temperature of boiling water; and at depths of about fifty or sixty miles the temperature would be sufficient to melt, under the ordinary pressure of the atmosphere, the hardest rocks. Reasoning from these facts, it would appear that the mass of the globe, at no great depth, must be in a fluid state. But this deduction requires to be modified by other considerations, namely, the influence of pressure on the fusing point, and the relative conductivity of the rocks which form the earth's crust. To solve these questions a series of important experiments were instituted by Mr. Hopkins, in the prosecution of which Dr. Joule and myself took part; and after a long and laborious investigation it was found that the temperature of fluidity increased about one degree Fahrenheit for every five-hundred pounds of pressure in the case of spermaceti, bees'-wax, and other similar substances. However, on extending these experiments to less compressible substances, such as tin and barytes, a similar increase was not observed. But this series of experiments has been unavoidably interrupted; nor is the series on the conductivity of rocks entirely finished. Until they have been completed by Mr. Hopkins, we can only make a partial use of them in forming an opinion of the thickness of the earth's solid crust. Judging, however, alone from the greater conductivity of

the igneous rocks, we may calculate that the thickness cannot possibly be less than nearly three times as great as that calculated on the usual suppositions of the conductive power of the terrestrial mass at enormous depths being no greater than that of the superficial sedimentary beds. Other modes of investigation which Mr. Hopkins has brought to bear on this question appear to lead to the conclusion that the thickness of the earth's crust is much greater even than that above stated. This would require us to assume that a part of the heat in the crust is due to superficial and external rather than central causes. This does not bear directly against the doctrine of central heat, but shows that only a part of the increase of temperature observed in mines and deep wells is due to the outward flow of that heat.

Touching those highly interesting branches of science, Botany and Zoology, it may be considered presumptuous in me to offer any remarks. I have, however, not entirely neglected, in my earlier days, to inform myself of certain portions of natural history, which cannot but be attractive to all who delight in the wonderful beauties of natural objects. How interesting is the organization of animals and plants! how admirably adapted to their different functions and spheres of life! They want nothing, yet have nothing superfluous. Every organ is adapted perfectly to its functions; and the researches of Owen, Agassiz, Darwin, Hooker, Daubeny, Babington, and Jardine, fully illustrate the perfection of the animal and vegetable economy of nature.

Two other important branches of scientific research, Geography and Ethnology, have for some years been united, in this Association, in one Section, and that probably the most attractive and popular of them all. We are much indebted to Sir Roderick Murchison, among other members of the Association, for its continued prosperity, and the high position it has attained in public estimation. The spirit of enterprise, courage and perseverance displayed by our travellers in all parts of the world have been powerfully stimulated and well supported by the Royal Geographical Society; and the prominence and rapid publicity given to discoveries by that body have largely promoted geographical research. In Physical Geography, the late Baron von Humboldt has been one of the largest contributors, and we are chiefly indebted to his personal researches and numerous writings for the elevated position it now holds among the sciences. To Humboldt we owe our knowledge of the physical features of Central and Southern America. To Parry, Sir James Ross and Scoresby we are indebted for discoveries in the Arctic and Antarctic regions. Geography has also been advanced by the first voyage of Franklin down the Copper Mine River, and along the inhospitable shores of the Northern Seas, as far as Point Turnagain; as also by that ill-fated expedition in search of a North-West passage, followed by others in search of the unfortunate men who perished in their attempt to reach those ice-bound regions, so often stimulated by the untiring energy of a high-minded woman. In addition to these, the discoveries of Dr. Livingstone in Africa have opened to us a wide field of future enterprise along the banks of the Zambesi and its tributaries. To these, we may add the explorations of Capt. Burton in the same continent, and those also by Capt. Speke and Capt. Grant of a hitherto unknown region, in which it has been suggested that the White Nile has its source, flowing from one of two immense lakes, upwards of 300 miles long by 100 broad, and situated at an elevation of 4,000 feet above the sea. To these remarkable discoveries I ought to add an honourable mention of the sagacious and perilous exploration of Central and Northern Australia by Mr. M'Douall Stuart.

Having glanced, however imperfectly, at some of the most important branches of science which engage the attention of Members of this Association, I would now invite attention to the Mechanical Sciences, with which I am more familiarly acquainted. They may be divided into Theoretical Mechanics and Dynamics, comprising the conditions of equilibrium and the laws of motion; and Applied Mechanics, relating to the construc-

tion of machines. I have already observed that Practice and Theory are twin sisters, and must work together to insure a steady progress in mechanical art. Let us, then, maintain this union as the best and safest basis of national progress, and, moreover, let us recognize it as one of the distinctive aims of the annual *réunions* of this Association. During the last century, the science of Applied Mechanics has made strides which astonish us by their magnitude; but even these, it may reasonably be hoped, are but the promise of future and more wonderful enlargements. I, therefore, propose to offer a succinct history of these improvements, as an instance of the influence of scientific progress on the well-being of society. I shall take in review the three chief aids which engineering science has afforded to national progress,—namely, canals, steam navigation and railways; each of which has promoted an incalculable extension of the industrial resources of the country. One hundred years ago, the only means for the conveyance of inland merchandise were the packhorses and waggons on the then imperfect highways. It was reserved for Brindley, Smeaton and others to introduce a system of canals, which opened up facilities for an interchange of commodities at a cheap rate over almost every part of the country. The impetus given to industrial operations by this new system of conveyance induced capitalists to embark in trade, in mining, and in the extension of manufactures in almost every district. These improvements continued for a series of years, until the whole country was intersected by canals, requisite to meet the demands of a greatly extended industry. But canals, however well adapted for the transport of minerals and merchandise, were less suited for the conveyance of passengers. The speed of the canal boats seldom exceeded from 2½ to 3 miles an hour; and, in addition to this, the projectors of canals sometimes sought to take an unfair advantage of the Act of Parliament, which fixed the tariff at so much per ton per mile, by adopting circuitous routes, under the erroneous impression that mileage was a consideration of great importance in the success of such undertakings. It is in consequence of short-sighted views and imperfect legislation that we inherit the numerous curves and distortions of our canal system. These defects in construction rendered canals almost useless for the conveyance of passengers, and led to the improvement of the common roads and the system of stage-coaches; so that before the year 1830 the chief public highways of the country had attained a remarkable smoothness and perfection; and the lightness of our carriages, and the celerity with which they were driven, still excite the admiration of those who remember them. These days of an efficiently worked system, which tasked the power and speed of the horse to the utmost, have now been succeeded by changes more wonderful than any that previously occurred in the history of the human race.

Scarcely had the canal system been fully developed when a new means of propulsion was adopted—namely, steam. I need not recount to you the enterprise, skill, and labour that have been exerted in connexion with steam navigation. You have seen its results on every river and every sea; results we owe to the fruitful minds of Miller, Symington, Fulton, and Henry Bell, who were the pioneers in the great march of progress. Viewing the past, with a knowledge of the present and a prospect of the future, it is difficult to estimate sufficiently the benefits that have been conferred by this application of mechanical science to the purposes of navigation. Power, speed, and certainty of action have been attained on the most gigantic scale. The celerity with which a modern steamer, with a thousand tons of merchandise and some hundreds of human beings on board, cleaves the water and pursues her course far surpasses the most sanguine expectations of a quarter of a century ago, and indeed almost rivals the speed of the locomotive itself. Previous to 1812 our intercourse with foreign countries and with our colonial possessions depended entirely upon the state of the weather. It was only in favourable seasons that a passage was open, and we had often to wait days,

or even a week, before Dublin could be reached from Holyhead. Now this distance of sixty-three miles is accomplished in all weathers in little more than three hours. The passage to America used to occupy six weeks or two months; now it is accomplished in eight or nine days. The passage round the Cape to India is reduced from nearly half a year to less than a third of that time, while that country may be reached by the overland route in less than a month.

These are a few of the benefits derived from steam navigation, and, as it is yet far from perfect, we may reasonably calculate on still greater advantages in our intercourse with distant nations. I will not here enter on the subject of the numerous improvements which have so rapidly advanced the progress of this important service. Suffice it to observe that the paddle-wheel system of propulsion has maintained its superiority over every other method yet adopted for the attainment of speed, as by it the best results are obtained with the least expenditure of power. In ships of war the screw is indispensable, on account of the security it affords to the engines and machinery, from their position in the hold below the water line, and because of the facility it offers in the use of sails, when the screw is raised from its position in the well to a recess in the stern prepared for that purpose. It is also preferable in ships which require auxiliary power in calms and adverse winds, so as to expedite the voyage and effect a considerable saving upon the freight.

The public mind had scarcely recovered itself from the changes which steam navigation had caused, and the impulse it had given to commerce, when a new and even more gigantic power of locomotion was inaugurated. Less than a quarter of a century had elapsed since the first steamboats floated on the waters of the Hudson and the Clyde, when the achievements thence resulting were followed by the application of the same agency to the almost superhuman flight of the locomotive and its attendant train. I well remember the competition at Rainhill in 1825, and the incredulity everywhere evinced at the proposal to run locomotives at 20 miles an hour. Neither George Stephenson himself, nor any one else, had at that time the most distant idea of the capabilities of the railway system. On the contrary, it was generally considered impossible to exceed 10 or 12 miles an hour; and our present high velocities, due to high-pressure steam and the tubular system of boilers, have surpassed the most sanguine expectations of engineers. The sagacity of George Stephenson at once seized upon the suggestions of Henry Booth, to employ tubular boilers: and that, united to the blast-pipe, previously known, has been the means of effecting all the wonders we now witness in a system that has done more for the development of practical science and the civilization of man than any discovery since the days of Adam.

From a consideration of the changes which have been effected in the means for the interchange of commodities, I pass on to examine the progress which has been made in their production. And, as the steam-engine has been the basis of all our modern manufacturing industry, I shall glance at the steps by which it has been perfected. Passing over the somewhat mythical fame of the Marquis of Worcester and the labours of Savery, Beighton, and Newcomen, we come at once to discuss the state of mechanical art at the time when James Watt brought his gigantic powers to the improvement of the steam-engine. At that time the tools were of the rudest construction, nearly everything being done by hand, and, in consequence, wood was much more extensively employed than iron. Under these circumstances Watt invented separate condensation, rendered the engine double-acting, and converted its rectilinear motion into a circular one suitable for the purposes of manufacture. But the discovery at first made little way, the public did not understand it, and a series of years elapsed before the difficulties, commercial and mechanical, which opposed its application, could be overcome. When the certainty of success had been demonstrated, Watt was harassed by infringements of his patent, and lawsuits for the maintenance of his rights. Inventors, and pretended inventors, set up claims,

and entered into combination with manufacturers, miners, and others, to destroy the patent and deprive him of the just fruits of his labour and genius. Such is the selfish heartlessness of mankind in dealing with discoveries not their own, but from which they expect to derive benefit. The steam-engine, since it was introduced by Watt, has changed our habits in almost every condition of life. Things which were luxuries have become necessities, and it has given to the poor man in all countries in which it exists a degree of comfort and independence and a participation in intellectual culture unknown before its introduction. It has increased our manufactures tenfold, and has lessened the barriers which time and space interpose. It ploughs the land and winnows and grinds the corn. It spins and weaves our textile fabrics. In mining it pumps, winds, and crushes the ores. It performs these things with powers so great and so energetic as to astonish us at their immensity, while they are at the same time perfectly docile, and completely under human control. In war it furnishes the means of aggression, as in peace it affords the bonds of conciliation, and, in fact, places within reach a power which, properly applied, produces harmony and good will among men, and leads to the happiest results in every condition of human existence. We may, therefore, well be proud of the honour conferred on this country as the cradle of its origin, and as having fostered its development from its earliest applications to its present high state of perfection. I cannot conclude this notice of the steam-engine without observing the changes it is destined to effect in the cultivation of the soil. It is but a short time since it was thought inapplicable to agricultural purposes from its great weight and expense. But more recent experience has proved this to be a mistake, and already in most districts we find that it has been pressed into the service of the farm. The small locomotive, mounted on a frame with four wheels, travels from village to village with its attendant, the thrashing machine, performing the operations of thrashing, winnowing, and cleaning at less than one-half the cost by the old and tedious process of hand-labour. Its application to ploughing and tillage on a large scale is, in my opinion, still in its infancy, and I doubt not that many members of this Association will live to see the steam-plough in operation over the whole length and breadth of the land. Much has to be done before this important change can be successfully accomplished: but, with the aid of the agriculturist preparing the land so as to meet the requirements of steam machinery, we may reasonably look forward to a new era in the cultivation of the soil. The extraordinary developments of practical science in our system of textile manufacture are, however, not entirely due to the steam-engine, although they are now in a great measure dependent on it. The machinery of these manufactures had its origin before the steam-engine had been applied, except for mining purposes; and the inventions of Arkwright, Hargreaves, and Crompton were not conceived under the impression that steam would be their moving power. On the contrary, they depended upon water; and the cotton machinery of this district had attained considerable perfection before steam came to the aid of the manufacturer, and ultimately enabled him to increase the production to its present enormous extent.

I shall not attempt a description of the machinery of the textile manufactures, because ocular inspection will be far more acceptable. I can only refer you to a list of establishments in which you may examine their operations on a large scale, and which I earnestly recommend to your attention. I may, however, advert to a few of the improvements which have marked the progress of the manufacturing system in this country. When Arkwright patented his water-frames in 1767, the annual consumption of cotton was about 4,000,000lb. weight. Now it is 1,200,000,000lb. weight—300 times as much. Within half a century the number of spindles at work, spinning cotton alone, has increased tenfold; while by superior mechanism each spindle produces 50 per cent. more yarn than on the old system. Hence the importance to which the cotton trade has risen, equalling at the present time the

whole revenue of the three kingdoms, or 70,000,000l. sterling per annum. As late as 1820 the power-loom was not in existence; now it produces about 14,000,000 yards of cloth, or, in more familiar terms, nearly 8,000 miles of cloth per diem. I give these particulars to show the immense power of production of this country, and to afford some conception of the number and quality of the machines which effect such wonderful results. Mule spinning was introduced by Crompton, in 1787, with about 20 spindles to each machine. The powers of the machine were, however, rapidly increased; and now it has been so perfected that 2,000 or even 3,000 spindles are directed by a single person. At first the winding on, or forming the shape of the cop, was performed by hand; but this has been superseded by rendering the machine automatic, so that it now performs the whole operation of drawing, stretching, and twisting the thread, and winding it on to the exact form, ready for the reel or shuttle as may be required. These and other improvements in carding, roving, combing, spinning, and weaving, have established in this country an entirely new system of industry; it has given employment to greatly increased numbers, and a more intelligent class of work-people. Similarly important improvements have been applied to the machinery employed in the manufacture of silk, flax, and wool; and we have only to watch the processes in these different departments to be convinced that they owe much to the development of the cotton manufacture. In the manufacture of worsted, the spinning jenny was not employed at Bradford until 1790, nor the power-loom until about 1825. The production of fancy or mixed goods from alpaca and mohair wool, introduced to this country in 1836, is, perhaps, the most striking example of a new creation in the art of manufacture, and is chiefly due to Mr. Titus Salt, in whose immense palace of industry, at Saltaire, it may be seen in the greatest perfection. In flax machinery, the late Sir Peter Fairbairn was one of the most successful inventors, and his improvements have contributed to the rapid extension of this manufacture.

I might greatly extend this description of our manufacturing industry, but I must for the present be brief, in order to point out the dependence of all these improvements on the iron and coal so widely distributed among the mineral treasures of our island. We are highly favoured in the abundance of these minerals, deposited with an unsparring hand by the great Author of Nature, under so slight a covering as to bring them within reach of the miner's art. To them we owe our present high state of perfection in the useful arts; and to their extended application we may safely attribute our national progress and wealth. So that, looking to the many blessings which we daily and hourly receive from these sources alone, we are impressed with devotional feelings of gratitude to the Almighty for the manifold bounties He has bestowed on us. Previously to the inventions of Henry Cort, the manufacture of wrought iron was of the most crude and primitive description. A hearth and a pair of bellows was all that was employed. But since the introduction of puddling, the iron-masters have increased the production to an extraordinary extent, down to the present time, when processes for the direct conversion of wrought iron on a large scale are being attempted. A consecutive series of chemical researches into the different processes, from the calcining of the ore to the production of the bar, carried on by Dr. Percy and others, has led to a revolution in the manufacture of iron; and although it is at the present moment in a state of transition, it nevertheless requires no very great discernment to perceive that steel and iron of any required tenacity will be made in the same furnace, with a facility and certainty never before attained. This has been effected to some extent by improvements in puddling; but the process of Mr. Bessemer—first made known at the meeting of this Association at Cheltenham—affords the highest promise of certainty and perfection in the operation of converting the melted pig direct into steel or iron, and is likely to lead to the most important developments in this manufacture. These improvements in the

production of the material must, in their turn, stimulate its application on a larger scale and lead to new constructions.

In iron shipbuilding an immense field is opening before us. Our wooden walls have to all appearance seen their last days; and as one of the early pioneers in iron construction, as applied to shipbuilding, I am highly gratified to witness a change of opinion that augurs well for the security of the liberties of the country. From the commencement of iron shipbuilding in 1830 to the present time, there could be only one opinion among those best acquainted with the subject, namely, that iron must eventually supersede timber in every form of naval construction. The large ocean steamers, the Himalaya, the Persia, and the Great Eastern, abundantly show what can be done with iron, and we have only to look at the new system of casing ships with armour plates, to be convinced that we can no longer build wooden vessels of war with safety to our naval superiority and the best interests of the country. I give no opinion as to the details of the reconstruction of the Navy—that is reserved for another place—but I may state that I am fully persuaded that the whole of our ships of war must be rebuilt of iron, and defended with iron armour calculated to resist projectiles of the heaviest description at high velocities. In the early stages of iron shipbuilding, I believe I was the first to show, by a long series of experiments, the superiority of wrought iron over every other description of material in security and strength, when judiciously applied in the construction of ships of every class. Other considerations, however, affect the question of vessels of war; and although numerous experiments were made, yet none of the targets were on a scale sufficient to resist more than a 6-pounder shot. It was reserved for our scientific neighbours, the French, to introduce thick iron plates as a defensive armour for ships. The success which has attended the adoption of this new system of defence affords the prospect of invulnerable ships of war, and hence the desire of the Government to remodel the Navy on an entirely new principle of construction, in order that we may retain its superiority as the great bulwark of the nation. A committee has been appointed by the War-office and the Admiralty for the purpose of carrying out a scientific investigation of the subject, so as to determine, first, the best description of material to resist projectiles; secondly, the best method of fastening and applying that material to the sides of ships and land fortifications; and, lastly, the thickness necessary to resist the different descriptions of ordnance.

It is asserted, probably with truth, that whatever thickness of plates is adopted for casing ships, guns will be constructed capable of destroying them. But their destruction will even then be a work of time, and I believe, from what I have seen in recent experiments, that with proper armour it would require, not only the most powerful ordnance, but also a great concentration of fire, before fracture will ensue. If this be the case, a well-constructed iron ship, covered with sound plates of the proper thickness, firmly attached to its sides, will, for a considerable time, resist the heaviest guns which can be brought to bear against it, and be practically shot-proof. But our present means are inadequate for the production of large masses of iron, and we may trust that, with new tools and machinery, and the skill, energy, and perseverance of our manufacturers, every difficulty will be overcome, and armour plates produced which will resist the heaviest existing ordnance. The rifling of heavy ordnance, the introduction of wrought iron, and the new principle of construction with strained hoops, have given to all countries the means of increasing enormously the destructive power of their ordnance. One of the results of this introduction of wrought iron and correct principles of manufacture, is the reduction of the weight of the new guns to about two-thirds the weight of the older cast-iron ordnance. Hence follows the facility with which guns of much greater power can be worked, while the range and precision of fire are at the same time increased. But these improvements cannot be confined to ourselves. Other nations are increasing the power and range of their artillery

in a similar degree, and the energies of the nation must, therefore, be directed to maintain the superiority of our Navy in armour as well as in armament.

We have already seen a new era in the history of the construction of bridges, resulting from the use of iron; and we have only to examine those of the tubular form over the Conway and Menai Straits to be convinced of the durability, strength, and lightness of tubular constructions applied to the support of railways or common roads in spans which ten years ago were considered beyond the reach of human skill. When it is considered that stone bridges do not exceed 150 feet in span, nor cast-iron bridges 250 feet, we can estimate the progress which has been made in crossing rivers 400 or 500 feet in width, without any support at the middle of the stream. Even spans greatly in excess of this may be bridged over with safety, provided we do not exceed 1,800 to 2,000 feet, when the structure would be destroyed by its own weight.

It is to the exactitude and accuracy of our machine tools that our machinery of the present time owes its smoothness of motion and certainty of action. When I first entered this city the whole of the machinery was executed by hand. There were neither planing, slotting, nor shaping-machines, and, with the exception of very imperfect lathes and a few drills, the preparatory operations of construction were effected entirely by the hands of the workmen. Now everything is done by machine tools with a degree of accuracy which the unaided hand could never accomplish. The automaton, or self-acting machine tool, has within itself an almost creative power; in fact, so great are its powers of adaptation, that there is no operation of the human hand that it does not imitate. For many of these improvements the country is indebted to the genius of our townsmen, Mr. Richard Roberts and Mr. Joseph Whitworth. The importance of these constructive machines is, moreover, strikingly exemplified in the Government works at Woolwich and at Enfield, chiefly arranged under the direction of Mr. Anderson, the present inspector of machinery, to whose skill and ingenuity the country is greatly indebted for the efficient state of those great arsenals.

Among the changes which have largely contributed to the comfort and enjoyment of life, are the improvements in the sanitary condition of towns. These belong probably to the province of social rather than mechanical science; but I cannot omit to notice some of the great works that have of late years been constructed for the supply of water and for the drainage of towns. In former days 10 gallons of water to each person per day was considered an ample allowance. Now, 30 gallons is much nearer the rate of consumption. I may instance the water-works of this city and of Liverpool, each of which yield a supply of from 20 to 30 gallons of water to each inhabitant. In the former case the water is collected from the Cheeshire and Derbyshire hills, and, after being conveyed in tunnels and aqueducts a distance of 10 miles to a reservoir, where it is strained and purified, it is ultimately taken a further distance of eight miles in pipes, in a perfectly pure state, ready for distribution. The greatest undertaking of this kind, however, yet accomplished is that by which the pure waters of Loch Katrine are distributed to the city of Glasgow. This work, recently completed by Mr. Bateman, who was also the constructor of the water works of this city, is of the most gigantic character, the water being conveyed in a covered tunnel a distance of 27 miles through an almost impassable country to the service reservoir, about eight miles from Glasgow. By this means 40 million gallons of water per day are conveyed through the hills which flank Ben Lomond, and after traversing the sides of Loch Chon and Loch Aird, are finally discharged into the Mudgock Basin, where the water is impounded for distribution. We may reasonably look forward to an extension of similar benefits to the metropolis, by the same engineer, whose energies are now directed to an examination of the pure fountains of Wales, from whence the future supply of water to the great city is likely to be derived. A work of so gigantic a character may be looked

upon as problematical, but when it is known that six or seven millions of money would be sufficient for its execution, I can see no reason why an undertaking of so much consequence to the health of London should not ultimately be accomplished.

In leaving this subject, I cannot refrain from an expression of deep regret at the loss which science has sustained through the death of one of our vice-presidents, the late Prof. Hodgkinson. For a long series of years he and I worked together in the same field of scientific research, and our labours are recorded in the *Transactions* of this and other Associations. To Mr. Hodgkinson we owe the determination of the true form of cast-iron beams, or section of greatest strength; the law of the elasticity of iron under tensile and compressive forces; and the laws of resistance of columns to compression. I look back to the days of our joint labour with unalloyed pleasure and satisfaction.

I regret to say that another of our Vice-Presidents, my friend, Mr. Joseph Whitworth, is unable to be present with us through serious, but I hope not dangerous illness. To Mr. Whitworth mechanical science is indebted for some of the most accurate and delicate pieces of mechanism ever executed; and the exactitude he has introduced into every mechanical operation will long continue to be the admiration of posterity. His system of screw threads and gauges is now in general use throughout Europe. We owe to him a machine for measuring with accuracy to the millionth of an inch, employed in the production of standard gauges; and his laborious and interesting experiments on rifled ordnance have resulted in the production of a rifled small arm and gun which have never been surpassed for range and precision of fire. It is with pain that I have to refer to the cause which deprives me of his presence and support at this meeting.

A brief allusion must be made to that marvellous discovery which has given to the present generation the power to turn the spark of heaven to the uses of speech; to transmit along the slender wire for a thousand miles a current of electricity that renders intelligible words and thoughts. This wonderful discovery, so familiar to us, and so useful in our communications to every part of the globe, we owe to Wheatstone, Thomson, De la Rive, and others. In land telegraphy the chief difficulties have been surmounted, but in submarine telegraphy much remains to be accomplished. Failures have been repeated so often as to call for a commission on the part of the Government to inquire into the causes, and the best means of overcoming the difficulties which present themselves. I had the honour to serve on that commission, and I believe that from the report, and mass of evidence and experimental research accumulated, the public will derive very important information. It is well known that three conditions are essential to success in the construction of ocean telegraphs—perfect insulation, external protection, and appropriate apparatus for laying the cable safely on its ocean bed. That we are far from having succeeded in fulfilling these conditions is evident from the fact that out of 12,000 miles of submarine cable which have been laid since 1851, only 3,000 miles are actually in working order; so that three-fourths may be considered as a failure and loss to the country. The insulators hitherto employed are subject to deterioration from mechanical violence, from chemical decomposition or decay, and from the absorption of water; but the last circumstance does not appear to influence seriously the durability of cables. Electrically, india-rubber possesses high advantages, and, next to it, Wray's compound and pure gutta percha far surpass the commercial gutta percha hitherto employed; but it remains to be seen whether the mechanical and commercial difficulties in the employment of these new materials can be successfully overcome. The external projecting covering is still a subject of anxious consideration. The objections to iron wire are its weight and liability to corrosion. Hemp has been substituted, but at present with no satisfactory result. All these difficulties, together with those connected with the coiling and paying out of the cable, will no doubt yield to care-

ful experiment and the employment of proper instruments in its construction, and its final deposit on the bed of the ocean. Irrespective of inland and international telegraphy, a new system of communication has been introduced by Prof. Wheatstone, whereby intercourse can be carried on between private families, public offices, and the works of merchants and manufacturers. This application of electric currents cannot be too highly appreciated, from its great efficiency and comparatively small expense. To show to what an extent this improvement has been carried, I may state that 1,000 wires in a perfect state of insulation, maybe formed into a rope not exceeding half-an-inch in diameter.

I must not sit down without directing attention to a subject of deep importance to all classes,—namely, the amount of protection inventors should receive from the laws of the country. It is the opinion of many that patent laws are injurious rather than beneficial, and that no legal protection of this kind ought to be granted: in fact, that a free trade in inventions, as in everything else, should be established. I confess I am not of that opinion. Doubtless there are abuses in the working of the patent law as it at present exists, and protection is often granted to pirates and impostors, to the detriment of real inventors. This, however, does not contravene the principle of protection, but rather calls for reform and amendment. It is asserted by those who have done the least to benefit their country by inventions, that a monopoly is injurious, and that if the patent laws are defended, it should be, not on the ground of their benefit to the inventor, but on that of their utility to the nation. I believe this to be a dangerous doctrine, and I hope it will never be acted upon. I cannot see the right of the nation to appropriate the labours of a lifetime, without awarding any remuneration. The nation, in this case, receives a benefit; and assuredly the labourer is worthy of his hire. I am no friend of monopoly, but neither am I a friend of injustice; and I think that before the public are benefited by an invention, the inventor should be rewarded either by a fourteen years' monopoly, or in some other way. Our patent laws are defective, so far as they protect pretended inventions; but they are essential to the best interests of the State in stimulating the exertions of a class of eminent men, such as Arkwright, Watt and Crompton, whose inventions have entailed upon all countries invaluable benefits, and have done honour to the human race. To this Association is committed the task of correcting the abuses of the present system, and establishing such legal provisions as shall deal out equal justice to the inventor and the nation at large.

I must not forget that we owe very much to an entirely new and most attractive method of diffusing knowledge, admirably exemplified in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and its successors in France, Ireland and America. Most of us remember the gems of Art which were accumulated in this city during the summer of 1857, and the wonderful results they produced on all classes of the community. The improvement of taste, and the increase of practical knowledge which followed these Exhibitions have been deeply felt; and hence the prospects which are now opening before us in regard to the Exhibition of the next year cannot be too highly appreciated. That Exhibition will embrace the whole circle of the sciences, and is likely to elevate the general culture of the public to a higher standard than we have ever before attained. There will be unfolded almost every known production of art, every ingenious contrivance in machinery, and the results of discoveries in science from the earliest period. The fine arts, which constituted no part of the Exhibition of 1851, and which were only partially represented at Paris and Dublin, will be illustrated by new creations from the most distinguished masters of the modern school. Looking forwards, I venture to hope for a great success and a further development of the principle advocated by this Association—the union of Science and Art.

In conclusion, my apologies are due to you for the length of this address, and I thank you sin-

cereally for the patient attention with which you have listened to the remarks I have had the honour to lay before you. As the President of the British Association, I feel that far beyond the consideration of merely personal qualifications, my election was intended as a compliment to practical science, and to this great and influential metropolis of manufacture, where those who cultivate the theory of science may witness, on its grandest scale, its application to the industrial arts. As a citizen of Manchester, I venture to assure the Association that its intentions are appreciated; and to its members, as well as to the strangers who have been attracted here by this meeting, I offer a most cordial welcome.

In the morning, a Meeting of the General Committee had been held in the Town Hall. Prof. PHILLIPS read the following—

Report of the Council.

1. The Council were directed by the General Committee at Oxford to maintain the establishment of the Kew Observatory by aid of a grant of 500*l*. At each of the meetings of the Council the Committee of the Observatory have presented a detailed statement of their proceedings, and they have transmitted the General Report for the year 1880-1881, which is annexed.

2. A sum not exceeding 90*l*. was granted for one year, and placed at the disposal of the Council, for the payment of an additional photographer for carrying on the photolithographical observations at Kew. On this subject the Report of the Kew Committee may be consulted.

3. A further sum of 30*l*. was placed at the disposal of Mr. Brown, Dr. Lloyd, and Mr. Stoney, for the construction of an induction dip-circle in connexion with the Observatory at Kew. The result of this recommendation is stated in the Report of the Kew Committee.

4. The Report of the Parliamentary Committee has been received by the Council for presentation to the General Committee to-day, and is printed for the information of the members.

5. Prof. Phillips was requested to complete and print, before the Manchester Meeting, a Classified Index to the *Transactions* of the Association from 1831 to 1880 inclusive, and was authorised to employ during this period an assistant; and the sum of 100*l*. was placed at his disposal for the purpose. Prof. Phillips reports that he has secured the assistance of Mr. G. Griffith, of Jesus College, Oxford, in carrying on the index, which had been already much advanced by the help of Mr. Askham, and states that with the aid thus afforded he had hoped to be able to complete the work within the time specified. Though this expectation has not been realized, specimens of the work are laid before the Meeting.

6. Prof. Phillips requested the attention of the Council to circumstances regarding his own health and occupations, which are gradually rendering it necessary for him to prepare to withdraw from the duties of the Assistant General Secretary, which have been for many years intrusted to him, and suggested that opportunity might be taken of this announcement to consider whether the arrangements connected with the secretariate should remain unchanged, or be modified. The Council regret to have received letters from Prof. Walker, General Secretary, dated the 15th of March and 20th of April, stating that, on account of indisposition which required cessation from labour, it would not be in his power to continue his attention to the official business of the Association. Under those circumstances the Council requested Prof. Phillips to draw up in writing such statements and suggestions as might appear to him likely to assist the Council in considering the steps to be taken in consequence of these announcements. The statement drawn up by Prof. Phillips, in consequence of this request, is printed for the information of the Members.

7. The communication of Prof. Phillips in reference to the appointment of a General Secretary having been considered, the following resolution was adopted:—"That the President and the gentlemen who have formerly acted as General Secretaries—viz., the Rev. W. V. Harcourt, Sir R. I. Murchison, and Major-General Sabine, together with Prof. Phillips, be a committee to consider and report the steps which they deem it advisable for the Council to take in regard to the appointment of a General Secretary; and that their Report be printed and circulated among the Members of Council previous to their Meeting in Manchester on the 4th of September next."

By the following Report, which has been received from these gentlemen, the General Committee will learn with satisfaction that if it be their pleasure to elect him, the services of a most efficient and experienced Member, who has discharged many offices, including the Presidency, with great benefit to the Association, are at their disposal for the duty of General Secretary:—

"Report of the Rev. W. V. Harcourt, Sir R. I. Murchison, and Major-General Sabine.

"Considering the present state of health of the General Secretary of the British Association, the Rev. Prof. Walker, F.R.S., and the announced withdrawal at no distant period of Prof. John Phillips, F.R.S., from the post of Assistant General Secretary, which he has so long held, and with such very great advantage to the British Association, we, the undersigned, as requested by the Council to propose some suitable arrangement, have now to express our unanimous opinion that Mr. William Hopkins, F.R.S., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, is eminently qualified to fill the post of Joint General Secretary. We beg to add that, having applied to Mr. Hopkins, we find that he cordially accepts

the offer, and, with the sanction of the Council, will be ready to commence his duties at the ensuing Manchester Meeting. The consideration of the future relation of Prof. Phillips to the British Association is postponed, in compliance with his own request.

"WILLIAM VERNON HARCOURT, RODERICK I. MURCHISON, EDWARD SABINE, Former General Secretaries.

"July 25, 1881."

The Council have resolved, in conformity with the recommendation of this Report, to propose to-day in the General Committee that W. Hopkins, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., be elected General Secretary.

8. The following foreign gentlemen, eminent in science, who were present at the late Oxford Meeting, and took part in the proceedings, were elected Corresponding Members of the British Association:—Dr. Bergama, Utrecht; Dr. Carnus, Leipzig; Prof. A. Favre, Geneva; Dr. Geinitz, Dresden; Dr. Hochstetter, Vienna; M. Khanikoff, St. Petersburg; M. Werner Siemens, Vienna; Prof. B. Pierce, Cambridge, United States; Prof. E. Verdet, Paris.

9. Major-General Sabine communicated a copy of the Statutes of the Humboldt Foundation, now definitely organized, and of a circular issued by the Committee, announcing that about 8,000*l*. had been secured as a capital fund, and that about 260*l*. will be available in the year 1882 for the general object of assisting researches in Natural Science and Travel, in which Humboldt was conspicuously active. The disposition of the fund rests with the Royal Academy of Sciences of Berlin, and is open to applications from scientific travellers of all nations.

10. The Council are informed that invitations will be presented to the General Committee at its Meeting, on Monday, September 9, to hold the next Meeting in Cambridge. The invitations formerly offered on the part of Birmingham and Newcastle-on-Tyne will be renewed on this occasion; and other invitations will be presented from Bath and Nottingham.

Prof. PHILLIPS read a letter from Prof. Walker, as follows:—

It is with the deepest regret that I give up my intention of visiting Manchester at the meeting of the British Association. I had hoped to have resigned the office of Secretary in person, and to have expressed as well as I could my sense of the honour that had been conferred on me, and my thanks for the confidence that was placed in me; but I am forbidden, and I must submit to God's will. I must, therefore, beg of you to be so kind as to convey to the General Committee my regrets, and to inform them of my inability to discharge the duties of General Secretary. At the same time, let me congratulate them that one so eminent as Mr. Hopkins has consented to supply my place. Most gladly do I resign in favour of one so competent.—Believe me, yours truly,

ROBERT WALKER.

His resignation was accepted, and Mr. Hopkins elected to the vacant office.

Mr. NINNIS read the financial statement:—

The General Treasurer's Account,

From June 27, 1880 (at Oxford), to September 2, 1881 (at Manchester).

RECEIPTS.		£.	s.	d.
To Balance from last Account	..	718	17	8
Life Compositions at Oxford and since	..	250	0	0
Annual Subscriptions ditto ditto	..	399	0	0
Associates' Tickets ditto ditto	..	636	0	0
Ladies' ditto ditto ditto	..	463	0	0
Dividends on Stock, Eighteen Months	..	295	2	6
Glasgow Local Fund, Balance of Account, per Executors of the late William Gourlie	..	2	1	8
Sale of Publications—viz., Reports of Meetings, Catalogues of Stars, &c.	..	140	13	2
		£2,905	0	0

PAYMENTS.		£.	s.	d.
By paid expenses of Oxford Meeting, sundry Printing, &c.	..	371	19	8
Account of Report of 29th Meeting	..	293	11	8
Ditto ditto 30th ditto	..	65	19	8
Salaries, Twelve Months	..	350	0	0
Purchase of Stock, 500 <i>l</i> . 3 per cent. Consols	..	467	10	0
Maintaining Establishment at Kew Observatory	..	500	0	0
Earthquake Experiments	..	25	0	0
Dredging on East Coast of Scotland	..	23	0	0
Dredging Committee, 1859-60	..	72	0	0
Dura Den Yellow Sandstone	..	20	0	0
Solubility of Salts	..	20	0	0
Steam-Vessel Performances	..	150	0	0
Fossils of Leamhagow	..	15	0	0
Exploring Uranium	..	20	0	0
Chemical Alloys	..	20	0	0
Classified Index of Transactions	..	100	0	0
Dredging in Mersey and Dee	..	5	0	0
Dip Circle	..	30	0	0
Photolithographic Observations	..	50	0	0
Experiments on the Constituents of Manures	..	25	0	0
Prison Diet upon the Bodily Functions of Prisoners	..	20	0	0
Gauging of Water	..	10	0	0
Alpine Ascents	..	6	5	10
Balance at the Bankers	..	£227	8	10
Ditto in hand of the General Treasurer and Local Treasurers	..	17	4	5
		244	13	3
		£2,905	0	0

Mr. Ninnis also stated that the Assets of the Association consisted of—

Balance Cash	..	£244	13	3
Value of Stock unsold	..	6,510	0	0
Value of Books on hand, at half price, about	..	2,000	0	0
		£8,754	13	3

Mr. GASSIOT presented the

Report of the Kew Committee.

The Committee of the Kew Observatory beg to submit to the Association the following Report of their proceedings during the past year.

It was noticed in a previous Report that General Sabine had undertaken to tabulate the hourly values of the magnetic elements from the curves given by these instruments. These values have been reduced under his superintendence, and some of the results have been embodied in the following papers which he has communicated to the Royal Society.

1. On the Solar-diurnal Variation of the Magnetic Declination at Pekin.—Proceedings of the Royal Society, vol. x. p. 300. 2. On the Laws of the Phenomena of the larger Disturbances of the Magnetic Declination in the Kew Observatory: with notices of the progress of our knowledge regarding the Magnetic Storms.—Proceedings of the Royal Society, vol. x. p. 624. 3. On the Lunar-diurnal Variation of the Magnetic Declination obtained from the Kew Photographs in the years 1858, 1859 and 1860.—Proceedings of the Royal Society, vol. xi. p. 73.

The Superintendent, Mr. Stewart, has also communicated to the Royal Society a description of the great magnetic storm at the end of August and beginning of September 1859, deduced from the Kew Photographs.

Mr. Chambers continues to be zealously employed in the magnetical department, and attends to the self-recording magnetographs, which have been maintained in constant operation.

The usual monthly absolute determinations of the magnetic elements continue to be made, and the dip observations from November 1857 to the present date (292 in all), a large portion of which were made by the late Mr. Welsh and Mr. Chambers, have been made available by General Sabine in connexion with some previous observations of his own for determining the secular change in the magnetic dip in London, between the years 1821 and 1860. See Proceedings of the Royal Society, vol. xi. p. 144.

The instruments for the Dutch Government alluded to in the last Report have been verified at Kew and taken away. They consisted of a set of self-recording magnetographs with a tabulating instrument, two dip circles, and one Fox's dip circle for Dr. Bergama; also of two unifilar, one for Dr. Bergama and one for Dr. Buys Ballot.

Shortly after the despatch of these instruments, another set of self-recording magnetographs were received at Kew, in order to be tested previous to their being sent to Dr. Bahe, of the United States, and these were despatched in the early part of this year to America, along with a tabulating instrument, a unifilar, and dip-circle, all of which were verified at Kew.

The staff at Kew are at present occupied with a third set of these instruments, along with a dip-circle and unifilar, for the University of Coimbra; and Prof. Da Souza of that University is engaged at present at the Kew Observatory in examining his instruments, and in receiving instructions regarding them.

It will thus be seen that no fewer than three sets of these instruments have been furnished during this last year, under the superintendence of the Committee, and it has hitherto been deemed advisable for the interests of science that no charge should be made for their verification. As this, however, is an operation involving labour and a large expenditure of time, an application was made to the Royal Society for the sum of 90*l*. from the Donation Fund, in order to cover the expense of verifying these three sets of instruments, while it was arranged that in future a charge of 30*l*. for verification should be added to the cost of each set. This sum was at once granted by the Council of the Royal Society, and it will be found among the receipts in the financial statement appended to this Report.

In addition to the instruments already mentioned, the following have also been verified at Kew Observatory:—For the Havana Observatory, a set of differential magnetic instruments, also a unifilar, dip-circle, and an altitude and azimuth instrument for absolute determinations of the magnetic elements. For Dr. Smallwood, Montreal, a unifilar, dip-circle, and differential declinometer. For the Astronomer Royal, Greenwich, a 9-inch unifilar. For the Rev. W. Scott, Sydney, a unifilar and dip-circle. For Dr. Livingstone, Africa, a unifilar, dip-circle and azimuth compass. For Mr. Jackson, Bath, of Science, Ceylon, a unifilar and dip-circle.

Mr. Jackson and M. Capello, of the Lisbon Observatory, have also received instruction at Kew in the use of instruments.

The meteorological work of the Observatory continues to be performed in a satisfactory manner by Mr. George Whipple; and here the Committee desire to mention that both from the report of the Superintendent, and from their own observation, each member of the staff at present attached to the establishment seems to interest himself in the duties he is called upon to discharge.

During the past year, 150 barometers, 660 thermometers and 8 hydrometers have been verified at the Observatory. Seven standard thermometers have also been constructed and disposed of. Dr. Bergama and Dr. Buys Ballot were each presented with one of these instruments.

For some time telegraphic reports of the meteorological elements were daily sent to Admiral FitzRoy's office, the expense being defrayed by the Board of Trade; but these despatches were ultimately discontinued, on account of the Board of Trade having only a limited sum disposable for meteorological telegraphy, and Kew being too near London to prove a useful station.

At the last meeting at Oxford it was announced that the

Kew Heliograph was about to be transported to Spain for the purpose of photographing, if possible, the so-called red flames visible on the occasion of a total solar eclipse. That the mission had most successfully accomplished the object contemplated was known in England on the morning of the 10th of July, 1860 (the day after the eclipse), by the publication in the *Times* newspaper of a telegram sent by Mr. Warren De La Rue from Rivabellosa, near Miranda, where the Kew party were stationed.

It will be remembered that, at the suggestion of the Astronomer Royal, the Admiralty had placed at the disposal of the expedition of astronomers H.M. ship *Himalaya*, and that the Government Grant Committee of the Royal Society had voted the sum of 160*l.* for the purpose of defraying the expenses of transporting the Kew Heliograph with a staff of assistants to Spain. As the scheme became matured, it was deemed desirable to extend considerably the preparations originally contemplated, and actual experience subsequently proved that no provision which had been made could have been safely omitted. Originally it was thought that a mere temporary tent for developing the photographs might have answered the purpose; but on maturing the scheme of operations, it became evident that a complete photographic Observatory, with its dark developing room, cistern of water, sink, and shelves to hold the photographs, would be absolutely necessary to ensure success. An Observatory was therefore constructed in such a manner that it could be taken to pieces and made into packages of small weight for easy transport, and at the same time be readily put together again on the locality selected. The house when completed weighed 1248*lb.*, and was made up in eight cases. Altogether the packages, including house and apparatus, amounted in number to thirty, and in weight to 34 cwt. Besides the Heliograph, the apparatus comprised a small transit theodolite for determining the position of the meridian, and ascertaining local time, and the latitude and longitude of the station, and also a very fine three-inch achromatic telescope, by Dallmeyer, for the optical observation of the phenomena of the eclipse. Complete sets of chemicals were packed in duplicate in separate boxes, to guard against failure through a possible accident to one set of the chemicals. Collodion of different qualities was made sensitive in London, and some was taken not rendered sensitive, so as to secure as far as possible good results. Distilled water, weighing 139*lb.*, had to be included; and engineers' and carpenters' tools, weighing 118*lb.*, were taken. Mr. Cassella lent some thermometers and a barometer, and Messrs. Elliott an aneroid barometer to the expedition.

The preparations were commenced by Mr. Beckley (of the Kew Observatory) early in the year 1860; and in June Mr. De La Rue engaged Mr. Reynolds to assist Mr. Beckley in completing them. Mr. Beckley and Mr. Reynolds were charged with the erection of the Observatory at Rivabellosa; and so well were the plans organized that the Observatory and Heliograph were in actual operation on the 12th of July, the expedition having sailed from Plymouth in the *Himalaya* on the morning of the 7th. This could not, however, have been so expeditiously accomplished without the energetic co-operation of Mr. Vignoles, who met the expedition in a small steamer he had chartered to convey the expedition and their apparatus into the port of Bilbao, and who despatched the Kew apparatus as soon as it was landed to the locality he and Mr. De La Rue had agreed upon. This was situated seventy miles distant from the port of landing, and accessible only through a difficult pass. Mr. Vignoles had also taken the trouble to make arrangements for accommodating the Kew party, and for the due supply of provisions—a matter of some importance in such a locality.

Besides Mr. De La Rue, Mr. Beckley and Mr. Reynolds, the party consisted of Mr. Downes and Mr. E. Beck, two gentlemen who gave their gratuitous services, and of Mr. Clark, who acted as interpreter, also kindly assisting during the eclipse. Each of the party had only one thing to attend to, and thus rapidity of operation and certainty of result were secured. The total expenditure of this expedition amounted to 512*l.*; the balance of 362*l.* over the amount granted by the Royal Society has been generously defrayed by Mr. De La Rue.

Upwards of forty photographs were taken during the eclipse and a little before and after it, two being taken during the totality, on which are depicted the luminous prominences with a precision impossible of attainment by hand drawings. The measurements which have been made of these prominences by Mr. De La Rue show incontrovertibly that they must belong to the sun, and that they are not produced by the deflection of the sun's light through the valleys of the moon. The same prominences, except those covered over during the moon's progress, correspond exactly when one negative is laid over the other; and by copying these by means of a camera, when so placed, a representation is obtained of the whole of the prominences visible during the eclipse in their true relative position. The photographs of the several phases of the eclipse have served to trace out the path of the moon's centre in reference to the sun's centre during the progress of the phenomenon. Now, Rivabellosa being north of the central line of the moon's shadow, the moon's centre did not pass exactly across the sun's centre, but was depressed a little below it, so that a little more of the prominences situated on the north (the upper) limb of the sun became visible than would have been the case exactly under the central line, while, on the other hand, a little of those on the southern limb was shut off. It has been proved by measuring the photographs, that the moon during the totality covered and uncovered the prominences to the extent of about 94' of arc in the direction of her path, and that a prominence situated at a right angle to the path shifted its angular position with respect to the moon's centre by lagging behind 5' 55". On both the photographs is recorded a prominence, not visible optically, showing that photography can render visible phenomena which without its aid would

escape observation. Copies of the two totality pictures are being made to illustrate Mr. De La Rue's paper in the Report of the Himalaya Expedition by the Astronomer Royal. Positive enlarged copies of the phases of the eclipse, 9 inches in diameter, have also been made by means of the camera, and will be exhibited at the Manchester Meeting.

The Heliograph has since been replaced in the Observatory, but few opportunities have occurred for using it in consequence of the pressure of other work; latterly, however, Mr. Beckley has been requested to carry on some experiments with the view of ascertaining whether any more details are rendered visible when the full aperture of 8 inches of the telescope is used, than when it is reduced to about one inch and a half. Up to the present time no definite conclusion can be drawn from the results obtained; so that, at all events, an increase of aperture does not appear to give a strikingly better result when a picture of the same size is taken with various apertures of the object-glass. More experiments, however, are needed before this point, which is one of some importance in guiding us in the construction of future instruments, can be answered definitely. Mr. Beckley has obtained sun pictures of great beauty during the course of these experiments.

The work of the Kew Observatory is now so increased that it has become absolutely imperative to make some provision for working the Heliograph in a way that will not interfere with the current work of that establishment; and Mr. De La Rue has been requested by his colleagues of the Kew Committee to take charge of the instrument at his Observatory, where celestial photography is continuously carried on. This request Mr. De La Rue has kindly acceded to; and he will for a time undertake to record the sun spots at Cranford, as long as it is found not to interfere with his other observations. Mr. De La Rue has contrived, and had made by Messrs. Simms, at his own expense, an instrument for measuring the photographs, which will much facilitate the reduction of the results. It consists of a fixed frame in which work two slides, moving at right angles to each other. Each is furnished with a vernier reading to 1/100th of an inch. The top slide works on the lower slide, and carries a hollow axis 4 1/2 inches diameter, on which rotates horizontally a divided circle reading to 10', and this carries a second circle on the face of which are fixed four centering screws. An image intended to be measured is placed on the upper circle, and is centered by means of the adjusting screws; it is then adjusted by means of the upper circle in any required angular position with respect to the lower divided circle, so as to bring the cross lines of the photograph in position under a fixed microscope, supported on an arm from the fixed frame. By means of this instrument the sun pictures are measured so as to determine the diameter to 1/100th of the radius; the angular position of any part of a sun spot and its distance from the centre are thus readily ascertained; or the differences of the right ascension and declination with respect to the centre are as easily read off to the same degree of accuracy.

Mr. De La Rue has recently produced by his large telescope an image of a solar spot, and portion of the sun's disc, far superior to anything before effected, and which leads to the hope that a new era is opened in heliography, and that the resources of this Observatory might be further developed in that direction.

At the last Meeting of the Association the sum of 90*l.* was voted for an additional photographer, and of this sum 50*l.* has been received. The Committee suggest that the balance of 40*l.* be granted again at this Meeting, as the full sum will be required during the ensuing year. A detailed account of this expenditure will be presented in the next Annual Report.

Allusion was made in last Report to an instrument constructed by Prof. William Thomson, of Glasgow, for determining photographically the electric state of the atmosphere. This instrument has been fitted up at Kew, where it has been in constant operation since the beginning of February last. It has been found to answer well in a photographic point of view, and Prof. Thomson has expressed himself much pleased with the results obtained. The mechanical arrangements connected with the fitting up of this instrument were devised and executed with much skill by Mr. Beckley, the Mechanical Assistant, who has also recently made a working drawing of the instrument for Prof. Thomson, who intends to publish a description of it.

The arrangements made by Mr. Francis Galton, in the Observatory Park, for testing sextants, and which were alluded to in last Report, are now almost complete; and six sextants sent by Capt. Washington, R.N., Her Majesty's Hydrographer, have been verified.

The Observatory was honoured with a visit from His Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon, on the 9th of September last. His Highness expressed much satisfaction at witnessing the efficient state of the Institution.

Application has been made to the Commissioners for the International Exhibition of 1862, for a space of 40 feet by 20, in which to exhibit as many as possible of the instruments in use at the Observatory, including those which are self-recording.

The Committee desire to express their thanks for a valuable addition which has been made to the Library at Kew, consisting of a very large number of the Greenwich publications, presented to them through the kindness of the Astronomer Royal.

It will be observed by the annexed statement, that the expenditure of last year has exceeded the income by about 90*l.*; but as this year comprised five quarters, it is hoped that the usual annual grant of 500*l.* will cover the expense until the next Meeting of the Association.

JOHN P. GABRIEL, Chairman.

Kew Observatory, August 30, 1861.

Accounts of the Kew Committee of the British Association, from June 18, 1860, to September 4, 1861.

RECEIPTS.		£.	s.	d.
Balance from last Account	..	11	8	5
Received from the General Treasurer	..	500	0	0

For the verification of Instruments—		£.	s.	d.
From the Board of Trade	..	27	18	0
From the Admiralty	..	17	6	0
From Opticians	..	56	1	0
		81	5	0
From the Donation Fund of the Royal Society for the verification of Magnetographs	..	90	0	0
From Prof. Wm. Thomson for expenses connected with his self-recording Electrometer and labour bestowed upon it	..	36	15	8
Balance	..	70	8	7
		£798	12	8

PAYMENTS.

Salaries, &c.—		£.	s.	d.
To B. Stewart, five quarters, ending October 1, 1861	..	250	0	0
Ditto, allowed for petty travelling expenses	..	10	0	0
C. Chambers, five quarters, ending October 6, 1861	..	125	0	0
G. Whipple, four quarters, ending June 18, 1861	..	40	0	0
Ditto, one quarter, ending September 18, 1861	..	12	10	0
R. Beckley, 62 weeks, ending September 2, 1861, at 4 <i>s.</i>	..	124	0	0
T. Baker, 11 weeks, ending September 10, 1860, at 8 <i>s.</i>	..	4	8	0
Ditto, 26 weeks, ending March 11, 1861, at 10 <i>s.</i>	..	13	0	0
Ditto, 25 weeks, ending September 2, 1861, at 12 <i>s.</i>	..	15	0	0
Apparatus, Materials, Tools, &c.	..	43	14	1
Ironmonger, Carpenter, and Mason	..	30	6	0
Printing, Stationery, Books, and Postage	..	23	10	0
Coals and Gas	..	49	0	2
House Expenses, Chandelery, &c.	..	17	18	2
Portage and Petty Expenses	..	12	6	9
Cost of surrounding Inclosure with a Ditch, and of planting a Hedge	..	17	10	0
Rent of Land to 10th October, 1861	..	10	10	0
		£798	12	8

I have examined the above account and compared it with the vouchers presented to me, and I find that the amounts expended exceed those received by the sum of 79*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*; and that the expenditure for salaries, &c. this year is for one year and a quarter, that in the last account having been for three quarters of a year only.

R. HUTTON.

16th August, 1861.

Prof. PHILLIPS read the

Report of the Parliamentary Committee.

The Parliamentary Committee have the honour to report that on the 19th of July they met the Steam Performance Committee, by appointment, at the Admiralty, and had, in company with the members of that Committee, an interview with the Duke of Somerset.

That in the course of that interview the chairman of your Committee shortly explained the motives which had induced the British Association to appoint the Steam Performance Committee, and called upon Mr. Fairbairn, who thereupon stated and explained the principal suggestions contained in the report of the Steam Performance Committee, which had been prepared and agreed upon, and will be presented to this meeting; and urged upon his Grace the expediency of carrying them into effect.

The Duke of Somerset, in reply, stated certain objections which he entertained to some of the suggestions, founded chiefly upon the circumstances that sufficient time could not be allowed for the various experiments consistently with the interests of the service, and that the ships of the Royal Navy only employed steam occasionally, and only as an auxiliary power; but his Grace was understood to agree to supply such information to the scientific public as could be done without improperly interfering with the performance of ordinary duties.

The Dukes of Devonshire and Argyll, the Earls of Enniskillen, Harrowby, Rose, and Greig, Lord Stanley and Sir J. Pakington must be considered as having vacated their seats in your Committee in pursuance of the resolution adopted at Liverpool in 1854; but your Committee recommend that they should be re-elected. Your Committee also recommend that the two vacancies in the House of Commons' List be filled by the election of Sir Joseph Paxton and Lieutenant-Colonel Sykes.

WROTTESELEY, Chairman.

Sir Joseph Paxton and Lieut.-Col. Sykes were elected members of the Parliamentary Committee.

Prof. Phillips read a list of the Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Committees of Sections, but this list was incomplete, and must be reserved for next week, when it can be given in full.

SCIENTIFIC MISSION OF MM. DE SCHLAGINTWEIT.

Tunbridge Wells, Sept. 2, 1861.

IN a review of the Results of the Scientific Mission of the Messrs. de Schlagintweit to India, published in the *Athenæum* of the 17th of August, it is stated, that they were charged with that duty, "at the earnest recommendation of General Sabine and Sir Roderick Murchison, on the part of the Royal Society." The writer then adds, "There is a strong suspicion abroad, that the appointment was one of the grossest jobs that ever disgraced the annals of science." Again, in another paragraph, when speaking of the cost of completing the publication of a work of which one volume only has been issued, the reviewer says, "we trust that before it is granted, scientific men will be consulted who

have not received any Prussian decorations." Now, as I was wholly unconscious of having been in any way authorized by the Council of the Royal Society to take such a step, and as I never received any Prussian order, I begged General Sabine to be so good as to write to me an explanatory letter on the subject. The accompanying letter from him, which I beg you to print *in extenso*, shows clearly that I had nothing whatever to do with the recommendation of the Royal Society, which related exclusively to Terrestrial Magnetism.

As my illustrious friend Baron Humboldt had spoken and written to me in terms highly commendatory of the powers of the Brothers Schlagintweit, as physicists who had made excellent observations in the Alps, I had no hesitation in quoting the authority of that illustrious man in any personal reference which may have been made to myself; but as regards the appointments which the Schlagintweits held in India, the East India Company alone can give the proper explanation.

As soon, however, as these gentlemen returned to Europe with proofs of their having penetrated considerably beyond the Karakorum chain—hitherto the limit of British exploration—I felt it to be my duty to do them justice for their enterprise, and I recorded my sentiments in the Anniversary Address of the Royal Geographical Society of 1857.

RODERICK I. MURCHISON.

13, Ashley Place, Aug. 30, 1861.

Dear Murchison,—On my way through London I have looked into the Minutes of Council of the Royal Society, and am now able to inform you authentically of the circumstances which led to the mission of the Messrs. de Schlagintweit.

The suggestion of a Magnetic Survey of India originated with myself, and was first made in 1838 in my Report 'On the Magnetic Variations on the Globe,' read to the British Association at Newcastle in that year. The suggestion was favourably received by the Association, and the co-operation of the Royal Society was asked and obtained in bringing it under the notice of the Court of Directors. In January, 1846, Capt. Elliot, of the Madras Engineers, was appointed by the Court to make a magnetic survey of the Indian Archipelago, preparatory to the extension of the survey to the continent of India. Capt. Elliot completed this preliminary portion in 1849; and his report was sent by the Court of Directors, in 1851, to the Royal Society, accompanied by a proposal, that it should be printed in the *Philosophical Transactions* at the joint expense of the Royal Society and the Court of Directors. This was acceded to, and the report published accordingly. On the further recommendation of the Royal Society, the Court of Directors authorized Capt. Elliot to return to India for the purpose of completing the continental portion of the survey. The progress of this work was interrupted by the decease of Capt. Elliot, which took place at Madras in 1852. In a letter to the Secretary of the Royal Society, the Secretary of the Court of Directors apprised the President and Council of the Royal Society that "the Court will instruct the Government of Madras to carry out the investigation so unfortunately interrupted by the death of Capt. Elliot, as soon as the services of a competent officer are available for that purpose."

In the same year (1853), the Earl of Rosse, then President of the Royal Society, received a communication from Chevalier Bunsen, then Prussian Minister at the British Court, tendering the services of the Messrs. de Schlagintweit "for the purpose of exploring the Himalayan range in behalf of a more complete knowledge of telluric magnetism, and many other branches of terrestrial physics, towards which purposes the King of Prussia proposed to grant them pecuniary allowances." This letter was transmitted by Lord Rosse to the Court of Directors, through the Secretary of the Royal Society; and was replied to by the Secretary of the Court of Directors, who "was commanded to state that the East India Company regard all such missions with great satisfaction; and that the Court of Directors propose to instruct the Government of India, in the event of their having no officer available for carrying out the objects left unfinished by Capt. Elliot, to apply to the Messrs. de

Schlagintweit to ascertain if one of those gentlemen would undertake the duty; and if so to place the instruments at his disposal, and to grant him a suitable allowance for the purpose."

No official communication was made to the Council of the Royal Society of the reply made by the Government of India to the instruction referred to in the last paragraph; but it was understood from private information that Lord Dalhousie stated, that no officer had volunteered to undertake the completion of the duty left unfinished by Capt. Elliot,—and that no officer competent to such an undertaking could, in the then circumstances of India, be spared from military duty. In consequence of this reply application was made by the Court to the Messrs. de Schlagintweit, and on the 30th of March, 1854, the Secretary of the Royal Society received, "by command of the Court of Directors, for communication to the Council of the Royal Society, the copy of a letter from Mr. Adolphe Schlagintweit, with an inclosure descriptive of his proposed operations in completing the magnetic survey of India." With the addition that "The Court will be glad to be furnished with such observations thereon as the Council of the Royal Society may think it necessary to make for the Court's information."

On the receipt of this communication the Council of the Royal Society passed the two following resolutions, viz.:—

"Resolved,—That the Secretary be requested to express the satisfaction which the President and Council have derived from this communication, and their hope that the completion of this undertaking, in the hands in which it is now placed, will be as advantageous to magnetical science, and as creditable to the Court of Directors, as was the magnetic survey of the Indian Archipelago, so successfully accomplished by the late lamented Capt. Elliot."

"Resolved,—That a sub-committee, consisting of Col. Sabine, Dr. Hooker, and Mr. Charles Darwin, be appointed, to whom the consideration of Mr. de Schlagintweit's proposed operations be referred."

Dr. Hooker, Mr. Charles Darwin, and myself were all three members of the Council whilst the preparations were in progress for the Messrs. de Schlagintweit's departure. I was glad to be able, on my part, to render them the same assistance in the preparation of their magnetical instruments that I had previously given to Capt. Elliot; and to assist in discussing with them the observations most important to be made, the proper distances between their stations, and the modes of combining the observations at the several stations in such manner as to give the most advantageous results for the direction, and the distances apart of the lines of equal declination, dip, and total force. Such services on my part were limited to the proposed magnetic operations, inasmuch as the Messrs. de Schlagintweit, from their own experience, stood very little in need of any assistance they could obtain from me in other departments of physical science, —and on such they had, moreover, the far greater advantage of the suggestions of Dr. Hooker and Mr. Darwin, to whom they could refer as members of the same sub-committee as myself.

I do not find any further notice in the Council Minutes of the mission of the Messrs. de Schlagintweit until their return from India, when a communication was received from them, requesting permission to dedicate to the Royal Society the first volume of their researches, containing their magnetical survey of India, in recognition, as was stated, of the "labours of many of the distinguished members of the Royal Society, by which it has so essentially and energetically promoted the science of magnetism."

I have ascertained, by an examination of the lists of the Council in different years, that it so happened that you were not on the Council on any of the occasions in which the mission of the Messrs. de Schlagintweit came before the Council. Two, at least, of these gentlemen, Dr. Hermann and Dr. Adolphe Schlagintweit, were well known, previous to their undertaking the mission to India, by their published researches in the Eastern and Western Alps, as diligent, laborious, and accomplished natural

philosophers; and it is quite possible that, whilst their preparations were in progress, communications regarding subjects of more general interest than magnetism may have been made to the Court of Directors by other Societies, or by individuals not officially connected with the Royal Society; but I know of none such. Your name does not appear anywhere in the Minutes of the Council of the Royal Society in reference to the subject, nor have I any recollection of having heard that you were concerned in any recommendation made at the time to the Court of Directors.

I should fail, however, in what I feel to be due to those gentlemen, if I should conclude these few remarks without bearing testimony to the admirable manner in which they have executed the magnetic portion of their undertaking. They have undoubtedly not spared themselves in any way; their researches are spread over the whole extent of the British dominions in India, and even considerably beyond the limits of our possessions: they have surmounted many difficulties which would have stopped less enterprising travellers, and persevered even to the loss of life of one of the Brothers. As a scientific work, their survey has been conducted with a full knowledge of the most recent advances of magnetical science; and the publication is executed in its details according to the most approved German models of their distinguished countrymen, Kreil and Lamont. The volume now published contains only the magnetic portion of their researches; it is understood that it is to be followed by eight other volumes, equal in magnitude, treating of other branches of physical science. Should the contents of these equal in interest and value the magnetic volume, they will have achieved a work which will long be held as most honourable to themselves, and to those who in their time exercised the sovereignty in India.

Regarding the pecuniary question,—the cost of their journeys, or their personal recompense,—or what portion of it may have been borne by the King of Prussia,—I have no knowledge whatever. It was not the custom of the Court of Directors to consult the Royal Society on such points, nor of the Royal Society to offer recommendations on them.

EDWARD SABINE.

WHALES AND WHALING.

8, Liddington Place, Oakley Square, Aug. 28, 1861.

I have been absent in the country, where I could not refer to notes or journals, or should sooner have requested your kind insertion of a few observations upon Professor Owen's notice [*Athen.* No. 1763] of my communication about whales, in which he points out that the "Baleine du Cap" of Cuvier is specifically distinct from the *Mysticetus*. Premising that in any remarks I may venture to make upon the subject, I do not for a moment presume to undervalue the specific distinctions of comparative anatomists, I may observe, that in the admitted scanty state of scientific information upon the subject, we are scarcely justified in assuming that the "Baleine du Cap" of Cuvier is the only species of Right Whale in the Southern Seas. Dieffenbach,† in his work upon New Zealand, published in 1843, gives a drawing of a true Right Whale, said to be a new species, which was sixty feet in length; and this differs in form from Right Whales captured off Twofold Bay, and sketched by myself. Since Cuvier wrote, the Americans have opened up new whaling grounds, from the Sea of Okhotsk to the Gulf of Anadir and Behring's Straits. Here then is a line of whaling communication from Behring's Straits right down past the coast of Japan, to the verge of the Tropics, along the whole extent of which Right Whalebone Whales are found. I do not know whether we have any evidence that the northern whale taken in Behring's Straits does not continue through the Gulf of Anadir, and so down to the southward; but it seems probable that in whaling grounds so connected there are whales of the same species. My own observations, extending over some years in the South Seas, lead me to think that different kinds of whales migrate at particular

† 'Travels in New Zealand,' by Ernest Dieffenbach, M.D., vol. ii., p. 176.

seasons, and that some species have a wider geographical range than is at present supposed. The Right Whale taken off Twofold Bay generally makes its appearance on that part of the coast of Australia about the end of May or beginning of June; first one or two, the numbers increasing until the middle and end of September, after which they begin to leave, and finally disappear by the end of November. In some seasons comparatively few Right Whales are seen; in 1846-47 they came in much greater numbers than in the three preceding years. It was generally found that they came up to the coast and into the bays in greater numbers after strong breezes off the land. During fine weather and when not alarmed, they would remain in the bays all night, ranging round and approaching very near the rocks. The whalers say they do this to rub off the barnacles with which they are often thickly encrusted about the head. The Humpback remains upon the coasts all the year round, but appears in greatest numbers during the Right Whaling season. I have seen it at Trinity Bay on the N.E. coast of Australia in lat. 16° 30' S. On one occasion, when we were anchored there in H.M.S. Rattlesnake, a whale of this kind "breached" clear out of the water near the ship, and I have also seen it in the Straits of Magellan. The greatest number of whales I ever saw at one time appeared to be making a passage: it was in the month of August, 1850, while on board H.M.S. Mæander, running down from Tahiti. We had strong easterly breezes—at times blowing violently—for several days; but as we neared the coast of Chili, the wind drew round to N.W. and fell light, and the weather became very fine. On the morning of the 22nd it was quite calm, and soon after daylight numbers of whales were seen coming up towards the ship from the westward. They approached in a very leisurely manner, rising easily, the top of the head (which at this part forms a sharp ridge) and blow-holes first appearing on the surface of the water, then the huge length of back, with its fin near the flukes or tail. They did not seem at all alarmed by the vessel, some of them rising close to the ship. The scene at this time was most extraordinary: the frigate steaming along under a cloud of canvas, with little more than steerage way, every part of her lower rigging, from which the best sight of the whales could be obtained, being crowded with men; the rising sun lighting up the shining bodies of the whales as they rose to the surface out of the deep blue water, each sending up two high columns of white vapour, like great jets of steam, which spread out into a cloud at their highest points; a distinct whistling sound being heard in the blowing of those that rose nearest the ship. In some instances the whales were in pairs, and frequently rose together at the same time. They extended up to the horizon, as far as could be seen from the ship, in a westerly direction, being scattered from N.W. to S.W.; and the whole shoal were heading to the eastward. The calm water and undisturbed movements of the whales afforded an unusually favourable opportunity for observing them. They were of a much larger kind than the Greenland *Mysticetus*, and blew higher, and with more force, than Right Whales.† I have seen similar whales in great numbers on the coast of Australia. They are exceedingly swift and active. Whale-boats never fasten to them, except by accident, in mistaking them for Right Whales. They take the line out with extraordinary rapidity; and it is instantly cut to free the boat, men with any whaling experience being well aware how impossible it would be to catch such a Tartar by ordinary means. A stuffed skin of one of these monsters would be a real curiosity, and would probably furnish the maximum of the Whale tribe, not to be obtained in a specimen of the *Mysticetus*, which is by no means the largest of Cetaceans, and certainly never attains the length of 90 feet, implied in Prof. Owen's paper [*Athen.* No. 1761, p. 119]. Scoresby observes, that the size of the *Mysticetus* has been much overrated, and says, that of 322 individuals in the capture of which he had been personally concerned, no one, he believed,

† These *Balenoptera* were not the *Gibbosa*, or Humpback, found in these seas, which is considerably larger.

exceeded 60 feet, "one of the largest to all appearance," which he ever saw, measured but 58 feet, and the longest actual measurement he had "ever met with or heard of," was of a whale killed at Godhavn, in 1813, which was 67 feet. He believed that 60 feet may be considered the size of the larger animals of this species, and "65 feet in length a magnitude which very rarely occurs," and quotes practical authorities of 1557 and 1625, in support of his opinion that whales taken at the time he wrote were as large as any captured since the commencement of whale fishing. I know from my own measurements, that Right Whales exceeding in size the largest measured by Scoresby have been taken in the Southern Seas. The mouth of this Southern whale is furnished with precisely the same filtering arrangement of whalebone as the *Mysticetus* of the Northern Hemisphere (not the short rough bone of the *Rorqual* species), and it must therefore subsist upon similar food, which is said [*Athen.* No. 1761, p. 119], amongst other conditions, to "further restrict the *Mysticetus* to high Northern latitudes." Every one must appreciate the great importance and interest of such a Museum of Natural History as proposed by Prof. Owen; but if the part of it devoted to the Cetaceans is to be carried out to the extent of enabling visitors to form a correct idea of the bulk and variety of the larger species of whales, it must include more than a specimen of the Greenland *Mysticetus*, which is only about the third in the scale of magnitude.

O. W. BRIERLY.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

ONE of the drawbacks of this beautiful summer has been a very great increase in the average number of fires. Hitherto, the destruction of property has not fallen upon literature, but the calamity of Wednesday, in Paternoster Row, has fallen upon it rather heavily. Messrs. Longman are the chief literary sufferers. We understand that their losses include the whole of their stock of Macaulay's fifth volume, and of the illustrated edition of 'Lalla Rookh.' M. Lemare, recently established as a commission agent, has lost the whole of his property, and has had a narrow escape with his life. The Messrs. Blackie, among other property, have lost the whole of the copper-plates of their large quarto Atlas.

A flower-show will be held, on Wednesday next, at the Royal Horticultural Gardens, South Kensington.

A Committee has been appointed, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Commissioners for 1862, for the representation of objects of architectural interest. Messrs. W. Tite, G. G. Scott, Digby Wyatt, Prof. Donaldson, and other architects of eminence were on this Committee. A sub-committee has been named, including Messrs. Barry and Street, for the purpose of forming a Court of high-class Decorative Art, in which shall be gathered together the best works in all the specified classes of Art, excepting Sculpture and Painting, these having their own separate galleries. All persons able to assist in this object are invited to communicate with the Committee.

We understand that Mr. Hardwicke has undertaken to publish a new edition of Smith and Sowerby's 'English Botany.' The work will contain all the original figures in Smith's work with the additions since made by Sowerby, and illustrations of the microscopic structure will be introduced. The work will be issued in monthly parts, and the flowering plants will be completed in about six volumes of twelve parts each.

We are informed that the 'Essays and Reviews' are now in process of translation into Gujaratee by a Parsee gentleman at present in London, who takes interest in the subjects discussed by the seven authors, and intends publishing his translation for the use of inquiring minds among his countrymen in India. Gujaratee, which is closely allied to the Hinduee, is the language spoken in the large province of Gujerat, on the western coast of India, between 21° and 24° of north latitude. It is the prevailing dialect at Surat, and is also extensively used beyond the limits of the province from which it derives its name. Indeed, from its wide diffusion, it has been not inappropriately designated

"the grand mercantile language of foreign Indian marts."

The Cambrian Archæological Association has been holding its fifteenth annual meeting—this year at Swansea. Mr. H. Vivian presided, and the programme of the week included several excursions, to which the amazing beauty of the weather lent the greatest charm.

On Tuesday, Mr. Burford opened a new panorama in Leicester Square. The subject is Naples; a theme not only of endless interest for its beauty and variety, but just now of passionate anxiety to many on account of political events. The view is taken from a point in front of the Castel dell' Uova—so as to embrace the two bays on which the city stands. On one side, the noble curve of the Chiaja towards Virgil's tomb, the palace of Donna Anna Caraffa and Posillipo; on the other side, the royal palace, the mole, the Castel del Carmine, and the English fleet. The panorama, of which the landscape is painted by Mr. Slous, and the war-ships by Mr. W. A. Knell, sen., has all the qualities which have made Mr. Burford's exhibitions famous.

A flower-show in September is a dangerous thing to attempt. But the brilliant summer weather has this year helped the gardener beyond his hopes, and the Crystal Palace display on Wednesday and Thursday was quite astonishing for the season. Nothing could be finer than the dahlias, asters, and verbenas. The roses, too, reminded one of June or July. The collection of fruit was very good.

The Ethnological and Antiquarian Sections of Letters will hear with regret of the death of Mr. Bateman, who died on Thursday last week, at his residence, Lombardale House, near Bake-well, Derbyshire, after two or three days' illness, and at the early age of 40 years, having been born in 1821. A country gentleman, of large property, situate in one of the most beautiful portions of the Peak, he devoted his time and wealth to antiquarian and ethnological pursuits. This taste was inherited from his grandfather and father, who severally laid the foundation of a fine library and museum. Mr. Bateman himself crowned their work by adding greatly to both, and by an extensive series of excavations in the tumuli of Staffordshire and Derbyshire, but more especially in the latter county. He did for Derbyshire what Sir Richard Colt Hoare did for Wiltshire in the last century; and the results of his researches have been made public in three several volumes,—viz., 'Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire,' published in 1848; 'Catalogue of Antiquities,' 1855, and 'Ten Years' Diggings in the Celtic and Anglo-Saxon Grave Mounds,' 1861; the last volume issued so recently as the past fortnight. The museum at Lombardale has now for some years been, next to Chatsworth and Haddon Hall, one of the wonders of the Peak; and well known to the more educated class of tourists, as it has at all times been easily accessible. It is rich in Greek, Roman, Mexican and Medieval antiquities; and its collection of Samian ware, particularly that part of it which once belonged to the Cook collection at York, is very fine. But it is in pre-historic Celtic, and to a degree in Anglo-Saxon antiquities, that it chiefly excels other private museums. Several large cases are filled entirely with the urns and other fictile vessels, as well as articles in flint and bronze, procured during his lengthened series of excavations in the Derbyshire barrows. From this source Mr. Birch might have added very largely to his dry and meagre account of Celtic pottery. As the human remains discovered in these barrow diggings were in almost all instances preserved, they are arranged here; some of the skeletons being articulated, and the series of crania well arranged. The museum at Lombardale, as it is, we believe, entailed, is, in fact, a vast storehouse for future inductionists; for the class of collectors, including though it has, amongst other Englishmen, Beyan Faussett, Sir R. C. Hoare, Lord Lonsborough, Mr. Ackermann and Mr. Bateman, cannot be said to have done much more than provisional work. The fruit has yet to come at the hand of another generation, who will eliminate from collections

such as this the inductions of an ethnological philosophy worthy of the name. This has not yet been done; but when it has—and this in no narrow spirit—the labours of Thomas Bateman in his generation will be appreciated, we believe, in a very high degree. As a public man, Mr. Bateman was shy and retiring. Simple, unaffected, modest, his exceeding worth as a scholar and a friend were best seen in the retirement of his home. Here, in his library or museum, whether turning over his rich collection of manuscripts, unfolding some costly diptych, or descending on the merits of a Grecian coin, a Celtic urn, or some vessel of old English earthenware, the fact, in its associations, was one to be remembered.

M. Meyerbeer has replied to the invitation of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862, that in compliance with their request he will compose a March for the opening ceremony.

The Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn Street, will be re-opened to the public on Tuesday next. During the vacation some important additions have been made to the wall decorations in the hall, consisting of inlaid slabs of polished granites, porphyries, marbles and alabaster, by Mr. Macdonald, of Aberdeen, and Mr. Hall, of Derby. Some of these specimens have never before been employed in the arts, and deserve the attention of architects.

A Society has been formed with the imposing title of "The National Association for Promoting Freedom of Public Worship in the Church of England." Its objects, as explained by itself, are—"1. To make known the evils of the Pew-System; 2. To maintain the fundamental principle of the Parochial System—the free use in common, by all parishioners, of their Parish Church; 3. To prevent the violation of the Parochial System by the sale and renting of Pews in new Churches; 4. To restore the Parochial System, where practicable, in Churches at present existing; and 5. To encourage the adoption of the Weekly Offertory." The Association seems to have its seat in Manchester; but there is a general committee representing the whole country, partly lay and partly clerical.

The Council of the Surrey Archaeological Society have determined to assist in promoting the proposed excavations of the site of Chertsey Abbey, which has been recently purchased by one of their local honorary secretaries, Mr. Thomas R. Bampton, and have opened a public subscription for the purpose. A large and curious collection of tiles from this site is at the Architectural Museum, South Kensington, and an equally large and very complete collection is in the possession of the Surrey Society. The excavations are now being carried on with great spirit, under the superintendence of Mr. M. Shurlock, a well-known local antiquary; and during the last few days some interesting remains have been turned up, or, rather, exposed: a tile paving, supposed to be a part of the cloisters, stone coffins, leaden chalice and paten, gold coin, gold ring, &c. An account of the previous excavations has already been published in the *Transactions of the Surrey Society*, and the present appear to promise an even richer harvest of antiquities. Subscriptions are received by the bankers, Messrs. Cocks & Biddulph, and by the honorary secretaries in London and at Chertsey.

On the 21st proximo the Lord Mayor, sheriffs, and aldermen of the City of London will attend divine service at Christ Church, Newgate Street, where a sermon will be preached by the Rev. G. C. Bell, Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford; after which they will proceed to the Great Hall of Christ's Hospital, when orations will be delivered on 'The Benefits of the Royal Hospitals,' in the following order, by the senior Grecians, viz., in Latin, by R. G. Glenn; in Greek, by A. T. Waugh; in English, by E. S. Carlos; and in French, by J. C. F. Morson. These will be followed by translations from the English into Greek Iambics, by H. Hughes; into Greek Sapphics, by E. C. Baber; into Latin Alcaics, by G. A. Crossle; into Latin Elegiacs, by F. C. Barber; into Greek Hexameters, by C. Bokenham. Two original poems

not yet adjudged will also be recited in Latin and English.

We have to report the death of the well-known German Art-historian, Johann David Passavant. He died on the 12th of August, at Frankfurt, where he held the office of Director at the Hâdel Institution. Born in 1787, he attained his seventy-fourth year. Passavant had been destined for trade; but a longer stay at Paris in 1810–13, where he made himself thoroughly acquainted with all the Art-treasures there, awoke in him the desire for a fuller understanding of Art. He began his studies at once, first under David, afterwards under Baron de Gros. At Rome he became intimately acquainted with the young artists who gave a new impulse to German Art, and acquired fame in later years (Cornelius, Overbeck, &c.). He developed apologetically their principles in his 'Views on the Plastic Arts,' and he began to make a name for himself by his 'Designs for Grave Monuments.' But his reputation rests on his works of Art-history, especially on his 'Artistic Travel through England and Belgium,' and on his biographical work—'Raffaël of Urbino, and his father Giovanni Santi.' We hear that he has left valuable manuscripts.

How shall I get into Italy? must be a question just now on the lips of hundreds of autumnal tourists. New railway extensions change the character of the great routes every month or two—now, the most expeditious road is by Chambéry and Mont Cenis—now by Geneva and the Simplon—now by Lucerne and the St. Gothard. The three roads are open respectively as far as St. Jean de Maurienne—Martigny—and Lucerne. When the tunnel through Mont Cenis shall be ready—and the works are in rapid progress—that will unquestionably be the easiest, if not the most attractive, route to Milan, Venice, Genoa and the South of Italy. At present the St. Gothard route has a considerable advantage over its rivals. The railway lines are open from Boulogne to Lucerne; a steamer takes you by the lake to Fluelen; you cross the pass in a diligence to Bellinzona, thence by steamer to Arona, and by rail to Turin, Genoa, Milan, or where you will. There is a gain of ten or twelve hours, of a handful of francs, and of the two lovely lakes of Lucerne and Maggiore, not to speak of the comfort of a frequent change in the mode of travel, though this would be the principal consideration with some. How many English tourists, rolling down the dusty road from Domo D'Ossoli, hot, and cramped, and weary, at the first glimpse of Lago Maggiore give up their places in the diligence, descend at the pretty inn at Baveno, and wait the steamer for Arona! Soon this glorious fatigue of Alpine travel will be lost; for French, Italian, Austrian engineers are all at work upon the railway routes; and the way from Zurich to Como will become as comfortable and commonplace as the ride from Windermere to Loch Lomond. A letter in the *Paris Patrie* gives some details on the operations now going on between Susa and Lanslebourg, which our readers will peruse with interest. The writer says:—"At the commencement of this great enterprise only the pickaxe and blasting were employed, but since the machines invented by MM. Grattone and Sommeiller were brought into use, the cutting of the rock has been carried on with remarkable celerity. The machines, which are worked by compressed air, are very ingenious; they are each of 250-horse power, and act simultaneously on both sides of the mountain. They set in motion different instruments of great power, which operate in any direction that may be required. The section of the tunnel is about 60 metres, and when the cutting was commenced only 12 men could, from the limited space, be occupied at each end, the work they did being only 40 centimetres (about 16 inches) per day; but the machines employ a force equal to 2,500 men, and cut out daily two metres—that is, one at each end. In a few months arrangements will be made for making the men employed relieve each other every eight hours, and an electric light will be established; and then the extraction of rock will be three metres per day. The tunnel will be 12 kilometres (7½ miles) in length. It is 1,330 metres above the level of the sea, and 1,060 below the

summit of Mont Cenis. It will gradually rise ½ per 1,000 to the centre, descending from that point towards Piedmont on the other. In the centre of the way a small canal has been formed for carrying off the waters which filter through the rock. Every fortnight an examination is made for the purpose of ascertaining the direction of the tunnel and level of the roadway, instruments of great precision being employed in the operation. Thus far the cutting on both sides of the mountain has been found to coincide exactly. The rock is easily penetrated by the machines. When holes of from 40 to 60 centimetres (16 to 23 inches) have been bored they are filled with gunpowder; the workmen retire to a distance of about 100 metres, and strong doors in iron are closed to prevent fragments of the rock from flying out. Then the mine is fired, and masses of rock are heard to strike against the doors. Afterwards a current of compressed air is driven into the tunnel to expel the smoke, so as to allow the workmen to enter. The removing of the fragments of rock is effected in the way employed on the cuttings of railways, and the machines are again set in motion." When these works are completed, the passage of the Alps will be reduced to twenty minutes!

SCIENCE.

First Sketch of a New Geological Map of Scotland. With Explanatory Notes, by Sir R. I. Murchison and Archibald Geikie. Constructed by A. Keith Johnston. (Edinburgh, Johnston; London, Stanford.)

WITHIN the last year or two we have noticed two geological maps of Scotland, which were new as respects time of publication, but not very new as respects geological discovery. The present, though a small map, presents itself with the high claim of being an attempt at a new geological map of the country, based upon recent researches, with which all geologists who take a special interest in the details of Scottish geology have probably already acquainted themselves. The discovery in 1854 of certain organic remains in the limestone of Durness, in Sutherlandshire, was one step towards more precise knowledge; and this was followed by others. In 1859, Sir R. I. Murchison, accompanied by an able colleague, revisited the typical district of the North, and laid the main results of that visit before the Meeting of the British Association at Aberdeen. In the following year, Mr. Geikie inspected some of the northern types, and showed how they ranged into the Southern Highlands. Sir R. I. Murchison's views being doubly confirmed, he requested Mr. Geikie to prepare this Map, and to introduce the results of his own knowledge of the rocks of the south of Scotland. Since Mr. Geikie is thus candidly announced as the preparer of the present Map, and as Sir R. I. Murchison again says, "The map which we now issue has been prepared by Mr. Geikie," it seems hardly fair to the younger and less known geologist to send forth this Map lettered on the cover, "Geological Map of Scotland, by Sir R. I. Murchison." Let us hope in the present instance that it was the binder's misfortune to have space only for one name on his gilded ornament. When, however, this Map is referred to by geologists, let the two names be fairly and fully cited.

Those who compare the present sketch Map with the earlier one of Prof. Nicol will find considerable differences, which, probably, the Professor would not admit to be well founded. He denies the existence of a fundamental gneiss as distinguished from those crystalline strata, occasionally gneissose, but more frequently quartzose and micaceous, which, according to the observations upon which this new Map is founded, lie much higher in the series: and, therefore, "the order of succession as

given in the map of Nicol is at variance with that which we consider to be the true natural sequence of the deposits." Opinions, therefore, yet remain rather at variance in some northern halls; but it must be allowed that this little sketch is a marked step in advance in Scottish geology.

While, however, it is only a first step, yet, as Sir Roderick observes, "If, in the absence of correct topographical maps, a very long time must elapse before any attempt can be made to publish a geological map of Scotland, on even a moderately large scale, so as to offer details like those which are laid down in the published Edinburgh Sheet of the Geological Survey, enough has already been done to enable my coadjutor and myself to venture on the production of that which we consider to be a requisite prelude to such future works, by placing the rocks in their true sequence."

But why produce a map so interesting to Scottish geologists on so small a scale? There is no apparent reason why it should not have appeared on a larger scale; and, therefore, have been far more legible and intelligible. As it is, however, we ought to say that this little Map possesses the usual excellent constructive characteristics of Mr. A. K. Johnston's productions. Without his constructive skill, the crowded details would have greatly obscured the whole. Microscopic lettering is the plague of maps requiring careful study; and although the Scotch themselves are so proverbially keen-eyed as to be able to see far into millstones, it does not follow that other people can see equally far into millstone-grits.

FINE ARTS

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—Through some misapprehensions, various complaints have been made public as to the treatment vouchsafed to the English artists at the recent Antwerp *fêtes*. Nothing could be more unjust than those statements; it was hardly possible for any persons to receive a more hospitable and hearty welcome than did the artists who visited their professional brethren at the Congress. It is extremely unfortunate that such remarks should have got abroad, especially on an occasion like that in question, when the painters of many countries met to consult upon their common interests and availed themselves of the hospitality of the artists of Antwerp.

The report of the Committee of the subscribers to the statue of Sir C. Barry is as follows:—"That the subscription amounts to £461.; that they had applied to the Chief Commissioner of Works to be permitted to erect a marble statue in Westminster Hall, at the top of the steps leading to St. Stephen's Hall; that the Hon. W. Cowper expressed his willingness to grant this site, or one outside in Palace Yard, where the statues of Stephenson, Brunel and Locke were to be erected; that the Committee on the Decoration of the Palace of Westminster had, however, refused the site in Westminster Hall, but suggested and offered the landing at the foot of the staircase in the inner lobby leading to the committee-rooms, commonly called the 'Witnesses' Lobby'; that the Committee recommended the acceptance of this site, and that a marble statue by Mr. Foley, R.A., should be erected at that place." After much discussion these recommendations were all adopted, and a sub-committee appointed to carry them into effect. No doubt, the site decided upon is a very good one, not at all unworthy of the occasion; and we congratulate the subscribers, as a body, upon the good taste which led to the abandonment of the first idea of claiming a site which is simply the finest interior position for a statue in all London.

Some repairs are going on to various portions of the well-known Church of St. Mary, Beverley. Amongst these, the roofs of the transepts are being replaced with appropriate ceilings of Perpendicular character, in keeping with the design of the building itself. The "Londoners' Chapel," a small

subsidiary chapel, is under thorough and careful repair. The origin of this little edifice, or rather portion of the great church, is notable. The "Londoners" were a body of London merchants who were accustomed to frequent the fairs and markets of Beverley and its neighbouring towns, and, fixing their residence at the town in question, they maintained a priest for the service in the chapel appropriated to themselves in St. Mary's Church. He is said to have resided in a chamber attached to the chapel now existing. It is to be hoped that the repairs above referred to will be proceeded with, not only in a proper conservative spirit, as they appear to have been begun, but continuously; so that this extremely interesting church may in due time regain some of its fine characteristics, much imperilled at present by certain hideous pews, ragged and patchwork screens. Well endowed as the building is, there can be no fear of an appeal to the public being made in aid of this desirable end.

Our tourist friends will find, in the exteriorly insignificant church at Flamborough, Yorkshire, several matters of interest. Among them, a finely carved rood-screen, of Decorated character, in fair condition, and, above all, with many remains of its original painting still upon it, mostly of blue colour. In front of this hangs a pair of white gloves, or rather the models of such, placed there, rather more than a century ago, to commemorate a notable marriage. Also, attached to the side of the altar space on the wall, a brass, in raised letters, recording, in rude rhymes, the achievements, titles and death of a companion-soldier of Edward the Fourth, who had been to "the wars in France." A font of Norman character will be observed under the belfry. Norman prevails in those portions of the church which are untouched; but, apparently owing to some defect in the foundations, extensive repairs of common Perpendicular, of a rude kind, have taken place.

The following pictures in the National Gallery have been protected with glass during the last year:—Bronzino, *An Allegory*, No. 651,—Titian, *The Holy Family*, No. 635,—Titian, *Portrait of Ariosto* (glazed when received), No. 636,—Lorenzo di Credi, *Virgin adoring the Infant Christ*, No. 648,—Albertinelli, *Virgin and Child*, No. 645,—Roger Van der Weyden, *Portraits of Himself and Wife*, No. 653,—Roger Van der Weyden, *The Magdalen*, No. 654,—Bernard Van Orley, *The Magdalen Reading*, No. 655,—Martin Schoen, *Death of the Virgin*, No. 658,—Raphael, *Madonna di San Sisto*, a tracing (glazed when received), No. 661,—Turner, *Ulysses deriding Polyphemus*, No. 508,—Hogarth, *Marriage à la Mode*, No. 113,—Ditto, ditto, No. 114. Total in the year, 13. At the close of last year the total number of works protected with glass was, in Trafalgar Square, 80, including three cartoons and one tracing; at South Kensington, 25 pictures and 100 frames and sketches. It is intended to place the whole of Hogarth's series of the *Marriage à la Mode* under glass.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

ALFRED MELLON'S PROMENADE CONCERTS, THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN, GRAND ORCHESTRA.—Vocalists: Mdlle. Florence Lancia, Madame Laura Baxter, and Herr Formes. Every Evening.—On THURSDAY NEXT, September 12, an Italian Night, on which occasion Mdlle. Vacchetti from La Scala, Milan, and other Continental Theatres will make her first appearance.—On SATURDAY NEXT, September 14, a Volunteer Night.—Promenade, 1s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 1s. 6d.; Boxes, 2s. 6d.; Private Boxes, 1s. and 10s. 6d.—Commence at Eight.—Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon.

MDLLE. WHITTY will appear at the THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN, on September 18th, in *PURITANI*; on the 18th, in *NORMA*; and on the 17th, in *IL BARBIERE*, with Titianni, Giuglini, Swift, Lemaire, Della Sedie and Ciampi.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ENGLISH SONGS.

Elizabeth's Songs from the Saints' Tragedy, Nos. 1 and 2. *Four Songs, written by the Rev. C. Kingsley*, Op. 8. By C. A. Barry. (Cramer & Co.)—Good words do not ensure good music, unhappily;—but since they display what is poor, by sharp contrasts, they can hardly fail to give a composer a better chance of inspiration than the paltry verse too often carelessly selected.—Apart, however, from all suggestion, Mr. Barry here

proves himself superior to the generality of modern song-writers. His setting of *'O that we two were Maying'*, is extremely elegant and simple: so is *'Margaret to Dolcino'* on a yet more limited scale. *'The Oubli'* is quaint. Mr. Barry would have been wiser had he left *'The Three Fishers'* alone, Mr. Hullah having set the ballad "for good and all." We have particular pleasure in these songs, because they come from one whom German training has not Germanized into an imitation of any one's manner or into a renunciation of what is beautiful in favour of what seems scientific.—Four Songs from the *'Idylls of the King'*, by A. Orlando Steed, (Jewell), come into the same category as the above. The second, *'Vivien'*, is the least good; the first, *'Enid'*, would be welcome, were it not for a vicious emphasis on the final word. *'Proud'*, *'Cloud'* are surely not admissible as arranged, each with its group of three notes. *'Guinevere'*, the song of the foolish virgins, is elegant.—*'Turn, Fortune'*, by Alexander Rowland, and *'What does little Birdie say'* by K. J. P. (Addison & Co.), are two among the less happy settings of the Laureate's words, which are many.—We are still among the poets who have written good words, when dealing with *'Three Songs'*, by William Metcalfe, (Ashdown & Parry.) *'The Blackbird'*, however, is not one of the Laureate's most attractive inspirations, and it is here harshly set. Mr. Kingsley's *'The Starlings'*, is better. Hartley Coleridge's *'Lark and Nightingale'* (a delicious lyric) is overloaded by its accompaniment, and the musical thoughts are stale as compared with the verse. But there is promise in Mr. Metcalfe, supposing him to be young, and willing to simplify his writing in favour of reality and freshness of fancy.—In *'A Wood on a Windy Day'*, a stormy lyric, by Miss Anne Brontë, has been set by E. Aguilar, (Davison & Co.) with an obvious desire to paint the "roaring of the boughs" by the accompaniment, the voice being comparatively an accessory. By way of close to this paragraph on poetical songs—what a pity that there should be any others!—we must say a kind word for Mr. J. F. Barnett's *'Gentle Spring'*, (Leader & Cook), a thoughtful and elegant setting of Prof. Longfellow's words. Here and there, however, a false accent is to be objected to: and throughout the composition there is too much of the pianoforte-player.

Little more than an announcement can be given to the pile of miscellaneous songs which are still waiting notice:—*'Sweet Summer'*, in two parts (Addison & Co.), by J. L. Summers, is sweet, if not very new.—*'On that far shore'*,—*'The Water Nymph'*, by John Barnett (same publishers),—*'Save Father on the sea'*,—*'The Trumpet on the Rhone'*,—*'The Sailor's Wife'*,—*'Voice of the Western Wind'*, by J. L. Hatton (same publishers), hardly represent the average merit of two of our best song composers.—The same may be said of *'The Coming of the Flowers'*, by W. V. Wallace (Cramer & Co.).—Nos. 4 to 8 of *'Melodies of England'*, composed by Ignatius, arranged by Henry Regaldi (Jewell), are not "up to the mark" of amateur music.—*'Who can see thee, dearest Child'*, by Dr. Elvey (Addison & Co.), is elegant in the Italian style.—W. Hutchinson, Esq., contributes two notions in *'The Spring of Life'* and *'When the silvery Moonbeams sleep'* (Hall, Cheltenham).—*'Courting Days'* (same publishers), by Wellington Guernsey,—*'Hail to thee'*, by John Raymond,—*'Little Cares'*, by A. B. Brown (Williams),—*'Summer Morning'* (very strange this), by E. Fagan (Cramer & Co.),—*'The Captive Bird'*, by F. Leslie (Shepherd), may be passed over.—Next, may be dismissed, with acknowledgment of their good will, three patriotic offerings:—*'The British Volunteers'*, by W. H. Calcott (Lonsdale),—*'Every man join heart and soul'*, by A. Mellon (Addison & Co.),—and *'To Arms'*, by H. H. Pierson (Schubert, Hamburg).—*'The Floweret's Message—Early Flowers of Spring'*, by G. B. Allen (Cramer & Co.).—*'The Song of the Enchanters'*, by E. de L'Orme (same publishers).—*'O chide not, my heart'*, by W. T. Wrighton (Cocks & Co.),—*'The Emigrant's Song'*, by M. Barker (Novello),—and *'A Merry Heart'*, for two voices, by W. O. Cramer (Addison & Co.),—and *'We merry, merry Fairies'*, also for two

voices (same publishers), are the last late publications of English vocal music to be dealt with at this "time of asking."

HAYMARKET.—On Saturday a new piece in three acts was produced. It is entitled 'The Soft Sex,' and had been evidently intended as a satire on the strong-minded woman, who according to the drama is an importation from America. Something in it, however, displeased the audience; and Mr. C. Mathews, at the conclusion of the second act, appeared for the purpose of appeasing the sibilants. He said that he had an interest in the piece, for, in fact, it was his own; and promised to make it a much better thing on its second representation. Mr. Mathews has not given himself a very important position in the action, but supported his brief part with great precision and finish. Mr. Buckstone, in the first act, made great way with an eccentric part, which he dressed indescribably, and particularly extorted applause by the description of an American hotel. The scene is laid in Regent's Park, where Mr. Bollover Biggins has a villa, and into which he has imported two American ladies, Miss Priscilla Cram (Mrs. Poynter) and Mrs. Cosmos Cook (Mrs. Wilkins), the former as governess to his daughters, the latter as a Columbian friend, a great traveller and transcendental talker. By these Biggins's niece, Ida (Mrs. C. Mathews), is thrown into the shade, and the management of the house taken out of her hands. A few months make both her and her uncle miserable. The girls, under their Transatlantic tutors, become masculine in their notions and habits, unmanageable in their tastes, and run into inconceivable danger; while their aunt, Mrs. Mandwinde (Mrs. E. Fitzwilliam), goes wild on political economy. But at length Biggins's Nephew (Mr. C. Mathews) appears on the scene,—the real owner of the property on which the uncle and his friends are supporting their various caprices to their mutual discomfort, and of course proceeds to set things to rights. He reads the parties many a moral lesson, which Mr. Mathews delivers with much force and great propriety,—and soon finds out the merits of the quiet and retiring Ida, who is now likely to become mistress of the position. She does not, however, abuse her newly-acquired power; but induces him to allow the family to partake the advantages to which he has become entitled;—in a word, to continue to inhabit the villa, and to share in the profits of a large cotton-mill near Stockport. We are not quite sure that Mr. C. Mathews's view of life is perfectly correct, or that the shafts of his satire are always well directed; but the piece has the merit of having a purpose, and the dialogue is not without spirit and point. When judiciously weeded, it is, we think, likely to work well enough.

STRAND.—This theatre re-opened on Monday, with 'The Post-Boy,' 'More Precious than Gold' and 'Aladdin.'

STANDARD.—Mr. C. Pitt is starting at this theatre. 'Richard the Third,' 'Hamlet,' 'The Hunchback,' 'Ingomar,' 'The Corsican Brothers,' and 'Louis the Eleventh,' have been performed.

MISCELLANEA

Kew Gardens and the Great Exhibition of 1862.—The beautiful ribbon flower-bed, fifty feet in length by seven in breadth, is still the one leading attraction of the season. The flowers are now exceedingly brilliant, being at the climax of their autumnal beauty. All the great centres of English industry are sending agents and artists to copy it, as a design and pattern for part of the goods they are making for the Great Exhibition of next year, viz.—Manchester, prints, chintz, draperies, &c.; Coventry, ribbons; Kidderminster, carpets; Glasgow, muslins, shawls, &c.; Yorkshire, coloured table covers; Belfast, damask table linen, &c.; Nottingham, lace; Macclesfield, Derby and Spitalfields, silks, embroideries, &c.; Dublin, mixed fabrics; Paisley, Scotch goods and window muslins; Bradford, moorings and damasks; Clerkenwell, artificial flowers; and the Potteries, china and porcelain.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—J. M. C.—T. T.—A. J. D. D.—Senex—J. S.—E. M.—received.

Now ready,

CODEX ZACYNTHIUS.—GREEK PALIMPSEST FRAGMENTS OF THE GOSPEL OF SAINT LUKE, obtained in the Island of Zante, by the late General Macaulay, and now in the Library of the British and Foreign Bible Society: Described, Transcribed, and Edited, by SAM. L. PRIDEAUX TREVELLIS, LL.D. Half-red-russia, cloth antique, price 11. 1s.

Catalogues, gratis, by post free, of Polyglot Bibles, Church Services, Books of Common Prayer, in Ancient and Modern Languages, Aids to the Study of the Old and New Testament, Concordances, Grammars, Lexicons, &c.

London: Samuel Bagster & Sons, 15, Paternoster-row.

THE MAHABHASHYA, i. e., the "Great Commentary," by Patanjali, On the Grammatical Aphorisms of Panini, with its Commentary the Bhāṣya-Pradīpa, and the Commentary thereon, The Bhāṣya-Pradīpodyota. Vol. I. oblong folio, containing the portion (808 pages of Sanskrit and 40 of English) entitled The Nāvahūka.

Edited by JAMES R. BALLANTYNE, LL.D., Principal of the Government Sanskrit College at Benares, with the aid of the Pandits of the College. Mysore, 1856.

James Madden, 3, Leadenhall-street, London.
Price, in Sheets, 3l. 3s. A few Copies only for Sale.

GERALD MASSEY'S LAST VOLUME OF POEMS.

HAVELOCK'S MARCH; and Other Poems. (The major part now printed for the first time.) By GERALD MASSEY. 12mo. cloth, price 5s.

"All the sea-peoples have the dash and saltiness of the ocean in them. They deserve to be read, and if read are sure to be admired. The poet's love-lyrics will find many admirers. Readers who find this vein of feeling in their own humour—and there will be many such—will get the volume for themselves. The whole mass of song and celebration is inscribed to Lady Marian Alford in a poem of great beauty. One of the Elizabethans might have written these lines."—*Athenæum*.

London: Trübner & Co. 50, Paternoster-row.

LEBAHN'S WORKS ON THE GERMAN LANGUAGE, ADAPTED FOR SELF-INSTRUCTION.

Just published, Second Edition, price 2s. 6d.

Lebahn's First German Course.

"It is hardly possible to have a simpler or better book for beginners in German."—*Athenæum*.

"It is really what it professes to be—a simple, clear and concise introduction to the German language; one, which will be equally useful to the self-instructing student and the member of a German class."—*Critic*.

Fourth Edition, price 3s. 6d.

Lebahn's First German Reader.

"An admirable book for beginners, which indeed may be used without a master."—*Leader*.

Sixth Edition, price 3s. 6d.

Lebahn's Eichenfels and Dialogues.

"A charming production. The Dialogues are as perfectly adapted to render the student a speaker of this interesting language, as is the Vocabulary for making him a reader."—*Educational Times*.

Sixth Edition, price 8s.; with KEY, 10s. 6d.

Lebahn's German in One Volume.

"To those who would attain a practical use of the language, with a moderate expenditure of time and labour, this work will be a welcome help."—*Illustrated London News*.

Lebahn's Practice in German. Price 6s.

"Whoever fails to learn the German language with this help, must have an intellect irredeemably dull and obfuscated."—*Evening Standard*.

Lebahn's Exercises in German. Price 3s. 6d.

"A volume of 'Exercises in German,' including in itself all the vocabularies they require. The book is well planned; the selections for translation from German into English, or from English into German, being sometimes curiously well suited to the purpose for which they are taken."—*Examiner*.

Lebahn's Self-Instructor in German. 6s. 6d.

"The student could have no guide superior to Mr. Lebahn."—*Literary Gazette*.

Price 2s. 6d. each,

Lebahn's German Classics: with Notes and Complete Vocabularies.

PETER SCHLEMIHL, the Shadowless Man. By Chamisso.

EGMONT. A Tragedy, in Five Acts, by Goethe.

WILHELM TELL. A Drama, in Five Acts, by Schiller.

GOETZ VON BERLICHINGEN. A Drama, by Goethe.

PAGENSTREICHE, a Page's Frolics. A Comedy, by Kotzebue.

EMILIA GALOTTI. A Tragedy, in Five Acts, by Lessing.

UNDINE. A Tale, by Fouqué.

SELECTIONS FROM THE GERMAN POETS.

"These editions are prepared for the use of learners who read without a master; and they will be found convenient for that purpose. In each, the text is followed by a glossary, wherein not only the sense of every particular phrase, but also the dictionary meaning of most of the several words, is given in good English. With such aids, a student will find no difficulty in these masterpieces."—*Athenæum*.

Lebahn's German Copy-Book: being a Series of Exercises in German Penmanship, beautifully engraved on Steel. Price 2s. 6d.

"* About Seven Hundred Commendatory Notices of Lebahn's Works have appeared.

LOCKWOOD & CO. 7, Stationers' Hall-court.

Just published, price 4d.

A LECTURE ON THE LIFE, CHARACTER, and RELIGIOUS OPINIONS OF THE REV. ISAAC WATTS, D.D., addressed to the Congregation of the Church of the Saviour, Avenue-place, Southampton, July 21, 1861, by the Rev. EDMUND KELL, M.A. F.S.A., after the Inauguration of Dr. Watts's Statue by the Earl of Shaftesbury, July 17. With Lithograph of the Statue. Published by request.

London: E. T. Whitfield, 178, Strand.

Now ready, fcap. 8vo. cloth, 4s. 6d. post free,

THE ART OF EXTEMPORE SPEAKING: Hints for the Pulpit, the Senate, and the Bar. By M. BAUTAIN, Vicar-General, and Professor at the Sorbonne.

"A book of suggestions for men who would practise extempore speaking.... Eloquent, forcible, full of apposite illustrations."—*Athenæum*.

London: Bosworth & Harrison, 215, Regent-street.

This day, fcap. 8vo. cloth, 2s. 6d.; by post, 2s. 8d.

VILLAGE SKETCHES, descriptive of Club and School Festivals, and other Village Gatherings and Institutions. By T. C. WHITEHEAD, M.A., Incumbent of Gawcott, Bucks.

"Much sound good sense and noble feeling are displayed in these Sketches. We cordially wish them a wide circulation."—*Athenæum*.

London: Bosworth & Harrison, 215, Regent-street.

MR. DICKENS'S NEW WORK.

The Third Edition; in 3 volumes, of

GREAT EXPECTATIONS. By CHARLES DICKENS.

3 vols. post 8vo.

THE CONSTABLE OF THE TOWER:

AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE.

By WILLIAM HARRISON AINSWORTH.

With Illustrations by Gilbert.

"The Constable of the Tower" is one of the best of our English historical romances."—*London Review*.

Second Edition, fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

TANNHÄUSER; or, THE BATTLE OF THE BARDS:

A POEM.

By NEVILLE TEMPLE and EDWARD TREVOR.

"Full of beauty of thought, melody of language, and sudden pictures that rise like visions before the reader—it is full also of noble purpose and distinct morality.... For very many years there has not been a more remarkable poem offered to the English public."—*Times*, August 2.

MR. ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S NEW SERIAL,

With Illustrations by J. E. Mills, A.R.A.

Part VII., price 1s., of

ORLEY FARM: A TALE.

By ANTHONY TROLLOPE,

Author of 'Framley Parsonage,' 'Dr. Thorne,' 'Barchester Towers,' &c.

Chapman & Hall, 129, Piccadilly.

With a Frontispiece by John Gilbert, and 13 Illustrations, fcap. 8s. 6d. cloth,

SCHOOL-DAYS OF EMINENT MEN; or, School and College Lives of the most celebrated British Authors, Poets and Philosophers: Inventors and Discoverers; Divines, Heroes, Statesmen and Legislators. By JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A., Author of 'Things not Generally Known,' &c. &c. "The idea is a happy one, and its execution equally so. It is a book to interest all boys, but more especially those of Westminster, Eton, Harrow, Rugby, and Winchester."—*Notes and Queries*.

London: Lockwood & Co. 7, Stationers' Hall-court, E.C.

Now ready, fcap. 8vo. 96 pages, 1s. cloth,

FIRST FRENCH READING-BOOK; being

Easy and Interesting Lessons, progressively arranged. With a Copious Vocabulary of all the Words and Idioms contained in the Text. By JULES CARON, Author of 'The Principles of French Grammar,' &c.

Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

Nearly ready, 3 vols. 8vo.

HISTORY OF THE FOUR CONQUESTS OF ENGLAND: ROMAN, ANGLO-SAXON, DANISH and NORMAN. By JAMES AUGUSTUS ST. JOHN. Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill.

THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

With a fine Portrait of Lord Brougham, F.R.S., and a Vignette of the New Oxford Museum, price 3s. cloth, postage 4d.,

THE YEAR-BOOK OF FACTS IN SCIENCE AND ART: exhibiting the most important Improvements and Discoveries of the past Year in Mechanics and the Useful Arts, Natural Philosophy, Electricity, Chemistry, Zoology and Botany, Geology and Mineralogy, Meteorology and Astronomy.

By JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A.,

Author of 'Curiosities of Science,' &c.

"* This work records the Proceedings of the principal Scientific Societies, and is indispensable for such as wish to possess a faithful picture of the latest novelties of Science and the Arts."

Lockwood & Co. 7, Stationers' Hall-court, E.C.

3 richly bound vols. large 8vo. handsomely illustrated (2,100 pp.), price 11.

THE LIFE, TIMES, and CORRESPONDENCE OF DR. DOYLE (J. K. L.) Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin. By WILLIAM JOHN FITZPATRICK, J.P., Biographer of Lord Cloncurry and Lady Morgan. "Full of amusing and instructive matter."—*Spectator*. "A true portraiture."—*Athenæum*. "Admirable. Perfectly Boswellian in effect."—*Press*. London: Duffy, 23, Paternoster-row.

Ready this day, crown 8vo. cloth, price 10s. with Map of the British Coal-Fields, and numerous Illustrations,

THE COAL-FIELDS OF GREAT BRITAIN: THEIR HISTORY, STRUCTURE, AND RESOURCES.

With NOTICES of COAL-FIELDS in OTHER PARTS of the WORLD.

By EDWARD HULL, B.A.

Of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, F.G.S.

London: EDWARD STANFORD, 6, Charing Cross, S.W.

IMPORTANT WORK ON AMERICA.

On Monday next, at all Libraries and Book Clubs, in 2 vols. post 8vo. with Map,

JOURNEYS AND EXPLORATIONS IN THE COTTON KINGDOM OF AMERICA.

(Compiled from three former Volumes.) With Recent Observations on Cotton and Slavery in the American Slave States.

By FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED.

London: SAMPSON LOW, SON & Co. 47, Ludgate-hill.

THE NEW STORY OF MODERN LIFE.

On September 15, in 3 vols.

E A S T L Y N N E.

By Mrs. HENRY WOOD,

Author of 'Danesbury House.'

"Truly the heart is deceitful, and out of its depths of corruption rise, like an exhalation, the misty phantoms of passion: Angels of light they seem, but are only delusions of Satan.... This is the cross I must bear: sin and the swift retribution."—LONGFELLOW.

London: RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street.

On the 10th inst. will be published, in 3 vols. post 8vo. price 31s. 6d.

THE SILVER CORD.

By SHIRLEY BROOKS,

Author of 'The Gordian Knot,' 'Aspen Court,' &c.

COMPLETION OF THE ENGLISH CYCLOPÆDIA.

On the 10th inst. will be published, price 12s. the Eighth Volume of

THE ENGLISH CYCLOPÆDIA OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

This Volume completes the Division of ARTS and SCIENCES, and the entire Work.

Part XXXII. was published on the 1st inst.

RE-ISSUE OF PUNCH.

The DOUBLE VOLUME for 1844 (Vols. VI. and VII. together), price 10s. 6d. in cloth, and Vol. VII. price 5s. in boards, are Now Ready.

London: BRADBURY & EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 8, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL MALL, S.W.

The HON. FRANCIS SCOTT, Chairman.
CHARLES BERWICK CURTIS, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

FOURTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Parties desirous of participating in the Fourth Division of Profits to be declared on Policies effected prior to the 31st of December, 1861, should make immediate application. There have already been Three Divisions of Profits, and the Bonuses divided have averaged nearly 2 per cent. per annum on the sums assured, or from 30 to 100 per cent. on the premiums paid, without the risk of copartnership.

To show more clearly what these Bonuses amount to, the three following cases are given as examples:—

Sums Insured.	Bonuses added.	Amount payable up to Dec. 1854.
£5,000	£1,987 10	£6,987 10
1,000	397 10	1,397 10
100	39 15	139 15

Notwithstanding these large additions, the Premiums are on the lowest scale compatible with security; in addition to which advantages, one-half of the premiums may, if desired, for the term of five years, remain unpaid at 5 per cent. interest, without security or deposit of the Policy.

The Assets of the Company at the 31st of December, 1860, amounted to £730,665 7s. 10d., all of which has been invested in Government and other approved securities.

No charge for Volunteer Military Corps whilst serving in the United Kingdom.

Policy stamps paid by the office.

For Prospectuses, &c. apply to the Resident Director, No. 8, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall.

By order,

E. L. BOYD, Resident Director.

T. ROSS, OPTICIAN,

(SON AND SUCCESSOR OF THE LATE
ANDREW ROSS.)

2 and 3, FEATHERSTONE-BUILDINGS,
HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

IMPROVED PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES,
IMPROVED MICROSCOPE OBJECTIVES,
IMPROVED TERRESTRIAL TELESCOPES,
&c. &c. &c.

WENHAM'S BINOCULAR ARRANGE-
MENT FOR MICROSCOPES.

ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPES.

ROSS'S NEW STEREOGRAPHIC LENS.

ROSS'S NEW WHOLE-PLATE PORTRAIT
LENS.

ROSS'S NEW LENS for "CARTES-DE-
VISITE" PORTRAITS.

A LARGE STOCK of PHOTOGRAPHIC
APPARATUS always on hand.

A LARGE COLLECTION of MICROSCOPIC
PREPARATIONS.

RACE, FIELD and OPERA GLASSES, &c.,
as usual.

See Catalogues, to be had on application at

2 and 3, FEATHERSTONE-BUILDINGS,
HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

SMITH, BECK & BECK,

OPTICIANS,

AND

MANUFACTURERS OF ACHROMATIC
MICROSCOPES,
&c. &c.

6, COLEMAN-STREET, London, E.C.,
AND

LISTER WORKS, HOLLOWAY.

WENHAM'S

BINOCULAR MICROSCOPE.

Having increased our facilities for the manu-
facture of the Prisms, as well as the other
parts of this important improvement in the
Microscope, we are now enabled to make the
addition to any Microscope, when it is really
practicable, at the cost of 7l. 10s. In the case
of new Instruments, the extra price will be
only 6l.

SMITH, BECK & BECK.

September, 1861.

CATALOGUES, giving full particulars respect-
ing Microscopes, Stereoscopes, &c., may be had
on application, or sent post free.

J. H. DALLMEYER (Son-in-Law and Pupil of the late ANDREW ROSS)
Respectfully begs to inform the Scientific Public that he exclusively manufactures the **ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE** according to A. R.'s processes, who has also bequeathed to him the whole of that faculty.

For particulars of J. H. D.'s recent **IMPROVEMENTS** in **MICROSCOPIC OBJECT-GLASSES**, **PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES**, &c. see Catalogue, which may be had on application at 19, BLOOMSBURY-STREET, Oxford-street, W.C.

APPARATUS and CHEMICALS,
Folding, Rigid, and Stereoscopic CAMERAS in variety, combining great portability and lightness, with every Adjustment suggested by the most experienced Operators.
Water-tight Glass and Gutta-Serena Baths, Pressure Frames, Plate-Holders, and all needful Apparatus, of best Quality only.
— LENSES by Ross, Lerebours and Vallentin.
COLLODIONS for Positive and Negative Pictures, highly sensitive and uniform in action. Vanishing, Oases, Passapassants, Albumenized Bary Paper, and every requisite for the Amateur or Professional Photographer.

Importers of the True Base Paper. Wholesale Manufacturers of all Chemical Preparations. Illustrated Catalogue, free, on application.
BOLTON & BARNITT
Operative and Photographic Chemists,
145, HOLBORN BARS, London.

LONDON LIFE ASSOCIATION,
81, KING WILLIAM-STREET, E.C.

Instituted 1808.

President—CHARLES FRANKS, Esq.

Vice-President—JOHN BENJAMIN HEATH, Esq.

Trustees.

Francis Henry Mitchell, Esq.
Alfred Heath, Esq.

Robert Hambury, Esq.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.

The London Life Association was established more than fifty years ago, on the principle of Mutual Assurance, the whole of the benefits being shared by the Members assured. The surplus is ascertained each year, and appropriated solely to a reduction of the premiums after seven yearly payments have been made. If the present rate of reduction be maintained, persons now effecting Assurances will be entitled, after seven years, to a reduction of 75 per cent., whereby each £1 of annual premium will be reduced to 25 pence.

This Society has paid in claims more than..... £4,150,000
And has policies now in force amounting to..... 6,400,000
For the payment of which it possesses a capital exceeding..... 2,750,000
And a gross income from premiums and interest of more than..... 340,000
Assurances may be effected for any sum not exceeding 10,000, on the same life.

The Society has no agents and allows no commission, nevertheless the new assurances effected in the last financial year amounted to 887,360, and the new annual premiums to 10,607.
EDWARD DOCKES, Secretary.

THE SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND
AND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

is a purely Mutual Office, in which the whole Funds belong to the Members; and the Profits are divided among them alone. Since it was founded, in 1815, its history has been one of constant and increasing prosperity; and it is now, in point of Funds, Annual Revenue and number of Members, one of the largest Life Offices in the world. The Security presented by the Society to its Members and their Representatives is of the most unquestionable character; while the Returns made in the form of Bonuses are, it is believed, not exceeded by those of any other similar Institution. The following is a

MEMORANDUM OF BUSINESS, BONUSES, FUNDS AND REVENUE

Extracted from the Society's detailed Prospectus.

1. TOTAL ASSURANCES ISSUED..... £14,631,794
2. TOTAL BONUSES DECLARED..... 3,038,049
3. SUMS ASSURED AND BONUSES EXISTING 10,886,861
4. TOTAL CLAIMS PAID EXCEEDED..... 3,600,000
5. INVESTED FUNDS..... 3,801,764
6. ANNUAL REVENUE..... 425,738

Forms of Proposal, detailed Prospectuses and Reports, and every information, may be had at the Head Office, or any of the Society's Agents.

SAMUEL RALEIGH, Manager.

J. F. ANDERSON, Secretary.

Edinburgh, 9, St. Andrew-square.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Proposals dated and lodged at the Head Office, or with any of the Society's Agents, during the current year, will secure One Bonus more than those of later date.

LONDON HONORARY BOARD.

George Young, Esq., Mark-lane.
Charles Edward Pollock, Esq., Barrister, Temple.
David Hill, Esq., Sussex-square.
John Murray, Esq., Publisher, Albemarle-street.
Samuel Laing, Esq., Publisher, Financial.
Sir John Thomas Briggs, Admiralty.
Leonard Horner, Esq., F.R.S.
James Anderson, Esq., Q.C., Lincoln's Inn.

AGENTS FOR LONDON AND THE SUBURBS.

Central Agent.

Hugh M'Kean, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings, Cornhill.

District Agents.

Major R. S. Ridge, 40, Pall Mall, Agent for the West-End District.
Benton Seely, Islington-green, Agent for Islington District.
Robertson & White, Accountants, 4, Princes-street, Bank, E.C.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS,
AND FROM ANY CAUSE,
may be provided against by an Annual Payment of 25 pence to the **RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY**, which secures 1,000, at death by Accident, or 6s. weekly for Injury.

NO EXTRA PREMIUM FOR VOLUNTEERS.
ONE PERSON in every **TWELVE** insured is injured yearly by ACCIDENT.

75,000, has been already PAID as COMPENSATION.

For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, or at the Head Office, 64, Cornhill (late 3, Old Broad-street).

ANNUAL INCOME, 40,000.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

64, Cornhill, E.C., January, 1861.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE
and **LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

Office:
No. 1, Dale-street, Liverpool; 30 and 31, Postery, London.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Annual Premiums exceed 400,000, and place it in the first class of Fire Offices. Its liberality and promptitude in settling claims have been established in the adjustment of enormous losses; and its influence in determining rates of Premium has uniformly been given to proposals for improving the character of risks, that high Premiums may be unnecessary.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The Annual Premiums exceed 130,000; the Accumulated Reserve in this department is 707,000.

RESOURCES.
The invested funds of the Company exceed 1,300,000. The liability of Proprietors is unlimited.
SWINTON BOULT, Secretary to the Company.
JOHN ATKINS, Resident Secretary, London.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
THREAPNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

The Profits of this Society will be divided in future Quinquennially; and Policies will participate at each division, after three Annual Payments of Premium have been made.

Policies effected now will participate in four-fifths, or 80 per cent., of the Profits, according to the conditions contained in the Society's Prospectus.

The Premiums required by this Society for insuring young lives are lower than in many other old-established Offices, and Insurers are fully protected from all risk by an ample guarantee fund, in addition to the accumulated funds derived from the investments of Premiums.

No charge for service in the Militia or in any Yeomanry or Volunteer Corps in the United Kingdom.
Policy Stamps paid by the Office.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office in Threapneedle-street, London, or of any of the Agents of the Society.

CHARLES HENRY LIDDERDALE, Actuary.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Head Office:—29, Lombard-street, LONDON,
and Royal Insurance Buildings, LIVERPOOL.

Branch Offices:—Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Dublin, Glasgow and Edinburgh.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1860.

"The success of the Company, even in its earliest years, received the marked attention, and elicited the surprised comments of writers best acquainted with the history of Insurance Companies.

"The Fire Branch for 1860 EQUAL the Total Fire Premiums for the SEVEN YEARS 1855 to 1861.

"Life Premiums for 1860 EXCEEDED the Entire Life Premiums for the EIGHT YEARS ending 1853.

"Purchase of Annuities in 1860 LARGELY EXCEEDS the similar receipts for the first TEN YEARS, 1845 to 1854.

"This progress, it is believed, is unsurpassed, considering that it applies to each of the three branches of the business."

FIRE BRANCH.

"The Fire Branch has certainly shown no exhaustion during the year 1860 of its resources, and has previously brought it to a position of the first magnitude among the Insurance Companies of the United Kingdom. The Fire Premiums in 1856 had advanced to the sum of 239,314. 7s. 6d. In 1860, the amount of Fire Premiums has arrived at a sum of 232,977. 12s. 11d. showing an increase of 34,662. 15s. 8d. or 14.8 per cent. of the total advance of the preceding year, so that in two years the Fire Revenue of the Company has been enhanced by the enormous sum of 66,397. 17s. 6d.

"The Elementary Report of Returns of Duty paid to Government for the year 1860 exhibits the augmentation of the business in a more prominent way, as it affords the means of comparison with other Companies. The Proprietors will be gratified to learn that the increase of Duty paid by the Royal in the last year must be the result of the fact that its business, either London or Provincial, whilst only one of those Companies ever approaches to 50 per cent. of the advance of this Company. Our increase actually equals 30 per cent. of the entire increase of the whole of the Metropolitan Offices combined, whilst of the Provincial Offices its forms upward of 30 per cent. of the total advance of the other 25 offices established out of London."

LIFE BRANCH.

"The Reports of the Company for several years have had invariably a considerable and increasing success in the Life Business, the new Policies of each succeeding year showing an advance over the one that had immediately preceded it. A similar result is shown in the year 1860, the Premiums on New Policies, after deducting Guarantees, being 15,079. 17s. 10d., which is an increase in the item of 1,993. 12s. 6d., above the amount received for the year 1859.

"But even this advance is small when compared with the sudden and remarkable momentum which has been given to this branch of the business in the present year (1861).

"It was not until the commencement of the year that the public seemed to have become fully acquainted with the fact, that the Royal Insurance Company had published late in the last year an account of the investigation into the assets and liabilities of its Life Department, under a novel form, and in as plain and intelligible a manner as the abstruseness of the subject admitted, together with the entire statements and valuations necessary for that purpose.

"It is conjectured from the extensive notices of this Pamphlet, and its accompanying Diagrams, which have appeared in the Periodicals of the day, that it has largely attracted the attention of vast numbers of persons in all parts of the United Kingdom, as well as in other parts of the world. Indeed, a most satisfactory and conclusive evidence that such is the case is afforded by the fact that the Sum Assured on new Policies in the six months to the 3rd June the present year is actually 20 per cent. in excess of the Sum Assured in the corresponding months of the year 1860, although the latter amount in itself exceeded the Sum Assured in any like previous period of time.

"If this success be continued, the Royal Insurance Company will be enabled to increase the amount of its new business, be at once placed (at least with one or two exceptions) at the head of all the Insurance Companies doing business in this country, and the anticipations of the last Report, to the effect that the details of the Life Business then to be published would form an epoch of the Establishment, will have a speedy and very happy realization."

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THE LIFE BRANCH.

PROFITS. Large Proportion returned every Five Years to Policyholders in existence two consecutive years.

Expenses chiefly borne by the Fire Branch, in order to increase the Bonus to be returned.

LIFE BONUSES DECLARED.

Two per Cent. per Annum on the Sum Assured; the greatest Bonus ever continuously declared by any Company.

SECURITY FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE BRANCHES.

Capital TWO MILLIONS Sterling.

Accumulated Funds in hand exceed 800,000.

PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary.

JOHN B. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY,

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict. cap. 9;

AND
BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE
ASSOCIATION,

Empowered by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

1, PRINCES-STREET, Bank, London.

Major-General ALEXANDER, Blackheath Park, Chairman.
Every description of Life Assurance business transacted, with or without Participation in Profits.

Extracts from Tables.

(PROPRIETARY.)					(MUTUAL.)				
Age	Half-Prem. First 7 Years.	Whole Prem. remainder of Life.	Age	Annual Premium.	Half-Yearly Premium.	Quarterly Premium.	Age	Annual Premium.	Half-Yearly Premium.
20	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	30	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	40	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
30	1 1 9	3 8 6	40	3 7 3	1 4 5	0 13 4	50	5 10 1	2 10 1
40	1 9 8	3 18 4	50	3 7 6	1 4 4	0 12 4	60	3 7 10	1 4 6
50	2 2 6	4 5 6	60	3 8 2	1 4 8	0 12 6	70	3 8 2	1 4 8
60	3 6 8	6 13 4	70	3 8 2	1 4 8	0 12 6	80	3 8 2	1 4 8

ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

VICTORIA LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY,

18, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY. Established 1833.

Thomas Nesbitt, Esq., Chairman.

O.B. Woolsey, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

Charles Baldwin, Esq.
George Denny, Esq.
J. C. Dimistale, Esq.
William Elliott, M.D.
Robert Ellis, Esq.
J. P. Gassiot, Esq., F.R.S.
John Gladstone, Esq.
Aaron Goldsmid, Esq.
Every description of Life Assurance business is transacted. Advances are made on Mortgage of Freehold Property, Life and Reversionary Interests, &c. and also to Assurers on Personal Security. The Assets are 340,000, and the Income is over 63,000, per annum. Four-fifths of the entire Profits are appropriated to the Assured. Three divisions of considerable amount have already taken place.
WILLIAM RATHAY, Actuary.

MESSES. J. & B. MCCRACKEN, FOREIGN
AGENTS, and AGENTS to the ROYAL ACADEMY, 7, Old Jewry, beg to remind the Nobility, Gentry and Artists, that they continue to receive Consignments of Objects of Fine Arts, Bagnage, &c. from all parts of the Continent, for clearing through the Custom House, &c.; and that they undertake the shipment of effects to all parts of the world. Lists of their Correspondents abroad, and every information, may be had on application at their Office, as above. Also, in Paris, of M. M. CHENET, 24, Rue Croix des Petits Champs (established upwards of fifty years), Packer and Custom-House Agent to the French Court and to the Muséum, and to the Emperor of Russia, and to all their other business that of EAST INDIA AGENCY in all its branches.

ELKINGTON & CO. desire respectfully to call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry requiring PLATE, to their Manufactures, which may be obtained in great variety, both in SILVER and ELECTRO PLATE, from either of their Establishments:—

LONDON—22, Regent-street, St. James's, S.W.; and 45, Moor-

gule-street, E.C.

DUBLIN—College Green.

LIVERPOOL—Church-street.

MANUFACTORY and SHOW ROOMS, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

Estimates, Drawings and Prices sent free by post.

Replating and Gilding as usual.

45, OXFORD-STREET, W.

OSLERS' GLASS CHANDELIERS,

Wall Lights and Mantel-piece Lustres, for Gas and Candles.

Glass Dinner Services for 15 persons, from 71 15s.

Glass Decanters..... 21. 0s.

All Articles marked in plain figures.

Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for Presents.

Mess. Export and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.

LONDON—SHOW-ROOMS, 45, OXFORD-STREET, W.

BIRMINGHAM—MANUFACTORY and SHOW-ROOMS, Broad-street. Established 1807.

MORTLOCK'S CHINA WAREHOUSE, 250,
OXFORD-STREET.—SELLING OFF.—In consequence of the Marquis of Westminster's refusal to renew the Lease of the above Premises (in connexion with Park-street), JOHN MORTLOCK is anxious to decrease his RICH STOCK, and is prepared to make a great allowance for Cash.—250, OXFORD-STREET, and 83, PARK-STREET, near Hyde Park.

HORTICULTURAL TOOLS, LAWN
MOWERS, &c. delivered carriage free; also Chaff Cutters at 60s. each, Ourns, &c. Price Lists post free.—BURGES & KEY, Manufacturers, 36, Newgate-street, London, E.C.

THE BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS and
COFFEES in England are to be obtained of PHILLIPS & CO., Tea-Merchants, 8, King William-street, City. Good strong useful Tea, 2s. 6d., 2s. 10d., 3s. and 4s.; rich Scotch, 2s. 6d., 2s. 10d. and 4s. Pure Coffees, 1s. 1d., 1s. 2d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 5d., and 1s. 6d. Tea and Coffee to the value of 40s. sent carriage-free to any railway-station or market-town in England. A Price Current free. Superior market-prices. All goods carriage-free within eight miles of the City.

TEA.—DR. HASSALL'S ("The Chief Analyst
of the Sanitary Commission of the Lancet on Food") Report on the Teas and Coffees sold by Messrs. STRACHAN & CO., 90, Cornhill, London, E.C.—Having purchased through my own agents, and in the ordinary way of business, a variety of samples of the several qualities of Tea and Coffee vended by Messrs. Strachan & Co., I have subjected the whole of them to Microscopical Examination and Chemical Analysis. The result of the examinations obtained was in the highest degree satisfactory.

A full list of the above Analysis, also of the Prices, can be had on application to Messrs. STRACHAN & Co., 90, Cornhill, E.C. London.

Certs to all parts of London daily.

FENDERS, STOVES, FIRE-IRONS and CHIMNEY-PIECES.—Buyers of the above are requested, before finally deciding, to visit **WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SHOW-ROOMS.** They contain an assortment of **FENDERS, STOVES, CHIMNEY-PIECES, FIRE-IRONS and GENERAL IRONMONGERY**, as cannot be approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design, or exquisiteness of workmanship. Bright Stoves, with ornate ornaments and two sets of bars, 12 in. to 36 in.; Branded Fenders, with standard 72 in. Steel Fenders, 24 in. to 36 in.; Ditto, with rich ornate ornaments, from 24 in. to 36 in.; Chimney-pieces, from 12 in. to 36 in.; Fire-irons, from 24 in. to 36 in.; set to 42 in.—The **BURTON** and all other **PATENT STOVES**, with radiating hearth-plates.

BEDSTEADS, BATHS AND LAMPS.—**WILLIAM S. BURTON** has SIX LARGE SHOW-ROOMS devoted exclusively to the SEPARATE DISPLAY of Lamps, Baths and Metallic Bedsteads. The stock of each is at once the largest, newest and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make his establishment the most distinguished in this country.

Bedsteads, from 12s. 6d. to £30 0s. each.
Shower Baths, from 8s. 0d. to £5 0s. each.
Lamps (Moderator), from 6s. 0d. to £3 10s. each.
(All other kinds at same rate).
Pure Colza Oil 4s. per gallon.

CUTLERY, WARRANTED.—The most varied assortment of **TABLE CUTLERY** in the world, all warranted, is on SALE at **WILLIAM S. BURTON'S**, at prices that are remunerative only because of the largeness of the sales. 12 inch ivory-handled table knives, 72 in. long, 6s. per dozen; dessert to match, 10s.; if to balance, 6d. per dozen extra; carvers, 4s. 6d. per pair; larger sizes, from 30s. to 50s. per dozen; extra fine ivory, 32s.; if with silver ferrules, 30s. to 50s.; white bone table knives, 6s. per dozen; dessert, 6s.; carvers, 2s. 6d. per pair; table knives, 72 in. long, 6s. per dozen; dessert, 6s.; carvers, 2s. 6d.; black wood-handled table knives and forks, 6s. per dozen; table steel, from 1s. each. The largest stock in existence of plated dessert knives and forks, in cases and otherwise, and of the new plated fish carvers.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 400 illustrations of his illustrious Stock of Sterling Silver and Electro-Plated Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish-Covers, Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Chimney-pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gasoliers, Tea-Trays, Urns and Kettles, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed-room and Cabinet Furniture, &c., with Lists of Prices, and Plans of the Twenty large Show-rooms, at 30, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1 1/2, 2, 3 and 4, Newman-street, 4, 5 and 6, Perry-place; and 1, Newman-mews, London.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE
WITH THE BEST ARTICLES AT

DEANE'S
IRONMONGERY AND FURNISHING WAREHOUSES.
A Price Furnishing List sent Post Free.
DEANE & CO. LONDON-BRIDGE,
Established A.D. 1700.

DEANE'S-CELEBRATED TABLE CUTLERY.

	Table Knives.	Dessert Knives.	Carvers.
Finest Ivory Handles, 32s.	11s.	11s.	7s. 6d.
Medium " 25s.	10s.	10s.	6s. 6d.
Good " 18s.	8s.	8s.	5s. 6d.

DEANE'S-Electro-Plated Spoons and Forks.

	Table Spoons.	Dessert Spoons.	Forks.
Spoons—best plating 40s.	30s.	18s.	
Forks 30s.	25s.	14s. 6d.	
Spoons—2nd quality 32s.	24s.		
Forks 25s.	22s.		

DEANE'S-Electro-Plated Tea and Coffee Sets, Liqueur Stands, Cruets, Cake-Baskets, &c.
DEANE'S-Dish Covers and Britannia Metal Goods.
Prices of Tin Dish-Covers, in sets of six and seven, 18s. 40s., 42s., 70s.
DEANE'S-Paper-Maché Tea-Trays in sets, from 51s., new and elegant patterns constantly introduced.
DEANE'S-Bronze, Copper, and Brass Goods.
DEANE'S-Bronze Tea-Urns, 60s., 63s., 84s.
DEANE'S-Moderator Lamps, from 7s. to 6d. 6s.
DEANE'S-Drawing-room and Kitchen Ranges, &c.
DEANE'S-Fenders and Fire-Irons.
DEANE'S-Iron Bedsteads with Bedding. Priced Pamphlet, with Drawings, post free.
DEANE'S-Domestic Baths. See Illustrated Priced Pamphlet.
DEANE'S-Tin, Japan, and Iron Goods.
DEANE'S-Cornices and Cornice Poles.
DEANE'S-Horticultural Tools.
DEANE'S-Chandeliers and Gas Fittings.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, MANUFACTURED BY THE WHEELER & WILSON Manufacturing Company, with Recent Improvements. Crystal Cloth Presser, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c., Office and Sale Rooms, 408, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON. Instructions gratis to every Purchaser. The Lock-stitch Sewing Machine will Gather, Hem, Fell, Bind, or Stitch, with great rapidity, answers well for ALL descriptions of work, is simple, compact, and elegant in design, the work will not ravel, and is the same on both sides, the speed is from 1,000 to 2,000 stitches per minute; a child 13 years old can work it, and the Machine is suitable alike for the family or the Manufacturer. Illustrated Prospectus, with Testimonials, gratis and post free. —Rescued.—On or about the 20th of September, the business of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company will be removed to 139, REGENT-STREET, W.

LAWNS.—SAMUELSON'S PATENT SILENT-WORKING AND SELF-CLEANING MOWING-MACHINES. cut the Grass, collect it into a Box (saving all sweeping), and roll the plot at one and the same time, and may be used at any convenient time, whether the grass be wet or dry. They are made of various widths, suitable for one man to work, unassisted, up to those for horse draught.
Copies of Letters from all parts of the country, showing the great saving in labour and time and the improvement in the appearance of lawns effected by these Machines, will be forwarded, post free, with Price-List, on receipt of application.
S. SAMUELSON, BRITANNIA WORKS, BANBURY.
LONDON WAREHOUSE: 76, CANNON-STREET WEST, CITY.

ALLEN'S PATENT PORTMANTEAUS AND TRAVELLING BAGS, with SQUARE OPENINGS; Ladies' Wardrobe Trunks, Cases, with Silver Fittings; Despatch Boxes, Writing and Drawing Cases, and 500 other articles for Home or Continental Travelling. Illustrated Catalogue post free. —J. W. ALLEN, Manufacturer and Patentee, 23 and 21, West Strand, London, W.C.
Also, Allen's Research Catalogue of Officers' Bedsteads, Washhand Stands, Canteens, &c., post free.

DENT, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock
Maker to the Queen and Prince Consort, and Maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, 61, Strand, and 34, Royal Exchange.

TRELOAR'S KAMPTULICON, or Elastic
Floor Cloth, Cocoa-Nut Fibre, Chinese and other Mattings, and Door-Mats of the best quality, at the lowest prices. —**TRELOAR, Manufacturer, 42, LUDGATE-HILL, E.C.**

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, in Bottle, recom-
mended by Baron Liebig and all the Faculty, may now be had in the finest condition of Messrs. HARRINGTON PARKER & CO. 24, Pall Mall, S.W.

CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES—the most
secure against Fire and Thieves.

CHUBB'S FIREPROOF STRONG-ROOM DOORS.
CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR AND STREET-DOOR LATCHES.
CHUBB'S CASH AND DRESS BOXES.

Illustrated Price-List, gratis and post free.
CHUBB & SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 39, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Wolverhampton.

LE SOMMIER ÉLASTIQUE PORTATIF.—**HEAL & SON** have patented a method of making a Spring Mattress portable. The great objection to the usual Spring Mattress is its being so heavy and cumbersome. The "Sommier Élastique Portatif" is made in three separate parts; and, when joined together, has all the elasticity of the best Spring Mattress. As it has no stuffing of wool or horse-hair it cannot harbour moth, to which the usual Spring Mattress is very liable; the prices, also, are much below those of the best Spring Mattresses, viz.:—
3 ft. wide by 6 ft. 4 in. long £3 5 0
3 ft. 6 in. " " £3 10 0
4 ft. " " " £3 15 0
4 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 4 in. long £3 0 0
5 ft. " " " £3 5 0
5 ft. 6 in. " " £3 10 0

The "Sommier Élastique Portatif," therefore, combines the advantages of elasticity, durability, cleanliness, portability and cheapness.

An ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of Bedsteads, Bedding and Bed-Room Furniture sent free by post on application.
HEAL & SON, 196, Tottenham Court-road, W.

PAPER AND ENVELOPES.
The CHEAPEST HOUSE in the Kingdom.

Carriage paid to the Country on Orders over 20s.

Useful Cream Laid Note	Per Ream.	foolscap Paper	Per Ream.
Super Thick ditto	3s. 6d.	Black Bordered Note, five	5s. 6d.
Patent Straw Paper	3s. 6d.	Quires for	1s. 0d.
Bermon Paper	4s. per ream.		

Superfine Thick Cream Laid Envelopes, 6d. per 100, or 4s. 6d. per 1,000.
Good Copy-Books, 40 pages, 3s. per dozen, or 25s. 6d. per gross.
PARTRIDGE & COZENS,
1, CHANCERY-LANE, and 192, FLEET-STREET, E.C.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
SEE THAT YOU GET IT.
AS INFERIOR KINDS ARE OFTEN SUBSTITUTED.
WOTHERSPOON & CO., GLASGOW AND LONDON.

TOURISTS AND TRAVELLERS.—NOTICE.
—Messrs. W. & J. BURROW, of Great Malvern, beg to call attention to their highly-praised MALVERN LANDSCAPE GLASSES, 24 and 6 Guineas. Sent on receipt of Post-office order.

CAUTION.—SMEE'S SPRING MATTRESS.
TUCKER'S PATENT, or SOMMIER TUCKER. Comfortable, cleanly, simple, portable and inexpensive. Purchasers are respectfully warned against infringements and imitations, in which somewhat of the general appearance of the SMEE'S SPRING MATTRESS is carefully preserved, but all its essential advantages are sacrificed.

WILLIAM SMEE & SONS, having now the entire of the Patent Right, are able to announce the following considerably
REDUCED SCALE OF PRICES.

Size No. 1 for Bedsteads 3 feet wide	25s. 0d.
" " " " " " " "	37s. 6d.
" " " " " " " "	45s. 0d.

Other sizes in proportion. To be obtained of almost all respectable Upholsterers and Bedding Warehousemen.
ESPECIAL NOTICE should be taken that each Spring Mattress bears upon the side the Label, "Tucker's Patent."

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS
beg to caution the Public against Spurious Imitations of their world-renowned
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Purchasers should
ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

* * * Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSBY & BLACKWELL, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided: a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, sitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive Circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fall to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, being sent to the Manufacturer.

MR. WHITE, 238, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.
For VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Prices, from 7s. 6d. to 15s. each; postage 6d.

JOHN WHITE, MANUFACTURER, 238, Piccadilly, London.

METCALFE, BINGLEY & CO'S New Pat-
tern Brushes, and Penetrating unbleached Hair Brushes, Improved Flesh and Cloth Brushes, and genuine Smyrna Sponges, and every description of Brush, Comb, and Perfumery. The Tooth Brushes search between the divisions of the Teeth, the hairs never come loose. M. B. & Co's New and Delicious Perfumes—The Fairy Bouquet, The Oxford and Cambridge Bouquet, in bottles, 3s. 6d., and 5s. each.—Metcalfe's celebrated Alkaline Tooth Powder, 2s. per box.—Sole Establishment, 130s and 131, OXFORD-STREET.

DURABILITY OF GUTTA-PERCHA

TUBING.—Many inquiries having been made as to the Durability of Gutta-Percha Tubing, the Gutta-Percha Company have pleasure in giving publicity to the following letter:—From **SIR RAYMOND JARVIS, Bart., VENTNOR, Isle of Wight.**—Second Testimonial.—March 16th, 1859.—In reply to your letter, received this morning, respecting the Gutta-Percha Tubing for Pump Service, I can state with much satisfaction, it answers perfectly. Many builders, and other persons, have lately examined it, and there is not the least apparent difference since the first laying down, now several years; and I am informed that it is to be adopted generally in the houses that are being erected here. —N.B. From this Testimonial it will be seen that the CORROSIVE WATER of the ISLE of WIGHT has no effect on Gutta-Percha Tubing.

THE GUTTA-PERCHA COMPANY, PATENTEES,
13, WHARF-ROAD, CITY-ROAD, LONDON.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.

Price 1s. 1d., and 3s. 9d. per box.
This Preparation is one of the benefits which the Science of Modern Chemistry has conferred upon Mankind; for, during the first twenty years of the present century, to speak of a Cure for the Gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this Medicine are so fully demonstrated, by uncollected testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that Public Opinion proclaims this as one of the most important Discoveries of the Present Age.

These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors, and at 220, Strand, London.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS for In-
digestion, bile, sick headache, acidity, heartburn, flatulency, &c. Prepared only at 12, Abchurch Lane, 18, New Ormond-street; and to be had of all Medicine Vendors, in boxes, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DE-
STROYING POWDER.—This powder is quite harmless to Animals, but is unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Emmites, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Moths in Furs, and every other species of Insects in all stages of metamorphosis.

An invaluable remedy for destroying Fleas in Ladies' Pet Dogs. It is perfectly harmless in its nature, and may be applied without apprehension, AS IT HAS NO QUALITIES DELETTERIOUS TO ANIMAL LIFE.

Sold in Packets, 1s., 2s., 6d., and 4s. 6d. each, or post free for 14, or treble size for 38 postage-stamps, by **THOMAS KEATING,** Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA

has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession and universally accepted by the Public, as the Best Remedy for acidity of the stomach, heartburn, headache, gout and indigestion, and as a mild agent for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an agreeable Efferescent Draught, in which its Astringent qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons and in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity) by **DINNEFORD & CO. 179, New Bond-street, London;** and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the Empire.

TEETH.—By her Majesty's Royal Letters

Patent.—Newly-invented Application of Chemically Prepared India-rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—**MR. EPHRAIM MOSLEY, Surgeon-Dentist, sole proprietor.**—A new, original, and valuable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of **CHEMICALLY PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER**, as a lining to the gold or bone frame.—All sharp edges are avoided; no spring wires or fastenings are required; a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity, hitherto wholly unobtainable, and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, are secured; while from the softness and flexibility of the wax employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.—To be obtained only at 9, Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, London, W.

NO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER

MEDICINE.—"We find **DU BARRY'S HEALTH RESTORING REVALENTA ARAICA FOOD** the safest remedy for habitual constipation, indigestion (dyspepsia), palpitation, coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, diarrhoea, nervousness, biliousness, torpidity of the liver, &c."—**Andrew Ure, M.D. F.R.S. Dr. Harvey, Dr. Shorland, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Wurser's Testimonial.**—"Bonn, July 19, 1859. Dr. Barry's Food is particularly effective in effectually curing indigestion (dyspepsia), a combined habit of body, as also in diarrhoea, bowel and liver complaints, inflammation, irritation, and cramp of the urethra, the kidneys and bladder, and hemorrhoids; also in cough, asthma, debility, bronchitis, and pulmonary and bronchial consumption."—**Dr. Rud. Wurser, Professor of Medicine and Practical M.D. in Bonn.** Packed in tins, with full instructions, 1lb. 2s. 6d.; 6lb. 11s.; 12lb. 22s. 6d.; 24lb. 44s. 6d.; free of carriage, 40s.—**Barry Du Barry & Co., 77, Regent-street, London; Fortnum & Mason; also at 60, Gracechurch-street; 4, Cheap-side; 63 and 150, Oxford-street; 239, 330, 430 and 451, Strand; and all Grocers.**

AN ANTIBILIOUS MEDICINE, NEITHER

PILL NOR DRAUGHT, but having a delightful taste, and which may be eaten as confectionery. Such is **DR. HUGH'S MEDICAL ATOMS.** They give immediate relief to all disorders of the head, heart, stomach, and bowels.—Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. per packet; and sold by all Druggists.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Abdominal Pains,

Colic, Torpid Bowels.—These disorders are particularly apt to prevail when bad weather prevents our taking out-door exercises. The want of fresh air, and of muscular exertion, soon begets indigestion, from which flows a multitude of other maladies. All who have once tried Holloway's Pills will pronounce them to be the best and the best relief of all disorders of indigestion. Whatever may be the immediate origin of the malady, these admirable Pills will at once remove both cause and effect, without much restriction of pleasure or diet. They increase the appetite, strengthen the stomach, regulate the bowels, the kidneys, and gently increase the activity of the bowels. The most delicate may fearlessly rely on Holloway's Pills.

SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON'S NEW WORK.

On the 27th of September, 1861, will be published, price 5s. 6d. bound in cloth,

THE FIFTH VOLUME
OF
ALL THE YEAR ROUND,
Conducted by CHARLES DICKENS.

CONTAINING THE CONCLUSION OF
GREAT EXPECTATIONS, by CHARLES DICKENS;

ALSO, CONTINUED FROM WEEK TO WEEK UNTIL ITS COMPLETION,
A STRANGE STORY, by the AUTHOR of 'MY NOVEL,' 'RIENZI,' &c.;

And, in addition, the following Papers:—

ADVENTURE.—In Peril Underground. Under the Golden Fleet. Fire in a Coal-Mine. Cattle Farmers in the Pampas. A Night in the Jungle. A Little Dinner with the Captain.

AFRICA.—Life in Africa. Among the Arabs.

AMERICA.—American Street Railroads. Election Time in America. Agricultural Exhibition in Virginia. Two Friends from Texas. American Sensations. Northern Dog and Southern Cat. American Cotton. Naval and Military Traditions of America. American Theatrical Experience. American Sportsmen. The Boundless Bedchamber. Love in Kentucky.

ANTIQUITY.—A Tragedy of Old London Bridge. Ancient Quacks.

BIOGRAPHY.—Thomas Turner's Back Parlour. The Queen of the Blue Stockings. Wild Oats from Scotland. Ignoble Dukes. The Last Lewises. The Byrons of Newstead. Boyle's Point of View. Friar Bacon. Lacenaire. Happy as a Princess. Dr. Wilkins's Prophetic Dreams.

BOTANY.—Confectioners' Botany.

CENSUS.—Census Curiosities. News of the Census.

CHINA.—Chinese Slaves Adrift.

THE CHURCH.—Pastors and Masters.

COLONIAL.—A Two Year Old Colony.

EDUCATION.—Work for more Volunteers.

FACTORY LIFE.—Children of all Work.

FINANCE.—Phases in the Funds. Adventures of M. Mirès.

FIRES.—Great Fires.

GASTRONOMY.—Metamorphoses of Food. Sweets.

GEOGRAPHY.—Arctic and Antarctic Lands. Robinson Crusoe's Island.

GEOLOGY.—The Treasures of the Earth.

IMPOSTURE.—Dictionary Dreams.

INDIA.—India and Cotton. A Fair on the Ganges.

JESUITS.—Secret Instructions of the Jesuits.

LANGUAGE.—Wandering Words.

LAW.—An Unexamined Witness in the Great Marriage Case. A Will of His Own. Story of the Incumbered Estates Court. (In Two Chapters) On the Grand Jury.

MANNERS.—My Young Remembrance. A Parcel of Preachers. Dolls' Coffins. The Hyde Park Preachings. Easy Boots. Kissing. Something New. The Minister of the Interior. Old Rome in Crystal. A Dialogue concerning Convicts. Cheating at Cards. Sea-side Lodgers. On the Civil War now Raging in England. On the Tight Rope. Manors and Manners. Laborious Trifling. The Mountgarret Romance. Farmer Pincher's Rats.

MEDICAL LIFE.—Hospital for Incurables. Medical Nuts to Crack. Growth of a Hospital. Sands of Life.

MILITARY LIFE.—The 101st Regiment. Grand Godard.

MUSIC.—Music among the Japanese. Amina and the Mill Wheel.

NATURAL PHENOMENA.—Marine Meteorology. Recent Discoveries concerning Light. Perfumes.

NAVAL LIFE.—Privateering. Costly Food for Fishes. Dials for the Sea.

NATURAL HISTORY.—The Birds' Petition. On Tails. A Butterfly Feast. An Ugly Likeness. Next Door Neighbours to the Gorilla. Elephants, Fossil and Musical. Fresh Fish. Peacocks. Some Snake Experiences. Salmon. Acclimatization. Salmon Breeding. A Ray of Light.

POETRY.—Adolfus, Duke of Guelders. Christian, the Dol-Hertzog. Mohammed. Guests at the Great Inn. My Holiday. Cross Roads. Count Abel. Old and New. The Old Statue. Day Dreams. The Spirit's Visit. The Starling. Lady Mabel's Lovers. July. Misnamed in Vain. Sky Pictures in Sicily. Parting Day. Unrest.

POOR LAW.—The Sick Pauper.

POST OFFICE.—Hear the Postman.

RUSSIA.—Easter in Russia. Russian Travel.

SEWERAGE.—Underground London, in Five Chapters.

SYRIA.—After the Lebanon Massacres.

TALES.—A Very Likely Story. The Caldron of Oil. Awakening Discourses. Adventures of Ali-Mahmud. The King of the Pigeons. Andalusian Tales. Ghostly Quarters. Memoirs of an Adopted Son. Four Stories. Curious Discovery in Whitechapel.

TOPOGRAPHY.—Great Salt Lakes.

VOLUNTEERING.—Grimgibber Position Drill. Rifle Practice in the Country.

The preceding Volumes are always to be had.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND is published (also in Weekly Numbers, price 2d., and in Monthly Parts), at 26, Wellington-street, London, W.C.; and by Messrs. CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly, W.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, 20, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.
Printed by JAMES HOLMES, of No. 4, New Ormond-street, in the county of Middlesex, at his office, 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in said county; and published by JOHN FRANCIS, 20, Wellington-street, in said county, Publisher, at 20, Wellington-street aforesaid.—Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradburn, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, September 7, 1861.

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1768.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1861.

PRICE
FOURPENCE
Stamped Edition, 5d.

MINERALOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE,
London.—Professor TENNANT, F.G.S., will commence a COURSE OF LECTURES ON MINERALOGY, with a view to facilitate the study of GEOLOGY, and the Application of Mineral Substances in the ARTS. The Lectures will begin on Friday Morning, October 4th, at 9 o'clock. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday, at the same hour. Fee, 2s. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—
JUNIOR SCHOOL, under the Government of the Council of the College.

Head-Master—THOMAS HEWITT KEY, A.M.
The SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, September 24, for New Pupils. The Boys must appear in their places, without fail, on Wednesday, the 25th, at a Quarter-past Nine o'clock. The Session is divided into Three Terms—viz., from the 24th of September to Christmas, from Christmas to Easter, and from Easter to the 1st of August. The yearly payment for each Pupil is 18s., of which 12s. is paid in advance in each Term. The hours of attendance are from a Quarter-past Nine to Three-quarters-past Three o'clock. The Afternoons of Wednesdays and Saturdays are devoted exclusively to Drawing. The subjects taught are, Reading, Writing, the English, Latin, Greek, French and German Languages, Ancient and English History, Geography, Physical and Political, Arithmetic and Book-keeping, the Elements of Mathematics, Chemistry, and Natural Philosophy, Social Science, Gymnastics, Fencing, and Drawing. Any Pupil may omit Greek or Greek and Latin, and devote his whole attention to the other branches of Education. There is a general Examination of the Pupils at the end of the Session, and the Prizes are then given. At the end of each of the first two Terms there are short examinations, which are taken into account in the general examination. No absence by a boy from any one of the examinations of his Classes is permitted except for reasons submitted to and approved by the Head-Master. The discipline of the School is maintained without corporal punishment. A Monthly Report of the conduct of each Pupil is sent to his parent or guardian. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the College. CHAS. C. ATKINSON, in the Classes of the Faculty of Medicine will commence on Tuesday, the 1st of October; those of the Faculty of Arts on Tuesday, the 15th of October. August, 1861.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES,
JERMYN-STREET, LONDON.
Director—Sir RODERICK I. MURCHISON, D.C.L. &c.
The Prospectus for the Session, commencing on the 7th October next, will be sent on application to the Registrar. The Courses of Instruction embrace Chemistry, by Dr. Hofmann; Physics, by Prof. Tyndall; Natural History, by Prof. Huxley; Geology, by Prof. Ramsay; Mineralogy and Mining, by Mr. Warrington Smyth; Metallurgy, by Dr. Percy; and Applied Mechanics, by Prof. Willis. TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT
BRITAIN, 17, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.
SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.—SESSION 1861-62.
The Session will commence on Tuesday, October 1, and extend to the end of July, 1862. Lectures on Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Dr. Redwood; on Botany and Materia Medica, by Dr. Beckett. Laboratory Course, for Practical Instruction in General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, under the direction of Prof. Redwood. Students have free admission to the Library and Museum. Two Scholarships (the Jacob Bell Memorial Scholarship) of 30s. a year each, with free laboratory instruction during the period of scholarship, are annually awarded. For detailed Prospectuses and further information apply to the Secretary.

A PHYSICIAN, residing at the West-End of
London, wishes to unite with a Young Gentleman about to Study Medicine or Science in any of the London Schools, to whom he could offer an advantageous home and a share in the personal superintendence which he gives to his own son.—Apply to Dr. LANKERHANS, 8, Savile-row, W.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL
SCHOOL.—THE WINTER SESSION will commence on TUESDAY, October 1, at Eight o'clock, p.m., with an Introductory Address by Mr. Spencer Smith. The Medical Appointments in this Hospital are annually conferred upon Pupils without additional fee. The advantages of Five of these Appointments far exceed as many Scholarships of Fifty Pounds each. Physicians—Dr. Alderson, Dr. Chambers, Dr. Sibson, Dr. Handfield Jones, Dr. Steevens and Dr. Markham. Surgeons—Mr. Coulson, Mr. Lane, Mr. Ure, Mr. Spencer Smith, Mr. Walton and Mr. James Lane. Physician-Accoucheur—Dr. Tyler Smith. Ophthalmic Surgeon—Mr. White Cooper. Aural Surgeon—Mr. Toynbee. Surgeon-Dentist—Mr. Sercombe.

LECTURERS.
Clinical Medicine—Dr. Alderson, Dr. Chambers, Dr. Sibson. Clinical Surgery—Mr. Coulson, Mr. Lane, Mr. Ure. Medicine—Dr. Chambers and Dr. Sibson. Surgery—Mr. Lane and Mr. Spencer Smith. Physiology—Mr. James Lane and Dr. Broadbent. Anatomy—Mr. James Lane and Mr. Gascoyne. Operations on the dead body—Mr. Walton. Dissections—Mr. Gascoyne and Mr. Norton. Chemistry and Practical Chemistry—Dr. Field. Midwifery—Dr. Tyler Smith and Dr. Graily Hewitt. Materia Medica—Dr. Steevens. Botany—Dr. Dresser. Medical Jurisprudence—Dr. Sanderson. Ophthalmic Surgery—Mr. White Cooper. Aural Surgery—Mr. Toynbee. Dental Surgery—Mr. Sercombe. Comparative Anatomy—Dr. Broadbent. Natural Philosophy—Mr. Smalley.

PRIZES, &c.—The Medical appointments in the Hospital. A Scholarship in Anatomy of the value of 20s. A Prize of 50s. for Students of the first year. Prizes in the several Classes at the end of each Session. The Fee for the Hospital Practice and Lectures required by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and the Society of Apothecaries, is 50s. 6s., payable by instalments. A detailed Prospectus will be sent, and further information obtained, on application to GEO. G. GASCOYNE, Dean of the School. St. Mary's Hospital, August, 1861.

A QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY. QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.

President—SIR R. KANE, M.D. F.R.S.
Vice-President—JOHN RYALL, LL.D.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE, Session 1861-62.

Dean of Faculty—DENIS B. BULLEN, M.D.

Professors.
Anatomy and Physiology, Practical Anatomy—J. H. CORBETT, M.D. L.R.C.S.I.
Practice of Medicine—D. C. O'Connor, A.B. M.D.
Practice of Surgery—Denis B. Bullen, M.D.
Materia Medica—Purcell O'Leary, B.Sc. L.A.M. M.D. F.R.S.
Midwifery—J. R. Harvey, A.B. M.D.
Natural Philosophy—John England, A.M.
Chemistry, Practical Chemistry—J. Blyth, M.D.
Zoology, Botany—Joseph Keay Greene, A.B.
Modern Languages—R. De Vericour, D. de L.
Logic—Geo. Sidney Read, A.M.

CLINICAL MEDICINE AND CLINICAL SURGERY, at the North and South Infirmaries, by the Physicians and Surgeons of these Institutions. **CLINICAL MIDWIFERY** at the Lying-in Hospital.

The MEDICAL SESSION will be OPENED on MONDAY, the 28th of October, 1861, and the Lectures will commence on the 4th of November. The Department will be opened for Dissections on the 15th of October, under the direction of the Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, assisted by Dr. Shinkwin, Demonstrator.

Eight Scholarships will be awarded to Students in Medicine, thus:—Six Junior Scholarships, of 20s. each, to Students commencing their first, second, and third year, two to each year; and two Senior Scholarships, of 40s. each, to Students commencing their fourth year.

By order of the President,
ROBERT JOHN KENNY, Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

Chancellor—LORD BROUGHAM.
Vice-Chancellor—Principal SIR DAVID BREWSTER, K.H.
Rector—The Right Hon. W. E. GLAISTONE.

The Session will be publicly OPENED on MONDAY, November 4th, 1861, at Two o'clock, p.m. when an ADDRESS to the Students will be delivered by the PRINCIPAL.

The CLASSES for the different Branches of STUDY will be opened as follows:—

I. LITERATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.

Classes.	Days and Hours of Attendance.	Professors.
Junior Humanity	Nov. 5, at 12 & 2	Prof. Pillans.
Senior Humanity	Nov. 5, at 10	
First Greek	Nov. 5, at 9 & 11	
Second Greek	Nov. 5, at 11	Prof. Blackie.
Third Greek	Nov. 5, at 3	
First Mathematical	Nov. 5, at 10	Prof. Kelland.
Second Mathematical	Nov. 5, at 10	
Third Mathematical	Nov. 11, at 9	
Logic and Metaphysics	Nov. 5, at 11	Prof. Fraser.
Moral Philosophy	Nov. 5, at 12	Prof. Macdougall.
Natural Philosophy	Nov. 5, at 11	Prof. Tait.
Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres	Nov. 5, at 11	
English Language and Literature	Nov. 5, at 4	Prof. Aytoun.
Practical Astronomy	Dec. 5, at 12	Prof. Smyth.
Agriculture	Nov. 7, at 4	Prof. J. Wilson.
Universal History	Nov. 5, at 8	Prof. Innes.
Theory of Music	Nov. 4, at 10 & 12	Prof. Donaldson.

II. THEOLOGY.

Hebrew—Junior Class	Nov. 6, at 3	Rev. D. Liston.
Advanced Class—Hebrew and Arabic	Nov. 6, at 10	
Divinity—Junior Class	Nov. 6, at 10	Rev. T. J. Crawford, D.D.
Senior Class	Nov. 6, at 11	
Divinity and Church History	Nov. 6, at 1	Rev. Wm. Stevenson, D.D.
Biblical Criticism and Biblical Antiquities	Nov. 6, at 12	Rev. Robert Lee, D.D.

III. LAW.

Medical Jurisprudence (for Students of Law)	Dec. 2, at 2	Dr. Traill.
Civil Law	Nov. 5, at 4	Prof. Swinton.
Law of Scotland	Nov. 5, at 3	Prof. Swinton.
Conveyancing	Nov. 5, at 4	Prof. M. Bell.

IV. MEDICINE.

Dietetics, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy	Nov. 5, at 9	Dr. Christison.
Chemistry	Nov. 5, at 10	Dr. L. Playfair.
Surgery	Nov. 5, at 10	Prof. Miller.
Institutes of Medicine	Nov. 5, at 11	Dr. Bennett.
Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children	Nov. 5, at 11	Dr. Simpson.
Clinical Surgery	Nov. 5, at 12	Prof. Syme.
Clinical Medicine—Monday and Thursday	Nov. 5, 12 to 2	Dr. Bennett and Laycock.
Tuesday and Friday	Nov. 5, at 1	Prof. Goodair.
Anatomy	Nov. 5, at 1	Dr. Henderson.
General Pathology	Nov. 5, at 2	Prof. Allman.
Natural History	Nov. 5, at 3	Dr. Laycock.
Practice of Physio	Nov. 5, at 3	Dr. Laycock.
Anatomical Demonstrations	Nov. 5, at 4	Prof. Goodair.

ROYAL INFIRMARY, at Noon, Daily.

Practical Anatomy, under the Superintendence of Professor Goodair. Practical Chemistry, under the Superintendence of Dr. Lyon Playfair. Analytical Chemistry, under the Superintendence of Dr. Lyon Playfair.

N.B.—Information relative to the Curricula of Study for Degrees, Examinations, &c., may be obtained on application to the Secretary, at the College.

A Table of Fees may be seen in the Matriculation Office, and in the Reading-Room of the Library. By authority of the Senatus, ALEX. SMITH, Sec. to the University. September, 1861.

CRYSTAL PALACE SCHOOL OF ART,
SCIENCE AND LITERATURE.—THE NEW TERM will COMMENCE on NOVEMBER 1st NEXT, and will CLOSE on JULY 31st, 1862. During the Vacation extra Lessons are given by some of the Professors.

By order of the Committee,
F. K. J. SHENTON,
Supt. Lit. Department.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON, 67 and
68, Harley-street, W.—Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1833, for the General Education of Ladies, and for granting Certificates of Knowledge.

Visitor—THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.
Principal—THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.

Professors.
W. Sterndale Bennett, Mus. D.
Rev. T. A. Cook, M.A.
E. Fusco, B.A.
Rev. F. Gaden, M.A.
W. Hughes, F.R.G.S.
John Hullah.
Alph. Mariette, M.A.
Rev. F. D. Maurice, M.A.
Rev. M. Meyrick, A.K. C.V.
Rev. E. H. Plumptre, M.A.
W. Cave Thomas.
Henry Warren.
Gottlieb Well, Ph. D.

Lady-Resident—Miss PARRY.
The Classes for Michaelmas Term will open on Thursday, October 3. Individual instruction is given in Vocal Music by Mr. George Benson, and in Instrumental by Messrs. Barnett, Dorrell, and O. May; and by Messrs. Green, C. Green, and Heston. Conversation Classes in French, German, and Italian are formed on the entry of six names. Arrangements are made for the reception of Boarders.

Examinations, with full particulars as to Fees, Scholarships, Examinations, &c., may be had on application to Mrs. WILLIAMS, at the College Office.

E. H. PLUMPTRE, M.A., Dean.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE SCHOOL, 67 and 68,
Harley-street, W.

Lady-Superintendent—Miss HAY.
Assistant—Miss ROSALIND HOSKING.

The Classes for the Michaelmas Term will meet on Thursday, Sept. 20. Pupils are admissible at six years old and upwards. Prospectuses, with full particulars, may be had on application to Mrs. WILLIAMS, at the College Office.

E. H. PLUMPTRE, M.A., Dean.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. CLARKE,
30, Oakley-square, Hampstead-road, N.W.,
RECEIVE A FEW YOUNG GENTLEMEN attending the Classes, and provide for them a comfortable home, with every facility for study.

References.—Rev. J. C. Harrison, 24, Queen's-road, Regent's Park; G. Wilkinson, M.D., 4, St. John's Villas, Finchley-road; James Walton, Esq., 28, Upper Gower-street, W.C.

REIGATE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The Trustees of the Reigate Grammar School are prepared to receive APPLICATIONS from Gentlemen desirous of obtaining the SITUATION of MASTER of the Reigate Grammar School. No candidate will be qualified to be elected Master unless he be a member of the Church of England, and also either a Graduate of one of the English, Scotch or Irish Universities, or certificated according to the highest class of diploma conferred under the authority of the Committee of Council of Education. The salary in the first instance will be 180s. a year, with house and garden rent free. The salary will be gradually increased by the prospective improved rental of the school property. The Master will be at liberty to take a limited number of Boarders. The management of the School will be conducted in accordance with the scheme recently sanctioned by the Charity Commissioners. Copies of this scheme may be obtained by sending 12 postage-stamps to Mr. Wm. THORNTON, Reigate, who will give any further information required. Applications, accompanied by testimonials, must be sent to Mr. THORNTON, on or before the 15th of October next.

W. M. THORNTON, Clerk to the Trustees.

Reigate, Sept. 2, 1861.

LADIES' COLLEGE, THE WOODLANDS,
UNION-ROAD, CLAPHAM RISE.—The Pupils will RE-ASSEMBLE on MONDAY, September 16, when Classes will be formed for French, German, Italian, History, Mathematics, English Literature, Latin, Drawing, Science, &c. The Lectures on Natural History and Chemistry will be resumed in October, and Lectures on other subjects will be delivered during the Term.—The Woodlands, Sept. 1861.

THERE ARE A FEW VACANCIES in a SCHOOL
at RYDE, ISLE OF WIGHT. The Head-Master is a Graduate in Double Honours of Cambridge, and married. Attention is devoted to Subjects for Special Examinations as well as to Classics and Mathematics.—Address Rev. A. Z. Booth's, 307, Regent-street, W.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.—COMPE-
TITORS for Sandhurst, Woolwich, or the Staff College, and Candidates for Direct Commissions or Staff Appointments, are PREPARED in all the Branches (compulsory and optional) of their Programmes, at the Practical Military College, Sandhurst, S.W.—Apply for Prospectuses, &c. to Captain LINDV.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34,
BOHO-SQUARE.—MRS. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry and Principals of Schools, to her REGISTER of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPTONERS, TUTORS and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

THE REV. PHILIP SMITH, B.A., receives a limited number of Pupils for instruction in all the branches of a liberal Education, and preparation for the Universities, the Civil and Military Services.—The next Term begins September 18, 1861.
St. James's Lodge, Croydon Common, S.

EXAMINATIONS.—Mr. TRAVERS, B.A. Oxon,
and a Master in University College School, RECEIVES to HIS HOUSE, 4, Fitzroy-square, PUPILS of the School and STUDENTS reading for the Examinations of the Universities and Civil Service.—Address to Sept. 30, Portland House, Andover, Hants.

REPEAL OF THE TAXES ON LITERATURE
 and the PRESS.—TESTIMONIAL to the Right Hon. T. MILNER GIBSON, M.P.
 Subscriptions, limited to One Pound, received at Drummonds, Charing Cross; and by Robert Chambers, Treasurer, 47, Paternoster-row, E.C.
 Committee Room,
 47, Paternoster-row, E.C.

TO PUBLISHERS.—A GENTLEMAN of capital is desirous of embarking in the PUBLISHING BUSINESS, either as Partner or by Purchase.—Address, in the first instance, to X. Y. Z., care of Mr. Lindley, 19, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C.

TO PUBLISHERS, AUTHORS, and Others.
 A GENTLEMAN, well versed in Scientific and General Literature, who has had much experience in preparing MSS. for the Press, Reviewing Authors' Proofs, &c. OFFERS HIS SERVICES to Publishers and others requiring such assistance. Researches undertaken in the British Museum, &c.—Address, prepaid, A. F., care of Messrs. Dorrell & Son, Passport Agents, 18, Charing Cross, London.

LONDON LIBRARY, 12, ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE.
 This Library offers great advantages to persons engaged in Literary Pursuits. The best Literature of the day, both English and Foreign, is added to a collection consisting of nearly 80,000 volumes. Fifteen volumes are allowed to Country Members, Ten to Residents in Town. An additional supply of Books may be had at the rate of 11 per annum for five volumes.—Terms, 3*l.* a year; or 3*l.* a year with entrance fee of 5*l.*: Life Membership, 25*l.* Catalogue, 7*l.* 6*d.* Open from 10 to 6.

NOTICE.—TO TOURISTS IN IRELAND.
 SIR CURACB RONEY'S MONTH IN IRELAND: HOW TO SPEND IT, AND WHAT IT WILL COST, is now ready, price 1*s.*—W. H. Smith & Son, and all Railway Stations; McGlashan & Gill, Dublin.

TO NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN.—The PRIVATE SECRETARY to a distinguished Gentleman desires to MEET WITH A RE-ENGAGEMENT in the same capacity. He is conversant with the German and French Languages, and moderately acquainted with the Classics; is a good Accountant and Amanuensis; and expert in correcting the press. He will receive a reasonable remuneration from his present patron.—Address J. H. R., Betchworth, Surrey.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.—BOARD.
 Mr. ROBERTSON, the Classical Master, GRANGE HOUSE SCHOOL, receives One or Two Young Gentlemen as Boarders, and personally superintends their studies. References, Professor MILLAR, University of Edinburgh, 8, Dundas-street, Newington, Edinburgh.

WANTED, immediately, in one of the Largest Towns in Germany, for a first-class Public School, wholly Commercial, an experienced ENGLISHMAN, age twenty-five to thirty-five, to TEACH HIS NATIVE LANGUAGE to the Senior Classes only. Fifteen Lessons weekly required. Salary, 50*l.* to 50*l.* with ungratified advantages for obtaining private pupils. Applications, in the first instance, to be made to Dr. FEARNS, Beckham, London, E.C.

TO BE SOLD, a 9-foot REFLECTING TELESCOPE, 9-inch Spectrum, by the late celebrated Manufacturer, Messrs. Short & Raman, of London, equatorially mounted—a very rare instrument of its kind—the property of an elderly gentleman, who declines its further use. Apply to A. ANGLAND & Co., Optician, 30, Lord-street, Liverpool.

FAMILY TICKETS to the WATERING PLACES on the SOUTH COAST are NOW ISSUED by the LONDON, BRIGHTON, and SOUTH COAST RAILWAY, to Families of Four Persons and upwards for One Month, or extended periods. This arrangement comprises Brighton, Portsmouth, Isle of Wight, Worthing, Bognor, &c.—See Time-Tables. For Hastings, St. Leonards, and Eastbourne, see separate Advertisement.—Tickets and full particulars can be obtained at the Victoria, London Bridge, and Newwood Junction Stations; or at the Company's Office, 8, Regent-street, Piccadilly.

SATURDAY TO MONDAY at the SEA SIDE.
 RETURN TICKETS every Saturday Afternoon, at low fares, by the BRIGHTON RAILWAY, from Victoria and London Bridge, to Brighton, Hastings, Portsmouth, Worthing, Eastbourne, &c.—See Time-Tables.

PARIS IN TWELVE HOURS and a HALF, via DIEPPE, by the New Daily Fidal Service, with postal Express Fidal Train to the English and French Railways. Second Class, 3*l.*; First Class, 3*l.* 6*d.* Return Tickets issued. Two departures daily (except Sundays). For hours of departure from London Bridge and Victoria, see the Times daily.

BRIGHTON, HASTINGS, EASTBOURNE, WORTHING, ST. LEONARDS, and the South Coast WATERING PLACES. Weekly, Fortnightly, Monthly, and SEASON TICKETS, issued from London Bridge and Victoria at the usual low rates.

FAMILY TICKETS to HASTINGS, ST. LEONARDS, and EASTBOURNE, for one or more persons, available for ONE MONTH, or for extended periods, from Victoria, London Bridge, and Newwood Junction Stations, at REDUCED FARES, by the BRIGHTON and SOUTH COAST LINE, on application at the Booking-Offices at the above Stations, or at 48, Regent-street, Piccadilly. Fares, there and back, to Hastings and St. Leonards, First Class (by Express Train), 3*l.*; by Ordinary Trains, 2*l.* 6*d.* Second Class (by Express Train), 2*l.*; by Ordinary, 1*l.* 6*d.* To Eastbourne, by both Ordinary and Express Trains, First Class, 3*l.*; Second Class, 1*l.* 6*d.*

ITALY and THE EAST.—The Travelling Student in Architecture of the Royal Academy of Arts, London, (at present in the South of France) is desirous to meet any NOBLEMENT or GENTLEMAN ABOUT TO TRAVEL, to whom his knowledge of the Fine Arts and Sketching would be of value.—Address J. R., care of Mr. Cates, 7*l.*, Whitehall-yard, London, S.W., who will also answer any inquiries.

GEORGE LOVE, PRINTER, 81, BUNHILL-row, London, informs Collectors a NEW CATALOGUE of ENGRAVINGS, by Sir John Lubbock, Bart., and others, will be sent for two postage-stamps. Part II., containing Engravings by Marc-Antonio, Berghem, Earlom, Goltzius, Raphael Morghen, Porporati, Rembrandt, Sir Robert Smirke, W. E. &c., may be had for two postage-stamps. The Engravings have formed portions of the most celebrated Collections. It may be sufficient to mention Lord Aylesford, Sir Mark Sykes, and the Duke of Buckingham. * Established above 50 years.

**POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The International Exhibition of 1862.—The Directors are happy to announce that they have obtained from Messrs. Birnsting (the Photographers appointed by Her Majesty's Commissioners) the exclusive right of exhibiting, on the Polytechnic Disc, by the Electric Light, Photographs showing the Progress of the Building. Messrs. Birnsting have promised to deliver Six Pictures for exhibition next Monday, the 18th, at a Quarter-past Four and Half-past Nine, and they will be shown by Parr's New Electric Lamp. Visitors to London can watch the development of this building by attending the Polytechnic, as the Pictures will be changed every month, and exhibited daily at a Quarter-past Four and Half-past Nine.
 JOHN HENRY PEPPER, Hon. Director.**

SURGEONS' HALL, EDINBURGH.
 WINTER SESSION, 1861-62.

The following COURSES OF LECTURES on MEDICAL and SURGICAL SCIENCE, and also those delivered in the University, qualify for Examination for the Diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Classes open on Tuesday, November 5.

Surgery, 10 A.M.—Mr. Spence.
 Surgery (4, High School Yard), 10 A.M.—Dr. P. H. Watson.
 Surgery (5, High School Yard), 10 A.M.—Mr. A. M. Edwards.
 Chemistry (School of Arts, Adam-square), 10 A.M.—Dr. Stevenson Macadam.
 Practical Chemistry, Analytical Chemistry, 9 A.M. till 5 P.M.—Dr. Stevenson Macadam.
 Chemistry (6, Infirmary-street), 10 A.M.—Dr. Murray Thomson.
 Practical Chemistry, Analytical Chemistry, 9 A.M. till 5 P.M.—Dr. Murray Thomson (6, Infirmary-street).
 Physiology, 11 A.M.—Dr. Sanders.
 Medical Jurisprudence (Course commences on December 3, 2 P.M.—Dr. Littlejohn.
 Clinical Medicine (Royal Infirmary), 12 noon.—Drs. W. T. Gairdner, Warburton Bagbie, Sanders, and J. Matthews Duncan.
 Clinical Surgery (Royal Infirmary), 12 noon.—Mr. Spence.
 Anatomy, 2 P.M.—Anatomical Demonstrations, 2 P.M.; Practical Anatomy, 3 P.M. till 4 P.M.—Dr. John Struthers.
 General Pathology, 4 P.M.; Pathological Anatomy (Sturgeson), 11 A.M.—Dr. Rutherford Haldane.
 Practice of Physic, 3 P.M.—Dr. W. T. Gairdner.
 Practice of Physic (4, High School Yard), 3 P.M.—Dr. Warburton Bagbie.

By order of the Royal College,
 JOHN SCOTT, Secretary.

The INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS will be delivered by Dr. John Struthers, on Monday, November 4.

Diseases of Children (Sick Children's Hospital)—Dr. Kellier.
 Natural Philosophy (Three Months Course)—1 P.M.—W. Lees, A.M.
 PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.—ROYAL INFIRMARY, 12 noon:
 Perpetual Ticket, at one payment, 10*l.*; annual, 5*l.*; half-yearly, 3*l.* 6*d.*; separate payments for two years and a half entitle the Student to a perpetual ticket. SICK CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.—Ticket, three months, 1*l.* 1*s.*; perpetual, 2*l.* 2*s.*
 DISPENSARY VISITS.—ROYAL PUBLIC DISPENSARY, and New Town Dispensary, each, six months, 2*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*; 3 months, 1*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*.
 ROYAL MATERNITY HOSPITAL, ROYAL PUBLIC DISPENSARY, New Town Dispensary, each, 1*l.* 2*s.* DISEASES OF THE EYE.—EYE DISPENSARY, and Eye Infirmary. DISEASES OF THE EAR.—DISPENSARY, LAWMARKET. DISEASES OF THE THROAT.—DISPENSARY, DRUMMOCHTER. PRACTICAL PHARMACY.—ROYAL PUBLIC DISPENSARY, New Town Dispensary, each, six months, 3*l.* 3*s.*

FEES.—For the First of each of the above Courses, 3*l.* 5*s.*; for the Second 3*l.* 5*s.*; for the Third 3*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*. For that class is 3*l.* 5*s.*. The Fees for the following Courses are:—Natural Philosophy, 3*l.* 5*s.*; Practical Chemistry and Practical Anatomy, 3*l.* 5*s.*; Anatomical Demonstrations, 2*l.* 3*s.*; Practical Anatomy, 3*l.* 5*s.*; 4*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* for the whole Course, 3*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* for Three Months, or 10*l.* for the Winter Session.

During the SUMMER SESSION, 1862, the following Three Months Courses will be delivered:—

Midwifery—Dr. Kellier.
 Midwifery (4, High School Yard)—Dr. J. Matthews Duncan.
 Medical Jurisprudence—Dr. Littlejohn.
 Botany—Mr. Baydon.
 Materia Medica and Dietetics.
 Clinical Surgery—Mr. Spence.
 Clinical Medicine—Drs. W. T. Gairdner, Warburton Bagbie, Sanders, and J. Matthews Duncan.
 Practical and Analytical Chemistry—Dr. Stevenson Macadam.
 Practical and Analytical Chemistry—Dr. Murray Thomson (6, Infirmary-street).
 Practical Anatomy and Demonstrations, Comparative Anatomy—Dr. John Struthers.
 Pathological Anatomy—Dr. Rutherford Haldane.
 Natural Philosophy—W. Lees, A.M.
 History of Medicine—Dr. Warburton Bagbie.
 Dental Surgery—Dr. John Smith.
 Venereal Diseases—Dr. P. H. Watson.
 Surgery—Mr. Spence.

The above Courses qualify for Examination for the Diplomas of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh; the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of London; the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Dublin; the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow; the Apothecaries' Societies of London and Dublin; and the Boards of the Navy, Army, and Indian Medical Service.

The above Courses also qualify for the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the Queen's University in Ireland, during the years in which residence is not required.

In accordance with the Regulations of the University of Edinburgh, any four of the entire Medical Classes required may be attended under the above Teachers; and one of the four years of Study required may be constituted by attendance, in one year, on two of the above six Months Courses, or on one of these and two Three Months Courses. The Regulations require that, in this case, the Fee for any of the above Classes shall be the same as that for the corresponding class in the University. When Surgery and Clinical Surgery are taught, as at present, by the same Lecturer, they do not qualify for the University of Edinburgh, but for every other Public School.

The whole of the education required for graduation at the University of London may be taken under the above Teachers. Those who hold the Double Qualification of Physician and Surgeon from the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh are eligible for English Poor-Law appointments equally with those who hold English Medical and Surgical Diplomas; and are, under the Medical Act, entitled to practise Medicine and Surgery in any part of Her Majesty's Dominions.

NOTICE.—In accordance with a resolution of the Medical Council, applicable to all Medical Schools and Licensing Boards, those commencing professional study after September 1861 will be required to have passed a Preliminary Examination in General Education, before being registered as Students of Medicine; and the Registrar at each Medical School is required to be closed within fifteen days after the commencement of each Session, except in cases of detention from illness or other unavoidable cause.

Preliminary Examinations in General Education by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh take place in October and November; also in February, May, and August.

Lists of the subjects and books may be obtained on application to the Office of either College.

JOHN STRUTHERS,
 Secretary to the Medical and Surgical Schools

FREE CHURCH, 14, NEWMAN-STREET, Oxford-street. To-morrow, SUNDAY, Sept. 15, Service at 11. Dr. PERFIT, "Nature of Evil, and its Relation to Human Life." Free. Evening, at 7.—Did Jesus supernaturally predict his Sufferings and Death?—Intimations.—Tickets to be had in lobby.

SCHOLASTIC.—WANTED, in a large BOARDING SCHOOL, at the ensuing quarter, an EXPERIENCED TEACHER, who would be considered the chief of six Assistant Masters. Candidates must possess proficiency in Classics and Mathematics, and a thorough knowledge of School details.—Address, stating age, qualifications, and references, to A. B., Lewis's Medical Library, 18, Gower-street North, W.C.

TWO LADIES, enjoying a delightful home in a healthy suburb, would like to RECEIVE ONE or TWO LITTLE GIRLS, who would be treated in every respect as relatives, and receive, in addition to the endowments of home, an education based upon principles of high cultivation. The French and German languages spoken familiarly. Music and Drawing by Professors of eminence. Terms, 50 Guineas per annum. References to families of distinction.—Address A. B., 15, Tyrwhitt-terrace, Lewisham-road, E.C.

GERMAN, French, Italian.—Dr. ALTSCHUL, Author of "First German Reading-Book," (dedicated to Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland), &c. M. Philolog. Soc., Prof. Eloquence.—TWO LANGUAGES TAUGHT in the same lesson, or alternately, on the same Terms as One, at the pupils' or at his house. Each language spoken in his PRIVATE Lessons, and select CLASSES for Ladies and Gentlemen. Preparation for all orders of public examinations, including the University of Oxford, and the University of Cambridge. Old BOND-STREET, PICCADILLY.

PRIVATE TUITION.—A Married Clergyman, Gold Medalist and Hebrew Prize-man, residing in Surrey, six miles from London, RECOMMENDS a limited number of PUPILS. He is assisted by competent Tutors for the Modern Languages, &c.; and the Course of Instruction embraces all the advantages of the best School and College Systems, with more than usual attention to domestic comforts and enjoyments, and to those attainments in useful knowledge and the accomplishments which prepare a Lady for the duties of home life. The Lectures Arrangements include Courses of Literature, Science, and the Scriptures, Self-education, Education, and the Laws of Health. Much valuable information is conveyed conversationally; and Solaces and Musical Meetings, conducted by and among the Pupils, are regularly held.

Day Pupils are not received in the family house. In cases of ladylike manners, and most amiable disposition.—Address to A. T., 30, Avenue-road, New-road, Hammermith, W.

BELSIZE COLLEGE for LADIES, 3 and 4, BELSIZE PARK, HAMPSHIRE, N.W. (Removed from Kensington Hall).

Principal—Mrs. JOHNSON.

Director of Education—MR. JOHNSON.

This Institution provides Resident Pupils with a Superior Course of Education and Instruction upon a Liberal and Comprehensive Plan, based on the principles of the Church of England, and combining under two divisions Junior and Senior, the advantages of the best School and College Systems, with more than usual attention to domestic comforts and enjoyments, and to those attainments in useful knowledge and the accomplishments which prepare a Lady for the duties of home life. The Lectures Arrangements include Courses of Literature, Science, and the Scriptures, Self-education, Education, and the Laws of Health. Much valuable information is conveyed conversationally; and Solaces and Musical Meetings, conducted by and among the Pupils, are regularly held.

Day Pupils are not received in the family house. In cases of ladylike manners, and most amiable disposition.—Address to A. T., 30, Avenue-road, New-road, Hammermith, W.

A LADY wishes strongly to RECOMMEND, as GOVERNNESS to Young Children, or as Useful Companion, a Lady, 30 years of age, who has had great experience in tuition, having resided in one family years. In cases of ladylike manners, and most amiable disposition.—Address to A. T., 30, Avenue-road, New-road, Hammermith, W.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a First-Class STATIONERY, PRINTING, and BOOKSELLING BUSINESS, the Advertiser would entertain proposals for a PARTNERSHIP. Full particulars to be given, and all communications will be kept strictly confidential.—Address, A. B., Office of "The Daily Post," Liverpool.

TO PRINTERS and NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—FOR SALE, an Excellent FOUR-FRAME MACHINE, by Middleton, 1865, 29 in. by 29 in. For particulars apply, by letter, to Messrs. G. & Co., Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the "Belle Sauvage" Printing Machine, as supplied to Her Majesty's Government, Belle Sauvage Works, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

TO LITERARY CONNOISSEURS.—TO BE SOLD, a Rare and Unique Latin copy of the "STUTTERIA" of Sebastian Brant, 1474, in a complete state of preservation, and containing 113 choice "Marguerites"—Address A. N., 27, Rue St-Honore, Paris.

MANUSCRIPT, TO BE SOLD, opening the covered sense of the BIBLE HISTORIES.—Apply to the Agency of Mr. Otto Moller, Neue Krause, No. 4, at Brankfurt-on-the-Maine.

STAINED GLASS and WALL PAINTING.

Notice of Removal.

MESSRS. CLAYTON & BELL, (Late of 24, Cardington-street, Euston-square).

Have Removed to

31, REGENT-STREET, W.

(Adjoining the Polytechnic Institution.)

Premises affording them accommodation and facilities more completely suited to the necessities of their work than were attainable at their old establishment.

ROYAL TURKISH BATH for LADIES.—The only one in London. OPEN DAILY, with all the Requirements of decorum and completeness. Hours Seven A.M. to Five P.M. GENTLEMEN'S, daily, from Seven A.M. to Nine P.M. Private Baths, daily, from Five to Nine P.M.—55, QUEEN-SQUARE, Russell-square, next door to the Home for Gentlewomen. Cards by post.

APIETON MEN YAOQ.

BATH HOT MINERAL WATER SANATORIUM, in conjunction with the Roman or Improved Turkish Bath.—This handsome, airy and commodious building, situate at the immediate source of the most celebrated Hot Springs of the City, so famed for their efficacy in Paralysis, Scalding, Rheumatism, Chronic Affections, and Osteoarthritic Diseases, and in Dyspepsia, Debility, deficient Nervous Energy, &c., gives the inmates the great advantage of having the spacious Mineral Baths, Turkish Bath, &c., without quitting the building. The whole has been fitted up at a large outlay, with special regard to the comfort of the invalid, and affords the most complete and appliances of a first-class Boarding Establishment. An eminent Physician is attached to the Institution.—For Terms and all Particulars, address Mr. PAXLEY, Sanatorium, Bath.

Buyers, Street Finders, Street Performers, Street Artists, and Street Labourers. By HENRY MATHEW. With Illustrations from Photographs.

In active preparation, the EXTRA VOLUME,
THOSE THAT WILL NOT WORK; comprising Prostitutes, Thieves, Cheats and Beggars.
Griffin, Bohn & Co. Stationers' Hall-court.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS of PUBLIC MEN.

—Lists free on application.—Mason & Co. 7, Amen-corner, Paternoster-row, London.

On the 1st October will be published, No. 1, price Half-a-Crown,

THE POPULAR SCIENCE REVIEW.

Edited by JAMES SAMUELSON, Author of 'The Earthworm and Honey-bee' &c. Containing, besides other interesting and instructive matter—

CORN, by Professor James Buckman, F.L.S. F.G.S. F.S.A., &c., illustrated by the Author.

THE CROWN ANIMALCULE, by Philip Henry Gosse, F.R.S., with Illustrations by the Author, engraved by Tuffen West, F.L.S.

THE DAISY, by Mrs. Lankester, illustrated by J. E. Sowerby.

THE LOWEST FORMS OF LIFE, by the Editor, with Illustrations by the Author and Dr. J. B. Hicks, F.L.S., engraved by G. H. Ford and Tuffen West, F.L.S.

IRON AND STEEL, by Professor R. Hunt, F.R.S.

WESTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA, by the Editor, with a coloured Map.

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT, by Professor Ansted, F.R.S.

THE BREATH OF LIFE, by W. Crookes, F.C.S.

DOGS, by Ed. Jesse, F.L.S., &c.

THE GREAT COMET of 1861, by James Breen, illustrated by the Author.

London: Robert Hardwicke, 122, Piccadilly; and all Booksellers.

"THE QUEEN."

The Publisher of 'The Queen' begs to inform the Trade and Public, that No. I. of this Journal may still be had, with the PHOTOGRAPH of HER MAJESTY. The demand for the paper, however, has so far exceeded the most sanguine expectations, that the very large stock of the Coloured Fashion Plates prepared for No. I. is exhausted, and it is not possible to obtain a further supply. The Photographs of Her Majesty will, however, continue to be supplied with No. I. of 'The Queen'; or it may be had with any following Number, it being taken instead of the current Supplement.

With No. II. of 'The Queen' (Sept. 14) will be given a Muslin Pocket Handkerchief, ready for working.—Newsreaders are requested to send their orders early to their Agents.

Office, 248, Strand, London, W.C.

THE QUEEN'S DAIRY.—ART AND PHILOSOPHY.

THE BUILDER OF THIS DAY, price 4d., contains:—Fine Exterior View of the Royal Dairy, Frogmore—Art and Philosophy—A Morning in Lillie—Diderot's Essay on Art—Domesday Book in a New Dress (with Illustration)—Strikes—The Labour Question—A Voyage from Westminster to London Bridge—Railway Matters—Destitute Boys and Industrial Schools—Grinding Gibbons and the Ritzons at Petworth—Compensation Cases—Stained Glass—Church-building News—Provincial News, &c.—Office, 1, York-street, Covent-garden; and all Booksellers.

On Saturday, the 21st inst. No. I. of

FUN.—A First-Class COMIC PERIODICAL,

with numerous highly-finished ENGRAVINGS. Price ONE PENNY.

Office, 80, Fleet-street, E.C.

FUN.—In consequence of the large number

printed, Advertisements for insertion in FUN must reach the Office at least ten days prior to the date of publication.

Office, 80, Fleet-street, E.C.

THE SIXPENNY MAGAZINE.

Contents.

Earl Russell—The King of the Mountains, Chap. IV.—Trips after Health, by Dr. Ashmun—The Captain of the 'Vulture,' Chaps. III. and IV.—Game from Abroad—Pen and Pencil Sketches of the Picturesque: No. III. Rochester Castle—The Round of Wrong, Chap. IV.—Venetian Bridal—Parlour Occupations: Glass Painting—Dainty Dishes—Mr. Polydoodle—The Magnetiser—Fables of the Musicians—The Story of the Mississippi—The Pinchbacks—Notes on Social Progress—A Night of Misery—The Cigar—Hedres Hunters—Law and Crime—Literature of the Month.

London: Ward & Lock, 158, Fleet-street.

ALL ROUND THE WORLD:

an Illustrated Record of Voyages, Travels and Adventures in all Parts of the Globe. Edited by W. F. AINSWORTH.

Office, 128, Fleet-street, London.

HAVET'S GRAMMAR OF FRENCH GRAMMARS.

New Edition, 450 8vo. pages, 7s.

THE COMPLETE FRENCH CLASS-BOOK:

a Theoretical and Practical French Manual, prepared expressly for the Use of English Learners, and based upon the Works of the French Academy and the Standard Grammarians of the present day.

"M. Havet's treatise is a complete exposition of the principles and peculiarities of the French language."—*Athenæum*.

"No other book is so well calculated to make a complete French scholar as M. Havet's admirable and comprehensive work."—*English Journal of Education*.

"Havet's popular 'French Class-Book' is by far the most solid and practical production of its kind. It contains the rudiments, the usual phrases, and the niceties of the language, all in one volume, lucidly arranged, and set forth with an intimate knowledge of what is easy and what is difficult to English students of French."—*Continental Review*.

London: W. Allan, 9, Stationers' Hall-court.

DR. LEE ON CLIMATES.

Lately published, price 3s. cloth,

THE SOUTH OF FRANCE, HYERES,

CANNES, PAU, and the PYRENEAN BATHS.

NICE and its CLIMATE (re-issue). 3s. 6d.

SPAIN and its CLIMATES. 3s. 6d.

A NOTICE OF MENTON (supplementary to

Nice and its Climate, with Remarks on the Influence of Climate on Tuberculous Disease. 1s.

Also, price 4s. 6d.

CLIMATE: its Effect on Tuberculous Disease.

A Prize Essay.

London: W. J. Adams, 89, Fleet-street.

"* Bradshaw's 'Invalids' Connection to the Continent, New and Enlarged Edition, nearly ready.

THE PRAYER in MOSÉ in EGITTO, 'Dal tuo stellato seggio,' for Piano, by Madame Rosalie Thénar, &c.—C. LONGMAN'S MUSICAL CIRCULATING LIBRARY, (Terms on application), 25, Old Bond-street. Catalogues of Rare, Ancient and Modern Music, &c. gratis.

BAGSTER'S PARAGRAPH BIBLE, in large type, in separate Books, as pocket volumes. With very numerous Maps, and an Introduction and Index to each Book.

Genesis, price 2s.; Exodus, 2s.; Leviticus, 1s. 6d., &c. &c. Matthew, price 1s. 6d.; Mark, 1s. 4d., &c. &c. Hebrews, price 1s. 6d.; James to Jude, 1s. 6d.; Revelations, 1s. 4d., &c. &c.

Complete in 4 vols. bound in antique cloth, price 42s.; and in morocco, plain, 3s. 2s.

* The Large-print Paragraph Bible ordinarily binds up into four convenient volumes; but the Books of the Bible being printed so as to be quite independent of each other, may be combined in any order or number. Thus, 'The Books of Moses' may be procured as a volume, or the Historical Books of the Old Testament; the Prophecies; the Gospels; the Epistles, &c. &c.

ST. JOHN'S GOSPEL (from the large-print

Paragraph Bible in separate Books); with an Introduction, an Index of Subjects, and a coloured Map of the Environs of Jerusalem. Price 1s. 6d.

ST. PAUL'S EPISTLES (from the large-print

Paragraph Bible in separate Books); with Introductions to each Epistle, Alphabetical Indexes, and coloured Maps. Pocket volume, price 5s. Kept also in limp morocco.

A NEW HARMONY OF THE GOSPELS in

GREEK, and a complete Dictionnaire. With copious Introduction, Indexes, and Tables. By WILLIAM STROUD, M.D. 4to. price 2s.

Its leading objects are, to set before the reader the Four Gospels, arranged in such a manner as to facilitate the closest investigation of their contents.

THE BIBLE OF EVERY LAND: a History

of the Sacred Scriptures, in every Language and Dialect; with Specimen Portions of each, and Illustrative Alphabets, coloured Ethnographic Maps, Tables, Indexes, &c.

The Narrative contains—I. The Extent, Population, &c. of each Country—II. The Characteristics of each Language—III. The Versions executed in each Language—IV. The Results that have followed the Dissemination of the Scriptures in each Land.

New Edition, 4to. half-bound in morocco, extra, price 2l. 2s.

"We know not in what terms of sufficient commendation to express our admiration of this most beautiful book."

Eclectic Review.

Catalogues, gratis, by post free, of Polyglot Bibles, Church Services, Books of Common Prayer, in Ancient and Modern Languages, Aids to the Study of the Old and New Testament, Concordances, Grammars, Lexicons, &c.

London: Samuel Bagster & Sons, 15, Paternoster-row.

MR. NEWBY'S NEW WORKS.

NEW NOVELS.

CONSTANCE DALE. 2 vols. [Now ready.]

By Mrs. KELLY, Daughter of the late Mrs. Sherwood, Author of 'The Lady of the Manor.' 3 vols. [Just ready.]

CULVERLEY RISE. By Julia Corner,

Author of 'The Brothers Bassett,' 'Histories of England, Spain, France,' &c. 3 vols. 31s. 6d.

"It will increase the reputation of Miss Corner."—*Observer*.

LIFE in the LAND of the FIRE-

WORSHIPPER. Edited by FREDRIKA BREMER. 3 vols.

"It is both an amusing and instructive book. The description of manners, customs and scenes are all fresh and vivid, drawn from actual life. It is not often we have read a more entertaining book."—*Athenæum*.

"It will not fail to interest every intelligent reader."—*Observer*.

"It amuses, enlivens, and instructs."—*Globe*.

THE LAW OF DIVORCE: a Tale. By a

GRADUATE OF OXFORD. 1 vol. 10s. 6d.

"A very striking and original conception; an extraordinary book in every point of view."—*Morning Post*.

"A very thrilling and interesting story; interwoven with a story which so deeply affects the happiness of English homes."—*Globe*.

BEYOND the ORANGE RIVER; or,

Scenes in Southern Africa. 1 vol. 10s. 6d.

"This book has spirit and fire in it, and details adventures of elephant hunting, slave-dealing, and love-making, with vigour and vivacity."—*Spectator*.

MAY-BLOSSOM.

RETRIBUTION. By Mrs. A. Peel.

OUR BROTHER PAUL.

The HISTORY OF CORK. By the Rev.

C. B. GIBSON, M.R.I.A. 3 vols. 21s.

"A valuable contribution to historic literature."—*Daily Express*.

RECOLLECTIONS of a FIVE YEARS'

RESIDENCE in NORWAY. Price 5s.

"Decidedly the best guide-book to Norway."—*Advertiser*.

Madame d'EGVILLE MICHAU'S TREATISE

ON DEPORTMENT AND DANCING. Price 1s. 6d.

"We recommend this little brochure, with its unpretending common sense, to the personal of parents and guardians, as well as to the young people for whose benefit it is more especially intended. If they will lay to heart and follow out the suggestions, they will not only walk better, dance better, and be more elegant in 'deportment,' but they will stand a chance of being considerably wiser during the process."—*Athenæum*.

HISTORICAL LESSONS: in English

and French. By the Author of 'Lessons on Objects,' &c. Price 3s. 6d.

[In the press.]

Twopence Monthly.

NEW MAGAZINE FOR EVERY-DAY READING.

Thirty-two pages demy 8vo. in a Wrapper.

THE CHRISTIAN'S BREAD-BASKET,

No. 1. ready October 1st. Containing Contributions from the most Eminent Divines.

London: Houlston & Wright, 65, Paternoster-row.

This day is published, in post 8vo. with Map and Illustrations, price 12s.

THE FORESTS and GARDENS of SOUTH

INDIA. By HUGH CLEGHORN, M.D. F.L.S., Conservator of Forests, Madras Presidency.

London: Wm. H. Allen & Co. 7, Leadenhall-street.

Sixth Edition, price 4s. 6d., counters adapted to the same.

SYLLABIC SPELLING and READING.

By Mrs. WILLIAMS, Author of the 'Conversations on Grammar,' With Copper-plate Engravings. Revised and corrected by her Daughter LADY LEIGHTON.

Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria-lane, London.

Now ready, price One Penny.

THE QUIVER.—JOHN CASSELL'S NEW

WEEKLY JOURNAL. Designed for the Promotion and Defence of Biblical Truth, and the Advancement of Religion in the Homes of the People.

Cassell, Pether & Galpin, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

Third Edition, with Coloured Plates, post 8vo. 1s.

THE LIQUOR OF LIFE: a Letter to the

Rate-Payers of England on Asylums, their Management and Expenses. By Sir GEORGE STRICKLAND, Bart. New Edition. Enlarged and illustrated.

Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria-lane; and J. Sampson, York.

Just published,

THE INDUCTION COIL: being an Explana-

tion of the Principles of its Construction, with a Description of Experiments illustrative of the Phenomena of the Induced Current. By H. M. NOAD, Ph.D. F.R.S. &c. With 40 Woodcuts, cloth, 5s.

W. Ladd, 11 and 13, Beak-street, Regent-street, W.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Just published,

SOME ACCOUNT of the BUILDINGS

designed for the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862 and future Decennial Exhibitions. With Illustrations and a Map.

Chapman & Hall, 158, Piccadilly; and all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

MADEIRA.

Second Edition, with Map and Illustrations, price 7s. 6d.

MADEIRA: ITS CLIMATE AND

SCENERY.

A Handbook for Invalid and other Visitors.

By JAMES YATE JOHNSON.

"The most complete and trustworthy guide-book to Madeira yet published."—*Literary Gazette*.

Edinburgh: A. & C. Black. London: Longman & Co.

SHIPBUILDING.

Just published, in 4to. cloth, with Plates and Woodcuts,

THE THEORY and PRACTICE of SHIP-

BUILDING. By ANDREW MURRAY, Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Member of the Institution of Naval Architects, and Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth. To which is added, STEAM SHIPS, by ROBERT MURRAY, C.E., Engineer-Surveyor to the Board of Trade.

Edinburgh: A. & C. Black. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

CONSUMPTION. BY PROFESSOR BENNETT.

Second Edition, 8vo. with Illustrations on Wood, price 7s. 6d.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

By J. HUGHES BENNETT, M.D.

Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, and Senior Professor of Medical Medicine in the University of Edinburgh.

"One of the most valuable contributions to the pathology and treatment of phthisis in our language."—*British Medical Journal*.

Edinburgh: A. & C. Black. London: Longman & Co.

HISTORY of the FOUR CONQUESTS of

ENGLAND: ROMAN, ANGLO-SAXON, DANISH and NORMAN. By JAMES AUGUSTUS ST. JOHN.

Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill.

This day is published, price 5s.

THE MASSACRES in SYRIA.

By J. LEWIS FARLEY,

Author of 'Two Years in Syria,' &c.

"Mr. Farley's book is unquestionably the work of an honest man, and Mr. Farley will be believed: he has defended a just cause; he has defended it with ability, with a tone of sincere conviction, with an authority which carries persuasion to the minds of his readers."—*Courier d'Orient, Constantinople*.

"Any contribution to the authentic history of those deplorable outbreaks of fanatical hatred which took place in the Lebanon and at Damascus just a year ago, ought to be welcomed as exceedingly valuable and opportune."—*Saturday Review*.

London: Bradbury & Evans, 11, Bouverie-street.

FRENCH FOR BEGINNERS.—364 crown 8vo. pages, 3s.

HAVET'S HOUSEHOLD FRENCH: 260

Conversations in French and English alternately, each Exercise consisting of Questions and Answers of Every-day Use; with a Dictionary of 10,000 Words and numerous Idioms.

HAVET'S FRENCH STUDIES: Modern

Conversations upon the ordinary Topics of Life, and Extracts from French Writers. 5s. 6d.

HAVET'S COMPLETE FRENCH CLASS-

BOOK: or, Grammar of French Grammar. 450 8vo. pages, 7s.

HAVET'S LIVRE DU MAITRE; or, Key

to the above Work. 5s. 6d.

These Modern School-Books are adopted in Colleges and Grammar Schools throughout the Kingdom.

London: W. Allan; Dulau & Co.; Simpkin & Co.

COMPLETION OF THE ENGLISH CYCLOPÆDIA. CONDUCTED BY CHARLES KNIGHT.

THE Twenty-second Volume of this important Work, published in September 1861, finishes what may be truly called the **only Complete Cyclopædia of Reference in our Language**. Its merit is not to be sought in a limited number of elaborate Treatises, to the comparative neglect of details which the Student looks for in a Cyclopædia. The Alphabetical arrangement has constant regard to the connexion of each article with other articles as part of a system. Although the number of Contributors is very large, the general uniformity has been preserved, chiefly by the circumstance that *every portion is an original contribution*, expressly written for 'THE PENNY CYCLOPÆDIA,' or for 'THE ENGLISH CYCLOPÆDIA,' which is founded upon that work, and that no portion has been hastily adapted from old Cyclopædias. The able and laborious Editor of 'The Penny Cyclopædia,' Mr. Long, who constantly bore in mind the necessary connexion of parts with the whole, was enabled to secure the aid of a large number of the most eminent men of the time. The Conductor of 'The English Cyclopædia' has been fortunate in obtaining the assistance of a body of new Contributors and Revisers, who, in their several departments, have supplied what was wanting to make this work as complete and as accurate as can be expected in an undertaking so extensive. No expense has been spared in securing the aid of gentlemen best qualified to produce a work of the highest pretensions. The cost of the literary production of 'The Penny Cyclopædia' was nearly Forty Thousand Pounds. The elaborate revisions and large additions of 'The English Cyclopædia' have involved an outlay of Ten Thousand Pounds.

THE ENGLISH CYCLOPÆDIA is published in FOUR DIVISIONS, each Division being complete in itself, and sold as a separate work.

THE CYCLOPÆDIA OF GEOGRAPHY,

In Four Volumes, embraces the Physical Features of every country, the Statistics of its departments, and its Cities and Ports of Commerce; as well as recording its History to the most recent period.

THE CYCLOPÆDIA OF BIOGRAPHY,

In Six Volumes, may fairly be stated to be the most complete Biographical Dictionary extant, — universal in its range, full without being verbose, scrupulously accurate in its dates. It includes notices of living persons of contemporary celebrity, and of others recently deceased. The six volumes contain as much matter as forty octavo volumes, such as those of the 'Biographie Universelle.'

THE CYCLOPÆDIA OF NATURAL HISTORY,

In Four Volumes, is edited by Dr. E. Lankester, who, in the revision of the articles of 'The Penny Cyclopædia,' has had the co-operation of several distinguished friends. This Cyclopædia includes the Contributions of the most eminent English Naturalists. In BOTANY, those of Dr. Lindley and Dr. Royle; in GEOLOGY, those of the late Sir Henry de la Beche, Mr. L. Horner, and Professor Phillips; in MINERALOGY, those of the late Mr. R. Phillips and the late Professor W. Turner; in ZOOLOGY, those of the late Mr. Broderip, the late Professor Edward Forbes, Mr. Ogilby, and Mr. Waterhouse; in COMPARATIVE ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY, those of Mr. Day, Professor Paget, and Dr. Southwood Smith.

The Division of 'The English Cyclopædia,' now completed in eight volumes, and which completes the entire work, is

THE CYCLOPÆDIA OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The Cyclopædias of the last century were strictly Dictionaries of Arts and Sciences. They included no names of persons or of places. Their Natural History was directed to the use of vegetable and animal substances rather than to their scientific characters. In these practical objects our 'Cyclopædia of Arts and Sciences' follows in the steps of these works, upon which all Cyclopædias, with the exception of 'The Penny Cyclopædia,' have been founded. But its range is far more universal. The difficulty of obtaining completeness in this age of rapid progress is far greater than at the period when the influence of science upon the productive powers of industry was comparatively small. In this, the most important of the Divisions of 'The English Cyclopædia,' a vast amount of new matter has been required to bring up its information to the present day, and not an article, not a page, not a line, has been reprinted without revision. Whether correction, or not, has been required, the labour of the reviser has been compensated. A Cyclopædia may make high pretensions, and yet use its old stereotype plates with a few alterations and new articles. That is not the course which has been pursued with 'The English Cyclopædia.' To judge of the extent of the division of labour required to produce the 'Cyclopædia of Arts and Sciences' alone, it will be seen that it includes sixty Contributors in the original 'Penny Cyclopædia,' and that thirty-six new Contributors and Revisers have assisted in the production of the present eight volumes.

Principal Subjects in the Cyclopædia of Arts and Sciences, with the Names of the Contributors and Revisers.

MATHEMATICS AND ASTRONOMY.

Contributors: Penny Cyclopædia.

G. B. AIRY, A.M., Trinity College, Cambridge, Astronomer Royal.
A. DE MORGAN, A.M., Trinity College, Cambridge, Professor of Mathematics at University College, London.
T. GALLOWAY, A.M. F.R.S.
J. LE CAPPELAIN, Actuary of the Albion Insurance Company.
Rev. R. SHARPESAWY, A.M. (the late), Trinity College, Cambridge.

Contributors and Revisers: English Cyclopædia.

G. B. AIRY.
A. DE MORGAN.
A. CAVLEY, F.R.S. F.R.A.S.
R. GRANT, A.M. F.R.A.S., Professor of Astronomy in the University of Glasgow.

MANUFACTURES AND MACHINERY.

Contributors: Penny Cyclopædia.

T. BRADLEY, Professor of Geometrical Drawing, Woolwich, and King's College, London.
JAMES BRESE.
EDWARD COWPER (the late), Professor of Manufacturing Art and Machinery, King's College, London.
G. DODD.
E. NORRIS, Royal Asiatic Society.
A. ROSE.

Contributors and Revisers: English Cyclopædia.

G. R. BURNELL, C.E.
GEORGE DODD.

PHYSICAL SCIENCES:

OPTICS; ACOUSTICS; DYNAMICS; ELECTRICITY; MAGNETISM; METEOROLOGY.

Contributors: Penny Cyclopædia.

A. DE MORGAN.
Rev. R. MURPHY (the late), Caius College, Cambridge.
Professor NARRICK.
T. BRADLEY, King's College.

Contributors and Revisers: English Cyclopædia.

A. DE MORGAN.
G. G. STOKES, Lucasian Professor in the University of Cambridge.
C. COLLIPSON, Lecturer on Physical Science, King's College School.
E. W. BRATLEY, F.R.S., of the London Institution.
ANDREW and THOMAS ROSE.
G. R. SHARLEY, King's College School.
R. GRANT, A.M., Professor of Astronomy, Glasgow.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Contributors: Penny Cyclopædia.

Rev. W. HICKY.
Rev. W. L. RHAM (the late), Vicar of Winkfield.

Contributor and Reviser: English Cyclopædia.

J. C. MORSON.

CHEMISTRY.

Contributors: Penny Cyclopædia.

W. H. BROOKS.
Dr. DAY.
R. PHILLIPS, F.R.S. (the late)

Contributors and Revisers: English Cyclopædia.

E. FRANKLAND, Ph.D. F.R.S., Lecturer on Chemistry, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Dr. ATKINSON, F.R.S., Lecturer on Chemistry, Cheltenham College.
J. ATTFIELD, Demonstrator of Chemistry, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Dr. GUTHRIE, F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, University of Mauritius.

* The Articles on Chemistry in 'The Penny Cyclopædia,' which were chiefly contributed by the late R. PHILLIPS, had a high reputation at the period of their publication. But the enormous advance of chemical science has called for an entire remodelling of this department of 'The English Cyclopædia.' That labour has been accomplished by Dr. E. FRANKLAND, with the occasional assistance enumerated above.

NAVIGATION AND MILITARY SCIENCES.

Contributors: Penny Cyclopædia.

Professor DAVIES, Woolwich.
Hon. Captain DEVEREUX, R.N.
J. NARRICK, Professor of Mathematics, Royal Military College, Sandhurst.
Major PROCTER (the late), Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

Contributors and Revisers: English Cyclopædia.

S. M. SAYER, Principal Instructor of Naval Engineers of Her Majesty's Reserve, Sheerness.
Captain DONNELLY, R.E.

MATERIA MEDICA; MEDICINE; SURGERY.

Contributors: Penny Cyclopædia.

W. BAILEY, M.D. (the late), T. SOUTHWOOD SMITH, M.D.
Dr. BECKER (the late), W. COULSON.
G. BIRD, M.D., J. FARREN, A.M., Trinity College, Cambridge.
R. DICKSON, M.D., J. PAGET, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
C. J. JOHNSTONE, M.D. (the late), W. YOUTT (the late), Veterinary Surgeon.
Dr. PHILLIPS.
J. SIMON, M.D.

Contributors and Revisers: English Cyclopædia.

R. DICKSON, M.D.
E. LANKESTER, M.D.

ARCHITECTURE: CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Contributors: Penny Cyclopædia.

W. B. CLARKE.
W. HOSKING (the late).
W. H. LEEDS.

Contributors and Revisers: English Cyclopædia.

JAMES THORNE.
G. R. BURNELL, C.E.

PAINTING; SCULPTURE; ANTIQUITIES; ENGRAVING.

Contributors: Penny Cyclopædia.

Sir C. EASTLAKE, President of Royal Academy.
R. FORD (the late).
Sir EDMUND HEAD.

Contributors and Revisers: English Cyclopædia.

SAMUEL BIRCH, British Museum.
JAMES THORNE.
T. MALONE, London Institution.
A. RAMSAY.

PHILOLOGY; MENTAL PHILOSOPHY; GOVERNMENT AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Contributors: Penny Cyclopædia.

T. H. KEY, A.M., Trinity College, Cambridge, Professor of Comparative Grammar at University College, London.
W. D. CHRISTIE, A.M., Trinity College, Cambridge.
J. HOPKINS, Professor of Mental Philosophy, University College, London.
GEORGE LONG, A.M.
Rev. A. W. M. MORRISON, A.M., Trinity College, Cambridge.
T. E. MAY, Barrister-at-Law, Clerk-Assistant of the House of Commons.
G. R. PORTER, F.R.S. (the late), Secretary of the Board of Trade.

Contributors and Revisers: English Cyclopædia.

C. BAKER, Yorkshire Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Doncaster.
SAMUEL BIRCH, of the British Museum.
W. C. GLEN, Barrister-at-Law, of the Poor Law Board.
Dr. T. GOLDSTUCKER, Professor of Sanskrit in University College, London.
E. GUERT, Master of Caius College, Cambridge.
N. E. A. S. HAMILTON, of the British Museum.
W. C. HAMILTON, of the State Paper Office.
E. LEVIER, M.A., Balliol College, Oxford.
E. NORRIS, Honorary Secretary of the Asiatic Society.
Dr. A. ROSE, of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury.
THOMAS WATTS, of the British Museum.

LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE.

Contributors: Penny Cyclopædia.

J. H. BURTON, Advocate, Edinburgh.
B. F. DUFFA (the late), Barrister-at-Law.
T. FALCONER, Barrister-at-Law.
D. JARDINE, A.M., Barrister-at-Law.
GEORGE LONG, A.M., Barrister-at-Law.
J. J. LONDE, Barrister-at-Law.
Mr. BENJAMIN MANNING.
J. STARR, Advocate-General of Ceylon.
W. J. TAYLER, A.M., Trinity College, Cambridge.
G. WILLMORE, A.M. (the late), Trinity College, Cambridge, Barrister-at-Law.

Contributors and Revisers: English Cyclopædia.

Dr. ANDY, Regius Professor of Civil Law, Cambridge.
J. C. S. F. DAY, Barrister-at-Law.
C. W. GODWIN, Barrister-at-Law.
J. AS. GRANT, Barrister-at-Law.
R. M. KERN, LL.D., Barrister-at-Law.
J. B. KINNEAR, Barrister-at-Law.
D. MACLACHLAN, Barrister-at-Law.

EACH DIVISION OF THE ENGLISH CYCLOPÆDIA is sold as a separate work.

The Cyclopædia of ARTS and SCIENCES, 8 Volumes.....	£4 16 0
" NATURAL HISTORY, 4 Volumes.....	2 2 0
" BIOGRAPHY, 6 Volumes.....	3 0 0
" GEOGRAPHY, 4 Volumes.....	2 2 0

PRICE OF THE COMPLETE CYCLOPÆDIA £12 0 0

** Any Volume, Number, or Part may be had separately.

LONDON: BRADBURY & EVANS, 11, BOUVERIE-STREET, E.C.

MR. BENTLEY'S NEW PUBLICATIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

New Work on Japan—Consul C. Pemberton Hodgson.

A RESIDENCE at NAGASAKI and HAKODATI in 1858-59. With an ACCOUNT of JAPAN. By C. P. HODGSON, H.M.'s Consul at those Ports. With a Series of Letters on JAPAN, by HIS WIFE. 8vo. with numerous illustrations. [Just ready.]

J. Henage Jesse.

MEMOIRS of RICHARD III. and his CONTEMPORARIES. By J. H. JESSE, Author of 'The Court of England under the Stuarts.' 8vo. with Portraits and Plan, &c. [Immediately.]

New Story of Modern Life.

EAST LYNNE.

By Mrs. HENRY WOOD, 3 vols. [Immediately.]

"Truly the heart is deceitful, and out of its depths of corruption rise, like an exhalation, the misty phantoms of passion: angels of light they seem, but are only delusions of Satan.... This is the cross I must bear: sin and the swift retribution." *Longfellow.*

Lord Dundonald.

A REPLY to the OBSERVATIONS in 'THE QUARTERLY REVIEW' on THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY of LORD DUNDONALD. By MARCUS. 8vo. with Charts. [Immediately.]

Middle-Class Cookery-Book.

THE COOK'S GUIDE. By Charles ELMÉ FRANCAPELLI, late Chief Cook to Her Majesty the Queen.

This Cook's Guide and Housekeeper's and Butler's Assistant contains a Practical Treatise on English and Foreign Cookery in all its Branches, and also Instructions for Pickling and Preserving Vegetables, Fruits, Game, &c.; the Curing of Hams and Bacon; the Art of Confectionary and Ice-making; and the Arrangement of Desserts.

In a handsome volume, price 5s. with many illustrations.

DR. CUMMING'S POPULAR ANSWERS to 'ESSAYS and REVIEWS.' Small 8vo. 4s.

THE HON. MRS. YELVERTON'S 'MARTYRS to CIRCUMSTANCE.' Second and Concluding Part, price 3s. Also the First Part, Seventh Thousand, price 2s. Or the whole work in cloth, price 5s.

MEMOIRS of MARSHALL HALL, M.D. F.R.S. By HIS WIDOW. 8vo. with a Portrait, 14s.

"As a narrative this work is more interesting than a novel; as the memorial of a great English worthy it will be perused with pride; as an incentive to honourable toil and the practice of virtue, this story of the rise of Marshall Hall deserves to take rank amongst the most favourite tales of the triumph of genius." *Lancet.*

John Huss and Jerome of Prague.

THE 'LIFE and TIMES of CARDINAL JULIAN. By the Rev. E. C. JENKINS. 8vo. 14s.

"This book has solid value, and deserves close attention." *Examiner.*

"A good picture of a remarkable man, distinguished by splendid talents and vigorous energy." *Morning Post.*

The Popular Sea Novel,
Ready at every Library.

VONVED the DANE, the ROVER of the BALTIC. 3 vols.

"This is a great book, both in conception and execution, which in its own school has no rival. Victor Hugo might be proud to have written some of its chapters; he has never written anything more thrilling or more terrible; and Dumas himself has not exceeded this writer in his account of the Rover of the Baltic." *Morning Post.*

With Four Charts and Portrait, price 5s.

LORD DUNDONALD'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

"Ought to be a prize-book in every military and naval school." *London Review.*

A LIBRARY EDITION, in 3 vols. 8vo. with Plans, 36s.

London: RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street,
Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

13, Great Marlborough-street.

HURST & BLACKETT'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE OKAVANGO RIVER. A Nar-

native of Travel, Exploration, and Adventure. By CHARLES JOHN ANDERSSON, Author of 'Lake Ngami.' 8vo. with Portrait of the Author, and numerous illustrations. 21s.

"Mr. Anderson's book, from the number of well-told adventures, its unpretending style, its rich fund of information, and spirited illustrations, will command a wide circle of readers, and become a favourite with all those who can appreciate during perseverance, and a buoyant spirit under overwhelming difficulties. The interest of his story never flags for a moment." *Athenæum.*

"Mr. Anderson's book, illustrated with many animated pictures of adventures connected with the wild sports of the journey it describes, is one that will be popular as a budget of trustworthy traveller's tales, besides being valued for the information it gives to geographers." *Examiner.*

"This volume, profusely and splendidly illustrated, will take a high rank among works of adventure and exploration. There can be no question of the great service Mr. Anderson has rendered to geographical science." *Herald.*

The SECRET HISTORY of the

COURT of FRANCE under LOUIS XV. Edited, from rare and unpublished Documents, by Dr. CHALLICE. 3 vols. with Portraits, 21s.

"A valuable and interesting work. It unites the fascination of a romance with the integrity of history." *Chronicle.*

"These volumes are both amusing and interesting." *Critic.*

"These volumes are very useful and valuable contributions to the history of France during one of its most important epochs. They are, moreover, entertaining to the general reader, as well as highly instructive to the student." *Observer.*

TRAVELS in the REGIONS of the

AMOOR, and the Russian Acquisitions on the Confines of India and China. By T. W. ATKINSON, F.R.S. F.G.S. Author of 'Oriental and Western Siberia.' Dedicated, by permission, to Her Majesty. Second Edition. With Map and 32 illustrations, 21s. bound.

"A noble work. The entire volume is admirable for its spirit, unexaggerated tone, and the mass of fresh materials by which this really new world is made accessible to us." *Athenæum.*

HENRY IV. and MARIE de MEDICI

From Original and Authentic Sources. By Miss FREER, Author of 'The Lives of Marguerite d'Angoulême, Jeanne d'Albret,' &c. 2 vols. with Portraits, 21s. bound.

"A work of more than ordinary value. The volumes do the author great credit. They bear all the marks of industry and research, and are written throughout with ease and correctness." *Daily News.*

A SAUNTER THROUGH the WEST

END. By LEIGH HUNT. 1 vol. 10s. 6d. bound.

"Leigh Hunt's genial humour shines in a book like this—worthy companion to his 'Town' and 'Old Court Suburb.'" *Examiner.*

The LIFE of JEANNE d'ALBRET,

QUEEN of NAVARRE. By Miss FREER. Price 5s. bound and illustrated, forming the 18th volume of HURST & BLACKETT'S STANDARD LIBRARY of Cheap Editions of Popular Modern Works.

"We have read this book with great pleasure, and recommend it to general perusal. It reflects the highest credit on the industry and ability of Miss Freer. Nothing can be more interesting than her story of the life of Jeanne d'Albret, and the narrative is as trustworthy as it is attractive." *Post.*

STUDIES FROM LIFE. By the

Author of 'JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN.' 1 v. 10s. 6d.

"These 'Studies from Life' are remarkable for graphic power and observation. We can honestly say that this book will not diminish the reputation of the accomplished author." *Saturday Review.*

A BOOK ABOUT DOCTORS. By

J. C. JEAFFRESON, Esq. New, Revised, and Cheaper Edition, in 1 vol. 10s. 6d. bound.

THE NEW NOVELS.

EAST and WEST. By J. Frazer

CORKRAN. 3 vols.

A HERO in SPIKE of HIMSELF.

By Captain MAYNE REID. From the French of Luis de Bellemare. 3 vols.

"This story is full of exciting adventures, and will meet with a cordial welcome from the numerous admirers of Capt. Mayne Reid's stirring narratives." *Observer.*

ALONE in the WORLD. By the

Author of 'COUSIN GEOFFREY,' &c. 3 vols.

"This new tale by Mrs. Gordon Smythies (whom Thomas Campbell, the poet, decided to be the queen of the domestic novel) unites the pathos and high morals of her 'Married for Love,' with the wit of her 'Cousin Geoffrey' and the humour of her 'Marrying Man.'" *Chronicle.*

"A most exciting and interesting novel." *Observer.*

A FAMILY HISTORY. By the

Author of 'THE QUEEN'S PARDON.' 3 vols.

"A very good novel, well imagined and well told." *Post.*

UNDER THE SPELL. By the Author

of 'GRANDMOTHER'S MONKEY,' 'WILDFLOWER,' &c. 3 vols.

"The best story hitherto written by a very pleasant novelist. It is throughout a good story—rapid and rich in incident—that nobody will leave unfinished." *Examiner.*

NOTICE TO QUIT. By W. G. Wills,

Author of 'Life's Forebodings.' 3 vols. [Just ready.]

Conchological Works,

By LOVELL REEVE, F.L.S. F.G.S.

CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF WURTEMBERG, AND OF THE LYCEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY OF NEW YORK.

In 2 vols. price 2. 12s. coloured,

Elements of Conchology:

An Introduction to the Natural History of Shells, and of the Animals which form them. By LOVELL REEVE. With 25 Plates of Shells and of the Living Animals by G. R. Sowerby and H. Miller.

2 vols. 4to. price 16s. coloured.

Conchologia Systematica:

A Complete System of Conchology; in which the Lepadæ and Conchiferous Molluscs are described and classified according to their Natural Organisation and Habits. By LOVELL REEVE. With 200 Plates of Shells by J. D. G. and G. R. Sowerby.

In 13 vols. 1,614 Plates, price 104l. 9s. 6d. coloured.

Conchologia Iconica;

Or, Figures and Descriptions of the Shells of the Mollusca, with Remarks on their Affinities, Synonymy, and Geographical Distribution. By LOVELL REEVE. Published Monthly in Parts (Part VII now ready), each containing eight Plates, price 10s. coloured. Published also in General, separately, a priced List of which may be had on application.

"This great work is intended to embrace a complete description and illustration of the Shells of Molluscos Animals; and so far as we have seen, it is not such as to disappoint the large expectations that have been formed respecting it. The figures of the Shells are all of full size; in the descriptions a careful analysis is given of the labours of others; and the Author has apparently spared no pains to make the work a standard authority on the subject of which it treats." *Athenæum.*

In preparation.

British Land and Freshwater Conchology;

Being a History of the Terrestrial and Fluvial Shells of the British Islands, and of the Animals which form them. By LOVELL REEVE. Illustrated with Wood Engravings of the Shell of each Species drawn by G. R. Sowerby, and of the Living Animal of each Genus, drawn and engraved by O. Jænnit.

TO COLLECTORS OF SHELLS.

L. REEVE begs to announce that it is his intention to add to his Publishing Business, at No. 5, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, a department for the purchase and sale of Specimens of SHELLS.

In addition to the Specimens acquired by him during many years' correspondence with persons in different parts of the world, he has become possessed of the Cabinets of one of our most eminent of Living Collectors, comprising about Ten Thousand Species, chiefly named; and he trusts to be able to make his Conchological Museum a useful source of reference to collectors for naming, as well as for purchasing, Specimens.

SHELLS are collected with more intelligence than formerly. Conchologists are beginning to value Species rather than Specimens; and the old comeliness of competing for the possession of rarities at high prices is giving place to the more intellectual aim of procuring examples of types illustrative of form and geographical distribution, leading to the study of the habits and general organization of the molluscos animals which form them.

L. REEVE will arrange to be "at home" in his Museum for the reception of visitors on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from twelve till four o'clock, commencing on the 1st of October.

Collections of Shells, with the name and price attached to each specimen, sent into the country to select from, to purchasers of not less than ten pounds' worth.

LOVELL REEVE, 5, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1861.

LITERATURE

Virginie de Leyva; ou, Intérieur d'un Couvent de Femmes en Italie, au Commencement du Dix-septième Siècle, d'après les Documents Originaux, par Philarète Charles, Professeur au Collège de France, Conservateur à la Bibliothèque Mazarine. (Paris, Poulet-Malassis et De Broise.)

Mademoiselle de Lève, as the French have called her, La Signora di Monza, as the Italians style her, is a high personage in the world of drama and legend. Except Beatrice Cenci, no woman of private rank has entered so much into the poetry and fable of modern Italy. She figures in an episode of Manzoni's great romance 'The Betrothed,' and is the heroine of Rosini's 'Lady of Monza.' But the true history of this ardent and voluptuous woman is more singular and dramatic than the wildest efforts of the Italian poets. Massinger should have told her story. A modern writer is bound by the conventional laws of probability even in his fictions; and what fabulist could dream of presenting to his reader a young girl, pensive and charming, vowed to a religious life, who would admit a lover to her cell, who would corrupt her nuns into becoming the accomplices in her crimes, and who would remove by violence every one who came across her guilty path? The line of probability must be drawn. It may be at the Château d'If, or in the Isle of Mente Christo. It must be somewhere; and wherever it is drawn, it would be outside the walls of the Convent of St. Catherine of Monza. A heroine who stood by, and saw murders committed for the gratification of her lust and her revenge, would be rejected by every sense. Dumas himself would not adventure on such a figure. Such, however, was the real Lady of Monza, whose story M. Philarète Charles, following the documents collected by the zeal and industry of Signor Dandolo, has told in 'Virginie de Leyva,' with deep philosophical insight and with singular literary power.

Signor Dandolo, who has brought together, as the workman brings brick and mortar to the architect, the materials on which M. Charles narrates and speculates, is not only an Italian author of many good volumes, an antiquarian and archaeological scholar, a searcher amongst the archives of Milan, of Monza and Pavia, but a descendant of the great Venetian Doges of his name. Possessed of a small estate in the Apennines, he retired from political agitations into solitude in 1850, to meditate under the shade of the fir and chestnut trees on the history of his country in past times. Here, the descendant of the Doges, following his labour of love (as well capable of doing his work in his own day and generation as were the Doges, his ancestors, to govern their Republic and conduct its foreign wars), restored and annotated the authentic documents of which M. Philarète Charles has made use.

Don Antonio de Leyva, born in the province of Navarre, of an obscure but gentle race, was a soldier by profession, a bandit by nature. Pride and poverty had made him a Free Lance, and at the bidding of Charles the Fifth he went into Italy, with hordes of his proud and impoverished countrymen, to cut Italian throats and surprise Italian seigniories. Indeed, he was one of that race of brigands which profited by the intestine quarrels of Italy to establish in both north and south that Austro-Spanish influence which has just been swept away by the guns of Solferrino and Marsala. Don Antonio was the man for his work. Danger

was to him a delight, and exercised over him the fascination of a personal vice. It is a trite enough saying, that a man who cares nothing for his own life is the master of every man who does care; but this respectable old truth is the secret of Don Antonio's success in the Milanese. Contempt of death made him a great man. Brave, instant, unscrupulous, his passions were restrained by neither love nor fear. At once sensual and ambitious, he cared little for persons and nothing for principles in the exercise of his great bodily and mental powers—for nothing indeed beyond the riotous joy of carrying his point against a friend, a mistress, or an enemy. No desperate wretch in the army of Bastard William or in the forlorn hope of Pizarro set his life more completely on the throw of the dice than Don Antonio. But he won the game. In his own poor country, had there been no wars to draw him off, he would have been a contrabandist or a matador. In the conquered province of the Milanese he became a powerful partisan warrior and the Lord of Monza, that Richmond of Milan, in which until lately was preserved the Lombardic crown. Charles took care that his faithful servant should be well encouraged. So Antonio de Leyva, the poor Navarrese, was raised into the highest rank of Italian nobles, and when he went to his rest a sumptuous monument in the Church of San Dionigi of Milan recorded the virtues and exploits of the heroic and exemplary Antonio de Leyva, Prince of Ascoli!

The family took root in their new home. Don Martino, son of Antonio, sent his daughter Virginia, a girl of such rare and noble beauty that her portrait (painted in after life by Daniel Crespi) might be mistaken for an artist's dream of St. Catherine, to be educated at the Convent of Monza. In her own right, she was Lady of the district. The frugal family desired to retain this rather splendid part of their property, and Don Martino left his son the Principality of Ascoli, and placed his daughter Virginia, as the fashion in the highest families was, in the convent in which she had herself been trained. This convent, which was at Monza, and within her own magisterial jurisdiction, belonged to the order of St. Catherine. Its inmates gave their time to teaching, and among the pupils who came to them for instruction was a young lady of Monza, Isabella degli Ortensii. A handsome youth, Osio degli Osii, whose house looked down into the convent-yard, saw Isabella and made love to her by signs. The girl accepted his admiration. Sister Virginia, who caught Isabella making signs to Osio, not only reprimanded her for such levity, but sent for Signor Molteni, notary of Monza, and instructed him to inform the family of what she had seen. Isabella's father took her from the convent and married her to a man of her own age and rank. Osio, vexed with Molteni, struck a poniard to his heart, went home to his house, armed his servants, barricaded his doors, and stood on his defence. Carlo Pirivano was the magistrate of Monza, but Pirivano had a most unwholesome dread of Molteni's fate. Osio was a gentleman, and the offences of gentlemen were not to be searched too strictly. Justice was blind. Virginia felt a feminine compassion for a young lover who had lost through her act a mistress, and had revenged himself upon the more immediate instrument of his loss. As feudal Lady of Monza, exercising seigniorial rights, Virginia's will on such a point was law to Pirivano. Osio went to thank her, and the young assassin fell in love with his beautiful benefactress. Virginia was twenty years of age; by nature ardent, and by habit self-indulgent. She returned his passion.

The difficulty in the way of their meeting—not to speak of its enormous immorality—had been very great; and only that the Convent of St. Catherine was cursed with a most depraved confessor in Arrighone—a man who seems to walk visibly out of one of Boccaccio's garden-gates,—the pollution that ensued upon their meeting would have been impossible. Osio had gained Arrighone to his interests; and the monk, who had been repulsed in some dishonourable proposals of his own to the beautiful and noble nun, had shown the impassioned boy how he might approach the woman of his heart. Under the pretence of thanking her for staying the process against him, he had counselled him to make known his love boldly. "I saw this young man," said Virginia, in one of her many depositions, "for the first time from the window of my Sister Candida's cell, at which I happened to be standing. This window looked upon the garden. He made a polite bow, and signed that he had a note to deliver to me. I was very much incensed against Molteni's murderer, and resolved to follow him without pity. He had a very humble, suppliant, yet well-bred air; his bearing was so noble and distinguished that I could not refuse to receive the note." When she had first seen the gay and youthful figure, she had said to Candida, "Oh, can anything be more beautiful?" Candida confessed these words to Arrighone, and Arrighone repeated them over their wine to Osio.

Virginia struggled in the toils spread around her by the gay seducer who was following his pleasure, and the false confessor who was following his cupidity and revenge. The force of her own passions made their work but too easy. "It was a power," she said in her depositions, "altogether devilish. For all the treasures of Spain, and for all the thrones of its princes, I would not have loved Osio. I would have made a pilgrimage. I beat myself with rods until the blood ran down my body. But the passion increased in vigour. I saw him in everything. I no longer slept; I no longer lived. One day, he begged that I would consent to kiss a gold box set with diamonds, which he at once took back and pressed to his lips; it was an amulet which Arrighone had prepared for him, and which, being blessed with holy water, would overcome all my scruples. Osio gave me a book from the library of my Father Confessor, the same Arrighone, in which it was written that a layman might enter without sin into the cell of a nun, and that the only sin consisted in the nun quitting her retreat. I was in despair, and wished that I were dead."

The poor lady struggled with the coil; but the insolent audacity of Arrighone put an end to her scruples; for even in the cell of her convent, and in a province of which she was the feudal head, Virginia found that she needed a protector against his arts. He unmasked, or pretended to unmask, his face. He sent her a short and insolent note, declaring that he was the true writer of all the letters signed by Osio; that he loved her, and would insist on some return. Virginia treated him with lofty and tragic scorn, and threw herself at once into her young lover's arms.

The amour lasted long. A servant girl, Catherine de Meda, took the responsibility before the world of the children born of this intrigue. Now and then the better mind of Virginia returned upon her; when she shut herself in her room, threw the secret keys into a well, and had the passage from Osio's house built up. But she soon repented of her virtue; and the amour which began with a murder soon grew

into a strange familiarity with blood and crime. Meda was the first to fall. This girl, after going all lengths to screen her mistress, threatened to expose her. Virginia, with the help of two of the nuns, tried to kill her, but failed. Osio dashed her brains out. The two nuns assisted him to bury the body of the poor girl. An apothecary, named Ranieri, spoke of the disorders in the convent, and the Princes of Ascoli, Virginia's kinsmen, hearing of the intimacy formed between Osio and Virginia, and fearing lest political troubles might fall upon them in consequence, had him arrested, and confined in the state prison of Pavia, on the charge of violating a religious house. Virginia stirred herself to save her lover. A solemn protestation of the nuns, declaring that the rumour of disorders at St. Catherine was a vile scandal, and that there had never been the slightest intimacy between Osio and Virginia, being drawn up, Osio was set at liberty, and in a few hours after his return to Monza, Ranieri was shot. Virginia hid her lover for fourteen days in her cell; but the cry for pursuit and vengeance reached the Cardinal Borromeo, who paid a visit to the Convent of St. Catherine, had a long interview with Virginia, and, startled by the frank audacity of her confessions of sin in the matter of love, ordered the Lady of Monza herself to be arrested and sent to Milan.

This interview would make a picture. The Cardinal was an old man of princely and saintly race. Virginia was thirty-two years old; her beauty brightened by passion and preserved by the cloister. The Cardinal received her gently; spoke of many trifles with the graceful ease acquired by long habit of dealing with high-born sinners; glided into more serious topics, religious and moral; and chatted with her playfully about her duties to herself, her race, her profession, and her country. She saw his drift, and met him boldly. "You placed me," she exclaimed, "against my will, in a religious house; you made me take the vow before I was of age. I was bound to the altar by force. Therefore, my profession of a religious life is null. I must marry. I have made my choice. Unite me to the man that I have chosen." The Cardinal, struck dumb by this plain and prompt avowal, left the room without a word. A carriage with four mules came to the gates at night; Virginia was put into it; and it carried her to the convent of the Bochetto, at Milan.

The two nuns who had tried to kill Meda, trembling for their lives, sent to Osio; and the very next night after Virginia's departure, they escaped from St. Catherine's under his protection. Two of his servants, Ottavia Ricci and Benedetta Homati, were near at hand, to aid him or avenge him. They arrived at the banks of the Lambro, a little mountain torrent, with which the tourist of Lake Como is familiar. Ricci hurled one of the nuns into the flood. Osio disembarassed himself of the murderer by a few strokes under his mantle, and the remaining three persons—the nun, the seducer and the servant—pursued their journey into a wood, where Osio threw the second nun into a well, and then stabbed Homati, the witness of these new crimes. But the two nuns were not killed. By a miracle, the woman was recovered from the well, and the one thrown into the Lambro escaped with her life, to become the chief witnesses against Osio and Virginia.

Osio had to fly into the forests which still cover the mountains at the foot of Lake Como. There he lived as an outlaw, with a band of followers desperate as himself. The Conde de Fuentes, the Spanish governor of Milan, ordered his house at Monza to be razed, a ruined wall alone being left to mark the site. Foiled in

every attempt to arrest him by stratagem or force, Fuentes proclaimed a reward for any one who would bring him in, alive or dead. A companion of his youth betrayed and murdered him, in a manner the most singular. This companion asked him to his house as a change from his desolate life in the woods. Osio went. In the midst of their excesses Osio told his friend how he had killed Catherine de Meda. His host had an instrument made exactly like that with which Meda had been knocked down, and when all was ready for the act he invited Osio to go down into the wine-cellar with him to drink a particular wine. A friar was below to receive his confessions; the servants of the house seized him, and the master struck him in the nape of the neck precisely as he had struck the girl in the Convent of St. Catherine. Next day his handsome head was fixed on the ruined wall at Monza.

The parties were tried and condemned to various penalties. Arrighone, the vilest sinner of the whole, received three years in the galleys. Virginia was immured in a convent. Once or twice we get glimpses of her in the letters of Cardinal Borromeo. She passed her life, he says, in prayers and tears; and she died at last in the very odour of sanctity—as Borromeo says, *Come una santa!*

Signor Dandolo and M. Chasles appear to consider that the conventual system made Virginia what she afterwards became—the rival of Beatrice Cenci in shame and suffering, as she was in the fatal gifts of beauty, will, and individuality. We think, in snapping at general conclusions on the influences of religious seclusion, they underrate the force of personal character. Doubtless, M. Chasles is philosophically right in saying, that in the monastic system "the best education of man—that which teaches him to judge and then leaves him free to choose for himself, is absolutely prohibited." If the monastery the first of all virtues is obedience, and the habit of obedience, our philosophers urge, is relaxing and destructive to the individual mind. This may be also true. Clear, very clear, it is that the education of a monk or of a nun is not the best training for a man or woman entering on the rough duties of active life; but then it ought to be remembered, for the other side, that a monk is not meant for the life of a skipper, nor a nun for that of a *vivandière*. A woman who takes the veil, whatever may have been the cause, looks forward to a career of order, calmness, and devotion; one in which there should be no temptation to resist, no difficulties to be met. Dash, energy, and will may be required in the world, even from girls and women, and when softened and mellowed by gentler qualities, these robust and masculine virtues may become very attractive in the eyes of men, but the very theory of a religious life, which excludes all contest, rivalry and passion, also excludes, and that logically and necessarily, the teaching which would make girls useful in a booth or successful at a bazaar—rivals to Mrs. Jarley or Rebecca Sharp. Surely, it is but fair to judge each system by its effect in producing what it is intended to produce. It is no impeachment of the value of geometry that it will not teach you to swim. It is no fault of a musical education that it will not make you a dead shot. Geometry makes geometricians, music musicians, monasteries monks. When M. Chasles complains that the monastic system takes away the right of judging and choosing for oneself, he makes, we submit, an unphilosophical complaint. He might as well object to the earth being round or sugar being sweet. It would be as proper to attack the Institute of France, because it has never produced a great general, as

to impeach the Convent of St. Catherine, because its system of training is not one that would strengthen a Mdle. de Mars to walk through her slippery world without a fall. The habit of submission may have a virtue of its own humble kind, though such a virtue would be useless to Robinson Crusoe on his island, or to General Bonaparte in his first Italian campaign. A more robust and active quality is required for success. But a nun does not wish to succeed. She aspires to no more than to endure or to serve. Sworn from her youth to a career divided between charity and prayer, she puts away, with the fascinations of womanhood, all need for the strength or cunning which resists the tempter's arts. That in evil days temptation may intrude into the convent, as it intrudes into the home, there are too many facts in history to prove. We know the stories of the Medici. We have heard the scandals against the Regent. We have read Boccaccio and the imitators of Boccaccio in our own time. But we are not aware that any body of facts has ever been produced to show that, in such evil days, the licence has been greater in the convent than in the cottage,—each measured, as is fair, by the opportunities and immunities for vice which it presents. When the whole body of society is dissolved in sensuality, it is impossible for even the best to escape some sort of contamination; yet no man in his senses will maintain that, even in the very worst periods of social disorder, the inmates of religious houses were not better, measured by their temptations, than the women of the surrounding hamlets.

Our analysts, in their pride of science, forget, we think, how much, in such a case as that of Virginia de Leyva, is due to individual character. In the world, as in the cloister, she would have fallen into lawless love. Had she not been Virginia, she would probably have been Lucretia. The Borgias were De Leyvas on a grander scale and in a more splendid scene. Virginia was the true complement of Don Antonio; with the same vigorous, daring, self-indulgent nature, carrying into the recesses of the convent the principles of a camp. The scene which M. Chasles quotes from the interview between the sinful lady and the Cardinal destroys the theory that her vicious life had been in any way the result of the conventual system of education, as established in Italy and exemplified at Monza.

M. Victor Euphémion Philarète Chasles (who dedicates this volume to the Author of 'Pendennis' and 'Vanity Fair') is understood to be a candidate for the honours of the Academy; the "English candidate" he is called by his opponents: and the story of his literary life is such as to interest English readers in no common degree in his success. The son of a revolutionary general, who had been a Professor of Rhetoric before he took up the profession of war, and of a Huguenot mother, he was apprenticed in Paris to a printer. This printer, a disciple of Rousseau, was arrested by the Government of the Restoration as a man of dangerous opinions; and little Philarète, as his apprentice, passed two months with him in jail. Chateaubriand took pity on the child, and procured his liberation. Philarète then came to London, where he remained for about seven years, completing his education, and acquiring our language and literature. From London he travelled into Germany. On his return to Paris, a Saxon in culture, a Gaul in spirit and style, he became secretary and assistant to M. de Jouy. Soon he won attention to himself; in 1827 he divided with M. Saint-Marc Girardin the

prize of Eloquence proposed by the Academy for an Essay on the Sixteenth Century; and was immediately attached to the staff of the *Journal des Débats*, on which excellent paper he has continued down to the present day, very much to the profit of its readers, and, among other things very greatly to the advantage of English and German writers. He also began to write for the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. Successively he became, as his power expanded and his fame enlarged, Doctor of Letters, Director of the Mazarine Library, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour and Professor of Foreign Languages and Literature in the College of France. His literary works are of peculiar interest to an Englishman. More even than M. Guizot, M. Chasles represents English literature in France;—and the election into the Academy of the “English candidate,” when it eventually occurs, may be taken as a compliment by the whole English nation. Among his printed works we have a volume of ‘Studies of the English Civil Wars,’ two volumes ‘On the England of the Eighteenth Century,’ a volume ‘On English Manners and Literature in the Nineteenth Century,’ and a volume ‘On Shakspeare.’ These works are not merely popular summaries, like some other works which we could name, thrown off by a learned Frenchman for the use of Frenchmen less learned; but are profound studies of the several subjects, based on real reading, and illumined by a rare and masculine intelligence.

M. Chasles’ position in the republic of letters is sufficiently original, and yet he is thoroughly representative of a class. By birth a Gaul, by training an Englishman, he brings together and harmonizes two literary methods and two systems of thought. The deep admiration for Shakspeare which is visible in all his writings, leads him to deny the force and reject the authority of many of those artificial conventions of arrangement and style which have so long ruled despotically over the French mind, to the exclusion, as Englishmen think, of nature, freshness and individuality from some of the most brilliant and perfect productions of French genius. Of course, he has not done this without penalties. The French are the slaves of rules. Voltaire found Shakspeare an inspired savage. M. Chasles, who has in his genius somewhat of the philosophic humour of Elia, is treated by the small fry of literary *badauds* as a savage without the inspiration. Strange to say, this extension of culture beyond the ordinary domain of the French writer has been M. Chasles’ chief impediment with the Academy. The Forty never forget that they are French, and some of the meaner spirits among them jealously deny the merits of every literature save their own. But exclusion on such a ground from a seat otherwise won is evidently untenable in reason, and we should think will not be much longer maintained in practice.

The Theory of the Foreign Exchanges. (Effingham Wilson.)

SINCE the famous attack of Adam Smith upon the delusions and absurdities of the mercantile system, even practical men have picked up enough of Political Economy to feel a little ashamed of the old doctrines of money and exchange. But prejudices of so long a growth are not uprooted in a day. The phraseology in which the tenets of Mun and Davenant were embodied still flourishes within a circle of considerable radius round the Royal Exchange. There, we learn, from City Articles and Money Market Intelligence, men still talk of unfavourable balances,—of disastrous effluxes of the precious metals,—of adverse exchanges and of

the necessity for discouraging undue importation; there our gigantic exports are contemplated with a peculiar pride, and a diminution in our imports is a subject of emphatic congratulation.

It is with no disrespect to the writer of this essay that we announce him as belonging to thinkers of this class. His knowledge of the subject is above that of nine-tenths of the writers who favour the public with pamphlets and books upon monetary and commercial principles. The student who is curious may here find an interesting analysis of the vast and complex transactions of England with foreign countries through the medium of bills of exchange, and may gain an acquaintance with the details of the subject that cannot be obtained from theoretical writers; but he will do well to fortify himself with a previous reading of Mr. Mill’s short but lucid exposition of the laws of the subject; or, better still, of Mr. Leslie Foster’s admirable Essay on the Exchanges between England and Ireland, published in 1804. With a very small acquaintance with such authorities, he will be able to smile at the present writer’s picture of a nation “permanently importing and consuming more than it is exporting and earning”—that terror of statesmen of the old school,—and will be in no danger of falling into the error of treating an exportation of gold as a national misfortune. That adverse exchanges, or a high price of foreign bills, is, if unexpected, highly inconvenient to a merchant who is compelled to remit is undoubtedly true, and that his loss in purchasing is only partially counterbalanced by the gain of others in selling such bills is equally undeniable; but it is extremely doubtful whether, under any circumstances, a country will really export a portion of the specie necessary for its own circulation.

Writers of this kind generally speak of the exports of a country as if they were a fixed quantity; but economists know that a high price of bills acts as a stimulus to exportation, which thereupon increases, and this, as ably demonstrated by Mr. Foster, not so much to recover as to retain the specie—in other words, the precious metals will as a rule only be exported, even to discharge liabilities, when there is no other thing in the indebted country which it would be as advantageous to export. When specie does happen to be the most profitable thing to export, that is, when the currency is really redundant, its exportation is of course a thing to be desired, for it is by such means that the precious metals find their level, and preserve that steadiness of value which fits them to serve as money. It is, however, a favourite theory in the “Bank Parlour” that it is the duty of somebody to intermeddle in this matter, and having determined by intricate inquiry the causes of an “unfavourable” state of the exchanges to apply the “correctives” proper to each case. This is the belief of the writer of this essay. He is anxious to impress upon the mercantile world the fact that there is a superintending power (he does not say where, but we shall not be far wrong in assuming that its throne is in Threadneedle Street) which is constantly watching the ebb and flow of bullion, applying stimulants or palliatives, and raising and depressing prices of commodities at will, for the good of the mercantile world. No reader of Mr. Tooke’s work need be told that the Bank has no such power; but, if it had, it is certain that any attempt to exercise it would be highly dangerous. It is quite true that when there is a great demand for loans, whether domestic or foreign, the rate of interest must rise, and that this rise will have a tendency to check exports, both of specie and other forms

of capital. The complaints of the mercantile world, on such occasions, of what is called the “Bank Screw” are, therefore, generally foolish and unreasonable enough; but if anything can tend to encourage their delusions it is the absurd claim set up by the Bank to be the fosterers and protectors of commerce: a delusion from which the “other establishments” which this writer calls upon to support his doctrine, have hitherto, fortunately, been free. The Bank is, we know, the inheritor of great traditions on this subject; and it is doubtless difficult for its chiefs to divest themselves of the cant phrases which once had a shadow of meaning; but since the charter of 1844, finally depriving them of all control over the issue department, the notion that they are different from any other trading corporation, or bound to conduct their business by other than mercantile principles, can have had no foundation. It is their duty at all times to employ whatever portion of their capital and deposits can be safely spared on the best terms they can obtain. A determination to raise the rate at which they will lend requires no apology, except the state of the market; but if the directors pretend that this determination to apply “the screw” is founded, not upon such considerations, but on a paternal desire to benefit by wholesome “correctives,” it is not to be wondered at that their patient will occasionally take his own view of the remedies applied. “Let alone” is the great and only safe principle of commerce; and no one who has studied the free-trade doctrine can have failed to come to the conclusion that it is quite as applicable to money and banks as to other things.

Marvels of Pond Life; or, a Year’s Microscopic Recreations among the Polyps, Infusoria, Rotifers, Water Bears and Polyzoa. By Henry S. Slack. (Groombridge & Sons.)

Mr. Slack would write much better than he does if his style were as Saxon as his name. As it is, we fear we cannot exclude him from the number of the English writers on natural history who have descended, it would appear, from Saxons, who must have been conquered by the Romans, and their mother-tongue suppressed or Latinized. This defect we regret sincerely, because it must abate somewhat of the cordiality with which we are desirous of recommending his book on account of the beauty of its illustrations, the study to which it may prove a help, and the interesting characteristics of its contents.

Not that we join in the indiscriminate and wholesale advocacy of the microscope, which talks of it as the indispensable companion of every intelligent and well-to-do family. The microscope tasks the eyesight severely. No man or maiden, lad or lady, whose eyes are already fatigued ought to use it. No doubt, Leuwenhoeck and others preserved their sight to the end of their days; but Savigny and many other microscopists were plunged in darkness by its brightness. Nothing is more dangerous to the eyes than reflected light. “Many people fancy,” says Mr. Slack, “that the eyes are injured by the continual use of the microscope, but this is far from being the case if reasonable precautions are taken.” Yet far from being a fancy, the injury is only too well known. There is no use in calling a fact a fancy. If by “reasonable precautions” are meant efficient precautions the proposition is self-evident. Evaporation is continually drying up the liquid which lubricates the eyes, and it is not secreted in sufficient quantities to lubricate eyes which are over-fatigued simultaneously by reading and by reflected light, and hence come dimness and shortness of vision. Even

Mr. Slack deems it right to insert certain precautions in his book. All excess of light ought to be avoided; and the object brought into focus before it is steadily looked at. Both eyes ought to be kept open. Objects out of focus ought not to be stared at, because being indistinct the eyes injure themselves by straining and straining to see them. A screen made of cardboard covered with black or green velvet, ought to be used to keep out extraneous light. Green velvet will probably prove better than black: for the French picture critics, when their eyes are fatigued by gazing at miles of coloured canvas, find it refreshing to look occasionally at a bit of green silk or velvet which they carry about with them for the purpose. We may all of us find this precaution worth remembering with a view to the Exhibition of 1862.

Having cleared ourselves of responsibility in reference to the eyesight of our readers, we can now plunge into the "marvels of pond life" with a good conscience. There is a border or debateable region where the animal is scarcely distinguishable from the vegetable cell. Indeed, the learned differ respecting their distinctive marks; but the rule is a sufficiently good one, although somewhat difficult of application, that the absence of a stomach and the expulsion of oxygen gas mark the plant, whilst the presence of a stomach and the assimilation of oxygen gas characterize the animal. The difficulties in applying these tests arise chiefly from the state of science. Nature delights in bleedings: and Science triumphs by separating the bleedings of Nature. The plants and animals which make their appearance in infusions, have since the days of Needham been called Infusoria; and which of them are plants and which of them are animals in many cases the most acute physiologists, both botanical and animal, still find great difficulties in determining. Breaking the January ice of a small pond near Kentish Town, Mr. Slack drew up a skein of green threads (*Confervæ*), and on taking it home for examination found upon it when under the microscope a number of Infusoria. There were Euglenæ, Vorticellæ and Rotifers. The Euglenæ are the green spindles, which are always changing their shapes; the caterpillar-like animals shoving themselves forward by bringing their heads and tails together are the wheel-bearers (*Rotifer vulgaris*), and the Vorticellæ or vortex-makers are those groups of tiny crystal bells appended to the threads of green *Confervæ*, and jerking themselves up and down upon spirally-twisted stalks. The Euglenæ, or changing spindles, although sometimes called animals, are probably plants evolving oxygen. The living things found in infusions are the simplest plants and the simplest animals; and, of course, the grouping of them under the name of Infusoria was due to convenience, and not to science. Some of the Euglenæ may yet prove to be plants and some of them to be animals. But the vortex-makers are clearly enough upon the animal side of the boundary, for they possess an intestinal canal. When their bells are tolerably large, a dark ground illumination displays them "shining with a pearly iridescent lustre," and their cilia "flashing with prismatic colours." The bells are covered with retractile lids. Some of these vortex-makers, putting forth cilia from their bases, can quit their stalks and swim about freely. Moreover, they can secrete a gelatinous cover or cyst, and assume the shape of pears, or trumpets on short stalks. When they have been fed with indigo or carmine, the spaces into which their food passes can be clearly seen.

The Rotifer, or wheel-bearer, is a much higher animal than the vortex-maker. Not content with pushing herself forward like a caterpillar,

the wheel-bearer can moor herself by her tail-foot, or putting forth cilia looking like revolving wheels swim about at will. Whilst swimming with her wheels going, and her tail pulled in and out like a telescope, a whirlpool is produced, which sucks her prey into her ravenous maw and busy gizzard. But, she has a still more curious characteristic. There is seen in her inside a small wheel-bearer, another and a smaller self, equally active in thrusting forth its cilia, and in working its gizzard or mouth. This is a case not of a wheel within a wheel, but of a wheel-bearer within a wheel-bearer. Mr. Gosse contends that the gizzard is a mouth with hammers for teeth, which masticate by beating the food upon a sort of anvil.

Breaking the ice of a pond on Hampstead Heath, our microscopist hooks up some water-plants, upon which he perceives several polyps or hydras with their poison threads or stings. The sunshine of March brought to the surface for him a rotifer like a live transparent soup-plate (*Pterodina patina*); a carapaced wheel-bearer, which had a forked jointed tail and a pickaxe snout (*Metopidia acuminata*); vortex-makers jerking up and down in crystal vases like jack-in-the-box (*Cothurnia imberbis*); and *Salpina redunca*, a rotifer with a carapace like a three-sided glass box slightly open along the back. April supplied the Floscules, brownish egg-shaped things in transparent jars, to the bottoms of which they are attached by their tail-feet. For May the marvel was the *Meliceria ringens*. This tube-dwelling wheel-bearer moulds its own bricks and builds the tower in which it dwells. Standing upon a footstalk the meliceria thrusts out of its tower four leaves surrounded by cilia. Between the leaves, Mr. Gosse observed an instrument, like the circular ventilators of windows, containing a cup-like mould which makes the bricks. A stream of small particles is directed into the mould by ciliary currents. Particles which are too large and unsuitable are rejected, and the suitable particles are cemented into conical pellets and squeezed in close-fitting octagonal shapes in the wall. Prof. Williamson says the meliceria forms first of all a hyaline cylinder, and deposits the first row of pellets around the middle of it. The pellets are laid like beads by the head, which resembles a flower with four unequal petals; and the pellets are held in the mould until fixed into the rows which are simultaneously built upwards and downwards. A kind of vortex-maker, which rests upon a pillar is called *Epistylis*; and a species of vortex-maker resting upon something like a tree, is called *Carchæum polypinum*. August supplied wheel-bearers with carapaces like pitchers (*brachionus*); three-limbed wheel-bearers (*triarthra*); and cryptomonads, or round disks, moved along by whisking whips. For September, the wonder is the crown-bearing floscule (*Stephanoceros Eichornii*); which is perhaps the most beautiful of the rotifers. The account which Mr. Slack gives of this animal is a favourable specimen of his style:—

"In this elegant creature, an oval body, somewhat expanded at the top, is supported upon a tapering stalk, and stands in a gelatinous bottle, composed of irregular rings, superimposed one upon the other, as if thrown off by successive efforts, the upper ones being inverted and attached to the animal. But that which constitutes the glory of this little being is a crown of five tapering tentacles, each having two rows of long cilia arranged on opposing sides, but not in the same plane. The ordinary position of the tentacles is that of a graceful elliptical curve, first swelling outwards, then bending inwards, until their points closely approximate; but each is capable of independent motion, and they are seldom quiet for many minutes at a time. The cilia can be arranged in parallel rows

or in tufts at the will of the creature, and their motion appears more under control and susceptible of greater modification than the ordinary Infusoria. The *Stephanoceros* is a member of the Floscule family; but in all the specimens I obtained and watched for several weeks there was an important difference in the relation of the tube to the creature. In the Floscules, I had never seen anything like an adhesion between the tube and the animal; but in the *Stephanoceros* I noticed it continually, and always in the manner described. Like the Floscule, the *Stephanoceros* is readily alarmed, and retreats into her house, carrying with her the invaginated portion. In the last edition of Pritchard's 'Infusoria,' this case is spoken of as apparently not tubular, but a solid gelatinous mass enveloping the animal as high up as the rotatory arms. It is very likely that specimens at different ages, and possibly at different seasons, may vary in the structure of their abodes; but I am not able to censure in the preceding account, as all the tubes I examined resembled sacks turned in at the mouth, and attached to the shoulders only of their inmates; and on one occasion I was able to look down into a deserted tube, which had not collapsed, as it would have done if it had been merely a solid gelatinous mass. * * When well exhibited, the tentacles have a lustre between glass and pearl; the body in a favourable specimen is like a crystal cup; and the food, usually composed of small red and green globes, glows like emeralds and rubies, as if in the height of luxury the little epicure had more than rivalled Cleopatra's draught, and instead of dissolving, swallowed its jewelry whole. So lustrous and varied in colour is the whole appearance of the animal under these circumstances, that it is frequently alluded to by one of our first artists to whom it was displayed."

Trumpets (*Stentors*) abound in October. They are of different hues, and the green ones owe their tint to vesicles full of the colouring matter of plants. When stretched out they look just like the post-horns still to be seen and heard in old-fashioned towns. "Another little curiosity," says Mr. Slack, "was a transparent cyp upon a slender stem, which stood upright like a wine-glass, and supported on its mouth a transparent globe. It was found to be a Vorticella, and after two hours the globe was partially drawn in, and reduced in size."

When examining some small branches of *Anacharis* in a glass trough a tiny puppy-like creature was discovered pawing along upon eight imperfect legs, with more show than go, or in the Roman tongue, with more action than progression. This was one of the slow-steppers (*Tardigrada*), or water-bears. Of this bear's-cub, each of the eight legs was provided with eight serviceable claws. He had no tail. His blunt head could alter its shape considerably. From the front of the gizzard proceeded two rods meeting in a point representing, it is supposed, the jaws of insects, with a tube for the food between them. The mouth is suctorial and the rods are protrusile. They are frequently brought out as far as the lips of the mouth, which protruding with them becomes a small round pouting orifice. The water-bears have no eyes, or only "variable and fugacious" ones. Like the Rotatoria, they are destroyed by immersion in boiling water; but they can be revived after being in water gradually heated from 252° to 261°. Capable both of enduring heat, and of complete resuscitation, they can revive as if nothing had happened, after being baked by the sun's rays upon the roofs of houses where they undergo the changes of the weather and every alternation of drought and of wet.

James the Fifth; or, the Gudeman of Ballan-geich, his Poetry and Adventures. By James Paterson. (Edinburgh, Nimmo; London, Simpkin & Co.)

In the picture by Mauberge, representing three of the children of Henry the Seventh,—namely,

Arthur, Prince of Wales, Henry, Duke of York, and the Princess Margaret, the individual character of each child is artistically preserved, and faithfully rendered too, in the engraving by Vertue. The eldest boy, heir destined not to succeed to his inheritance, wears a sedate and scholarly look, a little priggish, if one may say so of the little namesake of him who wielded Excaliber. His brother, Henry Tudor, more showily attired, quietly extends his hand towards the apple lying on the table, at which all three are seated, as if it were the globe of sovereignty for which he was destined. But, look at that hooded, kerchiefed, ermined, buxom Margaret; she has more than twice the vivacity of action, double the liveliness of look, that can be traced in either of her brothers. In her left hand she holds one apple, and with her right indicates a strong desire to obtain the fruit towards which Henry's hand is extended. It was ever so with Margaret. The sister of Henry Tudor and the mother of James the Fifth of Scotland was insatiable. Enjoying much, she was hourly craving more. Yet this defect was more the result of training than a development of her nature. The grandmother, whose name she bore, not content, at her christening, to put before her a gorgeous silver box, must needs also fill it with gold pieces. When Margaret was married to James the Fourth, and the king gave his bride, as a wedding present, the title-deeds of the lands of Kilmarnock, she took the paper, and in place of thanking him, plucked his beard, as though he had not been sufficiently liberal. Then came that disastrous will of Prince Arthur, who bequeathed to his sister Margaret, not only his jewels, but his clothes. Some writers assert that the testator was Margaret's father, but however this may be, the non-payment of the legacy was one of the causes which led to the fatal hostility with England, which resulted in the Scottish overthrow, and the death of Margaret's husband, at Flodden.

The royal widow of 1513 was the wife of Douglas, Earl of Angus, in 1514, by whom she was mother to Lady Mary Douglas, of whom the unfortunate Lord Darnley was the son. In the lifetime of Angus, Margaret married the obscure Henry Stewart, a son of Lord Evandale, and from that time her influence declined, and she sank into permanent contempt and oblivion, after aiming at a fourth marriage. Meanwhile, Scotland was torn by the pretensions and dissensions of Angus and Arran, heads of the Douglasses and Hamiltons. The regency, lost by Margaret, and ill exercised by Angus, was abused by the Duke of Albany, who was twice called to power. The weakness of this French-born prince was as calamitous to Scotland as the tyranny of Angus; and the non-age of James the Fifth was a period of calamity to the nation and of misery and temptation to the boy-king.

When James the Fourth fell at Flodden, in 1513, his son, James the Fifth, was something more than a year old. During his infancy, his little person was contended for by nobles, who sought through him to aggrandize themselves. He was alternately lost and won, but Angus, and his cousins of Douglas, held him for the longest period, and did their very utmost to ruin the boy, that they might profit by it. Before he had accomplished his thirteenth year, he was placed, poor puppet, on a throne. For a few years, he was subjected to intolerable thralldom, and a most insidious temptation to do ill. Had the boy not been quick-witted and pure-minded, he would have sunk into hopeless captivity, uncleanness, and idiocy. Much blood was shed by his friends in order to rescue him; they all failed, but the lad resolved to rely on himself alone, with the aid of some

two or three faithful servants. Accordingly, one night, he escaped from Linlithgow to Falkland; and, in 1528, the royal stripling sent forth from that seat of safety the decrees which brought down ruin on the Douglasses; and he there commenced a career which gained for him the loving name of "King of the Commons."

For wisdom and justice, if the chronicles may be believed, he was a very Solomon. He crushed alike the proudest nobles in their strongholds, and the banditti who roamed over and devastated the land. He hunted down the famous Johnnie Armstrong, and was strong enough to give much vexation and infinite disgust to his unscrupulous uncle, Henry the Eighth. Even in his passionate pursuit of manly sports, he never neglected a duty, and however he might be engaged, it was popularly said of him that his eye was everywhere. His most intimate friends were literary men or men who loved literature. He was surrounded by poets, and known to sweep the lyre himself. An acceptable tradition points to him as the author of that lively May-day ode, 'Christ's Kirk on the Green'; the character song of 'The Gaberlunzie Man'; and the comic but not too delicate ballad, 'The Jolly Beggar.' Though this last falls short of the merit assigned to it by Scott, it might very well have been written by a gallant monarch, very much addicted to transgress in his duty towards his neighbour by falling in love with his neighbour's wife:—

"Of the King's nocturnal adventures much has been said in a general way; but particulars are sadly wanting. The incidents in 'The Gaberlunzie' and 'The Jolly Beggar,' are in all likelihood founded upon real occurrences. Tradition has furnished the romancer with the groundwork of many stories in which the King figures as a principal character; but it would be in vain attempting to trace their foundation in truth. When travelling incognito, he generally assumed the title of the 'Gudeman of Ballangeich,' from a steep path leading to the town of Stirling, on the north-west side of the Castle, which still bears the name. *Gudeman* was usually applied to a class of small proprietors who held, not from the crown, but from a vassal. But James did not always travel for the purposes of gallantry and the love of personal adventure. The administration of justice was frequently dealt summarily and effectively under the cloak of adventure, and he has sometimes been known to attack banditti singly, or, at least, with a few of his courtly attendants. Sir Walter Scott has very happily introduced the King, as traditionally portrayed, in 'The Lady of the Lake,' in which the famous single fight occurs between him, as Fitzjames, and Rhoderick Dhu. Another tradition has been wrought into the excellent little drama of *Cramond Brig*, by the late Mr. Murray of the Theatre Royal Edinburgh. The character of the King is here brought fairly into play—his love of justice as well as his love of adventure, although perhaps the dramatist may have twisted the tradition a little to suit the purposes of morality and effect. Scott, in his notes to 'The Lady of the Lake,' relates the circumstances somewhat differently, making the King the suitor of the pretty girl. 'Four or five persons,' he says, 'whether relations or lovers of his mistress is uncertain, beset the disguised monarch, as he returned from his rendezvous. Naturally gallant, and an admirable master of his weapon, the king took post on the high and narrow bridge over the Almond river, and defended himself bravely with his sword. A peasant, who was thrashing in a neighbouring barn, came out upon the noise, and, whether moved by compassion, or by natural gallantry, took the weaker side, and laid about with his flail so effectually, as to disperse the assailants, well thrashed, even according to the latter. He then conducted the King into his barn, where his guest requested a basin and towel, to remove the stains of the broil. This being procured with difficulty, James employed himself in learning what was the summit of his deliverer's earthly wishes, and found

that they were bounded by the desire of possessing, in property, the farm of Braehead, upon which he laboured as a bondsman. The lands chanced to belong to the Crown, and James directed him to come to the palace of Holyrood, and inquire for the "Gudeman of Ballangeich." He presented himself accordingly, and found, with due astonishment, that he had saved his monarch's life, and that he was to be gratified with a crown-charter of the lands of Braehead, under the service of presenting a ewer, basin and towel, for the King to wash his hands, when he should happen to pass the Bridge of Cramond.' The Howiesons of Braehead, whose representatives still possess the property, hold it upon the tenure represented, and this service was performed by William Howieson Crawford, younger son of Braehead, when George IV. visited Scotland in 1822."

There is no doubt that the king's life at this time abounded in romantic incidents. Princesses, despite his too gallant reputation, perhaps because of it, sighed for him: one, a disappointed daughter of the Duke of Vendôme, died for him. His wooing, winning and wedding of the daughter of the King of France, the fragile Magdalene, and her sudden, yet not unnatural death, as she stepped on Scottish ground, comprise details enough for a romance full of tender and chivalrous sentiments. The young husband mourned for his pearl of France like a true lover; and he personally wooed no second lady. His next wife, Mary of Lorraine, or of Guise, widow of the Duke of Longueville, was sought and was married by proxy. That he was hardly prepared to push his own suit is clear from the fact that within a few weeks of Magdalene's demise, the royal ambassadors were asking for Mary. When the latter became his second consort, in January, 1538, his first had not been full six months dead. It was almost a case of furnishing the marriage-table with the cold viands left of the funeral banquet held at the burial of the earlier bride.

Mr. Paterson defends James, with some success, against the charge of parsimony, and apologizes for, rather than explains, his policy in respect to his opposition to the Reformation. Knox denounced the latter, and saw in the early deaths of the king's two sons an evidence of divine retribution. Meanwhile came the fatal rupture with England, the proximate causes of which may be said to have been the assumption of the title of "Defender of the Faith," by Henry, and the favourable consideration by James of the offer from the Irish to accept him as their king. There were other and perhaps more real reasons, but any would have sufficed to bring about the final catastrophe, in which neither party gained more than a moderate crop of laurels. Norfolk invaded Scotland only to retreat from it; and James sent an army into England, only to find it in mutiny against the plebeian leader whom he had appointed in order to deprive the nobles of the glory of victory. Of the disorganized state of his forces the English took ample advantage, and James was brooding over their ruin, in Falkland Castle, where he had first tasted freedom, when news was brought him that the Queen had given birth to a girl in Linlithgow Tower: "A lass!" exclaimed the disappointed monarch, who longed for a son, who might one day avenge him, "It came wi' a lass, and it will pass wi' a lass." The cause of Scotland might have been saved by a man, or won by a woman, had the nobles been less selfish and more patriotic; but these disloyal men took advantage of the "lass," Mary Stuart, whose birth was greeted by such a sour, though paternal, prophecy. A son of James might have raised the thistle above the rose, and he had no less than six of them, but they were all illegitimate, and like the scourges which are

said to be sometimes made out of pleasant vices, they were heavy inflictions, if not on their sire, on poor Scotland, for the eldest, James, was the grim Regent, Murray, and the third, John, Prior of Coldingham, was father of Francis, Earl Bothwell.

This memoir is almost entirely personal. James is the only important figure in the picture. The others are merely accessories. The Beaton, the Douglasses, the Lindsays, even Mary of Guise, are but dimly shadowed forth. The biographer too is, perhaps, a little too much in love with his hero, yet he defends him not passionately, but with some show of argument, not denying his errors, but pointing out how they were often the results of his early training, and suggesting that whatever might be their amount or their gravity, they were venial in the light of his intellect, his good intentions, and his substantial virtues. Margaret, his mother, was not a beneficent queen to Scotland. In the daughter of her son and the son of her daughter,—the first, Mary Stuart, the second, Lord Darnley,—Scotland had reason to rue as well as to remember, her marriages alike with James the Fourth and the Earl of Angus.

History of the Commerce and Navy of Belgium
—[*Histoire du Commerce et de la Marine en Belgique*, par Ernest van Bruyssel.] (Brussels, Lacroix; London, Nutt.)

For the last half-century History has dwelt chiefly on the efforts that have been made by European nations for the advancement of their material prosperity, commercial and industrial. Never before was so much activity displayed in furtherance of this object. Electricity and steam have given an impetus to the efforts of the people, and the result must be a revision of the laws of commerce and a reform of the tariff. The division of labour, which has only been applied hitherto to individuals, must from henceforth be made applicable to nations. But in order to understand what objects are more especially adapted for the purposes of trade and commerce, we ought first to acquaint ourselves with the past traffic and navigation of each nation.

This is what M. van Bruyssel has attempted to do with regard to Belgium, from the time of Cæsar to the downfall of the Low Countries in 1830. He has shown how much a small population gifted with perseverance and energy may effect in a few centuries. He begins by describing the knowledge possessed by the Morini, Menapii, and others on the coast, in working iron, making cloth, colouring wool, and in manufacturing different varieties of tissue. The inhabitants of these countries were also good sailors, and at a very early period established Belgian colonies in England. When the Romans came, they found many of these colonies in Kent, Sussex, Surrey and elsewhere; the *Venta Belgarum*, which became the modern Winchester, was the centre and chief of these establishments. Mr. Wright in his history has shown that the Menapii went even to Ireland for commercial purposes at that remote period.

The conquest of Gaul by Cæsar put an end to this commercial activity, and it was not until long afterwards that the Belgians were again permitted to pursue their industrial occupations. The law prohibited the importation of certain products into Belgium, such as wine, oil and iron. The author here gives a detailed account of the different articles furnished by the Low Countries to Rome under the Emperors.

At the decline of the Roman Empire there was a long period during which commerce and literature were at a complete standstill in the north of Europe. Under Charlemagne new

regulations gave a fresh impulse and vigour to trade. It was then that, for the first time, was established the uniformity of weights and measures. Under his son, Louis the First, we find Ostend mentioned as a small seaport. Ships of various kinds were already made use of for commercial as well as for warlike purposes, all of which are carefully described in the work before us.

In the ninth century, says Sigebert de Gembloux, Antwerp had already attained a certain importance as a place of traffic. Anderson, in his 'History of Commerce,' shows that the Flemings had, from the year 836, held an interchange of products with Scotland, which the Scots found very advantageous, especially for the sale of their salt fish. The inhabitants of Aldenbourg were, even at that time, in the habit of going regularly into Wales on fishing excursions, killing their fish with lances and arrows. About a century later, Baldwin the Third, Count of Flanders, instituted regular annual fairs in all the principal towns, which attracted a great many foreigners, and were instrumental in making Bruges, Courtrai, Calais, and Thourout very prosperous cities.

To prove the prosperity produced in Flanders by commerce, it suffices to show that twelve or fourteen rich Flemings helped William of Normandy in his conquest of England, by supplying him with soldiers, ships, and money. Among other names cited we find Gilbert of Ghent, Philip and Humphrey of Courtrai, Bertrand of Melle, Richard of Bruges, and many more. M. Thierry is wrong in saying, in his 'History of the Conquest of England,' that the Count of Flanders refused all assistance to William. The latter even promised to pay his father-in-law an annual rent of 300 marks in silver as the price of his supplies. This is stated by the English historian Malmesbury, and the Flemish chroniclers Meyer, Ondegherst, and Despars. Twenty ships were equipped by Flanders for this expedition. After the conquest many Saxons of noble birth took refuge in the Low Countries, and among others, the mother and the sister of Harold. It is to be regretted that M. van Bruyssel has not alluded to the latter, as her tomb, with an inscription giving the details of her sorrows, was found some years ago among the ruins of the Church of St. Donat, in Bruges. This circumstance was well worth mentioning.

In such warlike times there were no laws for the regulation of commerce. The first appears in the eleventh century after the conquest of Jerusalem by Godfrey of Bouillon. He established what are called the *assizes of the kingdom of Jerusalem*, the second part of which relates entirely to the rights and duties of maritime transactions.

Under Henry the First of England a considerable number of Flemish manufacturers and tradesmen settled in Pembrokeshire, where they constructed a road of great extent, called *Flemings' Way*, to facilitate traffic. Their cleverness in weaving wool and flax was so remarkable that Gervasius, in his Chronicle, says that it was in them an inborn gift of nature. Tytler, in his History of Scotland, tells us, also, that the influx of Flemish merchants at the end of the twelfth century was one of the great causes of wealth in that country; and Macpherson, in his 'Annals of Commerce,' states that they were the first who introduced the cultivation of flax and hemp into England, as is mentioned in a charter of Westminster, in 1175.

A little later we find that some of the cities of Flanders possessed the largest emporiums of merchandise to be found in all Europe. William the Breton thus describes in his poem of the 'Philippides' the amount of wealth in the

harbour of Damme, when Philip Augustus, King of France, came to attack Flanders with 1700 ships. He speaks of the port of Calais:—

The merchandise brought there by foreign vessels exceeds all belief. Masses of bullion, heaps of oriental wools, wax, cloths, Hungarian furs, grain, wines from Gascony, iron, and other metals, and a number of other products from England, which were collected at Damme preparatory to exportation into other countries, bringing large profits to speculators.

M. van Bruyssel gives interesting details on the forms of the different vessels in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and on the commercial relations between Belgium and Europe during the same period. England, Scotland and Ireland traded with the Flemings in wools, leathers, lead, coals, cheese and salt. They received from Norway various sorts of birds; from Denmark, horses; from Russia, furs; Bohemia, Hungary and Poland sent wax and gold and silver ingots; from Aragon came saffron, rice, almonds, &c.; from Germany wine, corn and iron. Fez, Tunis and Morocco traded in furs and sugar; Constantinople in alum and fruits; Egypt in spices; and from Palestine, Armenia and other parts came silks and gold and silver cloths.

The researches made by the author are very considerable. His long residence in London enabled him to examine our repositories of ancient documents; and the reader will be rewarded for perusing this book, more amusing in parts than many works of fiction, and replete with information hitherto but little known to the public.

Occasional Productions, Political, Diplomatic, and Miscellaneous. By the late Richard Rush. Edited by his Executors. (Philadelphia, Lippincott & Co.; London, Trübner & Co.)

THE synopsis of familiar letters, addressed by Washington to his private secretary, Col. Lear, to which great prominence is given in this volume, adds little to our knowledge of the General's character, and nothing to the recorded facts of his biography. Still the fragments possess a certain interest. There are the usual domestic details concerning stoves and curtains, harness and lusters, mangles and cut-glass decanters; for, as the Correspondence already published shows, Washington was minutely careful in the management of his household affairs. All great men, said Mr. Rush in his commentary, have been similarly precise and provident:—Cæsar, Cromwell, Napoleon, Frederick, Peter, Marlborough and Alexander,—and, he might have added, Wellington. But why apologize for Washington's taking thought of small things by reminding us that Frederick the Great troubled himself about the price of coffee,—that Napoleon played at blindman's buff,—that Cromwell is said to have thrown a cushion at Ludlow,—and that Peter of Russia had a pet monkey? These anecdotes, apocryphal or not, are wholly irrelevant. Mr. Rush was old enough to remember having seen Washington at the Capitol. But his personal reminiscences of England and France, though the merest possible gossip, will be more attractive to the majority of readers than his purely American chapters. We are not sure that his executors do his memory any credit in publishing them; since they were merely epistolary, being contained in letters addressed to his wife. Mr. Rush describes at length his visit to Grove Park, the seat of Lord Clarendon. Also, a Christmas at Hagley, the semi-feudalism of manners in the country, at Holkham especially, having apparently fascinated him. He writes

as a traveller in an unknown region. A dinner to which he refers took place at the Marquis of Lansdowne's house, at the time of the accession of Queen Victoria to the throne. Mr. Rush was among the guests. The death of the King was then announced, and contradicted. Next day, at Lord Clarendon's,—

"Before it was all over, I was drawn in, whether or not, to say a little in turn. The important points of the story of the day told, and the dessert course finished, our accomplished host, addressing himself to me, with his mild expression of countenance tinged with archness, blandly remarked, 'How sadly you in your country have departed from the example of your good old English stock!'—'How?' I asked.—'How?' he replied: 'why, could you elect a Lady, President of the United States?' This was something of a posing question under the event and topics of the day. I sheltered myself by saying it was a constitutional question we had not yet raised.—'Ah,' he said, 'you know you could not; but we in old England can now call up the classic days of our good Queen Anne, and the glories of Elizabeth; but as for you, you are in love with that Salic law—you will have none but men to rule over you; no lady, however beautiful or accomplished, can you ever put at the head of your nation, degenerate race that you have become!' It was so he pushed me. I parried his thrusts as well as I could. Then he varied the attack. 'And what a hubbub you made for a year before electing Mr. Van Buren President. See how quietly a Queen comes to our throne! Walk the streets, and you would not know of a change: to-morrow will be as yesterday, except that everybody will have a joyous face at the thoughts of a young Queen. We shall all be proud to look up to her; honoured when allowed to kiss her fair hand at the drawing-room; happy even to have our ears boxed if we deserve it!' It was so he went on in a vein of badinage. The occasion was not one for political dissertation. I stuck to my country by saying, that if we could not elect a Lady, President, I hoped we should have credit for keeping up the character of our English descent by doing pretty well in other things on our continent. None of the company dissented from this: least of all Lord Clarendon himself, who had been running me so hard, though so playfully. And thus passed off this pleasant little dinner-party and talk about Queens and Presidents."

This is a fair specimen of the familiar correspondence which the executors of Mr. Rush have thought fit to publish.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Natural History of the Tineina. Vol. VI., containing *Depressaria*. Part I. By H. T. Stainton. (Van Voort.)—With the regularity of the seasons appears the annual volume of Mr. Stainton's curious elaboration of minute entomological study; and so closely does each succeeding portion of the work resemble its predecessor, that it is difficult to find any new object of criticism, any defect or excellence in one volume which does not equally exist in every other. There is, however, one defect running through the whole work, which even now it is not too late to supply. We would suggest the great utility of magnified representations of those points of structure upon which the generic distinctions are based; and this, as it appears to us, may be easily done by means of an occasional supplementary plate, distinguished from the others by letters instead of numbers. With this addition, the work, as far as its limited object goes, would, we conceive, be perfect. The present volume includes some forms, which, as Mr. Stainton observes, approach the Tortricine; and this not only in their larger size and the greater expanse of the wings, but also in the characters of the larvæ. Is Mr. Stainton right, therefore, in considering this similarity as merely "superficial"? The characters derived from the structure of the larva in the Lepidoptera formed the basis of a very learned and profound generalization by one of the most thoughtful naturalists of his day, the

late Dr. Horsfield; and it may be worth Mr. Stainton's while to examine with some care the relation of conterminous groups with reference to this phase of their economy.

Monography of the Genus Conus.—[*Monographie du Genre Conus*, par Le Chevalier A. Bernardi, accompagnée de deux Planches Coloriées]. (Paris, Rothschild.)—The genus *Conus* occupies a conspicuous place in Conchology. Cones are so common that almost every mantelpiece has one or more amongst its familiar ornaments, and so rare that almost every collector's cabinet is wanting in some of the species. Sixpence will purchase a cone of one kind, while six guineas has hardly sufficed for one of another. The caprices of conchological fashion are discoverable in the varying market values of the rare species of cones. The value of the *Conus Cedo nulli* has, within our own observation, varied by several pounds, at different sales, in the same auction-room. At present, its price belies its name, for there are other species to which it must yield in money value. When one of these latter is brought forward for sale, it is curious to note the apparent insignificance of the shell as compared with the increasing biddings; and the ordinary spectator might well marvel at the high value set upon a tiny cone, in comparison with which he would, perhaps, think the large cone on his own chimney-piece far more remarkable. In Mr. Sowerby's monograph of this genus, he describes 404 species. M. Bernardi affirms that even this large number may be added to; and that, while some species were admitted by the English conchologists, others have been described since the appearance of his Monograph. Another French writer is about to issue a catalogue of all the species of this genus, and they will amount in all to 450. Were the whole displayed in one cabinet, it would form a sight to stimulate the dullist into conchological curiosity. The French Monograph before us is designed as supplementary to the monographs of Sowerby, Reeve and Kiéner. The species in the two plates are beautifully represented.

Dear Old England: a Description of Our Fatherland. By Jane Anne Winscon. (Seeley & Jackson.)—This work is intended as a book to be read in or out of school. It contains an account of the various counties of England, arranged in a geographical order, from north-east to south-west, beginning with Northumberland and finishing with Cornwall. Of course, the subject is a wide one, and the author has great opportunities of selection. It would be impossible in such a case to suit every taste. Each person will turn to his own county, and find something omitted. On the whole, we think the author has succeeded in writing a book that will excite in young minds a desire for further information on the history, geography and objects of natural interest in their own country.

The Silver Cord, a very curious and powerful story, by Mr. Shirley Brooks (Bradbury & Evans), has been republished from "Once a Week"—*Irish History and Irish Character*, by Goldwin Smith (J. H. & J. Parker), is the enlargement and reproduction of a lecture,—and *In Memoriam; being a Memoir of the late W. Newton* (Folkard), is also reprinted from the pages of a contemporary.—Messrs. Hurst & Blackett have added to their "Standard Library" Miss Freer's *Life of Jeanne D'Albret, Queen of Navarre*,—Mr. Bohn has added to his "Illustrated Library" *Southey's Life of Nelson*.—Second editions of *Our English Home; its Early History and Progress* (J. H. & J. Parker),—*Misrepresentation: a Novel*, by Anna H. Drury (Chapman & Hall), have appeared.—We have likewise on our table a third edition of Dr. Taylor's *Climate of Pau*, &c. (Churchill),—a sixth edition of Mr. Chavasse's *Advice to a Mother on the Management of her Offspring* (Churchill),—an eighth edition of Mr. Aston's *Income-Tax Tables* (Passmore),—an eleventh edition of Cornish's *Guide to Birmingham* (Cornish).—In this connexion we may announce *Mair's School List for 1861*, edited by R. H. Mair (Mair & Co.),—and *Old Moore's Almanack for the Year 1862*.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Adams's Schoolboy Honour; a Tale of Halmstree College, 3s. 6d.
Bell's Rosa's Wish, and How She Attained it, 12mo. 4s. 6d. cl.
Buildings designed for International Exhibition of 1862, 1s. 5wd.
Chevreul on Colours, illustrated, new edit. 8s. 5s. cl.
Clegburn's Forests and Gardens of South India, post 8vo. 12s. cl.
Collins's Hide and Seek, new edit. crown 8vo. 8s. 6d. cl.
Crombie's Braemar: its Topography & Nat. Hist. 8s. 2s. 6d. cl.
Existence of God: a Discussion, at Wigan, 12mo. 1s. 5wd.
Fraser's Baptism: a Letter to Spurgeon, 8s. 1s. 6d. cl.
Gamble's Our Domestic Animals,—Organs of Digestion, 6s. cl.
Giles's Village Sermons, preached at Belleau-with-Aby, 8s. 5s.
Hamilton's Metaphysics & Logic, ed. Mansel & Veitch, 3s. 6d.
History and Articles of Masonry, ed. by Cooke, royal 16mo. 7s. 6d.
Knapp's God's Word and God's Works, 8s. 5s. cl.
Knowles's Notes on Epistles to Hebrews, with Analysis, &c., 6s. 6d.
Milne's Life in China, new edit. 8s. 5s. 6d. cl.
Personal Piety: a Help to Christians, 32mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Preston's Illustrations of Masonry, Additions by Oliver, 17 ed. 9s. 6d.
Rymer's Visible Church, and no Invisible Members, cr. 8vo. 4s. cl.
Stephens & Burn's Book of Farm Buildings, royal 8vo. 31s. 6d. hf.-bd.
Trench's Sermons preached in Westminster Abbey, 2 ed. 8vo. 10s. 6d.
Trollope's Commentary on Liturgy and Ritual, crown 8vo. 5s. 6d.
Veterinary Directory, 1861, 12mo. 2s. 5wd.
Walsh and Lupton's The Horse, illustrated, 8vo. 18s. hf.-bd.
Warner's "Wise Saws and Modern Instances," 16mo. 5s. cl.
Wilkinson's Remarks on Prophecy, 12mo. 1s. cl.
Woodgate's "Essays and Reviews" Considered, 8vo. 5s. cl.

NEW GEOLOGICAL SKETCH MAP OF SCOTLAND.

Geological Survey Office.

In the last number of the *Athenæum*, the new 'Geological Sketch Map of Scotland,' by Mr. Geikie and myself, having been noticed, you mention that the cover of the map has my name only on it. You then justly add, that as I had candidly announced that the map had been prepared by Mr. Geikie, "it seems hardly fair to the younger and less-known geologist to send forth the map thus lettered." Allow me to state, that as soon as I received the first copy from Edinburgh I was much annoyed at the blunder of the binder, and immediately wrote to Mr. A. Keith Johnston, the publisher, to have the name of my coadjutor added. This was done immediately; and, with the exception of a very few copies, of which, unluckily, you received one, Mr. Geikie's name is as prominent on the cover as it is in the title of the map. Again, I beg to state that in the explanation of the map, I have given the warmest praise to Mr. Geikie for his labours.

As you express your regret that the map was not published on a larger scale, you must allow me to say, that although we much wished to follow that course, we found it to be impracticable to enter into greater detail in reference to the larger half of Scotland, where the outlines of the several formations are not yet defined, and of which no good maps exist. Our little map, which is issued at a very small cost, and explains the general structure of the country by coloured sections on its sides, is simply intended to serve as the basis of a new and reformed classification of the Scottish rocks; the more detailed elaboration being deferred until the Ordnance Survey is much more extensively applied.

As you allude to two or three of the years only in which I have been employed in Scottish exploration, I beg to say that the summers of 1826, 1827, 1850, 1855, 1858, 1859 and 1860 were devoted to that object; my new 'Geological Sketch of the Highlands,' as published in the *Journal of the Geological Society*, 1859, having been the groundwork of the present map of Mr. Geikie and myself.

RODERICK I. MURCHISON.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

SOME months ago M. Du Chaillu publicly desired his critics to suspend their judgments of him, and of his book, until such evidence of the good faith of his narrative as he could procure from the Gaboon river should arrive in London. His critics have waited, and they not unreasonably ask for his reply. Has that evidence come to hand, and will he produce it? That time enough for communication has been allowed we know. Six or seven months ago M. Du Chaillu came to England, and seventeen weeks have elapsed since we reviewed his 'Explorations and Adventures in Equatorial Africa.' The Gaboon river does not flow at the extremity of the earth. In fact, it is known to many persons, and we suppose to M. Du Chaillu amongst the number, that the book of 'Explorations and Adventures' has been read at the Gaboon and has produced a very lively sensation there. Will M. Du Chaillu tell us what is said about his "Adventures" on the spot to which he appealed for corroborative evidence? Letters came to town

from the Gaboon on Wednesday last. A gentleman, who has been conspicuously named as a witness for M. Du Chaillu, has written on the subject to his friend in London:—will M. Du Chaillu produce the letter so sent? We hope he will. The public have waited long; and they have a right to be satisfied, if it is now in M. Du Chaillu's power to satisfy them, of the reality of his explorations, if not of the literal accuracy of his text.

The mystery about the Messrs. De Schlagintweit seems to deepen. What is the truth? Who were their scientific patrons? Last week we printed explanations from Sir Roderick Murchison and General Sabine, which contradict, in the most important details, statements made by the travellers in their recent book. Sir Roderick altogether negatives, and General Sabine greatly modifies the assertion, that *they* were responsible, on the part of the Royal Society, for sending out these Germans, at a vast expense of English money, to survey rivers, hills and climates, with which we were perfectly familiar, and to collect Flora and Fauna, which, at the time they left London, were actually rotting in the vaults of the East India House. So far, good. When we expressed our own reserves, and invited General Sabine and Sir Roderick Murchison to explain their part in the transaction, we had reason to believe that the facts would turn out to have been what they now appear. But now comes the difficulty. How can we reconcile the explanations of General Sabine and Sir Roderick with the assertions of the book? In the address to Sir Charles Wood, the Messrs. De Schlagintweit declare that they were sent out to India "by the energetic assistance of Col. Sykes, on the part of the Court of Directors, and of General Sabine and Sir Roderick Murchison on the part of the Royal Society." The volume in which these words appear is dedicated—we suppose, by permission—to the Royal Society. Nay, more, we are told that through this influence "all the official arrangements were made without any delay." Are we to understand that these statements have no foundation in fact,—that they are pure inventions of the Messrs. De Schlagintweit? That is a very grave inference, and one that we should be most grieved to make. We hope the matter will be explained. As more money will be wanted for the work—in addition to the 30,000*l.* which is said to have been already wasted—the whole question will have to be brought before the House of Commons; and it would be painful to find questions about the scientific value of Messrs. De Schlagintweit's observations mixed up with other questions as to the veracity of their text. For ourselves, we have no interest in this private matter, save as reporters for the parties. It is for the Messrs. De Schlagintweit to relieve themselves, if they can, from the consequences of such express denials, and especially of those made by Sir Roderick Murchison. Our interest lies in the scientific question. We object to useless and expensive expeditions to discover what we already know. We object to the employment of German travellers to do over again the work which more competent Englishmen have already done. Goldsmith's suggested voyage of discovery, with the result of a wheelbarrow, is a light pleasantry compared with the ponderous mistake of the Messrs. De Schlagintweit's volumes, at a cost of nearly 40,000*l.* We are glad that our remarks have procured for the public some part of the secret history of this scientific job; and we take the liberty of inviting answers to two or three queries. Did the Royal Society recommend the employment of Messrs. De Schlagintweit or not? Did it accept the dedication of their volume? Did Mr. Darwin and Dr. Hooker do more than suggest how they might be usefully employed, supposing they were employed at all?

We are glad to find that the statement current in Paternoster Row last week, to the effect that Messrs. Blackie & Sons had lost the copper-plates of their 'Imperial Atlas' in the disastrous fire, is untrue. The plates are uninjured; as they were fortunately not in the Row during the fire.

The British Museum re-opened on Monday. The improvements have been considerable, and the increase of attendance on the part of the public during the week has been likewise considerable.

The Ray Society held its Annual Meeting on Friday, at Manchester, after the meeting of Section D. of the British Association, in one of the rooms of the Royal Institution, Sir Philip Egerton in the chair. The Report of the Council stated that the financial condition of the Society is now more flourishing than for many years past. The volume for 1860, Dr. Carpenter 'On Foraminifera,' is in the press. For 1861 the members will obtain Mr. Currey's translation of Dr. Hoffmeister's work 'On the Higher Cryptogamia.' The other new works in preparation are: Dr. Bowerbank 'On the British Spongiadae,'—the second volume of Mr. Blackwall's 'British Spiders,'—Dr. Günther 'On the Reptiles of British India,'—and Mr. Douglas 'On British Hemiptera Heteroptera.' Sir Philip Egerton was elected President; Mr. Lubbock, Treasurer; and Mr. Stainton, Secretary.

Mr. Brierly writes:—

"8, Liddington Place, Sept. 9, 1861.

"In the communication about 'Whales and Whaling,' which you did me the honour to insert in your number of last week, either a slip of the pen on my part, or a misprint, makes the footnote $\frac{1}{2}$, by a single word, convey an opposite meaning to that intended. It should have been, 'These *Balenoptera* were not the *Gibbosa*, or Hump-back, found in these seas, which is considerably smaller.' As it stands, it would appear that the *Gibbosa* is meant to be the larger of the two."

In its late editions the Almanac of Gotha has recognized Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy. It will be some consolation to the Roman power, after such a blow, to find that the new edition of Murray's 'Handbook for the Papal States' has not recognized the annexation to Piedmont of the provinces of Urbino, Pisano, Ancona, Macerata, Camerino, Fermo, Arcoli, Perugia, Spoleto, Rieta, and Orvieto. Albemarle Street is slow to recognize the rights of revolution. Mr. Murray does not actually close his eyes on fact; indeed, in the matter of all such information as may be useful to the travelling Briton he shows himself, in this edition, uncommonly wide awake. But as the Great Powers have not accepted the revolt of Umbria and the Marches, he will not accept it. Time, we hope, will bring him round. England accepted this annexation when it sent an ambassador to the King of Italy. France has done the same. Sweden, Denmark, Portugal, and Brazil have followed suit. Prussia is about to do it. Perhaps, when Austria has yielded, Albemarle Street will also yield. We hope so. It would be very annoying to be stopped at the Italian frontier and questioned by the Bersagliere about the contraband politics of the Red Book. Otherwise, this new edition of a book indispensable to the tourist in Italy is brought down to the latest dates.

Mr. Shaw, of Dundee, has published a railway and road map for the use of tourists in Perthshire. The work is engraved by Messrs. Johnston,—a sufficient guarantee for its accuracy and beauty. The hills and dales, the castles and churches,—everything interesting to the rambler for health and recreation,—will be duly found in its place.

The native school of Russian Art—of which we know very little in this country—commenced very nearly at the same time as our own. Lossenko, the first Russian painter, was a contemporary with Gainsborough and Hogarth; and we hear with satisfaction that the Russian Academy of Arts has decided upon commencing the illustration of the Russian School of Painters in the International Exhibition of 1862 at the year 1764. They will begin with Lossenko.

Dr. R. Luther, at Bilk, discovered on the 13th of August the seventy-first of the Planetoides, and observed it up to the 15th. Three observatories have already recognized it as such; and several astronomers, who met at Dresden on the 20th of August, gave it the name of Niobe. The newly-discovered planet stands now in the constellation of Aquarius, and is a star of the eleventh magnitude.

The great annual distribution of prizes by the French Academy took place at Paris on the 29th of August. M. de Laprade, the present Director, opened the ceremony by an address, in which he

held forth on the different instances of superior goodness and virtuous actions which had been rewarded with the prizes of the Monthyén Fund. The first prize of virtue, 3,000 francs, was awarded to Abbé Soret, for nineteen years the minister at Luzarches (Seine and Oise), who had during this period, himself undergone the severest privations, in order to assist the poor and suffering in his parish with his meagre savings; Pierre Espagne, of Bordeaux, who saved the lives of eighteen persons shipwrecked, received the second prize. Three more prizes of 1,000 francs each, and twenty of 500 francs, were awarded to four men and nineteen women. M. Henri de Bornier received the large prize of poetry (on the Canal of Suez); M. H. Buillet a prize of 4,000 francs for the best translation into French of the 'Enneades of Plotinus.' M. Jules Lecomte received an honourable mention by the Secretary of the Academy, M. Villermain, and a medal of 2,000 francs, for his book 'La Charité à Paris.' The great prize of Baron Gobert was awarded in equal parts to the MM. Dargand and Geruzex. The distribution of a number of smaller prizes in various branches of literature and sciences closed the festivity.

The alterations which are being made in Goethe's house of birth at Frankfurt, which has passed into private possession, are the talk of the town. Here we have a people whose cry for unity at this moment resounds from the Baltic to the Adriatic, from the Russian to the French frontiers, who assemble in Turnvereinen, archery associations, national leagues, Sängervereinen, and countless other meetings; a people who impose a tax on themselves for the creation of a German fleet, a tax so severe, that every labourer, student, &c. who indulges in a glass of ale, for which he pays a groschen, puts a penny into a box for the German fleet; no one, who has any knowledge of the quantity of ale a German throat may indulge in, will be in the least surprised to hear that the sum of money thus collected is already very considerable, and promises to become enormous if the hot weather lasts, which favours so much the consumption of the male beverage; yet, with all these efforts, Goethe's house passes into private possession. We refrain from any comment on contradictions which prove how small the progress towards a true national feeling in Germany has yet been. We know nothing of the present possessor of Goethe's house, not even his name; he may be a sensible and intelligent man, who takes the duty upon him of preserving, in its original state, the birth-place of Germany's greatest poet; still, this is no guarantee for the future, and does not save the German nation from the blame of allowing Goethe's house to be anything else but a national sanctuary.

SCIENCE

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Manchester, Sept. 12.

THOSE who last week went the furthest in their predictions of our success now find themselves far behind. Our success is, in fact, magnificent and unprecedented. The success, too, is of every kind. We have had no such gathering for numbers—for local subscriptions—for solidity and practicalness in the papers read—for continued and personal interest in the themes discussed in Section—or for the excellence and rarity of the evening discourses. The Astronomer Royal's discourse on the Eclipse drew an audience to the Free Trade Hall which tested even its capacities of accommodation. Prof. Miller's lecture on the Spectrum Analysis, in the Concert Hall, was well received, though the subject is sufficiently difficult to the unscientific mind. The Microscopical evening, the Electric Telegraph evening, and the National History evening, brought to the great Hall crowds so vast as to remind some of those present of the times of political excitement and controversy. The hospitality of the citizens has been endless. And finally, it is only fair to add, the reporting of Sectional work by the local papers has been far beyond the average in intelligence and rapidity.

The two subjects which rose in popular interest above all others have been the Origin of Man and

Iron-plated Ships. Prof. Owen made some very important contributions to the first question. These will be found in our Sectional reports. Mr. Fairbairn rather disappointed expectation by his reserve on the subject of iron plates. His reserve was, no doubt, very wise; but the good folks who had made up their minds that on Saturday morning, in the little Swedenborgian Hall, they would learn "all about it," had to put up with a smart passage of arms between Mr. Fairbairn and Sir William Armstrong, instead of revelations from the Reports of the Shoeburness Committee. What was said will be found authentically stated in our Sectional Report.

The General Committee held its meeting yesterday (Wednesday), at the Free Trade Hall. It had been already settled that the meeting of next year is to take place in Cambridge. No chairman has been fixed on; and, of course, it is imagined by some that this post may be accepted by the Prince of Wales. Dr. Whewell, Prof. Airy, and Prof. Sedgwick are appointed Vice-Presidents. The period was left open, and will be agreed upon with the local officers. The following Recommendations, involving grants of money, were adopted:—Kew Committee, 150*l.*, Photographic Pictures of the Sun.—Col. Sykes, 200*l.*, Balloon Committee.—Prof. Williamson, 50*l.*, Standard of Electrical Resistance.—Mr. Glaisher, 20*l.*, Luminous Meteors and Meteorites.—Mr. Jenkin, 20*l.*, Thermo-Electric Currents.—Mr. Hennessy, 20*l.*, Connexion of Storms and Vertical Atmospheric Currents.—Mr. Gages, 8*l.*, Analysis of Minerals.—Dr. Hooker, 40*l.*, Report on Lancastrian Coal-fields.—Sir Bunbury, 40*l.*, Flora of the Coal-Plants.—Mr. Scott, 25*l.*, Report on the Rocks of Donegal.—Mr. Jeffreys, 25*l.*, Dredging, coast of Durham; 25*l.*, Dredging, N.E. coast of Scotland; 15*l.*, Dredging, Dublin Bay; 5*l.*, Dredging, River Mersey; and 10*l.*, Ravages of the Teredo.—Mr. Sclater, 10*l.*, Report on West Indian Vertebrates; and 50*l.*, Report on Species of Apteryx.—Mr. Wright, 10*l.*, Report on Fishes of Dublin Bay.—Mr. Sclater, 10*l.*, Report of Mollusca of North America.—Dr. E. Smith, 20*l.*, Report on the Effects of Prison Discipline.—Dr. Collingwood, 5*l.*, for collecting Objects of Natural History by means of the Mercantile Marine.—Right Hon. J. Napier, 150*l.*, Committee on Patent Laws.—Prof. J. Thomson, 15*l.*, Gauging Water Pipes.—Mr. Fairbairn, 25*l.*, Accidents on Railways.—Duke of Sutherland, 150*l.*, On Steamship Performances.—Mr. Oldham, 25*l.*, Tide Observations in the Humber.—Kew Committee, 500*l.*, for the Observatory, one year; and 40*l.*, for the Photoheliometer.—Prof. Phillips, 100*l.*, an Assistant, one year.—Index to Reports, 600*l.*—Prof. Phillips stated that the Recommendations amounted to 2,368*l.*, as against 1,395*l.* last year.

In addition to these, the following Recommendations, not involving grants of money, were adopted:—Prof. Stokes, a Report on Physical Optics.—Mr. Cayley, a Report on certain Problems of Dynamics.—Mr. A. Smith and Mr. Evans, a Report on the Reports of the Liverpool Congress.—Prof. Stoney, a Report on the present state of Molecular Physics.—Dr. Lloyd, a Report on the Application of the Gaussian Theory of Magnetism to the Periodical Magnetic Variation.—Dr. Robinson, Communication with Government on the best System of Fog Signals.—Dr. Lloyd's paper on the Secular Magnetic Changes to be printed among the Reports.—Mr. Schunk's paper to be printed in the Report.—Mr. Crace Calvert, a Report on the Properties of the Woods used in Dockyards.—Prof. Williamson, Registration and Publication of the Numerical Facts of Chemistry, and on Scientific Evidence.—Mr. G. Jeffreys, a Report on the Dredging Operations.—Mr. Foster, a Report on Muscular Irritability.—Dr. Drury, Dr. Moorcroft's Report.—Mr. Hunt's paper to be printed *in extenso*.—Mr. Heywood, Application to Charity Commissioners.—Admiral Sir E. Belcher, a Report on Steam Navigation in the Port of London.—Mr. Fairbairn, a Report on the Experiments made at the Manchester Waterworks.—Mr. Atherton's paper on Steam Performance to be printed among the Reports.—Mr. Reid's paper on the Iron-Cased Ships to be printed *in extenso*.—Mr. Webster, to

communicate with the Parliamentary Committee regarding a Reform of the Patent Laws.

SECTION A.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

President—G. B. AIRY.
Vice-Presidents—J. P. JOYCE, Rev. F. PRICE, Prof. ADAMS, The Lord Wootton, Gen. Sabine, Sir David Brewster, Rev. T. P. KIRKMAN.
Secretaries—Prof. J. STEVELLY, Prof. H. J. S. SMITH, Prof. R. B. OUPSON.
Committee—Prof. Andrews, J. Baxendale, Admiral Belcher, J. Bonomi, C. Brooke, A. Cayley, Rev. Prof. Temple, Chevallier, Warren De La Rue, J. P. Gassiot, J. H. Gladstone, J. Glaisher, G. Griffith, Prof. Biersens de Haan, Sir W. R. Hamilton, Rev. E. Hincks, W. Hopkins, Prof. Hennessy, F. Jenkin, M. Kupffer, J. Lee, H. Lloyd, E. J. Lowe, E. Macquay, Dr. Mathiessen, R. Patterson, Prof. Phillips, Gen. Portlock, Rev. T. R. Robinson, Prof. Rogers, J. Scott Russell, A. Sandeman, C. W. Siemens, A. Smith, Dr. J. A. de Souza, B. Stewart, G. J. Stoney, W. Spottiswoode, Col. Sykes, Prof. J. J. Sylvester, Prof. Tyndal, T. Webster, Prof. Wheatstone, K. Worthington.

THURSDAY.

On taking the Chair the PRESIDENT briefly stated the objects of the Sectional meetings and the mode of conducting their proceedings. The Section over which he had been placed as President embraced the subjects of Pure Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in every one of their branches which were not purely technical, these being committed to the care of other Sections; the entire ranges of measures and numbers in their abstract relations and applications, so as to prepare the mind for the using of its powers and improving it in its acquisition and dissemination of knowledge. Astronomy, the branch with which he was more immediately connected, had been the first to experience the fostering care of the British Association, and between that and the grants obtained from Government through its influence the two important works had been given to the scientific: 'The British Association Catalogue of Stars,' and 'The Greenwich Observations,' which, but for this aid, must have remained a useless mine of buried astronomical treasure. He then briefly sketched the importance to the science of magnetism of the Government Magnetical Expeditions, and the fixed magnetical observatories which had originated or been established at their solicitation or suggestion, and he pointed out the importance of these both in establishing the sure foundations of the science, and in putting us in possession of facts not before even suspected to have an existence. He next proceeded to describe the manner in which the business of the Section was conducted. He explained that after papers were read conversation upon each, so far as time permitted, was not only allowed but courted, and here perfect liberty was allowed to each to dissent from the opinions of others, and each was to receive in perfect good humour the unsparing slaughter of any of his opinions, however dear they might be in his own estimation. And here he wished to give two or three cautions, which would be found most useful: first, that science, pure science, was alone their object, and that more serious subjects were entirely forbidden. Secondly, that each should, to avoid the slightest appearance of personality, address the meeting through the Chair. Thirdly, that he must in that chair be a perfect despot; that his dictum must, for the time, be law; and, for an instance, they must not feel displeased if he peremptorily rejected all discussions about perpetual motion, the trisection of an angle, or any subject which would lead to the subversion of any of the well-established foundations of any of the exact sciences. One suggestion he would venture to throw out to those who had communications to make on the more transcendental branches of science, viz., to hold over for a more suitable occasion any subject which could not be made quite intelligible by an oral exposition. He exemplified this by reading the title of one of the papers proposed to be read to the Section, adding that he had no doubt that the meaning of this was clearly understood by the author himself, but, for his part, he (the Astronomer Royal) had not a conception of its meaning. He need scarcely add, that he hoped authors, in avoiding this error, would not fall into the opposite, of beginning at the very first principles of the science connected with their subject. He concluded by informing the Section that a letter had been received from Prof. G. G. Stokes, stating that circumstances had prevented his completing the Report on Physical Optics which he had been requested by the British Association assembled at

Oxford to draw up, but that if the Association honoured him by a renewal of the request he hoped to have the Report ready for presentation at its next year's assembly. The Astronomer Royal stated that the Committee of the Section had that morning sent forward a request to the Committee of Recommendations that the above-mentioned request to Prof. Stokes be renewed. He further stated that Mr. Cayley had at the same meeting been requested to draw up a Report on the Solution of certain Special Problems of Dynamics, that he also was not yet fully prepared to present this Report, and a similar request in this case had also been sent forward to the Committee of Recommendations.

'Report on the Progress of Celestial Photography since the Meeting at Aberdeen,' by WARREN DE LA RUE.

Dr. ROBINSON pointed out the advantages to science likely to result from these researches of Mr. De La Rue; concluding by saying, that it would be shameful to allow the entire expense of the very costly apparatus required for producing the adjustments indispensable in these researches to fall on one individual; adding, that he had no doubt that, if the Committee of the Section would send forward to the Committee of Recommendations a request that a suitable sum of money be placed at Mr. De La Rue's disposal for the continuance of those researches, that that request would be cheerfully complied with, and that Mr. De La Rue would still afford what money could not purchase—his own invaluable superintendence and co-operation.—The ASTRONOMER ROYAL, after heartily concurring in the suggestion of Dr. Robinson, called the attention of the Section to the large photograph of the sun, and especially to the rapid shading off of the intensity of the light towards the outside of the sun's disc. He and the late M. Arago had differed on this very point, M. Arago maintaining that the intensity of the sun's light must increase towards the edge of the disc, while he, the Astronomer Royal, ventured to maintain the contrary opinion. Here, by this very ingenious process by which Mr. De La Rue had succeeded in photographing the sun's disc, it became palpable that his opinion was in accordance with the fact in nature; while that of M. Arago cannot any longer be maintained. The photographed fact settles the question.

'On the Distribution of Fog round the British Isles,' by Dr. J. H. GLADSTONE.—The Royal Commissioners on Lights, Buoys and Beacons, whose Report was laid before Parliament last session, asked, among other things, for the number of days in 1858 on which fog had been noted in the Meteorological Register at each lighthouse and floating light round the coasts of the United Kingdom. From the published returns the author had drawn up a list, showing the frequency of fog at 200 different sites. On a comparison of these, the following conclusions appear to be warranted:—1st. That fogs are more numerous around England and Wales than around Scotland; while Ireland is still less frequently visited by them. The average number of days for the whole of the British Isles is—on shore, 24; at sea, 20. 2nd. That the distribution of fog on different parts of a sea varies little, even though it varies greatly on different parts of the adjoining coast. 3rd. That the frequency of fogs on the coast is in many places far less than on the neighbouring sea; but that all such stations are low ones—for instance, the sandbanks at the mouth of the Thames and the breakwaters. 4th. That two stations, very near one another, but differing in their elevation above the sea, often differ widely in the frequency of fog, the low station being generally the less foggy. 5th. That when the land rises to a considerable height, and is so situated that it meets the south-westerly winds directly after they have traversed the ocean, a frequent deposition of fog or cloud results. This is especially evident on the south and south-west coasts of England and Wales, and on certain prominent points on the west or north of Scotland. The highest number is at Barrow Head, the southernmost point of the Hebrides, viz., 126; and this is the highest light-

house station in the United Kingdom, and near to the Gulf Stream. The smallest number, 4, is at Troon, in Ayrshire. 6th. That where a large area of sea is surrounded on most sides by land, fogs are comparatively unfrequent.

This communication gave rise to an animated discussion; the general opinion being that it was not sufficiently settled what should be called a fog.—Mr. GLAISHER stating that, so far as the returns made to him of the days on which fogs prevailed, the numbers stated by Dr. Gladstone as the averages of the year would more accurately express the averages for the months of September and October.—The ASTRONOMER ROYAL wound up the discussion, agreeing with Prof. HENNESSY, that an exact definition of the term "fog," by the distance to which vision was obscured, should be adopted, and that in registering fog any day on which it was necessary to ring the fog-bell might safely be returned as one on which a fog prevailed.

'On an Electric-Resistance Thermometer with Balancing Coil,' by C. W. SIEMENS.

'On a Panoramic Lens,' by T. SUTTON.—This lens consisted essentially of a hollow sphere of crystal glass, inclosing water, with a central diaphragm and orifice, so managed as to give equal illumination to the centre and extremities of the panoramic picture, which was received on a screen concentric with the lens. Several photographic pictures taken by it were exhibited, and were entirely free from distortion of figure; what should be straight lines being accurately straight in the pictures, which were stated to extend to an angle of 120°.

Mr. C. BROOKE exhibited and explained the construction of the lens, which, he asserted, was rendered perfectly achromatic by a proper adjustment of the surfaces of the glass envelope and the central receptacle for the water. He also exhibited and explained the entire apparatus used with the lens in obtaining the photographic pictures or panoramic views of particular localities.—Prof. CHEVALIER considered that, when the picture which was received on a concentric screen was spread out into a flat picture, the perspective could not be preserved.—Mr. BROOKE admitted that, mathematically speaking, there was some distortion of the perspective, but it was so trivial as not at all to interfere with the general effect of the panoramic picture.—The ASTRONOMER ROYAL considered that the obtaining of panoramic photographs of scenes so accurate as those exhibited to the Section, and extending 120° round the observer, was a most important advance in the practical development of photography.

'Cases of Planetary Instability indicated by the Appearance of Temporary Stars,' by D. VAUGHAN.—This was an entirely speculative essay on the manner in which the approach of revolving planetary bodies to the central in a course of ages, and their breaking up into fragmentary portions, would account for temporary stars, meteors, and other phenomena.

The ASTRONOMER ROYAL would not attempt to decide on the possibility or impossibility of events occurring in a course of ages in accordance with those dwelt on by the essayist. Under ordinary circumstances, the preservation of the plane in which a planetary body moved, and the permanency of the excentricity, were established facts; but some of the phenomena of the satellites and rings of Saturn showed that it would be hazardous to decide off-hand a subject so very speculative as that discussed in this essay.

'Observations on the Structure of Copper, as seen with a Microscope,' by W. VIVIAN.—The author on looking at some broken pieces of pure copper was at first inclined to consider the structure of the fracture as crystalline; but, on examining it with a microscope, he found this a mere appearance: the true structure being a multitude of minute cells communicating with each other, but separated by compressed diaphragms. He found a somewhat similar, but characteristically different, structure in the fracture of iron and other metals.

Mr. TOMLINSON, of King's College, London, read a paper 'On Lightning Figures,' chiefly with reference to those tree-like or ramified figures sometimes found on the bodies of men and animals that

have been struck by lightning. Professor Poey has collected a number of such cases into a memoir, entitled 'The Photographic Effects of Lightning,'—a second edition of which has been published at Paris during the present year. One of these cases is the following:—A boy climbed a tree to steal a bird's-nest; the tree was struck by lightning, and the boy thrown to the ground; on his breast the image of the tree, with the bird and nest on one of its branches appeared very plainly. Mr. Tomlinson explains such cases by referring to breath-figures, and showed that when the discharge of a Leyden jar is received on a pane of glass, it burns away a portion of the organic film which covers all matter exposed to the air, so that when breathed upon, the moisture condenses in unbroken streams along the lines where the electricity has passed; while on the other parts of the surface the moisture condenses in minute globules, so that on holding the glass up to the light the figure is distinctly seen, so long as the breath remains on the plate. This figure resembles a tree, bare of leaves, and might (as the President of the Section afterwards remarked with reference to the diagrams exhibited) be taken for any tree in the world. In this figure we have a broad and somewhat rippled line of least resistance or path of the principal discharge, branching off from which are numerous ramifications, from each of which proceed large twigs, and from these smaller ones of great delicacy and beauty. It can be proved that when the discharge of a Leyden jar is thus received on glass, the jar sends out feelers in all directions to prepare the way for the line of least resistance, and this being accurately marked out, the principal discharge takes place. In some cases the discharge bifurcates, and even trifurcates. If the glass presents too much resistance, the breath-figure consists of three feelers only, and these are the lines which produce the sensation of cobwebs being drawn over the face, which seamen sometimes describe as the forerunners of the ship being struck. The main trunk is hollow, and resembles in its structure the silicious tubes known as fulgurites. Mr. Tomlinson took this figure to be typical of the lightning discharge which strikes terrestrial objects, and objected to the stereotyped zigzag by which a stroke of lightning is generally represented. His theory is, that when a tree-like impression is found on the body of a man or animal struck by lightning, a portion of the fiery hand of the lightning itself has passed over the victim and left its mark. Several cases of this kind were described and discussed, but allowance must be made for the imagination of by-standers, which leads them to see in these ramified impressions "an exact portrait of the tree"; the blotches are taken for leaves, for a bird or bird's-nest, &c., as the case may be. Cases were also examined in which these tree-like impressions were referred by medical men to ecchymosis; other cases, in which the impressions of a horse-shoe, of a nail, of a metal comb, of coins, &c., were found on the persons of the victims, were explained on the principle of the transfer of metallic particles from one conductor to another, as illustrated by the well-known experiment of M. Fusinieri. Mr. Tomlinson rejected the photo-electric theory, by which M. Poey attempted to account for the production of all these figures; and in the discussion which afterwards took place, the ASTRONOMER ROYAL, Professor HENNESSY, and others, were disposed to agree to Mr. Tomlinson's view of the subject.

FRIDAY.

Mr. GLAISHER read the 'Report of the Committee upon Luminous Meteors.'—He commenced by regretting that so few observations had been made by Members of the British Association, and expressed a hope of better organization for the future. During the nights of both the August and November epochs in the year 1860, the sky was generally overcast, and but few meteors were seen. On the other hand, in the August just passed many meteors were observed; but of all seen in the year, accounts from three different observers of the same meteor in one case, and from two in another, had only been received by any member of the Committee, and of all the rest one account alone; so that no additional information could be added to the obser-

vations themselves. Some additional accounts during the year had been received of meteors which had been previously noted, and of one so long back as the 11th of June, 1845, which was seen near Adalia, in Asia Minor, by the Rev. F. Howlett. He describes the day as very sultry, the sky cloudless, when suddenly a meteor, which resembled a bright but permanent flash of lightning, appeared in the north, near to the pole-star. All present became absorbed by the magnificence of the spectacle, and after a time heard a dull, heavy report. The interval of time was estimated to have been from seven to eight minutes between seeing the light of the explosion and hearing the report, indicating the distance of ninety miles from the observer. A third account of the same meteor, has been received from Mount Lebanon, thus giving an additional account of this remarkable phenomenon.—Extracts were then given of the various papers and communications which had been made during the past year by Prof. Haidinger to the Imperial Academy of Vienna relative to the meteorolite of the 26th of May 1751, which is remarkable as being the first, and for a long time the only one, of metallic iron. Prof. Haidinger first produced a later document, and an original German translation, and a third account, found recently in a Library at Agram. Two pieces of iron fell, one of 71 lb. in weight, and which is still in the Imperial Cabinet of Vienna. From observations the meteor passed from 48° N. to 40° 6' N., and from 20° 18' to 34° E., or from W. to E. No observations were made of its velocity; but its height, before its fall at Hraschina, was from forty-three to fifty-two miles. It was stated that the report of this meteor was heard over an area of nearly 1,000 square miles. This iron was the first in which (accidentally, as it happened) was discovered the peculiar crystalline markings now known as Widmannstathian figures, and which are generally found to be of meteoric iron, and best seen when the iron is polished, and then etched with acid. Mr. Haidinger further, in a paper read on the 19th of April, 1860, spoke of a typical form of meteor, as exemplified in the stone which fell at Stannern, in Moravia, on the 22nd of May 1808, which, on the foremost part, appeared rounded off, the crust showing streaks, parallel to the probable line of direction through the air, and was much puckered up, like kneaded dough, behind; and then observed that there must be a starting-point, from some fundamental considerations proved by the phenomena themselves, in order to arrive at an understanding of their forms and conditions. There are, first, the stone leaving the extra-terrestrial space as a solid; secondly, its velocity being greater on entering the earth's atmosphere; thirdly, it is retarded by the resistance of the air; fourthly, the fireball is formed by the compression of the air behind it, and the rotation of the stone resulting therefrom; fifthly, the termination of the first part of the path is marked by a detention from the so-called "explosion," caused by the collapse of the vacuum from the air rushing in with great violence. Several points of interest, bearing on the question of meteors, have been recently noticed by Mr. Greg in his remarks on the tabulated results given at the end of a large 'Catalogue of Fire-balls and Aërolites,' published in the Oxford volume of the British Association Reports for 1860, and may here be alluded to. First, there appear to be indications of an eight-yearly maximum and minimum period for aërolitic meteors, the calculated years of maxima being 1859, 1851, 1843, 1835, &c., and very nearly agreeing with observed years. Secondly, there appear to be aërolitic and meteor epochs both distinct from and common to each other. Thirdly, while the aërolitic class of meteors in its total is rather under the average for August, which is the principal and most constant month for an abundance of sporadic meteors, it is over the average for November, likewise a month noted, though not so regularly, for an abundant display of meteors. Fourthly, there is a most decided tendency in meteors of the aërolitic class (*i. e.* those accompanied by detonation or the fall of stony fragments) to fall in the afternoon rather than at any other time; the numbers being, out of 130 observations, from 6 A.M. to noon, 42; and from

noon to 6 P.M. 88, i.e. more than double. Fifthly, as regards the observed direction of aërolitic and first-class meteors, there would seem not to be any very great tendency one way or the other; it might have been more natural to have expected a much more decided leaning to a westerly direction. The sudden change from an easterly direction, in September and October (about the time of the autumnal equinox), to a westerly direction in November, is remarkable. In January the prevailing direction was S.E.; in February, E.N.E.; in March, N.N.W.; in April, W.; in May, N.W.; in June, S.; in July, N.W.; in August, W.; in September, E.N.E.; in October, E.S.E.; in November, W.N.W., and in December, S. Sixthly, there have been far more falls of meteoric stones in the months of June and July than in December and January. Seventhly, taking the whole year, there is a greater tendency to equality of distribution in the aërolitic class of meteors than the smaller shooting stars and sporadic meteors; and it is highly probable that there is a distinction to be allowed between these two classes as regards orbit and physical characters. The meteors for December appear of late to be on the increase. Several days or periods in the year appear to have been rich in aërolitic and first-class meteors. Some of these are,—January 2nd and 10th; February 6th and 18th; March 1st and 7th; April 19th; June 1st and 2nd; July 17th and 29th; August 3rd, 7th and 12th; September 10th; October 1st, 3rd and 23rd; November 9th—13th; also November 29th; December 8th—13th. With regard to the November period for shooting stars, E. C. Herrick, of the United States, considers it to be advancing into the year at the rate of three or four days a century, the period of *maximum* being about thirty-three years; Mr. Greg, however, considers it may be nearer seventy. If Herrick is correct, then the November period should again culminate in 1866. In conclusion, the Committee begged to impress upon the Members of the British Association the necessity of more complete and numerous observations, noting the times of their appearance and disappearance; using a watch regulated to railway time, or whose error from railway time is nearly known; noting the size, colour, direction and general description of the meteor, its place among the stars at its first and at its last appearance, or its altitude. The larger and more brilliant meteor, the more desirable it is to receive reports from a number of distant observers.

'An Attempt to explain the Earlier Physical Conditions of Meteorites, as well as some of the Phenomena attending their fall on our Planet,' by M. VON HAIDINGER.

'Observations on the Preceding Communication, by R. P. GREG.

'On the Deposit of the Metal which takes place from the Negative Terminal of an Induction Coil during the Electrical Discharge in Vacuo,' by J. P. GASSIOT.—When the electric discharges by an induction coil are made from platinum wires hermetically sealed in a vacuum tube, as usually constructed, the wire which is attached to the negative terminal of the coil shortly assumes the appearance of being corroded: this arises from very minute particles of the metal having been disintegrated and separated from the wire, which particles are deposited on the sides of the tube in a lateral direction. If the wires are protected within the vacuum by being covered with glass tubing open at the end, but extending about one-eighth of an inch beyond the wire, it is the inside of this tubing that becomes coated with metal; but exclusive of this lateral action, a portion of the negative discharge will be observed to obtrude from the glass tubing in the form of a luminous brush; this luminosity is very sensibly affected by a magnet, and can in this manner be made to impinge on different parts of the vacuum tube, and wherever it is thus impinged heat is always evolved. The above phenomenon of the deflection of the negative discharge was described in a paper communicated by me to the Royal Society, and as I was subsequently desirous to examine with greater accuracy the nature of the deposit thus obtained from the negative terminal, and particularly if it could be obtained in the same manner from other metals than platinum, I had

an apparatus constructed in which the discharge could be directed on slips of glass; the apparatus was also so constructed that wires of different metals could be inserted, and in this manner I succeeded in obtaining deposits of the following metals:—gold, silver, copper, platinum, zinc, iron, tin, lead, (brass), magnesium, tellurium, bismuth, cadmium, and antimony—for many of these I was indebted to Mr. Matherson, who furnished them to me in a pure state. With gold, silver, platinum, tin, and bismuth, the deposit would take place in the state as now exhibited in about twenty-four hours' action; if the discharges were continued the deposit became denser, and, as will be observed, in one or two instances the centre is crystalline. With reflected light a large surface exhibits the lustre of the metal—with transmitted light the outer portion is transparent, showing the peculiar colour of the metals, as gold, green; silver, bluish-purple; platinum and tin, blackish-grey; tellurium, with the exception of antimony, I found disintegrated more freely than the other metals; while iron and magnesium were the most difficult; the deposit of the latter is scarcely perceptible. With aluminium wires I could not obtain any deposit after forty-eight hours' constant action; on one occasion I observed a faint trace on the glass, but in repeating the experiment with another wire no sign of any deposit could be obtained. Under the microscope the thin layer or deposit of metal is not resolved into any form, but appears as a mere film on the surface of the glass. From a brass wire terminal there was not any separation of the original metals. I had a tube constructed with two wires, both protected by glass tubing; a long slip of glass was inserted, so that the discharges from the + and the - terminals of the coil could be made with protected wires under the same conditions. The wires were of gold. The usual deposit took place at the negative; but after twenty-four hours' constant action not the slightest indication of any deposit from the + wire could be observed. With antimony a very peculiar effect was obtained; instead of the metal being deposited in a circular form, it spread nearly all over the glass and on the sides of the vacuum tube. I repeated the experiment by inserting slips of glass of sufficient length to reach beyond the terminals. Two of these glasses are on the table, and, if examined, it will be seen that the + discharge has apparently repelled the deposit as it formed from the negative wire, leaving a space somewhat analogous to the dark band which appears in the luminous stratified discharge. Whatever may be the cause of the difference in the action of the electrical discharge between the positive + and the negative -, the disruption of the particles of metal in the latter is merely mechanical; the minute particles are disrupted by the force of the discharge, which at the negative meets with resistance, and which resistance under certain conditions is attended with considerable heating effects, as if the wires are thin the negative invariably fuses, whether the discharges are made in air or in vacuo.

'On the Apparent Path of a Projectile, as affected by the Rotation of the Earth,' by the Rev. Prof. PRICE.—This communication, though in its details eminently mathematical, yet conducted to conclusions, some of which had an important bearing on the directing of missiles discharged from some of those new guns which in some cases gave them destructive powers even at ranges of 10,000 yards, or nearly six miles. The author, after explaining to the mathematical part of his audience the symbols which he used and the successive integrations by which he arrived at the more general results, and the approximations by which these became so simplified as to be applicable to practical uses, these approximations chiefly depending on the very small fraction which expresses the angular velocity of the earth per second—a fraction which, when expressed decimally, has four ciphers after the decimal point before the first significant figure is arrived at, and whose square, therefore, and higher powers are too small to be of any practical value. He thus arrived at simple linear equations, which were easily integrated, and thus the path of the projectile obtained with sufficient exactness for all practical purposes. He selected

two useful examples,—one where the initial velocity was nothing, as in the case long ago investigated by Hook, of a stone dropped from the hand into a deep mine, or from the top of a high tower, the path turning out to be a cubical parabola, showed a deviation to the east with a very small deviation to the south, from the point immediately beneath that from which it had been let drop, as actual experiment had determined it to be long since. The other example selected was that of a gun, directed due north or due south; in either case a westerly deviation being indicated, so that a gun of long range being directed exactly to its object the ball would never strike that object. He also stated, that at every rhomb along which the gun was directed a deviation peculiar to that point of the compass was indicated by the formula.

'On the Canonical Form of the Decadic Binary Quantic,' by W. SPOTTISWOODE.

'On Petzval's Asymptotic Method of solving Differential Equations,' by W. SPOTTISWOODE.—These papers were so purely mathematical that they could not be made interesting to our general readers. Indeed, the President induced the author merely to announce to the Section the title of the first communication, which entitles it to a place in the report of the *Proceedings* of the Meeting, where it can be studied at leisure.

'Observations on the Production of Colour by the Prism; the Passive Mental Effect, or Instinct in comprehending the Enlargement of the Visual Angle, and other Optical Problems,' by J. A. DAVIES.

'The Chromascope, and what it reveals,' and 'The Prism and Chromascope,' both by J. SMITH, were further observations and speculations on the power of producing the sensation of colour by the revolving rapidity of white cards, variously cut out on a black ground—say a piece of black velvet—in strong sunlight, first exhibited to the Section at the Aberdeen Meeting of the Association. The author brought forward further evidence in favour of his optical theory, as opposed to the Newtonian, and combated the opinion that the effect of his Chromascope arose from the power of the retina to recover its sensibility to the impressions of differently coloured lights at successive times.

'An Experiment; being an Attempt to illustrate the Roseate Phenomena seen during a Total Eclipse of the Sun,' by J. SMITH.—The author considered that he had succeeded in producing the effect of the flame-coloured light seen during a total eclipse by causing a blackened circle to revolve rapidly in front of a strongly illuminated white circular card representing the sun. But as the author was not present to explain, nor the instrument to perform the experiment, no opinion could be formed as to what the experiment proved, or whether or not it illustrated the phenomena in question.

Mr. HOPKINS wishing to defer his communication 'On the Motion of Glaciers,' until Monday, the business of the Section was concluded for the day.

SECTION B.—CHEMICAL SCIENCE.

President.—Prof. W. A. MILLER.
Vice-Presidents.—Prof. ANDERSON, Prof. ANDREWS, J. P. GASSIOT, J. H. GLADSTONE, W. R. GROVE, Dr. SCHUNCK, Dr. STEPHENSON, Prof. A. W. WILLIAMSON.
Secretaries.—G. D. LIVING, A. VERNON HARCOURT.
Committee.—G. Bischof, W. Blyth, Grace Calvert, Dr. T. Clark, Dr. J. Davy, Prof. Daubigny, H. Deane, W. De La Rue, Prof. Delfia, B. Edwards, Dr. Eisenlohr, G. C. Foster, Dr. Francis, Dr. Gilbert, G. Gladstone, J. J. Griffin, F. C. Griffiths, C. H. B. Hambly, Rev. W. Vernon Harcourt, J. Higgins, J. P. Joule, Prof. Kekulé, J. Lee, S. Macadam, Dr. Matthiessen, J. Merceur, Dr. H. Müller, A. B. Northcote, H. D. Poehlin, J. J. Price, Prof. H. E. Rose, R. Rumney, R. Russell, J. Sidgbottom, R. A. Smith, Dr. Smith, D. Stone, J. Tennant, C. Tomlinson, Prof. Voelcker, W. S. Ward, R. Warington, H. H. Watson.

THURSDAY.

Opening Address by the PRESIDENT.

Report on the Manufactures of the South Lancashire District.

'On the Effect of Great Pressures combined with Cold on the Six Non-condensable Gases,' by Dr. ANDREWS.—In this communication the author gave an account of some results already obtained in a research with which he is still occupied on the changes of physical state which occur when the non-condensable gases are exposed to the combined action of great pressures and low temperatures.

The gases when compressed were always obtained in the capillary end of thick glass tubes, so that any change they might undergo could be observed. In his earlier experiments the author employed the elastic force of the gases evolved in the electrolysis of water as the compressing agent, and in this way he actually succeeded in reducing oxygen gas to 1.300th of its volume at the ordinary pressure of the atmosphere. He afterwards succeeded in effecting the same object by mechanical means, and exhibited to the Section an apparatus by means of which he had been able to apply pressures, which were only limited by the capability of the capillary glass tubes to resist them; and while thus compressed the gases were exposed to the cold attained by the carbonic acid and ether bath. Atmospheric air was compressed by pressure alone to $\frac{1}{10}$ of its original volume and by the united action of pressure and a cold of -166° F. to 1.675th; in which state its density was little inferior to that of water. Oxygen gas was reduced by pressure to 1.324th of its volume, and by pressure and cold to 1.554th; hydrogen by the united action of cold and pressure to 1.500th; carbonic oxide by pressure to 1.278th, by pressure and cold to 1.278th; nitric oxide, by pressure to 1.310th, by pressure and a cold of -160° F. to 1.680th. None of the gases exhibited any appearance of liquefaction even in these high states of condensation. The amount of contraction was nearly proportional to the force employed, till the gases were reduced to from about 1.300th to 1.350th of their volume; but, beyond that point, they underwent little further diminution of volume from increase of pressure. Hydrogen and carbonic oxide appear to resist the action of pressure better than oxygen or nitric oxide.

'On the Thermal Effects of Elastic Fluids,' by Dr. JOULE and Prof. W. THOMSON.

FRIDAY.

The PRESIDENT exhibited some Photographs of different Spectra, and read a paper on the subject. —The apparatus by which the spectra may be photographed consists of an ordinary camera obscura attached to the end of a long wooden tube, which opens into a cylindrical box, within which is a prism glass, or a hollow prism filled with bisulphide of carbon. If the prism be so adjusted as to throw the solar rays, reflected from a heliostat, upon the screen of the camera, and the wires which transmit the sparks from a Ruhmkorff coil are placed in front of the uncovered portion of the slit, the two spectra are simultaneously impressed. The solar beam is easily interposed at the proper time by means of a small screen, and the electric spectrum is allowed to continue its action for two or three, or six minutes, as may be necessary. He did not find that anything was gained in distinctness by interposing a lens of short focus between the slit and the wire which supplied the sparks, with the view of rendering the rays of the electric light parallel like those of the sun, owing to the absorbent action of the glass weakening the photographic effect; and the flickering motion of the sparks being magnified by the lens, rendered the lines less distinct than when the lens was not used. Although with each of the metals (including platinum, gold, silver, copper, zinc, aluminium, magnesium, iron), when the spark was taken in air, he obtained decided photographs, it appeared that in each case the impressed spectrum was very nearly the same, proving that few of the lines produced were those which were characteristic of the metal. The peculiar lines of the metal seemed chiefly to be confined to the visible portion of the spectrum, and these had little or no photographic power. This was singularly exemplified by repeating the experiment upon the same metal in air, and in a continuous current of pure hydrogen. Iron, for example, gave, in hydrogen, a spectrum in which a bright orange and a strong green band were visible, besides a few faint lines in the blue part of the spectrum. Although the light produced by the action of the coil was allowed to fall for ten minutes upon a sensitive collodion surface, scarcely a trace of any action was procured; whilst, in five minutes, in the air, a powerful impression of numerous bands was obtained. It was remarked by Mr. Talbot that,

in the spectra of coloured flames, the nature of the acid did not influence the position of the bright lines of the spectrum, which he found was dependent upon the metal employed, and this remark had been confirmed by all subsequent observers. But the case was very different in the absorptive bands produced by the vapours of coloured bodies,—there the nature of both constituents of the compound was essentially connected with the production of absorptive bands. Chlorine, combined with hydrogen, gave no bands by absorption in any moderate thickness. Chlorous acid and peroxide of chlorine both produced the same set of bands, while hypochlorous acid, although a strongly coloured vapour and containing the same elements, oxygen and chlorine, produced no absorptive bands. Again, the brownish red vapour of perchloride of iron produced no absorptive bands; but when converted into vapour in a flame this gave out bands independent of the form in which it occurred combined. These anomalies appeared to admit of an easy explanation on the supposition that, in any case, the compound is decomposed in flame, either simply by the high temperature, just as water is, as shown by Grove, or, in all other cases of the production of bright lines by the introduction of a metallic salt into a flame of burning bodies (as shown by Deville). In the voltaic pile the decomposition must of necessity take place by electric action. The compound gases, protoxide and binoxide of nitrogen, gave, when electrified, the same series of bright bands (as Plücker had shown) which their constituents when combined furnish. Aqueous vapour always gives the bright lines due to hydrogen and hydrochloric acid, the mixed system of lines, which could be produced by hydrogen and chlorine. The reducing influence of the hydrogen and other combustible constituents of the burning body would decompose the salt, liberating the metal, which would immediately become oxidized or carried off in the ascending current. There was obviously a marked difference between the effect of intense ignition upon most of the metallic and the non-metallic bodies. The observations of Plücker upon the spectra of iodine, bromine and chlorine show that they give, when ignited, a very different series of bands to those which they furnished by absorption, as Dr. Gladstone had already pointed out; but it was interesting to remark that, in the case of hydrogen, which, chemically, was so similar to metal, we have a comparatively simple spectrum, in which the three principal bright lines correspond to Fraunhofer's dark lines, C, F, and G. It was, however, to be specially noted that the hydrogen occasioned no perceptible absorptive bands at ordinary temperatures in such thicknesses as we could command in our experiments, and the vapour of boiling mercury was also destitute of any absorptive action, although when ignited by the electric spark it gave a characteristic and brilliant series of dark bands. The following experiment suggested itself as a direct test of Kirchhoff's theory. Two gas-burners, into which were introduced chloride of sodium on the wick of the spirit lamp, were placed so as to illuminate equally the opposite sides of a sheet of paper partially greased. The rays of the electric light screened from the photometric surface, suitably protected, were made to traverse one of the flames. If the yellow rays of the light were absorbed by the sodium flame, the light emitted laterally by the flame should be sensibly increased. The experiment, however, failed to indicate any such increase in the brilliancy of the flame, possibly because the eye was not sufficiently sensitive to detect the slight difference which was to be expected.

'On the Emission and Absorption of Rays of Light by certain Gases,' by Dr. J. H. GLADSTONE.

'On an Aluminous Mineral from the Upper Chalk near Brighton,' by Dr. J. H. and Mr. G. GLADSTONE.

'On the Chemical Composition of some Woods employed in the Navy,' by Dr. CRACE CALVERT.

'On the Chemical Composition of Steel,' by Dr. CRACE CALVERT.

'On the Solvent Powers of Weak and Strong Solutions of Alkaline Carbonates on Uric Acid Calculi,' by Dr. W. ROBERTS.

'On certain Difficulties in the way of separating Gold from Quartz,' by Dr. SMITH (of Sydney).

SATURDAY.

'On Atmospheric Ozon,' by Dr. MOFFAT.

'On Sulphuretted Hydrogen as a Product of Putrefaction,' by Dr. MOFFAT.

'On the Composition and Valuation of Superphosphates,' by Prof. GALLOWAY.

'On Morphia, and the Non-existence of Morphinic Acid,' by Prof. DELFT.

'On the Constitution of Paraphthaline or Anthracene, and some of its Decomposition Products,' by Prof. ANDERSON.

'On Piperic and Hydro-piperic Acids,' by G. C. FOSTER.

SECTION C.—GEOLOGY.

President.—Sir R. I. MURCHISON.

Vice-Presidents.—E. W. BINNEY, Sir P. DE M. ROBERTSON, EARL OF ENTHWISTLE, J. BRETZ JONES, Gen. PORTLOCK, Rev. Prof. SAMPSON.

Secretaries.—Prof. HARKNESS, E. HULL, T. RUPERT JONES, G. W. OWEN.

Committee.—J. Atkinson, Rev. Dr. Anderson, W. T. Aveline, J. F. Bateman, A. Bryson, J. Dickenson, R. P. Greg, P. Higson, Dr. Hector, M. P. Merian, Prof. Morris, Prof. Phillips, Prof. Tennant, Prof. Williamson, W. Pengelly, J. G. Marshall, Prof. Owen, H. Green, W. H. Baily, R. D. Darbishire, M. Escher von der Luth, J. Heycock, J. Lubbock, C. Maclean, G. Moore, H. M. Ormerod, J. W. Salter, W. Tite, Capt. Woodall, D. Milne Home, Rev. T. Wiltshire, G. D. Gibb, J. Yates, R. E. Scott, J. F. Collingwood, Rev. R. Pinder Hill, J. Gwyn Jeffreys, Rev. W. Lister, S. J. Mackie, T. A. Readwin, C. Rose, H. S. Smith, Rev. W. S. Symonds, W. Whitaker, W. Wood, A. B. Wynne, R. W. Mylne.

THURSDAY.

Opening Address of the President, Sir R. I. MURCHISON.

'Sketch of the Geology of Manchester,' by E. W. BINNEY.

'On the Recent Encroachments of the Sea on the Shores of Torbay,' by W. PENGELLY.—Hard Devonian limestones, fissile and round jointed, formed, he said, the two projecting horns of Torbay. Sandstones and conglomerates form the hollow of the bay, and have been much worn away within the memory of man, especially at Livermead, which is only preserved by continual engineering labours. The process of erosion by the sea was explained by the author as something like a succession of honey-combing, sometimes by insulation of portions of the cliffs. On the slates and limestones the sea more slowly produced excavations and ledges, which storms enlarge. The effects of the severe storm of October, 1859, on the cliffs, beach, roads, &c., of Torbay were described in detail, and the importance of such storms as modern agents of change was dwelt upon.

'On the Excess of Water in the Region of the Earth about New Zealand: its Causes and Effects,' by J. YATES.

'Notes on two Ichthyosaurs to be exhibited to the Meeting,' by C. MOORE.

'On the Relation of the Eskdale Granite at Black Comb to the Schistose Rocks,' by J. G. MARSHALL.

FRIDAY.

'On a Dinosaurian Reptile (*Scelidosaurus Harrisoni*) from the Lower Lias of Charmouth,' by Prof. OWEN.

'On the Remains of a Plesiosaurian Reptile (*Plesiosaurus Australis*) from the Oolitic Formation in the Middle Island of New Zealand,' by Prof. OWEN.

'On the Elsworth Rock and of the Clay above it,' by H. SEELY.

'On the Sandstones and their associated Deposits of the Valley of the Eden and the Cumberland Plain,' by Prof. HARKNESS.

'On some Phenomena connected with the Drifts of the Severn, Avon, Wye and Usk,' by Rev. W. S. SYMONDS.

'On the Pleistocene Deposits of the District about Liverpool,' by G. W. MORTON.

'Notice of some Facts in Relation to the Post-glacial Gravels of Oxford,' by Prof. PHILLIPS.

SATURDAY.

'On a new Bone-cave at Brixham,' by W. PENGELLY.

'Remarks on the Bone-caves of Craven,' by T. W. BARROW.

'On the Red Crag Deposits of the County of Suffolk,' by W. WHINCOPP.

'Paleontological Remarks upon the Silurian Rocks of Ireland,' by W. H. BAILY.—In this paper, the author noticed the occurrence of *Llandovery flag* in the county of Meath containing the

characteristic Graptolite, *Didymograptus Murchisonii*, and then proceeded to give a general review of the localities in Ireland from which fossils were obtained, as affording satisfactory evidence of the various sub-divisions of the Silurian rocks at present ascertained in that country.

'On the Geology of Knockahigowna, county Tipperary,' by A. B. WYNNE.

'On the Granite Rocks of Donegal, and the Minerals associated therewith,' by R. SCOTT, M.A.

'On the Gold of North Wales,' by T. A. READWIN.

'Comparison of Fossil Insects of England and Bavaria,' communicated by Mr. Stainton, by Dr. HAGEN.

SECTION D.—ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY.

President—C. C. BARRINGTON.

Vice-Presidents—Prof. WILLIAMSON, Prof. OWEN, Dr. DAUBENT.
Secretaries—Dr. ALCOCK, Dr. LANKASTER, Dr. P. L. SCLATER,
Dr. E. PERCEVAL WHIGHT.

Committee—Dr. Alexander, J. Bentley, P. P. Carpenter, J. Clarke, R. D. Darbishire, J. Gwyn Jeffreys, J. Lubbock, R. M. Andrew, G. Ogilvie, R. Patterson, H. T. Stainton, J. A. Turner, Rev. T. Hinks, Rev. E. Hogan, A. Newton, Rev. H. H. Higgins, Dr. Collingwood, Prof. Archer, Dr. Edwards, G. Griffith, Prof. Bomer Jones, Rev. W. Simmons, Dr. Jessen, J. P. Norman, G. S. Worthing, Dr. Dickinson, E. Birchall, Dr. Hector, Dr. Cleland, Dr. G. Ransome, Dr. W. Francis, Rev. H. B. Tristram.

THURSDAY.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the meeting, gave no formal Address, but made some remarks on the advantages of meetings like those which had just commenced. The great object of science was the unfolding the laws by which the universe was governed, and one of the greatest encouragements to this study was the assembling together of men of kindred minds and kindred pursuits. Sometimes difference of opinion engendered feelings of an unpleasant kind, which personal intercourse served to remove; and thus these meetings, on account of their scientific and social value, had become increasingly appreciated.

'On the Cervical and Lumbar Vertebrae of the Mole (*Talpa Europaea*, L.), by Prof. OWEN.—Few of our native quadrupeds have had their osteology more frequently described and studied than the common Mole, by reason of the singular and extreme modifications of certain parts of the skeleton, and their readily recognizable adaptation to the peculiar sphere and habits of life of the animal. He had not anticipated, therefore, in making a recent scrutiny of the skeleton, to find anything worth special notice that had not been noticed before, and could scarcely persuade himself that the fact he was about to communicate had escaped all previous observers. Had it been mentioned, however, in any special monograph on the *Talpa Europaea*, which might have escaped his research, he thought it would have been considered worthy of a reference by the comprehensive and industrious Stannius, and might have led the sharp-sighted De Blainville to a more rigorous scrutiny of the vertebral column than he had bestowed upon it in his Monograph on the Osteology of the Mole—the last on that subject with which Comparative Anatomy has been enriched. Jacobs, in his generally minute and accurate monograph, when treating of the cervical vertebrae, notices only their spinous processes; and, after describing the large one of the *Epistropheus*, proceeds,—“*Vertebrae colli ceterarum processum spinosum habent nullum, et magis annulis similes sunt, quorum interstitia asperae arteriae interstitiis similes sunt*” (p. 14), and this description has been generally repeated. Cuvier writes:—“*Dans les Taupes, elles (les cinq autres cervicales) ne forment également que des simples anneaux entre lesquels il y a beaucoup de jeu*.” So likewise Prof. Robert E. Grant writes:—“*The remaining cervical vertebrae are behind, like so many loose rings, shorn of their spinous and transverse processes, to allow of the freest motion with safety to the spinal chord*.” Prof. Bell more accurately states, “*that in the Talpidae and the Soricidae the cervical vertebrae have strong transverse processes, and, excepting the second, do not possess any spinous processes*.” Prof. De Blainville, in a more detailed account of the skeleton, having express reference to the species under consideration (*Talpa Europaea*), says:—“*Les quatre dernières (vertèbres cervicales) se ressemblent en ce que leur arc, fort étroit, ne présente*

aucune trace d'apophyse épineuse; les transverses sont également peu marquées, sauf le lobe inférieur de celle de la sixième, assez dilaté, du moins transversalement.” If the cultivators of other, and more particularly of the exact, sciences were to judge of Zootomy by the discrepancy of the testimonies adduced by some of the highest names in this science, as to a simple fact, easily determinable by observation, of one of our commonest native quadrupeds, they might conclude that the foundation of our generalizations in Comparative Anatomy reposed upon a very sorry and insecure basis, and that the method of obtaining the materials for such basis, by the first process of induction—the simple exercise of the eyes—stood in need of much improvement. For while one anatomist implies the absence of transverse processes in the cervical vertebrae of the mole by his silence, and another directly affirms their non-existence, a third describes them as being “strong,” and a fourth as being “little marked.” The fact is, that these so-called “transverse processes” are not only present in all the cervical vertebrae, but are variously and peculiarly developed, so as to give the mole the same advantage in strengthening and stiffening its neck, and impeding its lateral inflexions, which the crocodile derives from a similar modification of what might, with equal propriety, be termed in it the “transverse processes of the cervical vertebrae,”—viz., by their intricate or reciprocally overlapping arrangement, due to the shape and size of the costal elements of such transverse processes. But the mole has so far the advantage over the crocodile in this arrangement as that, whereas the costal part of the transverse process retains its fetal separation in the cold-blooded Reptilia, it becomes firmly ankylosed to the other parts of the transverse process in the small warm-blooded mammal. In a former memoir, ‘On the Processes of Vertebrae,’ Prof. Owen had given the results of an analysis of the “cervical transverse process,” showing it to consist of the autogenous “pleurapophysis,” combined with the exogenous “parapophysis” and “diapophysis.” In the mole the pleurapophysis joins the diapophysis, circumscribing the vertebral foramen, and developing a short process from the point of junction; in the third vertebra the pleurapophysis, or costal part of the “transverse process,” is compressed and produced backwards and a little outwards and downwards, overlapping the anteriorly produced part of the pleurapophysis of the fourth cervical. This portion of the “transverse process” much resembles the corresponding but separate element in the same vertebra of the crocodile, except that it is “sessile,” instead of being supported on a short peduncle; it is, for example, broad, compressed, and produced downwards, forwards and backwards; its larger and longer posterior portion overlapping the anterior end of the pleurapophysis of the fifth vertebra, as the same part of itself is overlapped by the pleurapophysis of the third vertebra; the posterior part of the pleurapophysis of the fourth cervical of the mole is further interlocked between the pleurapophysis of the fifth cervical below, and the anterior zygapophysis of the same vertebra above. The pleurapophysis of the fifth cervical resembles that of the fourth. In the sixth cervical it is much more developed, both forwards, backwards and downwards; the pair forming the sides of a deep and wide channel on the under part of that vertebra. In the seventh cervical the pleurapophysis is not developed; the diapophysis forms a small obtuse prominence below the interior zygapophysis, and, in the ordinary language of Anatomy, its “transverse process” would be said to be “imperforate.” With regard to the common description of the cervical vertebrae of the mole as mere rings of bone, the term is applicable only to the neural arches of the five last vertebrae, none of which have a spine, except the third and seventh, and in these it appears as a mere tubercular beginning. The bodies of the vertebrae are subdepressed, but otherwise are well-developed quadrate bones, closely united, so as to comour with the peculiar size, shape and arrangement of the “transverse processes” above described, to give strength to the neck and impede any lateral

inflexions. It is easy to show on a recent mole, when the cervical vertebrae are exposed by removal of the enormous masses of muscles with which they are surrounded, that the lateral inflexions of the neck are confined to movements between the *atlas* and *dentata*, the *dentata* and the third vertebra, and between the sixth and seventh vertebrae, but are as effectually impeded in the intervening vertebrae as in the crocodile itself. Nor is the movement upwards and downwards between the same vertebrae of more than a limited extent. The osseous style developed in the *ligamentum nucha*, co-extensive with the cervical series, and running parallel with the course of their undeveloped spines, stiffens the neck in respect of its vertical inflexions beyond the *atlas*, as well as augments the lever power of the muscles which raise the head. If the service to a mole of a stiff neck in the fossorial applications of the snout and head had been called to mind, the analogy of the more efficient modification to that end in the burrowing armadillo, might have led to an examination of the actual structure of this part of the skeleton of the mole, which would have rendered unnecessary the present communication on the subject. One of the objects Prof. Owen had in view in troubling the Section with what some might deem too trifling a matter, was to encourage younger comparative anatomists to exercise their skill on indigenous subjects, which may any day be brought within their reach. Their organization is far from being exhausted by direct and original scrutiny, and the highest generalizations in Comparative Anatomy might be tested and illustrated by the anatomy of our commonest fishes, reptiles, birds and mammals, independently of rarities from foreign shores. Prof. Owen's residence in Richmond Park had procured him facilities for examining moles, hedgehogs, &c., which might supply subjects for future communications. In conclusion, he might further state respecting the mole, that its loins were strengthened by super-additions to their vertebrae, precisely like those discovered by Sir Philip Egerton in the cervical vertebrae of the *Ichthyosaurus*; viz., by a series of “subvertebral wedge-bones” infixed into the inferior interspace between each of the six lumbar vertebrae, as well as between the first lumbar and last dorsal, and between the last lumbar and the first sacral. These which Prof. Owen had determined to be “autogenous hypapophyses,” have their broad, rhomboidal, smooth and slightly convex base downwards; and their narrower end wedged upwards into the lower part of the intervertebral substance. It is obvious that the lumbar region, co-operating with the pelvis, as the fulcrum during the vigorous actions of the hind feet by which the loose earth is kicked out of the burrow, must derive an advantage from this super-addition to their fixation, analogous to that which the *Ichthyosaurus* derived from the wedge-bones of its cervical vertebrae. The lumbar hypapophyses of the mole had not escaped the notice of the sharp-sighted Jacobs, who speaks of them as “*ossicula sesamoidea*” (loc. cit. p. 17); but he deduces no physiological consequence from the fact; and this passing notice had not been recognized by any subsequent writer on the osteology of the Insectivora. From no systematic work or monograph on Comparative Anatomy, indeed, could the student acquire any hint of so curious a fact that the vertebral column of the mole combined two peculiarities which are separately given, in the Reptilian class, viz., to the Crocodilia and the Enaliosauria respectively. This paper was illustrated by diagrams of the structures described.

Prof. OWEN afterwards read a paper ‘On some Objects of Natural History from the Collection of M. Du Chaillu,’ of which the following is a summary:—Prof. Owen's first knowledge of the zoological collection was derived from a letter sent by M. Du Chaillu, dated Gaboon, June 13, 1859, and received in the British Museum in August, 1859, in which M. Du Chaillu specified the skins and skeletons of the gorilla or *n'gana*, *kooloo-kamba*, *nshiego*, and *nshiegombowie* which he had collected, offering them for sale, with other varieties, to the British Museum. Prof. Owen replied, recommending the transmission of the collection to

London for inspection, with which recommendation M. Du Chaillu complied, bringing with him all the varieties he had named, with other objects of natural history, from which he permitted selection to be made. The skins of the adult male and female of the young of the troglodytes gorilla afforded ample evidence of the true colouration of the species. In the male, the rufo-griseous hair extends over the scalp and nape, terminating in a point upon the back. The prevalent grey colour, produced by alternate fuscous and light grey annulations of each hair, extends over the back, the hair becoming longer upon the nates and upon the thighs. The dark fuscous colour gradually prevails as the hair extends down the leg to the ankle. The long hair of the arm and forearm presents the dark fuscous colour; the same tint extends from below the axilla downwards and forwards upon the abdomen, where the darker tint contrasts with the lighter grey upon the back. The scanty hair of the cheeks and chin is dark; the pigment of the naked skin of the face is black. The breast is almost naked, and the hair is worn short or partially rubbed off across the back, over the upper border of the iliac bones, in consequence, as it appears, of the habit ascribed by M. Du Chaillu to the great male gorilla of keeping at the foot of a tree, resting its back against the trunk. The skin of the great male gorilla, as mounted in the British Museum, exhibits two opposite wounds,—the smaller in front on the left side of the chest, the larger close to the lower part of the right blade-bone. Two of the ribs in the skeleton of this animal are broken on the right side near where the charge had passed through the skin in its course outwards. These marks correspond with the account of the slaughter of the great gorilla given by M. Du Chaillu. Prof. Owen proceeded to describe the colour of the female gorilla, which, it appears, was generally darker and of a more rufous tint than the male. In one female the rufous colour so prevailed as to induce M. Du Chaillu to note it as a red-rumped variety. In the young male gorilla, 2 ft. 6 in. in height, 1 ft. 7 in. in the length of the head and trunk, and 11 inches across the shoulder, the calvarium is covered with a well-dressed "skull-cap" of reddish-coloured hair. The back part of the head behind the ears, the temples and chin are clothed with that mixture of fuscous brown and grey hair which cover with a varying depth of tint the trunk, arms and thighs. The naked part of the skin of the face appears to have been black, or of a very dark leaden colour; a few scattered straight hairs, mostly black, represent the eyebrows. A narrow moustache borders the upper lip, the whole of the lower lip and sides of the head are covered with hair of the prevailing grey fuscous colour. The rich series of skulls and skeletons brought home by M. Du Chaillu illustrate some most important phases of dentition. These phases were specified by Prof. Owen at length. The deciduous or milk dentition, it was remarked, were in the youngest specimen of the gorilla something similar to those of the human child, but an interpace equal to half the breadth of the outer incisor divides that tooth from the canine, and the crown of the canine descends nearly two lines below that of the contiguous milk molar. The deciduous molars differed from those of the human child in the more pointed shape of the first, and much larger size of the second. The dentition of the young gorilla corresponds best with that exemplified in the human child between the eighth and tenth years; the difference, however, is shown in the complete placing of the true molar, whilst the premolar series is incomplete. It was worthy of remark, also, that in both specimens examined the premolars of the upper jaw had preceded those of the lower jaw, and that the hind premolar has come into place before the front one. In the later development of the canines and the earlier development of the second molars of the second dentition the gorilla differs, like the chimpanzee and the orang, from the human order of dental development and succession. An opportunity of observing this order in the lower races of mankind is rare. Prof. Owen availed himself of the opportunity in the case of the male and female dwarf Earthmen from South Africa, exhibited in London. He found dentition at the phase indicative of the

age of from seven to nine in the English child; other indications agreed with this evidence of immaturity. The children were dressed and exhibited as adults. Both showed the same precedence in development of canines and premolars which obtains in the whole race. Referring next to the variety of the chimpanzee brought by M. Du Chaillu from the Camma Country and from near Cape Lopez, Prof. Owen remarked that this species accords specifically in its osteological and hirsute development with the *Troglodytes niger*. It is stated by M. Du Chaillu to be distinguished by the natives of Camma as the nschiegombowie from the common chimpanzee (*Troglodytes niger*), called by them the nschiego. From the character of the skins of the male and female specimens of this species brought by M. Du Chaillu to London, Prof. Owen would have deduced evidence of a distinct and well-defined variety of Troglodytes.

The reading of this paper was followed by a discussion in which Prof. OWEN, Dr. LANKESTER, and M. DU CHAILLU took part. Prof. OWEN, on being requested to point out the principal distinctions between man and the gorilla, drew attention to the fact of its inability to stand on its hind legs, and the multitudinous points of adaptation in structure which such an incapability demanded. He also went into the details of the anatomical structure of the brain in the monkey tribes, and insisted on the great differences of structure which that organ presented in man and the quadrumana. Independent of the great size of the brain in man, it possessed certain parts, as the hippocampus minor, which existed only in an undeveloped or rudimentary condition in the monkeys.

Dr. WRIGHT, of Dublin, read the following communication from Dr. J. E. Gray, 'On the Height of the Gorilla.'—Much difference occurs in the statements of travellers and others with reference to the height of the great African ape. Bowdich, the first traveller by whom it was mentioned, under the name of the *Ingéna*, states it, on the authority of the natives of the Gaboon, to be generally 5 feet high; but, in some recent notices, it has been asserted to reach the height of 6 feet 2 inches; and the specimen exhibited at the meeting of German naturalists at Vienna is said, on good authority, to have measured more than 6 feet in height. The measurement of a stuffed skin without bones is necessarily delusive, depending as it does, firstly, on the mode in which the skin has been originally prepared, and, secondly, on the extent to which the artist may be disposed to stretch it. Such measurements are not to be relied on unless they are in accordance with those of the bony skeleton; and it, therefore, occurred to me that it would be desirable to measure the long bones of the limbs of the different skeletons existing in the British Museum, the osseous structure giving the only certain dimensions on which reliance can be placed. The skeletons in the British Museum are six in number, viz.,—1. A skeleton, obtained from Paris by Prof. Owen, and mounted in the best French manner;—2, 3, 4. Skeletons of male, female and young, purchased from M. Du Chaillu;—5. A skeleton of a male, purchased at Bristol, of which we have also the stuffed skin;—6. An imperfect skeleton, purchased from M. Parzudaki, of Paris. The measurements of the several bones of each of these skeletons are given in the following table.

	Humerus.	Ulna.	Radius.	Femur.	Tibia.	Fibula.
Measurement in inch.						
Articulated specimen from Paris	17	14	13	14½	11½	10½
Skeleton from Du Chaillu's stuffed specimen (called the "King of the Gorillas")	10½	14	13½	13½	11	9½
Skeleton of young male, from the specimen purchased at Bristol	14½		11	15		9½
Imperfect skeleton, purchased of M. Parzudaki	12	11	10	11		9½
Skeleton of female, purchased of M. Du Chaillu	13	11	10½	11	9	7
Skeleton of young male, purchased of M. Du Chaillu	12	11½	9½	10	8½	7

They were taken by Mr. Gerard with a tape measuring inches and quarters of inches only, but

are quite sufficient for a comparison between the specimens themselves, and as affording materials for determining the actual height of the animal. As the largest of these (viz., the Paris specimen, photographed for the Trustees of the British Museum by Mr. Fenton) stands 5 feet 2 inches in height, we are justified in concluding that to be in all probability the extreme natural height of the full-grown animal.

Mr. J. G. JEFFREYS exhibited specimens of the *Sphenotrochus borealis* of Fleming, which had been taken in the dredge off the coast of Zetland.

Dr. OGILVIE read the Report of the Aberdeen Dredging Committee.—At the Aberdeen Meeting of the British Association a Committee was appointed for the purpose of carrying out a system of dredging on the north-eastern coast of Scotland, consisting of Dr. Ogilvie, Dr. Dickie, Prof. Nicoll, Dr. Dyce, and Mr. Peach, and 25l. was granted for that object. Of this sum, 5l. was allotted to Mr. Peach to enable him to conduct investigations at Wick. In 1860, the few weeks available for dredging, previous to the Meeting of the Association in July, were so tempestuous and generally unfavourable that no part of the grant was expended; but in the course of the autumn a trial was made off the coast of Banffshire. During the past summer, 1861, several dredging expeditions were planned and completed off the bay of Aberdeen and adjacent coast, none exceeding a distance of twelve miles from land. The Committee in Aberdeen considered it advisable to receive the aid of others besides Mr. Peach, and to have trials made at points intermediate between Aberdeen and Wick, in order to render the investigations more complete; and with this view the assistance of the Rev. W. Grigor, of Macduff, was asked and readily accorded, a part of the grant being allotted to him. They have also secured the co-operation of another zealous naturalist, Mr. Dawson, of Cruden. This gentleman has just put at their disposal a valuable and interesting Report on the Mollusca of Cruden Bay, but the others have not yet had sufficient time to allow of any report; and at Aberdeen the materials collected during the several expeditions being still in progress of examination, the Committee are under the necessity of reserving the details for a further report. The general results, however, have been such as to lead them to hope that the sum of 25l. will be granted for one year more, in order that the dredging may be further carried on, and at greater depths and distances from land. No regular dredging has previously been conducted on this part of the Scottish coast, but the Committee have now the satisfaction of observing, that, owing mainly to the admission of parties of students of the University to the dredging excursions, a feeling of interest has been awakened in the pursuit, from which the best results may be anticipated; and there can be no doubt that several ardent young men have thus been thoroughly trained in carrying on such operations in the open sea. The Committee would urge these as reasons for a renewal of the grant, that they may be thus enabled to procure materials for a complete report at the Meeting of the Association in 1862.

'On the Anatomical Characters of *Cyprea*,' by Dr. T. ALCOCK.—In this paper the author gave the results of a more detailed anatomical examination of the species of the genus *Cyprea* than had hitherto been made.

'On the Relation between the Pinnate and Palmate Leaves,' by T. M. MASTERS.—The author gave examples of transition from one form of these leaves to another, showing that the form depended on the relative growth of different parts of the leaf.

Dr. LANKESTER said that the forms of all leaves depended on the relative growth of the woody and cellular tissue of the leaf. He objected to the terms *nerves* and *veins* as applied to the vascular tissue of leaves, and proposed to substitute the more appropriate term *ribs*.

'Brief Summary of a Report on the Flora of the North of Ireland,' by Dr. G. DICKIE.—The district to which the Report refers comprehends that part of Ireland which lies to the north of a line passing to the west from Dundalk, embracing ten entire counties and part of other two. The information respecting the native Flora of this district

has been derived mainly from the following sources: Dr. Mackay's 'Flora of Ireland,'—a valuable list contributed by D. Moore, Esq., of the Glasnevin Botanic Garden,—notes contributed by Mr. Hyndman, of Belfast,—the manuscripts of the late Mr. Templeton, of Cranmore, liberally placed at the author's disposal by Mrs. Templeton,—and, lastly, records of species observed by the author himself during excursions to different parts of the north of Ireland. Details will be given in the full report for insertion in the next volume of the *Transactions* of the Association. It will be sufficient here to give a summary of the results. The standard adopted is the 'British Flora' by Sir W. J. Hooker and Prof. Arnott; and in order to bring out the botanical features of the district, the types of Mr. Watson (in his 'Cybele Britannica') afford the best means for comparison. The total number of species of Phanogams in the district may be estimated at 725. In the entire Flora of the United Kingdom, those of the English type are 396; the Scottish, 68; Highland, 108; Germanic, 196; Atlantic, 80. In the district there are 166 of the English type, 39 Scottish, 22 Highland, 17 Atlantic, and 3 only of the Germanic type; the remainder, of course, embracing those of general occurrence in Britain, hence called the British type. The Flora, therefore, is characterized by a large admixture of species belonging to the English and Scottish types, with a fair proportion of those called Western, or Atlantic. The number of Highland species is small, as might have been expected, owing to the physical characters of the country. Those of the Germanic type are still fewer; only 3 out of 196 British species referred to that type.

FRIDAY.

'Report on the best Mode of preventing the Ravages by Teredo and other Marine Animals in our Ships and Harbours, for the Consideration of which a Committee was formed at the last Meeting of the Association,' by Mr. JEFFREYS.

'Preliminary Report on the Dredging Committee for the Mersey and Dee,' by Dr. COLLINGWOOD and Mr. BYRLEY.

Mr. M'ANDREW read a short account of the proceedings of the General Dredging Committee. This Committee has now been organized, and Mr. J. G. Jeffreys has undertaken the duties of reporter of the correspondence of the various local dredging committees.

In the course of the discussion which the reading these Reports led to, Mr. JEFFREYS stated that the several results of the labours of the dredging committees confirmed Edward Forbes's law, that the species which had the greatest vertical depth had the greatest horizontal range. At the same time, the law was not absolute, as the changes which had taken place in the elevation and depression of the sea-bottom since the last geological epoch had undoubtedly produced many local disturbances in the distribution of both plants and animals. He pointed out, however, the necessity of an accurate investigation of forms in order to determine their distribution.—The Rev. Mr. HINCKS observed, with regard to the record of the existence of *Coryne pusilla*, that it was very desirable that the particular variety should be stated. He knew many varieties of this form of polyp, but knew of no book or paper where they were all recorded.—Mr. PATERSON announced that Prof. Wyville Thompson, during his dredging this summer off the Shetland Islands, had procured five perfect specimens of the *Udaria papillosa*. Of this fine sea-urchin, known as the piper, only the spines had been taken by previous naturalists.

'Report on the Present State of our Knowledge of the Genus Apteryx, living in New Zealand,' by P. L. SCLATER.

'On the Ovicells of the Polyzoa, with Reference to the Views of Prof. Huxley,' by the Rev. T. HINCKS.—In this paper the author stated that in certain forms of Polyzoa he had discovered, first, cells which developed into regular ova; secondly, cells which became absorbed, and contributed to the development of normal ova.

Mr. LUBBOCK stated that he had observed the same distinctions in the ovicells of bees and butterflies.

'On the Influence exerted by Light on the Func-

tion of Plants,' by Dr. DAUBENY.—The author described certain principles published by him in the *Philosophical Transactions* in the year 1836, in the course of which he established, firstly, that the decomposition of carbonic acid and the consequent disengagement of oxygen was influenced chiefly by the luminous rays of the spectrum, and not by the calorific or actinic ones; secondly, that under particular circumstances, nitrogen is emitted during sunlight from the leaves of plants; thirdly, that other functions of plants, such as the greenness which the leaves assume, the peculiar property which belongs to certain ones, as to the sensitive plant, the exhalation of water from the leaves and its absorption by the roots, are probably dependent upon the same influence, &c. Dr. Daubeny briefly reviewed the various points comprised in the subject he selected for consideration, and submitted representations on paper illustrative of the operations of light under various circumstances.

Dr. DAUBENY also read a paper 'On the Functions discharged by the Roots of Trees,' and made some observations 'On a Violet peculiar to the Calamine Rocks, in the neighbourhood of Aix-la-Chapelle.'—In these papers the author called attention to the selective power possessed by the roots of plants as indicative of a force independent of any explanation from physical causes, and which he therefore regarded as vital.

Dr. LANKESTER objected to the term "vital" as indicating the existence of a force independent of physical forces. All we knew of the functions of animals and plants increased the conviction that they were dependent on physical forces. The selective power of roots was no greater proof of a vital action than the selective power possessed by the crystals of minerals on compound solutions.

SUB-SECTION D.—PHYSIOLOGY.

President—Dr. DAVY.

Vice-Presidents—Prof. SHARPESY, Prof. ROLLESTON, Dr. WILLIAMS,

Dr. ROBERTS.

Secretaries—Dr. SMITH, Dr. ROBERTS.
Committee—W. R. Milner, Dr. Gibb, Dr. B. W. Richardson, A. Aspland, Dr. Borchardt, Dr. Noble, J. Robertson, J. A. Ransome, Dr. M. A. E. Wilkinson, Mr. Brook, Prof. Remak, Dr. J. W. Ogilvie, J. Toynbee, R. Garner, Prof. Ogilvie, Dr. F. Moutat, Dr. Robinson, Dr. Collingwood, A. Ransome.

THURSDAY.

'On the Connexion between the Functions of Respiration and Digestion,' by Dr. G. ROBINSON.

'Report on the Influence of Prison Dietary and Punishments on the Bodily Functions of Prisoners,' by Dr. E. SMITH and J. R. MILNER.

'On the Existence and Arrangement of the Fovea Centralis Retinae in the Eyes of Animals,' by Prof. H. MÜLLER.

'On Chloroform Accidents, and some new Physiological Facts as to their Explanation and Removal,' by Dr. C. KIDD.

'On the Action of Lime on Animal Matter,' by Dr. J. DAVY.

FRIDAY.

'On the Physiological and Medicinal Properties of Sulphate of Aniline, and its Use in the Treatment of Chorea,' by Dr. J. TURNBULL.

'Report of the Influence of Prison Dietary and Punishments upon the Bodily Functions of Prisoners, Part II.,' by Dr. E. SMITH and J. R. MILNER.

'On the Action of the Eustachian Tube in Man, as demonstrated by Dr. Politzer's Oscope,' by J. TOYNBEE.

'On the Blood of the Common Earthworm,' by Dr. J. DAVY.

'On Certain Points in the Anatomy of the Insectivora,' by Dr. G. ROLLESTON.

'Upon the Influence of the Sympathetic Nerve on Voluntary Muscles, as witnessed in the Treatment of Progressive Muscular Atrophy by Secondary Electric Currents,' by Prof. REMAK.

SATURDAY.

'On the Structure and Growth of the Elementary Parts (Cells) of Living Beings,' by L. BEALE.

'On the Question whether the Hair is or is not subject to Sudden Change in Colour,' by Dr. J. DAVY.—The popular notion is decidedly in favour of the affirmative, and many naturalists and physiologists have come to the same conclusion. They adduce instances of the change of the hair to white or grey, in the case of persons under strong emotions

of grief or terror. Haller, in his 'Elementa Physiologiae,' refers to eight authorities for examples of such changes; but all that he seems to admit for himself is that under the influence of impaired health such a change may take place slowly. Marie Antoinette was cited by favourers of the popular notion as a striking and well-authenticated instance; but when fairly considered, the case came under the condition admitted by Haller. Had it been possible for mental emotion, whether of terror or of grief, to render hair suddenly grey, surely in the Queen's case the change should have been witnessed at an earlier period than that of the arrest of the Royal Family in their attempt to leave France. If such a sudden change could be presumed, might we not expect to witness it in soldiers engaged in an active campaign amidst all the dangers and horrors of war? He had himself examined thousands of soldiers, men prematurely worn out in various climates, and concerned in many a hard-fought battle—many of them grievously wounded—but he never met with an instance of the kind. The case of a rebel Sepoy is stated by Dr. Laycock, in the April number of the *British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review*, on the authority of Surgeon Parry; it being said that the man's hair changed from black to grey in half-an-hour. He was undoubtedly under the belief that he would be condemned to death. Might not this be the explanation? the man was hurried in, profusely perspiring; he was naked, and cooling and drying rapidly, his hair, previously grey, being darkened by moisture, resumed its natural colour. The effect of water in intensifying colour is well known; and a further circumstance in aid of the explanation given may be found in the fact that the natives of Bengal are in the habit of staining their hair. The *Transactions* of the Royal Society, extending over 200 years, do not contain an instance of such change in the colour of the hair: a circumstance opposed to the conclusion that it ever took place, for had it ever been undoubtedly witnessed, it is not likely that it would have remained undescribed. The author is not aware that, irrespective of recorded evidence, anything in support of the popular notion can be adduced on physiological grounds.

Human hair cannot be injected. Using colouring fluids, such as a solution of nitrate of silver and a solution of iodine, the author has not observed any change of colour, except in the portions actually immersed. Whether it owes its colour to a fixed oil, to a peculiar arrangement of its constitutional molecules, or to both, it resists decay in a remarkable manner; it resists the action of acids and alkalies, except the strongest, which dissolve it. It resists maceration, and even boiling water, except continued for a long time, and under pressure, when it suffers disintegration and decomposition. Exposure to the sun will bleach hair, but this will not account for any very sudden change of colour. Supporters of the popular opinion refer to changes in the plumage of birds, such as the ptarmigan, and in the hair of certain quadrupeds, such as the mountain hare and ermine, which become white towards winter, and of a darker hue when the winter is passed. The belief is rested on, that this is not caused by moulting, or a change of coats, but that it takes place in the existing feathers and hair. But there is no satisfactory evidence of such changes; and considering the qualities of both, they seem most improbable. There is good proof that in the ptarmigan the change is decidedly connected with moulting; at least such is the author's decided impression from inspecting the numerous specimens, shot at different seasons, belonging to Mr. Gould—which eminent ornithologist says, that the "ptarmigan is always moulting," the changes being from brown in the summer, to speckled in the autumn, and white in the winter. The speckled feathers, few and large, overlap the white; and as soon as those few are shed, the bird appears in its white dress. The similar change amongst quadrupeds most probably arises from the same cause; and examples, less striking than those amongst wild animals, can be observed in cases of the horse and the cow. Prof. Rolleston, of Oxford, had given to the author a portion of the hair of a pony which has been observed to change its coat from tawny to nearly white in winter. Mr. Erasmus

Wilson, who advocates the popular doctrine, refers to the case of a lemming in support of his views; but Mr. Blyth, a naturalist, says that he examined a lemming killed during its autumnal change, and satisfied himself that "the white hairs were all new, and not the brown changed in colour." There are reasons why it might be expected that the summer coat and plumage should be darker than those of the winter. The author concludes that whether we consider one side of the question or the other—the human evidence so questionable, the physiological so much more reliable—the idea of fallacy is unavoidable, as to the hair being subject to sudden change of colour from mental impression. The attempts made to explain such a change by physiologists are allowed to be complete failures; and more amusing attempts had been made to explain the phenomenon on other grounds than those of fallacy. The author, when on foreign service, knew an assistant surgeon of a regiment who had become insane, and whom he visited a fortnight or three weeks subsequently. The patient's hair, before brown, had become grey; but when he called attention to the fact, the regimental surgeon simply said, "Your surprise will cease, when you know that—has, since he has been afflicted with his malady, discontinued dyeing his hair." When we consider how prone the hair of some persons is to turn grey at an early age, even without accompanying or preceding bodily ailment, and how many would wish to conceal this blemish, and so have recourse to chemical means, it is easy to imagine that this source of error may not be unfrequent. Nor should it be overlooked that there is a disposition in some to make statements merely for the sake of exciting momentary surprise or of acquiring ephemeral notoriety. If we consult the records of imposition and delusion, we shall find many a thing attested, and for a time believed, of as marvellous a kind as the sudden whitening of the human hair. Has not witchcraft had its defenders? Have not table-turning, clairvoyance, and spirit-rapping had believers? Have there not been even physiologists who have given their credence to spontaneous combustion of the human body, and to equivocal generation?

'Physiological Researches on Resuscitation,' by Dr. B. W. RICHARDSON.

'On some Points in the Anatomy of Insectivora,' by Dr. Prof. ROLLESTON.

'On certain Points in the Anatomy and Physiology of the Dibranchiate Cephalopods,' by A. HANCOCK.

'Observations on the Encephalon in Mammalia,' by R. GARNER.

'On the Occipital Vertebra in Osseous Fishes,' by C. ROBINSON.

SECTION E.—GEOGRAPHY AND ETHNOLOGY.

President.—J. CRAWFORD.

Vice-Presidents.—Sir R. I. MURCHISON, Sir J. R. R. SMITH, Sir R. B. BRIDGES, Sir H. R. RAWLINSON, Prof. SEDGWICK, Major-Gen. CHESNEY.

Secretaries.—Dr. HUNT, J. KINGSLEY, Dr. NORTON SHAW, W. SCOTT-WOODS.

Committees.—The Hon. J. Baker, Dr. Beddoe, J. Bonomi, J. Botterill, C. H. Bracebridge, Capt. Cameron, M. P. B. Du Chaila, R. Chambers, R. Cull, Rev. Dr. Davidson, J. Bernard Davis, J. Dickinson, J. Dugdale, R. Dunn, Earl of Ellesmere, J. Fielding, A. G. Findlay, Capt. Galton, Osorio R. Gordon, Rev. Hamilton Gray, S. Gregson, Dr. Hector, Rev. E. Hicks, F. Hindmarsh, Rev. Dr. Hume, Sir H. James, Dr. Lee, Capt. E. M. Lyster, Dr. J. Lister, G. Maclean, The Lord Bishop of Manchester, J. S. Mayson, J. McClellan, J. Mitchell Mitchell, Lord Montagu, P. O'Callaghan, Capt. E. O'Malley, Prof. Owen, Major-Gen. Portlock, Capt. Founden, C. Ratcliff, Sir J. Richardson, Crabbe Robinson, Prof. Scott, Dr. Simpson, Lord Stanley, F. Tuckett, J. King Watts, C. White, Prof. Wilson, H. Wise, Dr. Woolaston, Colonel Shafter, Parker Snow, H. D. Seymour, J. W. Maclure, Rev. R. Goswell, Major-Gen. Sir Travell Phillips, Sir H. James.

THURSDAY.

'On the Connection between Ethnology and Physical Geography,' by the PRESIDENT.

'On the Direct Overland Telegraph from Constantinople to Kurrachee,' by Major-Gen. Sir H. C. RAWLINSON.—In 1858 the Turkish Government undertook to execute, at its own expense, a line of telegraph from Constantinople to Bussorah, which would form an integral portion of the great line connecting India with Europe. It was foreseen that the line would be convenient both for the requirements of the Turkish trade and the purposes of Turkish government, and would thus benefit the empire; but the money return for the outlay was to be sought in the tariff established for British messages transmitted along the line towards India.

The British Government engaged, as soon as there was a fair prospect of the completion of the Turkish undertaking, to carry on the communication from Bussorah to India at its own expense. Some of the officers originally engaged in the undertaking had retired, but three of Lieut. Holdsworth's *employés*, Mr. Carthew and the brothers M'Cullum, remained in the country, and, mainly owing to their zeal and skill, the line was now in a working and efficient state the whole way from Constantinople to Bagdad. The Porte had declined to accede to a proposition that Her Majesty's Government should incur half the expenses of the improvements, but had formally engaged to carry out all Col. Kemball's recommendations for giving greater efficiency to the line at his own expense. A submarine cable from Pera across the Bosphorus having been frequently damaged by the anchors of vessels, it was proposed to suspend a wire from the European to the Asiatic side at the narrowest part of the strait—a distance of not more than 1,000 yards. Precautions had been taken as security against interruption from the Arabs, Kurds, &c. by the line of telegraph being taken from Marden along the chain of the Masius, where there are located a great body of Jacobite Christians. Col. Kemball reported favourably of the progress of efforts to conciliate the Arab chiefs living near the outer ranges of the Kurdish mountains. The telegraph consisted of two distinct wires, one of which was reserved for the exclusive use of the British Government; and a convention was about to be signed with the Turkish Government for the regulation of the respective shares of the expense to be incurred in keeping the line in working order, for fixing the tariff for the transmission of messages, &c. With reference to the Persian section of the line, attention was being more immediately directed to a continuation of the land-line from Bagdad, through Persia, towards India. Political and physical arguments showed the desirability of taking a northward line, and the author believed that it had been decided to continue the line, in the first instance, directly from Bagdad to Teheran, thence to Khanikien and Kermanshah. From the latter place it would continue to follow the great high road from Babylon eastward. At Teheran the line would join another system of telegraphs, which had been organized in Persia itself. From Bagdad it was proposed to continue the line to Bunder Abbas; and it was almost certain that the Shah would enter cordially into the scheme. The Commissioner in Scinde, the agent for the Government of India, and the Imam of Muscat, had reported as favourably as could be wished. They were working in what he believed, in the present state of oceanic telegraphy, to be the only practicable direction.

The PRESIDENT remarked, that if Manchester and Calcutta and Bombay were to be brought into communication in ten or fifteen minutes, as they ought to be, it must be by land, and not by sea. Our oceanic cables had been total failures. We had sunk two or three millions of money, which might as well have been thrown in the form of sovereigns into the Red Sea. Pharaoh had lost his chariots and horsemen; but this country had lost a sum amounting to 50,000*l.* per annum for the next fifty years,—a monstrous sum to spend, and to spend for nothing.—General CHESNEY stated that Capt. Lynch, who was out with him at the first forming of the Company, had sent out a vessel (in pieces) to navigate the lower part of the Euphrates, and intended opening a communication with Kurrachee. England required several lines of telegraph, and they should endeavour to secure the one through Persia, as well as that through Arabia. He knew sufficient to believe that the carrying out of the line would be perfectly easy.—Capt. CHARLWOOD, R.N., thought the proposed route was as good a one as could possibly be taken, and that the Euphrates Valley was a perfectly feasible line for the telegraph as well as the railway, to be carried on to India. Communication could thus be established between Britain and Hindostan, Calcutta and London, Manchester and Bombay.

'Remarks on the Proposal to form a Ship

Canal between East and West Loch Tarbert, in Argyllshire,' by J. RAMSAY.

'On the Ethnology of Finnmark, in Norway,' by L. DAW, of Christiania.

FRIEDAY.

'Remarks on a Proposed Railway across the Malay Peninsula,' by H. WISE.

'Notices on the Ethnology, Geography, and Commerce of the Caucasus,' by Capt. CAMELON.

'On the Geography and Natural History of Western Equatorial Africa,' by P. B. DU CHAILLU.

'On the Acclimatization of Man,' by Dr. J. HUNT.

SECTION F.—ECONOMIC SCIENCE AND STATISTICS.

President.—W. NEWBACH.

Vice-Presidents.—Dr. FAIR, J. HAYDOCK, Lord MONTAGUE, Alderman NEILL, Right Hon. J. NAPEL, E. CHADWICK, Dr. NORLE, Rev. Canon RICHMOND, Col. SYKES, W. N. MANSLEY, W. TITE.

Secretaries.—Rev. J. E. T. ROGERS, E. MACROBT, R. C. CHRISTIE, D. CRADWICK.

Committee.—E. Ashworth, H. Ashworth, Dr. Aspland, T. Bealey, C. H. Bracebridge, S. Brown, Dr. Camps, J. Cheetham, R. Fert, J. Franklyn, H. Fawcett, R. Gladstone, S. Gregson, The Lord Provost of Glasgow, J. T. Hammarck, F. W. Haddon, Right Hon. T. E. Hesdian, E. Herford, E. Hill, W. Lanston, Rev. Dr. Hume, J. McConnel, J. McClelland, H. Mann, Rev. W. N. Molesworth, A. Neild, Capt. Palin, E. Potter, A. Moore, F. Purdy, H. D. Pochin, Malcolm Ross, J. Shustleworth, R. J. Spiers, Lord Stanley, Dr. Strang, N. M. Tarrt, Dr. Watts, W. Westgarth, R. Wilkinson, T. Wilson, C. Van der Macren.

THURSDAY.

'A Glance at the Cotton Trade,' by T. BAZLEY.

—A century ago the population of Manchester was below 30,000, whilst now 350,000 persons reside in and occupy it. Population and wealth have wonderfully increased and ramified to other places; but now, in the zenith of prosperity, a mysterious hand has written upon our walls the words of caution and of admonition. During the last fifty years upwards of 20,000,000,000 pounds weight of cotton from all sources have been consumed in Great Britain, and the value would be probably not less than 750,000,000*l.* sterling, or might equal a sum of the amount of our National Debt, the chief supply having been obtained from the United States of America. Upon a fair computation, the import of that material, which has so largely employed the capital and labour of this country, has yielded a profit of not less than 1,000,000,000*l.* sterling to the people of the United Kingdom within that period. The wonder is, that so large a supply of cotton could be procured from that one source, the United States; and when we reflect that this country possesses a monopoly of the vast extent of territory found in the whole world capable of producing this raw material, the inference is most palpable, that there has been developed the most successful agricultural industry in the States of America which has been either ever contemplated or realized; whilst in British colonies and dependencies apathy and neglect have prevailed. If the legislature had little sympathy with the great industry of Lancashire, the interests of our foreign possessions might have induced our rulers to stimulate productions in them, which would have found compensating markets at home. The advocates of large and of independent supplies of raw cotton, from all possible sources, have never desired Governmental favours, their object having been to promote the removal of repressing obstacles, and to procure, by the aid of a sound colonial policy, at least a fair share, in proportion to the extent of our foreign possessions, of not only cotton, but of every other product which they might more abundantly have yielded. During the last year the consumption of cotton in Great Britain was 85 per cent. from the United States, 8 per cent. from other foreign sources, and 7 per cent. from British territory. The present position of the trade is most precarious and dangerous. Existing stocks and prospective supplies of cotton may enable the mills to be worked into the spring of next year, at moderately full time; but afterwards, unless supplies be received from the United States, independent sources can only furnish the means of keeping the mills at work little more than one day in the week. With the growth of this industry 5,000,000 of our population have become, directly and indirectly, dependent upon it for their subsistence; and the productiveness of their capital and labour, including the raw material, was for the last year nearly eighty million pounds sterling. Of this large value twenty-five millions of cotton

manufactures were absorbed in the consumption of the people of the United Kingdom, and there remained for exportation fifty-five millions. The estimated capital engaged in its fixed and floating investments, is two hundred million pounds. Now, when we contemplate the vast interests involved in this surprising trade, seeing that the people employed and connected with it exceed the population of the kingdom of Belgium, of Holland and of Portugal; that the national treasury receives from it an amazing sum in aid of the expenses of the State; that a commercial marine of unparalleled magnitude derives support from it; that the comfort and happiness of the labourers employed in it are imperilled by any indications which threaten to disturb its existence and prosperity; and that its suspension, or serious curtailment, would even endanger the general weal; we may well inquire what efforts have been made to sustain the usefulness, prosperity and permanency of this source of national riches. That the cotton trade should have rested chiefly upon the one supply of the States of America for its very means of existence, every good and every wise man has deplored; but that to produce that supply the portion of the human family which is most defenceless should be held in the degradation of slavery is abhorrent to the feelings of the righteous, of the humane and of the benevolent. Most effectually to suppress slavery will be to supersede the necessity for the labour of the slave, and if the chiefs of Africa could be induced to cultivate sugar, cotton and tobacco upon their own soil they need not expel and degrade their labourers. Of the commercial policy of the United States of America censures can scarcely be too severe. In the Northern States protection has prevailed, and the people of the South have been compelled to pay extravagant and monopolist prices for the manufactures produced by their own agricultural labour, and which, in the form of cotton, has been received in this country free from every tax. The North has robbed the South by unjust exactions, and the South has robbed the negro of life and liberty! Why the British manufacturer has tamely submitted to an import tax of 80 per cent. upon cotton goods entering the States of America, whilst the raw cotton, the growth of those States, has been received here free from tax or impost, without making an effort to procure supplies of his raw material from free labour with the right to send free exports in exchange, can only be accounted for by the anxiety to possess an apparent immediate benefit at the cost of advantages more enduring, but which could only be regarded as of prospective, or future, possession. Partial and unjust government has at length reaped the fruit of convulsion, and for which unjust policy had sown the seed. The North has taxed for its own protection and advantage the people of the South and their industry; and the South has held in degradation, oppression and slavery the labourers who have enriched their owners. Mutual wrongs have been committed, and hitherto no just object appears before the world as a cause of the lamentable struggle which is exhausting both of them. But slavery is doomed. A protective system has been fostered in the North, founded very extensively upon the pirated inventions of this country, and by the agency of which our manufactures have been largely excluded from the markets of the States. Even their very literature has been abstracted from the intellectual faculties of those in their fatherland who have only their cultivated minds and soul-breathing thoughts for their inheritance. In addition to these grave reasons, which mainly affect the morality of the States, this country has been paying a tribute of five million pounds sterling per annum to those States in excess of the price at which cotton could be remuneratively produced and sold. With the convulsion which exists in America, with the adverse commercial policy dominant there, and with the inhuman system of slavery which prevails in the cotton-producing districts, what are the duties which devolve upon our governing and mercantile classes? If by the convulsion of the States we are taught our national, as well as commercial, duties, the lesson will be ultimately beneficial. Whether it has been wise for our Government to see con-

tinually increasing the dependence of this great trade upon the one chief supply of its raw material, and that source adverse in interest, and oppressive to its own labour, we can only answer in the negative. With the East and West Indies, with tracts in South, East and West Africa, and with land in Australia as extensive as Europe, capable of growing cotton from the lowest to the highest qualities, it is a national reproach to us that we have permitted our own fields to be uncultivated, and that our spinners and manufacturers have been driven by necessity to consume the produce of slavery. Looking the means of communication and of irrigation, the resources of the East Indies remain in much the same dormant condition in which they have been for two thousand years; but brighter prospects are opening in that great dependency; railways are being constructed, canals formed, river navigation improved, and works of irrigation promoted. One great defect is, however, retained with perverse tenacity. The tenure of land is obstructive alike to the rights of individual ownership, and to its effective cultivation. Without doing the slightest wrong to the holders of any land, its equitable transfer might be sanctioned, and a landed proprietary as influential as in our own country might be established. Protection to life and the rights of property, with every other just adjunct of good government, will inevitably lead to prosperity. Small supplies of cotton, as good as that obtained from New Orleans, are now received from India, and the cotton of this vast dependency is certainly improving; but whilst, from a combination of circumstances and causes, the ryot of India is only paid 12s. per acre for his crop of cotton, and the American cultivator can obtain 12l., the energy and capability of the former cannot be developed. Supposing efforts to be made commensurate with indicated difficulties, all the common cottons, or 75 per cent. of the consumption of Great Britain, might be obtained from India in a couple of years. From Egypt the supply of cotton may increase, but there the withering influence of the despot retards its extended cultivation, though the spirited, energetic, and successful enterprise of Mehemet Ali is an example deserving the imitation of better men. He introduced that agricultural industry into his vice-royalty, and founded a fountain of wealth whence flow millions of annual income to the advantage of Egypt. For all the finer, higher, and better classes of cotton, from New Orleans, Brazil, and Egyptian to the most beautiful Sea Island, Queensland, in Australia, might quickly afford all requisite supplies. That territory alone, besides sustaining the population of Europe, could easily be made to produce all the cotton now consumed in the world; but so sweeping a change and enlarged production need not be deliberated upon, the facts being only referred to as illustrating the powers of that colony. In seeking from the Government the development of the resources of the colonies, the twofold advantage would arise of which that power would financially be greatly benefited, alike at home and in the colonies. Government must set its Colonial house in order. Land grants for beneficial purposes should be free, facilities afforded for emigration, public works promoted, and prosperity will follow in the train. Capitalists, merchants, and manufacturers, whose investments are largely embarked in the cotton trade, have duties devolving upon them. These bodies are known to have large investments in foreign railways, in the cultivation of sugar and other products, and in many dubious securities; but in the cultivation of the staple raw material of their own pursuits they have not ventured to embark. Last year the cotton trade contributed to capital and labour fifty million pounds sterling, and in the last fifty years the aggregate reward has been one thousand millions. Surely from these treasures might be spared some pittance of capital to free the negro, and to insure still greater prosperity to industry. Supposing the Government of our country to be willing to make all the preliminary arrangements which will contribute to the security and profit of capital invested in cotton growing, the clear duty of the class referred to will be to enter upon investments with no niggard hand; and, for their encouragement, it may be mentioned that

very recently an extensive Louisiana cotton-planter has asserted that he could grow cotton at 8d. per lb. which is now worth 9d. per lb. in Liverpool, and of course he has had to buy his labourers, and afterwards to sustain them. The confessed profit is 200 per cent., but, in all sobriety of judgment, cotton growing would afford 100 per cent. of recompense. Here, then, the governing, the capitalist, the mercantile, and the manufacturing classes have duties in common to perform, and from which none of them should withhold their willing help. Upon this subject the warning voice has been long and often heard, and the present embarrassment in cotton supplies has been anticipated. Having, therefore, been forewarned, may this great and world-benefiting industry be fore-armed!

'On the Price of Printing Cloth and Upland Cotton from 1812 to 1860,' by Alderman NEILD.

'On the Altered Condition of the Embroidery Manufacture of Scotland and Ireland since 1857,' by Dr. J. STRANG.

'On the Connexion of Improvements in Cotton Bleaching with Improvements in the Condition of the Factory Population,' by H. ASHWORTH.—Having traced the art of bleaching from its commencement to the present time, and described the present process in an interesting manner, Mr. Ashworth continued to say that, by an art which half a century ago was almost unknown, and by the agency of our coal as fuel, we have succeeded in converting certain products which we dig from under our feet, such as salt, pyrites and lime, into one of the most important branches of manufacturing chemistry. These discoveries in chemistry may appear extraordinary, although they are not more important in the economy of bleaching than are the mechanical arrangements which have superseded the exposure of labourers, in all states of the weather, to the accustomed drudgery of the "crofters" of old. The "crofters," of whom we have spoken, bore the appearance of remarkably strong men; their working dress was of thick white flannel, called "gladding"; the cut of the coat was peculiar, having a loose, open appearance, and a low, flat collar, on which the shirt-collar usually rested. They had their necks uncovered; and, their employment being so much exposed to moisture, they seldom wore stockings. Altogether, they assumed a bearing of unconcern about the state of the weather, and were quite regardless of the splashing of water. Their employment consisted mainly in the handling of wet cloth, and in removing it, either by hand or by wheelbarrows, from one operation to another. Perhaps the most distressing part of their labour was that of carrying upon their shoulders a pile of wet cloth, rising to some height above the head, which they conveyed to some considerable distance in the fields, and spread upon the grass. In the severity of the winter season there would be drippings from the cloth, forming icicles, which would be adhering to the skirts of their clothing. It has been through a succession of mechanical inventions that these laborious operations have been dispensed with, and one after another they have been handed over to the power of the steam-engine. The result has been that the time required for the operation of bleaching is now about as many days as formerly it required weeks to accomplish. Honour to British genius that these advantages have been derived to our country! The general public will, no doubt, feel curious to ascertain whether any, and what proportion of the money saving thus effected has reached the consumer; some other portion of the public will inquire in what extent the advantages thus achieved by science and art have been shared by the operative class employed? It is not expected that much concern will be manifested about the interests of the proprietor, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that a still more minute inquiry will be raised about the "human machine," more especially, whether, during the progress of these advances in manufacturing art, the material, moral, and intellectual condition of the working class has been made to keep pace with all these improved manipulations, which, amidst the struggle of changes, have destroyed the character of many employments, but have greatly increased the whole number of

persons employed? These inquiries it will be our endeavour to satisfy. The advantages shared by the consumer will easily be reckoned. We have before us a printed card, or list of prices for bleaching, issued by a leading firm in the year 1803. At that time the charge for bleaching a well-known description of cloth was 7s. 6d. for a piece of 28 yards, and it is now 6d. The case of the labourers employed in bleaching 60 or 70 years ago was, as before stated, a very harassing one—they suffered severely from exposure to wet and cold, and, as a consequence, from rheumatism and asthma. The earnings of a "crofter" would be from 10s. to 15s. per week. Upon wages so scanty, and with some uncertainty of employment, their mode of living was necessarily inexpensive. Oatmeal was the staple commodity of their food. They used it as porridge; their bread was of oatmeal, either in leavened oat-cakes or baked in the form of a loaf called jannock, which is said to have been introduced by the refugee Flemings; and animal food, with the exception of bacon, was seldom found at the working man's table. Now-a-days, the workmen in bleach-works perform all their work in-doors, and are therefore no longer exposed to the coldness and moisture of the former period. The wages are increased in a proportion which cannot easily be estimated, and their employment is one of great regularity. They have nearly ceased to consume oatmeal; jannock is unheard of; oat-cakes are seldom seen; and their tables are now daily spread with wheat bread, animal food from the shambles, and all the other articles which usually enter into the consumption of families in the other grades in life. The social condition of the operative bleacher of early times cannot easily be separated from the rest of the working population of that day, neither could they now be described in any other manner than that which would apply to the operatives around them in other pursuits. We may refer to their modes of pleasure-taking as affording in itself a very appreciable indication of the past and present. The amusements which formerly prevailed were rude and boisterous—now they are more refined and intellectual. Bull-baiting, bear-baiting, and cock-fighting were amongst the common amusements of the day, especially at the wakes and fairs. The game of foot-ball was a very favourite one, so much so that the people of one place would make selection of their combatants and have them pitched against those of some other place, and these would contend in very ardent strife for the renown of mastery. Indeed, so very popular was this game that a match at foot-ball was upon one day in the year tolerated by the inhabitants in the streets of Bolton. The whole of this is now given up. The game of cricket is becoming a popular one, and others equally harmless in their character are being introduced. Seventy years ago, Sunday schools had made but slight progress. There were but few persons who could read, still fewer who could write; and when any one received a letter, he had to carry it away, perhaps a good many miles, to find a scholar who could read it. At the present time, Sunday schools abound, day schools are numerous, and the affair of carrying away a letter in search of a scholar may now with much complacency be put down as among the reminiscences of seventy years ago.

'Prices in England, 1582-1620, and the effect of the American Discoveries upon them during that Period,' by Prof. ROGERS.

FRIDAY.

Mr. NEWMARCH, the President of this Section, was to-day sufficiently recovered to undertake the duties of his office; and the proceedings, consequently, commenced with the learned gentleman's Address.—He said there was some danger at this time that undue importance should be attached to what had been achieved in physical discovery. Enormous as had been our achievements which had been accomplished in railways,—beholding, as they did, the prominent effects produced by tubular bridges, ocean steamers, telegraphs and by rifled cannon,—there was some danger—and it was not a small one—lest we should attach excessive and undue importance to the obligations which society owed to these achievements, and those discoveries,

great as they were. A glance at the history of the last thirty years would show that there had been in operation economical forces, the effects of which were hardly of less importance. Sound doctrines had been applied to foreign and inland trade, taxation, education, sanitary science, prevention of crime and the poor-laws. Economical science had ceased to be hypothetical, and had become experimental. This, the prominent fact in the history of the last thirty years, was due to the spirit of close scrutiny which had been carried into everything, including history, archaeology, literature and politics. It had been mentioned as a reproach to economical science, that it was not purely a science, but partook largely of the nature of an art. He must confess that this was scarcely a reproach; and the remark arose from a hasty view of the real difference between Science and Art. Science was really a collection of general principles; but all sciences were more or less arts. Astronomy, for example, led to the production of nautical almanacs; and physiology to hospitals, sanitary laws and precautions against fire. Economic science must be essentially an art, inasmuch as its smallest problems involved human interests, affections and passions; and the advances which had been made of late years arose from regarding it both as a science and an art. There was a great want of an accurate and convenient term for social science, which would include morality and religion, education, jurisprudence, municipal law, sanitary science, political economy, the fine arts and the art of government. The Social Science Association had six Sections; namely, jurisprudence and amendment of the law, education, punishment and reformation, public health, social economy, and international laws. It was probable that social science would soon imply, technically, political economy, jurisprudence, sanitary science, education and statistics. He had mentioned statistics, but statistics was not properly a science, like dynamics and chemistry. Statistics had no body of doctrine, or of general laws, of its own. Its generalizations were of the second order. There were five main divisions, namely, vital statistics, criminal statistics, economical statistics, trade statistics, and taxation statistics. In all these, ultimate units were being gradually established. The annual death rate was almost as important as Dalton's law of definite proportions. It had been established that the death rate in a community of human beings inhabiting a country like our own ought not to exceed 17 in 1,000, and taking their stand upon this, they were able to say that where the annual death rate greatly exceeded that figure, there was something wrong. The rate of infant mortality was almost the best test of civilization. From the plan suggested by the Statistical Congress of last year, they should gradually be able to ascertain what was the real condition, and what was the effect of the social relations pervading different parts of the world. The application of the experimental method pursued during the last thirty years had led to a large modification of the early and economic science in reference to free colonization, legal interference with labour, currency prices, the nature and operation of rent, and the effects of a large increase of metallic money. As to legal interference with labour, there was no part of political economy apparently so clear as that which taught that capitalists and labourers should be left to make their own bargain. Prior to Adam Smith and Ricardo, nearly all such interference by law and custom had been mischievous; and, therefore, experience seemed to be on the side of *laissez-faire*, and against guilds, syndics, and government officers. This was true, so long as the labourers were of the adult class, working singly or in small numbers, or in families. But it ceased to be true when manufacturers congregated work-people in large masses, and largely employed women and children, who were only partially free agents. Capitalists said that the limiting the hours of labour would mischievously and fatally discourage capital; and so it would, in the abstract. But there were these qualifying conditions—that capital, depending for its return upon the order and energy of large masses of persons, must take especial care of the physical

and moral condition of such persons; and that the efficiency of exertion, even with machinery, did not mean unlimited hours of labour, but skilled efforts during the best selected parts of the day. The experiment had fully answered; and the orderly, educated, and contented labourers of Lancashire were security against foreign competition, and a guarantee of peace. Economic science dealt with six principal classes of questions, namely, the nature of wealth, the exchange of commodities, taxation and finance, currency and banks, wages and division of employment, and interference by the State. The last three only were still in dispute. Formerly with regard to these the *laissez-faire* principle seemed to be the general rule; but as society became more complex, it seemed to be clear that the State must in many cases protect individuals. It could not be denied that at present the tendency of civilization was to deal with rights in masses. The conclusion of the whole matter seemed to be, that as the result of the last thirty years, full as that period had been of scientific achievements, they might justly claim for the services rendered by economic science and statistical inquiry a place in the front rank; that they had now arrived at a kind of intermediate point, at which, after long debate, many controversies were finally settled, and from which they might see their way to a higher summit; and that the least doubtful result of their experience had been the discovery that the most solid progress was made by guiding themselves in the main by close observation of facts, and by employing speculative and hypothetical reasoning under the most cautious conditions. But there was a larger moral beyond these results. The last thirty years had been an age of renaissance, because they had found out that human life had higher ends than employment in incessant labour or devotion to excessive gain; that to accomplish these higher ends they must free themselves bodily and wholly of artificial and false supports, and contest with no mimic earnestness for the honour of the first place among modern civilized states. He did not believe in the New Zealander looking upon the ruins of St. Paul's; but rather looked forward to Windsor Castle becoming a West-End mansion, and the villas of the metropolis flourishing on the hills of the White Horse. No community ever decayed in which the poorer classes could earn a reasonable independence.

'On the Progress of Improvements in Manchester and Salford during the last Twenty Years,' by D. CHADWICK.

'On Strikes,' by Dr. J. WATTS.

'On Co-operation and its Tendencies,' by E. POTTER.

'On the Rochdale Co-operative Societies,' by D. STONE.

'Co-operative Stores: their Bearing on Atheism, &c.,' by the Rev. W. R. THORBURN.

'On the Progress of Co-operation at Rochdale,' by the Rev. W. N. MOLESWORTH.

SECTION G.—MECHANICAL SCIENCE.

President—J. F. BATEMAN.

Vice-Presidents—Sir W. G. ARMSTRONG, T. FAIRBAIRN, Capt. GALTON, The Mayor of MANCHESTER, Sir J. KENNIE, Rev. Dr. ROBINSON, J. SCOTT RUSSELL, T. WEBSTER, Rev. Prof. WILLIS.

Secretaries—P. LE NEVE FOSTER, J. ROBINSON, H. WRIGHT.

Committee—J. Abernethy, J. G. Appold, T. Aston, C. Atherton, G. Bayley, Admiral Sir E. Belcher, C. F. Beyer, Capt. Blakeley, J. C. Dennis, Capt. Dyer, W. Fairbairn, J. Fenelon, Lloyd Foster, T. B. Foster, B. Fothergill, J. Gilbert, A. Henderson, J. Hetherington, J. Hick, J. Hopkinson, W. B. Johnson, A. J. Macarty, sen., J. E. McConnell, J. R. Napier, J. Oldham, A. J. Platt, J. Ramsbottom, E. J. Reed, R. Roberts, N. Scott Russell, C. W. Siemens, J. Smith, W. Smith, Bindon B. Stoney, C. Vignoles, J. Whitworth, Bennett Woodcroft.

THURSDAY.

The PRESIDENT delivered his opening Address. After saying that this Section should especially meet with support in Manchester, he took occasion to point out the many important questions which it might with benefit discuss; naming, amongst other things, gunnery and ship-armour, railway accidents, calling attention to the effects of frost on railway axles, from which so many accidents occurred last winter, as well as to the importance of good signalling, especially referring to the late accidents. He also called attention to the gigantic fires which had lately occurred, and baffled all means for extinguishing them; and he described the means adopted in Manchester,

viz., the abolition of the old fire-plug and a substitution of firecocks in their place, to which a hose and jets could be attached. He instanced that, at one large fire in Manchester, the fire-engines in connexion with the old plug, which were ineffectual, required 500 men to work them, while on the present system, at a subsequent fire in a warehouse of large size, eleven jets were at work from firecocks in the street within twenty minutes, a small amount of damage was done and a large salvage effected.

Mr. J. OLDHAM read a report 'On the Progress of Steam Navigation at Hull.'

Mr. ATHERTON, Chief Engineer of Woolwich Dockyard, read a very valuable paper, 'On Freight as affected by Difference in the Dynamic Performance of Steamships.'—The object of the paper was to point out a series of deductions from facts which had come under his experience, showing how freight was commercially dependent on the special shape and tonnage of the ship, as well as on the size (an element of the performance) of her engines. He showed the commercial importance to shipowners of these considerations. The ship must be specially fitted in all respects for the special service she is intended for, or she performs at a loss. A ship adapted for one voyage, may fail utterly when placed on a different station, and he was very anxious to call the attention of shipowners to these points.

In the course of the discussion, Mr. J. SCOTT RUSSELL took occasion to state that he fully agreed with the principles laid down by Mr. Atherton, and felt assured that the consideration of them was most important for shipowners to take up. He considered they were much indebted to Mr. Atherton for having brought the subject so clearly before the Section.

Dr. CRACE CALVERT read the next paper, in which he gave the results of investigations into the qualities of some woods suitable for ship-building. He had examined ten different kinds of woods, and the superiority of some of them to English oak could not be too strongly impressed upon the nation. In woods grown in tropical countries the tannin of the English oak is replaced in some instances by resins, and in others by substances similar to caoutchouc. Such was the case with Moulmein teak, Santa Maria and Moira woods, and these woods had therefore great advantage over oak in resisting decay. The facilities for mildewing and decaying were as follows: unseasoned oak, rapid; seasoned oak, rather less; African teak, Honduras mahogany, limited; Moira wood, Santa Maria, and Moulmein teak, none. During his researches he found great difference between oak felled in summer and oak felled in winter; the latter was rich in tannin, the former contained little tannin, but a large quantity of gallic acid. In examining the specimens of wood taken from the well-known gunboats, he found the chemical composition of the wood from the sound boats was identical with that of seasoned oak felled in winter, whilst that from the unsound boats was identical with that of unseasoned oak felled in summer.

FRIDAY.

Mr. J. SCOTT RUSSELL brought before the Section the Report of the Steam Ship Performance Committee; but without reference to the statistical tables which accompanied it, no intelligible abstract can be given of its contents.

Mr. J. HEYWOOD brought before the Section the Report of the Committee on the Patent Laws.—The report pointed out that the revision of the Patent Laws had been one of the objects which had from the foundation of the Association engaged its attention; that since the new Patent Law of 1852 many of the grievances connected with the subject had been remedied, but that still many remained to be removed. These had formed the subject of discussion at the Committees of the Association. At the Liverpool Meeting in 1854 attention was drawn to the fact of 70,000*l.* being annually taken from inventors in the shape of fees. The reports of the Committees at Liverpool, Glasgow, Cheltenham, Leeds, and Aberdeen all concurred in recommending that the surplus then derived from fees, in preference to a reduction in such fees, should be applied at

present to—1st, the erection of suitable offices for the Commissioners of Patents, and a free library of reference and consultation; 2ndly, the erection of a museum for the preservation and exhibition of models of inventions. In the discussion at Aberdeen the inadequacy of the law was strongly insisted on, and the whole subject was recommended to the consideration of the Jurisprudence Section of the Association for the Promotion of Social Science, and the result was the appointment of a joint Committee of the two bodies. This Committee arrived at the following resolutions, and the Report enters fully into the arguments upon which these resolutions are founded:—
 "1. That all applications for grants of letters patent should be subjected to a preliminary investigation before a special tribunal. 2. That such tribunal shall have power to decide on the granting of patents, but it shall be open to inventors to renew their applications notwithstanding previous refusal. 3. That the said tribunal should be formed by a permanent and salaried Judge, assisted when necessary by the advice of scientific assessors, and that its sittings should be public. 4. That the same tribunal should have exclusive jurisdiction to try patent causes, subject to a right of appeal. 5. That the jurisdiction of such tribunal should be extended to the trial of all questions of copyright and registration of design. 6. That the scientific assessors for the trial of patent causes should be five in number (to be chosen from a panel of thirty to be nominated by the Commissioners of Patents), for the adjudication of facts, when deemed necessary by the Judge or demanded by either of the parties. 7. That the right of appeal should be to the Court of Exchequer Chamber, with a final appeal to the House of Lords. 8. That for the preliminary examination the assessors (if the Judge requires their assistance) should be two in number, named by the Commissioners of Patents from the existing panel; the decision to rest with the Judge. 9. That the Committee approve of the principle of compelling patentees to grant licences on terms to be fixed by arbitration, or in case the parties shall not agree to such arbitration, then by the proposed tribunal, or by an arbitrator or arbitrators appointed by the said tribunal. 10. That a report be drawn up in conformity with the resolutions passed by this Committee, and that the Council, if such report be approved by them, be requested to allow it to be read at the meeting of the British Association to be held at Manchester this year." The Committee passed a resolution to the effect that the jurisdiction of the proposed tribunal should be extended to the trial of all questions of copyright and registration of design. The Committee conclude their report by stating that they desire in particular to direct attention to the two important points referred to, viz., the preventing the indiscriminate grant of letters patent and the constitution of an efficient tribunal for the trial of patent cases. If these objects can be accomplished, other subordinate matters, and, in comparison, of small importance, will, no doubt, be consistently and satisfactorily arranged.

Mr. HUGHES read the Resolutions passed at a meeting of the Committee of the Manchester Patent Law Reform Association, held on the 30th of August 1861, the Mayor of Manchester in the chair, as follows:—"That in consequence of very peculiar views propounded by certain persons, that inventors have no claim to remuneration for their inventions, however good and useful; that the value of an invention must not be considered in reference to the benefit of the inventor, but its utility to the public; and that the inventive genius of man does not require any stimulus, nor deserve any reward. These novel doctrines, in connexion with the Meeting of the British Association and the Great Exhibition of next year, have caused the Committee of the Manchester Patent Law Reform Association to re-consider the views and resolutions they have so often discussed and adopted at their numerous meetings since 1850. Without intending to justify the present laws in all their details, knowing the many defects which this Committee advocated previous to the alteration in the Patent Laws in 1852, but which, owing to the mischievous

opinions of misdirected parties, were overthrown, and consequently remain to be remedied, they consider it their duty to record a few of the Resolutions extracted from the minutes of their proceedings, which have been discussed and considered in every shape and form, both in Committee and in public meetings assembled frequently in the Town Hall in this city:—1. That it is universally acknowledged that discoveries, inventions and improvements relating to mechanical and chemical science have very greatly conduced to the civilization of mankind, the progress of commerce and the wealth of nations. 2. That the ingenuity of Englishmen especially has effected many valuable inventions and improvements in almost every department of science and manufactures, whereby the commerce, wealth and power of the British dominions have been promoted to an extent unparalleled in the annals of any other nation. 3. That in order to develop to the fullest extent the inventive talents of our countrymen, every encouragement and security should be given to inventors consistent with the public welfare. 4. That the present very heavy expenses, loss of time and other inconveniences, occasioned by the intricate routine or operation of passing through a great number of useless forms to which the inventor is subjected in obtaining letters patent, exhibit a tendency not calculated to encourage, but absolutely to baffle and paralyze the efforts of a class so essential in maintaining the commercial pre-eminence of this kingdom. 5. That for many of the most valuable discoveries and inventions, this country is indebted to the expansive minds of operatives and individuals in humble life, who are prevented from securing to themselves the advantages of their inventions on account of the present expensive process of obtaining protection by royal letters patent. 6. That inventors should not, in obtaining patent right for their inventions, be burthened with any more expenses than such as may be absolutely necessary for the establishment and maintenance of one government office, and for publishing full particulars of all patents granted. 7. That for want of an official record of patents easy of access to the public, many patents are taken out for the same invention, to the serious loss and discouragement of patentees and manufacturers. 8. That the practice of allowing six months to specify the particulars of inventions, for which letters patent have been granted, operates very injuriously, both to patentees and the public, is a source of constant annoyance to persons contemplating patents for inventions, and gives rise to much useless, frivolous and expensive litigation. 9. That the present state of the law involves an expensive, dilatory, inconvenient and uncertain mode of obtaining redress in cases of infringement of patent right; that the Judges of the land have been frequently at variance in their decisions, and that juries are seldom found qualified to understand the matters in dispute. 10. That Commissioners be substituted for the law officers of the Crown, to consist of one person eminently conversant with mechanics, and one conversant with chemistry; the third, in order to form a quorum, to be a barrister, or, if necessary, one of the law officers. 11. That the juries to try patent cases shall be scientific men, conversant with the subject in dispute.—It will be seen from the above extracts that some of the suggestions were embodied in the Patent Law Amendment Act of 1852, as a very great reduction in the cost of obtaining letters patent, a simplification of the process of application, and the publication of all specifications recorded, forming one of the most complete libraries of invention and scientific progress extant; but still this Committee is well aware that further improvements are necessary; and, in considering such further improvements, the interests of the public and the inventor must be taken jointly, and not separately."

Sir W. G. ARMSTRONG then read a paper 'On the Patent Laws,' in which he referred to several instances within his own personal experience of the obstructive operation of the law which enables an individual before he has put his invention into a practicable form, to obtain a monopoly of the idea and then put a stop upon all others who

are directing their attention to the same subject. The obstructive tendency of the Patent Laws is aggravated by the fact, that in addition to the patents which are legally valid, there is an enormous number incapable, if properly opposed, of being enforced at law, but to which people quietly submit in preference to troublesome and expensive litigation. This is a necessary consequence of the patents being indiscriminately granted to all applicants without investigation, and it would be difficult to remedy this evil by any practical preliminary inquiry. The number of patents, valid and invalid, is perfectly frightful, and it is impossible to make out with any certainty what one is at liberty to invent or use.—Sir W. Armstrong pointed out the difference between copyright and patent right, though both ought to protect the product of a man's mind, copyright neither creating impediment nor injustice, while patent right did both. It could not be disputed that the Patent Laws, in restricting the free use of ideas, obstructed invention, if, on the other hand, they encouraged it by holding out rewards, and thus the most that could be said was that they pulled opposite ways, and this could be no warrant to justify arbitrary interference with liberty of action. He considered the reward held out by the Patent Laws much overrated. Although the Patent Laws ought to be discussed solely in reference to public policy, it would be harsh to exclude from consideration the interests of the inventor. If the monopoly were withheld, the inventor got the start of all others, and the presumption was that understanding his subject better than others he would keep the lead. The public have great faith in a name, and a reputation duly earned is not easily lost. Under any state of the law hardships of inadequate reward must occur, and these cases he considered should be met by grants from the State. He instanced the inventor of the screw-propeller, who was unable to obtain any advantage from the law, whilst another person who conceived the simple idea of enabling postage-stamps to be easily separated by punching a series of small holes between them, was placed in a position to obtain an exorbitant recompense from the Government. Sir W. Armstrong, whilst he admitted that the law was capable of amelioration by having special tribunals for the grant and trial of patent rights, compulsory licences and the abolition of the right to patent foreign inventions; yet he regarded the whole system as unnecessary and impolitic, and could see no other complete remedy for its evils than its entire abolition.

Mr. T. WEBSTER followed, with a paper 'On Property in Invention and its Effects on the Arts and Manufactures.'—He pointed out that considerations of public policy had led to certain rules or laws respecting the use and enjoyment of all property, and that the same principles to which the origin of all property is to be referred, had peculiar claims to recognition with regard to the inventor. To say that an inventor may retain command over his invention by secrecy is to propose an impossibility in a majority of cases, and in the few cases in which it might be done the effect would be to convert his art into a mystery and restrictive practices long since condemned. The author pointed out the fallacy of stigmatizing patents as contrary to the principle of free trade, as was commonly done. He admitted the injury done by the indiscriminate grant of patents; and this, which might be remedied, ought not to be used as an argument against the system. He pointed out that although for small inventions and such as could be quickly introduced a patent might not be needed, yet that where time and capital were required to introduce the inventions into use such inventions would not be made and perfected unless the inventors were protected from piracy by letters patent. He thought the cases of obstruction, in practice, were more imaginary than real. The law admitted of successive patents for improvements, and practically it was rare that a prior inventor would not come to reasonable terms with a subsequent one. At all events, the case might be met by applying to this species of property that which the legislature had already applied to other kinds of property, viz., the powers of the "Lands Clauses

Consolidation Act," where lands were taken compulsorily.

Mr. WEBSTER then read a paper contributed by R. A. MACFIE, 'On Patents considered Internationally.'

Mr. W. SPENCE read a paper 'On Patent Tribunals,' in which he argued against the practicability of any plan of preliminary investigation of the merits of inventions before granting patents in any form that had been suggested. He, however, thought that the difficulties in the way of preliminary investigation did not apply to the trial of cases after a patent had been granted, and he fully concurred in the necessity of a special tribunal for such purpose.

At the end of the reading of the foregoing papers a lengthened discussion took place.—Lord WHORTLESLEY pointed out the importance of the speakers distinguishing carefully between the evils which could be cured by legislation, and those which could not.—Mr. W. FAIRBAIRN (the President of the Association) said the object of the Patent Law Reform Association was to lessen the cost of patents, and improve the administration of the law, not to do away with it.—Mr. R. GROVE said the question of patents or no patents was one which was fairly arguable, and personal convenience or inconvenience had much to do with the part which individuals might take. The number of patents granted for frivolous inventions was an evil, no doubt; but the objection on this score applied rather to the mode of granting than to the principle of patents generally. If any restraint were put on the indiscriminate grant of patents, it was possible, that in stopping a number of frivolous patents, a valuable invention, which might in the first instance appear frivolous, would be denied the privilege. This, however, was a risk that all things were liable to. He would not discuss the question of natural rights. Was it an encouragement to the inventor, and did you by locking up the invention injure the public? That was the point of view in which he thought it should be looked at. Assuming Sir William Armstrong to be right in desiring to abolish patents altogether, he thought it impossible to do so at the present time, as the public, at all events, were not yet prepared for it; and while that was so, the result must be injurious, as no law could be abolished or altered with a satisfactory result unless the public as a body were prepared to receive it. He thought the notion of any inventor on mere application having a right to a patent absurd, and contrary to the true intent and meaning of the Act of James, though he admitted in practice the question was not so treated now. He thought that before the patent was granted, the inventor should make out a *prima facie* case for the grant, and that a proper tribunal for conducting a preliminary examination should and could satisfactorily be established. Such tribunal should conduct its proceedings openly. Opposition should be advertised for. This would operate at once in numerous instances as a check on applications. As to rewards by the State, as advocated by Sir W. Armstrong, he thought such a system was impossible. Who were to be the judges? Was it Government or Parliament? In any case the jobbing injustice to which such a system must give rise would be frightful. He also thought that the trial of patent cases should be conducted before a special tribunal. Such a tribunal he considered should be presided over by a legal mind assisted by scientific assessors. Juries were not desirable; experience had shown him that the jury system in patent cases constantly failed to give satisfaction. He also thought that the preliminary tribunal might decide on the term to be granted according to the case made. In all cases there must be some imperfection—the best system could only be an approximation. Doubtless there were some inventions that would come, patent or no patent, but there were many that would not come without a patent. For his own part, looking at the whole question carefully, and balancing the evil with the good, he could see no other remedy for the case than the grant of a patent.—The MAYOR OF MANCHESTER said he was connected with a large manufacturing firm, and had some experience of the way in which the Patent Laws acted as a stimulus to invention,

and he pointed out the difficulties which existed in introducing a new invention unless protected by patent. He, however, did not think that any Court for preliminary examination was practicable. No such Court could ever get through the work; the utility of the invention ought not to be entered upon, as it could not fairly be judged beforehand, and novelty could not be tried, as nobody would take the trouble to make the necessary search for the purpose. He, however, thought that there should be a special Court to try patent cases.—Capt. BLAKELEY thought that patents were neither useful to the public nor inventors.—The Right Hon. J. NAPIER thought that on the grounds of justice and policy patents should be granted, but he condemned the present system on which patents were granted indiscriminately. The law officers of the Crown, of which he had been one, were heavily taxed with their professional and official duties, and could not give that attention to the granting of patents which was in his opinion essential. He considered that an inventor should make out a *prima facie* case before the patents should be granted to him. He also advocated a special tribunal.—The Right Hon. LORD STANLEY thought that State rewards for inventors were out of the question. Parliament was most unfit for determining such questions, and he did not see how any satisfactory tribunal could be established for the purpose. How, then, are inventors to be rewarded, unless by grant of a patent? If you have no patent, then you are driven to the system of secrecy; and that is fatal. He approved of the system of compulsory licences, though there may be difficulties. He also advocated the necessity of some sifting process previous to the grant.—Mr. T. ASTON advocated the necessity for patents. Unless there were patents the inventor had nothing to exchange against capital. With regard to licences by previous patentees he thought that in a large majority of the cases no difficulty whatever existed; it was the interest of the previous patentee to come to an arrangement with the subsequent one. He had never heard of any practical difficulty in obtaining a licence.—Mr. A. SMITH thought the question must be tried on the view of whether the patent was a benefit to the inventor and the public, or to either of them. If for the benefit of both the public and the inventor, there was an end of the question. He, however, did not admit that, nor did he consider that either was benefited.—Mr. NORMAN said they must not forget that in America the preliminary examination was in use.—Mr. R. ROBERTS said, that his experience had shown him that without the protection of a patent no inventions requiring time, skill and capital to perfect would ever be made, and he instanced the case of his own invention of the self-acting mule, which had taken some years to perfect and a large outlay of capital.—Mr. WINKWORTH spoke in favour of the abolition of all patent rights.—Mr. J. SCOTT RUSSELL said, that he advocated the views of Sir William Armstrong as regarded the abolition of patents, but as to the establishment of any tribunal for rewarding inventors he considered that as only suited for Utopia.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

ALFRED MELLON'S PROMENADE CONCERTS, THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—Grand Orchestra of nearly 100 Performers.—During the week the following Vocalists will appear:—Mdlle. Parepa, Mdlle. Florence Lancelotti, Madame Laura Baxter, Mr. G. Perren, and Mr. Weiss.—On Monday, at Eight precisely, a Symphony, by Haydn; Tuesday, a Symphony, by Mozart; Wednesday, a Symphony, by Beethoven; Thursday, a Symphony, by Spohr; Friday, a Symphony, by Mendelssohn; Saturday, a Volunteer Night, when Beethoven's Battle Symphony will be given. Commence at Eight. Promenade, One Shilling.—Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon.

MDLLE. WHITTY will appear at the THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN, on September 17th, in 'PURITAN'; on the 18th, in 'NORMA'; and on the 19th, in 'IL BARBIERE,' with Titicus, Giuglini, Swift, Lemaire, Della Sedie and Ciampi.

SADLER'S WELLS.—On Saturday, Mr. Phelps recommenced his management of this theatre for the legitimate dramatic season, with the play of 'The Hunchback.' The heroine was performed by Mrs. D. P. Bowers, from the United States, who, with others, has sought a temporary refuge from civil war on the English stage. We are told that the lady has made a decided impression in America. We doubt, however, whether she will ensure an

equal reputation in this country. The audience gave her a hearty reception; but it was evident that, in the course of the performance, they were rather puzzled than pleased, and startled rather than struck. Her voice and elocution were good; but her taste was often capricious. It is almost as difficult to meet with good taste as great genius. With regard to our American actress, she is happily now placed in a school where the audience will soon correct her errors, and teach her reverence for the great poets whom she will have to interpret. She has many qualifications, though small of figure and deficient in physical force for the performance of tasks in which elocutionary vehemence is required. But she has, owing to material weakness, frequently to substitute declamatory artifice for real passion; and sometimes, instead of the natural gesture or movement, substitutes a stage attitude or a theatrical action. She is evidently a well-practised actress, and many of these exaggerations are doubtless the result of mis-education. Miss Murray performed *Helen*, and delighted the audience with her vivacity; and Mr. Edmund Phelps, as *Sir Thomas Clifford*, acted with laudable care. The house was exceedingly full, and the applause abundant.

SURREY.—The management have made a great effort to give *éclat* to their season which opened on Saturday, with a version of *Le Crétin de la Montagne*, by MM. E. Grangé and L. Thiboust, under the title of 'The Idiot of the Mountain.' The drama has been reduced to three acts from five, and is crowded with characters, situations, and scenic effects. The character of the idiot is most elaborately supported by Mr. Creswick, who strives not unsuccessfully to show the gradual growth of intellectual illumination in a rude mind under the influence of beauty, and produces often a very picturesque effect by the attitudes and gestures which are its exponents. The heroine, *Jeanne Purcell*, is very pleasantly represented by an American actress, Miss Georgiana Pauncefort, who seems by her kindness and grace to justify the number of admirers by whom her hand is solicited. Mr. Fernandez, as her accepted lover, played with a true soldierly dash and vivacity that carried the audience with him. Mr. Vincent, as his villainous father, who is guilty of more than one murder, and is the evil genius by whom the calamities are produced that form the action of the piece, was stern and gloomy enough. He is new to London, and is likely to acquire celebrity in this class of characters. Mr. Shepherd was evidently pleased with his part of *Ravel*, the smuggler, and made love and sought revenge with equal ardour and intensity. The scenery of the new drama, painted by Messrs. Brew and Johnson, is in all points excellent; the set scenes are also as ingenious as they are beautiful. The drama was followed by a new operatic interlude, on an old subject, called 'Shakespeare's Dream; or, Shakespeare's Early Days.' The young Bard, personated by Miss Edwards, strays into the fairies' haunt in a wood, and sleeps. Titania and her train discover the intruder, and would at first punish his presumption; but give way to more generous thoughts, and invest him with fairy gifts instead. The performers were scarcely equal to the delivery of the blank verse, but some airs and duets were pleasantly sung. Miss Camilla Chipp, as *Titania*, and Mr. Maurice De Solla, as *Puck*, won plaudits from the audience and were frequently *encored*. It is unnecessary to add, that both pieces were successful.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—Report speaks favourably of the Hereford musical meeting. The safe old works were given, and with sufficient force to attract a good local audience; but as musical novelty was entirely wanting to the performance, our duty to it is done when we record the apparent commercial success of the festival.

Miss Cushman has returned from what is understood as her farewell tour in America.

'Alceste,' we hear from Paris, is to be kept back till 'the season' is nearer at hand. Meanwhile, Madame Viardot has been singing in 'Le Trouvère,' with great success, and will appear in other parts of the *mezzo-soprano* repertory.

A friend in Leipzig sends us a summary of what is doing, musically, in that city:—"During the summer but little has occurred in the immediate neighbourhood of Leipzig, that would be of interest to your musical readers. The 'Riedel Society' has been continuing its admirable performances, perpetuating the knowledge of what is old and good, and enabling the public to judge of new works by Robert Franz, Volkmar, Papperitz, Fink, Listz, and others.—The 'Sing-Academie' gave a performance of Handel's 'Messiah.' The singers and members of the orchestra were all amateurs, and therefore we ought not to be too severe in judging their performances; but I could not help feeling again, if this be the style in which Handel's music is rendered, it is no wonder that he is comparatively so little appreciated on the Continent. Some of the readings were totally different from any I have heard in England, nor could I think them improvements. One which struck me as particularly objectionable was the way in which the glorious 'For unto us a Child is born' was given. It was commenced as a quartett, the chorus only coming in at the 'Wonderful!' &c.; and not until the last repetition did the chorus take up the whole theme. 'His yoke is easy' was also sung in the same way. The 'Tonkünstler Verein' has had its assembly at Weimar. This society is especially occupied in making propaganda for the 'Zukunft' music, and this year its speakers came forward with that pugnacious intolerance which one so often finds among those who claim the right of being freed from the restraints which the experience of the past has consolidated into the leading rules which must govern the arts and sciences. Some extracts from an opera by Cornelius were generally liked; but the majority of the other works—almost all of the 'Zukunft' school—although much applauded by the disciples of that school, were by no means calculated to win the unprejudiced to the new views. The finest performance was Beethoven's 'Missa Solennis,' sung by the members of the Leipzig 'Riedel Verein'; the same society also sang, at short notice, and without rehearsal, one of Bach's Motetts with admirable precision. Gounod's 'Faust' seems making the round of the German theatres. Last week it was produced at Dresden; this week here; and it is also in preparation at Stuttgart, where it is to be performed among the other festivities in honour of the King of Württemberg's birthday. The great beauties of this opera have already been mentioned in your columns, so that I need only add that it promises to become very popular, although by many the treatment to which Goethe's text has been subjected is regarded as little short of sacrilege. In one of the last soirées of the Conservatorium a new Concerto (in F sharp minor), by Ferdinand Hiller, was very finely played by Mr. Franklin Taylor, of Birmingham. This Concerto is a work of such excellence that it is well worth the study of all who can surmount its difficulties; and it has the additional great merit of not being too long. In the dearth of new works for the piano, which can bear being played by the side of the classical Concertos, this composition is really a treasure. The first volume of Mendelssohn's Letters has appeared. The more one sees of the man, the more truly great and lovable does he appear."

MISCELLANEA

Jahn Monument.—At the general German Turner Festival, at Berlin, some Italian "Turnvereine" were expected. They were prevented from appearing, but have resolved to contribute for the monument to the memory of Jahn. The Turnvereine, of Turin, which counts among its members the two sons of Victor Emmanuel, has already sent for that purpose a fine slab of white marble from the Apennines. The stone bears the inscription, "Società equestre ginnastica di Torino," and on the back the name of the place whence it had been procured—"Apennini." The Scandinavian "Turners" have also announced to the Berlin Turnrath that they have hewn six granite boulders from the Scandinavian Highlands for the Jahn monument.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. A. C.—P. W.—S. F. C.—C. R.—C. G.—A Constant Reader—G. S.—J. Q. R.—E. S.—received.

LONDON AND CAMBRIDGE.

MACMILLAN & CO.

HAVE LATELY PUBLISHED THE FOLLOWING

BOOKS FOR SUMMER READING.

CAVOUR: a Memoir. With a Portrait from an Original Photograph. By E. DIXON, Author of 'Rome in 1850.' 6s. 6d.
"He writes well and with care. His book is short, intelligent and trustworthy."—*Athenæum*.

FOOT-NOTES from the PAGE of NATURE; or, First Forms of Vegetation. With numerous illustrations, and a Coloured Frontispiece. By Rev. H. MACMILLAN, F.R.S.E. 5s.
A popular work on Mosses, Lichens, Fresh-water Algae and Fungi.

GOLDEN TREASURY: a Collection of the Best English Poems. Beautifully printed, and bound in extra cloth, 4s. 6d.
"No book in the English language will make a more delightful companion than this."—*Spectator*.

PICTURES of OLD ENGLAND. With a Map. By PAULI. 8s. 6d.
"Presents the facts of History with the pleasing accessories of a Romance."—*Clerical Journal*.

THE HUMAN FOOT and the HUMAN HAND. By G. M. HUMPHRY, M.D. F.R.S. With numerous illustrations, 4s. 6d.
"A very interesting and useful little book."—*Spectator*.

STRAY NOTES on FISHING and NATURAL HISTORY. By CORNWALL SIMON. 7s. 6d.
"The result of long experience, simply and skillfully told."—*Athenæum*.

GLAUCUS; or, Wonders of the Sea Shore. Coloured illustrations. By PROFESSOR KINGSLEY. 7s. 6d.
"No volume so fit as this to direct the beginner into the right way of studying the wonders of the shore."—*Examiner*.

TWO YEARS AGO. Third Edition. By PROFESSOR KINGSLEY. 6s.
"Genial, large hearted, humorous."—*Guardian*.

WESTWARD HO! Fourth Edition. By PROFESSOR KINGSLEY. 6s.
"A good novel to an excellent purpose."—*Times*.

PROF. KINGSLEY'S LECTURE on HISTORY. 2s.
"A vigorous and manly discourse."—*North American Review*.

MOOR COTTAGE. A Tale of Home Life. 10s. 6d.
"This charming tale."—*Atlas*.

GEOFFRY HAMLYN. Second Edition. Mon. By HENRY KINGSLEY. 6s.
"Keeps up its interest from the first page to the last."—*Athenæum*.

TOM BROWN'S SCHOOL DAYS. Seventh Edition. 5s.
"A book which an English father might well wish to see in the hands of his son."—*Times*.

THE PLATONIC DIALOGUES for ENGLISH READERS. By Dr. WHEWELL. Vol. I. 7s. 6d. Vol. II. 6s. 6d. Vol. III. 7s. 6d.
"There cannot be two opinions we should think as to the skill with which the work is executed."—*Press*.

GEORGE BRIMLEY'S ESSAYS. Second Edition. 5s.
"One of the finest critics of the present day."—*A. H.*

LIFE of EDWARD FORBES, the NATURALIST. 14s.
"Few readers will lay it down without having realized the personality of the man and taken a warm interest in his fortunes."—*John Bull*.

THE BRITISH NOVELISTS AND THEIR STYLES. By PROFESSOR MASSON. 7s. 6d.
"Brilliant and instructive book."—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

OUR YEAR, Prose and Poetry. By the Author of 'John Halifax.' With illustrations. 5s.
"Just the book we should like to see in the hands of every child."—*English Churchman*.

THE HEROES: GREEK FAIRY TALES. By PROFESSOR KINGSLEY. With illustrations. 5s.
"Rarely have those heroes of Greek tradition been celebrated in a bolder or more stirring strain."—*Saturday Review*.

RUTH AND HER FRIENDS: A Story for Girls. Third Edition, with a Frontispiece. 5s.
"We wish all the girls in the land the opportunity of reading it."—*Nonconformist*.

MACMILLAN & Co. London and Cambridge.
Sold by all Booksellers and at all Railway Stations.

GEOLOGICAL MAPS.

A GEOLOGICAL MAP OF ENGLAND and WALES, by SIR RODERICK I. MURCHISON, D.C.L. &c. Fourth Edition. Scale, 25 miles to the inch, beautifully coloured. Sheet, 5s.; mounted in Case, 7s.

A GEOLOGICAL MAP of ENGLAND and WALES, by ANDREW RAMSAY, F.R.S. and G.S., &c. Scale, 12 miles to the inch, beautifully coloured. Sheet, 11. 1s.; in Case, 11. 5s.; on Roller, 11. 10s.

"As regards maps, the novice in this country will find the guide he requires in the beautiful Map of England and Wales, by Professor Ramsay, which contains, in a condensed form, the result of the labours of many men continued through half a century."

Quarterly Review.
London: Edward Stanford, 6, Charing Cross, S.W.

LE CORRECTEUR; or, Niceties of French Conversation. Submitted to the English Student. By Mlle. CADART. 1 vol. 18mo. cloth, 2s.

P. Rolandi, Foreign Library, Berners-street, London.

New Editions are now ready of all the Books in

MATSON'S EDUCATIONAL SERIES. Specimens post free on application to the Publisher.

George Matson, Publisher, Glasgow; W. Robertson, Dublin; W. Kent & Co. London.

Early in October, price 51. 5s.

THE USEFUL KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY'S ATLAS of MODERN GEOGRAPHY, containing 150 Maps, beautifully coloured, including all the large scale Maps.
London: Edward Stanford, 6, Charing Cross, S.W.

Just published, price 1s.

LAWs of HEALTH and LAWs of CHARACTER: A Lecture delivered at the Orsett Institute, May 17, 1861. By ROBERT M. THEOBALD, Esq., M.A. M.R.C.S.
London: Emsingham Wilson, Royal Exchange.

NEW NOVEL.

In a few days, 2 vols. post 8vo.

HILLS AND PLAINS:

A VERY OLD STORY.

SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

NEW GENERAL ATLAS.

DEDICATED BY SPECIAL PERMISSION TO HER MAJESTY.

THE ROYAL ATLAS
OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

IN A SERIES OF ENTIRELY ORIGINAL AND AUTHENTIC MAPS.

By ALEX. KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E., &c.

With an Index of easy reference to each Map, containing nearly 150,000 places in this Atlas.

Imperial folio, handsomely bound in half morocco or russia, 51. 15s. 6d.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

Sold by all Booksellers.

MELROSE ABBEY.

Just published, with numerous Illustrations, price 9s. 6d.

HISTORY OF ST. MARY'S ABBEY,
MELROSE;

THE MONASTERY OF OLD MELROSE; AND THE TOWN AND PARISH OF MELROSE.

By JAMES A. WADE, Darnick.

Edinburgh: THOMAS C. JACK. London: HAMILTON, ADAMS & Co.

Now ready, in 1 vol. 8vo. Plates of Runic Inscriptions, cloth, 15s.

THE CONQUEST OF BRITAIN BY THE
SAXONS:

A HARMONY of the "HISTORIA BRITONUM," the WRITINGS of GILDAS, the "BRUT," and the SAXON CHRONICLE, with reference to the Events of the Fifth and Sixth Centuries.

By DANIEL H. HAIGH.

Also, by the same Author, 8vo. cloth, 8s. 6d.

The ANGLO-SAXON SAGAS: an Examination of their Value as Aids to History. A Sequel to the 'History of the Conquest of the Saxons.'

London: J. RUSSELL SMITH, 36, Soho-square.

New and cheaper Edition, 1 vol. 6s.

MADEMOISELLE MORI: a Tale of Modern Rome.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

Eighth Edition, with numerous Illustrations, 5s.

TALES and STORIES from HISTORY. By AGNES STRICKLAND.

London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

This day, 8vo. price 16s. the Second Volume of

THE HISTORY of CIVILIZATION in ENGLAND. By HENRY THOMAS BUCKLE. Containing the History of Civilization in Spain and Scotland.

London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

This day, Second Edition, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

SERMONS PREACHED in WESTMINSTER ABBEY. By R. CHENEVIX TRENCH, D.D., Dean of Westminster.

London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

WORKS BY JOHN STUART MILL.

PRINCIPLES of POLITICAL ECONOMY. Fourth Edition. 3 vols. 8vo. 30s.

SYSTEM of LOGIC. Fourth Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. 35s.

DISSERTATIONS and DISCUSSIONS, POLITICAL, PHILOSOPHICAL, and HISTORICAL. 2 vols. 8vo. 34s.

ON LIBERTY. Second Edition. 7s. 6d.

CONSIDERATIONS on REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT. Second Edition. 9s.

THOUGHTS on PARLIAMENTARY REFORM. Second Edition, with Supplement. 1s. 6d.

London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

BOHN'S ENGLISH GENTLEMAN'S
LIBRARY

FOR SEPTEMBER.

Handsomely printed in demy 8vo. and illustrated with Portraits and Plates, at 9s. per volume.

THE

LETTERS AND WORKS

OF

LADY WORTLEY MONTAGU.

Edited by Lord WHARNCLIFFE.

Third Edition, with important Additions and Corrections derived from the Original Manuscripts, a new Memoir and Illustrative Notes.

By W. MOY THOMAS.

Complete in 2 vols. with a general INDEX, and fine Portraits engraved on Steel. VOL. II.

HENRY G. BOHN, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

BOHN'S ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY
FOR SEPTEMBER.

SOUTHEY'S

LIFE OF NELSON.

With ADDITIONAL NOTES and a GENERAL INDEX.

Illustrated with 64 Engravings on Steel and Wood.

From Designs by DUNCAN, BIRKET FOSTER, WESTALL, and others. Price 5s.

HENRY G. BOHN, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DUTCH PICTURES;

With some Sketches in the Flemish Manner.

By GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA,

Author of 'William Hogarth,' 'Seven Sons of Mammon,' 'Twice Round the Clock,' &c.

Next week, in 2 vols. price 15s.

MABEL'S CROSS: a Novel.

By E. M. P.

The Critic says:—"Mabel's Cross," a novel which excited some interest on its announcement for publication a short time since, is to be published next week. The delay in its appearance has been owing to the extreme care bestowed on the revision of the work in going through the press."

Now ready, price 5s. small 8vo.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF PARIS LIFE:

Being a Record of the Politics, Art, Fashion, Gossip, and Anecdote of Paris during the past Eighteen Months.

By CHRONIQUEUSE.

"It requires a woman's sympathy to depict these home-scenes (of French Imperial life), and to sympathize with these home-virtues. La Chroniqueuse has done well to make these charming sketches better known to English hearts and English homes in a collected volume than in the confined sphere in which they first appeared."—Saturday Review.

Just published, price 5s.

ABOUT LONDON.

By J. EWING RITCHIE,

Author of 'The Night Side of London,' 'Here and There in London,' 'The London Pulpit,' &c.

"Mr. Ritchie ought to be a popular author, and largely read by a numerous and highly respectable class."—Athenæum.

"About London" displays an amount of industrious research very rarely met with, and a knowledge of men and manners which only experience—and active experience, moreover—can supply."—Literary Gazette.

London: TINSLEY BROTHERS, 18, Catherine-street, Strand.

Just ready, post 8vo. cloth lettered,

IRISH HISTORY AND IRISH CHARACTER.

By GOLDWIN SMITH.

Oxford and London: J. H. & JAS. PARKER.

Now ready, price 2s.

**THE COURT OF CACUS;
OR, THE STORY OF BURKE AND HARE.**

By ALEXANDER LEIGHTON,

Author of 'Curious Storied Traditions of Scottish Life,' &c.

* * In this volume the reader will find, for the first time, a narrative of the deeds of Burke and Hare, which will ever be remembered as the most extraordinary in the annals of a civilized people. The volume also contains vivid Sketches of the "Medical Professors," the "Pupils," and the "Body-smatchers," who were concerned in the great drama, and the curious Resurrection Stories then current in Surgeon's Square. The author has disposed the lights and shadows of this strange chapter of modern history so as to retain the absorbing interest of the story without revolting the feelings of his readers; and has endeavoured to make the book a great moral lesson, to teach that when man is left to his idol, there is no limit of enormity to which he may not attain.

London: HOULSTON & WRIGHT, Paternoster-row; and sold by all Booksellers.

THE BIOGRAPHIES OF ENGLAND'S LITERARY WOMEN.

Now ready everywhere, 8vo. 18s.

**THE LITERARY WOMEN OF ENGLAND,
FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES.**

SAUNDERS, OTLEY & Co. 66, Brook-street, Hanover-square.

NOTICE.

This day is published, in 8vo. 14s.

**THE LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF
LORD BACON,**

FROM ORIGINAL AND AUTHENTIC SOURCES;

Being also a REPLY to Mr. HEPWORTH DIXON'S lately issued 'PERSONAL HISTORY OF BACON.'

The Public are informed that this work has been added to all Libraries in Town or Country.

SAUNDERS, OTLEY & Co. 66, Brook-street, Hanover-square.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

The FOURTH EDITION of Mr. DICKENS'S NEW WORK,

GREAT EXPECTATIONS,

Will be ready for delivery on September 21.

CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

This day is published, in 3 vols. post 8vo. price 31s. 6d.

THE SILVER CORD.

By SHIRLEY BROOKS,

Author of 'The Gordian Knot,' 'Aspen Court,' &c.

ROYAL EDUCATION COMMISSION.

This day is published, price 2s. 6d. boards,

POPULAR EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

BEING AN ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSIONERS ON EDUCATION.

With an INTRODUCTION and SUMMARY TABLES.

By HERBERT S. SKEATS.

"Mr. H. S. Skeats's 'Abstract of the Report of the Royal Commissioners' is at once comprehensive, concise, and clear. All the really important points, either as to matters of fact or of suggestion, are compressed into the compass of one small volume. Yet the arrangement is so good, that there is no consequent confusion or obscurity; while the outline of what has been done, is doing, or is proposed to be done, for the formation of a sound and wide-spread education among the people, is simple, brief, and intelligible, without being bald and uninteresting from its brevity. It is a useful work well done."—*Economist*.

London: BRADBURY & EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street.

SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

This day, 8vo. 1s.

ADDRESS at the OPENING of the SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION, at DUBLIN, in August, 1861. By LORD BROUGHAM. Revised, with Notes. John Murray, Albemarle-street.

SUMMER TOURS.

Now ready, with 200 Illustrations, 2 vols. post 8vo. 24s.

MURRAY'S HANDBOOK to the SOUTHERN CATHEDRALS of ENGLAND: Including WINCHESTER, SALISBURY, EXETER, WELLS, ROCHESTER, CANTERBURY, and CHICHESTER.

The following are also Now Ready:

HANDBOOK—MODERN LONDON. Map. 16mo. 5s.

HANDBOOK—KENT and SUSSEX. Map. Post 8vo. 10s.

HANDBOOK—SURREY, HANTS, and ISLE OF WIGHT. Map. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

HANDBOOK—BERKS, BUCKS, and OXFORDSHIRE; University and City of Oxford, and Descent of the Thames. Map. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

HANDBOOK—DEVON and CORNWALL. Map. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

HANDBOOK—WILTS, DORSET, and SOMERSET. Map. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

HANDBOOK—NORTH and SOUTH WALES. Maps. 2 vols. post 8vo. 12s.

"Into every nook which an Englishman can penetrate he carries his RED HANDBOOK. He trusts to his MURRAY as he would trust to his razor, because it is thoroughly English and reliable; and for his history, hotels, exchanges, scenery, for the clue to his route and his comfort by the way, Murray's RED HANDBOOK is his 'guide, philosopher, and friend.'"—*Times*.
John Murray, Albemarle-street.

LEBAHN'S WORKS

ON THE

GERMAN LANGUAGE,

ADAPTED FOR

SELF-INSTRUCTION.

Just published, Second Edition, price 3s. 6d.

Lebahn's First German Course.

"It is hardly possible to have a simpler or better book for beginners in German."—*Athenæum*.

"It is really what it professes to be—a simple, clear and concise introduction to the German language; one too, which will be equally useful to the self-instructing student and the member of a German class."—*Critic*.

Fourth Edition, price 3s. 6d.

Lebahn's First German Reader.

"An admirable book for beginners, which indeed may be used without a master."—*Leader*.

Sixth Edition, price 3s. 6d.

Lebahn's Eichenfels and Dialogues.

"A charming production. The Dialogues are as perfectly adapted to render the student a speaker of this interesting language, as is the Vocabulary for making him a reader."—*Educational Times*.

Sixth Edition, price 3s.; with KEY, 10s. 6d.

Lebahn's German in One Volume.

"To those who would attain a practical use of the language, with a moderate expenditure of time and labour, this work will be a welcome help."—*Illustrated London News*.

Lebahn's Practice in German. Price 6s.

"Whoever fails to learn the German language with this help, must have an intellect irredeemably dull and obfuscated."—*Swiss*.

Lebahn's Exercises in German. Price 3s. 6d.

"A volume of 'Exercises in German,' including in itself all the vocabularies they require. The book is well planned: the selections for translation from German into English, or from English into German, being sometimes curiously well suited to the purpose for which they are taken."—*Examiner*.

Lebahn's Self-Instructor in German. 6s. 6d.

"The student could have no guide superior to Mr. Lebahn."—*Literary Gazette*.

Price 3s. 6d. each.

Lebahn's German Classics: with Notes and Complete Vocabularies.

PETER SCHLEMIHL, the Shadowless Man. By Chamisso.

EGMONT. A Tragedy, in Five Acts, by Goethe.

WILHELM TELL. A Drama, in Five Acts, by Schiller.

GOETZ VON BERLICHINGEN. A Drama, by Goethe.

PAGENSTREICHE, a Page's Frolics. A Comedy, by Kotzebue.

EMILIA GALOTTI. A Tragedy, in Five Acts, by Lessing.

UNDINE. A Tale, by Fouqué.

SELECTIONS FROM THE GERMAN POETS.

"These editions are prepared for the use of learners who read without a master; and they will be found convenient for that purpose. In each, the text is followed by a glossary, wherein not only the sense of every particular phrase, but also the dictionary meaning of most of the several words, is given in good English. With such aids, a student will find no difficulty in these masterpieces."—*Athenæum*.

Lebahn's German Copy-Book: being a Series of Exercises in German Penmanship, beautifully engraved on Steel. Price 2s. 6d.

* * About Seven Hundred Commendatory Notices of Lebahn's Works have appeared.

LOCKWOOD & CO. 7, Stationers' Hall-court.

SMITH, BECK & BECK,

OPTICIANS,

AND

MANUFACTURERS OF ACHROMATIC
MICROSCOPES,

&c. &c.

6, COLEMAN-STREET, London, E.C.,

AND

LISTER WORKS, HOLLOWAY.

WENHAM'S

BINOCULAR MICROSCOPE.

Having increased our facilities for the manufacture of the Prisms, as well as the other parts of this important improvement in the Microscope, we are now enabled to make the addition to any Microscope, when it is really practicable, at the cost of 7l. 10s. In the case of new Instruments, the extra price will be only 6l.

SMITH, BECK & BECK.

September, 1861.

CATALOGUES, giving full particulars respecting Microscopes, Stereoscopes, &c., may be had on application, or sent post free.

T. ROSS,
OPTICIAN,(SON AND SUCCESSOR OF THE LATE
ANDREW ROSS.)2 and 3, FEATHERSTONE-BUILDINGS,
HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.IMPROVED PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES,
IMPROVED MICROSCOPE OBJECTIVES,
IMPROVED TERRESTRIAL TELESCOPES,

&c. &c. &c.

WENHAM'S BINOCULAR ARRANGEMENT FOR MICROSCOPES.

ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPES.

ROSS'S NEW STEREOGRAPHIC LENS.

ROSS'S NEW WHOLE-PLATE PORTRAIT LENS.

ROSS'S NEW LENS for "CARTES-DE-VISITE" PORTRAITS.

A LARGE STOCK of PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS always on hand.

A LARGE COLLECTION of MICROSCOPIC PREPARATIONS.

RACE, FIELD and OPERA GLASSES, &c., as usual.

See Catalogues, to be had on application at

2 and 3, FEATHERSTONE-BUILDINGS,
HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.J. H. DALLMEYER (Son-in-Law and Pupil
of the late ANDREW ROSS)

Respectfully begs to inform the Scientific Public that he exclusively manufactures the ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE according to A. R.'s processes, who has also bequeathed to him the whole of that faculty.

For particulars of J. H. D.'s recent IMPROVEMENTS in MICROSCOPIC OBJECT-GLASSES, PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES, &c. see Catalogue, which may be had on application at 19, BLOOMSBURY-STREET, Oxford-street, W.C.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS,
AND FROM ANY CAUSE,

may be provided against by an Annual Payment of 1s. to the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, which secures 1,000l. at death by Accident, or 6s. weekly for Injury.

NO EXTRA PREMIUM FOR VOLUNTEERS.
ONE PERSON in every TWELVE insured is injured yearly by ACCIDENT.

75,000l. has been already PAID as COMPENSATION.
For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, or at the Head Office, 64, Cornhill (late 2, Old Broad-street).

ANNUAL INCOME, 40,000l.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

64, Cornhill, E.C., January, 1861.

VICTORIA LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY,

22, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY. Established 1828.

Thomas Nesbitt, Esq., Chairman.
O'B. B. Woolsey, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

Charles Baldwin, Esq. Sidney Gurney, Esq.
George Denny, Esq. W. K. Jameson, Esq.
J. C. Dimsdale, Esq. John Jones, Esq.
William Elliott, M.D. John Nolloth, Esq.
Robert Ellis, Esq. Meaburn Staniland, Esq., M.P.
J. P. Cassiot, Esq., F.R.S. Daniel Sutton, Esq.
John Gladstone, Esq. Walter Charles Vennings, Esq.
Aaron Goldsmith, Esq. William White, Esq.

Every description of Life Assurance business is transacted. Advances are made on Mortgage of Freehold Property, Life and Reversionary Interests, &c., and all Assurances of Personal Security. The Assets are 340,000l., and the Income is over 63,000l. per annum. Four-fifths of the entire Profits are appropriated to the Assured. Three divisions of considerable amount have already taken place.

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

62, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established 1807.
CAPITAL, 1,000,000l.

Directors.

THOMAS CHALLIS, Esq. Ald., Chairman.
THOMAS BRIDGE SIMPSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

Jacob George Cope, Esq. George S. Freeman, Esq.
William Delf, Esq. Charles James Heath, Esq.
John Dixon, Esq. James Pilkington, Esq., M.P.
Benjamin Edington, Esq. Right Hon. G. P. Villiers, M.P.
John T. Fletcher, Esq. Edward Wilson, Esq.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected on the most advantageous terms. Apply to THOMAS PRICE, L.L.D., Secretary, or to the Local Agents of the Company.

The Fire Premiums of 1860 were upwards of 45 per cent. more than those of 1859, whilst the losses were 15 per cent. less.

The New Life Business has more than trebled within the last four years.
The Life Reserve Fund is more than six times the annual Life Income.

The Assets are upwards of 200,000l.

THE SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND
AND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

is a purely Mutual Office, in which the whole Funds belong to the Members; and the Profits are divided among them alone. Since it was founded, in 1815, its history has been one of constant and increasing prosperity; and it is now, in point of Funds, Annual Revenue and number of Members, one of the largest Life Offices in the world. The Security presented by the Society to its Members and their Representatives is of the most unquestionable character; while the Returns made in the form of Bonuses are, it is believed, not exceeded by those of any other similar Institution. The following is a

MEMORANDUM OF BUSINESS, BONUSES, FUNDS
AND REVENUE,

Extracted from the Society's detailed Prospectus

1. TOTAL ASSURANCES ISSUED £14,621,734
2. TOTAL BONUSES DECLARED 2,023,049
3. SUMS ASSURED AND BONUSES EXISTING 10,896,591
4. TOTAL CLAIMS PAID EXCEEDED 2,800,000
5. INVESTED FUNDS 2,601,764
6. ANNUAL REVENUE 425,738

Forms of Proposal, detailed Prospectuses and Reports, and every information, may be had at the Head Office, or any of the Society's Agents.

SAMUEL RALEIGH, Manager.
J. J. P. ANDERSON, Secretary.
Edinburgh, 9, St. Andrew-square.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Proposals dated and lodged at the Head Office, or with any of the Society's Agents, during the current year, will secure One Bonus more than those of last date.

LONDON HONORARY BOARD:

George Young, Esq., Mark-lane.
Charles Edward Pollock, Esq., Barrister, Temple.
David Hill, Esq., Sussex-square.
John Murray, Esq., Publisher, Albemarle-street.
Samuel Lang, Esq., Indian Finance.
Sir John Thomas Briggs, Admiralty.
Leonard Horner, Esq., F.R.S.
James Anderson, Esq., Q.C., Lincoln's Inn.

AGENTS FOR LONDON AND THE SUBURBS.

Central Agent.
Hugh M'Kean, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings, Cornhill.

District Agents.

Major R. S. Ridge, 49, Pall Mall, Agent for the West-End District.
Benton Seely, Islington-green, Agent for Islington District.
Robertson & White, Accountants, 4, Princes-street, Bank, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY,

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict. cap. 9;

BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE
ASSOCIATION,

Empowered by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

1, PRINCES-STREET, Bank, London.

Major-General ALEXANDER, Blackheath Park, Chairman.

Every description of Life Assurance business transacted, with or without Participation in Profits.

Extracts from Tables.

(PROPRIETARY.)					(MUTUAL.)				
Age	Half- Prem. First 7 Years.	Whole Prem. re- mainder of Life.	Age	Annual Pre- mium.	Half- Pre- mium.	Quarterly Pre- mium.	Age	Annual Pre- mium.	Half- Pre- mium.
25	£ 1 10	£ 2 10	30	£ 2 10	£ 1 10	£ 0 10	35	£ 3 10	£ 1 10
40	£ 1 10	£ 2 10	45	£ 3 10	£ 1 10	£ 0 10	50	£ 4 10	£ 1 10
55	£ 3 10	£ 4 10	60	£ 5 10	£ 2 10	£ 1 10	65	£ 6 10	£ 2 10

ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

AEGUS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
29, THEOCHMORTON-STREET, BANK.

Chairman—WILLIAM LEAF, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman—JOHN HUMPHREY, Esq., M.D.

Richard E. Arden, Esq. W. Lister Lead, Esq.

Edward Bates, Esq. Saffery Wm. Johnson, Esq.

Professor Hall, M.A. Jeremiah Fisher, Esq.

Rupert Ingleby, Esq. Lewis Pocock, Esq.

Physician—Dr. Jefferson, 3, Finsbury-square.

Surgeon—W. Coulson, Esq., 2, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

Attorney—George Clark, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THIS COMPANY.

The Premiums are on the lowest scale consistent with security. The Assured are protected by an ample subscribed capital—an assurance fund of 500,000l., invested on mortgage, and in the Government Stocks—and an income of 60,000l. a year.

Premiums to Assure £100.			Whole Term.	
Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	With Profits.	Without Profits.
20	£0 17 8	£0 19 9	£1 15 10	£1 11 10
30	£1 1 3	£1 9 7	£2 5 8	£2 0 7
40	£1 5 0	£1 9 9	£3 0 7	£2 14 0
50	£1 14 1	£1 19 10	£4 6 8	£4 0 11
60	£2 3 4	£2 17 0	£6 13 9	£6 0 10

MUTUAL BRANCH.

Assurers on the Bonus system are entitled, after five years, to participate in nine-tenths, or 90 per cent. out of the profits. The profit assigned to each policy can be added to the sum assured, applied in reduction of the annual premium, or be received in cash.

At the first division a return of 30 per cent. in cash on the premiums paid was declared; this will allow a reversionary increase, varying, according to age, from 60 to 85 per cent. on the premiums, or from 5 to 15 per cent. on the sum assured.

One-half of the "Whole Term" Premium may remain on credit for seven years, or one-third of the premium may remain for life as a debt upon the Policy at 5 per cent., or may be paid off at any time without notice.

Claims paid one month after satisfactory proof of death.

Loans upon approved security.

No charge for Policy Stamp.

Medical Attendants paid for their reports.

Persons may, in time of peace, proceed to or reside in any part of Europe or British North America without extra charge.

No extra charge for the Militia, Volunteer Rifles, or Artillery Corpsmen Home Service.

The Medical Officers attend every day, at a quarter before Two o'clock.

E. BATES, Resident Director.

ELKINGTON & CO. desire respectfully to
call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry requiring
PLATE, to their Manufactures, which may be obtained in great
variety, in SILVER and ELECTRO PLATE, from either
of the Establishments.

LONDON—22, Regent-street, St. James's, S.W.; and 45, Moor-
gate-street, E.C.

DUBLIN—College Green.

LIVERPOOL—Church-street.

MANUFACTORY and SHOW ROOMS, Newhall-street.

Estimates, Drawings and Prices sent free by post.

Replating and Gilding as usual.

HORTICULTURAL TOOLS, LAWN
MOWERS, &c. delivered carriage free; also Chaff Cutters

at 50s. each. Churns, 25s. Price Lists post free.—BURGESS &
KEY, Manufacturers, 95, Newgate-street, London, E.C.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, Manu-
factured by the WHEELER & WILSON Manufacturing

Company, 11th Recent Improvements. Crystal Cloth Presser,
new style Hammer Binder, Lender, &c. Offices and Sale Rooms,
42, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON. Instructions gratis to every
Purchaser. The Lock-stitch Sewing Machine will Gather, Hem,
Fell, Bind, or Stitch, with great rapidity, answers well for all
descriptions of work, is simple, compact, and elegant in design, the
work will not travel, and is the same on both sides, the speed is from
1,000 to 2,000 stitches per minute; a child 15 years old can work it,
and the Machine is suitable alike for the Family or the Manu-
facturer. Illustrated Prospectus, with Testimonials, gratis and
post free. — EXAMINE—On or about the 26th of September, the
business of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company will
be removed to 139, REGENT-STREET, W.

LAWNS.—SAMUELSON'S PATENT
SILENT-WORKING and SELF-CLEANING

MOWING-MACHINES.
cut the Grass, collect it into a Box (saving all sweeping), and roll
the plot at one and the same time, and may be used at any
convenient time, whether the grass be wet or dry. They are made of
various widths, suitable for one man to work, unassisted, up to
those for horse draught.

Copies of Letters from all parts of the country, showing the great
saving in labour and time and the improvement in the appearance
of lawns effected by these Machines, will be forwarded, post free,
with Prior-Listed, on receipt of application.

B. SAMUELSON, BRITANNIA WORKS, BANBURY.
LONDON: WATSON: 78, GANNON-STREET WEST, CITY.

SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON'S NEW WORK.

On the 27th of September, 1861, will be published, price 5s. 6d. bound in cloth,

THE FIFTH VOLUME OF ALL THE YEAR ROUND,

Conducted by CHARLES DICKENS.

CONTAINING THE CONCLUSION OF
GREAT EXPECTATIONS, by CHARLES DICKENS;

ALSO, CONTINUED FROM WEEK TO WEEK UNTIL ITS COMPLETION,
A STRANGE STORY, by the AUTHOR of 'MY NOVEL,' 'RIENZI,' &c.;

And, in addition, the following Papers:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>ADVENTURE.—In Peril Underground. Under the Golden Fleet. Fire in a Coal-Mine. Cattle Farmers in the Pampas. A Night in the Jungle. A Little Dinner with the Captain.</p> <p>AFRICA.—Life in Africa. Among the Arabs.</p> <p>AMERICA.—American Street Railroads. Election Time in America. Agricultural Exhibition in Virginia. Two Friends from Texas. American Sensations. Northern Dog and Southern Cat. American Cotton. Naval and Military Traditions of America. American Theatrical Experience. American Sportsmen. The Boundless Bedchamber. Love in Kentucky.</p> <p>ANTIQUITY.—A Tragedy of Old London Bridge. Ancient Quacks.</p> <p>BIOGRAPHY.—Thomas Turner's Back Parlour. The Queen of the Blue Stockings. Wild Oats from Scotland. Ignoble Dukes. The Last Lewises. The Byrons of Newstead. Boyle's Point of View. Friar Bacon. Lacenaire. Happy as a Princess. Dr. Wilkins's Prophetic Dreams.</p> <p>BOTANY.—Confectioners' Botany.</p> <p>CENSUS.—Census Curiosities. News of the Census.</p> <p>CHINA.—Chinese Slaves Adrift.</p> <p>THE CHURCH.—Pastors and Masters.</p> <p>COLONIAL.—A Two Year Old Colony.</p> <p>EDUCATION.—Work for more Volunteers.</p> <p>FACTORY LIFE.—Children of all Work.</p> <p>FINANCE.—Phases in the Funds. Adventures of M. Mirès.</p> <p>FIRES.—Great Fires.</p> <p>GASTRONOMY.—Metamorphoses of Food. Sweets.</p> <p>GEOGRAPHY.—Arctic and Antarctic Lands. Robinson Crusoe's Island.</p> <p>GEOLOGY.—The Treasures of the Earth.</p> <p>IMPOSTURE.—Dictionary Dreams.</p> <p>INDIA.—India and Cotton. A Fair on the Ganges.</p> <p>JESUITS.—Secret Instructions of the Jesuits.</p> <p>LANGUAGE.—Wandering Words.</p> | <p>LAW.—An Unexamined Witness in the Great Marriage Case. A Will of His Own. Story of the Incumbered Estates Court. (In Two Chapters) On the Grand Jury.</p> <p>MANNERS.—My Young Remembrance. A Parcel of Preachers. Dolls' Coffins. The Hyde Park Preachings. Easy Boots. Kissing. Something New. The Minister of the Interior. Old Rome in Crystal. A Dialogue concerning Convicts. Cheating at Cards. Sea-side Lodgers. On the Civil War now Raging in England. On the Tight Rope. Manors and Manners. Laborious Trifling. The Mountgarret Romance. Farmer Pincher's Rats.</p> <p>MEDICAL LIFE.—Hospital for Incurables. Medical Nuts to Crack. Growth of a Hospital. Sands of Life.</p> <p>MILITARY LIFE.—The 101st Regiment. Grand Godard.</p> <p>MUSIC.—Music among the Japanese. Amina and the Mill Wheel.</p> <p>NATURAL PHENOMENA.—Marine Meteorology. Recent Discoveries concerning Light. Perfumes.</p> <p>NAVAL LIFE.—Privateering. Costly Food for Fishes. Dials for the Sea.</p> <p>NATURAL HISTORY.—The Birds' Petition. On Tails. A Butterfly Feast. An Ugly Likeness. Next Door Neighbours to the Gorilla. Elephants, Fossil and Musical. Fresh Fish. Peacocks. Some Snake Experiences. Salmon. Acclimatization. Salmon Breeding. A Ray of Light.</p> <p>POETRY.—Adolfus, Duke of Guelders. Christian, the Dol-Hertzog. Mohammed. Guests at the Great Inn. My Holiday. Cross Roads. Count Abel. Old and New. The Old Statue. Day Dreams. The Spirit's Visit. The Starling. Lady Mabel's Lovers. July. Misnamed in Vain. Sky Pictures in Sicily. Parting Day. Unrest.</p> <p>POOR LAW.—The Sick Pauper.</p> <p>POST OFFICE.—Hear the Postman.</p> <p>RUSSIA.—Easter in Russia. Russian Travel.</p> <p>SEWERAGE.—Underground London, in Five Chapters.</p> <p>SYRIA.—After the Lebanon Massacres.</p> <p>TALES.—A Very Likely Story. The Caldron of Oil. Awakening Discourses. Adventures of Ali-Mahmud. The King of the Pigeons. Andalusian Tales. Ghostly Quarters. Memoirs of an Adopted Son. Four Stories. Curious Discovery in Whitechapel.</p> <p>TOPOGRAPHY.—Great Salt Lakes.</p> <p>VOLUNTEERING.—Grimgibber Position Drill. Rifle Practice in the Country.</p> |
|--|---|

The preceding Four Volumes are always to be had; containing, with many other Papers,

A TALE OF TWO CITIES, by CHARLES DICKENS.
THE UNCOMMERCIAL TRAVELLER, by CHARLES DICKENS.
HUNTED DOWN, by CHARLES DICKENS.
A DAY'S RIDE: A LIFE'S ROMANCE, by CHARLES LEVER.

Part of GREAT EXPECTATIONS, by CHARLES DICKENS.
THE WOMAN IN WHITE, by WILKIE COLLINS.
Also,
THE HAUNTED HOUSE, and A MESSAGE FROM THE SEA.
Being the Double Numbers for Christmas, 1860 and 1861.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND is published (also in Weekly Numbers, price 2d., and in Monthly Parts), at 26, Wellington-street, London, W.C.; and by Messrs. CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly, W.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, 26, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.
Printed by JAMES HOLMES, of No. 4, New Ormond-street, in the county of Middlesex, at his office, 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in said county; and published by JOHN FRANCIS, 26, Wellington-street, in said county, Publisher, at 26, Wellington-street aforesaid.—Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradfute, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, September 14, 1861.

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1769.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1861.

PRICE
FOURPENCE
Stamped Edition, 5d.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.— EVENING CLASSES.

Prospectuses of the Evening Classes of Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Geology, Practical Chemistry, Animal Physiology, Zoology, Political Economy, English Law, Jurisprudence, Civil Engineering, and of Architecture and Construction, may be had on application at the Office of the College.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.
September, 1861.

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.— BIRKBECK LABORATORY.—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—

Professor ALEXANDER W. WILLIAMSON, F.R.S., aided by Assistants.—Practical Instruction in Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis and the Methods and Principles of Organic Research. This Course qualifies the Student for the application of Chemistry to Agriculture, Medicine and the Manufacturing Arts.
Arrangements have been made for giving practical Instruction in Gas Analysis.
The Laboratory is open daily, from the 1st of October to the end of July, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., except on Saturdays, when it is closed at 3 o'clock.

Students occupy themselves with Subjects of their own choice, under sanction of the Professor, by whom they are assisted with useful instruction and advice.

A Gold Medal as reward of merit for this class is given by the Council.

Fees: Session, 26s. 5s.; six months, 12s. 18s.; three months, 12s. 10s.; one month, 4s. 4s. A deduction of 40 per cent. is made for Students who can attend only three fixed days per week.

A Prospectus, with full details, may be had at the Office of the College.

Course of General Chemistry.—Professor Williamson's Lectures are daily (except Saturdays), at 11 a.m. from the 1st of October to the 31st March. Fee for perpetual admission, 9s.; whole term, 6s.; half term, 3s.

EDWARD SPENCER BEESLY, A.M., Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Laws.

JOHN E. BRIDGEMAN, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.
September, 1861.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—To CANDIDATES FOR THE INDIA CIVIL SERVICE, and such as have been selected for BOMBAY.

The Lecturer of ARABIC gives Notice that he will COMMENCE his Course for 1861—43, on THURSDAY, October 3, Fees 4s. 4s. per term.—For further information about this or any other Oriental Language, apply (by post) to G. W. LUTZEN, Esq., King's College.

R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

MINERALOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE,

LONDON.—Professor TENNANT, F.R.S., will commence a COURSE OF LECTURES ON MINERALOGY with a view to facilitate the study of GEOLOGY, and of the Application of Mineral Substances in the ARTS. The Lectures will begin on Friday Morning, October 4th, at 9 o'clock. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday, at the same hour. Fee, 2s. 2s.

R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES,

JERMYN-STREET, LONDON.

Director—Sir RODERICK I. MURCHISON, D.C.L. &c.

The Prospectus for the Session, commencing on the 7th October next, will be sent on application to the Registrar. The Courses of Instruction embrace Chemistry, by Dr. Hofmann; Physics, by Prof. Tyndall; Natural History, by Prof. Huxley; Geology, by Prof. Ramsay; Mineralogy and Mining, by Mr. Warrington Smyth; Metallurgy, by Dr. Percy; and Applied Mechanics, by Prof. Willis.

TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

ROYAL COLLEGES OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH.

The List of Subjects and Books for the Preliminary Examination in General Education required to be passed by Candidates for the Double Qualification in Medicine and in Surgery commenced jointly by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and for the separate Diploma of each College—to be held on OCTOBER 26th, and on NOVEMBER 2nd, 9th, and 16th, 1861, and on FEBRUARY 1st, MAY 3rd, and AUGUST 2nd, 1862—is now ready, and may be obtained on application to the Officer of each College.

The New Regulations for PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION, and for the PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, are also now ready.

The attention of intending Students of Medicine is specially requested to the following New Regulations, in accordance with a resolution of the Medical Council, applicable to all the Royal Colleges, Universities, and Licensing Boards.—1. That all Students of Medicine must be registered. 2. That those commencing medical study after September 1861 cannot be registered until they have passed a Preliminary Examination in General Education. 3. That, except for those who have been detained by illness or other unavoidable cause, the Registrar at all Medical Schools must be closed within Fifteen days after the commencement of each Session.

ALEXANDER WOOD, President Royal College of Physicians.

DOUGLAS MACLAGAN, President Royal College of Surgeons.

Edinburgh, August, 1861.

GERMAN AND FRENCH LANGUAGES.—

TO PRINCIPALS OF COLLEGES, GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, AND OTHERS.—An English Gentleman (age 48), who has from childhood mostly resided on the Continent, and had very great experience in Tuition, from having been many years Professor of Modern Languages and Teacher Examiner in a Foreign University, as well as French and German Master in several Public Schools—one of which is a Government Institute for the Education of the Daughters of the Noblesse—wishes to obtain, about New Year, in his own country, a Scholastic or other engagement, suitable to his acquirements. He is thoroughly acquainted with the principal European languages; has travelled extensively in both hemispheres in an extremely responsible capacity, and is prepared to furnish the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertiser would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) would be entertained.—Letters, from Principals only, giving the fullest possible particulars, and stating if with a view to Partnership the amount of in-coming capital required, would be considered strictly confidential, and would shortly be replied to.—Address Professor D. F. B., care of Mr. Baillière, Publisher, 219, Regent-street, London, W.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The WINTER SESSION will COMMENCE October 1, with an INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS by Dr. FRANKLAND, at Five o'clock p.m.

LECTURES.

Medicine—Dr. Black and Dr. Kirkc.

Surgery—Mr. Lawrence.

Descriptive Anatomy—Mr. Skay and Mr. Holden.

Physiology and General Anatomy—Mr. Savory.

Chemistry—Dr. Frankland.

Demonstrators of Anatomy—Mr. Callender and Mr. Smith.

Demonstrator of Morbid Anatomy—Dr. Andrew.

SUMMER SESSION, commencing May 1, 1862.

Materia Medica—Dr. F. Farre.

Botany—Dr. Harris.

Forensic Medicine—Dr. Martin.

Midwifery.

Comparative Anatomy—Mr. Coote.

Practical Chemistry—Dr. Frankland.

The Hospital contains 650 beds, and Clinical Lectures are delivered—On the Medical Cases, by Dr. Burrows, Dr. Farre, and Dr. Black; on the Surgical Cases, by Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Skay, and Mr. Paget; and on Orthopedic Surgery, by Mr. Coote.

Collegiate Establishment.—Students can reside within the Hospital walls, subject to the collegiate regulations. Some of the Teachers connected with the Hospital also receive Students to reside with them.

Information respecting Scholarships and other details may be obtained from Mr. Farre, Mr. Coote, Mr. Callender, or any of the Medical or Surgical Officers or Lecturers; or at the Anatomical Museum or Library.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.

SESSION 1861—62.

MATRICULATION AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS.

On TUESDAY, the 15th of OCTOBER NEXT, at Ten o'clock, A.M., an EXAMINATION will be held for the MATRICULATION OF STUDENTS IN THE FACULTY OF ARTS, MEDICINE, and LAW, and in the DEPARTMENTS OF CIVIL ENGINEERING and AGRICULTURE.

The EXAMINATIONS for Scholarships will commence on MONDAY, the 21st of OCTOBER. The Council have the power of conferring at these Examinations, TEN SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS of the value of 40s. each, viz.—Seven in the Faculty of Arts, Two in the Faculty of Medicine, and One in the Faculty of Law; and FORTY-FIVE JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS, viz.—Fifteen in Literature, and Fifteen in Science, of the value of 20s. each; Six in Medicine, THREE in Law, and Two in Civil Engineering, of the value of 20s. each; and Four in Agriculture, of the value of 15s. each; to sixteen of which first year Students are eligible.

Prospectuses, containing full information as to the subjects of the Examinations, &c., may be had on application to the Registrar.

By order of the President.

ROBERT J. KENNY, Registrar.

OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER,

(in connexion with the University of London).

SESSION 1861—62.

The COLLEGE will OPEN for the SESSION on MONDAY, the 7th of October, 1861. The Session will terminate in July, 1862.

Principal—J. G. GREENWOOD, B.A.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION will be given in the following departments, viz.:

Classics—Prof. J. G. Greenwood, B.A.

Comparative Grammar, English Language and Literature, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy—Prof. A. J. Scott, M.A.

Mathematics—Prof. A. Sandeman, M.A.

Natural Philosophy—Prof. R. B. Clifton, B.A.

History, Jurisprudence and Political Economy—Prof. R. C. Christie, M.A.

Chemistry (Elementary, Analytical and Practical)—Prof. Henry E. Roscoe, B.A. Ph.D. F.R.S.

Natural History (for this session, Geology and Botany)—Professor W. C. Williamson, M.B. Ph.D. F.R.S.

Oriental Languages—Prof. T. Theodor.

French—Mons. A. Pödevin.

German—Mr. T. Theodor.

Elocution—Mr. C. W. Davis, B.A.

EVENING CLASSES, for persons not attending the day classes, include the following subjects of instruction, viz. English Language and Literature, Logic, Classics, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, History, Political Economy, Chemistry, Natural History, French, German, and Elocution.

ADDITIONAL LECTURES, on which the attendance is optional, and without fees, viz.—On the Greek of the New Testament; on the Hebrew of the Old Testament; on the Relations of Religion to the Life of the Scholar.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

The VICTORIA SCHOLARSHIP, for competition in classical learning; annual value 200s., tenable for two years.

The WELLINGTON SCHOLARSHIP, for competition in the critical knowledge of the Greek Text of the New Testament; annual value 200s., tenable for one year.

The DALTON SCHOLARSHIPS, viz.—Two scholarships in Chemistry, annual value 50s. each, tenable for two years; Two scholarships in Mathematics, annual value 30s. each, tenable for one year.

DALTON PRIZES in Chemistry will also be offered.

The DALTON PRIZE in Natural History, value 12s., given annually.

Dinner will be provided within the College walls for such as may desire it.

The Principal will attend at the College, for the purpose of receiving Students, on Thursday, the 3rd, and Friday, the 4th of October, from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Further particulars as to the Day and Evening Classes will be found in Prospectuses, which may be had from Mr. Nicholson, at the College, Quay-street, Manchester.

J. G. GREENWOOD, B.A., Principal.

JOHN P. ASTON, Solicitor and Secretary to the Trustees, St. James's Chambers, South King-street, Manchester.

TWO LADIES, enjoying a delightful home in a healthy suburb, would like to RECEIVE ONE or TWO LITTLE GIRLS, who would be treated in every respect as relatives, and receive, in addition to the endearments of home, an education based upon principles of high cultivation. The French and German languages spoken familiarly. Music and Drawing by Professors of eminence. Terms, 20 Guineas per annum. References to families of distinction.—Address A. B., 15, Tyrwhitt-terrace, Lewisham-road, E.C.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.—The WINTER SESSION will commence on TUESDAY, October 1, at Eight o'clock, p.m., with an Introductory Address by Mr. Spence Smith.

The Medical Appointments in this Hospital are annually conferred upon Pupils without additional fee. The advantages of Five of these Appointments far exceed as many SCHOLARSHIPS of Fifty Pounds each.

Physicians—Dr. Alderson, Dr. Chambers, Dr. Sibson, Dr. Handfield Jones, Dr. Sieveking and Dr. Markham.

Surgeons—Mr. Coulson, Mr. Lane, Mr. Ure, Mr. Spence Smith, Mr. Walton and Mr. James Lane, Graily Hewitt.

Physician-Accoucheur—Dr. Tyler Smith.

Ophthalmic Surgeon—Mr. White Cooper.

Aural Surgeon—Mr. Toynbee. Surgeon-Dentist—Mr. Sercombe.

LECTURERS.

Clinical Medicine—Dr. Alderson, Dr. Chambers, Dr. Sibson.

Clinical Surgery—Mr. Coulson, Mr. Lane, Mr. Ure.

Medicine—Dr. Chambers and Dr. Sibson.

Surgery—Mr. Lane and Mr. Spence Smith.

Physiology—Mr. James Lane and Dr. Broadbent.

Anatomy—Mr. James Lane and Mr. Gascoyen.

Operations on the dead body—Mr. Walton.

Dissections—Mr. Gascoyen and Mr. Norton.

Chemistry and Practical Chemistry—Mr. Field.

Midwifery—Dr. Tyler Smith and Dr. Broadbent.

Materia Medica—Dr. Sieveking. Botany—Dr. Dresser.

Medical Jurisprudence—Dr. Sanderson.

Ophthalmic Surgery—Mr. White Cooper.

Aural Surgery—Mr. Toynbee. Dental Surgery—Mr. Sercombe.

Comparative Anatomy—Dr. Broadbent.

Natural Philosophy—Mr. Smalley.

PRIZES, &c.—The Medical appointments in the Hospital. A Scholarship in Anatomy of the annual value of 20s. A Prize of 20s. for Students of the first year. Prizes in the several Classes at the end of each Session.

The Fee for the Hospital Practice and Lectures required by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and the Society of Apothecaries, is 28s. 5s., payable by instalments.

A detailed Prospectus will be sent, and further information obtained, on application to

THEO. G. GASCOYEN, Dean of the School.
St. Mary's Hospital, August, 1861.

CRYSTAL PALACE SCHOOL OF ART, SCIENCE AND LITERATURE.—The NEW TERM will COMMENCE on NOVEMBER 1st NEXT, and will CLOSE on JULY 31st, 1862. During the Vacation extra Lessons are given by some of the Professors.

By order of the Committee,

F. K. J. SHENTON, Sup't. Lit. Department.

Sept. 1861.

CRYSTAL PALACE SCHOOL of ART, SCIENCE AND LITERATURE.—Instruction for Ladies in WATER-COLOUR PAINTING, FIGURE DRAWING, MODELLING, &c.—The following Private Studio Classes for Ladies have commenced during the vacation, and will be continued during the regular Session, which commences on November 1st.

WATER-COLOUR PAINTING. LANDSCAPE DRAWING, &c.—Mr. E. A. GOODALL.—Wednesdays or Saturdays, at 10 a.m. No more Pupils can at present be received for the Saturday Class, which is complete, but a limited number of Pupils can still be admitted for the Wednesday Class.

FIGURE DRAWING AND MODELLING, &c.—Mr. W. K. SHENTON.—Tuesdays and Fridays, at 12.30 p.m.

Prospectuses can be obtained in the Office of the Literary Department (near Byzantine Court), Crystal Palace, or they will be forwarded by post.

By order of the Committee,

F. K. J. SHENTON, Superintendent Literary Department.

EDUCATION.—Banks of the MEUSE, Belgium.—A Married, Protestant GENTLEMAN, recently Professor in a Foreign University, and residing in a healthy, picturesque district, desires to RECEIVE two or three GENTLEMEN'S SONS, to whom he could offer every educational advantage. Unexceptionable references given and required.—For fuller Particulars, apply to T. W., 20, Rue Beillard, Brussels.

LADIES' COLLEGE, CHELTENHAM.—

A Lady, who has had much experience in the care of Young Ladies, RECEIVES BOARDERS, with the sanction of the Council. The highest references given.

A GENTLEMAN (Cantab), who is engaged every morning, except Saturday, in Preparing Young Men for Woolwich and Sandhurst, by Instruction in the CLASSICS, MATHEMATICS and ENGLISH COMPOSITION, is desirous of Afternoon or Evening Work of a similar description.—Address CANTAB, Deacon's News-Room, 124, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. CLARKE,

30, Oakley-square, Hampstead-road, N.W.,

RECEIVE A FEW YOUNG GENTLEMEN attending the Classes, and provide for them a comfortable home, with every facility for study.

References.—Rev. J. C. Harrison, 24, Queen's-road, Regent's Park; J. G. Wilkinson, M.D., 4, St. John's Villas, Finchley-road; James Walton, Esq., 26, Upper Gower-street, W.C.

A PHYSICIAN, residing at the West-End of London, wishes to meet with a Young Gentleman about to Study Medicine or Science in any of the London Schools, to whom he will offer an advantageous home and a share in the personal superintendence which he gives to his own son.—Apply to Dr. LANKESTER, 8, Savile-row, W.

BEDFORD COLLEGE (for Ladies),

47 and 48, BEDFORD-SQUARE.

THE CLASSES will BEGIN for the SESSION, 1861—62, on THURSDAY, October 10th.

THE SCHOOL for JUNIOR PUPILS above Eight Years of Age will RE-OPEN on THURSDAY, September 26th.

A few Pupils for the College and School are received as Boarders within the College, under the superintendence of the Lady-Resident.

Prospectuses may be had at the College.

JANE MARTINEAU, Hon. Sec.

THE FEMALE SCHOOL OF ART, 43, QUEEN-SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY. In connexion with the Science and Art Department. The AUTUMN SESSION will COMMENCE on the 1st of October. Classes for Geometry, Perspective, Model Drawing, Fruit and Flowers from Nature, Landscape, the Antique, and the Living Model Draped, Elementary and Applied Design, &c. The Class for Wood Engraving meets three times a week.—Prospectus and Form of Admission may be obtained at the School, 43, Queen-square.

By order,
LOUISA GANN, Superintendent and Secretary.

THE CENTRAL TRAINING SCHOOL OF ART at South Kensington, for Male and Female Students, and the METROPOLITAN SCHOOLS OF ART, at 42, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, for Female Classes only (removed from 27, Gower-street), and at Spitalfields, Crispin-street; Finsbury, William-street, Wilmington-square; St. Thomas, Charterhouse, Goswell-street; Rotherhithe Grammar School, Deptford-road; St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Castle-street, Long-acre; Lambeth, St. Mary's, Prince's-road; Hampstead, Dispensary-buildings; and Christ Church, St. George's-in-the-East, Cannon-street, WILL RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, the 1st of October.

By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.—COMPTON for Sandhurst, Woolwich, or the Staff College, and Candidates for Direct Commissions or Staff Appointments, are PREPARED in all the Branches (compulsory and optional) of their Programmes, at the Practical Military College, Sunbury, S.W.—Apply for Prospectus, &c. to Captain LEWIS.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, SOHO-SQUARE.—MRS. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools, to her REGISTER of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

FRENCH, Italian, German.—Dr. ALTSCHUL, Author of 'First German Reading-Book,' (dedicated to Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland), &c. M. Philology Soc., Prof. Eloquence.—TWO LANGUAGES TAUGHT in the same Lesson, or alternately, on the same Terms as One, at the pupils' or at his house. Each language spoken in his PRIVATE Lessons, and select CLASSES for Ladies and Gentlemen. Preparation for all ordinary pursuits of life, the Universities, Army and Civil Service Examinations.—9, OLD BOND-STREET, PICCADILLY.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE, REDLANDS, near BRISTOL.—YOUTHS here PREPARED for the UNIVERSITIES, Professional or General Purposes.
Principal, S. GRIFFITH.

OXFORD MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATIONS.—The only First-Class Certificate awarded for the last two years at Birmingham, the Examining Centre for the Midland Counties, has just been gained by a Pupil of Brunswick School, Leamington. Three other Boys from this School passed their Examination.

Prospectus on application.
J. H. HAWLEY, Principal.

TO ARTISTS.—TO LET, a LARGE STUDIO, with top North-East light.—Apply to 127, King's-road, Chelsea.

ST. THOMAS'S MEDICAL SESSION.

A GENERAL INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS will be delivered by ALBERT V. BAKER, Esq., M.A., Ph.D., the Dean, on TUESDAY, 1st October, 1861, at 8 o'clock P.M.

After which the DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES will take place.

Gentlemen have the option of paying 40*l.* for the first year, a similar sum for the second, and 16*l.* for each succeeding year; or 80*l.* at one payment, as perpetual.

Matriculation Prizes, &c.

Voluntary Matriculation Examinations are held early in October, and Prizes are given in each of the three following divisions:—

- 1st. In Mathematics, Classics, and Ancient History. The President's Prize of Twenty Guinea.
- 2nd. In Physics and Natural History. A College Prize of 20*l.*
- 3rd. In Modern Languages and Modern History. A College Prize of 20*l.*

The WM. TITE SCHOLARSHIP, founded by W. TITE, Esq., M.P. F.R.S., the proceeds of 1,000*l.* Consols, tenable for three years, is awarded every third year.

To the Three most distinguished Pupils for General Proficiency in each year, the following Prizes are awarded:—

- 1st. The Treasurer's Prize of Thirty Guinea.
- 2nd. A College Prize of 20*l.*
- 3rd. A College Prize of 10*l.*

SECOND YEAR'S STUDENTS.

- 1st. A College Prize of 30*l.*
- 2nd. A College Prize of 20*l.*
- 3rd. A College Prize of 10*l.*

The Dressers and the Clinical Clerks are awarded to merit, after examination.

THIRD YEAR'S STUDENTS.

- 1st. A College Prize of 30*l.*
- 2nd. A College Prize of 20*l.*
- 3rd. A College Prize of 10*l.*

Mr. Geo. Vaughan's Chesheld Medal. The Treasurer's Gold Medal.

Mr. Newman Smith's Prize of 5*l.* for the best Essay on "Neuritis."

The Two House-Surgeons, the Resident Accoucheurs, and the Dressers are periodically selected, and are provided with Rooms and Commons in the Hospital, free of expense.

Two Hospital Registrars at an Annual Salary of 40*l.* each, or one at 80*l.*

The Committee of the "Nightingale Fund" has arranged with the authorities of St. Thomas's for educating Women as Hospital Nurses, who, on the satisfactory completion of one year's training, will be considered eligible to receive appointments as Nurses in the Metropolitan or Provincial Hospitals.

Prior to Midsummer in each year application should be made to Mrs. W. W. WAGHORN, at St. Thomas's Hospital, either by Women as Candidates for Training, or by Institutions for Trained Nurses.

The Patients are admitted daily at half-past 11 A.M., and the Out-Patients seen at half-past 12 daily.

To enter, or to obtain Prospectus, the Conditions of the Tite Scholarship, and further Information, apply to Mr. WHITFIELD, Medical Secretary, resident at the Hospital.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

SESSION 1861-62.

The UNIVERSITY will be Publicly OPENED, by Principal BARCLAY, on MONDAY, 4th November, at Twelve o'clock Noon.

The various Classes for the WINTER SESSION will meet on the Day and at the Hours specified below.

I. LITERATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.

TUESDAY, 5th NOVEMBER.

Classes.	Hours.	Professors.
Humanity, Junior.....	8 and 11 a.m.	Mr. Ramsay.
Senior.....	9 a.m. and 1 p.m.	
Private.....	1 p.m.	
Greek, Junior, Tyrotes.....	10 a.m.	Mr. Lushington.
Senior.....	8 a.m. and 9 p.m.	
Private.....	2 p.m.	Mr. Buchanan.
Logic and Rhetoric.....	9 and 11 a.m.	
Moral Philosophy.....	10 a.m.	Dr. Fleming.
Political Economy.....	8 p.m. (14th Nov.)	
Natural Philosophy.....	9 and 11 a.m.	Mr. W. Thomson.
Physical Laboratory.....	10 a.m. to 3 p.m.	
Mathematics, Junior.....	12 Noon	Mr. Blackburn.
Senior.....	10 a.m.	
Natural History (Geology).....	12 Noon, Tu., Wed., Thurs. and Friday	Dr. Rogers.
Astronomy.....	1 p.m., Wednesday	Mr. Grant.
Civil Engineering and Mechanics.....	3 p.m.	Dr. Rankine.

II. THEOLOGY.

TUESDAY, 5th NOVEMBER.

Divinity, Junior.....	9 a.m.	Dr. Hill.
Senior.....	12 Noon	
Hebrew.....	9 a.m.	
Senior, Public.....	1 p.m.	Mr. Weir.
Private.....	9 a.m. Mon., Wed., and Friday	
Arabic.....	9 a.m., Tu. and Th.	Dr. Jackson.
Ecclesiastical History.....	11 a.m.	

III. LAW.

TUESDAY, 5th NOVEMBER.

Roman Law.....	9 a.m.	Mr. Skene, Advocate.
Scottish Law, Mercantile Conveyancing.....		

IV. MEDICINE.

TUESDAY, 5th NOVEMBER.

Chemistry.....	10 a.m.	Dr. Anderson.
Practical Chemistry.....	12 Noon	
Chemical Laboratory.....	9 a.m. to 4 p.m.	
Anatomy.....	11 a.m.	Dr. Allen Thomson and Demonstrator.
Anat. Demonstrations.....	1 p.m.	Dr. M'Farlane.
Practical Anatomy.....	10 a.m. to 4 p.m.	Dr. Lister.
Practice of Physic.....	11 a.m.	Dr. Rainy.
Surgery.....	12 Noon	Dr. J. A. Easton.
Forensic Medicine.....	12 Noon	Dr. Pagan.
Materia Medica.....	2 p.m.	Dr. A. Buchanan.
Midwifery.....	3 p.m.	
Institutes of Medicine.....	4 p.m.	

Matriculation.—By Regulation of the Senate, every Student is required, at the beginning of the Session, to Matriculate, by entering his name in the University Album, at the Library, before joining any Class. The Library will be open, for the purpose of Matriculation, on and after Wednesday, the 16th of October, from 11 to 3 o'clock daily, with the intervention of the holidays at the Sacrament.

Entrance Examination.—By Ordinance of the Universities Commissioners, "Any Student who, at the time of his entrance to the University, shall satisfy the Professors in the Faculty of Arts, on examination, that he is qualified to attend the higher Classes of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, or any of them, is entitled to be admitted to the higher Classes, without having previously attended the First or Junior Class or Classes in the same department or departments; and, in the case of such Students, the Course of Study for the Degree of Master of Arts may be completed within Three Years instead of Four." The Examination for this purpose will take place in the commencement of the Session.

By order of the Senate,
DUNCAN H. WEIR, A.M., Clerk.
Glasgow College, Sept. 10, 1861.

REPEAL of the TAXES on LITERATURE

and the PRESS.—TESTIMONIAL to the Right Hon. T. MILNER GIBSON, M.P.
Subscriptions, limited to One Pound, received at Drummonds, Charing Cross; and by Robert Chambers, Treasurer, 47, Paternoster-row, E.C.
JOHN FRANCIS, Committee Room, 47, Paternoster-row, E.C.

A REVIEWER in one of the first London

Papers, having a most extensive knowledge of English and Foreign Literature, who can give the highest testimonials as to his capacity and specimens of his style, is open to an ENGAGEMENT.—Address B. A., 50, Lower Sloane-street, Chelsea.

THE PRESS.—A PARTNER, of literary

ability and business capacity, is wanted by the Projectors of a New Journal, for establishing which all the arrangements are already matured, and which will present features of special novelty, insuring its circulation among numerous and influential classes of the community. Only a moderate capital required, to be exclusively employed, under his own supervision, in developing the enterprise which promises to prove speedily and abundantly lucrative.—Address Zeta, Onwhyn's Newspaper Office, 1, Catherine-street, Strand.

TO PUBLISHERS.—A GENTLEMAN of capital

is desirous of embarking in the PUBLISHING BUSINESS, either as Partner or by Purchase.—Address, in the first instance, to X. Y. Z., care of Mr. Lindley, 19, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT, in a PRINT-

SELLER'S Establishment, at the West End. He must be well educated, and of gentlemanly address, and not less than 25 years of age. He will be required to attend on customers, and make himself generally useful. Only such answers will be noticed that state full particulars as to how the business may be carried on, and the business will be treated with.—Apply, by letter only, to Mr. HERING, 137, Regent-street.

THE AQUARIUM.—LLOYD'S PRACTICAL

INSTRUCTIONS for TANK MANAGEMENT, with Descriptive and Priced List, 128 pages and 10 Engravings, post free twenty-one stamps.—Apply direct to W. ALFORD LLOYD, Portland-road, Regent's Park, London, W.

"Many manuals have been published upon aquaria, but we confess we have seen nothing for practical utility like this."
Era, Oct. 14, 1860.

THE FRIENDS of a LADY, suffering from the effects of Intemperance, wish to place her in a Private Family, where strict care may be taken of her.—Address V., care of H. Greenwood, Advertising Agent, Liverpool.

A LADY wishes strongly to RECOMMEND, as GOVERNESS to Young Children, or as Useful Companion, a Lady, 30 years of age, who has had great experience in tuition, having resided in one family years. Is of ladylike manners, and most amiable disposition.—Address to A. T., 20, Avenue-road, New-road, Hammer-smith, W.

TO BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS AND

PRINTERS.—PARTNER WANTED.—1,200*l.* to 1,400*l.* required. Returns above 5,000*l.* Churchman preferred. First-class Business fifty miles from Town.—Address, for particulars, Mr. HOLMES, 48, Paternoster-row.

LADIES' DRAWING CLASSES.—Mr. B. R.

GREEN, Member of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours, and Author of various Publications on Drawing and Perspective, begs to announce that his CLASSES (limited to six Pupils each) will RE-ASSEMBLE on October 1st.—For terms, &c. apply to M. GREEN, 43, Fitzroy-square; or of Messrs. BOWART, Rathbone-place.

GREEN'S RUSTIC DRAWING MODELS,

enabling the Pupil to Sketch at once from Nature. First set (stile, roller, hencoop, doveote, pump, cottage-door), with figure complete, 1*l.* 1*s.*; singly, from 2*s.* 6*d.*—Sold by Messrs. Rowney, Newman, Reeves, Ackermann, and the Inventor as above.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of the best

and Newest CHEMICAL APPARATUS. 240 Woodcuts, 1*s.* 6*d.* free.

JOHN J. GRIFFIN, F.C.S., 119, Bunhill-row, E.C.

CHEMICAL APPARATUS and PURE

CHEMICAL TESTS suitable for every Operation in Elementary and Analytical Chemistry.

JOHN J. GRIFFIN, F.C.S., 119, Bunhill-row, E.C.

GAS BURNERS for CHEMICAL USE.—

The attention of Chemists is directed to a New Series of powerful and convenient Gas Burners and Gas Furnaces, suitable for Ignitions, Evaporations, and all similar Processes in Scientific and Operative Chemistry.

JOHN J. GRIFFIN, F.C.S., 119, Bunhill-row, E.C.

TO BE SOLD, a 9-feet REFLECTING TELE-

SCOPE, 9-inch Speculum, by the late celebrated Manufacturers, Messrs. Short & Ramsden, of London, equatorially mounted—a very rare instrument of its kind—the property of an elderly gentleman, declining its further use.—Apply to A. ANSAHAM & Co., Opticians, 20, Lord-street, Liverpool.

TO BE SOLD, the VALUABLE COLLEC-

TION OF DRIED BRITISH PLANTS, made by the late Samuel Gibson, of Hadden Bridge, and understood to be the most perfect Collection that exists. Gibson himself having stated his belief that it includes all but about fifteen Plants grown in the British Isles.—Apply to Mr. RICHARD ASNER, 92, Mosley-street, Manchester.

NEWSPAPER PROPERTY.—TO BE DIS-

POSED OF, the PLANT and COPYRIGHT of a well-established and flourishing WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, in a large City. The Paper has the largest circulation in the district, with a good advertising connexion, and is in thorough good repute. The Plant comprises Steam Engine, Machine, Type for Sixty Columns, and every Office requisite. The Premises, which consist of Printing-Offices and large Publishing-Offices combined, are well and centrally situated, and low rented. A good Jobbing Business is attached, with extensive Plant, which may be taken at a valuation, or reduced to suit a purchaser.—Apply, by letter, to K. M. care of Mr. Thomas, Advertising Agent, 20, Bridge-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

NOTICE.—TO TOURISTS IN IRELAND.

—SIR CUSACK RONEY'S MONTH IN IRELAND: HOW TO SPEND IT, AND WHAT IT WILL COST, is now ready, price 1*s.*—H. SWINN & Son, and all Railway Stations; M'Glashan & Gill, Dublin.

ITALY and THE EAST.—The Travelling

Student in Architecture of the Royal Academy of Arts, London, (at present in the South of France) offers his services to any NOBLEMAN or GENTLEMAN ABOUT TO TRAVEL, to whom his knowledge of the Fine Arts and Sketching would be of value.—Address J. E. care of Mr. Cates, 7 A, Whitehall-yard, London, S.W., who will also answer any inquiries.

PARCELS, TO ALL PARTS OF THE

WORLD.
By WHEATLEY & CO.'S (late Waghorn's) Parcel Express, Passenger, and Insurance Agency.

DAILY.—To the Continent, Spain.

WEEKLY.—Portugal, Mediterranean, Egypt, Arabia, Africa, Canada, America.

FORTNIGHTLY.—India, China, Eastern Seas, Ceylon, Turkey, Adriatic, California, West Indies, Central America.

MONTHLY.—Australia, New Zealand, Cape Colonies, Western Africa, Mexico, Brazil, Pacific.

Tariffs, with through rates to 500 places, apply at 23, Regent-street, S.W.; Chaplin's, Regent-circus, W.; 156, Cheapside, E.C.; and the Chief Offices, 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

MR. B. H. SMART, REMOVED to 76, Charl-

wood-street, Belgrave-road, S.W., continues to INSTRUCT CLERICAL and other PUPILS in ELOCUTION, to attend Classes for English generally, and to engage for Readings.—The INTRODUCTION to GRAMMAR on his TRUE BASIS, with relation to Logic and Rhetoric, price 1*s.* of all Booksellers.

ON SALE.—The ILLUSTRATED LONDON

NEWS, from commencement down to 1861, 21 vols. bound, half calf neat, except the last, in numbers. Price 1*l.*—Address E. G. H., care of T. Hodgson, Advertising Agent, Liverpool.

STAINED GLASS and WALL PAINTING.

Notice of Removal.
MESSRS. CLAYTON & BELL,
(Late of 24, Cardington-street, Euston-square.)
Have Removed to
111, REGENT-STREET, W.,
(Adjoining the Polytechnic Institution.)
Premises affording them accommodation and facilities more completely suited to the necessities of their work than were attainable at their old establishment.

Digitized by Google

New Editions are now ready of all the Books in
WATSON'S EDUCATIONAL SERIES.
 Specimens post free on application to the Publisher.
 George Watson, Publisher, Glasgow; W. Kent & Co. London.

THE PRIMITIVE and PRESENT STATE
 of MAN. In Blank Verse. 1s. By Rev. R.D. GASCOYNE,
 M.A., Bath. Wertheim, Macintosh & Hunt, London.

BEAUTIFUL PRESENTATION VOLUME.
SUNSHINE IN THE COUNTRY: a Book
 of Rural Poetry. Beautifully printed on tinted paper, and
 adorned by a Series of exquisite Photographs. Small 4to. 21s.
 cloth elegant. "The Photographs are true specimens of this wonderful pro-
 cess."—*Saturday Review*.
 Griffin, Bohn & Co. Stationers' Hall-court, London.

CONVERSATION IN FRENCH FOR PUPILS IN CLASSES.
 Corrected to 1861, and improved, 14th Edition, 3s. 6d.

THE NEW FRENCH MANUAL, and
TRAVELLER'S COMPANION: containing an Introduc-
 tion to French Pronunciation; a Copious Vocabulary; a very
 complete Series of Dialogues on Topics of Every-Day Life; Dia-
 logues on the Principal Continental Tours, and on the Objects of
 Interest in Paris; with Models of Epistolary Correspondence,
 with a Map. By GABRIEL SURBENNE, F.R.S.E., Author of
 "The Standard Pronouncing Dictionary of the French and Eng-
 lish Languages," &c.
 Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

CHEAPER ISSUE OF CARR'S CLASSICAL DICTIONARY.
 7s. 6d.

A NEW CLASSICAL LEXICON: Biography,
 Mythology, Geography. By T. S. CARR, M.A., King's
 College.

"Its distinctive claims are several. It exhibits 2,000 additional
 Names; Authorities for the Pronunciation; and the Subjects
 illustrated by short Quotations. The execution is terse, close,
 teeming with facts; compressing as much information into brief
 space as we remember ever to have seen."—*Spectator*.

CARR'S HISTORY OF GREECE. Cheaper
 Edition, 6s. Pp. 700.

"Unrivalled, as a judicious and useful Manual."—*Dr. Major*.
 London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC
SOCIETY. Vol. XIX. Part I. price 4s., to be continued
 Quarterly, will appear 1st OCTOBER.

Contents: Trumpp (Rev. Ernst) On the Language of the Kafir
 of the Indian Caucasus—Temperature of Constantinople—Oldham
 (T.) "True Slaves" in India generally, and especially the Slaves of
 the Kurnool District, Madras Presidency—Dakell (N. A.), Ab-
 stract of Reports on the Cultivation of Imphee in the Bombay
 Presidency for 1860—Journal of the Events which occurred during
 Seven Expeditions in the Land of Kérim, against the Tribes of
 Bulak, &c., by the Sultan of Bura, Emir the Migrim, son of
 'Ali, translated from the Arabic by J. W. Redhouse, Esq.—Assy-
 rian Texts translated, by H. F. Talbot, Esq.
 B. Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly.

CODEX ZACYNTHIUS.—GREEK
PALIMPSEST FRAGMENTS OF THE GOSPEL OF SAINT
LUKE, obtained in the Island of Zante, by the late General
 Macaulay, and now in the Library of the British and Foreign
 Bible Society. Described, Transcribed and Edited by SAMUEL
 FRIDEAU TREBELLES, LL.D. Half-red-russia, cloth
 antique, price 11. 1s.

THE CODEX MONTFORTIANUS: a Col-
 lation of this celebrated Manuscript with the Greek Text of
 Westcott, and with certain MSS. By ORLANDO T. DOBBIN,
 LL.D. 8vo. antique cloth, 14s.

The Manuscript collated in this volume has obtained an un-
 usual degree of notoriety, from its being the oldest MS. containing
 the disputed verse of 1 John v. 7: "There are three that bear
 record in heaven, the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost;
 and these three are one."

EUSEBIUS'S ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.
 8vo. price 7s.

EUSEBIUS'S LIFE OF CONSTANTINE,
 with the ORATIONS. 8vo. price 7s.

EVAGRIUS'S ECCLESIASTICAL HIS-
TORY. 8vo. price 7s.

HEBREW STUDENT'S MANUAL: con-
 sisting of—1. A Hebrew Grammar—2. An Introductory
 Lesson Book—3. The Book of Psalms, with Interlinear Trans-
 lation—and 4. A complete Lexicon. 8vo. price 18s.

*A GREEK STUDENT'S MANUAL, on the same plan.

JUDAH AND ISRAEL'S HISTORY care-
 fully separated and arranged in parallel columns; with
 Notes, Indexes, &c. By the Rev. M. GENESTE. 2 vols. large
 8vo. price 25s.

This work elucidates the Scripture history of the important and
 interesting period which extends from the accession of Rehoboam
 to the Babylonian Captivity; its object is yet further carried out
 by the combination, in their proper places, of those portions of
 the writings of the Prophets which fall within this period.

SAMUEL BAGSTER & SONS' CATA-
LOGUE (by post, free) of POLYGLOT BIBLES, and Aids
 to the Study of the Scriptures, in Ancient and Modern Lan-
 guages, Lexicons, Concordances, Grammars, Lesson Books, Manu-
 script-margin Bibles, Commentaries, Indexes, &c. The Common
 Prayer, in various Languages, and Church Services of various
 forms, in every style of best flexible bindings and mountings.
 Catalogues, by post, free.

Samuel Bagster & Sons, 15, Paternoster-row, London.

This day is published, in 2 vols. 8vo. price 30s. cloth,
MYSTERIES; or, Faith the Knowledge of
 God.
 London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

Just published, fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth,
OBSCURE TEXTS OF SCRIPTURE ILLU-
STRATED ACCORDING TO THE SPIRITUAL SENSE.
 By MARY C. HUME.
 London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

Just published, in post 8vo. with Original Photograph of
 Garibaldi, and Plan of Gaeta, price 10s. 6d. cloth,
IN THE TRACK OF THE GARIBALDIANS
 through ITALY and SICILY.
 By ALGERNON SIDNEY BICKNELL.
 London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

Just published, in post 8vo. price 6s. cloth,
A WAS-I-HIND; or, a Voice from the Ganges:
 being a Solution of the True Source of Christianity.
 By an INDIAN OFFICER.
 London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

Now ready, in demy 8vo. cloth, price 6s.
EDUCATION: INTELLECTUAL, MORAL
AND PHYSICAL.
 By HERBERT SPENCER,
 Author of "The Principles of Psychology."
 London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

Just published, in post 8vo. price 1s. 6d.
THE LAW OF IMPERSONATION AS
APPLIED TO ABSTRACT IDEAS AND RELIGIOUS
DOGMAS. By S. W. HALL.
 London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

NEW WORK BY DR. DUNCANSON.
 Now ready, in post 8vo. price 7s. cloth,
THE PROVIDENCE OF GOD MANIFESTED
 in NATURAL LAW. By JOHN DUNCANSON, M.D.
 London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

In 2 vols. large post 8vo. 16s.
THE POSITIVE PHILOSOPHY OF
AUGUSTE COMTE. Freely Translated and Condensed
 by HARRIET MARTINEAU.
 London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

PENTATEUCHISM ANALYSED.
 Now ready, in post 8vo. price 6s. cloth,
A HISTORY OF THE CREATION and the
PATRIARCHS; or, the Pentateuchism Analytically
Treated. Volume First.—The Book of Genesis.
 "Written with great ability."—*Atlas*.
 London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

Cheap Edition, illustrated, price from 4d. upwards,
THE USEFUL KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY'S
SERIES ON SCIENCE, HISTORY, and BIOGRAPHY.
 Lists free.
 "Publications at once accurate and popular."—*Times*.
 Edward Law (late Baldwin & Co.), 16, Essex-street, Strand.

ILLUMINATION.—Laing's Edition of
MANUAL OF ILLUMINATION: Woodcut Illustrations.
 Price 1s.

LAING'S COMPANION to MANUAL OF
ILLUMINATION. Numerous Woodcut Illustrations. Price 1s.
 The two foregoing, complete in cloth, red edges, price 2s. 6d.
 London: Winsor & Newton, 38, Rathbone-place; and all Book-
 sellers and Artists' Coloursmen.

Now ready, demy 8vo. price 1s.
INDIAN RESOURCES applied to the DE-
VELOPMENT OF INDIA, in Letters addressed to the
 Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart. M.P., Secretary of State for
 India, His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, and the Hon. Arthur
 F. Kinnaird, M.P. By ROBERT BENSON, Esq.
 Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill.

This day, demy 8vo. 8s. 6d.
COMMENTARY on the EPISTLES to the
SEVEN CHURCHES IN ASIA. By RICHARD CHENE-
 VIX TRENCH, D.D., Dean of Westminster.
 London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

This day, Vols. V. and VI. 8vo. 28s. of the
HISTORY OF ENGLAND, containing the
 Reigns of Edward VI. and Mary. By JAMES ANTHONY
 FROUDE.

The Second Edition, revised, of Vols. I. to IV., containing the
 Reign of Henry VIII., &c. 14s.
 London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

DR. COOKE TAYLOR'S MANUALS OF HISTORY.
 Seventh Edition, 6s.

STUDENT'S MANUAL OF MODERN HIS-
TORY. With Supplementary Chapter, by CHARLES
 BADHAM, D.D.
 Sixth Edition, 6s.

STUDENT'S MANUAL OF ANCIENT HIS-
TORY.
 London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

Fifth Edition, 8vo. 10s.

AN EXPOSITION of the THIRTY-NINE
ARTICLES. By E. HAROLD BROWNE, M.A., Nor-
 rishan Professor of Divinity, Cambridge.

Also, fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.
EXAMINATION QUESTIONS on Professor
BROWNE'S EXPOSITION of the ARTICLES. By J. GORLE,
 M.A.

London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

Sixth Edition, price 4s. 6d., counters adapted to the same,
SYLLABIC SPELLING and READING.
 By Mrs. WILLIAMS, Author of the "Conversations on
 Grammar." With Copper-plate Engravings. Revised and cor-
 rected by her Daughter, LADY LEIGHTON.
 Whitaker & Co. Ave Maria-lane, London.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS OF PUBLIC
MEN.—Lists free on application.—Mason & Co. 7, Amen-
 corner, Paternoster-row, London.

TO PRINCIPALS OF CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.
TEUBNER'S GREEK and LATIN SCHOOL
CLASSICS, in good large type, edited by the first German
 Scholar.—Cicero, 1s. 6d.—Corn. Nepos, 6d.—Tacitus, 2s. 6d.—
 Virgil, 1s. 6d.—Livy, 6 vols. each 1s. 4d.—Sophocles, 2s.—Ovid,
 Metam. 1s.—Horace, 1s.—Homer's Iliad, 2s.—Odyssey, 2s.—
 Xenophon, Anabasis, 1s.—Memorabilia, 6d., &c. &c. Usual
 discount.

Complete Lists of 100 volumes published on application to
 Williams & Norgate, Importers of Foreign Books, 14, Hen-
 rietta-street, Covent-garden, London; 20, South Frederick-street,
 Edinburgh.

Now ready, with 8 Illustrations, demy 8vo. price 5s. 6d. cloth,
NOTES on SHOEING HORSES; or, the
Causes and Prevention of Lameness arising from Shoeing.
 By Lieut.-Col. FITZVINGRAM, Inniskilling Dragoon.
 Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill.

MR. DARWIN'S NEW WORK.
 Now ready, a New Edition, with Additions and Corrections,
 post 8vo. 14s.

ON the ORIGIN of SPECIES, by MEANS
of NATURAL SELECTION; or, the Preservation of
Favoured Races in the Struggle for Life. By CHARLES
 DARWIN, M.A. F.R.S.

Also by the same Author, 10th THOUSAND, post 8vo. 9s.
A NATURALIST'S VOYAGE ROUND the
WORLD.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

Just published,
THE INDUCTION COIL: being an Explana-
tion of the Principles of its Construction, with a Description
of Experiments illustrative of the Phenomena of the Induced
Current. By H. M. NOAD, Ph.D. F.R.S. &c. With 40 Wood-
 cuts, cloth, 3s.
 W. Ladd, 11 and 12, Beak-street, Regent-street, W.

MADEIRA.
 Second Edition, with Map and Illustrations, price 7s. 6d.
MADEIRA: ITS CLIMATE AND
SCENERY.

A Handbook for Invalid and other Visitors.
 By JAMES YATE JOHNSON.
 "The most complete and trustworthy guide-book to Madeira
 yet published."—*Literary Gazette*.
 Edinburgh: A. & C. Black. London: Longman & Co.

SHIPBUILDING.
 Just published, in 4to. cloth, with Plates and Woodcuts,
THE THEORY and PRACTICE OF SHIP-
BUILDING. By ANDREW MURRAY, Member of the
 Institution of Civil Engineers, Member of the Institution of
 Naval Architects, and Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machi-
 nery H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth. To which is added, STEAM
 SHIPS, by ROBERT MURRAY, C.E., Engineer-Surveyor to
 the Board of Trade.
 Edinburgh: A. & C. Black. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

CONSUMPTION. BY PROFESSOR BENNETT.
 Second Edition, 8vo. with Illustrations on Wood, price 7s. 6d.
PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.
 By J. HUGHES BENNETT, M.D.
 Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, and Senior Professor of
 Clinical Medicine in the University of Edinburgh.
 "One of the most valuable contributions to the pathology and
 treatment of phthisis in our language."—*British Medical Journal*.
 Edinburgh: A. & C. Black. London: Longman & Co.

This day is published, price 5s.
THE MASSACRES IN SYRIA.
 By J. LEWIS FARLEY.

Author of "Two Years in Syria," &c.
 "Mr. Farley's book is unquestionably the work of an honest
 man, and will be believed as such, he has defended a just
 cause; he has defended it with ability, with a tone of sincere
 conviction, with an authority which carries persuasion to the minds
 of his readers."—*Courrier d'Orient, Constantinople*.

"Any contribution to the authentic history of those despicable
 outbursts of fanatical hatred which took place in the Lebanon
 and at Damascus just a year ago, ought to be welcomed as ex-
 ceedingly valuable and opportune."—*Saturday Review*.
 London: Bradbury & Evans, 11, Bouverie-street.

GEOLOGICAL MAPS.
A GEOLOGICAL MAP OF ENGLAND and
WALES, by SIR RODERICK I. MURCHISON, D.C.L.
 &c. Fourth Edition. Scale, 25 miles to the inch, beautifully
 coloured. Sheet, 5s.; mounted in Case, 7s.

A GEOLOGICAL MAP OF ENGLAND and
WALES, by ANDREW RAMSAY, F.R.S. and G.S. &c. Scale,
 15 miles to the inch, beautifully coloured. Sheet, 11. 1s.; in Case,
 11. 5s.; on Roller, 11. 10s.

"As regards maps, the novice in this country will find the
 guide he requires in the beautiful Map of England and Wales, by
 Professor Ramsay, which contains, in a condensed form, the
 result of the labours of many men continued through half a
 century."

London: Edward Stanford, 6, Charing Cross, S.W.

Twenty-third Thousand, price 5s.
ROUILLON'S TEACHER'S FRENCH
ASSISTANT; or, Grammatical Institutes of the French
Language: containing the Grammar, with a Series of Theoretic,
 Practical and Progressive Lessons, in which every difficulty is
 explained either in Notes or by References to preceding Rules.
 Twelfth Edition. Edited by ALFRED HAVET, Esq., Author
 of "The Complete French Class-Book."
 London: W. Allan, Stationers' Hall-court.

2s. 6d. purple cloth boards, gilt letters,
ROME'S ORDERS NOT VALID IN ENG-
LAND'S CHURCH. By LEX ANGLICANA.
 "An array of argument, in a small compass, of no insignificant
 character."—*Record*.
 Wertheim & Co. 24, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.; and all
 Booksellers.

LONDON AND CAMBRIDGE.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S NEW LIST.

PRICE ONE SHILLING. MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE.

Edited by DAVID MASSON.

No. XXIV. (for OCTOBER, completing the Fourth Volume) will be published on Friday, September 27th.

CONTENTS.

- I. RAVENSHOE. By HENRY KINGSLEY, Author of 'Geoffrey Hamlyn.'
Chap. 24. In which fresh mischief is brewed.
— 25. In which an entirely new, and, as will be seen hereafter, a most important character is introduced.
— 26. The Derby.
- II. A ZULU FORAY.
- III. THE VICTORIES OF LOVE. By COVENTRY PATMORE.
1. Jane to her Mother.
2. Jane to Frederick.
3. Jane to Frederick.
4. Jane to Frederick.
- IV. THE LONDON MUSICAL SEASON. By WILLIAM POLE, F.R.S., Mus. B. Oxon.
- V. GOOD and EVIL: An Essay. By Dr. FELIX EBERTY, of the University of Breslau. (Concluding Part.)
- VI. THE AMERICAN UNION: THE DUTY and POWER of the NORTH to MAINTAIN IT.
- VII. NATURAL SCIENCE in SCHOOLS. By J. M. W.
- VIII. FROM LONDON to BALLACHULISH and BACK.
- IX. MORE ABOUT MASTERS and WORKMEN. By THOMAS HUGHES, Author of 'Tom Brown at Oxford,' &c.
- X. THE NAPLES QUESTION. By EDWARD DICEY, Author of 'Rome in 1860,' 'Cavour: a Memoir,' &c.

VOLUME IV. will be ready on October 1, handsomely bound in cloth, price 7s. 6d.

VOLUMES I., II. and III. are now ready, handsomely bound in cloth, price 7s. 6d. each.

COMPLETION OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

TRACTS FOR PRIESTS AND PEOPLE.

By VARIOUS WRITERS.

FIRST SERIES, handsomely bound in cloth, price 8s., is now ready.

The TRACTS contained in the First Series are sold separately as follows, price One Shilling each:—

- No. I. RELIGIO LAICI.
By THOMAS HUGHES, Author of 'Tom Brown's School Days.'
- II. THE MOTE AND THE BEAM: A CLERGYMAN'S LESSONS FROM THE PRESENT PANIC.
By the Rev. F. D. MAURICE, Incumbent of St. Peter's, St. Marylebone.
- III. THE ATONEMENT AS A FACT AND AS A THEORY.
By the Rev. FRANCIS GARDNER, Sub-Dean of Her Majesty's Chapels Royal.
- IV. THE SIGNS OF THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN: AN APPEAL TO SCRIPTURE ON THE QUESTION OF MIRACLES.
By the Rev. JOHN LEWELLYN DAVIES, Rector of Christ Church, St. Marylebone.
- V. ON TERMS OF COMMUNION.
1. The Boundaries of the Church. By the Rev. C. K. P.
2. The Message of the Church. By J. N. LANGLEY, M.A.
- VI. THE SERMON OF THE BISHOP OF OXFORD ON REVELATION, AND THE LAYMAN'S ANSWER:
1. A Dialogue on Doubt. By J. M. LEWIS.
2. Morality and Divinity. By the Rev. F. D. MAURICE, Incumbent of St. Peter's, Vere-street, St. Marylebone.
- VII. TWO LAY DIALOGUES. By J. M. LEWIS.
1. On Laws of Nature and Faith therein.
2. On Positive Philosophy.

No. I. of the Second Series of TRACTS FOR PRIESTS AND PEOPLE will be published early in October, and others are in progress, and will speedily follow.

CAVOUR: a Memoir.

With a Portrait from an Original Photograph. By E. DICEY, Author of 'Rome in 1860.' 6s. 6d.
"He writes well and with care. His book is short, intelligent and trustworthy."—*Athenæum*.

MACMILLAN & Co. London and Cambridge.

BOHN'S CLASSICAL LIBRARY FOR OCTOBER.

DEMOSTHENES' PRIVATE

AND

OTHER ORATIONS,

VIZ.,

Against TIMOCRATES, ARISTOGITON, APHOBUS, ONE-TOR, ZENOTHEMIS, APATURIUS, PHORMIO, LACRITUS, PANTENETUS, NAUSIMACHUS, BÆOTUS, SPUDIAS, PHÆNIPPUS, and for PHORMIO.

Translated, with Notes and Appendices,

By CHARLES RANN KENNEDY.

Forming the FOURTH VOLUME of the complete Works.

Post 8vo. cloth, 5s.

HENRY G. BOHN, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

BOHN'S ENGLISH GENTLEMAN'S LIBRARY FOR OCTOBER.

Handsomely printed in demy 8vo. and illustrated with Portraits and Plates, at 9s. per volume,

THE ENTIRE CORRESPONDENCE

OF

HORACE WALPOLE.

With the Prefaces of Mr. CROKER, LORD DOVER and others, The Notes of all previous Editors, and additional Notes

By PETER CUNNINGHAM.

Illustrated with numerous fine Portraits, engraved on Steel.

To be completed in 9 vols.

VOL. VII.

HENRY G. BOHN, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

BY ORDER OF THE
LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE ADMIRALTY.
Now ready, price 2s. 6d.
THE NAUTICAL ALMANAC and
ASTRONOMICAL EPHEMERIS for 1865.
John Murray, Albemarle-street,
Publisher to the Admiralty.

This day, post 8vo. sewed, price 3s.
RICHARD CŒUR DE LION:
AN HISTORICAL TRAGEDY.
London: Arthur Hall, Virtue & Co. 25, Paternoster-row.

**BEWICK'S HISTORY OF BRITISH
BIRDS.**
London: sold by Longman & Co.; Simpkin, Marshall & Co.;
and by all Booksellers.

NEW POEM.—Cloth, 2s. 6d.

G O D A N D M A N.
London: Houlston & Wright.

This day, post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

MY HEART'S IN THE HIGHLANDS.

By the same Author,

The NUT-BROWN MAIDS. 10s. 6d.
MEG OF ELIBANK, and other TALES. 9s.

WEARING THE WILLOW. 9s.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

Crown 8vo. with 236 Woodcuts, 7s. 6d.

**ELEMENTS OF FORTIFICATION, FIELD
and PERMANENT,** for the Use of Students, Civilian and
Military. By Captain LENDY, Director of the Practical Military
College at Sunbury; late of the French Staff.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

CONDITION OF OUR LARGE TOWNS.—
CORN EXCHANGE, LEEDS.—THE BUILDER OF THIS
DAY, price 4d., contains:—Fine View and Plan of New Corn Ex-
change, Leeds.—The Condition of Sheffield.—Domestic Buildings,
Wells.—Building by Machinery.—Cost of Westminster Bridge.—
Schools of Art.—Art-Instruction.—On Iron Construction.—The
South Foreland Light.—The Cholera in India.—The Labour Question.—
Recollections of Pugin.—Cases under Metropolitan Building Act.—
Skipton Castle.—Stained Glass.—Church-building News.—Pro-
vincial News.—Competitions, &c.—Office, 1, York-street, Covent-
garden; and all Booksellers.

In use at Eton, Westminster, Harrow, Cheltenham College,
Christ's Hospital, St. Paul's, Merchant-Taylor's, City of London
School, Greenwich Hospital School, Edinburgh Academy, &c.

DELILLE'S NEW GRADUATED COURSE.

THE BEGINNER'S OWN FRENCH BOOK. 2s.
EASY FRENCH POETRY for BEGINNERS. 2s.
FRENCH GRAMMAR. 5s. 6d.
RÉPERTOIRE des PROSATEURS. 6s. 6d.
MODÈLES de POÉSIE. 6s.
Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria-lane.

THE FIRST PART OF

**DR. W. ODLING'S MANUAL of CHE-
MISTRY,** Descriptive and Theoretical, will be published
on October 1.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Volume the First, in 8vo. price 25s. of

**COOPER'S DICTIONARY of PRACTICAL
SURGERY.** New Edition, brought down to the Present
Time, by SAMUEL A. LANE, Surgeon to St. Mary's and Con-
sulting Surgeon to the Lock Hospitals, assisted by various emi-
nent Surgeons, will be published on October 1.

London: Longman and Co.; and the other Proprietors.

On Tuesday, October 1, will be published, in 8vo. price 12s.

**THE ROLL of the ROYAL COLLEGE of
PHYSICIANS of LONDON:** compiled from the Annals of
the College, and from other Authentic Sources. By WILLIAM
MUNK, M.D., Fellow of the College, &c. Volume the Second,
from 1700 to 1800.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Now ready, in 8vo. price 1s.

GOVERNMENT EDUCATION, Reprinted
by permission from the *Edinburgh Review*.

London: Longman, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

GALBRAITH and HAUGHTON'S SCIENTIFIC MANUALS.

In fcap. 8vo. with 30 Woodcuts, price 5s. sewed.

MANUAL of CELESTIALITY. By
J. REAY GREENE, B.A. M.R.I.A., Professor of Natural
History in the Queen's College, Cork, &c. Being the Second of a
New Series of Manuals of the Experimental and Natural Sciences,
edited by the Rev. J. A. GALBRAITH, M.A., and the Rev. A.
HAUGHTON, M.A. F.R.S.

By the same Author, with many Woodcuts, price 3s.

MANUAL of PROTOZOA, with General
Introduction on the Principles of Zoology; being the First Manual
of the New Series.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

'THE QUEEN.'—NOTICE to the TRADE
and PUBLIC.—In consequence of the continued demand
for the Photograph of Her Majesty, issued with the first number
of 'The Queen,' the Publisher begs to inform the Trade and Public
that a further number have been prepared by Mr. Mayall, of
Regent-street, and can be had with the Paper of this or any fol-
lowing week. 'THE QUEEN,' an illustrated Journal and Re-
view, 6d. weekly. To be had of all Booksellers, or free by post for
6 stamps, from the Office, 248, Strand, London, W.C.

'The Queen,' with Coloured Supplements, 6d. weekly.

The Supplement to 'The Queen,' for No. III., published on
Saturday, Sept. 21st, is a splendid Plate of Fashions, printed and
painted by Paris Her Majesty's Photographer as issued with No. I.
may be ordered, instead of the Fashion Plate.

Office, 248, Strand, London, W.C.

Will be published on the 1st of October, price 4s., No. IV. of

THE NATURAL HISTORY REVIEW:
A Quarterly Journal of Biological Science.

Contents.

Reviews:—Brown-Sequard on the Nervous System (conclusion)—
Duby, Sur la Tribu des Hystériques—Blackwall's Spiders—
Sub-Kingdom of the Ctenophora—Agassiz, Natural History
of the United States, Vol. III.—Wolf and Solator's Zoological
Sketches.

ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—Currey, Report on Vegetable Parthenogene-
sis—Carpenter, On the Systematic Arrangement of the Rhizo-
poda—Hancock, On the Cephalopoda—Rollison, On the Cor-
relations of Growth—Lubbock, On Recent Geologic-Archaeo-
logical Researches in Denmark (with Plate)—Solator and
Hochstetter, On Apteryx—Solator, On Northern Limit of
Quadrumania—Church, On the Myology of the Orang.
Williams & Norgate, Hemfret-street, Covent-garden, and 20,
South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

This day is published, crown 8vo. cloth boards, 5s. 6d.

**A PRACTICAL and HISTORICAL COM-
MENTARY on the LITURGY and RITUAL of the
UNITED CHURCH of ENGLAND and IRELAND:** with Exa-
mination Questions. By the Rev. W. THRELLOPE, M.A., for-
merly of Pembroke College, Cambridge.
Cambridge: J. Hall & Son, London. Whittaker & Co.; Simp-
kin, Marshall & Co.; and Bell & Daldy. Oxford: J. H. Parker.

In 12mo. stout volume, price 5s.

KEY to HINDUSTANI; or, an Easy Method
of Acquiring Hindustani in the Original Character,
arranged on the plan of an English Spelling-Book. By HYDER
JUNG BAHADUR, late Governor of the Madras University.
London: James Madden, 3, Leadenhall-street.

THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

With a fine Portrait of Lord Brougham, F.R.S., and a Vignette
of the New Oxford Museum, price 5s. cloth, (postage 4d.).

THE YEAR-BOOK of FACTS in SCIENCE
and ART: exhibiting the most important Improvements
and Discoveries of the past Year in Mechanics and the Useful
Arts, Natural Philosophy, Electricity, Chemistry, Zoology and
Botany, Geology and Mineralogy, Meteorology and Astronomy.

By JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A.

Author of 'Curiosities of Science,' &c.
* * * This work records the Proceedings of the principal Sci-
entific Societies, and is indispensable for such as wish to possess a
faithful picture of the latest novelties of Science and the Arts.

Lockwood & Co. 7, Stationers' Hall-court, E.C.

**THE MAHABHASHYA, i. e., the "Great
Commentary,"** by Patanjali, On the Grammatical Aphorisms
of Pāṇini, with its Commentary the Bhāṣya-Pradīpa, and the
Commentary thereon, the Bhāṣya-Pradīpodyota. Vol. I. oblong
folio, containing the portion (808 pages of Sanskrit and 40 of Eng-
lish) entitled The Nāvahika.

Edited by JAMES R. BALLANTYNE, LL.D., Principal of the
Government Sanskrit College at Benares, with the aid
of the Pandits of the College.
Mirzapore, 1858.

James Madden, 3, Leadenhall-street, London.

Price, in Sheets, 3l. 2s. A few Copies only for Sale.

MR. BENTLEY'S New Publications for September.

M. GUIZOT:—The CHURCH and the CHRISTIAN WORLD in 1861. Crown 8vo. 2s. [Just ready.]

New Work on Japan.

CONSUL C. P. HODGSON.—A RESIDENCE at NAGASAKI and HAKODATI in 1859-60. With an ACCOUNT of JAPAN. By C. P. HODGSON, H.M.'s Consul at those Ports. With a Series of Letters on JAPAN, by HIS WIFE. Crown 8vo. with numerous Illustrations. [Just ready.]

J. HENEAGE JESSE.—MEMOIRS of RICHARD III. and his CONTEMPORARIES. By J. H. JESSE, Author of 'The Court of England under the Stuarts.' 8vo. with Portraits and Plans, &c. [Immediately.]

Mrs. H. WOOD.—EAST LYNNE. A Story of Modern Life. By Mrs. HENRY WOOD, 3 vols. [Now ready.]

"Truly the heart is deceitful, and out of its depths of corruption rise, like an exhalation, the misty phantoms of passion; angels of light they seem, but are only delusions of Satan.... This is the cross I must bear: sin and the swift retribution." *Longfellow.*

LORD DUNDONALD.—A REPLY to the OBSERVATIONS in 'THE QUARTERLY REVIEW' on THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY of LORD DUNDONALD. By MARCUS. 8vo. with Charts. [Now ready.]

Middle-Class Cookery-Book.

FRANCATELLI.—The COOK'S GUIDE. By CHARLES ELMÉ FRANCATELLI, late Chief Cook to Her Majesty the Queen.

This Cook's Guide and Housekeeper's and Butler's Assistant contains a Practical Treatise on English and Foreign Cookery in all its Branches, and also Instructions for Pickling and Preserving Vegetables, Fruits, Game, &c.; the Curing of Hams and Bacon; the Art of Confectionery and Ice-making; and the Arrangement of Desserts. In a handsome volume, price 5s. with many Illustrations.

Rev. Dr. CUMMING'S POPULAR ANSWERS to 'ESSAYS and REVIEWS.' Small 8vo. 4s.; —THE GREAT TRIBULATION, Twelfth Thousand, 7s. 6d.; and REDEMPTION DRAWETH NIGH, Sixth Thousand, 7s. 6d.

The Hon. Mrs. YELVERTON.—'MARTYRS to CIRCUMSTANCE.' Second and Concluding Part, price 3s. Also the First Part, Seventh Thousand, price 3s. Or, the whole work in cloth, price 5s.

MEMOIRS of MARSHALL HALL, M.D. F.R.S. By HIS WIDOW. 8vo. with a Portrait, 14s.

"As a narrative this work is more interesting than a novel: as the memorial of a great English worthy it will be perused with pride; as an incentive to honourable toil and the practice of virtue, this story of the rise of Marshall Hall deserves to take rank amongst the most favourite tales of the triumph of genius." *Lancet.*

The Martyrs John Huss and Jerome of Prague.

The LIFE and TIMES of CARDINAL JULIAN. By the Rev. R. C. JENKINS. 8vo. 14s.

"This book has solid value, and deserves close attention." *Examiner.*

"A good picture of a remarkable man, distinguished by splendid talents and vigorous energy."—*Morning Post.*

The Popular Sea Novel.

Ready at every Library.

VONVED the DANE, the ROVER of the BALTIC. 2 vols.

"Rivals the productions of Fenimore Cooper, and even our own Marryat, in the vivid pictures of a sailor's life and the wild scenes of the Baltic Sea." *Examiner.*
"This is a great book, both in conception and execution, which in its own school has no rival. Victor Hugo might be proud to have written some of its chapters: he has never written anything more thrilling or more terrible; and Dumas himself has not exceeded this writer in his account of the Rover of the Baltic." *Morning Post.*

With Four Charts and Portrait, price 5s.

LORD DUNDONALD'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

"Ought to be a prize-book in every military and naval school." *London Review.*

A LIBRARY EDITION, in 2 vols. 8vo. with Plans, &c.

London: RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street,
Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

18, Great Marlborough-street.

HURST & BLACKETT'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE OKAVANGO RIVER. A Nar-

rative of Travel, Exploration, and Adventure. By CHARLES JOHN ANDERSSON, Author of 'Lake Ngami.' 8vo. with Portrait of the Author, and numerous Illustrations. 21s.

"Mr. Andersson's book, from the number of well-told adventures, its unpretending style, its rich fund of information, and spirited illustrations, will command a wide circle of readers, and become a favourite with all those who can appreciate daring perseverance, and a buoyant spirit under overwhelming difficulties. The interest of his story never flags for a moment."—*Athenæum.*
"Mr. Andersson's book, illustrated with many animated pictures of adventures connected with the wild sports of the journey it describes, is one that will be popular as a budget of trustworthy traveller's tales, besides being valued for the information it gives to geographers."—*Examiner.*

The SECRET HISTORY of the

COURT of FRANCE under LOUIS XV. Edited, from rare and unpublished Documents, by Dr. CHAILLICE. 3 vols. with Portraits. 21s.

"A valuable and interesting work. It unites the fascination of a romance with the integrity of history."—*Chronicle.*
"These volumes are very useful and valuable contributions to the history of France during one of its most important epochs. They are, moreover, entertaining to the general reader, as well as highly instructive to the student."—*Observer.*

The LIFE of JEANNE d'ALBRET, QUEEN of NAVARRE. By Miss FREER. Price 5s. bound and illustrated, forming the 18th Volume of HURST & BLACKETT'S STANDARD LIBRARY of Cheap Editions.

"We have read this book with great pleasure, and recommend it to general perusal. It reflects the highest credit on the industry and ability of Miss Freer. Nothing can be more interesting than her story of the life of Jeanne d'Albret, and the narrative is as trustworthy as it is attractive."—*Post.*

A SAUNTER THROUGH the WEST

END. By LEIGH HUNT. 1 vol. 10s. 6d. bound.

"Leigh Hunt's genial humour shines in a book like this—worthy companion to his 'Town' and 'Old Court Suburb.'"—*Examiner.*

THE NEW NOVELS.

NOTICE TO QUIT. By W. G. WILLS,

Author of 'Life's Foreshadowings.' 3 vols.

EAST and WEST. By J. Frazer

CORKRAN. 3 vols.

"There is more than usual talent manifested in this attractive novel, together with a combination of force and originality which induces the greatest interest."—*Messenger.*

A HERO in SPITE of HIMSELF.

By Captain MAYNE REID. From the French of Lule de

Bellemare. 3 vols.

"This story is full of exciting adventures."—*Observer.*

"A most attractive book."—*Post.*

ALONE in the WORLD.

By the

Author of 'COUSIN GEOFFREY,' &c. 3 vols.

"This new tale by Mrs. Gordon Smythies (whom Thomas Campbell, the poet, decided to be the queen of the domestic novel) unites the pathos and high morals of her 'Married for Love,' with the wit of her 'Cousin Geoffrey' and the humour of her 'Marrying Man.'"—*Chronicle.*

UNDER THE SPELL.

By the Author

of 'GRANDMOTHER'S MONEY,' 'WILDFLOWERS,' &c. 3 vols.

Also, just ready, in 3 vols.

COUNTY SOCIETY.

BOOKS FOR THE COUNTRY AND SEA-SIDE.
Each Work complete in 1 vol. price 5s. elegantly printed, bound, and illustrated, by Millais, Leech, Birket Foster, &c.

HURST & BLACKETT'S STANDARD LIBRARY

OF CHEAP EDITIONS of POPULAR MODERN WORKS.

Volumes now ready:—

1. Sam Slick's Nature & Human Nature.
2. John Halifax, Gentleman.
3. The Crescent and the Cross.
4. Nathalie. By Julia Kavanagh.
5. A Woman's Thoughts about Women.
6. Adam Graeme of Mossgray.
7. Sam Slick's Wise Saws.
8. Wiseman's Popes.
9. A Life for a Life.
10. Leigh Hunt's Old Court Suburb.
11. Margaret and her Bridesmaids.
12. Sam Slick's Old Judge.
13. Darien. By Eliot Warburton.
14. Sir B. Burke's Family Romance.
15. The Laird of Norlaw.
16. The Englishwoman in Italy.
17. Nothing New. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'
18. The Life of Jeanne d'Albret.

"The publications in this Library have all been of good quality—many give information while they entertain."—*Examiner.*

MESSRS. NISBET & CO.'S NEW WORKS.

LIFE WORK; or, the Link and the River. By "L.N.R." Author of 'The Book and its Story,' 'The Missing Link.' Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d. cloth.

The LIFE and LETTERS of JOHN ANGELL JAMES, including an Unfinished Autobiography. Edited by R. W. DALE, M.A., his Colleague and Successor. Third Edition. Demy 8vo. 12s. cloth, with Portrait.

The ROMANCE of NATURAL HISTORY. With Illustrations. By F. H. GOSSE, F.R.S. Third Edition. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth.

PRE-ADAMITE MAN; or, the Story of our Old Planet and its Inhabitants, told by Scripture and Science. Third Edition. Demy 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

BLACK DIAMONDS; or, the Gospel in a Colliery District. By H. H. B. With a Preface by the Rev. J. B. OWEN, M.A., Incumbent of St. Jude's, Chelsea. Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d. cloth.

The HARP of GOD: Twelve Letters on Liturgical Music. Its Import, History, Present State, and Reformation. By the Rev. EDWARD YOUNG, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. cloth.

DOCTRINE and PRACTICE: Lectures Preached in Portman Chapel, London. By the Rev. J. W. BEEVE, M.A., Minister of the Chapel. Crown 8vo. 5s. cloth.

BRIGHT SUNBEAMS in DARK DWELLINGS: a Tale of the Coventry Distress. By CLERUS. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. cloth.

"The OMNIPOTENCE of LOVING-KINDNESS:" being a Narrative of the Results of a Lady's Seven Months' Work among the Gallies in Glasgow. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. cloth.

ANNALS of the RESCUED. By the Author of 'Haste to the Rescue.' With a Preface by the Rev. CHARLES E. J. WIGHTMAN. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. cloth.

EARNING a LIVING; or, from Hand to Mouth: Scenes from the Homes of Working People. By M. A. S. BARBER, Author of 'Castle Bag and its Dependencies.' Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d. cloth.

WORKMEN and their DIFFICULTIES. By the Author of 'Bagged Houses, and How to Mend Them.' Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d. cloth.

Also, a CHEAP EDITION, 7s. cloth limp.

DAVID, KING of ISRAEL: the Divine Plans, and Lessons of his Life. By the Rev. WILLIAM GARDEN BLAIKIE, A.M. Crown 8vo. 2s. cloth.

MEMOIRS of the LIFE of JAMES WILSON, Esq. F.R.S.E., of Woodville. By JAMES HAMILTON, D.D. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth.

London: JAMES NISBET & Co, Berners-street.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1861.

LITERATURE

Letters and Papers illustrative of the Reigns of Richard III. and Henry VII. Edited by James Gairdner. Vol. I. (Longman & Co.)

THE chronicles and memorials of England and Scotland during the Middle Ages are succeeding each other with an agreeable rapidity. The volume before us is only a portion of a work yet to be completed, and it refers to a period in which the interest is permanent. The opening is solemn and dramatic—namely, the funeral of Edward the Fourth, with its preparatory incidents,—the “body washed and cleansed by a bishop”; after which, and other attentions due to defunct royalty, “the corpse was laid upon a board, all naked, saving he was covered from the navel to the knees, and so lay ten or twelve hours, that all the lords, spiritual and temporal, then being in London, or near thereabout, and the Mayor of London, with his brethren, saw him so lying.” Subsequently, the body lay in greater state, the preceding directions for which are very minute as to splendour of costume and position, with “his one hand upon his body, and a sceptre in the other hand, and on his face a kerchief, and so showed to his nobles, by the space of two days and more, if the weather will suffer. And when he may not goodly longer endure, take him away and bowel him,”—and so farewell King Edward!

To the next scene we turn with an impatient curiosity, hoping to be made witnesses of something hitherto unknown touching the hapless young princes and their uncle Gloucester. Here, however, we are disappointed. The documents, collected from various and widely-separated sources illustrative of the reign of Richard the Third, are very meagre, and not of general or particular interest. They comprise directions to the authorities at Calais, who are informed that they are not bound by any oath of allegiance to Edward the Fifth, the Lords having found Richard the true heir to the crown. Then follows a proclamation previous to the coronation, in which peace is enjoined, the carrying of arms forbidden, and all men ordered to be in bed by ten o'clock at night. The other Papers have reference to foreign alliances,—to questions of peace or war with Scotland,—and to negotiations with the nobles of Ireland, where the King's father, Richard Duke of York, had once been governor, and had left a memory honoured and loved because of the liberality and political wisdom of his administration. The only passage in any of these Papers in which we approach, as it were, to the threshold of Richard's home, is a short note to Louis the Eleventh, in which the writer thus expresses himself:—“My Lord, my cousin, I commend me to you as much as I can. I have written to my servant, Blanc Sanglier, now being with you, to make provision of certain wines of the growth of Burgundy and La Haute France, for myself and the Queen my consort.” It is pleasant, considering how things went in that royal household, to think of Richard and Anne quietly sipping their Burgundy while talking over the bygone days of their old loves and more recent adventures. Richard has set his heart on this Burgundy. He asks Louis to allow this little commission to be executed without “any disturbance or contradiction.” He adds, “you will do me in this a very singular pleasure; and if there can be anything I can do for you, on your informing me, I will accomplish it very willingly.” Let us hope that the wine arrived safely, and

that Richard, if he really poisoned “the Queen our consort,” did not make use of this identical Burgundy, which he so particularly coveted.

One other circumstance illustrative of the social life of Richard and his tastes is to be found in his anxiety, after conciliating the great Irish lords, to induce them to lay aside the old “Irish array,” and assume the English costume. For this purpose, he actually sends no less a man-milliner than a bishop, with patterns of various parts of dress, and models of caps, and vests, and hose, and such like matters that go to make up the man. Probably, the prelate may have had some other samples in his band-box, and other work besides displaying his samples; but that such things should have gone together is something curious, and since the days of that handsome prelate of Canterbury, who came to us from Savoy, there had never been a bishop or archbishop who had troubled himself on others on the subject of such gauds as these.

After the brief space occupied by the Papers above mentioned, the bulk of the volume is devoted to documents illustrative of the reign of Henry the Seventh, from 1486 to 1508. The anxiety of this king to enjoy the continual favour and encouraging countenance of the Pope is manifested by his tone of reverence, and the gusto with which he informs His Holiness of the appalling fate of men who despised Papal interdicts, sudden death and immediate corruption of body having happened, within his own knowledge, to one who laughed at the Pope, and was adverse to the Tudor king—a combination of incidents very artistically put together.

Perhaps, the condition of the kingdom, and the political atmosphere of the period, the year 1500, cannot be better described than by a letter from De Puebla, the Spanish ambassador here, to his sovereigns, Ferdinand and Isabella. After kissing the royal feet and the hands of their Highnesses, De Puebla states that “by the good fortune of your Highnesses and the lady Princess of Wales, this kingdom is at present so situated as has not been seen for the last five hundred years, till now, as those say who know best, and as appears by the Chronicles; because there were always brambles and thorns of such a kind that the English had occasion not to remain peacefully in obedience to their king, there being divers heirs of the kingdom, and of such a quality that the matter could be disputed between the two sides.” When it is remembered that the judicial murder of the young Earl of Warwick, the “last of the Plantagenets,” is said to have been insisted on by Spain, as one of the necessary preliminaries to the marriage of Katherine of Arragon with the Prince of Wales, the following passage in this despatch has double significance:—“Now it has pleased God that all should be thoroughly and duly purged and cleansed, so that not a doubtful drop of royal blood remains in this kingdom, except the true blood of the King and Queen, and, above all, that of the lord Prince Arthur. And since of this fact,” adds the ambassador, “and of the execution which was done on Perkin and on the son of the Duke of Clarence, I have written to your Highnesses in various ways, I do not wish to trouble you with lengthy writing.” The execution done on the son of the Duke of Clarence was as cruel a murder on the part of Henry the Seventh as that done by Richard on his nephews, with this addition, that it neither saved the kingdom from anarchy, nor served the King, except in obtaining a wife for his son, and securing their possible offspring from the pretensions of a rival.

Henry himself, however, was not yet altogether secure; there remained one pretender to the throne in the person of Edmund De la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, son of the loyal old duke who had married the sister of Edward the Fourth, and brother of the traitor Lincoln, who fell, at Stoke, fighting against Henry. Mr. Gairdner states correctly that “the story of the Earl of Suffolk has been very imperfectly told, and cannot be fully read without the aid of Papers which are here, for the first time, published.” The importance of the Poles arose from the marriage of the eldest son of the family, John, Earl of Lincoln, with Elizabeth, sister of Edward the Fourth and Richard the Third. The latter King, when childless, appointed John his heir, but Bosworth Field settled that appointment, and John fell fighting against Henry the Seventh, at Stoke. His next brother, Edmund, on the death of his broken-hearted sire, the Duke of Suffolk, was allowed, for a “consideration,” to take the title of Earl of Suffolk; but his allegiance always sat uneasily upon him, and as he was constantly at feud with the King, he began to look upon the latter as sitting in the usurped seat of the defunct John, Earl of Lincoln, to whom Edmund De la Pole was next heir. The latter does not seem to have been quickened in grateful feeling towards a king who had once saved him from cord or axe, by pardoning him after conviction on a charge of murder; and when Edmund suddenly left England he had good reason for expecting to find a friend and supporter in the person of Maximilian, Emperor of Germany. That sovereign, however, promised unreservedly, but broke his pledges, and finally turned Edmund adrift for the paltry bribe of ten thousand pounds,—which sum it is quite as wonderful a circumstance that Henry should be willing to actually pay down. The Pretender now led a wandering and painful life. Denmark, France, Scotland, Flanders,—everywhere was the hostility against him active or the friendship delusive. How entirely he was ruined in a pecuniary sense, how great was his misery, how fatal he had become to his kinsmen and adherents at home and abroad,—these Papers fully demonstrate. In every place of hoped-for refuge, he was a prisoner rather than a guest; and he was pitilessly hunted down till he fell within reach of the arm of Philip of Castile, who ultimately sold the wretched yet haughty wanderer and rebel to the King of England, who, quietly biding his time, and cruelly feeding his prisoner with hope, according to report “before he left the world, recommended his son to do that,” which he had promised not to do himself. However this may be, the truth is, that in the year 1513 when England was at war with France, and Richard, the brother of Edmund, took service under the French king against his country, Edmund was sent to the block, apparently without having committed any new offence of his own. The dukedom of Suffolk was made over the following year to Charles Brandon, whose only son (the Earl of Lincoln), by Mary, the sister of Henry the Eighth, dying in his father's lifetime, the dukedom fell successively to his two sons by his last and fourth wife, and the title in that line became extinct, for want of male heirs.

Mr. Gairdner traces the fortunes of Edmund's brother Richard. “He was looked upon as one of the most distinguished of the French captains, and fell with the flower of their army at the battle of Pavia, when Francis the First was taken prisoner, in 1525.” This, however, leaves the history of the house imperfect. Edmund had two other brothers, of whom no mention is made either in the documents or

the Prefaces to them, in this volume. They were perhaps, too obscure for history, but Cambridge has not altogether forgotten them. After ruin had fallen upon their family, these two brothers, Humphry and Edward, took to their books, in the above University, preferring, as it has been said of them, to claim by their own right title to learning than to be called lords by the courtesy of others. The highest dignity attained by these scions of a house whose first man of mark was Michael De la Pole, the Lord Chancellor, himself the son of a Yorkshire merchant who lent money to Edward the Third, was that of Archdeacon of Richmond, in the person of Edward.

With Mr. Gairdner's Second Volume, we shall pursue the course of history on which many of the documents he has already published reflect a new and interesting light.

On Food: being Lectures delivered at the South Kensington Museum. By E. Lankester, M.D. (Hardwicke.)

The Cook's Guide and Housekeeper's and Butler's Assistant. By Charles Elmé Francatelli. (Bentley.)

CHEMISTS tell us that diamonds are based on charcoal,—but nobody ever yet thoroughly succeeded in making a diamond out of charcoal—a bright, pure, light-giving brilliant like Coggi Hassan's, that diamond of all diamonds! There is a genius in Nature beyond all the receipts of Art, and unless men have a touch of that genius no instructions will avail them. The distance between the crude elements of food presented to us by Dr. Lankester in his Lectures, beginning with Salts and Phosphates, Heat-forming Foods, Flesh-forming Foods, the Oxygen and the Hydrogen and the Carbon, Ethyls, Tartrates, Citrates, Sulphates, and things too occult and numerous to be catalogued here,—the distance, we say, betwixt all these and the brilliant results produced by M. Francatelli from these elements, and chronicled for the benefit of the unlearned and the unskilled in his 'Cook's Guide and Housekeeper's Assistant,' is nearly as great and the difficulties almost as insuperable as betwixt the base charcoal and Coggi Hassan's diamond! Receipts are nothing without the genius to put them into practice. Genius itself is an occult combination of virtues, as mysterious as the process of making diamonds; many men and many women possess the virtues in their crude estate, but in how very few do they exist as genius! Food is a great subject, of universal interest:—"L'homme en mangeant remonte ses ressorts." Dr. Lankester resolves our food into its elements; M. Francatelli combines them into forms endowed with tastes, odours and virtues that are proudly perfect and defy the curious analyzer to do aught but—eat them.

M. Francatelli writes down in good and lucid English his method of dressing Christmas Pies—Chickens à la Milanaise—Rice à la Soeur Nightingale—Mutton in fifteen different fashions,—to say nothing of Poultry and Game in forms which bewilder the imagination;—with hints and receipts for side-dishes "for every-day fare," which, if realized, would make a plain man believe himself a perpetual Lord Mayor. He tells us "How to dress Vegetables," in which every receipt is an excuse for the Vegetarians;—shows us methods of dressing Eggs which our grandmothers did not know;—"different kinds of Puddings," "Small Pastry," "Creams," very far removed from the simplicity of the original cow;—Salads and Potted Meats, and Cold Entrées to use up scraps;—in short, a glimpse, a

beatific vision of the wonderful resources and possibilities that exist in bread, meat and vegetables. After reading 'The Cook's Guide,' a housewife might be driven to despair and a husband "to register a vow" never to forgive cold mutton or tough steak. A man might believe that a bad dinner, if there were *anything* in the larder to make it of, was a sin; but let him be merciful, and reflect that, along with his receipts and rules, M. Francatelli has not been able to give the gift of following them. Aspiration is the first step in the ladder of perfection; and if M. Francatelli can cause his readers to desire to follow his precepts he will have achieved much. In practical matters success will generally crown painstaking. It is not alone in what he teaches that he is great,—his warnings will strike dismay into the heart of timid young housekeepers just beginning their domestic career. The Preface crushes the favourite handbooks of domestic instruction without mercy and without remorse. Surely the Authors of 'The Modern Housewife' and of 'Modern Domestic Cookery' were not actuated by a malignant demon when they enjoined their followers to "make their green pea soup with milk," to flavour their "gravy soup with walnut catsup," and to "cook rabbits with the indiscriminate use of wine, lemon, vinegar, butter, garlic, spices and cayenne pepper." But such, alas, is the fact, and as M. Francatelli sadly says, "it is beyond a doubt that too many who have presumed to write on the art and science of Cookery are very far from possessing any adequate knowledge of the art and science they so recklessly attempt to teach";—no wonder, therefore, that the diamond has not yet been obtained out of the charcoal!

But there is a genius required in the eater as well as in the cook,—"Les animaux se repaissent, l'homme mange—l'homme d'esprit seul sait manger," says the highest authority upon gastronomy. "La destinée des nations dépend de la manière dont elles se nourrissent;"—after that no more need be said to prove that the homely proverb about "the devil sending cooks" is the highest act of malignity ever attributed to him,—the power of malice can no further go!

The Lectures of Dr. Lankester, originally delivered at the South Kensington Museum, possess the great merit of being interesting. The information, although it may be gathered from sources not inaccessible to those who will read for themselves, is brought together and arranged with the intelligence of a man who thoroughly understands and performs what he intends to do. The facts thus presented gain an additional value by bearing the impress and sanction of his own opinions. The Lectures give an account of the principal objects of our food and drink,—their constituent parts, their chemical combinations, their effect upon the human system, their relative value as nutritive, or restorative, or stimulant. In addition to the chapters on Food and Drink, there is an additional chapter on Tobacco and the Use of Opium, another on Spices and Condiments; these are the most interesting in the book. There is no pretence about these Lectures; the style is clear and pleasant: and for a work of general information on a subject interesting to everybody these Lectures on Food will be useful and popular. They contain the information which every one ought to possess, and there is skill shown in giving as much as is necessary and no more than is desirable. Dr. Lankester has fulfilled the task he proposed to himself with judgment and success.

After Icebergs with a Painter: a Summer Voyage to Labrador and around Newfoundland. By Rev. Louis L. Noble. (Low & Co.)

THOSE who, like ourselves and probably some of our readers, are fresh from the glaciers around Mont Blanc and Monte Rosa, will gladly take in hand a volume on Icebergs. The Swiss glaciers are grand and beautiful; but to mere passing and popular apprehension they are motionless and monotonous. Accurate measurements assure us that they move at certain ascertainable rates; and the occasional discovery, as recently near Chamouni, of the relics of long since perished guides and mountaineers confirms such scientific assurance. Otherwise, we might regard them as being moveless as the great mountains whose sides they adorn. But the iceberg is the living, voyaging glacier—the wandering Alp of the sea. The Alpine glacier moves inch by inch, the iceberg mile by mile. The iceberg advances further in one day than the glacier in one year. The glacier stretches itself upon its own rocky rack, and its icy limbs crack and rend, and are dismembered by the voluntary process. The iceberg floats on, for a time, whole and unbroken. It floats upon a yielding bed of water; it sways gently down the waves; it bends gracefully under its own gravity; and for a brief while preserves its gelid integrity, amidst storms and tempests, and the continual sappings of its foundations.

In these respects, it is the opposite of the glacier of the mountains, even though in the mountains it may have been cradled. So soon as the impelling action from behind becomes more and more energetic in the high steep of its birthplace, by a process comparatively noiseless and gradual (not by sudden and sharp dis-severance, as many suppose), and by annual proportions, step after step, these enormous ice-masses gradually reach the waters which are swelling in readiness to receive them. While the lesser masses fall and break off into the brine, the larger ones gradually glide into the buoyant element, and there begin their devious career. They have escaped from the rigid embrace of the nurturing mountain. They are now launched into life and motion. They have left the calm, quiet deathliness of the parent source for ever, and they are off upon a voyage of discovery. Of dazzling brilliancy at their sharp edges, shooting up into spear-like pinnacles, or stretching along in sharp shelf-like longitude, the bright sunlight beams through them in flaming glory, or softened blue, and here and there in subdued pearly lustre. Freshly broken statuary marble or fractured porcelain may afford a humble idea of the closely crystallized mass where it has been newly broken asunder; but you must gaze on Alpine snow-peaks at sunrise or sunset, and watch the glowing, gorgeous, and finally faintly-dying hues, all passing for a few entrancing minutes over the spotless snow-ground in indescribable glory, before you can fully understand descriptions of a similar glow and glory on the floating facets of the northern bergs. Yet the whole vocabulary of metaphoric terms will scarcely help us; for when it is said that you now gaze upon walls of polished silver, with veins of sapphire blue, and oblique bars of opaque white; now on sculptured crags, streaming with rivulets of falling brine; here on deep flutings and wrinkled folds, through which the green and silvery waters rush back to the sea; there on endless graces of outline, and at sunset on endless shiftings and graduations of colour, from tints of flame to paleness of lilies, from bloom of rose and carnation to violet blue, from washes and draperies of orange,

scarlet, crimson, purple, down to harder but shining metallic tints of gold, bronze and copper; while, in addition to all these hues, upon the body of the berg itself you behold the glowing mirror of the outstretched sea, and discern the long breakings of the rolling waves upon the glistening mass, and the lengthening out of the shattered waters round the rough edge of the floating mountain;—when you have laid on your words with the choicest selection and the utmost skill, you have but to begin again with the same words at the next iceberg. But the words are now stubborn and stale, and you cannot newly match them to the ever-shifting shades and glories of illuminated ice. You have built up one fine verbal structure, and just when you have placed the last pictorial word in due place—down, like the iceberg you have depicted—down topples the whole unsubstantial fabric into the engulfing waste of waters.

Mr. Noble has evidently found this out early in his book; but he had nothing else before him worth writing about than icebergs, and therefore he works away with his words most manfully, often cleverly, and often also wildly and without licence. Amidst all the dash and freedom, however, there are too many and manifest marks of labour and straining after effect, which not unfrequently degenerate into hyperbole or tawdriness, as when, in his 'Story of an Iceberg,' Mr. Noble exclaims, "Let us take one more look at the berg—a farewell look. It is a beautiful creature—superlatively beautiful. It is more—sublime and beautiful fold upon fold—spotless ermine—caught up from the billows, and suspended by the fingers of Omnipotence.—The Merciful One! It is falling! Cliffs and pinnacles bursting—crashing, tumbling with redoubling thunder.—Pillars and sheaves of foam leap aloft," &c. After this, it is quite time the berg should fall,—or the author will! Writers of this author's school have singular notions of metaphorical propriety, and therefore we are not much surprised at reading of a piece of ice which resembles an antler of a moose or elk. "Now that we have it in the boat, it resembles a pair of mammoth moose-horns sculptured from water-soaked alabaster." We suppose also that Mr. Noble considers the following as one of his most poetic figures:—"Power and Beauty, hand in hand, bathing the bosom of Purity. I need not pause to explain how all this is." Nor need we, even if we could, explain.

We prefer to give some better specimens of the author's descriptive powers, and begin with the first iceberg he sees:—

"Icebergs! Icebergs!—The cry brought us upon deck at sunrise. There they were, two of them, a large one and a smaller: the latter pitched upon the dark and misty desert of the sea like an Arab's tent; and the larger like a domed mosque in marble of a greenish white. The vaporous atmosphere veiled its sharp outlines, and gave it a softened, dreamy, and mysterious character. Distant and dim, it was yet very grand and impressive. Enthroned on the deep in lonely majesty, the dread of mariners, and the wonder of the traveller, it was one of those imperial creations of nature that awaken powerful emotions and illumine the imagination. Wonderful structure! Fashioned by those fingers that wrought the glittering fabrics of the upper deep, and launched upon those adamant ways into Arctic seas, how beautiful, how strong and terrible! A glacier slipped into the ocean, and henceforth a wandering cape, a restless headland, a revolving island, to compromise the security of the world's broad highway. No chart, no sounding, no knowledge of latitude, avails to fix thy whereabouts, thou roving Ishmael of the sea. No look-out, and no friendly hail or authoritative warning can cope with thy secrecy or thy silence. Mist and darkness are thy work-day raiment.

Though the watchman lay his ear to the water, he may not hear thy coming footsteps. We gazed at the great ark of nature's building with steady, silent eyes. Motionless and solemn as a tomb, it seemed to look back over the waves as we sped forward into its grand presence."

Mr. Noble meets with an English clergyman, stationed in Newfoundland, "who has true feeling and a thorough appreciation of fine scenery, and whose descriptive abilities are rare." As a specimen of them he adds the following description of an iceberg:—

"He says that an iceberg is to him the most impressive of all objects. Most beautiful in its life and changes, it is, next to an earthquake, most terrible and appalling, in the moment of its destruction, to those who may happen to be near it. Upon the falling of its peaks and precipices, waves and thunders carry the intelligence across the waters. Lofty as it frequently is, the head only, helmeted and plumed with dazzling beauty, is above the sea. In its solemn march along the blue main, how it steps upon the high places of the deep, is all unseen. Around its mighty form, far down its alabaster cliffs and caverns, no eye plays but that of the imagination. When it pauses in its last repose, and perishes, at times, as quickly as if it were smitten by the lightning, you may stand in the distance and gaze with awe, but never draw near to witness the motions and sounds of its dissolution. After tea, we sat by the windows, which face the east and command the harbour, with its grand entrance from the Atlantic, and enjoyed the scene, one of unusual splendour, every cliff glowing with hues of reddish orange."

The voyager does at last see a falling berg, not that one at whose fall he invokes "the Merciful One." It was like Windsor Castle when he first beheld it about five miles away, and began to write a description of it. It was "a mighty and imposing structure," but

"between making my last dot and now—an interval of ten minutes—Windsor Castle has experienced the convulsions of an earthquake, and gone to ruin. To use the term common here, it has 'foundered.' A magazine of powder fired in its centre could not more effectually, and not much more quickly, have blown it up. While in the act of sketching, C— suddenly exclaimed: when, lo! walls and towers were falling asunder, and tumbling at various angles with apparent silence into the ocean, attended with the most prodigious dashing and commotion of water. Enormous sheaves of foam sprang aloft and burst in air; high, green waves, crested with white caps, rolled away in circles, mingling with leaping shafts and fragments of ice re-appearing from the deep in all directions. Nearly the whole of this brilliant spectacle was the performance of a minute, and to us as noiseless as the motions of a cloud, for a length of time I had not expected. When the uproar reached us, it was thunder doubled and redoubled, rolling upon the ear like the quick successive strokes of a drum, or volleys of the largest ordnance. It was awfully grand, and altogether the most startling exhibition I ever witnessed. At this moment, there is a large field of ruins, some of them huge masses like towers prone along the waters, with a lofty steeple left alone standing in the midst, and rocking slowly to and fro."

Another iceberg is christened the Great Castle Berg, and announced as "the grand capital of the city of icebergs now in the waters of Belle Isle, and, if I except the Windsor Castle Berg which we saw founder, the largest we have seen, and, what is most likely, the largest we shall ever see." As to its supposed dimensions,—"If this were floated up into that grand bend of Niagara, I think it would fill a large part of it very handsomely, with a tower rising sufficiently above the brink of the fall to be seen from the edge of the river for some distance above. Imagine the main sheet, reaching from Table Rock toward the Horse-shoe, to be silent ice, and you will have no very wrong notion of the ice before us at this moment."

A study of the vast mass results in an elaborate picture:—

"We have rounded an angle to the southern front, and look upon a precipice of newly-broken alabaster crowned with a lofty peak and pinnacles. A slight sketch seems to satisfy the painter, and so we pass round to the eastern or ocean side, at which Capt. Knight, an experienced iceberger, expresses both delight and surprise. It is a cluster of Alpine mountains in miniature: peaks, precipices, slopes and gorges, a wondrous multitude of shining things, the general effect of which is imposing and sublime. We have been looking out from Battle Island upon this for days, and never dreamed of all this world of forms so grand and beautiful. Besides the main, there are two smaller bergs, but all nothing more than the crowning towers and spires of the great mass under the sea. Here is quite a little bay with two entrances, in which the pale emerald waves dash and thunder, washing the pearly shores, and wearing out glassy caverns. The marvellous beauty of these ices prompts one to speak in language that sounds extravagant. Had our forefathers lived along these seas, and among these wonders, we should have had a language better fitted to describe them. I can easily suppose that there must be a strong descriptive element in the Icelandic, and even in the Greenlandic tongues. I am quite tired of the words: emerald, pea-green, pearl, sea-shells, crystal, porcelain and sapphire, ivory, marble and alabaster, snowy and rosy, Alps, cathedrals, towers, pinnacles, domes and spires. I could fling them all, at this moment, upon a large descriptive fire, and the blaze would not be sufficiently brilliant to light the mere reader to the scene. I will give it up, at least for the present, and remark merely that we have received what the French newspapers occasionally receive—a warning. It came in the shape of a smart cracking of rifles in some large reverberating hall. There is undoubtedly at hand the finest opportunity one could wish of witnessing an ice-fall."

We do not, however, discover whether the author witnessed this expected fall. Perhaps a fog curtained in the catastrophe. He presents us, however, with the subjoined glance at a partial fall of another berg:—

"Any doubt that I may have entertained about the danger of lying under the shadow of this great ice-rock is now wholly dispelled. We have just witnessed what was, for the moment, a perfect cataract of ice, with all its motion, and many times its noise. Quick as lightning and loud as thunder, when bolt and thunder come at the same instant, there was one terrific crack, a sharp and silvery ringing blow upon the atmosphere, which I shall never forget, nor ever be able to describe. It shook me through, and struck the very heart. The only response on my part, and I was not alone in the fright, was a convulsive spring to the feet, and a shout to the oarsmen, of fierce command, 'Row back! row back!' The spectacle was nearly as startling as the explosion. At once, the upper face of the berg burst out upon the air, as if it had been blasted, and swept down across the great cliff, a huge cataract of green and snowy fragments, with a wild, crashing roar, followed by the heavy, sullen thunder of the plunge into the ocean, and the rolling away of the high-crested seas, and the rocking of the mighty mass back and forth, in the effort to regain its equilibrium. I dreaded the encounter; but our whale-boat was quite at home, and breasted the lofty swells most gracefully. But how fearfully impressive is all this!"

And now for an explanation of the causes of berg falls:—

"From the figure and motion of the berg, I come to describe the motive power, rather the explosive power, through which the delicate balance is destroyed, and motion made a necessity in order to gain again equilibrium and rest. Whatever may be the latent heat of ice, is a question for the professed naturalist. Two things are evident to the unlearned observer: an iceberg is as solid as ivory, or marble from the lowest depths of a quarry, and cold apparently as any substance on the earth can be made. This compact and perfectly

frozen body, immersed in the warm seas of summer, and warmer atmosphere, finds its entire outside, and especially that portion of it which is exposed to the July sun, expanding under the influence of the penetrating heat. The scrutiny of science would, no doubt, find it certain that this heat, in some measure, darts in from all sides in converging rays to the very heart. The expanding power of heat becomes at length an explosive force, and throws off, with all the violence and suddenness of gunpowder, in successive flakes, portions of the surface. The berg, then, bursts from expansion, as when porcelain cracks with sharp report, suddenly and unequally heated on the winter stove. Judge of the report when the porcelain of a great cliff cracks and falls, or when the entire berg is blasted asunder by the subtle, internal fire of the summer sun! If you would hear thunders, or whole broadsides and batteries of the heaviest ordnance, come to the iceberg then."

It will be seen from these extracts that Mr. Noble possesses considerable graphic ability; but he so often runs riot with his pen and is so continually upon the stretch with his words that his pages soon fatigue the reader. By way of relief, and as a specimen of the author's best craft in another direction, take a description of a night at sea, particularly as several recently returned voyagers may have experienced something of a like kind:—

"Through some marine manoeuvre, thought necessary by the master spirit on deck, and which could be explained by a single nautical word, if I only knew what the word is, we began to roll and plunge in a manner sufficiently violent and frightful to startle from its staid quiet almost every movable in the cabin. Out shot trunks and boxes—off slid cups and plates with a smash—back and forth, in one rough scramble with the luggage, trundled the table, followed by the nimble chairs. At this rate of going on, our valuables would soon mix in one common wreck. Determining to interfere, I sprang into the unruly confusion, and succeeded in lighting a candle just in time to join in the rough-and-tumble, at the risk of ribs and limbs, and the object of mingled merriment and alarm to the more prudent spectators. Botswood, an experienced voyager, shouted me back to my berth instantly, if I would not have my bones broken at the next heavy lurch of the vessel. I was beginning to feel the force of the counsel, when another roll, almost down upon the beam-ends, overturned the butter-tub and a box of loaf-sugar, and brought their contents loose upon the field of action. They divided themselves between the legs of the table and the individual, and so, candle in hand and adorned in modest white, he sat flat down upon the floor among them, at once their companion in trouble and their protector. The marble-white sugar and the yellow butter, our luxuries and indispensable necessities, there they were, on the common floor, and disposed for once to join in a low frolic with plebeian boots and shoes and scullion trumpery. With an earnest resolve to prevent all improprieties of the kind, one hand grasped, knuckle deep, the golden mellow mass, of the size of a good Yankee pumpkin, and held on, while the other was busy in restoring, by the rapid handful, the sugar to the safety of its box. The candle, in the mean time, encouraged by the peals of laughter in the galleries, slid back and forth in the most trifling manner possible. When we tipped one way, then I sat on a steep hill-side, looking down toward the painter, roaring in his happy valley: away slid the candle in her tin slippers, and away the barefooted butter wanted to roll after, encouraged to indulge in the foolish caper by a saucy trunk jumping down from behind. When we tipped the other way, then I sat on the same hill-side, legs up, looking up, an unsatisfactory position: back slid the candle, followed by a charge of sharp-pointed baggage, and off started the butter with the best intentions toward the tub, waiting prostrate and with open arms. Notwithstanding the repetition and sameness of this performance, the beholders applauded with the same heartiness, as if each change back and forth was a novel and original exhibition. What heightened the effect of the scene, and gave it a suspicion of

the tragic, was a keg of gunpowder, which evinced, by several demonstrations of discontent in the dark corner where it tumbled about, a disposition to come out and join the candle. By a happy lull, not unusual in the very midst of these cabin confusions during a brush at sea, the powder did not enter, and I was enabled to pitch the butter into the tub, and finally myself, after some few preliminaries with a towel, into my berth, where, in the course of the small remnant of the night, I fell into some broken slumbers."

It should perhaps be added, that although the Rev. Mr. Noble is so deeply smitten with the cold beauties of icebergs, he appears to be capable of appreciating charms not appertaining to ice, but even to fair humanity. One decided proof of this appears in his own confession:—"Among the ladies there is one of more than ordinary beauty. Luxuriant, dark hair, a fair complexion with the bloom of health, a head and neck that would attract a sculptor, and surpassingly fine black eyes. There is a power in beauty. Why has not God given it to us all? You shall answer me that in heaven." Now we shall not venture to anticipate an answer so indefinitely deferred and so agreeably localized. Who the "you" is does not appear; but if he be not, like the Rev. Mr. Noble, an Episcopalian clergyman, he may not feel so sure as the author of having the opportunity to reply at the appointed place. The double assumption involved is obvious enough, and perhaps pardonable enough, especially if it included the fair lady who was already "all spirit."

Mr. Noble is pleased to throw in a little patriotic pastime about Jonathan and John Bull, in which it is remarked—"In fact, Jonathan is a youth only, and John an old man. When the lad gets his growth he will be everywhere, and the old foggy by that time comparatively nowhere." This is certainly as cool as an iceberg, especially in the present aspect of affairs. But what if Jonathan splits asunder like a shattered iceberg!—what if the Northern and Southern sides rend asunder with a fearful crash, while the "old foggy" continues unmoved as a mountain!

Another word to Mr. Noble respecting "old foggy" and his topography. This reverend writer should never touch upon English topography without referring to a gazetteer. He has but one sentence about it, and that conveys to us an interesting piece of county topography in the following words:—"A few years ago, Mr. Hutchinson, moved by a religious spirit, was induced to give up a pleasant living in *Dorsetshire under the Malvern Hills*, and devote himself to the toils and privations of a missionary in Labrador." Some men will be too precise: why put in "under the Malvern Hills"?

The lithographs, though not of the highest order of Art, are yet effective representations of what we may presume icebergs to be. They serve both to illustrate and to moderate the writer's verbiage. For their originals the lithographer is probably indebted to the "painter of distinction" whom the author accompanied, and who is only made known to us as a certain C—. When he went to sea, he was quite as miserable and helpless as the author. C. met and began conversing with Agassiz, who, though so familiar with Alpine glaciers, had never seen an iceberg. "But not even the presence and the fine talk of the great naturalist could lay the spirit of sea-sickness. Like a very adder lurking under the door-stone of appetite, it refused to hear the voice of the charmer. Out it glided, repulsive reptile! and away we stole, creeping down into our state-room, there to burrow in damp sheets, taciturn and melancholy, wretches with thoughts concentrated all in self."

Diamonds. By William Pole. (Printed for Private Circulation.)

Mr. Pole has reprinted, for private circulation, a few notes on diamonds. Mr. Tennant has added to these notes a postscript on the imperial state crown of Queen Victoria. The two papers make an interesting summary on a popular topic, from which our readers will not be sorry to have a column of gossip by way of extract. Prof. Tennant describes the imperial crown:—

"The Imperial State Crown of Her Majesty Queen Victoria was made by Messrs. Rundell & Bridge in the year 1838, with jewels taken from old Crowns, and others furnished by command of Her Majesty. It consists of diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires and emeralds, set in silver and gold; it has a crimson velvet cap, with ermine border, and is lined with white silk. Its gross weight is 39oz. 5dwts. Troy. The lower part of the band, above the ermine border, consists of a row of one hundred and twenty-nine pearls, and the upper part of the band a row of one hundred and twelve pearls, between which, in front of the Crown, is a large sapphire (partly drilled), purchased for the Crown by His Majesty King George the Fourth. At the back is a sapphire of smaller size, and six other sapphires (three on each side), between which are eight emeralds. Above and below the seven sapphires are fourteen diamonds, and around the eight emeralds one hundred and twenty-eight diamonds. Between the emeralds and sapphires are sixteen trefoil ornaments, containing one hundred and sixty diamonds. Above the band are eight sapphires surmounted by eight diamonds, between which are eight festoons consisting of one hundred and forty-eight diamonds. In the front of the Crown, and in the centre of a diamond Maltese cross, is the famous ruby said to have been given to Edward Prince of Wales, son of Edward the Third, called the Black Prince, by Don Pedro, King of Castile, after the battle of Najera, near Vittoria, A.D. 1367. This ruby was worn in the helmet of Henry the Fifth at the battle of Agincourt, A.D. 1415. It is pierced quite through after the Eastern custom, the upper part of the piercing being filled up by a small ruby. Around this ruby, to form the cross, are seventy-five brilliant diamonds. Three other Maltese crosses, forming the two sides and back of the Crown, have emerald centres, and contain respectively one hundred and thirty-two, one hundred and twenty-four, and one hundred and thirty brilliant diamonds. Between the four Maltese crosses are four ornaments in the form of the French fleur-de-lis, with four rubies in the centres, and surrounded by rose diamonds, containing respectively eighty-five, eighty-six, eighty-six and eighty-seven rose diamonds. From the Maltese crosses issue four imperial arches composed of oak leaves and acorns; the leaves containing seven hundred and twenty-eight rose, table, and brilliant diamonds; thirty-two pearls forming the acorns, set in cups containing fifty-four rose diamonds and one table diamond. The total number of diamonds in the arches and acorns is one hundred and eight brilliant, one hundred and sixteen table, and five hundred and fifty-nine rose diamonds. From the upper part of the arches are suspended four large pendant pear-shaped pearls, with rose diamond caps, containing twelve rose diamonds, and stems containing twenty-four very small rose diamonds. Above the arch stands the mound, containing in the lower hemisphere three hundred and four brilliants, and in the upper two hundred and forty-four brilliants; the zone and arc being composed of thirty-three rose diamonds. The cross on the summit has a rose-cut sapphire in the centre, surrounded by four large brilliants, and one hundred and eight smaller brilliants.—Summary of Jewels comprised in the Crown: 1 large ruby irregularly polished; 1 large broad-spread sapphire; 16 sapphires; 11 emeralds; 4 rubies; 1363 brilliant diamonds; 1273 rose diamonds; 147 table diamonds; 4 drop-shaped pearls; 273 pearls."

Mr. Pole describes the interesting process of diamond-cutting:—

"The art of cutting diamonds into a regular shape is of comparatively modern invention; they

were long worn in their natural state, or only cleaned and polished. It appears, during the fourteenth century, some attempts were made to cut them into regular forms, but without any view to the improvement of their brilliancy; and it was only in the year 1456, that a certain Louis van Berghem, of Bruges, discovered the principle of cutting *facets* upon them, on which their lustre, as now known, so much depends. Cardinal Mazarin, about 1650, invented the perfect form of the brilliant, and had twelve large diamonds of the French crown cut into this shape, which has ever since been acknowledged the best possible for exhibiting the beautiful optical properties of the stone. Diamond cutting, in the present day, is almost exclusively done by Jews at Amsterdam, where large diamond mills have been established; and it is calculated that 10,000 out of the 28,000 persons of the Jewish persuasion living in that city are dependent directly or indirectly on this branch of industry. One of the largest establishments is that of Messrs. Coster, in the Zwanenburg Straat, who use steam-power to drive their machines, and employ from 200 to 300 hands. The process of cutting the diamonds is as follows:—The rough stone is first given into the hands of an experienced workman, who examines its natural form, and determines what general shape and size it can most advantageously be made to assume. Having settled this in regard to two diamonds, he beds each of them in a mass of cement placed at the end on a piece of wood of a convenient size for handling, and then proceeds to rub the two stones one against the other, on the principle of 'diamond cut diamond,' changing from time to time the parts acted on, and so bringing both stones gradually into the form he desires. The mutual abrasion of the two stones produces diamond powder, which is carefully preserved for the subsequent operations. When the diamond has received its general shape, it is sent into the mill to be finished, by cutting upon it the numerous small angular 'facets,' as they are termed, which make up the surface. This is done by exposing the stone to the action of diamond powder on a steel plate revolving with great velocity—an operation perfectly analogous to that of glass cutting, or the ordinary well-known lapidary's wheel. The cutting-plates are usually about ten or twelve inches in diameter; they are placed horizontally with their spindles vertical, and are made to revolve about thirty or forty times in a second; the part acting on the diamond travelling over the facet at the rate of about a mile in a minute. Diamond powder, of extreme fineness, mixed with the best olive oil, is placed with a feather upon the upper table of the wheel, and the apparatus is then ready for action on the diamond. The stone is embedded in a mass of soft metal, an amalgam of lead and tin, easily fusible, and yet hard enough to retain the stone firmly in its position; this is fixed in a moveable handle, which is again attached to a small frame. The workman, having first heated the metal to a soft state, beds the diamond in it in the required position, and fixes it there by plunging into water; the frame is then placed to project over the wheel, and the diamond, being downwards, comes in contact with its upper surface, on which the diamond powder is placed; weights are then applied, and the result of the friction, at the immense velocity, is to cut a facet upon the stone in a very short space of time. When one of these is finished, the workman softens the metal, extracts the stone, and replaces it in the proper position for making another facet; and here comes into play a very remarkable feature of the operation, namely, the accuracy of judgment which skill and experience give in arranging the *faces* of the stone. It is obvious that in any many-sided solid body, whose shape is to have any pretensions to regularity or symmetry, the different *faces* must not only all stand in certain definite angular positions in regard to each other, but must all bear a certain size in relation to the magnitude and form of the whole. Further, any one acquainted with geometry will know, that for a solid figure of fifty or sixty sides, the determination of these angles and surfaces by any theoretical rule would be a matter of great difficulty; while the attempt to make such a figure practically, by any one un-

skilled in the operation, would only lead to continual trial and error—attempts which, even if the thing were ever properly done at all, would waste a large portion in the operation, and consequently much diminish the ultimate available size. Any one who will try, for example, to cut a turnip or a potato, by his eye and hand only, into a regular octohedron, or solid figure of eight equal and similar sides, will at once appreciate the difficulty. Yet the diamond-cutter has to perform a much more difficult task, namely, to give about sixty symmetrical and regular *faces* to stones sometimes only about an eighth of an inch diameter, without any mechanical aide whatever to his judgment; and yet producing, without a particle of unnecessary waste, the very largest stone geometrically possible out of the rough body. This of course can only be the result of great skill and long experience. Having made one facet, he judges by his eye the exact angle at which the stone must be placed to cut the new one, and the exact depth to which the grinding for the latter must be carried; and so accurately is this done, that it is very seldom a good workman ever has to revert to a facet for correction, after he has once passed it over. The stone is so fixed in the metal as to leave other facets visible for constant comparison with the one under progress; and the handle is capable, by a sort of universal joint, of adjustment to any nicety for the position of the stone in touching the wheel. There is no further division of labour than between the rough cutter and the finisher—the latter taking the stone from the former in its roughed-out state, and returning it to the proprietor in the shape of the perfect finished brilliant ready for sale. The last touches to the facets consist of polishing, or giving to them the peculiar diamond lustre; but this is in nowise different from the grinding, except in being done with more care. The man can at any time adjust the weight or force with which the stone is pressed upon the wheel, or he can remove it entirely, and substitute the gentle pressure of his hand; and he can also modify the velocity of the grinding action; for, although the wheel itself is kept at a constant number of revolutions per minute, he can place the stone nearer to or further from the axis as he likes, which will of course give a less or greater effective velocity, according to the radius of the acting circle. The diamond powder, of which a large quantity is used, is obtained partly from the first process of rough-cutting the stones; partly from diamonds of a quality not good enough to cut for sale, which are broken up for the purpose; and partly from the newly-discovered substance, 'carbonado,' which is hard enough for this use, although of a somewhat coarse quality. The powder is carefully sifted, cleaned from dirt and extraneous matter, and, when about to be used, is mixed with the finest vegetable oil. The workmen are all Jews, and are regularly educated to the trade. They are paid by piece-work. Formerly, they did their work at their own houses, their wheels being turned by manual power; but it is now found more advantageous for the large proprietors to provide workshops of their own, furnished with steam power, for the use of which the men pay out of their earnings. Some of the more skilful and industrious men realize considerable incomes."

The "cleavage" of the diamond is also well described:—

"Although the diamond is so hard, it is very easily broken; and, indeed, by a particular knack, it may even be cut with a common penknife. This apparent anomaly is due to what is called its *cleavage*, a result of the crystalline structure. Many well-known substances—as slate, for example—split or cleave with peculiar facility in certain definite directions, while they offer considerable resistance to fracture in all others. The diamond has this property, cleaving easily in no less than four directions, parallel to the surfaces of the original octohedric crystal; and therefore, when moderate force is applied in either of these ways, the stone splits into pieces. Pliny, mentioning the great hardness of the diamond, states that if laid upon an anvil, and struck with a hammer, the steel would sooner give way than the stone. This assertion is a matter of popular belief in the present

day, but we would not recommend any possessor of a good diamond to try the experiment. The chances of some of the forces acting in the cleavage directions are so great, that the stone would in all probability fly to pieces under the first blow. The truth is, that Pliny referred not to the diamond, but to the *sapphire*, which, though less hard than the diamond, cleaves only in *one* direction, and might, therefore, withstand the test named. The cleaving property of the diamond is made useful in two ways in the manufacture: first, by splitting the stones when they contain flaws, and, secondly, in the preparation of diamond powder. When a rough diamond is seen to contain a defect of sufficient extent to depreciate its value as a single gem, it is split in two, precisely at the flaw, so as to make two sound stones. This is a very simple operation in appearance, done in a few seconds, but it requires an amazing amount of skill to do it properly. The workman, by a sort of intuitive knowledge, gained by long experience, knows, on a careful inspection of the stone, the exact direction which a cleavage plane passing through the flaw will take. Tracing this plane, therefore, to the exterior, he makes on the edge of the stone, precisely in that spot, a slight nick with another diamond. He then places a small knife in that nick, gives it a light tap with a hammer, and the stone at once cleaves in two, directly through the flaw. This operation, in daily practice in the Amsterdam works, is one of the most elegant and instructive processes in the whole range of mineralogy. It is reported that Dr. Wollaston, celebrated as almost the originator of the science of crystallography, once made a handsome sum by purchasing a large flawed diamond from Rundell & Bridge at a low price, and subsequently splitting it into smaller sound and valuable stones, the principle of the operation not being then generally known."

Mr. Pole's little reprint makes very capital reading for an idle half-hour.

Hell, of Dante Alighieri—[*L'Inferno, di Dante Alighieri, colle Figure di G. Doré*]. (Paris, Hachette & Co.)

HERE is what may be styled a volume royal, folio, broad margined, luminously printed upon the purest paper, and edited, with care, from the Cominian text, which, assumed to be the best, has, without servile obsequiousness, been adopted, say the editors, as the foundation of the present version. M. Gustave Doré illustrates the marvellous poem. The designs are, in one form or other, not unknown to the world, several of them having been exhibited in Paris during the current year. M. G. Doré is qualified to illustrate Dante, but in a pictorial manner, as distinguished from the severe and sculpturesque method of Flaxman. M. G. Doré can hardly be said to satisfy the demands on a pictorial artist of the highest grade, because he deals with no more than two complete qualities of true Art; chiar-oscuro and composition. Colour—such as may be expressed in black and white—there is barely any in his work. Drawing, beyond mere expressiveness, none. Expression, such as is given to the features, is seldom to be met with; but the purport and energy of his designs are mostly wrought out through attitude and action—the auxiliaries of expression. Great as he is in these matters, the want of facial expression leaves his works imperfect in that essential point—so we say that his designing is almost invariably based upon chiar-oscuro and composition only in completeness. But in these directions he is a master indeed,—so much a master that he seems to care for little else, and, like a musical composer who is fond of a peculiar movement, often forgets that he has repeated an effect many times, so that we weary of it now and then; and in the hastiness of a popular judgment the artist gets much less applause for originality and variety of power than he really deserves, because casual observers do not discriminate

very delicately, neither do they allow for the somewhat limited scope of the artist's speciality. What he can do within its range is what we have to judge him by. So far as the above-mentioned picturesque elements of Art can give success, beyond all doubt the series before us forms a memorable triumph, showing the designer to be a great artist. Far below the epic spirit of Flaxman's series, these works fascinate by the very profuseness of imaginative power they display. Where almost a special education is needed to appreciate the glory of our countryman, the telling, bold and dramatic compositions of M. G. Doré will obtain admiration from a wide circle. Thousands, who would look upon a grave outline by Flaxman with only acquiescent admiration, or with the indifference proper to an ignorant regard of an antique bas-relief, which they are only told is fine, will go down in fancy with the living artist into the shades of Hell, and be so impressed by his photographic vigour that they may even know how "in the thinking it reneweth fear" to have once seen such monstrous shadows, sullen flames and dismal regions.

The designs before us are seventy-six in number, engraved of an uniform size of about nine and a half by seven and a half inches—that is, somewhat larger than the mass of type on this page,—are excellently reproduced by the graver, and their varied effects are rendered with great success—no small matter in a series of such importance, wherein effect forms the principal means of expression. The number, size and variety of the works give a striking idea of the immense labour they must have cost the artist, facile as he is. Of the seventy-six designs, we shall select those which most fitly characterize the merits and faults of the whole, employing for the quotations the admirable literal blank-verse translation of Mr. W. M. Rossetti. The portrait of the poet, facing the title, is extremely bad, and most unworthy of the series. The meeting with the Panther (the type of lustful Florence), who crouchingly faced Dante on his way over the stark hill-side, is given with expressive effectiveness. The ground is rocky at the front, where Dante treads; before him, upon a slope that the early light of dawn breaks on, is the crouching she, lithe, agile, threatening:—

A panther, light and swift exceedingly,
And which was covered with a spotted hide:
And from before my face she would not go;
Nay, rather, she impeded so my path
That I was many times turned to turn back.

—Beyond is a darkling cliff, that looks out on a murmuring sea, lapsing amongst rocks, sped over by great winged birds; while the light of a pallid dawn is upon a world of cloud-edges, cumuli and strata, and falling most strongly on the beautiful beast, about whose motions a ghastly shadow clings, deepens the terror and increases her bulk. Those who remember the combat of the Knights in 'Janfry the Knight and the Fair Brunisende,' illustrated some years ago by this artist, well know how marvellously he can manage an accidental shadow.

There is much expressive treatment of light and variety of tone and surface in the design which shows the result of the appeal to Virgil:

Thou only art the one from whom I took
The lofty style which won me honouring:
Behold the beast because of which I turned:
Do thou against her help me, famous sage,
Because she makes me tremble, veins and pulse.

All artists will look with delight upon the exquisite manner in which the absorption of all substances in one level of grey tone has been expressed in the starry effect of 'Lo giorno se n'andava,' which is also a successful rendering of the silent brilliancy of the multitudinous stars

studding the sky, with the clear, sharp, thin moon and sleeping bars of cloudiness that lie over the edge of her sickle-like form. Not less will painters praise "I that do make thee go am Beatrice"—the appearance of the lady to Virgil when he was "among the spirits in suspense" in the land of darkest dusk. The artist has put a great radiance round the lady, "blest and beautiful," which shimmers in the region's twilight, revealing trees and heaped foliage, that would otherwise only tell differently dark against the sky. The wall-like ravine of the descent into Hell's vestibule looks grand and grave, and is lighted by the brightness which shines beyond, and transfigures into a fairy land the great distance seen over the ridges of the wave-like hills. The compulsion into Charon's boat upon the "lurid river" is full of action, and eminently expressive. We admire Dante and Virgil standing upon a rocky peak looking on the legions of the Lustful, whose multitudes pervade the air through and through with their numbers, and sweep into surging curves upon curves in an endless line, that wavers in the "infernal hurricane which never rests":—

And, as the cranes go chanting their outcry,
Making a long line of themselves in air,
So saw I coming, uttering forth wails,
Shades carried by the aforesaid vehemence.
Wherefore, I said, "My master, who are these
People whom the black air chastiseth so?"

Among these, of course, is Francesca. The composition, in the second design illustrating this section, of her figure with that of Paolo as they drift in the mastering wind, is extremely beautiful—so beautiful, indeed, that the unpleasantly plump and too much rounded forms of the nude figure are at first disregarded. Drawn with more elegance, this design would bear comparison with any of the splendid works which have illustrated its theme. Notwithstanding a certain richness of execution, the drawing to "Further that day we read in it no more," Canto v., v. 138 (Francesca's last words), is melo-dramatic, and does not represent the text literally. Then comes the interview with Ciacco, Canto vi., v. 36, where the Two are stepping through the rain of the third circle:—

Over the shades the heavy rain subjects
We two were passing, and we placed our soles
Upon their vanity which seemeth form.

This is one of the finest designs in the whole series, and not the less so because the artist has not recourse to his unrivalled, but somewhat overwrought, felicity of atmospheric expression and effect of chiar-oscuro, but rather depends upon the more noble faculties of action and attitude to express his feeling. The Two are stepping and half-stumbling on the field amongst the writhing souls of men and women, some of whom are knotted in convulsions,—some grovelling on the plain,—some roaring in agony at the passers-by, as prone they drag themselves after,—some women in their great woe pull their long hair backwards, with arms outstretched in the rigour of fearful pain,—some, supine, beat the earth with their shoulders, tossing from side to side, while the pitiless hail comes down over all. The ceaseless labour of the Avaricious and the Prodigals in rolling stones and bags of gold is another design, in the same spirit as the last; the hoisting, thrusting, striving, and all the mighty struggles against the weighty masses, are finely expressed. As a piece of composition, this is admirable. We notice that in more than one design the artist has added little circumstances to the text, to explain its meaning or aptly illustrate his own thought. Here, the bags of gold that are being upheaved with such toil are so introduced, not being suggested by the poem. Moreover, the "tonsures" upon which

such stress is laid by Dante are not observable either here or elsewhere, whence we infer that M. Doré dissents from the storming sarcasms hurled at the Papacy and the monastic orders by the poet.

There is not a finer design in the whole series than that which shows the melancholy line of the leaden-cowled Hypocrites, defiling along a mountain-pass before the Two, who stand above them on a little knoll. This is impressive in its extreme simplicity. White-robed, the heavy-weighted ranks pass along in solemn order, amongst the black hill-sides, and, wavering, thread the winding road; they are burthened and bowed down; some turn as they pass the Two, and painful faces lour beneath the cowls. The repose of tone and chiar-oscuro throughout this is remarkable, and contrasts advantageously with a certain sameness of effect observable in parts of the series. Where Dante and Virgil look into the Pit of Evil Counsellors (Canto xxvi., v. 46-7, 81) is an example of the employment of the like effect to that we noticed in speaking of Farinata's fiery tomb. The Two stand upon a ledge of rock; that winds along the face of a vertical cliff; they look downwards into the gulf below, and much impressiveness is gained by the bickering shadows that rise behind and point upwards upon the rocky wall. In the Pit of the Alchemists, Dante sees his relative, Geri del Bello. Contemplating his own visage, that is within his hands and resting on his knee, the figure of Geri has a mournful and horrible vigour in its design which tells well.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

- Ahn's Manual of German Conversation, 12mo. 3s. 6d. cl.
All the Year Round, Vol. 5, royal 8vo. 5s. 6d. cl.
Archbold's Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency, 12mo. 12s. cl.
Biden's Rules, Formulae, and Tables for Valuation of Estates, 12s.
Bradley and Goodwin's Manual of Algebra, 8 edit. by Laing, 12mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Companion to ditto, 12mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Conner's New Speaker, crown 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.
Contanseau's First Step in French, 12mo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Crowe's Story of Arthur Hunter and his First Shilling, fc. 8vo. 2s.
Despreux's Apocryphes Fulfilled, 3rd edit. 8vo. 12s. cl.
Dickens's Great Expectations, 4th edit. 3 vols. 31s. 6d. cl.
Dunn (Rev. W.) Brief Memoirs of, by his Widow, fc. 8vo. 2s. cl.
Elizabeth's (Charlotte) Stories from the Bible, fc. 8vo. 2s. cl.
Fitzwygram's Notes on Shooting Horses, 8vo. 5s. 6d. cl.
Glen's Duties of Justices of Peace out of Session, 2 ed. 12mo. 8s. cl.
Greene's Manual of the Sub-Kingdom Calenterrata, fc. 8vo. 5s. 6d. cl.
Hall's Roots and Derivations of the Latin Language, 9 ed. 4s. 6d. cl.
Hills and Plains, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. cl.
Hints for the Improvement of Early Education, 17 ed. 12mo. 3s. cl.
Home Sketches; or, Who are the Ill-fated Ones? fc. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Lewis's Bankruptcy Manual, 2nd edit. crown 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Mabel's Cross, 2 vols. crown 8vo. 15s. cl.
Major & Son's Ladies' Assistant in Flower-Garden, 4to. 10s. 6d. cl.
Minstrel's Journeys & Explorations in Cotton Kingdom, 3v. 31s. cl.
On the Dignity of Original Righteousness, by a Berea, 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Oxenden's God's Message to the Poor, 3rd edit. 12mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Pilmoll's Our Black Diamonds, their Origin, Use & Value, 2s. cl.
Recollections of the Past, fc. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Reply to "Quarterly Review" on Earl of Dundonald, 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Rodgers's The Man Emmanuel, fc. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Savage's Somebody Else's Wife, fc. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Sharpe's Egyptian Hieroglyphics, 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.
Shields's Knights of the Red Cross, fc. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Sowerby & Johnson's Grasses of Great Britain, illust. 34s. cl.
Thorpe's Cross Country, crown 8vo. 8s. cl.
Week at the North Fort, by a Gunner, 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Wilberforce's Agathos, and other Sunday Stories, 33 ed. 12mo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Willis's Notice to Quit, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d. cl.
Wood's East Lynne, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d. cl.
Zadkiel's Astronomical Ephemeris, 1862, 1863 & 1864, 12mo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Zadkiel's Handbook of Astrology, Vol. 1, 12mo. 3s. 6d. cl.

THE GORILLA.

At Manchester Prof. Owen made some statements about the Gorilla, recently acquired for the British Museum, which led to a reply from Dr. Gray. Dr. Gray's letter, impugning the accuracy of Prof. Owen's statement of facts, was read in the Section of Zoology, and produced a considerable sensation. Prof. Owen had left Manchester when this paper was read; but on receiving a copy of Dr. Gray's communication, he wrote an explanation to the President of the Section of Zoology, which explanation arrived too late. Prof. Owen has now sent it to us for publication; and that the reader may have the whole matter under his eye, we shall transfer Dr. Gray's letter from our Sectional report to this column. The correspondence will then explain itself.—

Dr. Gray to Prof. Babington.

British Museum, Sept. 6, 1861.

My dear Professor,—It is with much regret that I feel myself called upon to correct an error which appears in the report of Prof. Owen's paper on the

Gorilla, &c., contained in the *Times* of this day. Prof. Owen is there represented as stating, that "the skin of the great male Gorilla, now in the British Museum, exhibits two opposite wounds, the smaller in front of the left side of the chest, the larger close to the lower part of the right blade-bone. Two of the ribs in the skeleton of this animal are broken on the right side, near where the charge has passed through the skin in its course outwards." As this would appear to offer a direct contradiction to a statement made by myself, I cannot (although labouring at present under a severe attack of illness, and writing from a sick chamber,) pass it over in silence.

My attention was called to the subject by Mr. Joseph Beck, the well-known microscopist, who first made the observation, that none of the skins of the Gorilla exhibited by Mr. Du Chaillu offered any evidence of having been shot in the fore part of the chest, as invariably stated in his 'Narrative.' My own examination entirely confirmed this remark; and the unanimous conclusion of numerous sportsmen and men of science, who have since examined both skins and skeletons, has been to the same effect.

The skin and skeleton, referred to in Prof. Owen's paper, are both, as stated, in the British Museum. While the skin was being stuffed at the Crystal Palace by Mr. Wilson, I paid a visit to that establishment, in the company of Mr. Grove, the Secretary, and several friends. I then inquired of Mr. Wilson whether he had observed any bullet-hole in the chest, and he stated that he had not, but pointed out to me two holes in the nape of the neck (now filled with putty); there are also two large holes in the thin portion of the hinder part of the skull belonging to the same skin which pass through the bone, and are quite sufficient to have caused death. In neither skin nor skeleton is there any evidence of a gunshot entering on the left side of the chest; and the fracture of three (not of two) ribs on the right side beneath the scapula, and the supposed corresponding rent in the skin, are so utterly unlike the effects of a gunshot, that no sportsman could possibly so consider them. These are facts so easily verified that I trust all who feel an interest in the subject will examine and decide for themselves. I might cite many names of high authority in corroboration of what I have here advanced, but I am not disposed to appeal to any authority, however great, where the facts are open to the inspection of all. On these, and these only, I rest my case.

I shall be obliged by the reading of this letter in the Natural History Section, and remain yours faithfully,
JOHN EDW. GRAY.

Prof. Owen to the President of Section D.

Sheffield, Sept. 11th, 1861.

Sir,—Having just received the *Manchester Examiner* of the 10th inst. containing the letter from Dr. Gray on the death-wound of the large Gorilla, I lose no time in making that reply which I should have submitted to the Section, had I been present when it was read. To the remark, that "the fracture of the ribs, and the supposed corresponding rent in the skin are so utterly unlike the effects of a gunshot, that no sportsman could possibly so consider them," I answer, that the hole or rent in question is conspicuous; and that a gentleman who combines an acuteness of observation which has placed him high in science, with a well-known reputation as a skilful marksman and deer-stalker—Sir Philip Grey Egerton—concurs with me in the opinion that the hole or rent in question does present the characters of the one by which the ball escapes in an animal so killed. The wound by which the ball penetrates is much smaller; for the living skin contracts, and the difference of size in the opposite wounds plainly indicates the course of the bullet. As to the ribs, their intervals are wider in the front than at the back of the chest: a ball might enter in front without impinging on the rib or its cartilage, and it would be between the eighth and ninth cartilage, or below the latter, according to the state of the breathing of the Gorilla at the time, where the ball entered in its way obliquely upward and to the right, according to my observation of the con-

tracted aperture, distinctly manifested in the skin before it was sent to be stuffed. At the back of the chest, the ribs, where they bend outward and forward, are so close together as almost to overlap; a ball would most probably impinge on the contiguous parts of two, and a slight glancing movement—common in gunshots—might affect a third contiguous rib. No one can look at the back part of the thorax of the Gorilla without seeing there the conditions under which such fracture as the right ribs exhibit, from within outwards, might take place, as the effect of a gunshot wound through the chest. As I, and all who have had the pleasure of accompanying Sir P. Egerton in the deer-forest, must hold him to be a sportsman, the asseveration, therefore, that "no sportsman could possibly consider the fracture of the ribs, and corresponding rent in the skin, as the effect of gunshot," must pass into the category of many other assertions aimed at the character and reputation of M. Du Chaillu. The holes in the skin of the neck were mere slits made by the knife, after the death of the Gorilla, probably in the act of flaying, and removing the skin from the long projecting cervical spines; those holes showed no mark of contraction of living skin, like the wound in front of the chest.

RICHARD OWEN.

M. DU CHAILLU AND HIS BOOK.

THE following letter, from Mr. R. B. Walker, of the Gaboon, appeared in the *Morning Advertiser* of Monday last. Some excisions had been made for the sake of greater courtesy to M. Du Chaillu. We have ourselves omitted some sentences of Mr. Walker's text as we find it in our contemporary, having the strongest desire to avoid mixing up personal matters more than is necessary with the question of accuracy as to scientific facts:—

Gaboon, West Africa, July 22, 1861.

M. Du Chaillu, in his letter which appeared in the *Times* of May 22, in reply to what he somewhat contemptuously terms the "cavils" of Dr. Gray, having ventured to refer that gentleman to his (M. Du Chaillu's) friends in Corisco and Gaboon, and to the missionaries and traders in general, it appears to me that to remain silent after such a challenge would be an unpardonable act of complicity on their part. Therefore, as a trader in this river and the neighbourhood, of ten years' standing, I take up the gauntlet he has so recklessly thrown down. I trust to your impartiality to give insertion to this letter, in which I will point out a few only of the most glaring and gross of his numerous false statements and exaggerations, which have struck me on a careful perusal of his so-called 'Explorations in Equatorial Africa,'—which work is neither more nor less than an amusing fiction,—in which the author, knowing the improbability of finding speedy contradiction in England, has given full scope to his apparently very fertile imagination. Were this work to be allowed to pass undisputed, not only might the confiding public in general, but the scientific world in particular, suffer by too readily accepting as *bond fide* the "traveler's tales" with which it is replete.

Having known M. Du Chaillu for some years personally, and possessing, moreover, from reliable sources, information the most exact as to his antecedents, besides having a knowledge of many of the places and people which he pretends to describe, I am induced to request a place in your journal for the following remarks.

M. Du Chaillu has stated that he found piles of human bones in the F'an (properly, F'an *pl.* Ba F'an) towns which he visited. I do not pretend to have been in the particular towns or villages which he mentions, and which probably have no other existence than in his own imagination; but I have twice visited the Ba F'an country, living in one of their towns for four days at a time, besides making shorter stays in some eight or ten others, one of which, situated about 120 miles from the mouth of this river, contains about 3,000 inhabitants, and I never saw the slightest vestige of human remains in any of them, nor did either of the two Europeans, or of the numerous natives of Gaboon and Kroomen, by whom I was accompanied, although we looked for them. I have made inquiries of all

white people, whether missionaries, French officers, or traders, who have made excursions into any part of the country inhabited by the Ba F'an, but not one of them (with the single exception of an American missionary, who has been in communication with that people for many years, and speaks their language) ever saw a human bone or other remains, and the gentleman in question only came across a single skull planted in the ground in one village,—an object to be met with elsewhere in Africa than in the towns of the cannibal Ba F'an. That these people are notorious anthropophagi, no one attempts to deny; but the "piles of human ribs, legs, hand-arm bones, and skulls," are inventions of M. Du Chaillu.

Again, the statement of the untameability of the young of the Gorilla, or N'Jina, is untrue. In proof whereof, let me ask M. Du Chaillu, whose memory, usually so very good, seems to have failed him signally in this particular instance, if he has forgotten the young female Gorilla, of from two to three years of age, called Seraphine, which lived at my factory for four months in 1859, and which he repeatedly saw there? I assert, without fear of contradiction by M. Du Chaillu or any other person (and I could name scores of Europeans who saw it), that this animal was perfectly tame, docile, and tractable,—far more so, indeed, than many negro children of the same age. Not only was she on perfectly good terms with all grown-up people in and about the factory, but was exceedingly attached to her keeper Curtis, whom she could not bear to be out of her sight, but regularly accompanied him about the factory and in his walks in the town and neighbourhood. She was familiar and quiet with myself and clerks, and was only displeased when children approached her; and for these she seemed to have, in common with most large apes and monkeys, a very great dislike. She was seldom tied up, and even then only by a very small cord, which she could easily have broken, or cut with her teeth had she felt so inclined. She allowed herself to be clothed, seeming to like it; and actually went to breakfast with a friend of mine, M. Barbotin, commandant de l'Aviso à vapeur, le Rénardin; upon which occasion she conducted herself to the admiration of everybody. When at times put on the table, or amongst vessels of glass or earthenware, she was most careful not to break anything. She finally died from dysentery and chagrin,—the latter caused by her keeper being prevented by his other occupations from paying her so much attention as she had been in the habit of receiving.

M. Du Chaillu ignores totally the presence of M. Duval, who accompanied him in his trip overland to Cape Lopez, and likewise omits all mention of an American trader living close to him on the Fernan Vae, to whom he was under many obligations.

The species of ant to which he gives the name of "barhekouay"—a word unknown in Mipongwe, and probably invented by himself,—is the insect commonly known as the "driver," of which there are two kinds, called here respectively ntyounou and ntyounou sakoa. I need scarcely say that his description is a gross exaggeration: the insect, although sufficiently troublesome, being by no means so formidable as he represents it.

In the Appendix to his work, M. Du Chaillu mentions a visit paid by him to a French emigrant ship at Cape Lopez: no ship of the kind ever shipped a single emigrant there, or even called there. The vessel to which he alludes was the Phoenix, Capt. Chevalier, on board of which he accompanied me; and it was through me that he obtained permission to go, when he heard of my intention. So far from his being there able to hold intercourse with the people on board, as his boasted knowledge of the different native languages should have enabled him to do, he could hardly speak half-a-dozen words correctly, and was glad to avail himself of the services of Curtis, then interpreter to Capt. Chevalier, who furnished him with the numerals of the Kioo and other tribes to the north-west which figure in his Appendix; and I was the medium of communication with those emigrants speaking the Mipongwe. As to M. Du Chaillu's qualifications in this latter language, they are of

the most infinitesimal kind, as I can assert with confidence, having a competent knowledge of it myself; and he abundantly proves his ignorance when employing any Mipongwe words, nearly all of which are wrong. His Mipongwe numerals are totally incorrect. He has even less knowledge of the dialects of the neighbouring tribes. As to his identification of individuals of thirty-eight different tribes on board the Phoenix, nothing of the kind occurred; and his information must have been obtained from Capt. Chevalier, or the French Délégué.

In his engraving, the horns of "niare" are simply *à l'impossible*: this animal is certainly the "bush cow" of Dr. Gray, the native name for the animal (ayare-iga) having literally that signification.

Dr. Gray is also correct in his surmise that the specimens were not prepared on the spot. I saw many of them in the "rough": they were prepared in New York; the operator finding them in such a bad state, as to cause him to say that he would not undertake the task again for 100 dollars per specimen.

With regard to the engravings which M. Du Chailu alleges to have been prepared, with a few exceptions, from his own sketches, how does it happen that he had no sketches before leaving here, and actually told me that he could not sketch?

I think I have sufficiently shown that M. Du Chailu has been guilty of many incorrect statements—in fact, his work contains nearly as many errors and inaccuracies as there are paragraphs. It is, moreover, teeming with vanity; and, taking it as a whole, it is hard to say whether the author, in his attempt to impose upon and in fact humbug the scientific world, displays most mendacity or ignorance. I will proceed, with many apologies for so far trespassing on your space, to give an instance of downright untruthfulness which occurs in the concluding paragraphs of the book. M. Du Chailu there states, that after languishing for four months at Camme, waiting for a ship, his sight was at length gladdened by the appearance of a vessel, which came to an anchor off the mouth of the Fernan Vas, being sent by his friends in Gaboon, the captain having orders to ascertain how he came by his death. Now, not only had his death never been reported,—and if it had, he was far too insignificant for any one to send a vessel to inquire into the manner of it,—but he had actually only left Gaboon some fifteen or twenty days previously, after having made arrangements with the very same captain to follow him to ship his ebony, &c. for America; and the four months were actually spent in Gaboon and the neighbourhood, two of them with a member of the American mission, who proceeds to England by this same mail *en route* to America, and who can confirm my statement. This gentleman may be heard of by application at the American Consulate at Liverpool.

I, in common with most persons, doubt that M. Du Chailu ever killed or assisted to kill a Gorilla, and also of the extent of his "travels." At any rate, his estimate of distances, as well as the direction in which he pretends to have penetrated, must be received with the utmost caution, as not only was he unprovided with instruments, but ignorant of their use.

As indorsing my opinions, I am authorized to mention the name of M. Labeguerie, a French merchant here, and a distinguished member of the Agricultural Committee; to which I venture to add that of my friend M. A. Michon, of Havre, who could furnish information on the subject of his "travels," &c. * * *

Having thus, as far as time will permit, done my best to arrest a career which I leave others to characterize, I am, &c., R. B. WALKER.

THE MESSRS. SCHLAGINTWEIT.

Royal Gardens, Kew, Sept. 16, 1861.

IN your article respecting the appointment of the Messrs. Schlagintweit, I am called upon to say whether I did more than suggest how those gentlemen might be usefully employed in India; and I beg, therefore, to state that I was nominated to the Sub-Committee, whose duties are defined in General Sabine's letter to Sir Roderick Murchison, after

the appointment of one of the Messrs. Schlagintweit (Adolphe) had been made by the East India Company. I may further state, with regard to the part taken by the Royal Society respecting that appointment, that I was present at the Council Meeting of the Society when the proposal was announced, on the part of the East India Company, to employ *one only* of the Messrs. Schlagintweit, in completing the Indian Magnetical Survey,—that I have a very distinct recollection of the surprise and concern expressed by several members of the Council (including one most distinguished Indian officer), that the Court of Directors should overlook the claims of many competent and deserving scientific men of their own service to be employed upon this duty, including military and civil servants of all ranks and qualifications, and the staff of the grand Trigonometrical Survey of India; and that it was resolved that the Council should confine their answer to a recommendation of the Survey in question being completed. Of the subsequent appointment of not *one*, but *three* Messrs. Schlagintweit to this duty (two after my appointment to the Sub-Committee), I know nothing; nor, in so far as I am aware, had the Council of the Royal Society any part in it. On my appointment to the Sub-Committee in question, I did my utmost to further the objects of the Schlagintweits' expedition to India, in the way of advice, encouragement, and introductions to my Indian friends; and on the appearance of the first hostile comments on their appointment, I did what I could to render their position in England as little invidious as possible, feeling that they were not the parties to be blamed, and hoping that the results of their expedition might justify the expectations entertained by many as to their ability.

I have to add, that the contrast made by the Indian authorities in their treatment of the Messrs. Schlagintweit and of several distinguished Indian officers,—who, having spent their private incomes in the pursuit of science in India, and being then in England, were neither offered the Magnetic Survey, nor allowed the small sums they asked to publish researches which are of infinitely higher value than those of the Schlagintweits, and made in the same countries which they visited,—did, from the first, excite my deepest indignation.

The Magnetical Survey of India, in particular, was begun and carried on by Indian officers for many years with the highest credit to themselves; it was suspended by the Court of Directors (owing to Capt. Elliot's death), when all but completed; and the subsequent appointment of other than Indian officers to complete the operation, was as unjust as it has proved impolitic.

J. D. HOOKER.

ON THE GREAT SOLAR ECLIPSE OF JULY 13, 1860. BY THE ASTRONOMER ROYAL.

ON Monday evening, the 9th of September, Prof. Airy delivered a Lecture to probably the largest audience ever assembled to listen to a scientific discourse. The place of meeting was the Free Trade Hall, Manchester; at the doors of which the members of the British Association began to assemble at half-past six o'clock, and so rapidly did the vast building fill that all the seats in the body of the hall and the galleries were occupied within half-an-hour of the opening of the doors, and long before the commencement of the lecture there was scarcely standing room in any part of the building. A few reserved seats in the body of the hall were kept for the Presidents and Vice-Presidents, and Committees of Sections and their friends, and a vacant space in front of them was reserved to afford access to them. Some of the audience who had not been early enough to secure seats evinced displeasure at the space being unoccupied, and attempted to force the barrier, thus causing an interruption, which prevented the Astronomer Royal from continuing his discourse. The Local Secretaries, to whom the Association was throughout much indebted for their admirable arrangements, had, however, taken the precaution to have chairs placed in readiness to fill up the vacant space, so that accommodation was soon afforded to the discontented, and Prof. Airy then proceeded with his lecture, which was listened to throughout with profound attention.

Prof. Airy commenced by stating that, although the main object of his communication was the description of the great Solar Eclipse of last year, it would be desirable for him to say something about eclipses generally, and he would then more particularly describe some of the phenomena which had been observed on the occasion of the eclipses of 1842 and 1851, in order to render clearer the particular points he desired to bring under notice with respect to the Eclipse of 1860. When mankind first began to observe eclipses of the sun, it was not difficult for them to make out that the light of the sun was eclipsed or shut off from view by the interposition of the moon; and as attention was more and more directed to the subject, it became evident that the phenomena of an eclipse could not be accounted for on the supposition that the moon and the sun were bodies in close proximity one to the other. The effects of parallax became apparent, for the position of the moon on the sun's disc was found to be different for different observers situated at sufficiently distant points on the earth's surface, and it was then seen that the moon must be very much nearer to the earth than the sun, and that sometimes both the sun and the moon were nearer to the earth than at other times.

In order to render apparent to his audience the movements of the moon round the earth and the earth round the sun, and the results of such motions, the Astronomer Royal called attention to an enormous Orrery he had prepared. The sun was represented by a large ball, around which the earth was carried on an arm supposed to move in the plane of the ecliptic; the moon's orbit was represented by a hoop inclined to this plane about 5°, and the speaker showed that, as he caused the earth to revolve round the sun, the plane of the moon's orbit retained its parallelism in space; which was actually what appeared to occur in nature if the observation were continued only for a short period; but a longer period of observation would show that the plane slowly revolved, and that in about 18½ years the nodes or the points of intersection of the moon's orbit with the ecliptic completed an entire retrograde revolution. This motion was shown to the audience by causing the plane of the model-orbit to rotate on the arm carrying the earth; and also it was pointed out that the earth was not situated exactly in the centre of the moon's orbit, so that as the moon revolved she approached to or receded from the earth, in consequence of which she subtended sometimes a greater, sometimes a less, angle to an observer. Now the line joining the apogee and perigee of the moon's orbit (the line of apses) did not retain a fixed position, but on the contrary it slowly revolved and completed its revolution in about 9 years.

The speaker then showed that in order that an eclipse of the sun could take place, the sun and moon must be in conjunction, that is, as regards an observer on the earth, they must occupy nearly the same position in the heavens; he also pointed out the limits as to distance of the moon from her nodes where a partial eclipse would be possible, and also the joint effect the earth's position and the moon's position in their respective orbits in determining the extent of an eclipse when central, which might either be annular, or total without continuance, or total of longer or shorter duration. There was a recurrence in eclipses of a singular nature known to the ancients, which enabled them to predict eclipses in a rough way, but with a fair amount of accuracy. It so happened that in 223 lunations, which occupy eighteen common years, fifteen days, eight hours, eclipses both of the sun and the moon recur almost precisely in the same order. So that if a total eclipse occurred at any time, another total eclipse of the same character would occur eighteen years, fifteen days and eight hours afterwards; but in consequence of the period not including an exact number of days, it would be evident that if the first eclipse were visible in the forenoon, the second would occur in the afternoon, as a different part of the earth would be turned towards the sun.

This period of 223 lunations was called *Saros*, and it is interesting on account of the connexion between the eclipses of 1842 and 1860.

Total or great eclipses, being remarkable events likely to arrest attention, are most valuable in chro-

nology, for the places of the sun and moon are known with great accuracy, and although minute errors of the moon's place when multiplied by long periods affect the determinations to some small extent, the moon's place is known too accurately for it to be possible to make an error even approaching eight hours, in the occurrence of the earliest eclipse on record; and an error of eight hours, he remarked, would have the effect of altering a date by the period of a Saros or eighteen years, but such an error was quite impossible in the present state of science.

On the last day of the present year there will be another total eclipse, the line of totality crossing Africa, and traversing the Great Desert, Tripoli, and the Mediterranean Sea, therefore not very favourable for observation, but perhaps some of his hearers might wish to see it. There will be a more favourable eclipse in the south of Europe in 1870.

There was an appearance which had been observed on the occasion of eclipses, to which he would now draw attention, but which he would soon dismiss altogether; he alluded to the so-called Baily's beads. When the sun was much obscured, as, for instance, just before its total obscuration and just after its re-appearance, the sun's limb was seen broken up into bright spots interrupted by black spaces like a string of beads. Several observers had made mention of this phenomenon; but he had no respect for the accounts of it, as in the speaker's opinion it arose from the view of portions of the sun's limb between the mountains of the moon either with bad telescopes, or with telescopes out of focus. He had never seen this phenomenon himself, and he believed that his friend the late Mr. Baily, who first called attention to it, must have had the misfortune to use a bad telescope.

In the year 1842 there was a total eclipse on July the 8th, which was visible in the south of France and Italy. Two Englishmen left England to observe that eclipse, namely, Mr. Francis Baily and the Astronomer Royal. Mr. Baily observed at Pavia, and the Astronomer Royal made his observations on a hill called the Superga, near Turin.

The speaker said that on the Superga he saw for the first time a total eclipse in all its grandeur, and, he would add, in all its horror. Nobody who had not witnessed the phenomena of a total eclipse could form the least conception of the scene actually presented. To however great a degree the disc of the sun may be obscured in a partial eclipse, yet no idea can be formed from it of the phenomena of a total eclipse.

The obscuration is not similar to that witnessed on any other occasion; it does not in the slightest degree resemble that of a cloudy day. On a cloudy day the darkness is general, and the feeble illumination is pretty generally distributed, whereas at a total eclipse the light is concentrated on one spot, like a single light within a vast dark room; near the horizon a peculiar colouring is visible, which is seen on no other occasion. And the vast and mighty shadow of the moon may be seen approaching, and its contour marked with such clearness that the involuntary exclamation, "It is coming!" will be heard to escape from the lips of the bystanders. Then one instinctively turns towards the spot where the sun had been observed to disappear, and there is seen the dark moon as a patch surrounded by a halo of light—the "corona"—which is frequently represented of the most fantastic forms by observers. It is extremely difficult to estimate the exact amount of light at the time of totality, but in the speaker's opinion it was about equal to that when the sun is about 7° below the horizon. One observer of his party, in 1860, had noticed that the corona cast shadows from objects; notwithstanding this amount of light, it was extremely difficult to see where to walk, and he had been informed that pigeons could not find their way to their homes.

There were appearances seen during the eclipse of 1842 for which none of the observers were prepared, for on viewing the dark moon through their telescopes, astronomers saw certain red flame-like protuberances apparently shooting out from the moon. What could they be? They were seen by

several persons, and no doubt could exist as to their reality, although certain discordances arose in the accounts respecting them of the several observers. Astronomers could make nothing of these flames. As they were unexpected, no provision had been made to determine their angular positions, and no probable conjecture could be made as to their real nature. One observer for a long time disturbed the astronomers by declaring that he had seen such red flames on the face of the moon; and it ultimately transpired that he had been looking at the sun with a common opera-glass magnifying four times, and in which irradiation would account fully for what he fancied he saw.

These flame-like protuberances were noticed by Capt. Stannyan, who observed the total eclipse of 1706 at Berne, and more distinctly, by Vassinius, on the occurrence of a total eclipse visible at Gottenburg on the 3rd of May, 1733; the flames at the latter eclipse were not in immediate contact with the moon, but near it. The account of this eclipse was printed in Latin in the *Philosophical Transactions* of the Royal Society, and had not attracted attention.

The Astronomer Royal stated that he would now make some remarks respecting the eclipse of 1851, which would apply equally to that of 1860. It would be recollected, from what he had just said, that all remained in uncertainty, in respect of the nature of the red flames, since 1842; and that it became desirable, on the occurrence of the eclipse of 1851, to clear up these doubts by previously-arranged plans of observation. The speaker then pointed out the differences between the results in a science like Astronomy, which was dependent upon the self-possession of observers, and the more precise results obtained in experimental science. The difficulty of reconciling the various statements was such that few persons are aware of the qualifications necessary for the astronomer who undertakes the task; he must, as well as scientific acquirements, possess the qualifications of a police magistrate, and of one who, moreover, has become familiarized with the symptoms of nervous disease.

The discrepancies in the various accounts are not to be wondered at when it is remembered that the persons who make the observations have to travel possibly many hundred miles, perhaps in personal discomfort; at all events, they do not feel so much at their ease as if they were in their own country. Then the phenomena of totality are over in a few minutes; so much had to be done in the time, that there was great difficulty in confining one's attention to the one set of observations previously determined on. If it is difficult to control oneself, how much more difficult is it to command the strict attention of others who are to assist! He recollected, in M. Arago's account, that the trained officers of a French vessel of war totally forgot all discipline under similar circumstances.

In 1851 several observers left England to observe the eclipse, the English astronomers distributing themselves chiefly in Norway and Sweden. The Astronomer Royal was stationed near Gottenburg, and made three drawings of the red prominences at different periods of the eclipse.—(These were represented on immense diagrams, and were explained by the speaker.)—There was visible on the apparent left of the moon a small mountain-like peak, and on the right another similar prominence, as well as a curious hooked protuberance, which the speaker had called a boomerang, and a cloud-like formation quite detached from the moon's limb. The second diagram showed the covering of the left-hand prominences, and the uncovering of the right-hand prominences; whilst the third exhibited, at the lower right-hand portion of the moon's limb, a long line of new protuberances, revealed by the onward progress of the moon from right to left. Very various indeed were the representations of these protuberances by other observers. Some made the boomerang straight, some crooked; some thought that it changed from straight to crooked, and some from crooked to straight. The accounts of the three observers (Pettersen, Chevalier, and Airy), in the single town of Gottenburg, were as discordant as any in the whole continent. But there was one astronomer, who made observations in Russian Poland, in whom he placed the

utmost confidence, namely, M. Otto Struve, and whose account agreed closely with his own. Well, M. Struve made most careful measurements of the increase of these prominences on one side, and the decrease on the other, and found that they accorded completely with the rate of the moon's motion across the sun's disc. These measurements and the speaker's own observations indicated that the prominences belonged to the sun. Had they belonged to the moon, they would have gone with her from one side to the other without change.—This was illustrated by a moving model, in which the moon, about eight feet in diameter, was moved across the sun's disc, around which were painted some red prominences.

Owing, however, to the discordances of the observations of the several observers, a new theory was broached to account for these appearances, namely, the diffraction theory, which professed to explain them on the supposition of the interference of light in passing the moon's edge. The Astronomer Royal said, that if there was one point, on which he might permit himself to speak with confidence, it was on the subject of the interference of light, and the production of the diffraction bands, because he had paid particular attention to that subject. It was quite true that light in coming from a source, if made to take two different paths, may be made so to interfere as to produce blackness. Light coming from a great number of points, as when the sun's light is made to pass through a chink in a wall, produces by its interference coloured fringes on the opposite wall or a screen, which have been known since the time of Newton. But if the eye is placed in the position of the screen, then no coloured fringes are seen. And if universally, the diffracting edge is viewed by the eye or through a telescope, so as to bring it well in focus, then no fringes are seen. The moon's edge when observed during an eclipse is brought to a focus, and hence is in the same category as the chink, so that the diffraction hypothesis falls to the ground. The Astronomer Royal dismissed the diffraction theory by stating that he challenged any one to produce experimentally any appearances resembling the red flames by the diffraction of light.

After 1851, there was a total eclipse on Sept. 7, 1858, the central line of which passed across Brazil, and was observed by some of the Brazilian authorities, and also by the French, who, let it be said, never were behindhand when any scientific subject had to be investigated. This eclipse was of short duration, and was not very favourable for observation; nevertheless, it was well observed, and one of the most careful observers had remarked that the luminous prominences disappeared on one side and increased on the other; thus confirming his (the Astronomer Royal's) own observations in 1851. M. Liais had observed that the prominences were not red, but of a leaden hue; this might have been difficult to account for, but that Prof. Pole, who made observations of the Eclipse of 1860, noticed the same phenomenon; but then Prof. Pole was colour-blind, and had, in a paper communicated to the Royal Society, made an especial study of his own peculiar case. Moreover, it was discovered on the occasion of the last eclipse that Mr. Weedon, an engineer on Mr. Vignoles' staff, had also to some extent this peculiar want of power in discriminating colours.

The speaker now took up the subject more particularly of the Eclipse of 1860. He pointed out, on a large projection of the sphere, the course of the eclipse from the western coast of America, near Vancouver's Island, across America, the Atlantic, to the western coast of Spain, thence to Algeria, and on towards the Red Sea, where it was lost in sunset.

Preparations were made by several bodies to observe the great Eclipse; the French Government sent a committee of savants to the centre of Spain, and also provided for the observation of the eclipse in Algeria. The Spanish also equipped an expedition, with Señor Aguilar, the Royal Astronomer of Madrid, at their head. The British naval officers on the west coast of America made observations of the eclipse. This country differed from France in having no paid Academicians whom it can call upon to undertake

any scientific investigation; but England possessed, he was proud to say, a large number of highly-educated amateur astronomers, ready and willing to contribute to the advancement of their favourite science. As the official head of Astronomy in England, it occurred to him that he would best promote a complete series of observations of the eclipse if he induced our Government to aid the movement by placing a ready means of transport at his disposal. He therefore made an application to the Lords of the Admiralty, and most handsomely did their Lordships respond to his appeal, by placing at his disposal the finest ship in the British Navy, the *Himalaya*. And on the 7th of July there sailed from Plymouth an expedition composed of English and foreign astronomers, which, for many years to come, will be remembered as the *Himalaya Expedition*. Not only were the astronomers conveyed to Spain, but they were most liberally provided for on the journey in every respect. One condition he had made in the arrangements entrusted to him—namely, that every person should go out with a definite purpose, and take out adequate instruments to make the observations he undertook. On the whole, this arrangement was fairly carried out; there were some failures which might possibly have been avoided if there had been an opportunity for a previous drill, but that was not possible, but there were great successes. The expedition was much indebted to Mr. Vignoles and the Directors of the railway he was constructing almost in the line of the shadow; most particularly were they indebted to the Chairman, Signor Montesino. The greater part of the expedition landed at Bilbao, but a portion went to Santander, where another railway was also being constructed by English engineers.

The Astronomer Royal, referring to large diagrams he had prepared, commenced by describing the appearances of the corona, and he said he must confess that the various accounts presented great discordances. He particularly pointed out two drawings—namely, that of Mr. Bonomi and that of Lieut. Oom, an officer in the Portuguese Navy, but at present attached to the Imperial Observatory of Pulkowa, in Russia; these two drawings were, he considered, corroborative one of the other, and extremely fair representations of the corona, and both were, moreover, confirmed by the drawings of Mr. Weedon, a talented engineer on Mr. Vignoles' staff. The corona was very bright near the edge of the dark moon, and gradually diminished until its outline vanished in the surrounding darkness; but it was not bounded by a regular outline, for there were several streamers and also curved rays, which were observed and depicted by several observers. Mr. Bonomi observed the planets Venus and Jupiter, close to the obscured sun, shining with great brilliancy. Under no other conditions could these planets be viewed so close to the sun; for in whatever manner the sun might be shut off from view, the atmospheric illumination would drown these planets in light. Mr. Galton's careful drawing presented several strange horns of light, supported in part by Mr. Murray's. Mr. Weiler's presented strange appearances, which it was difficult to reconcile with the others. M. Plantamour, of Geneva, who made his observations near the eastern coast of Spain, made three successive drawings of the corona during the eclipse. The appearances depicted led the speaker to think that they could only be accounted for on the supposition that an atmosphere capable of reflecting light extended nearly from the earth to the moon. It was clear they could not be produced by our atmosphere.

He would show experimentally that there were means of detecting the difference between reflected and non-reflected light; for this purpose he would, with Mr. Ladd's assistance, throw a beam of light on to the screen by means of the voltaic lamp, then as he interposed a doubly-refracting prism the beam would be divided into two beams, one of which would revolve round the other without alteration of intensity as he caused the prism to rotate. He then would interpose an unsilvered glass reflector in the path of the ray, and again place the doubly-refracting prism in the path of the ray. On rotating the prism, the two beams of light

not only revolved the one round the other, but each became alternately obscured, thus proving that there is a difference between ordinary light and reflected light; the reflected light being what is termed polarized. By ascertaining, therefore, if the light of the corona were polarized, it could be ascertained with great probability whether it came direct to the eye or whether it had been bent by some reflecting medium. An English observer had proved beyond doubt, that the light of the corona was polarized, and a foreign observer, M. Prazmowski, had even gone further, and had shown that the position of the plane of polarization passed through the sun, the corona, and the eye of the observer. When this was ascertained, it went a long way towards proving that the light of the corona was reflected by something like an atmosphere, or at all events a medium capable of reflecting light intermediate between the earth and the moon. Was there an atmosphere extending from the earth to the moon? The speaker stated that he knew not; but he knew of no other hypothesis which would account for the appearances presented by the corona.

The Astronomer Royal now returned to the red prominences which he stated were seen in great beauty during the Eclipse of 1860. As he had stated in the early part of his lecture, the question had been raised whether they belonged to the sun or to the moon. By means of the moving model, he showed that if they belonged to the moon they would follow her as she moved onward; but if they belonged to the sun those on the left would be shortened and those on the right lengthened as the moon moved from right to left: as they were actually found so to do, it was a strong *primæ facie* argument that they belonged to the sun. M. Faye had also pointed out the following fact. Suppose there was a prominence on the top of the sun at the commencement of the eclipse, it was evident that it must be at that moment to the left of the moon's centre; at the middle of the eclipse it would be just over the centre, and on the right of the centre at the end of the eclipse. It was not at all probable, if the prominence were an illusion resulting from the sun's light shining through the valleys on the moon's limb, that all parts of the edge could produce the same identical figure.

It would be therefore seen that, besides measuring the increase and decrease of luminous prominences in the path of the moon, it was important also to ascertain if any prominence changed its angular position with respect to the moon's centre. The Astronomer Royal stated that in order to do so he had had certain lines ruled on one face of the reflecting prism, which was placed in the focus of his telescope, which was a refractor four inches aperture, mounted on a sort of altazimuth stand of a very portable kind: this was exhibited to the audience. Mr. De La Rue had used somewhat similar means, and being very skilful in making hand-drawings of heavenly bodies, in which he had great practice, he completed two drawings, which were exhibited on the diagrams in connexion with the micrometer lines he had employed; one of these drawings was made towards the commencement, the other towards the end of the totality. Now it was perfectly obvious on looking at these drawings, that the prominence and red cloud situated at the top of the sun, and nearly at right angles to the path of the moon, had shifted their angular position during the period of the eclipse. Dr. Bruhn, of Leipzig, who went to the east of Spain, not being provided with any means of measuring the angular position of a protuberance, profited by the circumstance that one of the prominences became visible before the totality, and remained so for several minutes afterwards, to make measurements of the distance of the protuberance from the cusps. Now the position of the cusps could be calculated to the utmost degree of accuracy for any particular time, and Dr. Bruhn found that if the prominence belonged to the moon, the cusp must have shifted 26° from its first position on the moon's limb; but that if it belonged to the sun, the cusp had not shifted 1° during the time he was observing. This was most conclusive evidence that the prominence belonged to the sun.

The Astronomer Royal then pointed out other drawings of the prominences, particularly a very

beautiful one by Mr. Fearnley, of Sweden, which, as far as it went, confirmed Mr. De La Rue's drawings of the prominences. He then went on to say, that in 1851 M. Busch took a daguerreotype of the corona and prominences, but it was not a very successful attempt. Since that period photography had made great progress, and it occurred to Mr. De La Rue and others that it would be extremely desirable to get photographs of the eclipse. Mr. De La Rue took with him the Kew photoheliograph, and obtained two large photographs of the totality. Father Secchi, of the Collegio Romano, had obtained five small photographs, and through the kindness of Señor Aguilar he had obtained photographic copies of them. The photographs of Mr. De La Rue and Father Secchi, though made at widely different localities, agreed very closely. In both, the changes in the angular position of the prominences had been measured, and they agreed entirely with the supposition that they were connected with the sun.

Father Secchi had explained, in striking language, his reason for preferring photographs to eye-observations. And he had shown that certain observations, on which M. Plantamour had founded an idea that the changes of magnitude of the prominences were not explained by the moon's motion, were entirely disproved by the photographs.

Some British officers stationed on the western coast of America observed the totality from Puget Sound, when the sun was only 2° above the horizon; and he had received some excellent drawings from Capt. Richards and Capt. Parsons. On comparing the drawings of the prominences made on the west coast of America with those made in Spain, he was unable to reconcile one with the other,—but there was an interval of two hours between the two observations, and it was quite possible that in that interval of time fresh prominences had come into view; and if the sun was constantly boiling up, and these protuberances were fumes, it could not be wondered at if there was a change during that period. There was no perceptible change, however, during the short interval of time between the observations in Spain.

If the prominences belonged to the sun, the question arose, could we see them at other times than during a total eclipse? With the assistance of Mr. Nasmyth, who had contributed the most important part of the apparatus, he had made many attempts, but had not succeeded. The apparatus had been lent to Mr. Piazzi Smyth when he went to the Peak of Teneriffe, but he failed to see the prominences. These negative results did not in the least detract from the evidence of the prominences belonging to the sun, because we never could get rid of the effect of the highly illumined atmosphere through which we viewed the sun, and which, do what we would, extinguishes even brighter objects than the luminous prominences.

The Astronomer Royal then explained the admirable mode of mounting of the Kew photoheliograph, as arranged by Mr. De La Rue, and having pointed out the peculiarities of the Equatorial mounting as distinguished from the Altazimuth, he strongly advised any person who intended to observe a total eclipse, to take with him an equatorially mounted telescope, fitted with clockwork to drive the telescope, so that the measurements might be made without the observer's attention being disturbed by having to follow the movement of the moon by hand.

He then pointed out that in Mr. De La Rue's photographs, prominences were depicted which could not be distinguished by the eye, as well as those which were visible to the eye. Indeed, the photographic method brought out more than could be observed by the eye, and some care was requisite in comparing the eye observations with the photographic results.

The Astronomer Royal then said that time had run out faster than he had anticipated, but he would nevertheless ask Mr. De La Rue to exhibit his photographs by means of the electric light. Mr. De La Rue complied with the request, but being called upon by the audience to explain the photographs, Dr. Tyndall kindly took charge of the electric lamp, and threw upon the screen

enlarged images of several pictures, including the totality pictures, the beauty of their effect eliciting loud applause. Mr. De La Rue also explained a representation of the corona and the entire series of red prominences, by the Rev. C. Pritchard, as well as one by himself, which were projected by means of the electric lamp.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Florence, Sept. 16, 1861.

FLORENCE is just now in all the heat and hurry of the first Italian Exhibition of Art and Industry, which, by a united effort of zeal and perseverance, rare in any country, opened to-day. The King and his sons were present. I shall send you the details by another post.

Among the attractions which are prepared for the half-million of visitors whom Florence is expecting to welcome to her "At Home" this autumn, I pass over in silence the projected amplifications of the original plan of the Exhibition by the addition of an agricultural and horticultural show,—the popular festivals now in course of preparation,—the opening of the grand old Palazzo di Giustizia (known as the Bargello), after its admirable regeneration at the hands of skilful architects,—and even the improvements at the *Accademia delle Belle Arti*, which on this occasion will display certain treasured works of Art not hitherto exhibited to the public. All description of these dainties must needs stand aside for the moment, to give place to a few words of notice of a projected Exhibition, which it may boldly be said that no other European city save Florence could get up for its expected guests with anything like the same promise of splendour and success, if indeed the plan could be realized at all: I mean an Exposition of Objects of Medieval Art in every branch. Some time back, when the project for the Italian Exhibition began first to take such consistency as to render its execution a certainty, a zealous lover of the *cinque cento*, and an antiquary of well-deserved repute, Dottor Marco Guastalla, conceived a design of collecting the choicest of the medieval Art-treasures which the Tuscan cities contain and arranging them for public inspection in the stately halls of the Palazzo di Giustizia—a fine and striking idea; for how could its noble old walls have been more fitly adorned than with the masterpieces of that wonderful time when Italy stood foremost in the race of genius as of culture among the peoples of the world, and poured out with such incredible fertility the fruits of her creative power in every form of embodiment, that even now, after the lapse of near four centuries, and after serving as an exhaustless Art-mine for younger nations to draw upon, the dusty lumber-rooms of her old family mansions,—not to speak of their private galleries,—her musty convent treasuries, and sometimes even her peasant cottages, are rich in the unguessed and unchronicled works of Art of that abounding elder time? Dottor Guastalla's earlier project unfortunately met with difficulties at its outset which rendered its execution impossible; yet nothing daunted nor discouraged, he struck out, like a genuine enthusiast bent upon the accomplishment of his patriotic design, the spirited scheme of temporarily giving up his own house, on the Piazza della Indipendenza, for the purposes of such an Exhibition. The *locale* is singularly well suited to the requirements of this plan, as it consists of a large and handsome suite of rooms on the ground-floor looking into a pleasant garden; and one of the saloons especially is such a few private houses can boast, being an octagonal room of great height and size, originally built for a splendid studio by the late American sculptor Greenough, whose residence it was for several years. Here the whole rich collection of objects of Medieval Art, now in the possession of Dottor Guastalla, will be opened to the public, together with an immense number of contributions of a similar kind from the storied old palaces of the Florentine nobles and the cabinets of Art-collectors, both here and in the other Italian cities. Long lists of the names of contributors to this Exhibition have appeared in the Florentine daily papers, and among them it is pleasant to see those of two

or three of our countrymen, long resident in Italy. The offerings will include specimens of first-rate beauty and value, chosen from every branch of Art. There will be bronzes and marbles moulded by the life-giving hands of Donatello, Gian di Bologna, and Desiderio da Settignano; rich garland-work of fruits and flowers, on a large scale, all alive with lizard, snail and beetle, in the wonderful earthenware-work of Luca della Robbia; a splendid terracotta by Orgagna; delicate cinque-cento ivories, and peacock-hued Majoliche of Faenza and Urbino; precious enamels of Byzantine and Lombard workmanship, especially one remarkable and costly relic-casket, enriched with quaint and glowing enamelled figures of saints and angels; Venice glasses, light as the bubbles of the sea-foam, frosted and lace-worked, white and coloured, tricked out fantastically with gilded masks and fabulous monsters; masterpieces of iron and steel work, incrustated with gold and silver, or bossed with figures and tracery in high relief; ancient arms and household furniture; cabinets in ebony and ivory, and *pietra dura* work of high perfection, especially an inlaid altar of great size and beauty; gems and cameos, and a splendid show of Italian coins, medals, and Medieval seals, which, though the work of a very few years' antiquarian zeal and research, may safely challenge comparison with many a public collection.

Besides these and such like items of price in the Exhibition, it will comprise the magnificent Archinto tapestries, which were for centuries the pride of the noble and ancient Milanese family of that name until a short time back, when, at the death of the Count Giuseppe Archinto, the title became extinct, the once colossal property of the family was broken up and scattered piecemeal among a host of creditors, and the untold wealth of objects of Art which had adorned the ancestral Milanese palace—for the Archinti were great collectors and patrons of the arts—fell into the hands of the highest bidder. The enterprising gentleman who bought these world-famous *Arazzi* for the comparatively trifling sum of a hundred thousand francs, has already, it is said, been offered a hundred and fifty thousand for them. The *Arazzi* are twenty-four in number, and vary greatly in size and proportions. The largest of the series being about nine by nearly five metres in dimension. So exquisite is the fineness of the work, and so skilful the blending of the colours that they may truly be said to be unrivalled among the productions of the loom, even by the Gobelins tapestries. Sixteen of the designs are from the pencil of Giulio Romano. Eight represent the principal events in the life of Scipio Africanus, and eight more, the battles and triumphs of the Emperors Vespasian and Titus. The remaining eight are from designs by David Teniers the younger, and portray scenes of country life, village feasts, rural dances and a whole round of rustic junketings, drawn with infinite *naïveté* and burlesque humour, while the landscapes are full of beauty and truth of design. They are all framed as it were in broad borders of the most vivid richness representing flowers, fruits, cupids and scroll-work in graceful combination. The *Arazzi* were executed in Flanders at an immense cost in the first half of the seventeenth century, by commission from Count Horace Archinto, a man of varied knowledge and refined taste, who profusely added to the stores of precious works of Art already brought together in the venerable halls of the Archinto palace. These magnificent tapestries have hitherto been but little seen, although mention has been made of them in more than one Guide-book, and some space was devoted to a description of their beauties in the great and elaborate work, called '*Milano e il suo Territorio*,' published at Milan in 1844, on occasion of the Scientific Congress, which was held there in that year. Under what different auspices and with what altered surroundings they will be now again exhibited to the world in 1861, amid the festival time of a free people, and in the artistic capital (whatever be ultimately the seat of government) of the new Italian kingdom!

A considerable portion of the proceeds of Dottor Guastalla's Medieval Art Exhibition is to be devoted to the assistance of the Orphan Asylum,

the name of one of whose most efficient patronesses, the Princess Strozzi, figures on the list of promoters of the good work. The receipts thus obtained for this excellent charity are expected to be very large, for the Exhibition, in itself highly attractive to all who find a charm in the marvels of ancient Art, will be rendered yet more so to the crowds of mere loungers and pleasure-seekers, who may be reasonably expected to form part of the visitors to Florence, by the evening illumination of the whole suite of rooms, which will thus form a tempting promenade for the resort of the gay company in these beautiful star-lit September nights, when wide open glass-doors, airy terraces and fresh garden accents are so pleasant an addition to the course of sight-seeing, which they will consider *de rigueur*.

All the new stir and movement of this pleasant time is, as may be believed, a dose of wormwood to our select party of *Codini*. After trying hard to persuade the Italian public, in the columns of the *Armonia* and the *Contemporaneo*, that there will be nothing to see at the "so-called" Exhibition, except two or three rusty machines, a few pieces of rickety furniture, and an indifferent cattle-show; as they find their warnings disregarded, they have changed their plan of attack, and now enliven their newspaper paragraphs with "shocking accidents" at the palace of the Exhibition, "reckless sacrifice of life" among the artisans employed there, caused by the shameful demands made on their powers of working against time by the Government inspectors; continual and lamentable accounts of the robberies committed there by day, and the attempts at incendiarism by night, and a whole host of other schemes of annoyance, as malicious as they are futile to excite a hostile feeling in the popular mind against the undertaking, which will help Italy on yet another important step in her path of progress. A few of these active partizans of Divine Right showed the cloven foot, it seems, the other day in the very last place where one would have expected to find them, namely, in the servants' offices of the Palazzo Pitti.

TH. T.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

ON and after October the 5th the price of the *Athenæum* will be THREEPENCE.

Thirty years ago, when the *Athenæum* came into the hands of its present Proprietors, its price was Eightpence, and its contents, with advertisements, forty-eight columns. Convinced that the circulation of Literary Journals was restricted by high price, and that every advantage offered to the public would bring increase of circulation and authority, the Proprietors reduced the price one-half—to Fourpence. The experiment succeeded, and cheap Literary Journals became the rule.

The Proprietors have always held to the principle then proved. They have given to the public the benefit of every change in the law, increasing their size without increase of price, until the average has become about sixty columns of literary matter, with forty columns of advertisements, selected so as to be of general interest.

The Proprietors, taking advantage of the abolition of the Paper Duty, have now resolved that on and after the 5th of October the price of the *Athenæum* shall be reduced to THREEPENCE.

We understand that M. Mazzini is engaged in writing *Memoirs of his Life and Times*—a work which will embrace a good deal of the secret history of European events during the last thirty years.

We are also informed that Signor Daelli, of Milan, is collecting the political and literary works of Signor Mazzini, which he proposes to publish in about twelve volumes. A translation into English of his '*Duties of Man*' is nearly ready for the press.

It is understood that Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862 have accepted

tenders for the two Catalogues, Industrial and Fine Art. The three lowest tenders were those of Messrs. Truscott, Son & Simmonds, Messrs. Harrison & Co., and Messrs. Clowes & Sons. The tender of Messrs. Truscott, Son & Simmonds, being the lowest, has been accepted.

Prof. Huxley desires us to print the following communication:—

"The Government School of Mines, Jermyn Street, Sept. 17, 1861.

"The publication in the *Athenæum* for last week of the statements made to the audience assembled in Section D. of the British Association respecting the structural relations of the human and simious brain, constrains me to request that you will be so good as to give equal publicity to the following letter, addressed to my friend the Professor of Physiology in the University of Oxford, and read by him at a subsequent meeting of the same Section:—'My dear Rolleston,—I have just received the accompanying revise of my forthcoming paper 'On the Brain of Ateles.' Will you be so kind as to have the leading points in it communicated to Section D? The obstinate reiteration of erroneous assertions can only be nullified by as persistent an appeal to facts; and I greatly regret that my engagements do not permit me to be present at the British Association in order to assist personally at what, I believe, will be the seventh public demonstration during the past twelve months of the untruth of the three assertions, that the posterior lobe of the cerebrum, the posterior cornu of the lateral ventricle, and the hippocampus minor, are peculiar to man and do not exist in the apes. I shall be obliged if you will read this letter to the Section, and I am, yours faithfully,

THOS. H. HUXLEY.

The paper referred to is now in course of publication in the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society.'

"T. H. HUXLEY."

The various Colonial Governments have subscribed very liberally towards the expense of a proper representation of their peculiar products at the forthcoming International Exhibition of 1862. It is indeed desirable that a better and more creditable show should be made by them than was the case in 1851, in London, or even at Paris, in 1855, great advance as the latter indicated in appreciation of these monster gatherings. Amongst the sums subscribed are 8,000*l.* by the Canadian Government, 5,000*l.* from that of the Cape; British Columbia contributes 2,000*l.* (a large sum for such a young colony); 2,000*l.* will be devoted by Queensland; Tasmania, 2,000*l.*; New South Wales, 3,000*l.*—together with 5,000*l.* for an exhibition of gold—which is, we understand, not to be a simple collection of huge nuggets, but a scientifically-arranged gathering of specimens of gold ore in its native states and amongst its native attachments of quartz, &c. Gold purifying machines and all sorts of implements employed at the diggings are to be exhibited. The weight of nuggets will be limited to six ounces. A further sum of 5,000*l.* is devoted by Victoria towards this gold display, together with 5,000*l.* more for general purposes. New Brunswick appropriates 1,600*l.*; British Guiana, 1,000*l.*; from other colonies will come like sums. Large collections of lacquered ware are coming from Japan and China, together with examples of all the beautiful textile fabrics produced by those countries, with specimens of their agricultural and scientific instruments and raw products. A great collection of the productions of our Indian Empire is being made by Dr. Forbes Watson, which promises to be the most complete ever got together. India will have a separate court, as in 1851, and not rank with the Colonies, to which last 12,000 superficial feet of space is appropriated at present, and more will probably be required. There is not more than a fourth larger amount of space disposable than there was in 1851. Yet ten times as much is required. England alone, it is said, demands twice as much as the whole contents of the building, and France complains of having appropriated to her about one-tenth of her requirements. The 30th inst. is fixed as the last day for receiving applications for space, and after the 12th of February next, exhibitors may commence sending in their contributions, and continue doing so until the end of March, after which date

nothing will be received under any circumstances whatever.

The Queen has chosen a design for a lace flounce, by a student of the Female School of Art, to be exhibited at the International Exhibition of 1862; an act of graceful and thoughtful patronage worth a world of fine words.

John Francis, sculptor, whose death, at the age of eighty-one, is announced, was one of those artists who enjoy a good practice among their immediate patrons without being known to the general public. In a brief memoir which has been sent to us it is said that he was a pupil of Chantrey, but this, we think, must be a mistake, for Francis was grown a man when Chantrey was a mere child. Mr. Coke, of Holkham, subsequently Earl of Leicester, was the first patron of Mr. Francis, whom he introduced to his Whig friends as a bust-maker of promise. The portrait busts executed by him would fill a gallery, and form a compendious set of illustrations to a history of the Whigs in our time. His works also include a series of busts of the royal family. Mrs. Thorneycroft, his daughter, inherits his connexion, and continues the practice of his art.

Our Lubeck Correspondent, in sketching the biographies of the artists and men of letters of that city, alluded to the interruption of Prof. Deecke's historical studies by the Revolution of 1848, and in consequence of his having been elected as representative of a Republic during a period of democratic agitation. Inadvertently, and without intention to discount the rest of his eulogy, our Correspondent described him as a democrat. But it appears that this epithet has a signification in Germany of which we have no idea in England: it is suggestive, we are told, of nothing but physical-force anarchists. We wish, therefore, to cancel a word capable of such misconception.

Our readers will grieve to hear that the Australian Expedition has met with a fatal stop. Mr. Burke, accompanied by Messrs. King, Gray and Mills, with a horse and six camels, had left Cooper's Creek for the Gulf of Carpentaria, and nothing had been heard of him or his party. It is feared they may all have perished. The summer had been unusually dry in Australia, as elsewhere; the watercourses were dried up, and scurvy carried off many of those who remained behind at Cooper's Creek or at the Darling. Among those who are known to have died is Mr. Ludwig Becker, the naturalist. Mr. Brahe, who led the remnant of his broken party back from Cooper's Creek, says:—"When Mr. Burke left he said he should be back in three months' time at most. He expected to be able to reach the Gulf of Carpentaria, and return in less than three months. He did not say he expected to meet a ship at the Gulf of Carpentaria. Mr. Burke was quite positive about coming back to Cooper's Creek. He said he would run no risk whatever. He said he would make a push for the Gulf from Eyre's Creek. He said he might be back in a month." But, four months passed, and he had not returned. The natives had become extremely hostile to the white men. Mr. Brahe's opinion with respect to Burke was, that he had gone to Eyre's Creek, and thence towards the Gulf; that he had gone on expecting to find water, but had found the holes dry; that in this way he had gone too far, thinking to find water ahead, and was unable to return from want of water. He believed that Burke and his party were stuck fast. He was also afraid that the party were attacked with scurvy; but there were no symptoms of it when they left. Burke seemed to be in good health when he left. The Exploration Committee took steps at once to afford relief. Mr. Howitt had been despatched with a party to Cooper's Creek, but becoming acquainted with the state of matters he had returned, and his party was re-equipped and strengthened. Another party, under the command of Major Walker, was to start from Rockhampton for the Albert River; and a sea party has been organized, the Chief Secretary having consented to place a sum of 2,000*l.* on the estimates for that purpose. We hope the survivors may be reached in time.

It is a hard thing to find old remains one after another being swept away; but a few months ago

it was the splendid gateway of Reading Abbey, now, the old walls of Rochester, that have withstood time and accident so many centuries, are being blown up by gunpowder, under the guidance of the Sappers and Miners. It is for educational purposes, so to speak, that this is being done, additional ground being needed for the enlargement of Sir Joseph Williamson's Free Mathematical School at Rochester.

A Correspondent, writing from Malton, Yorkshire, respecting the negligent compilation of Messrs. Black's 'Guide-Books for Tourists,' especially in reference to the old Priory Church at Bridlington in the above county, omitted to state that the building has been recently restored by Mr. G. G. Scott in a thorough-going fashion and with tolerable success. A new open-timbered roof has been placed above a portion of the nave, the remaining portion is old, and well worthy of notice for its excellent design, and the figures remaining on the ends of the hammer-beams, amongst which are to be seen the effigies of St. George or St. Michael the Archangel, it is difficult to say which, so lofty is the roof, and several angels. The same writer refers to the curious "churoh-collar," but does not explain that that instrument is a jointed ring of iron which was put round the necks of turbulent boys at church; by this they were chained to the wall. The offertory-box is without a lid, but the hinge remains set in the stone. The four books chained to the desk are controversial in character, Hooker's 'Ecclesiastical Polity' being the best reputed of them; they are of a date contemporaneous with the above. The Early English buttresses on the north side are worthy of admiration for their beautiful proportions and design; they are boldly chamfered at the angles, and carved at the bases of the splay. Over the porch has been a priest's chamber or muniment room.

SCIENCE

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

SECTION A.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE. SATURDAY.

'Provisional Report on the Magnetic Survey of Great Britain,' by Gen. SABINE.—The Report was nearly completed, but three stations remained yet unfinished; Gen. Sabine, therefore, preferred deferring the presentation of the Report to the next Meeting, when he hoped to have it complete and ready for presentation to the Physical Section.

'On the Amount of Direct Magnetic Effect of the Sun or Moon upon Instruments at the Earth's Surface,' by G. J. STONEY.

'On the Laws of the principal Diurnal Irregularities, Solar and Lunar, of Terrestrial Magnetic Forces as deduced from Ten Years' Observations at Greenwich, and on their Apparent Causes,' by the ASTRONOMER ROYAL.—The author described in an admirable manner, and suited to the comprehension of all present, what was meant by deviation and diurnal inequalities. Taking, he said, a compass needle or other bar of magnetized iron, if this were freely suspended it would take up a definite position as affected by the earth's attraction. Two forces pulled the needle, one towards the north, the other towards the south. Its position, however, did not remain constant during the day, nor yet during the year; and it was of the utmost importance to register the deviations it made, either by the eye of an observer, or by the far more accurate method of self-registration. The latter method was employed at Greenwich, and was effected by causing a cylinder of sensitive paper to revolve once during the twenty-four hours; on this the beam of light reflected from the needle fell, and made a curved line on the sensitive paper. In a similar manner the amount of force pulling the needle north or south was registered; and thus the horizontal force acting on the needle endways and that acting sideways were rendered visible, and their changes, from time to time, calculated. The common daily disturbing force varied in different years extremely, from 1846 to 1857; and

monthly also, for in June and July it was greatest, and in December and January least. This last observation led him to consider that it might depend a good deal on the radiation of the sun's heat, which was greater in summer, of course, than in winter. An interesting diagram was exhibited showing the law of this disturbing force, and consequent deviation of the needle during the day. It was greatest at noon, and decreased from that time till eleven at night, when it was least. The disturbance at the time when greatest tended in a south-westerly direction. He was inclined to explain the fact of this direction being taken from the consideration that Greenwich was peculiarly situated with regard to the distribution of land and water on the face of the globe. During the early hours of the afternoon, the sun, when on the north of the equator, was vertical over a great space of water lying in a south-westerly direction from Greenwich, the radiation from which was very great. Magnetism and galvanism were in his view interchangeable terms; and it was well known that it was difficult to get a galvanic current through the earth at any place on its surface when there was little or no moisture; and thus the sun shining before it reached the meridian of Greenwich on the arid plains of Central Asia, would have less magnetic effect than a few hours later in our day.

Gen. SABINE, in making some observations on the remarks of the Astronomer Royal, said that he (the Astronomer Royal) had, in an unusual degree, the happy art of popularizing a scientific and technical subject. It required some courage to offer an explanation of the strange movements of the magnet, and those who studied the subject of magnetism with attention knew that the science was in this state, that they had a great many observations reduced and generalized, and that what was now wanted was a good suggestion to explain them; and the Astronomer Royal deserved thanks for the one he had thrown out. There was this great objection, however, to the explanation, that the deviations were produced by merely local causes, that we find exactly the same deviations, with small exceptions, at magnetic stations in North America and Tasmania; and even within the arctic circle, where for three months the sun never appears above the horizon, and where, therefore, no radiation could exist.—The ASTRONOMER ROYAL, in replying, said that, though it required some courage to make a supposition, it required still more to abandon it, which he was ready to do, if required by facts. He then proceeded to notice those magnetic deviations apparently caused by the moon. His opinion was, that these followed the law of the double tides, having the same epochs. There was a double tide of magnetism every lunar day, following the hours like the tides. There was, however, a considerable discordance in the results obtained for the several years of observation, though this did not destroy their value. No action of the moon as an independent magnet could produce this, and probably the influence was a reflected one from the magnetic earth. He also suggested that it was probable that the moon produced a double tide in the air, and if so in the oxygenic part of it, and they were therefore justified, from the recent discoveries of Mr. Faraday, in expecting a magnetic disturbance twice a day.

'On Spontaneous Terrestrial Galvanic Currents,' by the PRESIDENT.—The Astronomer Royal, after pointing out how seriously these spontaneous galvanic currents interfered with the working of telegraphs, stated, that he had been in correspondence with Mr. Lamont, of Munich, on the subject, and that, although his replies were of the nature of private communications, yet he considered them so valuable that he had determined to lay them before the Section, and he was sure, if he had the opportunity of asking for Mr. Lamont's sanction for so doing, he should readily obtain it.

'On a Probable Cause for the Observed Diurnal Variation of Dip and Declination,' by Prof. HENNESSY.

'On the Quantity of the Acceleration of the Moon's Mean Motion as indicated by the Records of certain Ancient Eclipses,' by the Rev. EDWARD HINCKS.

General SABINE stated, that the Astronomer Royal had requested him to state that he had been obliged to leave the Section to keep an appointment; but as, of course, the communication just read would be published in *extenso*, he would have an opportunity of considering it at leisure, and replying, if necessary.

'On the Secular Changes of Terrestrial Magnetism and their Connexion with Disturbances,' by the Rev. H. LLOYD.—It has been generally supposed that, at a given place, the mean yearly values of the magnetic elements were subject to no fluctuations of a minor period; and consequently that, for a limited number of years, the rate of the change of these values from year to year was either uniform, or else uniformly accelerated or retarded. This idea, so far as relates to the magnetic inclination, has been completely disproved by Prof. Hansteen. From the long and accurate series of observations of this element, made by himself at Christiania, Prof. Hansteen has inferred that the mean yearly value of the inclination is subject to a periodical fluctuation, as well as to a progressive change. The length of this period, according to Prof. Hansteen, is 11½ years; the maxima occurring in the years 1828, 1840 and 1851, and the minima in 1823, 1834, 1845 and 1856. The Dublin observations, so far as they extend, exhibit similar results. If we assume that the inclination decreases from year to year proportionally to the time, and compare the results calculated according to this hypothesis with those actually observed, the differences clearly exhibit a cycle or period, whose duration does not differ materially from that laid down by Prof. Hansteen. The amount of the periodical part of the variation in 1845—the year of minimum—is so considerable as to mark altogether the regular yearly decrease. The Dublin observations exhibit a similar law in the values of the horizontal component of the earth's magnetic force, as deduced by means of the bifilar magnetometer, combined with absolute determinations made according to Gauss's method. When these results are corrected for the secular change, supposed uniform, they show very clearly the existence of a cycle. The maximum is 3°50'71, and occurs in the year 1844; the minimum is 3°50'27, and is the mean value of the horizontal intensity for the year 1848. Dr. Lloyd concluded by pointing out the connexion of these phenomena with the periods of greater or less prevalence of magnetic disturbances, and showed in what manner the disturbances operated in producing these effects. The general action of a disturbance is to augment the inclination and to diminish the horizontal force; and, accordingly, the year of greatest disturbance should be also that of greatest inclination, and of least horizontal intensity—these elements being supposed to be corrected for the regular progressive change. In the same manner as the easterly disturbances of the magnetic declinations preponderate over the western in this part of the globe, the effect of disturbances should be, on the whole, to diminish the mean westerly declination, which should therefore exhibit a period of the same duration.

General SABINE remarked on the value of this communication as the condensed result of years of laborious research. In his opinion a request should be sent up from the Committee of the Section to the Committee of Recommendations that it should be printed in *extenso* in the next volume of the *Proceedings* of the Association, as justice could not be at all done to it by the abstract laid before the Section.

'On the Effect produced on the Deviations of the Compass by the Length and Arrangement of the Compass Needles,' by A. SMITH and F. J. EVANS.

'On the Involvement of Axes of Rotation,' by Prof. SYLVESTER.—After a brief statement as to the most general mode of representing the displacement of a rigid body in space by means of angular rotations about six distinct axes fixed in position, it was shown that under peculiar conditions the six axes would become insufficient, being, in fact, equivalent to a smaller number, in which case they would be said to form a system in involution. Various constructions for representing such and

similar systems were stated, and the remarkable conclusion presented, that the necessary and sufficient condition for three, four, five, or six lines being thus mutually, as it were, implicated and involved consists in their lying in ruled surfaces of the first, second, third, and fourth orders respectively. The theory of involution originated with Prof. Mobius, by whom, however, it had been left in an imperfect condition. The author referred for further information on the subject to some recent notes by himself in the 'Comptes Rendus' of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, and to certain masterly geometrical investigations of M. Chasles and Mr. Cayley, to which these had given rise.

'On Curves of the Third Order,' by A. CAYLEY.
'On Definite Integrals,' by BIERENS DE HAAN.—M. De Haan has published several volumes of tabulated integrals.

SECTION D.—ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY.

SATURDAY.

'On the Method of Mr. Darwin, in his Treatise on the Origin of Species,' by H. FAWCETT.

'On a Scheme to induce the Mercantile Marine to aid in the Advancement of Science by the intelligent Collection of Objects of Natural History,' by Dr. COLLINGWOOD.—The author pointed out the advantage which sailors possessed for the collecting of objects of natural history, and at the same time drew attention to the little that is really done by our mercantile marine for increasing our store of objects of natural history.

Mr. THOMSON, of Hull, suggested that a committee should be formed, and that systematic efforts should be made to draw the attention of the proprietors of vessels to the subject.—Dr. LANKESTER believed that nothing short of educating sailors in the elements of Natural History would induce them to collect intelligently such objects as the naturalist most desired. He suggested that the rewards offered by the Committee of Council on Education, by the Science Minute of June 1859, would induce some persons to undertake classes of Zoology in our seaport towns. Already several navigation schools had been established, and he believed if the purport of the Minute were more fully known, it might be made available for obtaining the objects Dr. Collingwood had in view.—The Rev. Mr. HIGGINS, of Liverpool, gave an account of the difficulty there was in inducing sailors to collect.—Mr. J. A. TURNER thought little could be done by men on board our ships, but that the surgeons and officers might be induced to collect. He had obtained in this way a large collection of rare objects in natural history.—Mr. PATTERSON thought that sailors should be taught Natural History. They would then be able to appreciate the difference between valuable and valueless species. He believed that such a pursuit would do much to relieve the tedium of the leisure hours which so often pressed heavily on the sailor.—Dr. WHERRY alluded to the fact that we possessed no good collection of fish in this country, and that sailors might be induced to catch fish and preserve them, till they came home and could dispose of them.

'On the Flora of Manchester,' by L. H. GREEN-DON.—After some observations on the climate and soil of Manchester, the author remarked:—"The positive character of the Manchester Flora consists in the presence of 370 or 380 British plants, which are indifferent to the soil they grow upon, and which clay and sandstone suit as well as any other. These are, of course, the common plants of the country in general; and were it not that the peat-bogs furnish many species peculiar to such habitats, and that the low level of the country and the abundance of moisture combine to the production of innumerable marshy hollows, in which plants are found plentifully that the limestone districts afford penuriously or not at all—were it not for these, the Manchester Flora would be no more than a list of cosmopolites. The ponds of the district, locally called 'pits,' are innumerable. In Cheshire they often become enlarged into beautiful sheets of water, called 'mares,' which greatly enhance the picturesque character of the northern parts of that county. South-east Lancashire contributes also a peculiar class of habitats in its innumerable and very pretty little winding

ravines, locally called 'cloughs,' the sides clothed with trees, and a stream running along the bottom. These, like the marshy hollows, supply many plants in great abundance that districts more favoured in soil and climate fail to offer, and, along with the peat-mosses, supply the principal part of what is locally interesting. Of rare and extraordinary plants we do not possess a single instance, except when they appear, as in other places, adventitiously. We have no permanent treasures or rarities, such as give celebrity to St. Vincent's Rocks, the Great Ormshead, and the Scotch mountains. If a claim to such a character can be asserted by any of our plants, that claim must come from *Carex elongata*. In conclusion, he noticed some of the more remarkable and conspicuous plants of the district. He added that, on a review of the whole subject, it appears that the Manchester district, although exposed to some great disadvantages, is quite as productive of interesting plants as any other. They are fewer in number, and they are less brilliant in appearance; nevertheless, the botanist who would wish to enjoy himself, and to find everything necessary to intimate acquaintance with the types of the British Flora, need not to distress himself at the seeming dearth of Manchester. If he will seek he will find, his reward augmenting in the ratio of his philosophy.

Dr. GIBB read a paper 'On the Arrest of Puparial Metamorphosis of the *Vanessa Antiopa*, the well-known Camberwell Beauty.'

Dr. CLELAND read a paper 'On the Anatomy of *Orthogoriscus Mola*, the short Sunfish.'

A paper was read from Mr. A. STANSFIELD 'On new British Species of Blechnum.'—Prof. BABINGTON said, that in the absence of specimens, it was impossible to say how far the author was right in his conclusions.

SECTION E.—GEOGRAPHY AND ETHNOLOGY.

SATURDAY.

'On the Osteology and Dentition of the Natives of the Andaman Islands,' by Prof. OWEN.—Prof. Owen commenced by a brief notice of the geography of the Andaman Islands, and condensed an account of the physical characters and habits of the natives, from the Reports of the able superintendents and surveyors of the convict settlements, recently established by the East Indian Government on these Islands: quoting more particularly from the statement of a Brahmin Sepoy, one of the transported mutineers, who, after escaping from the convict establishment, passed upwards of a year (from April 23, 1858, to May 17, 1859), with a tribe of Andamaners. His statement accorded with previous accounts, that the diminutive black aborigines of these islands have no notions of a Deity, of spiritual beings, or a future state; that both sexes go naked without any sense of shame. There is promiscuous intercourse, save with the parent, which only ceases in regard to the woman when she is allotted as wife to a man, but is retained as the prerogative of the male sex. "It is impossible," writes Dr. Mouatt, Inspector-General of Jails, Calcutta, "to imagine any human beings to be lower in the scale of civilization than are the Andaman savages. Entirely destitute of clothing, utterly ignorant of agriculture, living in the most primitive and rudest form of habitations, their only care seems to be the supply of their daily food."† The chief weapons of the Andamaners are bows and arrows; some of the males also carry a kind of spear. Scarification of the skin in certain maladies, tattooing, and shaving of the scalp, are performed with chips of glass skillfully detached from bottles cast ashore after wrecks, by sharp blows with a stone. The iron with which the arrows and spears are headed is also obtained from wrecks. The Andamaners appear to be devoid of fear: they are powerful for their size, can carry greater burthens than the Hindoos; are swift runners, and clear rapidly, by jumping, the fallen trees of the jungle and rocks of the tidal shore. As climbers they are little inferior to monkeys, being used from childhood to climb the lofty, straight, unbranched trees of the forest in quest of fruit and honey. They are excel-

lent swimmers from their childhood, and wonderful divers, "fishing for shell-fish in deep water." "I have seen," deposes the Sepoy, "three or four of them dive into deep water and bring up in their arms a fish six or seven feet in length, which they had seized."—"They could perceive canoes approaching long before they were visible to me, and could see fruits and honeycombs in the jungle which I could not. Their vision penetrates to great depths in the sea, where they could see and shoot fish with arrows, when the object aimed at was not apparent to me. They see well at night, catching fish in the pools left by the tide at that season; and shooting the wild pigs which came to the coast to drink by night." By their acute sense of smell they often detect afar off the existence of fruit in the neighbouring lofty trees. "I never met with any one affected with gonorrhoea, syphilis, itch, piles, small-pox, or goitre; but I have seen them affected with vomiting, colic, diarrhoea, intermittent fever, head-ache, ear-ache, tooth-ache, abscesses, rheumatism, catarrh, cough, painful and difficult respiration. The only remedies I have seen used are 'red earth rubbed up with turtle oil,' a cold infusion of certain aromatic leaves, the wetted leaves being applied to the head or other inflamed parts, and local bleedings by sharp splinters of bottle glass." They spin ropes; make wicker baskets, large nets for catching turtle—smaller nets for catching fishes; and they scoop out their canoes by means of a small kind of adze, tipped with a semicircular blade of iron. Thus, for all their immediate wants, invention has supplied the instruments called for by the nature of the surrounding objects and sources of food. But their life is little beyond that of the brute animal; and the low grade of humanity with the dwarfish stature and black colour of the Andamaners have always made a further knowledge of their physical characters peculiarly desirable.—Prof. Owen was enabled to contribute the present notice of the osteological and dental characters, by the opportunities kindly afforded him by Dr. Fred. J. Mouatt, Inspector of Indian Jails, who had brought over the bones of an adult male native of the Andamans, now presented by Dr. Mouatt to the British Museum. The bones presented a compact sound texture, with the processes, articular surfaces, and places of muscular attachments neatly defined. The cranium is well formed, not exceeding disproportionately in any diameter, it might be classed with those of the oval type. The frontal region is rather narrow, but not low; it passes by a regular curve upward and backward to the vertex. The frontal, much of the sagittal, and the upper part of the coronal sutures were obliterated. Part of the lambdoidal suture was very complex. The alisphenoid joined the parietal on both sides of the head. The glabella is but little prominent; the nasals are not flat, but are moderately developed. The alveolar parts of the upper and lower jaws slightly project. The chin is a little produced, and is not deep. The malar bones are not unusually prominent. The cranial bones are not above the average thickness. The following were the principal dimensions of this cranium:—

	In.	Lin.
Length, from inion to premaxillary border (178°0)	7	0
Do. from do. to glabella (160°0)	6	4
Breadth of the cranium (144°0)	5	4
Circumference of the cranium (409°0)	19	6
Ante-posterior diameter of the interior of the cranium (150°0)	5	9
Transverse diameter of ditto (145°0)	5	7
Vertical diameter of ditto (115°0)	4	6

—The spine of the occiput is not so developed as to interrupt the convex contour of the occipital part of the skull; the lower occipital crest is rather more developed than the upper one. The mastoids are moderately developed; there is no super-mastoid ridge. The base of the skull offers all the strictly human characteristics. There is no excess in the size of the orbits or of the auditory apertures; a sharp ridge projects from the lower boundary of the anterior nares. The lower jaw shows a variety in the shape of the coronoid process, which is occasionally seen in Europeans; it is broader and lower than usual; the front border is more convex at its upper half, and forms, with the concave lower part, a deeper and more decided sigmoid curve. The

ascending ramus forms a less open angle with the horizontal ramus than in most Negro and Australian skulls. The teeth equal in size the average of those of Indo-Europeans; they correspond in this respect with those of the European figured in the author's 'Odontography,' plates 118 and 119. Although they are large in proportion to the size of the jaws, they are markedly smaller than are those of the Australian figured in the same plates. In the upper jaw of the male Andamaner, the true molars, as in most Europeans, diminish in size from the first to the third. The fissure which penetrates the grinding surface from the outer side, to the middle of the crown, had its end unobliterated in m 1, and retained its whole length in m 2. The enamel was worn from the inner half in both teeth, but in a less proportion in m 2; it was also slightly worn from the outer tubercles in m 1. The degree of abrasion of the teeth, according to the age of the individual, is such as might be expected from the mastication of a diet consisting chiefly of fish and fruit. In the lower jaw the denture is exposed on the three outer tubercles of m 1; the crucial figure is not obliterated in m 2; m 3 is larger, as usual, than in the corresponding tooth above. The upper premolars are implanted by a fang which is divided at its base into an outer and an inner root. The undivided fang of the lower premolars is longitudinally grooved on the outer side. In the upper jaw m 1 and m 2 are implanted by two outer and one inner roots; m 3 by one antero-external and one postero-internal root. All the lower molars have distinct anterior and posterior roots. There was no irregularity in the position, nor any sign of decay in the teeth. All the bones of the trunk and limbs presented the specific and generic characters of *Homo sapiens*, Linn. The sigmoid flexure of the clavicle was well marked. The scapula agrees with that variety of form which shows a minor extent of the supra-spinal tract, and a greater breadth of the lower part of the sub-spinal tract, with a more produced angle between the surfaces for the teres major and teres minor muscles, on the inferior costa. The inferior costa describes a continuous concave curve from the angle to the base of the coracoid, without any supra-scapular notch. The os innominatum, calcaneum, astragalus, and bones of the hallux, contrasted as strongly with the quadrumanous characters of those bones as in the highest of the human races. The first lumbar vertebra had the diapophysis, metapophysis, and anapophysis distinct, and almost equally developed, and well illustrated the true serial homology of the longer diapophysis of the succeeding lumbar. In many European skeletons the diapophysis of the first lumbar vertebra are more developed than in that of the Andamaner. The ridges, processes, and surfaces for muscular attachment are well and neatly defined on the several limb-bones of this skeleton; and agree with the character for agility in running, climbing, and swimming, assigned to the Andaman race. The following were the dimensions of the principal limb-bones:—

Scapula.

	In.	Lin.
Length from end of acromion to inferior angle	7	1
Breadth from upper and outer angle to lower border of glenoid cavity	4	0

Os Innominatum.

	In.	Lin.
Length	7	7
Breadth of ilium	5	5

	Humerus	Ulna	Radius	Femur	Tibia	Clavicle
	In.	Li.	In.	Li.	In.	Li.
Length	12	2	10	8	9	11
Transverse diameter of upper end	1	10	1	2	0	10
Ditto of middle	0	9	0	6	0	6
Ditto of lower end	2	1½	0	9	1	3
					2	9
					1	10

The above dimensions of parts of the skeleton indicate that they are from an individual of 4 feet 10 inches in height. The Andamaners, or Minicopie, are called by most of the observers who have described them "Negrillos," or dwarf Negroes. They have no knowledge, and appear to have no idea, of their own origin. It has been surmised that they may be descendants of African Negroes,

† Selections from the Records of the Government of India, No. XXV., 'Andaman Islands,' Preface, p. vi.

imported by the Portuguese for slave labour in their settlement at Pegu, and which had been wrecked on the Andamans. But the recorders of this hypothesis allude to it as a mere hearsay, "We are told that when the Portuguese," &c. (*Calcutta Monthly Register, or India Repository*, November, 1790, pp. 15-17). Neither the skull nor the teeth of the male Andamaner above described, offer any of the characters held to be distinctive of the African Negroes. The cranium has not the relative narrowness ascribed to that of the Negro; it presents nothing suggestive of lateral compression; it conforms to the full oval type, with a slight degree of prognathism, and is altogether on a smaller scale than in the Indo-European exhibiting that form of skull. It is to be presumed that the Portuguese would import from the Guinea coast, or other mart of Negro-slaves, individuals of the usual stature, and it is incredible that their descendants, enjoying freedom in a tropical locality affording such a sufficiency and even abundance of food as the Andamans are testified to supply, should have degenerated in stature, in the course of two or three centuries, to the characteristic dwarfishness of the otherwise well-made, well-nourished, strong and active natives of the Andaman Islands. Prof. Owen concludes, therefore, that they were aborigines; and merely resembled Negroes in a blackness of the tegumentary pigment, which might be due to constant exposure in such a rude and primitive race. Their prognathism is not more than is found in most of the Southern Asiatic peoples, and indeed in the lower orders of these in all countries, and may be due or relate to the prolonged sucking of the plastic infant. The observation of the hair of the scalp, which we must suppose to be unsatisfactory or insufficient in regard to a race that habitually shaves or eradicates the hair, were it exact in regard to the crisp, curly, or woolly character of the hair, would show a resemblance of the Andamaners to the Papuans and Australians, as well as to the African Negroes. But the skull and dentition of the Andaman male is still more distinct from the Papuan-Australian type than from that of the West-coast Negro. There is no supra-nasal ridge due to a sunken origin of the flattened nasal bones; neither the malar nor zygomatic arches show the strength and prominence that mark them in the Australian male; there is no excessive size of molar or other teeth. From the present opportunity of studying the osteology and dentition of the Andamaner, the ethnologist derives as little indication, or ground of surmise, of the origin of the race in question, from an Australasian as from an African continent: and there is scarcely better evidence of his Malayan or Mongolian ancestry. Prof. Owen was not cognizant of any anatomical grounds for deriving the physical Andaman people from any existing continent. But in making these remarks he intended no encouragement to a belief that they originated in the locality to which they are now limited. Dr. Latham states that "their language shows them to belong to the same division with the Burmese of the opposite continent." These, however, show the average stature of the southern Asiatic men. And it would be as pure assumption to affirm that they had been derived from the Andamaners, as that these were degenerate descendants of the Burmese. Combined geological, geographical, and zoological researches have made us cognizant of the fact of the formation and destruction of continental tracts of land in the known course of the earth's period of existence. The Andaman Islands, like Java, Sumatra and Ceylon, may have been parts of some former extent of dry land, distinct from, and perhaps pre-existent to, that neighbouring and more northern continent which has been the scene of the elevation of the Himalayan range of mountains, in part,—perhaps a great part,—within the tertiary period. The Andamans are forty miles distant from the nearest islands—the Cocos—on their north, and seventy-two miles distant from the Nicobar Islands on their south. There is a mountain 2,400 feet in height, called "Saddle Peak," probably volcanic, on the main island; and there is a volcanic island in the vicinity, called "Barren Island," with an active volcano. The whole of the shores of the

Andamans are skirted by continuous coral reefs. It is plain that the Andamans are the active seat of those causes that influence the change in the relations of land to sea. We should, doubtless, err, therefore, in any speculation on the origin of their population, if we were to assume that the Andamans were such as they now are when they received their first human inhabitants. The cardinal defect of speculators on the origin of the human species is, the assumption that the present geographical condition of the earth's surface is anterior to, or, at least, co-existent with, the origin of such species. The Monogenist, on that assumption, bent on tracing all human races from one source and one existent centre, exaggerates the application and value of casual remarks, to show, for example, that "the Australians are not a pure race, but hybrids between true negroes and a Malayan, or yellow race (see Quatrefages, 'Unité de l'Espèce Humaine,' 12mo., 1861, p. 133). And the Polygenist invokes a separate creation of each race for each existing continent, or island-home of such race. The Andamaners are, perhaps, the most primitive, or lowest in the scale of civilization of the human race. They have no tradition, and as had been before remarked, apparently no notion of their own origin. Finding in their bows and arrows, and their hand-nets, implements that answer for acquiring the principal articles of food which their locality yields, they have carried the inventive faculties no further. At best, they may have availed themselves of the wrecks during the last century or two of their insular existence to barb their arrows with iron instead of fish-bone, and to get from broken bottles such trenchant fragments as our oldest known Europeans obtained from broken flints. The animal appetites are gratified in the simplest animal fashion; there is no sense of nakedness, no sentiment of shame. The man choosing promiscuously for one or more years after puberty, then takes, or has assigned to him, a female who becomes his exclusive mate and servant, and the reason assigned for this monogamy is that, though she be restricted, he may continue to select from the unmarried females as before. The climate dispenses with the necessity of any other protection of the body than a paste of earth and oil. Any rudiment of a cincture relates solely to the convenience of the suspension of weapons or other portable objects. They are not cannibals. Implacably hostile to strangers, the Andamaners have made no advance in the few centuries during which their seas have been traversed by ships of higher races. Perhaps the sole change is that of the materials for weapons derived from casual wrecks, to which allusion had already been made. Enjoying, therefore, the merest animal life during those centuries, why, asked the author, may they not have so existed for thousands of years? The conditions of existence being such as they now enjoy, on what can the ethnologist found an idea of the limitation of the period during which the successive generations of Andamaners have continued so to exist? Antecedent generations of the race may have co-existed with the slow and gradual geological changes which have obliterated the place or continent of their primitive origin, whatever be the hypothesis adopted regarding it. In every essential of human physical character, the present Mincopie, or Andamaners, participate with their more gifted brethren; they approach the Orangs and Chimpanzees only in their diminutive stature; but this is associated with the well-balanced human proportions of trunk to limbs: they are, indeed, surpassed by the great Orangs and Gorillas in the size of the trunk and in the length and strength of the arms, in a greater degree than are the more advanced and taller races of mankind.

'A Letter from the Colonial Office, on the Exploration of N.W. Australia, under Mr. Gregory.'

'An Appeal on behalf of the only Son of the Great Traveller, the late T. Atkinson, Esq.,' by Sir R. I. MURCHISON.—Sir R. I. Murchison said that Eastern Siberia and the Great Steppes beyond it, were explored a few years ago by that remarkable and enterprising traveller, Thomas Atkinson, who once lived in Manchester, and had built one very good church here, and whose skill and taste

as a landscape-painter were well known—who had directed his enterprise for a series of years to the exploration of those remarkable regions of Mongolia and the eastern steppes of the Kirghis. The volumes which he had published had been received with much approbation by the public, and had been read with much avidity; and he had thrown much light on tracks in which he might venture to assert not only no Englishman, but scarcely any European, had previously trod. He knew of no traveller that had penetrated where this remarkable man had been. In his travels he had a spirited wife, who accompanied him throughout; and, at the foot of one of those desolate mountains, the Alatau (in the Actau range, in the middle horde of the Kirghis, and near the celebrated spring Tamschiboulac), she gave birth to their only son, now twelve years old, who, by the lamented death of Mr. Atkinson, at Walmer, only a few weeks ago, was left in a state of want; for Mr. Atkinson did not travel at the expense of either the Russian or the British Government, but entirely at his own cost, and had expended his little means in his extraordinary journeys. It therefore occurred to him to make some appeal to the public in order to establish a fund to help on the education of that fine boy, who in commemoration of his having been born in such a remarkable spot, had been named Alatau Tamschiboulac Atkinson. They were of course exceedingly anxious that this young man, with so remarkable a geographical name, should in future life prove equal to his father; and in order to enable him to do so, the first thing was to give him a good education. Therefore was made this little appeal. Subscriptions would be received in London, at the rooms of the Royal Geographical Society, 15, Whitehall Place, and by the bankers of the Society, Messrs. Cocks & Biddulph, Charing Cross; and in Manchester by Dr. Shaw, the Secretary of the Geographical and Ethnological Society, as well as by the local treasurers of the British Association. — The following subscriptions were then announced:—Sir R. I. Murchison, 20*l.*; W. Fairbairn, Esq., 10*l.*; J. Craufurd, Esq., 5*l.*; C. White, Esq., 10*l.*; W. Spottiswoode, Esq., 5*l.*; and H. D. Seymour, Esq., M.P. 5*l.*

A Letter from Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Hong Kong, relating to the Progress of Major Sard, Capt. Blakiston, and others, who are endeavouring to pass from China to the North of India.

'On the Mountains forming the Eastern Side of the Basin of the Nile, and the Origin of the Designation "Mountains of the Moon" as applied to them,' by Dr. BEKE.—This paper was in continuation of the author's communications to the British Association in the years 1846, 1848 and 1851. It commenced by stating that the great additions made to our geographical knowledge since the date of the author's previous communications have all tended to establish the substantial truth of the opinions therein expressed. In 1846 Dr. Beke described the Abessinian table-land as having its summit-line towards the sea-coast, and thence falling gradually towards the Nile; which river skirts the western flank of the high land, and is the sink into which all the rivers flowing over the table-land are received. The fall of the Nile is so small, that Dr. Beke estimated its absolute elevation in the fifth parallel of north latitude at not more than 2,000 feet. It is now found that at Gondokoro in 4° 44' N. lat., the elevation of the bed of the Nile is only 1,911 feet. On the other hand, the mountain-range of Eastern Africa, forming the anticlinal axis between the ocean and the basin of the Nile, which in 1846 could only be traced as far as 9° 30' N. lat., may now be regarded as extending beyond the sixth parallel of south latitude, in a line running from N.N.E. to S.S.W., between the 40th and 35th meridians. It was next stated that the Snowy Mountains, Kilimanjaro, Kenia and Doengo-Engai, which in 1846 were unknown, are portions of this mountain-range of Eastern Africa, to which Dr. Beke attributes the name of the "Mountains of the Moon," the snows of which are described by Ptolemy as flowing into the lakes of the Nile; the lakes intended being Nyanza and Tanganyika, recently discovered by Captains Burton and Speke. With reference to the derivation of the designation "Mountains of

the Moon" from the name of the country Unyamwezi, in the vicinity of those lakes, the author showed in the first place how the Indian name of the island of Java—Java-dive—was translated into Greek *Κριθής νήσος* or *Barley Island*, just as the Latin name of the Etruscan city and port of Luna was translated *Σελήνη*; though there is reason for believing that such significations did not belong to the words *Java* and *Luna* in their respective aboriginal languages, but were merely mis-translations by the Indian conquerors of Java in the one case, and by the Romans in the other. In the same way, it was contended, the native African name Unyamwezi, having become known to the Greeks through the Sawahilis, or people of the coast, in whose language *muwezi* means *moon*, was supposed to have some connexion with the name of that planet. Dr. Beke argued, however, that *Mwezi*, as a component part of the name Unyamwezi, does not necessarily mean *moon* in the aboriginal language of the country. All the Kafir tongues have certain prefixes, distinguishing singulars from plurals, adjectives from substantives, and one kind of substantive from another. Thus, Ki-Nyamwezi is the language spoken by the Wa-Nyamwezi people, who dwell in the country called U-Nyamwezi, one of those people, being a M'-Nyamwezi or Mu-Nyamwezi, (whence our "Monomoezi"). Thus, it appears that the root is not *Mwezi*, but *Nyamwezi*; and though it may be that the natives themselves never use the root without some prefix, strangers might not unreasonably do so, and even contract Nyamwezi into Mwezi as the Sawahilis and Arabs, according to Captain Burton, actually do; and from this contraction, the translation into the Greek *Selene* would have followed as a matter of course. What the theoretical root may mean in the Nyamwezi language has yet to be ascertained. Meanwhile the rendering of Unyamwezi into "Possession of the Moon," or "Land of the Moon" appears to be purely hypothetical. Should it prove to be erroneous, the designation "Mountains of the Moon," as applied to the great mountain-range of Eastern Africa, in which are the sources of the Nile, will have originated in a mistranslation. Still, that well-known name has been in use during so many ages, that it could hardly be practicable, and certainly would not be judicious, to supersede it now. The paper concluded thus:—"The entire eastern side of the basin of the Nile appears to be auriferous, the gold collected in various parts of it since the earliest ages, being brought down by the tributaries of that river, so that there is reason to consider the Mountains of the Moon as a meridional metalliferous cordillera, similar in its general character to the Ural and the corresponding mountain-ranges of America and Australia. Whenever the discovery shall be made in Eastern Africa of some of the chief deposits of that precious metal, the influx from all parts of the civilized world to the 'diggings,' in the Mountains of the Moon will be such as to occasion a more rapid and complete revolution in the social condition of those hitherto neglected regions, than could be caused by commerce, by missionary labours, by colonization, or by conquest; as we have witnessed in other parts of the globe, where the *auri sacra fames* has collected together masses of the most hardy and energetic of human beings. We shall then, too, doubtless see in Eastern Africa, as in California and in Australia, the formation of another new race of mankind."

'Notice of a Volcanic Eruption on the Coast of Abessinia,' by Dr. BEKE.—During the night of the 7th or morning of the 8th of May, 1861, a volcano eruption took place from Djebel Dubbeh, in about 13° 57' N. lat., and 41° 20' E. long., accompanied by loud shocks resembling the discharge of artillery and immense clouds of dust. The noises were distinctly heard both at Massowah and at Perim, places nearly 400 miles apart, and the dust fell for several days over a vast extent of the Red Sea, and on the coast of Arabia as far as the mountain-range of Yemen. At Edd, on the Abessinian coast, a day's journey from Djebel Dubbeh, the dust was knee-deep, and its fall during the first day caused total darkness. The eruption continued at intervals for three or four days. There is no remembrance of any previous eruption. Djebel

Dubbeh is distant about 230 miles, in a direction almost due north, from the great extinct volcano Aiyalu or Azalo, mentioned in Dr. Beke's paper 'On the Mountains forming the Eastern side of the Basin of the Nile,' and, like Aiyalu and also Kilimandjaro, it forms a portion of the mountain-system to which he attributes the designation of the Mountains of the Moon.

'Cromleachs and Rocking Stones considered Ethnologically,' by P. O'CALLAGHAN.

'Remarks on the English Gipsies and their Dialects,' by C. SMART.

SECTION G.—MECHANICAL SCIENCE. SATURDAY.

Dr. EDDY read 'A Proposal for a Class of Gunboats capable of engaging Armour-plated Ships at Sea, accompanied with Suggestions for fastening on Armour-Plates.' He considered that the monster iron-clad vessels which we and our neighbours were building might be successfully assailed by vessels of very inferior size specially designed for the purpose. The first essential condition of such vessels was superiority of speed, and so protected as to approach them without being crippled; and he believed that one such vessel with a couple of heavy guns might so harass a larger vessel as to paralyze her movements, and that two such vessels might even engage with advantage; and, if this was so, might not a flotilla of these small vessels advantageously engage a fleet of the large iron-plated ships? To obtain superior speed, we must either sacrifice weight of metal or increase the size. He preferred the former, and by reducing the armament to a very few guns—two or four,—and those of the powerful kind now manufactured, he thought we might obtain the required speed within moderate dimensions; and he hoped to show that, by a peculiar adjustment of material, we might gain all the protection required, without immoderate weight. Much of this problem had indeed been worked out by Capt. Coles, of whose cupola, the conical fort, with revolving shield, in the model produced, was a modification. A speed of sixteen knots an hour would, he believed, be sufficient for present purposes, and he took it that this speed might be secured without difficulty in a vessel of fine lines, and of certain proportions, without tremendous size. Dr. Eddy proceeded to describe from a model the kind of gunboat he proposed to build. The dimensions, he said, were calculated from one datum, namely, the least elevation above water at which the guns could advantageously be laid, which he took to be 8 feet. In this position, then, he would place two of the heaviest Armstrong guns, with their muzzles 4½ ft. apart, on an inclined slide, upon a turn-table placed within a fixed conical fort, armour clad, the sides of which sloped at an angle of 45°. Above this, for a perpendicular height of four feet, he would protect the guns and gunners with a shield of iron plate, also at an angle of 45°. The shape of the fort would be a truncated cone on a cylinder, like an extinguisher upon a candlestick. A second cupola he believed might be added, and this would give an armament of four guns, which, if concentrated upon one point at short range, must have a crushing effect. But, to be of any use, the smaller vessel must be enabled to approach her large antagonist without risk of having a shot sent through her bottom from the enemy's depressed guns. The manner in which he proposed to fortify the gunboat was by keeping all the vital parts well below the water-line, and covering them with a deck which would deflect upwards any shot that might reach it. As the boat was only intended to attack ships, not forts, he presumed there was no need to apprehend a shot striking her at a larger angle with the horizon than 7°. Still at this angle, to protect the sides of the vessel effectually, the armour must be carried at least 4 ft. above water and 3 ft. below, possibly more; but as this involved a weight of 300 tons in plating alone, some other method of protection must be sought. He hoped he had found this desideratum in a plan which aimed at carrying out thoroughly the principle of deflexion. His plan consisted of an arched deck of inch iron resting upon two courses of timber, the extremities of the arch being tied, so as to neutralize the outward

thrust. He proposed that this should spring at the sides from three feet below the water-line, and that the crown should rise amidships up to the water-line, the crown being kept tolerably flat, the object being to present so small an angle that even a flat-headed bolt should glance off. The space above the deck and between it and the water-line he proposed to pack with some tough and resilient but light fibre, and these qualities he found combined in the cocoa-nut fibre, which could be easily rendered incombustible by sal-ammoniac. This fibre would offer a considerable amount of resistance to the penetration of a shot, and in proportion to the resistance would tend to deflect the shot. The exact amount of resistance which this mode of packing would afford could not be ascertained without experiment, but the trial would not be expensive. He might be met with the objection, that steel or iron was the substance which offered the greatest amount of protection proportionate to its weight. Granting this, he maintained that there were circumstances under which iron alone could not be advantageously used, and that this was one. Dr. Eddy alluded to the difficulty now felt in securing the iron plates on the sides of the vessels without weakening them by perforating holes, and he mentioned a plan of screwing the plates within a rail-shaped frame, which he said he had been encouraged by Mr. Fairbairn to lay before the Section, and which he thought would obviate the difficulty.

Capt. BLAKELY, R.A., then brought forward his paper 'On Artillery versus Armour.'—He said it was now four years since he first developed at Dublin his ideas with reference to the strength and extent of range which might be obtained with a particular description of cannon. He was happy to think that the principle he then contended for had since been recognized by both the English and Spanish Governments to be correct. With great deference to the opinion of Sir William Armstrong, he must state, as the result of his experiments, that nearly every kind of steel he had used was better than every kind of wrought iron. Cast iron, where weight was no objection, he found to answer admirably. Capt. Blakely exhibited the drawing of the new Spanish gun, and explained its construction. The diameter of the bore was between six and seven inches; more than half of the gun, he said, was of cast iron, the upper portion of the breech only being formed of rings of steel. Extensive experiments had been made to determine the proper degree of tension for these rings, because on that point depended the efficiency of the gun. If the rings were too tight, they burst before the central part, and if they were too loose the central parts burst first, and perhaps left the rings whole. He did not think that any limit could be assigned as to the size which would be reached in the manufacture of guns. The whole question of armour hung on the cannon which it had to resist. He had read that Sir William Armstrong was engaged in the manufacture of a 300 lb. gun. He (Capt. Blakely) was trying to make a 600 lb. gun, and by using wire he did not think there was any insurmountable difficulty in making a 6,000 lb. gun, or even a 60,000 lb. gun. He believed it could be done, and if it could be done anywhere it was in England. The construction he would propose was that to which Sir W. Armstrong alluded and approved of on the previous day, the coiling of steel wire round a central cylinder. With a 600 lb. gun of this construction the iron plates would have no chance.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that they had better confine their attention to the 200 lb. gun, which was all they had got at present.—Capt. BLAKELY admitted that with the 200 lb. gun the iron plates would have the best of it. He had offered over and over again to make a gun of the description he had named at his own expense and place it at the service of the Government for trial, and the offer had been refused. With all respect, he must remark that it was not philosophical for the Government to refuse his oft-repeated offer, and to go on building ships with the conviction that such guns could not be made. He, however, announced that since the last Meeting of the Association the Ordnance Select Committee had acknowledged the

correctness of his theory that in building up cannon each layer must have a definite strain; he therefore asked the Meeting to place some confidence in his assurance that guns could and would be made to smash any armour-plate which a ship could carry.

Mr. FAIRBAIRN, President of the Association, as one of the Committee (of which Sir J. D. Hay was chairman) appointed to conduct the experiments at Shoeburyness, gave some of the results of the experiments made. Apologizing for his not having been able to prepare a written report, he stated that one of the results of the experiments made was to convince him that, though we had very good iron in this country, yet he did not think that the quality of the wrought iron was quite so good as some produced in other countries. The iron itself was good, but it had not that uniformity of texture which was obtained in foreign countries. Our iron-masters, he believed, were bestowing attention on the subject, and in a short space of time would, he believed, be able to produce such plates as would have a fair chance of resisting such artillery as Sir William Armstrong's. It was the intention of the Committee to do everything they could to resist Sir William Armstrong, and he on his part would of course do everything he could to smash them up. In the case of armour-plated ships, it was not only necessary to have plates of sufficient thickness, but to have sufficient resistance behind to resist the deflexion caused by the shot. In the *Warrior* and the *Black Prince* wood was used for this purpose. His own opinion was, that wood was entirely unnecessary, and that every part of the vessel above the water line would be better of iron. Experiments had been made to test the velocity of the shot from the Armstrong gun, and it was found to be about 1,100 feet per second. Mr. Fairbairn referred to the necessity of securing toughness and homogeneity in the plates, and also the desirability of securing a better mode of attachment than the present system of using bolts or screws. They had tried experiments with a target composed of iron bars; but they found that the resistance offered was not nearly so great as by the iron plates. The experiments would be continued, and in a few months the Committee hoped to arrive at a definite result with regard to the proper thickness of the plates, the mode of attachment, and the quality of the iron.

On the Iron-cased Ships of the British Admiralty, by E. J. REED.—He enumerated and described the vessels at present constructed; and stated that the construction of six other vessels had been determined upon, the contracts for three of this number having already been issued. It was important to observe that, notwithstanding the long delay on the part of the Admiralty before they commenced the construction of vessels of this class, the determination of Parliament to have a fleet of iron-cased ships had even now overtaken the Admiralty, and no experiments on a large scale had yet taken place. The great expense it would be necessary to incur to conduct target experiments on a large scale had probably much to do with the delay. A committee of eminent ship-builders had lately estimated that the cost of a target large enough to test half-a-dozen modes of construction would be no less than 45,000*l.*, and another 45,000*l.* would have to be expended in the construction of a floating hull on which to place the target. The three new ships in course of construction would be twenty feet longer than the *Warrior*, fifteen inches broader, 582 tons additional burthen, and 1,245 tons additional displacement; and as the displacement was the actual measure of the ship's size, they would thus be more than 1,000 tons larger than the *Warrior*. As the engines of the new vessels were only to be of the same power, their speed would probably be much less than that of the *Warrior*. This diminished speed was one of the penalties we must pay for clothing both extremities of the vessel with iron plates. Another penalty would probably be a great tendency to chop and plunge in a sea-way. The cost of these new vessels would exceed the cost of those of the *Warrior* class by 20,000*l.* or 30,000*l.* They would certainly be noble specimens of war ships. A vessel built throughout of iron 400 ft. long and nearly

60 ft. broad, enveloped from end to end in armour impervious to all shell and to nearly all shot, furnished with the most powerful ordnance, with ports 9 ft. 6 in. above the water-line, steaming at a rate of 12 or 13 knots an hour, would indeed prove a most formidable engine of destruction. If the present intentions of the Admiralty were carried out, we should have six of such vessels added to the Navy in the next year or two. In vessels of this kind all beautifying devices must be dispensed with. Their stems were to be upright, or nearly so, without that forward reach, the "knee of the head," which added so much to the beauty of the present vessels. Their stems would also be upright, and as devoid of adornment as the bows. It should also be stated, as a distinguishing mark of these six ships, that their thick plate would not be extended to the bow at the upper part, but would stop at the junction with the transverse plated bulkhead, some little distance from the stem, and this bulkhead would rise to a sufficient height to prevent the spar deck from being raked by shot. They would be armed with fifty 100-pounder Armstrong guns, forty on the main deck and ten on the upper. It was not yet determined, he believed, whether these new ships were to be backed up with teak, as in the previous ships, or whether the plates should be 6½ inches thick, without wood. This would not be decided upon until after the termination of the experiments with the large targets suggested by the President and others. All that was yet definitely determined was, that whether the armour be made of iron alone or of iron and wood, its weight should be equal to iron plates 6½ inches thick. He now came to notice a very different class of vessels, of which the hull was mainly timber with armour plated upon it. The Royal Alfred, Royal Oak, Caledonia, Ocean and Triumph were all vessels of this class. Their length was to be 272 feet, breadth 58 feet, and displacement, 6,839 tons. Each would be fitted with engines of 1,000 horses' power. They were formed with timber originally designed for wooden line-of-battle ships, but had been lengthened 18 feet. The whole of these ships, it was believed, as well as the iron-plated ships, would match *La Gloire* in speed, provided they were fitted with the engines at first proposed. It was necessary to make this proviso, because there was a probability of smaller engines being put into some of them. He could not pretend to compare the French and English ships with each other in detail; but he might mention that a friend of his, who had just returned from France, had furnished him with the dimensions of the *Solférino*, one of the largest of the French iron-cased ships, as follows:—Length 282 feet, breadth 54 feet, draught of water 26 feet, burthen 6,820 tons. The vessel will be plated with 4½-inch plates, right fore and aft at the water-line, and over two decks amidships. With reference to the cost of iron-plated vessels, Mr. Reed said that, assuming the average cost of the ships to be 50*l.* per ton, and the engines 60*l.* per horse-power, then the eighteen ships which we were now building would cost about 4,700,000*l.*, and their engines above 1,150,000*l.*—together nearly 6,000,000*l.* sterling; and when masted, rigged and fully equipped, 8,000,000*l.* would have been expended upon them. He referred, in conclusion, to the extensive dock changes which this revolution in ship-building rendered necessary, and urged the serious importance of at once supplying increased dock accommodation in the South of England for these ships. He argued that whether in peace or in war such accommodation would be required; that it would be in the highest degree perilous longer to defer the establishment of colossal docks on the Southampton Water; and in some other favourable places. At present we had no docks fitted in all respects to receive such ships, whereas the French had many. Mr. Reed contrasted the English and French docks; and stated that it had been proposed to increase the French works by the establishment of an immense steam arsenal, protected by a series of impregnable fortresses at Lezardrieux.

A vote of thanks to the readers of the papers, proposed by the CHAIRMAN, was carried by acclamation.

Sir J. D. HAY rose, at the request of the President

of the Association, to supplement his remarks on the Experiments at Shoeburyness with some observations of his own. The Committee, he said, in order to ascertain the best quality of material, the best thickness of metal, and the best mode of manufacturing iron plates, invited the leading manufacturers of the country to place before them specimens of iron plates which they considered best adapted for the purposes required. Plates, varying in thickness from ½ inch to 10 inches were sent in. The Committee found on making experiments, that the steeley description of metal, that was to say, metal which had been hardened, and went by the names of semi-steel, homogeneous iron, &c., up to a thickness of ¾ in., possessed great resisting powers, but after that thickness, this description of metal was not so well qualified to resist a blow of a projectile as wrought iron of the best kind. This having been ascertained, another law had been pointed out to them which they were not yet in a position fully to recognize. It was that the resistance of the plating increased with the square of its thickness. Thus, if the resistance of a plate one inch in thickness was equal to one, the resistance of a plate two inches in thickness would be four; four inches in thickness, 16; and six inches in thickness, 36. Considerable difficulty was felt in fastening the plates upon the sides of the vessels, as it was felt that all holes drilled in them were a source of weakness. Mr. Scott Russell had a plan of fastening the plates, which, perhaps, he would explain to the Meeting. Their great fear was not of a solid missile being driven through the ships' sides, but of the possible materials the shot might contain. They could scarcely hope effectually to exclude cold shot, but they did think it was possible so to construct a ship and so to plate it, that a hollow missile impinging upon its sides would be broken to pieces, and consequently they hoped to be able to exclude all shells, red-hot shot and shot filled with liquid iron, which were amongst the most terrible weapons of modern warfare. In the course of their experiments they had tried the effect of the shells upon an old brig, the *Husar*. At the twelfth round the brig was on fire beyond the possibility of extinction. He thought it a misfortune that the stem and stern of the *Warrior* were not better protected—and the steering apparatus was placed in that part of the ship from which the missiles were scarcely excluded at all. He thought it a wise determination on the part of the Admiralty to convert the wooden line-of-battle ships laid down into armour-plated vessels of great size and speed. In the course of the Shoeburyness experiments they had found that at whatever angle the targets were placed the fracture made by the Armstrong gun was just as large, though it differed somewhat in shape, according to the angle. He could only account for this fact by supposing that the damage was done by the instantaneous concussion, and not by the shot boring or punching a hole through.

Mr. T. ASTON read a paper 'On Elongated Projectiles for Rifled Fire-arms.'—After alluding to the improvements that have been made in war projectiles, which have resulted in the elongated form, he proceeded to notice the advantages which it possesses over the old spherical shape. The elongated projectile, presenting to the resisting atmosphere a sectional area considerably less than the spherical of the same weight, is less retarded in its progress through the air. It follows, therefore, that although the spherical projectile with a similar charge of gunpowder is more easily set in motion, and has a greater initial velocity than the elongated form, and to that extent has at the outset an advantage, the elongated form is much better able to overcome the resistance of the atmosphere, and owing to its superiority of momentum preserves its progressive power for a much longer period,—at the same time it is less disturbed by the varying conditions of the elastic medium through which it is propelled. In short, it has a longer and truer flight. The essential condition to the efficiency of the long projectile is, that it shall move onwards with its point foremost; if it turns over in its path, it presents a large surface to the action of the air, its flight at once becomes irregular, and is rapidly retarded. The action of the common spinning-top suggests at once the idea that the best mode of

making the elongated projectile move steadily through the air with its point foremost is to give it rotation round its axis of progression. The rapid revolution of the body causes its inherent inequalities to be rapidly carried round a constant axis in regular order, and a kind of balance is thereby established, which gives the body a steady motion. Various plans have been from time to time tried with the object of imparting to long projectiles a steady flight; they have been made with spiral grooves cut externally on their periphery, or internally from front to rear, in the expectation that the resisting action of the atmosphere acting on the inclined surfaces would give the requisite spinning motion. Again, they have been made very long and furnished with fins or feathers, in order that they may be propelled on the principle of the arrow, but no practically successful results have as yet brought projectiles of this kind into use. The required object is, as is well known, readily and successfully effected by propelling the elongated projectile from a rifled barrel, that is, a tube having its interior made of such a spiral form that the projectile while it is propelled from the breech to the muzzle is turned round its axis of progression: a rotatory motion is thus imparted, which is retained by the advancing projectile and gives it the required steady motion. The elongated bullet was first used with rifled small-arms, either poly-grooved or fluted, or, like the Enfield, having three grooves. The length, however, was limited; and various attempts were made to fire longer projectiles compounded of various metals and of various shapes, so that by changing the position of the centre of gravity they might be propelled point foremost. But if made beyond a certain length they were always found to turn over at moderately long ranges. Mr. Whitworth was the first to enunciate the principle that projectiles of any requisite length could be successfully fixed by giving them rapid velocity of rotation, which should be increased in proportion with their increased length. He, as is well known, uses rifles having a spiral polygonal bore, in which all the interior surfaces are made effective as rifling surfaces. The success of the elongated projectile having been established in the case of small-arms, their employment with ordnance followed as a natural consequence. Rifled ordnance were, therefore, called into existence to meet the requirements of the time. In fact, the rifled cannon may be considered as a rifled musket made with enlarged proportions. Directing our attention more particularly to the two systems of Armstrong and Whitworth, we see in the former the coiled barrel and fluted bore formerly used for the rifled small-arm, applied on an enlarged scale. In the Whitworth cannon the same system and form of rifling are used which are employed for the Whitworth musket. There is, however, a change required for the projectiles; they cannot, like the small-arms bullets, be made of lead, for obvious reasons, such as the cost of the metal, its liability to distortion of form, and unsuitableness for shells. Sir William Armstrong uses a compound projectile, formed of an iron case surrounded with a leaden coating,—the rifling being effected by the force of the explosion in the barrel, which is thus partly expended in forcing the lead through the grooves. Mr. Whitworth uses a simple hard-metal projectile, made of the requisite shape to fit the rifled bore by machine labour in the manufactory, so that the whole force of the explosion is employed to propel the projectile. After giving a description of the two projectiles, and pointing out that the Armstrong projectile necessarily required a breech-loading cannon, and that the Whitworth is used at pleasure for muzzle-loading or breech-loading cannon, Mr. Aston proceeded to notice the external shape of the projectiles. The importance of giving to ships intended for high speed the shape best suited to facilitate their progress through water is now universally acknowledged; and Mr. Whitworth considered that it was necessary to ascertain, by reasoning upon similar grounds, and by experimental research, what was the proper shape to give to his projectile, so that it might be propelled through the air under conditions most favourable to precision and range. He, after numerous corroborating experiments, decided that the projectile of the form exhibited to the Meeting

was the best. It has a taper front, having nearly the external section of what mathematicians term the solid of least resistance, the curve being somewhat rounded; the rear is made to taper in such proportion that the air displaced by the front is allowed readily to close in behind upon the inclined surfaces of the rear part. The middle part is left parallel to the required distance, to provide rifling surfaces and obviate windage. The results of long and repeated trials show that this form of projectile gives much greater precision and a superiority of range, varying from 15 to 25 and 30 per cent. (according to the elevation and consequent length of range), as compared with a projectile of the common rounded front and parallel rear end. At low elevations, where the range is comparatively short and the velocities great, the difference in the result of the taper and non-taper rear is not so marked as at the higher elevations, where the mean velocities of the projectiles are reduced. But at all ranges the superiority exists both in precision and velocity, as the elongated projectile at no practical range has a mean velocity so great as to prevent the atmosphere closing in behind it. One of the most important advantages attending the use of the taper rear is, that it gives a lower trajectory, which renders errors in judging distance of minor importance, as the projectile which skims along near to the ground is more likely to hit a mark, especially a moving one, than a projectile which, moving in a more curved path, has to drop, as it were, upon the object aimed at, whose distance therefore must be accurately guessed. The taper shape of the rear is peculiarly well adapted for the proper lubrication of the gun, which is most essential for good shooting. With the Whitworth gun a wad made wholly of lubricating material was introduced; it obviates the necessity of washing out the piece,—and the subsequent adoption of a similar wad for the Armstrong gun enabled that piece also to be used without washing out, which was at first necessary, and found to be a very inconvenient operation for a service gun. Various forms of elongated Whitworth projectiles suited for special purposes were described: tubular projectiles for cutting cores out of soft materials, as the sides of timber ships; flat-fronted hardened projectiles, first used by Whitworth and afterwards by Armstrong, for penetrating iron plates. It is found that these projectiles penetrate, when fixed point blank, through iron plates inclined at an angle of $57\frac{1}{4}^\circ$ to the perpendicular. The edge of the flat front, though slightly rounded, takes a hold, as it were, as soon as it touches the plate, and the resistance met is merely that due to the thickness of plate measured diagonally. Official experimental trials made on board the Excellent at Portsmouth showed that these projectiles penetrate readily through water, and would go through a ship's side below water-mark. The new American floating battery, which is submerged to protect her sides during action, would find no defence in that plan against these projectiles. Shell and shrapnel having the elongated form and taper rear were also described; and to show the suitableness of that form for ricochet firing, tables were read, from which it appears that the mean results of a series of six shots, making many ricochets within a range of 2,400 yards, gave the greatest mean deviation of about 75 yards from the straight line. In considering the probable result of the contest now going on between armour-plates and projectiles, it should be borne in mind that the limit of thickness of armour-plate that can be carried by ships will soon be reached, but that the power of destruction of projectiles may be without doubt increased far beyond what has hitherto been tried. It may, therefore, be reasonably anticipated that in this all-important contest the victory will ultimately rest on the side of the projectile.

Sir W. ARMSTRONG said that, with regard to the prospective size to be attained in the construction of artillery, he must confess he did not go so far as Capt. Blakely. It was quite true that he himself was engaged in the construction of a 300-pounder

gun—and the experiment was already very considerably advanced, and so far with perfect success—but, at the same time, he must say he found the construction of even a 300-pounder gun on his principle a work of considerable difficulty, and he really would venture to suggest to Capt. Blakely that it would be better to obtain a 100-pounder or a 200-pounder before he ventured upon such a monster as he had mentioned. He agreed with Capt. Blakely that the hooping of a cast-iron gun with wrought iron gave it great resisting power; but he differed with Capt. Blakely in thinking that such mathematical nicety was required in the construction. Provided only care were taken to allow sufficient shrinkage, the hoops would adapt themselves to that amount of tension which would give the maximum resisting force of the gun, and before the hoops would give way the gun would have passed through the phase of greatest resistance. He entirely agreed with Mr. Fairbairn as to the desirability of adopting the form of structure for plated ships which should obviate the use of wood. He attached great importance to this plan, because by adopting it much unnecessary wood would be got rid of, and the iron plates could therefore be thickened, but chiefly because by this means the liability of part of the ship rotting, and their having to pull it to pieces periodically to set it to rights again, was done away with. His opinions on the subject of iron-plated ships had been so often made known that it would be mere repetition for him to go over the ground again. The only new point he had to bring before them was, that in the construction of those ships they must chiefly keep in view their adaptation for a small number of monster guns. There had been a feeling among naval men that guns above a certain weight—five tons, he believed—could not be practically managed on board ship. Lately, however, their ideas had been considerably enlarged, and they now went as far as $7\frac{1}{2}$ tons, which would be about equal to one of his 200-pounders. He believed that guns of a much larger size could be managed, but to do so of course they would have to avail themselves of machinery. Mr. Aston had explained the Whitworth projectile and had called attention to what he considered its various merits. He had also alluded to his (Sir Wm. Armstrong's), which lay on the table before them. Upon this subject let them talk as long as they liked, Mr. Aston and himself would never come to an agreement. He believed that his own projectile would inflict a greater amount of damage than the other. He thought something more was required than the punching process of the flat-headed shot. Let the effects be tried. Let a target be erected representing an object such as would be used in actual war, and then let experiments be made to see which missile would inflict the largest amount of injury. He had no doubt whatever that for punching a hole in iron plating the flat-headed bolt invented by Mr. Whitworth was the form, if made of steel. But he apprehended that the object to be attained was not only to punch a hole in the side of an armour-plated ship, but to inflict so much damage as to disable her. What he wanted to effect was to be able to hurl a large mass, no matter what form, against the vessel, so as to crush in her side, and he believed that this could be done by the use of guns of a large size. In the Whitworth projectile, the rotary motion was given by the shape of the bolt. In his own ordnance the projectile was covered with a soft material, and so took the direction of the grooves. There might be advantage in both plans; but he did claim for his own this superiority, that there was less necessity for precision in the manufacture, and little fear of injury to the bolt. He had lately been making experiments with a large kind of projectile, one of which he had before him—[a huge mass of metal, weighing some cwt.]. In this projectile, instead of having a soft metal all round it, it was confined to three ribs, which would take the impression of the grooves. It was designed for a gun called the "shunt gun," the construction of which, not having a diagram with him, he could not explain. —Mr. J. SCOTT RUSSELL said, there were one or two general considerations of this subject which he thought, if laid before the Meeting, would save a

† Sir J. D. Hay subsequently confirmed Mr. Aston's remarks in this respect, and said that Whitworth flat-fronted shot fired from an Armstrong gun (for the Armour-Plates Committee) had penetrated plates inclined at an angle of 80° to the perpendicular.

good deal of misapprehension. If they would just set out by believing that we should never get perfect impenetrability, many schemes, with the answers to them, would be put out of the way. The whole practical part was incorporated in one expression of a great sailor, "Whatever you do, for God's sake, keep out the shells." Having been in vessels fired at, and having been behind iron targets fired at, he was in a position to say that he could stand behind iron plating with a wonderful degree of comfort. You were sure the shells would be kept out, and if two or three holes were punched in the side of the ship by the large shot neither you nor the vessel were much the worse for it. But if Sir William Armstrong should be able to do as he had just said, to bring large masses to bear upon the sides of these iron-plated ships, then this was another mode of destruction quite as injurious as destruction by shells would be. The whole question then resolved itself into these two things:—Keep out the shells, and prevent Sir William Armstrong driving in the sides. The ship-building question at the present time involved the very difficult problem, how to build a ship with an enormous weight in the place where good ship-builders generally contrived to keep out all weight. The first vessels were loaded with 1,000 tons, the new vessels would have 1,500 tons, and this weight was not only a great inconvenience, but a great injury to the sides of the ship. As the ships were now built, the plating in no way contributed to the strength of the ship; he was anxious to see the ship built entirely of iron, in which case the iron plating might contribute to the strength. What he wanted to know was, how much in the construction of these large ships the builders might be allowed to appropriate of 9 in. of iron to be used partly in armour, and partly in the construction of the ship? The question they now asked the Iron-Plates Committee, and which he believed Mr. Fairbairn's experiments would settle in a very short and decisive manner, was, how much of this iron could be used in the construction of the ship, and how much must be used in armour-plating outside? Take it that there were eight inches of plating allowed. If the Committee would be content with a 2-inch plate, and a 1-inch plate on the outside, leaving the builders five inches to be used in the sides of the ship, he was prepared to say that this would be an enormous advantage. He would even meet them further, and give them four inches to be used for the armour, leaving him four inches to be used in the construction of the ship. But the Committee might insist upon having a 5-inch plate to go to the bad, leaving him only three inches for the ship, and he would still endeavour to build the ship to suit these conditions. There was another point upon which the builders were at issue with the Committee. The Committee say they will not have holes in these iron plates, and the builders reply that, so far as they knew at present, the Committee must have holes. Sir J. D. Hay had asked him to lay before the Section a plan which he had submitted to the Admiralty so long ago as 1854. He would bring up between the plates a piece of soft malleable iron. This he would heat in its place after the plates were on, so as to make a round-headed rivet all round the edges of the plates, which could thus be firmly attached. This plan, if successful, would obviate the necessity of perforating the plates; but allow him to say that he did not believe in his own opinion until tried, for there was scarcely a theory promulgated but was knocked down by those Armstrong and Whitworth guns—and at the present moment he had not a single theory to set up. The Warrior had been built without armour on her extreme ends, and he (Mr. Scott Russell) had some of the blame or the merit of that arrangement—which it was remained to be seen. But yet he would take very little credit on that point, for this reason, that when the dimensions and the required speed of a vessel were settled, the question as to whether she should bear armour from end to end was determined beforehand by the very conditions of the problem. Referring to Mr. Aston's paper, Mr. Russell entered into calculations to show why he did not attach much importance to the tapering form of the Whitworth projectile. He believed that in pro-

portion as the velocity of the projectile was less than its critical velocity, which he believed was about 1,100 feet per second (the very velocity which the Committee had ascertained was the velocity of the Whitworth projectile), in that proportion only might some advantage be derived from distinction of shape. The case of the projectile and the ship differed in this, that the one had attained its critical velocity and the other had not, hence this difference in his opinion with regard to the value of form. In the ship it was of value, but in regard to the projectile which had attained its critical velocity, length and fine taper would have no effect. But this was one of the subjects upon which no wise man would dogmatize, but would be grateful to any one who would institute experiments.—Admiral Sir E. BELCHER considered that the suggestion of Dr. Eddy, for constructing small vessels to compete with the iron-cased frigates, had been met by Mr. Scott Russell's observations on the incompatibility of weight and speed without dimensions. The height of the large vessel would enable her so to depress her guns that the smaller boat would present an angle of about 60°, instead of the angle stated. The curved deck of the proposed gunboat involved the necessity of its being rendered bomb-proof, and that entailed iron plating equal to the plating of a frigate. The fibre suggested for the packing would be peculiarly liable to smoulder or to burn, and the salt with which it was proposed to render it incombustible would corrode the iron so rapidly that, in the course of a few months, the vessel would be useless. It had occurred to him that, instead of the iron plates being backed up with wood, iron ribs, placed transversely, something in the gridiron fashion, at intervals from each other less than the diameter of the shot, and the interstices filled up with wooden material, would be a better mode of resistance. By the present system of laying the iron plates, if one were injured when the vessel was abroad, it would be impossible to replace it, perhaps for months or even years. Therefore he thought it would have been better if Mr. Scott Russell had followed out his plan of sliding the plates in from the water-line upwards, because if one of the lower plates happened to get injured, it could be removed, and the other plates could be slid down to fill up the vacant space, and a new plate could be put in at the top without difficulty. After the battle of Algiers, it was his duty to clean out the captain's cabin. He was surprised to find that a ream of foolscap, which had been struck by a large shot, had simply been crumpled up. In 1854, he applied for leave to build a battery of compressed brown paper, and he believed that this material, which was one of the most powerful repellants of shot, might be advantageously used. Sir E. Belcher alluded to the force with which even wooden ships could charge and split icebergs, and expressed his decided opinion, that if the weight of the Warrior struck La Gloire across the bows the latter must inevitably go down. He himself, if hard put to it, should have no objection to have a try at La Gloire in one of the old wooden ships—and he thought he saw some of his naval friends around him who would say the same. He complained that the peculiar construction of the new vessels would deprive them of the pleasure of running down an enemy, which was a point upon which naval men prided themselves.—The Rev. Dr. ROBINSON (Dean of Armagh) said the paper which had been read by Mr. Reed could hardly be rated too highly, and he hoped a recommendation would proceed from that Section that it should be printed in the *Transactions*. In the course of an interesting address, Dr. Robinson traced the invention of armour-plates to Lord Rosse; and whilst paying a high tribute to the splendid mechanical genius of Mr. Whitworth, he pointed out that both the elongated projectile and the beautiful system of polygonal rifling were inventions dating much further back than his time. He himself had seen a rifle on the polygonal principle made two centuries before Mr. Whitworth was born.—Mr. FAIRBAIRN, in allusion to the remarks of Mr. Scott Russell as to the possibility of using a number of single inch plates, instead of one solid plate, stated that the experiments had shown

that one 2-inch plate was equal to three or four 1-inch laminated plates. He quite agreed with Admiral Belcher as to the form of the bows of the Warrior. His own opinion was that they should have been curved downwards instead of projecting below.

FINE ARTS

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—A new effort in decoration appears in the statues, in terra-cotta, representing Strength, Temperance, Justice and Truth, presented by the Prince Consort to the Horticultural Society, and erected at South Kensington. We hope much from the application of this material to garden statuary. It has seldom been employed in England, for some strange reason,—in a country which may be said to have the greatest facilities for its manufacture. In ancient Rome terra-cotta was commonly enough employed, and not less so in mediæval Italy. The works in question are placed at the sides of the entrance of the Maze. Two of Rauch's noble 'Victories' are added also. These are 9 feet high, in bronze, and were designed for the late King of Prussia. We believe that these are to be seen amongst the magnificent series of casts from the works of the great Prussian sculptor, which are, with regret be it said, almost unnoticed at the Crystal Palace.

The medal designed by Mr. MacIise for the prize-holders of the 1862 Exhibition, like that of 1851, is to be of bronze, and of the same size as its prototype. The engraver is now producing the dies for it. On the obverse appears Britannia seated on a throne, holding in her right hand a wreath and in her left an olive-branch. Figures representing Raw Produce—the native material unwrought by man, Machinery—the method of man's labour, and Manufacture—the result of that labour, are exhibiting to Britannia their several attributes. Figures representing the Arts, Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture stand behind, as attendants upon Britannia. By a very sensible decision, the Commissioners have resolved not to award medals, or other rewards, to the producers of works of Art:—therefore, the emblems of their professions are seen more as spectators than as interested parties in the decision of the principal figure. Resting before the feet of Britannia, and occupying the whole front of the composition, is placed the British Lion himself.

The number of exhibitors from the other side of the Channel to the forthcoming gathering at South Kensington is far beyond what it was in 1851. 4,425 manufacturers from France have applied for space up to the present time. In 1851 there were but 1,700 French exhibitors in London, and but 2,500 English exhibitors at the Paris Exposition in 1855. French artists (architects, sculptors, painters and engravers) are informed by the *Moniteur* that *bulletins* of inscription, to be filled up by them, may be had at the Palais d'Industrie, and that all applications for admissions into the section of the *Beaux-Arts* must be sent in to the Imperial Commission before the 1st prox. Those of our readers who are interested in this are informed that previously-made applications by artists before the printed *bulletins* were issued, not being in the form prescribed, must be repeated in a more correct manner.

A new School of Art was opened at Hull, on the 11th inst., in connexion with the Department of Science and Art. Fifty students commenced their studies on the evening of that day. Classes for ladies are held every Monday and Thursday morning, from 9.30 to 1.30. Several ladies have already entered these classes, both in the elementary and advanced stages of instruction. A very large collection of casts and examples has been purchased by the Committee, so that every facility now exists for the study and practice of the Fine Arts in Hull, under precisely the system and rules which exist at South Kensington.

A statement of the restorations made in the Cathedral at Hereford has been put forward by the Dean and Chapter, from which it appears that, of the sums borrowed on mortgage (13,000*l.*) under the Hereford Cathedral Restoration Act, from 1859

to 1861, 10,000*l.* has been expended on the internal and external restoration of the north transept and aisles, the south transept, the north aisle of the choir, including Bishop Sainsbury's Chapel, the north-east transept, the south-east transept, the south aisle of the choir, the Chapter House and vestibule, the Lady Chapel and vestibule, and Bishop Audley's Chapel, and the external restoration of the north aisle of the nave, the north porch, the south aisle of the nave and the great cloisters. They have, therefore, 3,000*l.* in hand to meet the balance of existing contracts and the cost of flooring generally (except the choir), repairing and refixing monuments, re-leading part of the roof, repairs of inner stonework, &c. The following additional works are proposed to be executed if funds can be raised for the purpose:—Fitting-up and flooring of the choir, restoration of the external stonework of the tower, lighting the Cathedral for congregational use, and fitting-up the Lady Chapel for service for St. John's parish. These works are estimated to cost 8,000*l.*; towards which the Dean and Chapter have in hand and promised a sum of 3,553*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, leaving 4,446*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* to be provided. They, therefore, appeal to the public for pecuniary aid, and state that, if the funds were forthcoming, the whole of the works in the interior might be completed, and the Cathedral opened in October of next year.

A Russian Church, for the performance of the Greek rite, was inaugurated on the 11th instant, in the new Boulevard leading from the Arc de Triomphe to the Park of Monceaux, Paris. The edifice greatly resembles the Greek Church at Wiesbaden.

An English Church, of granite, has been recently erected at Chamouni, on the left of the path leading to the Montanvert, and removed a short distance from the town.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

MADAME LIND-GOLDSCHMIDT. — EXETER HALL. — Mendelssohn's Oratorio of ELIJAH. — TUESDAY EVENING, October 22. — Under the distinguished patronage of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge, Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Duchess of Argyll, Duchess of Inverness, Marchioness Townshend, Marchioness of Northampton, Marchioness of Londonderry, Marquis Marchioness of Alibon, Marchioness of Westminster, Dowager Countess of Essex, Countess of Poulton, Countess of Portland, Countess of Harewood, Earl and Countess De Grey, Countess Vane, Countess of Leicester, Countess of Ellesmere, Earl and Countess Russell, Viscountess Sydney, Viscountess Palmerston, Viscountess Jocelyn, Viscountess Enfield, Lady Sandys, Lady Ebury, Lady Blayney, Lord and Lady Roebuck, Lady Stanley of Alderley, the Baroness De Rothschild, Right Hon. Wm. Cowper, Hon. Mrs. Cowper, Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, Lady Filmer, Lady Peto, Mrs. Tait (Fulham Palace), Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Betts, Mrs. G. R. Birt, Mrs. Draxer, Mrs. H. A. Bruce, Mrs. Capper, Mrs. R. Ferguson, Mrs. G. G. Glynn, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Penelope, Mrs. Coleridge Kennard, Mrs. Morrison, Miss Morrison, Mrs. Arthur Otway, Mrs. Pell, Mrs. L. M. Rate, Mrs. Sartoris. — MADAME LIND-GOLDSCHMIDT having generously given her services in aid of the Funds for the completion of a Church, and for the enlargement of the Industrial Institutions in the Victoria Dock district, "London over the Border," under the pastoral care of the Rev. Herman Douglas, the acting Committee have great pleasure in announcing that there will be a Performance in Exeter Hall of Mendelssohn's Oratorio, ELIJAH, on TUESDAY EVENING, October 22, the principal parts by Madame Lind-Goldschmidt, Miss Palmer, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. W. Weiss, assisted by a complete Orchestra and Chorus. Conductor, Mr. Otto Goldschmidt. — Reserved and Numbered Seats, 1*s.* 1*s.*; Unreserved Seats and West Gallery, 10*d.*; Back Area, 7*d.*. Unreserved Seats will be appropriated according to the order of application; and no more tickets will be issued than can be conveniently accommodated. — Applications for tickets to be made at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond Street; Messrs. Addison & Co., 210, Regent Street; and at the principal Libraries and Musicellers.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF ALFRED MELLON'S PROMENADE CONCERTS, THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN. Grand Orchestra. — Mdlle. Florence Lancia, Madame Laura Baxter, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Vernon Rigby, Every Evening. — On Monday, an English Night, on which occasion a New Waltz, by Alfred Mellon, The Ariel, and a New Quadrille, The Diddin, on Nautical Air, by C. Coote, will be performed; on Tuesday next, a Mozart Night; on Wednesday, a French Night; on Thursday, a Mendelssohn Night; on Friday, an Italian Night; and on Saturday, a Volunteer Night. Commence at Eight. Promenade, One Shilling. — Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon.

On September 30, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, son of the late celebrated Junius Booth, will make his FIRST APPEARANCE in England, at the THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET, in the character of Shylock, in 'The Merchant of Venice.'

MUSIC IN MADRID.

It is no scandal to assert, that whatever may have been the amount contributed by the land in times past to the world's stock of Art, Spain has, to-day, no place of her own in the empire of European music. A guitar-player or two, — a few *seguidillas*, *modinhas*, and national dance tunes, in which the smallest amount of variety or novelty is to be found, — make up the story of her offerings, so far as we know it in England and France. Still,

wherever there is civilized speech, there will be music, more or less in quantity, home or foreign in quality, let the season be what it will, — music, too, deriving some particularity from the framework in which it is set. A note or two of what has been heard during a few weeks of autumn holiday in Spain may not be without interest.

Down the road from Pamplona, reached in early morning, to Madrid, arrived at four-and-twenty hours later, there was no sound of pipe, or wire, or human voice, save such as ourselves made. The silence of the fierce, scorched, herbless, hilly desert, as lonely and unpeopled as though the land was accursed, was unbroken by the sight or sound of bird or other living creature. In those picturesque halting-places, Agreda and Soria, which displayed the only habitations to be seen during the weary day, not a note was to be caught as we toiled on, under "a heaven of brass" and amid a simoom of dust. Sound there was — in the perpetual cries with which the trustworthy driver of the diligence urged his team of ten forward, and which, mixed with the tuneless jingle of the mule bells, are not yet out of my ears. Anything more doleful and discordant in outcry and accompaniment hardly exists, even in the Pandemoniacal shrieks and gibberish ventured by M. Berioz in his 'Faust.' Never was a showy and brilliant capital (and Madrid is both) approached so dolefully, with such meagre preface or promise in its surroundings.

The Englishman cannot take ten steps from his hotel without being excited by the sight of some characteristic figure or group, which converts familiar pictures into realities. Who does not know the lady in her mantilla and fan, — the bull-fighter, with his quaintly-dressed hair, tasselled cap and sash, — the clean-limbed and clean-lined peasant, unloading his handsome ass, — the mason, taking his *siesta* in the comfortable dust, with one of the stones he has been chiselling for his pillow, — as so many old acquaintances! Yet, in Madrid, they surprise one almost as much as if Wilkie and Lewis and Phillip had not brought them home to us. And a surprise is the swarming Prado, seen by moonlight, with its crowds of graceful pedestrians and admirably turned-out equipages, — and its children going round in dancing-rings under the spare acacia trees, — and its clean water-sellers. Surely, one might listen there for guitar and castanet, — for something, whether national or exotic, not unreasonably. But we only encountered a gnat-like accordion, an asthmatic old barrel-organ, and a harper, who did his best, on the worst of harps, to represent the well-worn 'Miserere' from 'Il Trovatore.' (This, by the way, is a setting of a ferocious modern Spanish romance; hence, possibly, its extreme popularity here.) Lights in the Church of San José directed us as we were strolling homewards to a scene not less full of picture and peculiarity — the funeral of a lady, on whose obsequies much ghastly luxury had been lavished. The building was hung with black draperies laced with gold; an enormous pyramidal catafalque before the high altar blazed with candles, tier above tier; all too few to light up the groups, kneeling or lounging about in attitudes ready made for the painter. There was an orchestral Mass, which, I fancy, may have been of modern Spanish manufacture. More characterless music could not well be, nor any performed in an inferior fashion. But the chanting was good — by male voices, sonorous, and well in tune; and in the quartet of solo voices a *baritone* and a *contralto*, both of fair quality, were to be remarked.

The following evening yielded a thoroughly national exhibition in an old guitar-player, perched on the edge of the kennel in the Puerta del Sol. Street-music could not have a better background than the wide fountain, with its ample sheaf of deliciously cool water, rising in a floating film against the darkness, with the folk who congregate on its brim to gossip or to fill their jars. The guitar-work was of itself the real thing: first, a series of ingenious changes, rung on a theme as short as the *Ciaccona* glossed by Sebastian Bach, with all manner of odd effects, such as I only recollect to have heard from Señor Huerta, — afterwards, a graceful *Nocturno*, in $\frac{3}{4}$ tempo, less

characteristic, but still unfamiliar. We have since come upon more than one guitar going a-roving at night-fall, or touched by mendicant beggar at the church-doors, but have heard nothing so good as this. Another evening hour, whiled away in a shabby public garden, so ill lit with its Chinese lanterns that its haggard, dusty look passed unproved under the cloud of night, introduced us to a slow dance, the "Habanera," neither very graceful nor very decorous, in $\frac{3}{4}$ tempo, which was new in style, but too sickly and lackadaisical, both as to music and motion, not to become wearisome after the first five minutes.

I have inquired for "the where" and "the when" of church-music without the slightest success. It is strange that in a capital so steeped in Roman Catholicism as this the Church should make so little show. Not one building for sacred uses attracts the eye, save it be the Gothic Church of San Geronimo, standing behind the incomparable Picture Gallery, and now (by the way) under restoration. They tell me that little or no service-music, good, bad or indifferent, is to be heard, save in the Royal Chapel when the Court is in the capital. Vespers in the choir of the grave church in the Escorial were as badly executed, when I heard them, as certain Roman vespers which occur to recollection as the *ne plus ultra* of abomination. The player who disported there on one of the four gilt organs, a powerful instrument with a fierce and thrilling tone, was incompetent and offensive in his flourishing vulgarities. Yet what a scene for solemn music is that august chapel, especially for those who have visited the pompous tomb-house of Spanish kings beneath the high altar, and cannot help feeling as if somewhat of the haughty and arrogant spirit of the monarch who raised the enormous pile, even unto this day, haunts its massively arched corridors and cleaves to its granite door-posts! The Escorial Church would be the place of places in which to hear Cherubini's 'Requiem'! A characteristic function was to be seen on Sunday morning, the 1st, in the Church of Jesus of Nazareth, part, it was advertised, of a jubilee service. Hard by the portal of this church is a chapel, with its altar-piece of life-sized coloured sculpture, where the Virgin, flying into Egypt, wears a flapping straw-hat, and the Child another. Within the rails, an *Orgue Alexandre* and a double-bass did duty for orchestra; without them, four men (deacons or choristers) sang a gay mass stoutly and coarsely, but in tune and with accent, with voices not unpleasant, though little cultivated. The execution was as rudely primitive as that of a village service, — strange to meet within fifty yards of the Prado in gay Madrid!

The above paragraphs make up little more than a catalogue of negatives. But no one who has taken pains to gather testimony and recollect facts could feel disappointed at so paltry a gleanings, especially when the time of year is considered. Ere we left Madrid, however, the Comic Opera, or Zarzuela Theatre, opened for its season. Here may such musical creative life as the capital possesses be found. The company is made up of Spanish artists; and though one may (as one might in Germany) fall on versions of known operas by Hérold, MM. Flotow and Auber, and other light foreign composers, the repertory is also fed by native writers unknown on our side of the Pyrenees, such as — to name merely those who are promised for the season just begun — Señors Gaztambide, Barbieri, Arrieta, Vasquez, Oudrid, Fernandez Caballero. A benefit concert afforded us the opportunity of hearing some of the singers and a few specimens of the modern national composers of Spain. That times have changed since Ford's 'Handbook' was written, and that, as a guide, the work is out of date, so far as the present aspect of Madrid is concerned, is not to be denied. The theatre of which he gives so menacing a description is now a spacious, gaily decorated, comfortable building, agreeable to inhabit, easy to see and hear in, one of those available places of amusement which, it seems, we are never to have in London. The stage appointments and dresses are neat, picturesque and liberal; as was to be seen in a concert where every piece was sung with change of scene and in costume. The orchestra was not good (it may

have been a benefit orchestra); the solo singers were more than agreeable. A *seconda donna*, Señora Rivas (with a charming soprano voice), a mature *soubrette* (who manoeuvred her fan and her many skirts to admiration),—a tenor whose organ is sympathetic, and whose method is good,—and a baritone full of animation and spirit, must have surprised those who have been little used to hear of, or to hear, the singers of Spain. If these artists be of average quality, the country has materials for comic opera superior to those commanded at the time present by Germany and Italy. Four artists better trained for their duties are rarely to be met with. A *prima donna* "of other days" who was more ambitious, pleased us less; but her vocal style was, like theirs, good. The chorus was lively and ready. The music chosen, principally short and popular pieces from Spanish comic operas, bore out this pleasant impression. A duett from 'Gil Blas,' by Señor Manzochi (quære a naturalized Italian?) was given by Señor Sanz (the tenor), and Señor Obregon (the baritone mentioned), with so much spirit, that, being itself very piquant and national, an *encore* was resistless. I have not heard anything so genial, or better executed, for many a day. In short, this might prove a world worth looking into. A glance at the score of two comic operas, 'Catalina,' in three acts, and 'Una Vieja,' in one, by Señor Gaztambide, has revealed traces of a vein of nationality which could be worked to good account by a composer more assured in his science and varied in his resources. Both contain pretty music, though the writer is timid in combination and trite in modulation; both are as welcome (after their Spanish kind) as the better known 'Czaar und Zimmermann' of Lortzing, or the 'Stradella' of M. von Flotow. The public appears to enjoy this theatre, since on the first night of the regular opera season not a seat was to be obtained save at a premium. It is a public, too, whose courteous manners, self-respect in point of appearance, and quick pleasure in all that passes, add no little to the satisfaction and cheerfulness of the solitary stranger.

The Italian Opera at Madrid is this winter to be headed by Mesdames de La Grange and Julianne Dejean, with M. Carrion for principal tenor, and Signor Giraltoni, baritone; not one of the above is Italian by birth. What a tale is here told! But a new chapter seems to be opening in the story of Southern art. If Italian opera be going down, Italian drama may be rising. The walls of Madrid announce the performances in tragedy and comedy during coming months of a company led by Signora Santoni, the Marchesa Zambeccari, whom the papers assure the patrons of plays is as great an actress, both in grave and gay parts, as Signora Ristori.

SADLER'S WELLS.—The revival of the Second Part of 'King Henry the Fourth,' on Saturday, calls for special remark. It is now some years ago that this chronicle-play was put up for a few nights as a mere curiosity; but, as now performed, it claims notice as an acting drama. It goes so smoothly and safely in the grooves that it is, we think, likely to gain a permanent occupation of the boards. Truly, the drama in question is a worthy member of an epic series that breathes with the very national life of England, and almost demonstrates with a living certainty the reason wherefore she has attained her conspicuous greatness among the nations. First of all, we have here true men and women, robust and vigorous, though rude and vicious, with all the elements of progressive action in them. They revel, indeed, in exuberant health, and overflow with humour and self-will. There is a determination of character that individualizes each, and manifests a spirit of independence, which is the soul of enterprise and success. Observe, too, out of how small a germ the dramatic action is made to grow. News of the death of Hotspur, the death of Henry the Fourth, and the coronation of Henry the Fifth make up all the drama has of plot; yet what a world of interest the Poet has educed from it by merely grafting on it an extensive, or rather intensive, characterization! We have said the play

is part of an epic series. That series consists of the two parts of 'Henry the Fourth,' and the play of 'Henry the Fifth.' The series is valuable on account of the vast amount of poet-work in their composition; for Shakespeare seems mainly to have trusted to himself in writing them, and to have taken the events direct from Holinshed without resorting to any other dramatist for aid. Every available hint of the historian in relation to character has been eagerly seized by the poet. Henry the Fourth himself is remarkable for dignity, prudence, moderation, and teaches us at once by what means he redeemed, in his latter days, the objectionable traits of his early conduct. Scroop, the Archbishop of York, is also transferred from the historian's page to the dramatist's canvas with accuracy and elegance. The following lines have their origin in a passage of Holinshed:—

But now the bishop
Turns insurrection to religion:
Supposed sincere and holy in his thoughts,
He's followed both with body and with mind;
And doth enlarge his rising with the blood
Of fair King Richard, 'soaped from Pomfret stones':
Derives from Heaven his quarrel and his cause;
Tells them he doth bestride a bleeding land,
Gasping for life under great Bolingbroke,
And more and less do flock to follow him.

—For the companions of the Prince and Falstaff, Shakespeare is somewhat indebted to an older play; but he has thrown the light of his imagination on his predecessor's dullness. Falstaff loses nothing of his importance in this Second Part; and we have, indeed, a new feature in Doll Tearsheet. One might have thought that the scene in which this troll is introduced was scarcely presentable on the stage; but its actual performance dissipates all such notions. We see at once the difference between coarseness and immorality, and accept the former as a necessary shade in an historical picture, as well as fitly illustrating the manners of the time. The humour of it moves, indeed, the audience to extravagant mirth; but it is wholesome foolery for all that. It is a laugh that does the spectator good. The poet's management of the young Prince himself is so delicate that it is scarcely possible to do justice to the exquisite art displayed; but, happily, it is so generally appreciated that it were superfluous to do more than allude to the fact. The interviews between the royal father and the censurable Prince of Wales are among the most remarkable dialogues in Shakespeare. These scenes were most carefully rehearsed by Mr. Phelps and his son. The *Falstaff* of Mr. Barrett is highly praiseworthy; and many of the numerous characters are accurately sketched by the various performers. But the great feature of the revival is the manager's impersonation of *Justice Shallow*, which for individuality and senile astuteness, pretence ending in mere fatuity, is one of the most characteristic things on the modern stage. It is that, indeed, which has given its popularity to this revival, and will, we doubt not, preserve a place for it on the Islington boards so long as Mr. Phelps retains the management of the theatre. We need not add, that the performance commands full houses.

STRAND.—Under the title of 'A Lucky Escape'—a version of the French *vaudeville* 'La Baronne de Blegnac'—has been placed on these boards; Mr. C. S. Cheltnam being the adapter. The burden of the little piece lies on Miss Marie Wilton, who disguises herself as the Baroness to escape the attention of a French regiment in a garrison town, and who is toasted by a bashful lover in response to the descriptions of his brother officers, who are eloquent in the lady's praise without having seen her. When he finds that the lady to whom he stands engaged is an old woman, with green spectacles, the Chevalier is wofully disconcerted; but the removal of the disguise terminates his perplexity. Mr. Belford was amusing in his embarrassment; and Miss Wilton gave force to the character of the heroine. All, in fact, depends on the actors, the dramatists having supplied them with but slight materials for embodiment.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. N.—G. H. F.—D.—T. C. W.—H. J. W.—E. D.—received.

Conchological Works,

By LOVELL REEVE, F.L.S. F.G.S.

CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF WÜRTZBURG, AND OF THE LUCERN OF NATURAL HISTORY OF NEW YORK.

In 2 vols. price 2l. 16s. coloured,

Elements of Conchology:

An Introduction to the Natural History of Shells, and of the Animals which form them. By LOVELL REEVE. With 62 Plates of shells and of the Living Animals by G. B. Sowerby and R. Miller.

3 vols. 4to. price 10l. coloured,

Conchologia Systematica:

A Complete System of Conchology; in which the Lepades and Conchiferous Mollusca are described and classified according to their Natural Organization and Habits. By LOVELL REEVE. With 300 Plates of Shells by J. D. C. and G. B. Sowerby.

In 13 vols. 1,614 Plates, price 104l. 2s. 6d. coloured,

Conchologia Iconica;

Or, Figures and Descriptions of the Shells of the Mollusca, with Remarks on their Affinities, Synonymy, and Geographical Distribution. By LOVELL REEVE. Published Monthly in Parts (Part XII now ready), each containing eight Plates, price 10s. coloured. Published also in Genera, separately, a priced List of which may be had on application.

"This great work is intended to embrace a complete description and illustration of the Shells of Molluscos Animals; and so far as we have seen, it is not such as to disappoint the large expectations that have been formed respecting it. The figures of the Shells are all of full size; in the descriptions a careful analysis is given of the labours of others; and the Author has apparently spared no pains to make the work a standard authority on the subject of which it treats."—*Athenæum*.

In preparation,

British Land and Freshwater Conchology;

Being a History of the Terrestrial and Fluvial Shells of the British Islands, and of the Animals which form them. By LOVELL REEVE. Illustrated with Wood Engravings of the Shell of each Species drawn by G. B. Sowerby, and of the Living Animal of each Genus, drawn and engraved by O. Jäwitt.

TO COLLECTORS OF SHELLS.

L. REEVE begs to announce that it is his intention to add to his Publishing Business, at No. 5, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, a department for the purchase and sale of Specimens of SHELLS.

In addition to the Specimens acquired by him during many years' correspondence with persons in different parts of the world, he has become possessed of the Cabinets of one of our most eminent of living Collectors, comprising about *Five Thousand* Species, chiefly named; and he trusts to be able to make his Conchological Museum a useful source of reference to collectors for naming, as well as for purchasing, Specimens.

SHELLS are collected with more intelligence than formerly. Conchologists are beginning to value Species rather than Specimens; and the old connoisseurship of counting for the possession of rarities at high prices is giving place to the more intellectual aim of procuring examples of types illustrative of form and geographical distribution, leading to the study of the habits and general organization of the molluscos animals which form them.

L. REEVE will arrange to be "at home" in his Museum for the reception of visitors on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from twelve till four o'clock, commencing on the 1st of October.

Collections of Shells, with the name and price attached to each specimen, sent into the country to select from, to purchasers of not less than ten pounds' worth.

LOVELL REEVE, 5, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DUTCH PICTURES;

With some Sketches in the Flemish Manner.

By GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA,

Author of 'William Hogarth,' 'Seven Sons of Mammon,'
'Twice Round the Clock,' &c.

[October 1st.

Now ready, in 2 vols. price 15s.

MABEL'S CROSS: a Novel.

By E. M. P.

"The *Illustrated London News* says:—We hear of a new novel called 'Mabel's Cross' which is said to be considerably above the average in interest and descriptive power. This is saying a good deal in an age when the rule seems to be to have one monumental obelisk of romance with the name of a Bulwer, a Dickens, a Thackeray, a George Eliot, or a Lever, carved upon it, and surrounded for hundreds of leagues by a dead level of dreary three-volume performances."

Now ready, price 5s. small 8vo.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF PARIS LIFE:

Being a Record of the Politics, Art, Fashion, Gossip, and
Anecdote of Paris during the past Eighteen Months.

By CHRONIQUEUSE.

"It requires a woman's sympathy to depict these home-scenes (of French Imperial life), and to sympathize with these home-virtues. La Chroniqueuse has done well to make these charming sketches better known to English hearts and English homes in a collected volume than in the confined sphere in which they first appeared."—*Saturday Review*.

Just published, price 5s.

ABOUT LONDON.

By J. EWING RITCHIE,

Author of 'The Night Side of London,' 'Here and There in
London,' 'The London Pulpit,' &c.

"'About London' displays an amount of industrious research very rarely met with, and a knowledge of men and manners which only experience—and active experience, moreover—can supply."—*Literary Gazette*.

London: TINSLEY BROTHERS, 18, Catherine-
street, Strand.NOW IN COURSE OF PUBLICATION,
Uniformly printed in fcap. 8vo.CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL AND
COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS.A Series of Elementary Treatises, adapted for the Use of Students
in the Universities, Schools, and Candidates for the
Public Examinations.

The study of Mathematics and Science being now generally introduced into our Public Schools and Colleges, and still further extended by the various Public Examinations, the Publishers have been induced to undertake a Series of cheap Text-Books, specially adapted to the wants of those classes.

In order to secure a general harmony in the treatment, these Works will be Edited by Members of the University of Cambridge, and the methods and processes employed in University teaching will be followed.

Principles will be carefully explained, clearness and simplicity will be aimed at, and an endeavour will be made to avoid the extreme brevity which has so frequently made the Cambridge treatises too difficult to be used by those who have not the advantage of a Private Tutor. Copious Examples will be added.

Now Ready:

ELEMENTARY STATICS. By the
Rev. HARVEY GOODWIN, D.D., Dean of Ely. 2s. 6d.
sewed; 3s. cloth.ELEMENTARY DYNAMICS. By the
Rev. HARVEY GOODWIN, D.D., Dean of Ely. 2s. 6d.
sewed; 3s. cloth.

The following Volumes are already in progress:

ELEMENTARY ASTRONOMY. By
the Rev. R. MAIN, M.A., Radcliffe Observer.ELEMENTARY HYDROSTATICS.
By W. H. BESANT, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College.ELEMENTARY GEOMETRICAL
CONIC SECTIONS. By W. H. BESANT, M.A., late Fellow
of St. John's College.ELEMENTARY TRIGONOMETRY.
By T. P. HUDSON, M.N., Fellow of Trinity College.ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY. By
G. D. LIVEING, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College.Cambridge: DEIGHTON, BELL & CO.
London: BELL & DALDY.

Now ready, in 8vo. with Plates, cloth, 10s. 6d.

CELTIC INSCRIPTIONS ON GAULISH and
BRITISH COINS, intended to supply Materials for the
Early History of Great Britain; with a Glossary of Archaic Celtic
Words, and an Atlas of Coins. By BEALE POSTE.

By the same Author,

BRITANNIC RESEARCHES; or, New
Facts and Rectifications of Ancient British History. 8vo. cloth, 15s.BRITANNIA ANTIQUA; or, Ancient
Britain brought within the Limits of Authentic History: a
Sequel to the 'Britannic Researches.' 8vo. cloth, 14s.

London: J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square.

THE NEW LAW OF BANKRUPTCY.

Now ready, crown 8vo. price 1s.; by post, 1s. 2d.

THE BANKRUPTCY MANUAL: being a
plain Summary of the whole of the existing Statute Law
relating to Bankruptcy, Compositions and Arrangements with
Creditors, as affecting Traders and Non-Traders, and the Modes of
obtaining Protection for their Persons and Estates. By CHARLES
EDWARD LEWIS, Solicitor.
Richardson & Co. Cornhill.

2 richly bound vols. large 8vo. handsomely illustrated (1,100 pp.),
price 14.

THE LIFE, TIMES, and CORRESPON-
DENCE of Dr. DOYLE (J. K. L.), Bishop of Kildare and
Leighlin. By WILLIAM JOHN FITZPATRICK, J.P., Bio-
grapher of Lord Cloncurry and Lady Morgan. "Full of amusing
and instructive matter."—*Spectator*. "A true portrait of
Athenæum. "Admirable. Perfectly Boswellian in effect."—*Press*.
London: Duffy, 22, Paternoster-row.

SHORTHAND.—PITMAN'S PHONO-
GRAPHIC TEACHER: A Guide to a Practical Acquaint-
ance with the Art of Shorthand, &c.: by post, 7d. *The lessons of*
Students are corrected gratuitously, per post, by Members of the
Phonetic Society.
London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

PHONETIC READING.—First Book in Pho-
netic Reading, 1d.; Second Book, 2d.; Third Book, 3d.
Children and Adults can acquire the art of reading common books
in one-fourth of the time now spent in learning, by first going
through a course of Phonetic Reading.
London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

MR. DICKENS'S NEW WORK.

This day is published, the FOURTH EDITION, in 3 vols. of

GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

By CHARLES DICKENS.

SECOND EDITION, fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

TANNHÄUSER;

Or, THE BATTLE OF THE BARDS: a Poem.

By NEVILLE TEMPLE and EDWARD TREVOR.

"Full of beauty of thought, melody of language, and sudden pictures, that rise like visions before the reader. It is
full also of noble purpose and distinct morality. . . . For very many years there has not been a more remarkable poem
offered to the English public."—*Times*, August 2.

CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

CHEAP EDITION—FIFTH THOUSAND. Now ready, in gilt cloth, antique, price 3s. 6d.

THE NEAR AND THE HEAVENLY
HORIZONS.

By MADAME DE GASPARIN.

"Earth by Heaven, and Heaven by changeable Earth,
Illustrated and mutually endeared."—WORDSWORTH.

"This is a charming book. Madame de Gasparin has the
touch of genius which has the strange gift of speaking to
every one 'in their own tongue.'"—*Athenæum*.

"The Near and the Heavenly Horizons' is a book full
of beauty and pathos."—*British Quarterly Review*.

"Be persuaded, reader, to get this beautiful volume.
It is just the book for Sabbath afternoons in a Christian
family."—*Eclectic Review*.

"The pictures of nature here are wondrous. This book
speaks to the hearts of us all."—*Macmillan's Magazine*.

"This is by far the ablest book that has yet appeared
on the subject of the life after death. Never before have
we seen such irresistible arguments for the REANIMATION
OF LOVE, and THE REUNION OF FAMILIES IN HEAVEN."

Caledonian Mercury.

"A remarkable book, displaying marvellous powers of
descriptive writing."—*Scotsman*.

"This is a book to be enjoyed and revelled in rather
than criticized. The reader who sits down to it will have
a rare literary treat."—*Scottish Guardian*.

ALEXANDER STRAHAN & Co. Edinburgh. HAMILTON, ADAMS & Co. London.

CAN YOU SPELL CORRECTLY?

BAD SPELLING is the rock on which 1,766 out of 1,972

CIVIL SERVICE CANDIDATES were wrecked. See No. 201 of CASSELL'S FAMILY PAPER, for Easy Lessons in
PROSE and VERSE, by which any person, however deficient, may learn to spell correctly.See also No. 201 of CASSELL'S FAMILY PAPER for SHIPS and BOATS, their BUILD and their RIGGING, with
numerous Engravings.

See also No. 201 of CASSELL'S FAMILY PAPER for Articles on ODIC FORCE.

CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN; and all Booksellers.

NEW AND CHOICE BOOKS.

MORE than HALF A MILLION VOLUMES have been

added to MUDIE'S LIBRARY since January, 1858.

This unprecedented supply consists chiefly of Works of HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, TRAVEL, and the HIGHER
CLASS OF FICTION, in the following proportion:—

	Volumes.
HISTORY and BIOGRAPHY	122,926
TRAVEL and ADVENTURE	71,126
FICTION	233,652
MISCELLANEOUS, including Works of Science and Religion, and the Leading Reviews	113,339
	541,043

All the best New Works continue to be added as they appear in numbers fully proportioned to the demand.
Prospectuses, with Lists of the Principal Works at present in circulation, and of Surplus Copies withdrawn for Sale,
will be forwarded, postage free, on application.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY,

New Oxford-street, London; Cross-street, Manchester; and New-street, Birmingham.

C. READE'S NEW NOVEL, THE CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH, A MATTER-OF-FACT ROMANCE,

By the AUTHOR of 'IT'S NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND,'

Will be published on the 1st of OCTOBER.

4 vols. price 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

TRAUBNER & Co. Paternoster-row.

This day is published, price 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

THE BOOK OF FARM BUILDINGS: THEIR ARRANGEMENT AND CONSTRUCTION.

By HENRY STEPHENS, F.R.S.E.

Author of the 'Book of the Farm,' &c.;

And ROBERT SCOTT BURN, Engineer.

In large 8vo. pp. 562. Illustrated with 28 Engravings on Copper and 1,017 Engravings on Wood. Half bound, uniform with the 'Book of the Farm.'

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

MELROSE ABBEY.

Just published, with numerous Illustrations, price 9*s.* 6*d.*

HISTORY OF ST. MARY'S ABBEY, MELROSE;

THE MONASTERY OF OLD MELROSE; AND THE TOWN AND PARISH OF MELROSE.

By JAMES A. WADE, Darnick.

Edinburgh: THOMAS C. JACK. London: HAMILTON, ADAMS & Co.

Now ready, in 1 vol. 8vo. Plates of Runic Inscriptions, cloth, 15*s.*

THE CONQUEST OF BRITAIN BY THE SAXONS:

A HARMONY of the "HISTORIA BRITONUM," the WRITINGS of GILDAS, the "BRUT," and the SAXON CHRONICLE, with reference to the Events of the Fifth and Sixth Centuries.

By DANIEL H. HAIGH.

Also, by the same Author, 8vo. cloth, 8*s.* 6*d.*

The ANGLO-SAXON SAGAS: an Examination of their Value as Aids to History. A Sequel to the 'History of the Conquest of the Saxons.'

London: J. RUSSELL SMITH, 36, Soho-square.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 8, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL MALL, S.W.

The HON. FRANCIS SCOTT, Chairman.
CHARLES BERWICK CURTIS, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

FOURTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Parties desirous of participating in the Fourth Division of Profits to be declared on Policies effected prior to the 31st of December, 1861, should make immediate application. There have already been Three Divisions of Profits, and the Bonuses divided have averaged nearly 2 per cent. per annum on the sums assured, or from 30 to 100 per cent. on the premiums paid, without the risk of copartnership.

To show more clearly what these Bonuses amount to, the three following cases are given as examples:—

Sums Insured.	Bonuses added.	Amount payable up to Dec. 1854.
£5,000	£1,987 10	£6,987 10
1,000	397 10	1,397 10
100	39 15	139 15

Notwithstanding these large additions, the Premiums are on the lowest scale compatible with security; in addition to which advantages, one-half of the premiums may, if desired, for the term of five years, remain unpaid at 5 per cent. interest, without security or deposit of the Policy.

The Assets of the Company at the 31st of December, 1860, amounted to £730,665 7*s.* 10*d.*, all of which has been invested in Government and other approved securities.

No charge for Volunteer Military Corps whilst serving in the United Kingdom.

Policy stamps paid by the office.

For Prospectuses, &c. apply to the Resident Director, No. 8, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall.

By order,

E. L. BOYD, Resident Director.

LEBAHN'S WORKS ON THE GERMAN LANGUAGE, ADAPTED FOR SELF-INSTRUCTION.

Just published, Second Edition, price 3*s.* 6*d.*

Lebahn's First German Course.

"It is hardly possible to have a simpler or better book for beginners in German."—*Athenæum*.

"It is really what it professes to be—a simple, clear and concise introduction to the German language; one, too, which will be equally useful to the self-instructing student and the member of a German class."—*Critic*.

Fourth Edition, price 3*s.* 6*d.*

Lebahn's First German Reader.

"An admirable book for beginners, which indeed may be used without a master."—*Leader*.

Sixth Edition, price 3*s.* 6*d.*

Lebahn's Eichenfels and Dialogues.

"A charming production. The Dialogues are as perfectly adapted to render the student a speaker of this interesting language, as is the Vocabulary for making him a reader."—*Educational Times*.

Sixth Edition, price 8*s.*; with KEY, 10*s.* 6*d.*

Lebahn's German in One Volume.

"To those who would attain a practical use of the language, with a moderate expenditure of time and labour, this work will be a welcome help."—*Illustrated London News*.

Lebahn's Practice in German. Price 6*s.*

"Whoever fails to learn the German language with this help, must have an intellect irredeemably dull and obfuscated."—*Sun*.

Lebahn's Exercises in German. Price 3*s.* 6*d.*

"A volume of 'Exercises in German,' including in itself all the vocabularies they require. The book is well planned; the selections for translation from German into English, or from English into German, being sometimes curiously well suited to the purpose for which they are taken."—*Examiner*.

Lebahn's Self-Instructor in German. 6*s.* 6*d.*

"The student could have no guide superior to Mr. Lebahn."—*Literary Gazette*.

Price 3*s.* 6*d.* each.

Lebahn's German Classics: with Notes and Complete Vocabularies.

PETER SCHLEMIHL, the Shadowless Man. By Chamisso.

EGMONT. A Tragedy, in Five Acts, by Goethe.

WILHELM TELL. A Drama, in Five Acts, by Schiller.

GOETZ VON BERLICHINGEN. A Drama, by Goethe.

PAGENSTREICHE, a Page's Frolics. A Comedy, by Kotzebue.

EMILIA GALOTTI. A Tragedy, in Five Acts, by Lessing.

UNDINE. A Tale, by Fouqué.

SELECTIONS FROM THE GERMAN POETS.

"These editions are prepared for the use of learners who read without a master; and they will be found convenient for that purpose. In each, the text is followed by a glossary, wherein not only the sense of every particular phrase, but also the dictionary meaning of most of the several words, is given in good English. With such aids, a student will find no difficulty in these masterpieces."—*Athenæum*.

Lebahn's German Copy-Book: being a Series of Exercises in German Penmanship, beautifully engraved on Steel. Price 2*s.* 6*d.*

. About Seven Hundred Commendatory Notices of Lebahn's Works have appeared.

LOCKWOOD & CO. 7, Stationers' Hall-court.

APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS,

A Folding, Rigid, and Stereoscopic CAMERAS in variety, combining great portability and lightness, with every Adjustment suggested by the most experienced Operators.

Water-tight Glass and Gutta-Percha Baths, Pressure Frames, Plate-Holders, and all useful Apparatus, of best Quality only.

—LENSES by Ross, Lerebours and Vauquelin.

—COLLODIONS for Positive and Negative Pictures, highly sensitive and uniform in action. Varnishes, Cases, Passpartouts, Albumenized Saxe Paper, and every requisite for the Amateur or Professional Photographer.

Importers of the True Saxe Paper. Wholesale Manufacturers of all Chemical Preparations. —Illustrated Catalogue, free, on application.

BOLTON & BARNITT,
Operative and Photographic Chemists,
146, HOLBORN BARS, London.

J. H. DALLMEYER (Son-in-Law and Pupil of the late ANDREW ROSS)

Respectfully begs to inform the Scientific Public that he exclusively manufactures the ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE according to A. R.'s processes, who has also bequeathed to him the whole of that faculty.

For particulars of J. H. D.'s recent IMPROVEMENTS IN MICROSCOPIC OBJECT-GLASSES, PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES, &c. see Catalogue, which may be had on application at 19, BLOOMSBURY-STREET, Oxford-street, W.C.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS, AND FROM ANY CAUSE,

may be provided against by an Annual Payment of 2*l.* to the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, which secures 1,000*l.* at death by Accident, or 5*l.* weekly for Injury.

NO EXTRA PREMIUM FOR VOLUNTEERS.
ONE PERSON in every TWELVE insured is injured yearly by ACCIDENT.

75,000*l.* has been already PAID as COMPENSATION.

For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, or at the Head Office, 64, Cornhill (late 3, Old Broad-street).

ANNUAL INCOME, 40,000*l.*
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.
64, Cornhill, E.C., January, 1861.

T. ROSS,**OPTICIAN,**(SON AND SUCCESSOR OF THE LATE
ANDREW ROSS.)**2 and 3, FEATHERSTONE-BUILDINGS,
HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.****IMPROVED PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES,
IMPROVED MICROSCOPE OBJECTIVES,
IMPROVED TERRESTRIAL TELESCOPES,
&c. &c. &c.****WENHAM'S BINOCULAR ARRANGE-
MENT FOR MICROSCOPES.****ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPES.****ROSS'S NEW STEREOGRAPHIC LENS.****ROSS'S NEW WHOLE-PLATE PORTRAIT
LENS.****ROSS'S NEW LENS for "CARTES-DE-
VISITE" PORTRAITS.****A LARGE STOCK of PHOTOGRAPHIC
APPARATUS always on hand.****A LARGE COLLECTION of MICROSCOPE
PREPARATIONS.****RACE, FIELD and OPERA GLASSES, &c.,
as usual.**

See Catalogues, to be had on application at

**2 and 3, FEATHERSTONE-BUILDINGS,
HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.****SMITH, BECK & BECK,****OPTICIANS,**

AND

**MANUFACTURERS OF ACHROMATIC
MICROSCOPES,
&c. &c.****6, COLEMAN-STREET, London, E.C.,**

AND

LISTER WORKS, HOLLOWAY.**WENHAM'S****BINOCULAR MICROSCOPE.**

Having increased our facilities for the manu-
facture of the Prisms, as well as the other
parts of this important improvement in the
Microscope, we are now enabled to make the
addition to any Microscope, when it is really
practicable, at the cost of 7l. 10s. In the case
of new Instruments, the extra price will be
only 6l.

SMITH, BECK & BECK.

September, 1861.

CATALOGUES, giving full particulars respect-
ing Microscopes, Stereoscopes, &c., may be had
on application, or sent post free.

**THE SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND
AND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY**

is a purely Mutual Office, in which the whole Funds belong to the
Members; and the Profits are divided among them alone. Since
it was founded, in 1815, its history has been one of constant and
increasing prosperity; and it is now, in possession of Funds, Annual
Revenue and number of Members, one of the largest Life Offices
in the world. The Security presented by the Society to its Mem-
bers and their Representatives is of the most unquestionable char-
acter; while the Returns made in the form of Bonuses are, it is
believed, not exceeded by those of any other similar Institution.
The following is a

**MEMORANDUM OF BUSINESS, BONUSES, FUNDS
AND REVENUE.***Extracted from the Society's detailed Prospectus.*

1. TOTAL ASSURANCES ISSUED	£14,631,734
2. TOTAL BONUSES DECLARED	3,083,000
3. SUMS ASSURED AND BONUSES EXISTING	10,866,861
4. TOTAL CLAIMS PAID EXCEED	3,600,000
5. INVESTED FUNDS	3,671,764
6. ANNUAL REVENUE	435,738

Forms of Proposal, detailed Prospectuses and Reports, and
every information, may be had at the Head Office, or any of the
Society's Agents.

SAMUEL RALEIGH, Manager.
J. J. P. ANDERSON, Secretary.

Edinburgh, 2, St. Andrew-square.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Proposals dated and lodged at the Head Office, or with any of
the Society's Agents, during the current year, will secure One
Bonus more than those of later date.

LONDON HONORARY BOARD.

George Young, Esq., Mark-lane.
Charles Edward Pollock, Esq., Barrister, Temple.
David Hill, Esq., Sussex-square.
John Murray, Esq., Publisher, Albemarle-street.
Samuel Laing, Esq., Indian Finance.
Sir John Thomas Briggs, Admiralty.
Leonard Horner, Esq., F.R.S.
James Anderson, Esq., &c., &c., Lincolns Inn.

AGENTS FOR LONDON AND THE SUBURBS.*Central Agent.*

Hugh McKean, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings, Cornhill.

District Agents.

Major R. S. Ridge, 49, Pall Mall, Agent for the West-End District.
Benton Sealey, Islington-green, Agent for Islington District.
Robertson & White, Accountants, 4, Princes-street, Bank, E.C.

**THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE
AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

ESTABLISHED 1836.

Offices:
1, Dale-street, Liverpool; 30 and 31, Poultry, London.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Annual Premiums exceed 310,000l., and place it in the first
class of Fire Offices. Its liberality and promptitude in settling
claims have been established in the adjustment of enormous
losses; and its influence in determining rates of Premium has
uniformly been given to proposals for insuring the character of
risks, that high Premiums may be unnecessary.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Annual Premiums exceed 120,000l.; the Accumulated Re-
serve in this department is 707,000l.

RESOURCES.

The invested funds of the Company exceed 1,300,000l. The Li-
ability of Proprietors is unlimited.

SWINTON BOULT, Secretary to the Company.
JOHN ATKINS, Resident Secretary, London.

FIRE POLICIES due at Michaelmas should be renewed by
the 14th day of October, 1861.

**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

No. 11, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established 1831.

Capital Subscribed—TWO MILLIONS.

Paid up—One Million.

*Directors.***HENRY VIGNE, Esq., Chairman.****Sir M. T. FARQUHAR, Bart. M.P., Deputy-Chairman.**

Henry Hulce Berens, Esq.
Chas. William Curtis, Esq.
Charles F. Deane, Esq.
Francis Hart Dyke, Esq.
Sir Walter R. Farquhar, Bart.
Thomson Hankey, Esq. M.P.
John Harvey, Esq.
John G. Hubbard, Esq. M.P.

John Labouchere, Esq.
John Martin, Esq.
Howard Mitchell, Esq.
James Morris, Esq.
Henry Norman, Esq.
Henry R. Reynolds, Esq.
John Thornton, Esq.
James Tulloch, Esq.

Auditors.

Lewis Lloyd, Esq.
John Henry Smith, Esq.
Thos. Tallmach, Esq., Secretary. Samuel Brown, Esq., Actuary.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—Under the provisions of an Act of
Parliament, this Company now offers to new Insurers Eighty per
Cent. of the Profits, at Quinquennial Divisions, or a Low Rate
of Premium without participation of Profits.

Since the establishment of the Company in 1821, the Amount of
Profits allotted to the Assured has exceeded in each year 600,000l.,
which represents equivalent Reversionary Bonuses of 1,058,000l.

After the Division of Profits at Christmas 1859, the Life Assur-
ances in force, with existing Bonuses thereon, amounted to
upwards of 4,730,000l.; the Income from the Life Branch, 307,000l.
per annum; and the Life Assurance Fund, independent of the
Capital, exceeded 1,618,000l.

LOCAL MILITIA and VOLUNTEER CORPS.—No extra
Premium is required for Service therein.

INVALID LIVES assured at corresponding Extra Premiums.
LOANS granted on Life Policies to the extent of their values,
if such value be not less than 50l.

ASSIGNMENTS of POLICIES.—Written Notices of, received
and registered.

MEDICAL FEES paid by the Company, and no charge for
Policy Stamp.

Notice is hereby Given, That **FIRE POLICIES** which expire at
Michaelmas must be renewed within fifteen days at this Office, or
with Mr. SAMS, No. 1, St. James's-street, corner of Pall Mall;
or with the Company's Agents throughout the Kingdom, other-
wise they become void.

Losses caused by Explosion of Gas are admitted by this Com-
pany.

**VICTORIA LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY,**

18, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY. Established 1833.

Thomas Nesbitt, Esq., Chairman.**O'R. B. Woolsey, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.**

Charles Baldwin, Esq.
George Denny, Esq.
J. C. Dimdale, Esq.
William Elliott, M.D.
Robert Ellis, Esq.
J. P. Gasnot, Esq., F.R.S.
John Gladstone, Esq.
Aaron Goldamid, Esq.

Sidney Gurney, Esq.
W. K. Jameson, Esq.
John Jones, Esq.
John Nulloth, Esq.
Messrs Standland, Esq., M.P.
Daniel Sutton, Esq.
Walter Charles Venning, Esq.
William White, Esq.

Every description of Life Assurance business is transacted.
Advances are made on Mortgage of Freehold Property, Life and
Reversionary Interests, &c. and also to Assurers on Personal
Security. The Assets are 340,000l., and the Income is over 60,000l.
per annum. Four-fifths of the entire Profits are appropriated to the
Assured. Three divisions of considerable amount have already
taken place. **WILLIAM RATHAY, Actuary.**

**SUN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.**

The Profits of this Society will be divided in future Quinquen-
nial Divisions, and will participate at each division, after three
Annual Payments of Premium have been made.

Policies effected now will participate in four-fifths, or 80 per
cent. of the Profits, according to the conditions contained in the
Society's Prospectus.

The Premiums required by this Society for insuring young
lives are lower than in many other old-established Offices, and
Insurers are fully protected from all risk by an ample guarantee
fund, in addition to the accumulated funds derived from the
investments of Premiums.

No charge for services in the Militia or in any Yeomanry or
Volunteer Corps in the United Kingdom.

Policy Stamps paid by the Office.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office in Threadneedle-
street, London, or of any of the Agents of the Society.

CHARLES HENRY LIDDERDALE, Actuary.**LONDON LIFE ASSOCIATION,
21, KING WILLIAM-STREET, E.C.**

Instituted 1806.

President—CHARLES FRANKS, Esq.**Vice-President—JOHN BENJAMIN HEATH, Esq.***Trustees.*

Francis Henry Mitchell, Esq.
Alfred Head, Esq.

Robert Hanbury, Esq.
Bonamy Dobson, Esq.

The London Life Association was established more than fifty
years ago, on the principle of Mutual Assurance, the whole of the
benefits being shared by the Members assured. The surplus is
ascertained each year, and appropriated solely to a reduction of
the premiums after seven yearly payments have been made.

If the present rate of reduction be maintained, persons now
effecting Assurances will be entitled, after seven years, to a
reduction of 75 per cent., whereby each l. of annual premium
will be reduced to 2l. 13s.

This Society has paid in claims more than £4,150,000

And has policies now in force amounting to 6,480,000

For the payment of which it possesses a capital exceed-
ing £750,000

And a gross income from premiums and interest of
more than £30,000

Assurances may be effected for any sum not exceeding 10,000l. on
the same life.

The Society has no agents and allows no commission, never-
theless the new assurances effected in the last financial year
amounted to 287,240l., and the new annual premiums to 10,887l.

EDWARD DOCKER, Secretary.**PAPER AND ENVELOPES.**

The CHEAPEST HOUSE in the Kingdom.

Carriage paid to the Country on Orders over 20s.

	Per Ream.	Per Ream.
Useful Cream Laid Note, 2s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
Super Thick ditto 3s. 6d.	Black Bordered Note, five
Patent Starry Paper 2s. 6d.	Quires for 1s. 6d.
		Superfine Thick Cream Laid Envelopes, 6d. per 100,

or 4s. 6d. per 1000.

Good Copy-Books, 40 pages, 2s. per dozen, or 22s. 6d. per gross.

PARTRIDGE & COZENS,

1, CHANCERY-LANE, and 192, FLEET-STREET, E.C.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR**GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,**

SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

AS INFERIOR KINDS ARE OFTEN SUBSTITUTED.

WOTHERSPON & CO., GLASGOW AND LONDON.

LAWNS.—SAMUELSON'S PATENT**SILENT-WORKING and SELF-CLEANING****MOWING-MACHINES.**

cut the Grass, collect it into a Box (saving all sweeping), and roll
the plot at one and the same time,—and may be used at any con-
venient time, whether the grass be wet or dry. They are made of
various widths, suitable for one man to work, unassisted, up to
those for horse draught.

Copies of Letters from all parts of the country, showing the great
saving in labour and time and the improvement in the appearance
of lawns effected by these Machines, will be forwarded, post free,
with Price-Lists, on receipt of application.

SAMUELSON, BRITANNIA WORKS, RANBURY.

LONDON WAREHOUSE: 76, CANNON-STREET WEST, CITY.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.**WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is**

allowed by upwards of 20 Medical Gentlemen to be the
most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA.
The use of a steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here
avoided: a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the
inside of the hip is supported by the MOC-MAIN PAD and
PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that
it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descrip-
tive Circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit)

forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches
below the hips, being sent to the Manufacturer.

Price of a Single Truss, 15s., 21s., 25s. 6d. and 31s. 6d., postage, 1s.
Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s. and 52s. 6d., postage, 1s. 6d.
P.O. O. made payable to JOHN WHITE, Post-officially.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.

For VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS
and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous,
light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordi-
nary stocking. Price 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. and 12s. each, postage 6d.

JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 23, PICCADILLY, London.

DENT, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock
Maker to the Queen and Prince Consort, and Maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, 61, Strand, and 34, Royal Exchange.

THE BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS and COFFEES in England are to be obtained of **PHILLIPS & CO.**, Tea-Merchants, 8, King William-street, City. Good strong useful Tea, 3s. 8d., 3s. 10d., 3s. and 4s.; rich Bouquet, 3s. 8d., 3s. 10d., and 4s. Pure Coffees, 1s. 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., and 1s. 8d. Tea and Coffee to the value of 40s. sent carriage-free to any railway-station or market-town in England. A Price Current free. Sugars at market-prices. All goods carriage-free within eight miles of the City.

TEA.—DR. HASSALL'S ("The Chief Analyst of the Sanitary Commission of the Lancet on Food") Report on the Teas and Coffees sold by Messrs. STRACHAN & CO. 25, Cornhill, London, E.C. Having purchased through my own agents, and in the ordinary way of business, a variety of samples of the several qualities of Tea and Coffee vendible by Messrs. Strachan & Co., I have subjected the whole of them to Microscopical Examination and Chemical Analysis. The result of the examinations obtained was in the highest degree satisfactory.

A full Report of the above Analysis, also List of Prices, can be had on application to Messrs. STRACHAN & CO. 25, Cornhill, E.C. London. Cards to all parts of London daily.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, in Bottle, recommended by Baron Liebig and all the Faculty, may now be had in the finest condition of Messrs. HARRINGTON PARKER & CO. 54, Pall Mall, S.W.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS beg to caution the Public against Spurious Imitations of their world-renowned **WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE**.

Purchasers should **ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE**, Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be **"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."**

* * Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester, Messrs. CRUSSE & BLACKWELL, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

CAUTION.—SMEE'S SPRING MATTRESS. TUCKER'S PATENT, or SOMMER TUCKER. Comfortable, cleanly, simple, portable and inexpensive. Purchasers are respectfully warned against infringements and imitations, in which somewhat of the general appearance of the **SMEE'S SPRING MATTRESS** is carefully preserved, but all its essential advantages are sacrificed.

WILLIAM SMEE & SONS, having now the entire of the Patent Right, are able to announce the following considerably

REDUCED SCALE OF PRICES.

Size No. 1 for Bedsteads 3 feet wide 37s. 6d.
" " " " " " " " 37s. 6d.
" " " " " " " " 45s. 0d.
Other sizes in proportion. To be obtained of almost all respectable Upholsterers and Bedding Warehousemen.

ESPECIAL NOTICE should be taken that each Spring Mattress bears upon the side the Label, "Tucker's Patent."

FENDERS, STOVES, FIRE-IRONS and CHIMNEY-PIECES.—Buyers of the above are requested, before finally deciding, to visit **WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SHOW-ROOMS**. These contain such an assortment of **FENDERS, STOVES, RANGES, CHIMNEY-PIECES, FIRE-IRONS and GENERAL IRONMONGERY**, as cannot be approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design, or excellence of workmanship. Bright Stoves, with ornamental ornaments and two sets of bars, 31. 10s. to 33. 10s.; Breasted Fenders, with standards, 7s. to 12. 10s.; Steel Fenders, 21. 10s. to 111.; Ditto, with rich ornamental ornaments, from 21. 10s. to 131.; Chimney-pieces, from 11. 5s. to 801.; Fire-irons, from 3s. 3d. the set to 4. 4s.—**THE BURTON** and all other **PATENT STOVES**, with radiating hearth-plates.

BEDSTEADS, BATHS AND LAMPS.—**WILLIAM S. BURTON** has SIX LARGE SHOW-ROOMS devoted exclusively to the SEPARATE DISPLAY of Lamps, Baths and Metallic Bedsteads. The stock of each is at once the largest, newest and most varied ever submitted to the public, and market prices proportionately low. Those who have tended to make his establishment the most distinguished in this country.

Bedsteads, from 12s. 6d. to £30 0s. each.
Shower Baths, from 8s. 0d. to 25 0s. each.
Lamps (Moderators), from 6s. 0d. to 45 10s. each.
(All other kinds at the same rate.)
Pure Colza Oil, 4s. per gallon.

CUTLERY, WARRANTED.—The most varied assortment of **FABRIC CUTLERY** in the world, all warranted, is on SALE at **WILLIAM S. BURTON'S**, at prices that are remunerative only because of the largeness of the sales. 31-inch ivory-handled table knives, with high shoulders, 12s. 6d. per dozen; dessert to match, 10s.; if to balance, 6d. per dozen extra; carvers, 4s. 3d. per pair; larger sizes, from 20s. to 37s. 6d. per dozen; extra fine ivory, 33s.; if with silver ferrules, 30s. to 50s.; white bone, 25s. per dozen; dessert, 5s.; carvers, 3s. 3d. per pair; black horn table knives, 7s. 6d. per dozen; dessert, 6s.; carvers, 3s. 6d.; black wood-handled table knives and forks, 6s. per dozen; table steels, from 1s. each. The largest stock in existence of plated dessert knives and forks, in cases and otherwise, and of the new plated hair carvers.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 400 illustrations of his illimitable Stock of Sterling Silver and Electro-Plated Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish-covers, Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gasoliers, Tea-Trays, Urns and Kettles, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed-room and Cabinet Furniture, &c., with Lists of Prices, and Plans of the Twenty large Show-rooms, at 55, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, 2, 3 and 4, Newman-street; 4, 5 and 6, Perry's-place; and 1, Newman-mews, London.

STOVES FOR ENTRANCE HALLS, SCHOOL ROOMS, CHURCHES, &c. all made with fire-brick linings, and entirely free from the objection found to so many, which, from their liability to become overheated, are dangerous, and render the atmosphere offensive. These Stoves burn little fuel, may be had with or without open fire, and to burn throughout the cold season, if required, without going out. Illustrated Prospectuses FREE OF CHARGE. **WILLIAM S. BURTON & SONS**, General Store and Kitchen Range Manufacturers, 49, GREAT MARLBOROUGH-STREET, W. For 36 years in Poland-street, 84J lining.

45, OXFORD-STREET, W.
OSLERS' GLASS CHANDELIERS,
Wall Lights and Mantel-piece Lustres, for Gas and Candles.
Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from 71. 10s.
Glass Desert " " " " " " " " 21. 6s.
All Articles marked in plain figures.
Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for Presents.
Cases, Export and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.
LONDON—SHOW-ROOMS, 45, OXFORD-STREET, W.
BIRMINGHAM—MANUFACTORY AND SHOW-ROOMS,
Broad-street. Established 1807.

ELKINGTON & CO. desire respectfully to call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry requiring PLATE, to their Manufactures, which may be obtained in great variety, both in SILVER and ELECTRO PLATE, from either of their Establishments:—

LONDON—32, Regent-street, St. James's, S.W.; and 45, Moorgate-street, E.C.
DUBLIN—College Green.
LIVERPOOL—Church-street.

MANUFACTORY and SHOW ROOMS, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

Estimates, Drawings and Prices sent free by post. Replying and Gilding as usual.

BURROWS' SIX-GUINEA LANDSCAPE GLASSES.—These fine Instruments, combining all the latest improvements, are the best FIELD GLASSES that can be purchased. Sent on receipt of P.O. Orders to W. & J. Burrows, Malvern.

SOLE LONDON AGENTS:
For the City—JOHN BENNETT, 63, Cornhill.
For the West End—B. ARNOLD, 73, Baker-street.

CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES—the most secure against Fire and Thieves.

CHUBB'S FIREPROOF STRONG-ROOM DOORS.

CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR AND STREET-DOOR LATCHES.

CHUBB'S CASH AND DEED BOXES.

Illustrated Price-List, gratis and post free.

CHUBB & SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 23, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Wolverhampton.

ALLEN'S PATENT PORTMANTEAUS and TRAVELLING BAGS, with SQUARE OPENINGS; Ladies' Wardrobe Trunks, Dressing Bags, with Silver Fittings; Despatch Boxes, Writing and Dressing Cases, and 500 other articles for Home or Continental Travelling. Illustrated Catalogue post free.—J. W. ALLEN, Manufacturer and Patentee, 23 and 21, West Strand, London, W.C.
Also, Allen's Barrack Furniture Catalogue of Officers' Bedsteads, Washhand Stands, Canteens, &c., post free.

TRELOAR'S KAMPTULICON, or Elastic Floor Cloth, Cocoa-Nut Fibre, Chinese and other Mattings, and Door-Mats of the best quality at the lowest prices.—T. TRELOAR, Manufacturer, 42, LUDGATE-HILL, E.C.

MORTLOCK'S CHINA WAREHOUSE, 250, OXFORD-STREET.—SELLING OFF.—In consequence of the Marquis of Westminster's refusal to renew the lease of the above Premises (in connection with Park-street), JOHN MORTLOCK is anxious to decrease his RICH STOCK, and is prepared to make a great allowance for Cash.—250, OXFORD-STREET, and 58, PARK-STREET, near Hyde Park.

DR. DE JONGH'S
(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL,
Prescribed by the most Eminent Medical Men throughout the world, as the safest, speediest and most effectual remedy for

CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE LAMENESS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

Is incomparably superior to every other variety.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
Sir HENRY MARSH, Bart. M.D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.—"I consider Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

Dr. LANKESTER, F.R.S.—"I deem the Cod Liver Oil sold under Dr. de Jongh's guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy."

Dr. GRANVILLE, F.R.S.—"Dr. Granville has found that Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oil."

Dr. LAWBRANCE, Physician to H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.—"I invariably prescribe Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil in preference to any other, feeling assured that I am recommending a genuine article, and not a manufactured compound, in which the efficacy of this invaluable medicine is destroyed."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is sold only in IMPERIAL Half-Pint, 3s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsules and labelled with his stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.

SOLE CONSIGNERS:
ANSAB, HARFORD & CO. 77, Strand, London, W.C.

SICK HEADACHE, HEARTBURN, FLATULENCE, and all BILIOUS DISORDERS, are immediately removed by

DR. HUGO'S MEDICAL AROMS, which have a delightful taste, and may be eaten as confectionery.—Sold at 1s. 1/4d., 3s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per packet. Wholesale agents, De Silva & Co. Bride-lane, Fleet-street; and sold by all respectable Druggists.

A MOST DESIRABLE BREAKFAST BEVERAGE.
E P P S' S C O C O A,
(commonly called Epps's Homoeopathic Cocoa).

The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation have procured it a general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage. Each packet is labelled—"James Epps, Homoeopathic Chemist, London." 1 lb., 4 lb., and 11 lb. Packets, at 1s. 6d. per lb., by Grocers everywhere.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, MANUFACTURED by the WHEELER & WILSON Manufacturing Company, with Recent Improvements. Crystal Cloth Presser, new style Hemming Binder, Corder, &c. Offices and Sale Rooms, 133, REGENT-STREET, W., LONDON (late 422, Oxford-street). Instruction gratis to every Purchaser. The Lock-stitch Sewing Machine will Gather, Hem, Felt, Bind, or Stitch, with great rapidity, answers well for ALL descriptions of work, is simple, compact, and elegant in design, the work will not ravel, and is the same on both sides; the speed is from 1,000 to 3,000 stitches per minute; a child 12 years old can work it, and the Machine is suitable alike for the Family or the Manufacturer. Illustrated Prospectus, with Testimonials, gratis and post free.

METCALFE, BINGLEY & CO.'S New Patent Brushes, and Penetrating bleached Hair Brushes, Improved Flash and Cloth Brushes, and genuine Smyrna Sponges, new style Hemming Binder, Corder, &c. Office and Sale Rooms, 133, REGENT-STREET, W., LONDON (late 422, Oxford-street). The Tooth Brushes search between the divisions of the Teeth, the hairs never come loose. M. B. & Co.'s New and Delicious Perfumes—The Fairy Bouquet, The Oxford and Cambridge Bouquet, in bottles, 3s., 3s. 4d. and 5s. each.—Metcalfe's celebrated Alkaline Tooth Paste, per box.—Sole Establishment, 130s and 131, OXFORD-STREET.

DURABILITY OF GUTTA-PERCHA TUBING.—Many inquiries having been made as to the Durability of Gutta-Percha Tubing, the Gutta-Percha Company have pleasure in giving publicity to the following letter:—From SIR RAYMOND J. A. VENTNOR, Bart., VENTNOR, Isle of Wight.—"Second Testimonial.—March 10th, 1858.—In reply to your letter, received this morning, respecting the Gutta-Percha Tubing for Pump Service, I can state with much satisfaction, it answers perfectly. Many builders, and other persons, have lately examined it, and there is not the least apparent difference since the first laying down, now several years; and I am informed that it is to be adopted generally in the houses that are being erected here."—R.B. From this Testimonial it will be seen that the CORROSIVE WATER of the ISLE of WIGHT has no effect on Gutta-Percha Tubing.

THE GUTTA-PERCHA COMPANY, PATENTEES,
13, WHARF-ROAD, CITY-ROAD, LONDON.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.
Price 1s. 1/4d. and 3s. 9d. per box.

This Preparation is one of the benefits which the Science of Modern Chemistry has conferred upon Mankind; for during the first twenty years of the present century, to speak of a Cure for the Gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this Medicine are so fully demonstrated, by unselected testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that Public Opinion proclaims this as one of the most important Discoveries of the Present Age.

These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital organ.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors, and at 293, Strand, London.

TEETH.—By her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.—Newly-invented Application of Chemically Prepared India-rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—MR. PEPHRAIM MOSELEY, Surgeon-Dentist, sole inventor and patentee.—A new, original, and invaluable invention consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER, as a lining to the gold or bone frame.—All sharp edges are avoided; no spring wires or fastenings are required; a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity, hitherto wholly unobtainable, and a fit, perfected with the most accurate accuracy, are secured; while from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.—To be obtained only at 9, Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, London, W.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession and universally accepted by the Public, as the Best Remedy for acidity of the stomach, heartburn, headache, gout and indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an agreeable Effervescent Draught, in which its Aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons and in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity) by DINNEFORD & CO. 174, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the Empire.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS for Indigestion, bile, sick headache, acidity, heartburn, flatulency, spasms, &c.—Prepared only by JAMES COCKLE, 18, New Ormond-street, and to be had of all Medicine Vendors, in boxes, at 1s. 1/4d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DE-STROYING POWDER.—This powder is quite Harmless to Animal Life, but is unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Beetles, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Moths in Furs, and every other kind of Insects in all stages of their life. It is an invaluable remedy for destroying Fleas in Ladies' Pet Dogs. It is perfectly harmless in its nature, and may be applied without apprehension, as it has no QUALITIES DELETERIOUS to ANIMAL LIFE.
Sold in Packets, 1s., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each, or post free for 14, or treble size for 38 postage-stamps, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—Diphtheria, Sore-throat, Quinsy, Mumps, and similar complaints, always abound in wet weather, and are most safely and effectively subdued by rubbing Holloway's Ointment at least twice a day upon the chest and glands of the throat. The Ointment penetrates the skin, reduces inflammation, and heals ulcerations. This treatment is sufficient for curing the most serious and complicated throat affections, provided Holloway's Pills be taken at the same time. When swallowing gives pain, the Ointment alone may be relied on till improving symptoms of recovery are detected. In Asthma, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Whooping-Cough, the early stages of Consumption, Scrophulous Measles, Holloway's preparations are not less valuable in mitigating their most troublesome features, and ultimately curing.

THE
ALEXANDRE HARMONIUM,
 AT
CHAPPELL'S, 50, NEW BOND-STREET.

NEW ALEXANDRE HARMONIUMS.

	GUINEAS.
THE FIVE-GUINEA HARMONIUM, 4 Octaves, in Oak Case	5
THE SIX-GUINEA HARMONIUM, 5 Octaves, in Oak Case, with 2 Foot-boards	6

These Instruments are lower in price and superior to all other cheap Harmoniums.

THE NEW CHURCH HARMONIUM.
 WITH TWO ROWS OF KEYS.

THESE Instruments are a perfect substitute for the Organ; the upper keyboard has a Venetian Swell, and acts as a Soft or Choir Organ, on which a perfect diminuendo and crescendo can be produced; and the lower keyboard answers the purpose of a Full Organ. The tone of these Instruments more closely resembles that of an Organ than any Harmonium yet produced, being rich and pure in quality. The construction is of a simple character and not likely to be affected by damp, rendering them peculiarly suited to Churches. An additional blower is attached to each Instrument.

NO.		GUINEAS.
1.	EIGHT STOPS (<i>Three and a-half rows of Vibrators</i>), Rosewood Case	45
2.	TWENTY-TWO STOPS (<i>Six rows of Vibrators</i>), Rosewood Case	70
3.	TWENTY-TWO STOPS (<i>Eight rows of Vibrators</i>), Rosewood Case, 2½ Octaves of Pedals	85

ALEXANDRE & SON have taken out a new Patent for the Drawing-Room Harmonium which effects the greatest improvement they have ever made in the Instrument. The Drawing-Room Models will be found of a softer, purer, and in all respects more agreeable tone than any other instruments. They have a perfect and easy means of producing a diminuendo or crescendo on any one note or more; the bass can be perfectly subdued, without even the use of the Expression Stop, the great difficulty in other Harmoniums.

THE DRAWING-ROOM MODEL

IS MADE IN THREE VARIETIES:—

NO.		GUINEAS.
1.	THREE STOPS, Percussion Action, additional Blower, and in Rosewood Case	25
2.	EIGHT STOPS, ditto ditto ditto	35
3.	SIXTEEN STOPS, ditto ditto Voix Céleste, &c. (<i>The best Harmonium that can be made</i>)	60

Messrs. CHAPPELL have an ENORMOUS STOCK of all Varieties of the ordinary kind, which are perfect for the Church, School, Hall, or Concert-Room:—

NO.		GUINEAS.	NO.		GUINEAS.
1.	ONE STOP Oak Case	10	7.	ONE STOP (<i>With Percussion Action</i>) Oak Case	16
2.	Ditto Mahogany Case	12		Rosewood	18
3.	THREE STOPS ... Oak, 15 guineas; Rosewood	16	8.	THREE STOPS ditto	20
4.	FIVE STOPS (<i>Two rows of Vibrators</i>) ... Oak	22	9.	EIGHT STOPS ditto Oak or Rosewood	32
	Rosewood Case	23	10.	TWELVE STOPS ditto Oak	40
5.	EIGHT STOPS ditto Oak, 25 gs.; Rosewood	26	11.	Ditto ditto Rosewood	45
6.	TWELVE STOPS (<i>Four rows of Vibrators</i>)		12.	PATENT MODEL ditto Oak or Rosewood	55
	Oak or Rosewood Case	35			

Testimonials from the Professors of Music of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the Organists of St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey, the Professor of the Harmonium at the Royal Academy of Music, &c. &c., together with full descriptive Lists (Illustrated), may be procured on application to

CHAPPELL & CO., 49 and 50, NEW BOND-STREET.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, 20, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.
 Printed by JAMES HOLMES, of No. 4, New Ormond-street, in the county of Middlesex, at his office, 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in said county; and published by JOHN PARSONS, 20, Wellington-street, in said county, Publisher, at 20, Wellington-street aforesaid.—Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradburn, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, September 21, 1861.

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1770.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1861.

PRICE
FOURPENCE
Stamped Edition, 5d.

NOTICE.

On and after Saturday, October the 5th, the price of THE ATHENÆUM will be THREEPENCE.

Thirty years ago, when THE ATHENÆUM came into the hands of its present Proprietors, its price was Eightpence, and its contents, with advertisements, forty-eight columns. Convinced that the circulation of Literary Journals was restricted by high price, and that every advantage offered to the public would bring increase of circulation and authority, the Proprietors reduced the price one-half—to Fourpence. The experiment succeeded, and cheap Literary Journals became the rule.

The Proprietors have always held to the principle then proved. They have given to the public the benefit of every change in the law, increasing the size of the paper without increase of price, until the average has become about sixty columns of literary matter, with forty columns of advertisements, selected so as to be of general interest.

The Proprietors, taking advantage of the abolition of the Paper Duty, have now resolved that on and after the 5th of October the price of THE ATHENÆUM shall be reduced to THREEPENCE.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.— FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS.

SESSION 1861-2.

The SESSION will COMMENCE on TUESDAY, October 15, when Professor CASSAL, LL.D., will deliver an INTRODUCTORY LECTURE, at Three o'clock precisely. Subject:—The Study of Modern Languages and Literature in England.

CLASSES.

Latin—Professor Newman.
Greek—Professor Malden, A.M.
Sanskrit—Professor Goldstick.
Hebrew (Goldsmid Professorship)—Professor Marks.
Arabic and Persian—Professor Rieu, Ph.D.
Hindustani—Professor Syed Abdoolah.
Bengali and Hindu Law—Professor Gannend Mohun Tagore.
Gujarati—Professor Daddabhai Naorji.
Chinese—Professor Chee Yui Tang.
English Language and Literature—Professor Masson, A.M.
French Language and Literature—Professor Cassal, LL.D.
Italian Language and Literature—Professorship vacant.
German Language and Literature—Professor Heilmann, Ph.D.
Mathematics—Professor De Morgan.
Natural Philosophy and Astronomy—Professor Potter, A.M.
Physiology—Professor Sharpey, M.D.
Chemistry and Practical Chemistry—Prof. Williamson, F.R.S.
Civil Engineering—Professor Pole, F.R.S.
Architecture—Professor Donaldson, Ph.D. M.I.E.A.
Geology (Goldsmid Professorship)—Professor Morris, F.G.S.
Mineralogy—Professor Morris, F.G.S.
Drawing—Teacher Mr. F.C.S.
Botany—Professor Oliver, F.L.S.
Zoology (Recent and Fossil)—Professor Grant, M.D. F.R.S.
Philosophy of Mind and Logic—Professor the Rev. J. Hoppus, Ph.D. F.R.S.
Ancient and Modern History—Professor Beesly, A.M.
Political Economy—Professor Waley, A.M.
Law—Professor Russell, LL.B.
Jurisprudence—Professor Sharpey, LL.D.

Residence of Students.—Several of the Professors receive Students to reside with them, and in the Office of the College there is kept a register of parties who receive Boarders into their families. The register will afford information as to terms and other particulars.

Andrews Scholarships.—In October, 1862, two Andrews Scholarships will be awarded—one of £61. for proficiency in Latin and Greek, and one of £61. for proficiency in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. Candidates must have been, during the academical year immediately preceding, matriculated students in the College or pupils of the School.

A Joseph Hume Scholarship in Jurisprudence of £61. a year, tenable for three years, will be awarded in December of 1861, and in December of every third year afterwards. A Joseph Hume Scholarship in Political Economy of £61. a year, tenable for three years, will be awarded in December, 1862, and in December of every third year afterwards. A Ricardo Scholarship in Political Economy of £61. a year, tenable for three years, will be awarded in December, 1863, and in December of every third year afterwards. Candidates must have been, during the academical year immediately preceding, matriculated students of the College, and must produce satisfactory evidence of having regularly attended the class on the subject of the scholarship.

Mr. Laurence Counsel's Prize for Law, £10, for 1862.

Jews' Commemoration Scholarships.—A Scholarship of £52. a year, tenable for two years, will be awarded every year to the Student of the Faculty of Arts, of not more than one year's standing in the College, who shall be most distinguished by general proficiency and good conduct.

College Prize for English Essay, £5, for 1862.
Latin Prose Essay Prize (Reading-Room Society's Prize), £5, for 1862.

Evening Classes by the Professors, &c. above named, of the respective Classes, viz.—Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, French, Geology, Practical Chemistry, and Zoology; also Animal Physiology (Elementary Course), by Mr. Marshall, F.R.S.

Prospectuses and other particulars may be obtained at the Office of the College; also special Prospectuses, showing the courses of instruction in the College in the subjects of the Examinations for the Civil and Military Services.

EDWARD SPENCER BEESLY, A.M., Dean of the Faculty.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.
August, 1861.

The SESSION of the FACULTY of MEDICINE will COMMENCE on TUESDAY, the 1st of October.

The JUNIOR SCHOOL will OPEN on TUESDAY, the 24th of September.

THE CENTRAL TRAINING SCHOOL OF

ART, at South Kensington, for Male and Female Students, and the METROPOLITAN SCHOOLS OF ART, at 43, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, for Female Classes only (removed from 27, Gower-street) and at Spitalfields, Crispin-street; Finsbury, William-street, Wilmington-square; St. Thomas, Charterhouse, Goswell-street; Rotherhithe Grammar School, Deptford-road; St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Castle-street, Long-acre; Lambeth, St. Mary's, Prince's-road; Hampstead, Dispensary-buildings; and Christ Church, St. George's-in-the-East, Cannon-street, WILL RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, the 4th of October, at 10 o'clock.

By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

EXAMINATIONS for SCIENCE CERTI-

FICATES of the COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.—The Annual Examination of the Department of Science and Art, for Certificates as Science Teachers, will commence at South Kensington, on MONDAY, the 4th of November. Candidates wishing to present themselves must forward their names to the Secretary, Science and Art Department, South Kensington, London, W., on or before the 15th of October, except those coming up in Mechanical and Machine Drawing and Building Construction, who must send in their names by the 5th of October. By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES, JERMYN-STREET, LONDON.

Director—Sir RODERICK I. MURCHISON, D.C.L. &c.
The Prospectus for the Session, commencing on the 7th October next, will be sent on application to the Registrar. The Courses of instruction embrace Chemistry, by Dr. Hofmann; Physics, by Prof. Tyndall; Natural History, by Prof. Huxley; Geology, by Prof. Ramsay; Mineralogy and Mining, by Mr. Warrington Smyth; Metallurgy, by Dr. Percy; and Applied Mechanics, by Prof. Willis.
TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

UNIVERSITY HALL, GORDON-SQUARE, LONDON.

This Institution will RE-OPEN in OCTOBER NEXT, under the Superintendence of the Principal, EDWARD SPENCER BEESLY, Esq., M.A. of Wadham College, Oxford, for the reception of Students at University College, during the Academical Session.

Information respecting the arrangements of the Hall, terms of residence, &c., may be obtained on application at the Hall, or by letter addressed to the Principal.

August, 1861. F. MANNING NEEDHAM, Hon. Sec.

MINERALOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE,

London.—Professor TENNANT, F.G.S., will commence a COURSE of LECTURES on MINERALOGY, with a view to facilitate the study of GEOLOGY, and of the Application of Mineral Substances in the ARTS. The Lectures will begin on Friday Morning, October 12, at 10 o'clock. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday at the same hour. Fee, 2s. 2s.
R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

BRUNSWICK SCHOOL, LEAMINGTON. OXFORD MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

The only First-Class Certificate awarded for the last two years at Birmingham, the Examining Centre for the Midland Counties, has just been gained by a Pupil of Brunswick School, Leamington. Three other Boys from this School passed their Examination. Prospectuses on application.
J. H. HAWLEY, Principal.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.—COMPE-

TITORS for Sandhurst, Woolwich, or the Staff College, and Candidates for Direct Commission, or Staff Appointments, are PREPARED in all the Branches (compulsory and optional) of their Programmes, at the Practical Military College, Sunbury, S.W.—Apply for Prospectuses, &c. to Captain LINDY.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34,

SOHO-SQUARE.—MRS. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools, to her REGISTER of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS. School Property and Boarding, &c. Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. CLARKE.

30, Oakley-square, Hampstead-road, N.W.

RECEIVE A FEW YOUNG GENTLEMEN attending the Classes, and provide for them a comfortable home, with every facility for study.

References.—Rev. J. C. Harrison, 34, Queen's-road, Regent's Park; J. G. Wilkinson, M.D., 4, St. John's Villas, Finchley-road; James Walton, Esq., 25, Upper Gower-street, W.C.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.—A Gentleman,

who has Two Pupils preparing for MATRICULATION in January, will be glad to receive Two others to work with them.—Address Dr. EAGLETON, Haverley, near Romford.

LADIES' DRAWING CLASSES.—Mr. B. R.

GREEN, Member of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours, and Author of various Publications on Drawing and Perspective, has to announce that his CLASSES limited to six Pupils each, will RE-ASSEMBLE on Tuesday, the 2nd of October, at 10 o'clock, apply to Mr. GREEN, 41, Fitzroy-square; or of Messrs. ROWNEY, Rathbone-place.

GREEN'S RUSTIC DRAWING MODELS.

Enabling the Pupil to Sketch at once from Nature. First set (Still, Roller, Hencoop, Dovecot, Pump, Cottage-door), with Perspective complete, 11s. 6d. singly, from 2s. 6d.—Sold by Messrs. ROWNEY, Newman, Reeves, Ackermann, and the Inventor as above.

A LAYMAN, of good family, who took

Honours in Classics and Mathematics, late Fellow of a College, now residing in a Town in Germany, which affords peculiar advantages, PREPARES YOUNG MEN for the COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS, with the assistance of Masters. Terms, exclusive of Masters, 120l. per annum.—For further particulars, apply to the Vicar, Vicarage, Kilmerdon, near Bath.

CRYSTAL PALACE SCHOOL OF ART,

SCIENCE AND LITERATURE.—The NEW TERM will COMMENCE on NOVEMBER 1st NEXT, and will CLOSE on JULY 31st, 1862. During the Vacation extra Lessons are given by some of the Professors.

By order of the Committee.

F. K. J. SHENTON,
Supt. Lit. Department.

Sept. 1861.

WANTED, by a LADY, a situation as

GOVERNESS to Young Children, who would require plain English with Music; or, as COMPANION to an Elderly or Invalid Lady. The latter would be preferred.—Address S. L., Post-office, Seaton Carew, Stockton-on-Tees.

A YOUNG LADY desires to ENGAGE herself

as RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a gentleman's family. She would undertake the charge of children under 18 years of age, and is competent to instruct them in English, French, Italian, Music, and Drawing.—Address F. G., Thomas Buck's Library, Turner's Hill, Chesshurst, Herts.

COMPANION.—A LADY, of good family,

wishes to MEET WITH A SITUATION, as Companion to an Elderly Lady, or a Lady in delicate Health. The Advertiser would take upon herself the entire management of the household duties, if required, having had experience. She is a good reader, and of cheerful disposition. The most satisfactory references can be given. No objection to travel.—Address C. M. J., Post-office, 99, Oxford-street, W.

A LADY wishes strongly to RECOMMEND,

as GOVERNESS to Young Children, or as Useful Companion, a Lady, 30 years of age, who has had great experience in tuition, having resided in one family years. Is of ladylike manners, and of most amiable disposition.—Address to A. T., 30, Avenue-road, New-road, Hammer-smith, W.

TO PUBLISHERS.—A GENTLEMAN of capital

is desirous of embarking in the PUBLISHING BUSINESS, either as Partner or by Purchase.—Address, in the first instance, to X. Y. Z., care of Mr. Lindley, 19, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C.

TO PUBLISHERS, AUTHORS, and Others.

A GENTLEMAN, well versed in Scientific and General Literature, who has had much experience in preparing MSS. for the Press, Revising Authors' Proofs, &c., OFFERS HIS SERVICES to Publishers and others requiring such assistance. Researches undertaken in the British Museum, &c.—Address, prepaid, A. F., care of Messrs. Dorrell & Son, Passport Agents, 15, Charing Cross, London.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN or PUBLIC

COMPANIES.—A Gentleman, who holds an appointment of responsibility in one of the first Institutions in the City, is open to an ENGAGEMENT in the EVENING, after Six o'clock, to keep the Accounts, conduct the Correspondence, &c. of a Gentleman or Company, where the duties of the office would permit of such an arrangement. The highest references can be given.—Address, by letter, R., care of Messrs. Bruce & Ford, Trump-street, City, E.C.

REPEAL of the TAXES on LITERATURE

and the PRESS.—TESTIMONIAL to the Right Hon. T. MILNER GIBSON, M.P.

Subscriptions, limited to One Pound, received at Drummonds, Charing Cross; and by Robert Chambers, Treasurer, 47, Paternoster-row, E.C.
JOHN FRANCIS,
Committee Room,
47, Paternoster-row, E.C.
Hon. Secretary.

MISS HOLTHAM, formerly of Bowdon,

Cheshire, RECEIVES A FEW YOUNG LADIES requiring social yet select Companionship in their Studies.—For Terms and References apply to Miss HOLTHAM, 31, Powis-square, Brighton.

THE COMMERCIAL, ENGINEERING,

and SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, beautifully situated near CHESTER. This School, recognized by the Secretary of State for India, "as possessing an efficient Class for Civil Engineering," offers a sound English Education, and, in addition, Classes and the Modern Languages. Particular attention is given to Mathematics and Practical Chemistry. The instruction in Drawing is on the system of the Department of Science and Art. Each Pupil is provided with a separate sleeping apartment.—For particulars, apply to the Rev. ARTHUR RIGG, College, Chester.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—MATRI-

CULATION EXAMINATION.—Gentlemen preparing for the Matriculation Examination in January, 1862, are informed that, by permission of the Council, a CLASS will be held at UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, for the purpose of reading the subjects required at that Examination. The Class will meet daily (Saturdays excepted), from 6 to 8 P.M., from October 18th to December 20th. Fee for the Course, 5s.—For further particulars apply to Dr. ADAMS, University College, London, W.C.

BEDFORD COLLEGE (for Ladies),

47 and 48, BEDFORD-SQUARE.

SESSION 1861-62.

The INAUGURAL LECTURE on the Opening of the Session will be delivered by E. S. BEESLY, Esq. A.M., on WEDNESDAY, October 9th, at 3 o'clock.

Admittance, Free to Ladies and Gentlemen on presenting their Visiting Cards.

JANE MARTINEAU, Hon. Sec.

BEDFORD COLLEGE (for Ladies),

47 and 48, BEDFORD-SQUARE.

The CLASSES will BEGIN on THURSDAY, October 10th.

A few Pupils for the College and School are received as Boarders within the College, under the superintendence of the Lady-Resident.

JANE MARTINEAU, Hon. Sec.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.—BOARD.

—Mr. ROBERTSON, Head Classical Master, THE GRANGE HOUSE SCHOOL, receives One or Two Young Gentlemen as Boarders, and personally superintends their studies.—Reference, Professor PILLANS, University of Edinburgh.
2, Dunoon-street, Newington, Edinburgh.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.

SESSION 1861-62.

MATRICULATION AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS.

On TUESDAY, the 15th of OCTOBER NEXT, at Ten o'clock, A.M., an EXAMINATION will be held for the MATRICULATION of STUDENTS in the FACULTY OF ARTS, MEDICINE, and LAW, and in DEPARTMENTS of CIVIL ENGINEERING and AGRICULTURE.

The EXAMINATIONS for Scholarships will commence on MONDAY, the 21st of OCTOBER. The Council have the power of conferring at these EXAMINATIONS, TEN SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS of the value of 40*l.* each, viz.:—Seven in the Faculty of Arts, Two in the Faculty of Medicine, and One in the Faculty of Law; and FORTY-FIVE JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS, viz.:—FIFTEEN in Literature, and FIFTEEN in Science, of the value of 34*l.* each; SIX in Medicine, THREE in Law, and Two in Civil Engineering, of the value of 20*l.* each; and FOUR in Agriculture, of the value of 15*l.* each; to Sixteen of which first year's Students are eligible.

Prospectuses, containing full information as to the subjects of the EXAMINATIONS, &c., may be had on application to the Registrar, By order of the President.

ROBERT J. KENNY, Registrar.

OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.

(In connexion with the University of London).

SESSION 1861-62.

The COLLEGE will OPEN for the SESSION on MONDAY, the 7th of October, 1861. The Session will terminate in July, 1862.

Principal—J. G. GREENWOOD, B.A.

COURSES of INSTRUCTION will be given in the following departments, viz.:—

Classics—Prof. J. G. Greenwood, B.A.
Comparative Grammar, English Language and Literature, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy—Prof. A. J. Scott, M.A.
Mathematics—Prof. A. Sandeman, M.A.
Natural Philosophy—Prof. R. B. Clifton, B.A.
History, Jurisprudence and Political Economy—Prof. R. C. Christie, M.A.
Chemistry (Elementary, Analytical and Practical)—Prof. Henry E. Roscoe, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.
Natural History (for the Session: Geology and Botany)—Professor W. O. Williamson, M.R.C.S.L. F.R.S.
Oriental Languages—Prof. T. Theodor.
French—Mons. A. Pödevin.
German—Mr. T. Theodor.
Elocution—Mr. C. W. Davis, B.A.

EVENING CLASSES, for persons not attending the day classes, include the following subjects of instruction, viz.:—English Language and Literature, Logic, Classics, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, History, Political Economy, Chemistry, Natural History, French, German, and Elocution.
ADDITIONAL LECTURES, on which the attendance is optional, and viz.:—On the Greek of the New Testament; on the Hebrew of the Old Testament; on the Relations of Religion to the Life of the Scholar.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

The VICTORIA SCHOLARSHIP, for competition in classical learning; annual value 30*l.*, tenable for two years.
The WELLINGTON SCHOLARSHIP, for competition in the critical knowledge of Greek Text of the New Testament; annual value 30*l.*, tenable for one year.
The DALTON SCHOLARSHIPS, viz.:—Two scholarships in Chemistry, annual value 50*l.* each, tenable for two years; Two scholarships in Mathematics, annual value 35*l.* each, tenable for one year.

DALTON PRIZES in Chemistry will also be offered.
The DALTON PRIZE in Natural History, value 15*l.*, given annually.

Dinner will be provided within the College walls for such as may desire it.

The Principal will attend at the College, for the purpose of receiving Students, on Thursday, the 3rd, and Friday, the 4th of October, from 11 A.M. to 2 P.M.

Further particulars as to the Day and Evening Classes will be found in Prospectuses which may be had from Mr. Nicholson, at the College, Quay-street, Manchester.

J. G. GREENWOOD, B.A., Principal.

JOHN P. ASTON
Solicitor and Secretary to the Trustees, St. James's Chambers, South King-street, Manchester.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

THE WINTER SESSION will commence on TUESDAY, October 1, at Eight o'clock, P.M., with an Introductory Address by Mr. Spencer Smith.

The Medical Appointments in this Hospital are annually conferred upon Pupils without fee. The advantages of First of these appointments far exceed as many SCHOLARSHIPS of Fifty Pounds each.

Physicians—Dr. Alderson, Dr. Chambers, Dr. Sibson, Dr. Handfield Jones, Dr. Stierckling, Dr. Markham.
Surgeons—Mr. Coulson, Mr. Lane, Mr. Ure, Mr. Spencer Smith, Mr. Walton and Mr. James Lane.
Physician-Accoucher—Dr. Tyler Smith.
Ophthalmic Surgeon—Mr. White Cooper.
Aural Surgeon—Mr. Toynbee. Surgeon-Dentist—Mr. Sercombe.

LECTURERS.

Clinical Medicine—Dr. Alderson, Dr. Chambers, Dr. Sibson, Clinical Surgery—Mr. Coulson, Mr. Lane, Mr. Ure.
Medicine—Dr. Chambers and Dr. Sibson.
Surgery—Mr. Lane and Mr. Spencer Smith.
Physiology—Mr. James Lane and Dr. Broadbent.
Anatomy—Mr. James Lane and Mr. Broadbent.
Operations on the dead body—Mr. Walton.
Dissections—Mr. Gascoyen and Mr. Norton.
Chemistry and Practical Chemistry—Mr. Field.
Midwifery—Dr. Tyler Smith and Dr. Graily Hewitt.
Materia Medica—Dr. Stierckling. Botany—Dr. Dresser.
Medical Jurisprudence—Dr. Sanderson.
Ophthalmic Surgery—Mr. White Cooper.
Aural Surgery—Mr. Toynbee. Dental Surgery—Mr. Sercombe.
Comparative Anatomy—Dr. Broadbent.
Natural Philosophy—Mr. Smalley.

PRIZES, &c.—The Medical appointments in the Hospital. A Scholarship in Anatomy of the annual value of 25*l.*. A Prize of 30*l.* for Students of the first year. Prizes in the several Classes at the end of each Session.

The Fee for the Hospital Practice and Lectures required by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and the Society of Apothecaries, is 8*l.* 5*s.*, payable by instalments.

A detailed Prospectus will be sent, and further information obtained, on application to

GEORGE G. GASCOTEN, Dean of the School.
St. Mary's Hospital, August, 1861.

LONDON LIBRARY, 12, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE.

—This Library offers great advantages to persons engaged in Literary Pursuits. The best Literature of the day, both English and Foreign, is added to a collection consisting of nearly 80,000 volumes. Fifteen volumes are allowed to Country Members, Ten to Residents in Town. An additional supply of Books may be had at the rate of 1*l.* per annum for five volumes.—Terms, 3*l.* a year; or 2*l.* a year with entrance fee of 6*l.*: Life Membership, 35*l.* Catalogue, 7*s.* 6*d.* Open from 10 to 6.

MEMORIAL TO THE GREAT JOHN LOCKE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS in aid of a Fund for erecting a Memorial to one of England's greatest Worthies to be placed in the SHIRE HALL, TAUNTON, Somerset, in which County the illustrious Philosopher was born.

The Earl of Lovelace	5	Neville Grenville, Esq.	5
Lord Taunton	5	E. A. Sanford, Esq.	1
The Right Rev. and Right Hon. Lord Auckland	1	Sir Henry Hoare, Bart.	1
Lord Talbot de Malahide	1	F. H. Dickinson, Esq.	1
The Hon. J. Locke King, M.P.	5	Vice-Principal of Magdalen Hall, Oxford	1
Wm. Blake, Esq.	5	R. F. Warren, Esq.	1
D. Blake, Esq.	5	Wm. Long, Esq.	1
Sir Wm. Miles, Bart. M.P.	1	Rev. Arthur Jones	1
Sir Arthur Elton, Bart.	1	A Friend to Civil and Religious Liberty	1
Sir Marwood Elton, Bart.	1		
The Hon. P. P. Bouverie, M.P.	1		

Contributions may be paid to the Treasurer of the "Locke Fund"—R. A. Kingslake, Esq., at Stuckey's Banking Company, Taunton and Weston-super-Mare; Messrs. Roberts, Curtis & Co. and Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie & Co., London.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS.

Chancellor—His Grace the DUKE OF ARGYLL, K.T.

Vice-Chancellor—Principal TULLOCH.

Rector—Sir R. A. ANSTRUTHER, Bart. LL.D.

UNITED COLLEGE OF ST. SALVATOR AND ST. LEONARDS.

THE CLASSES in the UNITED COLLEGE will OPEN on FRIDAY, the 1st November, at 12 o'clock, when Principal FORBES will deliver an Introductory Address.

Principal.

JAMES DAVID FORBES, D.O.L. LL.D. and F.R.S.

Professors.

Latin—J. C. Sharp, M.A. Oxon.
Greek—W. Y. Sellar, M.A. Oxon.
Mathematics—W. L. F. Fisher, M.A. Cantab., F.R.S.
Logic and Metaphysics—John Veitch, M.A.
Rhetoric and English Literature—John Veitch, M.A.
Moral Philosophy and Political Economy—J. F. Farrier, LL.D.
Natural Philosophy—William Swan, F.R.S.E.
Chemistry—M. F. Heddle, M.D., Assistant to Arthur Connell, F.R.S.S. L. & E.
Human and Comparative Anatomy and Physiology—George E. Day, M.D. F.R.S.
Civil History—Wm. Macdonald, M.D. F.R.S.E.

Principal FORBES intends to commence immediately after the Christmas Holidays a short Course of Lectures on the PHENOMENA and THEORY of GLACIERS to be continued on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at 2 o'clock.

MILLER PRIZES.

The Miller Prize Fund at present yields 70*l.* per annum, which is divided in certain proportions among Students, and is competed for annually at the end of the Session.

COMPETITION BURSARIES VACANT.

On Wednesday, the 30th October, the following Bursaries will be awarded after Comparative trial:—

Seven FOUNDATION BURSARIES of the value of 10*l.* each.
One WILKIE Bursary of the value of about 3*l.*

PRESENTATION BURSARIES VACANT.

Two Ramsay Bursaries of the value of 30*l.* each. Patron—Sir Alex. Ramsay, Bart., of Balmain.
One Garth Bursary, of the value of 10*l.* Patron for this Session—Mrs. Irvine, of Blair Athol.
One Grant Bursary of the value of 10*l.* Lord Seafield, Patron.
One Bayne Bursary of the value of 10*l.* Colonel Ferguson, M.P. Patron.
One Malcolm Bursary of the value of 6*l.* 12*s.*
One Maxwell Bursary of the value of 6*l.* Patrons—University of St. Andrews.

Besides the above-mentioned Bursaries, the following Prizes are open for Competition this Session:—Gray Prize, of the value of 10*l.*, for an English Essay. Carstairs Mathematical Prize, of the value of 10*l.*. Duncan Mathematical Prize, of the value of about 14*l.*.

RAMSAY FELLOWSHIP.

The Competition for the Ramsay Fellowship, of the value of at least 10*l.* for four years, will commence on Monday, the 25th of October, open to all Students who have completed their Course at the United College during the last four years. A printed Programme may be had of the Secretary.

DIVINITY OR ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

The CLASSES will OPEN on THURSDAY, the 1st of November.
The Very Rev. JOHN TULLOCH, D.D., Principal.

Professors.

Principal and Primarius Professor of Divinity—John Tulloch, D.D.
Second Master and Professor of Divinity—William Brown, D.D.
Ecclesiastical History and Divinity—John Cook, D.D.
Oriental Languages—A. F. Mitchell, A.M.

BURSARIES.

The following Bursaries will be competed for on Tuesday, the 19th of November:—
Two Foundation Bursaries, value from 10*l.* to 12*l.*; One Alexander Bursary, value of 10*l.*

In addition to these Bursaries, the Cook and Macfarlane Testimonial, value about 3*l.*, will be competed for in the Third Week after the commencement of the Session.

W. F. IRELAND, Sec. United College.
STUART GRACE, Sec. St. Mary's College.
St. Andrews, September, 1861.

A COLLEGE HALL, in connexion with the University, for the reception and tuition of Students attending the Classes, and under the immediate superintendence of a Warden and a Committee of Professors, will be OPENED, on the 1st of November, at St. LEONARDS, the commodious residence of the late Sir Hugh Lyon Playfair.

Terms for the Session, Sixty Guineas.

All particulars may be learned from W. F. IRELAND, Esq.

GUYS' HOSPITAL.—The Medical Session COMMENCES in October. The INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS will be given by W. ODLING, M.B. F.R.S., on TUESDAY, the 1st of October, at Two o'clock.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Physicians—G. H. Barlow, M.D.; Owen Rees, M.D. F.R.S.; W. W. Gull, M.D.
Assistant Physicians—S. O. Habershon, M.D.; S. Wilks, M.D.; F. W. Pavy, M.D.
Surgeons—J. Bird Cook, Esq.; John Hilton, Esq., F.R.S.; John Birkett, Esq.
Assistant Surgeons—Alfred Poland, Esq.; Cooper Forster, Esq.; T. Bryant, Esq.
Obstetric Physician—Henry Oldham, M.D.
Assistant Obstetric Physician—Barton Hicks, M.D.
Surgeon-Dentists—T. Bell, Esq. F.R.S.; J. Salter, Esq.
Surgeon of the Eye Infirmary—John F. France, Esq.

LECTURERS.—WINTER SESSION.

Medicine—Owen Rees, M.D. F.R.S.; W. W. Gull, M.D. Surgery—John Hilton, Esq., F.R.S.; John Birkett, Esq. Anatomy—Alfred Poland, Esq.; Cooper Forster, Esq. Physiology—F. W. Pavy, M.D. Chemistry—Alfred Taylor, M.D. F.R.S. Experimental Philosophy—Arthur Durham, Esq. Demonstrations on Anatomy—Arthur Durham, Esq.; and Walter Moxon, M.B. Demonstrations on Morbid Anatomy—S. Wilks, M.D.

LECTURERS.—SUMMER SESSION.

Demonstrations on Cutaneous Diseases—W. W. Gull, M.D. Medical Jurisprudence—Alfred Taylor, M.D. F.R.S. Materia Medica—S. O. Habershon, M.D. Midwifery—H. Oldham, M.D. Ophthalmic Surgery—J. France, Esq. Pathology—S. Wilks, M.D. Comparative Anatomy—F. W. Pavy, M.D.; W. Moxon, M.B. Botany—C. Johnson, Esq. Practical Chemistry—W. Odling, M.B. F.R.S. Demonstrations on Manipulative and Operative Surgery—T. Bryant, Esq.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Students must give satisfactory testimony as to their education and conduct. They are required to pay 40*l.* for the first year, 40*l.* for the second year, and 10*l.* for every succeeding year of attendance; or 100*l.* in one payment entitles a Student to a Perpetual Ticket.

Dressers, Clinical Clerks, Ward Clerks, Obstetric Residents, and Dressers in the Eye Ward, are selected according to merit from those Students who have attended a second year. A Resident House-Surgeon is appointed every six months from those Students who have obtained the College Diploma.

Six Scholarships, varying in value from 25*l.* to 40*l.* each, will be awarded at the close of each Summer Session, for general proficiency.

Two Gold Medals will be given by the Treasurer—one for Medicine and one for Surgery.

A Voluntary Examination will take place at entrance, in Elementary Classics and Mathematics. The three first Candidates will receive, respectively, 25*l.*, 20*l.*, 15*l.*

Several of the Lecturers have vacancies for Resident Private Pupils.

Mr. Stocker, Apothecary to Guy's Hospital, will enter Students, and give any further information required.
Guy's Hospital, July, 1861.

GERMAN, French, Italian.—9, OLD BOND-STREET.—Dr. ALTSCHUL, Author of 'First German Reading-Book,' dedicated to Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland, &c. M. Philol. Soc. Prof. Education.—TWO LANGUAGES TAUGHT in the same lesson or conversely, on the same Terms as on the pupils or at his house. Each language spoken in his PRIVATE LESSONS, and select CLASSES for Ladies and Gentlemen. Preparation for all ordinary pursuits of life, the Universities, Army and Civil Service Examinations.

SHELLS AND FOSSILS.

BRITISH SHELLS.—Mr. R. DAMON, of BEXMOUTH, supplies single Specimens or named Collections. Printed Catalogues sent for 4*d.*

FOREIGN SHELLS.—A large Stock received direct from Foreign Correspondents.

FOSSILS.—An extensive Stock from every Formation.—Geological Collections, at prices ranging from 2*l.* to 50*l.*

Catalogue of British Shells, New Edition, 8vo. 1*l.* Labels for ditto, &c. &c. See Printed List sent with above.

THE AQUARIUM.—LLOYD'S PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR TANK MANAGEMENT, with Descriptive and Priced List, 163 pages and 101 Engravings, post free for twenty-one stamps. Apply direct to W. ALFORD LLOYD, Portland Quay, Regent's Park, London, W.

"Many manuals have been published upon aquaria, but we confess we have seen nothing for practical utility like this."

Ergo, Oct. 14, 1860.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, OR IMITATION WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, Fac-Similes of our most Talented Artists. Every Subject published (500) kept in Stock. The Title of Twelve Subjects will be given from time to time in this Journal, forming ultimately a complete Catalogue of all published. Section No. 35, Castle of Isenburg, Richardson, 1*l.* 1*l.* 6*d.*, 3*l.* 3*d.*—The Stolen Kiss, Abelson, 1*l.* 1*l.*, 2*l.* 3*d.*—Autumn (Cattle), Cooper, 1*l.* 1*l.*, 2*l.* 3*d.*—Ducal Palace, Venice, Wild, 1*l.* 1*l.*, 2*l.* 3*d.*—Goodwin Sands, Stanfield, 1*l.* 1*l.*, 2*l.* 3*d.*—A Cold Morning, Hunt, 1*l.* 1*l.*, 2*l.* 3*d.*—Marine Studies, Nos. 1 and 2, Isaby, 1*l.* 1*l.*, 2*l.* 3*d.*—Marine Studies, Nos. 3 and 4, Isaby, 1*l.* 1*l.*, 2*l.* 3*d.*—Bridge of Augustus, Narni, Cicci, 8*s.*, 2*l.* 3*d.*—St. Laurens, Nuremberg, Caspary, 8*s.*, 1*l.* 1*l.*, 2*l.* 3*d.*—Cal Summer Day, Montreal, Loch, 7*s.* 6*d.*, 2*l.* 3*d.*—Castle of Fougere, Brittany, Goodall, 1*l.*, 1*l.* 1*l.*, 2*l.* 3*d.* Catalogues.

JOHN MARLEY, 143, Strand, W.C.

MABLEY'S IMITATION OIL PAINTINGS.

Originated by J. Mabley, 143, Strand, May, 1858. Eight Hundred Examples, after Eminent Masters, on view. Catalogue.

J. MABLEY, 143, Strand, W.C.

GOOD FRAMES CHEAP.—Good Work, Good Materials, Good Fitting. One Hundred and Fifty Designs, from the most simple to the most elaborate. The adaptation of designs of Frames to Subjects made a study. No Charge for Packing or Cases. Catalogues.

J. MABLEY, 143, Strand, W.C.

STAINED GLASS AND WALL PAINTING.

Notice of Removal.

MESSRS. CLAYTON & BELL,

(Late of 24, Carlingford-street, Euston-square.)
Have Removed to
211, REGENT-STREET, W.
(Adjoining the Polytechnic Institution.)

Premises affording them accommodation and facilities more completely suited to the necessities of their work than were attainable at their old establishment.

ITALY AND THE EAST.—The Travelling Student in Architecture of the Royal Academy of Arts London (at present in the South of France) offers his services to any NOBLEMAN or GENTLEMAN ABOUT TO TRAVEL, to whom his knowledge of the Fine Arts and Sketching would be of value.—Address J. E. care of Mr. Cates, 7 A, Whitehall-yard, London, S.W., who will also answer any inquiries.

NOTICE.—TO TOURISTS IN IRELAND.—SIR ISAAC ROSEY'S MONTH IN IRELAND: HOW TO SPEND IT, AND WHAT IT WILL COST now ready, price 1s.—W. H. Smith & Son, and all Railway Stations; M'Glashan & Gill, Dublin.

PARCELS, TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

By WHEATLEY & CO.'S (late Waggoners) Parcel Express, Passenger, and Insurance Agency.
DAILY.—To the Continent, Spain.

WEEKLY.—Portugal, Mediterranean, Egypt, Arabia, Africa, Canada, America.
FORTNIGHTLY.—India, China, Eastern Seas, Ceylon, Turkey, Adriatic, California, West Indies, Central America.
MONTHLY.—Australia, New Zealand, Cape Colony, West Africa, Mexico, Brazil, Pacific.
Tariffs, with through rates to 800 places, apply at 23, Regent-street, S.W.; Chaplin's, Regent-circus, W.; 126, Cheapside, E.C.; and the Chief Office, 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

TO BE SOLD, a 9-feet REFLECTING TELESCOPE, 9-inch Speculum, by the late celebrated Manufacturer, Messrs. Short & Ramsden, of London, equatorially mounted—a very rare instrument of its kind—the property of an elderly gentleman, declining its further use.—Apply to A. ABRAHAM & Co., Opticians, 30, Lord-street, Liverpool.

APISTON MEN YAP.

BATH HOT MINERAL WATER SANATORIUM.—In conjunction with the Roman or Improved Turkish Bath.—This handsome, airy and commodious building, situated at the immediate source of the most celebrated Hot Springs of the City, so famed for their efficacy in Paralysis, Sciatica, Gout, Rheumatism, Chronic Affections, and Cutaneous Diseases, and in Dyspepsia, Debility, deficient Nervous Energy, &c., gives the inmates the great advantage of having the spacious Mineral Baths, Turkish Bath, &c., without quitting the building. The whole has been fitted up at a large outlay, with special regard to the requirements of the invalid, affording the comfort and appliances of a first-class Boarding Establishment. An eminent Physician is attached to the Institution.—For Terms and all Particulars, address MR. PENLEY, Sanatorium, Bath.

ROYAL TURKISH BATH for LADIES.

The only one in London. OPEN DAILY, with all the Requirements of decorum and completeness. Hours Seven A.M. to Five P.M. GENTLEMANLY, from Seven A.M. to Nine P.M. Private Baths, daily, from Five to Nine P.M.—25, QUEEN'S-SQUARE, Russell-square, next door to the Home for Gentlewomen. Cards by post.

HYDROPATHY.—SUDBROOK PARK, near Richmond, Surrey.—Physician, Dr. E. W. LANE, M.A., M.D. Edin.

The TURKISH BATH on the premises, under Dr. Lane's Medical direction.

HYDROPATHY.—The BEULAH-SPA HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, Upper Norwood, within twenty minutes' walk of the Crystal Palace, is open for the reception of Patients and Visitors. The latter can have all the advantages, if desired, of a private Residence. Terms:—Patients, from 2s. guineas; Visitors, from 1s. guineas, according to accommodation.—Particulars of Dr. RITZSANDT, M.D., the Resident Physician.

MR. J. D. HARDING'S PATENT LEAD

TABLETS, (with Pile, Box, Holders and Stamps complete). Effects can with them be obtained which are not within the compass of the ordinary Lead Pencil.—Sole Manufacturers, WINGOR & NEWTON, 25, Rathbone-place, London. Sold by all Artists' Colourmen and Stationers.

BOOKBINDING—in the MONASTIC, GROELIER, MAIOLI and ILLUMINATED styles, in the most superior manner, by English and Foreign workmen.

JOSEPH ZAHNENDORF,

Bookbinder to the KING of HANOVER,
English and Foreign Bookbinder,
30, BRIDGES-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN, W.C.

ESTIMATES FOR LITHOGRAPHY,

ENGRAVING and PRINTING,

Promptly furnished by
ASHBEE & DANGERFIELD,
Lithographic Artists and Printers in Colours,
Engravers on Wood and Copper,
Copper-plate and General Printers,
22, BEDFORD-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.

MAYALL'S PORTRAIT GALLERIES,

224 and 226, REGENT-STREET.
Photographs, Stereographs, and Daguerotypes
Taken Daily.

"Mr. Mayall stands supreme in Portraits, and is unrivalled for breadth, manner and finish. Either from the character of his sitters, or the taste of his composition, his portraits appear more dignified, more aristocratic, than those of any other photographer."—*Athenæum*.

Just published,

WILLIAMS & NORGATE'S SCHOOL-

CATALOGUE of French, German, Greek and Latin, and other School-Books, and Maps and Atlases. Post free on application.
14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

TO BOOK-BUYERS.—A List of Cheap,

Second-hand STANDARD BOOKS in English History, Biography, Poetry and the Drama, Voyages and Travels, and General Literature. Send stamp for postage.
W. HEATH, 487, Oxford-street, London.

LITTA FAMIGLIE CELEBRI ITALIANE.

—ON VIEW, a complete set, 140 fasc. in 8 vols. royal folio, Milano, 1816—9, with thousands of Engravings and Pedigrees, the titles and tables of contents expertly printed, half red mor. 60s. Sets completed and bound. A Catalogue gratis.
B. QUAMRUS, 15, Piccadilly.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.—Sanskrit, Arabic, Hebrew, Hindustani, Persian and Bengali—are TAUGHT by the Rev. G. SMALL, M.A. M.R.S. &c. (10 years Missionary in India, and above 10 years a Teacher of those Languages since his return home), at 8, FEATHERSTONE-BUILDINGS, Holborn, W.C.

TO PUBLISHERS and BOOKSELLERS.—

The ADVERTISER is desirous to obtain a SITUATION as above. Has had 17 years' experience in a large Publishing House, and well versed in making up Publishing, Commission, and Paper and Print Accounts.—Address T. S., 77, Fleet-street, E.C.

BOOK-BUYER.—A Country Bookseller wishes

to arrange with a BUYER attending the London Sales to PURCHASE for him.—Address Mr. WARD, 260, Oxford-street, Manchester.

TO BOOKSELLERS and COLLECTORS.—

WANTED.
GOD'S JUDGMENT against MURDERERS; or, an Account of a Cruel and Barbarous Murder, committed on Thursday Night, 14 August, 1718, at Sadler's Music House. 1712.

The SUNDAY RAMBLES; with a View of Bagnage Wells. 1774 or 1775.

A PLAIN ANSWER to the CURSORY REMARKS, by an Accurate Observer (Mr. Pitt). About 1780 to 1802.
Address W. H. ELKINS, Bookseller, 41, Lombard-street, E.C.

SECOND-HAND MICROSCOPE on SALE.

—Large, best MICROSCOPE by SMITH, BECK & BECK, latest form, 11, 3-8ths, 4-10ths and 1-8th Object-glasses, 3 Eye-Pieces with Indicators, Achromatic Condenser with diaphragm, Wenham's Parabola, large Bull's Eye, Side Condenser, Camera Lucida, Eye-piece Micrometer, Double Nose-piece, large Glass Trough, Live Box, Polarising Apparatus, &c., in upright case. Cost 60s.; to be sold for 45s. On view at 6, Coleman-street, London, E.C.

PICTURES.—MR. FLATOU'S LAST EXHIBITION

of high-class MODERN PICTURES, at Messrs. HAYWARD & LEGGAT'S GALLERY, 28, Cornhill.—MR. FLATOU has announced that he will, on MONDAY, October 14th, OPEN the above GALLERY with the remaining portion of his choice Collection of the Works of British Artists, prior to his retiring from picture-dealing, as in future he intends devoting his entire attention to the forthcoming important work by W. P. FRITH, R.A., The Railway Station, which will be completed in March next. The Collection includes some of the choicest specimens by the following eminent Artists.—Sir E. Landseer, R.A., Sir D. Wilkie, R.A., W. P. Frith, R.A., C. Stanfield, R.A., T. Creswick, R.A., D. Roberts, R.A., F. E. Pickersgill, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclellan, R.A., W. E. R. B. T. Fied, R.A., A. T. S. Cooper, R.A., R. F. C. G. A. R. A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. Andell, R.A., F. Stone, A.R.A., H. O'Neil, A.R.A., E. W. Cooke, A.R.A., Marcus Stone, J. V. Oakes, G. E. Hicks, G. Chambers, G. Laneo, P. Namyth, Müller, Bright, Middleton, F. D. Hardy, H. B. Willis, Hulme, Linnell, Baxter, Knight, Grant, Parnore, Louis Haghe, Hensel, Hemaley, Moreland, &c.

HASTINGS IN TWO HOURS by the

BRIGHTON and SOUTH COAST LINE. Twice each way DAILY, at REDUCED FARES. From London Bridge at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., and at 9.50 A.M. and 3.50 P.M. from the Victoria terminus, Buckingham Palace. Cheap Saturday to Monday Tickets every Saturday afternoon. Cheap Family Tickets. Cheap Excursions every Sunday. All these Trains run to and from Eastbourne.

PORTSMOUTH from VICTORIA STATION,

Buckingham Palace, in TWO HOURS and THREE-QUARTERS, by the BRIGHTON COMPANY'S DAILY TRAINS. Family Tickets to Portsmouth, the Isle of Wight, &c. Cheap Excursions every Sunday, 2s. 6d., at 7.50 A.M. Cheap Saturday to Monday Return Tickets by all Trains every Saturday.

SATURDAY to MONDAY at the SEA-SIDE.

—RETURN TICKETS every Saturday Afternoon, at low fares, by the BRIGHTON RAILWAY, from Victoria and London Bridge, to Brighton, Hastings, Portsmouth, Worthing, Eastbourne, &c.—See Time-Tables.

PARIS in TWELVE HOURS and a HALF,

via DIEPPE, by the New Daily Tidal Service, with Special Express Train, twice each way, on the English and French Railways. Second Class, 28s. First Class, 32s. Return Tickets issued. Two departures daily (except Sundays).—For hours of departure from London Bridge and Victoria, see the Time Tables.

FAMILY TICKETS to HASTINGS, ST.

LEONARDS, and EASTBOURNE, for one or more persons, available for ONE MONTH, or for extended periods, from Victoria, London Bridge, and Norwich Junction Stations, at REDUCED FARES, by the BRIGHTON and SOUTH COAST LINE, on application at the Booking-Offices at the above Stations, or at 43, Regent-circus, Piccadilly. Fares, there and back: to Hastings and St. Leonards, First Class (by Express Trains), 15s.; by Ordinary Trains, 21s.; Second Class (by Express), 10s.; by Ordinary, 15s. To Eastbourne, by both Ordinary and Express Trains, First Class, 20s.; Second Class, 14s.

REDUCED FARES to HASTINGS, EAST-

BOURNE, ST. LEONARDS, REDHILL, &c., from London Bridge and Victoria Stations, by the BRIGHTON RAILWAY.

NEW VICTORIA STATION, Buckingham

Palace.—TRAINS run between the Brighton Company's Victoria terminus and HASTINGS, Brighton, Portsmouth, the Crystal Palace, and all Stations on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway. Express Trains leave for Brighton at 9.50 A.M., 1.50, 3.50, 4.50, and 10.5 P.M. daily (except Sundays).

Sales by Auction

Dried Plants, Books, Photographic Apparatus, &c.

MR. J. C. STEVENS will SELL by AUCTION,

on FRIDAY, October 4, at half-past 12 precisely, the extensive COLLECTION of BRITISH and FOREIGN DRIED PLANTS, neatly arranged and named.—SMALL LIBRARY of SCIENTIFIC BOOKS, including Works of the Paleontographical Society, Martin's and Chemnitz's Shells, &c., the property of the late JOHN D. SALMON, Esq. F.L.S. &c.—to which is added, several good Cameras by Bland & Long and other makers, and Photographic Apparatus, Air-Pump, a few pieces of Jewellery, Silver and Plated Articles, and Miscellaneous Items.
May be viewed on the day prior and morning of Sale, and Catalogues had.

Minerals.

MR. J. C. STEVENS will SELL by AUCTION, at his Great Room, 38, King-street, Covent-garden, on TUESDAY, October 8, at half-past 12 o'clock precisely, the valuable COLLECTION of MINERALS, formed by the late MR. SHEFFIELD, and sold by order of the Representatives of the late Edward Collins, Esq., of Frowley-street, Leicester-shire, and Maize Hill, Greenwich. Particularly rich in Precious Metals, and containing many scarce and fine specimens of the most rare substances. Also, the two Mahogany Cabinets that contained them.

May be viewed on the day prior and morning of Sale, and Catalogues had.

Books in all Classes of Literature.—Six Days' Sale.

MR. HODGSON will SELL by AUCTION,

at his New Rooms, the corner of Fleet-street and Chancery-lane, on WEDNESDAY, October 1, and five following days (Saturday and Sunday excepted, at half-past 12, a Large COLLECTION of BOOKS, comprising valuable and Antiquarian Works on Antiquities and Topography—Fine Books of Prints—Theological Books—the Works of the Fathers of the Church, Commentaries, Sermons, and Controversial Divinity—Books in the Hebrew Language, including all the Old Testament, and other important Works—Civil Law Books by the most esteemed Authors—Books on the History and Art of Printing—Editions of the Classics—Mathematical and Scientific Works—Encyclopedias, Dictionaries, and Lexicons—together with the usual Standard Historical, Dramatic, Poetical, and other Works found in every library. Also, Two circulating Libraries from the Country, and several Hundred Volumes of New Novels, Magazines, and Reviews, Recent Publications, &c.

To be viewed, and Catalogues had.

80,000 Volumes of Popular Modern Books, Railway Reading, &c., in fancy boards and cloth.

MR. HODGSON will SELL by AUCTION,

at his New Rooms, the corner of Fleet-street and Chancery-lane, on WEDNESDAY, October 9, and two following days, at half-past 12 precisely, upwards of

EIGHTY THOUSAND VOLUMES of POPULAR BOOKS, Railway Reading, Juvenile and Entertaining Publications, &c., comprising 1,500 The Illustrated Boys' Own Treasury, crown 8vo. (sells 5s.), 2,000 The Illustrated Girls' Own Treasury, crown 8vo. (sells 5s.), 2,000 The Girls' Birthday Book, crown 8vo. (sells 5s.), 1,300 Sets of The Welcome Guest, 4 vols. royal 8vo.—3,400 All About the World, 7 vols. 4to.—688 Christmas Week and its Stories, fcap. (sells 3s. 6d.), 540 Struggles of York and Lancaster, fcap. (sells 3s. 6d.), 3,500 vols. of Mayne Reid's Interesting Series of Tales—500 The Illustrated Byron, imperial 8vo.—250 The Baddington Peacocks, by G. A. Sala, 3 vols. post 8vo.—10,000 vols. of The First Class Library (sells 2s. 6d. each), comprising The Finest Girl in Bloomsbury, Twice Round the Clock, After Office Hours, Jest and Earnest, Criminal Celebrities, and others—3,000 Make Your Game, by G. A. Sala, fcap. (sells 2s.), 1,000 Recollections of a Horse Dealer, fcap. (sells 2s.), 2,500 The Detective's Note-Book, fcap. (sells 2s.), 1,000 Mary Stuart, by J. B. Stansfeld, fcap. (sells 2s.), 280 Charles the Bold, by A. Dunan, fcap. (sells 2s.), and many Thousand Volumes of Railway Literature in every possible variety. The whole of the above are in fancy boards or cloth binding; and this Sale offers to the Bookselling Trade, Shippers, Merchants, and others, an opportunity of purchasing New and Saleable Works rarely to be met with.

Catalogues are preparing, and will be forwarded on application.

The Extensive and Valuable Library of the late THOMAS RAW, Esq., of Islington.

MR. HODGSON has received instructions to

SELL by AUCTION, at his New Rooms, the corner of Fleet-street and Chancery-lane, on MONDAY, October 14, and four following days, at half-past 12, the Extensive and Valuable LIBRARY of the late THOMAS RAW, Esq., of Islington, comprising important County Histories, scarce Topographical and Antiquarian Works, including Dugdale's Warwickshire, Hutchinson's Durham, Cumberland and Northumberland, Collinson's Somerset, Dorset, Norfolk, and Kent—Early Voyages and Travels—Books relating to America, Irish History, the Civil War, Cromwell, Quakerism, and other interesting historical matters—Biography, Plays, Poetry, Fables, and Books of Emblems—Curious Tracts, Pamphlets and Tracts—French, Italian, and German Literature—Choice plates, calligraphy, Politics, Law, Medicine and Botany—Prints and Books of Prints, some curious and rare—6swt. of Parliamentary Reports, &c.

To be viewed, and Catalogues forwarded on receipt of six stamps.

Books in General Literature, including the Libraries of Two Gentlemen, removing.

MR. HODGSON will SELL by AUCTION,

at his New Rooms, the corner of Fleet-street and Chancery-lane, on TUESDAY, October 22, and three following days, at half-past 12, a COLLECTION of BOOKS in GENERAL LITERATURE, including the Modern Libraries of Two Gentlemen leaving Town, and a select Theological Library. Amongst them are:—A History of the United Kingdom, coloured plates, call gilt—Simpson's Seat of War in the East, plates, 3 vols.—Henry's Bible, 6 vols.—Shakespeare's Hindustani Dictionary—La Fontaine's Fables, plates, 4 vols.—Museum Florentinum, 3 vols.—Lingard's History of England, 10 vols. 8vo.—Collins's Peerage, 9 vols.—Butler's Lives of the Saints, 19 vols., and Memoirs of Catholics, 4 vols.—Upcott's English Topography, 3 vols.—Gentleman's Magazine, 199 vols.—Digby's Broad Stone of Honour—Simson's Works, 21 vols.—Sturpe's Ecclesiastical Memorials, 7 vols. large paper—Foxe's Acts and Monuments, by Catter, 8 vols.—Hakluyt Society's Publications, 17 vols.—Sowerby's English Botany, 20 vols.—Curtis's Botanical Magazine, 47 vols.—Household Words, 19 vols.—Collier's Shakespeare, 6 vols.—Stanton's Shakespeare, 3 vols.—Knight's London, 6 vols.—Beauties of England and Wales, 36 vols.—Johnson's Works of the English Poets, 68 vols., &c.

To be viewed, and Catalogues had.

The Law Library of a Barrister.

MR. HODGSON will SELL by AUCTION,

at his New Rooms, the corner of Fleet-street and Chancery-lane, EARLY in NOVEMBER, the Valuable LAW LIBRARY of a Barrister, consisting of the usual Practical Works, Statutes at Large, and the Reports in the various Courts of Common Law and Equity.

Catalogues are preparing.

Sale of the Reminders of several Highly-Important Illustrated Works.

MR. HODGSON begs to announce that he is

PREPARING for SALE, in the MONTH of NOVEMBER, the REMAINERS of several highly-important ILLUSTRATED BOOKS and WORKS of ART. Valuable Books on Natural History and Botany, Scientific Works, &c. Full particulars will be shortly given.
3, Chancery-lane, W.C.

LEONARD & CO., BOOK-TRADE AUCTIONEERS,
BOSTON, UNITED STATES.
The Subscribers, chosen by the Publishers of Boston to conduct the Trade Sales in that city, respectfully solicit consignments of Books and other Literary Property, either for their regular Sales during the business season, or the Autumn Trade Sales in August. Refer to—
Tribner & Co., London.
Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—Just published, price 1s., some ACCOUNT of the BUILDINGS designed for the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862 and future decennial Exhibitions, with Illustrations and a Map.—CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly; and all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,
No. CCXXII. OCTOBER.—ADVERTISEMENTS and BILLS intended for insertion are requested to be forwarded to the Publishers immediately.
London: LONGMAN and Co. 39, Paternoster-row.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. CCXX.
—ADVERTISEMENTS for the forthcoming Number must be forwarded to the Publisher by the 4th, and BILLS for insertion by the 7th of October.
50, Albemarle-street, London,
Sept. 19, 1861.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW,
No. 68, price 6s., will be published October 1st.
Contents.
1. Life of Professor Forbes.
2. Old Iceland.—The Burnt Njal.
3. Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett Browning.
4. Discoveries—Old or New.
5. Christianity and the Two Civilizations.
6. Bacon and his Critics.
7. Steam Husbandry.
8. Our Relations with America.
9. Individual Liberty and Social Right.
10. Epilogue on Affairs and Books.
London: Jackson, Walford & Hodder, 18, St. Paul's Churchyard; and Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Stationers' Hall-court.

On October 1st will be published,
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW,
NEW SERIES.
No. XI. OCTOBER, 1861.
Contents.

I. MR. GOLDWIN SMITH ON THE STUDY OF HISTORY.
II. BIOGRAPHY, PAST AND PRESENT.
III. A VISIT TO THE MORMONS.
IV. COUNT DE CAVOUR.
V. THE APOCALYPSE.
VI. THE RIVAL AMERICAN CONFEDERACIES.
VII. TRADES' UNIONS.
CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE.—1. Theology and Philosophy.—2. Politics, Sociology, and Travel.—3. Science.—4. History and Biography.—5. Belles-Lettres.
London: George Manwaring (Successor to John Chapman), 8, King William-street, Strand.

Will be published on October 1st, price 6s.
THE LONDON REVIEW, No. XXXIII.
Contents.

I. RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL CENTRALIZATION IN FRANCE.
II. AMERICAN POETS.
III. DU CHAILLUS'S EXPLORATIONS.
IV. SOCIAL LEGISLATION UNDER THE TUDORS.
V. PROFESSOR EDWARD FORBES.
VI. FREDERICK W. ROBERTSON'S SERMONS.
VII. THE BIBLE IN SOUTH INDIA.
VIII. ANGELL JAMES, AND WILLIAM JAY.
IX. THE AMERICAN CRISIS.
BRIEF LITERARY NOTICES.
London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.

On the 1st of October,
THE MUSEUM: a QUARTERLY MAGAZINE OF EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

I. RAGGED SCHOOLS.
II. PRIMARY EDUCATION IN PRUSSIA. By J. D. Morell, M.A. LL.D.
III. THE CONVERSATIONAL ELEMENT in the STUDY of LANGUAGES. By Professor Blackie.
IV. THE REVISED CODE.
V. THE AIMS of PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATION. By the Rev. F. W. Farrar, M.A.
VI. THE PRINCIPLES of EDUCATION applied to the TEACHING of GEOGRAPHY. By R. Dunning, Home and Colonial Training College, London.
VII. REPORT of the PRIVY COUNCIL on EDUCATION. By Simon S. Laurie, A.M.
VIII. BOTANY in COMMON SCHOOLS. By Chr. Dresser, Ph.D.
IX. WASTE of EDUCATIONAL POWER. By Thomas Morrison, M.A.
X. THE SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION: EDUCATION IN IRELAND. By Isa Craig.
XI. CURRENT LITERATURE.
XII. REVIEWS:—
1. Newman's Homeric Translation in Theory and Practice.—2. Calderwood's Philosophy of the Infinite.—3. Arnett's Survey of Human Progress: Spencer's Education: Intellectual, Moral, and Physical.—4. D'Orey's Study of the English Language an essential part of a University Course.

XIII. NOTICES OF BOOKS.
XIV. RETROSPECT OF THE QUARTER:—
1. Educational Societies.—2. National Education.—3. The Social Science Congress.—4. Intelligence.—5. Foreign Notes.—6. Science and Art.—7. Appointments.

Edinburgh: James Gordon, 61, Hanover-street.
London: Edward Stanford, 8, Charing Cross.
Dublin: W. Robertson, 29, Upper Backville-street.

TRIUMPH OF PHIDIAS.

THE ART-JOURNAL for OCTOBER, price 2s. 6d., contains Engravings from the following Pictures:—WILKIE'S MAID OF SARAGOSSA, Turner's SHIPWRECK, and ECCE HOMO, by Morales.

Among the Literary Contributions are—
MEMORIALS OF THE MEDICI.
THE TRIUMPH OF PHIDIAS. By W. Thornbury.
THE NEW FOREIGN OFFICE: THE QUESTION OF STYLE.

ROME, AND HER WORKS OF ART. Part 14. THE GALERIES FARNESE AND DORIA. By J. Dafforne. Illustrated.

ORIGIN AND NOMENCLATURE OF PLAYING CARDS. Chap. III. By Dr. William Bell.

THE BELGIAN ARTISTIC CONGRESS.
NEW GROSVENOR HOTEL.

CARTES-DE-VISITE.

PILGRIMS OF THE MIDDLE AGES. Part I. By the Rev. E. L. Cutts. Illustrated.

THE HUDSON. Part 21. By Benson J. Lossing. Illustrated. 2s. 6d. 2s. 6d. 2s. 6d.

James S. Virtue, 26, Ivy-lane.

COLBURN'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Edited by W. HARRISON AINSWORTH, Esq.

CONTENTS for OCTOBER. No. CCCCXC.

THE SHADOW OF ASHLYDYAT.

BY THE AUTHOR OF 'EAST LYNN.'
PART I.—Chap. I. The Meet of the Hounds. Chap. II. Lady Godolphin's Folly. Chap. III. The Dark Plain in the Moonlight.

II. RIENZLI. BY SIR NATHANIEL.

III. CURIOSITIES OF PERSIAN GEOGRAPHY.

IV. THE GREYVOUE ELOPEMENT.

V. CAGLIOSTRO. MESMERIST, MAGICIAN, AND NECROMANCER.

VI. GOLDSMITH AT EDGEWARE. By W. CHARLES KENT.

VII. GRANVILLE DE VIGNE. A TALE OF THE DAY. PART X.

VIII. SUNRISE ON SNOWDON. By NICHOLAS MICHEL.

IX. THE FAR WEST.

X. THE AMERICANS AT HOME.

XI. AN HUNGARIAN MAGNATE.

Chapman & Hall, 193, Piccadilly.

. Sold by all Booksellers and Newsmen.

BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY.

THE OCTOBER NUMBER (now ready) contains
I. THE WORRIES of a CHAPERONE; OR, LADY MARABOUT'S TROUBLES. BY OUIDA.

II. THE FRENCH IRON-TRADE. BY FREDERICK MARSHALL.

III. COURT OF PRUSSIA.

IV. A FEUILLE VOLANTE PROPOS OF SOME TASTES OF THE DAY.

V. THE NEW ERA OF LITERATURE.

VI. CROOKED USAGE; OR, THE ADVENTURES OF LORNI LORIOT. BY DUDLEY COSTELLO. CHAPS. XXVII. TO XXX.

VII. THE FEDERAL CITY OF WASHINGTON. By J. G. KOHL.

VIII. SUMMER-DAYS IN SCOTLAND.

IX. TOO CLEVER BY HALF.

X. ABOUT PORTRAITS AND PORTRAIT-PAINTING. By MONKSHEAD.

London: Chapman & Hall, 193, Piccadilly.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE,

for OCTOBER, 1861. No. DLII. Price 2s. 6d.

Contents.

Democracy Teaching by Example.

Meditations on Dyspepsia. No. II. The Cure.

Chronicles of Carlisle: The Doctor's Family.

The Book-Hunter's Club.

Social Science.

What seems to be Happening just now with the Pope.

Among the Locals.

Captain Clutterbuck's Champagne.—A West Indian Reminiscence.

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

Twopenny Monthly.—New Magazine for Every-day Reading.—Thirty-two Pages, demy 8vo. in a Wrapper.

THE CHRISTIAN'S BREAD-BASKET,

containing Contributions from the most Eminent Divines.

No. I. ready October 1.

London: Houlston & Wright, 65, Paternoster-row.

THE RUGBY ROMANCE—THE GREAT EASTERN DISASTER.—See THE QUEEN, of September 28, for a Special Report of the Rugby Trial, with Portrait of Mr. Guinness Hill, Scene in the Court-house during the Prisoner's Examination, and other Engravings, illustrative of the affair. In THE QUEEN of September 28 will also appear four Engravings illustrating the Disaster to the Great Eastern. These pictures are from authentic sketches. The other Engravings comprise—At the Dog Hospital, The Costumes of the last Half-Century, After a Good Day's Sport, Portrait of the Duchess of Wellington, &c.—Price 6d. with Two Supplements.—1. A Tiger-skin Slipper Pattern in Colours; 2. Novelties in Needlework.

Office: 248, Strand, W.C., London.

PRACTICAL MECHANIC'S JOURNAL,
for OCTOBER, Part 163, price 1s. with a Steel Engraving of Mr. J. Wilson's Steam Brick-Moulding Machine, and 40 Woodcuts; also, Original Articles on Civil and Mechanical Engineering—Recent Improvements in the Sewing-Machine—Steam and its Economy—Report of the Commissioners of Patents—New Patent Office—the Match Manufacture—Brick-Making Machine—Recent Patents: Wilson, Engines; Ek-holms, Valves; Miller, Breakwaters; Robertson, Finishing; Johnson, Bearings; Shipton, Engines—Correspondence—Scientific Societies—British Association—Registered Designs—Marine Memoranda—Monthly Notes—Reviews—Lists of Patents and Designs Registered—Notices, &c.

No. 18 (Four Coloured Plates), price 2s. 6d.

THE FLORAL MAGAZINE; comprising Figures and Descriptions of Popular Garden Flowers. Edited by the Rev. H. H. DOMBRAIN (D., Deal), Member of the Floral Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society. The Drawings by JAMES ANDREWS, F.R.H.S.

"This Illustrated Monthly Serial having just completed its first Volume, commences its second under different auspices, a new Editor and a new Artist—the former a thorough Florist, and a most accomplished and prolific writer on subjects in which florists most delight; the latter the very prince of floral delineators."
Gossip of the Garden.

Lovell Reeve, 5, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

This day, price 6d. No. IV. for OCTOBER, of

THE SIXPENNY MAGAZINE.

Contents.
When may England Disarm?—Love and Death—The Midnight Waltz—The Moneyed Man—The King of the Mountains—Animal Life in the Ocean—The Round of Wrong—The Pleasures of Reading—Pen and Pencil Sketches of the Picturesque: Tynemouth Priory—Not Last—Practical Illustrations of Popular Fallacies: "A Young Man must Sow his Wild Oats"—Fables of the Muses: Tamburini's Trips after Health, and How to Profit by Them: Southern Health-District of England: The Bath—Matthew Martingale: The Man who "knew a Horse when he saw one"—The Captain of the Vulture—Gems from Abroad—Parlour Occupations: Illuminated, or Vellum, Painting—Friends—Window Gardening—Literature of the Month—Law and Crime of the Month.
London: Ward & Lock, 158, Fleet-street.

Just published, price 1s. the OCTOBER Number of
TEMPLE BAR:
a London Magazine for Town and Country Readers.
Edited by GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALLA.

Contents.

I. THE SEVEN SONS OF MAMMON: a Story. By G. A. SALLA.

Chap. 21. After the Race.

" 27. Caught.

" 28. What People said in the City.

II. OUR PET SOCIAL DOCTOR.

III. DEAD MAN'S ISLE.

IV. THE PRÉCIEUSES OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

V. TWICE SOLD: an "Ole-Clo" Story.

VI. THE PRE-ADAMITE WORLD.

VII. AT THE LATTICE.

VIII. PRECIOUS STONES.

IX. INTO THE SCHAFLOCH.

X. THOMAS GRAY and the LITERATURE of the EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

XI. CAPTAIN BLAZON'S PRESERVES.

XII. COTTON.

XIII. BARNWOOD BELLS.

. Vol. II., price 5s. 6d., and Binding Cases, 1s., ready.

London: 158, Fleet-street.

ALL ROUND THE WORLD.

PART XIII.
Published Monthly, price 1s.

Edited by W. F. AINSWORTH, F.R.G.S.

Contents.

Journey to North America—Boston and New York—American Hotels—Up the Hudson—Military Academy—Life at Saratoga—Montreal and Quebec—Immigration—Ottawa City—The Lakes—Gipsy Steamboats—Niagara—Chicago—Upper Mississippi—St. Paul's—Cincinnati—Cross the Alleghenies—The Potomac—Harper's Ferry—Washington—Aquia Creek—Richmond—Slave Market—Progress of America—Relative Position of States—Weakness of Union—Annals—Sovereignty of the States—Causes of Secession—Resources—Relations with Great Britain.

London: W. Kent & Co. Paternoster-row.

ST. JAMES'S MAGAZINE.

Now ready, price 1s. with Illustration by "Phiz."
Conducted by Mrs. S. C. HALL.

Contents for OCTOBER.

I. LONDON'S IRON BELT.

II. AUTUMN. BY THOMAS HOOD.

III. ISABEL CARR: a Scottish Story.

IV. THE HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS. BY T. W. FAIRHOLT, F.S.A.

V. PEARLS AND PEARL-DIVERS of the GULF of CALIFORNIA.

VI. LOST! LOST! BY Mrs. NEWTON CROSLAND.

VII. CAN WRONG BE RIGHT? a Tale. BY Mrs. S. C. HALL.

VIII. THE TRYST in the SNOW.

IX. TELEN ARVOR: the Harp of Armoria.

X. LEAVES from a GREAT VOLUME.

XI. COUSIN JULIAN.

XII. CLAYS and their USES. BY Professor ANSTED, M.A.

XIII. THE CHRISTIAN MUSEUM of the LATERAN.

XIV. IN the HOYLE: an Adventure.

XV. A PLEA for HYMEN.

XVI. HAMLET at the PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

XVII. STORIES for the YOUNG of the HOUSEHOLD.

1. One Little Life.

2. The Ambleside Rushbearing.

. Vol. I., price 5s. 6d., and Binding Cases, 1s., ready.

London: W. Kent & Co. Paternoster-row.

AMERICAN STREET ARCHITECTURE.—A SUSSEX CINQUE PORTS. THE BUILDER OF THIS DAY, price 4d., contains:—Fine Illustrations of American Street Architecture—Sussex Cinque Ports—Reminiscence of Architects—Melrose Abbey—Architectural Study—Diderot on Art and Architecture—A Ghost of the Sixteenth Century—The Great Eastern—News from New Zealand—Origin of Trains—Patent Rights—Suffolk General Hospital—Masters and Men—Llandaff Cathedral—Rock Oil—Apprenticeships—Church-building News—Provincial News—Competitions, &c.—Office: 1, York-street, Covent-garden; and all Booksellers.

MUSIC for the USE of TEACHERS.—A GREEN CATALOGUE, just issued, much enlarged, and supplied on application, gratis and postage free, by ROBERT COCKS & CO. New Burlington-street, Regent-street, London, W., Publishers to the Queen.

TO MUSICAL MEN, BOOK COLLECTORS, and Others.—Just issued, gratis and postage free, a CATALOGUE of Scarce, Curious, and Valuable MUSICAL WORKS, Ancient and Modern, embracing Theoretical, Historical, and Biographical Works, &c. Full Scores, Instrumental and Vocal Scores, Instruction Books, Orchestral, Violin, and Flute Trios, Quartettes, &c. Vocal Music, Glee, Madrigals, &c.; Sacred Vocal Music, Anthems, &c., and Miscellaneous Works.—Address ROBERT COCKS & CO. New Burlington-street.

SNATCHES of SONG, Sacred and Secular.—Elegantly bound in blue and gold, price 3s. 6d. demy 12mo. SNATCHES of SONG, comprising nearly 200 hitherto unpublished Songs and Ballads, Sacred and Secular, written expressly for Music, by W. S. PASSMORE, Author of 'The Pearl of Days,' 'All the Year Round,' 'The Bird of Song,' 'Watch and Pray,' 'Olde Redcliffe,' and numerous other popular Lyrics. Richardson & Son, 25, Paternoster-row, and at Dublin and Derby; or of the Author, 1, Forehill-place, Bath.

This day is published, price 8d.
THE BOOKS of the MONTH for OCTOBER, containing Short Analytical Notices of all the leading Works published during September.
W. H. Smith & Son, 186, Strand, and the Railway Bookstalls; and sold by all Booksellers.

Second Edition, price 1s.; or post free for 13 stamps.
A GUIDE to INDIAN INVESTMENTS. By a MANCHESTER MAN. With an Introduction exposing the HOLLOWNESS of Indian Guarantees. Trübner & Co. Paternoster-row.

Crown 8vo. Illustrated, price 7s. 6d.
MALTA, under the PHENICIANS, KNIGHTS, and ENGLISH.

By WILLIAM TALLACK, Author of 'Friendly Sketches in America.' "It (the book) is probably the best Guide the intended visitor to Malta can take with him. In a tone partly historical, partly scientific, partly antiquarian, and everywhere religious, the author tells us about all that is interesting in Malta, from the Bakery to the Religious Procession of Passion Week; from the Cabri to the hammer-headed sharks."—*Literary Gazette*. "A very valuable and interesting little volume."—*Morning Herald*. London: A. W. Bennett, 5, Bishopsgate-street Without, E.C.

Now ready, in 1 vol.
THE GRASSES of GREAT BRITAIN. Illustrated by JOHN E. SOWERBY; described by C. JOHNSON, Botanical Lecturer of Guy's Hospital. The Work contains 144 Plates, coloured by hand, handsomely bound in cloth, gilt top, royal 8vo. 34s.
John E. Sowerby, 3, Mead-place, Lambeth, S.; Messrs. Kent & Co. 23, Paternoster-row, E.C.

Ready October 2,
DUTCH PICTURES; With some Sketches in the Flemish Manner. By GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALLA, Author of 'William Hogarth's Seven Years of Mammon,' 'Twice Round the Clock,' &c. [October 1st.]

Now ready at all the Libraries, in 2 vols. price 15s.
MABEL'S CROSS: a Novel. By E. M. P.

"The *Illustrated London News* says:—We hear of a new novel called 'Mabel's Cross' which is said to be considerably above the average in interest and descriptive power. This is saying a good deal in an age when the rule seems to be to have one monumental obelisk of romance with the name of Bulwer, Dickens, a Thackeray, a George Eliot, or a Lever, carved upon it, and surrounded for hundreds of leagues by a dead level of dreary three-volume performances." London: Tinsley Brothers, 18, Catherine-street, Strand.

BY ORDER OF THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE ADMIRALTY.
Now ready, price 2s. 6d.

THE NAUTICAL ALMANAC and ASTRONOMICAL EPHEMERIS for 1862. John Murray, Albemarle-street, Publisher to the Admiralty.

This day, post 8vo. sewed, price 3s.
RICHARD CŒUR DE LION: AN HISTORICAL TRAGEDY. London: Arthur Hall, Virtue & Co. 25, Paternoster-row.

Price 6d.; or post free for 7 stamps.
INDIAN RAILWAY and INDIAN FLOTTILLA GUARANTEES EXAMINED and found to be DELUSIVE; with Extracts from the Official Contracts, as published by Order of Parliament. By JAMES MILLS. London: Mann, Nepehew, 39, Cornhill.

THE DUKE of MODENA and MR. GLADSTONE. On Tuesday next, 8vo. 2s. 6d.
A REFUTATION of the SEVEN CHARGES of MR. GLADSTONE against the DUKE of MODENA; with Extracts from Official Reports and other Authentic Sources. With an Introduction. By the MARQUIS of NORMANBY, K.G. London: Bosworth & Harrison, 215, Regent-street.

Just published, fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.; or by post, 3s. 8d.
LECTURES chiefly on Subjects relating to Literary and Mechanical Institutes. By H. WHITEHEAD, M.A., T. C. WHITEHEAD, M.A., and W. DRIVER. "A volume of sound and shrewd practical lectures, containing the solid experience, as well as the acute thought, of educated and practical men, chiefly on the management of book-societies, literary institutions, and associations with kindred objects."—*National Review*. London: Bosworth & Harrison, 215, Regent-street.

Early in October, in post 8vo. with 2 illustrations, price 7s. 6d.
WILD DAYRELL: a Biography of a Gentleman Exile. By JOHN KEMP, Esq., Author of 'Shooting and Fishing in Brittany,' 'Sketches in the South of France,' &c. London: Longman, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

On Tuesday next will be published, Part I. in 8vo.
MANUAL of CHEMISTRY, Descriptive and Theoretical. By WILLIAM ODLING, M.B., F.R.S., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and Secretary to the Chemical Society; and Professor of Practical Chemistry in Guy's Hospital. London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

On Tuesday next will be published, in 8vo. price 12s.
THE ROLL of the ROYAL COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS of LONDON; compiled from the Annals of the College, and from other Authentic Sources. By WILLIAM MUNK, M.D., Fellow of the College, &c. Volume the Second, from 1700 to 1800. London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

COOPER'S SURGICAL DICTIONARY BY LANE AND OTHERS. On Tuesday next, Volume I. in 8vo. price 35s.

COOPER'S DICTIONARY of PRACTICAL SURGERY and ENCYCLOPEDIA of SURGICAL SCIENCE. New Edition, brought down to the Present Time, by SAMUEL LANE, Surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital, and Consulting Surgeon to the Lock Hospitals; Lecturer on Clinical Surgery at St. Mary's Hospital; assisted by various eminent Surgeons. In Two Volumes; Volume the First. London: Longman, Green and Co.; Simpkin, Marshall and Co.; Whittaker and Co.; Houlston and Wright; H. Renshaw; J. Churchill; Bickers and Bush; G. Routledge and Co.; W. Tegg; J. Walker; Hall and Co.; W. Allan; J. Cornish; and G. Day. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black; and MacLachlan, Stewart and Co. Dublin: Hodges, Smith and Co.; and Fannin and Co.

GALBRAITH and HAUGHTON'S SCIENTIFIC MANUALS. In fcap. 8vo. with 39 Woodcuts, price 5s. sewed.

MANUAL of CELESTIAL MECHANICS. By J. REAY GREENE, B.A., M.R.I.A., Professor of Natural History in the Queen's College, Cork, &c. Being the Second of a New Series of Manuals of the Experimental and Natural Sciences, edited by the Rev. J. A. GALBRAITH, M.A., and the Rev. S. HAUGHTON, M.A., F.R.S. By the same Author, with many Woodcuts, price 2s.

MANUAL of PROTOZOA, with General Introduction on the Principles of Zoology; being the First Manual of the New Series. London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Just published, price only 14s. richly bound in cloth, in 1 thick vol. 8vo. (750 pp.), with Twenty-six Plates of Fac-similes.
LECTURES on the MS. MATERIALS of ANCIENT IRISH HISTORY. By EUGENE O'CURRY, M.R.I.A., Professor of Irish History and Archaeology in the Catholic University of Ireland. Dublin: James Duffy, 7, Wellington-quay, and 23, Paternoster-row, London.

Fourth Edition, price 1s. cloth, red edges.
THE NEW TESTAMENT, from Griesbach's Text. By SAMUEL SHARPE. Hatfield, Tottenham-court-road.

On October 16th will be published, in 2 vols. 8vo. cloth, price 51s.
MEMOIR, LETTERS, and REMAINS of ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE. Translated from the French, by the Translator of 'Napoleon's Correspondence with King Joseph.' With large Additions. Macmillan & Co. Cambridge, and 23, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London.

Just published, in 8vo. price 6d.
TRACTS for the THOUGHTFUL on the RELIGIOUS CONDITION of the AGE. No. I. The STRIFE of SECTS. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Stationers' Hall-court.

This day is published, price 2s. 6d.
THE EXAMPLE of CHRIST and the SERVICE of CHRIST, considered in Three Sermons, preached before the University of Cambridge, in February, 1861. To which are appended, a Few Remarks upon the Present State of Religious Feeling. By FRANCIS FRANCE, B.D., Archdeacon of Ely, and Fellow of St. John's College. Cambridge: Deighton, Bell & Co. London: Bell & Daldy.

Nearly ready,
FIRST STEPS in ENGLISH GRAMMAR, for Junior Classes. By C. P. MASON, B.A., Fellow of University College, London. 18mo.

By the same Author,
ELEMENTS of ENGLISH GRAMMAR. Second Edition. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS of SENTENCES. 12mo. 1s. 6d. London: Walton & Maberly, 28, Upper Gower-street, and 27, Ivy-lane, Paternoster-row.

Price 3s. 6d.
THE QUEEN'S ISLE. Second Edition, much enlarged. With Engraving. By ROSA RAINE, Authoress of 'Rosa's Summer Wanderings,' 'Florest Ecclesia,' 'Restoration of the Jews,' &c. The authoress conducts her readers through many a pleasing ramble along the coast, and across the interior of the Isle of Wight.—"Colonial Church Chronicle." "In an historical point of view, this book will hand down to after-times many interesting events and circumstances in the ecclesiastical history of the Isle of Wight during the present generation."—"Gentleman's Magazine." "The sketches of the Island scenery are graphic and beautiful."—*Hampshire Advertiser*. London: J. Masters. Ryde: E. & M. Gibbs. Ventnor: F. Moor.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS of PUBLIC MEN.—Lists free on application.—Mason & Co. 7, Amen-corner, Paternoster-row, London.

Just published, price 6s.
THE PRINCIPLES and PRACTICE of COMMON SCHOOL EDUCATION. By JAMES CURRIE, A.M., Principal, School of Scotland Training College, Author of 'The Principles and Practice of Early and Infant School Education.' Edinburgh: James Gordon, 51, Hanover-street. London: Hamilton, Adams & Co. Dublin: Wm. Robertson, 83, Upper Sackville-street.

Price 1s. each, by post for 13 stamps.
WILSON'S LEGAL HANDY-BOOKS. By JAMES WALTER SMITH, Esq., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law.

The Sixth of this highly successful and popular Series, of which so many Editions have been sold, will contain an elaborate and complete Exposition of the NEW LAW of BANKRUPTCY. It will fully embrace all the New Relations of Debtor and Creditor, and will be ready in a few days. A large edition has already been sold by anticipation.

1. BILLS, CHEQUES, NOTES, and I O U's.
2. BANKING: its Customs and Practice.
3. HUSBAND and WIFE: Marriage and Divorce.
4. MASTER and SERVANT: Employer and Employed.
5. PARTNERSHIP.
6. BANKRUPTCY: Debtor and Creditor.
"Dr. Walter Smith has rendered important service to society by the preparation of these concise, clear, and cheap expositions of the law."—*Morning Advertiser*. London: Edinham Wilson, Royal Exchange.

THE PRIMITIVE and PRESENT STATE of MAN. In Blank Verse. 1s. By Rev. RD. GASCOYNE, M.A., Bath. Wertheim, Macintosh & Hunt, London.

CONVERSATION in FRENCH for PUPILS in CLASSES. Corrected to 1861, and improved, 14th Edition, 2s. 6d.

THE NEW FRENCH MANUAL, and TRAVELLER'S COMPANION; containing an Introduction to French Pronunciation; a Complete Vocabulary; a very complete Series of Dialogues on Topics of Every-day Life; Dialogues on the Principal Continental Tours, and on the Objects of Interest in Paris; with Models of Epistolary Correspondence. With a Map. By GABRIEL SURENNE, F.R.S.E., Author of 'The Standard Pronouncing Dictionary of the French and English Languages,' &c. Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

ILLUMINATION.—Laing's Edition of MANUAL of ILLUMINATION: Woodcut Illustrations. Price 1s.

LAING'S COMPANION to MANUAL of ILLUMINATION. Numerous Woodcut Illustrations. Price 1s. The two foregoing, complete in cloth, red edges, price 2s. 6d. London: Winsor & Newton, 38, Rathbone-place; and all Booksellers and Artists' Colourmen.

French Simplified and Condensed, Fifth Edition, 5s. 6d.
HOW to SPEAK FRENCH; or, French and France: Facts, Rules, Practice. By A. ALBITES, LL.B., Paris, Edgemoor Proprietary School. "A true gem."—*Deutsche*. "Incomparably superior."—*Athenæum*. "Perfect."—*Brn*. "Most valuable, and extremely well adapted for self-instruction."—*The best*.—*Arie's Gazette*. Longmans.

This day is published, in 1 vol. 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth.
EGYPTIAN HIEROGLYPHICS; being an Attempt to Explain their Nature, Origin, and Meaning. With a Vocabulary. By SAMUEL SHARPE.

Also may be had, by the same Author,
EGYPTIAN INSCRIPTIONS, from the British Museum and other sources. 216 Plates, in folio, price 51. 10s. Edward Moxon & Co. 41, Dover-street.

TO PRINCIPALS of CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.
TEUBNER'S GREEK and LATIN SCHOOL CLASSICS, in good large type, edited by the first German Scholars:—Cæsar, 1s. 6d.—Cörn. Nepos, 6d.—Tacitus, 2s. 6d.—Virgil, 1s. 6d.—Livy, 6 vols. each 1s. 4d.—Sophocles, 2s.—Ovid, Metamorph., 1s.—Horace, 1s.—Homer's Iliad, 2s.—Odyssey, 2s.—Xenophon, Anabasis, 1s.—Memorabilia, 6d., &c. &c. Usual discount. Complete Lists of 100 Volumes published on application to Williams & Norgate, Importers of Foreign Books, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

Just published, in 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth lettered,
CLEANINGS from WESTMINSTER ABBEY. By GEORGE GILBERT SCOTT, R.A. F.S.A. With Appendices supplying Further Particulars, and completing the History of the Abbey Buildings, by W. Burgess, M.R.I.B.A., R. Burt, F.S.A., G. Corner, F.S.A., W. H. Hart, F.S.A., J. J. Howard, F.S.A., Rev. T. Hugo, M.A. F.S.A., J. Hunter, F.S.A., H. Mogford, F.S.A., J. H. Parker, F.S.A., Rev. M. Walcott, M.A. F.S.A., Rev. T. W. Weare, M.A., Rev. Professor Willis, M.A. Illustrated by numerous Plates and Woodcuts. Oxford and London: J. H. & Jas. Parker.

NEW EDITION of STEWART'S GEOGRAPHY. Now ready, 3s. 6d. bound, with 11 Maps.
A COMPENDIUM of MODERN GEOGRAPHY, POLITICAL, PHYSICAL, and MATHEMATICAL; with a Chapter on the Ancient Geography of Palestine, Outlines of Astronomy and of Geology, a Glossary of Geographical Names, Descriptive and Pronouncing Tables, Questions for Examination, &c. By the Rev. ALEX. STEWART, LL.D. Eighteenth Edition, revised and enlarged.

"More than usual labour has been bestowed on this Edition of 'Stewart's Modern Geography,' in order to adapt it to the many important geographical discoveries and political changes of the last few eventful years. It is enlarged in size by the introduction of a considerable quantity of new matter, and by the use of a more distinct type; while advantage has been taken of the thorough revision to which every page was subjected to improve it in several other respects. Among the additions will be found an Alphabetical Table of the Chief Roots of Geographical Names."—*Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.*

Just published, in post 8vo. price 5s. cloth,
WAS-I-HIND; or, a Voice from the Ganges:
 being a Solution of the True Source of Christianity.
 By an INDIAN OFFICER.
 London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

In 2 vols. large post 8vo. 16s.
THE POSITIVE PHILOSOPHY OF
 AUGUSTE COMTE. Freely Translated and Condensed
 by HARRIET MARTINEAU.
 London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

In 8vo. price 1s.
A HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN COM-
PROMISES. By HARRIET MARTINEAU. Reprinted,
 with Additions, from the *Daily News*.
 London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

Just published, in post 8vo. with Original Photograph of
 Garibaldi, and Plan of Gaëta, price 10s. 6d. cloth.
IN THE TRACK OF THE GARIBALDIANS
 through ITALY and SICILY.
 By ALGERON SIDNEY BICKNELL.
 London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

The Sixteenth Edition.
WILLIAMS'S (T. S.) MODERN GERMAN
 and ENGLISH CONVERSATIONS, and ELEMENTARY
 PHRASES. The German revised and corrected by A. KOKE-
 MÜLLER. Sixteenth Edition, improved and re-edited. Cloth
 boards, 1860, 2s. 6d.
 A sale of 40,000 copies of this eminently useful little book testifies
 sufficiently to its excellence. It is used in numerous first-rate
 colleges both in England and in Germany.
 Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, Lon-
 don; and 30, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

New ready, Vol. XIX. price 6s. of
THIERS' HISTORY OF THE CONSULATE
 and the EMPIRE OF FRANCE under NAPOLEON; form-
 ing a Sequel to the 'History of the French Revolution.' Trans-
 lated from the French. The late Mr. Colburn's Authorized
 Library Edition in 8vo., large type. This important and highly-
 interesting Volume contains—The Island of Elba and Napoleon's
 Return to France—Flight of the Bourbons—Additional Act—
 Champ de Mai—and Napoleon's Departure for Waterloo.
 Published by Willis & Sotherton, 120, Strand.

Just published,
DANTE'S INFERNO (in the Original).
 Illustrated by Gustave Doré.
 In folio, cloth, price 100 francs.

"Here is what may be styled a volume royal, folio, broad mar-
 gined, luminously printed upon the purest paper, and edited, with
 care, from the Cominian text, as the foundation of the present
 version. The telling, bold and dramatic compositions of M. G.
 Doré will obtain admiration from a wide circle. Thousands will
 go down in fancy with the living artist into the shades of Hell,
 and be so impressed by his photographic vigour that they may
 even know how 'in the thinking it reneweth fear' to have once
 seen such monstrous shadows, sullen flames and dismal regions."
Athenæum.

L. Hachette & Co. Publishers, 12, King William-street, Strand,
 W.C.

On September 30 will be published, price 6s. the
NATIONAL REVIEW. No. XXVI.

Contents.

- I. PRINCIPLE AND NO-PRINCIPLE IN FOREIGN POLICY.
- II. MEDIEVAL ENGLISH LITERATURE:—PIERS PLOUGHMAN.
- III. THE GREAT ARABIAN.
- IV. BRITISH COLUMBIA.
- V. DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES AND ELSIE VENNEN.
- VI. THE SCIENCE OF LANGUAGE.
- VII. STREET BALLADS.
- VIII. TRACTS FOR PRIESTS AND PEOPLE.
- IX. IS COTTON KING?
- X. THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION AT THE PRESENT CRISIS.
- XI. BOOKS OF THE QUARTER SUITABLE FOR READING-SOCIETIES.

MR. DICKENS'S NEW WORK.

The FOURTH EDITION is now ready, in 3 vols. of

GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

By CHARLES DICKENS.

SECOND EDITION, fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

TANNHÄUSER;

Or, THE BATTLE OF THE BARDS: a Poem.

By NEVILLE TEMPLE and EDWARD TREVOR.

"Full of beauty of thought, melody of language, and sudden pictures that rise like visions before the reader; it is full also of noble purpose and distinct morality....For very many years there has not been a more remarkable poem offered to the English public."—*Times*, August 2.

MR. ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S NEW SERIAL.

This day, Part VIII. price 1s. of

ORLEY FARM: a Tale.

By ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

Author of 'Framley Parsonage,' 'Dr. Thorne,' 'Barchester Towers,' &c.

With Two Illustrations by J. E. Millais, A.R.A.

CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

THE VICTORIES OF LOVE,

A NEW POEM, by COVENTRY PATMORE,

Author of 'The Angel in the House.'

Will appear Serially in the OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, and DECEMBER Numbers of

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE.

MACMILLAN & Co. Cambridge and London.

NEW GENERAL ATLAS.

In Imperial folio, half bound in Russia or Morocco, price 5s. 15s. 6d.

THE ROYAL ATLAS

OF

MODERN GEOGRAPHY:

IN A SERIES OF ENTIRELY ORIGINAL AND AUTHENTIC MAPS.

By ALEX. KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E. F.R.G.S.

Geographer to the Queen for Scotland; Author of the 'Physical Atlas,' the 'Dictionary of Geography,' &c.

Beautifully Engraved and Coloured by W. & A. K. JOHNSTON.

WITH A COMPLETE INDEX TO EACH MAP,

Containing References to nearly 150,000 Places in this Atlas.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

Sold by all Booksellers.

This day is published, price 1s. Part XXVII. of

ONCE A WEEK.

WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS.

This day is published, in 3 vols. post 8vo. price 31s. 6d.

THE SILVER CORD.

By SHIRLEY BROOKS,

Author of 'The Gordian Knot,' 'Aspen Court,' &c.

"A very curious and powerful story."—*Athenæum*.
 "There is a wealth of materials in it that is quite sur-
 prising. Almost every chapter has its own striking situation
 allotted to it, and we are constantly kept on the alert
 watching for something even more startling than all that
 has gone before."—*Saturday Review*.

On the 30th inst. will be published, price 5s. in boards,

THE EIGHTH VOLUME OF

THE RE-ISSUE OF PUNCH.

Also, now ready, handsomely bound in cloth, gilt edges,

Vol. 1 (for 1841).....	6s.	Vols. 4 and 5 (1843)	10s. 6d.
Vols. 2 and 3 (1842)	10s. 6d.	Vols. 6 and 7 (1844)	10s. 6d.

Vols. 8 and 9 (1845) will be published at the end of October, price 10s. 6d.

THE NEW EDUCATION MINUTE.

This day is published, price 2s. 6d. boards,

POPULAR EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

BEING AN ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSIONERS ON
 EDUCATION.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY TABLES.

By HERBERT S. SKEATS.

"Mr. H. S. Skeats's 'Abstract of the Report of the Royal Commissioners' is at once comprehensive, concise and clear. All the really important points, either as to matters of fact or suggestion, are compressed into the compass of one small volume. Yet the arrangement is so good, that there is no consequent confusion or obscurity; while the

outline of what has been done, is doing, or is proposed to be done, for the formation of a sound and wide-spread education among the people, is simple, brief and intel-
 ligible, without being bald and uninteresting from its brevity. It is a useful work well done."—*Economist*.

London: BRADBURY & EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

Just published, fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 2s. 6d.

LECTURES ON NATURAL HISTORY.

By EDWARD JESSE, Esq.

Author of 'Gleanings in Natural History,' 'Anecdotes of Dogs,' 'Windsor and Eton,' &c.

"These Lectures are full of curious and amusing anecdotes; and, whilst highly instructive and interesting to the seafaring man, to whom they were addressed, are worth reading by anybody."—*Athenæum*, August 31.

"A twofold interest is possessed by this little volume. It is interesting in itself, as possessing many well-selected facts relating to various departments of Natural History; and further interesting, as evidencing that neither age nor its infirmities have rendered torpid the desire to benefit his fellow creatures which has always distinguished our veteran author."—*Globe*, Sept. 12.

"These Lectures are brief and lively, abounding in curiously interesting matter and amusing anecdotes, and are calculated to foster a love for Natural History with all who read them, and especially with children."

English Churchman, Sept. 12.

L. BOOTH, 307, Regent-street, W.

EDMONSTON & DOUGLAS'S LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HISTORY OF SCOTTISH POETRY,

From the MIDDLE AGES to the CLOSE of the SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

By the late DAVID IRVING, LL.D. Edited by JOHN AITKEN CARLYLE, M.D. With a Memoir and Glossary.

In 1 vol. demy 8vo.

[October.]

MEMOIR OF Lieut.-Gen. Sir RALPH ABERCROMBY, K.B. 1793—1801.

By his Son, JAMES LORD DUNFERMLINE.

In 1 vol. demy 8vo.

[October.]

OBSERVATIONS IN CLINICAL SURGERY.

By JAMES SYME, Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh.

In 1 vol. 8vo.

[October.]

PUBLIC HEALTH IN RELATION TO AIR AND WATER.

By W. T. GAIRDNER, M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, and Lecturer on the Practice of Medicine.

In 1 vol. fcap. 8vo.

[November.]

HORÆ SUBSECIVÆ.

By JOHN BROWN, M.D. F.R.S.E.

A New Edition. In 2 vols. fcap. 8vo.

[October.]

RAB AND HIS FRIENDS.

By JOHN BROWN, M.D.

With Illustrations by George Harvey, R.S.A., J. Noel Paton, R.S.A., and J. B.

In 1 vol. small 4to.

[December.]

THE DEAN OF LISMORE'S BOOK.

SPECIMENS OF ANCIENT GAELIC POETRY.

Collected, between the Years 1515 and 1550, by the Rev. JAMES M'GREGOR, Dean of Lismore, illustrative of the Language and Literature of the Scottish Highlands prior to the Sixteenth Century.

Edited, with a Translation and Notes, by the Rev. THOMAS MACLAUCHLAN.

The Introduction and additional Notes by WILLIAM F. SKENE.

In 1 vol. demy 8vo.

[December.]

AN ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.

From the INTRODUCTION of CHRISTIANITY to the PRESENT TIME.

By GEORGE GRUBB, A.M.

In 4 vols. demy 8vo.

[November.]

AEMONA AND THE ISLANDS OF THE FORTH.

NOTES on an ANCIENT ORATORY or STONE-ROOFED CELL discovered in the ISLAND of INCHCOLME, &c.

By J. Y. SIMPSON, Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries.

In 1 vol. with Illustrations.

THE PROSE, OR YOUNGER EDDA.

Commonly ascribed to SNORRI STURLUSON.

Translated from the Old Norse, by GEORGE WEBBE DASENT, D.C.L.

A New Edition, with an Introduction, in One Volume, crown 8vo.

By the same Author,

A SELECTION FROM DASENT'S POPULAR TALES FROM THE NORSE.

With Illustrations. 1 vol. small 4to.

[December.]

STUDIES FROM NATURE.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN.

In 1 vol. folio.

[December.]

R O S A.

By MADAME DE PRESSENSÉ. With a Preface, by Mrs. M. GORDON (née BREWSTER).

Extract from Preface.

"It is pleasant to welcome and recommend the following excellent story for girls, which comes to us from another country. 'Rosa' presents a beautiful picture of what we are accustomed to think so rare a thing—'French Home Life.' It is devoid of pretension and unhealthy excitement, and contains much excellent practical instruction, grounded on the truths of the Gospel, which are simply and earnestly brought out."

[November.]

Edinburgh: EDMONSTON & DOUGLAS. London: HAMILTON, ADAMS & CO.

WORKS

RECENTLY PUBLISHED BY

EDMONSTON & DOUGLAS.

The STORY of BURNT NJAL; or, Life in Iceland at the end of the Tenth Century. From the Icelandic of the Njals Saga. By G. W. DASENT, D.C.L. With an Introduction, Maps, and Plans. In 2 vols. 8vo. price 28s.

By the same Author,

POPULAR TALES from the NORSE. Second Edition. 1 vol. crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

SKETCHES of EARLY SCOTTISH HISTORY. By COSMO INNES, F.S.A., Professor of History in the University of Edinburgh. In 1 vol. 8vo. price 16s.

By the same Author,

SCOTLAND in the MIDDLE AGES. 1 vol. demy 8vo. price 10s. 6d.

CONCERNING some SCOTTISH SURNAMES. In 1 vol. small 4to. price 5s.

POPULAR TALES of the WEST HIGHLANDS. Orally Collected, with a Translation. By J. F. CAMPBELL. 2 vols. fcap. 8vo. price 16s.

The FIFTY YEARS' STRUGGLE of the SCOTTISH COVENANTERS. By JAMES DODDS. Third Edition. Fcap. 8vo. price 5s.

MY OWN LIFE and TIMES, 1741—1814. By THOMAS SOMERVILLE, D.D., Minister of Jedburgh. 1 vol. crown 8vo. price 9s.

MEMOIR of the LIFE of JOHN BROWN, D.D. By JOHN CAIRNS, D.D. With Supplementary Chapter by JOHN BROWN, M.D. F.R.S.E. Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d. With Portrait.

MEMOIR of GEORGE WILSON, M.D. F.R.S.E., Regius Professor of Technology in the University of Edinburgh. By his Sister, JESSIE AITKEN WILSON. In 1 vol. 8vo. with Portrait, price 14s.

LIFE of SIR ISAAC NEWTON. By Sir DAVID BREWSTER, K.H., Principal of the University of Edinburgh. New Edition. In 2 vols. fcap. 8vo. 12s.

CHALMERS' (Rev. THOS.) MEMOIR. By Rev. WM. HANNA, LL.D. 2 vols. crown 8vo. price 12s.

CHALMERS' SELECT WORKS. 12 vols. crown 8vo. 6s. each.

DUGALD STEWART'S COLLECTED WORKS. 10 vols. 8vo. cloth, each 12s.

The TWO COSMOS: a Tale of Fifty Years Ago. Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

LADY ELINOR MORDAUNT; or, Sunbeams in the Castle. By MARGARET MARIA GORDON (née BREWSTER). 1 vol. crown 8vo. price 8s.

RICHARD ARBOUR; or, the Scapegrace of the Family. By JAMES PAYN. 1 vol. crown 8vo. price 9s.

HOMELY HINTS from the FIRE-SIDE. By the Author of 'Little Things.' Fcap. cloth, 2s.

The CIRCLE of CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE: a Handbook of Faith, framed out of a Layman's Experience. By LORD KINLOCH. In fcap. 8vo. price 4s. 6d.

CHARACTERISTICS of OLD CHURCH ARCHITECTURE, &c., in the MAINLAND and WESTERN ISLANDS of SCOTLAND. By T. S. MUIR. In 1 vol. 4to. with Illustrations, price 25s.

The MINERAL KINGDOM. With Coloured Illustrations of the most important Minerals, Rocks, and Petrifications. By Dr. J. G. KURR. Folio, half bd. 31s. 6d.

REMINISCENCES of SCOTTISH LIFE and CHARACTER. By DEAN RAMSAY. In 2 vols. fcap. 8vo. price 6s. each.

DR. ANTONIO: a Tale. By RUF-FINI. Cheap Edition. Crown 8vo. boards, 2s. 6d.

LORENZO BENONI; or, Passages in the Life of an Italian. With Illustrations. Cheap Edition. Crown 8vo. boards, 2s. 6d.

The CORRECT FORM of SHOES. WHY the SHOE PINCHES: a Contribution to Applied Anatomy. By HERMANN MEYER. Translated from the German, by J. S. CRAIG. Price 6d.

Edinburgh: EDMONSTON & DOUGLAS.
London: HAMILTON, ADAMS & CO.

LONDON AND CAMBRIDGE.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S NEW LIST.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE.

Edited by DAVID MASSON.

No. XXIV. (for OCTOBER, completing the Fourth Volume).

CONTENTS.

- I. RAVENSHOE. By HENRY KINGSLEY, Author of 'Geoffrey Hamlyn.'
Chap. 34. In which fresh mischief is brewed.
— 35. In which an entirely new, and, as will be seen hereafter, a most important character is introduced.
— 36. The Derby.
- II. A ZULU FORAY.
- III. THE VICTORIES OF LOVE. By COVENTRY PATMORE.
1. Jane to her Mother.
2. Jane to Frederick.
3. Jane to Frederick.
4. Jane to Frederick.
- IV. THE LONDON MUSICAL SEASON. By WILLIAM POLE, F.R.S., Mus. B. Oxon.
- V. GOOD and EVIL: An Essay. By Dr. FELIX EBERTY, of the University of Breslau. (Concluding Part.)
- VI. THE AMERICAN UNION: THE DUTY and POWER of the NORTH to MAINTAIN IT.
- VII. NATURAL SCIENCE in SCHOOLS. By J. M. W.
- VIII. FROM LONDON to BALLACHULISH and BACK.
- IX. MORE ABOUT MASTERS and WORKMEN. By THOMAS HUGHES, Author of 'Tom Brown at Oxford,' &c.
- X. THE NAPLES QUESTION. By EDWARD DICEY, Author of 'Rome in 1860,' 'Cavour: a Memoir,' &c.

VOLUME IV. will be ready on October 1, handsomely bound in cloth, price 7s. 6d.

VOLUMES I, II, and III. are now ready, handsomely bound in cloth, price 7s. 6d. each.

COMPLETION OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

TRACTS FOR PRIESTS AND PEOPLE.

By VARIOUS WRITERS.

FIRST SERIES, handsomely bound in cloth, price 8s., is now ready.

The TRACTS contained in the First Series are sold separately, price One Shilling each.

No. I. of the Second Series of TRACTS FOR PRIESTS AND PEOPLE will be published early in October, and others are in progress, and will speedily follow.

CAVOUR: A MEMOIR.

With a Portrait from an Original Photograph. By E. DICEY, Author of 'Rome in 1860.' 6s. 6d.

"He writes well and with care. His book is short, intelligent and trustworthy."—*Athenæum*.

PICTURES OF OLD ENGLAND.

By Dr. REINHOLD PAULI.

Translated, with the Author's Revision, by E. C. OTTÉ. Crown 8vo. cloth, 8s. 6d.

"Presents the facts of history with the pleasing accessories of a romance."—*Clerical Journal*.

THE PRISON CHAPLAIN:

A MEMOIR OF THE REV. JOHN CLAY, Late Chaplain of Preston Gaol.

With SELECTIONS from his CORRESPONDENCE, and a SKETCH OF PRISON DISCIPLINE in ENGLAND.

By his Son, Rev. WALTER LOWE CLAY. 8vo. 15s.

"It presents a vigorous account of the Penal system in England in past times and in our own. It exhibits, in detail, the career of one of our latest prison reformers, and certainly, in his judgments and opinions, one of the most cautious and reasonable as well as one of the most ardent."—*Saturday Review*.

MACMILLAN & Co. London and Cambridge.

13, Great Marlborough-street.

HURST & BLACKETT'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE OKAVANGO RIVER. A Nar-

rative of Travel, Exploration, and Adventure. By CHARLES JOHN ANDERSSON, Author of 'Lake Ngami.' 8vo. with Portrait of the Author, and numerous Illustrations. 5s.

"Mr. Andersson's book, from the number of well-told adventures, its unpretending style, its rich fund of information, and spirited illustrations, will command a wide circle of readers, and become a favourite with all those who can appreciate daring perseverance, and a buoyant spirit under overwhelming difficulties. The interest of his story never flags for a moment."—*Athenæum*.

THE SECRET HISTORY of the

COURT of FRANCE under LOUIS XV. Edited, from rare and unpublished Documents, by Dr. CHALLICE. 2 vols. with Portraits. 5s.

"A valuable and interesting work. It unites the fascination of a romance with the integrity of history."—*Chronicle*.

The LIFE and CORRESPONDENCE

of Admiral SIR CHARLES NAPIER, K.C.B. From his Private Papers. By Major-General E. NAPIER. 2 vols. 8vo. with Portrait. [Just ready.]

LADY CHARLOTTE PEPPYS' DO-

MESTIC SKETCHES in RUSSIA. 2 v. 5s. [Just ready.]

The LIFE of JEANNE d'ALBRET,

QUEEN of NAVARRE. By Miss FREER. Price 1s. bound and illustrated, forming the 18th Volume of HURST & BLACKETT'S STANDARD LIBRARY of Cheap Editions.

"This book reflects the highest credit on the industry and ability of Miss Freer. Nothing can be more interesting than her story of the life of Jeanne d'Albret."—*Post*.

A SAUNTER THROUGH THE WEST

END. By LEIGH HUNT. 1 vol. 10s. 6d. bound.

COLBURN'S UNITED SERVICE

MAGAZINE and NAVAL and MILITARY JOURNAL for OCTOBER, contains:—The Prince of Wales at the Curragh—The Condition and Prospects of Sandhurst College—Expenses of Ships of War—Terrorism in the Army—The British Navy—Anglo-Turkish Targets—The Scandal at the Rock—Extraordinary Embassy by British Officers—Cavalry Tactics—Soldiering in the United States—The Transport Service—Idle Soldiers—St. Catherine's Harbour—Anglo-Indian Society—The Sanitary Commission—Prospects of Turkey—Gazettes, &c. &c.

THE NEW NOVELS.

NOTICE TO QUIT. By W. G. WILLS, Author of 'Life's Forebodings.' 3 vols.

EAST and WEST. By J. Frazer

CORKRAN. 3 vols.
"There is more than usual talent manifested in this attractive novel, together with a combination of force and originality which induces the greatest interest."—*Messenger*.

A HERO in SPIKE of HIMSELF.

By Captain MAYNE REID. From the French of Louis de Bellemare. 3 vols.

ALONE in the WORLD. By the

Author of 'COUSIN GEOFFREY,' &c. 3 vols.
"A most original and exciting novel."—*Chronicle*.

UNDER THE SPELL. By the Author

of 'GRANDMOTHER'S MONEY,' 'WILDFLOWER,' &c. 2 vols.

COUNTY SOCIETY. 3 vols. [Just ready.]

"Vérité sans peur."

BOOKS FOR THE COUNTRY AND SEA-SIDE.
Each Work complete in 1 vol. price 8s. elegantly printed, bound, and illustrated, by Millais, Leech, Birket Foster, &c.

HURST & BLACKETT'S STANDARD LIBRARY

OF CHEAP EDITIONS OF POPULAR MODERN WORKS. Volumes now ready:—

1. Sam Slick's Nature & Human Nature.
2. John Halifax, Gentleman.
3. The Crescent and the Cross.
4. Nathalie. By Julia Kavanagh.
5. A Woman's Thoughts about Women.
6. Adam Graeme of Mossgray.
7. Sam Slick's Wise Saws.
8. Wiseman's Popes.
9. A Life for a Life.
10. Leigh Hunt's Old Court Suburb.
11. Margaret and her Bridesmaids.
12. Sam Slick's Old Judge.
13. Darien. By Eliot Warburton.
14. Sir B. Burke's Family Romance.
15. The Laird of Norlaw.
16. The Englishwoman in Italy.
17. Nothing New. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'
18. The Life of Jeanne d'Albret.

SAMPSON LOW, SON & CO.'S LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

I.

JOURNEYS and EXPLORATIONS in the COTTON KINGDOM.

A TRAVELLER'S OBSERVATIONS on COTTON and SLAVERY in AMERICA. By FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, Esq. Based upon three former volumes of Explorations by the same Author. With a Map. 2 vols. post 8vo. cloth, 21s.

II.

CROSS COUNTRY.

By WALTER THORNBURY. Forming Volume VII. of "LOW'S POPULAR LIBRARY OF FAVOURITE BOOKS." Post 8vo. handsomely bound in cloth, with Frontispiece on Steel, price 5s.

The Volumes now ready are:—

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. The Eye-Witness. | 4. The Woman in White. |
| 2. Antonina. | 5. My Lady Ludlow. |
| 3. The Dead Secret. | 6. Hide and Seek. |

III.

SLAVERY and SECESSION:

HISTORICAL and ECONOMICAL. By THOMAS ELLISON, Esq. F.R.S., of Liverpool, Author of 'A Handbook of the Cotton Trade.' With Coloured Map, and numerous Appendices of State Papers, Population Returns, New and Old Tariffs, &c. &c. Forming a Complete Handbook of Reference on all Matters connected with the War. 1 vol. post 8vo. cloth, 8s. 6d.

IV.

NATURE and the SUPERNATURAL.

By HORACE BUSHNELL, D.D., Author of 'The New Life,' &c. 1 vol. 12mo. cloth, price 6s.

V.

LIFE AMONGST the INDIANS of NORTH and SOUTH AMERICA.

A BOOK for BOYS. By GEORGE CATLIN, the Indian Traveller. With Illustrations. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 6s.

VI.

JACK BUNTLINE; or, LIFE on the OCEAN.

By W. H. G. KINGSTON, Esq., Author of 'Peter the Whaler.' With Frontispiece by Keene. Fcap. cloth, price 2s.

VII.

THE PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY of the SEA and its METEOROLOGY.

By Commander MAURY, LL.D. Tenth Edition, Revised, in 1 vol. post 8vo. cloth, price 8s. 6d.

NOTE.—The Public are cautioned against an Edition of this Work which, although bearing the date of 1861, is a reprint of an old edition, quite superseded by the last edition. The present as well as its immediate predecessor are copyright.

VIII.

AFTER ICEBERGS with a PAINTER:

A SUMMER VOYAGE to LABRADOR and around NEWFOUNDLAND. By the Rev. LOUIS L. NOBLE. Post 8vo. with 6 Tinted Lithographs, price 10s. 6d.

London: SAMPSON LOW, SON & CO.
47, Ludgate-hill.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1861.

LITERATURE

Our Black Diamonds; their Origin, Use and Value. (Weale.)

To treat with any degree of success such important subjects as coal, collieries and colliers in all their scientific, technical and commercial aspects, demands a very different kind of hand from that which compiled 'Our Black Diamonds.' Some aspects of these subjects, more particularly the commercial, have indeed, occasionally, been pretty fully dealt with, in connexion with local interests or special circumstances. We recently noticed a small volume which took up the geological details of our British coal deposits, and which, though defective, as we pointed out, is yet so superior to the poor little attempt before us, that one might wonder how its compiler could venture to send it forth. As a gratuitous school-room lecture it might, perhaps, pass; as a printed book it can only pass away; and, probably, the only light it will ever throw upon "Black Diamonds" is that which will arise from its conflagration when it may be used for kindling the coals it can never otherwise illustrate.

A writer who issues a little book of only one hundred and four small pages disfigured with such mistakes as *Petrolum* for *Petroleum*, *Adrian* for *Hadrian*, *Hunter* for *Hunt*, and *Lyall* twice for *Lyell*, can hardly be regarded as a subject for literary criticism; particularly when it must be added that he is simply a compiler, and neither an able nor very honourable one. He is so ignorant as not even to know the best authorities on the topics he discourses upon, and so culpably careless as not even to take the trouble to copy from one of the books he professes to have consulted. After vaguely saying, "One of the most recent authorities gives us the following comparative table of the carboniferous wealth of the different countries of Europe and America in 1857," he proceeds to give figures which are largely and grossly incorrect. He states, for instance, that the coal area of Great Britain is 12,800 square miles, which is about *twice too much*, and he might easily have ascertained that Dr. Rogers, a good and late authority, has estimated the same at 5,400 square miles. He next states that France contains 2,000 square miles of coal area, which again is twice as much as the truth, the most probable estimate being 984 square miles. On the other hand, he reports that the coal area of the United States of America is 113,000 square miles, when one of the books which he commends and professes to have consulted copies correctly the estimate of Dr. Rogers, unquestionably the best authority on American coal deposits; and he might have seen that, in this instance, he is wrong by more than 80,000 square miles,—the coal area of the United States being, not, as the author of 'Our Black Diamonds' says, 113,000, but, as Dr. Rogers estimates, about 196,650 square miles. A writer, however, who makes three such blunders about three such countries, giving to two of them twice as much coal as they contain, and to the other hardly above half enough, is not worth further criticism.

Such errors as these, and such productions as this tractate, would, of course, be prevented by the publication of some one complete and careful digest of what is at present known about coal, collieries and colliers, in a volume which should be well arranged and accessible to the means of most. Having respect to the national importance of our great deposits of coal, to the

capital sunk in mining them, and the vast sum derived from selling them, it does appear remarkable that no such volume has appeared. We have, indeed, in our libraries some attempts in this direction, which, at the periods in which they were published, were worthy of various degrees of commendation. 'The History of Fossil Fuel,' which appeared anonymously, but, we believe, was written by a Mr. Holland, was creditable to its author as a mere literary man, without particular knowledge of his subject. Mr. Richard C. Taylor issued, in 1845, a laboriously compiled volume, entitled 'The Statistics of Coal,' and of this volume a second edition, somewhat enlarged by other hands, appeared in 1855. Praiseworthy as this ponderous effort was, it cannot now be relied upon for the principal coal countries, and, least of all, for our own, the coal produce of which has doubled within comparatively few years. We have only found it in any degree serviceable where the figures were likely to be soon amended by precise knowledge; and, of course, it is simply statistical. The statistics of English coal-mines are now, as is well known, officially collected by Mr. Hunt, and published annually. The popularly written volume before named, by the Traveller Underground, appeared in 1853, and presented some pictures of subterranean life and labour which were evidently drawn from personal observation. The great work of Dr. H. D. Rogers on the coal-fields of North America is of recent date, and has received our hearty commendation. The little book published not long since by Mr. Hull has been noticed by us in some detail. To these publications may be added the purely technical volumes of the *Transactions of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers*, which, though valuable to professional men, will scarcely come under the notice of others. Without enumerating minor subsidiaries to these volumes, and omitting also the merely geological disquisitions on coal appearing in our geological books and periodicals, as well as in foreign publications, we believe we have specified all the principal English works on this subject; and such specification may be serviceable to those who wish at once to ascertain what is available to them in this direction. We have designedly avoided referring to the important topic of colliery explosions and accidents, since that is too extensive for passing comment, and would demand separate and special elucidation.

A source, not only of instruction, but also of entertainment, seems to have been neglected by nearly all the above authors, except the "Traveller Underground,"—we mean the distinctive characteristics and personal peculiarities of the pitmen as a class of men nearly isolated by their habits and the situation of their labour from the communities of their fellow creatures. Of these we have in all about, and perhaps above, 220,000 persons, of whom the mass of mankind know no more than if they were Hottentots. They are born, bred and buried, for the most part, out of sight of the highly-civilized and educated people around them. In Durham and Northumberland, where some 30,000 of these working folk dwell, the larger proportion of them reside in separate clusters of small houses, known as pit-villages, and they have been characterized by odd ways of living and thinking for many years. These the "Traveller Underground" has touched upon, but by no means exhausted; and though the oddities are gradually dying out, and the boundaries between pitmen and other labourers are being slowly broken down, yet enough of distinction remains to reward

careful local inquiry and to afford interesting traits of life below ground. What has already been reported by the author just alluded to we shall not repeat; but we may observe that a Newcastle gentleman, Mr. Thomas Wilson, eighteen years ago, set an example of what may be gleaned in our coal-fields of this kind of entertainment, by reprinting, chiefly we believe for private circulation, an agreeable little volume, entitled 'The Pitman's Pay,' a poem in the *patois*, describing the prominent and peculiar features of a pitman's life chiefly in its domestic aspects, and when the rough, roystering collier of some fifty years before that time roamed the dusky wilds in all his distinctive glory. It was, indeed, almost allowable to him that he should have a little amusement after his own fashion, since, during his youthful toils, he had passed eighteen or nineteen hours a day for weeks together in almost insupportable drudgery. When, about the age of twenty, he became a hewer, his hours of toil were much shortened, but his work was severely trying, although only enduring for eight or ten hours. What underground pit-life and labour then was can be but feebly estimated by what it now is; and while we have listened to the recitals of old colliers, we have wondered how poor humanity, rough and tough as it is in those Cimmerian regions, could suffer the penalties of pit work. Yet the sports of the men and lads after work were rough enough and hardly fitted for relaxation. Bowling was a favourite amusement, and, though scarcely known at present, became quite a passion in the days of the old colliers. Traditions are still rife of the rudeness of this sport, and, as Mr. Wilson says in a note, the bowling-ground on Gateshead Fell was famous about the beginning of the present century. It ran for about a mile, oddly enough, along two very steep hills, and many a game has been loudly and keenly contested there. Adverting to the various and vicious amusements prevalent at the period in this locality, Mr. Wilson says:—

See on their right a gambling few,
Whose every word and look display
A desperate, dark, designing crew,
Intent upon each other's pay.

They're racers, cockers, carders, keen
As ever o'er a tankard met,
Or ever bowled a match between
The Poplin Well and Mawlin's Yett.

On cock-fight, dog-fight, cuddy race,
Or pitch-and-toss, trippet-and-coit,
Or on a soap-tail'd grunter's chase,
They'll risk the last remaining doit.

Here Tom, the plink of bowlers, gain'd
Himself a never-dying name,
By deeds wherein an arduous reign'd,
Which neither age nor toil could tame.

For, labour done, and o'er his doze,
Tom took his place upon the hill;
And at the very evening's close
You faintly saw him bowling still.

—This Tom was the most celebrated bowler upon Gateshead Fell. He was never absent from a bowling-match of any note, and even when feeble with age was frequently to be seen in the summer evenings bowling by himself. It is even reported that when bringing home a coffin for one of his children, he happened to pass some young men engaged in bowling, and could not resist the temptation, but assuaged his paternal grief by setting down the coffin and taking up the bowls. A local journal thus recorded his decease, in 1828:—"Died, at the 'Black Ram,' adjoining Gateshead Low Fell, on the 3rd inst., Thomas Dixon, aged eighty-five. His wife and her brother died a few years ago at the same place,—the former nearly ninety, and the latter ninety-two. Dixon was a very eccentric character, and cuts a figure in 'The Pitman's Pay.' His great delight was

in bowling, in which he invariably spent the greater part of his vacant hours as long as age would permit. But now, in the language of his favourite amusement, he will never 'stride another trig,' his last 'throw' has been 'thrown' without any chance of being 'called back'; and as no man had more friends to 'show him the reet way,' we sincerely hope that in the match of life now over he will be found at last among those who win."

Gateshead Low Fell was once notorious for reputed witches, and Dick Taylor, a pitman, became famous by marrying "the only real witch," according to Mr. Wilson, in the Low Fell. Her name was Nell Bland, and, as our annotator declares, she was one of the party who watched the corpse of Tom Forster the first time he died, and had her arm broken by being tumbled heels over head down stairs at his resurrection, for be it known, contrary to established usage, Tom died twice. After he made his exit the first time, and was laid out a decent corpse, the neighbours, as is customary on such occasions, were sitting up in the same room with the body, and holding what they called a "Lake Wake," when, to their utter astonishment, they perceived the corpse gradually raising its head, until it sat upright. In a moment the room was cleared, and the whole company, that had been the instant before enjoying themselves in cracking jokes and telling stories, were tumbling one over the other down stairs; and more, it is said that poor Nell came off with broken bones. Tom lived many years after this, and when he really died was an old man.

Among the few reputed witches who remained in this vicinity, a terror to evil-doers and even to the rough, rollicking pitmen, Mr. Wilson was personally acquainted with one, of whom he remarks—"I have known one of these poor creatures, many years ago, whose power never extended further than raising a wind to blow off the roof of her neighbour's cottage or shake his standing corn. I am aware that she was accused of more serious mischief; but how far these ill-natured accusations were true it is difficult to say, for I never could discern anything about Mabel that would warrant them, for she was neither deformed nor ugly (two indispensable requisites towards forming a legitimate witch), nor did I ever recognize her frisking about in any other shape than her own. In some other respects, however, she was rather a singular woman. She had a memory that retained the date of every event that had taken place for some miles round the place where she lived. She could give you the day and the hour of all the births and deaths in the neighbourhood during her time. She knew exactly who 'came again,' as she called it, after suffering violent deaths, either in the coal pits or elsewhere, what shape they were in (for they did not always appear in their own), and what they said when they could be prevailed on to speak,—what it was that brought them 'back,—and how long it was before the priest, or some such competent person, got them laid at rest in their graves. All the haunted houses or places she had off by rote, and could have given you the names of all the 'uncanny folk,' or such as had 'bad e'en,' and had amused themselves by plaguing their credulous neighbours. Poor Mabel has been dead more than thirty years."

Other kinds of queer characters had their haunts upon this Low Fell, which, before the division of the common into very small allotments, in compliance with an Act passed in the year 1809, was literally covered with pit and quarry heaps, and afforded a bare and scanty sustenance to the donkeys of tinkers. Amongst

these odd characters was one "Willy Trammel" (Turnbull), who was a kind of halter-follower at fairs, and who had a few sheep upon the Fell, or, perhaps, a curiously-coloured, worn-out horse; for, when the poor quadruped's natural colour did not please him, he was known to paint it according to his fancy; and thus he once rejoiced, it is said, in a blue pony. A strange and yet commonly serviceable pair, also, spent the greatest part of their long lives on the Low Fell. They were vulgarly called "Bella Laing and Tommy";—the woman always preceding the man, by reason, perhaps, of her claim to priority from the nature of her occupation, for she was the village "howdy"; and her practice not only extended amongst the entire adjacent population, but often far beyond. Respecting this woman, Mr. Wilson adds:—"Her usefulness, however, did not end here, for besides being, as it were, the *Alpha* of life, she often rendered very essential service to her fair friends, in particular delicate situations, through the middle and interesting stages of their existence. Tommy was a joiner by trade, made coffins and kept a hearse, and, of course, was the *Omega* of life, whose care was to see us carried to our long homes in a coffin of his own making. The two callings wrought well together, for, if a birth turned out a death, the order for the coffin came, of course, to Tommy; and, as Bella was frequently asked to funerals, it afforded her an opportunity of extending her business among the ladies. They thus carried on a thriving trade for many years, of which life and death were the staple articles, and ultimately acquired, through industry and frugality, considerable property in houses. The square which goes by the name of Laing's Corner was built by them, and left to their children, as well as the large garth in which the Public Rooms and other buildings have lately been erected."

Such are a few notes upon the notorieties of one wild, waste spot adjacent to the pits and pitmen. We have no space to unfold the budget of stories of pit life, habits and superstitions which we commenced collecting, during several evening sittings, in the cottages of the northern pitmen, by firesides which glowed like little furnaces with abundant small coal. Such anecdotes and incidents, however, should be preserved and brought together from various quarters, and especially those which relate to periods of peculiarity now almost entirely passed away. No doubt, careful inquirers and residents in the midst of pitmen in all our principal coal-fields would easily accumulate and contribute striking sayings, and doings, and sufferings of many amongst the two hundred and twenty thousand sons and daughters of subterranean toil. But what is done in this direction, 'twere well it should be done quickly, since such things live only in traditions; and these are fast fading away before habits of grave deportment and sober domesticity. In fact, the oddities and specialties of these colliery communities are already amongst their historical antiquities; and now, in place of the singularly-costumed pitman of the north of England, with his flowered waistcoat, jaunty jacket and smart breeches, you have before you,—at least on Sundays, the accustomed days of gay dress and sport in old times,—a very sober and grave gentleman in black, who, happily, forsakes the bowling-green and the donkey race-course, and frequents the village church or the Methodist chapel. He is now much more likely to be found in the pew, or even in the pulpit, than in the public-house.

Martyrs to Circumstance. By the Hon. Mrs. Yelverton. (Bentley.)

THE Yelverton case, notwithstanding the suit progressing in Scotland, already seems so completely a bygone story that it is difficult for idlers at watering-places, tourists in Spain and Italy, and gentlemen grumbling at the wildness of the partridges, to realize that it was an affair, and for nine days the affair, of the last season. Yet so it was. It was the first good scandal of 1861, and throughout the months when London is supposed to be habitable it did better service, as a stock topic for London dinner-parties, than the hazardous performances of Blondin and Leotard. At first Celtic hysterics excited a large amount of reflex nervous action on this side the Irish Channel, and society indulged in an edifying exhibition of virtuous indignation against the depraved seducer of the simple girl who shared his rug with him on board a steamer, on the first night of their romantic intercourse. Public interest ran so high, that in the course of eight days a provider of cheap literature for the multitude is understood to have made as many hundred pounds by the sale of an illustrated report of the trial, an old plate, originally designed to represent Mrs. Manning, the murderess, portraying the beauties of the new heroine, and an engraving of the Old Bailey, during the trial of Palmer, the poisoner, being put as a picture of the interior of the Irish Court. A few weeks saw an abatement of the fever, but the cause of the excitement still held its place in general discussion, inducing ladies to speak with delicious freedom on the most delicate questions of social immorality, and in due course making our "pretty horsebreakers" the objects of that sentimental admiration which a few seasons before had been lavished on the lady-nurses of the Scutari hospitals. Now that the storm has altogether died out, it will amuse reflective observers of passing manners to learn how the drama, which roused such violent emotion in the minds of thousands of spectators, is regarded by its principal actress. We should, however, be sorry if any words of ours lead any one to throw away five shillings in buying Mrs. Yelverton's 'Martyrs to Circumstance,' which is as silly, dull, and coarse a book as any female of unenviable celebrity could be expected to write. Making due allowances for the general advancement in taste, it may rank with the literature which proceeded from female pens in the seventeenth century. Indeed, in its tone and matter, it offers many points of strong resemblance to the 'Adventures of Rivella.' The same personal vanity which prompted Mrs. Manley, telling the story of her own loves under the name of Rivella, to write, "Her hands and arms have been publicly celebrated,—it is certain that I never saw any so well turned; her neck and breasts have an established reputation for beauty and colour; her feet small and pretty," induces the Hon. Mrs. Yelverton, *alias* Miss Theresa Longworth, writing of herself as Thierna, to rhapsodize about "her tiny feet," and "small ears," and her "tiny golden curls." Here we have a picture of the heroine as painted by the heroine:—

"At first sight I was irresistibly allured towards her; but there was nothing that I could define as striking about her. She was neither handsome, lovely, sweet, nor grand-looking; yet at times she was all these. In stature she was little above the common height, slight in figure and gracefully formed. She had the small feet, hands, and ears, indicative of high breeding. Her features are almost impossible to portray, as they varied with every emotion of the ever-active mind within, to the most extraordinary degree I ever witnessed.

Her skin was delicately white, I may say colourless: the mouth small and firmly closed, showing much decision of purpose. Her eyes were of that deep blue which melts into the shade of the violet, or looks up bright and clear with the tint of the forget-me-not. Under the dark lashes there was usually a dreamy and mysterious expression, as of some awful past, or foreshadowing a future fate of no common vicissitude. It was a strange face, with more underneath than the imagination could ever guess at; but when in conversation there was a magnetic fascination, from the influence of which it was impossible to escape. Her eyes were luminous, and said a thousand things for which words fell short: they flashed with haughty defiance, or grew cold with stern decision; were soft and melting in pity or love, or brimmed over with archness. She was a Lady Macbeth, a Desdemona, or a Diana Vernon in rapid succession, as circumstances called each character forth. *She was in earnest reality what Lady Hamilton so ably personified, and made me both weep and laugh more than I had done for years.*

—Such is the lovely Thierna, as she appears in Part I. of the 'Martyrs to Circumstance,' sustaining the character of an operatic Sister of Mercy, who resides in the Maison de la Mère in Constantinople, and employs herself, when she is not playing Moore's melodies on the *p* and *c* strings of a violoncello, with dashing about the Golden Horn in a caique, and bearing medicines and solace to wounded soldiers on board troop-ships. She is still busy with her musical and charitable avocations, when her cell is broken in upon by Captain (in due course, Major) Cyril Etherington:—

"The cell of Thierna joined the chapel, and was used for the purpose of confession. A wire screen had been let into the partition, and on the chapel-side was placed the prie-dieu, or confessional. Forgetting the heat in my curiosity, I slipped inside to call Thierna. A man on the terrace I deemed an impossibility; but a man it was, in a foraging-cap and dark-blue uniform, standing straight before the open window, and staring into the little cell. Had he fallen from the copper-coloured sky, my eyes could not have opened wider; but other eyes than mine had caught sight of the form. With a bound like a young antelope, Thierna sprang from her writing-table to within a couple of yards of the window, then stopped short, far more confused than when she had worn the placard of her crime. Her heaving breast raised the folds of her white collar, her cheeks were suffused with a rose pink, her eyes looked up in melting azure, as she said in a tremulous voice, 'Cyril! don't you know me, Cyril?' Her voice reached him like an electric wire: he bounded in through the window, and ere I could ejaculate my surprise, the supple figure was folded in the embrace of the stranger; his handsome brown beard and whiskers had got mingled and mixed up in a very odd way in the white veil, some of the folds drooping over his shoulder. Where the small head was I could not clearly distinguish. There was a fluttering in the escaped parts of the garments, like the ruffling of a bird's feathers struggling to get free; and a smothered masculine sound of 'darling! my own darling!' penetrating through the toque part of the head-dress."

If in her personal descriptions the author is complimentary to herself, she is not less so to Major Yelverton. Here is the portrait of her hero:—

"This masculine apparition—for so I was bound to consider him—was not strictly or regularly handsome. There was something more than that; he wore the stamp of power,—of manly, undaunted, fearless bearing. His head was proudly set on, as though it could never bow save to catch the whisper of a woman. His forehead was massive and square, the hair of a rich brown, growing in its own way, guiltless of artificial aid. The eye deep grey, overshadowed by long lashes, full, calm, and decisive. On the brow, which was a little heavy, indomitable will had set her seal, and his face would have had a stern character had it not been relieved by the mouth, which was full, soft, and

might have been a shade too voluptuous, but for the shadow of a silky moustache; his teeth, which were of exquisite form and dazzling whiteness, threw an undefinable charm when he smiled. A soft, handsome, brown beard, I have already described as making acquaintance with the veil of Thierna. A little above the middle height, his shoulders were wide and square, his chest broad and handsome. Strength and power were marked in every limb, without destroying the perfect symmetry and beauty which the shell jacket was well calculated to set off to advantage. It was buttoned up to the throat with tiny buttons, on which was written a word: it might be 'ubique.' 'What in the name of wonder are we sitting on!' said he, in a tone of perplexed discomfort.—'On my bed at night and divan in the day,' she replied.—'But it is nothing but sharp bars of iron,' he said, raising the thin mattress stuffed with chaff; 'do you sleep on this?'—'Yes,' she said; 'and dream I am Saint Lawrence on the gridiron.'—'You would be far better off in a hammock, poor child!' said he, as he drew her gently towards him, and stroked the only bit of smooth hair from her forehead. 'Ah! what has become of it all!' he suddenly exclaimed, as he drew out to its full length the little short curl, for the first time discovering the loss of the long tresses; 'did they cut it off? the monsters!'"

Mrs. Yelverton's admiration of masculine vigour is expressed in the following passage:—

"I think," said I, 'all large, clumsy men have great hearts, little sensitiveness, astuteness, or perception; great solid creatures with an immense capacity for affection, but little of the small artifices and delicate subtleties which usually win it. Cupid makes up to them in quantity for what he stints them in quality. Nine times out of ten if a maid have two lovers, one six feet odd and the other under six feet, (advantages mutual,) the lesser would win her; but it would be the reverse if he was too little or effeminate, for a woman is apt to despise all that too much resembles herself; from five feet eight to eleven is the dangerous height, most wicked, most captivating, most intellectual, and most power.'—'And ought he to have broad shoulders?' remarked Thierna, smiling.—'Exactly so, and the ones you are thinking of exemplify my theory.'"

Such is the style of Part I., which is a high-flown, romantic version of the life of Miss Theresa Longworth in the East, as demonstrated by the evidence adduced in her cause. Parts II. and III. give the reader a similar picture of her after career, as she would wish the public to regard it, modified by a series of avowed fictions which she deems calculated to render the tale more attractive and its heroine more admirable. A striking feature of the work is the bitterness with which she rails at those misguided persons who were her most sanguine supporters, at the first outbreak of the *esclandre*. Against the Irish she breaks forth at every opportunity. The Scotch fare no better at her hands. And on London society she moralizes in the following lofty vein:—

"In a world sincere and in earnest, the simple principle of right and wrong would act admirably and be a safe guiding-star; but in a world artificial to its core, made up of falsehood, shams, and make-believes of all kinds, where nothing is what it seems to be,—in the world which takes sham airings every day over a few hundred yards in Hyde Park, near a putrid piece of water emitting a stench, where the world drives because it is the proper thing to do, when for any benefit obtained the carriages and occupants might as well line the sides of Long Acre;—where the male world leans over the rails and stolidly stares at the ladies, because that is the proper thing, not that any gratification is derived from contemplating the panorama of beauty and fashion, or if there is it is improper to display it (for if Venus herself drove past with her dolphins and shell, she would simply be honoured with a very proper unmeaning stare by the Adonises of the fashionable world);—the world that goes to the opera and appreciates Mozart and Verdi to the same extent that the ass and magpie did the night-

ingale in the fable; which jams itself into flower-shows under pretence of admiring the beauties of nature in the shape of exotics, which are really there but cannot be seen by one-third of the great world assembled; and which crawls along a certain well-gravelled walk so densely crowded by propriety that the only view is, not of nature, but the back of a most fashionable coat and hat, or a large circumference of springy material formed no doubt of horsehair and steel hung over with yards of rich silks and lace, and crowned with an elegant bonnet, from which the spectator infers that the mass of silk and lace before him enshrouds some very proper person;—in this world, as yet unexplored by her, I feared that with her simple lance and shield of right and wrong Thierna would soon be found guilty of heinous misdemeanors, and excommunicated as fractious and unruly. Upon her future husband, therefore, rested my only hope, and certainly from his last feat it was but a slender one; yet he, from his position, must be well versed in those conventionalities which he nevertheless set so outrageously at defiance. But then this was on the Boeophorus and in war time. In European and civilized society he would surely see the propriety of leading his devoted young wife with a silver thread through the maze of conventionalisms, etiquette, and all the proper things to do. I felt an intense curiosity to see how two such very odd beings would go on, and resolved to study the male portion of the proceeding at my earliest convenience."

But the most acrid gall of the lady's bitterness is reserved for those who sympathized with her as the victim of a seducer and a bigamist, and who regarded her hero as a monster of depravity. She is only the victim of circumstance, and so is the brave, generous, high-minded Major Yelverton. It is true that Etherington married Thierna, and then during Thierna's life married a rich widow (a character, in the author's opinion, at the bottom of all the worst mischief of the world), but he committed the unfortunate act under a misapprehension. As to the exact nature of the misapprehension Mrs. Yelverton is at the same time vague and contradictory; leaving the reader with an ill-defined licence to suppose either that the luckless victim of circumstance thought Thierna dead when he made his second match, or that he was not aware it was illegal for a man with a wife still living to marry again.

The purely fictitious portions of the concluding pages raise a suspicion that Mrs. Yelverton is ill satisfied with the part she has taken in the legal proceedings against her quondam husband; for she makes Thierna resolutely decline to aid in the prosecution of Major Etherington for bigamy. The Major also is represented as being to the last (although he is nominally the husband of the rich widow) passionately in love with the fair Thierna, who, in the concluding chapter, tends him in his dying moments, expires on his lifeless body, and shares with him the same tomb.

Such is the outline of the most foolish book that has for some time appeared in prose fiction. Collectors of literary curiosities will probably like to purchase it, to range it on their shelves with the 'Life of Lola Montez' and Smollett's Memoirs of a Lady of Quality; but we should advise those who are not connoisseurs of vicious eccentricities to leave it alone. The extracts we have given will sufficiently inform the public of the character of a writer who promises again to make demands on their attention.

Letters written by John Chamberlain during the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. Edited from the Originals by Sarah Williams. (Printed for the Camden Society.)

Miss Williams, the industrious editor of these Chamberlain Letters, saw them through the

press in the last stages of a severe sickness. Since their appearance in print the poor young lady has passed away. In the Introduction she apologizes for her shortcomings on the plea of her ill health, but there really was no need whatever for an apology. Her work has been done with honesty and zeal, and we have rarely seen a volume in which an eye experienced in such matters detects so little that is careless either in composition or collection. The information supplied in illustration of Chamberlain's text is copious, well derived, and lucid,—not too much made of it, not too little. Miss Williams had either a natural genius for working among State Papers or the happy fortune of falling into able and experienced hands. The volume itself, one of the most charming in the Camden Society series, is a mine of chit-chat, anecdote and gossip. The characteristics of Chamberlain's style are known almost as well as those of Cowper or Walpole. His letters written during the reign of James the First have been printed in the 'Court and Times' (very incorrectly we have found), and in other works, and from these sources have been very freely adopted by modern writers on the men and events of those days. He is a rather sedate person, not a joker of jokes, not a moralizer on life; simply a gossip. Like other men, he has his passions and his preferences, and against these the reader must be perpetually on his guard. He leans to his friends and abuses his enemies; is more than fair to some, less than fair to others. He is particularly unfriendly to Lord Bacon, yet from his correspondence we glean a great number of minute and valuable facts about the Father of Modern Science. A reader will do well to reject his opinions, surmises and impressions, but he may generally accept with confidence his facts.

An extract or two will show with what flush and colour of the time these letters come down to us. Here we have the common talk of the ordinaries and playhouses on the events of the day:—

"Mr. Evers is in Ireland with the Lord Borrough, between whom and Sir John Norris there is lately a solemn pacification made with much counterfeit kindness on both sides. The old deputy is come home very fat they say, both in body and purse, having made a lucky conclusion of his government with the overthrow and death of Feffe Mackhugh, an ancient and troublesome rebel; upon which service he made three knights at his coming away, viz., Calistenes Brooke, Thomas Maria Wingfield, and one Trevire, a Welshman. Sir Thomas Norris's lady was lately brought abed there of three daughters, which the Lord Norris imputes to the fertility of the soil, and exemplifies it by a mare he sent two years ago to his son Thomas that brought two foals."

At the same time a great expedition is being prepared, which we, who come after, know all about, but which exercised the wits of good citizens in 1597. This is just the sort of gossip which would have been heard by a stranger at the Mermaid in Bread Street, or at Tarleton's in Paternoster Row:—

"We have great preparation here for a sea voyage, which troubles our discoursers how or where it shall be employed. The common sort talk of Calais, others of the Islands of Tercera, but the most likely in my opinion is to set upon the King of Spain's navy wheresoever they can find it, or to meet with the Indian fleet. Their whole number consists of fifteen of the Queen's ships, besides the two Spanish ships that were taken the last year (which be new fashioned after the English manner), and of two-and-twenty men-of-war of Holland, and some four-and-twenty fly-boats and hoys that serve for carriage of men and victuals. They have with them 4,000 pressed men, and 1,200 musketeers that come with Sir Francis Vere out of the Low Countries. The voluntaries are thought

will rise towards 2,000. The Earl of Essex is general both at sea and land; the Lord Thomas Vice-Admiral; Sir Walter Raleigh Rear-Admiral, who is newly restored to the executing his place in Court of Captain of the Guard. The Earl of Southampton, the Lord Mountjoy, and the Lord Rich go as adventurers, though some say the Lord Mountjoy is to be Lieutenant-General at land; the Earl of Derby, the Lord Grey, the Lord Windsor and Compton pretend likewise to go, but it is thought shall not get leave. The provisions are hastened on very fast, and it is said the Earl of Essex takes his leave at Court on Sunday next, the 12th of this present, and hopes to be gone within ten days after. The press of gentlemen will be very great, but I will not stand to set down any but one or two of your acquaintance, that is, your cousin Mighell Dormer, whom I can by no means yet dissuade, and Hugh Beston that stands to be treasurer of the journey, though I doubt he shall not be troubled with much receipt, for I am half of our doctor's opinion, that warrants him, if he have it, that a well-saddled rat may carry all his accounts. But his true errand is to be knighted as soon or before Sir Peter Evers, neither doth he dissemble it greatly to his friends, but says merrily he hath been a scabbed squire a great while, and could now be content to be a paltry knight the rest of his time."

Here, again, is a bit of gossip that a stranger would have been certain to pick up at the Mermaid. Southampton was a friend of the players, and his secret marriage with Elizabeth Vernon, the Queen's anger at the event, and his disgrace upon it must have been constantly in the mouths of Shakspeare and Ben:—

"Mrs. Vernon is from the Court, and lies in Essex House; some say she hath taken a venue under the girdle and awells upon it, yet she complains not of foul play, but says the Earl of Southampton will justify it; and it is bruted, underhand, that he was lately here four days in great secret of purpose to marry her, and effected it accordingly."

Southampton certainly effected his purpose of marrying the beautiful maid-of-honour, but his success with the young lady was a grievous offence in the eyes of her aged sovereign.

By and by we have news from the great expedition, which, as every one knows, miscarried through the pride and incompetence of Lord Essex:—

"The Earl of Cumberland is come, and some of his shipping; the rest are said (or rather thought) to be upon the coast, for according to our custom they came scattering, and every man made shift for himself, as though they had played at foremost take up hindmost. They had good hap to miss the Spaniards that lay for them with 30 men-of-war at the Terceras, and removed from the Island of Flores but the day before the Earl came thither. The great expectation of this voyage is come to this, that they took the town and castle of Porto Rico, where they found no great riches, for, having intelligence of their coming, the Spaniards had conveyed away their chief wealth. My lord himself saith that he hath made a saving journey, but they that understand it better say that all he hath brought (whereof the greatest part is sugar and ginger), will not amount to above fifteen or sixteen thousand pounds, which is not half the charge of the setting out, besides the adventure and waste of the shipping and the loss of 600 men, what by sword and sickness. Some find great fault, and say his own wilfulness and want of direction overthrew the voyage, and that if he would have been advised he might have done them all good, but he neglected present profit in hope of greater matters, and so forsook the substance for the shadow. I think the heat of our sea-voyage is well allayed by this and the rest, which, being no better conducted, serve rather to fortify and confirm than hinder the enemy."

And now we hear of practices against the Queen. The following is racy of the time:—

"The day that we looked for Stanley's arraignment he came not himself, but sent his forerunner, one Squire, that had been an under-purveyor of the

stable, who, being in Spain, was dealt withal by one Walpole, a Jesuit, to poison the Queen and the Earl of Essex, and accordingly came prepared into England, and went with the Earl in his own ship the last journey, and poisoned the arms or handles of the chair he used to sit in, with a confection he had received of the Jesuit, as likewise he had done the pommel of the Queen's saddle, not past five days before his going to sea; but because nothing succeeded of it, the priest thinking he had either changed his purpose or bewrayed it, gave Stanley instructions to accuse him, thereby to get him more credit and to be revenged of Squire for breaking promise. The fellow confessed the whole practice, and, as it seemed, died very penitent."

Next we have the following register of two weddings of interest to us in connexion with Bacon, with a record of the sequel of another wedding of which we know something:—

"The seventh of this month the Queen's attorney married the Lady Hatton, to the great admiration of all men, that after so many large and likely offers she should decline to a man of his quality, and the world will not believe that it was without a mystery. The day before Sir John Packington married Mrs. Barnham, one of our London widows. The Earl of Southampton is come home, and for his welcome committed to the Fleet, but I hear he is already upon his delivery."

The juxtaposition was odd. Bacon had proposed to Lady Hatton, and a few years later actually married the daughter of "our London widow," Mrs. Barnham.

There is abundance of such pleasant gossip in Miss Williams's volume.

It should be added, that Miss Williams's Introduction for the first time establishes our knowledge of who and what John Chamberlain was on a sure footing, a point of some importance when his gossip is to be considered in relation to the characters of great men.

Milton's Comus—[*Milton's Comus übersetzt und mit einer erläuternden Abhandlung begleitet*, von Dr. Immanuel Schmidt]. (Berlin, Hande & Spener; London, Williams & Norgate.)

WERE not the avidity of the Germans to study and criticize the literature of foreign countries generally known as a national characteristic, this might be considered a most remarkable book. An exceedingly careful translation of 'Comus,' in which the metre of the original is conscientiously imitated, is the least important part of it. The most curious and interesting portion is the elaborate and closely-printed comment, which is more than three times as long as the poem itself, and which is compiled at a cost of erudition that one would scarcely expect to find elsewhere than in an edition of some ancient classic. Dr. Schmidt has at his fingers' ends everything that everybody has written in connexion with his subject, and though, perhaps, he may not throw much new light upon 'Comus,' he has collected together the rays that have hitherto been widely scattered, so that he who intends to make a separate study of the poem will find all that he requires condensed within the least possible compass.

The principal object of Dr. Schmidt's inquiries is to determine the sources whence Milton derived, not only the subject, but the thoughts and the phraseology of his celebrated Masque: how far he was influenced by his classical studies; how far by his familiarity with the Scriptures; how far by the English poets of a preceding age. He at last arrives at the following general opinion, based on a minute examination of ancient and Elizabethan poets, and proved by abundant citations:—

As the result of my inquiries, I would assert that Milton, in consequence of his intimate acquaintance with both classical and English poets, could not do otherwise than involuntarily imbibe and

utter all sorts of reminiscences of their works; that, above all, he had imbued his imagination with the imagery of the Arcadian school, but that in the work of reproduction his own productiveness was active. Like the Greek dramatists and sculptors, he stood, so to speak, in a *naïve* relation to his predecessors; and by no means disdained to use a material found at hand in order to produce something more perfect. While as a poet he makes Nature subject to herself, and modifies her scenes for his own ends, he likewise borrows from other poets, not only technical peculiarities, but also the material of their figurative language that he may dispose of it at his pleasure. The poetical thoughts appear, as it were, newly moulded, through being assigned to different characters, and simple comparisons are enlarged into situations.

The investigation by means of which this result is obtained is far more interesting than the result itself. Many a reader of Milton, without a tenth part of Dr. Schmidt's erudition or industry, might have arrived at an opinion identical with the above, but there are few who hold within their grasp all the premises to the conclusion. Like the 'Satires' of Persius, the 'Comus' of Milton is an excellent peg whereon to hang comments, and it is probably for this reason that Dr. Schmidt has selected it for the subject of his learned illustrations. Certainly he was not tempted by any enthusiastic admiration for the work upon which he has bestowed so much labour, for the feeling with which he regards it scarcely passes the limits of respectful approbation. Indeed, when he would estimate its merits, he is rather puzzled as to where he shall find a standard. If he would allow it the licence of an ordinary masque, he feels there is a sort of gravity in its tone which cancels its claim to such immunity; if, on the other hand, he would regard it as a drama in the strict sense of the word, he is forbidden so to do by the want of action and character, and by the undramatic style. With Dr. Johnson's declaration, that 'Comus' is "tediously instructive," he is evidently tickled, so much so as to favour the suspicion that he undertook his heavy task as a sort of penance, using the mighty line of Milton as a Franciscan would use a line of stout whipcord. But the suspicion vanishes when we reflect on the intense delight which a commentator can derive from the mere work of comment. No doubt, the pleasure of Dr. Schmidt was exquisite when he could point now to a discussion in single lines, imitated from Euripides; now to an image borrowed from Fletcher or Jonson; now to a choice bit of Platonism, neatly wrapped up in sonorous verse.

And there is, as we have hinted, this particular charm in 'Comus,' that you may comment on it all the way through, beginning with the title. The ordinary English reader knows Comus just as he knows Macbeth, because he is the principal figure in a work of universal celebrity, and accepts him as a matter of course. But directly he begins to ask himself who Comus was before Milton took him in hand, he has already passed the boundaries of general information, and must apply to special scholars. Just mentioned by Philostratus, Comus can scarcely be said to have a footing in the Greek mythology; and there he stands, in a poem of the sixteenth century, a sort of secondary Bacchus, with his attributes clearly defined, and a perfectly intelligible pedigree. And, with a sort of malignant respect for the little known, he expresses a marked veneration for the Thracian goddess, Cotytto, a lady of very ill habits, who however can scarcely be called infamous, as she has no fame at all. Not only are his morals bad, but his pleasures are of the most debasing kind; and whereas his mother Circe allured the wretches, whom she

transformed into swine to retain their intellects, Comus brutalizes the minds of his fellows, though their heads alone assume a bestial form. When this lewd mortal begins to sing:—

We that are of purer fire
Imitate the starry quire, &c.—

Dr. Schmidt evidently thinks that he is a humbug, though he confines himself to the decorous remark, that here there is an ideality which is scarcely in its place.

There seems no doubt that this wicked jolly Comus owes the beginning of his substantiality to Erycius Puteanus, Professor of Eloquence and Classical Literature at the University of Louvain in the early part of the seventeenth century. The book, entitled 'Eryci Puteani Comus, sive Phagesiposia Cimmeria Somnium,' first printed at Louvain in 1606, became sufficiently celebrated to be reprinted at Oxford in 1634, the year in which Milton's Masque was played at Ludlow Castle. The Comus who appears in the drama of Erycius Puteanus as the chief of a fascinating but disreputable throng, so exactly resembles and sings so like the enchanter immortalized by Milton, that there can be no question as to their identity; nor can Mr. Keightley's opinion be slighted, that the Latin book, when reprinted at Oxford, was probably purchased by the English Poet. There is also a mute personage, called Comus, in Ben Jonson's Masque, 'Pleasure reconciled to Virtue,' but he is evidently a Silenus sort of being, and the epithets "Belly god" and "Bouncing Belly," which are applied to him, widely distinguish him from the elegant libertine of Milton. Hence we may assume, that Comus went directly from the Louvain Professor to Milton, without passing *vid* Jonson; though there is reason to believe that the ancestors of the lady and her brother may be found in the *Old Wives' Tale* of George Peele.

These questions as to the origina of Milton's subject are but the broad beginnings of a critical study of 'Comus,' which, if our readers would pursue, they cannot have a steadier or more conscientious guide than Dr. Immanuel Schmidt.

The Book of Farm Buildings, their Arrangement and Construction. By Henry Stephens and Robert Scott Burn, Engineer. (Blackwood & Sons.)

AGRICULTURE is, for the most part, done out of doors. The difference between the wilderness and the cultivated field is little more than one of guidance and degree. The same living seed, the same porous soil, the same vegetable refuse as manure, the same rain-water, air and sunshine, are the causes everywhere of vegetable growth. In the field, indeed, the seed is chosen, placed and covered; while on the waste it is scattered broadcast by the wind, and rests upon the surface; in the one the soil is broken, pulverized, manured; in the other, it is softened only by the rain and thaw, and receives its annual dressing only of fallen leaf. In both, however, the natural agents are the really efficient ones; the cultivator does but choose plants on which they shall be brought to bear, and so prepare the soil that their influence shall be most productive.

The buildings of the farm, to begin with, therefore, are merely houses for the farmer and his labourers, and shelter for his implements and working cattle. So long as only plants are cultivated, agriculture is just a series of operations—drainage, tillage, and manuring—which only give effect to the natural influences of rain, and air, and sun. Well-arranged plantations sheltering from wintry winds in spring,—deep drains enabling the descent of the first warm showers, and thus improving the under-

ground climate at the season of most vigorous growth,—tillage, deep and perfect, multiplying that inner surface of the soil which represents at once the pasturage of the roots and the storeroom of their food,—all these do but intensify the operation of Nature's fertilizing agents; and the sowing-machine and hoe confine their influence to such plants as are worth cultivation. But so long as the farmer merely cultivates these plants he wants no shelter for them. No more buildings are needed on their account than are needed for the wild plants of waste places. And even when he gathers in their fruit, which Nature does not do, excepting shelter for himself, his labourers and tools, but little help of this kind is required. Barns are going out of fashion. The crops of wheat and other corn are heaped up in stacks upon the stubble, and thatched against the rain; carrots and potatoes are pitted in the field. In the one case, the threshing-machine is drawn up beside the rick, and sacks up its grain ready at once for market; and in the other, the measure and the market-cart carry off the roots immediately for sale. In neither need the produce once be housed.

It is not for the sake of plants, but for the sake of animals that we require the elaborate farmeries described in the volume before us. And the reason is plain. The air, which is the very feeding-ground and nurse of plants, is the solvent and destruction of the animal. It is as necessary, indeed, to animal life as it is to vegetable, but in a very different way. If growth in both cases be as the erection of a building, the air is in the one case the very material which the builder uses, while in the other it is useful chiefly as burning waste stuff out of his way; and it is liable at any time to extend its ravages and destroy both the raw material he employs and the result of his labour. A living plant upon the ground, exposed to air, and rain, and sunshine, increases and produces; a living animal similarly placed becomes emaciated, dies and disappears. It is but a moderate estimate of the rate of movement in the air for which we must conclude that during its summer life there beat on the surface of every square inch of green leaf the particles of several hundred thousand cubic feet of air—enough to burn up hundredweights of wood,—that, instead of being consumed, the plant is fed by all this air. Had so much passed by every inch of surface presented by the lungs of a sheep or of an ox, the animal must have been destroyed; the food it ate would have been as completely burnt as if passed through a furnace, and the "furnace" walls themselves would have yielded to the flame. Of course Nature provides that so much air shall not be allowed to act upon the animal; the quantity it breathes is regulated by the capacity of its lungs, and the quickness of its breathing by the coldness of the air; but it is upon our power of influencing this process, and of diminishing its destructive effect that the economy of the meat-manufacture in great measure depends. And it is thus a capital point in the theory of farm-building that air, which is the food of the living plant, is the solvent of the living animal. Indeed, from the simple fence of thorns, whose shelter is explained in Sussex on the ground that a gust of wind once entering a bramble-bush cannot find its way out, up to the most perfect covered yard planned and pictured by Messrs. Stephens and Scott Burn, this is the fact which throughout has, consciously or unconsciously, influenced farm architects. Farmeries, if we except the granary, the stable, and the shelter for implements and manures, are meat-manufactories. Turn over all the plates of plans here bound up,

and you will see every apartment labelled cow-house, feeding-boxes, calf-house, pig-sty, sheep-shed, cattle, cattle, cattle. The object is to conduct the feeding process in shelter, amidst warmer, dryer air than can be had outside. There is less waste in feeding,—a smaller portion of the food is used as fuel,—the air is less destructive.

A modern farmery, accordingly, is an establishment for the manufacture of mutton, beef and pork, enabling the feeding of live stock with less expense of labour and of food. Our authors say that the guiding principle of such erections has not till now been made known. In this, however, they are certainly mistaken. Such men as the late Prof. Low, of Edinburgh, the present borough engineer of Liverpool, and others, have long since pointed out the true principle which ought to guide the architect of such buildings. The connexion *in fact* of all such buildings as are connected *in use* is the principle in question. This for the saving of labour—and such method, whether it be open yards and sheds, or stalls, or boxes, or covered yards, as shall best combine warm air and ventilation with a certain degree of healthful exercise for the cattle, and thus save food from being made mere fuel—these are the two leading considerations which guide intelligent farm architects.

The different ways in which such principles may be carried out and applied in practice to the various circumstances which, in pastoral, dairy, and cultivated farms, English agriculture presents, are well illustrated in the portly volume just published. Plans adapted to the different leading styles of farming are presented; and particulars of construction are described and figured in very great detail. A thousand woodcuts and several dozen plates are expended on the subject, and it is hard to believe that any man in want of guidance to the proper equipment of an estate will fail to find it here.

We are glad to find that cottages and farm-houses, as well as mere farm buildings, have come within the plan of the work. It is as elaborate and precise in this as in any other of its chapters, and a good many pages are occupied in the instruction of landowners, not only on the best modes of construction, but upon their duty at once to set about the task.

History of St. Mary's Abbey, Melrose, the Monastery of Old Melrose, and the Town and Parish of Melrose. By J. A. Wade. With numerous Illustrations by the Author. (Edinburgh, Jack; London, Hamilton & Co.)

OF all Border tours the one that includes Melrose, in the bonny vale of the Tweed, will be found the most perfect. Scotland has no other such relic of that Gothic architecture which Solomon himself seems to have loved above all others, as Melrose. A Member of Parliament who sees the dolomite of his own Senate-house crumbling into dust may be permitted to be jealous when he contemplates the stone of this edifice, and sees the perfect sharpness of the material, and the freshness of the minutest ornaments, after so many centuries of exposure to a climate which reckons nine months of winter and three months of nearly the same.

The church is all that is left of the old ecclesiastical and monastic glories of Melrose (*Mullross*, the "bare point"). On this, however, we have never looked without thinking of Solomon's graceful structure, "the house" for which "he made windows of narrow lights," and among the internal adornments of which was costly material, richly "carved with knops and open flowers"; and, indeed, "with carved

figures of cherubim and palm-trees within and without." If this was not an Early Gothic, with Eastern characteristics, we know not what it was.

The old Cistercian edifice was built within ten years, 1136-46, by that sair saint to Scotland, David the First. Two centuries later, it was destroyed by the English King Edward, but Robert Bruce raised 2,000*l.* sterling, equivalent to twenty-five times that sum at the present time, and the magnificent building of which we now see the ruins was then constructed. Between the hostile English invaders and the barbarous Scottish reformers the fabric has become the wreck which, nevertheless, wins such universal admiration. Scotch heritors have accelerated the ruin by using it as a quarry; but of late years this species of felony has ceased, and we may hope that what remains will be carefully preserved.

Such felony was once fiercely resented by the Scots themselves. When a couple of English knights defaced the tombs of two of the Douglasses, and obtained possession of some land hereabout, the Earl of Angus, a descendant of those Douglasses, proclaimed that the deed should be registered with steel pens and red ink, and the way he wielded the sword and spilt blood at Ancrum Moor shows that the Earl was very efficient in *that* branch of literature.

The locality itself has not changed hands frequently. When it fell from the Church to the Crown, Mary Stuart gave the estates of the Abbey to Bothwell. On his forfeiture, they were conferred upon a younger branch of the Douglasses. Early in the seventeenth century, the Abbey and its possessions were granted by our first James to Sir James Ramsay, who was also created Viscount Haddington, and Earl of Holderness, in England, for his good service in rescuing James out of the Gowry escapade. A century later, partly by grant and partly by purchase, the lands were acquired by the Buccleuchs; and the Duke who is at the head of that old Border family is, at this day, "Commandator of Melrose."

If dust *can* be said to be noble, there is much of the noblest in and about this abbey land and the valley. Mr. Wade enumerates a long list of those who have added a grace or a glory to the spot; and the names recall many a deed of arms, or triumph of science, or achievement of song, or pride of ancestry. This last pride, however, occasionally comes to grief. For instance, the Ormistons were erst great lords of land here; but a writer of the last century reports—"It is said that George Ormiston, late hangman in Edinburgh, was a cadet of this family, if not the representative of it: a memorandum to old families not to be puffed up with pride on account of their antiquity, for they know not what mean offices they or theirs may be obliged to stoop to." They might also do well if they remembered from what mean ancestors they have sprung. Take Mr. Wade's view of the Border blood:—

"The divisional line, between the south of Scotland and the north of England, was in ancient times an ideal one. The inhabitants of both sides were much alike, in manners and occupation. They spoke the same language, the Anglo-Danish dialect of the people who lived north and south of them. They were neither Scotch nor English, properly speaking, and the only name by which they were known, was that of Borderers. After the Romans had left this part of Britain, the Borders became a sort of settlement and refuge for adventurers from many parts. Both English and Scotch, who could remain no longer in their own countries, on account of either treason or crime, occasionally cast in their lot among them. The Border population was an aggregate of all the races of men that had come

into Britain;—of Britons expelled by Anglo-Saxons; of Saxons expelled by Normans; and of Anglo-Normans or Scots, banished for theft and other crimes. The Scots were the men of the hills, and the Picts those of the plains, and both were united into one monarchy in the ninth century, by Kenneth the Second, when the country became known by the name of Scotland. The Borderers divided themselves into families or clans, like the Celtic clans; the names of their clans being for the most part English or French. Chief and vassal lived familiarly together; the one in his stronghold or tower, surrounded by a moat or palisades, and the other in huts erected round about the former. The occupations of both were the same, all being thieves and marauders. They subsisted on mutton and beef, and stole with impunity sheep and cattle from the neighbouring plains. They armed with a long lance or spear, somewhat after the fashion of the Romans; their defensive armour consisting of a quilted doublet, to which were fastened plates of brass or iron. Their expeditions were frequently conducted on horseback. They owned no authority beyond the will of their chief. The kings, whether of England or Scotland, were simply regarded as foreigners. All were by turns Scots, when incursions were to be made into England for forage and plunder; and, in like manner, all were English, when a descent was to be made upon Scotland for the same object. They seldom quarrelled amongst themselves. Where they had power, they showed no mercy, either in robbery or violence. They sometimes, however, committed robberies professionally, observing some rules of honour, such as leaving their victims a portion of their food, furniture, clothing and money. Following the fashion introduced by the Normans, the more rich and powerful assumed armorial bearings. Their arms denoted their manner of life and predatory habits. Those still worn by some families admit of easy interpretation. The field of the escutcheon is generally the sky, with stars and different phases of the moon upon it. And the mottoes, whether in English or Latin, are none the less significant. For example—'Sleep not, for I watch'—'Watch weel'—'Ye shall want ere I want,' and such like."

In the charter of King David to the Abbey of Melrose, we find the words "anno scilicet secundo quo Stephanus rex Angliæ captus est." As Stephen was captured in February, and released in April, 1141, the "second year" of his captivity would seem a chronological error; but that expression is only a proof of the correctness of the drawing up of the document, for in those days the ecclesiastical year commenced in March, and thus a king who was barely two months in imprisonment might be said to be in the second calendar year of his captivity.

We wish that all Mr. Wade's assertions could bear scrutiny as successfully as the record of the monkish lawyer. At page 161, he informs us that Maud, wife of King David, was "daughter of Waldeosus, Earl of Northumberland and Huntingdon, whose mother was *granddaughter* of William the Conqueror." The mother of Maud was the Countess Judith of the Domesday Survey, who was *niece* to the Conqueror,—a fact of which the author becomes cognizant at page 192, when he describes the second abbot of Melrose as being "the younger son of Simon de St. Liz, Earl of Northampton, by his wife Matilda, daughter of Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland, who inherited the earldom of Huntingdon from her mother, Judith, niece to William the Conqueror, who had it for her dower." The author adds of Simon that, suffering forfeiture of his lands, he "assumed the cross, went to Palestine, and soon after died." The fact is, that Simon died a refugee in the Abbey of Charité in France. David married his widow, and therewith added "Earl of Huntingdon" to his many titles. This title was borne by Scottish kings and princes from the date of the marriage of David

with Maud in 1115, to the death of John le Scot, in 1337, with two interruptions when the title was borne by two descendants and namesakes of Simon, the first from 1152 to 1157; the second, from 1174 to 1184.

The biographical sketches of the Abbots of Melrose, the statements of their finances, and the way of life of the community, with a full account of the ruins as they now exist, conclude a volume which, taken altogether, is worthy of the subject which it serves to illustrate.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Platonic Dialogues for English Readers. By William Whewell, D.D. Vol. III. (Macmillan & Co.)—Dr. Whewell completes his undertaking, of the character of which our notices of the two preceding volumes have made our readers cognizant, by treating the 'Republic' and the 'Timæus,' perhaps the most interesting of all, and certainly the most arduous. The plan adopted is probably the only one by which Plato himself could be brought before the English reader, and Dr. Whewell wrought out all its capabilities. That such an undertaking should be palatable to a publisher is one more proof of the growing taste for philosophy. Few persons are aware that, nearly twenty years ago, Mr. John Mill treated four of the Dialogues, the 'Protagoras,' the 'Phædrus,' the 'Gorgias,' and the 'Apology of Socrates,' in a manner resembling that of Dr. Whewell, so far as was consistent with less extent of space. These were published, without Mr. Mill's name, in 1834 and 1835, in the *Monthly Repository* (Fox, Paternoster Row).

Mysteries; or, Faith the Knowledge of God. 2 vols. (Manwaring).—The author tells us that this work was written in haste, without any preconceived plan, without library of reference, under ill health; that it has neither style, arrangement, eloquence, nor even orthography; that it is badly punctuated and printed, has many errata, no index, not even chapters nor headings, and is altogether "very badly got up." None of this do we dispute; but why was it written at all? Who can be expected to read 219 pages of preface, 249 more of first volume, 504 of second volume, and 89 of astronomical appendix, without any general description, not even so much as a small table of contents? From such book as we have given at it, it really seems that, if the author's faith in himself had been knowledge of himself, he would have waited until he could produce something more to the purpose. We have cast a look upon the astronomy, and we find such stuff as the following:—"What is the rotatory motion of a Primary except revolutionary motion resolved into a Centre, or what is revolutionary motion except excentric rotatory motion, or rotatory motion modified into a motion of translation?" We also find the following:—"Except some force should resist and modify the attracting force, the apple would fall to the earth in an instant of time, and through any distance, however great, in the twinkling of an eye." Enough for a specimen.

Outlines of Arithmetic. By J. Box. (Kent & Co.)—This is one of Ince & Gilbert's Educational Series, and needs no particular remark. The proprietors invite suggestions for improvement: we will give one. We recommend them, in the next edition, to find a better account of the rule of subtraction than the old nonsense about borrowing from the minuend, and paying to the subtrahend. We thought this absurdity was dead and gone.

Shakespeare's Comedy of the Merchant of Venice: with Introductory Remarks; Copious Interpretation of the Text; and numerous Critical and Grammatical Notes, by the Rev. J. Hunter (Longman), is prepared on the same plan, and in much the same manner, as the editions of other plays of Shakespeare by this editor, with a special reference to the Oxford school-examinations.—The projectors of the "Oxford Pocket Classics" have done well in securing the services of Mr. Dawson W. Turner, for the preparation of a neat and cheap edition of *The Knights of Aristophanes, with short English Notes* (J. H. & J. Parker), which is likely to be

of service to the upper forms of schools and the junior members of Universities.—Equally useful to a different class of students is the *Physical Atlas of Great Britain and Ireland, with Illustrative Letter-press*, by W. M'Leod (Longman), designed and adapted to illustrate the physical features of our country more fully than has been attempted in previous works of the kind. There are thirty maps, accurately and neatly delineated by Mr. Weller, exhibiting the mountain chains, courses of rivers with the towns, situated on them, the configuration and geological formation of the different districts, &c., with as much clearness as can be desired. The illustrative text contains an abundance of information on the general subject, besides answering the special purpose of a commentary upon the maps.—We have also before us the following: *Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, and how they may be more Successfully Taught in Elementary Schools*, by R. Floyd, (Longman);—so far as we can see, superfluous and useless: *First French Reading Book, being Easy and Interesting Lessons, progressively arranged; with a Copious Vocabulary of the Words and Idioms contained in the Text*, by Jules Cairon, (Simpkin), well adapted for familiarizing the reader with correct models of French as it is now written and spoken,—and *A Key to Arnold's Henry's First Latin Book; containing Notes, Etymological and Explanatory*, by A. G. Callan (Allan), prepared for the assistance of working-men and other self-instructing students.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Alexander's Gospel according to St. Matthew Explained, 5s. cl.
Bullantyne's Red Eric, or, the Whaler's Last Cruise, 2s. 6d.
Barlow's Manual of the Practice of Medicine, 2nd edit. 12s. 6d. cl.
Beaton's Progressive Exercises on Greek Iambic Verse, 8th ed. 2s.
Bohn's Class. Lib., 'Demosthenes' Oration, trans. Kennedy, 5s.
Bohn's Eng. Gentlemen's Lib., 'Walpole's Correspondence,' 2s.
Burns's Illustrations of Mechanical Movements and Machines, 3s.
Burns's Universal Love of God and Responsibility of Man, 1s. cl.
Christian Year, The, 7th edit. 24mo. 6s. cl.
Currie's Principles and Practice of Common-School Education, 6s.
Dein Mott's Medical Alphabet and Initials for Illuminators, 6s.
Ellis's Commentary on Philippians, Colossians, &c. 10s. 6d. cl.
Fitz-Wygram's Analysis of the History of England, 2nd ed. 2s. 6d.
Froembling's Elements of the German Language, Part 1, 1s. 6d.
Gleny's Properties of Fruits and Vegetables, 12mo. 1s. 6d.
Grady's Book-Making; his Adventures by Sea and Land, 3s. cl.
Hall's Land of the Forum and the Vatican, new edit. 6s. 6d. cl.
Hardcastle's Countess Dale, 3 vols. post 8vo. 21s. cl.
Harris's Episcopal Church Tune-Book, oblong 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.
Harris and Roche's Bankruptcy Act, 1861, with Notes, 10s. 6d. cl.
Holden's Manual of the Dissection of the Human Body, 8vo. 10s.
James (J. A.), Works of, edited by his Son, Vol. II, cr. 8vo. 7s. 6d.
Lyra Innocentium, 9th edit. 6s. 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.
Macmillan's Magazine, edited by Masson, Vol. 4, 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.
Murray's Frank Midway, new edit. 6s. 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.
Murray's Sermons, presented to the Rev. J. Chester, 3s. cl.
Ollendorff's New Method of Learning French, 8th edit. 6s. 6d. cl.
Parlour Library, 'Holmes's Elsie Venner,' 3s. 6d. bds.
Paterson's Game Laws of the United Kingdom, 18mo. 8s. cl.
Pattison on Diseases of the Breast and Uterus, 8vo. 1s. 6d.
Plates's Rambles in Search of Ferns and Mosses, 16mo. 1s. each.
Powerscourt's Letters and Papers, ed. by Dale, 7th ed. 6s. 8vo. 5s.
Railway Library, 'Who is to have it?' 6s. 8vo. 3s. bds.
Raine's Queen's Isle: Chapters on the Isle of Wight, 2nd ed. 3s. 6d.
Ralph Saunders; or, the School-boy Friends, 6s. 8vo. 2s. cl.
Reade's Cister and the Hicath, 4 vols. post 8vo. 21s. 6d. cl.
Recreations of a Country Parson, 3rd edit. cr. 8vo. 5s. cl.
Renton's Grainger's Ready Reckoner, new edit. 6s. 8vo. 2s. 6d. swd.
Rühl's 202 Questions on German Gram. and Lit., 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Savage's Somebody Else's Wife, 6s. 8vo. 2s. cl.
Scott's Gleaming from Westminster Abbey, illust. 7s. 6d. cl.
Segner's Quaresimale, tr. by Ford, 1st series, 3rd edit. 8vo. 6s. cl.
Seventy Weeks of Daniel, 2nd edit. 12mo. 1s. cl.
Shakespeare's Works, ed. by Carruthers & Chambers, Vol. 3, 3s. 6d.
Smith and Hayman's Eastbourne as a Resort for Invalids, 2s. 6d.
Stange's Orders of Lord & Commander of the Most Excellent Order, 5s.
Tacitus's Germania and Agricola, notes by Frost, 6s. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
That's It; or, Plain Teaching, new edit. cr. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Verrall (Rev. John), Sermons of the late, 8vo. 6s. cl.
Wood's Illustrated Natural History, Birds, royal 8vo. 18s. cl.

DEATH OF NICCOLINI.

Florence, Sept. 22.
THE protracted illness of the venerable poet Niccolini ended fatally the evening before last. He died, after months of weary suffering and years of failing health, at the *Liceo* in Via Larga, where he had long resided as Perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Fine Arts, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. His loss adds another to the list of heavy bereavements which Italy has suffered during the past two eventful years, in the death of some of her greatest men and most fervid defenders. To Niccolini, his country owed more than half-a-century of entire patriotic devotion. From the time when he left the University of Pisa, and, following the counsel and example of his friend Ugo Foscolo, entered upon the then thorny and ungrateful career of letters, to the moment when he sat, in the year 1859, full of years and fame, in the theatre called after him, and heard, in the intervals of reiterated salvos of applause, the finest scenes of his finest tragedy, 'Arnold of Brescia,' declaimed before an enthusiastic audience, where a few years previously the printed work had been

strictly prohibited by the censors, the name of Giovanni Battista Niccolini was a watchword of freedom in Italy as that of the staunchest opponent of Austrian influence, and the deadliest and most detested foe to the Court of Rome.

Niccolini was born in 1782, at the Baths of San Giuliano, a small village in the neighbourhood of Pisa, where his father held some government office. Somewhat of his noble patriotic spirit, we may suppose he inherited from his mother, Settimia da Filicaja, a descendant from the Italian poet of that name, who in the darkest time of his country's effeminacy and degradation found voice for the utterance of aspirations for her redemption from slavery, and penned the sonnet containing the celebrated lines so often quoted against her in scorn during the bad old days of the *status quo*, and which Byron has rendered so familiar to English readers:

Were but thy beauty less, or more thy strength,
That men might fear thee more, or less desire!

Happily Niccolini fell on more stirring and hopeful times than those in which his poet ancestor lived and died, and though doomed more than once in his long life to see the banner of his country's cause torn down and trailed in blood and mire by her tyrants, yet the veteran patriot lived to see the dawn of her new day, and the last efforts of his pen were spent in exultingly welcoming the glorious light so ardently looked for through the dreary night-watch of more than fifty years.

In Niccolini, Italy has lost the greatest of her modern poets; and his tragedies, by which, more than by any other of his works, his fame will live, are rivalled by none other in the language, except those of Alfieri, who, though in dramatic power he may often be said to surpass him, yet in nobleness of thought, polish and splendour of style, and that irresistible "slancio," or rushing wind of passion, which animates some of his grandest scenes, must yield the palm to the Tuscan dramatist. Niccolini had moreover a lesson to teach his countrymen over and above that incitement to lofty thought and deed which is the province of his compeers of every age and country; abhorrence of, and resistance to the subtle machinations of the Church of Rome.

The tragedy of 'Nabucco,' which was the work of his youth, and that of 'Arnoldo' the work of his mature years, are splendid examples of the power with which he chastised the sacerdotal caste which had wrought such wrong and woe to Italy, and of which his Arnoldo says with bitter scorn:

Priests have no country!

Again and again, with relentless severity, he ceased not to brand with infamy the unnatural union of priest with despot, and to cry against the fatal alliance of the two powers,

In whose embrace mankind is crushed to death!

Well might Niccolini's name become, as I said before, a sacred watchword in Italy's war of liberation! The names of his other most celebrated tragedies are too well known to need recapitulation: 'Foscari,' 'Giovanni da Procida,' 'Filippo Strozzi,' and many more, are works of European fame. The dramatist's great historical prose work, 'The History of the House of Hapsburg,' on which he was engaged for many of the latter years of his life, has been so often announced as on the point of publication, that now a sort of mystery seems to hang over the inexplicable fact of its non-appearance. A few weeks or months will now probably let in, directly or indirectly, some light upon the matter, and give a hint as to the probabilities of a work being given to the world, which, as I can of my own personal knowledge avouch, was among the best beloved of the poet of all his literary offspring, and on which he rested one of his strongest claims to the reverence of posterity.

Last night, at the *Ave Maria*, or the first hour of dark, an immense concourse of all ranks of persons assembled in Via Larga, to witness the "carrying home" of the poet to his last rest in Santa Croce, where, by especial favour, the municipality of Florence has decreed him a tomb. A long procession wound through the midst of the vast throng, headed by all the officers and the band of the National Guards. The whole municipal body, with the Gonfaloniere, the members and Professors of the Academy, led by their President, Prince Strozzi,

the Director of Public Instruction, and the large body of functionaries under his jurisdiction, followed the bier, which was borne, in Tuscan fashion, on men's shoulders, its splendid embroideries and flower-garlands swaying and flickering in the light of the hundreds of great wax torches carried by the train of mourners, and the long silver-gauzy plumes of "*nebbia*" (or cloud), a beautiful plant peculiar, I fancy, to Tuscany, and which waved round the many-coloured wreaths, like angels' wings in the torchlight, giving a strange spiritual look to the principal feature of the scene. Strangely enough, no train of priests with incense, nasal chant, and lofty silver crosses hooded with velvet bands, led the funeral pageant, as is the Florentine custom. Two only, dressed in their common short surplices, as at a pauper funeral, went before the body. Yet Niccolini had twice received the holy oil during his last days of life, too late, indeed, for the rites of the Church to be anything to him beyond a mere form. All the way from Via Larga to Santa Croce, every street was filled with a dense crowd, and not a few murmurs might be heard as the procession passed against the "*birboni di preti*" (rascals of priests), who "are the born enemies of

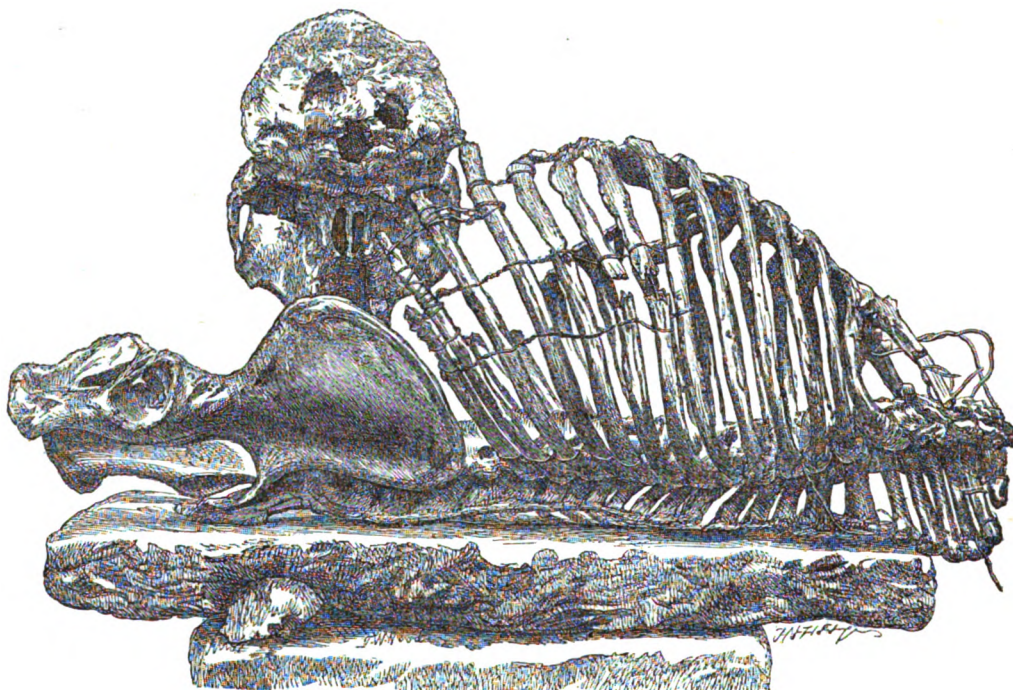
all our great men!" and had not even gone with him to the grave. At Santa Croce the bier with its following passed in; the great doors were shut; the coffin was laid at the foot of the high altar steps; behind it stood the friars of the convent; on either side the mourners with their torches, and all around and above, the great solemn gloom of that venerable nave, with its ghostly monuments and shadowy roof, and the memories of the mighty dead that lie on either hand. A strangely picturesque and moving scene, truly, especially to such as remembered how the friars of Santa Croce were in the days of the Inquisition its chosen ministers of chastisement to Tuscany, and how, even as late as the year 1851, the low-browed door of that sacristy, half hidden now by the deep shadow opened to let out the armed *sbirri*, concealed there by the brethren, who fired upon the crowded citizens within the sacred walls. The friars droned through a brief office for the dead. At its close Prof. Vannucci, a man of eminent literary reputation and a personal friend of the dead, spoke a funeral oration, full of power and feeling, and abounding in passages of such stinging eloquence against the Roman stronghold of bigotry and tyrannous superstition, with

which the deceased poet had so fearlessly done battle all his life, that the faces of the shaven monks, framed in their cowls, turned ashy green and yellow with impotent rage as they stood beside the coffin of their dead foe. For, as whispered one of the mourners, "they thought it rather too hard to be shown up so publicly, in their own house!" (*a casa sua*). The oration ended, the torches were put out, the mourners issued forth into the pure starlight of the Piazza, and Giovanni Battista Niccolini was left to sleep the long sleep beside his predecessors in fame. TH. T.

THE GORILLA.

British Museum, Sept. 21, 1861.

MAY I request that you will lay before your readers the accompanying engraving, from a photograph, of the bones of the trunk of the "King of the Gorillas," with the articulating wires, and, also, of the posterior region of the skull of the same skeleton, exactly in the condition in which they were sent to the British Museum by M. Du Chaillu. The photograph shows the holes in the back of the skull, which Prof. Owen, in answer to an observation made by



Dr. Sclater at the Manchester Meeting, stated that he had not observed; together with the true position of the fractures of the ribs. I repeat my invitation to all who take an interest in the subject to inspect the specimens, and determine for themselves; but, for the sake of those who are unable to visit the Museum, I offer a photographic representation, as the next best corroboration of the correctness of my statements. It will at once be seen that the fractures of the seventh, eighth and ninth ribs on the right side are not situated "at the back part of the chest, where the ribs bend outward and forward, and are so close together as almost to overlap," but are very greatly in front of the position indicated, being as nearly as possible in the middle of the side, where the ribs stand widely apart, and where it is impossible that any bullet, entering the chest in front, could have found its exit. Neither is there the slightest indication of the fractures having taken place "from within outwards"; on the contrary, it is the unanimous opinion of the medical and scientific men to whom I have shown the skeleton that the injury to the ribs was caused by external violence; and this is rendered the more probable by the existence of a fracture of the collar-bone on the same side.

The lateral position of these fractures at once disposes of all Prof. Owen's arguments as to the

mode in which a bullet might enter "in front" of the left side of the chest, without injury to the ribs of that side, and pass out on the other side, breaking three ribs in its exit. It is, also, very significant that Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Wilson, the artists by whom the skin was stuffed, should not have observed any bullet-holes in the chest while the skin was damp and soft, and that they should have noticed the holes in the nape of the neck, and considered them as bullet-holes. Certainly, no taxidermist with any experience could fail to perceive the difference between a bullet-hole made during life, which forces the edges of the wound aside, and a "slit made by the knife after death—in the act of flaying." J. E. GRAY.

M. DU CHAILLU'S ADVENTURES.

8, Winchester Street, S.W., September 25.

THE letter of my brother-in-law, Mr. R. B. Walker, of the Gaboon, specially addressed to the *Times*, having been refused insertion in that journal, although openly signed with his name and corroborated by numerous references, while an anonymous letter in reply is admitted to a prominent place, it is useless my writing further to that journal. As you, however, have republished my brother-in-law's letter from a contemporary, I

am induced to ask you to give place to a few remarks from myself, which appear necessary for a clear appreciation of the case, leaving him to reply (which he is well able to do) more fully in detail hereafter, when he shall have received the papers. My main object is to place my brother-in-law's character and position fairly before the public, so that the nature of his evidence may have due weight, as compared with the anonymous assailant, since M. Du Chaillu has not chosen to meet the moral and scientific accusations which he had himself challenged. The letter received by the last African mail was, as stated therein, a direct reply to the appeal made by M. Du Chaillu in the *Times* to his friends in the Gaboon for corroborative evidence of the authenticity of his travels, scientific discoveries and trading operations.

I would premise, then, that Mr. Walker, so contemptuously styled in the *Times* "a trapper at the Gaboon," an occupation the laurels of which he has, I am sure, no desire to share with M. Du Chaillu, is the son of a Lieutenant in the Navy, and has been for many years (as his brothers were before him) resident agent in the Gaboon for perhaps the largest African mercantile house in the kingdom, Messrs. Hatton & Cookson, of Liverpool. The trading operations of that extensive firm on the

West Coast of Africa are carried on through his agency, and numerous vessels freighted with goods to the amount of tens of thousands of pounds are periodically consigned to him, and their cargoes bartered for native produce—without any connexion whatever with the slave trade.

My brother-in-law's name and reputation as an honest trader and hospitable gentleman are well known (as M. Du Chaillu himself, if he chose, could testify), not only in the Gaboon river, his headquarters, but from Liberia in the north to Benguela in the south, and even far into the interior; and Messrs. Hatton & Cookson, in whose service he has been so long, will bear willing testimony to his honour, ability, probity and veracity.

But Mr. Walker is something more than a mere trader, he is a good linguist, both as respects European languages and native African dialects; a good seaman, frequently navigating his owners' vessels up and down the coast; well skilled in the use of philosophical instruments; a frequent traveller and explorer in the interior for hundreds of miles; and a great reader, especially of all works of African travel, for I have special instructions to send him by every monthly steamer the principal new books, periodicals and newspapers.

There is certainly nothing of the adventurer about him; but although not professing to be a naturalist or scientific explorer, amid his busy mercantile pursuits, he has done something to aid science by various contributions, as the skeletons of the gorilla and chimpanzee in the Museum of the College of Surgeons, and various articles I have presented to the South Kensington, Kew, African Aid Society, Pharmaceutical Society, and Crystal Palace Museums, and my own private collection, will testify. He is now making a large and interesting collection of African natural products, implements, manufactures, &c. for the International Exhibition. Some years ago, before the name of M. Du Chaillu had been heard of here, he sent me a skull and details of an adult gorilla, and this skull and frequent subsequent letters of his were produced before the Zoological Society, and he had hoped to have transmitted a live gorilla and other zoological desiderata to this country before now, had his business operations permitted him to give such matters special attention. These facts are at least evidences of his acquirements and general knowledge, which can be further vouched for by Mr. Daniel Hanbury and Dr. Gray. Here then, I think, I may rest the character and commercial and scientific attainments of my brother-in-law.

A strong point, and properly so, has been made in the recent dispute of the represented discrepancy in the opinions held by my brother-in-law as to M. Du Chaillu now and three years ago. What has wrought this change, if there be any change, it is for Mr. Walker himself to state, as I am sure he will do by an early mail. It may possibly be that the statements in M. Du Chaillu's book are so at variance with what were told him on the spot, and that the accounts received from neighbouring French settlements, from the interior, from the United States and from the Continent of Europe have been of such a nature as to induce him to reconsider and modify any opinion of confidence he might have expressed. But with this matter I have nothing to do. With respect to the disclaimer, by M. Du Chaillu's friend, "Africanus," of any reference to Mr. R. B. Walker for character, I have, however, something to say, and it seems unaccountably strange that Mr. Walker's testimony should now be repudiated, after he had been specially appealed to for support. What are the facts? I had met and spoken once or twice to M. Du Chaillu at Lord Ashburton's and other scientific soirées, when on the 1st of July he called upon me at the International Exhibition Office, sorely out of temper at the criticisms which had been made upon him, stating that many even went so far as to doubt that he had been in Africa at all. He added, that a paper was to be read that evening, by Capt. Burton, on his (M. Du Chaillu's) Travels and Explorations in Africa, at the Ethnological Society; and as my friend, Mr. J. Crawford, would be in the chair, and I had hinted that my brother-in-law some years previously had made

favourable mention of him, would I oblige him by looking up the letters, and attending and reading the passages? Although, as I told him, loth to mix myself up with the controversy, yet on being pressed, I did attend and read portions when called upon by the chairman. After the confusion resulting from the discreditable fracas which terminated that meeting, the Secretary asked me to favour him with copies of the extracts, and I handed over the letters that he might do this himself. Instead of publishing, however, only what I read, I found, to my annoyance, that other passages, personal to myself, which I did not read, also appeared in print. So much, then, for the statement in the *Times*, that "our traveller had referred to a Mr. Walker for corroboration of the fidelity of his narrative, and that the Mr. Walker, whose letter, recently published, denouncing M. Du Chaillu as a scandalous impostor, is not the veritable Walker meant." Whether the American missionary in Georgia, *Wilson*, not Walker, as stated in the *Times* (who was, some years ago, at the Gaboon), or the gentleman who, having been ten years there, and writing now from the spot, with M. Du Chaillu's book before him, and all the antecedents of his career in his knowledge, is the most reliable witness, it will be for the public to determine. I ask confidently, however, whether, in the words of the *Times*, "M. Du Chaillu is not put out of court by the witness he had himself called to character"?

I shall be glad to see the publication of any letters from friends of M. Du Chaillu at the Gaboon, which he may see fit to give to the world, some of which surely ought to have reached him as well as myself.

But all the evidence is not yet to hand, notwithstanding the very strong expressions which are contained in the private letters of my brother-in-law, by this mail, which I place in your hands. For my brother-in-law having scarcely had time to read through leisurely M. Du Chaillu's book before the departure of the mail, the last words in his letter are, that he "is preparing a second and more elaborate letter for publication," which time then prevented him sending.

P. L. SIMMONDS.

Sept. 25, 1861.

I am sure you could not have been aware when you published in your last number the letter of Mr. R. B. Walker, in which Mr. Du Chaillu is denounced as an impostor that he is the very same R. B. Walker, whose two letters, expressing implicit credence in him, were read at a Meeting of the Ethnological Society last season, and which have since been published. These two letters were voluntarily produced and read by his own brother-in-law, Mr. Simmonds, a man of letters who will, I am certain, be ready to testify to their authenticity. Mr. Walker is at one moment the eulogist, and at another the vituperator of Mr. Du Chaillu; in a word, he turns round upon himself without any cause assigned, so as to make his opinion, in either way, utterly worthless.

I place them in opposite columns, and beg you in fairness and justice to Mr. Du Chaillu, and to the gentlemen who introduced him to public notice, to give this statement publicity in your journal:—

Mr. R. B. Walker of the Gaboon, July 22, 1861.

"I in common with most persons doubt that Mr. Du Chaillu ever killed, or assisted to kill a Gorilla, and also of the extent of his travels."

"I will point out a few only of the most gross and glaring of his numerous false statements and exaggerations, which have struck me on a careful perusal of his work, which work is neither more nor less than an amusing fiction, in which the author, knowing the improbability of finding speedy contradiction in England, has given full scope to his apparently very fertile imagination."

Mr. R. B. Walker of the Gaboon, Nov. 1858 & May 1859.

"I presume he is about the only European who has seen the Gorilla in its wild state, and killed it himself. He is also the discoverer of n'koli n'kambo and possesses the only specimen of it ever yet seen by a white man; in fact, the coast tribes know nothing of it, even by report."

"I will not forestall him by recording any of his adventures here. He is no boaster, and I for one place confidence in all he has told me, and I consider that what he relates may be relied on."

"As a whole, it is hard to say whether the author, in his attempt to impose upon and in fact humbug the scientific world displays most mendacity or ignorance."

"Having thus done my best to arrest a career which I will leave others to characterize. I am, &c.,

"R. B. WALKER."

"He has travelled where no white man ever penetrated before. It is from him I obtained the birds that I sent home to Clara."

"An enterprising naturalist with whom I am acquainted, Mr. Paul Du Chaillu, will shortly be in England. I will endeavour to get him to call on you. As Mr. Du Chaillu will be a celebrity in a small way, it would be a feather in your cap to be his cicerone and to lionize him. He is a very nice little fellow. He deserves to be well remunerated for his trouble."

"R. B. WALKER."

SCRUTATOR.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Mr. Newton has in the press 'A History of Discoveries at Halicarnassus, Cnidus and Brachida,' being the results of the Expedition sent to Asia Minor by Her Majesty's Government in 1856. The work will of course be illustrated by drawings of Mr. Newton's interesting discoveries.

Our readers will be sorry to hear that Capt. Blakiston's attempt to cross overland from China to India has met with serious obstacles, and that the exploring party has returned to Shanghai. We have a brief note from Capt. Blakiston, under date of Shanghai, July 12, in which he describes his return from the Yangtse Kiang, after penetrating eighteen hundred miles by that mighty river. Capt. Blakiston adds, that he is starting from Shanghai for Japan the very day on which he writes, to get out of the heat. If leave of absence can be obtained, he will return to England.

We are glad to find that the project of erecting a memorial bust of John Locke, as a companion to that of Robert Blake, is progressing favourably. Mr. Arthur Kinglake is at energetic work with the subscription list. A model has been prepared by Mr. E. G. Papworth, under the eyes of Mr. Baily, Roubiliac's fine bust being used as the groundwork, though it has not been slavishly followed in the expression. The result is satisfactory. We particularly notice that, while the lineaments and characteristics of the face have been well preserved, that suggestion of pain which is seen in so many portraits of Locke—particularly in the Oxford portrait—has been got rid of—greatly to the bust's advantage and the spectator's pleasure. Mr. Locke King, the descendant of the philosopher, expresses himself highly satisfied. Somersetshire will have some right to feel proud of its heroes and of its public spirit. In the last century, some members of the Royal Society originated a subscription for a monument to Locke in St. Paul's Cathedral; but from lack of interest or energy, the undertaking failed. It does not appear likely that the present project can fail.

'The Colleen Bawn' was reproduced at the Adelphi on Monday, with the old cast and the old effects. Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault were warmly received by the audience, which was as numerous as ever. A new sensation drama by the same author is underlined, which, like 'The Colleen Bawn,' has already been tested in America. It is entitled 'The Octaroon,' and will, we believe, not be long delayed.

Dr. Madden, author of 'Travels in Turkey, Syria and Egypt,' has a new work on the East in the press, under the title of 'The Turkish Empire in its Relations with Christianity and Civilization.'

The death of William Farren, the actor, does not "eclipse the gaiety of nations," but old play-goers will not hear of it without regret, nor without grateful memory of many a rare enjoyment. Son of an older Farren, of Covent Garden, and the brother of a favourite player at Bath and Dublin, his first appearance in London was made just forty-three years ago, at "the Garden." Then little more than thirty, he took the line of old men, and in particular parts he has never been equalled. His first character was Sir Peter Teazle, his second Lord Ogleby, and there has never since been on the stage such a baronet or such a lord. Of all the cast of 'The School for Scandal,' played on the 10th September, 1818, the Maria of the evening,

Miss Foote (Dowager-Countess of Harrington), is the sole survivor. The last who departed before William Farren was Miss Brunton (Mrs. Yates), the Lady Teazle of the night, now followed by Sir Peter. The others have long since passed away, and no English Theatre at the present moment could produce Sheridan's comedy with so efficient a cast. Joseph, Young; Charles, C. Kemble; Sir Oliver, Terry; Sir Benjamin, Liston; Crabtree, Blanchard; Moses, Simmons; Trip, Farley; Mrs. Candour, Mrs. Gibbs. We may make exception of this last character, however, which Mrs. Wilkins plays better than Mrs. Gibbs and quite as well as Mrs. Glover. The only fault in Mr. Farren's Sir Peter was one common to all its representatives, save the original performer of the part, King, —forgetting that he is only fifty, they make him a ridiculous old fellow of seventy. Farren, however, never forgot that Sir Peter was a gentleman. They who never saw his Lord Ogleby till he played it at his own little theatre in the Strand, can have but a faint idea of the effect he produced in it, in his palmy days, before illness had affected his spirits, his health and his speech. On the seventeen nights he played that part during his first season, the houses were as crowded as when Miss O'Neil was acting Juliet or Belvidera. This was perhaps the most masterly of his delineations, and in one scene of it he, a few years back, took his final leave of the stage. Unequaled as he was in his peculiar line, —the old man—he occasionally departed from it, to show his versatility. He could play young parts with great grace and spirit, was an excellent old woman, and made as striking a Meg Merrilies as Mrs. Egerton herself. These *extra* representations were generally confined to benefit nights. Young, for instance, played and sang Macbeth, Mrs. Glover acted Falstaff or Hamlet, and Edmund Kean, Tom Tug.

Mr. Edward Falkener the author of 'Dædalus,' has just been presented with a gold medal by the King of Prussia, as a mark of His Majesty's appreciation of his work.

Mr. J. J. Walker, of Trinity College, Dublin, draws our attention to some remarks of his at the recent Meeting of the British Association 'On an Iris seen in Water,' with a view to establish the priority of his experiments and observations. The subject of 'Reflected Rainbows' had been discussed in the *Athenæum* and elsewhere; and, so far as the evidence is before us, it appears that Mr. Walker is entitled to the merit of priority in observing and discussing these phenomena. Mr. Walker published, as far back as 1853, a paper on the subject, and made a very full oral communication to Section A. at the Aberdeen Meeting of the British Association in 1859.

Some months since we gave an account of a most ludicrous hoax which the Abbé Domenech had practised on himself by the publication of a dirty German schoolboy's scribbling-book, as a 'Manuscript pictographique des Peaux-Rouges,' at a great cost, defrayed by the French Government. Our account attracted the attention of M. Berjeau, the editor of the *Bibliophile*. He corrects, in his last number, an error which the original Correspondent fell into in attributing to M. P. Lacroix, to whom the book is dedicated, any complicity with the interpretations of the Abbé; but he communicates the substance of a letter which he has since received from M. Lacroix, in which the writer, strange to say, maintains the integrity of the book, notwithstanding the recent exposures. "The 'Livre des Sauvages,' he says, "is not a mystification, as has been affirmed in France, for the purposes of a cause which I abstain from mentioning, and been repeated in Germany and in England without a conscientious information. It is really a 'Manuscript pictographique,' drawn by an *Iroquois converted by a German missionary*; for the German writing is but the explanation of the figures. The only reasonable article which has hitherto appeared was published in the *Temps*; it is signed by Vivien de St.-Martin, a competent judge. The Abbé Domenech, who has seen all that exists of books and MSS. on the North American Indians, knows his business better than any one; but it is possible his commentary may be

subject to revision and correction"! We should suppose so; but the French Governments appear to think otherwise; for we understand, from recent letters, that the book has been withdrawn, and the copies bought up, in order to suppress, as far as possible, the whole publication.

Mr. Dicey wishes to explain away, and it would appear that he can do so satisfactorily, how it comes that his 'Memoir of Cavour' has so much in common with the work of Signor Bonghi:—

"Ischel, 14 Sept. 1861.

"Some years ago a selection of Cavour's writings and speeches was published under his own supervision. Attached to this work was a sketch of Cavour's life, up to the date of publication. This memoir was ill put together, and as a literary production, almost unreadable; but the information contained in it was important and accurate. M. Bonghi was employed by the publishers of the 'Galleria Nazionale dei Contemporanei Italiani' to reproduce this Memoir in a readable form,—a task which he has performed with great judgment and ability. In common with every biographer of Cavour, I have availed myself freely of the facts contained in the official Memoir, and from this circumstance, many of my statements undoubtedly coincide with those of M. Bonghi. On the only occasion, however, on which I have quoted directly from M. Bonghi's Memoir I have mentioned the fact explicitly."

It is reported that Mr. Lowe's new Minute on Education, against which there is good outcry on the part of influential classes, has been suspended. The application of it is postponed for six months; that is, until after the meeting of Parliament. The opponents of Mr. Lowe have certainly for the moment gained their point, and the questions affected by the Minute of July 29 are again thrown open to debate.

The foundation-stone of a monument to Bishop Hooper was laid at Gloucester on the 19th inst., on the spot selected to be that of his martyrdom.

Dr. Wilhelm Pitschner, of Berlin, has undertaken, by order of the Prussian Government, an ascent of, and a stay on, Mont Blanc for scientific purposes. Dr. Pitschner has already once visited "the monarch of mountains," and knew, therefore, how best to equip himself for a stay of three or four weeks on the summit. He is accompanied by a staff of twenty guides, who will have to carry the physical and astronomical apparatus, and who are to assist him in its management in surveying, measuring, taking observations, &c. Among the guides is one of the family of Balmat, an ancestor of whom received the name of Jacques Balmat de Montblanc from the King of Sardinia, in acknowledgment of his astonishing boldness in climbing the glaciers. A large waterproof tent, of English manufacture, is to protect the travellers against the inclemency of the weather, and against those snow-storms which the inhabitants of Chamounix describe when they say, "The Mont Blanc smokes his pipe." The task which Dr. Pitschner has set himself is to compare the result of the present survey with that of former years, in order to ascertain whether the most elevated masses of ice and snow—consequently, the height of the mountain—has been lessened or increased by change of temperature, by the new fall of snow and the melting of glaciers. After this, the microscopic life on such heights, the phanerogamic and cryptogamic formations of plants, as well as the infusoria, which are supposed to lend a reddish tint to large masses of snow, are to be subjects of close examination. Lastly, Dr. Pitschner trusts to make some astronomical observations in the clear atmosphere of Mont Blanc, unimpeded by the vapours and clouds which usually surround our planet. The results of Dr. Pitschner's expedition will be laid before the public in due time.

The Rhenish papers report the death of Baurath Zwirner, the architect of Cologne Cathedral. It will be difficult to replace him in that special capacity. What has been done for the rebuilding of the venerable structure during the last thirty years is entirely Zwirner's work. The completion of the Cathedral was the great task of his life,—he had identified himself with it, as it were; but he, too, has not been allowed to see it finished; and,

again, the old crane on the still fragmentary spire has to look for the master who is at last to carry out the unfinished work of centuries. Max von Schenkendorf, in 1815, sang prophetically—

Seh' ich immer noch erheben
Auf dem Dach den alten Krahn,
Scheint mir nur das Werk verschoben,
Bis die rechten Meister nahen.

Zwirner certainly was "ein rechter Meister,"—one of those whom the poet foresaw with his mind's eye.

Few Guide-books that we have read give any just account of the remarkably picturesque interior of the Church of St. Mary, standing close to the well-known Abbey at Whitby, Yorkshire. After these days of raging renovations, so-called restorations, and the like, it is by no means probable that a large church will be found, not in its original and primitive condition—such as the Mediaeval architect intended it to be, for that is out of the question by mere lapse of time and course of accident—but in that later state which we, for want of a better word, shall call the "unrestored." This curious building has been primarily a Norman edifice, to judge by scant remains in the way of capitals and heavy shaftings still noticeable. Procession of decay and repair has brought odds and ends of other styles of English Gothic. The building appears to have been "*razed*," to use a not inappropriate word to express the cutting down of a church in a seaport town, the roof having been more than once lowered, until now it may be said almost to rest upon the window heads. The dimensions are considerable; the plan cruciform; and, although but a parish church, it has been, as is most frequently the case when immediately adjoining a large monastic establishment, of dignified character. The roof of wood, painted or washed white, has an odd resemblance to that of a cabin of an old-fashioned man-of-war, because of the introduction of no end of little skylights, each giving a ray or two to some corner of the numerous galleries which overload the interior. The "aboard-ship" appearance resulting from this method of lighting is strengthened by the windows being almost invariably introduced sideways and lantern-like, and screened by shallow blinds. The wooden galleries run quite round the interior; and one traverses the chancel-arch without consideration of thereby somewhat resembling the much-abused roof-loft, or ruff, for the original beauty of the arch itself. There is more than one separate means of access from the exterior of the church to these galleries, thereby avoiding interior staircases. The galleries are supported upon iron shafts; they are, consequently upon the razing of the walls, very low. That which crosses the front of the chancel-arch is supported upon bold, twisted shaftings, such as were common enough in the time it was erected, probably that of the second Charles. The front of this gallery is decorated with panels and styles of shallow pilasters, carved with chubby flowers, and still more chubby heads of angels. The pews are the old sleeping-boxes, lined with baize, &c., and in the week-days duly covered with cloths "to keep them clean." The churchwardens considerably reserve three or four of these, in the best situations under the pulpit, for "strangers," of respectability of course, and a placard requests that no inhabitant will occupy them. In the centre of the church hangs a very handsome chandelier, of the old Dutch fashion, with a multitude of branches, and a magnificent globe in the midst of them. The steps to the altar are at the chancel-arch. Round the walls are hung tablets of wood, bearing texts from Scripture, in huge and most irregular lettering, and displaying, whenever two or more come on the same board, a fine contempt for anything like mutual relation. Under the place of the tower is a queer temple-shaped model of a memorial, in coloured marbles, after the fashion of confectioner's Classic,—a dome supported by columns of Ionic character, raised upon circular flights of steps, and covering a pyramidal little stone, on which is placed certain extracts from the *Times*, recording with genuine feeling the deaths of a boat's crew of brave men who ventured seven times in a storm to aid shipwrecked sailors. Futile as is the art of this preposterous little temple, there is a simplicity, a manly plainness

about it that moves one more than a nobler memorial might do. The words, sensible and unepitaph-like, taken from the daily record of the life of England, ring homely to the ear, and, being sterling, win sympathy for those who mourn the stout-hearted dead in this quaint, characteristic fashion. Other memorials may be seen here, and many unusual things observed; amongst which is an interesting indication of the continuation, even to this day, of the ancient employment of brass plates by way of memorials of the dead. These are mere inscriptions, mural or otherwise, but have the interest indicated. Long may the church remain, unrestored as it is, a complete study of bygone fashions, invaluable to artists seeking backgrounds to pictures of many subjects such as may be found in what are called the British Classics.

SCIENCE

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

SECTION A.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

MONDAY.

General SABINE having taken the Chair, the ASTRONOMER ROYAL made some remarks on Dr. Hincks's paper, read on Saturday, 'On the Acceleration of the Moon's Mean Motion as indicated by the records of Ancient Eclipses.'—He stated his unaltered conviction that the Tables of Hansen gave the date of the great solar eclipse which terminated the Lydian War, as all the most reliable records of antiquity fixed it, as in the year 585 B.C. He said he must first recall to their remembrance some geographical facts, and he sketched on the board a rough plan of Asia Minor, Upper Asia, the Black Sea, and the Mediterranean. Now, an impassable mountain barrier, which the ancients called Mount Taurus, stretches across between Asia Minor and Upper Asia, leaving only two passes at all practicable for an army: one to the north, along the shore of the Black Sea, celebrated for the well-known retreat of the Ten Thousand Greeks, as chronicled by Xenophon; the other to the south-west of Asia Minor, through which, all the circumstances rendered it highly probable, the invading Assyrian army entered Asia Minor, as it was certain the army of Alexander the Great passed through it in the opposite direction when he invaded Syria, Egypt, and Upper Asia. Now, in the line between this pass and the capital of Lydia it was nearly certain the decisive battle was fought, and calculation from the Tables showed that at the date assigned to the eclipse, commonly called the Eclipse of Thales, because predicted by him, the centre of a total eclipse of the sun actually swept. The Astronomer Royal then explained how Thales was able, by the aid of the Saros, or period of 18 years, 15 days, and 8 hours, to predict the eclipse; and then, if the previously-observed eclipse at the beginning of this cycle occurred in the morning, the odd 8 hours would ensure that this one would occur in the afternoon, as the recorded circumstances of the battle inform us it actually did. He then pointed out how calculation from the same Tables led us to the time and circumstances of the Eclipse of Agathocles, when the Grecian fleet escaped out of the harbour of Syracuse; also to the darkness, which, no doubt, was an eclipse, which was stated to have taken place when the Persian army entered Babylon.

'On Permanent Thermo-Electric Currents in Currents of One Metal,' by F. JENKINS.

'On Binocular Lustre,' by Sir D. BREWSTER.—After noticing the opinion of Dove and other opticians, that this lustre was caused by seeing a more opaque object of one shade through an imperfectly transparent plate of a slightly different shade, as when a number of watch-glasses are placed in a heap, or when a plate of mica is split up by heat into numerous very thin plates, without being entirely disintegrated, in which case it assumes a silvery lustre, Sir D. Brewster went on to state that he had come to the conclusion that this phenomenon was physiological, and not physical, which was obvious from the fact that under the same circumstances, and with eyes equally good,

the lustre was seen by one person and not by another; while those who distinctly saw binocular lustre saw very different things. The physiological character of the phenomenon was proved further by the fact, that the lustre was not seen when the shades of the combined surfaces were slightly, or very greatly, different; and when seen without diagrams it was different from what it was when seen with diagrams; further, it was different when one of the diagrams was formed by white lines upon a dark ground. Binocular lustre had no relation whatever to those varieties of lustre which arose from the combination of lights reflected from the outer and inner surfaces of laminated, transparent, or translucent bodies. In combining geometrical or other figures to represent solids whose parts were at different distances from the eye, the optic axis was in constant play, not only in varying the distance of their focus of convergence to unite similar points at different distances on the two diagrams, but in maintaining the unity of the picture by rapidly viewing every point of its surface. When the two surfaces had different shades or colours, the retina of one eye was constantly losing and recovering the vision of one of them. Each optic nerve was conveying to the brain the sensations of a different tint or colour. The brain was, therefore, agitated sometimes with one of these sensations and sometimes with the other, and sometimes also with both of them combined. It was, therefore, not an unreasonable conclusion that in the dazzle produced by this struggle of flickering sensations, something like lustre might be produced. In studying the subject of lustre, there were some facts deserving of attention. In a daguerreotype, for example, of two figures in black bronze, with a high metallic lustre, it was impossible by looking at either of the pictures to tell the material of which they were made. No lustre whatever was visible; but when the two equally shaded pictures were combined in the stereoscope, the lustre and true character of the material was instantly seen. Another instructive example was seen in the stereoscopic representation of a boy blowing a soap-bubble. The lustre of the watery sphere was not visible in either of the two pictures, but when they were combined it was distinctly seen. In both these cases, and in others of the same kind, tints of similar intensity were combined, as in the case of the suspended papered wall, and there was no ground for assuming that the two surfaces combined appeared at different distances, and that the one was seen through the other, as in Prof. Dove's theory.

'Report from the Balloon Committee,' by Col. SYKES.—Prof. Walker, after the appointment of the Committee at the Aberdeen meeting, having communicated to Col. Sykes his inability to undertake any active labours with respect to carrying out the objects for which the Committee was nominated, Col. Sykes put himself into correspondence with Mr. Langley, a gentleman of Newcastle, who offered to construct a suitable balloon, provided an advance of money were made to him. The correspondence, however, was without result, and Col. Sykes, in consequence, thought it unnecessary to invite the opinions of the other members of the Committee with respect to the objects to be sought for in balloon ascents, as means were wanting, whatever those opinions might be, to give practical effect to them. Col. Sykes was not at the Meeting at Oxford last year; and no action having been taken by the Balloon Committee, it has dropped through and is extinct. Within a few months past Mr. Simpson, of Cremorne Gardens, has constructed a balloon at a cost of 600*l.* (the *Normandie*), with a sufficient capacity to carry two persons to great heights, which might be available for the objects of the Association; the occasion has, therefore, arisen when the re-appointment of a Balloon Committee might take place; and as one of the chief objects of the last Balloon Committee—viz., the verification of the former results of the ascents undertaken by the authority of the Association—remains unchanged, Col. Sykes, with the approval of those members of the late Balloon Committee with whom he has an opportunity of conversing, will move the re-appointment of the Committee, with a grant of 200*l.*

'A Provisional Report on the Present State of our Knowledge respecting the Transmission of Sound Signals during Fogs at Sea,' by Prof. HENNESSY.—This Report was drawn up in accordance with a request made by the President and Committee at the Meeting on Friday, and was therefore necessarily provisional. The objects to be attained by sound signals during fogs are twofold: first, to reveal the presence of ships to each other, or of lighthouses and beacons to ships; second, to reveal the relative directions into which such objects may happen to lie. The Commissioners of Lighthouses and Beacons have collected information upon both of these points; but the comparative extent of the matter referring to sound signals is small, while that collected in reference to optical signals is remarkably voluminous—that this circumstance alone furnishes strong *prima facie* evidence as to the necessity of instituting further inquiries relative to the former subject. This the Commissioners fully acknowledge by distinctly stating that further experiments are required as to the question of sound signals. A brief summary is given of the views of several scientific men; and although such views are far from being all similar, some points of agreement seem to exist. One of these is the necessity of propagating sound close to or along the surface of the sea; another is the superiority of high-pitched notes compared to those of lower tone. In the author's opinion, the question seems to be narrowed into not only thoroughly settling these questions, but also of discovering the best arrangements of sources of sound and of auditory apparatus for detecting the direction of sounding bodies. He suggests, therefore, that experiments should be made—1st, on the best kind of sound for penetrating fogs; 2nd, on the adaptation of the principle of interferences for determining directions; 3rd, on the best mode of utilizing the sound-conducting power of water; 4th, on the best construction of stethophones or double ear-trumpets, for assisting the observer in deciding upon the direction of a given sound; 5th, it might be finally desirable to study the influence of high winds in modifying sounds.

'On the Connexion between Storms and Vertical Disturbances of the Atmosphere,' by Prof. HENNESSY.

'On a Deep-Sea Pressure Gauge'; 'On a Deep-Sea Thermometer'; 'On a Daily Weather Map'; 'On Admiral FitzRoy's paper presented to Section A. relative to the Royal Charter Storm'; and 'On Some Meteorological Documents relating to Mr. Green's Balloon Ascents,' by J. GLAISHER.—The deep-sea pressure gauge was a wide glass cylinder, terminating in a narrow, well-formed tube, the whole filled with water, and an elastic stopper, with an elastic ring below it, the entire enclosed in a brass case, as to admit free access of the sea water,—the pressure of which, in proportion to the depth to which it is sunk, compresses the water by about 22,750th part of its original bulk for each atmosphere of pressure or depth of about 34 feet to which it is sunk. The deep-sea thermometer is metallic; upon one end of a narrow plate of metal, rather exceeding a foot in length, are fixed three scales of temperature, ranging from 25° to 100° Fahr. Upon one of these scales the present temperature is indicated by the point of a needle, which turns upon a pivot in the centre; and on the other scale register indexes are pushed by the needle, one to the maximum, the other to the minimum temperature, where they are retained by friction. To the needle are attached, at equal distances from the centre, by connecting pieces, the free ends of two compensation bars, composed of brass and steel, riveted together, the other ends of the bars being fixed to the above-mentioned plate of metal. The other communications were abstracts made by Mr. Glaisher, at the request of the Committee of the Section, of books lately published by Admiral FitzRoy, and kindly forwarded by him in time for the present meeting.

'On the Theories of Glacial Motion,' by W. HOPKINS.

'On the Great Cold of Last Christmas, and on its Destructive Effects,' by E. J. LOWE.

'On the Compensation of Impressions moving over the Retina,' by Sir D. BREWSTER.

'On Photographic Micrometers,' by Sir D. BREWSTER.

'On the Bathometer, an Instrument to indicate the Depth of the Sea without submerging a line,' by C. W. SIEMENS.—The sea-water being considerably less in density than the rocks which constitute the crust of the earth, Mr. Siemens showed by considerations derived from the integrals expressing the attractive force of any shell of the crust of the earth, that the depth of water under a ship must vary the total attractive force of the earth to such an amount as would become sensible to a very sensitive instrument. He, therefore, devised one consisting of a body of air inclosed in a strong glass cylinder made to support, by its elasticity, a column of mercury contained in a tube open at the bottom and dipping into it, kept at a uniform temperature by being surrounded by melting ice. The tube containing the mercury ends in a ball above, from which rises another tube and ball, the upper ball being still continued into a similar tube. Above the mercury, which rises to the middle of the lower ball, oil of juniper is put until it reaches the middle of the upper ball, and then coloured weak spirit is placed above the oil. The length of the column of mercury may be considered as a measure of the total gravitation of the earth, and the variations of this length are rendered very sensible by the differential apparatus, consisting of the two balls, and read off on a scale of about three inches length attached to the tube rising from the upper ball. The instrument hangs in the cabin of the ship. Her Majesty's Government were kind enough to send a vessel with the author and the instrument to the Bay of Biscay to make experiments with it, and its indications of the depth of water under the ship were found to be within less than 10 per cent. from the truth as determined by the lead.

'On the Photographic Records given at the Kew Observatory of the great Magnetic Storm of the end of August and beginning of September, 1859,' by B. STEWART.—The author remarked that the tendency of this great magnetic storm was to decrease the horizontal and vertical components of the earth's force, and that the disturbing force came in a wave, the period of which was seven hours. He contrasted this lengthened period with that of earth-currents, the period of which is only a few minutes, and supposed that the change in the earth's magnetism is due to the absolute amount of a disturbing force which is of a fluctuating character, and of which the fluctuations produce the earth-currents and Aurora Borealis, which are thus regarded as secondary discharges.

'On the new Minimum Mercurial Thermometer proposed by Mr. Casella,' by B. STEWART.

TUESDAY.

'Report on the Theory of the Exchanges of Heat,' by B. STEWART.—The author gave a sketch of this theory from the time of Prevost, its founder, till the present day, describing in detail the successive extensions it met with from Leslie, Fourier, and Dessains, and latterly from himself and from Prof. Kirchhoff. The great law insisted on was, that the absorption of a particle of any description of light or heat is proportional to its radiation; and it was shown how Prof. Kirchhoff applied this law to determine the constituents of the solar atmosphere.

'Report on Earthquake Wave Experiments,' by R. MALLETT.

'Report on the Theory of Numbers,' by Prof. H. J. S. SMITH.—This Report was in continuation of that which had already appeared in the last volume of the Reports of Proceedings of the Association, and will be printed in full in the next volume,—but it could not be made interesting to our general readers.

'On the Optical Study of the Retina,' by Sir D. BREWSTER.—There were two structures in the retina that could be exhibited by optical means, the one by the successive impulses of light, and the other by the action of faint light entering the eye, or produced within it, either from the duration of a luminous impression, or from a local pressure upon the retina. The first of these structures was best seen by the light of a white cloud, through the slits or apertures of a revolving disc, placed

midway between its circumference and its centre of rotation, in order to protect the eye from light which did not pass through the slits. When the disc revolved rapidly the field of view exhibited neither colour nor structure, but merely a diminution of light. When the velocity had reached a certain point, the field of vision became yellowish white, then yellow and bluish. Occasionally the yellow had the form of a rectangular cross, between the branches of which were four dark spaces. With a diminished velocity the whole field became uniformly blue, and was now covered with the hexagonal patterns formed by deep black lines, the lines being darker at the place of the *foramen centrale*. As there were no fewer than eight different layers in the retina, and it was of great importance to ascertain the functions which they individually performed in conveying visual impressions to the brain, it was only by optical means that this inquiry could be conducted. The anatomist had ably performed his part with the aid of the microscope, and it was probably from the improvement of this instrument chiefly that we could expect any further discoveries, unless the morbid anatomy of the retina should connect certain imperfections of vision with the condition of certain layers of the membrane. When the eye was left in darkness, by the sudden extinction of a light, there were several points at the margin of the retina which retained the light longer than the rest. There could be no doubt that these effects were produced by structural differences. In the case of the *foramen* the difference had been recognized by the anatomist, and was proved by the remarkable phenomena of Haidinger's brushes, and by other optical facts, such as the instability and superior brightness of oblique impressions on the retina. We had, consequently, an optical principle which enabled us to explain the quadrangular structure he had described. It was not improbable, when we looked at the complete structure of the retina, and even of its individual layers, that the structure of each of them might be exhibited optically.

'On the Application of the Principle of the Conservation of Forces to the Mechanical Explanation of the Correlation of Forces,' by J. S. S. GLENNIE.

'On the Resistance of the Ether to the Comets and Planets, and on the Rotation of the latter,' by J. S. S. GLENNIE.

'Contributions to the Report on Selenography,' by W. R. BIRT.

'Notes of Sketches of Parts of the Surface of the Moon,' by Prof. PHILLIPS.

'Meteorological Observations at Huggate, Yorkshire,' by the Rev. T. RANKINE.—This was a continuation of meteorological tables and notes of weather and all remarkable meteorological occurrences during the year 1860-61, which the author has annually presented to the Association for upwards of twenty years.

'On the Deficiency of Rain in an Elevated Rain-Gauge as caused by Wind,' by W. S. JEVONS.—This was a very elaborate and carefully compiled memoir on the subject, but—as the author was not present full justice could not be done to it. He combated the opinion, which he gave references to prove had been maintained so early as the year 1767, that the deposition of vapour on the cold descending rain-drop was the cause of this difference; and, on the contrary, held that it arose from the effects of currents of air giving a more sloping direction to the upper parts of the falling rain than the lower. It gave rise to an animated discussion.

'Remarks on the Temperature of the Earth's Crust, as exhibited by Thermometrical Returns obtained during the Sinking of the Deep Mine at Dukinfield,' by the President of the Association, W. FAIRBAIRN.

'On the Causes of the Phenomena of Cyclones,' by I. ASH.

Prof. ROGERS stated that in a paper which he had published a considerable time since he had put forward the very same views and arguments as the author of this paper.

'On a New Registering Anemometer,' by Dr. MORGAN.

'On Standards of Measurement of Electrical Quantities and Resistances,' by L. CLARKE and Sir C. BRIGHT.

WEDNESDAY.

'On British Rainfall,' by G. J. SYMONS.—The author directed attention to the very contrary opinions current on the question—Is there any secular variation in the amount of British rainfall? After quoting several of the most important opinions, he stated that, in the hope of finally settling the question, he had commenced collecting all known rain-registers, and had already got together more than 6,000 years' observations. He proceeded to invite criticism on the mode of discussion which he intended to adopt, and also on a proposed method of delineation,—the rainfall in 1860, at 241 stations in Great Britain, being laid down on a large map as a specimen.

'On the Laws of Universal Storms,' by W. DANSON.—The author drew the attention of the Meeting to the important subject to all mariners of the researches of Sir William Reid and Mr. Eep, pointing out by the diagrams of their books the simple rules which should guide captains of vessels to know when a storm was approaching, how to prepare for its approach, and to escape with least damage when caught in one. He also exhibited and dwelt upon the practical value of a work called 'The Sailor's Hornbook,' by Capt. Piddington; drew attention to the leading points of Admiral FitzRoy's description of the Royal Charter storm, and other British storms; and concluded by giving some very interesting instances of vessels saved by attending to Sir William Reid's rules, and of vessels lost by neglecting them.

'Physical Considerations regarding the Possible Age of the Sun's Heat,' by Prof. W. THOMSON.—The author prefaced his remarks by drawing attention to some principles previously established. It is a principle of irreversible action in nature that, "although mechanical energy is indestructible, there is a universal tendency to its dissipation, which produces gradual augmentation and diffusion of heat, cessation of motion and exhaustion of potential energy, through the material universe." The result of this would be a state of universal rest and death, if the universe were finite and left to obey existing laws. But as no limit is known to the extent of matter, science points rather to an endless progress through an endless space of action, involving the transformation of potential energy through palpable motion into heat, than to a single finite mechanism, running down like a clock and stopping for ever. It is also impossible to conceive either the beginning or the continuance of life without a creating and overruling power. The author's object was to lay before the Section an application of these general views to the discovery of probable limits to the periods of time, *past* and *future*, during which the Sun can be reckoned on as a source of heat and light. The subject was divided under two heads: 1. On the secular cooling of the Sun; 2. On the origin and total amount of the Sun's heat. We do not know certainly that the Sun is losing any heat at all, and it is certain that *some* heat is generated in its atmosphere by the influx of meteoric matter, and it is possible that the amount thus generated is so balanced as to compensate the loss by radiation. It is also possible that the Sun is now an incandescent liquid mass, radiating away heat either primitively created or thus generated by the falling in of meteoric matter. From astronomical considerations, he showed that none of this matter can come from space beyond the Earth's orbit; and by considerations derived from the disturbances of the inferior planets and the zodiacal light, the author had shown that the amount of meteoric matter could not be nearly enough to give a supply at the present rate for 300,000 years; and these anticipations have been verified by the recent researches of Le Verrier on the motions of the planet Mercury. Then, from further considerations connected with the motion of comets, he shows that this meteoric matter must be derived from spaces very near to the Sun. He then proceeds to estimate how much the Sun cools annually, and concludes that it cannot be more than 1°.4 centigrade annually. He then shows, from facts derived from various sources, chemical and astronomical, that the certain limits are entirely inconsistent with some of Darwin's geological estimates of time.

Under the second head, the author shows that the statement which he first made still holds, with undiminished force, that meteoric action is not only proved to exist as a cause of solar heat, but it is the only one of all conceivable causes which we know to exist from independent evidence. The reasons for this are again given at length. And he concludes: it is, on the whole, most probable that the Sun cannot have illuminated the Earth for 100,000,000 years, and certain that it has not for 500,000,000; and as to the future, that the inhabitants of the Earth cannot continue to enjoy the light and heat necessary for their existence for many million years longer, unless some sources now unknown to us are prepared in the great storehouse of creation by Him who orders all things rightly and well.

'On Geometrical Nets in Space,' by Sir W. R. HAMILTON.

'An Inquiry into the Fundamental Principles of Algebra, chiefly with regard to Negative and Imaginary Quantities,' by C. F. EKMAN.

'On Roots of Substitutions,' by the Rev. T. P. KIRKMAN.

'On the Calculus of Functions, with some Remarks on the Theory of Electricity,' by W. L. RUSSELL.

'On the Symmetrical Form of the Properties of the Plane Triangle,' by T. DOBSON.

'On the Supposed Connexion between Meteorological Phenomena and the Variation of the Earth's Magnetic Force,' by J. A. BROUN.

'On Presentations of Colour under Novel Conditions,' by T. ROSE.

'On some Signs of Changes of the Weather,' by the Rev. P. WALTON.—The author combated nearly all the commonly known rules by which changes of weather have been anticipated, and gave a few rules which, he said, might be depended upon, chiefly derived from the barometer.

'Remarkable Phenomena observed in the Sun at Nova Scotia,' by H. W. CRAWLEY.

'On the Cloud Mirror and Sunshine Recorder,' by J. T. GODDARD.—The Cloud Mirror was simply a mirror of a circular form with the points of the compass marked on its frame; this being presented face upwards to the sky enabled a person to draw with considerable accuracy at any desirable moment the configuration of the clouds relatively to the horizon and to each other. The sunshine recorder was a piece of photographic paper placed in the bottom of a box blackened inside, the top of which had in the centre a small circular hole, through which a slender beam of sunlight could be admitted to pass on to the photographic paper. When the sun did not shine no mark was left on the paper; when it did, its varying diurnal course left a corresponding line on the paper, its position marking the hours of sunshine, and its breadth and depth of shade indicating the greater or less radiating power of the sun.

The PRESIDENT observed that he had once been shown a very simple sunshine-recorder. It consisted merely of a hollow hemispherical wooden disc, concentric with which was placed a glass spheric lens, whose focal length was made exactly equal to the radius of the wooden disc. As the sun moved along in its diurnal course, the concentrated light and heat burned a corresponding line on the bottom of the disc, more or less intense the brighter or less brightly it radiated, and altogether deficient when it was obscured by clouds.

'On the Almanac,' by M. N. ADLER.—This professed to be a system by which any person could retain the entire calendar in his memory with very little practice.

'Observations on an Iris seen in Water near Sunset,' by J. J. WALKER.—In this communication, which might be considered a sequel to and illustration of a paper read by the author at the Meeting of the British Association at Aberdeen, in 1859, a description was given of the observation of this Iris—both of the *primary* and more partially of the *secondary* hyperbolic bow—in the calm sheet of water presented by a widening of the Royal Canal near Dublin, about 5.30 P.M. on 29th September. The sun being then near the horizon, the form approximated to that of the rectangular hyperbola.

Method of interpreting some of the Phenomena

of Light,' by W. T. SHAW.—This communication, though exhibiting much ingenuity, was entirely speculative.

A communication was received, while the Section was sitting this day, from Admiral FITZROY, too late to be submitted either to the Committee of the Section or to the Committee of Recommendations, relative to the Committee which had been appointed by the Association, and the application that it was proposed, at the Oxford Meeting, to make to Government to send out small surveying vessels, to "hunt up the tides" in the Pacific and other oceans. Admiral FITZROY promised to give whatever assistance might be in his power to induce the Admiralty to comply with this request should the Association see fit to make the application at the present Meeting.

SECTION B.—CHEMICAL SCIENCE.

MONDAY.

'On the Cohesion Figures of Liquids,' by Prof. TOMLINSON.

'Report on Field Experiments and Laboratory Researches on the Constituents of Manures essential to Cultivated Crops,' by Dr. VOELCKER.

'On the Composition of Crystallized Moroxite, from Gumillo, near Alicante,' by Dr. VOELCKER.

'On some Points in Connexion with the Exhaustion of Soils,' by J. B. LAWES and Dr. J. H. GILBERT.—The question of the exhaustion of soils is one of peculiar interest at the present time, not only on account of the great attention now paid to the waste of manuring matters discharged into our rivers in the form of town sewage, but also from the fact that Baron Liebig has recently maintained that our soils were suffering progressive exhaustion from this cause, and predicts certain, though it may be distant, ruin to the nation if our modes of procedure be persevered in. The question was one of chemical facts; and the authors had it in view to treat it much more comprehensively than they were enabled to do on the present occasion. They proposed, by way of illustration, to bring forward one special case of progressive exhaustion, occurring in the course of their own investigations, and then to contrast the conditions of that result with those of ordinary agriculture. They had grown wheat for eighteen years consecutively on the same land, both without manure and with different constituents of manure, and they had determined the amounts of the different mineral constituents taken off from each plot. Numerous tables of the results were exhibited. The variation in the composition of the ash of both grain and straw dependent on variation of season was first pointed out. Reverting to the main subject of inquiry, it appeared, that when ammoniacal salts were used alone, year after year on the same land, the composition of the ash of both grain and straw showed an appreciable decline in the amount of phosphoric acid, and that of the straw a considerable reduction in the percentage of silica. The average yield of mineral constituents was very much increased by the use of ammoniacal salts—much more so than when a liberal supply of mineral constituents alone was used. But in neither of these cases was there anything like the yield of mineral constituents that was obtained when the ammoniacal salts and mineral manures were used together, or when farmyard manure was employed. The greatest deficiency indicated was in the silica and the phosphoric acid; and next in order came potash and magnesia. The exhaustion here apparent was, however, not to be wondered at, when it was considered that in these experiments, in which both corn and straw had been annually removed without the usual periodic returns of farmyard manure, there had been taken from the land, by the use of ammoniacal salts alone for sixteen years, as much silica as would require four hundred years, and as much phosphoric acid as would require thirty-two years, and as much potash as would require eighty-two years of ordinary rotation with home manuring, and selling only corn and meat, to remove. Again, in the experiments of the Rev. Mr. Smith, of Lais-Weedon, on the growth of wheat year after year on the same land, the authors estimated that he annually took from each acre about seven times as much potash, about three and a half times as much

phosphoric acid, and about thirty-seven times as much silica, as the ordinary course of practice would do; and yet, after some fifteen years, his crops were said to be not at all failing. The authors did not recommend such practice as that quoted either from their own or Mr. Smith's experiments; but the instances given showed the capabilities of certain soils; and in one case the conditions under which the point of comparative exhaustion had been reached. It was of course impossible to state the limits of the capability of soils generally, so infinitely varied was their composition; but it would be useful to give an illustration on this point. Taking the average of forty-two analyses of fourteen soils, of very various descriptions, it was estimated that it would require, of ordinary rotation with home manuring and selling only corn and meat, about two thousand years to exhaust the potash, about one thousand years to exhaust the phosphoric acid, and about six thousand years to exhaust the silica, found to be soluble in dilute hydrochloric acid, reckoning the soil to be one foot deep. Many soils doubtless had a composition inferior to that here supposed. In a large proportion, however, the amounts of the constituents assumed to be soluble in dilute acid would probably be available for plants before the expiration of the periods mentioned; whilst in a large proportion there would still be further stores eventually available, within a greater or less depth from the surface. But in practice the exhaustion was really by no means so great as supposed in the above illustrations. Where there was no import of cattle food, or artificial, as town, manures, the sale of mineral constituents in corn and meat would be much less than were taken in the authors' estimates. Those amounts of exports from the farm could only be reached when cattle food, or direct manures, were purchased by the farmer; and wherever these courses were pursued judiciously, there was always much more phosphoric acid (the most easily exhausted constituent) brought upon the land than could be exported in the increase of produce obtained. In such cases in many soils potash was more likely to become deficient. Then, again, a not inconsiderable portion of the refuse of our towns was derived from imported food or other matters not obtained from our own cultivated land; whilst by no means the whole of it reached the sewers, and thence our rivers. In conclusion, whilst the authors believed that modern practices did not tend to exhaustion in anything like the degree that had been supposed by some, they would nevertheless insist upon the importance of applying to agricultural purposes as much as possible of the valuable manuring matters of our towns. It was at the same time certain, that if these were to be diluted with water in the degree recognized under the present system, they could then, unless in exceptional cases, be only applicable on the large scale to grass land; and, so far as this was the case, they would, of course, not directly contribute to the restoration to the land under tillage of the mineral constituents sent from it in its produce of corn and meat.

'On a particular Decomposition of Ancient Glass,' by H. DEANE.

'On the Composition and Properties of the Water of Loch Katrine, as supplied to Glasgow,' by Dr. WALLACE.

'On the Proportion of Arsenic present in Paper-Hangings,' by Dr. S. MACADAM.

'On the Proportion of Tin present in Tea-Lead,' by Dr. S. MACADAM.

TUESDAY.

'On the Construction of Gas-Burners for Chemical Use,' by J. J. GRIFFIN.

'On Perchloric Acid and its Hydrates,' by Prof. ROSCOE.

'Note on the Sulphur Compound formed by the Action of Sulphuretted Hydrogen on Formiate of Lead at a High Temperature,' by W. H. HURST.

'On Vesicular Structure in Copper,' by Drs. RUSSELL and MATTHIESSEN.

'On the History of the Alkali Manufacture,' by W. GOSSAGE.

'On the Evolution of Ammonia from Volcanoes,' by Dr. DAUBENY.—This phenomenon had been ascribed by Bischof to the decomposition of bitu-

zineous matters by volcanic heat; by Bunsen to the lava flowing over herbage, and disengaging its nitrogen, which exhibited itself in the form of ammonia; by the author of this paper on former occasions to the direct union of hydrogen and nitrogen in the interior of the earth under an enormous pressure. Now, however, that Wöhler has shown the affinity which subsists between nitrogen and certain of the metals and simple combustibles, some of which, as titanium or boron, combine with it directly with such avidity that the union is attended with combustion; and has also proved that the nitrides formed are decomposed by the hydrated alkalies, ammonia being thereby generated,—it had occurred to the author that a more probable explanation of the occurrence of ammonia in volcanoes might be afforded by supposing such combinations to take place in the interior of the earth, and to be subsequently decomposed by the alkalies which are usually present wherever volcanic action is taking place. In confirmation of this view, he appealed to a late observation made by Signor Guiscardi, a distinguished naturalist at Naples, namely, that metallic titanium had been found evolved from the crater of Vesuvius during a late eruption.

'On an Apparatus for the rapid Separation and Measurement of Gases,' by Drs. WILLIAMSON and RUSSELL.

'On Madder Photographs,' by J. MERCER.

'On a Specimen of Meteoric Iron from Mexico,' by Prof. TENNANT.

'On Purifying Towns from Sewage by Means of Dry Cloacæ,' by Dr. J. H. LLOYD.

'On an Economical Mode of Boiling Rags, &c. with Alkaline Ley,' by Dr. S. MACADAM.

'On the Action of Rennet on Milk,' by Dr. VOELCKER.

'On Natural Combinations of Phosphates with Alkalies,' by Dr. VOELCKER.

'On the Separation of Ammonia from Coal-Gas,' by W. MARIOTT.

SECTION C.—GEOLOGY.

MONDAY.

'Maps and Sections recently published by the Geological Survey,' exhibited by Sir R. I. MURCHISON.

'Results of the Geological Survey of Tasmania,' by C. GOULD, with Maps.

'On the Faults of the Lancashire Coal-field,' by H. GREEN.

'On Isometric Lines, and the relative Distribution of the Calcareous and Sedimentary Strata of the Carboniferous Rocks,' by E. HULL.—After referring to the observations which had been previously made on the distribution of the Mesozoic Rocks, showing how they become attenuated towards the south-east of England, and expanded in the opposite direction, the author proceeded to show that, north of a central barrier of land which stretched across England from Wales to the German Ocean in Carboniferous times, the sedimentary strata of the Carboniferous system were deposited upon a similar plan—that is, that they expanded towards the north and north-west into Lancashire and Scotland, and thinned away in the direction of South Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Leicestershire. This was established upon a comparison of a number of sections taken from various coal-fields. On the other hand, it was shown that the calcareous strata had been formed upon a plan altogether different from that of the sedimentary strata, properly so called, such as sandstones, shales and clays. This difference, first pointed out by Prof. Phillips, in Yorkshire, was considered to arise from the very nature of things, and the author strongly insisted on the essential distinction between limestones and all other sedimentary strata. It was shown that the carboniferous limestone reached a thickness of about 5,000 feet in Derbyshire, from which centre it diminished westwards and northwards, gradually breaking up by the interposition of shales, sandstones, and beds of coal in the north of England and Scotland, where the limestone appears on the point of vanishing. The conclusions drawn from these observations were the following:—1st. That the shales and sandstones had been brought from the north-west by some great

predominating current which swept the shores of a large North Atlantic continent. That this current in running towards the south-east gradually deposited its sediment, until, in the region of central England (Derbyshire), the waters of the sea in the Lower Carboniferous period had become pure. The same sea—which was muddy in Scotland, less muddy in the north of England—became perfectly clear in central England. In such a sea only could the corals and crinoids, by whose labours the limestones had been built up, flourish to the fullness of their capacities. Hence they accomplished their greatest works in Derbyshire; and just in proportion as the ocean became more highly charged with sediment towards the north-west into Scotland, so did the amount of limestone formed diminish. These variations in the relative development of the two kinds of rocks were illustrated by a series of isometric lines, traced on the map, so that each line represented a thickness of so many feet, beginning with 5,000 feet for the limestone of Derbyshire, and 15,000 for the sedimentary strata of Lancashire and Scotland. These lines assumed the forms of curves, crossing each other from opposite directions. South of the barrier, which stretched from the Malvern Hills in the direction of the estuary of the Thames, the author showed there was another carboniferous tract, represented by the coal-fields of South Wales, Bristol, the Forest of Dean, and a possible band extending along the south of the Thames Valley. It was shown that the sedimentary strata of this tract had been drifted from the south-west, as the strata attained their greatest development in Monmouthshire, and thinned away towards the old barrier in the Forest of Dean. On the other hand, the calcareous beds were most fully developed from the eastward, and decreased towards the west. These changes were shown by another series of isometric lines. The author next referred to America, showing how, according to Sir C. Lyell and Prof. Rogers, the sedimentary strata become most fully developed to the north-east, and thin away to the south-west, in which direction the calcareous strata expand in volume. The phenomena of the two countries of Britain and America were thus shown to correspond, except that the same class of strata was developed in opposite directions; and it was shown that this could be accounted for on the supposition that the same Atlantic continent was the parent of the coal formations of both America and Britain, the generating current having, in the former case, come from the north-east, and in the latter from the north-west.

'On the Old Red Sandstone of South Perthshire,' by Prof. HARKNESS.

'Report on Dura Den,' by Rev. Dr. ANDERSON.

'On the Aqueous Origin of Granite,' by A. BRYSON.

'On the Age of the Dartmoor Granites,' by W. PENGELLY.

TUESDAY.

'On the Nature of Sigillaria, and on the Bivalve Shells of the Coal,' by J. W. SALTER.

'On the Later Changes in the Physical Geology of British North America, with Notes on the Auriferous Drifts of the Pacific Slope,' by Dr. HECTOR.

'On the Age and Distribution of the Mesozoic Coal of the Pacific Coast and Saskatchewan Prairies,' by Dr. HECTOR.

'Notice of Elongated Ridges of Drift, common in the South of Scotland, called Kaims,' by D. MILNE HOME.

'On the Gold of North Wales,' by T. A. READWIN.

'On the Burnley Coal-field and its Fossil Contents,' by J. T. WILKINSON and J. WHITAKER.

'On Certain Markings in Sandstones,' by W. PATTERSON.

'On the Laws discoverable as to the Formation of Land on the Globe,' by Rev. C. R. GORDON.

WEDNESDAY.

'Information from Prof. Haidinger, respecting the Present State of the Imperial Geological Institution of Vienna,' communicated by Sir R. I. MURCHISON.

'On the Details of the Carboniferous Limestone, as laid open by the Railway Cutting and Tunnel

near Almondsbury, north of Bristol,' by Mr. RICHARDSON.

'Report on Examination of Minerals,' by A. GAGES.

'Report of Earthquake Experiments,' by R. MALLETT.

'An Examination of some Points in the Doctrine of the Internal Heat of the Globe,' by Prof. W. THOMSON.

'On the Extinct Volcanoes of Australia,' by J. BONWICK.

SECTION D.—ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY.

MONDAY.

'Notes on the Variation of *Tecturella grandis*,' by P. P. CARPENTER.

Prof. WILLIAMSON observed, that it was facts like those brought forward by Mr. Carpenter that were wanted to test the limits of species. Amongst the Foraminifera he had long been acquainted with the extreme difficulty of determining the limits of particular species. The Darwinian theory had made it necessary to study every individual form, so that no species should rest on characters obtained by the absence of intermediate forms.—The Hon. W. ELLIOTT pointed out the extreme difficulty of referring some of the Carnivora and Quadrumana of India to the described species on account of intermediate forms. He instanced the *Viverra Tibetica* and the *V. Bengalensis*.—Prof. BABINGTON said, that nothing could be more disastrous for science than the giving up the study of individual forms. If the Darwinian theory led to the abandonment of our present idea of a species, it ought to lead us to be much more exact in the study of individual forms.

'On the Cosmopolitan Operations of the Smithsonian Institution,' by P. P. CARPENTER.

Dr. WRIGHT read a Letter from Dr. Gray, of the British Museum, addressed to the President of the Section.

Prof. BABINGTON stated, he had communicated with Prof. Owen, who had not seen Dr. Gray's letter, but stated that what he had said in his paper he believed to be quite correct.—Mr. SCLATER stated that he had observed marks on the back of the skull of the gorilla which looked like the impression of a bullet on the back of the head.—Mr. J. BECK stated that he did not expect to be referred to on this subject; but he certainly had looked for the impressions of bullet-marks in the front of the apes exhibited by M. Du Chaillu, and could not find them.

'On a New Mining Larva, recently discovered,' by H. T. STANTON.

'On the Development of the Hydroid Polyps, Clavateella and Stauridea, with Remarks on the Relation between the Polyp and its Medusoid, and between the Polyp and the Medusæ,' by the Rev. T. HINCKS.—The author, after describing the characters of the Medusoid of Clavateella, and comparing it with Stauridea, went into the question of whether the polypidom, or stock which bore the medusoids, or the medusoid itself, which bore the eggs, should be regarded as the perfect animal. Van Beneden regarded the medusoid as the perfect form; but the author was inclined to recognize the medusoid-bearing individual—the stock—as the perfect animal.

Dr. LANKESTER stated that, if plants sent off their hermaphrodite flowers, and these perfected their seeds independent of the stock from whence they came, they would resemble these polyps. In that case, should we call the tree or the flower the perfect individual? The question turned on the use of common words in a scientific sense; and perhaps it would be better to coin new ones entirely. He inquired of Mr. HINCKS how many of the naked-eyed medusæ of Forbes had been traced to polypiferous parents.—Mr. HINCKS, in reply, stated that several had thus been traced. Dr. Wright had traced one of the Bougainvillæ of Forbes to *Eudendrum ramosum*.

'On Barraguta Cotton from the Plains of the Amazon, and on the Flax-fibre Cotton of North America,' by W. DANSON, of Liverpool.

TUESDAY.

'On the Absorbing Power of the Roots of Plants,' by Dr. JEPEN.—The author stated, he

had written this paper since he had been in Manchester, in consequence of the discussion between Dr. Lankester and Dr. Daubeny on the nature of the "vital force" in plants.—Dr. DAUBENY was quite ready to allow that the term "vital force" was conditional. At the same time he felt that some of the phenomena of plant life could not be explained by physical causes. Such, he thought, was the power plants had of selecting one kind of food rather than another, and the power the leaves possessed of decomposing carbonic acid. He then gave some account of Prof. Graham's recent researches, in which he showed that all substances were of two kinds, colloid and crystalline; and that the latter passed into membranes, whilst the former would not. He thought these experiments of Mr. Graham would throw great light on physiological problems.—Prof. WILLIAMSON expressed his conviction that the processes of life did not depend on physical causes. There were always causes acting in the life of plants and animals that no physical principles with which we were acquainted could explain. He instanced the fact of a Hydra taking one of its own tentacles into its stomach with an animalcule. It digested the animalcule, but its tentacle suffered no harm. Mineral bodies were subject to no decay as organic bodies were; and it was this death that showed the existence of a departed vital force from the dead plant or animal.—Mr. LUBBOCK thought the danger of using the term "vital" force or principle was, that persons who employed it thought it explained the phenomena, which in no instance was the case. He thought that the death of marine animals in fresh water, and of fresh-water animals in salt water, was an instance of how physical circumstances influenced life.—Dr. LANKESTER said, that the term "vital force" had been used in various senses, and Dr. Daubeny only accepted it as a provisional term. What he wished to point out was, that in the sense in which it was employed by Dr. Daubeny, it was only equivalent, as Dr. Jepsen had stated, to the "crystallizing force" of minerals, which exercised the same selecting power in crystallizing as the roots of plants did in growing. The only phenomena in plants for which we had really no physical explanation were, the movements of the protoplasm in the interior of the cells of plants, and the locomotive power of unicellular plants and their cilia. These movements were similar to the muscular contractility and nervous sensibility of the highest animals. These movements were, however, dependent on physical causes, and the chemical decomposition of the sugar and protein of our food was necessary for their development. As to death not occurring in the mineral world, this was but another name in animals and plants for change; and change occurred in crystals and in all the physical phenomena of the universe, as much as in organic bodies.

Dr. ROLLESTON stated, that he had obtained the permission of the President to read the letter from Mr. Huxley, which appeared in our pages last week.—Dr. Rolleston then read extracts from a forthcoming paper of Mr. Huxley's, in which he maintained the correctness of his interpretation of the structure of the brain of the monkey in opposition to that of Prof. Owen.

Dr. ROLLESTON read a paper from Mr. Albany Hancock 'On certain Points in the Physiology of the Dibranchiate Cephalopods.'

Prof. WILLIAMSON pointed out the great value of this communication. He did not think the convolutions on the brain of the cephalopods were homologous with those of the higher vertebrata.—Mr. GARNER pointed out the entire difference between the convolutions in the cephalopoda and those of vertebrate animals. He had extensively dissected the cephalopoda, and could confirm many of the conclusions of Mr. Hancock.

'On some Points of Interest in the Structure and Habits of Spiders,' by TUFFEN WEST.

In answer to some inquiries, Mr. WEST stated that the best means for preserving spiders, at present known, is to keep them in tubes or small bottles with proof spirit. The number of British species now known is over three hundred. The south-eastern counties would, probably, well reward research for new species.

'Remarks on the late Increase of our Knowledge of Struthious Birds,' by P. L. SCLATER.

'On *Daphnia Schafferi* and other Fresh-Water Crustacea,' by the Rev. A. R. HOGAN.

'On the Arrangement of Hardy Herbaceous Plants adopted in the Botanic Garden, Liverpool,' by the Rev. H. HIGGINS.—This paper led to a discussion, in which the necessity of rendering our museums and gardens more instructive and educational by proper labelling was dwelt upon.

'On the Migration of the Herring,' by T. M. MITCHELL.—This paper led to a long and interesting discussion, in which Mr. M'ANDREW, Mr. MANCHESTER, Capt. WOODALL, and Mr. LUBBOCK took part.

A Report was also read from Mr. PEACH, 'On the Herring Fishery of the North of Scotland.'—It seems that the take of herrings is decreasing on the coasts of England, while it is increasing on the coasts of Ireland. Great quantities of fish are necessarily destroyed by the present method of catching them, and the question of greatest interest was how to prevent this destruction.

SUB-SECTION D.—PHYSIOLOGY.

MONDAY.

'Observations on the Encephalon of Mammalia,' by R. GARNER.

'On Prison Dietary,' by Dr. MOUATT.

'On Nerves without End,' by Prof. HYRTL.

'On the Pneumatic Processes of the Occipital Bone,' by Prof. HYRTL.

'On Portions of Lungs without Blood-Vessels,' by Prof. HYRTL.

'On some Points in the Anatomy of Insectivora,' by Prof. ROLLESTON.

TUESDAY.

'On a Method of Craniometry, with Observations on the Varieties of Form of the Human Skull,' by Dr. CLELAND.

'On the Influence of the Season of the Year on the Human System,' by Dr. E. SMITH.

'On the Anatomy of Pteropus,' by Prof. ROLLESTON.

'On the Homologies of the Lobes of the Liver in Mammalia,' by Prof. ROLLESTON.

'Physiological Researches on the Artificial Production of Cataract,' by Dr. RICHARDSON.

'The Physical and Physiological Processes involved in Sensation,' by Dr. J. D. MORRELL.

SECTION E.—GEOGRAPHY AND ETHNOLOGY.

MONDAY.

'On the Antiquity of Man, from the Evidence of Language,' by J. CRAWFURD.

'On the Antiquity of the Aryan Languages,' by R. CULL.

'Journey in the Interior of Japan, with the Ascent of Fusiyama,' by R. ALCOCK.

'On some Account of the Romans in Britain,' by Dr. R. WOLLASTON.

'Spitzbergen Current, and Active and Extinct Glaciers in South Greenland,' by Col. SHAFFNER.

'On the Geographical Science of Arctic Exploration, and the Advantage of continuing it,' by W. P. SNOW.

TUESDAY.

'Remarks on the Glacial Movements noticed in the Vicinity of Mount St. Elias, on the North-west Coast of America,' by Sir E. BELCHER.

'On the People of Western Equatorial Africa,' by P. B. DU CHAILLU.

'On the Relations of the Population in Ireland, as shown by the Statistics of Religious Belief,' by the Rev. A. HUME.

'On the New Route to Western China,' by H. DUCKWORTH.

'On the Capabilities for Settlement of the Central Parts of British North America,' by Dr. J. HECTOR.

'On Australia, including the Recent Explorations of Mr. Macdonald Stuart,' by the Hon. J. BAKER.

'The Great Earthquake at Mendoza, 20th March, 1861,' by W. BOLLAERT.

SECTION F.—ECONOMIC SCIENCE AND STATISTICS.

SATURDAY.

'Some Account of the Manchester Gasworks,' by J. SHUTTLEWORTH.

'On the Employment of Women in Workhouses,' by Miss TWINING.

'Notes on the Progress and Prospects of the Trade of England with China since 1833,' by Col. SYKES.

'On the Relative Pauperism in England, Scotland, and Ireland, 1850—1860,' by F. PURDY.—This paper treated of the relative pauperism of England, Scotland and Ireland during the ten years ended in 1860. It pointed out that each country had its own Poor Laws, and its separate administrative machinery. Poor Laws had existed in England for more than two centuries; but in Scotland there was nothing worthy of the name before 1845; and in Ireland they were introduced in 1838. In England the average number of paupers was 892,000; in Scotland, 121,000; in Ireland, 96,000; or, 3.9, 4.0, and 1.5 per cent. on the population respectively. It was stated, that those who had devoted themselves to study the working of the English Poor Laws, were opposed to the system of "out-door relief," from the difficulty of testing the applicant's claim, and from the fear that it may be perverted to the depression of wages. It appeared that for 1 in-door pauper in England there were 6 out-door; in Scotland, 14; but in Ireland '03 only. Though pauperism is lowest in Ireland, it was shown that in Scotland, where nearly all the relief is *out-door*, the resident Irish were greatly pauperized, for 1 in 13 was there a pauper; but in Ireland only 1 in 274. According to the most recent statistics there were 43,810 pauper lunatics in the United Kingdom. England having 33,068, Scotland 5,103, and Ireland 5,639 of this unfortunate class. On each 10,000 of the population, England has 17, Scotland the same, and Ireland 9 only. The Commissioners who in 1858 reported upon the Irish lunatic asylums, stated that there were 3,350 "insane poor at large and unprovided for." This would, if they were to be included hereafter as paupers, raise the Irish ratio considerably. In the ten years 92,000,000. had been raised by poor-rates. In England, 78,000,000.; Scotland, 6,000,000.; and Ireland, 8,000,000. But of the English portion, 18,000,000. were for purposes quite unconnected with relief to the poor. The sums actually spent in relief to the poor were, for England, 54,767,000.; Scotland, 5,918,000.; and Ireland, 6,656,000., respectively equal to a rate per head on the population of 5s. 9½d., 3s. 11½d. and 2s. 1½d. The proportion was nearly triple in England, and double in Scotland, that which sufficed for Ireland. Comparing the amount expended in 1860 with that of 1851 it appeared that in England it was now 10 per cent., and in Scotland 25 per cent. higher. In Ireland, on the other hand, it was now 60 per cent. lower. The yearly cost per pauper was, for England, 6l.; Scotland, 5l.; and Ireland, 7l. Ireland stands highest here, because relief in the workhouse is dearest *individually*, though, in its ultimate effects, the most economical and the least demoralizing. The comparison on the rate in the pound on the property-tax assessment was here made in respect of the seven years ending in 1860, there being no return for Ireland previous to 1854. The relief to the poor during that period was equal to an annual tax, on the Schedule A. assessment, of 1s. 1d. in England, 11½d. in Scotland, and 10½d. in Ireland. It was considered remarkable that, however diverse the pauperism of the three kingdoms had otherwise been, yet, in this relation, there was considerable uniformity—England only exceeding Scotland by 1½d. and Ireland by 2½d. in the pound. The rate per head on the population of the assessments under Schedules A., B. and D. was computed to show the relative wealth of the three countries; this in England was 11l. 17s.; in Scotland, 9l. 13s.; and in Ireland, 3l. 11s. Taking these in conjunction with previous ratios, it would appear that the pauperism has been *inversely* as the poverty of the three countries—England, the wealthiest, and most pauperized; Ireland, the poorest, and least pauperized; Scotland, coming between, but much nearer to England, both in wealth and in pauperism. It was asked, in conclusion, if Ireland, under the judicious administration of her Poor Laws, has reduced her pauperism to a quantity which, at

the present day, is less than *one per cent.* of the population, under what conditions can we hope that similar results may be achieved for England and Scotland? But it was observed, that something beyond statistical information is required for the satisfactory solution of this important question.

'On the Commerce and Manufactures of the Colony of Victoria,' by W. WESTGARTH.

'On the Recent Improvements in the Health of the British Army,' by Dr. W. FARR.

'On the Growth of the Human Body in Height and Weight in Males from 17 to 30 Years of Age,' by J. T. DANSON.

MONDAY.

'On the Extent to which Sound Principles of Taxation are embodied in the Legislation of the United Kingdom,' by W. NEWMARCH.

'On the Definition and Incidence of Taxation,' by Prof. J. E. T. ROGERS.

'The True Principles of Taxation,' by C. E. MACQUEEN.

'On a Revision of National Taxation,' by Dr. W. CLARKE.

'The Income-Tax,' by the Rev. CANON RICHSON.

'The Commercial Relations between England and France,' by R. VALPY.

H. J. KER PORTER presented Engravings of Farm Labourers' Cottages, with a Specification, and made a few remarks, in continuation of a Paper read at Oxford in 1860.

'On Sanitary Improvements,' by Mrs. FISON.

'Ten Years' Statistics of the Mortality amongst the Orphan Children taken under the Care of the Dublin Protestant Orphan Societies,' by the Rev. W. CAINE.

'On some Exceptional Articles of Commerce and Undesirable Sources of Revenue,' by C. THOMPSON.

TUESDAY.

'On the Inspection of Endowed Educational Institutions,' by J. HEYWOOD.

'On the Government System of Examinations in Science,' by Capt. DONNELLY, R.E.

'On the General Results of the Census of the United Kingdom in 1861,' by J. T. HAMMACK.

'Comparative Progress of the English and Scottish Population as shown by the Census of 1861,' by Dr. J. STRANG.

'An Examination of the Increase and Decrease of Population in England and Wales, 1851-61,' by T. A. WELTON.

'On the Influence of Density of Population on the Fecundity of Marriages in England,' by R. H. BAKEWELL.

'On the Condition of National Schools in Liverpool as compared with the Population, 1861,' by the Rev. A. HUME.

'On the Economical Effects of the Recent Gold Discoveries,' by H. FAWCETT.

'Can Patents be defended on Economical Grounds?' by Prof. J. E. T. ROGERS.

'On Capital Punishments and Crime,' by H. ASHWORTH.

SECTION G.—MECHANICAL SCIENCE.

MONDAY.

'On Iron Construction, with Remarks on the Strength of Iron Columns and Arches,' by F. W. SHIELDS.

'On the Deflexion of Iron Girders,' by B. H. STONEY.

'On the Applications of the Hydraulic Press,' by E. T. BELLHOUSE.

'On the Application of Workshop Tools to the Construction of Steam-Engines and other Machinery,' by J. ROBINSON.

'On the Application of the Direct-Action Principle,' by W. B. JOHNSON.

'On the Resistance of Ships,' by Prof. MACQUORN-RANKINE.

These papers were all purely technical, and elicited considerable discussion, but not of a character suited for report in these columns.

TUESDAY.

Prof. THOMPSON, of Belfast, presented his final Report of 'Experiments on the Gauging of Water, by means of V Notches.'

W. FAIRBAIRN, President of the Association, presented a paper containing a series of 'Experi-

ments on the Effects of Vibratory Action and Long-continued Changes of Load upon Wrought-Iron Bridges and Girders.'—He said this was a subject of great importance as affecting the construction of tubular and plate bridges, and also the lattice and trellis bridges. Fifteen years ago experiments were made which led to the construction of the Conway and Britannia tubular bridges on the Chester and Holyhead Railway, and determined the form in which such structures should be designed. Since that time some thousands of bridges had been built entirely of iron. The requirement of five tons per square inch on the part of the Board of Trade appeared to be founded on no fixed principle. It was well known that the power of resistance to strain of wrought iron depends very much upon the form in which it is combined, and unless the proportions of the parts were permanently established, the five-ton tensile strain might lead to error. For the purpose of making experiments upon the influence of vibration in causing the rupture of beams and bridges, he had constructed a small iron-plate beam of 20 ft. clear span, and 16 ft. deep, representing the proportion of one of the girders of the Spey Bridge, and exposed it to conditions similar to those of a bridge subject to changes of load as produced by the passage of trains, and in proportion to the heaviest rolling load. The beam was first loaded to one-fourth of its breaking weight, and it sustained a million changes of load without injury. The load was then increased to nearly one-half the breaking weight. With this weight the beam gave way, after 5,175 changes. It appeared, therefore, it was not safe to build bridges in which the rolling load would bear this proportion to the breaking weight. The beam was taken down and repaired, and the experiments were then renewed. The load was then reduced to two-fifths the breaking weight, and 25,900 changes of load were sustained. Lastly, the load was reduced to one-third, and the experiments were still proceeding, the beam being uninjured after 2,727,754 changes. In calculating the strain upon the area of the metal after deducting the rivet-holes, which, it must be remembered, were larger in proportion in this small beam than in bridges, he found that the beam would sustain no deterioration with strains of nearly 7½ tons to the square inch. With ten tons to the square inch the beam broke after 5,172 changes. Now, as the limit of elasticity was reached at about 9 tons per square inch in ordinary boiler-plates and bridge-plates, it would appear that it was unsafe to load structures subject to a continually varying load beyond that point. Within those limits, however, there was no evidence that a deterioration of structure took place. For the present, he would advise that in all beams and girders, tubular or plain, the permanent load or weight of the girder and its platform should not, in any case, exceed one-fourth of the breaking weight; and that the remaining three-fourths should be reserved to resist the rolling load in the proportion of six to one. He earnestly directed attention to the laws which governed the resisting powers of girders exposed to transverse strains, to the best principles of uniting the joints, and, above all, to the selection of the best material, which, in the parts of the girders subject to a tensile strain ought always to sustain a test of from 22 to 24 tons per square inch. The use of superior metal for the bottom of the girders would give an increase of from one-fifth to one-sixth in the strength. There was no economy—and he wished particularly to impress this on the Section—in the use of inferior iron for this purpose, and its employment inevitably led to a loss of character in the structure and danger to the public.

Lord WROTTESELEY expressed his satisfaction that Mr. Fairbairn, with that public spirit which characterized him, was continuing those experiments which the Iron Committee, of whom he (Lord Wrottesley) was chairman, had commenced, but which they were not able to continue, through the discontinuance of the Government grant.—Mr. FAIRBAIRN said he was glad to state that the Government had acted in a more liberal spirit to himself, and had granted 150*l.* to conduct the experiments.

Mr. D. CHADWICK, Secretary of the Manchester

Cotton Supply Association, read a paper, 'On Recent Improvements in Cotton Gins.'—A description was given of the old Indian churka, one of which was exhibited to the Meeting, and the invention of the American saw gin, by Eli Whitney, was also noticed and described. On the recent visit of Dr. Forbes, the superintendent of the cotton gin factory of the late East India Company, to Darwhar, he introduced an improved cotton gin, based upon the principle of the Indian churka. This churka gin had subsequently been improved by Mr. John Dunlop, of Manchester, and Messrs. Platt Brothers, of Oldham, and the improved machines were exhibited to the Meeting. The improvements in Messrs. Platt's machines consisted in the application of spike rollers revolving at different speeds in connexion with vibrating machinery, which transmits the cotton to the ordinary churka rollers. The effect of this is to enable the machine to be supplied with cotton at intervals instead of continuously with the fingers. The machine is intended to be worked by power, and requires the attendance only of a child thirteen years of age. Mr. Dunlop's machine was less expensive, more compact, bearing a closer resemblance to the original churka, and was intended to be worked by hand.

Mr. T. BAZLEY, M.P., said the machines before them were wonderful improvements on the old churka. He noticed the destruction of fibre and the waste occasioned by the American saw gins, and said he had seen cotton in the market selling for 7*d.* per lb. which, if cleaned by a roller gin, would have sold for 2*s.* per lb. The injuries inflicted upon the raw cotton were not so great as upon the long fibre cotton, because the teeth of the saws allowed the short fibres to go through without severing them. During the last few years, an improved kind of roller gin, known as the Macarthey Gin, had been introduced in America. An intimate friend of his had obtained one of these gins, and placed it in the hands of Mr. Dunlop, who had made a large number of these gins, which the Cotton Supply Association had forwarded to the various cotton-producing districts of the world. But when he turned to the machine which had been constructed by Mr. Platt, that appeared to him to be the machine best adapted for the cleaning of a very large quantity of cotton in a short time without injury to the fibre. He was very glad to see these machines in the room, though he feared they should soon be in the position of the cook who had all the appliances for cooking a good dinner, but was without the mutton and the beef to cook. He was afraid unless very serious efforts were made, this great industry of theirs would be very much depressed.—Mr. ASHWORTH said he believed the Indian cotton, which, as now cleaned, was worth 4*d.* per lb., would be worth 5*d.* per lb., if cleaned by the cotton gins exhibited.

Mr. J. F. BATEMAN, President of the Section, made a communication, 'On Street Pipe Arrangements for Extinguishing Fires.'—He had hoped that a paper would have been read on this subject by Mr. Rose, of the Manchester Fire Brigade, but as that gentleman had been called away by the illness of a relative, he (Mr. Bateman) thought it right that the proceedings of the Section should not terminate without some observations being made on the subject. Nothing could have been much worse than the arrangements made for the extinction of fires some fifteen years ago, and nothing could be much worse than the state of things which existed at the present day in the City of London. In most large towns, as Manchester and Glasgow, for instance, where the supply of water had been taken into the hands of the Corporation, the best preparations had been made for the extinction of fires. But in London, the fire-engines and the brigade were maintained by contributions from the different insurance companies, and it was therefore evident that their interest only lay in preventing the destruction of property that was insured. It was clear this was a state of things which ought not to exist in this country. Some twelve or fifteen years ago he turned his attention to the subject of the extinction of fires. The old wooden plug or fire-cock was then generally in use, and it still continued in use in some parts of the

country. Mr. Bateman described the construction of the branch stand-pipe, with which he had replaced the old plugs in Manchester and other towns, and stated that as a general rule these stand-pipes had been found sufficient without the use of fire-engines. He also explained the principle upon which the water-pipes were laid down in Manchester; so that within reach of nearly every block of valuable buildings in Manchester and the neighbourhood, there were from two to three sources of water supply, and ten or twelve fire-cocks within a hundred yards. Then came the question of pressure. It was popularly supposed that water could be thrown to any height; but this was not so. About eighty or ninety feet was the greatest height water could be thrown by a fire-engine. The highest mills in Manchester were from forty feet to sixty feet, and experiments had been made to show that at the low pressure the stand-pipes would throw ninety feet.

Mr. C. W. SIEMENS explained a system of telegraphic communication adopted in Berlin in the case of fires, by means of which immediately after a fire occurred the police at every station in the town could be informed of the occurrence, and of the district in which the fire had occurred. He said it was found by the adoption of this system that the fire-engine was generally on the ground five minutes after the alarm had been given. He also explained and exhibited a system of railway signalling extensively adopted on the Continent, which rendered collisions almost impossible.

Col. Sir H. JAMES, R.E. described the process of 'Photozincography,' by means of which photographic copies of the Ordnance maps are cheaply multiplied, either on their original or on a reduced or enlarged scale. The process is applicable to the reproduction of old manuscripts and old printed books. A copy of Domesday Book (the part relating to Cornwall taken by this means) was exhibited to the Meeting. The process consists in taking a photographic collodion negative, which is intensified by means of bichloride of mercury and sulphate of ammonia. Paper, deprived of its size, is saturated with a solution of gelatine and bichromate of potash. The paper thus prepared is exposed to the light beneath the negative, the result of which is that the parts which have been exposed to the light become hardened and insoluble. The whole is then inked with a greasy ink and afterwards washed in water, which removes the ink from all the parts except those on which the light has acted. A transfer to stone or zinc is then taken in the ordinary way, and copies are printed. Sir Henry James then described an improvement which had lately been made in the process, by means of which a reduced copy of a map or plan could be made, in which the minor detail (which would be useless on a reduced scale) could be omitted, and the names of places and other features of the plan given in full-sized legible characters.

Mr. HAWORTH read a paper explaining his patent for improvements in Street Railways, by the addition of a fifth or perambulator wheel to the carriages, running as a guide in a central groove between the trams. It was calculated that a saving of 35 per cent. would be effected by this plan.

Mr. VIGNOLES expressed his opinion that if any street railway were ever adopted, Mr. Haworth's system would be the one. He had never seen a more promising system.

PINE ARTS

NATIONAL GALLERY.

SEVERAL pictures of importance have been added to the National Gallery during the present month. The best however among them are not entirely new to the Art-student of London; they were exhibited by Mr. Alexander Barker at the British Institution in 1858. The largest of these, although to us the least interesting, is a picture by Ortolano, a Ferrarese artist, connected both in blood and by pencil, with Garofalo. It represents St. Roch, St. Sebastian and St. Demetrius; the latter figure, in military costume, full of individual character and

in a striking attitude, elicited special commendation from Lanzi. Scanelli also praised it highly when in the parish church of Bondeno. A singular picture by Carlo Crivelli is welcome as a characteristic example of the painter, and as an historical curiosity; it being said to represent the Beato Ferretti, ancestor of the present pontiff, Pio Nono. He wears a white monastic habit, and kneels before an apparition of the Virgin surrounded by angels, in the sky. The picture is signed OPUS KAROLI CRIVELLI VENETI, and may be considered a parody upon the usual composition of St. Francis receiving the stigmata. Festoons of large apples and pears are seen suspended in front from the top of the picture, and are made, amusingly enough, to cast a shade upon the sky of the landscape. Two Lunettes, or arched pictures, painted by Fra Filippo Lippi for Cosmo de' Medici, from the Palazzo Riccardi, formerly the Palazzo Medici, deserve very careful attention. They are among the best and most pleasing examples of the painter. One of these pictures was exhibited at the British Institution by Mr. Barker, the other belonged to Sir Charles Eastlake, and is now presented by him to the National Gallery. It represents the Annunciation, and is full of curious and interesting details. The angel kneels reverently before the Virgin. His head is remarkably boyish. This Lunette is marked with the device adopted by Cosmo and Lorenzo de' Medici, three feathers tied within a ring, carved on the pedestal which supports a vase of lilies. The other picture, evidently the companion or one of the same series, represents seven saints, seated on a long stone bench. They are St. Francis, St. Lawrence, St. Cosmo, St. John the Baptist, St. Damian, St. Anthony and St. Peter Martyr. The countenance of Savonarola when very young is clearly traceable in St. Francis, and both the Medici are also supposed to be there under their respective names of Cosmo and Lorenzo. The colours are clear and brilliant, and the composition of the figures is extremely graceful. The rich deep-green foliage is the same in both backgrounds. An interesting picture by Pietro della Francesca has also been added from the Uzielli Collection. It was formerly in the sacristy of the Cathedral of Borgo San Sepolcro, and is valuable from the great rarity of his known works. It has also a technical interest from its having been left in an unfinished state, and, therefore, retaining indications of different stages in the artist's method of work, which, had the picture been more advanced, would have disappeared. A very fine and striking full-length portrait of an Italian nobleman, dressed in a long black robe, with a red cross on the left breast, which is rather of the Order of St. Stephen than of Malta, as stated on the picture. The cross of the latter, although similar in shape, was always white. This noble picture has been presented by Mr. G. F. Watts, the artist, and serves well to raise our knowledge of Pontormo in his best capacity, since his unsettled habits of style—sometimes imitating the German school, and at others surpassing the most extravagant Florentine anatomists in long limbs and violent attitudes—lead too often to his being misrepresented in public galleries. A very pleasing example of his portraiture was previously deposited in the Gallery.

It is rumoured that the Turner pictures will shortly be brought back to the National Gallery; but we hope the rumour is not true. The rooms are already sufficiently filled with pictures; and, when so densely crowded as we remember to have seen the rooms at the Manchester Exhibition, and as those adjoining are at the Royal Academy Exhibition, all real enjoyment of each individual picture is sacrificed. We can hardly urge too strongly the importance of speedily adding to the present building; and we recommend with extreme earnestness the plan of building an additional wing into the barrack-ground at the back. Now that so many pictures have been successfully covered with glass, the question of atmosphere requires less and less consideration; and it certainly is a pleasure to see the ease and readiness with which the multitudes in the present locality can run in and out of the building. The new pictures are all placed on the right-hand wall, immediately at the top of the staircase, with the exception of the Pontormo, which is

appropriately hung in the new Hall, which contains the *chefs-d'œuvre* of the Venetian school.

FLORENCE EXHIBITION.

Florence, Sept. 21.

It is now nearly a week since the first Italian Exhibition of Art and Industry was opened here by the King in person. The city is wearing her best holiday suit. Such a national festival is calling forth all her charms and all the graces by which she throws into the shade the more modern and regular beauties of many a stately capital. From all parts of the Peninsula, crowded trains full of visitors are daily assembling; theatres and promenades are thronged with strange faces, and the overflowing *cafés*, whose long-accustomed *habitués* are forced to put up with the green benches outside the doors, resound with a strange medley of curt Piedmontese dialect, guttural Milanese, and nasally-cadenced Neapolitan. It is indeed a family gathering time for the long-separated children of the soil, and, as such, putting aside its political and industrial importance to Italy's future, it is a time of deep interest and significance, even to strangers to her blood, especially to such as have kept step with her, earnestly and lovingly, through her ordeal of danger and temptation. The Italians call this Exhibition, and call it well, "a repetition of the vote of universal suffrage." It is an earnest of what free Italy can and will do when time and tranquillity shall have given breathing space for her efforts.

I might have taken up a considerable space in the columns of last week's *Athenæum* with the details of the solemn Inauguration ceremony, wherewith "*Vittorio nostro*" opened the first Italian Exhibition last Sunday, and with a description of the beautiful *locale* which has been prepared for it outside the Porta a Prato in the incredibly short space of eighty-four days. I might have told of the banners and the *Vivas*, and the many thousands of enthusiastic spectators, with not a bayonet nor a sabre among them to keep order—a thing hitherto unknown in Continental solemnities—who welcomed the soldier-king with shouts and waving handkerchiefs to the great octagon throne-room of the Exhibition Palace, where he utterly declined the grand velvet and gold chair set for him under the canopy, and stood, now here, now there, beside his cousin, portly Prince Carignan, in the circle before it, while Ciardi's Chorus of Salutation was sung by a great body of voices, accompanied by an immensely numerous orchestra, and the Marchese Cosimo Ridolfi, as head of the Royal Commission, spoke a short opening address, which the King answered, as is his wont, in a few pithy words of acknowledgment. But descriptions of festal doings in Italy have of late been as rare in English journals as the banners and hangings in Florentine streets on such occasions; and I will only record how the whole ceremony closed with Carlo Romani's national hymn to "the Cross of Savoy," its solos being sung with more patriotic feeling than perfection or power of voice, by Madame Piccolomini, now retired from the stage and married to a young Romagnole noble of large estate. The very evident emotion with which the fair *cantatrice* gave the closing words of the hymn, "God protect our King and thee!" won her the distinction of a special introduction to his gallant Majesty and a gracious touch of the royal hand. The last staves of the music were drowned in torrents of loyal *Vivas*, in the midst of which "our Vittorio" made his exit and went his way back to the Pitti, where, by the way, he seldom sleeps, preferring a less luxurious *glé* in the unceremonious retirement and country air of some one of the royal villas in the neighbourhood, whence he can return in the forenoon to Florence, or even scurrying away to Pisa for a day's shooting among the rough copse wood and stately stone-pines of its picturesque Cascine.

But, to return to the Exhibition, the building appropriated to it, or rather the permanent kernel of the building, is the *ci-devant* station of the Leghorn railway, its terminus being now removed to a more central position within the walls. The whole body of this very extensive building is now

floored and ceiled with transparencies in compartments, each of which is painted in excellent taste with the arms of some of the cities and towns of Italy which have contributed to the Exhibition, Rome and Venice included. This forms the double nave, so to speak, of the building, with an immense range of temporary amplifications—suites of lofty rooms—galleries—cafés, &c., added to it on either side. At the further end of the nave a gay and pleasant garden has been laid out, containing a pavilion filled with a rare collection of hot-house plants, some of them choice and fantastic orchidæ, from Prince Demidoff's celebrated conservatories. There is, moreover, a glazed chamber in the midst, especially appropriated to the *Victoria Regia* in its warm-water tank, where it is expected to flower next month. Glazed galleries inclose the garden and lead to the throne-room, where the weekly concerts are to be held. Several portions of the building, particularly the upper galleries, are as yet quite unfinished, and the bales and packages whose contents are destined to fill them are, it is said, yet on their road to Florence. The cattle show, for which very extensive accommodations are preparing, will not be opened till October, and on every side much yet remains to be done.

The impression produced by a glance over the contents of the Italian Exhibition is that Italy from her own arts and manufactures is capable of supplying, more or less perfectly, the requirements of an enlightened and refined people, although assuredly she at present seems to excel far more in articles of luxury than in those of first necessity. Her excellence in wood-carving and inlaying far surpasses that of her iron-work and earthenware, and her silks and velvets have made greater progress than her sewing-cotton and linens; and if one reflects for a moment on the unnatural political and social régime under which she has bowed for so long, it is hardly to be wondered at. Of all the greater branches of Italian industry, the silk-manufacture is perhaps the most largely represented, as might naturally be expected. A great space is filled with its products, both raw and manufactured, from almost every part of the Peninsula. The silk-growers of Upper Italy appear to bear away the palm from all their rivals in the quality of their raw silk, both white and yellow; and that produced by the Romagna seems the most inferior, both in colour, strength and richness. Among the manufactured specimens, the furniture brocades turned out by the looms of Piedmont and Lombardy, and some of those sent from Naples, are of a splendour, both for design and quality, which halts but a little, if at all, behind the manufactures of Lyons. Gold and silver *moire*, and gold-brocaded silks for church vestments, too, are among the most advanced branches of this industry. The linens and damasks for table use, although very far behind what England can show in beauty of finish, are yet in all respects very promising, and have generally in Italy the advantage which a great number of our most plausibly elegant table-linen manufactures have not, of containing no admixture of cotton, and of consequently enduring unfrayed the scrubbing and thumping of several generations of washerwomen, as did the household linen piled in the lavender-scented oak-presses of our grandmothers. Tuscany furnishes a great quantity of the best goods of this kind, as well as all the varieties of towelling, sheeting, &c., less tempting to look at, but more reasonable and far more durable than ours. The display of ribbons does not rise above a very humble mediocrity in either colour, pattern or quality. It seems strange that the looms of Milan and Turin, which send out such really magnificent brocades, and those of Genoa, whose velvets may safely be classed beside those of Lyons, should fail so signally in the speciality of ribbons, and succeed in giving them but a far-away likeness to their gay and graceful kindred of France. Versatile Naples has contributed products of all kinds to the National Exhibition. Pianos, carriages, silks, linens, hemp cloths, and a dozen more kinds of manufactured articles, besides a very beautiful though not very numerous display of wrought-coral ornaments, which, with singular bad taste, have been crowded into two lower shelves of a sort of glazed *étagère*, where

they make no appearance whatever, and where numbers of visitors never discover them at all. Nothing can exceed the elegance of the bracelets, brooches and other ornaments of mixed red and white or of pale rose-coloured coral, worked with infinite taste into knots, posies and cameos of rare delicacy and finish. The Florentine and the Roman mosaics, handsome as they are, look heavy and graceless beside this exquisite manufacture; and one feels quite provoked at the stores of good material wasted in cutting those massive strings of rich flesh-coloured coral beads which look too heavy to adorn any throat but that of a Juggernaut idol, when they could be turned into such elegant and becoming trinkets as these.

The show of jewelry is chiefly from Turin and Milan, and though it contains some handsome gems, the visitors of French or English Exhibitions will hardly think it worth a glance. Not so the beautiful sword presented to the King by the Modenese citizens, which lies in the same room. The rich chasing of the entire scabbard is worthy of the best days of Mediæval Art, and the hilt is adorned with a small silver statue of Italy in jewelled and enamelled robes, and the top of her diadem formed of a single fine emerald. Another popular free-will offering which the King has allowed to be exhibited, is the banner presented to him by the women of Brescia, after the campaign of '59. It now leans against a column in the throne-room, where scarcely a glimpse can be caught amid the heavy folds of the silk, of the rich and elaborate embroidery with which it is adorned. The ground is, of course, of the sacred tricolor, enriched with needlework of gold and coloured silks.

Italy is yet a mere beginner in these grand displays of national competitive industry, and that the Italians are too apt to look upon them rather as the pretext for a beautiful show than as a means of aiding in the manufacture of the great mass of articles of primary necessity better and more cheaply than they could otherwise be produced. But if Italy have yet to go to school in these matters, she must be allowed to be a willing learner and apt at her book, as this Exhibition amply proves. The next such National Italian Fair will show many a mistake rectified, and (Imperial policy permitting!) a wider and richer field for competition in the yet enslaved provinces. Italy's commercial improvement increases steadily in proportion to the extension of her political liberty; in proof of which assertion I need only point to the results of the manufactures of Upper Italy as compared with those of the provinces lately liberated from Bourbon sway. The arts, indeed, are not unworthily represented by the works received from Naples and Sicily; but the manufactures of the lower portion of the Peninsula are at a sorely low ebb, and the new régime must be allowed to work there freely and extensively before we can hope to see them flourish.

I must not close this letter without noticing one very remarkable feature in our Italian Exhibition, or rather at its door of entrance. I mean the gigantic Romagnole, brought hither for the express purpose from Faenza, who acts as porter, or rather stands sentinel at the threshold from morn to night, with his towering stalwart figure, fresh, good-humoured, simple face, and richly-laced royal porter's costume—mighty cocked-hat, ponderous silver-headed staff, spotless silk stockings and all—the wonder and admiration of *gamins* and nursery-maids, and the glorious ideal and Italian rendering of gallant Lord Bateman's "proud young porter," as the fair Sophia found him at her truant lover's castle-gate on her arrival in England after "crossing the sea." TH. T.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

MADAME LIND-GOLDSCHMIDT.—EXETER HALL.—TUESDAY, October 22, will be given Mendelssohn's Oratorio of *ELIJAH*, the principal parts by Madame Lind-Goldschmidt, Mr. Sims Reeves, Miss Palmer, and Mr. W. Weiss.—Reserved Seats, 11. 1s.; Unreserved, 10s. 6d.; Back Seats, Area, 7s. Tickets to be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 38, Old Bond Street.

SADLER'S WELLS.—On Saturday, M. Casimir Delavigne's miscalled historical tragedy of 'Louis the Eleventh' was produced for the first time

under Mr. Phelps's direction; the rôle of the eccentric monarch being supported by the manager. We have before shown in what respects M. Delavigne's portrait is untrue to the king's historical character, and the part he really played at a great political crisis in the fortunes of the country over which he reigned; nevertheless, the dramatist has contrived a theatrical sketch which is so striking in its result, and so skilfully combined in its elements, that no actor, either in England or France, of any pretension has ever failed in his attempts at its embodiment. It was at one time the fashion to decry the authorship of this play, and to attribute its success wholly to the player. But the fact we have stated tells a very different tale; and a fuller and impartial analysis of the drama proves it to be a work of considerable merit, and restores to the author the reputation which, after their fashion, the actors would engross all to themselves. The character is, indeed, one so full of contrasts and variety, that any performer with any facility of utterance and action must produce in it a temporary effect; and the credit for these qualities belongs entirely to the dramatist whose talent has produced them, and whose skill has arranged them in a thoroughly artistic manner. For this kind of part Mr. Phelps, in particular, has shown on previous occasions, a special aptitude, and we therefore never had a doubt that he would be successful in this. The first evening, however, was far from realizing what we had expected. The actor was timid and cautious, and moved as if treading between ploughshares. There was hardly any need for such excessive care and nervous anxiety. The result was, of course, to deprive the performance of brilliancy in the points. The character appeared to us to be merely sketched in pencil. No doubt on succeeding evenings Mr. Phelps will add colour, and throw in his lights and shadows, by which much that is now wanting will be supplied. But we suspect it will yet take him time before he gains the requisite boldness to do justice to himself. His last act was his best; his dying struggles still to retain his crown were expressive, true to nature, and realized a most legitimate dramatic as well as a strong moral effect. The comparative inferiority of the previous scenes, as we have stated, will, we have no doubt, be ultimately remedied; and we shall take an opportunity in fitting time of testing our prediction. Mr. Edmund Phelps, we are glad to say, exhibited more than his usual energy in *Nemours*, and worthily extorted applause; but Mr. Elmore, in the Physician, was by far too demonstrative, and exceedingly rude. There were also other of the characters which we should like to have seen better cast; for, though scarcely more than outlines, the real interest of the play depends on their being efficiently filled up and supported. The tragedy was picturesquely appointed, and the groupings were pleasingly arranged; and thus much of the weight produced by the inadequate acting was in a degree lightened. But improvement in many respects must be introduced, as to the proper histrionic features of the getting-up, before the performance of the drama can become so attractive as it might be made. In a word, every part in this tragedy ought to be well played.

OLYMPIC.—On Monday, at the re-opening of this house, Mr. Daly's clever play of 'Married Daughters' was performed. Mrs. Leigh Murray as Mrs. Carey, and Mr. Horace Wigan and Mrs. Emden as the thriving tradesman and his contented spouse, were admirable representatives of the worthy couple and their important mother. Mr. Cook, as the Uncle, and Mr. Cooper as the Waiter, were also capital. The gentlemen and ladies of the cast were enacted by Mr. G. Murray and Mr. W. Gordon, Miss Marston and Miss Cotterell, who carefully impersonated the several characters. Mr. Robson also appeared as Tom Twig, in the farce of 'Catching an Heiress,' and sang 'The Country Fair' with his usual power, point and astonishing versatility.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. S.—R. E. L.—P.—H. R. E.—M. P.—J. C.—J. J. W.—received.

THE FOLLOWING NEW WORKS

WILL SHORTLY BE PUBLISHED BY

SMITH, ELDER & CO.

NARRATIVE OF THE NORTH CHINA CAMPAIGN OF 1860;

Containing PERSONAL EXPERIENCES of CHINESE CHARACTER, and of the Moral and Social Condition of the Country: together with a Description of the Interior of Peking.

By ROBERT SWINHOE, of H.M.'s Consular Service in China, Staff Interpreter to Sir Hope Grant during the Campaign. With 5 Illustrations and Plan. Demy 8vo. price 12s. cloth.

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF LEIGH HUNT.

Edited by his ELDEST SON. With a Photographic Portrait. 2 vols. post 8vo.

HISTORY OF THE FOUR CONQUESTS OF ENGLAND.

By JAMES AUGUSTUS ST. JOHN. 2 vols. 8vo.

THE LADY'S GUIDE TO THE ORDERING OF HER HOUSEHOLD, AND THE ECONOMY OF THE DINNER TABLE.

By A LADY. Post 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth.

NEW VOLUME OF "FAIRY TALES" BY HOLME LEE.

THE WONDERFUL ADVENTURES OF TUFLONGBO

AND HIS ELFIN COMPANIONS IN THEIR JOURNEY THROUGH THE ENCHANTED FOREST, WITH LITTLE CONTENT.

By HOLME LEE, Author of 'Legends from Fairy Land,' &c. With Illustrations. Small post 8vo. price 3s. 6d. cloth.

SELECTIONS FROM THE WRITINGS OF JOHN RUSKIN, M.A.

1 vol. post 8vo. with a Portrait, price 5s. cloth.

HOUSEHOLD EDUCATION.

By HARRIET MARTINEAU. A New Edition. Post 8vo.

THE FOUR GEORGES:

SKETCHES OF MANNERS, MORALS, COURT, AND TOWN LIFE.

By W. M. THACKERAY. Crown 8vo.

LOVEL THE WIDOWER.

By W. M. THACKERAY. Crown 8vo.

THE EARLY ITALIAN POETS.

From CIULLO D'ALCAMO to DANTE ALIGHIERI (1100—1200—1300). In the Original Metres, together with Dante's Vita Nuova.

Translated by D. G. ROSSETTI. Part I. POETS CHIEFLY BEFORE DANTE. Part II. DANTE AND HIS CIRCLE.

EXPERIENCES OF AN ENGLISH SISTER OF MERCY.

Small post 8vo.

ROBERTSON'S (late Rev. F. W.)

LECTURES AND ADDRESSES ON LITERARY AND SOCIAL TOPICS.

Third Edition. Post 8vo.

NEW NOVELS.

WARP AND WOOF;

Or, THE REMINISCENCES OF DORIS FLETCHER.

By HOLME LEE, Author of 'Against Wind and Tide,' &c. 3 vols. post 8vo.

SAID AND DONE.

In One Volume.

CHEAPER EDITIONS.

L A V I N I A.

By the AUTHOR of 'DOCTOR ANTONIO,' 'LORENZO BENONI' 2s. 6d. cloth.

FRAMLEY PARSONAGE.

By ANTHONY TROLLOPE. 1 vol. post 8vo. price 5s.

SMITH, ELDER & CO. 65, CORNHILL.

New Editions are now ready of all the Books in
WATSON'S EDUCATIONAL SERIES.
 Specimens post free on application to the Publisher.
 George Watson, Publisher, Glasgow; W. Kent & Co. London.

MR. DARWIN'S NEW WORK.
 Now ready, a New Edition, with Additions and Corrections,
 post 8vo. 14s.
ON the ORIGIN of SPECIES, by MEANS
 of NATURAL SELECTION; or, the Preservation of
 Favoured Races in the Struggle for Life. By CHARLES
 DARWIN, M.A. F.R.S.
 Also by the same Author, 10th THOUSAND, post 8vo. 9s.
A NATURALIST'S VOYAGE ROUND the
WORLD.
 John Murray, Albemarle-street.

Just published,
THE INDUCTION COIL: being an Explana-
 tion of the Principles of its Construction, with a Descrip-
 tion of Experiments illustrative of the Phenomena of the Induced
 Current. By H. M. NOAD, Ph.D. F.R.S. &c. With 40 Wood-
 cuts, cloth, 3s.
 W. Ladd, 11 and 12, Beak-street, Regent-street, W.

Sixth Edition, price 4s. 6d., counters adapted to the same,
SYLLABIC SPELLING and READING.
 By Mrs. WILLIAMS, Author of the 'Conversations on
 Grammar.' With Copper-plate Engravings. Revised and cor-
 rected by her Daughter, LADY LEIGHTON.
 Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria-lane, London.

GEOLOGICAL MAPS.
A GEOLOGICAL MAP of ENGLAND and
WALES, by SIR RODERICK I. MURCHISON, D.C.L.,
 &c. Fourth Edition. Scale, 25 miles to the inch, beautifully
 coloured. Sheet, 5s.; mounted in Case, 7s.

A GEOLOGICAL MAP of ENGLAND and
WALES, by ANDREW RAMSAY, F.R.S. and G.S. &c. Scale,
 12 miles to the inch, beautifully coloured. Sheet, 11. 1s.; in Case,
 11. 5s.; on Roller, 11. 10s.

"As regards maps, the novice in this country will find the
 guide he requires in the beautiful Map of England and Wales, by
 Professor Ramsay, which contains, in a condensed form, the
 result of the labours of many men continued through half a
 century."
Quarterly Review.

London: Edward Stanford, 6, Charing Cross, S.W.

In a few days, fcap. 8vo. (with Map of Confederate Europe),
THE NEW KORAN; or, Text-Book of Turkish
 Reformers, in the Teaching and Example of their esteemed
 Master, JAIDU MORATA.

The book of the Syrian prophet opens a gateway through what
 has hitherto been considered an insurmountable barrier to Mus-
 sulman progress. It separates spiritual religion from dead forms
 and superstitions; offers a common ground of reconciliation to
 Christians, Jews and Turks; and promises to bring about, by
 moral and pacific means, a far more important reformation in the
 East than is likely to be effected by Abdul-Azis or the sword of
 the Wahabites.

London: Geo. Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

MR. NEWBY'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW NOVELS IN THE PRESS.

The ANCHORET of MONTSEERAT.
 By Mrs. KELLY, Daughter of the late Mrs. Sherwood, Author
 of 'The Lady of the Manor,' &c. 3 vols. 31s. 6d.

The FRIGATE and the LUGGER: a
 Romance of the Sea. By C. F. ARMSTRONG, Author of
 'The Two Midshipmen,' 'The Cruise of the Darling,' 'The
 Medora,' &c. 3 vols. 31s. 6d.

The COST of a CORONET: a Romance
 of Modern Life. By J. M'GREGOR ALLAN, Author of
 'The Intellectual Severance of Men and Women,' &c. 3 vols.
 21s.

CONSTANCE DALE. 2 vols. 21s.
 "The Author of 'John Halifax' will find a powerful rival in
 Charlotte Hardcastle. This book, like Miss Mulock's, displays
 the impress of a master mind: it is striking, not only for original
 ideas, for unusual talent, but great genius."—*Advertiser.*

OULVERLEY RISE. By Julia Corner,
 Author of 'The Histories of England, France, Spain,' &c.
 3 vols. 31s. 6d.

"It will increase the reputation of Miss Corner."—*Observer.*
LIFE in the LAND of the FIRE-
WORSHIPER. Edited by FREDRIKA BREMER. 3
 vols. [Second Edition, just ready.]
 "It will not fail to interest every intelligent reader."—*Observer.*
 "It amuses, civilises and instructs."—*Globe.*
 "This book stands out—with air, light and colour—a true liter-
 ary success."—*Spectator.*

RECOLLECTIONS of a FIVE YEARS'
RESIDENCE in NORWAY. Price 5s.
 "Decidedly the best guide-book to Norway."—*Advertiser.*

VICTORIA AS I FOUND IT: During
 Five Years of Adventure in Melbourne, on the Roads, and
 the Gold Fields. By HENRY BROWN. 1 vol. post 8vo.
 10s. 6d. [Just ready.]

THE MANUAL of HAPPINESS. By
 the Rev. HENRY BARRY, A.M., Rector of Draycot, Wilts,
 Author of 'Cesar and the Britons,' &c. Edited by his
 DAUGHTER, Author of 'Mabel,' 'Cross Roads,' &c. Price 5s.
[In the Press.]

Madame d'EGVILLE MICHAU's TREA-
TISE on DEPORTMENT and DANCING. Price 1s. 6d.

"We recommend this little brochure, with its unpretending
 common sense, to the perusal of parents and guardians, as well as
 to the young people for whose benefit it is more especially in-
 tended. If they will lay to heart and follow out the sugges-
 tions, they will not only walk better, dance better, and be more
 elegant in 'deportment,' but they will stand a chance of being
 considerably wiser during the process."—*Athenæum.*

HISTORICAL LESSONS: in English
 and French. By the Author of 'Lessons on Objects,' &c.
 Price 3s. 6d. *[In the Press.]*

C. READE'S NEW NOVEL, THE CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH, A MATTER-OF-FACT ROMANCE,

By the AUTHOR of 'IT'S NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND,'

Will be published on the 1st of OCTOBER.

4 vols. price 11. 11s. 6d.

TRÜBNER & Co. Paternoster-row.

SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON'S NEW WORK.

Now ready, price 5s. 6d. bound in cloth,

THE FIFTH VOLUME OF ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Conducted by CHARLES DICKENS.

Containing the Conclusion of

GREAT EXPECTATIONS, By CHARLES DICKENS;

A STRANGE STORY,

By the AUTHOR of 'MY NOVEL,' 'RIENZI,' &c.

To be continued from week to week until completed;

And, in addition, One Hundred and Forty-five Articles on Topics of present and permanent Interest.

The preceding FOUR VOLUMES are always to be had, containing, with many other Papers:

A TALE OF TWO CITIES, by CHARLES DICKENS.

THE UNCOMMERCIAL TRAVELLER, by CHARLES DICKENS.

HUNTED DOWN, by CHARLES DICKENS.

A DAY'S RIDE: A LIFE'S ROMANCE, by CHARLES LEVER.

Part of GREAT EXPECTATIONS, by CHARLES DICKENS.

THE WOMAN IN WHITE, by WILKIE COLLINS.

Also,

THE HAUNTED HOUSE, and A MESSAGE FROM THE SEA,

Being the Double Numbers for Christmas, 1859 and 1860.

Published also in Weekly Numbers, price 2d., and in Monthly Parts, at 26, Wellington-street, London, W.C.;
 and by Messrs. CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly, W.

MISS STRICKLAND'S LIVES OF THE ENGLISH QUEENS.

Complete in 8 vols. post 8vo. (each containing between 600 and 700 pages), with many Portraits, price 31. cloth; or any
 vol. separately, price 7s. 6d. to complete sets,

LIVES OF THE QUEENS OF ENGLAND, FROM THE NORMAN CONQUEST.

By AGNES STRICKLAND.

DEDICATED BY EXPRESS PERMISSION TO HER MAJESTY.

A New Edition, revised, corrected and augmented; and embellished with Portraits of every Queen.

"These volumes have the fascination of romance united
 to the integrity of history. The work is written by a lady
 of considerable learning, indefatigable industry, and careful
 judgment. All these qualifications for a biographer and an
 historian she has brought to bear upon the subject of her

volumes, and from them has resulted a narrative interest-
 ing to all. It is a lucid arrangement of facts, derived from
 authentic sources, exhibiting a combination of industry,
 learning, judgment and impartiality, not often met with
 in biographies of crowned heads." *Times.*

Also, complete in 6 vols. with numerous Portraits, price 63s. cloth; or any vol. separately, price 10s. 6d. to complete sets,

MRS. GREEN'S LIVES OF the PRINCESSES OF ENGLAND, from the NORMAN CONQUEST.

London: LONGMAN, GREEN, and Co. Paternoster-row.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE MESSRS. CHAMBERS.

On Saturday, the 5th of October, 1861, will be issued, in 12mo. Part I. price 8d., and No. I. price 2d. of

THE ECONOMIC AND COMPREHENSIVE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Containing nearly Eighty Thousand Words.

To be completed in Eight Monthly Parts, at 8d., or about Thirty Weekly Numbers, at 2d. each.

Detailed Prospectuses may be had from any Bookseller, or from the Publishers.

W. & R. CHAMBERS, London and Edinburgh; and all Booksellers.

THE PHOTOGRAPHICALLY ILLUSTRATED GIFT-BOOK.

On the 15th of October, fcap. 4to. handsomely gilt, cloth, 21s.; morocco, 31s. 6d.

RUINED ABBEYS AND CASTLES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Edited by WILLIAM and MARY HOWITT.

The Photographic Illustrations by Bedford, Sedgfield, Wilson, Fenton, and others.

"The numerous advantages belonging to this peculiar method of illustrating There is a value arising from the truthfulness of the sun-delineated picture which is peculiarly its own."—*Art-Journal*.

London: A. W. BENNETT, 5, Bishopsgate-street Without.

NEW WORK ON NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

To appear in Monthly Parts, post 8vo. price 1s. each,

ELEMENTARY TREATISE ON PHYSICS, EXPERIMENTAL AND APPLIED.

By Prof. A. GANOT.

Translated and Edited, from the Ninth Edition, with the Author's sanction, by E. ATKINSON, Ph.D., F.C.S., Lecturer on Chemistry and Physics, Cheltenham College.

Each Part will contain 72 pages, illustrated with 30 Engravings in the Text; the whole forming when complete a vol. post 8vo. of 700 pages and 600 Engravings.

Part I. will be ready October 5.

Now ready, Part II. with 4 Plates (2 coloured), and Explanations, large folio, price 15s., and on India Paper, 1l.

ANATOMY (THE) OF THE EXTERNAL FORM OF THE HORSE.

By J. J. LUPTON, M.R.C.V.S.

Containing the LEG, FOOT, MOUTH, and FRONT and BACK VIEW of the HORSE.

** CATALOGUE of SCIENTIFIC WORKS gratis.

London: H. BAILLIÈRE, Publisher, 219, Regent-street. New York: BAILLIÈRE BROTHERS, 440, Broadway. Melbourne: J. T. BAILLIÈRE, Bookseller, Collins Street East.

Now ready,

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE,

No. 22 (for OCTOBER), price ONE SHILLING, with Two Illustrations.

CONTENTS.

THE ADVENTURES OF PHILIP ON HIS WAY THROUGH THE WORLD. (With an Illustration.) Chapter XXI. Treats of Dancing, Dining, Dying.—XXII. Pulvis et Umbra Sumus.

FORCE.

BAB LAMBERT.

THE HERRING HARVEST.

THE STRUGGLES OF BROWN, JONES, AND ROBINSON. By ONE OF THE FIRM.

Chapter VII. Miss Brown pleads her own Case, and Mr. Robinson walks on Blackfriars Bridge.—VIII. Mr. Bricket thinks he sees his Way, and Mr. Robinson again walks on Blackfriars Bridge.—IX. Showing how Mr. Robinson was employed on the Opening Day.

THE PICTURE SALE. (With an Illustration.) ON PHYSIOGNOMY.

BARBARA FLEMING'S FIDELITY. BY MARY HOWITT.

THE FIRST GERMAN SHOOTING-MATCH.

AGNES OF SORRENTO.

Chapter XII. Perplexities.—XIII. The Monk and the Cavalier.

SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

Now ready, No. I. price Half-a-Crown,

THE POPULAR SCIENCE REVIEW.

Edited by JAMES SAMUELSON,

Author of 'The Earth-worm and House-fly,' 'The Honey-bee,' &c.

Containing, besides other interesting and instructive matter—

CORN, by Professor JAMES BUTTMAN, F.L.S. F.G.S. F.S.A. &c. Illustrated by the Author.

THE CROWN ANIMALCULE, by PHILIP HENRY GOSSE, F.R.S. With Illustrations by the Author, engraved by Tuffen West, F.L.S.

THE DAISY, by Mrs. LANKESTER. Illustrated by J. E. Sowerby.

THE LOWEST FORMS OF LIFE, by the EDITOR. With Illustrations by the Author and Dr. J. B. Hicks, F.L.S., engraved by G. H. Ford and Tuffen West, F.L.S.

IRON AND STEEL, by Professor R. HUNT, F.R.S.

WESTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA, by the EDITOR. With a Coloured Map.

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT, by Professor ANSTED, F.R.S.

THE BREATH OF LIFE, by W. CROOKES, F.C.S.

DOGS, by Ed. JESSE, F.L.S. &c.

THE GREAT COMET OF 1861, by J. BRANN. Illustrated by the Author.

London: ROBERT HARDWICKE, 192, Piccadilly; and all Booksellers.

Just published, in post 8vo. cloth, price 6s.

MEMOIR of BARON LARREY, Surgeon-in-Chief of the Grande Armée. From the French. London: Henry Renshaw, 326, Strand.**THE MINIATURE QUARTO BIBLE.** An edition of the Scriptures prepared especially for the use of those to whom lightness, large type, and superior finish are recommendations. Handiness and legibility are the characteristics of this Bible. It is printed upon the finest 'toned' paper, and contains copious Critical Notes, Parallel References, Coloured Maps, &c. &c. The volume measures about 7 inches by 9, and is not more than 3/8 in thickness. The Miniature Quarto Bible is kept bound in every variety of style, from plain morocco to "Bagster's flexible Turkey morocco." Also in elaborate antique bindings. Silver and Gilt Mountings of the newest patterns. Cases and presentation oaklets always ready. Prices from 21s.**ARABIC READING LESSONS.** Consisting of Selections from various Authors including a variety of styles, which are provided with an interlinear English translation, and a grammatical Analysis of the text. There is also a compendious Grammar. Post 8vo. 5s.

** Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriac Reading Lessons, on the same plan.

A COLLATION of the PRINCIPAL ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS of the BIBLE, in Parallel Columns. Elegantly printed with red borders and headings. Quarto, price 12s.**HAYTER'S PERSPECTIVE and DRAWING.** Illustrated with very numerous Woodcuts and coloured Plates. Sixth Edition. Octavo, price 15s. "We cordially agree with the Author of this elegant work, that multitudes of persons have been deterred from studying the principles of Perspective, by the repulsiveness of the mode in which the necessary information has been presented. The whole of these very instructive lessons are lavishly illustrated, and the dialogues are replete with admirable and just observations on ancient and modern art."—*Asiatic Quarterly Journal*.**BAGSTER'S SERIES of CHURCH SERVICES;** elegant, readable, and durably bound. Every style of Binding and Mounting. To be had of all Booksellers.**BAGSTER'S CONSECUTIVE CHURCH SERVICE.** In every style of Binding and Mounting. To be had of all Booksellers.

Catalogues, gratis, by post free, of Polyglot Bibles, Church Services, Books of Common Prayer, in Ancient and Modern Languages, Aids to the Study of the Old and New Testament, Concordances, Grammars, Lexicons, &c. London: Samuel Bagster & Sons, 15, Paternoster-row.

Now ready, in 8vo. with Plates, cloth, 10s. 6d.

CELTIC INSCRIPTIONS on GAULISH and BRITISH COINS, intended to supply Materials for the Early History of Great Britain; with a Glossary of Archaic Celtic Words, and an Atlas of Coins. By BEALE POSTE.

By the same Author,

BRITANNIC RESEARCHES; or, New Facts and Rectifications of Ancient British History. 8vo. cloth, 15s.**BRITANNIA ANTIQUA;** or, Ancient Britain brought within the Limits of Authentic History: a Sequel to the 'Britannic Researches.' 8vo. cloth, 14s.

London: J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square.

BOHN'S CLASSICAL LIBRARY FOR OCTOBER.**DEMOSTHENES' PRIVATE**

AND

OTHER ORATIONS,

VIZ.,

Against TIMOCRATES, ARISTOGITON, APHOBUS, ONE-TOR, ZENOTHEMIS, APATURIUS, PHORMIO, LACRITUS, PANTENETUS, NAUSIMACHUS, BEOTUS, SPUDIAS, PHENIPPUS, and for PHORMIO.

Translated, with Notes and Appendices,

By CHARLES RANN KENNEDY.

Forming the FOURTH VOLUME of the complete Works. Post 8vo. cloth, 5s.

HENRY G. BOHN, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

BOHN'S ENGLISH GENTLEMAN'S LIBRARY FOR OCTOBER.

Handsomely printed in demy 8vo. and illustrated with Portraits and Plates, at 5s. per volume,

THE ENTIRE CORRESPONDENCE OF HORACE WALPOLE.

With the Prefaces of Mr. CROKER, LORD DOVER and others, The Notes of all previous Editors, and additional Notes

By PETER CUNNINGHAM.

Illustrated with numerous fine Portraits, engraved on Steel. To be completed in 9 vols.

VOL. VII.

HENRY G. BOHN, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

DENT, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock
Maker, to the Queen and Prince Consort, and Maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, 61, Strand, and 34, Royal Exchange.

45, OXFORD-STREET, W.
OSLERS' GLASS CHANDELIERS,
Wall Lights and Mantel-piece Lusters, for Gas and Candles.
Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from 71 15s.
Glass Dessert " " 32 0s.
All Articles marked in plain figures.
Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for Presents.
Moss, Export and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.
LONDON—SHOW-ROOMS, 45, OXFORD-STREET, W.
BIRMINGHAM—MANUFACTORY AND SHOW-ROOMS,
Broad-street. Established 1807.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST TEAS AND COFFEES in England are to be obtained of **PHILLIPS & CO.** Tea-Merchants, 3, King William-street, City. Good strong useful Tea 3s. 8d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 4d., and 3s. 2d.; rich Souchong, 3s. 8d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 4d., 3s. 2d., 3s. 1d., 3s. 0d., 2s. 10d., 2s. 8d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 4d., 2s. 2d., 2s. 0d., 1s. 10d., 1s. 8d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 2d., 1s. 0d., 10d., 8d., 6d., 4d., 2d., and 1d. Tea and Coffee to the value of 40s. sent carriage-free to any railway-station or market-town in England. A Price Current free. Sugars at market-prices. All goods carriage-free within eight miles of the City.

TEA.—DR. HASSALL'S ("The Chief Analyst
of the Sanitary Commission of the Lancet on Food") Report on the Teas and Coffees sold by Messrs. STRACHAN & CO. 38, Cornhill, London, E.C. Having purchased through my own agents, and in the ordinary way of business, a variety of samples of the several qualities of Tea and Coffee vended by Messrs. Strachan & Co., I have subjected the whole of them to Microscopical Examination and Chemical Analysis. The result of the examinations obtained was in the highest degree satisfactory.
A full Report of the above Analysis, also List of Prices, can be had on application to Messrs. STRACHAN & CO. 38, Cornhill, E.C. London. Certs to all parts of London daily.

ALLSOPPS' PALE ALE, in Bottle, recommended by Baron Liebig and all the Faculty, may now be had in the finest condition of Messrs. HARRINGTON PARKER & CO. 4, Pall Mall, S.W.

SAUCE—LEA AND PERRINS
beg to caution the Public against Spurious Imitations of their world-renowned
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Purchasers should
ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

CAUTION.—SMEE'S SPRING MATTRESS.
TUCKER'S PATENT, or SOMMIER TUCKER. Comfortable, cleanly, simple, portable and inexpensive. Purchasers are respectfully warned against infringements and imitations, in which somewhat of the general appearance of the SMEE'S SPRING MATTRESS is carefully preserved, but all its essential advantages are sacrificed.
WILLIAM SMEE & SONS, having now the entire of the Patent Right, are able to announce the following considerably
REDUCED SCALE OF PRICES.

Size No. 1 for Bedsteads 3 feet wide 25s. 6d.
" " " " " " 22s. 6d.
" " " " " " 20s. 6d.
" " " " " " 18s. 6d.
" " " " " " 16s. 6d.
" " " " " " 14s. 6d.
" " " " " " 12s. 6d.
" " " " " " 10s. 6d.
" " " " " " 8s. 6d.
" " " " " " 6s. 6d.
" " " " " " 4s. 6d.
" " " " " " 2s. 6d.
" " " " " " 1s. 6d.
" " " " " " 10d.
" " " " " " 8d.
" " " " " " 6d.
" " " " " " 4d.
" " " " " " 2d.
" " " " " " 1d.
Other sizes in proportion. To be obtained of all respectable Upholsters and Bedding Warehousemen.
SPECIAL NOTICE should be taken that each Spring Mattress bears upon the side the Label, "Tucker's Patent."

FENDERS, STOVES, FIRE-IRONS and CHIMNEY-PIECES.—Buyers of the above are requested, before finally deciding, to visit WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SHOW-ROOMS. They contain such an assortment of FENDERS, STOVES, RANGERS, CHIMNEY-PIECES, FIRE-IRONS and GENERAL IRONMONGERY, as cannot be approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design, or excellence of workmanship. Bright Stoves, with ornamental ornaments and two sets of bars, 32 15s. to 32 10s.; Bronzed Fenders, with standards, 7s. to 12s.; Steel Fenders, 3s. 15s. to 11s.; Disks, with rich ornamental designs, 2s. 6d. to 12s.; Chimney-pieces, from 11s. 6d. to 90s.; Fire-irons, from 2s. 6d. the set to 4s. 6d.—The BURTON and all other PATENT STOVES, with radiating hearth-plates.

BEDSTEADS, BATHS AND LAMPS.—WILLIAM S. BURTON has SIX LARGE SHOW-ROOMS devoted exclusively to the BEST RATE DISPLAY of Lamps, Baths and Metallic Bedsteads. The stock of each is at once the largest, newest and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make his establishment the most distinguished in this country.
Bedsteads, from 12s. 6d. to £30 0s. each.
Shower Baths, from 8s. 6d. to £5 0s. each.
Lamps (Moderate), from 6s. 6d. to £3 10s. each.
(All other kinds at the same rate.)
Pure Cuisse Oil, 4s. per gallon.

CUTLERY, WARRANTED.—The most varied assortment of TABLE CUTLERY in the world, all warranted, is on SALE at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, at prices that are remunerative only because of the largeness of the sales. 31-inch ivory-handled table knives, with high shoulders, 12s. 6d. per dozen; carvers, 10s. 6d. per pair; extra, 12s. 6d. per pair; extra, 14s. 6d. per pair; extra, 16s. 6d. per pair; extra, 18s. 6d. per pair; extra, 20s. 6d. per pair; extra, 22s. 6d. per pair; extra, 24s. 6d. per pair; extra, 26s. 6d. per pair; extra, 28s. 6d. per pair; extra, 30s. 6d. per pair; extra, 32s. 6d. per pair; extra, 34s. 6d. per pair; extra, 36s. 6d. per pair; extra, 38s. 6d. per pair; extra, 40s. 6d. per pair; extra, 42s. 6d. per pair; extra, 44s. 6d. per pair; extra, 46s. 6d. per pair; extra, 48s. 6d. per pair; extra, 50s. 6d. per pair; extra, 52s. 6d. per pair; extra, 54s. 6d. per pair; extra, 56s. 6d. per pair; extra, 58s. 6d. per pair; extra, 60s. 6d. per pair; extra, 62s. 6d. per pair; extra, 64s. 6d. per pair; extra, 66s. 6d. per pair; extra, 68s. 6d. per pair; extra, 70s. 6d. per pair; extra, 72s. 6d. per pair; extra, 74s. 6d. per pair; extra, 76s. 6d. per pair; extra, 78s. 6d. per pair; extra, 80s. 6d. per pair; extra, 82s. 6d. per pair; extra, 84s. 6d. per pair; extra, 86s. 6d. per pair; extra, 88s. 6d. per pair; extra, 90s. 6d. per pair; extra, 92s. 6d. per pair; extra, 94s. 6d. per pair; extra, 96s. 6d. per pair; extra, 98s. 6d. per pair; extra, 100s. 6d. per pair; extra, 102s. 6d. per pair; extra, 104s. 6d. per pair; extra, 106s. 6d. per pair; extra, 108s. 6d. per pair; extra, 110s. 6d. per pair; extra, 112s. 6d. per pair; extra, 114s. 6d. per pair; extra, 116s. 6d. per pair; extra, 118s. 6d. per pair; extra, 120s. 6d. per pair; extra, 122s. 6d. per pair; extra, 124s. 6d. per pair; extra, 126s. 6d. per pair; extra, 128s. 6d. per pair; extra, 130s. 6d. per pair; extra, 132s. 6d. per pair; extra, 134s. 6d. per pair; extra, 136s. 6d. per pair; extra, 138s. 6d. per pair; extra, 140s. 6d. per pair; extra, 142s. 6d. per pair; extra, 144s. 6d. per pair; extra, 146s. 6d. per pair; extra, 148s. 6d. per pair; extra, 150s. 6d. per pair; extra, 152s. 6d. per pair; extra, 154s. 6d. per pair; extra, 156s. 6d. per pair; extra, 158s. 6d. per pair; extra, 160s. 6d. per pair; extra, 162s. 6d. per pair; extra, 164s. 6d. per pair; extra, 166s. 6d. per pair; extra, 168s. 6d. per pair; extra, 170s. 6d. per pair; extra, 172s. 6d. per pair; extra, 174s. 6d. per pair; extra, 176s. 6d. per pair; extra, 178s. 6d. per pair; extra, 180s. 6d. per pair; extra, 182s. 6d. per pair; extra, 184s. 6d. per pair; extra, 186s. 6d. per pair; extra, 188s. 6d. per pair; extra, 190s. 6d. per pair; extra, 192s. 6d. per pair; extra, 194s. 6d. per pair; extra, 196s. 6d. per pair; extra, 198s. 6d. per pair; extra, 200s. 6d. per pair; extra, 202s. 6d. per pair; extra, 204s. 6d. per pair; extra, 206s. 6d. per pair; extra, 208s. 6d. per pair; extra, 210s. 6d. per pair; extra, 212s. 6d. per pair; extra, 214s. 6d. per pair; extra, 216s. 6d. per pair; extra, 218s. 6d. per pair; extra, 220s. 6d. per pair; extra, 222s. 6d. per pair; extra, 224s. 6d. per pair; extra, 226s. 6d. per pair; extra, 228s. 6d. per pair; extra, 230s. 6d. per pair; extra, 232s. 6d. per pair; extra, 234s. 6d. per pair; extra, 236s. 6d. per pair; extra, 238s. 6d. per pair; extra, 240s. 6d. per pair; extra, 242s. 6d. per pair; extra, 244s. 6d. per pair; extra, 246s. 6d. per pair; extra, 248s. 6d. per pair; extra, 250s. 6d. per pair; extra, 252s. 6d. per pair; extra, 254s. 6d. per pair; extra, 256s. 6d. per pair; extra, 258s. 6d. per pair; extra, 260s. 6d. per pair; extra, 262s. 6d. per pair; extra, 264s. 6d. per pair; extra, 266s. 6d. per pair; extra, 268s. 6d. per pair; extra, 270s. 6d. per pair; extra, 272s. 6d. per pair; extra, 274s. 6d. per pair; extra, 276s. 6d. per pair; extra, 278s. 6d. per pair; extra, 280s. 6d. per pair; extra, 282s. 6d. per pair; extra, 284s. 6d. per pair; extra, 286s. 6d. per pair; extra, 288s. 6d. per pair; extra, 290s. 6d. per pair; extra, 292s. 6d. per pair; extra, 294s. 6d. per pair; extra, 296s. 6d. per pair; extra, 298s. 6d. per pair; extra, 300s. 6d. per pair; extra, 302s. 6d. per pair; extra, 304s. 6d. per pair; extra, 306s. 6d. per pair; extra, 308s. 6d. per pair; extra, 310s. 6d. per pair; extra, 312s. 6d. per pair; extra, 314s. 6d. per pair; extra, 316s. 6d. per pair; extra, 318s. 6d. per pair; extra, 320s. 6d. per pair; extra, 322s. 6d. per pair; extra, 324s. 6d. per pair; extra, 326s. 6d. per pair; extra, 328s. 6d. per pair; extra, 330s. 6d. per pair; extra, 332s. 6d. per pair; extra, 334s. 6d. per pair; extra, 336s. 6d. per pair; extra, 338s. 6d. per pair; extra, 340s. 6d. per pair; extra, 342s. 6d. per pair; extra, 344s. 6d. per pair; extra, 346s. 6d. per pair; extra, 348s. 6d. per pair; extra, 350s. 6d. per pair; extra, 352s. 6d. per pair; extra, 354s. 6d. per pair; extra, 356s. 6d. per pair; extra, 358s. 6d. per pair; extra, 360s. 6d. per pair; extra, 362s. 6d. per pair; extra, 364s. 6d. per pair; extra, 366s. 6d. per pair; extra, 368s. 6d. per pair; extra, 370s. 6d. per pair; extra, 372s. 6d. per pair; extra, 374s. 6d. per pair; extra, 376s. 6d. per pair; extra, 378s. 6d. per pair; extra, 380s. 6d. per pair; extra, 382s. 6d. per pair; extra, 384s. 6d. per pair; extra, 386s. 6d. per pair; extra, 388s. 6d. per pair; extra, 390s. 6d. per pair; extra, 392s. 6d. per pair; extra, 394s. 6d. per pair; extra, 396s. 6d. per pair; extra, 398s. 6d. per pair; extra, 400s. 6d. per pair; extra, 402s. 6d. per pair; extra, 404s. 6d. per pair; extra, 406s. 6d. per pair; extra, 408s. 6d. per pair; extra, 410s. 6d. per pair; extra, 412s. 6d. per pair; extra, 414s. 6d. per pair; extra, 416s. 6d. per pair; extra, 418s. 6d. per pair; extra, 420s. 6d. per pair; extra, 422s. 6d. per pair; extra, 424s. 6d. per pair; extra, 426s. 6d. per pair; extra, 428s. 6d. per pair; extra, 430s. 6d. per pair; extra, 432s. 6d. per pair; extra, 434s. 6d. per pair; extra, 436s. 6d. per pair; extra, 438s. 6d. per pair; extra, 440s. 6d. per pair; extra, 442s. 6d. per pair; extra, 444s. 6d. per pair; extra, 446s. 6d. per pair; extra, 448s. 6d. per pair; extra, 450s. 6d. per pair; extra, 452s. 6d. per pair; extra, 454s. 6d. per pair; extra, 456s. 6d. per pair; extra, 458s. 6d. per pair; extra, 460s. 6d. per pair; extra, 462s. 6d. per pair; extra, 464s. 6d. per pair; extra, 466s. 6d. per pair; extra, 468s. 6d. per pair; extra, 470s. 6d. per pair; extra, 472s. 6d. per pair; extra, 474s. 6d. per pair; extra, 476s. 6d. per pair; extra, 478s. 6d. per pair; extra, 480s. 6d. per pair; extra, 482s. 6d. per pair; extra, 484s. 6d. per pair; extra, 486s. 6d. per pair; extra, 488s. 6d. per pair; extra, 490s. 6d. per pair; extra, 492s. 6d. per pair; extra, 494s. 6d. per pair; extra, 496s. 6d. per pair; extra, 498s. 6d. per pair; extra, 500s. 6d. per pair; extra, 502s. 6d. per pair; extra, 504s. 6d. per pair; extra, 506s. 6d. per pair; extra, 508s. 6d. per pair; extra, 510s. 6d. per pair; extra, 512s. 6d. per pair; extra, 514s. 6d. per pair; extra, 516s. 6d. per pair; extra, 518s. 6d. per pair; extra, 520s. 6d. per pair; extra, 522s. 6d. per pair; extra, 524s. 6d. per pair; extra, 526s. 6d. per pair; extra, 528s. 6d. per pair; extra, 530s. 6d. per pair; extra, 532s. 6d. per pair; extra, 534s. 6d. per pair; extra, 536s. 6d. per pair; extra, 538s. 6d. per pair; extra, 540s. 6d. per pair; extra, 542s. 6d. per pair; extra, 544s. 6d. per pair; extra, 546s. 6d. per pair; extra, 548s. 6d. per pair; extra, 550s. 6d. per pair; extra, 552s. 6d. per pair; extra, 554s. 6d. per pair; extra, 556s. 6d. per pair; extra, 558s. 6d. per pair; extra, 560s. 6d. per pair; extra, 562s. 6d. per pair; extra, 564s. 6d. per pair; extra, 566s. 6d. per pair; extra, 568s. 6d. per pair; extra, 570s. 6d. per pair; extra, 572s. 6d. per pair; extra, 574s. 6d. per pair; extra, 576s. 6d. per pair; extra, 578s. 6d. per pair; extra, 580s. 6d. per pair; extra, 582s. 6d. per pair; extra, 584s. 6d. per pair; extra, 586s. 6d. per pair; extra, 588s. 6d. per pair; extra, 590s. 6d. per pair; extra, 592s. 6d. per pair; extra, 594s. 6d. per pair; extra, 596s. 6d. per pair; extra, 598s. 6d. per pair; extra, 600s. 6d. per pair; extra, 602s. 6d. per pair; extra, 604s. 6d. per pair; extra, 606s. 6d. per pair; extra, 608s. 6d. per pair; extra, 610s. 6d. per pair; extra, 612s. 6d. per pair; extra, 614s. 6d. per pair; extra, 616s. 6d. per pair; extra, 618s. 6d. per pair; extra, 620s. 6d. per pair; extra, 622s. 6d. per pair; extra, 624s. 6d. per pair; extra, 626s. 6d. per pair; extra, 628s. 6d. per pair; extra, 630s. 6d. per pair; extra, 632s. 6d. per pair; extra, 634s. 6d. per pair; extra, 636s. 6d. per pair; extra, 638s. 6d. per pair; extra, 640s. 6d. per pair; extra, 642s. 6d. per pair; extra, 644s. 6d. per pair; extra, 646s. 6d. per pair; extra, 648s. 6d. per pair; extra, 650s. 6d. per pair; extra, 652s. 6d. per pair; extra, 654s. 6d. per pair; extra, 656s. 6d. per pair; extra, 658s. 6d. per pair; extra, 660s. 6d. per pair; extra, 662s. 6d. per pair; extra, 664s. 6d. per pair; extra, 666s. 6d. per pair; extra, 668s. 6d. per pair; extra, 670s. 6d. per pair; extra, 672s. 6d. per pair; extra, 674s. 6d. per pair; extra, 676s. 6d. per pair; extra, 678s. 6d. per pair; extra, 680s. 6d. per pair; extra, 682s. 6d. per pair; extra, 684s. 6d. per pair; extra, 686s. 6d. per pair; extra, 688s. 6d. per pair; extra, 690s. 6d. per pair; extra, 692s. 6d. per pair; extra, 694s. 6d. per pair; extra, 696s. 6d. per pair; extra, 698s. 6d. per pair; extra, 700s. 6d. per pair; extra, 702s. 6d. per pair; extra, 704s. 6d. per pair; extra, 706s. 6d. per pair; extra, 708s. 6d. per pair; extra, 710s. 6d. per pair; extra, 712s. 6d. per pair; extra, 714s. 6d. per pair; extra, 716s. 6d. per pair; extra, 718s. 6d. per pair; extra, 720s. 6d. per pair; extra, 722s. 6d. per pair; extra, 724s. 6d. per pair; extra, 726s. 6d. per pair; extra, 728s. 6d. per pair; extra, 730s. 6d. per pair; extra, 732s. 6d. per pair; extra, 734s. 6d. per pair; extra, 736s. 6d. per pair; extra, 738s. 6d. per pair; extra, 740s. 6d. per pair; extra, 742s. 6d. per pair; extra, 744s. 6d. per pair; extra, 746s. 6d. per pair; extra, 748s. 6d. per pair; extra, 750s. 6d. per pair; extra, 752s. 6d. per pair; extra, 754s. 6d. per pair; extra, 756s. 6d. per pair; extra, 758s. 6d. per pair; extra, 760s. 6d. per pair; extra, 762s. 6d. per pair; extra, 764s. 6d. per pair; extra, 766s. 6d. per pair; extra, 768s. 6d. per pair; extra, 770s. 6d. per pair; extra, 772s. 6d. per pair; extra, 774s. 6d. per pair; extra, 776s. 6d. per pair; extra, 778s. 6d. per pair; extra, 780s. 6d. per pair; extra, 782s. 6d. per pair; extra, 784s. 6d. per pair; extra, 786s. 6d. per pair; extra, 788s. 6d. per pair; extra, 790s. 6d. per pair; extra, 792s. 6d. per pair; extra, 794s. 6d. per pair; extra, 796s. 6d. per pair; extra, 798s. 6d. per pair; extra, 800s. 6d. per pair; extra, 802s. 6d. per pair; extra, 804s. 6d. per pair; extra, 806s. 6d. per pair; extra, 808s. 6d. per pair; extra, 810s. 6d. per pair; extra, 812s. 6d. per pair; extra, 814s. 6d. per pair; extra, 816s. 6d. per pair; extra, 818s. 6d. per pair; extra, 820s. 6d. per pair; extra, 822s. 6d. per pair; extra, 824s. 6d. per pair; extra, 826s. 6d. per pair; extra, 828s. 6d. per pair; extra, 830s. 6d. per pair; extra, 832s. 6d. per pair; extra, 834s. 6d. per pair; extra, 836s. 6d. per pair; extra, 838s. 6d. per pair; extra, 840s. 6d. per pair; extra, 842s. 6d. per pair; extra, 844s. 6d. per pair; extra, 846s. 6d. per pair; extra, 848s. 6d. per pair; extra, 850s. 6d. per pair; extra, 852s. 6d. per pair; extra, 854s. 6d. per pair; extra, 856s. 6d. per pair; extra, 858s. 6d. per pair; extra, 860s. 6d. per pair; extra, 862s. 6d. per pair; extra, 864s. 6d. per pair; extra, 866s. 6d. per pair; extra, 868s. 6d. per pair; extra, 870s. 6d. per pair; extra, 872s. 6d. per pair; extra, 874s. 6d. per pair; extra, 876s. 6d. per pair; extra, 878s. 6d. per pair; extra, 880s. 6d. per pair; extra, 882s. 6d. per pair; extra, 884s. 6d. per pair; extra, 886s. 6d. per pair; extra, 888s. 6d. per pair; extra, 890s. 6d. per pair; extra, 892s. 6d. per pair; extra, 894s. 6d. per pair; extra, 896s. 6d. per pair; extra, 898s. 6d. per pair; extra, 900s. 6d. per pair; extra, 902s. 6d. per pair; extra, 904s. 6d. per pair; extra, 906s. 6d. per pair; extra, 908s. 6d. per pair; extra, 910s. 6d. per pair; extra, 912s. 6d. per pair; extra, 914s. 6d. per pair; extra, 916s. 6d. per pair; extra, 918s. 6d. per pair; extra, 920s. 6d. per pair; extra, 922s. 6d. per pair; extra, 924s. 6d. per pair; extra, 926s. 6d. per pair; extra, 928s. 6d. per pair; extra, 930s. 6d. per pair; extra, 932s. 6d. per pair; extra, 934s. 6d. per pair; extra, 936s. 6d. per pair; extra, 938s. 6d. per pair; extra, 940s. 6d. per pair; extra, 942s. 6d. per pair; extra, 944s. 6d. per pair; extra, 946s. 6d. per pair; extra, 948s. 6d. per pair; extra, 950s. 6d. per pair; extra, 952s. 6d. per pair; extra, 954s. 6d. per pair; extra, 956s. 6d. per pair; extra, 958s. 6d. per pair; extra, 960s. 6d. per pair; extra, 962s. 6d. per pair; extra, 964s. 6d. per pair; extra, 966s. 6d. per pair; extra, 968s. 6d. per pair; extra, 970s. 6d. per pair; extra, 972s. 6d. per pair; extra, 974s. 6d. per pair; extra, 976s. 6d. per pair; extra, 978s. 6d. per pair; extra, 980s. 6d. per pair; extra, 982s. 6d. per pair; extra, 984s. 6d. per pair; extra, 986s. 6d. per pair; extra, 988s. 6d. per pair; extra, 990s. 6d. per pair; extra, 992s. 6d. per pair; extra, 994s. 6d. per pair; extra, 996s. 6d. per pair; extra, 998s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1000s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1002s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1004s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1006s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1008s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1010s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1012s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1014s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1016s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1018s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1020s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1022s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1024s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1026s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1028s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1030s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1032s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1034s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1036s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1038s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1040s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1042s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1044s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1046s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1048s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1050s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1052s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1054s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1056s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1058s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1060s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1062s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1064s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1066s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1068s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1070s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1072s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1074s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1076s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1078s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1080s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1082s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1084s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1086s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1088s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1090s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1092s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1094s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1096s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1098s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1100s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1102s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1104s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1106s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1108s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1110s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1112s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1114s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1116s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1118s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1120s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1122s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1124s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1126s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1128s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1130s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1132s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1134s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1136s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1138s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1140s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1142s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1144s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1146s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1148s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1150s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1152s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1154s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1156s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1158s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1160s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1162s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1164s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1166s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1168s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1170s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1172s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1174s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1176s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1178s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1180s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1182s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1184s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1186s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1188s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1190s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1192s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1194s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1196s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1198s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1200s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1202s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1204s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1206s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1208s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1210s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1212s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1214s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1216s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1218s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1220s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1222s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1224s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1226s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1228s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1230s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1232s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1234s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1236s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1238s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1240s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1242s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1244s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1246s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1248s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1250s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1252s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1254s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1256s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1258s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1260s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1262s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1264s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1266s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1268s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1270s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1272s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1274s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1276s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1278s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1280s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1282s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1284s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1286s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1288s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1290s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1292s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1294s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1296s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1298s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1300s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1302s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1304s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1306s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1308s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1310s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1312s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1314s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1316s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1318s. 6d. per pair; extra, 1320s. 6

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE for October, 2s. 6d.

CONTAINS

UTILITARIANISM. By JOHN STUART MILL. Part I.
 BARREN HONOUR. A TALE. By the Author of 'GUY LIVINGSTONE,' 'SWORD AND GOWN,' &c.
 Chapters IV. and V.
 CONCERNING PEOPLE OF WHOM MORE MIGHT HAVE BEEN MADE. By A. K. H. B.
 WORKING IN GOLD.
 SOME POETS OF THE YEAR.

GOOD FOR NOTHING; or, ALL DOWN HILL. By the Author of 'DIGBY GRAND,' 'THE
 INTERPRETER,' &c. Chapters XXXVIII.—XLI.
 THE SUNDAY QUESTION.
 SOMETHING ABOUT MODERN ARABIC.
 AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

A HISTORICAL SURVEY OF THE
ASTRONOMY of the ANCIENTS.

By Sir GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS, Bart. M.P.
[In the Press.]

Second Edition, demy 8vo. 9s.

CONSIDERATIONS on REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT.

By JOHN STUART MILL.

HISTORY of NORMANDY AND
OF ENGLAND.

By Sir FRANCIS PALGRAVE,
 Deputy-Keeper of the Records.
 Volumes I. and II. 21s. each.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND,
From the Fall of Wolsey to the Death of
Elizabeth.

By JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE.

The Second Edition.

Volumes I. to IV., completing the Reign of Henry the Eighth.
 6s.

The Fifth and Sixth Volumes, containing the Reigns of
 Edward the Sixth and Mary. 28s.

THE PILGRIM:

A DIALOGUE ON THE LIFE AND ACTIONS OF KING
 HENRY THE EIGHTH.

By WILLIAM THOMAS,
 Clerk of the Council to Edward VI.

Edited, with Notes, from the Archives at Paris and Brussels,
 By J. A. FROUDE.

Uniform with the Editor's

History of England. 6s. 6d.

HISTORY of ENGLAND DURING
the REIGN of GEORGE the THIRD.

By WILLIAM MASSEY, M.P.

Volumes I., II., III., 12s. each.

THE SPANISH CONQUEST IN
AMERICA,

And its Relation to the History of Slavery,
 and to the Government of Colonies.

By ARTHUR HELPS.

Complete in Four Volumes.

Vols. I., II., 22s.; Vol. III., 16s.; Vol. IV., 16s.

HISTORY of CIVILIZATION IN
ENGLAND.

By HENRY THOMAS BUCKLE.

The First Volume. Second Edition. 21s.

The Second Volume, containing the HISTORY of CIVILIZA-
 TION IN SPAIN and SCOTLAND. 16s.

MARTHA BROWN, the HEIRESS.

A TALE.

By the AUTHOR of 'DOROTHY.'
 6s.

THE YOUNG STEPMOTHER;

Or, A CHRONICLE OF MISTAKES.

By the AUTHOR of 'The HEIR of REDCLIFFE.'
[In the Press.]

CHRISTIAN NAMES:

THEIR HISTORY and DERIVATION.

By the AUTHOR of 'The HEIR of REDCLIFFE.'
[Preparing for publication.]

MY HEART'S in the HIGHLANDS.

By the AUTHOR of 'The NUT-BROWN MAIDS.'

10s. 6d.

GRYLL GRANGE.

By the AUTHOR of 'HEADLONG HALL.'

Reprinted from *Fraser's Magazine*.

Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

BABY BIANCA;

Or, THE VENETIAN.

By Mrs. VALENTINE.

Fcap. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

SECOND SERIES, COMPLETING THE WORK.

Small 8vo. 9s.

The RECREATIONS of a COUNTRY
PARSON.

ESSAYS CONSOLATORY, ÆSTHETICAL, MORAL,
 SOCIAL AND DOMESTIC.

A Selection from the Contributions of A. K. H. B. to *Fraser's*
Magazine.

The First Series, Second Edition. 9s.

REVOLUTIONS in ENGLISH
HISTORY.

By ROBERT VAUGHAN, D.D.

The First Volume,

Revolutions of Race. 15s.

The Second Volume,

Revolutions in Religion. 15s.

In demy 8vo. price 11. 1s., the Second Volume of

A SYSTEM of SURGERY,
Theoretical and Practical.

In Treatises by Various Authors,

Arranged and Edited by T. HOLMES, M.A. Cantab.,
 Assistant-Surgeon to St. George's Hospital.

Contents.

LOCAL INJURIES—DISEASES OF THE EYE.

1. GUN-SHOT WOUNDS. By Thomas Longmore.
2. INJURIES OF THE HEAD. By Prescott Hewett.
3. INJURIES OF THE BACK. By Alexander Shaw.
4. INJURIES OF THE FACE. By Holmes Coote.
5. INJURIES OF THE NECK. By Henry Gray.
6. INJURIES OF THE CHEST. By Alfred Poland.
7. INJURIES OF THE ABDOMEN. By George Pollock.
8. INJURIES OF THE PELVIS. By John Birkett.
9. INJURIES OF THE UPPER EXTREMITY. By William Henry Flower.
10. INJURIES OF THE LOWER EXTREMITY. By Carsten Holthouse.
11. DISEASES AND INJURIES OF THE EYE. By James Dixon.

Volume I. 8vo. GENERAL PATHOLOGY, price 11. 1s.

The Third Volume is in preparation.

ON the STUDY of CHARACTER,
Including an Estimate of Phrenology.

By ALEXANDER BAIN,
 Professor of Logic in Aberdeen. *[In the Press.]*

By the same Author,

The Senses and the Intellect.

18s.

The Emotions and the Will.

18s.

ANATOMY, DESCRIPTIVE AND
SURGICAL.

By HENRY GRAY, F.R.S.,

Lecturer on Anatomy at St. George's Hospital.

Illustrated by 395 large Woodcuts, from Original Drawings,

By H. V. CARTER, M.D.,

Late Demonstrator of Anatomy at St. George's Hospital.
 The Illustrations are chiefly from Dissections made jointly by
 the Author and Dr. Carter.

The Second Edition. Royal 8vo. 816 pages, 23s.

The Second Volume of

THE GREEK TESTAMENT,

Containing the EPISTLES and REVELATIONS,
 With Notes, Grammatical and Exegetical.

By WILLIAM WEBSTER, M.A.,

And WILLIAM FRANCIS WILKINSON, M.A.,
 Of King's College, London, late Fellow of Queen's College,
 Cambridge;

Vicar of St. Werburgh, Derby; late Theological Tutor in
 Cheltenham College.

COMMENTARY on the EPISTLES to
the SEVEN CHURCHES in ASIA.

By RICHARD CHENEVIX TRENCH, D.D.,
 Dean of Westminster.
 Demy 8vo. 8s. 6d.

HISTORICAL LECTURES

On the LIFE of OUR LORD
 JESUS CHRIST.

Being the HULSEAN LECTURES for the YEAR 1859.

By C. J. ELLICOTT, B.D.,

Dean of Exeter, and Professor of Divinity, King's Coll. London

8vo. Second and Cheaper Edition, 10s. 6d.

A CRITICAL and GRAMMATICAL
COMMENTARY

On ST. PAUL'S EPISTLES.

By CHARLES J. ELLICOTT, B.D.,

Dean of Exeter, and Professor of Divinity, King's Coll. London.

I. GALATIANS. Second Edition, enlarged, 8s. 6d.

II. EPHESIANS. Second Edition, enlarged, 8s. 6d.

III. PASTORAL EPISTLES. Second Edition, enlarged, 10s. 6d.

IV. PHILIPPIANS, COLOSSIANS, and PHILEMON. 2nd

Edition, 10s. 6d.

V. THESSALONIANS. 7s. 6d.

THE BEATITUDES.

ABASEMENT BEFORE GOD. GENTLENESS.
 SORROW FOR SIN. PURITY OF HEART.
 MEKKNESS OF SPIRIT. THE PEACEMAKER.
 DESIRE FOR HOLINESS. SUFFERINGS FOR CHRIST.

By JOHN S. B. MONSELL, LL.D.,

Rural Dean, and Vicar of Egham.

In fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

The PHYSIOLOGICAL ANATOMY
and PHYSIOLOGY of MAN.

By R. B. TODD, M.D. F.R.S., and W. BOWMAN, F.R.S.

2 vols. 8vo. with Illustrations, 21.

London: PARKER, SON & BOURN, West Strand.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, 20, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.
 Printed by JAMES HOLMES, of No. 4, New Ormond-street, in the county of Middlesex, at his office, 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in said county; and published
 by JOHN FRANCIS, of Wellington-street, in said county, Publisher, at 20, Wellington-street aforesaid.—Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Lill & Bisdute, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND, Mr.
 John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, September 28, 1861.

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1771.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1861.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
Stamped Edition, 4d.

NOTICE.

The price of THE ATHENÆUM is from this date THREEPENCE.

Thirty years ago, when THE ATHENÆUM came into the hands of its present Proprietors, its price was Eightpence, and its contents, with advertisements, forty-eight columns. Convinced that the circulation of Literary Journals was restricted by high price, and that every advantage offered to the public would bring increase of circulation and authority, the Proprietors reduced the price one-half—to Fourpence. The experiment succeeded, and cheap Literary Journals became the rule.

The Proprietors have always held to the principle then proved. They have given to the public the benefit of every change in the law, increasing the size of the paper without increase of price, until the average has become about sixty columns of literary matter, with forty columns of advertisements, selected so as to be of general interest.

The Proprietors, taking advantage of the abolition of the Paper Duty, have therefore resolved that the price of THE ATHENÆUM shall in future be THREEPENCE.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—EVENING CLASSES OF LATIN, MATHEMATICS, GREEK, AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

FOUR COURSES OF FIFTEEN LECTURES each will be delivered by the Professors in the College of the respective subjects, on TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, from 7 to 9 p.m. Latin.—The Lectures by Prof. Newman will begin on Thursday, October 17, and continue till Thursday, February 6, inclusive. The subjects of the Lectures will be—Livy, Book V., with comment on the Progress of the Constitution; Cicero, two Muretus. Several Lectures will be delivered on Latin Etymology, and its dependence on other languages.

Mathematics.—The Lectures by Prof. De Morgan will begin on Tuesday, October 23, and continue till Tuesday, February 11. In these Lectures the attention of the student will be specially directed, first, to the acquisition of more power of computation than is usually gained in schools; secondly, to the fundamental points of geometrical and algebraical reasoning.

Greek.—The Lectures by Prof. Malden, A.M., will begin on Thursday, February 13, and continue till Thursday, June 5. The subject of the Lectures will be the Poems of *Æschylus*; and Prof. Malden will also employ part of the time in Lectures upon the Structure of the Greek Language.

Natural Philosophy.—The Lectures by Prof. Potter, A.M., will begin on Tuesday, February 13, and continue till Tuesday, June 5. Fee for each Course, 12 s. 6d., and for the four Courses together, 50 s.; to Masters of unendowed schools and Ushers, under an arrangement proposed by Lord Brougham, for the application of the Patriot Fund, the fee will be, for a single Class, 10s.; for the four Classes 40 s.

OTHER EVENING COURSES.

French.—By Prof. Ch. C. Class on Wednesday and Friday, 7 to 9 p.m. Theoretical and Practical Study of the French Language.—The Lectures will begin on Wednesday, October 16, and continue during the whole session. Fee, 4 s.

Geology.—By Prof. Morris, F.G.S., Thursday, 7 p.m., February to May. The course will include the general principles of Geology and Physical Geography. Fee, 12 s.

Practical Chemistry, Birkbeck Course.—By Prof. Williamson, F.R.S., and assistants. For persons practically engaged in Manufactures. A Course of 15 Lessons, of two hours each, on Mondays and Thursdays, from the beginning of May to the end of June. Hours, 7 to 9 p.m. Fee, including the cost of materials, &c., 2 s. The course will include the most important ordinary operations of the Laboratory.

Animal Physiology.—By John Marshall, Esq., F.R.S., in February, March and April.

Zoology.—By Prof. Dr. Grant, F.R.S., in May and June.

Jurisprudence.—By Prof. Sharpe, LL.D., commencing 28th October.

Political Economy.—By Prof. Waley, M.A., commencing 4th November.

English Law.—By Prof. Russell, LL.B., commencing on the 8th November.

Civil Engineering.—February, March, April and May. By Prof. Poole, F.R.S. Mem. Inst. C.E.

Architecture and Construction.—By Prof. Donaldson, M.I.B.A., Ph. D., during the entire season.

For further particulars, the respective Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of the College.

EDWARD SPENCER BEESLY, A.M.,
Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Laws.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.
Sept., 1861.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.

SESSION 1861—62.

MATRICULATION AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS.

On TUESDAY, the 16th of OCTOBER NEXT, at Ten o'clock, A.M., an EXAMINATION will be held for the MATRICULATION of STUDENTS in the FACULTY OF ARTS, MEDICINE, and LAW, and in the DEPARTMENTS OF CIVIL ENGINEERING and AGRICULTURE.

The EXAMINATIONS for Scholarships will commence on MONDAY, the 21st of OCTOBER. The Council have the power of conferring, at these Examinations, TEN SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS of the value of 40 s. each; viz.—Seven in the Faculty of Arts, Two in the Faculty of Medicine, and One in the Faculty of Law; and FORTY-FIVE JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS, viz.—Fifteen in Literature, and Fifteen in Science, of the value of 20 s. each; Six in Medicine, Three in Law, and Two in Civil Engineering, of the value of 20 s. each; and Four in Agriculture, of the value of 10 s. each; to sixteen of which first year's Students are eligible.

Prospectuses, containing full information as to the subjects of the Examinations, &c., may be had on application to the Registrar.

By order of the President,
ROBERT J. KENNY, Registrar.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—SESSION 1861—62.

PROSPECTUSES of the several Departments of the College MAY BE HAD, on application, at the Office of the College, as follows:—

Faculty of Medicine—Session commencing October 1.
Faculty of Arts and Laws—Session commencing October 15.
Civil Engineering and Architecture—Session commencing October 15.

Practical and Analytical Chemistry—Commencing October 1.
Evening Classes—Commencing October 17.
Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, French, Geology, Practical Chemistry, Animal Physiology, Zoology.

Junior School—Session commencing September 24.
Special Comparative Prospectus of Courses of Instruction applicable to the Examinations for the Public, Civil, Military, and Engineering Services.

CHARLES C. ATKINSON, Secretary.
September, 1861.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

Gentlemen preparing for the Matriculation Examination in January, 1862, are informed that, by permission of the Council, a CLASS will be held at UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, for the purpose of reading the subjects required at that Examination. The Class will meet daily (Saturdays excepted), from 6 to 8 p.m., from October 15th to December 20th. Fee for the Course, 2 s.—For further particulars apply to Dr. ADAMS, University College, London, W.C.

EXAMINATIONS for SCIENCE CERTIFICATES OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

The Annual Examination of the Department of Science and Art, for Certificates as Science Teachers, will commence, at South Kensington, on MONDAY, the 4th of November. Candidates wishing to present themselves must forward their names to the Secretary, Science and Art Department, South Kensington, London, W., on or before the 15th of October, except those coming up in Mechanical and Machine Drawing and Building Construction, who must send in their names by the 5th of October. By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.—CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

The LABORATORY will be opened for the Winter Session on MONDAY, 4th of November. The instruction is under the immediate superintendence of the Professor of Chemistry, Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR, C.B., assisted by Mr. DITTMAR and Mr. WANKLYN, F.R.S.E.

The LECTURES commence on TUESDAY, 5th of November. The HOPE PRIZE, of 50 s. in value, is open for competition to Laboratory Students.

NEW COLLEGE.

The Rev. WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, D.D., Principal.

The CLASSES for the ENSUING SESSION will MEET upon THURSDAY, the 7th of November next.

The INTRODUCTORY LECTURE will be delivered by The Rev. PROFESSOR SKEATON, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of November, at Two o'clock.

The CLASSES for the different Branches of Study will be OPENED as follows:—

Classes.	Days and Hours of Attendance.	Professors.
Divinity { Junior Class ..	Thurs. Nov. 7, Eleven o'clock.	Dr. Buchanan, 51, Lauriston-place.
Senior Class ..	One o'clock.	
Divinity { Junior Class ..	Thurs. Nov. 7, Eleven o'clock.	Dr. Bannerman, 7, Clarendon-crescent.
Senior Class ..	One o'clock.	
Divinity { Junior Class ..	Thurs. Nov. 7, One o'clock.	Dr. Cunningham, 17, Salisbury-road.
Church History { Senior Class ..	Eleven o'clock.	
Hebrew { Junior Class ..	Thurs. Nov. 7, Ten o'clock.	Dr. Duncan, 3, Buccleuch-place.
Original Languages { Senior Class ..	Twelve o'clock.	
Exegetical { Junior Class ..	Thurs. Nov. 7, Ten o'clock.	Prof. Skeaton, 3, Buccleuch-place.
Theology { Senior Class ..	Twelve o'clock.	

According to these arrangements, the Curriculum for Students of Theology will stand thus:

First Year's Students.	Attend—Dr. Duncan's Junior Class at Ten.
	Dr. Duncan's Senior ditto at Eleven.
	Natural Science Class at Twelve.
Second Year's Students.	Attend—Dr. Buchanan's Junior Class at Eleven.
	Dr. Duncan's Senior ditto at Twelve.
	Dr. Cunningham's Junior ditto at One.
Third Year's Students.	Attend—Prof. Skeaton's Junior Class at Ten.
	Dr. Cunningham's Senior Class at Eleven.
	Dr. Buchanan's ditto at One.
Fourth Year's Students.	Attend—Prof. Skeaton's Senior Class at Twelve.
	Dr. Bannerman's ditto at One.

Students of Theology, before entering with the Professors, must Matriculate in the Library, and pay the common Fee to the Librarian.

HEBREW CLASS.

The Rev. A. B. Davidson will conduct the ordinary business of the Junior Hebrew Class, and will also have a separate Class of Hebrew for those who are preparing to enter on the regular Theological Course.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

The Select College Committee have made arrangements for a Class of Natural Science on three days in the week, to be conducted by the Rev. W. B. Cunningham, of Prestonpans, and Mr. Keddie, of Glasgow. It will meet at Twelve o'clock.

JAMES BONAR, Secretary to the Senatus.
New College, Edinburgh.

MINERALOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

London.—Professor TENNANT, F.G.S., will commence a COURSE of LECTURES on MINERALOGY, with a view to facilitate the study of GEOLOGY, and of the Application of Mineral Substances in the ARTS. The Lectures will begin on Friday Morning, October 4th, at a o'clock. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday, at the same hour. Fee, 2 s. 2 s.

R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

PHYSIOLOGY.—ELEMENTARY COURSE

by PROF. BEALE, M.B. F.R.S.—These Lectures will be given at King's College, London, on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, during the Winter Session, at Eight p.m., commencing on October 18th. Every alternate Lecture will be devoted to the Demonstration of Microscopical Specimens, which will be passed round in Portable Microscopes. Fee, 1 s. 1 s. 6d.—For Syllabus apply to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

King's College, London.

THE MICROSCOPE in CLINICAL INVESTIGATION.

Including the Chemical and Microscopical Examination of URINE, SPUTUM, VOMIT, &c.—Dr. BEALE proposes to commence a COURSE of LECTURES and DEMONSTRATIONS on the above subject on October 4th, at 9.30 a.m. Illustrative specimens will be exhibited in portable Microscopes. The Demonstrations will be given at King's College Hospital on the first and third Fridays of the month, during the Winter Session, at 9.30 a.m.—Forwards of admission, apply at the Secretary's Office, King's College.

THE WIFE of a PHYSICIAN, living at the

West-End of London, between Bond-street and Regent-street, wishes to hear of a YOUNG LADY to join her two Daughters, aged 16 and 18 years, in their DAILY STUDIES. An accomplished French Governess residing in the house; and it is thought that the opportunity of securing careful daily teaching and home comfort may be appreciated by some in the neighbourhood, who objects to the associations of a school or college classes.—Address R. H., 21, Piccadilly.

TO PUBLISHERS.—A GENTLEMAN of capital

is desirous of embarking in the PUBLISHING BUSINESS, either as Partner or by Purchase.—Address, in the first instance, to X. Y. Z., care of Mr. Lindley, 19, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C.

TO REPORTERS.—WANTED, immediately,

a REPORTER for a Liverpool Daily Paper. He must be experienced, and perfectly competent as a Verbatim Reporter.—Apply to the Editor of the 'Daily Post,' Lord-street, Liverpool.

THE PRESS.—A Gentleman, long engaged on

a Morning Paper, having a considerable portion of his time unemployed, wishes to arrange for the EDITING or SUB-EDITING of a Metropolitan Weekly Paper; or to WRITE ARTICLES for Country Papers. He would undertake the Management of a Local Paper within two hours' railway ride from London.—Address R. S., care of C. H. May, 23, Clement's-lane, City.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—The

Advertiser offers his Services for the Management of the Publishing Department of a Daily Journal. Has had several years' experience, and is thoroughly conversant with all details in connection with the business.—Is possessed of untiring energy, and can be well recommended.—Is a competent Book-keeper and Accountant.—Address R. W. H., 10, Hill-place, Edinburgh.

BOOKSELLERS and PUBLISHERS.—

WANTED, by a Gentleman of great experience in the Bookselling and Publishing Trade, a SITUATION where responsibility and confidence are required. Is able to take the management of the business in the absence of the Proprietor, and superintendence for some years past. Understands the Export Trade; good Correspondent. First-class References.—Address F. J., Post-Office, Croydon.

REQUIRED A GENTLEMAN, having a good

knowledge of EDUCATIONAL and GEOGRAPHICAL LITERATURE, to represent an English Firm, and to introduce their Publications to the Heads of Schools and Colleges throughout the United Kingdom.—Apply, by letter, stating qualifications and salary expected, addressed D.M.T., Post-office, 180, Strand, London.

TO PUBLISHERS and BOOKSELLERS.—

The ADVERTISER is desirous to obtain a SITUATION as above. Has had 17 years' experience in a large Publishing House, and well versed in making up Publishing, Commission, and Paper and Print Accounts.—Address T. S., 77, Fleet-street, E.C.

TALES WANTED.—80 s., 50 s., 20 s., and 10 s.

will be given for FOUR suitable ORIGINAL TALES, according to their length and interest. Only Tales of to-day, of a pleasant, sprightly nature, are desired. Historical and "Bohemian" Novelties, and all Translations, are quite useless. Strict confidence concerning authorship will be observed, the names not being required for publication. Unacceptable MSS. will be carefully returned, but no guarantee given in case of accident.—Address NOVILLER, care of Messrs. Carle & Lamb, 133, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

GERMAN and FRENCH LANGUAGES.—

TO PRINCIPALS of COLLEGES, GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, and OTHERS.—An English Gentleman, aged 48, who has from childhood mostly resided on the Continent, and had very great experience in Tuition, from having been many years Professor of Modern Languages and Teacher Examiner in a Foreign University, as well as French and German Master in several Public Schools—one of which is Government Institute for the Education of the Daughters of the Noblesse.—Wishes to obtain, about New Year, in his own country, a Scholastic or other engagement, suitable to his acquirements. He is thoroughly acquainted with the principal European languages; has travelled extensively in both hemispheres in an extremely responsible capacity, and is prepared to furnish the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) Letters, from the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertisement

MISS HOLTHAM, formerly of Bowdon, Cheshire. RECEIVES A FEW YOUNG LADIES requiring social yet select Companionship in their Studies.—For Terms and References apply to **MISS HOLTHAM**, 21, Powis-square, Brighton.

THE COMMERCIAL, ENGINEERING, AND SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, beautifully situated near CHESTER. This School, recognised by the SECRETARY OF STATE for India, "as possessing an efficient Class for Civil Engineering," offers a sound English Education, and, in addition, Classics and the Modern Languages. Particular attention is given to Mathematics and Practical Chemistry. The Instruction in Drawing is on the system of the Department of Science and Art. Each Pupil is provided with a separate sleeping apartment.—For particulars, apply to the Rev. **ASAPUR RICE**, College, Chester.

BEDFORD COLLEGE (for Ladies), 47 and 48, BEDFORD-SQUARE. SESSION 1861-62.

The INAUGURAL LECTURE on the Opening of the Session will be delivered by **E. S. BEESLY**, Esq. A.M., on WEDNESDAY, October 9th, at 2 o'clock. Admissions, free to Ladies and Gentlemen on presenting their Visiting Cards.

JANE MARTINEAU, Hon. Sec.

BEDFORD COLLEGE (for Ladies), 47 and 48, BEDFORD-SQUARE.

The CLASSES will BEGIN on THURSDAY, October 10th. A few Pupils for the College and School are received as Boarders within the College, under the superintendence of the Lady-Resident.

JANE MARTINEAU, Hon. Sec.

BRUNSWICK SCHOOL, LEAMINGTON. OXFORD MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

The only First-Class Certificate awarded for the last two years at Birmingham, the Examining Centre for the Midland Counties, has just been gained by a Pupil of Brunswick School, Leamington. Three other Boys from this School passed their Examination. Prospectuses on application.

J. H. HAWLEY, Principal.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.—COMPTON for Sandhurst, Woolwich, or the Staff College, and Candidates for Direct Commissions or Staff Appointments, are PREPARED in all the Branches (compulsory and optional) of their Programmes, at the Practical Military College, Sandhurst, S.W.—Apply for Prospectuses, &c. to Captain LEWIS.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, SOHO-SQUARE.—**MRS. WAGHORN**, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools, to her REGISTER of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON. Mr. and Mrs. R. H. CLARKE,

30, Oakley-square, Hampstead-road, N.W.

RECEIVE A FEW YOUNG GENTLEMEN attending the Classes, and provide for them a comfortable home, with every facility for study.

References:—Rev. J. C. Harrison, 24, Queen's-road, Regent's Park; J. G. Wilkinson, M.D., 4, St. John's Villas, Finchley-road; James Walton, Esq., 28, Upper Gower-street, W.C.

LESSONS in HEBREW, according to an easy method, which a long experience has proved successful, given to Beginners and Adults at their own residence.—Address **Mr. J. LEVINS**, 48, Great Russell-street, opposite the British Museum.

MORNING PREPARATORY CLASS for the SONS of GENTLEMEN, 13, Somerset-street, Portman-square.—STUDIES will be RESUMED on THURSDAY, October 10th.—For Circulars and particulars apply to the **MISS WOODMAN**, as above.

EDUCATION.—A Tutor, of Eleven Years' Experience in Teaching, RECEIVES SIX PUPILS and prepares them thoroughly for the Public Schools or Universities. Inclusive terms, 120*l.* per annum.—Address **DR. EAGLETON**, Havering, Essex.

EDUCATION.—**Banks of the Meuse**, Belgium.—A Married, Protestant GENTLEMAN, recently Professor in a Foreign University, and residing in a healthy, picturesque district, desires to RECEIVE two or three GENTLEMEN'S SONS, to whom he can offer every educational advantage. Unexceptionable references given and required.—For fuller Particulars, apply to **T. W.**, 28, Rue Beillard, Brussels.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES—Sanskrit, Arabic, Hebrew, Hindustani, Persian, and Bengali—are TAUGHT by the Rev. G. SMALL, M.A. M.B.A. &c. 10 years Missionary in India, and above 10 years a Teacher of those Languages since his return home, at 8, FEATHERSTONE-BUILDINGS, Holborn, W.C.

EDUCATION.—BLACKHEATH PREPARATORY SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Mount Granville House, Granville Park, Lewisham, near the Heath and Park. Principal—**MR. EDMUND COULDERY**. Terms:—Pupils not exceeding 12 years of age, 25*l.* per annum, which includes all Books, the French and Latin Languages, Laundry and Church-sitting. No extra. Quarter from entrance.

LADIES' DRAWING CLASSES.—**MR. B. R. GREEN**, Member of the New Society of Painters in Water-Colour, Author of the 'Rustic Drawing Models,' 'Heads after the Antique,' 'Landscape Perspective,' &c., RECEIVES SIX YOUNG LADIES, two Mornings in the week, for instruction in Drawing and Painting.—For terms, &c. apply at 41, Fitzroy-square; or of Messrs. Rowley, 51, Rathbone-place.

TUTOR.—NON-RESIDENT.—A Protestant Gentleman, of ten years' experience in Teaching, wishes to form an Engagement as above in a Family or first-rate School. His acquirements comprise English in all its branches, French, Classics, Geometry, and Mathematics.—Address **X. Y. Z.**, Post-Office, Hampstead, N.W.

JUST PUBLISHED, with Illustrations, and may be had by all lovers of flowers, free and post-paid, on application, **THE FLORAL GUIDE to WINDOW, CONSERVATORY and OUT-DOOR GARDENING**; showing how the most beautiful and rare plants can be secured in April and May as during August and September.—**BANA & BUNN**, 13, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER, (in connexion with the University of London.) SESSION 1861-62.

The COLLEGE will OPEN for the SESSION on MONDAY, the 7th of October, 1861. The Session will terminate in July, 1862. Principal—**J. G. GREENWOOD**, B.A.

COURSES of INSTRUCTION will be given in the following departments, viz.:

Classics—Prof. J. G. Greenwood, B.A.
Comparative Grammar, English Language and Literature, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy—Prof. A. J. Scott, M.A.
Mathematics—Prof. A. Sandeman, M.A.
Natural Philosophy—Prof. R. B. Clifton, B.A.
History, Jurisprudence and Political Economy—Prof. R. C. Christie, M.A.
Chemistry Elementary, Analytical and Practical—Prof. Henry E. Roscoe, B.A. Ph.D. F.R.S.
Natural History (for this Session, Geology and Botany)—Prof. W. C. Williamson, M.R.C.S.L. F.R.S.
Oriental Languages—Prof. T. Theodoros.
French—Mons. A. Podelvinsky.
German—Mr. T. Theodoros.
Elocution—Mr. C. W. Davis, B.A.

EVENING CLASSES, for persons not attending the day classes, include the following subjects of instruction, viz.:—English Language and Literature, Logic, Classics, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, History, Political Economy, Chemistry, Natural History, French and Elocution.

ADDITIONAL LECTURES, on which the attendance is optional, and without fee, viz.:—On the Greek of the New Testament; on the Hebrew of the Old Testament; on the Relations of Religion to the Life of the Scholar.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.
The VICTORIA SCHOLARSHIP, for competition in classical learning; annual value 50*l.*, tenable for two years.

The WELLINGTON SCHOLARSHIP, for competition in the critical knowledge of the Greek Text of the New Testament; annual value 50*l.*, tenable for one year.

The DALTON SCHOLARSHIPS, viz.:—Two scholarships in Chemistry, annual value 50*l.* each, tenable for two years; Two scholarships in Mathematics, annual value 25*l.* each, tenable for one year.

DALTON PRIZES in Chemistry will also be offered.

The DALTON PRIZE in Natural History, value 15*l.*, given annually.

Dinner will be provided within the College walls for such as may desire it.

The Principal will attend at the College, for the purpose of receiving Students, on Thursday, the 3rd, and Friday, the 4th of October, from 11 A.M. to 2 P.M.

Further particulars as to the Day and Evening Classes will be found in Prospectuses, which may be had from Mr. Nicolson, at the College, Quay-street, Manchester.

J. G. GREENWOOD, B.A., Principal.
JOHN P. ASTON,
Solicitor and Secretary to the Trustees, St. James's Chambers, South King-street, Manchester.

EDUCATION in HANOVER.—DR. AUGUSTUS W. PETERS, No. 5, Glockengasse, Hanover, a Protestant, and a Graduate of the University of Göttingen, assisted by an English Graduate, and by a Member of the Université de France, resident in the Establishment and exclusively attached to it, as well as the most eminent Professors of the town, RECEIVES a select number of PUPILS, the sons of Gentlemen, for whom, while the strictest attention is paid to their studies, all the comforts of a cheerful home are provided. The Pupils are admitted to attend Divine Service in the King's English Chapel, German in its purest dialect and French are made the medium of conversation. Terms from 60 to 80 guineas, no extra whatever. References given to the Hanoverian Legation in London.

DR. KINKEL'S GERMAN CLASSES for LADIES will recommence in the second week of October, at his house, 22, Bloomsbury-road, Paddington, W. The LECTURES on METAPHYSICAL and MODERN ART will begin on Thursday, October 10, at half-past 3, in the Theatre of the South Kensington Museum. The LECTURES on ANCIENT ART to begin January 8, at Dr. Kinkel's house.—Particulars in the Prospectus.

MONS. TOURRIER'S FRENCH CLASSES for LADIES, at Islington, Highgate, Notting-hill, Kensington, Hammersmith, Richmond, and his residence, 41, Manchester-street, W. His ANNUAL CLASSES for GOVERNESSES begins Saturday, October 12th, at half-past five.—Monsieur Tourrier is the Author of 'French as Spoken,' 'The Model Book,' 'Self-Teaching French Grammar,' 'Juvenile Grammar,' &c.

FRENCH, Italian, German.—9, OLD BOND-STREET.—**DR. ALTSCHUL**, Author of 'First German Reading-Book,' (dedicated to Her Majesty the Duchess of Sutherland), &c. M. Philol. Soc. Prof. Elocution.—TWO LANGUAGES TAUGHT in the same lesson, or alternately, on the same Terms as One, at the pupil's or at his house. Each language spoken in his PRIVATE LESSONS, and select CLASSES for Ladies and Gentlemen. French and Italian, and many pursuits of life, the Universities, Army and Civil Service Examinations.

MR. B. H. SMART, REMOVED to 76, CHARLWOOD-STREET, Belgrave-road, S.W., continues to INSTRUCT CLERICAL and other PUPILS in ELOCUTION, to attend CLASSES for English generally, and to engage for Readings.—The INTRODUCTION to GRAMMAR on its TRUE BASIS, with relation to Logic and Rhetoric, price 1*s.* of all Booksellers.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—WANTED, by an experienced ENGRAVER, a respectable Youth as an APPRENTICE, for term of five years. Premium moderate.—Address **F. M.**, 13, Chichester-place, King's-cross, W.C.

APPROPRIATE DRAWING-ROOM PRESENTS for OCTOBER.—The 'VICTORIA' 'EUGENIE' and 'IMPERIAL' SETS of TYNS REGISTERED HYACINTH GLASSES, complete, with Hyacinths and Supports. Sent, carriage paid, for 3*l.* These form the handsomest groups of ornaments for the culture of flowers ever offered for sale. London Agents: **BANA & BUNN**, 13, King-street (opposite the Garrick Club), Covent-garden, W.C.

FOR INVALIDS.—A Lady wishes to find a Situation for a German Deaconess (now in London) as NURSE to an Invalid Lady or Child. Has been many years attached to the Deaconess Home, at Dresden; understands all kinds of Nursing, and would take entire charge of an Invalid. Salary, 25*l.* For further particulars apply to Miss T. 168, Marylebone-road, London; or Miss P., Post-Office, Windermer.

MR. J. D. HARDING'S PATENT LEAD TABLETS, with File, Box, Holders and Stumps complete. Effects can with them be obtained which are not within the compass of any other Lead Pen.—Sole Manufacturers, **WINBOR & NEWTON**, 36, Bathbone-place, London. Sold by all Artists' Colourmen and Stationers.

A PUBLISHER, in the first thoroughfare in the City, has room for another PUBLICATION, on commission or otherwise.—Apply to A. B., 80, Fleet-street.

TO BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, and PRINTERS.—**MR. HOLMES** is instructed to introduce a PARTNER in a First-class Business, returning over 5,000*l.* a year. Establishing a nearly half a century, in a flourishing Market Town, about 50 miles from London. The coming Partner must be a member of the Church of England.—For particulars address Mr. HOLMES, Agent, Accountant, and Valuer to the Trade, 48, Paternoster-row.

STEPHEN HELLER, CHARLES HALLE, A. Benedict, Lindsay Sloper, M. Sainton-Dolby, Misses Goddard, Poole and Rubini, and many other Portraits lately published in CARTE DE VISITE, by H. HERRING, Photographer, 137, Regent-street, London. Price 1*s.* 6*d.* each, by post. Lists free on application. The Trade supplied.

CURIOUS, SCARCE and STANDARD BOOKS.—CATALOGUE for OCTOBER NOW READY, containing many articles of rarity, sent free, by post, for one stamp. BOOKS BOUGHT in ANY QUANTITY.

C. J. SKERT, 10, King William-street, Charing Cross, W.C.

GRATIS and POSTAGE FREE.—A CLEARANCE SALE CATALOGUE of New and Popular BOOKS, the published price of which varies from 1*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*, now reduced in price, commencing at 4*d.* up to 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* All new, and warranted perfect in every respect, and precisely the same as if the full price were paid.—**T. GILBERT**, No. 4, Copthall-buildings, (back of the Bank of England), E.C. Copy the address.

Just published,

WILLIAMS & NORGATE'S SCHOOL-CATALOGUE of French, German, Greek and Latin, and other School-Books, and Maps and Atlases. Post free on application. 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

TO BOOK-BUYERS.—A List of Cheap Second-hand STANDARD BOOKS in English History, Biography, Poetry and the Drama, Voyages and Travels, and General Literature. Send stamp for postage.

W. HEATH, 407, Oxford-street, London.

J. M. W. TURNER, R.A.—To Students and others interested in the Works of the above Master.—The original ETCHINGS made by Turner for the LIBER STUDIORUM being now unobtainable except by fortunate accident, Mr. Huskin has kindly permitted Photographs to be taken from his own Collection of the Etchings (including the unpublished ones). They may now be had, price 2*s.* each (if by post, postage and packing, 6*d.*), of Wm. Waad, 124, Victoria-road, Islington, N. A List sent on application.

THE LITTLE MODEL MAKER.—The TEMPLE of MEMPHIS.—This consists of two richly-carved sheets of cardboard, seventeen inches long, fourteen inches wide, by means of which, and an accompanying Description, a Young Person may easily construct a complete Model of the celebrated Temple of Memphis, Sphynx, Obelisks, &c. &c.—**JOSEPH, MYERS & CO.** 144, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C. Price, Plain, 1*s.*, and Coloured, 1*s.* 6*d.*, in a neat envelope.

THE AQUARIUM.—LLOYD'S PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS for TANK MANAGEMENT, with Descriptive and Priced List, 12*s.* pages and 101 Engravings, post 1*s.* 6*d.*, on application at the Book Office at W. ALFORD LLOYD, Portland-road, Regent's Park, London, W.

"Many manuals have been published upon aquaria, but we confess we have seen nothing for practical utility like this."—*Rev.* Oct. 14, 1860.

MAYALL'S PORTRAIT GALLERIES, 224 and 226, REGENT-STREET.

Photographs, Stereographs, and Daguerotypes

Taken Daily.
"Mr. Mayall stands supreme in Portraiture, and is unrivalled for breadth, manner and finish. Either from the character of his sitters, or the taste of his composition, his portraits appear more dignified, self-possessed, and aristocratic, than those of any other photographer."—*A. Thomson.*

FAMILY TICKETS to HASTINGS, ST. LEONARDS, and EASTBOURNE, for one or more persons, available for ONE MONTH, or for extended periods, from Victoria, London Bridge, and Norwood Junction Stations, at REDUCED FARES, by the BRIGHTON and SOUTH COAST LINE, on application at the Book Office at the above Stations, or at 43, Regent-circus, Piccadilly. Fares, there and back: to Hastings and St. Leonards, First Class (by Express Trains), 25*s.*; by Ordinary Trains, 31*s.*; Second Class (by Express), 20*s.*; by Ordinary, 18*s.*. To Eastbourne, by both Ordinary and Express Trains, First Class, 20*s.*; Second Class, 14*s.*

BRIGHTON, HASTINGS, EASTBOURNE, WORTHING, ST. LEONARDS and the SOUTH-COAST WATERING PLACES.—Weekly, Fortnightly, Monthly, and other Season Tickets, issued from London Bridge and Victoria, at the usual low rates.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, or IMITATION WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, Fac-Similes of our most Talented Artists. Every Subject ever published (500 kept in Stock). The titles of Twelve Subjects will be given from time to time in this Journal, forming ultimately a complete Catalogue of all published. Section No. 37, beginning after the Week, Standard, 1*h.* 12, 25 by 19—Venice, Rouvenet, 1*h.* 24, 25 by 18—Paris, Boys, 1*h.* 25, 15—Lake of Thun, Harding, 1*h.* 25, 25 by 18—Hawking Party, F. Taylor, 1*h.* 25, 15 by 15—Approving Critic, Hunt, 1*h.* 6*d.*, 14 by 17—Tivoli, Cicéri, 8*s.*, 15 by 21—Gateway, Heidelberg, Chapuy, 8*s.*, 17 by 15—Summer Moonlight, Canziani, 8*s.*, 7*d.*, 21 by 15—Funch Boat, Cooke, 7*s.*, 17 by 20—English Broad Scene, Crewick, 7*s.*, 15 by 15—Thimblemore, Bowthorn; 5*s.*, 15 by 13.—Catalogues.

JOHN MABLEY, 143, Strand, W.C.

MABLEY'S IMITATION OIL PAINTINGS.—Originated by J. Mabley, 143, Strand, May, 1858. Eight Hundred Examples after English Masters on view. Catalogues.

J. MABLEY, 143, Strand, W.C.

GOOD FRAMES CHEAP.—Good Work, Good Materials, Good Fitting. One Hundred and Fifty Designs, from the most simple to the most elaborate. The adaptation of designs of Frames to Subjects made a study. No Charge for Packing or Carriage. Catalogues on view.

J. MABLEY, 143, Strand, W.C.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BANKING COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1867.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and **BILLS** issued upon **ADELAIDE, PORT ADELAIDE, GAWLER, ROBE, and WALLAROO.** Approved Drafts negotiated and sent for collection.

Every description of Banking business conducted with Victoria and New South Wales through the Company's Agents.

WILLIAM PURDY, Manager.

84, Old Broad-street, E.C.

ITALY AND THE EAST.—The Travelling

Student in Architecture of the Royal Academy of Arts, London, (at present in the South of France,) offers his services to any NOBLEMAN or GENTLEMAN ABOUT TO TRAVEL, to whom his knowledge of the Fine Arts and Sketching would be of value.—Address J. E. care of Mr. Cates, 7, Whitehall-yard, London, S.W., who will also answer any inquiries.

BOOKBINDING—in the MONASTIC, GROELIER, MAIOLI and ILLUMINATED styles, in the most superior manner, by English and Foreign workmen.

JOSEPH ZAEHNSDORF

BOOKBINDER TO THE KING OF HANOVER,

English and Foreign Bookbinder,

30, BRYDGES-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN, W.C.

ESTIMATES FOR LITHOGRAPHY,

ENGRAVING and PRINTING,

Promptly furnished by

ASHBEE & DANGERFIELD,

Lithographic Artists and Printers in Colours,

Engravers on Wood and Copper,

Copper-plate and General Printers,

22, BEDFORD-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.

STAINED GLASS and WALL PAINTING.

Notice of Removal.

MESSRS. CLAYTON & BELL,

(Late of 244, Cardington-street, Euston-square.)

Have Removed to

211, REGENT-STREET, W.,

(Adjoining the Polytechnic Institution.)

Premises affording them accommodation and facilities more completely suited to the necessities of their work than were attainable at their old establishment.

PARCELS, TO ALL PARTS OF THE

WORLD.

By WHEATLEY & CO.'S (late Wagborn,) Parcel Express, Passenger, and Insurance Agency.

DAILY.—To the Continent, Spain.

WEEKLY.—Portugal, Mediterranean, Egypt, Arabia, Africa, Canada, America.

MONTHLY.—India, China, Eastern Seas, Ceylon, Turkey, Adriatic, California, West Indies, Central America.

MONTHLY.—Australia, New Zealand, Cape Colonies, Western Africa, Mexico, Brazil, Pacific.

Tariffs, with through rates to 100 places, apply at 22, Regent-street, S.W.: Chaplin, Regent-street, W.; 126, Cheapside, E.C.; and the Chief Office, 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

TO BE SOLD, a 9-feet REFLECTING TELE-

SCOPE, 9-inch Speculum, by the late celebrated Manufacturers, Messrs. Short & Ramsden, of London, equatorially mounted—a very rare instrument of the kind—the property of an elderly gentleman, declining its further use.—Apply to A. ANSAHAM & Co., Opticians, 20, Lord-street, Liverpool.

APIETON MEN YAOB.

BATH HOT MINERAL WATER SANA-

TORIUM, in conjunction with the Roman or Improved

Turkish Bath.—This handsome, airy and commodious building, situated at the immediate source of the most celebrated Hot

Springs of the City, so famed for their efficacy in Pains, Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatism, Chronic Affections and Cutaneous

Diseases, and in Dyspepsia, Debility, deficient Nervous Energy, &c., gives the inmates the great advantage of having the spacious

Mineral Baths, Turkish Bath, &c., without quitting the building. The whole has been fitted up at a large outlay, with special regard

to the requirements of the invalid, affording the comforts and appliances of a first-class Boarding Establishment. An eminent

Physician is attached to the Institution.—For Terms and all Particulars, address MR. PENLEY, Sanatorium, Bath.

HYDROPATHY.—SUDBROOK PARK,

near Richmond, Surrey.—Physician, Dr. E. W. LANE,

M.A., M.D., Edin.

THE TURKISH BATH on the premises, under Dr. Lane's Medical direction.

HYDROPATHY.—WINTER TERMS.—The

BEULAH-SPA HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT,

Upper Norwood, within twenty minutes' walk of the Crystal

Palace, is open for the reception of Patients and Visitors. The

latter can have all the advantages, if desired, of a private

Residence. Terms: Patients, from 3 guineas; Visitors, from 2

guineas, according to accommodation.—Particulars of Dr.

BITTENDEN, M.D., the Resident Physician.

PICTURES.—MR. FLATOU'S LAST EXHI-

BITION of high-class MODERN PICTURES, at Messrs.

HAYWARD & LEGGAT'S GALLERY, 23, Cornhill.—MR.

FLATOU has to announce that he will, on MONDAY, Octo-

ber 14th, OPEN A GALLERY with the remaining portion

of his choice Collection of the Works of British Artists, prior

to his retiring from picture-dealing, as in future he intends

devoting his entire attention to the forthcoming important work

by W. P. Frith, R.A., The Railway Station, which will be com-

pleted in March next. The Collection includes some of the choicest

specimens by the following eminent Artists:—Sir E. Landseer,

R.A., Sir D. Wilkie, R.A., W. P. Frith, R.A., C. Stanfield, R.A.,

T. Grewick, R.A., D. Roberts, R.A., F. R. Pickersill, R.A.,

J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole,

R.A., A. E. Muldoon, R.A., W. E. Bay, R.A., T. Ford,

A.R.A., T. S. Cooper, A.R.A., F. Goodall, A.R.A., E. Frost,

A.R.A., R. Ansell, A.R.A., F. Stone, A.R.A., H. O'Neil, A.R.A.,

E. W. Cooke, A.R.A., Marcus Stone, J. W. Oakes, G. E. Hicks,

G. Chambers, G. Lane, P. Nasmyth, Müller, Bright, Middleton,

F. D. Hardy, H. H. Hill, H. C. Linnell, B. Barter, Knight,

Grant, Passmore, Louis Haghe, Hensell, Hemslay, Morland, &c.

DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS, sent, carriage

paid.—Collection "D," 21a, for conservatory and out-door

decoration, contains Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Crocus, Snow-

drops, Ranunculus, Anemones, Iris, Scillas, Ixias, Sparaxis and

Joniouli. The Partisan Collection, "J," 21a, contains the most

suitable and showy bulbs for the decoration of the Flower

Garden.—Bathons, Tulipen and Fritschie, 12, King-street

(opposite the Garrick Club), Covent-garden, W.C.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHS.—

VIEWS IN SWITZERLAND and SAVOY.—

The Col de St. Theodule.
Monte Rosa and the Lykamm.
The Matterhorn from the Riffl.
Lausanne from the Signal.

The Valley of Sixt.
Aiguilles d'Iru, Verte, Charmos, Grands Jorasses, &c., from
Mont Buet.

The Montanvers Hôtel and Aiguille du Charmos.
The Summit of Mont Blanc from the Grands Mulets.

Price 10s. 6d. each.
The Chain of Mont Blanc from Mont Buet, an extensive

panorama on a grand scale, 3s.
Specimens of the above are now on view. Orders for the same

will be executed in the order in which they are received.
Preparing for publication:—A New and Interesting Series of

Views around Zermatt—a Panorama from the Ogliesshorn, &c.
Catalogues will be ready shortly.

T. H. GLADWELL, Printeller, Publisher and Importer of Foreign
Photographs, 21, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

N.B. A complete Collection of all the Swiss Photographs and
Lithographs yet published.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,

No. CCXXXII. OCTOBER.—ADVERTISEMENTS and

BILLS intended for insertion cannot be received later than
WEDNESDAY NEXT.

London: LUTHERMAN and Co. 20, Paternoster-row.

ADVERTISEMENTS must be sent early, if

for insertion of the same Week in LLOYD'S WEEKLY
LONDON NEWS, which, since its REDUCTION in PRICE, and

great improvement in every department, has increased its circula-

tion to the enormous amount of FOUR HUNDRED and
NINETY THOUSAND COPIES.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. CCXX,

will be published NEXT WEEK.

Contents.

I. SHELLEY'S LIFE AND CHARACTER.

II. LIFE, ENTERPRISE, AND PERIL IN COAL-MINES.

III. THE IMMUTABILITY OF THE LAWS OF NATURE.

IV. NEWTON AS A SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERER.

V. GROWTH OF ENGLISH POETRY.

VI. PLUTARCH.

VII. EDUCATION.—THE POOREST CLASSES.

VIII. M. DE TOCQUEVILLE.

IX. ADJUSTMENT OF THE CHURCH-RATE QUESTION.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

Just published,

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW,

NEW SERIES.

No. XL. OCTOBER, 1861.

Contents.

I. MR. GOLDWIN SMITH ON THE STUDY OF HIS-

TORY.

II. BIOGRAPHY, PAST AND PRESENT.

III. A VISIT TO THE MORMONS.

IV. COUNT DE OAVOUR.

V. THE APOCALYPSE.

VI. THE RIVAL AMERICAN CONFEDERACIES.

VII. TRADES' UNIONS.

CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE.—1. Theology and Philo-

sophy.—2. Politics, Sociology, and Travels.—3. Science.—

4. History and Biography.—5. Belles-Lettres.

London: George Manwaring (Successor to John Chapman), 8,

King William-street, Strand.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW,

No. 68, price 6s., is now Ready.

Contents.

1. Life of Professor Forbes.

2. Old Iceland.—The Burnt Njal.

3. Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

4. Discoveries—Old or New.

5. Christianity and the Two Civilizations.

6. Bacon and his Critics.

7. Steam Husbandry.

8. Our Relations with America.

9. Individual Liberty and Social Right.

10. Epilogue on Affairs and Books.

London: Jackson, Walford & Hodder, 18, St. Paul's Churchyard;

and Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Stationers' Hall-court.

NEW QUARTERLY REVIEW,

No. XXXIX., for OCTOBER, price 2s. 6d., contains:—

Icelandic Literature.—The Elder Edda.

Scripture and Anti-Scripture.

The British Association at Manchester.

Turkey.

Summary of Literature of the Quarter.—Biography.—Guide-Books.

—History.—Science and Art.—Poetry.—Novels.—Miscellaneous.

London: Robert Hardwicke, 122, Piccadilly.

TRIUMPH OF PHIDIAS.

THE ART-JOURNAL for OCTOBER, price

2s. 6d., contains Engravings from the following Pictures:—

WILKIE'S MAID OF SARAGOSSA, Turner's SHIPWRECK, and

ECCO HOMO, by Morais.

Among the Literary Contributions are—

MEMORIALS OF THE MEDICI.

THE TRIUMPH OF PHIDIAS. By W. Thornbury.

THE NEW FOREIGN OFFICE: THE QUESTION OF

STYLE.

ROME, AND HER WORKS OF ART. Part 14. THE GAL-

LERIES FARNESE AND DORIA. By J. Dafforne. Illus-

trated.

ORIGIN AND NOMENCLATURE OF PLAYING CARDS.

Chap. III. By Dr. William Bell.

THE BELGIAN ARTISTIC CONGRESS.

NEW GROSVENOR HOTEL.

CARTES-DE-VISITE.

PILGRIMS OF THE MIDDLE AGES. Part I. By the Rev.

E. L. Cutts. Illustrated.

THE HUDSON. Part 21. By Benson J. Lossing. Illustrated.

do. do. do.

James S. Virtue, 26, Ivy-lane.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE,

No. 346, for OCTOBER, price 2s. 6d.

Contents.

1. The House by the Churchyard: a Sonnet of Chappellized.
2. The Twin Curves in American Society.
3. Salmon Fishing in the Canadian River Meise.
4. The Story of a Punish Wife. By Edwin Arnold.
5. A Peep into Recent French Books.
6. A Gossip on Eating.
7. Up and Down of Family History.
8. An Only Son. By the Author of 'Artist and Craftsman.'

Part IX.

9. Polish Customs and Incidents.
10. A Stroll over Donnybrook Fair-green.
11. A New Leaf Turned Over, A.D. 1861.

Dublin: George Herbert. London: Hurst & Blackett.

On the 1st of October, No. IV. price 2s. 6d.

THE MEDICAL CRITIC and

PSYCHOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

Edited by FORBES WINSLOW, M.D. D.C.L. Oxon.

Contents.

Quarterly Retrospect.
1. The Study of Medicine.
2. The Case of the Egyptian
Frigate at Liverpool, with
Remarks on the Causation
of Fever, &c. By Garin
Milroy, M.D. F.R.C.P.
3. The Statistics of Suicide.
4. Female Phylidia.
5. Orientalism.
6. Swedenborg's Dream.
7. On the Educational Treat-
ment of Crisians. By J.
Munday, M.D., of Moravia.

8. Medical Students.—A New
Generation.
9. The Star of Lunacy in
England.
10. Unrecognized Insanity.
11. On Hallucinations in their
Relation to Medical Juris-
prudence. By A. Briere
de Boismont.
12. Medical Gossip.
13. Literary Gossip and Record.
Foreign Medical-Psychologi-
cal Literature.
Obituary.

London: John W. Davies, 44, Prince-street, Leicester-square.

Sales by Auction

Minerals.

MR. J. C. STEVENS will SELL by AUC-

TION, at his Great Room, 38, King-street, Covent-

garden, on TUESDAY, October 8, at half-past 12 o'clock pre-

cisely, the valuable COLLECTION of MINERALS, formed by

the late Mr. SHIFFIELD, and sold by order of the Representa-

tives of the late Edward Collins, Esq., of Frowlesworth, Leicestershire,

and Maisie Hill, Greenwich. Particularly rich in Precious

Metals, and containing many scarce and fine specimens of the

most rare substances. Also, the two Mahogany Cabinets that

contained them.

May be viewed on the day prior and morning of Sale, and Cata-

logues had.

Ancient Arms and Weapons of War.

MR. J. C. STEVENS will SELL by AUC-

TION, at his Great Room, 38, King-street, Covent-garden,

on TUESDAY, October 8, at half-past 12 o'clock pre-

cisely, AN EXTENSIVE COLLECTION of FIRE-ARMS, selected with the greatest

care by a Gentleman Amateur, to exhibit, in the most perfect man-

ner, a gradual series from the earliest times to the present, with

illustrative Specimens of Eastern Weapons, Ancient Ordnance of

Portable Cannon, Match-lock, Wheel-lock, Trick-lock, Early and

Late Fire-lock. With most interesting Specimens, showing the

development and perfection of the Percussion principle. Also a

valuable Series of dated and other Rifles, showing that many of

the best in use in ancient times have been adopted by modern

inventors.

May be viewed on the day prior and morning of Sale, and illus-

trated Catalogues had, 6d. each.

Classical, Theological, and Miscellaneous Books.

MR. HODGSON will SELL by AUCTION,

at his New Rooms, the corner of Fleet-street and Chancery-

lane, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, October 7 and 8, at half-past

12, a COLLECTION of CLASSICAL, THEOLOGICAL, and

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

To be viewed, and Catalogues had.

80,000 Volumes of Popular Modern Books, Railway

Reading, &c., in fancy boards and cloth.

MR. HODGSON will SELL by AUCTION,

at his New Rooms, the corner of Fleet-street and Chancery-

lane, on WEDNESDAY, October 9, and two following days, at

half-past 12 precisely, upwards of

EIGHTY THOUSAND VOLUMES of POPULAR BOOKS,

Railway Reading, Juvenile and Entertaining Publications, &c.,

comprising 1,800 The Illustrated Boys' Own Treasury, crown 8vo.

(sells 5s.), 2,000 The Illustrated Girls' Own Treasury, crown 8vo.

(sells 5s.), 2,000 The Girls' Birthday Book, crown 8vo. (sells 6s.),

1,800 The Story of the Well-known Guest, 4 vols. royal 8vo.—2,400 All

Round the World, 2 vols. 4to.—480 Christmas Week and its Stories,

fcap. (sells 3s. 6d.)—640 Struggles of York and Lancaster, fcap.

(sells 3s. 6d.)—3,500 vols. of Mayne Reid's Interesting Series of

Tales—500 The Illustrated Byron, imperial 8vo.—500 The Baddi-

ngton Pezragge, by G. A. Sala, 3 vols. post 8vo.—10,000 vols. of The

First-Class Library (sells 2s. each), comprising The Finest Girl in

Bloomersbury, Twice Round the Clock, After Office Hours, Jest and

Earnest, Criminal Celebrities, and others—2,000 Make Your Home,

by G. A. Sala, fcap. (sells 2s.)—1,000 Recollections of a Game

Dealer, fcap. (sells 1s.)—1,500 The Detective's Notebook, fcap.

(sells 2s.)—200 Mary Stuart, by A. Dumas, fcap. (sells 2s.)—200

Charles the Bold, by A. Dumas, fcap. (sells 2s.)—and many Thou-

Important Literary Property.

SOUTHGATE & BARRETT will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet-street, during the Month of NOVEMBER, the valuable COPYRIGHTS and STEREOTYPE-PLATES, with the ENTIRE STOCK (in One Lot), of that Highly-Important Property,

DE QUINCEY'S COLLECTED WORKS,
14 vols. crown 8vo. (published at 5l. 5s.).

The above Valuable and Standard Property, arranged in a collected form as the Author's Complete Works, has also a very extensive sale in separate Volumes, each Volume containing a complete work or selection of papers, quite independent of, and without any reference to, the entire series.

Further particulars will shortly appear.

Water-Colour Drawings, including many charming Examples from the Studio of an eminent English Artist.

SOUTHGATE & BARRETT will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet-street, during the Month of NOVEMBER, a pleasing COLLECTION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, including specimens by

Turner	De Wint	Taylor	Leitch
Stone	Farley	Cattermole	Herbert
Hunt	D. Cox	Richardson	
Bright	Topham	Haghe	Simpson
Calcott	Oliver	Duffield	Bentley.

Also, a few Cabinet Paintings, in gilt frames.

Catalogues (when ready) forwarded on receipt of two stamps.

LEONARD & CO., BOOK-TRADE AUCTIONEERS,
BOSTON, UNITED STATES.

The Subscribers, chosen by the Publishers of Boston to conduct the Trade Sales in that city, respectfully solicit consignments of Books and other Literary Property, either for their regular Sales during the business season, or the Autumn Trade Sales in August. Refer to—

Trubner & Co., London.
Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, 10s.

ARCHIVES OF MEDICINE. No. IX.
price 2s. 6d. Now ready.
London: John Churchill.

THE QUEEN, of Saturday, October 5, contains—Humours of Hydropathy—Old Scarborough Church in the Season—Eight Views in the Alps—Portrait of Mrs. Guinness Hill—The Sable Antelope—A View showing the Progress of the Great Exhibition Building—Masonic Baptism in Paris; and other interesting Engravings.

The Needlework Supplement contains:—
Work-basket, with 3 Illustrations.
Hearthrug in Woolwork and Cloth appliqué.
Powder-Flask.
Braided D'Oyley.

Insertion of Crochet Medallions.
A beautifully coloured Supplement of the Fashions, expressly designed and executed in Paris.

To be had of all Booksellers; and from the Office, on receipt of six stamps.
London: 248, Strand, W.C.

MONUMENTAL MEMORIALS.—REPORT

on STONE OF HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—THE BUILDER OF THIS DAY, price 4s., contains:—Fine View of Monumental Memorials, Woking, &c.—Further Review of Sheffield.—In full, Report on Stone of Houses of Parliament.—The Mechanics of Construction—Plan of Milan Cathedral.—Florence Fine-Art Exhibition.—Gleanings of Lord Bacon's Essays.—Notes on Furniture—Masters and Workmen—Sanitary Condition of Shrewsbury—Stone Altars—Subways for London.—Stained Glass—Provincial News—Competitions, &c.—Office, 1, York-street, Covent-garden; and all Booksellers.

MOSAICS.—The Second Portion of a Fully Illustrated Paper on this subject appears in the Number of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for OCTOBER (Price 2s. 6d.), which also contains Articles on Materials for 'Foxe's Book of Martyrs'—Archæology in Ireland—Characteristics of Old Church Architecture, &c. in the Mainland and Western Islands of Scotland—Restoration of Lavenham Church—The Museum formed during the Recent Archaeological Meeting at Peterborough—Unpublished Correspondence of Antony a Wood—Full Reports of the Meetings of Archaeological Societies—Correspondence on Recent Excavations in Denmark—Vandalism at Rochester, &c.—Reviews—Appointments—Preferments and Promotions—Births, Marriages and Deaths—Markets, &c.
London, 377, Strand: J. H. and Jas. Parker.

BOOKS.—A BARGAIN.

MACKLIN'S Splendid Edition of THE HOLY BIBLE, illustrated with Plates by the most eminent Artists, 6 vols. folio, bound in red morocco, gilt edges, 7l.

Edinburgh Review, from its commencement, 1802, to the end of 1860, with all the Indexes, 115 vols. half calf gilt, 11l. 11s.

Quarterly Review, from its commencement, 1809, to end of 1860, with all the Indexes, 108 vols. newly half-bound, green morocco, gilt, 12l.

Works of the British Poets, edited by Park, with Johnson's Lives, and Translations from the Greek and Latin Poets. Illustrated with Plates by Fuseli, &c. Sharpe's beautiful Edition, 139 volumes, bound in 60 vols. calf extra, marbled edges, 6l.

British Essayists, with Prefaces, Historical and Biographical, by Alex. Chalmers. Portraits. 46 vols. 12mo. half-bound russet, gilt, 3l. 3s.
1817.

Swift's Works, with Life and Notes by Hawkesworth, and Supplement by Nichols. Plates, 14 vols. 4to. bright gilt calf, 3l. 3s.

Grose's Antiquities of England and Wales. Fine early impressions of the Plates, 8 vols. imperial 8vo. tree-marbled calf gilt, 2l.

Universal History, Ancient and Modern. Best Edition, 60 vols. 8vo. half calf gilt, 4l. 10s.

Finden's Royal Gallery of British Art. Atlas folio, half-bound morocco, gilt edges, 2l.

Now on Sale by C. F. HUSK, 24, Haymarket, S.W.
No. 17 of CATALOGUE just ready, and will be sent on application.

MR. SKEET'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.**TRAFFORD'S WORKS.****TOO MUCH ALONE. By F. G.**

TRAFFORD, Author of 'City and Suburb.' A NEW and CHEAPER EDITION, in crown 8vo. price 5s. cloth, will be ready immediately.

"We can cordially recommend 'Too Much Alone' to any reader in quest of a thoroughly good novel. It is a well-conceived, well wrought-out story; but we regard it less as a present success than the commencement of a successful career."—*Athenæum*.

"'Too Much Alone' is an exceedingly suggestive phrase, and what it portends is admirably realized in the novel of which it is the title. It is a thoroughly good novel, both in conception and execution, and ought at once to secure for its author an honourable popularity. Among the rare combination of qualities which distinguish it, is its downright reality which yet does not preclude an infusion of ideal grace into a story of domestic life."—*Spectator*.

CITY AND SUBURB. By F. G.

TRAFFORD, Author of 'Too Much Alone.' A NEW and CHEAPER EDITION, in crown 8vo. price 5s. cloth, will be published early in 1862.

"This is a first-class work, and cannot fail to attract universal attention. It is one of the most interesting and instructive novels we have ever read."—*London Review*.

"In pathos, sentiment and vigour the author is almost equally at home, and we do not hesitate to say that he will be carried to a high station amongst the romance writers of the day."—*Press*.

"Sustains the author's right to hold a very high position among contemporary novelists."—*Spectator*.

"We feel assured that the author is destined to hold a high place in the ranks of English novelists."—*Literary Gazette*.

"Will repay perusal with interest."—*Decidedly interesting.*

"Opens with great effect. Ruby reminds us of Thackeray's most successful female character—Trix."—*Globe*.

"Has more than common interest attached to it."—*Observer*.

"We can unhesitatingly recommend the novel to all dwellers in 'City and Suburb.'"—*Critic*.

"The author has given us a really pleasing novel. The story is replete with interest."—*Morning Chronicle*.

"The announcement of a new work from this author's pen cannot fail to excite curiosity, and arouse expectation of that which is so dear to a novel reader, a really genuine, good novel. In the present instance that expectation is fulfilled: 'City and Suburb' is more than equal in ability and finish to the author's preceding works."—*Morning Post*.

FORTY YEARS' MILITARY and

PERSONAL ADVENTURES in Portugal, Spain, France, Malta, New South Wales, &c. &c. By Lieut.-Col. BUNBURY. 3 vols. with Illustrations, 31s. 6d.
[Immediately.]

ROMANCE OF COLLEGE LIFE.

By ISAAC BUTT, M.P. Q.C., Author of 'The History of Italy.' 3 vols. post 8vo.
[In October.]

OLD VAUXHALL: a Romance.

By W. H. MARSHALL, Esq. 3 vols. post 8vo. [Shortly.]

LASCELLES WRAXALL'S NEW

NOVEL—Author of 'Only a Woman,' 'The Armies of Europe,' &c. 3 vols. post 8vo.
[In the Press.]

VENICE IN 1848-49 UNDER

DANIEL MANIN. With an Introductory Chapter by ISAAC BUTT, M.P. Q.C., Author of 'The History of Italy.' 3 vols. post 8vo.
[In the Press.]

MEMOIRS OF MISERS. By Cyrus

REDDING, Author of 'Fifty Years' Recollections, Literary and Personal,' &c.
[In the Press.]

SECOND EDITIONS.**FOUR YEARS IN BURMAH.**

By W. H. MARSHALL, late Editor of 'The Rangoon Chronicle.' 3 vols. with Illustrations, 21s.

"A golden store of experience pleasantly and attractively set before the public. All who desire information regarding the resources of the country will do well to consult this book."—*Athenæum*.

MEMOIRS OF AN ATTACHE

(F. P. WERRY, Esq.) at the COURTS OF ST. PETERSBURGH and VIENNA in 1812-18. 1 vol. with Portrait, 8s. 6d. cloth.

"The work of a gentleman who was attached to the British Embassies at St. Petersburg and Vienna during the eventful period from 1812 to 1818. His letters are evidently those of a well-educated man, who was intimately acquainted with the complicated politics of his time, and many of them possess no little interest in a historical point of view."—*Spectator*.

CHIEFS OF PARTIES. By

D. O. MADDYN, Esq., Author of 'The Age of Pitt and Fox,' &c. 3 vols. post 8vo. 21s.

"In all the book there is refreshment and agreeable illustration."—*Athenæum*.

FIFTY YEARS' RECOLLECTIONS,

Literary and Personal. With Sketches and Anecdotes of almost every Celebrated Character of the Present Century. By CYRUS REDDING. 3 vols.

London: CHARLES J. SKEET, 10, King William-street, Charing Cross.

SAMPSON LOW, SON & CO.'S LIST OF NEW BOOKS.**I.****CROSS COUNTRY.**

By WALTER THORNBURY, Author of 'Ice-bound,' &c. With Frontispiece on Steel, handsomely bound in cloth, price 5s. Forming the Seventh Volume of "LOW'S POPULAR LIBRARY OF FAVOURITE BOOKS."

The Volumes now ready are:—

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. <i>The Eye Witness</i> , 5s. | 4. <i>Woman in White</i> , 6s. |
| 2. <i>Antonina</i> , 5s. | 5. <i>My Lady Ludlow</i> , 5s. |
| 3. <i>Dead Secret</i> , 5s. | 6. <i>Hide-and-Seek</i> , 5s. |

II.**THE COTTON KINGDOM.**

A TRAVELLER'S OBSERVATIONS on COTTON and SLAVERY in AMERICA, based upon three former volumes of Travels and Explorations. By FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED. With a Map. 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s.

III.**SLAVERY and SECESSION:**

HISTORICAL and ECONOMICAL. By THOMAS ELLISON, Esq. F.R.S., of Liverpool, Author of 'A Handbook of the Cotton Trade.' With Coloured Map, and numerous Appendices of State Papers, Population Returns, New and Old Tariffs, &c. &c. Forming a Complete Handbook of Reference on all Matters connected with the War. 1 vol. post 8vo. cloth, 8s. 6d.

IV.**JACK BUNTLINE; or, LIFE on the OCEAN.**

By W. H. G. KINGSTON, Esq., Author of 'The Boy's Book of Boats,' 'Peter the Whaler,' &c. With Frontispiece by Keene. Fcap. cloth, price 2s.

V.**LITTLE BIRD RED, and LITTLE BIRD BLUE:**

A Tale of the Woods. By Miss M. B. EDWARDS, Author of 'Charlie and Ernest,' &c. With Coloured Illustrations and Borders. Bevelled boards, price 5s.
[Next week.]

VI.**LIFE AMONGST the NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN INDIANS.**

A BOOK for BOYS. By GEORGE CATLIN, the Indian Traveller. With numerous Illustrations. Small post 8vo. cloth, 6s.

VII.**PAUL DUNCAN'S LITTLE BY LITTLE;**

Or, the CRUISE of 'THE FLY-AWAY.' Edited by FRANK FREEMAN. With an Illustration by Charles Keene. Fcap. cloth.
[Next week.]

VIII.

SECOND EDITION, Revised, of CAPTAIN MAURY'S enlarged Work, THE PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY of the SEA, and its METEOROLOGY. Forming the Tenth Edition of the entire Work. Post 8vo. cloth, price 8s. 6d.

IX.**NATURE and the SUPERNATURAL.**

By HORACE BUSHNELL, D.D., Author of 'The New Life,' &c. 1 vol. 12mo. cloth, price 6s.

X.**AFTER ICEBERGS with a PAINTER:**

A SUMMER VOYAGE to LABRADOR and around NEWFOUNDLAND. By the Rev. LOUIS L. NOBLE. Post 8vo. with 6 Tinted Lithographs, price 10s. 6d.

London: SAMPSON LOW, SON & Co.
47, Ludgate-hill.

JARROLD & SONS' PUBLICATIONS.

EDUCATIONAL GUIDES FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

DR. BREWER'S GUIDE to SCIENCE. Ninth Thousand. 3s. 6d.

DR. BREWER'S THEOLOGY in SCIENCE. Second Edition. A clear and concise Guide to Geology, Physical Geography, Ethnology, or the species of Man, Philology, or the language of Man, &c. Embossed cloth, 3s. 6d.

DR. MANN'S GUIDE to PHYSIOLOGICAL SCIENCE (VEGETABLE and ANIMAL). Third Edition. 3s. 6d.

DR. MANN'S GUIDE to ASTRONOMICAL SCIENCE. 3s. 6d.

DR. MANN'S GUIDE to the KNOWLEDGE of the HEAVENS. In Question and Answer. Fourth Edition. 2s. 6d.

DR. BREWER'S ALLISON'S GUIDE to ENGLISH HISTORY and BIOGRAPHY. Twenty-second Edition. 3s.

DR. BREWER'S GUIDE to ROMAN HISTORY. Fifth Edition. 2s. 6d.

DR. BREWER'S GUIDE to GRECIAN HISTORY. Third Edition. 2s. 6d.

DR. BREWER'S GUIDES to SCRIPTURE HISTORY:
THE OLD TESTAMENT, with Contemporaneous History. Third Edition. 3s. 6d.

THE NEW TESTAMENT, with Supplementary Chapters, bearing on the contemporaneous History, and the Political and Religious Aspect of the Times. 3s. 6d.

A COMPENDIUM of ANCIENT HISTORY (Sacred and GENERAL). 9d.

HISTORY of the MIDDLE AGES (General and Ecclesiastical). 9d.

MODERN HISTORY (General and Ecclesiastical). 9d.

HISTORICAL QUESTIONS on the three preceding Books. 9d.
A knowledge of the facts contained in these Ninepenny Historical Manuals will qualify the Student for Matriculation Examinations.

ONE THOUSAND QUESTIONS on the OLD TESTAMENT; with Explanatory Introduction to each Book. 9d.

ONE THOUSAND QUESTIONS on the NEW TESTAMENT. 9d.
The two in one volume, 2s.—KEYS to each Part, 9d. each.

MARTIN'S INTELLECTUAL PRIMER. Fourth Edition. 1s.

LEARNING TO READ: First Book for Children. Large clear type. 6d.

ALLISON'S FIRST LESSONS in GEOGRAPHY. One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Thousand. 9d.

BOND'S QUESTION-BOOK of USEFUL KNOWLEDGE. Ninth Edition. 9d.

HOUSEHOLD TRACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

TWOPENCE EACH.

For Gifts or Loan, or to be used in Public Readings in Lecture-Halls, School-Rooms, and Village Institutes. Upwards of One Million of these Tracts have been circulated at home and in the Colonies, and the demand is increasing.

Subjects of the Tracts.

Cottage Homes.
Mother's Trials and Triumphs.
The Starting in Life. *For Boys.*
The Happy Life. *For Girls.*
My First Place. *For Young Servants.*
How do you Manage the Young Ones?
How to Take Care of Number One. *For Young Men.*
Are You Thinking of Getting Married?
Working Men's Hindrances.
Household Management.
A Short Yarn. *For Soldiers.*
Daughters from Home.
The Worth of Fresh Air.
The Use of Pure Water.
The Value of Good Food.
Influence of Wholesome Drink.
Advantage of Warm Clothing.
Gain of a Well-Trained Mind.

How to Make the Most of Things.
Household Rhymes for Children.
Young Men in Great Cities.
Kind Words for the Kitchen.
Peace in the Household.
Going A-Courting.
Village Children at Home.
Village Children at School.
The Happy Schoolfellows.
"Mother's Last Words."
How to Rise in the World.
Life's Battles.
Never Despair. Household Verses on Health and Happiness.
The Sick Child's Cry. Ditto.
Work and Play. Household Verses for Children.
When to Say "No."
Straightforwardness.
Men who have Fallen.

SCIENCE FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

TWOPENCE EACH.

This Series of School and Home Books is intended to illustrate, one by one, the great facts in Science, in such a manner as to make the masses of the People familiar with the grand discoveries of Philosophy, as they bear on the circumstances of every-day life, and the commerce, locomotion, and habitation of mankind.

The Great Round World.
The Wide and Deep Sea.
Busy-Body Oxygen.
The Invisible Air.
The Inconstant Wind.
The Value of Good Food.
The Refreshing Rain.
Mass and its Might.

Expansive Heat.
Thunder and Lightning.
The Lightning Bridled and Tamed.
Lightning Harnessed for Useful Work.
The Lightning Guiding the Mariner.
The Raw Material of Life. Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
Chemistry and Composition of the Soil.

FARNELL'S SYSTEMATIC COPY-BOOKS

Invariably insure a good Handwriting. Every Exemplar Copy is based upon a well-considered and perfect system, giving freedom in handling the pen, and securing beautifully formed letters.

1. ELEMENTARY COPIES. Nos. 1 to 4. 3d. each.
2. TEXT, ROUND, and SMALL HAND. Nos. 5, 6, 13, 14. Each Book contains Seventy-two Copies on the subjects of Arithmetic, Geography and Grammar. 3d. each.
3. COMMERCIAL COPY-BOOKS. Nos. 7 and 8. Including Business Letters, Invoices, &c. 3d. each.
4. A BEAUTIFUL LADIES' HANDWRITING. Nos. 9, 10, 11. Including Poetry, Astronomical Copies, &c. 3d. each.
5. CURRENT SMALL HAND. No. 12. Copies in Scripture Chronology. 3d.

Very superior Editions of all the above, at 6d. each.

POPULAR GIFT BOOKS.

THE OBSERVING EYE. Letters to Children on the three lowest divisions of Animal Life—Radiated, Articulated and Molluscous. By Mrs. JOHN WRIGHT. With Engravings. Embossed cloth. Fifth Edition. 2s.

WHAT IS A BIRD? The Forms of Birds—their Instincts and Use in Creation considered. With Anecdotes and Illustrative Engravings. By Mrs. JOHN WRIGHT. Handsomely bound in cloth, 2s.

PLANTS of the LAND and WATER. Entertaining Chapters on the Vegetable World. By MARY and ELIZABETH KIRBY. Numerous Illustrations. Second Edition. 3s.

OUR WORLD: its ROCKS and FOSSILS. By the Author of 'The Observing Eye.' Seventh Thousand. Numerous Illustrations. Cloth, 2s.; gilt edges, 2s. 6d.

CATERPILLARS, BUTTERFLIES and MOTHS: their Manners, Habits and Transformations. By MARY and ELIZABETH KIRBY. With Illustrations. Embossed cloth. 2s.

MRS. GELDART'S STORIES of ENGLAND and her FORTY COUNTIES. Sixth Edition. Illustrations. 2s. 6d.; gilt edges, 3s.

MRS. GELDART'S STORIES of IRELAND and her FOUR PROVINCES. Second Edition. Illustrations. 2s. 6d.; gilt edges, 3s.

SCRIPTURE SACRIFICES: showing their Typical Meaning and Fulfilment in Our Lord Jesus Christ. With a Sketch of Jewish History. By the Author of 'The Observing Eye.' Third Edition. 2s. 6d.

The CHILDREN of SUMMERBROOK. By the Author of 'Homely Ballads.' Eighteenth Thousand. Embossed cloth, 1s.

LONDON: JARROLD & SONS, 47, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS.

WORKS IN PREPARATION.

NEW WORK BY PROFESSOR AYTOUN.

NORMAN SINCLAIR. By W. EDMONDSTOUNE AYTOUN, D.C.L., Author of 'Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers,' 'Bothwell,' &c. Originally published in *Blackwood's Magazine*. In 3 vols. post 8vo.

II.

LIVES of LORD CASTLEREAGH and SIR CHARLES STEWART. Second and Third Marquesses of Londonderry. By SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON, Bart. D.C.L. From the Original Papers of the Family and other sources. In 3 vols. 8vo.

III.

The CHRISTIAN LIFE, in its ORIGIN, PROGRESS and FUTURE. By the Rev. E. B. RAMSAY, M.A. LL.D. F.R.S.E., Dean of the Diocese of Edinburgh.

IV.

The ODYSSEY of HOMER. Translated into English Verse in the Spenserian Stanza. By PHILIP STANHOPE WORSLEY, M.A., Scholar of Corpus Christi College. Vol. I. Books I. to XII. In crown 8vo.

V.

NOTES on ITALIAN INDUSTRY. By a LEVANTINE COMMISSIONER for 1858.

VI.

HISTORY of the GREEK REVOLUTION. By GEORGE FINLAY, LL.D., Athens, Author of the 'History of Greece under Foreign Domination.' In 2 vols. 8vo.

VII.

A NEW EDITION.

LECTURES on METAPHYSICS. By SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON, Bart., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh. Edited by Professors MANSELL and VEITCH. 2 vols. 8vo.

VIII.

The BOOK of BALLADS. Edited by BON GAULIER. With Illustrations by Richard Doyle, Leach, and Alfred Crowquill. A New Edition, being the Seventh.

IX.

AN ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF

TOM CRINGLE'S LOG. In Crown 8vo. [Nearly ready.]

Now published, price 11. 11s. 6d.

The BOOK of FARM BUILDINGS: their Arrangement and Construction. By HENRY STEPHENS, F.R.S.E., Author of the 'Book of the Farm,' &c.; and ROBERT SCOTT BURN, Engineer. In large 8vo. pp. 563, illustrated with 28 Engravings on Copper and 1,017 Engravings on Wood, half bound.

Uniform with the above,

The BOOK of the FARM. By HENRY STEPHENS, F.R.S.E. 2 vols. royal 8vo. with Engravings. Price 3l. half bound.

The BOOK of FARM IMPLEMENTS and MACHINES. By JAMES SLIGHT and R. SCOTT BURN. Edited by HENRY STEPHENS, F.R.S.E. Royal 8vo. with 875 Engravings, price 2l. 2s. half bound.

The BOOK of the GARDEN. By CHARLES M'INTOSH. 2 vols. royal 8vo. with 1,065 Engravings, price 4l. 7s. 6d. half bound.

The FORESTER. By JAMES BROWN, Wood-Manager to the Earl of Seafield. Third Edition. Royal 8vo. with Engravings, price 1l. 10s. half bound.

FARM ACCOUNTS:—A PRACTICAL SYSTEM of FARM BOOK-KEEPING, being that recommended in the 'Book of the Farm,' by HENRY STEPHENS, F.R.S.E. Royal 8vo. price 2s. 6d. Also, SEVEN FOLIO ACCOUNT-BOOKS, constructed in accordance with the System. Price 22s.

NEW GENERAL ATLAS.

DEDICATED BY SPECIAL PERMISSION TO HER MAJESTY.

In Imperial Folio, half bound in Russia or Morocco, price 5l. 15s. 6d.

THE ROYAL ATLAS

OF

MODERN GEOGRAPHY:

IN A SERIES OF ENTIRELY ORIGINAL AND AUTHENTIC MAPS.

By ALEX. KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E. F.R.G.S. Geographer to the Queen for Scotland; Author of the 'Physical Atlas,' the 'Dictionary of Geography,' &c.

Beautifully Engraved and Coloured by W. & A. K. Johnston.

With a COMPLETE INDEX to EACH MAP, Containing References to nearly 150,000 Places in this Atlas.

Opinions of the Press.

Athenæum, August 10, 1861.

"Under the name of 'The Royal Atlas of Modern Geography,' Messrs. Blackwood & Sons have published a book of Maps, which for care of drawing and beauty of execution appears to leave nothing more to be hoped for or desired. Science and Art have done their best in the magnificent book. Mr. A. Keith Johnston answers for the engraving and printing to those who love clear forms and delicate bold type we need say no more. All that should be, these maps are: honest, accurate, intelligible guides to narrative or description. A very good feature is the Index of Names attached to each plate, with the easy mechanical arrangement of lines by which any particular name that may be sought is at once found on the map. Of the many noble Atlases prepared by Mr. Johnston and published by Messrs. Blackwood & Sons, this Royal Atlas will be the most useful to the public, and will deserve to be the most popular."

Morning Herald.

"There is scarce any science which has of late made such progress as that of cartography. But the culmination of all attempts to depict the face of the world appears in the 'Royal Atlas,' than which it is impossible to conceive anything more perfect. The only way to test the value of maps is to select those spots which one thoroughly knows, and from them to judge of the remainder. Never did an Atlas stand this searching examination so well as the folio work just published by the Messrs. Blackwood, and bearing on its title the honoured name of Keith Johnston. We have carefully gone over the coast-lines and the interior delineation of several portions of Europe, and of North and South America, with which we happen to be familiar, and so far as we have examined, there is not merely not an error, but the absolute perfection of accuracy. . . . The most magnificent geographical work that has ever issued from the press. Considering the labour expended on it, and the style in which it is got up, its cheapness is not its greatest marvel."

Guardian.

"This is, beyond question, the most splendid and luxurious, as well as the most useful and complete, of all existing Atlases. To a habitual consulter of maps (which every reader of history and every man of science ought to be) there can hardly be a greater luxury than these beautiful sheets, which it is a pleasure for the eye to travel over, and upon which a vast quantity of the finest and most delicate work represents a more than corresponding mass of various information. In one large but not cumbersome folio volume, Mr. Keith Johnston has given us as perfect an Atlas as can well be desired, embracing the results of all the most recent discoveries in every part of the world, as well as most of the territorial changes that have lately occurred in Europe. . . . A close examination of several different parts of Europe, which are very familiar to us, satisfies us of the remarkable accuracy with which the work is done; it is very rarely that we miss even a new road, where, according to the scale of the map, a road should have been given."

Examiner.

"There has not, we believe, been produced for general public use a body of maps equal in completeness to the Royal Atlas just issued by Mr. A. K. Johnston. . . . In beauty and clearness of engraving it has never been surpassed, and the fulness of information in such maps as the five representing the United Kingdom, (England and Scotland each being enlarged so as to fill two maps, upon which the name of every hamlet has been entered), or the two representing India, is marvellous."

Economist.

"All who are acquainted with the admirable maps of Physical Geography issued by Mr. Keith Johnston some years ago, will be prepared to expect much from this new Atlas of General Modern Geography. It is a magnificent volume, to whose preparation and production the author has devoted nearly five years of constant labour, while it embodies the results of his systematic study of practical geography for more than a quarter of a century. In comparing this beautiful and valuable Atlas with previous collections, every one must be struck, not only by the immense special index in geographical knowledge, but by the greatly-increased power of representing that knowledge to the eye in the course of the last thirty years."

Saturday Review.

"The completion of Mr. Keith Johnston's 'Royal Atlas of Modern Geography' claims a special notice at our hands. While Mr. Johnston's maps are certainly unsurpassed by any for legibility and uniformity of drawing, as well as for accuracy and judicious selection, this eminent geographer's Atlas has a distinguishing merit in the fact that each map is accompanied by a special index of remarkable fulness. The labour and trouble of reference are in this way reduced to a minimum. The number of places enumerated in the separate indices is enormous. We believe indeed that every name which appears in the maps is registered in the tables; and as each place is indicated by two letters, which refer to the square formed by the parallels of latitude and longitude, the method of using the index is extremely easy and convenient. Accompanied by the General Index which is promised, this Atlas will be undoubtedly the best of its sort that has yet been published. . . . We know no cartographer's maps which we can more warmly recommend. The accuracy, wherever we have attempted to put it to the test, is really astonishing."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The MONKS of the WEST, from St. BENEDICT to St. BERNARD. By the COUNT DE MONTALEMBERT. 2 vols. 8vo. price 12s. Authorized Translation.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY of DR. ALEX. CAR-LYLE, Minister of Inveresk. Containing Memorials of the Men and Events of his Time. With a Portrait. Third Edition, 8vo. price 14s.

The NEW "EXAMEN"; or, An Inquiry into the Evidence of certain Passages in 'Macaulay's History of England' concerning the Duke of Marlborough—The Massacre of Glencoe—The Highlands of Scotland—Viscount Dundee—William Penn. By JOHN PAGET, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. In crown 8vo. price 6s.

The PUNJAB and DELHI in 1857; Being a Narrative of the Measures by which the Punjab was saved and Delhi recovered during the Indian Mutiny. By the Rev. J. CAVE-BROWNE, Chaplain of the Punjab Movable Column. With Plans of the Chief Stations and of the different Engagements, and Portraits of Sir J. Lawrence, Bart., Sir H. Edwards, Sir R. Montgomery, and Brig.-Gen. J. Nicholson. 2 vols. post 8vo. price 21s.

MR. CONSUL PETHERICK'S SIXTEEN YEARS' TRAVEL IN AFRICA.

EGYPT, the SOUDAN, and CENTRAL AFRICA; with Explorations from Khartoum on the White Nile to the Regions of the Equator. By JOHN PETHERICK, F.R.S., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Soudan. In 8vo. with Map, price 16s.

HANDBOOK of GEOLOGICAL TERMS and GEOLOGY. By DAVID PAGE, F.G.S., Author of 'Text-Books of Geology.' In crown 8vo. price 6s.

The PAST and the PRESENT LIFE of the GLOBE; Being a Sketch in Outline of the World's Life-System. By DAVID PAGE, F.G.S., Author of 'Text-Books of Geology,' &c. In crown 8vo. price 6s. With Fifty Illustrations, drawn and engraved expressly for this Work.

COMPLETE LIBRARY EDITION.

The NOVELS of SIR E. BULWER LYTTON, Bart., in Volumes of a convenient and handsome form, printed in a large readable type, published Monthly, price 6s. Twenty-one Volumes are published.

The WORKS of GEORGE ELIOT.

ADAM BEDE. 2 vols. fcap. 12s.

THE MILL on the FLOSS. 2 vols. fcap. 12s.

SCENES of CLERICAL LIFE. 2 vols. fcap. 12s.

SILAS MARNER. Post 8vo. 12s.

TALES from "BLACKWOOD." Complete in Twelve Volumes. The Volumes are sold separately, price 1s. 6d.; or in 26 Parts, 6d. each.

A NEW LIBRARY EDITION.

ALISON'S HISTORY of EUROPE, from the Commencement of the French Revolution in 1789 to the Battle of Waterloo. Tenth Edition. 14 vols. demy 8vo. with Portraits, and a copious Index, price 10l. 10s.

In this Edition, which has been revised and corrected with the utmost diligence, care has been taken to increase with the original text the new facts which have been brought to light since the last Edition was published. It is believed that the Work will be found in all respects brought up to the latest authentic information that has appeared on the epoch of which it treats. Copies of the Crown Octavo Edition of the above History may be had in 20 vols. price 6s. Also, a People's Edition, in 12 vols. double columns, price 2l. 8s. in cloth, and Index Volume, price 3s.

The EIGHTEEN CHRISTIAN CENTURIES. By the Rev. JAMES WHITE. Third Edition, with Analytical Table of Contents and a copious Index. Post 8vo. price 7s. 6d.

By the same Author,

HISTORY of FRANCE, from the Earliest Period to the Year 1848. Second Edition. Post 8vo. price 9s.

ENGLISH PURITANISM and its LEADERS: CROMWELL—MILTON—BAXTER—BUNYAN. By JOHN TULLOCH, D.D., Principal and Professor of Theology, St. Andrews; Author of 'Leaders of the Reformation,' &c. In crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d.

LEADERS of the REFORMATION: LUTHER—CALVIN—LATIMER—KNOX. By JOHN TULLOCH, D.D. A New and Enlarged Edition. Crown 8vo. price 6s. 6d.

SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON'S LECTURES on METAPHYSICS and LOGIC. Edited by Professors MANSELL and VEITCH. Complete in 4 vols. price 2l. 2s.

LAYS of the SCOTTISH CAVALIERS, and other Poems. By W. EDMONDSTOUNE AYTOUN, D.C.L., Professor of Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres in the University of Edinburgh. Twelfth Edition. Fcap. 8vo. price 7s. 6d.

The BALLADS of SCOTLAND. Edited by Professor AYTOUN. Second Edition. In 2 vols. fcap. 8vo. price 12s.

POEMS and BALLADS of GOETHE. Translated by W. EDMONDSTOUNE AYTOUN, D.C.L., and THEODORE MARTIN. Second Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 6s.

The COURSE of TIME: a Poem. By ROBERT POLLOCK, A.M. A New and Cheaper Edition. With a Memoir of the Author. Price 5s.

The PHYSIOLOGY of COMMON LIFE. By GEORGE HENRY LEWES. Illustrated with numerous Engravings. 2 vols. 12s.

45, GEORGE-STREET, Edinburgh; 57, PATERNOSTER-ROW, London.

MR. BENTLEY'S New Publications for October.

M. GUIZOT.—*The CHURCH and the CHRISTIAN WORLD in 1861.* Crown 8vo. 5s. [Just ready.]

JAMES SPENCE.—*The AMERICAN UNION: An Inquiry into its Real Effects on the Well-being of the People of the United States, and into the Cause of its Disruption; with an Examination of Secession as a Constitutional Right.* 8vo. [Just ready.]

J. HENEAGE JESSE.—*MEMOIRS of RICHARD III. and his CONTEMPORARIES.* By J. H. JESSE, Author of 'The Court of England under the Stuarts.' 8vo. with Portraits and Plans, &c. 15s.

CONSUL C. P. HODGSON.—*A RESIDENCE at NAGASAKI and HAKODATI in 1859-60. With an ACCOUNT of JAPAN.* By C. P. HODGSON, H.M.'s Consul at those Ports. With Letters on JAPAN, by HIS WIFE. Crown 8vo. with numerous Illustrations.

With Four Charts and Portrait, price 5s.

LORD DUNDONALD'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

"Ought to be a prize-book in every military and naval school." *London Review.*
"We may safely predict for this work an unbounded popularity. A narrative of heroic adventure, every line of which should be perused by Englishmen."—*Times.*

"A valuable contribution to the historical literature of England."—*Blackwood's Magazine.*
"The career of Lord Dundonald recalls that of Raleigh and Herbert of Cherbury. This work will take its place with our best naval histories."—*Athenæum.*

"A work which, once read, will imprint itself on the memory for ever. It is an admirable work."—*Spectator.*
"More full of interest than one of Marryat's novels." *Economist.*

FRANCATELLI'S COOK'S GUIDE.
Price Five Shillings.

"Francatelli's 'Cook's Guide' is an admirable manual for every household where pleasure, health, and economy are consulted. The whole book has the merit of being exceedingly plain, and of containing sufficient cross references to satisfy a Parisian, and of being so serviceably arranged in all its parts that we defy you to miss any of the consolations intended for your physical infirmities." *Times*

Also, by the same Author,

The MODERN COOK. 13th Edition.
8vo. 12s.

EAST LYNNE: a Story of Modern Life. By Mrs. HENRY WOOD. 3 vols. [Now ready.]

"So full of incidents, so exciting in every page, so admirably written, that one hardly knows how to go to bed without reading to the last page."—*Observer.*

"East Lynne" is excellently worked out. The Author really understands country life, and she sketches odd or strange characters."—*Spectator.*

BENTLEY'S STANDARD NOVELS.

To this Series of Novels has just been added the Popular Story,
THE SEMI-ATTACHED COUPLE,

Price 2s. 6d.

The Volumes already comprise—

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S THREE CLERKS. 3s. 6d.

RITA. 2s. 6d.

THE LADIES of BEVER HOLLOW. By the Author of 'Mary Powell.' 2s. 6d.

VILLAGE BELLES. By the Author of 'Mary Powell.' 2s. 6d.

THE SEASON TICKET. 2s. 6d.

THE SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE. 2s. 6d.

EASTON and ITS INHABITANTS. 2s. 6d.

QUITS. By the Author of 'Initials.' 2s. 6d.

London: RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street,
Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

HURST & BLACKETT'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

13, Great Marlborough-street.

THE OKAVANGO RIVER. A Narrative of Travel, Exploration, and Adventure. By CHARLES JOHN ANDERSSON, Author of 'Lake Ngami.' 8vo. with Portrait of the Author, and numerous Illustrations. 8s.

"Mr. Andersson's book, from the number of well-told adventures, its unpretending style, its rich fund of information, and spirited illustrations, will command a wide circle of readers, and become a favourite with all those who can appreciate daring perseverance, and a buoyant spirit under overwhelming difficulties. The interest of his story never flags for a moment."—*Athenæum.*

The LIFE of Admiral Sir CHARLES NAPIER. K.C.B.; with HIS CORRESPONDENCE. From his Private Papers. By Major-General E. NAPIER. 3 vols. 8vo. with Portrait. [Just ready.]

LADY CHARLOTTE PEPYS' DOMESTIC SKETCHES in RUSSIA. 3 v. 21s. [Next week.]

The SECRET HISTORY of the COURT of FRANCE under LOUIS XV. Edited from rare and unpublished Documents, by Dr. CHALLICE. 3 vols. with Portraits, 21s.

"We recommend these interesting, amusing and instructive volumes to our readers."—*Critic.*

The LIFE of JEANNE d'ALBRET, QUEEN of NAVARRE. By Miss FREER. Price 1s. bound and illustrated, forming the 18th Volume of HURST & BLACKETT'S STANDARD LIBRARY of Cheap Editions.
"This book reflects the highest credit on the industry and ability of Miss Freer. Nothing can be more interesting than her story of the life of Jeanne d'Albret."—*Post.*

A SAUNTER THROUGH the WEST END. By LEIGH HUNT. 1 vol. 10s. 6d. bound.

THE NEW NOVELS.

COUNTY SOCIETY. 3 vols.

"Vérité sans peur."

NOTICE TO QUIT. By W. G. WILLS, Author of 'Life's Foreshadowings.' 3 vols.

"A novel of remarkable power. The interest never flags. There is real genius in this writer."—*Spectator.*
"This story is full of life and energy. The style is good, and the author touches in a masterly manner the secret chords of the human heart."—*John Bull.*

EAST and WEST. By J. FRASER

CORRAN. 3 vols.
"A good novel. The author has wit and knowledge in abundance, and an eloquent mastery of words. He succeeds in arresting our attention and keeping our curiosity awake to the end." *Daily News.*
"There is more than usual talent manifested in this attractive novel, together with a combination of force and originality which induces the greatest interest."—*Messenger.*

A HERO in SPITE of HIMSELF.

By Captain MAYNE REID. From the French of Luis de Bellemare. 3 vols.

ALONE in the WORLD. By the

Author of 'COUSIN GEOFFREY,' &c. 3 vols.

"A most original and exciting novel."—*Chronicle.*

UNDER THE SPELL. By the Author

of 'GRANDMOTHER'S MONEY,' 'WILDFLOWER,' &c. 3 vols.

The HOME at ROSEFIELD. By

EDWARD COPPING. 3 vols. [Just ready.]

BOOKS FOR THE COUNTRY AND SEA-SIDE.

Each Work complete in 1 vol. price 5s. elegantly printed, bound, and illustrated, by Millais, Leech, Birket Foster, &c.

HURST & BLACKETT'S STANDARD LIBRARY

OF CHEAP EDITIONS OF POPULAR MODERN WORKS.
Volumes now ready:—

1. Sam Slick's Nature & Human Nature.
2. John Halifax, Gentleman.
3. The Crescent and the Cross.
4. Nathalie. By Julia Kavanagh.
5. A Woman's Thoughts about Women.
6. Adam Graeme of Mossgray.
7. Sam Slick's Wise Saws and Modern Instances.
8. Wiseman's Popes.
9. A Life for a Life.
10. Leigh Hunt's Old Court Suburb.
11. Margaret and her Bridesmaids.
12. Sam Slick's Old Judge.
13. Darien. By Eliot Warburton.
14. Sir B. Burke's Family Romance.
15. The Laird of Norlaw.
16. The Englishwoman in Italy.
17. Nothing New. By the Author of 'John Halifax.'
18. The Life of Jeanne d'Albret.

COMPLETION OF THE ENGLISH CYCLOPÆDIA.

CONDUCTED BY
CHARLES KNIGHT.

The ENGLISH CYCLOPÆDIA is published in FOUR DIVISIONS, each Division being complete in itself, and sold as a separate work.

THE CYCLOPÆDIA OF GEOGRAPHY.

THE CYCLOPÆDIA OF BIOGRAPHY.

THE CYCLOPÆDIA OF NATURAL HISTORY.

THE CYCLOPÆDIA OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Each Division of the English Cyclopædia is sold as a separate Work.

GEOGRAPHY,	4 Vols. £2 2 0
or 2 Vols. half morocco,	2l. 10s.
BIOGRAPHY,	6 Vols. 3 0 0
or 3 Vols. half morocco,	3l. 12s.
NATURAL HISTORY,	4 Vols. 2 2 0
or 2 Vols. half morocco,	2l. 10s.
ARTS AND SCIENCES,	8 Vols. 4 16 0
or 4 Vols. half morocco,	5l. 12s.

* * For List of Writers, and full details, see Prospectus, which may be had from the Publishers, or through any Bookseller.

From the SATURDAY REVIEW, Sept. 28, 1861.

"Upon the whole, then, we are able to speak very favourably of this new Cyclopædia. Its great recommendation is not its comparative cheapness (though the cost only averages about half-a-guinea a volume), but its originality, completeness, and general trustworthiness. We may express a hope that its enterprising Publisher will have no reason to regret his considerable venture. He is not likely, we think, to have to complain of want of patronage, if it is sufficiently remembered that any one of his four great Divisions may be purchased separately as a work complete in itself. Few may be able to afford the whole series; but there are many who will be glad to procure, for example, a Biographical Dictionary, while others will require, for their peculiar tastes or studies, the Geographical Cyclopædia, or that of the Arts and Sciences, or of Natural History."

From the SPECTATOR, Sept. 28.

"The English Cyclopædia is a work that may safely be consulted by the most advanced students, and is likely to hold its own as the most complete work of reference in the language, until some great revolution in Science has taught us how blindly our wisest philosophers are still groping in the dark."

BRADBURY & EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1861.

LITERATURE

THE AMERICAN WAR.

Specimen Articles of the New American Cyclopædia. Edited by George Ripley and Charles A. Dana. (Appleton & Co.)

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton told his constituents on Wednesday week that he for one does not regard Democracy as on its trial in the present conflict of North and South. We are glad to have this speech from one of the philosophic statesmen of our day—from a man who has been a Secretary of State, and who may be one again. We think Sir Edward right in his view of this great question; and we hope that his opinion is shared by the Conservative party, in whose cause he fights. Some who profess to be Liberals talk of the war in Virginia as the failure of popular institutions: a mistake which undoubtedly arises from incorrect information about men and events in that great country, so near to us in sympathy and so far off in knowledge.

Correct information about America has become with us a daily want. While the Great Republic held its prosperous course, we were content to think of the Americans as a people separated from ourselves by certain peculiarities and humours, by guessing and calculating, by whittling and chewing, by lecturing and expectorating—by a love of mint julep, cock-tail, brandy-smash, and other ferocious drinks—by an eager interrogation of strangers—by a habit of sitting with feet out of window and legs over chairs—by a strong nasal intonation, and by a general readiness to whip all creation. We were content to have our droll and amusing cousins portrayed to us by such historians as Mrs. Trollope and such orators as Mr. Gough. But a change has come down upon the spirit of our dream. The farce has deepened into tragedy, and we have missed the transformation-scene. Our pleasant caricaturists will not enable us to understand the events now shaking the institutions of the New World. Widow Barnaby's friends, we see, are not the women of whom we now read in Baltimore and New Orleans—the women who turn their pretty lawns into breastworks and their elegant drawing-rooms into casemates, who send powder and shells in the coffins of their dead sons, who talk familiarly of the scalp of President Lincoln, and subscribe for the rope which is to hang President Davis. The reign of that complacent genius, which sufficed to discount a whole nation over the table of a bazaar in Cincinnati, is at an end. The greatest of all our humourists is now at fault. We have laughed, and shall laugh again, over the eccentricities of Mr. Jefferson Brick; but Jefferson Brick does not help us one whit to an understanding of Mr. Jefferson Davis. We must seek our knowledge elsewhere.

Messrs. Ripley and Dana propose to write 'A Popular Dictionary of General Knowledge, especially devoted to American History, Biography, Geography, &c., and supplying the great Want of Correct Information concerning the Present State of America and Distinguished Living American Men.' A few specimens of what they intend to do have been placed in our hands; and from these specimens we will extract a few columns of information, more or less new to English readers, on men whose names and deeds come warm to us on every sheet from Boston and New York.

First of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States. Davis is, to ordinary readers,

the enigma of the American war. Mr. Lincoln is commonplace. General Fremont they can comprehend. They have known of Fremont for years, and have had more than one opportunity of fairly judging his calibre. But who a year ago had heard the name of Jefferson Davis? When he is first heard of, he is a giant in fame. Until he has done the most difficult and considerable thing in modern history—torn asunder a compact community of the Anglo-Saxon race—he is a mere obscure official in a cabinet at Washington, with no more presence in the world, no more visible action on events, than an English Under-Secretary of State. A small man, of feeble frame and rather mean appearance—an excellent clerk—a quick, irritable overseer, who had once been a soldier, like every American, and who had actually seen a little service, greatly unlike the majority of American colonels and generals, no one, even among the few who on this side of the Atlantic had ever heard his name, imagined he was going to prove either the good or the evil genius of his country—next to George Washington the most interesting person in its history as an independent State. We are not yet in full possession of his secret. We hear somewhat vaguely that his treachery to the Union extends over many years; that the secession was accomplished in his mind, like the murder of Cassio by Iago, long before it could be accomplished in fact. But why was he not found out? The officers of a whole army cannot be corrupted in secret—arms, artillery, ammunition, cannot be lodged in particular arsenals without the accounts at head-quarters showing it. Was the whole Government in the plot? Were twenty millions of people conspirators?

While waiting information, we are glad to have these authentic notes on the story of President Davis's life up to the breaking out of the civil war:—

"Davis, Jefferson, an American soldier and statesman, born June 3, 1808, in that part of Christian co., Ky., which now forms Todd co. Soon after his birth his father, Samuel Davis, a planter, who served during the revolutionary war in the mounted force of Georgia, removed with his family to Mississippi, and settled near Woodville, Wilkinson co. Young Davis received an academic education, and was sent at the usual age to Transylvania college, Ky., which he left in 1824 to enter the U.S. military academy at West Point, where he was graduated in 1828, and was appointed brevet second lieutenant. He remained in the army seven years and served as an infantry and staff officer on the north-west frontier in the Black Hawk war of 1831-32, with such distinction that, March 4, 1833, he was promoted to a 1st lieutenancy of dragoons, in which capacity he was employed in 1834 in various expeditions against the Comanches, Pawnees, and other hostile Indian tribes. He resigned his commission, June 30, 1835, returned to Mississippi, and became a cotton planter, living in retirement till 1843, when he began to take an active part in politics on the democratic side, and in 1844 was chosen one of the presidential electors of Mississippi to vote for Polk and Dallas. In Nov. 1845, he was elected a representative in congress, and took his seat in December of that year. He bore a conspicuous part in the discussions of the session on the tariff, on the Oregon question, on military affairs, and particularly on the preparations for war against Mexico and on the organization of volunteer militia when called into the service of the United States. While in congress, in July, 1846, the 1st regiment of Mississippi volunteers, then enrolled for service in Mexico, elected him their colonel. He promptly left his seat at the house, and overtaking his regiment in New Orleans on its way to the seat of war, led it to re-enforce the army of Gen. Taylor on the Rio Grande. He was actively engaged in the attack and storming of Monterey,

Sept. 1846; was one of the commissioners for arranging the terms of the capitulation of that city; and highly distinguished himself in the Battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 23, 1847, where his regiment, attacked by an immensely superior force, maintained their ground for a long time unsupported, while Col. Davis himself, though severely wounded, remained in the saddle until the close of the action, and was complimented for his coolness and gallantry by the commander-in-chief in his despatch of March 6, 1847. At the expiration of the term of its enlistment, in July, 1847, the Mississippi regiment was ordered home; and Col. Davis, while on his return received at New Orleans a commission from President Polk as brigadier-general of volunteers, which he declined accepting on the ground that the constitution reserves to the states respectively the appointment of the officers of the militia, and that consequently their appointment by the federal executive is a violation of the rights of the states. In Aug. 1847, he was appointed by the governor of Mississippi, U.S., senator to fill a vacancy, and at the ensuing session of the state legislature, Jan. 11, 1848, was unanimously elected to the same office for the residue of the term, which expired March 4, 1851. In 1850 he was re-elected for the ensuing full term. In the senate he was chosen chairman of the committee on military affairs, and took a prominent part in the debates on the slavery question, in defence of the institutions and policy of the slave states, and was a zealous advocate of the doctrine of state rights. In Sept. 1851, he was nominated candidate for governor of Mississippi by the democratic party, in opposition to Henry S. Foote, the candidate of the union party. He resigned his seat in the senate on accepting the nomination, and was beaten in the election by a majority of 999 votes; a marked indication of his personal popularity in his own state, for at the 'convention election,' two months before, the union party had a majority of 7,500. After his defeat Col. Davis remained in retirement until the presidential contest of 1852, when he took the stump in behalf of Gen. Pierce in Mississippi, Tennessee, and Louisiana, where he rendered essential service to the democratic party. In 1853 he was appointed by President Pierce secretary of war, which post he held till the accession of President Buchanan in 1857. His administration of the war department was marked by ability and energy, and was highly popular with the army. He proposed or carried into effect, among other measures, the revision of the army regulations; the introduction of camels into America; the introduction of the light infantry or rifle system of tactics; the manufacture of rifled muskets and pistols and the use of the Minié ball; the addition of four regiments to the army; the augmentation of the sea-coast and frontier defences of the country; and the system of explorations in the western part of the continent for geographical purposes; and for the determination of the best route for a railroad to the Pacific Ocean. Having been previously re-elected on his retirement from the war department, Col. Davis re-entered the senate for the term ending March 4, 1863. In the sessions of the 35th congress he has been conspicuous in the discussions on the French Spoliation Bill, which he opposed, and on the Pacific railroad for the southern route, of which he is a zealous and most influential advocate."

A life of the President of the United States is also given. Mr. Lincoln is better known on this side of the Atlantic than Mr. Davis. Having been a candidate for the Presidency he has, of course, suffered from a couple of biographers—one hostile, one servile, in tone and statement. The following is more moderate and trustworthy than the 'Memoirs of Abraham Lincoln,' which we have had to review in former times; the declaration of opinion on Slavery at the close being very important in connexion with the recent proclamations of General Fremont in his military district:—

"Lincoln, Abraham, an American lawyer and statesman, born in a part of Hardin co., Ky., which is now included in Larue co., Feb. 12, 1809.

His ancestors, who were Quakers, went from Berks co., Penn., to Rockingham co., Va., and from there his grandfather Abraham removed with his family to Kentucky about 1782, and was killed by Indians in 1784. Thomas Lincoln, the father of Abraham, was born in Virginia, and in 1806 married Nancy Hanks, also a Virginian. In 1816 he removed with his family to what is now Spencer co., Ind., where Abraham, being large for his age, was put to work with an axe to assist in clearing away the forest, and for the next ten years was mostly occupied in hard labour on his father's farm. He went to school at intervals, amounting in the aggregate to about a year, which was all the school education he ever received. At the age of nineteen he made a trip to New Orleans as a hired hand upon a flat boat. In March, 1830, he removed with his father from Indiana, and settled in Macon co., Ill., where he helped to build a log cabin for the family home, and to make enough rails to fence ten acres of land. In the following year he hired himself at twelve dollars a month to assist in building a flat boat, and afterward in taking the boat to New Orleans. On his return from this voyage his employer put him in charge as clerk of a store and mill at New Salem, then in Sangamon, now in Menard co., Ill. On the breaking out of the Black Hawk war in 1832 he joined a volunteer company, and to his surprise was elected captain of it, a promotion which, he says, gave him more pleasure than any subsequent success in life. He served for three months in the campaign, and on his return was in the same year nominated a whig candidate for the legislature; but the county being democratic, he was beaten, though his own election precinct gave him 277 votes and only 7 against him. He next opened a country store, which was not prosperous, was appointed postmaster of New Salem, and now began to study law by borrowing from a neighbouring lawyer books which he took in the evening and returned in the morning. The surveyor of Sangamon co. offering to depute to him that portion of his work which was in his part of the county, Mr. Lincoln procured a compass and chain, and a treatise on surveying, and did the work. In 1834 he was elected to the legislature by the highest vote cast for any candidate, and was re-elected in 1836, 1838 and 1840. In 1836 he obtained a licence to practise law, and in April, 1837, removed to Springfield, and opened an office in partnership with Major John F. Stuart. He rose rapidly to distinction in his profession, and was especially eminent as an advocate in jury trials. He did not, however, withdraw from politics, but continued for many years a prominent leader of the whig party in Illinois. He was several times a candidate for presidential elector, and as such in 1844 he canvassed the entire state, together with part of Indiana, in behalf of Henry Clay, making almost daily speeches to large audiences. In 1846 he was elected a representative in congress from the central district of Illinois, and took his seat on the first Monday of Dec. 1847. In congress he voted for the reception of anti-slavery memorials and petitions; for motions by Mr. Giddings for committees to inquire into the constitutionality of slavery in the district of Columbia, and the expediency of abolishing the slave trade in the district; for various resolutions prohibiting slavery in the territory to be acquired from Mexico. He voted forty-two times in favour of the Wilmot proviso. On Jan. 16, 1849, he offered to the house a scheme for abolishing slavery in the district by compensating the slave-owners from the treasury of the United States, provided a majority of citizens of the district should vote for the acceptance of the proposed act. He opposed the annexation of Texas, but voted for the Loan Bill to enable the government to defray the expenses of the Mexican war. He voted also in favour of river and harbour improvements, in favour of a protective tariff, and of selling the public lands at the lowest cost price. He was a member of the whig national convention of 1848, and advocated the nomination of Gen. Taylor. In 1849 he was a candidate for the U.S. senate, but the legislature was democratic, and elected Gen. Shields. After the expiration of his congressional term, Mr. Lincoln applied himself to

his profession till the repeal of the Missouri compromise called him again into the political arena. He entered with energy into the canvass which was to decide the choice of a U.S. senator in place of Gen. Shields, and it was mainly to his exertions that the triumph of the republicans and the election of Judge Trumbull to the senate was attributed. At the republican national convention in 1856, by which Col. Fremont was nominated for president, the Illinois delegation ineffectually urged Mr. Lincoln's nomination for the vice-presidency. On June 2, 1858, the republican state convention met at Springfield, and unanimously nominated him as candidate for U.S. senator in opposition to Mr. Douglas. The two candidates canvassed the state together, speaking on the same day at the same place. The debate was conducted with eminent ability on both sides, and excited universal interest. In the course of this debate Mr. Lincoln said, in reply to questions from his antagonist: 'I do not now, nor ever did, stand in favour of the unconditional repeal of the fugitive slave law. I do not now, nor ever did, stand pledged against the admission of any more slave states into the Union. I do not stand pledged against the admission of a new state into the Union with such a constitution as the people of the state may see fit to make. I do not stand to-day pledged to the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia. I do not stand pledged to the prohibition of the slave trade between the different states. I am impliedly, if not expressly, pledged to a belief in the right and duty of congress to prohibit slavery in all the United States territories.' He said further, in explanation of these answers: 'In regard to the fugitive slave law, I have never hesitated to say, and I do not now hesitate to say, that I think, under the constitution of the United States, the people of the southern states are entitled to a congressional fugitive slave law. Having said that, I have had nothing to say in regard to the existing fugitive slave law, further than that I think it should have been framed so as to be free from some of the objections that pertain to it, without lessening its efficiency. And, inasmuch as we are not now in an agitation in regard to an alteration or modification of that law, I would not be the man to introduce it as a new subject of agitation upon the general question of slavery. In regard to the other question, of whether I am pledged to the admission of any more slave states into the Union, I state to you very frankly that I would be exceedingly sorry ever to be put in a position of having to pass upon that question. I should be exceedingly glad to know that there would never be another slave state admitted into the Union; but I must add that, if slavery shall be kept out of the territories during the territorial existence of any one given territory, and then the people shall, having a fair chance and a clear field, when they come to adopt their constitution, do such an extraordinary thing as to adopt a slave constitution, uninfluenced by the actual presence of the institution among them, I see no alternative, if we own the country, but to admit them into the Union. In regard to the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia, I have my mind very distinctly made up. I should be exceedingly glad to see slavery abolished in the district of Columbia. I believe that Congress possesses the constitutional power to abolish it. Yet as a member of congress I should not with my present views be in favour of endeavouring to abolish slavery in the district of Columbia, unless it would be upon these conditions: 1, that the abolition should be gradual; 2, that it should be on a vote of the majority of qualified voters in the district; and 3, that compensation should be made to unwilling owners. With these three conditions, I confess I would be exceedingly glad to see Congress abolish slavery in the district of Columbia, and, in the language of Henry Clay, "sweep from our capital that foul blot upon our nation." The result of the election was a vote of 125,275 for the republican candidates, who were pledged to the election of Mr. Lincoln, 121,190 for the Douglas candidates, and 5,071 for the Lecompton candidates. Mr. Lincoln had thus a majority of more than 4,000 on the popular vote over Mr. Douglas; but the latter

was elected senator by the legislature, in which his supporters had a majority of 8 on joint ballot.—On May 16, 1860, the republican national convention met at Chicago, and on May 18, began to ballot for a candidate for President. The whole number of votes was 465—necessary to a choice, 233. On the first ballot Mr. Seward received 173½, Mr. Lincoln 102, Mr. Cameron 50½, and Mr. Bates 48, while the rest were scattered among several candidates. On the second ballot Mr. Seward had 184½, and Mr. Lincoln 181. On the third ballot Mr. Lincoln had 354, Mr. Seward 110½, Mr. Dayton 1, and Judge McLean ½ a vote. The nomination of Mr. Lincoln was subsequently made unanimous on motion of the chairman of the New York delegation.

General Fremont's proclamation against slavery has excited the fiercest passions in America, and the highest hopes among a certain class of politicians in Europe. It is the proclamation of a principle. General Fremont has been already a candidate for the Presidency, and it is understood that he is still a favourite with the Republicans. Many believe him to be "the Coming Man." It is certain that he has put the question of what they are fighting for clearly before his countrymen. It is certain that, in doing so, he has acted without the formal sanction of the cabinet—as republican generals are apt to do in time of war. Will he be able to carry his point against the Lincolnite politicians, and change the war of State Rights into a war of Abolition? That is, perhaps, the most momentous question now before the world. The last despatches talk of his being disavowed, superseded, arrested. We doubt the correctness of this news. But should it be true that Mr. Lincoln, afraid of raising such an issue as the liberation of four millions of negroes, has chosen to break with the republican party, and to punish its champion—what then? The republican party is the party with strong convictions, the fanatical and fighting party, the descendants of the Ironsides. Will they submit to carry on a mere commercial and political war? Will their leader submit? Those who want light on this question will be glad to seek it in the story of General Fremont's past life as here briefly recorded:—

"Fremont, John Charles, an American explorer, born in Savannah, Ga., Jan. 21, 1813. His father was a Frenchman who had settled in Norfolk, Va., where he supported himself by teaching his native language. His mother, whose maiden name was Anne Beverley Whiting, was the daughter of an opulent and prominent Virginian, connected by marriage with the Washington family. She was left an orphan at an early age, and when seventeen years old was persuaded by her relatives to marry Major Pryor, a rich and gouty gentleman forty-five years her senior. This union was childless and unhappy, and at the end of twelve years was terminated by a divorce which the friends of both parties combined to procure from the legislature. Major Pryor soon married his housekeeper, and Mrs. Pryor married Mr. Fremont. He died in 1818. The widow, with three infant children, settled in Charleston, S.C. At the age of fifteen John Charles entered the junior class of Charleston College. For some time he stood high in college, and made remarkable attainments in mathematics. 'But about this time,' says Mr. Bigelow, one of his biographers, 'he became acquainted with a young West Indian girl, whose raven hair and soft black eyes interfered sadly with his studies.' His inattention and frequent absences at length caused his expulsion from the college. After this event he obtained employment as a private teacher of mathematics, and took charge at the same time of an evening school. In 1833 he obtained the position of teacher of mathematics on board of the U.S. sloop of war *Natchez*, which was then in the port of Charleston, from which she sailed on a cruise to the coast of South America. Fremont was absent in her for more than two years, and

on his return to Charleston received from the College which had expelled him the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts. Shortly afterward he passed successfully a rigorous examination at Baltimore for the post of Professor of Mathematics in the Navy, and was appointed to the frigate *Independence*; but he soon resolved to quit the sea, and engaged himself as a surveyor and railroad engineer on a line between Charleston and Augusta, Ga. Subsequently he assisted in the survey of the railroad line from Charleston to Cincinnati, and particularly in the exploration of the mountain passes between South Carolina and Tennessee. He was engaged in this work till the autumn of 1837, when, in consequence of its suspension, he accompanied Capt. Williams of the U.S. army in a military reconnaissance of the mountainous Cherokee country in Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee. In anticipation of hostilities with the Indians this survey was rapidly made in the depth of winter, and was Fremont's first experience of a campaign amid mountain snows. In 1838-9 he accompanied M. Nicolle, a Frenchman, and a distinguished man of science, in explorations of the country between the Missouri and the British line. These explorations were made under the authority of the Government, and, while engaged in them in 1838, Fremont received from President Van Buren, under date of July 7, a commission as Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Topographical Engineers. While at Washington in 1840, employed in the preparation of the report of these expeditions, Fremont became acquainted with Miss Jessie Benton, a daughter of Col. Thomas H. Benton, at that time a senator from Missouri. An engagement was formed, but as the lady was only fifteen years of age, her parents, notwithstanding their high personal regard for Fremont, objected to the match, and suddenly, probably through the potent influence of Col. Benton, the young officer received from the War Department a peremptory order to make an examination of the river Des Moines upon the western frontier. The survey was rapidly executed, and shortly after his return from this duty the lovers were secretly married, Oct. 19, 1841. In the following year Fremont projected a geographical survey of the entire territory of the United States from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, the feasibility of an overland communication between the two sides of the Continent being a leading idea in his scheme of explorations. He accordingly applied to the War Department for employment on this service, and having received, at his own suggestion, instructions to explore the Rocky Mountains, and particularly to examine the South Pass, he left Washington, May 2, 1842, and on June 10 began his expedition. * * His Report of the expedition was laid before Congress in the winter of 1842-3. It attracted great attention both at home and abroad. It was praised by Humboldt in his 'Aspects of Nature,' and the London *Athenæum* pronounced it one of the most perfect productions of its kind. Immediately after the publication of his Report, Fremont planned a second expedition of a much more comprehensive character than the first. He determined to extend his explorations across the continent, and to survey the then unknown region lying between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean. In May, 1843, he commenced his journey with thirty-nine men, and, in pursuance of his instructions, proceeded up the Kansas River far enough to ascertain its character, and then crossed over to the Platte, which he ascended to its source in the mountains, where the Sweet Water, one of its tributaries, springs from the neighbourhood of the South Pass. He reached the Pass on Aug. 8, went through it, and saw the head waters of the Colorado flowing toward the Gulf of California. On Sept. 6, after travelling over 1,700 miles, he came in sight of the Great Salt Lake, of which no accurate account had ever been given, and of which very vague and erroneous notions were entertained. His investigations effected important rectifications in our geographical knowledge of this portion of the continent, and had subsequently a powerful influence in promoting the settlement of Utah and of the Pacific States. From the Salt Lake he proceeded to the

upper tributaries of the Columbia River, whose valley he descended till, on Nov. 4, he reached Fort Vancouver, near the mouth of the Columbia. On Nov. 10, he set out on his return to the States. He selected a south-east route, leading from the lower part of the Columbia to the Upper Colorado, through an almost unknown region, crossed by high and rugged mountain chains. He soon encountered deep snows, which impeded his progress and forced him to descend into the great basin, and presently found himself in the depth of winter in a desert, with the prospect before him of death to his whole party from cold and hunger. By astronomical observation he found that he was in the latitude of the bay of San Francisco; but between him and the valleys of California was a range of mountains covered with snows which the Indians declared no man could cross, and over which no reward could induce them to attempt to guide him. Fremont boldly undertook the passage without a guide, and accomplished it in forty days, reaching Sutter's Fort on the Sacramento early in March, with his men reduced almost to skeletons, and with only thirty-three out of sixty-seven horses and mules remaining, and those that survived so weak and thin that they could barely walk while led along. He resumed his journey March 24, and, proceeding southward, skirted the western base of the Sierra Nevada, crossed that range through a gap, entered the great basin, and again visited the Salt Lake, from which, through the South Pass, he returned to Kansas in July, 1844, after an absence of fourteen months, during the greater part of which he was never out of sight of snow. The Reports of this expedition occupied in their preparation the remainder of 1844. Fremont was brevetted Captain in Jan. 1845, and in the spring of that year he set out on a third expedition to explore the great basin and the maritime region of Oregon and California. The summer was spent in examining the head waters of the rivers whose source is in the dividing ridge between the Pacific and the Mississippi Valley, and in October he encamped on the shores of the Great Salt Lake. From thence he proceeded to explore the Sierra Nevada, which chain he crossed again in the dead of winter with a few men to obtain supplies from California for his party, with whom, after perilous adventures among the mountains and some successful encounters with hostile Indians, he made his way into the valley of the San Joaquin, where he left his men to recruit, and went himself to Monterey, which was at that time the capital of California, to obtain from the Mexican authorities permission to proceed with his exploration. Permission was granted, but was almost immediately revoked, and he was peremptorily ordered to leave the country without delay. Fremont as peremptorily refused to comply. His men, exhausted by the hardships they had suffered, and destitute of supplies and animals, were in no condition to re-pass the mountains and the deserts from which they had just emerged. The Mexican Governor, General Castro, mustered the forces of the province and prepared to attack the Americans, who were only sixty-two in number. Fremont took up a strong position on the Hawk's Peak, a mountain thirty miles from Monterey, built a rude fort of felled trees, hoisted the American flag, and, having plenty of ammunition, resolved to defend himself. He wrote to the American Consul at Monterey, in reply to a private message, March 10, 1846: 'We have in nowise done wrong to the people or the authorities of this country, and if we are hemmed in and assaulted here, we will die, every man of us, under the flag of our country.' The Mexican General formed a camp with a large force of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, in the plain immediately below the position held by the Americans, whom he hourly threatened to attack. On the evening of the 4th day of the siege, Fremont, tired of inaction, withdrew with his party, and proceeded towards the San Joaquin. The fires were still burning in his deserted camp when a messenger arrived from General Castro to propose a cessation of hostilities. Without further molestation, Fremont pursued his way northward through the valley of the Sacramento into Oregon. Near Tlamath Lake, on May 9, he met a party in search

of him with despatches from Washington, directing him to watch over the interests of the United States in California, there being reason to apprehend that the province would be transferred to Great Britain. There was also reason to believe that General Castro intended to destroy the American settlements on the Sacramento. Fremont promptly retraced his steps to California. General Castro was already marching against the settlements. The settlers rose in arms, flocked to Fremont's camp, and under his leadership the result was that, in less than a month, as Col. Benton says in his 'Thirty Years' View,' 'All the northern part of California was freed from Mexican authority, independence proclaimed, the flag of independence raised, Castro flying to the south, the American settlers saved from destruction, and the British party in California counteracted and broken up in all their schemes.' On July 4, Fremont was elected Governor of California by the American settlers; and on the 10th of that month he learned that Commodore Sloat, who commanded the U.S. squadron on the coast, had taken possession of Monterey. Fremont proceeded to join the naval forces, and reached Monterey with his 160 mounted riflemen on the 19th. Commodore Stockton about the same time arrived at Monterey with the frigate Congress, and took command of the squadron with authority from Washington to conquer California."

A quarrel arose between two superior officers, each of whom had power over Fremont. Fremont obeyed the one who was subsequently disavowed at Washington, and for this technical offence he was tried by a court-martial, which found him guilty of mutiny, disobedience of the lawful command of a superior officer, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and sentenced him to be dismissed from the service.—

"A majority of the members of the court recommended him to the clemency of President Polk. The President refused to confirm the verdict of mutiny, but approved the rest of the verdict and the sentence, of which, however, he immediately remitted the penalty. Fremont promptly declined to avail himself of the President's pardon, alleging as a reason: 'I do not feel conscious of having done anything to merit the finding of the court; and this being the case, I cannot, by accepting the clemency of the President, admit the justice of the decision against me.' He accordingly forthwith resigned his commission as lieutenant-colonel. The friends of Col. Fremont and a large portion of the public considered this court-martial and the charges that led to it as an attempt, in the language of one of his biographers, 'instigated by professional and personal jealousy to break down the character and to ruin the prospects of an aspiring and deserving rival.' On Oct. 14, 1848, Fremont started upon a fourth expedition across the continent, at his own expense. With 33 men and 120 mules he made his way along the upper waters of the Rio Grande through the country of the Utahs, Apaches, Comanches, and other Indian tribes, then at war with the United States. His object was to find a practicable passage by this route to California. In attempting to cross the great Sierra, covered with snow, his guide lost his way, and Fremont's party encountered horrible suffering from cold and hunger, a portion of them being driven to cannibalism to sustain life. All of his animals and one-third of his men perished, and he was forced to retrace his steps to Santa Fé. Undaunted by this disaster, he gathered around him another band of 30 men, and after a long search discovered a secure route, which conducted him eventually to the Sacramento in the spring of 1849. He now determined to settle in California, where in 1847 he had bought the Mariposas estate, a very large tract of land, containing rich gold mines. His title to this estate was contested, but after a long litigation it was decided in his favour in 1855 by the supreme court of the United States. In 1849 he received from President Taylor the appointment of commissioner to run the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. Regarding this appointment as intended to signify Gen. Taylor's disapproval of

the court-martial which had dismissed him from the army, he accepted it to show his sense of the value of the good opinion of that distinguished soldier. The legislature of California, which met in Dec. 1849, elected him on the first ballot one of the two senators to represent the new state in the senate of the United States. He consequently resigned his commissionership, and departed at once for Washington. * * He voted against Mr. Seward's amendment providing for the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia, which, however, only received five votes; he voted against an amendment providing that if a free person in the district of Columbia should induce a slave to run away, or should harbour a fugitive slave, he should be imprisoned in the penitentiary five years; he voted for the bill suppressing the slave trade in the district; he also voted against an amendment authorizing the corporations of the district to prohibit free negroes within their limits. Fremont returned to California in the first steamer that sailed after the adjournment of Congress; he was prevented from returning to Washington next session by a severe attack of fever contracted upon the isthmus. In the state election of 1851, in California, the party which had opposed the introduction of slavery, and had placed the proviso against it in the state constitution, was defeated. As Fremont was one of the leaders of this party, he failed of re-election to the senate, after 142 ballotings in the state legislature. The next two years he devoted to his private affairs, and visited Europe in 1852, where he spent a year, and was received with distinction by many eminent men of letters and of science. In 1850, while he was in the senate, Baron Humboldt, on behalf of the King of Prussia, had sent him 'the great golden medal for progress in the sciences.' At the same time the Geographical Society of Berlin elected him an honorary member. A few months earlier the Royal Geographical Society of London had awarded him the 'founder's medal' for his 'pre-eminent services in promoting the cause of geographical science.' While in Europe he learned that Congress had made an appropriation for the survey of three routes from the Mississippi valley to the Pacific. He immediately returned to the United States for the purpose of fitting out a fifth expedition on his own account to complete the survey of the route he had taken on his fourth expedition. He left Paris in June, 1853, and in September was already on his march across the continent. The result of this fifth expedition was satisfactory. He found passes through the mountains on the line of lat. 38° and 39° N., and reached California in safety after enduring great hardships. For fifty days his party lived on horseflesh, and for forty-eight hours at a time were without food of any kind. In the spring of 1855 Fremont with his family took up his residence in New York, for the purpose of preparing for publication the narrative of his last expedition. His name now began to be mentioned in connexion with the Presidency by those who were combining to act against the democratic party on the basis of opposition to the extension of slavery. In April, 1856, he was invited to attend a meeting in New York of those who opposed the Kansas policy of President Pierce. In his letter of reply he said: 'I heartily concur in all movements which have for their object to repair the mischiefs arising from the violation of good faith in the repeal of the Missouri compromise. I am opposed to slavery in the abstract and upon principle, sustained and made habitual by long-settled convictions. While I feel inflexible in the belief that it ought not to be interfered with where it exists, under the shield of state sovereignty, I am as inflexibly opposed to its extension on this continent beyond its present limits.' The republican national convention, which met at Philadelphia, June 17, 1856, deeming this letter satisfactory, nominated Fremont for the Presidency by a vote of 359 to 196 for John McLean, on an informal ballot. On the first formal ballot Fremont was unanimously nominated. He accepted the nomination in a letter dated July 8, 1856, in which he expressed himself strongly against the extension of slavery and in favour of free labour. A few days after the Philadelphia convention adjourned, a national American convention

at New York also nominated Fremont for the Presidency. He accepted their support in a letter dated June 30, in which he referred them for an exposition of his views to his forthcoming letter accepting the republican nomination. After a most spirited and exciting contest, the presidential election resulted in the choice of Mr. Buchanan by 174 electoral votes from 19 states, while Fremont received 114 votes from 11 states, including the 6 New England states, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Iowa, and Wisconsin. Maryland gave her 8 electoral votes for Mr. Fillmore. The popular vote for Fremont was 1,341,514; for Buchanan, 1,838,232; for Fillmore, 884,707. In 1858 Mr. Fremont returned to California, where he has since resided."

The war found him ready; and a great command on the Mississippi places him in the foremost rank of American personages. His plans for a descent of that river to New Orleans have been the subject of much discussion; but still more important to the issues of war is the proclamation against slavery which he has recently put forth. General Fremont, at all events, knows what he is fighting for; and whatever the professional politicians may think about his wisdom in proclaiming it, the majority of men feel a certain relief from their uncertainties in his declarations, and the partisans of his views receive them with exuberant delight.

Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K.B., 1793—1801: a Memoir. By his Son, James Lord Dunfermline. (Edinburgh, Edmonston & Douglas.)

Sir Ralph Abercromby may fairly be numbered amongst those men who, unfortunate in their lives, are fortunate in their deaths. A simple man, devoid of genius, but of inflexible honesty, stainless morality, high principle and lofty aim, he represented, in an eminent degree, those qualities which have contributed far more than splendid and subtle intellect to the formation of our national greatness. Of gentle, but not patrician, descent, from the commencement to the close of his life he found the ruling principle of his conduct in the motto proudly borne by his descendants, *Vive ut vivas*—Live so that you may live. He would do no service, however honourable it might be in the estimation of the world, which his conscience did not thoroughly approve; and he would wear no honour which was not, according to his chivalric standard, a well-earned acknowledgment of arduous labour and of sterling benefits conferred on the country he loved with patriotic ardour. Such a man finds many obstacles to rapid success. On the outbreak of the American war, the liberal principles inherited from his grandfather, Alexander Abercromby, of Tulliboddy, the representative of Clackmannan county in the Union Parliament, and a bitter foe of the Stuarts, caused him to disapprove the colonial policy of the ministry, and prevented him from taking an active part in the war that terminated in favour of the United States. Born in 1734, and gazetted to a cornetcy in the Dragoon Guards, he was debarred by conscientious scruples from active service, with the exception of a brief period when he acted as a subaltern officer under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, till 1793, when he took the command of a brigade in the campaign in Flanders, under the Duke of York. A man who could, from such motives, consent to wait for distinguished employment till he was nearly sixty, may be justly pointed to as an example of that independence and firmness which are the most valuable elements of the British character. But when he had been advanced to a position of prominent command, and had

entered on the eight years' career that terminated in glory, the genius of ill luck still seemed bent on accompanying him. It was his misfortune, until he was sent to the Mediterranean, either to participate in undertakings which he did not approve, and which were destined to meet ignominious conclusions, or to hold distasteful command, or to render services which subjected him to misconstruction, and almost to disgrace. In the campaign in Flanders, his chief distinction was won by his masterly management of a disastrous retreat, "the hideous details of which," to use the language of his son and biographer, "have been so often given to the public that it would be painful and superfluous to repeat them, and the more so as nothing new can be added." His command in the West Indies from 1795 to 1797, though it eminently conduced to the prestige and power of Great Britain, was so irksome and disagreeable that he begged to be released from its complicated duties. His command in Ireland, from 1797 to 1798, where his prudent energy roused against him a storm of obloquy, and earned for him the condemnation of Pitt, terminated in a resignation which was voluntary only in form. His expedition to Holland in 1799, opening with the brilliant success of the Helder, for which he alone was to be credited, terminated in a humiliation for which he was in no way responsible. In the following year his expedition to Cadiz, owing to circumstances over which he had no control, was another unfortunate failure. But the time had at length come when he was to achieve that highest glory of which he had always been ambitious, and in which his exertions were to find a proper end. In 1801, he took the command of the expedition sent to dispossess the French in Egypt, and died on board Lord Keith's flag-ship, the "Foudroyant," seven days after he was struck down by a spent ball, at the battle of Alexandria.

A commander meeting his death on the field of battle receives the fullest possible measure of that sympathy which generous natures feel for any man who expires in the discharge of his duty. If his eyes close on the defeat of his troops, the faults and misfortunes of the day are forgiven in consideration of his forfeited life. But when he dies in the arms of victory, he instantly becomes the object of his country's gratitude and the idol of its affection. He is the centre of the regret felt by survivors for the brave who have fallen; in the same way that, had he escaped the perils of the contest, he would have been the chief object of their acclamations. Nelson's cry was "A Peerage or Westminster Abbey!" A nation has its honours for the dead as well as its rewards for the living; and it was in the former that the services of Sir Ralph Abercromby, K.B., the hero of Alexandria, met their fitting recognition.

The motive which induced the late Lord Dunfermline, Sir Ralph Abercromby's third son, to construct the present Memoir of his distinguished father would have been a matter of conjecture, had the author not candidly avowed it in his introductory chapter. "So many lives," says his Lordship, "of those officers who distinguished themselves in the Army and Navy during the protracted war with France have been written, that it has repeatedly been remarked as an omission that no authoritative account of the character and services of Sir Ralph Abercromby had ever been given to the public." In this is to be found the author's object. He did not enter on his task, because the public required further information relative to Sir Ralph's services, for he had no particulars to give about them that had not for years been matter of history. His aim was simply to

render his father those biographic honours which so many of his illustrious contemporaries had received. Regarded in this light, as a tribute of filial love, the Memoir commands a degree of respect to which its purely literary merits and historic value by no means entitle it. It is brief, but tedious; meagre, and yet verbose. The narrative is cumbered with extracts from official correspondence, which, besides being in some places ungrammatical and in other places inexplicably involved, tell the reader nothing worthy of remembrance that he did not very well know before. But Lord Dunfermline's worst fault, as a biographer, is the diplomatic coldness of his style. He seems to have written under a nervous fear of entertaining his readers, and an excessive dread of treating his subject with vulgar familiarity; the consequence of his timidity being, that scenes, which ought to have been painted with the vigour and brightness of strong feeling, are washed in with a neutral tint of well-bred propriety.

The following passage is a fair specimen of the way in which his Lordship tells an anecdote:—

"An able and distinguished Scotch nobleman, who had taken a warm and prominent part in defence of the French Revolution, happened to come to Edinburgh, where he was deserted and avoided by most of his former acquaintances and friends. Sir Ralph, thinking that such intolerance was calculated to be very mischievous in its consequences, and that exclusion from society was not justified by differences of opinion on political subjects, marked his disapproval of this conduct by doing an act of courtesy to a nobleman with whom he had no previous acquaintance, and the object of which could not be mistaken under the circumstances in which it was tendered. The compliment was strongly felt, and always kindly remembered, by the individual to whom it was paid."

In the year 1773, Sir Ralph Abercromby was returned to Parliament by the county of Clackmannan, the interest of Sir Laurence Dundas turning the hotly-contested election in his favour. Using the standard of the present day, the reader may find it difficult to appreciate the conduct of the successful candidate, who disdained to vote against his principles to support Sir Laurence in the House of Commons, and yet could feel it incumbent on his honour that he should vote against his principles in Stirling county to support Sir Laurence's son.—

"Sir Laurence Dundas, who was at that time desirous of acquiring political power in Scotland, decided the contest by exercising his influence in favour of Sir Ralph, under the expectation that by so doing he became entitled to control the votes in Parliament of the candidate whom he supported. There was not the very slightest foundation for this expectation on the part of Sir Laurence; and, accordingly, Sir Ralph resented his interference, and a breach between them ensued. Although Sir Ralph resisted the assumed right of control, he did not forget the obligation which he owed to Sir Laurence for his support. He repaid it, by uniformly voting for the son of Sir Laurence in his repeated and severe contests for the county of Stirling, which were so close as to make a single vote of real value, and that at a time when there was no agreement in their political opinions, and when Sir Ralph was strongly urged by personal friends to take a different part."

The following story of Sir Ralph's conduct on his passage to the West Indies has been, with variations, told of many persons—amongst whom Jeremy Bentham is one:—

"The Glory, in which Sir Ralph sailed with Admiral Christian, kept at sea as long as possible, but was ultimately obliged, after a vain struggle of seven weeks, and after having been exposed to the very greatest danger, to return to port. This was of course most disappointing and disheartening to Sir Ralph, but Admiral Christian in writing to

a friend remarks, 'that his demeanour on this occasion was so calm and composed, that it was an example to be admired and followed by all who witnessed it.' The following anecdote is of no importance, but as it has been preserved by others as characteristic, I have inserted it. At a moment when the Glory was known to be in the most imminent danger, the confidential servant of Sir Ralph rushed into the cabin where he was with Admiral Christian, and addressing him said, 'We are going to be drowned.'—'Very well,' replied Sir Ralph, 'you go to bed.'"

On his return from the expedition to Holland, Sir Ralph was offered a peerage, but he declined it, being, as Lord Dunfermline asserts, "unwilling that his name should be permanently associated with a service of which the result had been so humiliating to the country." He displayed similar good feeling in declining a grant of Carib lands, in acknowledgment of his services in Holland:—

"A rumour having reached Sir Ralph that there was an intention to act on the suggestion of the King, with respect to a grant of Caribbean lands, he, on the 30th of November, 1799, addressed the following letter to Mr. Dundas:—'It has been hinted to me that in consideration of the services I may have done in the way of my profession I am to receive a grant of Caribbean lands, or a sum of money arising from them. If it is thought that I am deserving of any mark of public favour, it is from the public alone that I can receive it. I am not a beggar or a covetous person to ask private honours or private grants. Good God, sir, what opinion should I have of myself, were I to profit from the crimes and forfeitures of such a set of miscreants as the Caribs! I hope I shall trouble you no more on my services or their rewards. As long as my mind and body remain entire, I am bound to the service of my country.'"

The best written passage in the entire volume is that which describes the removal of Sir Ralph from the field of battle,—the care shown by the prostrate commander for the soldier's blanket giving a touch of true pathos to the scene:—

"It has never been ascertained at what precise time Sir Ralph received the wound which proved to be mortal. Colonel Abercromby states that his tent being at some distance from that of Sir Ralph, he did not see him when the first alarm of the French attack was given, and did not afterwards meet him until about break of day, in the rear of the reserve, when the principal attack had been made, and he then gave him orders relative to the movements of the troops. Colonel Abercromby did not afterwards see Sir Ralph until near the close of the action, when he found him in a small work about the centre of the line, where there were some guns firing on the enemy. Colonel Abercromby observed that the clothes of Sir Ralph were cut, and that there were marks of blood on them. He asked if he was wounded, and he answered 'Yes, by a spent ball, but it gives me no uneasiness,' but he added that he felt considerable pain in his breast and side from a blow he had received from a French dragoon who rode against him, when the cavalry broke in on the right. General Ludlow and Colonel Abercromby urged in the strongest manner that his wound should be examined, but he persevered in refusing, assigning as his reason, that there were many poor fellows worse wounded than he was, and that the surgeons were more usefully employed in attending to them. Sir Ralph dismounted, and walked about with apparent ease, watching earnestly the manoeuvres of the enemy. After an interval of half an hour, he complained of being very faint, and sat down on the ground, with his back to the parapet of the redoubt. General Ludlow then sent for one of the surgeons of the Guards, who were nearest at hand, but only a mate could be found. The mate looked at the wound, and found that the ball had entered the thigh, and Sir Ralph was again pressed to leave the field, but he would not do so until the firing had ceased, and the enemy had completely retired. As soon as the firing ceased, Sir Ralph

was removed to the tent of Colonel Abercromby, where the wound was again examined by a skillful surgeon of the Guards, who, not finding the ball where he expected, advised that Sir Ralph should be carried on board a ship, to which he at once assented, and he was conveyed on board the *Foudroyant*, Lord Keith's flag-ship. Sir Ralph was placed on a bier, and an officer who was present took a soldier's blanket, and was adjusting it under his head as a pillow, when Sir Ralph asked, 'What is that you are placing under my head?' The officer replied that it was only a soldier's blanket, on which Sir Ralph said, 'Only a soldier's blanket! a soldier's blanket is of great consequence, and you must send me the name of the soldier to whom it belongs, that it may be returned to him.' This was accordingly done, and the blanket was duly restored, Sir Ralph himself having given directions to that effect. Sir Ralph would not allow his son to accompany him to the beach, but frequently desired him to go to General Hutchinson, and to attend to his duty. Although the ball could not be extracted, sanguine hopes of recovery were entertained. On the 26th of March, the symptoms caused anxiety, but Sir Ralph rallied, and during the 27th he conversed with his son on various points connected with the public service with much composure, but in that night he became feverish, and at eleven o'clock on the night of the 28th of March he expired without pain or suffering."

Sir Ralph Abercromby, in his boyhood, was educated first at the Jacobite school at Alloa, and afterwards at Rugby, where he remained until eighteen years of age. He then became a student in the University of Edinburgh, and in 1754 went to Leipsic to prosecute the study of the Civil Law, in order that he might fit himself for the Scotch Bar, of which his father and his grandfather lived to become the oldest members. It was not till he returned from Leipsic that he relinquished the plan of entering the legal profession.

The Letters and Works of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. Edited by Lord Wharcliffe. Third Edition, with Illustrative Notes and a New Memoir by W. Moy Thomas. Vol. II. (Bohn.)

Those only who shall read the Letters of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu by the light of Mr. Thomas's Memoir will be able to understand and do justice to her character. The genius of Pope gave currency and permanency to his malignant inventions; and yet they have been, we suspect, little more damaging than the misinterpretations of his commentators. Pope knew that blows struck at random would not hurt; but the commentators assume that he was always striking at random—beating the air,—leaving the public to interpret between him and his hate; and that one-half the vile women, real or imaginary, hinted at or described by Pope were meant for Lady M. W. Montagu. She was "Sappho," of course, although Pope had half-a-dozen Sapphos, and some of them before he had ever set eyes on Lady Mary. She was Phryne and Fufidia, and Artemisia and Flavia, and Chloe and Avidien's wife. According to the interpretation of one or other, she appears in four different characters in one disgraceful, but unacknowledged, poem. There "Lady Mary" opens the ball with "Lord Fanny." In the next page she figures as Fufidia; then she is directly named as "M—ue"; and lastly, she is the shameless "Lady M." Surely these could not all represent the same woman?—indeed, "Lady M." was understood by their contemporaries to have been Lady Mohun, and anecdotes were current and are recorded of the disgraceful fact to which Pope alluded, but to which, though very apt to our purpose, we cannot more particularly refer. A careful and critical examination of all the several characters

under which she is believed to have been depicted by Pope, and of the anecdotes of Walpole, would, we are convinced, prove the malignity of the poet, the blind guess-work of the commentators, and the credulous folly of the clever Horace. Pinkerton records that Walpole told him "Lady Wortley Montagu was a playfellow of mine when both were children: she was always a dirty little thing." Whether this was a dream of the one or the other is of little consequence; the anecdote made its impression on the public mind, and remained uncontradicted until some one pointed out its absurdity by directing attention to the fact, that Lady Mary was a married woman of twenty-seven or twenty-eight years of age when Horace Walpole was born. Then, again, we were told that she was the great friend of "Moll Skerriitt" the mistress of Sir Robert Walpole, and some of the Letters written during the embassy were addressed in Dallaway's edition "to Miss Skerriitt." Mr. Thomas has now shown that the letters have no address; that they were probably written to Miss Smith, the daughter of the Speaker, and that Lady Mary did not at that time even know Miss Skerriitt. So we have the well-known story of Lady Mary having visited the interior of the seraglio, at the critical moment when the Sultan, according to the custom popularly believed in, was about to select one of his wives by "throwing a handkerchief." The scandalous tale concludes with the significant fact that Lady Mary's son was born during her sojourn at Constantinople "in the spring of the year 1718." Curious indeed! and when we look at the portrait of that son in after-life, an engraving of which is prefixed to this volume, and observe his lofty turban, his flowing beard, and complete Turkish costume in which he delighted to appear, the scandal does seem to be but too probable. Unfortunately, however, Lady Mary never was and never could have been inside the seraglio; and the son was born in England three years before the mother set out on her travels. So again we have the story told by Malone, on the authority of Col. Erskine, of M. Rémond, with the addition that "Lady W. Montague had two children by the Frenchman alluded to, and this amour was the cause of her being separated from her husband." Now, as Mr. Thomas has shown by the letters of the "French wit" himself, she never saw him, except in the brief period of her passing through Paris on her way home with her husband from Constantinople in 1718, and again for a brief period in London in 1720, when the Frenchman, intent upon speculations in South Sea stock, complained that he had little reason to be satisfied with her, having found English ladies "incapable of friendship and of love." At all events, the French "wit" took his final departure for Paris in 1720, and Lady Mary lived with her husband for nearly twenty years afterwards.

Then we have Walpole's "obscure history," as he calls it, of the life she led when in Italy, to which we alluded in our former notice. The poor lady was suffering when she left England, and continued to suffer more or less for the rest of her life. Within two years of her residence in Italy the physicians twice despaired of her. They recommended her to try the waters of Lovere, and she was removed there at great risk. At that obscure place she partially recovered, and there she continued to reside for many years. Let us show, not in an "obscure history," founded on malicious reports, but in a veritable history given in a letter to her daughter, what was really her daily life:—

"I have been these six weeks, and still am, at my dairy-house which joins to my garden. I believe

I have already told you it is a long mile from the castle, which is situate in the midst of a very large village, once a considerable town, part of the walls still remaining, and has not vacant ground enough about it to make a garden, which is my greatest amusement, it being now troublesome to walk, or even to go in the chaise till the evening. I have fitted up in this farm-house a room for myself—that is to say, strewed the floor with rushes, covered the chimney with moss and branches, and adorned the room with basins of earthenware (which is made here to great perfection) filled with flowers, and put in some straw chairs, and a couch bed, which is my whole furniture. This spot of ground is so beautiful, I am afraid you will scarce credit the description, which, however, I can assure you, shall be very literal, without any embellishment from imagination. It is on a bank, forming a kind of peninsula, raised from the river Oglio fifty feet, to which you may descend by easy stairs cut in the turf, and either take the air on the river, which is as large as the Thames at Richmond, or by walking [in] an avenue two hundred yards on the side of it, you find a wood of a hundred acres, which was all ready out into walks and ridings when I took it. I have only added fifteen bowers in different views, with seats of turf. They were easily made, here being a large quantity of underwood, and a great number of wild vines, which twist to the top of the highest trees, and from which they make a very good sort of wine they call *brusco*. I am now writing to you in one of these arbours, which is so thickly shaded, the sun is not troublesome, even at noon. Another is on the side of the river, where I have made a camp kitchen, that I may take the fish, dress, and eat it immediately, and at the same time see the barks, which ascend or descend every day to or from Mantua, Guastalla, or Pont de Vie, all considerable towns. This little wood is carpeted, in their succeeding seasons, with violets and strawberries, inhabited by a nation of nightingales, and filled with game of all kinds, excepting deer and wild boar, the first being unknown here, and not being large enough for the other. * * Perhaps I shall succeed better in describing my manner of life, which is as regular as that of any monastery. I generally rise at six, and as soon as I have breakfasted, put myself at the head of my weeder [sic] women and work with them till nine. I then inspect my dairy, and take a turn among my poultry, which is a very large inquiry. I have, at present, two hundred chickens, besides turkeys, geese, ducks and peacocks. All things have hitherto prospered under my care; my bees and silkworms are doubled, and I am told that, without accidents, my capital will be so in two years' time. At eleven o'clock I retire to my books: I dare not indulge myself in that pleasure above an hour. At twelve I constantly dine, and sleep after dinner till about three. I then send for some of my old priests, and either play at piquet or whist, till 'tis cool enough to go out. One evening I walk in my wood, where I often sup, take the air on horseback the next, and go on the water the third. The fishery on this part of the river belongs to me; and my fisherman's little boat (where I have a green lustrating awning) serves me for a barge. He and his son are my rowers without any expense, he being very well paid by the profit of the fish, which I give him on condition of having every day one dish for my table. Here is plenty of every sort of fresh-water fish (excepting salmon); but we have a large trout so like it, that I, that have almost forgot the taste, do not distinguish it. We are both placed properly in regard to our different times of life: you amidst the fair, the gallant, and the gay; I in a retreat, where I enjoy every amusement that solitude can afford."

What a fine contrast this to the "reports" which so interested Walpole! The truth is, that this active, clever woman, who, on her return from Constantinople, introduced inoculation into England, could find useful occupation even in an obscure Italian village. Here is another picture of her Lovere life:—

"Experience has confirmed to me (what I always thought), that the pursuit of pleasure will be ever

attended with pain, and the study of ease be most certainly accompanied with pleasures. I have had this morning as much delight in a walk in the sun as ever I felt formerly in the crowded Mall, even when I imagined I had my share of the admiration of the place, which was generally soured before I slept by the informations of my female friends, who seldom failed to tell me, it was observed, I had showed an inch above my shoe-heels, or some other criticism of equal weight, which was construed affectation, and utterly destroyed all the satisfaction my vanity had given me. I have now no other but in my little housewifery, which is easily gratified in this country, where, by the help of my receipt-book, I make a very shining figure among my neighbours, by the introduction of custards, cheesecakes, and minced pies, which were entirely unknown to these parts, and are received with universal applause; and I have reason to believe will preserve my memory even to future ages, particularly by the art of butter-making, in which I have so improved them, that they now make as good as in any part of England."

Mr. Thomas has done something to clear up the mystery of Lady Mary's quarrel with Pope; he has a happy conjecture as to the cause: yet what a heap of untruths must be swept away if his simple explanation be received! See how the case stands on the authority of the biographers and commentators. First, Lady Mary told Lady Pomfret that "when she became much acquainted with the Duke of Wharton, Mr. Pope grew jealous, and that occasioned the breach between them." But Lady Mary's granddaughter, the delightful Lady Louisa Stuart, says, "Her own statement was this, that at some ill-chosen time when she least expected what romancers call a declaration, he made such passionate love to her, as in spite of her utmost endeavours to be angry and look grave provoked an immediate fit of laughter, from which moment he became her implacable enemy." The last of Pope's biographers calls this "declaration" the "one special cause"; but as we have shown there are two special causes, and Lady L. Stuart's was not published for a century or more after the event. But the curious inquirer is not yet able to decide; for Mr. Dallaway, the editor of Lady Mary's works, favoured with the Bute manuscripts, and presumptively informed of the family traditions, said, half a century before Lady L. Stuart published her anecdote, that the more immediate cause of quarrel was the publication of the 'Town Eclogues,' which had been when Lady Mary left England confidentially entrusted to Pope, yet somehow they got into the hands of Curll, who published them. Fortunately Dallaway's immediate cause of quarrel is disproved by the awkward fact, that three of the 'Town Eclogues' were published many months before Lady Mary left England. Spence assures us also, in Lady Mary's own words, that "she did not know the cause. I got a common friend to ask Mr. Pope why he had left off visiting me. He answered negligently that he went as often as he used to do. I then got Dr. Arbuthnot to ask him," and with no better success. Again, she confirms this: "I have got fifty or sixty of Mr. Pope's letters. You shall see what a God-dess he made of me in some of them, though he makes such a devil of me in his writings afterwards, without any reason that I know of." Other causes have been assigned, and were noticed in our review of the first volume.

A like critical examination is required of all the applied and inferred satires upon her. One, for example, and we could quote a dozen, is described as "undoubted," and the first open manifestation of the quarrel:—

—hapless, Monsieur much complains at Paris
Of wrongs from Dutchesses and Lady Maries.

Curll, we suspect, in his Key, first gave application to this passage with an "I believe," and

it is generally supposed that years after, Pope by a note (quarto, 1735) endeavoured to apply it to Lady M. W. Montagu. But Curll will not, we suppose, be quoted as an authority; and Pope's note, be it remembered, never appeared in any earlier or any subsequent edition published in his lifetime, although his hatred and malignity continued to his last hour. Was the application a mere afterthought? If not, if the Lady Mary from the first was intended to apply to Lady Mary W. Montagu, and is illustrated by Walpole's story of her having intrigued with and cheated Monsieur Rémond, who was the Dutchess, her partner both in the intrigue and in the fraud? This satire carries double, and yet we have no word of explanation from the commentators. We should like to ask those gentlemen whether there may not have been some other Lady Mary, of whom Monsieur—not one Frenchman, but hundreds—had reason to complain? What says Pope?—

The Crown of Poland, venal twice an age,
To just three millions stinted modest Gage;
But nobler scenes Maria's dreams unfold,
Hereditary realms and worlds of gold;
Congenial souls, whose life one avarice joins
And one fate buries in the Asturian mines.

The history of these people—more strange than a romance—we have not time to dwell on. They and their relations were expatriated Jacobites, and desperate and ruined gamblers in the Mississippi scheme. Maria was the Lady Mary Herbert, daughter of the titular Duke of Powis, sister to William, Duke of Powis; “modest Gage” was the brother of the mysterious “Mrs. W.”—Mrs. Weston—of Pope's Letters, and, some reports say, married to Lady Mary, others to her sister Lady Lucy. We doubt both stories; but perhaps he ought to have been married to Lady Mary. It was asserted by Lady Carrington's friends, that Lady Mary had involved her aunt to an extent hardly credible. She certainly had great influence over her; but we suspect that all the Powis family were gamblers, and we have seen a list of debts to an enormous amount, for which Lady Mary and Lady Carrington were jointly responsible. “Monsieur,” that is, all who suffered, complained and very naturally; and Pope complained too, and with as much reason. Pope's sister was one of the sufferers. Pope's brother-in-law died the very year the ‘Dunciad’ was published, and, no doubt, Pope had during his illness learnt that his sister had lent 1,100*l.* to Lady Carrington. This may be a mere speculation, but is sufficient to show that the question ought not to be decided without reference and without explanation.

Mr. Thomas has bestowed great attention and exercised a sound judgment in the chronological arrangement of the undated Letters. We know the difficulties of such labours under any circumstances; but in this instance they were made tenfold greater by the bold and blind tamperings of Dallaway. As a matter of course, we do not always agree with him, although when we differ it is with respect and hesitation. Thus, for example, we have doubts as to 1722 being the date of the letter of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough. It is quite true that Dallaway has given what he calls a fac-simile of that letter with the date of “Sep.,” but we have little more faith in his fac-simile than in his editorial assertions. The Dutchess's writing is scarcely intelligible. The “Sep.,” “Nov.,” or “Dec.” would not generally be distinguishable, and Dallaway, who, to make his own reading of a letter clear, ventured to insert words in the text, would, having decided that the date was “Sep.,” have it made plainer by the copyist. Lady Mary could not, as assumed, have written to the Dutchess in September, 1722,

about the death of her son-in-law, the Earl of Sunderland, who died in April; the widowed Dutchess could not call that son-in-law, who was probably within eight or ten years as old as herself, “a valuable young man.” For these, and other reasons, it is obvious to us that the party referred to must have been the Dutchess's grandson, Robert Earl of Sunderland, who died in 1729. But he died in November, and, therefore, we suspect that the date should be “Nov.” or “Dec.”—very different in type, but easily mistaken in the hieroglyphics of the Dutchess. So in respect to the letter to her daughter dated March the 1st, which Mr. Thomas suggests should be 1755, we should say that the date must be 1754. Mr. Thomas has been misled by Dallaway, followed by Lord Wharnccliffe, who says in a note that Lord Coke died in 1755, whereas he died in May, 1753; and in a letter of the 23rd of June, 1755, on the death of the Earl of Drumlanrig, leaving a young widow, Lady Mary makes some reflections on the situation of young and rich widows, and concludes, “as I have already said of M. Cooke [Lady Mary Coke].” Dallaway, to fortify his own blundering, has actually transferred this reference from one letter to the other. This tampering we discovered by a comparison of the letters, as printed by Mr. Thomas from the originals, although the consequences do not appear to have struck him. No editor, indeed, can be sufficiently vigilant to escape from all such misleading influences.

As to Lady Mary's writings or works, as they are called, we are not satisfied, and perhaps never shall be. Mr. Thomas appears to have felt bound to introduce whatever had been produced in Lord Wharnccliffe's edition as written by Lady Mary, and this may have been necessary to satisfy the public. Thus he republishes the whole volume of letters which appeared in 1767, although he expresses an opinion as strong as our own that not a line in it was written by her. There are, too, among the poems many for which the authority is insufficient. That they were found among her papers in her handwriting proves little. Squibs and ballads and trifles were in her time commonly circulated in manuscript, and as commonly copied. Mr. Thomas, it appears, has never seen the volume the contents of which she is said to certify were all written by her. We warn him, forming our opinion from Lord Wharnccliffe's edition, that it cannot be confidently relied on.

NEW NOVELS.

Hills and Plains: a Very Old Story. 2 vols. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

HERE is “a perfect novelty” in the novel line, and a remarkably entertaining book into the bargain. Although these “hills and plains” are in India, there is no fear of the most inveterate novel-reader being bored by long descriptions of foreign scenery, or confounded by learned allusions to historical recollections, either ancient or modern. It only pretends to be just what it really is—a pure, unadulterated, gossipy novel, and, as such, valuable in these degenerate times, when the name of novel is so often used as a mere blind to ensnare the unwary reader into a theological discussion or a lesson on geography or history.

The plot of this story is slight, but one of daily occurrence in India, if not in the mother-country. A young man and a young woman both determine to marry as soon as they can, and settle on anything, or nothing, rather than remain a day longer than is absolutely necessary in single blessedness. They meet—take it for granted that they are in love—and are made

man and wife at the earliest opportunity. Of course, they become tired to death of each other at the end of a few weeks, especially the lady, who, on the plea of ill health, retires to the Hills for change of air and society, hoping to make a little recreation for herself by carrying on an old flirtation or two with which the fact of her marriage has slightly interfered. The poor husband remains on the Plains—very hot, very hard at work, very much in debt, and, in short, a victim to his wife's extravagance and his own folly. His subsequent illness, Flora's remorse (aided by the indifference of her old lover), and her final reformation, are prettily, and even touchingly, related, towards the end of the second volume. By far the most interesting characters in the book are the mother-in-law, Mrs. Ochter, and her three daughters (“spins” seems to be the correct term in Anglo-Indian language). Esther is a particularly pleasant heroine, and Capt. Stapleton, the hero *par excellence*, is quite worthy of her, in spite of the numerous faults which we are told he possesses, but which we forgive and forget very soon after making his acquaintance.

The picture of society in the Hills is, we dare vouch for it, a perfectly true one, and will be most interesting to those who have ever undergone the process themselves, or who have any relations or friends still residing in that quarter of the globe. Even to those who have no connexion with India, the book cannot fail to be amusing. We might venture to indulge in a hope that the Anglo-Indians are not quite so vulgar, and that their peculiar style of “slang” is a little less offensive than is here represented. The writer certainly possesses much skill and facility of writing, and withal a thorough knowledge of his subject.

As a specimen of his ability, we quote the description of the dowager Mrs. Ochter:—

“About three o'clock in the afternoon of a sunny day in March, Mrs. Ochter, laid on a sofa in one parlour, was sleeping the after-tiffin sleep of the just. Let us gaze for a moment on her recumbent form and rosy face, from which, sadly out of keeping, however, a middle-aged native female, plump as her mistress, but ever so much more wrinkled, is warding off curious flies. Mrs. Ochter must have been handsome once, for her features are still good; but whether from high living, or want of exercise, she looks rather apoplectic now, and so cannot disguise from our ears the horrible fact that she snores rather loudly. Her neatly-laced cap has slipped off, too, and reveals a white spot large as a five-shilling piece—which no mortal eye, except her ayah's, ever gazed upon—where hairs ought to have been; but it is not fair to inspect too closely, without due warning, the good madam whom it would be flattery to call middle-aged. Her daughters are in the next room, far from being sleepy; indeed, they are as noisy as young birds in a nest, and a great deal pleasanter to look at.”

But for a full-length portrait of the young ladies, we refer the inquisitive reader to the book itself.

Mabel's Cross. 2 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

‘Mabel's Cross’ is, apparently, the work of a very young lady of romantic disposition and Scottish origin. The scene is laid in a glen in the Highlands, full of chieftains, and lairds, and retainers, and where everybody is related to everybody else. There is a bull and a fire, very much like the general run of bulls and fires,—and there is a tiresome old Scotch aunt, who tells about her “forbears,” and “Auld Warld ditties,” and “puir laddies” and “bonnie lassies,”—and there is a dreadful Irishman, who carries a shillelagh, and is always getting into some scrape or other, and swearing that, “Och! then, be the blessed St.

Patrick, its afther doing something to the murdering villain he'll be"; and who makes himself quite as odious as an Irishman can do.

There does not appear to be any particular hero or heroine to this novel; but there are five or six young ladies, with five or six young gentlemen to match, who spend most of their time in meeting each other out walking, and carrying on little underhand flirtations, or in taking tours on the Continent in small detachments, accompanied, of course, by their respective parents. Their conversation is about as unlike anything in real life as can possibly be conceived by the most vivid imagination. Marion, the wit of the party, tries to ask, in a playful manner, if her cousin Alan has seen her brother coming up the glen. She accordingly exclaims:

"Up! up! Sir Alan, to the turret, and tell me what thy far-seeing eyes can discover. The shadow of Time's scythe strikes falsely if an hour has not sped since Angus, my laggard brother, with the Covenantish maidens from Falconbridge, should have entered the glen. The thirsty sun will have emptied the chalices of my favourite flowers before we reach the mountain side."

How Alan resisted the temptation of giving "the little maiden" a good box on the ear for talking such nonsense does not appear. But a still more trying scene ensues when the haughty young lady, Helen Clavering, encounters, somewhere in the neighbourhood of Avignon, some "Scottish kinsmen," who, happening to make some foolish and commonplace remark upon the fine weather and the beauty of the country, receive a severe lecture for their pains:—

"Helen looked up archly on hearing this panegyric of Capt. Forsythe, and said, 'Surely I have not heard aright! Can these be the sentiments of one of the sons of Scotia—one of Ossian's Children of the Mist? Oh! Capt. Forsythe, I would not have one of our friends in Glenfullagh hear so disloyal a speech.' Then, throwing back her head, and with arms uplifted, as if invoking some spirit of the air, she repeated, in a mock heroic tone, a supposed address to Fingal."

Which address must really have made the whole party feel so very hot and uncomfortable, that we spare our readers a repetition of it, only hoping that it is not the usual habit of Scotch young ladies to interrupt "the social meal" by such outbursts of enthusiasm (for this little interlude is supposed to take place at the breakfast-table, between the first and the second cups of tea).

We pass over the hard-hearted old laird who seriously forbids "his constant dove to mate with the fierce eagle of the cliff" and sternly declares that "the dark current which flows through the veins of the Menteiths, stained as it is with cruel wrongs to our persecuted ancestors, must never mingle with the purer stream of the race they have injured." What right any respectable elderly gentleman of the nineteenth century has to suppose that his daughter would be likely to attend to an injunction delivered in such insane language, we cannot guess. It seems to us that poor Lillian was perfectly justified in making her escape from so tiresome an old fool at the first opportunity that offered itself. What her sister Mabel's "cross" consisted of we have yet to discover, unless it signifies a secret attachment to a very High Church young clergyman, who grieves, in silence, over her Presbyterian principles, though he does not seem to have been at much pains to convert her. He keeps, however, a very sharp look-out upon all the young ladies of his own flock, and does the "pastor" with energy and goodwill, and the strictest impartiality. When, for instance, Marion tremblingly craves permission to attend a Highland pibroch meeting, Cyril Herbert looks very grave, and solemnly remarks that she

"seems to have forgotten that it will take place on the 1st of November, which being the Festival of All Saints there will be services in his church at Burnside." The fair penitent, however, has made up her party, and cannot get off her engagement, so she goes to the baggage meeting with a heavy heart, and the tolling of the church bells breaks with "an ominous sound upon her imagination." She meets with the just reward of her disobedience; for the party is attacked by a bull; Tim Doolan, the Irishman, gets drunk and runs away; and last, but not least, in her cup of bitterness, Marion herself is insulted by the clown of a travelling circus! She fancies he bears some resemblance to Tim Doolan, and incautiously proclaims this suspicion to her companion, Sir Mike Donovan. Upon which, the clown calls out, with all the audacity and ready wit of his vocation,—"Perhaps, Sir Knight, the young lady may prefer the counterfeit representation to the original; in which case I am quite willing to accept the change." Most refined and genteel clown! We hoped he was to have turned out to be a duke in disguise, and have married Marion, at least; but his well-meant attentions are very ill requited; for we read that "Marion coloured deeply, and, with a haughty glance at the painted varlet, took Mabel's arm, and walked rapidly away in another direction." Unfortunate clown! It does not appear that his talents for wit and humour were appreciated out of his own immediate circle. We do not even find, at the final wind-up of the story, that any London manager offered him an engagement at one of the minor theatres for the forthcoming pantomime, though surely such jests as the one recorded ought to have ensured the poor fellow a handsome weekly salary, and elicited roars of laughter from the gallery every evening. We are sorry for the "painted varlet," who appears to be by far the most lively character in the whole book.

Celtic Inscriptions on Gaulish and British Coins. By Beale Poste. (J. R. Smith.)

WE agree with Mr. Poste that "the readers of these observations will find a mention of ancient Britain in the following pages, which may be perhaps new to them," and we confess that we should ourselves be in the same boat with the supposed readers had it not been our lot to read Mr. Poste's earlier lucubrations. As it is, we have already had some experience of this gentleman's theories, and are not surprised that, in incorporating the substance of his former papers in the present volume, he has hardly, if at all, modified them. But for this, we might, in common with almost any one else who may take up this book, have admired the courage of a man who claims for the Celtic language or literature to be the sole exponent of the arts and antiquities of ancient Britain, and who, in the year of grace 1861, does not scruple to reproduce theories that might have suited the O'Conors and O'Briens of the last century, or the amusing writer of the 'Etruria Celtica.' It is not, indeed, possible, to argue with a man who is content to ignore nearly all that has been done by other scholars before him—who complacently tells us, speaking of Speed, Carte, Hume, Henry, Turner, Lingard, Lappenberg and Kemble, that "the labours of these as a general characteristic have been of little benefit; indeed, that they have frequently been of great disservice and detriment in giving the weight of their names to crude, unfounded and injudicious, though perhaps fashionable, theories of the day," and who, dealing with one of the most hypothetical of his own suggestions, coolly adds, "that he is

well convinced that no other explanation of it will ever be given worthy of the least attention" (p. 40).—adding, too, that in his opinion the late Archdeacon Williams was "one of the illuminati in the literature of the last half-century!"

To attempt to convince this writer, or any of his followers (if indeed there should be any), is, we feel, a hopeless task, but, for the honour of the study of Numismatics (which would indeed be imperilled were such a work to pass by unnoticed), we shall proceed to point out some of the most salient errors. Were we to do so fully, it would be requisite to take page by page of this volume, for there is scarcely any one that does not contain some statement or some theory wholly at variance with the knowledge of the practised numismatist.

To begin with the Gaulish coins and inscriptions, we beg to express our entire dissent from such translations as *Arivos Santonos* ("Arivos the Santon"), *Atisios Remos* ("Atisios the Remian"), and the like; and still more, to protest against the notion that, in such an inscription as *Sequano(tu)os* or *Contoutos*,—there is any latent reference (as Mr. Poste imagines) to *tios* or *tywys*—the word assumed by him to mean "chief" in ancient British. It would upset every principle of sound philology to suppose such a combination of Latin or Greek and Celtic, even though it may be true that, in some cases, Celtic names with classical terminations are found on some of these early coins. In a somewhat similar manner, Mr. Poste adduces a well-known Gaulish coin with the legend *ATEULA*—and tells us, that it ought to read "AT VLAT," to mean, "the Devotee of Mars," the reverse *VLATOS*, being "the name of *VLAT* himself, that is, Mars, with the Greek termination *os* added," the fact being, that the proposed reading is to an experienced numismatist simply impossible. Mr. Poste adds a series of translations equally improbable, and for which we have no evidence but his "ipse dixit," such as *CINGETORIX* and *VERCINGETORIX* for "King" and "High King" respectively; *TASGETIOS* "the chief," *EPENOS* the "prince," &c. Of these, we can only say, that, if they should approve themselves to any Celtic scholars (not forgetting the late Archdeacon Williams, who, we know from our own experience, was credulous even for a Welshman), the latter must be much more ready to accept assertions without proof than are the bulk of numismatists.

As another instance we may add that, finding in Lelewel's '*Type Gaulois*' certain inscriptions on coins referring to Rouen, such as *SVTICOS RATUMACOS* and *OSVTICOS RATUMACOS*, Mr. Poste instantly concludes that *SVTICOS* must be the classical form of the Welsh *swyddog*, "a magistrate"; and, since the *o* in old Celtic forms the definite article, that the whole legend, *OSVTICOS RATUMACOS*, must mean "*The magistrate of Rotomagus*," i. e. Rouen!

When we turn to his account of British coins, we do not find his views more happy or more intelligible. Thus, what can we say of a writer who, speaking of Cunobeline, tells us that "he was very much devoted to Roman interests; Latinized so much that some of his legends might almost pass for Latin; indeed, various of them are only reclaimed for the Celtic by one or two words of the reverse"? If this be a true description, all we can say is, that the sooner numismatic studies be given up the better: for if the legends on the coins of Cunobeline be not wholly Latin, we are entirely at a loss to conceive what they can be. The fact is, that if any British coins can be found that are purely classical, not only in their workmanship and language, but also in the types exhibited upon them, they are those of Cunobeline. Not only

do we find in them such types as the Pegasus, the seated Sphinx, Victory slaying the Bull, Apollo seated with a Lyre, the Bull butting, &c., all of which at once recall the characteristics of the Imperial Roman coinage,—but even the more usual British devices, as the Boar, appear under a form manifestly Romanized, and exhibit Roman influences, if not the actual workmanship of Roman artists.

The real reason of Mr. Poste's Celtic ideas is, that he assumes a certain name, TASC, or TASC, or TASCIO, which occurs on many British coins, to be a Celtic word, with the further assumption that it means "Imperator" or "Ruler."

It is worth while to pause for a moment, and to see how he has arrived at such a strange conclusion. His argument, condensed, is somewhat as follows:—A series of coins read on the reverse TASC. F, or TASC. FIR (more or less contracted), while others read COM. F., and on the obverse some other names, as, for instance, CUNOBELINUS F. TASC FIR, he thinks, is doubtless a contraction for TASC. FIRBOLG or FIRCOBERTUS, the "Emperor of the Belgæ"; and so, in the same way, COM. F. he takes to mean the "Community of the Firbolg."

Now, in the first place, we have no authority whatever for any such title as FIRBOLG, though the name may possibly occur in some mythical Irish annals; and, secondly, the whole theory falls to the ground so far as numismatics are concerned, as the coin on which Mr. Poste relies for his hypothesis really reads FIL, and not FIR. More than that, COM. F. for COMMUNITAS FIRBOLG is simple nonsense. Even were it possible that the second word rightly represents the F. or FIR, it could only be rendered in Latin by COMMUNITAS BELGARUM; assuredly not by a barbarous compound of Latin and Celtic. In fact, unless a student came to the coins with a preconceived theory, which he was determined to maintain *à tort et à travers*, no one could fail to see that the whole legend of these coins, whether contracted or not, is purely Latin, CUNOBELINUS TASC. FIL. (or TASCIOVANI FIL., as later and more perfect coins determine the full legend to have been) being perfectly like the well-known and contemporary Roman legend AUGUSTUS. DIVI. FIL., &c. Last, not least, it may as well be remembered, that Cunobeline had nothing to do with the Belgæ, and never could have ruled over any of their tribes. If this be so—and that this is so really, we fearlessly appeal to all practised numismatists—all Mr. Poste's notions of the meaning of TASC, or TAX, or TASCIOVANUS in pure or Latinized Celtic, simply vanish from the scene—and we may dispense with the corroboration he alleges from such names as PRASUTAGUS, TAXIMAGULUS and the like; the first of which, by the way, depends entirely on another coin he has incorrectly read VRE-RCI, but which recent discoveries have shown to be VRE-BOD or VERBOD (the name probably of some now forgotten city). Nor indeed is this all the improbability attached to Mr. Poste's rendering of this coin. On its obverse occurs the word TASC, which he has already (as we have stated) determined to mean "Emperor." We have therefore a coin reading on one side PRASUTAGUS REX, &c., and on the other "IMPERATOR," an arrangement which, if genuine, there is no numismatist but Mr. Poste who would not call unique. We will only add here, as a specimen of Mr. Poste's method of dealing with language, that he actually supposes a coin lately found, and which reads TASCIOVANTIS, "to be a regular and proper participle of the present tense, and answering precisely to the *Imperantis* of the Latins." In other words, he imagines an unlikely Celtic root, to which he adds a possible Latin termi-

nation, and then as the whole word (according to his scholarlike notions) has become a Latin one, he declines it as if it were pure Latin! With some experience in the philological changes of more than one language, we can safely say, that we have met with nothing analogous to this, except in the barbarous jargon of Jersey, in which island compounded words were (probably are still) heard, consisting of English words with French endings. Whether such a system is likely to have been ever adopted upon any coins, of any people, we are content to leave our readers to judge for themselves.

Mr. Poste goes on to speak of certain sons of Cunobeline, who struck coins, which have, he says, come down to the present day. His sons were, he states, Adminius, Caractacus, Togodabnus and Belinus, of whom the last alone has left no numismatic records. Now, with regard to the first, there is literally no evidence to prove that a coin which reads, according to Mr. Poste, on the obv. AMMINUS, and on the rev. DUN—has anything to do with Adminius; and, with regard to the second, the whole hypothesis rests (as do so many other of Mr. Poste's suggestions) upon a blundered reading, long since rejected by every one but our author. The fact is, there are several coins reading EPP. or EPATI, which Mr. Poste persists in reading KEPATI, with a type probably derived from that of the coins of Gades in Spain,—that of Hercules with the lion's skin over his shoulders. Now where these folds cross under the chin of the hero, the enthusiasm of our author discerns a K; having found the K, he at once reads KEPATI, and assumes that this legend must contain the true form of the name of Caractacus; and it never seems to occur to him, that the son of the "Romanizing" Cunobeline was not very likely to use Greek letters on his money, if he struck any. We may add, that the "various symbols upon them, as bucrania, i.e. skulls of oxen, circles of dots, cases of sacrificial knives, double circles, serpents, &c.," so far from "upholding the nationality of the Britons and of the Druidical Religion," as Mr. Poste supposes, are for the most part creatures of his luxuriant imagination, derived from various adjuncts more or less degenerated, such as the hind legs of the horses, or the misplaced wheels of the Macedonian staters, to which, as is well enough known, the majority of both Gaulish and British coins may be ultimately traced back. In conclusion, we cannot forbear remarking that it is impossible to read three pages of this work without feeling that the writer, however zealously he may have pursued his researches, is really no numismatist, or acquainted with what may be called the alphabet or most elementary part of the science. What can we say of a writer who gravely speaks of "the Roman custom commenced by Julius Cæsar of exhibiting mere mortals *on the circulating medium" (p. 18), and who asserts, a little further on, that "Philip the Second of Macedon was the first monarch who introduced his name on any coinage"?—Surely Mr. Poste can scarcely possess the slenderest knowledge of the Greek coinage, if he really believes what his language would lead us to suppose. Again, when he speaks of the "British type inscribed QUANGETH, that is, QUANGES, or CANGI, an ancient state of the island, a reading which caused some difficulty a few years since," Mr. Poste seems quite unaware that the letters he reads as qv are nothing more than the prolonged legs of the horse, a usual type of the coins to which he refers, and that the real legend on this and similar specimens is written shortly ANTED, and on fuller and more perfect specimens ANTEDRIGV?

Mr. Poste will rank in future with the authors he so loves to quote, the O'Briens, O'Conors and O'Flahertys, and be looked up to as an authority by those who believe in the legends of Gildas, Nennius, or Geoffrey of Monmouth.

The Human Foot and the Human Hand. By G. M. Humphry, M.D. (Macmillan & Co.)

Those persons, if there be any, who only think of their feet as instruments for kicking, walking, and dancing, and of their hands as troublesome organs to be kept clean and from picking and stealing, will be interested in Dr. Humphry's labours. Indeed, those who would take any interest in the discussion just now going on about the relation of the gorilla to man, will find that the feet and hands present the most remarkable differences between ourselves and those anthropomorphous apes. The great distinctive differences between the feet of man and all lower animals, according to Dr. Humphry, are as follows:—1. In man the several parts are fitted and bound together in a compact firm manner, so as to combine strength and elasticity in the highest degree; in all other animals the foot is more or less sprawling where the toes are divided. 2. The toes of man are shorter than in any of the lower animals, in proportion to the foot; in the monkey the foot is all fingers, not having proper toes at all. Our feet are not intended for organs of prehension, a fact that shoemakers have taken too great advantage of, and prevented the toes from moving at all. If man was intended to be solidungulate, as shoemakers will have him, he would have been provided with natural hoofs, like an elephant or horse. 3. The size of the great toe. This is man's most distinguishing feature. It would puzzle Mr. Darwin to calculate the length of time it would take to develop the gorilla's thumb into a great toe; but as long as the beast presents this miserable apology for a great toe, and has an equally undeveloped heel-bone, so long will man remain at an unapproachable distance, and all idea of blood relationship must be given up. For, as Dr. Humphry remarks, this structure "of the foot is found to have a correspondence with the formation of the head," and may be taken to be an index of intellectual as well as of physical capacity.

Then this foot has its perfection of development. It is seen in the Greek statues. Compare those beautiful feet with Chinese feet, Egyptian feet, nay, even with modern English feet, and it will be seen how great a claim the foot has on our attention, if we would attain the perfection of human form. General disease of the body will produce distortion of the feet. But in nine cases out of ten where the foot is contorted and ugly, it arises from some injudicious management. Of course, the subject of shoes comes in for our author's consideration; and he agrees with Professor Meyer and all other sensible anatomists that the foot was never worse off than at the present day. Shoes should be made to fit the foot, but the present fashion is to make the foot fit the shoe; so that instead of having amongst us feet that could be compared with those of Greek statues, we have feet distorted and deformed. And this, too, amongst a people who laugh at the Chinese! Dr. Meyer's book has been translated into English, and we hope by this time is in the hands of every shoemaker in Great Britain. We do not recollect, however, whether it deals with heel-pieces, but as these inventions appear to be increasing in height, to prevent the dress, without diminishing its enormous extent, from drabbling in the

dirt, we add Dr. Humphry's musings on this point. The heel-piece, he says,—

"should not be high, because it makes the step less steady and secure, and at the same time shortens it, and impairs the action of the calf-muscle. A high heel-piece, moreover, renders the position of the foot upon the ground oblique, placing the fore part at a lower level than the heel; thus the weight is thrown too much in the direction of the toes, and they are driven forwards and cramped against the upper leather of the shoe. The high-heel of a boot, therefore, tends to aggravate the evils which are caused by the insufficient and ill-adjusted space which is allowed to the toes."

A good foot is not only characteristic of man and his intellectual faculties, but in each individual the foot receives an impress from the mind. To walk well, says the Professor, we must will well:—

"We have little difficulty in recognizing three chief classes among pedestrians. *First*, there are those who pay too much attention to the movements, who walk with a pompous strut, or a mincing gait, or affect some style or other. We are naturally very little inclined in favour of such persons; indeed, we have usually to make an effort not to be decidedly prejudiced against them. *Secondly*, there are those who pay too little attention to their movements, who do not seem to be sufficiently alive to the responsibility attaching to the possessors of so noble a structure as the human frame, and who do not give themselves the trouble to exert the powers of the glorious mechanism with which they are charged. They slouch, or dawdle, along in a listless lazy manner. Instinct tells us, and tells us rightly, to beware how we trust such persons with the conduct of our affairs, or with any office of responsibility. We feel that the lack of energy manifested in the guidance of their limbs is, too probably, a feature of character, which unfits them for the active duties of life; and we know that such men are not usually successful in their calling. *Thirdly*, there are those who show, by the firmness and precision of their step, and by the regularity in the succession of the movements by which the step is made, that they are conscious of the dignity of their species, of the responsibility attendant on that dignity, and of the respect due to themselves. Such men we feel are likely to pursue their avocations energetically and methodically, as well as with punctuality. Many points of character peep out in the way men walk. Our poet tells us that in one we may read—

rascal in the motions of his back
And scoundrel in his supple sliding knee.

Another has a halting, shuffling, undecided gait; while a third walks in a bold, determined, straightforward, erect and independent manner. One has a cautious, parsimonious step, as if sparing of shoe-leather, or afraid to trust the ground; he has, however, probably, trusted the funds with considerable investments. Some walk with long, pretentious, measured strides; others make short, quick, insignificant steps. Some, again, are hurried, fussy, noisy; while others glide along in a quiet, shrinking, unpretending, it may be timid, manner."

But from the Foot we turn to the Hand. One of the most important uses of the foot of man is that it sets the hand free. Amongst the lower animals, we find the fore feet often used independently. The kangaroo, the squirrel and the rat are familiar instances, and this becomes more decided amongst the monkeys; but the great distinction between man and the lower animals is that whilst his feet support his body, his hand is left free to be the great minister of his wants as an intellectual being. The hand, with its marvellous capacity of movement, is one of the most wonderful instruments in the animal world. Without it, it is difficult to imagine that even the mind of man could have been developed, so dependent is mind on body; but on the other hand, it is obvious that the very delicacy and refinement of this organ would have unfitted man for existence, without the direction of his mental

faculties. The structure of the hand gives our author the opportunity of explaining the nature of the skin, and the growth of hairs and nails. The structure of each finger is detailed, and the question of the reason for the ring being usually placed upon the fourth finger is raised. It is shown that the ring-finger is more or less protected by the other fingers, and it owes to this circumstance a comparative immunity from injury, as well probably as the privilege of being selected to bear the ring in matrimony. The left hand is chosen for a similar reason; a ring placed upon it being less likely to be damaged, than it would be upon the right hand. The ancients, however, are said to have selected it from a notion that the ring-finger is connected with the heart by means of some particular nerve or vessel which renders it more favourable for the reception and transmission of sympathetic impressions, the left hand being selected because it lies nearer the heart. But of course the anatomist finds no structure to account for this strange impression.

"Why do we shake hands? It is a very old-fashioned way of indicating friendship. Jehu said to Jehonadab, 'Is thine heart right as my heart is with thine heart? If it be, give me thine hand.' It is not merely an old-fashioned custom; it is a strictly natural one, and, as usual in such cases, we may find a physiological reason, if we will only take the pains to search for it. The animals cultivate friendship by the sense of touch, as well as by the senses of smell, hearing and sight; and for this purpose they employ the most sensitive parts of their bodies. They rub their noses together, or they lick one another with their tongues. Now, the hand is a part of the human body in which the sense of touch is highly developed; and, after the manner of the animals, we not only like to see and hear our friend (we do not usually smell him, though Isaac, when his eyes were dim, resorted to this sense as a means of recognition), we, also, touch him, and promote the kindly feelings by the contact and reciprocal pressure of the sensitive hands. Observe, too, how this principle is illustrated by another of our modes of greeting. When we wish to determine whether a substance be perfectly smooth and are not quite satisfied with the information conveyed by the fingers, we apply it to the lips and rub it gently upon them. We do so, because we know by experience that the sense of touch is more acutely developed in the lips than in the hands. Accordingly, when we wish to reciprocate the warmer feelings we are not content with the contact of the hands, and we bring the lips into the service. A shake-of-hands suffices for friendship, in undemonstrative England at least; but a kiss is the token of a more tender affection."

Then comes the question of right-handedness. Why do we not use our left hands? Our author states that he is not aware of any anatomical reason. He does not think the tendency to use the right hand is congenital, because some men are left-handed. Nevertheless he admits that there must be a greater predisposition, a sort of obliging tendency in the right hand, as it is the used hand of all nations. But why should not man use both hands alike? The answer is, that by the use of one hand we acquire a greater degree of skillfulness and dexterity than we should do if both hands were equally employed:—

"The exclusive use, for instance, of the right hand in writing, cutting, &c., gives it a greater expertness than either hand would have had if both of them had been accustomed to perform these offices. Hence, we usually find that persons who are left-handed are rather clumsy-fingered, because, although, in them, the left hand is used for many purposes which are commonly assigned to the right, yet the conventionalities of life interfere a good deal. The pen and the knife, for instance, are still wielded by the right hand. Accordingly such persons are neither truly right-handed nor truly left-handed; and they do not commonly

acquire so great skill in the use of either hand as do those whose natural tendency is more in harmony with custom."

Dr. Humphry is not a believer in Cheiromancy. He has not a word to say in favour of getting the fortune told by the look of the hand. We could have wished he had said a little more about palmistry; surely there was some foundation for it. But modern men of science throw over so unceremoniously all the beliefs of their ancestors, that they will not even stop to gather up the poetry and feeling that gathered round the dear old conceits, however false. Hear how he passes sentence on that half-black art which made our grandmothers tremble:—

"You will estimate the value of the science of Cheiromancy when you hear that equal furrows upon the lower joint of the thumb argue riches and possessions; but a line surrounding the middle joint portends hanging. The nails, also, come in for their share of attention: and we are informed that, when short, they imply goodness; when long and narrow, steadiness but dulness; when curved, rapacity. Black spots upon them are unlucky; white are fortunate. Even at the present day Gipsies practise the art when they can find sufficient credulity to encourage them."

We take leave of this little volume, convinced that, whoever will take the trouble to read it will not only be amused, but if not already learned in the mysteries of anatomy, will gain much profitable instruction.

The Journals of Frederick von Gentz—[*Tagebücher von Friedrich von Gentz*, mit einem vor und nach Wort von Varnhagen von Ense] (Leipzig, Brockhaus.)

THE literary remains of Varnhagen von Ense are a perfect Pandora's box of scandal, of which Miss Ludmilla Assing holds the key. We have had from it already the 'Correspondence of Alexander von Humboldt,' the perusal of which produced so painful a sensation; next came 'Letters to a Female Friend,' in which Varnhagen vented his spite on Mr. Carlyle; after this came a more harmless, but more stupid book in the shape of 'Correspondence between Rahel and David Veit,' suitable solely for German readers; while, last of all, we receive the volume we have now under consideration, which is not inferior in scandalous interest to any of its predecessors. But the Journals, though valuable to a considerable extent in a political sense, are even more so in a personal sense, because they enable us to appreciate the character of this confidant of emperors and princes, the right hand of Metternich, and one of the warmest promoters of the Holy Alliance.

The Journals are, to a certain extent, an *impromptu fait à loisir*. Although written day by day, in 1819, Gentz excerpted all the passages which he thought to possess any posthumous value, and burned the originals. The pettiness of detail in what is left surprises us; but, before all, the cynicism and self-complacency with which the author describes his intrigues with princesses and actresses, and more disgusting liaisons. From his own confessions, Gentz never refrained from any vice which gratified him, nor was he particular as to the sources whence he derived the means wherewith to gratify his passions. Judging from his own Journals, he was a poor creature; but he possessed the peculiar talent of being all things to all men. His versatility, which enabled him to change his stand-point at any moment, because he really cared for nothing, save himself—his intimate acquaintance with persons and things—and his skill in writing French, rendered him very well fitted for the part he played, ere Prince Metternich made

him his assistant. He was, in fact, a species of political private correspondent with various high personages, whom he informed of the state of affairs in Vienna, and who evinced their gratitude by paying him handsomely. This was especially the case with England. We find him receiving drafts from that country for 9,000 florins, and, again, the round sum of 500*l.*; while from Prince Czartoryski, among others, he received 500 ducats, and a ring worth 400 more. This is what Gentz calls his "unexpected income." At the same time he drew up manifestoes, when they were ordered and paid for, for the Swedish Government, the Viennese Cabinet, and for the banished Louis the Eighteenth. We cannot help thinking of the public writers in Spain, who sit in the street, ready to employ their pen for the first comer. But Gentz's customers were crowned heads, princes and ministers; while those of the *Ecrivista* are love-sick girls and poor workmen: and the payment followed the same ratio. At a later date he even began to believe in the principles he defended, which at the outset was not always the case, as his Journals sufficiently prove. Most amusing, too, is the opinion he forms of his own value. Thus, we find him writing in 1814:—"The political aspect is gloomy, owing to the mediocrity and incompetence of nearly all the actors; as I have nothing to reproach myself with, my confidential acquaintance with this lamentable state of things, and all the wretched creatures who govern the world, far from saddening me, delights me; and I enjoy the spectacle, as if it were being performed expressly for my amusement."

The important portion of this volume is the journal kept during 1809, and written entirely in French. It is published exactly as first written, under the influence of the terrible blows dealt upon Austria at that period. It is remarkable through the bitter reproaches the most loyal generals cast upon the Emperor Francis, the Archduke Charles, and other great personages. Public opinion has long been decided about the Archduke; he was a good commander, and well versed in the theory of war, but he wanted initiative, and was apt to be satisfied with minor successes. As we were not aware, however, that such views were entertained in Austria so far back as 1809, we purpose to give some illustrative extracts.

In 1802, Gentz was attached to the Austrian Cabinet as Councillor, with a salary of 4,000 florins. He sent the English Ministry regular reports of the state of affairs in Vienna; but the Count Cobenzl kept him so thoroughly in the dark that, in spite of his extensive political connexions, he reported the most peaceful prospects to London in 1805, even after Austria had combined with Russia to fight France, and the outbreak of hostilities was imminent. He complains bitterly that "England began to care much less for him, as it was evident that he was excluded from court secrets." The result was that Gentz proceeded to Dresden in 1806, and the silence of his court at his departure insulted him more than the most violent reproaches would have done. At the same time financial matters were in an unsatisfactory position; but, for all that, he was always in the highest circles, and fell madly in love with a Princess of Courland, "the last great passion that attached him to a woman." The year 1807 he spent at Prague with the princess, where he was a *personnage de consequence*, though he cannot explain why. In 1808, a large credit was opened for him in England, which freed him from all his cares, while Madame de Staël formed his acquaintance, and wrote to Vienna "that he was the first man in Germany."

It was not till 1809, however, that the Stadion Ministry, which had resolved on collecting its strength for a fresh contest with Napoleon, recalled Gentz to Vienna, when his first task was drawing up the manifesto of war. The French diary begins in June of that year, after the battles of Aspern and Essling. There was at that day a strong peace party, at the head of which stood Prince Joseph Lichtenstein, and they combined their efforts to overthrow Stadion. Although the latter had a powerful supporter in the Empress, who was enthusiastic for the continuance of the war, the peace party had hopes of success, because the Emperor listened to the advice of other persons besides his minister, and might in the long run be induced to follow it.

O'Donnell gave Gentz opportunity to inquire into the state of military affairs and the temper of the army. The report deserves quotation, as throwing a new light on the events of that memorable campaign:—

O'Donnell is convinced that, unless Heaven effects a miracle, Archduke Charles cannot save us. "He has throttled the empire—he has dug an abyss into which he will hurl himself." What else can you expect from a man who has no *fond*, no principles on which to work? He has no soul; he only knows the smaller passions—selfishness, false pride, and envy. Since he has been able to boast of beating Napoleon, he considers his work ended; and he will see the monarchy overthrown without feeling any great emotion in consequence. His behaviour in the early part of the campaign is explicable through a single fact. So soon as he knew that Bonaparte was with the army, he committed one error on the top of the other. We knew already that he was compelled to fight and win the battle of Aspern with a knife at his throat. But the strongest fact is, that, in the middle of the battle of May 22, he was attacked by such a weakness, that he issued the order to retreat. John Lichtenstein and other generals took the greatest trouble to dissuade him from his design; and as, most fortunately, at the very moment he gave the eventful order the enemy evidently began to give way, no more was heard of it. O'Donnell assures me of the accuracy of this anecdote, which the generals conceal among themselves like a crime.

Another remark of O'Donnell's is equally curious: he declared that the Archduke resembled one of those cocks whose beak is pressed on to the table, and a chalk mark drawn over it; the cock believes that it is fastened down by this chalk line: it flutters its wings, but imagines that it cannot remove its beak from the table. The island of Lobau was the Archduke's chalk mark. After the battle of Wagram it is Count Palffy, a confidant of the Empress and ardent member of the war party, from whom Gentz picks up crumbs of information:—

He imparted to me many details about the story of the last battle. At length—though truth and reason gain the victory too late—everybody is agreed as to the utter incompetency and disgraceful nothingness of Archduke Charles. The entire army yells at it. His scandalous inaction after the battle of Aspern, his extraordinary conduct up to the battle-day of Wagram, were not sufficient to enlighten the public: one trait more was required—the despondency he displayed at the first disaster of that battle. "From the moment when he commanded the retreat of the left wing," says Palffy, "the disorder became general and fearful. After the battle he sent Colloredo to the Emperor to inform him that he could not fight longer; that he needed a peace, or, at least, an armistice; and that he had only 35,000 men left on whom he could count." Instead of dismissing him on the spot, the Emperor proposed to meet him on the next day, when they would arrange the negotiations for an armistice. The Emperor set out on the 10th, and the armistice was concluded on the 12th.

We are really surprised to find that Varn-

hagen gave the sanction of his name to all this scandal about a truly brave man, who, as even Thiers allows, displayed extraordinary energy; for Varnhagen was himself present at the battles of Aspern and Wagram, and has described them in a masterly manner. He was witness at Aspern how the Archduke seized the flag of the Zach regiment, placed himself at the head of the wavering columns, and by his example led the troops to victory. At Wagram, again, it was owing to his exertions that, after the most murderous battle of modern times, the Austrian army left the field in such good order that from July to October it was an open question whether the war should not be continued. But we seek in vain a foot-note or remark drawing the reader's attention to these facts; and it is only a further proof, were it needed, that Varnhagen was an ultra-bilious man, who batted on malice. But to return to Gentz and his confessions.

The utter want of feeling on the part of the Emperor, the journalist goes on to say, was a phenomenon of at least the same importance as the incompetence of the Archduke. He watched the whole progress of the action from the top of a hill, and gazed on it as a spectacle which in no way affected him. When the battle began, he coldly said, "I feel assured that matters will go badly with the left wing, because Rosenberg is there." On September 23, Gentz received confidential communications from Count Stadion, which fill up the sketch of the Emperor's extraordinary weakness:—

It is impossible to reckon on this man for only a quarter of an hour: in order to be sure of him, you ought to be able to remain with him every minute of the twenty-four hours. It is not sufficient to hold the promise of his signature: notes ready to send off are frequently altered, when one or the other phrase-maker or intriguer interferes. He travels to Budweis, to carry out a change in the command of the army. Stadion arrives only a day after him: the Emperor says to him, at four in the afternoon, "All is arranged: the letters will be sent off at once." At nine o'clock Stadion returns and finds all the arrangements upset. The Emperor stammers a few excuses, and informs him that he has removed Prohaska, the chief of the staff chosen by Grüne, but that the rest will remain as they were. Even in reference to the present moment Stadion has said to me more than once: "I am perfectly well aware that the Emperor will desert us,—that he will slip away after a lost battle, and commend us to God." I remarked to him more than once how frightful the idea seemed to me of exposing ourselves to fresh accidents of war with such an utterly wretched being. He sighed, for what could he answer? A thousand times I was on the point of asking him the serious question, "How could you undertake a war to the death under the orders of a man of such a stamp as this Emperor?" but I had never the courage to express this too indelicate remark. And yet I consider this the chief accusation against Count Stadion. The levity with which he entered on so painful a career was the first cause of our ruin.

After the battle of Wagram, Gentz was for the settlement of a peace at any price. With delight he registers every remark about the incompetence of the leaders and the bad condition of the army, because it confirmed his views. He constantly strove to bring the leaders of the war party over to his ideas; and when the negotiations with Napoleon were suspended, because the latter demanded the surrender of Trieste, he was terribly angry at the exaggerated importance attached to that town. But the great obstacle to peace was the Empress. As she could not be a happy wife, owing to the state of her health and other reasons, she appeared to have formed the resolution of being a great woman and dying as a heroine

The Emperor was eventually pressed on all sides, and yielded; upon which Count Stadion handed in his resignation, and Metternich took the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It is characteristic of his future policy, that we find him blaming his predecessor because he had tried to make the nation enthusiastic for the war. But the new minister was not on a bed of roses, if we may believe our reporter:—

The Emperor, surrounded either by his brothers (there are half-a-dozen of them here now for his birthday) or attending on his dying, oft-delirious wife, carried away by the exaltation of a person who believes she no longer belongs to this world, or listening to two thick heads, who accompany him everywhere—Wrbna (who has become colossally stupid) and General Kutschera—is only the shadow of a sovereign, while he still fancies he governs. The most perfect anarchy has taken the place of the government. And these wretches speak from time to time of the resumption of hostilities. Good God! they wish to carry on a war while they have 70,000 sick, whom they do not know how to cure; and entire regiments want rations; while every branch of the administration is sick with disorder and stagnation!

From all quarters Gentz collects evidence in support of his peaceful views. We have Radetzky talking of the temper of the army, anxious for an entire change of the dynasty, and the Prince of Hesse fully confirming him. At length Gentz was rendered happy. Bubna and Prince Lichtenstein were sent off to negotiate peace, which they speedily effected. Gentz gives some interesting details with reference to their mission, from which we will make the following extract, showing the great Napoleon's opinion of the Austrian army:—

Bubna had several interviews with Napoleon; some alone, others accompanied by Prince Lichtenstein. On one occasion Bonaparte was violent with the Prince; it was in the matter of the famous project to raze the walls of Vienna. The Prince said to him, "You will not do it, Sire!"—"Why not?" Napoleon objected.—"Because it would be opposed to your character." This annoyed Napoleon, and he answered, "My character remains as it always was; I do not alter, and allow nobody to lecture me." After this scene he was reconciled to Lichtenstein, and was never otherwise with Bubna. Once he told the latter the whole history of his life, from the siege of Toulon upwards. He talked with his wonted simplicity and openness about the events of the last campaign, and said, among other things, "My prominent advantage over you is being constantly on the offensive, in great things as in small, and at every moment. I act only on the defensive when I do not see you; as, for instance, at night: but so soon as I perceive you I assume the offensive again, form my plans, and compel you to fly before my movements." He assured him that he never formed a plan beforehand, but always at the moment when he surveyed the enemy's position and detected his probable designs. "Your army would be as good as mine if I commanded it; any other army that measured its strength with you, Russian, Prussian, &c., would assuredly be beaten." With reference to politics, he remarked, "I repeat that it was never my intention, nor will it be so, to injure you. But will you leave me at rest? I wish to believe that this peace will last five or six years; but then you will pick a quarrel again, unless everything alters with you. Why complain about the loss of a patch of land, which will belong to you again some day? All this can endure so long as I live. France cannot carry on a war beyond the Rhine. A Bonaparte could do it; but with me all will be over."

Gentz, the malicious, is careful to append a rider to the above. He considers that Napoleon was ever regarded too tragical; it would have been more beneficial to look at the other side of his character—the political Harlequin, the Cagliostro. Bonaparte was a man of the moment; but there was very little of

organized plan, bold system, or completeness of glance about him. The close of the Journal of 1809 is equally characteristic of the writer:—"Herewith ends one of the most memorable epochs of my life. Few persons know so well as I do the true, serious and lamentable history; I am destined to be some day its historiographer." We reach 1810, and that peace Gentz so earnestly desired; and yet we find the departure of Maria Louisa for her marriage with Napoleon causing him a deep melancholy, though the state of his health may have had something to do with it. He declares that the evening of the day on which the marriage was solemnized "was one of the saddest in his life, and he cried like a child; for the most gloomy thoughts filled his mind." In the same year he gives us a piquant characteristic of Metternich: "he believes in his good luck, and that is a prominent quality. He has fortune and winning manners; but he is light-minded, conceited, and devoted to pleasure. If his planet favour him, he can give the State a good direction; but a new crisis would overthrow him." But Gentz himself did not neglect his pleasures; for he finds a new deity, the Princess Solms, "the loveliest woman his eyes ever beheld," with whom, when her "brutal" husband withdrew, he spent some glorious weeks.

The two following years may be passed over unnoticed, to reach the Year of Liberation, in which Gentz was called upon to draw up the Austrian manifesto. Still he does not find much to praise in the great upheaving of nations; for a week before the battle of Leipzig he writes:—

On the 4th of October, Count Metternich paid a visit to Prague, where Murat's Neapolitan envoy and the Danish Count Bernstorff were awaiting him. He remained there till the 7th. I had many important conversations with him, especially on German affairs, whose future destiny was a difficult problem. The spirit aroused through the general opposition to French dominion in Germany had so grown, especially in Prussia, that the war of liberation was not unlike a war of liberty. This gave rise to serious considerations and apprehensions: and the idea that the overthrow of a despotism established on the revolution, might lead once again to a revolution instead of a restoration, was constantly alluded to by myself in those conversations.

In the same year, Gentz was appointed Court Councillor by the Emperor, and received a present of 2,000 florins. Now he was "stamped a great gentleman," he exclaims in delight; and his Journal overflows with his feelings. Curious enough, and characteristic of the man, is his rejoicing at the overthrow of Napoleon at Leipzig, "because he had drawn on himself his personal hatred." In the beginning of 1814, Gentz was recalled to Vienna, and was not sorry to escape the fatiguing and dangerous campaign; but he had other matters to attend to besides politics. "Through the arrival of the Duchess de Sagan the stay of Prince Metternich at Baden (by Vienna) became very stormy. My relations to the Prince had taken a serious turn, and I had often to pay dearly enough for the honour of being his confidant and intermediary."

About the Congress of Vienna, the entire proceedings of which Gentz noted down, but eventually burned, we learn but little from this volume. Still we find that Talleyrand made Gentz a present of 24,000 florins, and Castle-reagh gave him 6,000 ducats with the fairest promises for the future. It is not surprising, therefore, that Gentz vents all his malice on Prussia, and holds her guilty of fostering the war, which it is notorious was on the point of breaking out among the allies, when Napoleon's return from Elba restored a temporary amity. The Journal referring to the Congress closes with the following words, which show that it

was worth while fishing in troubled waters in those days:—

This year closed brilliantly. Since my visit to Baden my health has been excellent, better than it has been for years. My position in the world, even if it has not grown, has at any rate attained fresh lustre through the Congress and the presence of so many strangers of distinction. In the two last months I had, in addition to the sums my relations with Bucharest procured me, 48,000 florins of extraordinary revenue. My total incomes in the year 1814 amounted to at least 17,000 ducats. I paid many debts, improved my household and did my people many acts of kindness. 1815 began under tolerably favourable auspices for me; as regards public affairs, I see it is useless to fancy that they will ever fulfil the vain dreams in which enthusiasts indulge, and which I have eternally resigned. *Ergo sit felix et faustum!*

From 1815 to 1818 the Journals are missing, and the volume closes with that of 1819, during which year Gentz conducted the protocols at the Vienna Congress. From it we will only quote one remark, which he makes on December 14:—"Present at the last and most important sitting for the regulation of the 13th article of the Federal Act (the measures against the press and the universities), and played my part in one of the greatest and most worthy results of the deliberations of our age. A DAY MORE IMPORTANT THAN THAT OF LEIPZIG!"

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Footnotes from the Page of Nature. By the Rev. Hugh Macmillan. (Macmillan & Co.)—In this volume, in four chapters, of which one is dedicated to Mosses, a second to Lichens, a third to Conifers and the fourth to Fungi, the author gives a brilliant sketch of some of the lowest forms of the vegetable world. It does not claim to be a scientific treatise dealing "with particular orders and species," but simply a popular history of the uses, structural peculiarities, associations, and other interesting facts connected with the humblest forms of plant life. The book is therefore a work *de minimis*; it deals with things invisible to ordinary mortals, or visible only in their grosser forms. The problem he had to solve was how to make these *êtres de raison* interesting to the general reader. To do that successfully considerable descriptive power and a good deal of dexterity in blending the manifest with the imaginary are indispensable requisites, which we are happy to say Mr. Macmillan possesses. To a considerable scientific acquaintance with the microcosm before him, he adds the happy art of knowing how to select and condense, and fix the attention of the reader upon salient points, the luminous foci of natural history, leaving its darker recesses to those who have a taste to tread them. He is especially happy in dealing with those strange bodies called phytosoz, quasi-animals quasi-plants, born in the cell of a moss or a seaweed, but gliding about like some veritable animalcule, and forming the most marvellous of the marks that have yet been discovered among the great sub-classes of Acrogens and Thallogens. For what we know of these extraordinary productions we are indebted to the Achromatic Microscope, an instrument which few general readers possess, and still fewer can use. To understand its results they must therefore see with eyes not their own; and they can employ no better ones than those of the Rev. Hugh Macmillan, who writes well because he writes clearly and forcibly on a subject which he knows.

Rambles in Search of Ferns. *Rambles in Search of Mosses.* By Margaret Plues. (Houlston & Wright.)—These little books may guide beginners through the first difficulties of finding out and identifying the more common of the ferns and mosses. The illustrations are good enough to answer their purpose; the plants are described by compound English names, which are generally translations of their systematic ones; and the scientific information is relieved by sketches of scenery, by dialogues and conversations, by poetical

quotations appropriate and otherwise, and by theological platitudes tagged on here and there for no earthly purpose we can see except it be to eke out copy and please the *Evangelical Magazine*. The preacher who, finding he had still plenty of time before him, lugged an anecdote into his extempore prayer, had the merit of originality in impropriety; but there is impropriety or irreverence without originality,—there is, in fact, pious vulgarity, displayed when a collector of ferns, rejoicing over a full fernery, cries, “and the samples of this marvellous creation come into our hands because the Lord our God brings them to us.” The Rambles in search of Ferns and Mosses are to be followed by the publication of Rambles in search of Lichens, Seaweeds and Fungi, in which it may be hoped there will be found less divinity and more botany.

Linear Perspective Simplified. By J. Holt. (Holt).—A book of rudiments: we do not see in what the simplification consists.

Singular Properties of the Ellipsoid and Associated Surfaces of the Nth Degree. By the Rev. G. F. Childe. (Macmillan & Co.; Juta, Cape Town).—Most of our readers would not understand any point of this book, except that the author caught Prince Alfred at Cape Town, and got permission to dedicate. The author has worked out a number of general relations with care and ingenuity.

The Nautical Almanac for 1865. (Murray).—Four years in advance, as usual. Poor Franklin! did he or did he not run through the almanacs he took out with him? One Nautical Almanac is more like another than are any two volumes of any other series. In 1865 we learn that there will be (October 19) a partial eclipse of the sun, visible all over Great Britain, throughout which the sun will set before the eclipse is finished.

Of religious publications we have received:—*The Lex Evangelica; or, Essays for the Times, proving that Holy Scripture is the only Infallible Interpreter to Reason in search after Religious Truth; being a Reply to 'Essays and Reviews,'* by the Rev. W. S. Burnside (Hamilton).—*Twelve Obscure Texts of Scripture illustrated according to the Spiritual Sense,* by Mary C. Hume (Manwaring).—*Avas-I-Hind; or, a Voice from the Ganges; being a Solution of the True Source of Christianity,* by an Indian Officer (Manwaring).—*The Revelation, with a Short, Plain, Continuous Exposition,* by the Rev. S. Smith (Ridgway).—*Clerical Papers,* by One of Our Club (Parker).—*Some Modern Difficulties respecting the Facts of Nature and Revelation,* by the Rev. J. Moorhouse (Macmillan).—*The Doctrine of Atonement by the Son of God,* by H. Solly (Whitfield).—*Three Sermons, composed for Delivery at the Opening of a New Organ at St. Chrysostom's Church, Everton,* by the Rev. H. B. Wilson (Longman).—*A Farewell Sermon, preached in Westminster Abbey,* by the Rev. T. W. Weare (Parker).—*Papal Aggressions on the Realm of England resisted from the Introduction of Christianity to the Reformation,* by the Rev. R. Potter (Seeley).—*Prophecy Unfolded; or, Eternal Redemption: with Providential Agencies, the Second Advent of the Lord Jesus Christ, the Restoration of the Jews, &c.,* by J. Coleman (Bateman).—*A Crystal from Cloud-Land; or, Theology 'Made Easy,'* by META(A)AOFOS (Manwaring).—*Right and Might; or, the Bishops and Beggars of the Nineteenth Century* (Simpkin).—*A Letter to the Bishop of London on the Subject of the Present Religious Movement in Italy,* by the Rev. L. M. Hogg and T. P. Woodcock (Rivingtons).—*The Further Revision of the Liturgy, with reference to the Clergy, 'Essays and Reviews,' &c.* (Hamilton).—*The Messages of the Prince, and how they were received* (Parker).—*Amendments in the Book of Common Prayer, prepared by the Committee of the Liturgical Amendment Society (Ireland),* (Hamilton).—*Church Extension in Liverpool: Remarks on the Census of Liverpool,* by the Rev. A. Hume (Tinsling).—*and The Perfect Gift: a Poem, by One of the Crowd, addressed to the Readers of 'Essays and Reviews'* (Andrew).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Bennister's Temples of the Hebrews, crown 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.
Bristow's Glossary of Mineralogy, crown 8vo. 12s. cl.
Castlin's Life amongst the Indians, post 8vo. 6s. cl.
Circle of the Sciences, new edit. Vols. 8 and 9, cr. 8vo. each, 5s. cl.

County Society, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d. cl.
Cunningham's Readings on New Test., James to Jude, fc. 8vo. 6s. cl.
Davidson's Precedents in Conveyancing, 2nd edit. Vol. 3, 2s. 10s. cl.
Dickens's Works, illust. 'Old Curiosity Shop,' Vol. 2, cr. 8vo. 7s. 6d.
Dobell's Lectures on Germs and Vestiges of Disease, 8vo. 6s. 6d. cl.
Dumas's Hist. Lib., 'Page of the Duke of Savoy,' fc. 8vo. 2s. bds.
Examination of what Catholics really believe, fc. 8vo. 1s. swd.
Examination Papers for Civil Service of India, July, 1861, fol. 2s. 6d.
Fielding's Adventures of Joseph Andrews, new edit. fc. 8vo. 3s. bds.
Flowers of the Churchyard, 18mo. 1s. cl.
Henderson's Universal Trade Reckoner, 18mo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Jenkinson's Beauties of Court of Charles II., 4th edit. imp. 8vo. 21s.
Jones's Memoirs of King Richard 3, 8vo. 15s. cl.
Kingston's Jack Buntline; or Life on the Ocean, fc. 8vo. 2s. cl.
Leaf's Biographical Portraits, cr. 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.
Leary's Easy Latin Exercises for Beginners, 12mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Lytton's Novels, Lib. Edit., 'Eugene Aram,' Vol. 2, fc. 8vo. 5s. cl.
Maddock on Medicated Inhalations in Consumption, 8vo. 1s. cl.
Manual of Instruction for Infant Schools, Vol. 2, fc. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Minister's Sermon Register and Common Place Book, cr. 8vo. 4s.
My Daughter Marjorie, cr. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.
N. Koran of the Pacifican Friendship, fcap. 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.
Odling's Chemistry, Descriptive and Theoretical, Pt. 1, 8vo. 5s. swd.
Parlour Library, 'Berwick's Queen's Dwarf,' fc. 8vo. 2s. bds.
People's Dictionary of the Bible, new edit. Vol. 1, 8vo. 11s. cl.
Ploughing and Sowing, 3rd edit. fc. 3s. 6d. cl.
Post Office Directory, West Riding of Yorkshire, royal 8vo. 30s. cl.
Punch, re-issue, Vol. 4, 4s. 6d. cl.
Said and Done, post 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.
Scott's Miscel. Works, new ed. illust. Vols. 5 and 6, fc. 8vo., each 2s.
Shakespeare, Stratford, edit. by Knight, Vol. 5, new ed. fc. 8vo. 3s. 6d.
Shelmerdine's 180 Chants, cr. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Smith's Book of a Rat, Day, 3rd edit. fc. 8vo. 3s. bds.
Smollett's Adventures of Roderick Random, new ed. 12mo. 2s. bds.
Spanish Peninsula: a Sketch of its History, &c., fc. 8vo. 3s. cl.
Staffordshire Labour Account Book, 4to. 4s. 6d. hf. bd.
Statutes, Collection of the Public General, 1861, royal 8vo. 14s. bds.
Stokesley Secret, by Author of 'Heir of Redclyffe,' 18mo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Thompson's Diseases of the Prostate, 2nd edit. 8vo. 10s. cl.
What's the Amount? or, Expeditious Method to find it, 18mo. 1s.

THE GORILLA.

London, October 8, 1861.

PERMIT me to observe that a photograph does not always give the precise testimony required by him who uses it; it may tell more than was wanted: it may represent an object in a position which conveys an erroneous idea of the facts at issue: it may show a manipulation and not a natural structure. In the engraving of the chest of the Gorilla, in your last number, the ribs are shown not only in an unnatural position, but the photograph has also shown the wires by which they have been pulled and kept apart. Their true position, in the medium state of breathing, is shown in the well-articulated skeleton in the British Museum, from which Mr. Fenton's photograph was taken, which was published a few years ago. The ribs are near or far apart according to the respiratory movements, in one phase of which they might be near enough to be fractured by a ball striking obliquely at the curve where such fracture of contiguous ribs is shown. The position chosen for the photograph is such as to make the wound appear less toward the back of the chest than it really is; the thorax has been turned so far over as to bring the inner surface of the breast-bone into view. The engraving errs, moreover, in showing the fractures of the ribs on the left side, instead of on the right side, where the outlet wound in the skin is situated. But to those cognizant of the strange course of gunshot chest-wounds, described in the records of military surgery, and of the frequent discrepancy of the situation of the holes in the skin from the course taken by the ball, the place of the fracture, as erroneously shown in the engraving, purporting to be from a photograph, would not imply an impossibility of the ball having traversed the subcutaneous tissue some distance before tearing its way out. The true position, however, of the fractures, where the right ribs “bend outwards and forwards,” and the correspondence of the wounds in the tegumentary and bony walls of the chest of the great Gorilla, closely accord with the course of a gunshot such as I have described and believe to have occurred.

But to men of common sense, Dr. Gray's figure of the two places of injury in the skeleton of the Gorilla will be testimony favourable to M. Du Chaillu, however experts may differ in their scientific explanations of the precise course of the gunshot or slugs. In his original account M. Du Chaillu writes:—“Once more he paused, and, raising his head, began to roar and beat his breast. Just as he took another step towards us we fired, and down he tumbled, almost at our feet, upon his face, dead”—(‘Explorations,’ &c. p. 304). Interpellated at Manchester on this point, M. Du Chaillu stated:—“In the case of the one in the British Museum, which was killed by his man and himself, his gun was loaded with a bullet, and the man's contained several pieces of iron. One of the shots hit the animal in the neck, and the other in the chest”—(Report of the Discussion on M. Du

Chaillu's Paper read before the Geographical Section). I have recorded my reasons for believing that the ribs were fractured during the beast's lifetime, and by a force striking from within outwards. Dr. Gray rests his statement to the contrary upon an alleged “unanimous opinion of all medical and scientific men”; just as he invoked the general concurrence with him “of all sportsmen” in regard to the entry and exit shot-holes in the skin. But “*error latet in generalibus*.” One name of note in either category would have served him better; and such, I think, we should have had if he had been quotable. As regards the wound in the neck and occiput, might it not be asked before pointing the finger of scorn at the traveller,—“Did he and Gambo fire precisely together? At what distance did they stand apart? Was one shot a few seconds after the other? Could the Gorilla have moved its head after receiving the chest-wound?” My disposition is to place the balance of such possibilities to the credit of the narrator of the event. I am, however, no indiscriminate advocate of M. Du Chaillu, as some writers without discrimination have represented me to be. As the Naturalist having had the good fortune to receive for description all the previous evidences of the Gorilla that had reached this country, I felt most desirous to obtain information as to the habits of the animal. I could obtain from the Gaboon, previous to 1859, only the accounts derived by the missionary or trader from the natives. M. Du Chaillu's letter of June 13th, 1859, from the Gaboon, was the first intimation of a white man having penetrated to the haunts of the Gorilla, and having seen the living brute. R. B. Walker's letter to Peter Lund Simmonds, Esq., of May 3rd, 1859, testified, as I afterwards learnt, that Du Chaillu was “about the only European who had seen the Ngeena or Gorilla in its wild state, and had killed it himself.” I nevertheless tested carefully every statement in Du Chaillu's book respecting this animal with the physiological deductions afforded by its known structure; and those statements, Dr. Gray and Mr. Waterton will permit me to say, do stand that test.

My satisfaction in obtaining this additional and most valuable knowledge received, however, a rude shock by the avowal which almost bore an official character coming from an experienced colleague, that the skins of the Gorillas, Kooloo Kambas, &c. brought over by M. Du Chaillu had not undergone the usual European preservative operations in the forest, but had been brought to the coast by the blacks, and might there have been obtained by a man who had never penetrated into the interior. The state of preservation of the cuticle and hair in these skins was, however, plainly incompatible with their exposure to the influences of the hot and moist atmosphere of the Equatorial African forest, during the time requisite for their being so transported from the haunts of the Gorillas and Kooloo Kambas to the coast. It was compatible, according to my experience, only with the speedy application after the flaying of the animal, of that arsenical compound, which Europeans who penetrate these forests in quest of rare animals carry with them. The common test showed that the arsenical paste had been so applied to the skins; to this prompt application, the preservation of the hair and cuticle had been due, and my inference was that the European who had applied it, was the same whom a Gaboon trader had testified to have been the only one who had seen and slain a living Gorilla. I therefore gave M. Du Chaillu the benefit of this evidence of his veracity at the Anniversary Meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, under the conviction that false witness had been borne against him in regard to the manner and place of the preparation of his skins.

There was a second test of his truthfulness, and of the fact of M. Du Chaillu having been, as he describes, in the Gorilla forests; it was afforded by the skin of the young male Gorilla, which he states to have tied up with a “little light chain fastened round the neck” (p. 210). Now, it does not seem to me to be improbable that this young male should have been much less manageable and tameable than a younger and more infantile female Gorilla;—the difference of the age is shown not only by the size

but by the state of the dentition, described in my paper read at Manchester. Is it true that this young male was kept chained by the neck during the period described by M. Du Chaillu? If so, the skin and hair should exhibit marks of the chain. They do exhibit such marks unmistakably. I could multiply other instances, which have yielded to my mind the comfortable proof that Zoology has been enriched by observations made for the first time by an intelligent Naturalist on the habits of living Gorillas and Chimpanzees in their native woods.

When I listened to M. Du Chaillu's exposition of these habits before a crowded audience, first at the Royal Geographical Society and then before the Royal Institution in Albemarle Street, I was impressed with a conviction of his capability of noting down his observations in the vivid and impressive style in which these notes are incorporated in the book. But as to his merits as a geographical explorer I have offered no opinion, and as to his antecedents I know nothing. I feel bound, however, to testify that in all the business interviews I have had with M. Du Chaillu he has impressed me as being a frank, truthful, liberal-minded man, more desirous that the public should benefit by the rarities which he has brought to us from a deadly and dangerous country than as seeking any mere personal profit.

RICHARD OWEN.

SHAKESPEARE'S GARDEN.

The following letter to the Rev. G. Granville, Vicar of Stratford-on-Avon, is so interesting to the lovers of Shakespeare, that we have no hesitation whatever in placing it before our readers:—

"24, Essex Street, Strand, Sept. 13, 1861.

"Dear Sir,—I read in the *Athenæum* in the Spring of what you were doing for the Home of Shakespeare; of the trees which the Committee had already planted, and of what they hoped for. It was said, 'a fine fig-tree is climbing up the west wall and will give us green figs in time,' and it was asked, 'who will give to Shakespeare a hardy vine, one that will bear him the "purple grapes"?' This house is built upon part of the substructure of Essex House. The two lower storeys have the old thick walls. The garden is where the old terrace once was; twenty feet and more above the adjoining Temple Garden. Under it is a long lofty vault, and in it are two old vines. I do not pretend that they are as old as Elizabeth's time; but I have a fond hope that their ancestor's leaves gave grateful trellis shade, as one of them does now. Their roots are somewhere, no doubt; the old mortar in the vaulting must be very good to give such fruit. Now my family is so romantic as to believe that Shakespeare must have many a time walked up and down our bit of terrace; have sat at the end with my Lord Essex and Lord Southampton, admiring the moonlight on the river or jesting with 'Night' Templars over the parapet wall; must have drunk some sack in the cellar, and taken water at 'the stairs.' It is even believed that hardly at Stratford is there anything so little altered and so near to Shakespeare's footsteps as our paved garden. Hence my writing, that the year before last I reared a vine by bending down a shoot from the oldest one; that it is well-rooted now, and though this season and the last have been unfavourable it is in excellent health; and that, if it so please you and the other members of the Committee, the Autumn being come, I would have it taken up and carefully packed, and sent at the proper time for transplanting in its 'New Place.' I am not unused to vines; I think that very soon it would 'bear the purple grapes.'—I am, your obedient servant,

JOHN J. COLE."

Of course the vicar and the Birthplace Committee very gladly accept the appropriate present. We hope the plant may thrive.

NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF PERSPECTIVE. (No. 1.)

October 1, 1861.

I can find nothing on the history of Perspective which deserves the name. What there is amounts only to epitome: and even this in a vague and frequently inaccurate form. A few rough notes

may at once interest the geometer and the artist, and be of use to any one who meditates a larger undertaking. Without pretending to exhaust the subject, or even to mention every celebrated writing, I digest a few scraps which I have collected by actual examination of the works which, as the French say, make epoch, from the time of the Greeks to that of Brook Taylor. The artist will perhaps be surprised at the omission, and at the slightness of the mention, of works which are of celebrated fullness of description or multiplicity of examples. But I have nothing to do except with additions of new power.

Perspective, *perspectiva*, is an old name for optics. In this sense it was used, for the first time perhaps, by Roger Bacon, whose friend and pupil, John Peckham, Archbishop of Canterbury, did as much to spread the word as any one, by his work on optics, '*Perspectiva Communis*,' which lived till the invention of printing, and then went through many editions. In spite of doubts recently raised I continue of opinion that Bacon's "*John of London*" is no other than Peckham, and that he is also the "*Auctor Perspectivæ*" to whom Bacon refers in the '*Opus Tertium*.' If so, it is some proof of the notoriety which this work had attained, that Bacon distinguishes Peckham by reference to the optics, when really quoting one of his logical works, of which it is otherwise known there were several. Peckham, or Peccamus, is of that notoriety under which a name is transfigured. Baldi, while calling him *Betsan*, laughs at the ignorance of those who call him *Pisano*: and Schott calls him *Peckham*.

All the authors on *perspectiva*, optics, are set down in one place and another as writers on what we now mean by the word; Bacon, Peckham, Alhazen, Vitello, &c. Some historical epitomists have even given critical accounts of the draughtsmanship of these optical writers, praising or blaming their manner of performing processes on which they never cast a thought nor wrote a line. The earliest work on Perspective in catalogues is the '*De Sculpturâ*' of Pomponius Gauricus, Florence, 1504, in which *perspectiva* is a title-page promise. And this means optics, if anything; and the optics is about the eye, which, we are informed, may be large, small, middling, prominent, &c.; after which we are introduced to the nose. Those who made catalogues did not look into books; those who looked into books did not correctly say what books they used: and these two negatives do not make an affirmative, unless positive falsehood or absolute confusion have a right to the name.

We shall come to the time at which the word took its restricted meaning, and the manner in which the restriction gradually arose. In the meanwhile I will point out that the old sense lived in our language until after the Revolution. The small pocket Galilean telescope which we now call an opera-glass was the *perspective glass*, the *pocket perspective*, of Swift and Defoe, through which Gulliver watched the Blefuscians, and Robinson Crusoe the cannibals. And the word here does not mean a thing to spy through, but is a synonym of optic: the "*optic-glass*" would have done as well, and was, in fact, a tolerably common technical name. So that the readers of Milton should be aware that though "*Tuscan artist*" is undoubtedly poetry for Galileo, "*optic glass*" is merely prose for a telescope. Henceforward by *perspective* I mean nothing but the geometry of a picture: the art of drawing on a tablet what we should see through the tablet if it were transparent.

To be perfectly respectable, a science must trace up to some disputed passage of a classical author; perspective begins in Vitruvius, and with as much of difficulty as could be reasonably desired. In the preface to the seventh book Vitruvius gives an account, for contrast with himself, of Zoilus, of whom he himself cannot exactly tell whether he was crucified, or stoned, or burnt: but whichever it was it served him right. He, Vitruvius, is quite a different sort of person, who starts in a proper way from what his predecessors in architectural writing have done: for Agatharchus first painted a scene in perspective. The passage is as follows in the Bipont edition:—

"*Ignitur tales ingressus eorum habens, quos ad propositi*

mel rationes animadverti preparamus, inde sumendo progredi coepi. Namque primum Agatharchus Athenis, Æchylo docente tragicodiam, scenam fecit, et de ea commentarium reliquit. Ex eo moniti Democritus et Anaxagoras de eadem re scripserunt, quemadmodum oportet ad oculum oculorum radiorumque extensionem, certo loco centro constituto, ad lineas ratione naturali responderi; uti de incerta re certe imagines edificiorum in scenarum picturis redderent speciem, et quæ in directis planisque frontibus sint figuratæ, aliæ abscedentia, aliæ prominentia esse viderantur. Postea Silenus de symmetriis Doricorum edidit volumen . . ."

Here is a perfect description of a perspective design, in all that relates to the point of sight, or centre, to which all the picture lines run whose originals recede direct from the picture. Here is one *vanishing point*, to use another technical term, by knowledge of which Agatharchus drew a scene for the tragedy of Æschylus. The abruptness of the introduction does not seem to have troubled the critics. For myself, I have long been accustomed to consider Vitruvius as a sort of stocking with nothing but darns,—a text entirely composed of conjectural emendations. This, no doubt, is an error in extent; but it resembles the error of supposing the orbit of a planet to be an ellipse: either is a good first approximation, and small corrections can be applied as they are wanted. To conjecture the way back, it is a good plan for a person who has not access to manuscripts or old editions to procure an old translation. In the present passage, the translation made by Jan Martin for Henry II. of France (Paris, 1547, folio), one of the oldest of all, has, in the place of *Namque primum*, the words *en laquelle j'ay fait comme*; and Vitruvius, in his exhibition of his predecessors, is made to compare himself to the draughtsman, who gives a representation of objects in due relations of size and prominence. There seems more sense in this than in dashing into a list of writers on architecture by an account of the invention of scene perspective. Whether Jan Martin found sense, or made it, is a point which I leave to those who can consult unamended texts.

From all the accounts of tragedy in the time of Æschylus, it seems next to impossible that he could have had painted scenes, or any scenes at all. Accordingly, some scholars, noting that Aristotle expressly says that Sophocles was the first who used scenes, and that Horace says that Æschylus was the first who made a stage of planks or beams, have inferred that Vitruvius is speaking of the stage, and not of the scenes. The use of an elevated platform is not exactly a method of representing on a plane the far and near of buildings by lines converging to a point. But it seems there have been those who thought Vitruvius more likely to have meant this than to have named Æschylus when he ought to have named Sophocles. And yet those scholars must have known that their author was far from impeccable: for instance, he had just given Zoilus a palpably wrong date. It really is a question whether Vitruvius or his transcribers must answer for the invention of the astronomers Eudemon, Callistus, and Melo. The Bipont editors have only reinstated *Calippus*; whether the more recent editors have done as much for Eudemon and Melo I do not know.

The old text made Æschylus another designer, the teacher of Agatharchus; probably omitting the word *tragicodiam*. And this error, if it be one, got about: Barbaro, presently mentioned, spread it in Italy, Montucla in France, Cowley in England. Jan Martin says that Agatharchus acted *à la suasion d'Æschylus son précepteur*. Perhaps Vitruvius wrote *Æschylo suadente*, which became by corruption *docente*, by critical emendation *docente tragicodiam*, good technical Latin for exhibiting a tragedy. This again I must leave to those who can judge. My business is to show that Perspective has a proper dignity of origin, though certainly it cannot compete with the invention of the representation of the heavens on a globe. Few readers are now aware that this has been attributed to Nausicaa, who played at ball with her companions on the Phæacian beach when the washing was done, and awoke the shipwrecked Ulysses. Little could Homer imagine that a Coreyean lady who tried her hand at grammar would twist his words into an account of the invention of the sphere of the heavens; and that serious writers would hand

down the tale until a German professor, Weidler, would find it requisite to give it as part of the mythology of astronomical history. And Weidler has acquitted himself with such gravity that Montuola—to whom my copy of Weidler belonged—wrote the indignant word *solitæ* opposite to the entry in the index, *Nausicaa invenit sphaeram*. Some other writers have done the young lady a better turn by making Telemachus marry her,—the least he could do after her handsome behaviour to his father, and what any modern novel writer would have remembered; but sometimes *bonus dormitat Homerus*.

The above is not altogether digression, for it is necessary to take the sphere of the heavens away from the Phœcean princess; and if we give her Telemachus instead, it will be better for all parties. The representation of the sphere is the next great step in perspective; it was made by Hipparchus (B.C. 150) in what is now called the *stereographic projection*. This is the oldest picture on record of which the details are known. The eye is placed, on the sphere, opposite the lowest point of the hemisphere which is to be represented, and the picture plane is the circle which divides the two hemispheres. This is a very bad place for the eye; much too near to the picture: but there is full compensation in the two remarkable properties which this place of the eye exclusively possesses. First, all circles on the sphere are circles in the picture; secondly, the angle made by two circles on the sphere is the same as the angle made by their representations in the picture. This second property was unknown to Hipparchus; and no one of the long chain of writers on the planisphere detected it. Not that it was well away; the tremendous work of Clavius on the astrolabe, many of the demonstrations of which have such complex diagrams that the woodcuts are repeated three and even four times in one proposition, to save the student from utter despair, would have been cut down to a comparative trifle if Clavius had known the second property. Even when discovered, it excited so little remark that the name of the discoverer was allowed to become unknown. Delambre could trace it no further than to the works of a respectable but obscure author of a century and a half ago, Leadbetter by name. The late Mr. Galloway traced it to Halley, who says he received it from De Moivre, who is probably the discoverer, for he is very unlikely to have been routing old authors on a subject so little akin to his own pursuits, even supposing the property to have been thus obtainable. It is singular that, often as the stereographic meridians and parallels had been carefully laid down for the construction of maps, no good eye had ever taken hold of the fact that every meridian cuts the parallels at right angles on the map, the same as on the globe.

For a long time this was the only projection of the sphere in use, and so it got the name of *stereographic*, as if it were the only stereograph; and of the *planisphere*, as if it were the only way of representing a sphere on a plane. The first work on this projection is by Ptolemy, who does not expressly attribute the invention to Hipparchus, to whom, throughout his writings, he seems to give all he can. Other Greek writers give it to Hipparchus, who certainly must have had some mode of figuring the heavens, and of drawing deductions from his diagrams. The probable truth is, that Ptolemy found enough in the works of his predecessor to indicate the existence of this projection in the mind of the writer; and that he himself investigated the demonstrations and developments which are found in his own tract.

No two things could be more severed in thought than these two applications of one principle; to this day the scene-painters and the map-makers have little or no notion of their arts being in very close relation. But I cannot leave the Greek period without taking notice of a third perspective undertaking, the most celebrated of the three. The Conic Sections, which Apollonius (B.C. 200), and perhaps some of his predecessors, made a systematic branch of geometry, are nothing but perspective representations of a circle, in the widest sense. It would, perhaps, have been well for geometry if Apollonius had taken a hint from the

scene-painter, and had introduced the use of the vanishing point, or rather the inverse passage from the converging lines to their original parallels. In our century an immense body of geometry, of generality far exceeding that of the Greeks, has been constructed upon the perspective principle. So easy is this geometry of projections that the Tough-yarn family object to it; I mean the descendants of the schoolmaster mentioned by Walter Scott, who prided himself on having drawn up a memorial which it would take a week to understand. I should prefer, if I knew the name, to derive them from the gentleman who hesitated at paying his dentist, saying, "Sir! the last man pulled me about the room for a quarter of an hour, but you have done it at a jerk." More than thirty years ago, I showed a teacher from the country some models for teaching solid geometry, to avoid the confusion which arises from drawing solids on a plane. He asked me whether I was not afraid of making the subject too easy; I could but answer that, let it be as easy as it might, there was plenty of trouble ready up above. And this is the case with the new projective geometry, and with all other branches of thought: make a plaything of what was difficult, and you will find no more than a difficulty in what was impossible.

The reader will find a collection of places in which classical writers refer to perspective in the work of Dutens on the discoveries of the ancients, who refers to Plato, Pliny, Lucian, and Philostratus. But he has missed Heron, whom Stevius mentions as alluding to the subject. Dutens, strange to say, did not know Heron, and so has missed the steam-engine as an ancient discovery. For certainly Heron did describe a steam-engine, which would have ground corn at, perhaps, a shilling the quarter loaf.

I now leave the Greeks, and shall proceed, in the next number, to the earliest modern European history of the subject.

A. DE MORGAN.

POPULAR ASTRONOMY IN SIAM.

Bangkok, July 20, 1861.

I was sitting pondering in the verandah of my residence—it was the 27th of February, 1858—deeply depressed in my mind, for I had just returned from the sick-bed of one of the junior officers attached with me to the Consular Service, and there seemed no hope of his surviving many hours. It was full moon; the orb shining under all its tropical splendour rendered every boat floating on the river distinctly visible. An hour might have passed thus pensively when the stillness previously prevailing was broken, as if by preconcerted signal, from all parts of the town, far and near; the air was rent by the cry and shouting of the people; muskets and heavy guns were fired, and the bells in the Wats, or Buddhist temples, mixed their sonorous peals in the general stir. Crackers and squibs, which were let off in numerous directions, conveyed the idea of a well-maintained platoon fire. Is this an insurrection, a rebellion I thought I. An uproar like this I had never heard before since my sojourn in Bangkok. I summoned the servants of the house, and now I learned that the moon had just commenced to be eclipsed; and that, according to the belief of the Siamese, they thought that luminary attacked by a great dragon. For the purpose of assisting her in the contest, and to scare away the monster, these noises were made. I believe a similar idea prevails amongst the Chinese. Shortly before twelve o'clock that night Mr. F. breathed his last. It made a deep impression upon us who were engaged with him in the Consular duties, and, I believe, upon numerous others. One of our colleagues, attacked by the same disease, had already been sent to England a few weeks previously, as a chance for recovery, and at his departure Mr. F. enjoyed the best of health. Five months later I suffered from the same disease, and I was sent for recovery to Anhing, on the eastern bank of the Gulf of Siam, so famed for its salubrity that the King, who himself has a cottage there, calls it the Sanatorium for Europeans. Those were lonely days which I passed there; but I soon got strength, and, after a three weeks' sojourn, I considered myself well enough to

return to my duties in Bangkok. The pretty schooner, the Coral Queen, once the yacht of a noble Earl of authority in the Royal Yacht Squadron, came to convey me back to Bangkok. Her present master and owner had his lady on board, and several gentlemen availed themselves of the opportunity to pay a short visit to Anhing. Towards evening we got under way. It was annoying that we should have run on a sandbank at night, near the bar, and there we were lying until late in the following afternoon; the schooner bumping, and the sun shining in all its force upon us. At last we got off; the tide being with us, we reached the mouth of the Nieman speedily, and passed Packnam. The moon was full and bright, the evening lovely, and—what a wonder!—there were but few mosquitoes; and we sat on the quarter-deck, enjoying the cool air, after our sunning on the sandbank. We were now approaching a reach of the river, where there were some Wats and a Burmese village; and, from both banks of the river, such an uproar arose, caused by the beating of drums, sounding of conchs, the beating of tin pans and other noisy instruments, intermixed with shouting and the discharge of musketry, that the little company on the schooner's quarter-deck looked inquiringly at each other. This sudden change, where shortly previously all had been hushed—the ripple of the water on the vessel's bow in making her way, and our conversation, the only interruption—was certainly very marked; but it was soon explained,—a glance at the moon showed us that the shadow of the earth was creeping upon her. The thick fringe of trees along the bank of the river hid our schooner from the multitude assembled to assist the moon in her struggle. Our skipper of the Coral Queen intended to astonish them. Two large rockets rose simultaneously from her deck, exploding over the rabble. What a shout they set up! the noise of the ascending rockets and the bursting overhead was so sudden. Mayhap they imagined the dragon himself come down upon them. We could not help on board of the Coral Queen bursting out in loud laughter, and even assisted them in shouting. The tide was now against us, and the schooner had to come to anchor. I arrived next morning in Bangkok, almost entirely restored from the attack of the pernicious disease.

These reminiscences, as just related, have been called back to my memory by the eclipse of the sun of the 8th of July this year. As merely a partial eclipse, only about eight or nine digits lying under the shadow, it was very interesting, the atmosphere at Bangkok being clear. So accurate had been the calculations of the King of Siam's astrologers, that at the instant when the faint shadow or penumbra showed itself on the disk, and forthwith the bells of the Wats began to toll, the platoon-fire of the crackers commenced, as on the former occasion, intermixed with musketry and great guns. Equal in precision as the commencement was pronounced, all noise ceased when the shadow commenced to pass away.

It is certainly astonishing how correct the Siamese astronomers are in their calculations with regard to heavenly phenomena. Their method is crude. M. de La Loubere, the Envoy of Louis the Great to Siam, in 1687, brought, on his return to Paris, a Siamese manuscript with him referring to their calculations of the movements of the sun and moon, which Cassini, the celebrated Academician, explained. He remarks, that the method adopted is extraordinary. No tables are used, only the four arithmetical rules, namely, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of certain numbers, of which neither their formation nor to what they relate becomes evident.

Attached to the king's household are a number of astrologers and prognosticators. Dr. Bradley, in his 'Bangkok Calendar for 1860,' tells us that P'ra hora tibawdee, with a salary of one hundred and twenty ticals (about 15*l.*) per annum; Koen chopt torama palat Krom, with forty ticals (5*l.*); and Koen teppa Yakawn palat Krom, with an equal stipend, are the superintending officers of that department. Their small salaries give another proof of the assertion, that the value of a prophet is underrated in his own country. In former reigns, when their prognostications turned out false, they

received a sound castigation. Whether that practice still exists I cannot tell.

Wonders do not cease. So closely upon the eclipse of the sun a comet makes its appearance! The King, to allay the fears of his subjects, issues a royal proclamation, a regular broad sheet (you receive herewith a copy, which the Rev. Samuel J. Smith, Baptist Missionary, has had the goodness to translate for me). It is highly curious, but much too long for insertion in the *Athenæum*. I shall quote merely the commencement and some of its particular points. It is headed, "A Royal Proclamation":—

"Be it known to all Government Servants, great and small, and all the inhabitants, Siamese and Chinese, that in the year Ra:ka (Cock), third of the Decade, there will be a comet as in the year Ma:më (Horse), tenth of the Decade. But an accurate statement as to the precise day when it will appear, and how long it will be visible, cannot yet be made. When the proclamation for the New Year was issued, there would have been a remark on that subject, but reliable detail was not in readiness. Events of this kind can be pre-announced. Some of them with great precision, as solar and lunar eclipses; others of them can be announced only as events that do, or are about to take place. Therefore, let not those who see them fear, nor let them say what may create disturbances."—"With reference to strange phenomena that have appeared in the heavens, if evils arise from them, two kinds have been noticed: 1st, scarcity of rain during the rainy season, or a superabundance of rain; 2ndly, varieties of diseases afflict men, elephants, horses, oxen and buffaloes. As when the comet at the close of the year Ra:ka (Cock), tenth of the Decade, made its appearance, there was a pestilence, causing at one time the death of many buffaloes; and in the rainy season of the year Ma:më (Horse), there was a drought; then, at the close of the year Ma:më and the commencement of the year Wok (Monkey), the Cholera raged."

In continuation of this admonition, the King advises his subjects to be industrious, in order to avoid scarcity; and should there be apprehensions of disease, as, for example, small-pox, they should hasten to the places appointed for vaccination. If the cholera makes its appearance, then they must accustom themselves to cleanliness and not retain their previous filthy habits. In order to purify the air, they should burn in their houses gum benjamin, and use camphor-water externally and internally.

Various other exhortations follow. Then he states:—"The King is respected by the masses as a protector. Persons in distress from litigation and other causes appeal to him for assistance, as children in difficulty appeal to their parents. Therefore the King is designated as one whom the people honour in the manner they do their parents, and he is affectionately disposed towards them, as in the same manner parents are truly and tenderly disposed towards their children. He therefore puts forth these suggestions that his subjects may protect their persons and lives, in anticipation that calamities might come, instances of which already there have been known."

The King continues his remonstrances, and amongst other remarks, he likewise refers to the superstitious belief that comets are the precursors of war; but he says:—"When wars take place, it is because men with each other create the causes. Comets do not incite men to war"—a maxim which I wish to press upon the minds of those who rule the destinies of the East and the West."

ROBERT H. SCHOMBURGK.

BAVARIAN LAW OF MARRIAGE.

Near Munich, Sept. 1861.

I went a few days ago to see a peasant's marriage in the village church. To the wedding guests I should suppose the ceremony in the church was the least interesting part of the day, but to me it offered greater attractions than the eating, drinking and dancing, which lasted from eight in the morning till eight at night, with only an hour's interval for the marriage service. Though I say the wedding guests, you must not suppose that the fact of their being invited frees them from expense:

they are rather hosts than guests, for the chief costs of the music and food have to be defrayed by their contributions. Every one is expected to give from nine to fourteen shillings as his share of the entertainment, and consequently on this occasion many rich peasants absented themselves for trivial reasons.

The little village church wore an air of unusual importance as the time drew near. Two violins climbed into the organ gallery, accompanied by a chorus. Soon after the wedding party appeared, the men in long coats almost touching the ground, and adorned with those white metal buttons particularly affected by the peasants, as they are often *Zwanzigers*, and enable men to wear their purses upon their coats—an improvement on Iago. The married women wore a black hat made of otter's fur, and costing about thirty-five shillings, in shape and look like a muff sewed up at one end. The unmarried had black peaked hats of the Vandyke order, with a gold cord twisted round. The bride appeared in married costume. Her dress consisted of a long black silk apron, bodice and sleeves in one piece, into which a handkerchief fitted at the top, so as to cover the shoulders and give most opportunity for colour. This is not a bride's usual dress, but its adoption is explained by reasons that unfortunately apply to a great number of Bavarian weddings. The Church does not allow brides who have children already to appear in the white raiment and the wreath that typify virgin innocence. I am told that a peasant who was found guilty of deceiving the church in this respect, and marrying in the virgin apparel to which she was not entitled, was fined about 20*l*.

But we are waiting in the church while the procession enters. The best man, with an air of great importance, which never deserts him from first to last, brings a basket holding two bottles of wine, and gives it to the sacristan. Then the pair come to the altar; the service is read, and the union is consummated by the priest binding their hands together with two lappets that hang from his shoulders. The mass now begins, with full orchestral accompaniment. The worthy parish priest seems rather puzzled by Gregorian requirements, and intones with an amount of original quavering, pronouncing the words first and then huddling in the notes, that would scarcely be accepted by amateurs of Catholic Church music. So long as instruments and singers keep together, the effect is creditable; but every now and then a bit of solo breaks in, and ends in a squeak, which has to be drowned by vigorous *ensemble*. After the mass, the sacristan brought out the two bottles of wine; and the whole wedding party passed round behind the altar in rotation, making an offering in a little plate as they went in, and drinking some of the wine when they came out. The bridegroom drank first, then the bride, then all the men, then all the women, and the priest placed the glass to their lips. On leaving the church, the newly-married couple distributed copper pieces among the children of the village, the bride giving to the girls, the bridegroom to the boys.

Such was the marriage ceremony that I witnessed; and I do not describe it merely as a national show, but rather for the purpose of alluding to the marriage laws of Bavaria, and the effect they have on the people. I have already referred casually to the difficulties put in the way of marriage; and many facts have come to my knowledge since I treated the subject. The question is intimately connected with the question of free trade, which has just been debated in the Bavarian Chambers, and ended in a victory of the Reactionary party. Allusions were made to the marriage law, and the proletariat of illegitimate children produced by it, by some of the speakers; and, in some of the writings on the free-trade question, I find similar references. One pamphleteer defends the restrictions on trade as being restrictions on marriage, and asks, what would become of towns if every one in them was allowed to marry? Another, on the opposite side, traces the process of a forbidden marriage, and shows that the only result is the birth of illegitimate children, and that the support of ille-

gitimate children, with the constantly recurring expenses of applying for permission to marry, costs far more than a legitimate marriage would have cost, besides giving no return whatever for the money. "While I am writing this," he says, "my servant girl, aged fifteen years, comes in dressed for a feast-day, and says that her father and mother are to be married to-day, so that she must henceforth be called by her father's name. Twelve times her father's application for licence to marry was rejected, and each time he had to pay fees for lawyers," &c. &c. I told you in a former letter of a couple who tried to get married in vain for fifteen years, and spent in that time two hundred florins on their applications. I may add on my own knowledge that of two servants I had this last winter, one was engaged eighteen years, the other seven, during which her lover married another woman for money, and returned to her on the death of his first wife. The mere application for permission is expensive. It has to be made in writing to the magistrate, has to be protocolled, and referred to a body of "trustees of the community"; the magistrate's answer is also in writing, and is sent by a messenger. It is quite intelligible that, when all this bureaucracy has to be set in motion for the mere purpose of deciding if two poor people shall be allowed to marry, the poor people's money must go to defray other expenses than those of maintaining their family.

E. W.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE Duke of Manchester, we hear, is engaged in preparing from his family papers a couple of volumes for the press, illustrative of the history of English society from Queen Elizabeth to Queen Anne. The work is expected for the coming season.

The late Duke of Buckingham left behind him a private diary, which diary is to be immediately published. No man in our time led a stranger life, or lived more behind the political scenes, than the late Duke. If he has entered truly what he saw and what he heard, his book must be curious in the highest degree.

Mr. Murray has in the press, among other novelties for the coming season, 'The Story of Lord Bacon's Life,' in which all the known materials for an estimate of the Great Philosopher will be brought together, and an answer will be made—by way of narrative—to the misrepresentations of the critics of his career.

Mr. Charles Darwin has prepared for publication a small work, containing his experience 'On the Fertilization of British Orchids by means of Insects.' It will form a sort of sequel to his work, the 'Origin of Species.'

The long-announced volumes on the Crimean War, by Mr. Kinglake, are, at length, in a forward state. The third and fourth volumes of Mr. Carlyle's 'Frederick the Great' are rapidly approaching completion. These works may be confidently expected during the coming year.

Capt. Burton, the traveller, is, we hear, writing an account of his experiences of Mormon life, under the title of 'The City of the Saints.'

Mr. H. F. Chorley has in the press a book of personal gossip, called, 'Twenty-Five Years of Musical Recollections.'

The Messrs. Longman, among many other novelties, have in the press or in preparation, Lives of 'Sir M. I. Brunel,' by Mr. R. Beamish, and of 'John Rogers,' by Mr. J. L. Chester,—'A Narrative of the China War of 1860,' by Lieut.-Col. Wolseley,—'The Chase of the Wild Deer in the Counties of Devon and Somerset,' by Mr. C. P. Collins,—'Volumes VIII. and IX. of Mr. Spedding's edition of Lord Bacon's works,—'Thebes, its Tombs and their Tenants,' by Mr. A. H. Rhind,—'Egypt's Place in Universal History,' a translation from the German of Baron Bunsen, by Mr. C. H. Cottrell,—and a 'History of Market Drayton,' by the Rev. J. R. Lee.

Messrs. Hurst & Blackett are preparing for the next season, besides two or three works which we have already named separately, 'The Life and Correspondence of Admiral Sir Charles Napier,

K.C.B., by Major-Gen. Napier, — 'The Life of the Rev. Edward Irving,' by Mrs. Oliphant, — 'Literary Women of France,' by Miss Kavanagh, — 'Travels in the Holy Land,' by Fredrika Bremer, translated by Mary Howitt, — 'Memoirs of Queen Hortense (mother of Napoleon the Third),' edited by Lascelles Wrexall, and 'Lights and Shadows of French Military Life,' by the Author of 'Flemish Interiors.'

We have to record a handsome concession on the part of the Spanish Government—the opening up of the great archives at Simancas to the deputies of our Master of the Rolls. The interest of the papers at Simancas cannot be overestimated. They are the documentary history of Spain, and of all the countries which have had political relations with Spain. From the reign of Henry the Eighth to the time of Cromwell they are of vast importance for our own history, and every student working in recent years upon those periods, has turned wistfully but unavailingly towards Simancas for the light which it, and it only, could afford. The priestly influence was against all search. At length, the embargo has been taken off. Mr. Brewer, of the Rolls, has just returned from Simancas, where it has been arranged that Mr. Bergenroth, a most competent English and Spanish scholar, shall calendar and abstract the documents relating to our history.

Mr. John Brougham's burlesque, 'Po-ca-hon-tas,' which created quite a furor in the United States, will be produced at the Princess's on Monday. It is founded on one of the most generally known stories associated with Indian life.

The next character undertaken by Mr. Edwin Booth at the Haymarket will be Sir Giles Overreach, in Massinger's 'A New Way to Pay Old Debts.'

Mr. Alfred Wigan will re-open the St. James's Theatre on Monday, the 14th inst.

There are so many erroneous ideas on the Continent as respects the space proposed to be devoted to the Fine Arts in the forthcoming Exhibition of 1862, especially in comparison with that in Paris in 1855, that it seems very desirable to correct them. The building for the Fine Arts in England is of a far more substantial character than that in the Allée Marbeuf. The one is of brick and iron, intended to be permanent; the other was of timber and plaster, and only temporary. On this account, if on no other, there will be much less space in England than in Paris. According to official documents, the Rez de Chaussée in Paris, devoted to oil-pictures only, contained 12,503 square metres of hanging space, or about 171,633 square feet, of which France, according to the account of 'Prince Napoleon's Visits,' retained 7,445 square metres or full three-fifths. The upper gallery at Paris contained about 3,100 square metres, of which France retained four-fifths. In England, the whole space devoted to the Fine Arts contains only 72,068 square feet of hanging space, less than half that in Paris; and this England equally divides with foreign nations, retaining only 36,034 square feet, or exactly one-half. England asked in Paris 12,000 square feet of wall space for paintings in oil and water-colour engravings and works of architecture; and, according to Mr. Redgrave's accurate report, occupied 10,490 square feet, being considerably less than one-sixteenth of the whole French space. France has been accorded 10,000 square feet of space for 1862, which is nearly one-seventh of the whole space for the Fine Arts. And when it is remembered that she has no school of water-colour painters to provide for, the proportion in her favour is still greater. In 1855, England took a small side gallery, whilst the large saloons were appropriated by France and other Continental nations. In 1862, all the space will be equally excellent, and equally divided, not only as to area, but as to the nature and structure of the galleries between England and the countries she has invited. Moreover, the United Kingdom is to be represented by the works of a hundred years, whilst in France the works were those of living artists.

Arthur Smith, the angler, died on Tuesday, at the early age of thirty-seven. Mr. Smith was the younger brother of Albert, and for many years

the business manager of the Mont Blanc Exhibition. To him the bulk of Mr. Albert Smith's property was left by will, and it is no great secret that Arthur made an exceedingly kind and liberal construction of the will as regards the other parties nearly concerned. His memory will be cherished by many friends.

A friend who has been interested by the recent extract in the *Athenæum* on the Crown Jewels, sends us the following Official Report on the Tower Fire in 1841. Many of our readers will be glad to read it in connexion with Prof. Tennant's admirable description of the Imperial Crown, already quoted in these columns:—

"To the Commissioners of Police, Whitehall Place.

"Gentlemen,—Having received information, at 11 o'clock P.M., on the 30th of October, that the Tower of London was on fire, I proceeded at once with a large body of police towards that fortress. On reaching Tower Hill at a quarter-past 11 o'clock at night, I perceived that the fire had gained a considerable ascendancy, and was rapidly increasing. On obtaining an entrance through the gates, I proceeded towards the small Armoury, which I found on fire, both on the right and left of the principal entrance, and the flames rapidly descending from the roof to the first and ground floors. I gave directions to the inspectors and constables under my charge to render every possible assistance in checking the fire and saving property, and I feel it but an act of justice to the inspectors and constables to say, that their exertions exceeded anything I have ever witnessed. At about half-past 11 o'clock at night I saw Superintendent M'Cleane, of the 'P' Division, who was assisting in removing arms, &c. Perceiving the flames were rapidly approaching the Jewel House, I expressed my deep anxiety to him for the safety of the valuable treasure deposited therein. Mr. Swift, who had charge of the Crown Jewels, came up an instant afterwards, on his way to the Jewel House; I suggested to him that the jewels ought to be at once removed, as the building where they were deposited was in danger. Mr. Swift replied, that he was thinking of removing them, and requested us to accompany him to the Jewel House, which we did. A Mr. Pulford, of the Croydon Railroad, was also there. On reaching the Jewel House, the outer door was opened by Mr. Swift. On entering, I perceived that the jewels could not be got at, there being a strong iron grating between us and those valuable treasures. Mr. Swift here gave directions to the warders to force the grating, in which we assisted, and after much difficulty an aperture was made sufficient to admit one person. I, by the desire of Mr. Swift, forced myself through, as it was very narrow; Mr. M'Cleane and Mr. Swift were standing outside the aperture, and Mr. M'Cleane held a candle through the bars to light me, and received, with Mr. Swift, the Regalia, as I handed it to them. The first that attracted my attention was the new crown in a glass case, and having removed the latter, I handed the crown to Mr. Swift. I then removed the case off a second crown, and handed it to the same gentleman; and all the other valuable articles, consisting of crowns, royal spurs, sceptres, bracelets, swords, salt-cellsars and a service of Communion-plate, which I passed through without difficulty to those gentlemen; but on reaching the last article, a silver font, I found the aperture not large enough, and in consequence, Mr. M'Cleane, Mr. Pulford and a warder of the Tower, by united efforts with a large crowbar, broke away another bar of the grating. While this was being effected, there were repeated cries for us to leave the Jewel House, as the fire was at our heels. Superintendent M'Cleane said, 'Pierse, don't stir till you have got the font.' I resolved not to move till I had secured it. It was carried out by the warder, assisted by Mr. M'Cleane and Mr. Pulford. As we emerged from the dark passage, the heat was so great as to shrink up my hat, and burn the tail of Mr. M'Cleane's coat, besides suffering on our faces from the intense heat. Afterwards, Mr. M'Cleane asked Mr. Swift if he knew the faces of the men who removed the jewelry to the Governor's house, and he replied that they were the warders, and I said, 'Then it is all right.' I immediately after-

wards accompanied Mr. Swift to the Governor's house, and there saw that the whole of the jewels and various articles, which I had previously handed out of the Jewel Room, were perfectly safe.

W. F. PIERSE, Superintendent."

—We are sorry to hear that no reward was ever bestowed on Mr. Pierse for his gallant behaviour.

Our Correspondent "Cantab," writing from Norton Malton, October 1, 1861, makes some additional remarks on the interesting church at Bridlington, in Yorkshire:—

"I was somewhat astonished to find myself accused of omissions in my remarks on the old Priory Church, at Bridlington. I intentionally omitted reference to many things, or should have alluded, amongst others, to the fine font, the new pulpit of wood and stone, of very chaste and elegant design, the large western perpendicular window partially filled with stained glass, and the new stained-glass east window, inserted within the last twelve months in the place of two of very mean and inefficient description. Of it, of course, no notice could be expected in the 'Guide-Book.' The pattern is of the Jesse order, the colours of the draperies being very rich, and the prevailing ground tone a delicate blue. With regard to the church collar, I think your Weekly Gossip intends it to be inferred that it was only used as an instrument of punishment for 'turbulent boys.' This, however, was not the case. The last time it did duty was about forty years ago; and it was then worn by a man who had been guilty of some misdemeanour. It is attached to the pillar at such a short distance from the floor of the nave that it would be impossible for the culprit to stand in an upright position. I may be wrong, but I am under the strong impression that the restoration work, executed a few years since under the direction of Mr. Scott, was chiefly, if not altogether, confined to the interior of the church. Certainly the roof of the north aisle was in such bad condition last year that the rain found its way through, and did serious injury to the organ. I may add that there is a very interesting drawing in the vestry, representing the exterior of the church, with its two fine western towers, &c., according to the original plan of its size and arrangement. The foundations of the walls which surrounded the church and priory buildings may still be traced in the fields. The site of the fishpond is also clearly discernible, and the archery butts still form two mounds in a field near the 'Applegarth,' the ground originally occupied by the priory orchard."

Dr. Pantaleone, so eminent as a man of science, and as a physician well known to the English at Rome, from which city he was expelled by the Papal Government early this year, is about to settle at Nice, where he will resume practice.

The recent death of Madame Rose-Chéri, occasioned by her natural devotion to her sick child, took all Paris completely by surprise. On Friday, the 20th ult., there was not the slightest symptoms of the approaching calamity, and on the following Sunday she had fallen a victim to one of the most fatal species of sore-throat. Her funeral, which took place on Tuesday, the 24th, was attended by an immense throng of celebrities in art and literature, the chief mourners being MM. E. Lemoine, Lesueur, and Victor Chéri. The religious offices were performed in the church at Passy, whence the train proceeded to the cemetery at Montmartre. Orations were spoken at the tomb by Baron Taylor, M. Léon Laya and M. Samson, who respectively represented the Association of Dramatic Artists, the Dramatic Authors' Society, and the Comédie Française. Madame Rose-Chéri was born at Étampes, on the 27th of October, 1824. Her parents were Baptiste Cizos and Sophie Juliette Garcin, both provincial artists, and she appeared on the stage at the early age of five. She came to Paris with a letter of recommendation addressed to M. Bayard, but though she was immediately engaged at the Gymnase, she held but an humble position until, on account of the sudden indisposition of Mdle. Nathalie, she played at a short notice the principal female character in 'Une Jeunesse Orageuse.' In less than a month her celebrity was established, and she remained almost to the day of her death the leading star of

the Gymnase. Her marriage with M. Montigny, director of that fashionable house, took place in 1847. She has left three children, the eldest of whom is six years of age.

Germany has lost her greatest historian, and the University of Heidelberg its brightest ornament. Prof. Friedrich Christoph Schlosser died on the morning of the 23rd of September. Born, in 1776, at Jever, in East Friesland (the liberating breath of the sea may be felt in all his works), he attained the rare old age of eighty-five years. A strong constitution enabled him to work with an energy and perseverance seldom to be met with, and to produce a series of historical works which, by their vast and solid learning, their copiousness, their sound judgment and their strictly moral stamp, have made his name an undying one in German literature. Schlosser has contributed largely to the diffusion of historical knowledge throughout Germany, and his influence on the reigning views taken of Church and State cannot be too highly appreciated. Last year he had the satisfaction of seeing completed the fourth edition of his famous History of the Eighteenth Century. His last work, a volume of Studies on his favourite author, Dante, appeared a few years ago.

Further discoveries of antique marbles have been made at Cyrene by the expedition under the command of Lieuts. Smith and Porcher, who have, as noticed in the *Athenæum*, already sent a valuable consignment of similar relics of Art to the British Museum. What the Trustees intend to do with these works it is difficult to surmise, the hideous sheds which have for some years disfigured the grand portico in Great Russell Street being almost filled with the beautiful sculptures Mr. Newton brought home. Some of the new marbles, which were in fragments, have within the last few days been put together and may now be seen, on application, at the British Museum. They consist of a splendid statue of Apollo, about seven feet high with the lyre in one hand, resting on a stump, round which circles a serpent. The head of the god, which, as is most common in statues of the period in which it was executed, is rather small, has a noble and dignified expression; the hair is clustered and knotted behind, crowned with laurel, which last is characteristically somewhat stalky, that is, the leaves are small in proportion to the size of the stalk sustaining them. The original surface of the whole work is in a wonderful state of preservation, being very clear and white and sharp. The one hand resting on the lyre, the other has been thrown up above the head, as in the statue of the Apollino; the figure is naked above the hips, where the drapery is gathered in free folds, to fall to the feet, which are sandalled, the sandals bearing a great heart-shaped shield or stud holding the thong between the toes. These extremities are rather large, and therefore a little out of proportion. The lyre is a good deal broken, and, as might be expected, imperfect; it is decorated with a row of small shields along the frame, such as the Amazons are usually represented as holding on their arms. There are holes in the bow for metal strings. On the stump by the side of the statue is a bow and quiver. A statue of Bacchus, rather smaller than the preceding, does not equal it in design or execution, being liney, and is decidedly later in date. This work is also naked to the hips, the robe, however, returning behind the back and drooping from one shoulder in front. It is perfect in preservation, with the exception of one arm lost and some very trifling injuries to the draperies; with the remaining arm the statue holds a bunch of grapes. A small statue of Jupiter Ammon, represented, as on the coins of Cyrene, horned, and, as such a unique example in sculpture, we believe. Amongst these works are also two other small statues, one certainly representing Juno: these are hardly so meritorious in design or execution as even the Bacchus. Far superior to these are two minor statues, and several finely wrought fragments, notably one of a leg, a portion of a draped male figure and six hands, all of which are worthy of attention. To us the most interesting of all these discovered re-

maines is a small but most admirably designed group of a nymph struggling with a lion; the boldness and vigour of the execution of this small work are also considerable. Two well carved figures of boars and a score of less important fragments make up the list of statues in this interesting addition to our national collection.

SCIENCE

The Forests and Gardens of South India. By Hugh Cleghorn, M.D., Conservator of Forests, Madras Presidency. (Allen & Co.)

THIS volume will be useful to the officers of the forest department of Indian administration, and to students of the botany of Asia. The Conservator of Forests compiled it from official papers not easily accessible, during the scanty leisure of a twelvemonth's furlough on sick certificate. Dr. Cleghorn has not aimed at producing a book for the general reader, his style being formal and his matter fragmentary; but he has published a work containing much information of a valuable kind, and in a convenient form, for all whom it may concern, or every one interested theoretically or practically in the botany of India.

The Bombay Government laid claim to the forests of the western coast for the first time in 1805. The Company's right of sovereignty was proclaimed in 1807; and commissioners were appointed to fix the boundaries of the forests. Ever since then the conservancy of the forests has occupied more or less of the attention of the rulers of India. The races destined to rule the other varieties of mankind hate waste, being frugal and calculating; and the British in India, whilst promoting clearings to enlarge the area of the food-bearing soil, witnessed with disapprobation the reckless ravages of the native contractors and traders, who for present gain were producing pernicious and permanent denudation. The earliest reports published were those of Dr. Wallich, the first of which, on the Salween forest north of Moulmein, appeared in 1827. Dr. Wallich laid the foundation of a system of conservancy; but his rules were too stringent to last. Green timber continued to be felled; no attention was paid to the renewal of the trees; large logs were sawn up into short lengths; and often the felled timbers were left lying in the forest until burnt by the periodical fires. It was not until 1846, that the Forest Department was organized under the superintendence of Dr. Gibson. Naturally enough, the European nations of the Continent dependant upon wood for fuel, the French and Germans especially, have surpassed the English, who burn coal, in the study of forestry. It is only of late years that the importance of regulating the clearing of the Indian forests has forced itself upon public attention. A Report presented to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in 1851, by a committee, consisting of Dr. Forbes Royle, Col. Baird Smith, Col. R. Strachey and Dr. Cleghorn, declared that neither the government nor the community were deriving the advantages they ought to receive from the Indian forests. These forests were wantonly destroyed and wastefully neglected; and valuable products were perishing in their depths. The denudation of the mountain crests is in temperate climes a source of serious evils, as the droughts and floods of France demonstrate amply; but in tropical countries the evils are proportionally far more important and grave, for there the water supply depends upon the forests, and upon the water supply depends the supply of food. Drought and famine are identical in India; and forestry is one of the arts by which the rulers of it must combat and prevent the

famines which still periodically decimate its millions of improvident people.

Considering the vast importance of the subject, we could have wished that the leisure of Dr. Cleghorn had permitted him to produce a more condensed and readable compilation than the volume before us. "It is simply," as he says himself, "a compilation of papers, commencing with three annual reports which indicate the progress of the department, and which are followed by a memorandum on Kumari,—an injurious practice which destroys vast quantities of the most valuable timber,—and by other memoranda bearing more or less on the subject of Indian forests." A chart shows the position and extent of the most valuable forests growing within the Madras Presidency, of teak, sal and sandalwood. The book is enlivened and illustrated by thirteen lithographs, representing forest life and scenery. A bibliography of Indian botany occupies sixteen pages of Dr. Cleghorn's volume; but "the remaining portion of it, having been too late for the printer, will appear in the next Forest Report." The Conservator of Forests has brought together much valuable information on Indian woods, not merely the well-known teak, sal, sandal, chittagong, ebony, black, satin and amboyna, but paley fustic and iron wood,—woods of all kinds, useful and useless, with strange properties and stranger names. He submits for discussion projects for soldiers' gardens; and suggestions of sites for new sanatoriums among mountain ranges, still roamed by wild elephants. In a word, Dr. Cleghorn's book, if not a meritorious literary composition, is a valuable contribution to the business of governing and improving British India.

SOCIETIES.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—Sept. 2.—J. W. Douglas, Esq., President, in the chair.—Mr. Scott exhibited some Hemiptera, of species not yet recorded as British, found in the New Forest and Monmouthshire.—Mr. Douglas exhibited a large Noctua, the *Orodema apicina* of Guénée, found alive on board a ship in the London Docks, lately arrived from Porto Rico. This species is remarkable from the fact, that its native country is yet unknown, the few examples yet captured having all been found in this country, in situations which admit of no doubt that they have been accidentally imported.—Mr. Stevens and Mr. Brittingham exhibited some fine Coleoptera from South Africa and Assam.—Mr. Stainton exhibited *Nonagria Elymi* received from Stettin, and a male example of *Laniocampa Querola*, from the Rev. J. O. Morris, remarkable for the abbreviated form of the antennae.—Mr. Bond exhibited *Litharia Camiola*, *Dianthacia capeophila*, and an apparently new species of Hodena, taken by Mr. Barritt near Dublin during the present summer.—Prof. Westwood made some observations on the adhesion of the anthers of flowers to the heads of bees and other insects, and its supposed effect in assisting the fecundating process by causing the pollen granules to be conveyed from one flower to another: he exhibited two large species of *Sphex* from North America; he had lately observed these insects in the Oxford Museum to have, not only their heads, but their bodies and limbs completely covered with pollen masses.—Mr. J. Walker communicated some 'Notes on the Habits of certain Diptera, and the Parasites infesting them,' with descriptions of those not hitherto described.

MEETING FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.
Mon. Entomological, &c.

FINE ARTS

STONE OF THE NEW PALACE.

The Commons Committee have made their Report, which is so far satisfactory that we find the evil much less extensive than is commonly imagined.

The remaining conclusions of the committee are of a purely negative order. The objects of inquiry were:—the extent and position of the decay;—the causes to which it is attributable, taking into consideration the composition of the stone and the influences exerted upon it by moisture and the acids of a London atmosphere;—the best means of preserving the stone from further injury, and the qualities of the stone to be recommended for future use in public buildings to be erected in London. The committee carefully inspected the whole of the building, examined many witnesses who had been connected with it since the commencement or concerned in the processes employed for arresting its decay, and suggesters of other remedies. To a sub-committee of scientific chemists was delegated an examination of other metropolitan buildings in which magnesian limestone has been employed. The committee invited, by advertisement, that suggestions apt to the inquiry should be made to it. With regard to the extent and position of the decay it is difficult to give an exact account, but it appears to have first made its appearance on the earliest-executed portions of the building, about seven years after their erection,—the evil is, however, by no means limited to time in this way, seeing that some portions of quite recent erection, in Old Palace Yard, are in as bad a condition. In the earlier works, those towards the river, the decay is more apparent in the lower portion of the building, and is there confined to zones, or general levels, which would seem to suggest that it depends as much upon position in the building as upon the use of any particular beds of stone. In the newest work the decay occurs in more varied positions, and under circumstances which it is exceedingly difficult to appreciate. Contrary to common expectations, the committee found, on examining the upper and more exposed portions of the building, but little comparative damage, but in places, as in some of the inner courts, less exposed to the thorough effects of the weather, it was considerable, the worst spot being a small archway leading to the Reporters' Gallery, near the entrance to Westminster Hall. It is concluded, therefore, that the stone is much more liable to decay in damp and sheltered situations, than in open ones. "In the east and north fronts the worst symptoms occur in the ashlar between the upper and lower mouldings of the plinths, and under the first cornice, where the exposure is inconsiderable; but the dampness, arising from the drip of the mouldings and from the action of capillary attraction, in places where projections hold the moisture, appears to exercise an important influence." It does not appear that the placing of the stones in their natural bed, or in the same relative position as they occupied in the quarry, as is commonly supposed, has any influence on the decay or preservation of the building, for stones which were found horizontally in the quarry have often been placed perpendicularly in the building, and used for purposes of the most delicate decoration, without any injurious result. For instance, the elaborately-carved shields of arms under the range of the first-floor windows;—the stones used for these, though universally placed perpendicularly to their natural position in the quarry, present, so far as the committee are aware, few, if any, symptoms of decay. It is not easy to estimate the extent of the decay on the whole surface; for so recent a building it is doubtless considerable, but the change of colour in the stone, and the "fretting out of the surface," which are suggested as the first symptoms, cause apprehension that the mischief is more extensive than is actually apparent. One of the witnesses, Mr. T. Quarm, clerk of the works in chief under Sir C. Barry, thought the decay, after proceeding to some depth in the stone, stopped of itself, after which an induration of the stone took place, and the evil "healed up," as he phrased it. The committee do not consider this opinion a satisfactory one, notwithstanding some few indications in its favour. The injury appears for the most part on the plain surfaces, those more elaborated, unless under projections, being little affected. At present the decay does not affect the stability of the building. The causes of the decay are thus far elucidated. It appears that the originally accepted Bolsover

stone was found not obtainable in sufficiently large blocks; recourse was therefore had to that from the quarries at Mansfield Woodhouse, presumed to be the source of the material employed in the perfectly-preserved Southwell Minster; from the same cause this also was abandoned, after a considerable quantity was employed, which it is decided has since stood "remarkably well." Here we may stand amazed that a stone, found to be durable through ages of trial in the best-preserved building in England, should be abandoned because the blocks were small! We have not observed it to have been the custom of ancient architects to insist upon using large blocks, but the direct contrary. More amazing than this is the fact that, owing to a shifting of responsibility, the offer of one of the Commissioners, who was particularly well qualified, to examine the material before it was employed, was not accepted; because, forsooth, the salary of 150*l.* per annum demanded for this inestimable service could find no sponsors: "there being a difficulty with regard to the party who was to be held responsible for this unimportant amount; and the matter was thus left to persons who admit that they had little or no prior experience of this description of stone, though they evidently entertained suspicions of the durability of some of it they were employing." As to the character of this last, the contractor and his foreman stated it was, in general, extraordinarily good; other witnesses maintained the direct contrary, and that even in the quarries themselves some specimens were in a state of decomposition. One of the building foremen declared that, knowing certain beds in some of the quarries were liable to decay, he abandoned them. The Chemists, who make a separate Report, state that the unequal permanence of the stone may be attributed "to such structural differences as may be comprehended under the term 'state of aggregation.'" The general evil may arise from the diffusion of acids in the London atmosphere. Sulphuric acid, not only corroding and rendering soluble the earthy carbonates existing in the stone, but forming with magnesia a readily crystallizable salt, sulphate of magnesia, remarkable for the large proportion of water it contains, exerts an influence almost identical with that of frost upon the particles of stone. This opinion is further borne out by the existence of marked efflorescence of sulphate of magnesia upon those portions of the stone where exfoliation has taken place. The committee do not recommend any entire coating, by any preservative process, of the whole building; but that it should be watched, and some efficient process applied when decay declares itself. When this may be important, and occasioned by the fall of rain on an upper projecting and exposed surface, a cover of sheet-lead or zinc is recommended. In extreme cases the decaying stone might be replaced. As to the processes for preservation, the committee are of opinion that no satisfactory one has been yet invented, nor the decay arrested nor prevented by those as yet applied. As to future precautions, none can be recommended in the short space of time available. The same cause has prevented a decision on the final question, as to desirable stones for future use. Both the magnesian limestones and Portland stone would require careful watching and selection. One of the committee, Mr. Burnell, well qualified for his voluntary task, went to Paris to inquire into the practice of the French architects, and found that the stone employed by them, though very different from that of the Houses of Parliament, suffered also from decay, although in a comparatively pure atmosphere and in a wood-burning locality. The committee recommend watching; the preparation of a record of the present condition of the building; experiments with preservative materials and agents; local renovation; and express a confident hope in the early appearance of a remedy for the evil—although they do not even hint an authority for such expectation.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—Mr. G. G. Scott's design for the reconstruction of the lantern of Ely Cathedral, which is to be considered a memorial to the late Dean Peacock, who himself did so much for the preservation and restoration of

the noble church over which he presided for so many years, is to be commenced forthwith. The estimated cost of the work is about 61,000*l.*; promises of subscriptions sufficient to justify the commencement of this work having been received, no further delay will occur. Like the existing lantern, the new one is to be of oak, cased in lead; and a grand improvement in the aspect of the entire edifice is anticipated from the fact that Mr. Scott has designed the openings in it in better keeping with the character of the general architecture surrounding it than is now the case. The decoration of the ceiling of the nave, by Mr. L'Estrange, with a series of circles containing Old Testament subjects, inclosed in appropriate minor decorations, is advancing, as is the new choristers' school.

Messrs. Lavers & Barraud are rapidly progressing with the execution of the large west window in stained glass for Christ Church, Hants. This is the gift of Admiral Walcott, M.P., to the Abbey Church, and may be said to form part of the extensive restorations made therein under the charge of Mr. B. Ferrey. It is of a Perpendicular character, divided into four stages or rows, of six lights each: the total height is 32 feet 6 inches, the width, 12 feet 4 inches. The three lowest stages are traversed by upright mullions, perfectly straight. The head is filled in with tracery, in the central top-light of which is represented Our Lord, with his arms extended in the form of a cross, the triangle and the dove embodying the presence of the Holy Trinity and forming the crown, as it were, to the subject of the entire work, *Te Deum*. In the side portions of this head are disposed the Heavenly Host, a crowd of Ministering Angels, &c. In the smaller intervening spaces are placed the Alpha and Omega, the Martyr's Crown and Palm. In the next lower tier of lights are placed the Prophets, Saints and Martyrs, with appropriate emblems. Beneath this are the Apostles, grouped in threes, in each of the four middle compartments, illustrating the Holy Church throughout the world. Next to the Apostles, and completing this line of compartments, are represented two Bishops of Winchester, St. Swithin and William of Wykeham. In the next and third tier the subjects illustrated are, "When thou tookest upon Thee to deliver man," &c., and "We believe that thou shalt come to be our Judge": the former being illustrated by the Birth of Our Lord in the stable at Bethlehem, the Adoration of the Shepherds, and Offerings of the Wise Men; the latter, by Our Lord sitting in Judgment, surrounded by Angels blowing trumpets and groups of beatified Saints. Beneath these, and forming the foot of the whole work, are six smaller panels or divisions, containing busts of the four Evangelists; and on the two outermost spaces St. Ambrose and St. Augustine, each writing, and inspired by an Angel reciting the *Te Deum*. The general arrangement of this large and very imposing work is by Messrs. Lavers & Barraud; the design by Mr. J. M. Allen. The disposition of the masses of colour, so far as can be shown at present by the large portion of the entire work arranged to be seen, promises to be effective and broad, while it is harmonious and various to a high degree, so that the whole cannot but be remarkably impressive when placed, a few weeks hence, in the church itself. We observe with great satisfaction, that the peculiar requirements of stained glass, distinct as these are from those of picture-painting, have been carefully attended to; and although the result cannot be considered irreproachable, it shows a vast advance upon the chill, tame and low-toned works, which so often misrepresent the powers of the art.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN, under the Management of MISS LOUISA PYNE and MR. W. HARRISON, WILL OPEN for the SIXTH OPERATIC SEASON, on MONDAY, October 21st, when will be presented (first time) an entirely New Opera, by Howard Glover, to be entitled 'BUY BLAS.' Further particulars in future Advertisements.

SEPTEMBER MUSIC IN SEVILLE.

Cádiz, September.

No living person may hope to see the world of believers wholly disabused of its old fixed ideas.

Italy will, for many, continue to be the land of song "till King Sebastian comes back,"—the towns of Spain so many haunts where, on the cool of summer nights, a romantic amount of serenade, fandango and castanet-work is to be found, as people in fancy dresses dance and make love beneath the moon. And the same dear credulous folk who have not got nearer to reality than such as is described in 'Santo Sebastiano,' or 'Gonsalvo de Cordova,' or what their elders have told concerning the sunny holidays (then rare, and, as such, precious) spent by young merchant or squire in the South, will still issue their doleful jeremiades over the want of music in England, and most of all on the dead stillness of Babylon "out of the season." How whimsically a column of the *Times* for a September day,—promising Mr. Mellon's "Mozart night" at Covent Garden; Choral contests for the Many, Opera Concerts for the Choice, at the Crystal Palace; Selections from 'Simone Boccanegra' at "The Oxford"; Opera companies moving to and fro in England; announcing the splendid Birmingham Festival as just over, and the Hereford one as to come,—brought this amount of uncorrected fallacy before me an hour ago, I should despair of making any one believe, who had not just been passing a few days in the richly picturesque city of Seville; and there (like the writer) tried his best to come at popular music, or such music that exists, in any shape.

Not even in Italy—and that is saying much—has the amount of what I have heard in any previous foreign journey, during the same number of days, been so small. It was something not to be cheated altogether of a musical instrument known by reputation to most concerned in the subject,—the organ in Seville Cathedral, on the Epistle side of the choir. It stands in a building beyond most other buildings fitted for the pomps and mysteries of organ-playing,—beyond any other cathedral I know, picturesque in its lofty cavernous intricacies of gloom, in the magical lights which, at one hour in the day, burnish up some overlooked chapel to a mellow splendour, at another, illuminate the crucifix, high in air, above the fretted screen of the great altar, and which, relieved though it is by a rich crimson background, in the morning is but dimly seen, if at all. It is impossible wholly to disconnect musical sounds produced by unseen hands, when they burst out in a theatre of solemn exhibition so magical as this noble building, from their scenic accessories. How the organ, if tested in the show-room in a factory, might be approved, it is as little possible to form an idea;—in its own place the sound is sublime, with the usual Continental tendency towards super-brilliance. There seemed to me good pedal tones, though resorted to with great timidity by the poor player; great variety, too, in the *solo* stops, which are numerous, though many (if I mistake not) only extend over half the register, a fact which has deceived some as to the real size and power of the organ, and no one more egregiously than the author of 'The Handbook,' whose statement that the organ "has 5,300 pipes and 110 stops more than that of Haerlem," is calculated to mislead. But our author, smart as he was, knew little of his subject, since he complains of the "palisades of pipes" (as essential to an organ-front as walls to a building) as "inappropriate." A more precise account should be substituted; exact specifications existing in English treatises. In Seville, no rectification is to be hoped for on the part of the passing amateur. For once he may find all inspection of his favourite instrument impossible, unless he command high ecclesiastical influence. One has no right to call rigid persistence in a rule laid down a discourtesy. We English tourists are far too apt to resent the result of our determination to force business. But the veto is the exceptional fact of the kind as yet standing on our record to prove the rule of a courtesy which (together with a rare politeness and probity among subordinates and persons of low estate) makes large compensation for the material discomforts of Spanish travel.

Who has yet learnt to disconnect Seville (with its *Almadraba* house and its *Don Juan* monument) from the idea of guitars at all hours of the night? The aspect of its narrow streets, as we have seen them, will not chill him into doing so. What

could be gayer, more picturesque, more tempting, than glimpses at every third house passed—through the open door, into some court-yard used as a summer saloon, with its lights, its orange-trees, its oleanders, its pictures, its pianoforte and its tapestry frames, at which some lady might be seen, sitting in the mystic glow, playing at work, or more idly playing with her fan, one of a little circle! Yet not a sound of dance-tune or song issued thence; and this was the more vexatious since your Spaniard seems to have a sound manly voice of his own. There was only one measure to be adopted, the prosaic one of bespeaking music. A guitar-player and singer came, both capable of showing what is the humour of the hour, and the former (better skilled of the two) of showing the real style of his instrument and the pattern of those old national "fits" and measures which do not depend on the Riego or O'Donnell of the time being. This pattern previous research has disposed me to conceive lies within a narrow compass, and has small variety. The mendicant, in the *Puerta del Sol*, had taught us in Madrid as much as was to be learnt in Seville. But the finger of our musician was firmer. In all the music I have heard the feeling for accent has been good, and he played with spirit and some apparent enjoyment. So, too, sang his partner, a bold, black-browed fellow; though not impudent in his behaviour, anything but abashed, and some of whose songs, it may be feared, were not the fittest for a "Family Library." His voice was a good stout baritone: produced without twang or trick. I have heard and seen worse musicians and more coarsely behaved men than this tavern pair sighed and swooned over in gay London houses! How different the arena of exhibition here! The inner court of our hotel is a court surrounded with arcades, supported on marble columns, in a by-outlet of which daily ironing goes on, in the centre whereof is an ivy bower, like a big bee-hive, with four tiled entrances and four tiled benches round a fountain, on which the cook is apt to retire to read his novel, or to sleep, or to arrange two or three flowers for Rosa, the laundry-girl. Outside this bower sat the artists; and the people of the house,—a melancholy set, however kindly, out of whom the long drought seemed to have parched up all their cheerfulness, crept in, or lounged about,—the melancholy book-keeper, the fat and melancholy waiter, the lean and melancholy *ditto*, the melancholy *valet de place* (a capital one though) and his damaged poodle without a tail: a gay audience this for guitars in Seville on a September night, but seemingly cheered, I am happy to add, out of some of its melancholy by a treat so cheap and simple.

The other music we heard in Seville was that of the military band, as weak as it is numerous, playing to an audience of more than ten thousand persons in the midst of the new *Plaza* (the mean ugliness of which is a disgrace to Seville). The music was too innocuous to be offensive. The crowd was remarkable on the same grounds as *Ho Fi's* tea, because there was so little in it to remark. The women of course wore mantillas and manoeuvred fans; the working men had round hats, jackets and sashes: but "the costumes of *Figaro*," promised as not unfrequent in Andalusia, are not "got up" out of "the season" apparently, unless perhaps a *Caballero* should pass as rich as the English nobleman who, desirous of seeing the antique dress of the peasants on the "*Piana dei Greci*," near Palermo, organized a wedding betwixt two peasants, for the state exhibition of their finery, by advertising a dowry for the bride of five hundred pounds! C.

HAYMARKET.—Mr. Edwin Booth, son to the Mr. Booth who competed with the elder Kean and afterwards gathered laurels in America, appeared on Monday on these boards to test the reputation which he has long enjoyed in the United States. Rumours had preceded him of the characteristics and style of his acting, which it was reasonably conceived would resemble his father's and those of his great rival. The part chosen for his *début* in England was that of *Shylock*, a part eminently fitted to bring out the peculiarities of the school to

which he was supposed to belong. He was well received by a crowded audience, and had full reason to be satisfied with his welcome. His first scene was sufficiently promising, and the more so because bearing fewer marks of imitation than had been expected. His voice and action were natural, and the general manner was apparently that of an artist whose impulses were under the control of his judgment, and whose physical powers required judicious husbanding. His declamation was, however, forthcoming when required; and in his justification of the Jew's claim to revenge it was employed with force and effect. In the great scene of his rage on his daughter's flight he manifested uncommon power, but that power was rather in startling contrast with the smoother movement of the earlier scenes, and certainly needs harmonizing;—not by any reduction of its violence or fervour, but an increase of energy in the previous situations. The trial scene was marked by the prevalence of judgment rather than an extent of resources, yet was not without its pathos. Mr. Booth was very well supported. Mrs. Charles Young, in *Portia*, was eminently satisfactory. Mr. Farren, as *Gratiano*, showed considerable skill as an elocutionist, and Mr. Howe, as *Bassanio*, acted with commendable propriety. It is now some time since we saw Mr. Buckstone in *Launcelot Gobbo*, but his impersonation has lost none of its rich humour, and was heartily greeted and appreciated by the house. Among the numerous imitations that we may now expect from the Disunited States, as refugees from the perils or inconveniences of civil war, Mr. Booth will probably be found the most eligible for that classic walk of dramatic art in which we have now few English professors.

PRINCESS'S.—The influence of American emigration has also affected this establishment. Mr. Brougham having produced with success a five-act comedy, called 'Playing with Fire,' in New York, and since tested its acceptability with an English audience at Manchester, was also desirous of trying its effects on London critics. The comedy, accordingly, was produced on Saturday; and proved to be very much what we expected,—a rattling, touch-and-go, improbable medley of incidents, in which as much as possible was trusted to action, and little to dialogue. The plot would be slight even for a farce. A married couple, *Mr. and Mrs. Waverly* (Mr. George Jordan and Miss Rose Leclercq), suffering under a plethora of happiness, consult separately *Dr. Savage* and his *Wife* (Mr. Brougham and Miss Carlotta Leclercq) on their case; and are advised, unknown to each other, to get up a little flirtation, that, by the production of jealous excitement, they may become more sensible of their real love for each other. What, however, is commenced in sport, soon acquires the force of earnest; and Mr. Waverly and Mrs. Savage are both thrown into terrific fits of the most malignant passion in nature, called by Dr. Young "the hydra of calamities," and by Shakespeare more mildly, "the green-eyed monster"; so that the most evil results may be expected from the reckless experiment. In a word, they are found to be "playing with fire" indeed; and are in imminent danger of being scorched in the encounter. In this view of the relation of parties there is some originality, and more ingenuity in the invention of situations to bring out the violence of contending passions. No sooner, however, has the author secured his point and his laugh, than down he brings the curtain, leaving the spectator to harmonize the incidents and supply for himself such connexion as may be wanting. The proceedings are further complicated by an underplot, of which Mr. Widdicombe is the hero—the assistant of Dr. Savage, who silly carries on a little business on his own account as a matrimonial agent, in his master's name, and thus gets into his snare uncle *Timothy Crabstick* (Mr. Ryder), to the great annoyance of his sister *Mrs. Crabstick* (Mrs. Weston), who follows her brother to London. The old snarling bachelor is nearly entrapped into an union with Mrs. Waverly's servant; and is only saved by the course which events take in the solution of the great trial of hearts, in which the principals of the play are engaged. When the misery is brought to a climax, a diversion is readily

effected by a few words of explanation; and the curtain descends on a very lively and decidedly successful comedy.

STRAND.—Mr. Byron has given another burlesque to these boards, under the title of 'Emeralda; or, the "Sensation" Goat.' The animus of the production is manifest in its title, and the execution is full of life, spirit and point. The reputation of the author for the reckless wit proper to pieces of this kind thronged the doors long before opening with expectant auditors, many of whom were disappointed of admission. In structure, the burlesque, of course, follows the drama pretty closely; but in dialogue and effects divaricates perceptibly. More than ever has Mr. Byron loaded his lines with double meanings and unexpected sounds, and brought forth the most excruciating lingual results; meanwhile the audience delight in the torture which the Queen's English suffers, as if language were not made for use but sport, and its speakers had no feeling for its proprieties. The piece has been admirably placed on the stage. Nothing can be more picturesque than the gipsy groups in the old streets of Paris. The struggle in the belfry is after the approved fashion of Punch's contests in the puppet-show; and the Hunchback of Notre Dame fights in a fashion which, though borrowed, is likely to increase his popularity. The catastrophe must, of course, undergo a sea-change. The characters rejoice in a general revival, and unite in the *finale*. Most of the parodies, we should have mentioned, are derived from the Christy's Minstrel-melodies. The scenery, painted by Mr. Albert Calcott, is most skillfully adapted to the limited arena. The performers revealed in the opportunity of excelling. Miss Marie Wilton, as *Pierre Gringoire*, the boy-poet, is elaborately furnished with appointments, and sings and dances with the utmost prettiness and sauciness; and as *Emeralda* Miss Fanny Josephs showed that she could both sing and act. Mr. James Rogers, as *Claude Frolo*, was well made up and romantically effective; and Mr. J. Clarke, as the *Hunchback*, was as grotesque, as noisy and as irresistible as ever. The *Goat*, by Mr. Danvers, was a Welsh curiosity; and Mr. H. J. Turner, as the Gipsy King *Clopin*, a perfect study of the street artist. The whole performance, indeed, was wonderfully successful.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—That "long vacation" is no more, so far as remission of labour for our English musicians, it needs not to be told. With October, however, our regular English winter of six months sets in, this year with unusual spirit and merriment. Madame Goldschmidt is about (as was to be foreseen) to sing in London and elsewhere in a series of grand concerts, with Herr Goldschmidt as her conductor. Miss Pyne and Mr. Harrison are setting to work again, with gay promise of novelties. We shall be hearing presently of Monday Popular Concerts and Friday Exeter Hall Oratorios—the more the better; let only the weary routine of performance of known and approved masterpieces be varied. In England, however, as elsewhere, we shall as yet be for a few weeks to come, not in the promised land, so much as in the land of promise. This is, then, the time for stringing together a few foreign items of news, which either may have escaped notice, or else belong to the hour.

Opera matters look ill in Italy. At Naples (who can wonder in the present posture of affairs?) the manager of San Carlo has "thrown up his book."—At La Scala, Milan, Madame Colson, a third-rate French *prima donna*, has been singing in 'Don Pasquale' without much success.—At Florence, we read, Madame Vera-Lorini, in the 'Giuditta' of Signor Peri, has been received enthusiastically. Some may recollect that the *Athenæum* has always had some expectations from this composer. The above 'Giuditta,' and Signor Peri's 'Vittore Pisani,' too, figure in the programme for the winter of the Italian Opera House at Madrid. By this it would seem as if the master's reputation was beginning to travel. How long will it be ere it reaches Paris or London?—The Italian Opera of the French capital, which has just commenced its season, will

perhaps be rather retrospective than experimental for 1861—2—since "its start" was made with 'Il Matrimonio,' sung by Mesdames Penco, Alboni and Battu, MM. Bélart, Badiali and Zucchini; and stress is laid on a coming revival there of Mozart's 'Così.'—Middle. Patti and the sisters Marchisio are to sing in Italian opera at Berlin during the winter. The opening of the Italian Opera at St. Petersburg has been retarded, by the death of M. Caves, the manager.

German papers tell us, that the coronation music of the King of Prussia, at Königsberg, has been confided to M. Meyerbeer, who has undertaken to compose for the occasion a Hymn and March; thereby adding another to the list of like compositions by him, which is becoming long in disproportion to that of his operas.—Herr Tschiesche, whom the oldest German opera-hunters must remember as a full-grown *basso*, has only just retired from the stage at Berlin.—A new opera, by Herr Hiller, is to be performed during the winter, entitled 'The Catacombs.'—At Vienna, things seem coming to a pass, if no one is to be found more capable of singing the hero's part in 'Robert le Diable' than Herr Stigelli.—Herr Berwald, the Swedish composer, some of whose music, it may be remembered, was performed in London, during the season, has just died at Stockholm, at an advanced age.

The new grand organ, announced as in preparation for the Hall of the Conservatory in Brussels, was opened the other day at the National Festivals. Our neighbours (given in their musical doings to no small amount of self-admiration) are instructed that this is to be "the model organ." M. Lemmens was the principal player.

MISCELLANEA

Lichfield Cathedral.—This Cathedral is to be reopened on the 23rd inst., a date considerably earlier than was expected. The reasons why it has been considered desirable to do this are thus stated in a report addressed to the subscribers towards the late restorations. Firstly, that the whole area might be available on the various occasions which collect within it large numbers of worshippers from different parts of the diocese. Future progress in the restorations will not interrupt the daily services. It appears also that if the re-opening were postponed until all deficiencies are supplied, many years must pass before the entire Cathedral can be presented to the diocese. "If," the statement goes on to say, "as is already the case, 5,000*l.* has been contributed towards the restoration, it cannot be doubted that a like sum must be raised to secure completion." The following details show what remains to be done: "The reredos (estimated cost 2,300*l.*) with the sedilia, the fitting up of the Lady Chapel for an early service, screens east of the stall-work, pulpit and due supply of seats, the restoration of the windows in the south transept aisle, the re-flooring of the greater part of the area, the repairing of the arcading of the nave, the improvement of the Debased west window, the restoration of the Chapter House and library, the provision of vestries, and by degrees perhaps the introduction of additional stained glass windows,—these works will be proceeded with as means for their execution are provided." The same statement thus specifies what has already been done towards a complete restoration of this building. "It will be seen with satisfaction that the liberality of the diocese has enabled the greater part of the dilapidated or wantonly destroyed stone-work to be restored, the whitewash of long standing removed, the Bishop's throne and stall-work to be completed, the pavement of the choir to be ordered (although it will not be entirely laid), and a light and open screen to be substituted for the former complete separation of the church into two parts; besides the introduction of many costly requisites, the organ, the font, the lecterns, with Bible and Litany desk, lighting standards and candlesticks, books of service, embroidered altar-cloth, poor's box, &c., many of which have been the gifts of individual benefactors.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. H.—H. J. H.—G. E. W.—S. T. B.—G. R.—Pimento—J. D.—D. J.—J. W. C.—received.

JOHN TIMBS'S POPULAR WORKS.

NEW EDITIONS AT REDUCED PRICES.

"Any one who reads and remembers Mr. Timbs's 'encyclopedic varieties should ever after be a good 'tea-table talker, an excellent companion for children, 'a well-read person,' and a proficient lecturer."

ATHENÆUM.

THE 'THINGS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN' SERIES.

In Six Vols. fcap. cloth, price 15*s.*, viz. :—

GENERAL INFORMATION. 2 vols.

CURIOSITIES OF SCIENCE. 2 vols.

CURIOSITIES OF HISTORY. 1 vol.

POPULAR ERRORS EXPLAINED. 1 vol.

Or sold separately, price 2*s.* 6*d.* each, as follows :—

Things Not Generally Known Familiarly Explained.

A BOOK FOR OLD AND YOUNG.

First Series. Twenty-sixth Thousand. Fcap. 2*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

"A remarkably pleasant and instructive little book; a book as full of information as a pomegranate is full of seed."—*Punch*.

Things Not Generally Known Familiarly Explained.

Second Series. Tenth Thousand. Fcap. 2*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

"The Second Series is quite as good as the first."—*Critic*.

CURIOSITIES OF SCIENCE.

First Series. ('Things not Generally Known' in Science.) Fcap. 2*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

CURIOSITIES OF SCIENCE.

Second Series. ('Things not Generally Known' in Science.) Fcap. 2*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

CURIOSITIES OF HISTORY.

A book for Old and Young. ('Things not Generally Known' in History.) Tenth Thousand. Fcap. 2*s.* 6*d.* cloth.
"We can conceive no more amusing book for the drawing-room, or one more useful for the school-room."—*Art-Journal*.

Popular Errors Explained and Illustrated.

Last Volume of 'Things not Generally Known.' Sixth Thousand. Fcap. 2*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

SCHOOL-DAYS OF EMINENT MEN.

CONTAINING

SCHOOL and COLLEGE LIVES OF THE MOST CELEBRATED BRITISH AUTHORS, POETS, AND PHILOSOPHERS; INVENTORS and DISCOVERERS; DIVINES, HEROES, STATESMEN, and LEGISLATORS.

By JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A.

With a Frontispiece by JOHN GILBERT, and 13 Views of Public Schools, &c., in a closely-printed volume, price 3*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

. This book is extensively used, and specially adapted for a Prize-Book at Schools.

STORIES OF INVENTORS AND DISCOVERERS

IN SCIENCE AND THE USEFUL ARTS.

By JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A.

With numerous Illustrations. Fcap. 5*s.* cloth.

MANUAL FOR ART-STUDENTS AND VISITORS TO THE EXHIBITIONS.

With a Frontispiece and Vignette, in small 8vo. pp. 336, 6*s.* cloth.

PAINTING

POPULARLY EXPLAINED.

With HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF THE PROGRESS OF THE ART.

By THOMAS JOHN GULLICK, Painter,

And JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A.

. This Work has been adopted as a Prize-book in the Schools of Art at South Kensington, in connexion with the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education.

THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

Fcap. 5*s.* cloth, with fine Portrait of Lord Brougham, F.R.S., and a Vignette of the New Oxford Museum.

THE YEAR-BOOK OF FACTS IN SCIENCE AND ART.

Exhibiting the most important Improvements and Discoveries of the past year in Mechanics and the Useful Arts, Natural Philosophy, Electricity, Chemistry, Zoology and Botany, Geology and Mineralogy, Meteorology and Astronomy.

By JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A., Author of 'Curiosities of Science,' &c.

. This work records the Proceedings of the principal Scientific Societies, and is indispensable for such as wish to possess a faithful picture of the latest novelties of Science and the Arts.

Just published, with Title beautifully printed in Colours, post 8vo. price 6*s.* cloth.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY; and A GARLAND FOR THE YEAR.

By JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A.

LOCKWOOD & Co. 7, Stationers' Hall-court.

THE ENGLISH WOMAN'S JOURNAL.

OCTOBER 1, 1861. Price 1s.

Contents.

Report of the Society for Promoting the Employment of Women—Margaret Beaufort—The Black Country—Child and Mother: a Poem—Le Nid de Pauvreté—Algérie—Fruits in their Season—Dublin Factories—Slavery in the South—Help to the Doctor—Our French Correspondent—Notices of Books—Open Council—Passing Events.

London: Published by the English Woman's Journal Company (Limited), at their Office, 19, Langham-place, Regent-street, W.; and for the Company by W. Kent & Co. Paternoster-row.

Just published, price 6s.

THE EDINBURGH

NEW PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL for

OCTOBER (New Series, No. 38).

Contents.—Notes upon the Coco-Nut Tree and its Uses. By H. Cleghorn, M.D. (with Three Plates).—2. On some of the Stages of Development in the Female Flower of *Dianthus aurantiacus*. By Alex. Dickson, M.D. (with Plate).—3. Observations upon Sixteen Ancient Human Skulls found in Excavations made on the Kirkhill, St. Andrew's, 1860. By J. B. Davis, F.R.S.E., &c.—4. Ancient British Caves. The Beehive Cave at Chapel-Knry, and the Longitudinal Cave at Chrysester, each built with overlapping stones. By R. Edmonds, Esq.—5. Notes on Earthquakes and Extraordinary Agitations of the Sea. By R. Edmonds, Esq.—6. On the Geographical Distribution of the Conifers of Canada. By the Hon. William Sheppard, D.C.L.—7. Physical Features of the Central Part of British North America, with Special Reference to its Botanical Physiognomy. By Jas. Hector, M.D., F.R.S.E., &c.—8. On the Mountains forming the Eastern Side of the Basin of the Nile, and the origin of the Designation "Mountains of the Moon," as applied to them. By Chas. T. Beke, Ph.D., F.R.S.E., F.R.G.S., &c.—9. On Lightning Figures. By Charles Tomlinson, King's College School, London.—10. On the Capabilities for Settlement of the Central Part of British North America. By Jas. Hector, M.D., F.R.S.E., &c.—11. Some of the Modifying Elements affecting the Ethnical Significance of Peculiar Forms of the Human Skull. By Daniel Wilson, LL.D., Toronto.—12. On some Phenomena connected with the Drifts of the Severn, Avon, Wye, and Uss. By the Rev. W. S. Symonds, F.R.S.—13. Review of Dr. Cleghorn's "Forests of South India."—Proceedings of British Association.—Scientific Intelligence, &c.

Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black. London: Longman & Co.

THE BIBLE OF EVERY LAND: a History of the Sacred Scriptures, in every Language and Dialect: with Specimen Portions of each, and Illustrative Alphabets, coloured Ethnographic Maps, Tables, Index, &c.

The Narratives contain—I. The extent, population, &c. of each country.—II. The Characteristics of each Language.—III. The Versions executed in each language.—IV. The Results that have followed the dissemination of the Scriptures in each Land.

New Edition. Quarto. Half-bound in morocco, extra. Price 2l. 2s.

"We know not in what terms of sufficient commendation to express our admiration of this most beautiful book."

Eclectic Review.

BISHOP COVERDALE'S ENGLISH BIBLE. An Original Translation, rich in its homely simplicity of expression, and evidencing throughout the learning and piety of its translator. Quarto. Second Edition. Price 30s.

THE TREASURY OF SCRIPTURE KNOWLEDGE. A pocket collection of about five hundred thousand references to parallel passages, grouped into chapter and verse, and arranged for use with any edition of the Bible. Price 10s.

If it be desired to investigate the meaning of any verse in the Bible, a simple reference to the same chapter and verse in this Treasury supplies the means at once of consulting other Scriptures that are illustrative.

Very numerous critical notes occur throughout the Work; and it contains Tables, and a Scripture Index.

THE BIBLE AND PRAYER-BOOK PSALMS COMPARED, in parallel columns; with Notes, critical and explanatory. Price 6s.

BIBLES FOR MS. NOTES, in great variety of size and plan.

Catalogues, gratis, by post free, of Polyglot Bibles, Church Services, Books of Common Prayer, in Ancient and Modern Languages, Aids to the Study of the Old and New Testament, Concordances, Grammars, &c.

London: Samuel Bagster & Sons, 15, Paternoster-row.

TO ALL WHO HAVE GARDENS OR FARMS.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE, and AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE,

(The Horticultural Part Edited by Professor LINDLEY.)

OF SATURDAY, September 28th, contains Articles on—

American blight
Annual grounds, Messrs. Carter's
Aphides
Araucaria Rule
Army worms
Bees
Buckingham Agricultural Soc.
Cattle, worms in windpipe of
Cherophyllum bulbosum
Conifers, manure for, by V. T. Philpotts
Conservatory, to move whole, by J. & C. Lee
Cotton wadding, new use of
Daddy-long-legs
Dahlia, new
Dahlia, thrips in
Dinner-table decorations
Farm buildings, Stephens, &c., on
Floral decoration, indoor
Girdwood, the late Mr.
Hyacinths
Labourers, rewards to
Lettuce, and tenant
Lettuce, Algerine
Maple, variegated Ash-leaved
Mushrooms, new plan of raising

Negundo, variegated
Orchard house building
Paris Horticultural Society
Phlox in pots, by Mr. Hcale
Plant sales, Belgian
Potatoes, stove drying, by G. Roy
Rainfall in August
Reaper, Samuelson's, by C. Daynes
Rhododendrons, manure for
Roses, yellow
Rose, Isabella Gray
Royal Horticultural Society
Shoots, autumn
Shortorns, sale of
Squirrels
Stock feeding at Tiptree, by Mr. Mechi
Strawberry, Margaret
Thrips in Dahlias
Trade lists
Wharf, Tiptree's thickset, by Mr. Hardy
Workingmen Farmers' Club
Wool sales
Worms, army
Worms in the windpipe.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE AND AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE contains, in addition to the above, the Covent-garden, Mark-lane, Smithfield, New and Liverpool prices, with returns from the Potato, Hop, Hay, Coal, Timber, Bark, Wool, and Seed Markets, and a complete Newspaper, with a condensed Account of all the Transactions of the Week.

In accordance with the wishes of Messrs. Millers, and others, interested in the Corn Trade, an Edition is published in time for post every Monday Afternoon, containing a Full Report of the Mark-lane and Smithfield Markets of the day.

Order or any Newsvender.—Office for Advertisements, 41, Wellington-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

Just published, Second Edition, price 1s.

REMARKS and SUGGESTIONS on the INSTITUTION and SYSTEM of MADHOUSES in ENGLAND.

By H. BRIMFIELD, Esq.

London: Edinburg Wilson, Royal Exchange.

Second Edition, 8vo. cloth, price 6s.

SCHILLER'S WILHELM TELL (Hamilton System). The German Text, with an Interlinear Translation, Grammatical and Historical Notes, and an Introduction containing the Elements of Grammar, by L. BRAUNFELS and A. C. WHITE. Second Edition. 8vo. cloth boards. 6s.

"With the help of this book, and it alone, a student may gain a considerable knowledge of the German Language and German Grammar, learning it practically as he gets through the play. A traveller may learn German in a railway carriage with this book for his guide."—*Critic*.

"This book is particularly adapted to the English students of the German Language who wish to make a rapid progress. The grammatical notes and explanations are such as to convey at once an accurate idea of the construction of the German language, and will greatly facilitate his studies."—*Morning Chronicle*.

Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

NEW WORKS by LIONEL BEALE, M.B. F.R.S.

In a few days, with 10 Plates, price 7s. 6d.

On the **STRUCTURE of the SIMPLE TISSUES of the HUMAN BODY**, with some Observations on their Development, Growth, Nutrition, and Decay; and on certain Changes occurring in Disease. With numerous Illustrations.

The **MICROSCOPE in PRACTICAL MEDICINE.** Second Edition. Pp. 400, 370 Figures and a Coloured Plate, 14s.

Just published,

HOW to WORK with the MICROSCOPE. Illustrated Edition. Upwards of 150 Figures. 8s. 6d.

Now ready,

On **URINE, URINARY DEPOSITS, and CALCULI.** Pp. 450, with upwards of 100 Wood Engravings. 8s. 6d.

Edited by Dr. BEALE.

ARCHIVES of MEDICINE. Vols. I. and II. price 15s. each, are now ready. The Two Volumes contain 48 Plates, several of which are coloured, numerous Woodcuts, and nearly 700 Pages of Letter-press.

ARCHIVES of MEDICINE.—ENLARGEMENT.—In future, the "ARCHIVES" will be published Quarterly. Annual Subscription, 10s. Copies will be forwarded to all Gentlemen who send their Annual Subscription to the Editor, King's College, London. No. IX. price 3s. 6d. now ready.

John Churchill, New Burlington-street.

Just published, price 6s. The

NATIONAL REVIEW. No. XXVI.

Contents.

- I. PRINCIPLE AND NO-PRINCIPLE IN FOREIGN POLICY.
- II. MEDIEVAL ENGLISH LITERATURE:—PIERS PLOUGHMAN.
- III. THE GREAT ARABIAN.
- IV. BRITISH COLUMBIA.
- V. DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES AND ELSIE VENNER.
- VI. THE SCIENCE OF LANGUAGE.
- VII. STREET BALLADS.
- VIII. TRACTS FOR PRIESTS AND PEOPLE.
- IX. IS COTTON KING?
- X. THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION AT THE PRESENT CRISIS.
- XI. BOOKS OF THE QUARTER SUITABLE FOR READING-SOCIETIES.

MR. DICKENS'S NEW WORK.

THE FOURTH EDITION is now ready, in 3 vols. of GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

By CHARLES DICKENS.

THIRD EDITION in the press, fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

TANNHAUSER;

Or, THE BATTLE OF THE BARDS: a Poem.

By NEVILLE TEMPLE and EDWARD TREVOR.

Post 8vo. 10s. 6d. with Illustrations,

OUR CRUISE in the CLAYMORE on the COAST of SYRIA

DURING THE PRESENT TROUBLES.

By Mrs. HARVEY, of Ickwell Bury.

Just published, price 7s. 6d.

THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP. Vol. II.

With the Original Illustrations.

Forming the New Volume of the Illustrated Library Edition of Mr. Charles Dickens's Works.

MR. ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S NEW SERIAL.

Just published, Part VIII. of

ORLEY FARM: a Tale.

By ANTHONY TROLLOPE, Author of 'Framley Parsonage,' 'Dr. Thorne,' 'Barsetshire Towers,' &c.

With Illustrations by J. E. Millais, A.R.A.

CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

Complete in 1 vol. 8vo. 15s.

THE COMEDIES of ARISTOPHANES: an

Expurgated Edition for Schools. Revised by the Rev. HUBERT A. HOLDEN, M.A., Head Master of Ipswich School.

THE PLAYS, separately, 1s. each.

NOTULÆ CRITICÆ, and ONOMASTICON. 8vo. 4s.

London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

Fifth and Cheaper Edition, 8s. 6d.

TREATISE on the DIFFERENTIAL and INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

By T. G. HALL, M.A., Professor of Mathematics in King's College, London.

By the same Author,

ELEMENTS of ALGEBRA. Cheaper Edition. 5s.

ELEMENTS of DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY. 6s. 6d.

OUTLINES of ASTRONOMY. Fourteenth Edition. 10s.

London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

Second Edition, in crown 4to. price 7s. 6d. cloth,

With 3 Lithographic Plates—several hundred Illustrative Diagrams—Specimens of Platting and Cutting Paper, &c. &c.

A PRACTICAL GUIDE to the ENGLISH KINDER GARTEN (CHILDREN'S GARDEN), for the

Use of Mothers, Nursery Governors, and Infant Teachers; containing an Exposition of Froebel's System of Infant Training; and a great variety of instructive and Amusing Games, and Industrial and Gymnastic Exercises; also numerous Songs, set to Music, and arranged to Gymnastic Exercises.

By JOHN BERTHA RONGE.

J. S. Hodson & Son, 28, Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn.

The LIST of TOYS may be had on application.

BIBLIOGRAFIA ITALIANA.—A Comprehensive Record of Italian Literature, on the plan of 'La Bibliographie de la France.' This Paper, which is published monthly, and will contain Articles on Free Trade, Copyright, the Liberty of the Press, &c., has recently obtained the support and approval of His Excellency the Minister of Commerce for Italy. A systematic review (arranged according to the contents) will be given at the end of the year.

Subscription—for England, 10s.; for America, 3 dollars; which will be received by M. Molini, at 6, Boulevard Montmartre Paris; and at Florence.

Now ready, in fcap. 8vo. (with Map of Confederated Europe), price 7s. 6d. cloth,

THE NEW KORAN, or, Text-Book of Turkish

Reformers, in the Teaching and Example of their esteemed Master, JAIDU MORATA.

The book of the Syrian prophet opens a gateway through which has hitherto been considered an insurmountable barrier to Muslim progress. It separates spiritual religion from dead forms and superstitions, and presents a common ground of reconciliation to Christians, Jews and Turks; and promises to bring about, by moral and pacific means, a far more important reformation in the East than is likely to be effected by Abdul-Aziz or the sword of the Wahabites.

London: Geo. Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

GERMAN MADE EASY.

SCHMIDT'S (J. A. F.) GERMAN GUIDE.

A Practical and Easy German Method for Beginners; Rules, Exercises, Grammatical Questions, and Vocabulary. Course I., II. Second Edition. In 1 vol. 12mo. cloth, 2s.

—The Same. First Course. Second Edition. 12mo. cloth, 1s. 6d.

—The Same. Second Course. Second Edition. 12mo. cloth, 1s. 6d.

—The Same. Third Course, for more advanced Students. 12mo. cloth, 1s. 6d.

. Schmidt's Guide is on Ahn's Method, improved by a Professor who has had many years' practice in teaching German in this country. The two First Courses in one form an excellent School-Book.

SCHMIDT'S GERMAN READING-BOOK for BEGINNERS: a Companion to the 'German Guide.' 12mo. cloth, 1s. 6d.

Also, by the same Author,

SCHMIDT'S THE BOY and the BIBLE: a

German Story; to which is added, a Second Version, with the English Interlinear Translation, on the Hamiltonian Method. Second Edition. 12mo. cloth, price 3s. 6d.

Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

BEST FOREIGN MAPS.

MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES.—Kiepert's Map of Tropical America North of the

Equator. (Scale 1:1,400,000.) Six large Sheets, Coloured, 12s.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—Kiepert's Map of

Central America. (Scale, 1:2,000,000.) Four Coloured Sheets, 8s.

LEBANON, SYRIA.—Van de Velde's Map of

the Lebanon District of Syria. Coloured, 2s. 6d.

MEDITERRANEAN and BLACK SEA.—

Lange's Map of the Mediterranean and Black Sea, with the surrounding Countries. In Nine Coloured Sheets, folio. Published by the Austrian Lloyd, Vienna, 34s.

POLAND, WEST RUSSIA, the BALTIC PROVINCES, and the LOWER DANUBE (Hungary). By

H. Kiepert. Two Coloured Sheets, folio, 5s.

THE WORLD.—Kiepert's Map of the World

on Mercator's Projection. Eight Coloured Sheets, imperial folio, 12s.; or, mounted and varnished with rollers, 21s.

WILLIAMS & NORGATE'S MAP-CATALOGUE, post free for one stamp.

Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

Just published, in fcap. 8vo. with Illustrations, price 3s. 6d.
CORDON-TRAINING OF FRUIT-TREES.
 Diagonal, Vertical, Spiral and Horizontal, adapted to the Orchard-House and Open-Air Culture. By the Rev. T. COLLINGS BRÉHAUT.

"I like your book very much; it will do much good, and teach people to think before they prune."—*Thomas Rivers, Author of 'The Rose Amateur's Guide,' to the Author.*

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

In crown 8vo. with 488 Figures on Wood, price 12s.

A GLOSSARY OF MINERALOGY. By WILLIAM BRISTOW, F.G.S., of the Geological Survey of Great Britain.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Just published, in 8vo. price 12s. cloth.

THE ROLL of the ROYAL COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS of LONDON: compiled from the Annals of the College, and from other Authentic Sources. By WILLIAM MUNK, M.D. Fellow of the College, &c. Volume the Second, from 1700 to 1800.

. Vol. I., from 1518 to 1700, may also be had, price 12s.

London: Longman, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

COOPER'S SURGICAL DICTIONARY BY LANE AND OTHERS.

Now ready, Volume I. in 8vo. price 36s.

COOPER'S DICTIONARY of PRACTICAL SURGERY and ENCYCLOPEDIA of SURGICAL SCIENCE. New Edition, brought down to the Present Time, by SAMUEL A. LANE, Surgeon to St. Mary's and Consulting Surgeon to the Lock Hospitals; Lecturer on Clinical Surgery at St. Mary's Hospital; assisted by various eminent Surgeons. In Two Volumes: Volume the First.

London: Longman, Green and Co.; Simpkin, Marshall and Co.; Whittaker and Co.; Houlston and Wright; H. Renshaw; J. Churchill; Bickers and Bush; G. Routledge and Co.; W. Tegg; J. Waller; Hall and Co.; W. Allan; J. Cornish; and C. Daly. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black; and MacLachlan, Stewart and Co. Dublin: Hodges, Smith and Co.; and Fannin and Co.

This day is published, in 3 vols. post 8vo. price 31s. 6d.

THE SILVER CORD.

By SHIRLEY BROOKS.

Author of 'The Gordian Knot,' 'Aspen Court,' &c.

"A very curious and powerful story."—*Athenæum*.
 "There is a wealth of materials in it that is quite surprising. Almost every chapter has its own striking situation allotted to it, and we are constantly kept on the alert, watching for something even more startling than all that has gone before."

London: Bradbury & Evans, 11. Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S FORTHCOMING LIST.

In 2 vols. crown 8vo. price 21s.

LIFE and CORRESPONDENCE of M. DE TOCQUEVILLE. By G. DE BEAUMONT. With numerous Additions. [On October 16.]

In 1 vol. 8vo.

CRIMINAL LAW. By J. Fitzjames STEPHEN, Barrister-at-Law.

In crown 8vo.

The LETTER and the SPIRIT. Six Sermons on the Inspiration of Holy Scripture preached before the University of Oxford. By the Rev. G. P. CHRETIEN, Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford; and Rector of Cholderton, Wilts.

In 1 vol. 8vo. cloth.

PRIVATE LAW among the ROMANS. From the Pamphlets. By J. G. PHILLIMORE, Q.C.

In 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. 6s.

EGYPTIAN HISTORY for the YOUNG. By the AUTHOR of 'MIA and CHARLIE,' &c.

SERMONS PREACHED in HARROW SCHOOL CHAPEL. By the Rev. H. MONTAGU BUTLER, Head-Master of the School, and late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

LIFE of WILLIAM BLAKE, the ARTIST. By ALEXANDER GILCHRIST. With numerous Illustrations from his Works.

In 3 vols. crown 8vo. 31s. 6d.

TOM BROWN at OXFORD. By the AUTHOR of 'TOM BROWN'S SCHOOL-DAYS.' [In October.]

A SECOND EDITION OF

The GOLDEN TREASURY of SONGS and LYRICS. [October 20.]

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

COMPLETION OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

TRACTS for PRIESTS and PEOPLE.

By VARIOUS WRITERS.

FIRST SERIES, handsomely bound in cloth, price 8s., is now ready.

The TRACTS contained in the First Series are sold separately, price One Shilling each.

No. I. of the Second Series of TRACTS FOR PRIESTS AND PEOPLE will be published early in October, and others are in progress, and will speedily follow.

CAVOUR: a Memoir. With a Portrait from an Original Photograph. By E. DICEY, Author of 'Rome in 1880.' 6s. 6d.

PICTURES of OLD ENGLAND.

By Dr. REINHOLD PAULI. Translated, with the Author's Revision, by E. C. OTTE. Crown 8vo. cloth, 6s. 6d.

The PRISON CHAPLAIN: a Memoir.

Of the Rev. JOHN CLAY, late Chaplain of Preston Gaol. With Selections from his Correspondence, and a Sketch of Prison Discipline in England. By his Son, Rev. WALTER LOWE CLAY. 8vo. 15s.

MACMILLAN & Co. London and Cambridge.

DANTE'S INFERNO,

(IN THE ORIGINAL).

ILLUSTRATED BY GUSTAVE DORÉ.

In folio, cloth, price 100 francs.

"Here is what may be styled a volume royal, folio, broad margined, luminously printed upon the purest paper, and edited, with care, from the Cominian text, as the foundation of the present version. The telling, bold and dramatic compositions of M. G. Doré will obtain admiration from a wide circle. Thousands will go down in fancy with the living artist into the shades of Hell, and be so impressed by his photographic vigour that they may even know how 'in the thinking it reneweth fear' to have once seen such monstrous shadows, sullen flames and dismal regions."—*Athenæum*.

L. HACHETTE & Co. Publishers, 18, King William-street, Strand, W.C.

NEW NOVEL.

Now ready, 1 vol. post 8vo.

SAID AND DONE!

SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

Now ready,

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE,

No. 29 (for OCTOBER), price ONE SHILLING, with Two Illustrations.

CONTENTS.

THE ADVENTURES OF PHILIP ON HIS WAY THROUGH THE WORLD. (With an Illustration.)

Chapter XXI. Treats of Dancing, Dining, Dying.—XXII. Pulvis et Umbra Sumus.

FORCE.

BAB LAMBERT.

THE HERRING HARVEST.

THE STRUGGLES OF BROWN, JONES, AND ROBINSON. By ONE OF THE FIRM.

Chapter VII. Miss Brown pleads her own Case, and Mr. Robinson walks on Blackfriars Bridge.—VIII. Mr. Briquet thinks he sees his Way, and Mr. Robinson again walks on Blackfriars Bridge.—IX. Showing how Mr. Robinson was employed on the Opening Day.

THE PICTURE SALE. (With an Illustration.)

ON PHYSIOGNOMY.

BARBARA FLEMING'S FIDELITY. BY MARY HOWITT.

THE FIRST GERMAN SHOOTING-MATCH.

AGNES OF SORRENTO.

Chapter XII. Perplexities.—XIII. The Monk and the Cavalier.

SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

BOOTH'S LIBRARY.

307, REGENT-STREET, W.,

Next the Royal Polytechnic Institution,

To which have been united the Libraries formerly conducted by Messrs. CHURTON, Holles-street; HODGSON, Marylebone-street; and SAUNDERS & OTLEY, Conduit-street.

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION, ONE GUINEA.

Family Subscriptions, Three, Five and Ten Guineas. Country Subscribers, Book Clubs, &c., from Two Guineas to any amount, according to the supply required.

GREAT ADVANTAGES are offered by this Library to COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS in the large number of Volumes supplied at one time.

All the New Books taken, as soon as published, in large numbers.

The best French, German and Italian Books also added immediately on publication.

All the Magazines and Reviews: *Revue des Deux Mondes*—*Revue Contemporaine*—*Rivista Contemporanea*—*Preussischer Jahrbücher*, &c.

The collection of Standard Works in English and Foreign Literature is large, and has been accumulating since 1786. CATALOGUES and TERMS sent on application.

A CATALOGUE of SURPLUS COPIES (withdrawn from circulation), and of NEW BOOKS of the PAST SEASON, being clean and perfect Copies of the most Popular Works of the day, at very REDUCED PRICES.

THE UNITED LIBRARIES: BOOTH'S, CHURTON'S, HODGSON'S, and SAUNDERS & OTLEY'S, 307, Regent-street, London, W.

Now ready, in 12mo. size, price 6s. 6d. cloth,

A SCHOOL EDITION OF

DR. OLLENDORFF'S FRENCH METHOD.
London: Whittaker & Co. and Dulau & Co.

NEW VOLUME OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL CLASSICS.

Now ready, price 3s. 6d. cloth,

THE GERMANIA and AGRICOLA of
TACITUS, with English Notes. By the Rev. PERCIVAL
FROST, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.
London: Whittaker & Co. and George Bell.

Second Edition, price 1s.; or post free for 13 stamps,

A GUIDE to INDIAN INVESTMENTS.
By a MANCHESTER MAN. With an Introduction ex-
posing the Hollowness of Indian Guarantees.
Trübner & Co. Paternoster-row.

This day, post 8vo. sewed, price 3s.

RICHARD CŒUR DE LION:
AN HISTORICAL TRAGEDY.
London: Arthur Hall, Virtue & Co. 25, Paternoster-row.

Fourth Edition, price 1s. cloth, red edges,

THE NEW TESTAMENT, from Griesbach's
Text. By SAMUEL SHARPE.
Hatfield, Tottenham-court-road.

Just published, in 8vo. price 6d.

TRACTS for the THOUGHTFUL on the
RELIGIOUS CONDITION of the AGE. No. I. The
STRIFE of SECTS.
London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Stationers' Hall-court.

SNATCHES of SONG, Sacred and Secular.—
Elegantly bound in blue and gold, price 3s. 6d. demy 12mo.
SNATCHES of SONG, comprising nearly 200 hitherto unpublished
Songs and Ballads, Sacred and Secular, written expressly for
Music, by W. R. PASSMORE, Author of 'The Pearl of Days,'
'All the Year Round,' 'The Bird of Song,' 'Watch and Pray,'
'Olde Redcliffe,' and numerous other popular Lyrics.
Richardson & Son, 26, Paternoster-row, and at Dublin and
Derby; or of the Author, 1, Forefield-place, Bath.

Crown 8vo. illustrated, price 7s. 6d.

MALTA, under the PHŒNICIANS,
KNIGHTS, and ENGLISH.

By WILLIAM TALLACK,
Author of 'Friendly Sketches in America.'

"[It] [the book] is probably the best Guide the intended visitor to
Malta can take with him. In a tone partly historical, partly
scientific, partly antiquarian, and everywhere religious, the Author
tells us about all that is interesting in Malta, from the Baku to the
Religious Procession of Passion Week; from the Cabiri to the
hammer-headed sharks."—*Literary Gazette*.

Morning Herald.

London: A. W. Bennett, 5, Bishopsgate-street Without, E.C.

NEW EDITION OF STEWART'S GEOGRAPHY.

Now ready, 2s. 6d. bound, with 11 Maps.

A COMPENDIUM of MODERN GEO-
GRAPHY, POLITICAL, PHYSICAL, and MATHE-
MATICAL: with a Chapter on the Ancient Geography of Palestine,
the Outlines of Astronomy and of Geology, a Glossary of Geogra-
phical Names, Descriptive and Pronouncing Tables, Questions for
Examination, &c. By the Rev. ALEX. STEWART, LL.D.
Eighteenth Edition, revised and enlarged.

"* More than usual labour has been bestowed on this Edition
of 'Stewart's Modern Geography,' in order to adapt it to the many
important geographical discoveries and political changes of the
last few eventful years. It is enlarged in size by the introduction
of a considerable quantity of new matter, and by the use of a more
distinct type; while advantage has been taken of the thorough
revision to which every page was subjected, to improve it in
several other respects. Among the additions will be found an
Alphabetical Table of the Chief Roots of Geographical Names.

Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

COBBETT'S WORKS FOR SELF-
INSTRUCTION.

ENGLISH SPELLING-BOOK: with Progres-
sive Reading Lessons, Fables, &c. 12mo. 1s. cloth.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR: intended for the Use
of Schools and of Young Persons in general. Fcap. 8vo. 2s.
cloth.

FRENCH GRAMMAR; or, Plain Instructions
for the Learning of French. Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cloth.

EXERCISES to THE SAME: with KEY.
Fcap. 8vo. 2s. cloth.

LATIN GRAMMAR: for the Use of English
Boys. Fcap. 8vo. 2s. cloth.

ADVICE to YOUNG MEN, and (incidentally)
to YOUNG WOMEN in the Middle and Higher Ranks of
Life. Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cloth.

POOR MAN'S FRIEND: a Defence of the
Rights of those who do the Work, and Fight the Battles.
Fcap. 8vo. 8d. limp.

COTTAGE ECONOMY; containing every
matter deemed useful in conducting the Affairs of a Labourer's
Family. Fcap. 8vo. 1s. 6d. cloth.

ENGLISH GARDENER; containing full In-
structions for the Cultivation of Plants, Fruit Trees, Veget-
ables, Flower Growing, &c. Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cloth.

The ENGLISH HOUSEKEEPER; or, Manual
of Domestic Economy, for the Use of Young Ladies who
undertake the Superintendence of their own Housekeeping.
By MISS COBBETT. Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cloth.

COBBETT'S (WILLIAM) LIFE—Social, Lite-
rary, and Political. Partly Autobiographical, and continued
by his Son, JAMES PAUL COBBETT, Barrister-at-Law.
Fcap. 8vo. [In preparation]
Griffin, Bohn & Co. Stationers' Hall-court, London.

Now ready, Part I. price 6d. will be completed in Fifteen Monthly Parts,

THE ECCLESIASTICAL CYCLOPÆDIA:

A DICTIONARY of CHRISTIAN and JEWISH SECTS, DENOMINATIONS and HERESIES; HISTORY of DOGMAS,
RITES, SACRAMENTS, CEREMONIES, &c.; LITURGIES, CREEDS, CONFESSIONS,
MONASTIC and RELIGIOUS ORDERS, &c.

By JOHN EADIE, D.D. LL.D.

Assisted by numerous Contributors.

W. WESLEY, Queen's Head-passage, Paternoster-row.

CHARLES READE'S NEW NOVEL.

Just out, in 4 vols. price 12. 11s. 6d.

THE CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH, A FACT ROMANCE.

By the AUTHOR of 'IT'S NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.'

TRÜBNER & Co. 60, Paternoster-row.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE MESSRS. CHAMBERS.

This day is published, in 12mo. Part I. price 8d., and No. I. price 2d. of

THE ECONOMIC AND COMPREHENSIVE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Containing nearly Eighty Thousand Words.

To be completed in Eight Monthly Parts, at 8d., or about Thirty Weekly Numbers, at 2d. each.

Detailed Prospectuses may be had from any Bookseller, or from the Publishers.

W. & R. CHAMBERS, London and Edinburgh; and all Booksellers.

Now ready, 2 vols. 8vo. price 24s. cloth,

A COMPENDIOUS HISTORY OF

ENGLISH LITERATURE and of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, FROM THE NORMAN CONQUEST.

WITH NUMEROUS EXAMPLES.

By GEORGE CRAIK, LL.D.

Professor of History and of English Literature, Queen's College, Belfast.

CONTENTS:—Introductory—Original English, commonly called Saxon, or Anglo-Saxon—Second English, called Semi-
Saxon—Third English—Mixed or Compound English—Middle and Latter Part of the Seventeenth Century—The Century
between the English and French Revolutions—The Latter Part of the Eighteenth Century—The Nineteenth Century—
The Last Age of the Georges—The Victorian Age.

London: GRIFFIN, BOHN & Co. Stationers' Hall-court.

NEW WORK ON NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

To appear in Monthly Parts, post 8vo. price 1s. each,

ELEMENTARY TREATISE ON PHYSICS, EXPERIMENTAL AND APPLIED.

By Prof. A. GANOT.

Translated and Edited, from the Ninth Edition, with the Author's sanction, by E. ATKINSON, Ph.D., F.C.S.,
Lecturer on Chemistry and Physics, Cheltenham College.

Each Part will contain 72 pages, illustrated with 30 Engravings in the Text; the whole forming when complete a
volume post 8vo. of 700 pages and 600 Engravings.

Part I. now ready.

Now ready, Part II. with 4 Plates (2 coloured), and Explanations, large folio, price 15s., and on India Paper, 12.

ANATOMY (THE) OF THE EXTERNAL FORM OF THE HORSE.

By J. J. LUPTON, M.R.C.V.S.

Containing the LEG, FOOT, MOUTH, and FRONT and BACK VIEW of the HORSE.

** CATALOGUE of SCIENTIFIC WORKS gratis.

London: H. BAILLIÈRE, Publisher, 219, Regent-street. New York: BAILLIÈRE BROTHERS,
440, Broadway. Melbourne: J. T. BAILLIÈRE, Bookseller, Collins-street East.

THE VICTORIES OF LOVE,

A NEW POEM, by COVENTRY PATMORE,

Author of 'The Angel in the House,'

Will appear Serially in the OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, and DECEMBER Numbers of

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE.

MACMILLAN & Co. Cambridge and London.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

In January, 1858, Mr. MUDIE advertised his intention to increase his Library by the addition of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND VOLUMES PER ANNUM. He has now the gratification of announcing that this design has been more than accomplished—upwards of HALF A MILLION VOLUMES having been added since that date.

The Books thus provided consist chiefly of Works of HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, TRAVEL, and the HIGHER CLASS OF FICTION, in the following proportion:—

HISTORY and BIOGRAPHY	123,279
TRAVEL and ADVENTURE	71,646
FICTION	237,546
MISCELLANEOUS, including Works of Science and Religion, and the Leading Reviews	115,518

547,989

The present rate of increase will be continued during the ensuing Season, the preference being given as before to Works of permanent interest and value.

NEW OXFORD-STREET, OCTOBER, 1861.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

BOOK SOCIETIES, TOWN AND VILLAGE LIBRARIES, AND READING-ROOMS, IN EVERY PART OF THE COUNTRY, ARE SUPPLIED FROM THIS EXTENSIVE LIBRARY WITH A CONSTANT SUCCESSION OF NEW AND CHOICE BOOKS ON HIRE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

FIFTEEN VOLUMES at One Time (all New), FIVE GUINEAS per ANNUM, AND THREE VOLUMES FOR EVERY ADDITIONAL GUINEA, Commencing at any date.

Two or Three Families in any neighbourhood may unite in One Subscription, and obtain Constant Supplies of the Best Works in History, Biography, Religion, Philosophy, Travel, and the Higher Class of Fiction, without disappointment or delay.

Lists of the Principal New Works and New Editions at present in Circulation, with Catalogues of Surplus Copies withdrawn for Sale, will be forwarded, postage free, on application.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE,

New Oxford-street, London; Cross-street, Manchester; and New-street, Birmingham.

CHEAP BOOKS AT MUDIE'S LIBRARY.

Purchasers of Books for Public or Private Libraries are recommended to obtain C. E. MUDIE'S Revised List of Surplus Copies of Recent Works withdrawn from his Library for Sale. This List comprises many of the best Books of the Past and Present Season, cut and uncut; also a Selection of Works, well bound, and adapted for Presents and School Prizes.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE,

New Oxford-street, London; Cross-street, Manchester; and New-street, Birmingham.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

8, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL MALL, S.W.

The HON. FRANCIS SCOTT, Chairman.
CHARLES BERWICK CURTIS, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

FOURTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Parties desirous of participating in the Fourth Division of Profits to be declared on Policies effected prior to the 31st of December, 1861, should make immediate application. There have already been Three Divisions of Profits, and the Bonuses divided have averaged nearly 2 per cent. per annum on the sums assured, or from 30 to 100 per cent. on the premiums paid, without the risk of copartnership.

To show more clearly what these Bonuses amount to, the three following cases are given as examples:—

Sums Insured.	Bonuses added.	Amount payable up to Dec. 1854.
£5,000	£1,987 10	£6,987 10
1,000	397 10	1,397 10
100	39 15	139 15

Notwithstanding these large additions, the Premiums are on the lowest scale compatible with security; in addition to which advantages, one-half of the premiums may, if desired, for the term of five years, remain unpaid at 5 per cent. interest, without security or deposit of the Policy.

The Assets of the Company at the 31st of December, 1860, amounted to £730,665 7s. 10d., all of which has been invested in Government and other approved securities.

No charge for Volunteer Military Corps whilst serving in the United Kingdom.

Policy stamps paid by the office.

For Prospectuses, &c. apply to the Resident Director, No. 8, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall.

By order,

E. L. BOYD, Resident Director.

Just published, price only 14s. richly bound in cloth, in 1 thick vol. 8vo. (750 pp.), with Twenty-six Plates of Fac-similes.

LECTURES on the MS. MATERIALS of ANCIENT IRISH HISTORY. By EUGENE O'CURRY, M.R.I.A., Professor of Irish History and Archaeology in the Catholic University of Ireland.

Dublin: James Duffy, 7, Wellington-quay, and 22, Paternoster-row, London.

ILLUMINATION.—Laing's Edition of **MANUAL of ILLUMINATION:** Woodcut Illustrations. Price 1s.

LAING'S COMPANION to MANUAL of ILLUMINATION. Numerous Woodcut Illustrations. Price 1s. The two foregoing, complete in cloth, red edges, price 2s. 6d.

London: Winsor & Newton, 38, Rathbone-place; and all Booksellers and Artists' Colourmen.

TO PRINCIPALS OF CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

TEUBNER'S GREEK and LATIN SCHOOL CLASSICS, in good large type, edited by the first German Scholars:—Caesar, 1s. 6d.—Corn. Nepos, 6d.—Tacitus, 2s. 6d.—Virgil, 1s. 6d.—Livy, 6 vols. each 1s. 6d.—Sophocles, 2s.—Ovid, Metam., 1s.—Horace, 1s.—Homer's Iliad, 2s.—Odyssey, 2s.—Xenophon, Anabasis, 1s.—Memorabilia, 6d., &c. &c. Usual discount.

Complete Lists of 100 Volumes published on application to Williams & Norgate, Importers of Foreign Books, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; 29, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

New Editions are now ready of all the Books in

WATSON'S EDUCATIONAL SERIES. Specimens post free on application to the Publisher.

George Watson, Publisher, Glasgow; W. Kent & Co. London.

Just published,

THE INDUCTION COIL: being an Explanation of the Principles of its Construction, with a Description of Experiments illustrative of the Phenomena of the Induced Current. By H. M. NOAD, Ph.D. F.R.S. &c. With 40 Woodcuts, cloth, 3s.
W. Ladd, 11 and 12, Beak-street, Regent-street, W.

Sixth Edition, price 4s. 6d., counters adapted to the same,

SYLLABIC SPELLING and READING. By Mrs. WILLIAMS, Author of the 'Conversations on Grammar.' With Copper-plate Engravings. Revised and corrected by her Daughter, LADY LEIGHTON.
Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria-lane, London.

Now ready, in 8vo. with Plates, cloth, 10s. 6d.

CELTIC INSCRIPTIONS on GAULISH and BRITISH COINS, intended to supply Materials for the Early History of Great Britain; with a Glossary of Archaic Celtic Words, and an Atlas of Coins. By BEALE POSTE.

By the same Author,

BRITANNIC RESEARCHES; or, New Facts and Rectifications of Ancient British History. 8vo. cloth, 15s.

BRITANNIA ANTIQUA; or, Ancient Britain brought within the Limits of Authentic History: a Sequel to the 'Britannic Researches.' 8vo. cloth, 14s.

London: J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square.

BOHN'S CLASSICAL LIBRARY

FOR OCTOBER.

DEMOSTHENES' PRIVATE

AND

OTHER ORATIONS,

VIZ.,

Against TIMOCRATES, ARISTOGITON, APHOBUS, ONE-TOR, ZENOTHEMIS, APATURIUS, PHORMIO, LACRITUS, PANTÆNETUS, NAUSIMACHUS, BEOTUS, SPUDIAS, PHÆNIPPUS, and for PHORMIO.

Translated, with Notes and Appendices,

By CHARLES RANN KENNEDY.

Forming the FOURTH VOLUME of the complete Works.

Post 8vo. cloth, 5s.

HENRY G. BOHN, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

BOHN'S ENGLISH GENTLEMAN'S LIBRARY

FOR OCTOBER.

Handsomely printed in demy 8vo. and illustrated with Portraits and Plates, at 9s. per volume,

THE

ENTIRE CORRESPONDENCE

OF

HORACE WALPOLE.

With the Prefaces of Mr. CROKER, LORD DOVER and others, The Notes of all previous Editors, and additional Notes

By PETER CUNNINGHAM.

Illustrated with numerous fine Portraits, engraved on Steel.

To be completed in 9 vols.

VOL. VII.

HENRY G. BOHN, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

Just published, in post 8vo. cloth, price 6s.

MEMOIR of BARON LARREY, Surgeon-in-Chief of the Grande Armée. From the French. London: Henry Baskin, 36, Strand.

THE PRIMITIVE and PRESENT STATE of MAN. In Blank Verse. 1s. By Rev. R. D. GASCOYNE, M.A., Bath. Wertheim, Macintosh & Hunt, London.

This day is published, demy 8vo. cloth, price 12s.

RULES, FORMULÆ, and TABLES for the VALUATION of ESTATES, in Possession or in Reversion; with New Rules and Tables for ascertaining the correct market value or fair price to be given for Annuities, Reversions, Advowsons, and Next Presentations, in order to secure to the purchaser a certain rate of interest on equitable terms. By W. DOWNING EDEY, F.R.S. London: Charles & Edwin Layton, Fleet-street.

Just published, 5th Edition, price 2s. 6d.; free by post, 3s. stamps.
DISEASES of the SKIN: a Guide to their Treatment and Prevention, illustrated by Cases. By THOS. HUNT, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin, 51a, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square. This new Edition contains a chapter on the Turkish Bath. "Mr. Hunt has transferred these diseases from the insurable class to the curable."—*Lancet*. London: T. Richards, 37, Great Queen-street.

JOHNSTON'S EDUCATIONAL MAPS.

THE BRITISH ISLES. Uniform with the First and Second Series. 8s. 6d. by 4s. 6d. Price, coloured, on rollers, 10s. unvarnished; or 12s. varnished. Detailed Catalogues of all these Works free on application. W. & A. K. Johnston, Geographers to the Queen, Edinburgh; E. Stanford, 5, Chancery Cross, London.

On October the 16th will be published, in 3 vols. crown 8vo. cloth, price 5s.

TOM BROWN at OXFORD. Reprinted from *Macmillan's Magazine*.

By the Author of 'TOM BROWN'S SCHOOL-DAYS.' London and Cambridge: Macmillan & Co.

This day is published, price 2s. 6d.

THE EXAMPLE of CHRIST and THE SERVICE of CHRIST, considered in THREE SERMONS preached before the University of Cambridge, in February, 1861. To which are appended a few Remarks upon the Present State of Religious Feeling.

By FRANCIS FRANCE, B.D. Archdeacon of Ely, and Fellow of St. John's College. Cambridge: Deighton, Bell & Co. London: Bell & Daldy.

Now ready, price 5s.

DUTCH PICTURES; With some Sketches in the Flemish Manner. By GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, Author of 'William Hogarth,' 'Seven Sons of Mammon,' 'Twice Round the Clock,' &c.

[October 1st.

Now ready at all the Libraries, in 2 vols. price 15s.

MABEL'S CROSS: a Novel.

By E. M. P.

London: Tinsley Brothers, 19, Catherine-street, Strand.

BURNET ON PAINTING.

In 4to. price 4s. 10s.

A TREATISE ON PAINTING. In Four Parts. Illustrated by 130 Engravings, from celebrated Pictures. By JOHN BURNET, F.R.S.

The Parts may be had separately,

1. ON THE EDUCATION OF THE EYE. 12. 5s.
2. ON COMPOSITION. Seventh Edition. 12s.
3. ON LIGHT AND SHADE. Sixth Edition. 12s.
4. ON COLOUR. Fifth Edition. 12. 11s. 6d.

In royal 4to. with Proof Impressions of the Plates on India Paper, and a Portrait of the Author. Price 8l. 3s. half-bound morocco, gilt tops. "To the orthodox in Art-matters, 'Burnet' is a 'household word,' and is regarded as an authority sound as Sir Joshua himself."—*Westminster Review*.

J. & J. Leighton, 40, Brewer-street, Golden-square, W.

CONVERSATION IN FRENCH FOR PUPILS IN CLASSES. Corrected to 1861, and improved, 14th Edition, 3s. 6d.

THE NEW FRENCH MANUAL, and TRAVELLER'S COMPANION: containing an Introduction to French Pronunciation; a Copious Vocabulary; a very complete Series of Dialogues on Topics of Every-day Life; Dialogues on the Principal Continental Towns, and on the Objects of Interest in Paris; with Models of Epistolary Correspondence. With a Map. By GABRIEL SURENNE, F.A.S.E., Author of 'The Standard,' 'Pronouncing Dictionary of the French and English Languages,' &c. Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

FRENCH FOR BEGINNERS.—264 crown 8vo. pages, 3s.

HAVET'S HOUSEHOLD FRENCH: 260 Conversations in French and English alternately, each Exercise consisting of Questions and Answers of Every-day Use; with a Dictionary of 10,000 Words and numerous Idioms.

HAVET'S FRENCH STUDIES: Modern Conversations upon the ordinary Topics of Life, and Extracts from French Writers. 5s. 6d.

HAVET'S COMPLETE FRENCH CLASS-BOOK; or, Grammar of French Grammars. 450 8vo. pages, 7s.

HAVET'S LIVRE DU MAITRE; or, Key to the above Work. 5s. 6d.

These Modern Works are adopted in Colleges and Grammar Schools throughout the kingdom.

London: W. Allen & Dulau & Co.; Simpkin & Co.

2s. 6d. purple cloth boards, gilt letters.

ROME'S ORDERS NOT VALID IN ENGLAND'S CHURCH. By LEX ANGLICANA. "An array of argument, in a small compass, of no insignificant character."—*Record*. Wertheim & Co. 34, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.; and all Booksellers.

2 richly bound vols. large 8vo. handsomely illustrated (2,100 pp.), price 11.

THE LIFE, TIMES, and CORRESPONDENCE of Dr. DOYLE (J. K. L.), Bishop of Midland and Leighlin. By WILLIAM JOHN FITZPATRICK, J.P., Biographer of Lord Cloncurry and Lady Morgan. "Full of amusing and instructive matter."—*Spectator*. "A true portrait."—*Athenæum*. "Admirable. Perfectly Boswellian in effect."—*Press*. London: Duffy, 23, Paternoster-row.

THE ANNOTATED EDITION of the BRITISH POETS. Edited by ROBERT BELL. 29 vols. Fcap. 8vo. 2l. 12s. 6d.

New Editions of the following now ready:—

SHAKESPEARE'S POEMS. With Notes and Memoir. 8s. 6d.

DRYDEN'S POETICAL WORKS. Including a complete Collection of his Prologues and Epilogues, with a Memoir and Notes. 3 vols. 7s. 6d.

COWPER'S POETICAL WORKS. With Illustrative Selections from the Works of Lloyd, Cotton, Brooke, Darwin, and Hayley. With Notes and Memoirs, containing unpublished Letters of Cowper. 3 vols. 7s. 6d.

POETICAL WORKS of the EARL of SURREY, of MINOR CONTEMPORANEOUS POETS, and of BACKVILLE, LORD BUCKHURST. With Notes and Memoirs. 2s. 6d.

Griffin, Bohn & Co. Stationers' Hall-court, London.

J. H. DALLMEYER (Son-in-Law and Pupil of the late ANDREW ROSS)

Respectfully begs to inform the Scientific Public that he exclusively manufactures the ASTRO-NOMICAL TELESCOPE according to A. R.'s processes, who has also bequeathed to him the whole of that faculty.

For particulars of J. H. D.'s recent IMPROVEMENTS in MICROSCOPIQUE OBJECT-GLASSES, PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES, &c. see Catalogue, which may be had on application at 19, BLOOMSBURY-STREET, Oxford-street, W.C.

APPARATUS and CHEMICALS,

Folding, Rigid, and Stereoscopic CAMERAS in variety, combining great portability and lightness, with every Adjustment suggested by the most experienced Operators. Water-tight Glass and Gutta-Percha Baths, Pressure Frames, Plate-Holders, and all needful Apparatus, of best Quality only.

—LENSES by Ross, Lerebours and Vallantin. COLLUDIONS for Positive and Negative Pictures, highly sensitive and uniform in action. Varnishes, Cases, Passepartouts, Albumenized Saxe Paper, and every requisite for the Amateur or Professional Photographer.

Importers of the True Saxe Paper. Wholesale Manufacturers of all Chemical Preparations.—Illustrated Catalogue, free, on application. Operative and Photographic Chemists, 146, HOLBORN BARS, London.

SMITH, BECK & BECK,

OPTICIANS,

AND

MANUFACTURERS of ACHROMATIC MICROSCOPES, &c. &c.

6, COLEMAN-STREET, London, E.C.,

AND

LISTER WORKS, HOLLOWAY.

WENHAM'S

BINGULAR MICROSCOPE.

Having increased our facilities for the manufacture of the Prisms, as well as the other parts of this important improvement in the Microscope, we are now enabled to make the addition to any Microscope, when it is really practicable, at the cost of 7l. 10s. In the case of new Instruments, the extra price will be only 6l.

SMITH, BECK & BECK.

September, 1861.

CATALOGUES, giving full particulars respecting Microscopes, Stereoscopes, &c., may be had on application, or sent post free.

ACCIDENTS of ALL KINDS, AND FROM ANY CAUSE, may be provided against by an Annual Payment of 2s. to the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, which secures 1,000l. at death by Accident, or 6l. weekly for injury. NO EXTRA PREMIUM FOR VOLUNTEERS. ONE PERSON in every TWELVE insured is injured yearly by ACCIDENT.

75,000l. has been already PAID as COMPENSATION.

For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, or at the Head Office, 64, Cornhill (late 3, Old Broad-street).

ANNUAL INCOME, 40,000l.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary. 64, Cornhill, E.C., January, 1861.

VICTORIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

18, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY. Established 1833.

Thomas Nashitt, Esq., Chairman.

O'R. B. Woolsey, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

Charles Baldwin, Esq.
George Denny, Esq.
J. C. Dineen, Esq.
William Elliott, M.D.
Robert Ellis, Esq.
J. P. Gamble, Esq., F.R.S.
John Gladstone, Esq.
Aaron Goldsmid, Esq.
Edmund Gurney, Esq.
W. K. Jameson, Esq.
John Jones, Esq.
John Nolloth, Esq.
Meaburn Staniland, Esq., M.P.
Daniel Sutton, Esq.
Walter Charles Vennings, Esq.
William White, Esq.

Every description of Life Assurance business is transacted. Advances are made on Mortgage of Freehold Property, Life and Reversionary Interests, &c. and also to Assurers on Personal Security. The Assets are 340,000l. and the Income is over 63,000l. per annum. Four-fifths of the entire Profits are appropriated to the Assured. Three divisions of considerable amount have already taken place. WILLIAM RATHAY, Actuary.

NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY, 1800.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

Policies opened during the current year will be entitled at next distribution of Profits, in December, 1863, to rank for Five Years' Bonus, which at last investigation ranged from 2s. to 25s. per cent. per annum on the sums assured, and it is expected that the great increase in the business of the Company of late years will beneficially affect the forthcoming one, 741 New Policies for 475,640l. having been opened last year.

HEAD OFFICE—64, PRINCES-STREET, EDINBURGH.

LONDON OFFICE—4, NEW BANK-BUILDINGS, LOTHBURY.

The attention of those about to assure is specially directed to some New Tables of Premiums recently constructed for this Company, which, with Forms of Proposals, &c., may be had as above, or will be forwarded free on application.

ROBERT STRACHAN, Secretary.

October, 1861.

ALLIANCE BRITISH and FOREIGN LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

BATHOLOMEW-LANE, LONDON, E.C.

The usual HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND of 6s. 6d. a Share on the Shares of the Company, will be in course of Payment on and after THURSDAY, the 10th inst., between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock (Saturdays excepted).

Dated the 5th October, 1861. F. A. ENGELBACH, Actuary and Secretary.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, ESTABLISHED 1710. Threadneedle-street; Craig's-court, Charing Cross; and No. 40, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, London.

Managers.

CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq. Chairman and Treasurer.
The Right Hon. W. Beresford, Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart.
Hon. F. Playdell Bouverie, M.P. Felix Ladbroke, Esq.
Harry Chester, Esq. Henry Francis Shaw Lefevre, Esq.
Samuel Pepps Cookerell, Esq. Henry Littledale, Esq.
Raikes Currie, Esq. Charles R. Littledale, Esq.
John Drummond, Esq. George Warde Norman, Esq.
Russell, Esq. Edward Howley Palmer, Esq.
Harrie Morton Farquhar, Esq. Brice Pearce, Esq.
Capt. H. G. Hamilton, R.N. Lambert Pole, Esq.
William John Hamilton, Esq. Henry Rich, Esq.
Joseph Hoare, Esq. Claude George Thornton, Esq.
Henry R. Tomkinson, Esq.

All persons insured in this Office, the Premiums on whose Policies are due at the Michaelmas Quarter are reminded to pay the said Premiums, either at the Office in Threadneedle-street; Craig's-court, Charing Cross; at No. 40, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square; or to the Agents in the Country, on or before the 14th day of OCTOBER, 1861, when the fifteen days, allowed by this Office, over and above the time for which they are insured, will expire.

Insurances may be made for more years than one by a single payment, and in such cases there will be a discount allowed on the premium and duty for every year, except the first.

RATES OF PREMIUM.

FIRST CLASS. SECOND CLASS. THIRD CLASS.
1s. 6d. per cent. 3s. 6d. per cent. 4s. 6d. per cent.
Farming Stock may now be insured at 2s. per cent. if covered to a fair value, and situate in a district free from Incendiarism.

This Office insures Property in Foreign Countries, and the Rates are regulated by the nature of the risks.

The Duty paid to Government by the Sun Fire Office in 1860 amounted to 218,576l.

Special Assurance.—The Policies of this Company new extended to cover Losses occasioned by Explosion of Gas.

MORTLOCK'S CHINA WAREHOUSE, 250, OXFORD-STREET.—SELLING OFF.—In consequence of the Marquis of Westminster's refusal to renew the Lease of the above Premises (in connexion with Park-street), JOHN MORTLOCK is anxious to decrease his RICH Stock, and is prepared to make great allowance for Cash.—250, OXFORD-STREET, and 33, PARK-STREET, near Hyde Park.

MESSRS. J. & R. M'CRACKEN, FOREIGN AGENTS, and AGENTS to the ROYAL ACADEMY, 7, Old Jewry, beg to remind the Nobility, Gentry and Artists, that they continue to receive Consignments of Objects of Fine Arts, Bruges, &c. from all parts of the Continent, for clearing through the Custom House, &c.; and that they undertake the shipment of effects to all parts of the world. Lists of their Correspondents abroad, and every information, may be had on application at their Office, as above. Also, in Paris, of M. M. CHESNE, 24, Rue Croix des Bœufs, the Champagne established upwards of 80 years, Packer and Custom-House Agent to the French Court and to the Musée Royal.—Messrs. J. & R. M'C. have added to their other business that of EAST INDIA AGENCY in all its branches.

DENT, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock
Maker to the Queen and Prince Consort, and Maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, 61, Strand, and 34, Royal Exchange.

45, OXFORD-STREET, W.

OSLERS' GLASS CHANDELIERS,
Wall Lights and Mantel-piece Lustres, for Gas and Candles.
Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from 71 15s.
Glass Decanters, 21. 0s.
All Articles marked in plain figures.
Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, for Presents.
Mess. Export and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.
LONDON—SHOW-ROOMS, 45, OXFORD-STREET, W.
BIRMINGHAM—MANUFACTORY AND SHOW-ROOMS,
Broad-street. Established 1807.

THE BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS and COFFEES in England are to be obtained of PHILLIPS & CO., Tea-Merchants, 8, King William-street, City. Good strong useful Tea, 3s. 6d., 2s. 10d., 2s. 4d., and 4s.; rich Souchong, 2s. 6d., 2s. 10d., and 4s. Pure Coffees, 1s., 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d., and 1s. 12d. Tea and Coffee to the value of 40s. sent carriage-free to any railway-station or wharf in England. A Price Current free. Sugars at market-prices. All goods carriage-free within eight miles of the City.

TEA.—DR. HASSALL'S ("The Chief Analyst of the Sanitary Commission of the Lancet on Food") Report on the Teas and Coffees sold by Messrs. STRACHAN & CO. 36, Cornhill, London, E.C. Having purchased through my own agents, and in the ordinary way of business, a variety of samples of the several qualities of Tea and Coffee vended by Messrs. Strachan & Co., I have subjected the whole of them to Microscopical Examination and Chemical Analysis. The result of the examinations obtained was in the highest degree satisfactory.

A full Report of the above Analysis, also List of Prices, can be had on application to Messrs. Strachan & Co. 36, Cornhill, E.C. London. Carriage to all parts of London daily.

ALLSOP'S PALE ALE, in Bottle, recommended by Baron Liebig and all the Faculty, may now be had in the finest condition of Messrs. HARRINGTON PARKER & CO. 54, Pall Mall, and 144, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, S.W.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS
beg to caution the Public against Spurious Imitations of their world-renowned
WONDERFUL SAUCE.

Purchasers should
ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

* Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CRUSSE & BLACKWELL, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

CAUTION.—SMEE'S SPRING MATTRESS.
TUCKER'S PATENT, or SOMMIER TUCKER. Comfortable, clean, strong, and inexpensive. Purchasers are respectfully warned against imitations and imitations, in which some of the general appearance of the SMEE'S SPRING MATTRESS is carefully preserved, but all its essential advantages are sacrificed.

WILLIAM SMEE & SONS, having now the entire of the Patent Right, are able to announce the following considerably
REDUCED SCALE OF PRICES.

Size No. 1 for Bedsteads 3 feet wide	35s. 6d.
" " " " " " " "	37s. 6d.
" " " " " " " "	45s. 0d.

Other sizes in proportion. To be obtained of almost all respectable Upholsterers and Bedding Warehousemen.

ESPECIAL NOTICE should be taken that each Spring Mattress bears upon the side the Label, "Tucker's Patent."

FENDERS, STOVES, FIRE-IRONS and CHIMNEY-PIECES.—Buyers of the above are requested, before finally deciding, to visit WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SHOW-ROOMS. They contain such an assortment of FENDERS, STOVES, RANGES, CHIMNEY-PIECES, FIRE-IRONS and GENERAL IRONMONGERY, as cannot be approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design, or excellence of workmanship. Bright Stoves, with ornamental ornaments and two sets of bars, 2s. 15s. to 32s. 10s.; Bronze Fenders, with standards, 7s. to 5s. 12s.; Steel Fenders, 2s. 15s. to 11s.; Ditto, with rich ornamental ornaments, from 2s. 15s. to 18s.; Chimney-pieces, from 11s. 6d. to 20s.; Fire-irons, from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.—The BURTON and all other PATENT STOVES, with radiating hearth-plates.

BEDSTEADS, BATHS AND LAMPS.—WILLIAM S. BURTON has SIX LARGE SHOW-ROOMS devoted exclusively to the SEPARATE DISPLAY of Lamps, Baths and Metallic Bedsteads. The stock of each is at once the largest, newest and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make his establishment the most distinguished in this country.

Bedsteads, from	12s. 6d. to £30 0s. each.
Showers Baths, from	5s. 0d. to £5 10s. each.
Lamps (Modern), from	6s. 0d. to £3 10s. each.

(All other kinds at the same rate.)
Pure Colza Oil, 4s. per gallon.

CUTLERY, WARRANTED.—The most varied assortment of TABLE CUTLERY in the world, all warranted, is on hand at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, at prices that are remunerative only because of the largeness of the sales. 34-inch ivory-handled table knives, with high shoulders, 12s. 6d. per dozen; dessert to match, 10s.; if to balance, 6d. per dozen extra; carvers, 4s. 3d. per pair; larger sizes, from 30s. to 7s. 6d. per dozen; extra fine ivory, 35s.; if with silver handles, 30s. to 50s.; white bone table knives, 6s. per dozen; dessert, 4s.; carvers, 2s. 3d. per pair; black horn table knives, 7s. 4d. per dozen; dessert, 6s.; carvers, 2s. 6d.; black wood-handled table knives and forks, 6s. per dozen; table steels, from 1s. each. The largest stock in existence of plated dessert knives and forks, in cases and otherwise, and of the new plated fish carvers.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 400 illustrations of his limited Stock of Sterling Silver and Electro-Plated Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish-Covers, Blue-water Dishes, Stoves, Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gasoliers, Tea-Trays, Urns and Kettles, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed-room and Cabinet Furniture, &c., with List of Prices, and Plans of the Twenty large Show-rooms, at 39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, 5, 8 and 11, Newman-street; 54, and 6, Fenny-place; and 1, Newman-mews, London.

ELKINGTON & CO. desire respectfully to call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry requiring PLATE, to their Manufactures, which may be obtained in great variety, both in SILVER and ELECTRO PLATE, from either of their Establishments—

LONDON—22, Regent-street, St. James's, S.W.; and 45, Moor-gate-street, E.C.
DUBLIN—College Green.
LIVERPOOL—Church-street.
MANUFACTORY and SHOW ROOMS, Newhall-street, Birmingham.
Estimates, Drawings and Prices sent free by post.
Replating and Gilding as usual.

CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES—the most secure against Fire and Thieves.

CHUBB'S FIREPROOF STRONG-ROOM DOORS.
CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR AND STREET-DOOR LATCHES.
CHUBB'S CASH AND DEED BOXES.
Illustrated Price-List, gratis and post free.

CHUBB & SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 39, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Wolverhampton.

ALLEN'S PATENT PORTMANTEAUS and TRAVELLING BAGS, with SQUARE OPENINGS; Ladies' Wardrobe Trunks, Dressing Bags, with Silver Fittings; Despatch Boxes, Writing and Dressing Cases, and 500 other articles for Home or Continental Travelling. Illustrated Catalogue post free.—J. W. ALLEN, Manufacturer and Patentee, 23 and 21, West Strand, London, W.C.
Also, Allen's Barrow Furniture Catalogue of Officers' Bedsteads, Washhand Stands, Canteens, &c., post free.

STAINED GLASS WINDOWS
for CHURCHES and DWELLINGS.
HEATON & BUTLER will forward, post free, on receipt of thirty stamps, their ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUE of Stained Glass Windows, with a Treatise on the Principles and Practice of the Art.

STAINED GLASS WORKS, 44, GARDINGTON-STREET, Hampstead-road, London, N.W.

PAPER COLLARS, 6d. per doz., or 5s. per gross, post free. Ladies' Lace Collars, 8s. 1d. and 8d. each. Enamelled cloth ditto (IMPROVED), 9d. and 1s. per dozen.
Patentee, ARTHUR GRANGER, Paper Hat and Drapery Depot and Cheap Stationery Store, 306, High Holborn, W.C. Trade supplied. Agents wanted.

LAWNS.—SAMUELSON'S PATENT SILENT-WORKING and SELF-CLEANING MOWING-MACHINES.

out the Grass, collect it into a Box (saving all sweeping), and roll the pile at once and the same time,—and may be used at any convenient time, whether the grass be wet or dry. They are made of various widths, suitable for one man to work, unassisted, up to those for horse draught.

Copies of Letters from all parts of the country, showing the great saving in labour and time and the improvement in the appearance of lawns effected by these Machines, will be forwarded, post free, with Price-List, on receipt of application.

B. SAMUELSON, BRITANNIA WORKS, BANBURY.
LONDON WAREHOUSE: 76, CANNON-STREET WEST, CITY.

STOVES for ENTRANCE HALLS, SCHOOL ROOMS, CHURCHES, &c., all made with fire-brick linings, and entirely free from the objections found to so many, which, from their liability to become overheated, are dangerous and render the atmosphere offensive. These Stoves burn little fuel, may be had with or without open fire, and to burn throughout the cold season, if required, without going out. Illustrated Prospectuses forwarded. FREDERICK EDWARDS & SON, General Irons and Kitchen Range Manufacturers, 49, GREAT MARLBOROUGH-STREET, W. For 25 years in Poland-street, adjoining.

DR. DE JONGH'S
(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL,
Prescribed by the most Eminent Medical Men throughout the world, as the safest, speediest and most effectual remedy for

CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

Is incomparably superior to every other variety.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Sir JOSEPH COLLIFFE, M.D., Physician to the British Embassy at Paris.—"I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and I have every reason to be satisfied with its beneficial and salutary effects."

Sir HENRY MARSH, Bart. M.D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.—"I consider Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

Dr. LAWRENCE, Physician to H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.—"I invariably prescribe Dr. de Jongh's Oil in preference to any other, feeling assured that I am recommending a genuine article, and not a manufactured compound, in which the efficacy of this invaluable medicine is destroyed."

Dr. LANKESTER, F.R.S., Superintendent of the Food Collection, South Kensington Museum.—"I consider the Cod Liver Oil sold under Dr. de Jongh's guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is sold only in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 8s.; and labelled with his stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.

SOLE CONSIGNERS:
ANSAR, HARFORD & CO. 77, Strand, London, W.C.

CAUTION.—Beware of proposed Substitutions.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided: a double bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive Circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, being sent to the Manufacturer.

Price of a Single Truss, 15s., 11s., 9s., 6d. and 31s. 6d., postage, 1s.
" Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 4s., and 5s. 6d., postage, 1s. 6d.
P. O. O. made payable to JOHN WHITE, Post-office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.
For VARIOUS VRINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d. 10s. and 15s. each, postage 6d.
JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 228, PICCADILLY, London.

VOLUNTEER PRIZES.—BURROWS
LANDSCAPE GLASSES are the most popular. They are PERFECT FIELD GLASSES in every respect, valuable alike to Officers, Sportsmen and Tourists. Price 3s. and 6 guineas each.—Sent on receipt of Post-Office orders to W. & J. PURKOW, Malvern.

SOLE LONDON AGENTS:
For the City—JOHN BENNETT, 63, Cornhill.
For the West End—B. ARNOLD, 73, Baker-street.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, SEE THAT YOU GET IT, AS INFERIOR KINDS ARE OFTEN SUBSTITUTED.
WOTHERSPOON & CO., GLASGOW AND LONDON.

A MOST DESIRABLE BREAKFAST BEVERAGE.

E P P S ' S C O C O A,
(commonly called Epps's Homoeopathic Cocoa).

The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage. Each packet is labelled "James Epps, Homoeopathic Chemist, London." 1 lb., 1 lb., and 1 lb. Packets, at 1s. 6d. per lb., by Grocers everywhere.

DURABILITY OF GUTTA-PERCHA

TUBING.—Many inquiries having been made as to the Durability of Gutta-Percha Tubing, the Gutta-Percha Company have pleasure in giving publicity to the following letter:—From SIR RAYMOND JARVIS, Bart., VENTNOR, Isle of Wight, Second Testimonial, March 10th, 1858.—In reply to your letter, received this morning, respecting the Gutta-Percha Tubing for Pump Service, I can state with much satisfaction, it answers perfectly. Many builders, and other persons, have lately examined it, and there is not the least apparent difference since the first laying down, now several years; and I am informed that it is to be adopted generally in the houses that are being erected here. N.B. From this Testimonial it will be seen that the CORROSION WATER of the ISLE of WIGHT has no effect on Gutta-Percha Tubing.

THE GUTTA-PERCHA COMPANY, PATENTEES,
18, WHARF-ROAD, CITY-ROAD, LONDON.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.

Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. per box.
This Preparation is one of the benefits which the Science of Modern Chemistry has conferred upon Mankind; for, during the first twenty years of the present century, to speak of a Cure for the Gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this Medicine are so fully demonstrated, by unselected testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that Public Opinion proclaims this as one of the most important Discoveries of the present Age.

These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors, and at 280, Strand, London.

METCALFE, BINGLEY & CO.'S New Patent Brushes, and Penetrating unbleached Hair Brushes, Improved Flesh and Cloth Brushes, and genuine Smyrna Sponges, and every description of Brush, Comb and Perfumery. The Tooth Brushes search between the divisions of the Teeth—the hairs never come loose. M. B. & Co.'s New and Delicious Perfumes—The Fairy Bouquet, The Oxford and Cambridge Bouquet, in bottles, 2s., 3s., 4s., and 6s. each.—Metcalfe's celebrated Alkaline Tooth Powder, 2s. per box.—Sole Establishment, 130s. and 131, OXFORD-STREET.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA

has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession and universally accepted by the Public, as the Best Remedy for acidity of the stomach, heartburn, headache, gout and indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an agreeable Effervescent Draught, in which its Astringent qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons and in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity) by DINNEFORD & CO. 173, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the Empire.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS for Indigestion, bile, sick headache, acidity, heartburn, flatulency, spasms, &c. Prepared only by JAS. COCKLE, 15, New Ormond-street; and to be had of all Medicine Vendors, in boxes, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.

EFFECTS OF COLD.—Numerous and severe are the diseases resulting from exposure to low temperatures. Skin, muscles, lungs, and circulation become disordered, and serious illness, and the derangement requires timely attention. For all outaneous affections, neuralgia and rheumatic pains, Holloway's soothing Ointment well rubbed upon the affected parts is an inestimable remedy. When the lungs or heart have irregular action, this Ointment may be rubbed on the chest, and assisted in its curative efforts by Holloway's Pills. These noble medicaments mutually assist each other. All disorders springing from neglected colds, chills, wet or other atmospheric vicissitudes, are thus safely and speedily checked in their course, and freed from pain and danger, by Holloway's preparations.

EVANS'S ENGLISH HARMONIUMS.

These celebrated Harmoniums are made throughout at Messrs. BOOSEY & CHING'S Manufactories, London, and are not only distinguished for their rich and organ-like quality of tone, but are manufactured in that substantial and superior manner peculiar to English-made goods.

EVANS'S ENGLISH HARMONIUMS.

The most celebrated living Musicians, including Balfe, Sterndale Bennett, Cipriani, Potter, Best, Henry Smart, &c. have testified to the extraordinary merits of these Instruments. These Testimonials, as well as others from the Clergy and the Press, are attached to the Illustrated Catalogue just published, comprising Instruments from 6 to 140 Guineas, with One and Two Rows of Keys, the Percussion Action and Pedals.—Gratis, upon application to BOOSEY & CHING, 24, HOLLES-STREET, LONDON.

EVANS'S COTTAGE HARMONIUM, AT SIX GUINEAS,

In a French-polished Pine Case, has the full compass, Five Octaves, Double Pedals, and a soft, subdued, agreeable quality of tone, designed, as its name implies, expressly to suit a Cottage or small Sitting-Room.

EVANS'S TEN GUINEA HARMONIUM

Is in a handsome French-polished Oak Case, and possesses that rich and organ-like quality of tone so peculiar to all Evans's Harmoniums. Suitable for a School or Chapel.

EVANS'S NINETEEN GUINEA HARMONIUM,

In Oak Case, has Unison Trebles, as well as the Bourdon Stop, which adds an Octave to the Bass. This Instrument is especially adapted for leading Public Worship.

EVANS'S THIRTY-SIX GUINEA HARMONIUM,

With Twelve Stops, is the most effective Instrument made with a Single Row of Keys (excepting the Drawing-Room Model, at 55 Guineas). Brillancy, sweetness and great power are combined in this Instrument. Suitable either for a Drawing-Room or a good-sized Church.

EVANS'S NEW PATENT ENGLISH HARMONIUM,

With Two Rows of Keys and Five and a Half Octaves of Vibrators. Price 68 Guineas, in a very handsome Rosewood Case. The most perfect Instrument without Pedals yet offered to the public. Many of the Testimonials from the Profession and Press refer particularly to this most effective and beautiful Instrument.

EVANS'S PEDAL HARMONIUM,

Price 47 Guineas, in a handsome solid American Walnut Case; has Nine Stops. The Pedals have a compass of Two Octaves and a Third, and contain Diapason and Bourdon, independent Reeds.

EVANS'S NEW PATENT ENGLISH MODEL HARMONIUM,

With Two Rows of Keys and Pedals, price 120 Guineas, is the most complete Harmonium ever constructed, possessing all the attributes of an Organ. To give an account of the capabilities of this Instrument in an Advertisement would be impossible.

BOOSEY & CHING, HARMONIUM MANUFACTURERS, 24, HOLLES-STREET, LONDON.

The Factories are at Davies-street and Wells-street, Oxford-street.

THE MUSIC OF THE SEASON.

To be had at the Libraries, and of all Musicsellers in Town and Country.

PRINCE GALITZIN'S RUSSIAN QUADRILLE (Illustrated)	..	..	3 0
PRINCE GALITZIN'S KOSLOW POLKA (ditto)	..	..	3 0
PRINCE GALITZIN'S COURIER GALLOP (ditto)	..	..	3 0
KUHE'S BALLO IN MASCHERA (Two Fantasias)	..	..	each 3 6
KUHE'S SCHUBERT'S AVE MARIA	..	..	2 6
KUHE'S SCHUBERT'S SERENADE	..	..	2 6
KUHE'S SCHUBERT'S ADIEU	..	..	2 6
KUHE'S SCHUBERT'S PRAISE OF TEARS	..	..	2 6
KUHE'S SCHUBERT'S THINE IS MY HEART	..	..	2 6
KUHE'S SCHUBERT'S WANDERER	..	..	2 6
KUHE'S BIANCA GALLOP	..	..	3 0
KUHE'S BIANCA FANTASIA	..	..	3 6
MUSGRAVE'S MOSS ROSE WALTZ (Illustrated)	..	..	4 0
MUSGRAVE'S BRIGHTON QUADRILLE (ditto)	..	..	4 0
MUSGRAVE'S CREMORNE GALLOP (ditto)	..	..	3 0
ASCHER'S BALLO IN MASCHERA	..	..	3 0
ASCHER'S MELODIA DIVINIA	..	..	3 0
BENEDICT'S CHERRY RIPE	..	..	3 0
BENEDICT'S ALBION	..	..	4 0
BENEDICT'S ERIN	..	..	4 0
BENEDICT'S CALEDONIA	..	..	4 0
MADAME OURY'S AULD ROBIN GRAY	..	..	3 0
MADAME OURY'S BIANCA	..	..	5 0
MADAME OURY'S BALLO IN MASCHERA	..	..	4 0
RICHE'S AU REVOIR POLKA BRILLANTE	..	..	2 6
RICHE'S FAREWELL NOCTURNE	..	..	3 0
BERGER'S WRECK ROMANCE (Illustrated)	..	..	3 0
BERGER'S FLEUHETTE ROMANCE (ditto)	..	..	3 0
BERGER'S LISETTE ROMANCE (ditto)	..	..	3 0
BERGER'S NOTRE DAME ROMANCE (ditto)	..	..	3 0
BRINLEY RICHARDS' 'SKIPPER AND HIS BOY'	..	..	3 0
BRINLEY RICHARDS' T'AMO T'AMO (Ballo in Maschera)	..	..	3 0
BRINLEY RICHARDS' ALLA VITA (ditto)	..	..	3 0
BRINLEY RICHARDS' O DOLCEZZE PERDUTE (ditto)	..	..	3 0
BRINLEY RICHARDS' MARRIAGE OF GEORGETTE	..	..	3 0
BRINLEY RICHARDS' BIANCA (Three Gems)	..	..	each 3 0
MARRIOTT'S WOMAN IN WHITE WALTZ (Illustrated)	..	..	4 0

MARRIOTT'S COLLEEN BAWN WALTZ (Illustrated)	..	..	4 0
MARRIOTT'S WATERFALL GALLOP (ditto)	..	..	3 0
MARRIOTT'S HENRIETTA WALTZ (ditto)	..	..	4 0
MELLON'S PATTI POLKA	..	..	2 6
GOLLMICK'S BROKEN RING	..	..	3 6
GOLLMICK'S MAIDENS OF TYROL	..	..	3 6
MAUSS' MERRILY OVER THE SNOW	..	..	3 0
MAUSS' MUSIC OF THE WAVES	..	..	3 0
LAURENT'S BEETHOVEN WALTZ	..	..	4 0
LAURENT'S SPRING BUDS WALTZ (Illustrated)	..	..	4 0
BURKHARDT'S BALLO IN MASCHERA QUADRILLE	..	..	3 0
BURKHARDT'S BALLO IN MASCHERA WALTZ	..	..	3 0
BURKHARDT'S DOODAH GALLOP	..	..	2 0
BURKHARDT'S RAMSGATE SANDS QUADRILLE (Illustrated)	..	..	4 0

Pianoforte Duets.

SCHLESSER'S OBERON	..	..	5 0
SCHLESSER'S MARTHA	..	..	5 0
SCHLESSER'S TRAVIATA	..	..	5 0
SCHLESSER'S DINORAH	..	..	5 0

Songs.

WON'T YOU TELL ME WHY? (by CLARIBEL)	..	..	2 6
THE BROOK (ditto)	..	..	2 6
THE OLD PINK THORN (ditto)	..	..	2 6
THE ROSE LOOKING IN AT THE WINDOW (by a LADY)	..	..	2 0
A LOVING HEART (by Mrs. JERROLD)	..	..	2 0
FOR EVER AND EVER (ditto)	..	..	2 0
THE STAR AND THE WATER LILY (by GEORGE LINLEY)	..	..	2 0
OUR GOOD BARK SAILS TO-NIGHT (New Ballad)	..	..	2 0
THE TALISMAN (Russian Song)	..	..	2 6
ALADDIN (Comic Song, by HENRY J. BYRON, Esq.)	..	..	3 0
COLLEEN BAWN (ditto)	..	..	3 0

Vocal Duets.

MAY'ST THOU DREAM OF ME (by Miss GABRIEL)	..	..	3 0
SWEET IS THE DREAM (Campana)	..	..	2 6

BOOSEY & SONS, 28, HOLLES-STREET, W.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, 20, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.
Printed by JAMES HOLMES, of No. 4, New Ormond-street, in the county of Middlesex, at his office, 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in said county; and published by JOHN FRANCIS, 20, Wellington-street, in said county, Publisher, at 20, Wellington-street aforesaid.—Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradfute, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, October 5, 1861.

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1772.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1861.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
Stamped Edition, 4d.

NOTICE.

The price of THE ATHENÆUM from October 5 is THREEPENCE.

Thirty years ago, when THE ATHENÆUM came into the hands of its present Proprietors, its price was Eightpence, and its contents, with advertisements, forty-eight columns. Convinced that the circulation of Literary Journals was restricted by high price, and that every advantage offered to the public would bring increase of circulation and authority, the Proprietors reduced the price one-half—to Fourpence. The experiment succeeded, and cheap Literary Journals became the rule.

The Proprietors have always held to the principle then proved. They have given to the public the benefit of every change in the law, increasing the size of the paper without increase of price, until the average has become about sixty columns of literary matter, with forty columns of advertisements, selected so as to be of general interest.

The Proprietors, taking advantage of the abolition of the Paper Duty, therefore resolved that the price of THE ATHENÆUM should from October 5 be THREEPENCE.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.— FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS.

The SESSION will COMMENCE on TUESDAY NEXT, October 15th, at 3 o'clock. CHARLES CASSAL, LL.D., Professor of French Language and Literature, will deliver the INTRODUCTORY LECTURE. Subject:—The Study of Modern Languages and Literature in England, and on the Reciprocal Influence of French and English Literature.

Prospectuses and further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the College; also, special Comparative Prospectuses, showing the Courses of Instruction in the College in the Subjects of the Examinations for the Civil and Military Services.

EDWARD S. BEESLY, A.M., Dean of the Faculty.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.
October, 1861.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.— EVENING CLASSES.

PROSPECTUSES of the EVENING CLASSES of Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Geology, Practical Chemistry, Animal Physiology, Zoology, Political Economy, English Law, Jurisprudence, Civil Engineering, and of Architectural and Construction, may be had, on application, at the Office of the College.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.
September, 1861.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—MATRI- CULATION EXAMINATION.

Gentlemen preparing for the Matriculation Examination in January 1862, are informed that, by permission of the Council, a CLASS will be held at UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, for the purpose of reading the subjects required at that Examination. The Class will meet daily (Saturdays excepted), from 6 to 8 p.m., from October 15th to December 30th. Fee for the Course, 5s. For further particulars apply to Dr. ADAMS, University College, London, W.C.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—The EVENING CLASSES will COMMENCE on MONDAY,

October 14, in Divinity, Latin, Greek, English, Mathematics, French, German, Italian, Spanish, and several other subjects. A Prospectus will be sent on application to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., King's College, London; and a detailed Syllabus on receipt of three postage-stamps.

R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

PHYSIOLOGY.—ELEMENTARY COURSE

by PROF. BEALE, M.B. F.R.S.—These Lectures will be given at King's College, London, on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, during the Winter Session, at Eight p.m., commencing on October 16th. Every alternate Lecture will be devoted to the Demonstration of Microscopical Specimens, which will be passed round in Portable Microscopes. Fee, 11s. 6d.—For Syllabus apply to

King's College, London.

EVENING LECTURES at the GOVERN- MENT SCHOOL OF MINES, Jermyn-street.

Professor HUXLEY, F.R.S., will COMMENCE a COURSE of TEN LECTURES, 'On the First Principles of Physiology,' on SATURDAY, the 19th of October, at 7 o'clock. To be continued on each succeeding Saturday Evening. Tickets for the whole Course, price 5s., may be had at the Museum of Practical Geology.

TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.— CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

The LABORATORY will be opened for the Winter Session on MONDAY, 4th of November. The instruction is under the immediate superintendence of the Professor of Chemistry, Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR, C.B., assisted by Mr. DITTMAR and Mr. WANKLYN, F.R.S.E.

The LECTURES commence on TUESDAY, 5th of November.

The HOPE PRIZE, of 50l. in value, is open for competition to

Laboratory Students.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, BOHO-SQUARE.

MRS. WACHORN, who has resided

many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the

Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of schools, to her REGISTER

of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COM-

PANIONS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS. School Property

Insured, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and

Germany. No charge to Principals.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY. DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The MATRICULATION EXAMINATION will be held on FRIDAY, the 18th October.

In the Department of Civil Engineering the Council is empowered to award a Scholarship of the value of 30s. and two Exhibitions of the value of 10s. each to Students of the First Year; a Scholarship of the value of 30s., and two Exhibitions of the value of 10s. each, to Students of the Second Year; and two Exhibitions—one of 12s., and one of 10s. to Students of the Third Year.

Students have every facility for acquiring a practical knowledge of Drawing, Surveying, and Levelling in the Field.

The College is provided with a Museum of Mineralogy and Geology, and is furnished with an extensive Collection of Surveying Instruments and of Physical and Chemical Apparatus.

The Laboratory of the College affords ample opportunity for learning thoroughly the Principles and Practice of Chemical Analysis.

Excursions to the most interesting Geological localities in the district are conducted by the Professor.

Further information may be had on application to the Registrar, from whom copies of the Prospectus may be obtained.

(By Order of the President.)
Sept. 21, 1861. WILLIAM LUPTON, Registrar.

SINGING SCHOOL, under the direction of Mr. JOHN HULLAH, Music Hall, Store-street, Bedford-square.

—TWENTY-FIRST SEASON.

ELEMENTARY CLASSES:—No. 199, for Ladies. First Lesson, Friday, Oct. 18, at a Quarter to Six.—No. 200, for Gentlemen. First Lesson, Friday, Oct. 18, at Eight.—Fee for the course of Twenty Lessons, Ladies, 12s.; Gentlemen, 16s.—Tickets and further particulars may be obtained of THOS. HEADLAND, Secretary, No. 9, Heathcote-street, W.C., or at the Music Hall, Store-street, on the evenings of meeting.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Professor J. PEPPEY, F.C.S., and J. C.E., continues to accept

ENGAGEMENTS to LECTURE in Institutions, Colleges and Schools; and his CHEMICAL LABORATORY for Analyses, Private Pupils. Instruction in the Scientific Portion of the Civil Service and Military Examinations, and for Morning and Evening Classes, is at the Polytechnic, 309, Regent-street.—The Laboratory is carefully fitted with every necessary Apparatus.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—POPULAR OPERA CONCERTS.

Two Special Concerts will be given on TUESDAY and THURSDAY NEXT, October 15 and 17, at which Mlle. TIETJENS, Madame CARADORI, Signor BOSSI and Signor GIUGLINI will appear.

The Programme will be duly announced. The Concerts will commence at Three o'clock each day.

Admission, One Shilling; Children, Half-price. Season Tickets free. Doors open at Ten o'clock.

TIETJENS and GIUGLINI at the CRYSTAL PALACE SHILLING POPULAR OPERA CONCERTS

next Tuesday and Thursday only. Concert at Three, but Visitors are advised to avail themselves of early trains. Open at Ten.

THE WIFE of a PHYSICIAN, living at the West-End of London, between Bond-street and Regent-

street, wishes to meet one YOUNG LADY, to join her two Daughters, aged 15 and 12 years, in their DAILY STUDIES.

An accomplished French Governess resides in the house; and it is thought that the opportunity of securing careful daily teaching and home comfort may be appreciated by some in the neighbourhood, who object to the associations of a school or college classes.

—Address R. H., 192, Piccadilly.

A DAILY GOVERNESS, of great experience, desires PUPILS.

She teaches the German, French, Italian and English Languages, the Piano-forte, Harmony, and other requirements of a polite English education, and can give undeniable testimonials. Address: S. M., Library, Mornington-street, Mornington-crescent, N.W.

TO PRINCIPALS of COLLEGES and SCHOOLS in or near LONDON.—Mr. BIGNAMI, an Italian

Gentleman, just arrived from the Continent, Professor of French and Italian, of Philosophy, Literature, and Political Economy, wishes to occupy some hours a week in TEACHING the above-mentioned LANGUAGES. He of course knows English and moreover Latin, and has much studied German. He can give unexceptionable references.—21, Backville-street, Piccadilly.

A LADY, of middle age, cheerful, a good Pianiste, and knowing several Languages, is seeking AN

ENGAGEMENT as COMPANION or SUPERINTENDENT of a HOUSEHOLD.—Address H., 20, De Beauvoir-road, N.

MEDICAL.—A GENTLEMAN, fully quali- fied, possessing the Degree of M.D., who has just returned

from spending a considerable time in the Hospitals at Paris, and has a knowledge of French, is desirous of obtaining an APPOINTMENT as MEDICAL ATTENDANT to travel with a Gentleman, Family or an Invalid. The highest references will be given.—Address M.D., Post-Office, Kidderminster.

BRIGHTON.—EDUCATION.—A LADY, residing in one of the most healthy situations in Brighton,

RECEIVES A FEW YOUNG LADIES to EDUCATE, assisted by the most approved Masters. The arrangements and system of Education combine the advantages of a private family with the discipline and instruction of a school. The first references, and moderate terms.—Address M. M., Folthorpe's Royal Library, Brighton.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.—A Gentleman, who obtained good marks in English and Modern Lan-

guages at the last Examination, will READ in these subjects with one or two CANDIDATES for the NEXT COMPETITION.—Bzra, Keen's Library, Ledbury-road, London, W.

LADIES' DRAWING CLASSES.—Mr. B. R. GREEN, Member of the New Society of Painters in Water-

Colours, Author of the 'Basic Drawing Models,' 'Heads after the Antique,' 'Landscape Perspective,' &c., RECEIVES SIX YOUNG LADIES, two Mornings in the week, for Instruction in Drawing and Painting.—For Terms, &c. apply at 41, Fitzroy-square; or of Messrs. Rowney, 51, Rathbone-place.

RUSTON MOBL. First Set, One Guinea; Second Set, One

Guinea and a Half; Boxes and Figures included.

TO BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS.— WANTED, a GENTLEMAN, to take the ENTIRE MA-

NAGEMENT of a BUSINESS.—Address B. S., Mr. Keyworth's, Chemist, Hastings.

PUBLISHERS and BOOKSELLERS. —A GENTLEMAN of great experience in the Bookselling

and Publishing Trade, WANTS a SITUATION where responsibility and confidence are required. Is able to take the management in the absence of the Principal, having had the superintendence for some years past. Understands the Export Trade; good Correspondent. No objection to go abroad. First-class References.—Address F. J., Post-Office, Croydon.

WANTED, by an English Gentleman, aged 50, PARTIAL ENGAGEMENT, as English, Italian

or French Correspondent, Confidential Secretary, Interpreter, Reader, Translator, Teacher, Clerk, or otherwise. First-rate City and West-End references. Security, &c.—Address, p. p., to Mr. CURR, 33, Great Portland-street, Regent-street.

WANTED, for an established Weekly News- paper, a SUB-EDITOR, REPORTER and BOOK-

KEEPER. References to character and ability required.—Address Box 70, Post-Office, Rochdale.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, for a temporary purpose, a few TRANSLATORS, chiefly of French,

accustomed to literary work.—Address G. C., Post-office, Kensington, W.

A PRACTISED WRITER is open to an ENGAGEMENT as a REVIEWER for a Literary Serial,

or on the 2nd of a collection of Liberal (and a conservative).—Address H., care of Mr. Atkins, 11, Spring Gardens, S.W.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, engaged during the day, wishes to meet with EVENING EMPLOYMENT,

literary or otherwise. Highest references.—Address Lectors, Post-office, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

AS AMANUENSIS.—A LADY, who writes English, French, Italian and German, with equal facility,

and in a rapid and legible hand, desires to meet with an ENGAGEMENT in the above character. References exchanged.—Address E. T. S., 16, Great Russell-street, W.C.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, EAST INDIA CIVIL SERVICE, and other Competitive Examinations.

—Mr. PAICE, M.A. London, READS WITH GENTLEMEN preparing for any of these Examinations.—Address Messrs. Walton & Maberly, Upper Gower-street.

A MEDICAL MAN and his WIFE, residing near Town, are desirous of meeting with ONE or TWO

LADIES to read with them, or with their LITTLE GIRLS. Terms liberal; references exchanged.—Address X. Y. Z., care of Mrs. Forrest, Post-Office, Peckham Rye.

MEDICAL.—An excellent COUNTRY PRACTICE in the South of DEVON is to be DISPOSED

OF. The present receipts are 400l. per annum, and may be greatly increased. There is a good and commodious house, rent 26l., including ample stabling, and a large and well-stocked garden.—Immediate application by letter to MEXICO, care of Messrs. Suter & Alexander, 23, Cheapside, London, E.C.

REQUIRED A GENTLEMAN, having a good knowledge of EDUCATIONAL and GEOGRAPHICAL

LITERATURE, to represent an Eminent Firm, and to introduce their Publications to the Heads of Schools and Colleges throughout the United Kingdom.—Apply, by letter, stating qualifications and salary expected, addressed DELTA, Post-office, 180, Strand, London.

ITALY and THE EAST.—The Travelling Student in Architecture of the Royal Academy of Arts,

London, (at present in the South of France), offers his services to any NOBLEMAN or GENTLEMAN ABOUT TO TRAVEL, to whom his knowledge of the Fine Arts and Sketching would be of value.—Address J. R., care of Mr. Cates, 7, Whitehall-yard, London, S.W., who will also answer any inquiries.

DR. KINKEL'S GERMAN CLASSES for LADIES will recommence in the second week of October,

at his house, 23, Bloomfield-road, Paddington, W. The LECTURES on MEDIEVAL and MODERN ART will begin on Thursday, October 10, at half-past 3, in the Theatre of the South Kensington Museum. The LECTURES on ANCIENT ART to begin January 8, at Dr. Kinkel's house.—Particulars in the Prospectus.

HOME EDUCATION.—A Lady, residing in an exceedingly healthy neighbourhood (with railway com-

munication), wishes to RECEIVE THREE or MORE YOUNG LADIES to EDUCATE with her Daughter, aged 13 years.—Apply by letter to ALPHA, care of Mr. Joseph Lee, Billiter-square, London.

UNIVERSITY of EDINBURGH.—A Clergyman has Vacancies for TWO YOUNG GENTLE-

MEN attending the University, to whom the advantages of Home will be given. Reference.—Professor Blackie, Edinburgh University.—Address M. A., 25, Stafford-street, Edinburgh.

GERMAN, French, Italian.—Dr. ALTSCHUL, Author of 'First German Reading-Book,' dedicated to Her

Grace the Duchess of Sutherland, &c. M. Philolog. Soc., Prof. Eloquence.—TWO LANGUAGES TAUGHT in the same Lesson, or alternately, on the same Terms as One, at the pupils' or at his house. Each language spoken in his PRIVATE Lessons, and select CLASSES for Ladies and Gentlemen. Preparation for all ordinary pursuits of life, the Universities, Army and Civil Service Examinations.—9, OLD BOND-STREET, PICCADILLY.

MONS. TOURIER'S FRENCH CLASSES FOR LADIES, at Islington, Highgate, Notting-hill, Ken-

sington, Hammersmith, Richmond, and his residence, 41, Manchester-street, W. His ANNUAL CLASS for GOVERNESSES begins Saturday, October the 13th, at half-past Five.—Monsieur Tourrier is the Author of 'French as Spoken,' 'The Model Book,' 'Self-Teaching French Grammar,' 'Juvenile Grammar,' &c.

TO STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS and Others.—On the South Coast.—Messrs. BAYLY & NEWMAN are directed to SELL the TRADE of a BOOKSELLER and STATIONER, together with a PUBLIC LIBRARY. The concern is situated in a most fashionable town, and can be had for 4000.—Apply to Messrs. BAYLY & NEWMAN, Auctioneers and Valuers, 10, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

STAINED GLASS AND WALL PAINTING.

Notice of Removal.

MESSRS. CLAYTON & BELL,
(Late of 24, Cardington-street, Fuston-square.)

Have Removed to
311, REGENT-STREET, W.
(Adjoining the Polytechnic Institution.)

Premises affording them accommodation and facilities more completely suited to the necessities of their work than were attainable at their old establishment.

PARCELS, TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

By WHEATLEY & CO.'S (Late Waghorn's) Parcel Express, Passenger, and Insurance Agency.

DAILY.—To the Continent, Spain.

WEEKLY.—Portugal, Mediterranean, Egypt, Arabia, Africa, Canada, America.

MONTHLY.—Australia, New Zealand, Cape Colony, Western Africa, Mexico, Brazil, Pacific.

Tariffs, with through rates to 500 places, apply at 33, Regent-street, S.W.; 3, Chapel, Regent-street, W.; 156, Cheapside, E.C.; and the Chief Office, 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

LEONARD & CO., BOOK-TRADE AUCTIONEERS,
BOSTON, UNITED STATES.

The Subscribers, chosen by the Publishers of Boston to conduct the Trade Sales in that city, respectively solicit consignments of Books and other Literary Property, either for their regular Sales during the business season, or the Autumn Trade Sales in August. Refer to—

Tribner & Co., London.
Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

Sales by Auction

The Extensive and Valuable Library of the late
THOMAS RAW, Esq., of Islington.

MR. HODGSON has received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at his New Rooms, the corner of Fleet-street and Chancery-lane, on MONDAY, October 14, and four following days, at half-past 12, the Extensive and Valuable LIBRARY of the late THOMAS RAW, Esq., of Islington, comprising important County Histories, scarce Topographical and Antiquarian Works, including Dugdale's Warwickshire, Hutchins's Durham, Cumberland and Northumberland, Collinson's Somerset, Blomefield's Norfolk, and Hasted's Kent—Early Voyages and Travels—Books relating to America, Irish History, the Civil War, Cromwell, Quakerism, and other interesting historical matters—Biography, Plays, Poetry, Fables, and Books of Emulation, Curious Tracts, Pamphlets, and Tracts—French, Italian and German Literature—English Works in History, Politics, Law, Medicine and Botany—Prints and Books of Prints, some curious and rare—80 vols. of Parliamentary Reports, &c.

To be viewed, and Catalogues had.

Books, Microscopes, Opera-glasses, &c.

MR. J. C. STEVENS will SELL by AUCTION, at his Great Room, 38, King-street, Covent-garden, on FRIDAY, October 15, at half-past 12 precisely, a SMALL LIBRARY, containing many Scientific Works by celebrated Authors, Microscopes and Objects for dissection, Magic-lantern Slides, Opera-glasses, double and single barrel Guns, and a variety of Miscellaneous Articles.

May be viewed on the day prior and morning of Sale, and Catalogues had.

ADVERTISEMENTS must be sent early, if for insertion of the same WEEKLY LLOYD'S WEEKLY LONDON NEWS, which, since its REDUCTION in PRICE, and great improvement in every department, has increased its circulation to the enormous amount of FOUR HUNDRED and NINETY THOUSAND COPIES.

TO ALL WHO HAVE FARMS OR GARDENS.
Price 5d., stamped 6d.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE, and AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE,

(The HORTICULTURAL PART Edited by Prof. LINDLEY.)
of SATURDAY, October 6th, contains Articles on—

Agri-culture, German	Harvest in Berks, by T. Fordham
Apple tree, unfowering	Harvest dates, by C. M. Caldecott
Apricots	Lappin's roses, by Wm. Foy
Aproria, vitality of an, by W. Telford	Maple, variegated
Australian farming	Northampton Farmers' Club
Berkheim Farm	Orchard houses, by W. P. A.
Barks, noticed	Orchard houses, roof openings in, by T. Rivers
Bucot Park	Pans Exhibitions, by B.
Calves, rearing of	Petunias, double
Cherophyllum bulbosum	Pink, hybrid
Cheese manufacture	Plothing match
Cider famine	Potatoes, to store seed
Clothes, incombustible, by Dr. Cormac	Poultry, prices of
Conifers, manuring, by Shirley Hibberd	Rearing of calves
Cumberland Agricul. Society	Roses, autumn outtings of
Entomological Society	Sewage, Wallace Eyre on
Farm, Berkheim	Sewage, disinfection of
Farm buildings	Steam-engines, by J. J. Mechi
Farming, Australian	Strawberries, propagating, by H. W. Bulkeley
Ferns	Temple Museum
Fertilization, insect	Trade lists.
Fire	
Floral Magazine	
German agriculture	

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE and AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE contains, in addition to the above, the Covent-garden, Mark-lane, Smithfield, Newgate, and Liverpool prices, with returns from the Potato, Hop, Hay, Coal, Timber, Bark, Wool, and Seed Markets, and a complete Newspaper, with a condensed Account of all the Transactions of the Week.

In accordance with the wishes of Farmers, Millers, and others, interested in the Corn Trade, an Edition is published in time for post every Monday Afternoon, containing a Full Report of the Mark-lane and Smithfield Markets of the day.

ORDER of any Newsvender.—OFFICE for Advertisements, 41, Wellington-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. CCXX., is published THIS DAY.

Contents.

- I. SHELLEY'S LIFE AND CHARACTER.
- II. LIFE, ENTERPRISE, AND PERIL IN COAL-MINES.
- III. THE IMMUTABILITY OF THE LAWS OF NATURE.
- IV. NEWTON AS A SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERER.
- V. GROWTH OF ENGLISH POETRY.
- VI. PLUTARCH.
- VII. EDUCATION OF THE POOR.
- VIII. ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE.
- IX. ADJUSTMENT OF THE CHURCH-RATE QUESTION.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

Just published, dedicated to the Clergy, &c., price 1s. 6d.

PUBLIC READING: the Causes of its Defects, and the certain Means for their Removal. By ALEXANDER BELL, Professor of Education. Nisbet & Co. Berners-street.

Now ready, the 34th Thousand, post 8vo. price 7s. 6d.

SOYER'S MODERN HOUSEWIFE. Comprising Receipts for the Economic and Judicious Preparation of Every Meal of the Day, and for the Nursery and Sick Room. By the late ALEXIS SOYER. With Illustrations on Wood, &c.

Should be in the hands of every keeper of a kitchen and larder in the kingdom.—Lancet.

Also, by the same Author,

SOYER'S GASTRONOMIC REGENERATOR; or, System of Cookery for the Kitchens of the Wealthy. With Plates. Ninth Edition, 8vo. 15s. cloth. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Stationers' Hall-court.

Just published, price only 14s. richly bound in cloth, in 1 thick vol. 8vo. (760 pp.), with Twenty-six Plates of Fac-similes.

LECTURES on the MS. MATERIALS of ANCIENT IRISH HISTORY. By EUGENE O'CURRY, M.R.I.A., Professor of Irish History and Archaeology in the Catholic University of Ireland. Dublin: James Duffy, 7, Wellington-quay, and 22, Paternoster-row, London.

Now ready, price 4s.

CHRIST SUFFERING AS MAN HOW MADE TO MANKIND THE ONE PEACE-MAKING and ALL-EMBRACING ATONEMENT FOR SIN: an ARGUMENT from SCRIPTURE ONLY, drawn up as an Appendix to Two Sermons, Published as Preached in the District Church of St. Paul's, Hampstead.

By THOMAS WILLIAMSON PEILE, D.D., Incumbent of that Church and District, Late Vicar of Luton, Beds, and sometime Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Rivingtons, Waterloo-place, London.

Second Edition, in crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth. With 3 Lithographic Plates—several hundred Illustrative Diagrams—Specimens of Plaiting and Cutting Paper, &c. &c.

A PRACTICAL GUIDE to the ENGLISH KINDER GARTEN (CHILDREN'S GARDEN), for the Use of Mothers, Nursery Governesses, and Infant Teachers; containing an Exposition of Froebel's System of Infant Training; and a great variety of Instructive and Amusing Games, and Industrial and Gymnastic Exercises; also numerous Songs, set to Music, and arranged to Gymnastic Exercises.

By J. H. & BERTHA RONGE. J. S. Hodson & Son, 22, Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn. The LIST OF TOYS may be had on application.

Now ready, in fcap. 8vo. (with Map of Confederate Europe), price 7s. 6d. cloth.

THE NEW KORAN; or, Text-Book of Turkish Reformers, in the Teaching and Example of their esteemed Master, JAIDÖ MORATA.

The book of the Syrian prophet opens a gateway through what has hitherto been considered an insurmountable barrier to Muslim progress. It separates spiritual religion from dead forms and superstitions; offers a common ground of reconciliation to Christians, Jews and Turks; and promises to bring about, by moral and pacific means, a far more important reformation in the East than is likely to be effected by Abdul-Azis or the sword of the Wahabites.

London: Geo. Manwaring, 3, King William-street, Strand.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S NEW CLASS-BOOK FOR COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

This day is published, crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d.

AN ELEMENTARY TREATISE on the THEORY OF EQUATIONS.

With a Collection of Examples. By L. TODD HUNTER, M.A., Fellow and Principal Mathematical Lecturer of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Macmillan & Co. Cambridge; and 22, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London.

In the press,

THE VICTORIA REGIA. Dedicated by special permission to Her Majesty the Queen. Edited by ADELAIDE A. PROCTER. Printed and published by Emily Faithfull & Co. at the Victoria Press.

This Volume, printed by women, will contain Original Contributions by the following Eminent Writers:—Alfred Tennyson, W. M. Thackeray, Anthony Trollope, Coventry Patmore, John Forster, Harriet Martineau, Barry Cornwall, R. M. Milnes, Rev. C. Kingsley, Rev. F. Maurice, Julia Kavanagh, Geraldine Jewsbury, Mrs. Grote, Dinah Mulock, James Lowell, the Author of 'Paul Ferroll,' the Author of 'A Lost Love,' J. B. Venables, Matthew Arnold, &c.

Super-royal 8vo. cloth, 11. 1s.; morocco, 11. 10s.

Also, in the press,

SIGHTS and STORIES: an Illustrated Christmas Book for Boys and Girls. By AMELIA B. EDWARDS. Crown 8vo. price 5s.

POST-OFFICE SAVINGS' BANKS: a Few Plain Words concerning them. By FRANK IVES SCUDDAMORE. The Thirty-fifth Thousand now ready, with complete List of all Post-Office Savings' Banks in the London District, and of those in each County of England and Wales.

Price 1d. each, or 5s. per 100 copies. Printed and published by Emily Faithfull & Co., Victoria Press Office, 9, Great Cornhill-street; Shaw & Co. 46, Paternoster-row; and all Booksellers. The usual allowance to the Trade.

The Welsh Edition, with List of Welsh Offices, is also ready.

Now ready, in 8vo. price 2s. 6d. sewed.
CROESUS, KING OF LYDIA: a Tragedy, in Five Acts. By MORRIS RICHARDS. Second Edition, revised by the Author.
London: Longman, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

In crown 8vo. with 486 Figures on Wood, price 12s.

A GLOSSARY of MINERALOGY. By HENRY WILLIAM BRISTOW, F.G.S., of the Geological Survey of Great Britain.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Just published, in fcap. 8vo. with Illustrations, price 3s. 6d.

CORDON-TRAINING OF FRUIT-TREES, Diagonal, Vertical, Spiral and Horizontal, adapted to the Orchard-House and Open-Air Culture. By the Rev. T. COLLINGS BRISHAUT.

"I like your book very much; it will do much good, and teach people to think before they prune."—Thomas Rivers, Author of 'The Rose Amateur's Guide,' to the Author.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

COOPER'S SURGICAL DICTIONARY BY LANE AND OTHERS.

Now ready, Volume I. in 8vo. price 25s.

COOPER'S DICTIONARY of PRACTICAL SURGERY and ENCYCLOPEDIA of SURGICAL SCIENCE. New Edition, brought down to the Present Time, by SAMUEL A. LANE, Surgeon to St. Mary's and Consulting Surgeon to the Lock Hospitals; Lecturer on Clinical Surgery at St. Mary's Hospital; assisted by various eminent Surgeons. In Two Volumes. Volume the First.

London: Longman, Green and Co.; Simpkin, Marshall and Co.; Whittaker and Co.; Houlston and Wright; H. Remshaw; J. Churchill; Bickers and Bush; G. Routledge and Co.; W. Tegg; J. Waller; Hall and Co.; W. Allen; J. Cornish; and C. Daly. Edinburgh: C. and Black; and Macphail, Stewart and Co. Dublin: Hodges, Smith and Co.; and Fannin and Co.

This day, Second Edition, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

SERMONS PREACHED IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY. By R. CHENEVIX TRENCH, D.D., Dean of Westminster.

London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

This day, 3s. bound with red edges.

NIGHT LESSONS FROM SCRIPTURE. Compiled by the Author of 'Amy Herbert.'

London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

This day, demy 8vo. 8s. 6d.

COMMENTARY on the EPISTLES to the SEVEN CHURCHES in ASIA. By RICHARD CHENEVIX TRENCH, D.D., Dean of Westminster.

London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

This day, Second Edition, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

HISTORICAL LECTURES on the LIFE of OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST. Being the Hulsean Lectures for the Year 1859. By C. J. ELLICOTT, B.D., Dean of Exeter, and Professor of Divinity, King's College, London.

London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

Fifth Edition, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

BACON'S ESSAYS, with Annotations. By RICHARD WHATLEY, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin.

London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

Seventh Edition, bound, 6s.

A SCHOOL HISTORY of ENGLAND: with a Copious Chronology, Tables of Contemporary Sovereigns, and Questions for Examination. Abridged from the 'Family History of England.'

London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

Second Edition, Revised, 8vo. 15s.

THE INSTITUTES of JUSTINIAN: with English Introduction, Translation, and Notes. By THOS. C. SANDARS, M.A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

This day, in fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

THE BEATITUDES.—Abasement before God—Sorrow for Sin—Meekness of Spirit—Desire for Holiness—Gentleness—Purity of Heart—The Peacemaker—Sufferings for Christ. By JOHN S. B. MONSELL, LL.D., Rural Dean, and Vicar of Egham; Author of 'Spiritual Songs,' 'Parish Musings,' &c.

London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

On the 15th, complete in 3 vols. 8vo. 2l. 4s.

THE GREEK TESTAMENT: with NOTES, Grammatical and Etymological. By WILLIAM WEBSTER, M.A., late of King's College, London, and formerly Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge; and WILLIAM FRANCIS WILKINSON, M.A., Vicar of St. Werburgh's, Derby, formerly Theological Tutor in Cheltenham College.

Vol. I. THE FOUR GOSPELS and ACTS of the APOSTLES. 11. Vol. II. THE EPISTLES and the APOCALYPSE. 11. 4s.

London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

Fifth Edition, 8vo. 16s.

AN EXPOSITION of the THIRTY-NINE ARTICLES. By E. HAROLD BROWNE, M.A., Norwician Professor of Divinity, Cambridge.

Also, fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS on PROFESSOR BROWNE'S EXPOSITION of the ARTICLES. By J. GORIE, M.A.

London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

A CRITICAL and GRAMMATICAL COMMENTARY on ST. PAUL'S EPISTLES. By CHARLES J. ELLICOTT, B.D., Dean of Exeter, and Professor of Divinity, King's College, London.

I. GALATIANS. Second Edition, enlarged. 8s. 6d. II. EPHESIANS. Second Edition, enlarged. 8s. 6d. III. PASTORAL EPISTLES. Second Edition, enlarged. 10s. 6d. IV. PHILIPPIANS, COLOSSIANS, and PHILEMON. Second Edition. 10s. 6d. V. THESSALONIANS. 7s. 6d.

London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

THE PRIMITIVE and PRESENT STATE
of MAN. In Blank Verse. 1s. By Rev. RD. GASCOYNE,
M.A., Bath.
Wertheim, Macintosh & Hunt, London.

PARIS.—THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.
—THE BUILDER of THIS DAY, price 4d., contains:
Fine View of the Wooden Building for Exhibition 1862—What
Paris Teaches Us—On Pedestals for Monuments—Chichester
Cathedral and Restoration—Old and New Baths (with View)
Report on Public Buildings—The Thames Embankment—Origin
of Tramways—Ventilation of Coal-vaults—Original Altar-stones—
Masters and Workmen—Cathedrals—Church-building News—
Stained Glass—Provincial News—Competitions, &c.—Office: 1,
York-street, Covent-garden; and all Booksellers.

THE QUEEN, of SATURDAY, October 12th,
contains, amongst other Illustrations—A Dalecarlian Mother
taking her Child to be baptized—The First Prizes at the Great Dog
Show—The Princess Mary of Cambridge—Portrait of the Earl of
Eglinton—An Illustration of the "Female Labour" Question—
Dancing in Sydney—Mary Queen of Scots.

TWO SUPPLEMENTS.

I. Four Pages, containing Directions for making Paper Flowers,
with 15 Illustrations of the various Tools required, and Diagrams,
&c. of the different Petals, &c. of the Rose—Mat or Footstool in
Braiding and Velvet Appliqué—Antimacassar in Venetian Em-
broidery, on Muslin and Net.
II. Bengal Rose, printed in Colours, designed to illustrate the
Art of making Paper Flowers.
To be had of all Booksellers, and from the Office on receipt of
six stamps.
London: 248, Strand, W.C.

Just published, price 6s. The

NATIONAL REVIEW. No. XXVI.

Contents.

- I. PRINCIPLE AND NO-PRINCIPLE IN FOREIGN POLICY.
- II. MEDIEVAL ENGLISH LITERATURE:—PIERS PLOUGHMAN.
- III. THE GREAT ARABIAN.
- IV. BRITISH COLUMBIA.
- V. DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES AND ELSIE VENNER.
- VI. THE SCIENCE OF LANGUAGE.
- VII. STREET BALLADS.
- VIII. TRACTS FOR PRIESTS AND PEOPLE.
- IX. IS COTTON KING?
- X. THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION AT THE PRESENT CRISIS.
- XI. BOOKS OF THE QUARTER SUITABLE FOR READING-SOCIETIES.

MR. DICKENS'S NEW WORK.

The FOURTH EDITION, in 3 vols. of
GREAT EXPECTATIONS.
By CHARLES DICKENS.

MR. HARRISON AINSWORTH'S NEW WORK.

In 3 vols. post 8vo.
THE CONSTABLE OF THE TOWER:
AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE.
By WILLIAM HARRISON AINSWORTH.
With Illustrations by Gilbert.

This day is published the THIRD EDITION, fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

TANNHÄUSER;

Or, THE BATTLE OF THE BARDS: a Poem.
By NEVILLE TEMPLE and EDWARD TREVOR.

Post 8vo. with Illustrations, 10s. 6d.

A CRUISE in the CLAYMORE on
the COAST OF SYRIA
DURING THE PRESENT TROUBLES.
By Mrs. HARVEY.

Just published, price 7s. 6d.

THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP. Vol. II.

With the Original Illustrations.
Forming the New Volume of the "Illustrated Library Edition
of Mr. Charles Dickens's Works."

MR. ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S NEW SERIAL.

Just published, Part VIII. price 1s. of

ORLEY FARM: a Tale.

By ANTHONY TROLLOPE,
Author of 'Framley Parsonage,' 'Dr. Thorne,' 'Barchester
Towers,' &c.
With Two Illustrations by J. E. Millais, A.R.A.

Nearly ready, in 2 vols. post 8vo.

THE DUTCH AT HOME.

ESSAYS from the REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

By ALPHONSE ESQUIROS,
Author of 'The English at Home.'

Translated and Edited by LASCELLES WRAXALL.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Geology in Holland. | 6. Pauperism and Charity. |
| 2. Dutch Manners. | 7. The Universities. |
| 3. The Peat-Beds. | 8. The Jews in Holland. |
| 4. The Fisheries. | 9. Zoological Gardens. |
| 5. Whales and Whaling. | 10. A Page of Dutch History. |

CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

COMPLETION OF THE ENGLISH CYCLOPÆDIA.

CONDUCTED BY

CHARLES KNIGHT.

IN FOUR DIVISIONS, each complete in itself.

In 4 vols. cloth, 2l. 2s.; or half morocco, 2l. 10s.

THE CYCLOPÆDIA OF GEOGRAPHY.

In 6 vols. cloth, 3l.; or 3 vols. half morocco, 3l. 12s.

THE CYCLOPÆDIA OF BIOGRAPHY.

In 4 vols. cloth, 2l. 2s.; or 2 vols. half morocco, 2l. 10s.

THE CYCLOPÆDIA OF NATURAL HISTORY.

In 8 vols. cloth, 4l. 16s.; or 4 vols. half morocco, 5l. 12s.

THE CYCLOPÆDIA OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

*** For full details, see Prospectus, which may be had
from the Publishers, or through any Bookseller.

"As regards the contents of this Cyclopædia, it is, how-
ever, impossible to give any sufficient impression of an
aggregate which includes somewhere or other all the in-
formation generally required upon every conceivable topic.
A good Encyclopædia, as everyone knows, is a compendious
library; and, though students may require further informa-
tion upon some points than its summaries contain, even
students will be surprised, in this instance, to find the
materials at their disposal when they once adopt the habit
of resorting to its pages. For all practical purposes, a
large proportion of the articles may be said to be ex-
haustive. They are accurate to a degree, which will strike
even those who know what pains have been taken to render
them so; and, as they are concise as well as full, every
column being rammed like a sky-rocket, the owner has a
reservoir out of all proportion to the library-shelves it will
occupy."—*Times*, Oct. 4, 1861.

"Upon the whole, then, we are able to speak very
favourably of this new Cyclopædia. Its great recommen-
dation is not its comparative cheapness (though the cost
only averages about half-a-guinea a volume), but its
originality, completeness, and general trustworthiness. We
may express a hope that its enterprising Publisher will
have no reason to regret his considerable venture. He is
not likely, we think, to have to complain of want of patron-
age, if it is sufficiently remembered that any one of his
four great Divisions may be purchased separately as a work
complete in itself. Few may be able to afford the whole
series; but there are many who will be glad to procure, for
example, a Biographical Dictionary, while others will re-
quire, for their peculiar tastes or studies, the Geographical
Cyclopædia, or that of the Arts and Sciences, or of Natu-
ral History."—*Saturday Review*, Sept. 28, 1861.

London: BRADBURY & EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street,
Fleet-street, E.C.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, 10s.

ARCHIVES of MEDICINE. No. IX.
price 2s. 6d. Now ready.
London: John Churchill.

Just published, Second Edition, price 1s.

REMARKS and SUGGESTIONS on the
INSTITUTION and SYSTEM of MADHOUSES in
ENGLAND.

By H. BRIMFIELD, Esq.

London: Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange.

Now ready, in 12mo. size, price 6s. 6d. cloth,

A SCHOOL EDITION OF

DR. OLLENDORFF'S FRENCH METHOD.
London: Whittaker & Co. and Dulau & Co.

NEW VOLUME OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL CLASSICS
Now ready, price 3s. 6d. cloth,

THE GERMANIA and AGRICOLA of
TACITUS, with English Notes. By the Rev. PERCIVAL
FROST, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.
London: Whittaker & Co. and George Bell.

Second Edition, price 1s.; or post free for 13 stamps.

A GUIDE to INDIAN INVESTMENTS.
By a MANCHESTER MAN. With an Introduction ex-
posing the Hollowness of Indian Guarantees.
Tribner & Co. Paternoster-row.

Fourth Edition, price 1s. cloth, red edges.

THE NEW TESTAMENT, from Griesbach's
Text. By SAMUEL SHARPE.
Hatfield, Tottenham-court-road.

JOHNSTON'S EDUCATIONAL MAPS.

THE BRITISH ISLES. Uniform with the
First and Second Series. Size, 50 by 42 inches. Price,
coloured, on rollers, 10s. unvarnished; or 12s. varnished.
Detailed Catalogues of all these Works free on application.

W. & A. K. Johnston, Geographers to the Queen, Edinburgh;
E. Stanford, 6, Charing Cross, London.

Crown 8vo. illustrated, price 7s. 6d.

MALTA, under the PHŒNICIANS,
KNIGHTS, and TALLACK.
Author of 'Friendly Sketches in America.'

"It [the book] is probably the best Guide the intended visitor to
Malta can take with him. In a tone partly historical, partly
scientific, partly antiquarian, and everywhere religious, the author
tells us about all that is interesting in Malta, from the Bakery to
the Religious Procession of Passion Week; from the Cabiri to the
hammer-headed sharks."—*Literary Gazette*.
"A very valuable and interesting little volume."
Morning Herald.

London: A. W. Bennett, 5, Bishopsgate-street Without, E.C.

Mr. Newby's New Publications.

2 vols. demy 8vo.

The TURKISH EMPIRE in its RELA-
TIONS with CHRISTIANITY and CIVILIZATION. By
R. R. MADDEN, F.R.C.S. M.R.I.A., Author of 'Travels in
Turkey, Egypt, and Syria,' 'The Life of Savonarola,' 'Memo-
irs of the Countess of Blessington,' &c.

NEW NOVELS.

The ANCHORET of MONTSEERAT.
By Mrs. KELLY, Daughter of the late Mrs. Sherwood, Author
of 'The Lady of the Manor,' &c. 3 vols. 31s. 6d. [This day.]

The FRIGATE and the LUGGER: a
Romance of the Sea. By C. F. ARMSTRONG, Author of
'The Two Midshipmen,' 'The Cruise of the Daring,' 'The
Medora,' &c. 3 vols. 31s. 6d. [Just ready.]

The COST of a CORONET: a Romance
of Modern Life. By J. M'GREGOR ALLAN, Author of
'The Intellectual Severance of Men and Women,' &c. 2 vols.
31s. [Just ready.]

CONSTANCE DALE. 2 vols. 21s.

"The Author of 'John Halifax' will find a powerful rival in
Charlotte Hardcastle. This book, like Miss Mulock's, displays
the impress of a master mind; it is striking, not only for original
ideas, for unusual talent, but great genius."—*Advertiser*.
"The story commends itself not less by the unimpeachable
morality than by the agreeable style in which it is written. It
cannot fail to be deeply interesting to the reader of fiction."
Observer.

CULVERLEY RISE. By Julia Corner,
Author of 'The Histories of England, France, Spain,' &c.
3 vols. 31s. 6d.

"It will increase the reputation of Miss Corner."—*Observer*.

LIFE in the LAND of the FIRE-
WORSHIPER. Edited by FREDRIKA BREMER.
2 vols. [Second Edition, just ready.]

"It will not fail to interest every intelligent reader."—*Observer*.
"It amuses, enlivens and instructs."—*Globe*.
"This book stands out—with air, light and colour—a true literary
success."—*Spectator*.

VICTORIA AS I FOUND IT: During
Five Years of Adventure in Melbourne, on the Roads, and
the Gold Fields. By HENRY BROWN. 1 vol. post 8vo.
10s. 6d. [Just ready.]

The MANUAL of HAPPINESS. By
the Rev. HENRY BARRY, A.M., Rector of Draycot, Wilts,
Author of 'Cesar and the Britons,' &c. Edited by his
DAUGHTER, Author of 'Mabel,' 'Cross Roads,' &c. Price 5s.
[In the Press.]

Madame d'EGVILLE MICHAU's TREAS-
URE on DEPORTMENT and DANCING. Price 1s. 6d.

"We recommend this little brochure, with its unpretending
common sense, to the perusal of parents and guardians."
Athenæum.

HISTORICAL LESSONS: in English
and French. By the Author of 'Lessons on Objects,' &c.
Price 3s. 6d. [In the Press.]

MESSRS. BELL & DALDY'S NEW BOOKS.

CHRISTMAS with the POETS:

A COLLECTION of ENGLISH POETRY RELATING to the FESTIVAL of CHRISTMAS. Illustrated by Birket Foster, and with numerous Initial Letters and Borders beautifully printed in gold and colours by Edmund Evans. New and improved Edition. Super-royal 8vo. Ornamental binding, 21s.; antique morocco, 31s. 6d. [Shortly.]

NURSERY CAROLS.

Containing 120 new Nursery Songs, and 120 new Pictures. Imperial 16mo. ornamental binding, 3s. 6d. [In the Press.]

LITTLE MAGGIE and her BROTHER.

By Mrs. GEORGE HOOPER, Author of 'Recollections of Mrs. Anderson's School,' &c. Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Immediately.

CAVALIERS and ROUNDHEADS.

By J. G. EDGAR, Author of 'Sea Kings and Naval Heroes.' Illustrated by Amy Butts. Fcap. 8vo. 5s. [Just ready.]

LITTLE MARY'S TREASURY of ELEMENTARY KNOWLEDGE.

Illustrated with more than 400 Pictures. Imperial 16mo. cloth, 5s. gilt edges. [Shortly.]

THE CHILDREN'S PICTURE-BOOK of USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

With 120 Illustrations. Uniform with the 'Children's Bible Picture-Book.' Royal 16mo. 5s. [Shortly.]

GUESSING STORIES;

Or, the SURPRISING ADVENTURES of the MAN with the EXTRA PAIR of EYES. A Book for Young People. By a COUNTRY PARSON. Super-royal 16mo. 3s. [Just published.]

THE BOOK of COMMON PRAYER.

Ornamented with Head-pieces and Initial Letters specially designed for this Edition. Printed in red and black at the Cambridge University Press. 32mo.

Also, a LARGE-PAPER EDITION, crown 8vo. [Shortly.]

THE ACTS and WRITINGS of the APOSTLES.

By C. PICKERING CLARKE, M.A., late Curate of Teddington. Post 8vo. Vol. I. with Map. [Ready.]

THE BOOK of PSALMS:

A New Translation, with Introductions and Notes, Critical and Explanatory. By the Rev. J. J. STEWART PERCOWNE, B.D., Fellow of C. C. College, Cambridge, and Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Norwich. 8vo. [In the Press.]

BISHOP BUTLER'S SERMONS and REMAINS:

With MEMOIR. By the Rev. E. STEERE, LL.D. Fcap. 8vo. 6s. [Shortly.]

A COURSE of DOCTRINAL SERMONS for every Sunday in the Year.

By the Rev. M. F. SADLER, M.A., Vicar of Bridgewater. Author of 'The Sacrament of Responsibility,' and 'The Second Adam and the New Birth.' Fcap. 8vo. Vol. I. Advent to Trinity. [Shortly.]

THE SECOND ADAM and the NEW BIRTH;

Or, the DOCTRINE of BAPTISM as contained in Holy Scripture. By the Rev. M. F. SADLER, M.A. Third Edition, greatly enlarged. Fcap. 8vo. [Shortly.]

THE SPIRIT of the HEBREW POETRY.

By ISAAC TAYLOR, Esq., Author of 'The Natural History of Enthusiasm,' 'Ultimate Civilization,' &c. 8vo. 10s. 6d. [Just ready.]

PAPERS on PREACHING and PUBLIC SPEAKING.

By a WYKEHAMIST. Fcap. 8vo. 5s.

This volume is an enlargement and extension, with corrections, of the Papers which appeared in 'The Guardian' in 1859-60. [Just published.]

A Second Edition, enlarged, of HOME LIFE of ENGLISH LADIES in the SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

By the Author of 'Magdalen Stafford.' Fcap. 8vo. 6s. [Ready.]

GIFTS and GRACES.

A New Tale. By the Author of 'The Rose and the Lotus.' Post 8vo. [In the Press.]

DOMESTIC LIFE in PALESTINE,

With especial REFERENCE to the HABITS and CUSTOMS of WOMEN. By M. E. ROGERS. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d. [Shortly.]

"THE OLD FOLKS FROM HOME,"

Or, A HOLIDAY in IRELAND in 1861. By Mrs. GATTY. Post 8vo. [In the Press.]

AMONG the TARTAR TENTS;

Or, THE LOST FATHERS. A Tale. By ANNE BOWMAN. Author of 'Esperanza,' 'The Boy Voyagers,' &c. With Illustrations. [Shortly.]

A Sixth Edition of LEGENDS and LYRICS.

By ADELAIDE ANNE PROCTER. Fcap. 5s. Antique or best plain morocco, 10s. 6d. [Shortly.]

Also a Second Edition of the SECOND SERIES.

Fcap. 5s.; morocco, 10s. 6d. [Just published.]

CIVILIZATION CONSIDERED as a SCIENCE in RELATION to its ESSENCE, its ELEMENTS and its END.

By GEORGE HARRIS, F.S.A., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Author of 'The Life of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke.' 8vo. 12s. [Immediately.]

THE EARLY and MIDDLE AGES of ENGLAND.

By C. H. PEARSON, M.A., Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and Professor of Modern History, King's College, London. 8vo. 12s. [Ready.]

THE MECHANICS of CONSTRUCTION;

Including the THEORIES on the STRENGTH of MATERIALS, ROOFS, ARCHES, and SUSPENSION BRIDGES. With numerous Examples. By STEPHEN FENWICK, Esq., of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. 8vo. 12s. [Just published.]

HANDBOOK of the SLIDE-RULE,

Showing its Applicability to Arithmetic (including Interest and Annuities) and Mensuration (Superficial and Solid, including Land Surveying. With numerous Examples and Useful Tables. By W. H. BAYLEY, H.M. East India Civil Service. 12mo. 6s. [Ready.]

BELL & DALDY'S POCKET VOLUMES.

A Series of Select Works of Favourite Authors.

The intention of the Publishers is to produce a Series of Volumes adapted for general reading, moderate in price, compact and elegant in form, and executed in a style fitting them to be permanently preserved.

They do not profess to compete with the so-called cheap volumes. They believe that a cheapness which is attained by the use of inferior type and paper, and absence of editorial care, and which results in volumes that no one cares to keep, is a false cheapness. They desire rather to produce books superior in quality, and relatively as cheap.

Each volume will be carefully revised by a competent editor, and printed at the Chiswick Press on fine paper, with new type, and ornaments and initial letters specially designed for this series.

The POCKET VOLUMES will include all classes of Literature, both copyright and non-copyright: Biography, History, Voyages, Travels, Poetry, sacred and secular, Books of Adventure, and Fiction. They will include Translations of Foreign Books, and also such American Literature as may be considered worthy of adoption.

The Publishers desire to respect the moral claims of authors who cannot secure legal copyright in this country, and to remunerate equitably those whose works they may reprint. The books will be issued at short intervals, in paper covers, at various prices, from 1s. to 3s. 6d., and well bound in cloth, at 6d. per volume extra. Also in superior bindings for Presents and Prizes.

Now Ready,

Southey's Life of Nelson, 2s. 6d. Longfellow's Poems, 2s. 6d.
George Herbert's Poems, 2s. Milton's Paradise Lost, 2s. 6d.
George Herbert's Works, 2s. Milton's Paradise Regained, 2s. 6d.
Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare, 2s. 6d. and other Poems, 2s. 6d.

Other Works are in Preparation.

THE PROMISES of JESUS CHRIST. Illustrated by Albert H. Warren. Second Edition. Ornamental cloth, 15s.; antique morocco elegant, 21s.

THE ILLUSTRATED EDITION of MRS. GATTY'S

PARABLES from NATURE; with Notes on the Natural History. Illustrated by W. Holman Hunt, Otto Speckter, C. W. Cope, R.A., E. Warren, W. Millais, and H. Calderon. 8vo. Ornamental cloth, 10s. 6d.; antique morocco elegant, 11. 1s.

Mrs. Alfred Gatty's Popular Works.

"We should not be doing justice to the highest class of juvenile fiction were we to omit, as particularly worthy of attention at this season, the whole series of Mrs. Gatty's admirable books. They are quite *au genre*, and deserve the widest possible circulation."—*Literary Churchman*

PARABLES from NATURE. 16mo. with Illustrations. Ninth Edition, 2s. 6d. Separately: First Series, 1s. 6d.; Second Series, 2s.

RED SNOW, and other Parables from Nature, Third Series, with Illustrations. 16mo. 3s.

WORLDS NOT REALIZED. 16mo. Second Edition. 2s.

PROVERBS ILLUSTRATED. 16mo. with Illustrations. Third Edition. 2s.

"* These Little Works have been found useful for Sunday reading in the family circle, and to be both instructive and interesting to school children."

AUNT JUDY'S TALES. Illustrated by Clara S. Lane. Fcap. 8vo. Third Edition. 2s. 6d.

THE HUMAN FACE DIVINE, and other Tales. With Illustrations by C. S. Lane. Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

THE FAIRY GODMOTHERS and other Tales. Third Edition. Fcap. 8vo. with Frontispiece, 2s. 6d.

LEGENDARY TALES. Fcap. 8vo. with Illustrations by Phila. 5s.

THE POOR INCUMBENT. Fcap. 8vo. Sewed, 1s.; cloth, 1s. 6d.

ANDERSEN'S TALES for CHILDREN.

Translated by A. WEHNERT. With 105 Illustrations by E. H. Wehnert, W. Thomas, and others. Small 8vo. cloth, gilt edges, 7s. 6d.

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY for YOUNG PEOPLE.

Cloth, gilt edges, 5s.; with Coloured Illustrations. 8s.

THE CHILDREN'S PICTURE-BOOK of GOOD and GREAT MEN. Illustrated with 50 large Engravings.

THE CHILDREN'S PICTURE-BOOK of ENGLISH HISTORY. Illustrated with 60 large Engravings.

THE CHILDREN'S BIBLE PICTURE-BOOK. Illustrated with 80 large Engravings.

THE CHILDREN'S PICTURE-BOOK of SCRIPTURE PARABLES and BIBLE MIRACLES. Illustrated with 25 large Engravings. (Coloured, 7s. 6d.)

NEW BURLINGTON-STREET.

MR. BENTLEY'S

New Publications for October.

MEMOIRS of RICHARD III. and his CONTEMPORARIES. By J. HENEAGE JESSE. Author of 'The Court of England under the Stuarts.' 8vo. with Portraits and Plans, &c. 12s.

The AMERICAN UNION: An Inquiry into its Real Effects on the Well-being of the People of the United States, and into the Cause of its Disruption; with an Examination of Secession as a Constitutional Right. By JAMES SPENCE. 8vo. [Just ready.]

The CHURCH and the CHRISTIAN WORLD in 1861. By M. GUIZOT. Crown 8vo. [Nearly ready.]

A RESIDENCE at NAGASAKI and HAKODATE in 1859-60. With an ACCOUNT of JAPAN. By C. P. HODGSON, H.M.'s Consul at those Ports. With Letters on JAPAN, by HIS WIFE. Crown 8vo. with numerous Illustrations.

With Four Charts and Portrait, price 5s.

LORD DUNDONALD'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

"Ought to be a prize-book in every military and naval school." *London Review.*
 "We may safely predict for this work an unbounded popularity. A narrative of heroic adventure, every line of which should be perused by Englishmen."—*Times.*
 "A valuable contribution to the historical literature of England."—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

"The career of Lord Dundonald recalls that of Raleigh and Herbert of Cheshire. This work will take its place with our best naval histories."—*Athenæum.*

A work which, once read, will imprint itself on the memory for ever. It is an admirable work."—*Spectator.*

"More full of interest than one of Marryat's novels." *Economist.*

FRANCATELLI'S COOK'S GUIDE.

Price Five Shillings.

"Francatelli's 'Cook's Guide' is an admirable manual for every household where pleasure, health, and economy are consulted. The whole book has the merit of being exceedingly plain, of containing sufficient cross references to satisfy a Panizzi, and of being so serviceably arranged in all its parts that we defy you to miss any of the consolations intended for your physical infirmities."—*Times.*

EAST LYNNE: a Story of Modern Life. By Mrs. HENRY WOOD. 3 vols. [Now ready.]

"This is a tale of remarkable power. It displays a force of description and a dramatic completeness we have seldom seen surpassed. The interest of the narrative intensifies itself to the deepest pathos. The closing scene is in the highest degree tragic, and the whole story exhibits unquestionable genius and originality."—*Daily News.*

"So full of incidents, so exciting in every page, so admirably written, that one hardly knows how to go to bed without reading to the last page."—*Observer.*

BENTLEY'S STANDARD NOVELS.

To this Series of Novels has just been added the Popular Story,

THE SEMI-ATTACHED COUPLE.

Price 2s. 6d.

The Volumes already comprise—

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S THREE CLERKS. 3s. 6d.

RITA. 2s. 6d.

THE LADIES of BEVER HOLLOW. By the Author of 'Mary Powell.' 2s. 6d.

VILLAGE BELLES. By the Author of 'Mary Powell.' 2s. 6d.

THE SEASON TICKET. 2s. 6d.

THE SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE. 2s. 6d.

EASTON AND ITS INHABITANTS. 2s. 6d.

QUITS. By the Author of 'Initials.' 2s. 6d.

"This popular series is unexceptionable in point of taste. Here are to be found writers of brilliant wit and humour, stories of exciting interest and tragic power, and not one story to offend the most fastidious. These Standard Novels will be a welcome guest in every household."

London: RICHARD BENTLEY.

13, Great Marlborough-street.

HURST & BLACKETT'S NEW WORKS.

IN PREPARATION.

The LIFE of Admiral Sir CHARLES NAPIER, K.C.B.; with HIS CORRESPONDENCE. From his Private Papers. By Major-General ELMER NAPIER. 2 vols. 8vo. with Portrait.

The LIFE of J. M. W. TURNER, R.A.; from Original Letters and Papers in the Possession of his Executors, Friends, and Fellow Academicians. By WALTER THORNBURY. 2 vols. 8vo. with Portraits and other Illustrations.

The PRIVATE DIARY of RICHARD, DUKE of BUCKINGHAM and CHANDOS, K.G. 3 vols. with Portrait.

The LIFE of the REV. EDWARD IRVING; with Selections from his Correspondence. By MRS. OLIPHANT. 2 vols. with Portrait.

The COURT and SOCIETY from ELIZABETH to ANNE. Illustrated from the Papers at Kimbolton. Edited by the DUKE of MANCHESTER. 3 vols. 8vo. with Illustrations.

FRENCH WOMEN of LETTERS. By JULIA KAVANAGH, Author of 'NATHALIE,' &c. 2 vols.

A NEW BOOK of TRAVELS. By FREDRIKA BREMER. Translated by MARY HOWITT. 2 vols.

MEMOIRS of QUEEN HORTENSE, MOTHER of NAPOLEON III. Edited by LASCELLES WRAXALL. 2 vols.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' MUSICAL RECOLLECTIONS. By HENRY F. CHORLEY. 2 vols.

REALITIES of FRENCH MILITARY LIFE. By the Author of 'FLEMISH INTERIORS,' &c. 3 vols. with Illustrations.

LADY HERBERT'S GENTLE-WOMEN. By SILVERPEN, Author of 'MAINSTONE'S HOUSEKEEPER,' &c. 3 vols.

Also,

NEW NOVELS by the Hon. Mrs. NORTON, the AUTHOR of 'MARGARET MAITLAND,' the Hon. Mrs. MACDONALD, Mrs. GREY, and the Rev. J. M. BELLEW.

ALSO, NOW READY,

The OKAVANGO RIVER. A Narrative of Travel, Exploration, and Adventure. By CHARLES JOHN ANDERSSON, Author of 'Lake Ngami.' 8vo. with Portrait of the Author, and numerous Illustrations. 12s.

LADY CHARLOTTE PEPPY'S DOMESTIC SKETCHES in RUSSIA. 2 v. 21s.

The SECRET HISTORY of the COURT of FRANCE under LOUIS XV. Edited from rare and unpublished Documents, by Dr. CHALLICE. 3 vols. with Portraits, &c.

The LIFE of JEANNE d'ALBRET, QUEEN of NAVARRE. By Miss FREER. Price 5s. bound and illustrated, forming the 18th Volume of HURST & BLACKETT'S STANDARD LIBRARY of Cheap Editions.

THE NEW NOVELS.**COUNTY SOCIETY.** 3 vols.

"Vérité sans peur."

NOTICE TO QUIT. By W.G. WILLS, Author of 'Life's Forebodings,' &c. 3 vols.

"A novel of remarkable power. The interest never flags. There is real genius in this writer."—*Spectator.*
 "This story is full of life and energy. The style is good, and the author touches in a masterly manner the secret chords of the human heart."—*John Bull.*

EAST and WEST. By J. FRAZER CORKRAN. 3 vols.

"A good novel. The author has wit and knowledge in abundance, and an eloquent mastery of words. He succeeds in arresting our attention and keeping our curiosity awake to the end."—*Daily News.*

The HOME at ROSEFIELD. By EDWARD COPPING. 3 vols. [Next week.]

NEW WORKS for OCTOBER and NOVEMBER.

On Wednesday next.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,

No. CCXXXII., OCTOBER, 8vo. price 6s. Contents:—

- I. LORD MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, VOLUME V.
- II. MONTALEMBERT'S MONKS OF THE WEST.
- III. LAVERGNE'S AGRICULTURE OF FRANCE.
- IV. O'DONOGHUE'S MEMOIRS OF THE O'BRIENS.
- V. CUNNINGHAM'S CHURCH HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.
- VI. THE STORY OF BURN'S NAJAL.
- VII. ENGLISH JURISPRUDENCE.
- VIII. THOMAS' REVOLUTION OF THE HUNDRED DAYS.
- IX. THE WORKS OF ELIZABETH BROWNING BARRETT.
- X. DR. HESSEY'S BAMPTON LECTURES.
- XI. THE DISUNION OF AMERICA.

NOTE ON EDUCATION MINUTE.

NARRATIVE of the CHINA WAR of 1860; and of a Short Residence among the Rebel Forces at Nankin. By Colonel WOLSELEY, 90th Light Infantry. 8vo. with Portrait. [Just ready.]

JOHN ROGERS, the Compiler of the First Authorized English Bible; the Pioneer of the English Reformation; and its First Martyr. By JOSEPH L. CHESTER. 8vo. with Portrait and Illustrations. [Nearly ready.]

FOREST CREATURES. By CHARLES BONER, Author of 'Chamois Hunting in the Mountains of Bavaria.' Post 8vo. with 18 Illustrations, 10s. 6d. [On the 24th inst.]

THE ALPS; or, Sketches of Life and Nature in the Mountains. By Baron H. VON BERLEPSCH. Translated by the Rev. LESLIE STEPHEN, M.A. 8vo. with 17 Illustrations. [On the 24th inst.]

THE ROMANCE of a DULL LIFE. By the Author of 'Morning Clouds.' Post 8vo. [On the 24th inst.]

HISTORY, OPINIONS, and LUCUBRATIONS of ISAAC RICKERSTAFF. From the Tuller, by STEELE and ADDISON. With Notes and Literary Illustrations by H. R. MONTGOMERY. Crown 8vo. with Photographs, price 18s. 6d. [On the 30th inst.]

LOVE the GREATEST ENCHANTMENT: The Sorceries of Sin: the Devotion of the Cross. Translated from CALDERON, in the Original Metre, by DENIS F. MCCARTHY, M.B.L.A. Crown 4to. [On the 30th inst.]

WILD DAYRELL: a Biography of a Gentleman Rifle. By JOHN KEMP, Esq. Author of 'Shooting and Fishing in Brittany.' With 3 Illustrations. Post 8vo. price 7s. 6d. [On the 30th inst.]

JERUSALEM: A Sketch of the City and Temple, from the Earliest Times to the Siege of Titus. By THOMAS LEWIN, M.A., of Trin. Coll. Oxon. 8vo. with 6 Illustrations, price 10s. [On the 30th inst.]

SKETCHES of the NATURAL HISTORY of CEYLON. By Sir J. EMERSON TENNENT, K.C.S. LL.D. &c. Post 8vo. with Illustrations from Original Drawings. [On November 7.]

THE CITY of the SAINTS; and ACROSS the ROCKY MOUNTAINS to CALIFORNIA. By RICHARD F. BURTON, Captain H.M. Indian Army. 8vo. with numerous Illustrations. [On November 7.]

ISRAEL in EGYPT: a Poem. By EDWIN ATHERSTONE, Author of 'The Fall of Nineveh,' &c. 8vo. [On November 7.]

THE LETTERS and LIFE of FRANCIS BACON, including his OCCASIONAL WORKS. Collected and Edited, with a Commentary and Notes, by JAMES SPEDDING. Vols. I. and II. 8vo. [Just ready.]

AUTOBIOGRAPHY, LETTERS, and LITERARY REMAINS of Mrs. PIOZZI. Edited by A. HAYWARD, Q.C. New Edition. 2 vols. post 8vo. with Portrait and Plate. [Just ready.]

SELECTIONS from the CORRESPONDENCE of R. E. H. GREYSON, Esq. Edited by the Author of 'The Eclipse of Faith.' Third Edition, crown 8vo. [Just ready.]

THE TALE of the GREAT PERSIAN WAR. By the Rev. GEORGE W. OOK, M.A., late Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford. Fcap. 8vo. [On November 7.]

London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, and ROBERTS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1861.

LITERATURE

Switzerland: How to see it for Ten Guineas.
By One who has done it (Henry Gaze).
(Kent & Co.)

THERE must be many readers who would like to see Switzerland for Ten Guineas. A traveller brings you a welcome story who tells you that you may "visit the gay city of Paris and glide along the 300 or 400 miles of railway, which will set you down on the Swiss frontier—may see Bâle, Berne and other of the principal towns of the land of Tell—may traverse some of the sublime passes among the mighty Alps, rewarded at every new height by magnificent views of their flashing snowy peaks," and do many other things of a like kind, for two hundred and ten shillings. Horace tells us it was not in every man's power to visit Corinth—

Non civis homini contingit adire Corinthum.

But Mr. Gaze assures us it is in every man's power who has ten guineas in his pocket to visit not only Paris, a modern Corinth, but also Switzerland into the bargain.

Now, as the whole hinges upon points of economy of money and time, it will be as well to look at this ten-guinea tourist's cash account in the light of some knowledge of the localities named, and some experience of Swiss expenses. The problem is this: fourteen days, and ten guineas being given—how therein and therewith to see Switzerland. As to the time, it is barely enough for the Bernese Oberland; as to the money, it is not more than enough to get there and back comfortably. But Mr. Gaze's followers must pay all their travelling expenses with 6*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, after which they have left for feeding and hotel expenses 3*l.* 16*s.*, and for bath, alpenstock and other sundries, 8*s.* 6*d.* Such is his reckoning of disbursements. A few trifling omissions are visible enough at the first glance,—especially when turning over the author's last page you see that one of his advertising friends, who styles himself "The Alpine Outfitter," kindly offers his Alpine outfit for 7*l.* 6*s.*, exclusive of such fancy articles as "Zouave leggings," which of course are extra charges. Already, therefore, we require, for our would-be tourist 17*l.* 16*s.* as the minimum—unless he is supposed to start in his Sunday clothes. A few other trifles, and yet almost indispensable, as map, guide-book and medicines, will bring the total to twenty guineas.

It is right to say that the author takes his economical reader about with him in a light and easy way, always making things pleasant; but though he does not exactly "cook the accounts," he does not settle all accounts with the cook, as any man may imagine who thinks of ten days' expenses at hotels, and 3*l.* to meet them—for the odd 16*s.* go for eating during the four days of travelling. The whole, however, is best to be conceived by an imaginary personage taking this trip with his ten guineas, and we believe we shall do no slight service if we represent things in a different light from this rigid economist, and yet proceed upon his own route and plan.

Suppose, then, gay or gentle reader (you may be gay when you start, but you will soon be gentle enough!), that you have resolved to do what is set down in this tractate. Listen to us as we describe what may, and probably will, be your fortune and your fate during the attempt. Presuming that you have arrived at Paris at the cheapest rate, and not a little fatigued, you hurry on to the Paris and Strasbourg station, determining to take the night train, third class. You are just in time to be

jammed in with fifty soldiers, who are jabbering most confusingly, and demanding passage most fiercely. You sit in that pleasant society for 323 miles. If you have neglected to bring provisions with you, you must wait patiently for five and a half hours before you stop at a decent buffet. By this time the expectation of sleep is a delusion, and the songs of the sons of Mars have driven you to distraction. A stern determination to disappoint your heir-at-law will perhaps sustain you till about two o'clock the next day, when, after enduring what no inspector of prisons at home would permit for felons, you will alight at Bâle, well prepared to study its antiquities—after having crossed the Channel, swept by nearly 100 railway stations, and travelled about 650 miles continuously in the most uneasy circumstances and with the most undesirable companions. But the end of your travelling miseries has not yet come. You are bound for Lucerne, and must reach it this very night. You do reach it, in the dark; and now, at last, you may at least think of a bed, regretting that you have rashly left your own.

If you can lift up your head the next morning, your place is in the steamboat on the Lake of Lucerne. If Pilatus wears his cloudy hat, the weather is in your favour. What a glorious day for mounting the Rigi! Take your ticket for Weggis; get out there, and begin the ascent. Dozens of tourists are bound for this most famous and favourite of Alpine summits and scenes. Peruse in your Murray the particulars of the wonderful and perfect panorama you will behold from the summit, or get a map-like picture of it, and study it as you proceed. Everybody who has not yet been on the Rigi is talking about it, everybody who has been is talking about it—how clear it was, or how cloudy—how grand the sunset, how splendid the sunrise, and how surprising the panorama! Every other alpenstock you shall look at in your after journey will have "Rigi-Kulm" branded upon it. Every other tourist has the scene imprinted on his memory. How often and how enthusiastically will you also talk of the Rigi, and point to your alpenstock! Stop, however, for one moment. Refer to your route in Mr. Gaze's Guide; it omits the Rigi! Your course is to Alpnach, and the other way. It is useless to complain of the route given. You are on the ten-guinea tack, and already in your third day. It is well if you have had time to take a hasty look at the lion of Lucerne—the colossal design of Thorwaldsen. As to anything besides, you have not a minute to spare.

To proceed on our tour, and turn for a moment from mountains. Of course, you are fond of waterfalls. Well, perhaps the most graceful and gleeful in Switzerland is that of the Giessbach. Stay for a night at the neighbouring hotel, the proprietor of which illuminates the fall every night in the month of August. Though somewhat theatrical, yet nothing can be more striking than to see the several portions of the cascade suddenly illumined with bright and different-coloured fires. Even grave and reverend sages clap their hands in approval, and ladies are in ecstasies. The scene by day and the fireworks by night will repay a visit, and everybody makes it, except you, for it is not in your route!

Of course, you go to Lauterbrunnen, and, when you have gazed at the Staubbach, proceed to mount and walk through the wood towards Mürren. On emerging from this wood, and especially on arriving at Mürren, a mountain prospect bursts upon you, which is not

surpassed at the same height in Switzerland. Five or six great mountain masses are marshalled before you, and you see up sheer to their summits. From the gallery of the mountain inn at Mürren you may gaze upon them during delighted hours, and still return to the scene the next day with fresh delight. Still grander, and more extended, is the view from a neighbouring mountain, the Schilthorn, 9,000 feet high, yet not very difficult of attainment, and offering, when attained, a wonderful circle of mountain tops, including the greater and lesser giants of the whole Bernese Oberland, and commanding snowy range after range and rocky parallel behind rocky parallel. You are within reach of these most impressive scenes. A day or a day and a half will suffice for a glorious glimpse of them. Surely you will ascend, and dine, and sleep at Mürren, and scale the Schilthorn. Undoubtedly you would, —only it is not in your route; and, if it were, you are on your fifth day, and have not even a half-holiday from your stated task-work!

Over the Gemmi Pass you go on your seventh day; for that is not, as a seventh day should be, one of rest, though you have been hitherto marching like a foot-soldier. But truly you ought to stop at Kandersteg, and walk quietly to the Oeschinen valley and lake, probably the most lovely little lake in the whole country, lying like a rock-set mirror at the foot of precipitous alps, which, robed in virgin snows, proudly look down upon their reflected image in the glassy waters in which they lave their feet. Six or seven little cascades find their serpentine and joyous way into this lake, and make the eternal silence vocal. Fallen pines stretch their withered lengths on one side, and fallen blocks of stone on another. Not a human being is here beside yourself, and you seem alone in a fairy scene—a scene so alluring, so peaceful, so far removed from human presence and passions and the sad profanations of a mob of sight-seers, that it will live in your memory for months like a placid dream, and stand out and aside from all recollections of hotels, and waiters, and guides, and mules, and porters. It will be the one little quiet fond reminiscence amidst a confused entanglement of recollections of enormous mountains and fearful precipices. Of course you will see this, and refresh yourself for an hour or two in so charming a spot. Alas! it is your seventh day, and you are to ride past and fast without stopping here—except for one minute, to take breath before you begin your fourteen miles' walk over the steep, stern, gloomy Gemmi, and steal fearful glances down the totally unguarded precipices, though, strangely enough, a popular Guide-book declares them to be "perfectly protected with parapets." Worn and dusty, you get down to Leukerbad,—we must say *down*, though the place is higher than the highest British mountain. Here there is enough to see for two days at least, and you need a rest. There are the singular ladders on the face of the steep rocks; and, above all, there is the view from the Torrenthorn to see, which we fully agree with an experienced Alpine traveller in pronouncing one of the grandest in Switzerland. A whole morning should be spent there; but you have not a morning to spare, as it is not in your route! Instead of ascending the Torrenthorn, you must be in the diligence to Sion, and thus ride away from what you should above all things see,—and ride, too, just where you should walk slowly, and frequently rest, to admire different points in the imposing gorge of the Dala, which of all the river gorges you will see is by far the most remarkable. On you hasten to Martigny, where everybody

who arrives in the afternoon stops for the night,—except yourself, you being ordered on a ten miles' walk, and to pay a visit to the monks of St. Bernard, though paying them nothing besides the visit. You come back to Martigny the following evening, and, sleeping there, start the next morning for Chamouni.

Now, there is one view in this day's travel which alone is worth the whole journey from London. It is confessedly one of the grandest views in the world. You get it from the Col de Balme, whence you take in at one glance the whole valley of Chamouni and the whole mass of Mont Blanc on that side, with its towering Aiguilles. Everybody, from poor Albert Smith to every other travelling Smith, was or is enthusiastic upon this sublime scene—and it is in your way, too—only you happen to be directed another way, and do not see it at all! As to returning to it from Chamouni, this would demand a fifteenth day. But let us arrive at Chamouni without further notices of what you have not seen. And now the first question is not, What do you think of the scene? but, What remains in your pocket of the 3l.? If anything at all, it will be but little for such a place as this, where every hotel is full in the season, and everything in season is at full price. Let us look at the particulars of your stipulated expenditure, and we see that you are allowed daily for dinner two and a half francs, which is not much more than half the *table-d'hôte* charge in the good hotels, exclusive of wine. Where you are to dine here for two and a half francs, and sleep for one and a half, puzzles us rather more than any question about glacier theories. Our own impression is, that you will be obliged to dip into the small sum reserved for homeward travelling; and when you have spent all this, as you will have done in a few delightful days here, then you have but one resource left, and that is to stand cap in hand at the door of the new English Church every Sunday, and, having followed the advice of Mr. Gaze, become with your alpenstock a gazing-stock to the whole herd of British and American tourists. Should you not succeed in obtaining sufficient voluntary contributions for your support, starvation and death stare you in the face as starkly as Mont Blanc itself.

Granted that this might be rather a melancholy finish to the ten-guinea tour, we will, on the other hand, suppose that you do get to Geneva with a shilling or two out of the 3l. At Geneva, however, you cannot tarry. You must be at the railway and in a third-class carriage at half-past one, and then you have a very pleasant, short little jaunt before you to Paris, the counterpart of your delightful night trip from Paris to Bâle. You may not, indeed, have with you soldiers, but you are sure to have smokers all night. Most people would absolutely require a good night's sleep in a soft bed after twelve days of unremitting toil, spare diet and forced teetotalism—for not a bottle of wine comes within your allowance. But you will naturally sing through the whole happy hours of darkness, while a snoring peasant rests his lumpish head on one of your shoulders, and a thumping dealer in small-ware on the other. In what condition you will be when you arrive next day in Paris, and especially when, having crossed the Channel the day after, you arrive in London, charity and propriety alike forbid us to describe. But then you have seen Switzerland!

Should you ever converse about what you have seen, it will be as well if no kind friend informs you that you have not even glanced at that district which the English are now commending and frequenting above all others, viz., Zermatt and Monte Rosa. Not to have seen

these and yet to have seen Switzerland is like seeing the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out.

Vexed at the omission, you turn to Mr. Gaze's book to ascertain if he names it. He certainly does, in a word or two, but then it is in Route A, not the one he discourses upon at length. So that to see Zermatt you must take another fortnight and another ten guineas—thus making the whole one month in time and twenty guineas in cost. Route A puzzles us nearly as much as the previous route, for the tourist is to mount and master the Gemmi Pass on the eighth day, and then with what remnants he may have of 3l. he is to go from Leuk to Visp. We have recently taken this course, and know what a *voiture* costs. Then from Visp to St. Nicholas (where he must sleep, or try to sleep); then on to Zermatt, where he may not even try to sleep, since the two hotels are generally overcrowded every summer, and several tourists this season had to acquaint themselves with the bare boards in the *salle-à-manger*. But perplexities still thicken upon us like mists upon the mountains. The route says: "At Zermatt excursions," &c. Now excursions there demand guides, and at good prices, but not a franc is allowed for guides! Moreover some of the finest excursions must be made from the Riffler Hotel—a little mountain hut-house so named by courtesy. How the economical tourist with his few unspent francs is to tarry at the costly little Riffler inn, make excursions therefrom without guides, get down again to Visp, and up the long Rhone valley—under water, perhaps, in the hot season, from the endless and furious glacier streams converging into it from the heights—how he is to reach Martigny on the thirteenth day and Geneva on the fourteenth, as skeletoned, with a five-franc piece in his pocket beyond the return travelling expenses, passes every effort we have made in simple arithmetic. Sixteen days are allowed, we see, for this tour, but then, how can this skeleton route be headed "to be accomplished at about the same cost and in the same time as the previous route"?

The recent singularly fine and settled weather has proved irresistible to members of the Alpine Club and other adventurous mountaineers. These gentlemen are exceptions to all ordinary men, having iron frames and leather muscles, and they have accomplished several ascents and passes which will procure them name and fame amongst their friends. While at Zermatt, we met with two or three tourists who had ascended the highest peak of Monte Rosa, and we learned that several other ascents had been made in August. In fact, those two weather-beaten, peak-empurpled guides, the Taugwalds, were objects of competition; and as we stood at the door of the Riffler inn and awaited the arrival of one climber of Monte Rosa, another aspirant for mountain honours was eager to engage the Taugwalds on the spot, and they have reaped a fine harvest on the snow-fields. The Lyskamm was attained, for the first time we believe, by Prof. Ramsay and other Englishmen; and most remarkable of all, that haughty giant, the Weisshorn, "whose glorious pinnacle has never yet felt the foot of man," according to an Alpine Clubbist, must learn humility, for while we passed not far from it, Dr. Tyndall was high up on his path towards it, and, as we learned, actually reached the summit. Such triumphs will, we believe, together with others in the Oberland, be duly detailed and recorded, and we may expect a volume which will prove that Englishmen have this season, even more than heretofore, proved themselves the most daring and the most successful of Alpine climbers.

Gleanings from Westminster Abbey. By George Gilbert Scott, R.A. (J. H. & J. Parker.)

Mr. Scott deserves the crown of modesty, for having chosen for this interesting and valuable contribution to the history of the grand edifice, to which he is himself architect, no more presumptuous a title than that of "Gleanings." The student cannot have a better guide-book. He will find it more interesting and illustrative than any other, although it may be less complete in a chronological sense. Much that Mr. Scott does not include in his plan of treatment is supplied by other writers, amongst whom are Messrs. Burges, J. Burtt, J. H. Parker and Prof. Willis. Mr. Burges contributes some valuable notes 'On the Tomb of Henry the Seventh.' Mr. Burtt presents a most interesting Fabric Roll, discovered by him in the Record Office, entitled 'A Roll of Payments of Wages, and of Purchases for the Works at Westminster, 37 Hen. III.' (1253), which gives many a curious glimpse into the ways and means, to say nothing of the manners and customs, of that age. From it we learn that the Abbey was at least as costly an affair as is its new neighbour, the process of whose premature decay we recently reported. Prof. Willis has illustrated this document with an analysis and explanation of its contents, such as no one else could have furnished. An Appendix contains further notes on this subject relating to Fabric Rolls of later dates, i. e. from 1267 until, with some interruptions, 1442. From these sources we gather that the outlay going on at Westminster for the King's Palace and the Abbey Church was from 20,000*l.* to 40,000*l.* a year. Mr. J. H. Parker's examination and history of the Jewel-house is a perfect revelation, for few persons are aware of its existence. Standing as this building does in the heart of Westminster, how many have an idea that this "treasure-house of mighty kings," built by Richard the Second, is still in existence? The walls, even to the parapets and the original doorways, are perfect; the interior, however, has been altered to fit it for a depository of the records of the House of Lords; the original groined vaults remain in the basement, with their moulded ribs and carved bosses, evidently a part of the same work as the cloisters of Abbot Litlington (1377).

Few persons who attend the services at the Abbey, and look at the grimy magnificence of the long and lofty nave, imagine that that portion was rebuilt so late as the fifteenth century, in a style so admirably imitating that of the thirteenth as to pass unsuspected by casual or not very accomplished observers. Such was the case, and Rymer, in the 'Fœdera,' gives the original Royal Commission issued to Richard Whityngton and Richard Harowden, monk of the Abbey (1413), for the said rebuilding. Mr. Lysons considers the first-named of these men to be no less a person than the famous Lord Mayor of London. There is every reason to believe that the old Norman nave was left standing until that time.

Mr. Scott does not trouble himself with the legend that there once stood upon the site of Westminster Abbey a Roman temple to Apollo; but begins his account with the Christian history, which relates that in the days of King Offa a church stood there, rebuilt by Edward the Confessor, which was, according to William of Malmesbury, the earliest Norman church in the island. From a Norman-French verse of the time of Henry the Third, there is no doubt that during that king's reign there existed a central tower and two others at the west end. We know that portions of the Confessor's own

work still exist in the so-called Dark cloister, the substructure of the dormitory, which passes under the library and the great school-room, which occupy the position of the ancient dormitory; two massive early Norman piers (circa 1060) yet remain in the Chapel of the Pyx. The dimensions of the Confessor's building Mr. Scott assumes on very satisfactory grounds to have been about the same as those of the present edifice, except as relates to the remarkable length of the nave. The Chapel of the Pyx, or its immediately adjoining building, was in old time a Royal Treasury, once the scene of a glorious haul by way of the robbery of about two millions of our money by certain folks, amongst whom the Abbot and forty of his monks fell under suspicion and were sent to the Tower. This money (100,000*l.*) had been laid up for the Scotch wars by Edward the First. Mr. Scott on one occasion found under the hinges of a door giving access to a portion of this building, "some pieces of white leather," which Mr. Quekett declared to be human skin, originally, no doubt, as was the case elsewhere, the personal property of certain thieves, and stretched over the entire door as a terror for the future. Such it did not prove, for one Richard de Podelicote, sacrist of Westminster, and the Keeper of the Palace, with some friends of theirs, broke into the king's strong box and spoiled him to their hearts' content. The king, who was not a man to be trifled with, sent writ after writ from his Scottish camp at Linlithgow, and soon the evil was out. Here is part of Podelicote's confession:—

"He was a travelling merchant for wool, cheese and butter, and was arrested in Flanders for the King's debts in Bruges, and there were taken from him 1*l.* 17*s.*, for which he sued in the King's Court at Westminster at the beginning of August, in the thirty-first year, and then he saw the condition of the refectory of the Abbey, and saw the servants bringing in and out silver cups and spoons and mazers. So he thought how he might obtain some of those goods, as he was so poor on account of his loss in Flanders, and so he spied about all the parts of the Abbey. And on the day when the King left the place for Barnes, on the following night, as he had spied out, he found a ladder at a house, which was near the gate of the Palace towards the Abbey, and put that ladder to a window of the chapter-house, which he opened and closed by a cord; and he entered by this cord, and thence he went to the door of the refectory, and found it closed with a lock, and he opened it with his knife and entered, and there he found six silver hanaps, in an ambry, behind the door, and more than thirty silver spoons in another ambry, and the mazer hanaps under a bench near together; and he carried them all away, and closed the door after him without shutting the lock. And having spent the proceeds by Christmas, he thought how he could rob the King's treasury. And as he knew the ways of the Abbey, and where the treasury was, and how he could get there, he began to set about the robbery eight days before Christmas with the tools which he provided for it, viz., two 'tarrers,' great and small knives and other small 'engines' of iron, and so was about the breaking open during the night hours of eight days before Christmas to the quinzain of Easter, when he first had entry on the night of a Wednesday, the eve of St. Mark (April 24); and all the day of St. Mark he stayed in there and arranged what he would carry away, which he did the night after, and the night after that, and the remainder he carried away with him out of the gate behind the church of St. Margaret, and put it at the foot of the wall beyond the gate, covering it with earth, and there were there pitchers, cups with feet and covers. And also he put a great pitcher with stones and a cup in a certain tomb. Besides he put three pouches full of jewels and vessels, of which one was 'hanaps' entire and in pieces. In another a great crucifix and jewels, a case of silver with gold spoons. In

the third, 'hanaps,' nine dishes and saucers, and an image of our Lady in silver-gilt, and two little pitchers of silver. Besides he took to the ditch by the mews a pot and a cup of silver. Also he took with him spoons, saucers, spice dishes of silver, a cup, rings, brooches, stones, crowns, girdles and other jewels which were afterwards found with him. And he says that what he took out of the treasury he took at once out of the gate near St. Margaret's Church, and left nothing behind within it."

The affair was evidently got up between the parties above named; and an extraordinary instance of their cunning and foresight is shown by the cemetery (the cloister-garth, that is) having been sown with hemp in the previous spring, so that it should grow high enough by the time of the robbery to hide treasures in, "that the misdeed might be unknown." What punishment was inflicted on the robbers is unknown. When Mr. Scott came upon the skin above mentioned he also made entry upon a forgotten store of records dating from about *temp.* Henry the Third to Henry the Eighth, the depository of which some zealous canon had turned into a wine-cellar about sixty or seventy years back. A number of little boxes of poplar were amongst the shamefully treated heap; each contained one or more deeds with seals attached, all relating to the affairs of private individuals, interesting from their early dates, extending, as far as has been ascertained, from the time of Henry the Third to that of Edward the Third; they are fresh as when new, beautifully written, and the seals often very good. Fragments of encaustic tiles, of beautiful patterns, were found in the same place, the glaze on which was so fresh as to lead to the belief that they had never been trodden on. In making entry to this place, which led from the cloisters to the entrance to the dormitory, now the library, Mr. Scott found "the sill of the doorway worn deeply with the feet of the monks, and more so on one side than the other, showing that one leaf only of the folding-doors was used."

Dismissing the Confessor's work and its associations with an examination of the few other fragments that remain, Mr. Scott next enters into the consideration of the state of the Abbey at the time of Henry the Third, and the works which were carried out at that period. There is little doubt that he is perfectly right in considering the English works of that date to be more perfect, or at least more complete, in character of development, so far as they indicate the attainment of all that constitutes a style, than the contemporary productions of the French architects. Those who wish to gain, if they do not already possess it, a feeling of admiration for the powers of design of the Gothic architects, cannot do better than refer to Mr. Scott's brief and popular explication of the manner in which the chevet and the apsidal chapels of Westminster have been designed or set out by the architect of old. Mr. Scott's investigations fully establish the point of extreme subtlety with which this was arranged, and testify to the admirable care of the constructive design. In reference to what we call the triforium, or, rather, the gallery immediately above the aisles, Mr. Scott says: "The spaciousness of this upper story is quite surprising to persons who see it for the first time. It is capable of containing thousands of persons, and its architectural and artistic effects, as viewed from different points, are wonderfully varied and beautiful." Intended as this grand church was for the performance of national ceremonies, such as coronations, &c., there can be no doubt of the original intention of these extraordinary additions. The triforium arcade forms, as everybody knows, probably the most beautiful example in existence, of its kind.

Before the statues of Minerva, Neptune, Hercules, and other pagan deities, the marble cherubs, the sarcophagi, the pancake clouds, trumpets, drums, representations of the bottom of the sea, wrecks, starveling secretaries of Queen Anne's time, rigged out in quasi-Greek costumes, and all that world of indescribable and hideous trash, was placed upon the interior walls, this building must have been one of the most lovely that it is possible to conceive. Filled with their soft-toned old glass, of which some specimens still remain, putting to shame the flimsy transparencies of fifty years ago, or the only less unsatisfactory, because less offensive and more timid, icy additions of quite recent date, the windows, with their chaste tracery, must have been solemn and grave to a high degree. Now many of them are blocked up with the most preposterous abortions that ever pained the sight of an artist, or did their very worst—their very heartiest, stupidest worst—to corrupt the tastes of a people. Some mitigation of this architectural scandal we hope and trust may be effected before many years are gone: hardly a cathedral in England but is undergoing repair, re-construction, and re-decoration, or has already been so treated. Chichester, Worcester, Ely, Wells, Peterborough, Carlisle, Durham, Llandaff, Exeter, Hereford, Lichfield, and a host of churches, have received more or less attention, while the sad interior of Westminster, superior to most and equal to any, the most important of all, historically or architecturally considered, can get only piecemeal reparations. The unbreeched secretaries, the red Indians, the negroes, the Romans, the Greeks, the scores of lumbering lions and still more lumbering angels, to say nothing of the 204 allegorical statues, can find no other home than in this fine interior, most sacred to our associations, and amongst the most perfect of our buildings. When another depository can be found for them, the beauties of the wall arcade, with its delicious carvings and coloured shields of the old knights, may be again displayed. As to the exterior, here is a notice of its history and condition, which shows something of its fortune.—

"Of the original details of the exterior it is nearly impossible to form anything like a correct idea. The whole was greatly decayed at the commencement of the last century, and was re-cased, almost throughout, with Oxfordshire stone, by Sir Christopher Wren and his successors, the details being altered and pared down in a very merciless manner; and the work, thus renewed, has again become greatly decayed. There is, in fact, scarcely a trace of any original detail of the eastern portion of the exterior left. The modeller employed by Sir Christopher Wren seems to have had more respect for the details than his master, for, while the latter has destroyed the external shafts of the windows, and represented their capitals by huge ungainly acorns, the modeller has in several instances shown the originals quite faithfully."

Mr. Scott quotes all opinions as to whether or not a central tower was contemplated over the "crossing,"—expressing his own doubts that anything more than a very light structure could have been intended in that situation. Recollecting that several of our cathedrals indicate the existence of intentions which were never carried out, in the way of solid roofs, towers, &c., owing to failures of foundations, of funds, or even structural difficulties, not to be surmounted in practice, however simple in theory, and that the Norman-French verse before referred to clearly ascribes a central tower to the earlier building, we are of opinion that Henry the Third's architects intended to have a central tower. It may be true that the Abbey was designed to a great extent on a

French type, but we are to consider how faithfully, as Mr. Scott has shown, the new building adopted the ground-plan of the old one, so that some of the latter was allowed to remain. It does not seem probable that so striking and noble a feature would have been omitted when that, too, was almost universal in the great English churches of the period. Moreover, Sir Christopher Wren distinctly stated that the commencement of a tower existed in his time, and one of Hollar's views shows clear indications of it. One would think that these facts would be conclusive on the point, notwithstanding the rare occurrence of towers in the cognate French churches, which fact, together with the slenderness of the piers on the crossing, is the strongest argument against the tower. Our conviction is, that a central tower was undoubtedly intended; and that it was carried up to a certain height, and abandoned on account of the weakness of the substructure. As to the rarity of French towers, "M. Viollet-le-Duc seems," says Mr. Scott, "to think that, even in France, this feature had often been contemplated."

The fact of the eastern wall of the cloister being actually beneath the triforium of the west side of the south transept, or so-called Poets' Corner, is a structural singularity not generally observed, and indicates that careful adhesion to the disposition of the older building, which has been never before noticed. The sad wreck to which the Chapter House has been reduced is illustrated by an engraving; and Mr. Scott's view of the interior, as it must originally have been, is contrasted with this. It appears that the building, as long ago as the days of Edward the Third, was given up for the use of the House of Commons, on condition that it should be kept in repair by the Crown. In the reign of Edward the Sixth, St. Stephen's Chapel having been given up to the House of Commons, the Chapter House was converted into a Public Record Office. In or about 1740, the vaulting was found to be dangerous, and taken down; and before this, in 1703, we find that, Sir Christopher Wren having refused to put up a gallery in it, it was made over to the tender mercies of some barbarian, who fitted it up for the records, with studious regard to the concealment or destruction of its architectural beauties. When we get a decent place for the complete stowage of our national archives, something may be done for the restoration of this splendid edifice. Meanwhile, the account of Mr. Scott's discoveries in it will certainly be read with interest:—

"The window over the doorway is most carefully walled up with ashlar, but from the bases visible on its sill, we see that it was of five instead of four lights,—no doubt to avoid the stumped look it might have had from being so much shortened by the height of the doorway and the abutting vestibule. I had often wondered that, while the windows generally are walled up with brick, this should be filled with stone; but on taking out one of the ashlar stones to ascertain the section of the jamb, what was my surprise at finding them to consist entirely of the lengths of the moulded ribs of the lost vaulting, carefully packed, like wine-bottles in a bin, with their moulded sides inwards! I made a still more interesting discovery in the spandrels of the doorway below. The gallery crosses the head of this doorway, and the presses for records were fitted so closely to the wall that nothing could be seen. I was one day on the top of one of these presses, and on venturing to pull away an arris fillet which closed the crevice between it and the wall, I perceived the top of an arched recess in the wall behind the press, and on looking down into it I saw some round object of stone in the recess below. My curiosity being excited, I let down into it by a string a small bull's-eye lantern, when, to

my extreme delight, I saw that the mysterious object was the head of a beautiful full-sized statue in a niche. Permission was speedily obtained for the removal of the press. The statue proved to be a very fine one of the Virgin, and in the spaces adjoining were angels ceasing. I afterwards found that it formed part of an Annunciation; the angel having been on the other side of the door. This last-named figure has, however, been long since removed into the vestibule. Its wings are gone; but the mortices into which they were fixed remain. Both are fine works, though not devoid of a remnant of Byzantine stiffness."

Mr. Burt's discoveries amongst the Pipe Rolls have had the interesting result of enabling us to define exactly the date when the characteristic style of the Abbey architecture was employed in this country. The Abbey is about the earliest work of its kind in England; and, as the building of the first portion of it, by Henry the Third, extended over a space of twenty-four years, it becomes important to ascertain how early in this period the style of its architecture can be proved to have been defined. "The most advanced (as to style) part," says Mr. Scott, "is the Chapter House,"—the windows thereof indicating a very developed style. The bills in the Pipe Rolls give us an item of "300 yards of canvas for the windows of the Chapter House," followed immediately by items for the purchase of glass, under the date 1253, which is expressly stated to be the eighth year from the commencement of the work. Thus the question is settled. The Fabric Rolls of Edward the Third's time are not less interesting, and throw a light upon the mode of employing men at that time:—

"They appear to have been fed and clothed by the employer, and the clothing would appear to be by no means to be complained of. In one year we have an entry of 15*s.* (equal to eight or ten pounds) for a fur robe for the chief mason; but another year nothing entered for his robe, because this independent gentleman 'refused to receive it on account of the delay in its delivery.'"

But one conclusion can be come to with regard to the wicked spoliation of the wonderfully beautiful tombs and monuments, as well as the architectonic sculptures throughout the Abbey, namely, that by far the greater portion of this most ruthless and wanton defacement took place during the first half of the last century. It was the Georgian era that defaced the tomb of Queen Philippa, stamped a base name upon the cheek of John of Eltham, and stole the weepers from round the tomb-chest of William de Valence. Our own age has its share of shame, seeing that Mr. Scott replaced two beautiful statuettes in their original position on Queen Philippa's tomb, and a short time afterwards both these works were pilfered, doubtless by some person well aware of their value. It is to be hoped the thief will restore them. No doubt these words will meet his eye.

An extract from Neale's 'Westminster Abbey' gives an account of the restoration of Henry the Seventh's chapel, towards which the Parliament contributed 42,000*l.*, on a petition presented at the suggestion of Lord Grenville, then First Minister. The work was admirably done, and there is no reason why a similar application for the restoration of the Chapter House, thus eloquently enforced by Mr. Scott, should not be equally successful. It will be seen that this is a claim for justice:—

"We hope that the advice given by Lord Grenville to Dean Vincent, and so judiciously acted upon by him, will not be lost sight of by the present Dean and Chapter, and that the Parliament of Queen Victoria will treat the Chapter-house with the same good taste and liberality which the Par-

liament of George the Fourth showed in the case of Henry the Seventh's Chapel. The claim is a far stronger one, for in place of the decay of time only, as in the instance of the chapel, we have in the case of the chapter-house actual violence committed by Parliament itself, which first took possession of it for its own meetings, and then mutilated it for the purpose of turning it into a public record office, for which it was singularly ill suited. We believe that to this day the remains of this beautiful structure are still the property of the nation, and not of the Dean and Chapter, as it did not form part of the grant of Henry the Eighth. It is obvious that the Dean and Chapter cannot be called upon to repair a building which does not belong to them, and we trust that Parliament will not hesitate to restore to the Dean and Chapter not only the ruins of their beautiful Chapter-house, but will accompany the grant by such a sum as will enable them to put it into a proper state of repair. This appears to be only common justice. We hear that if Parliament will grant the ruins and 20,000*l.* towards the dilapidations, the Dean and Chapter are willing to undertake the perfect restoration of this beautiful building, the present state of which is a disgrace to the country."

The history of the building and restoration of Henry the Seventh's Chapel will be read with interest. A list of the abbots, priors, bishops and deans of Westminster, from A.D. 604 to the present year, follows this. The original of the commission given to Richard de Whittington, &c., to rebuild the nave, and some of the accounts of the works, with cost of various portions of the edifice still existing, are very curious. The 'Further Remarks on the Buildings of Edward the Confessor,' contributed by Mr. Weare, having reference to the monastic buildings, will be invaluable to the student. Mr. Hugo's account of the Jerusalem Chamber—the death-place of Henry the Fourth and reputed birthplace of Edward the Fifth—contains some interesting details; so does that by Mr. Corner of the Abbot of Westminster's house. Mr. W. H. Hart's notes on the Organ and on the Library, with those by Mr. Howard on the ancient bindings contained in the last, and one or two other papers, complete a history and description of the Abbey and its adjuncts, which are second to no similar account of a great national building. Defaced, half-ruined, grimy and neglected as Westminster Abbey has been for so many years, it is beyond all comparison the most valuable and historically important, even if it be not the most beautiful, building in England.

Dutch Pictures: with some Sketches in the Flemish Manner. By George Augustus Sala. (Tinsley Brothers.)

To introduce Mr. Sala—the author of these racy and clever 'Dutch Pictures'—at this date to the public, and to inform the world that such a gentleman enjoys a well-won popularity as a novelist and essayist, would be to imitate that official organ which announces the departure of a warlike expedition, just as it is on the point of returning home victorious, and proclaims, as affairs of latest intelligence, facts with which every village dame is familiar. Yet it so happens that we have not before drawn attention to the brilliance and versatile humour of a man of letters, who by genuine merit, unaided by adventitious influence, has won for himself a foremost place amongst the leaders of his profession, and who displays in every succeeding work of his pen a fresh accession of power. Mr. Sala has published his works in serials; and when they have come before us in a completed form they have already gained their public and become independent of critical introduction.

A second palace for a second Exhibition of

the Industrial Arts of all Nations, is now in course of construction. When the building for the first Great Exhibition was being erected, that enthusiastic poet of the cooks, Alexis Soyer, seized upon Gore House, and converted the once luxurious and elegant home of Lady Blessington into the Symposium. Ere the place was fit for Soyer's use, artists as well as craftsmen had to exert their ingenuity in devising and effecting all those striking and grotesque and splendid varieties of decoration, which on the opening of the pastrycook's heaven, with a blaze of splendour, attracted the public quite as much as the wines and dishes, for which they were charged on a scale commensurate with that of the kindly *restaurateur's* indiscretion. For "certain purposes," Mr. Sala, while the grand hall of bliss was undergoing re-construction and renovation, went and abode in the deserted house, sleeping in one of the upper chambers and wandering about the saloons at the dead of night. The readers of *Temple Bar* remember the description given by the editor in the first number, of what he saw and thought, whilst for "many moons he slept, and ate, and drank, and walked, and talked, in Gore House, surrounded by the very strangest of company":—

"From February to mid-March a curious medley of carpenters, scene-painters, plumbers, glaziers, gardeners, town travellers for ironmongers, wine-merchants, and drapers, held high carnival in the place. By and by came dukes and duchesses, warriors and statesmen, ambassadors, actors, artists, authors, quack doctors, ballet-dancers, journalists, Indian princes, Irish members, nearly all that was odd and all that was distinguished, native or foreign, in London town. They wandered up and down the staircases, and in and out of the saloons, quizzing, and talking, and laughing, and flirting sometimes in sly corners. They signed their names in a big book, blazing with gold and morocco, which lay among shavings on a carpenter's bench in the library. Where is that wondrous collection of autographs, that *Libro d'Oro*, now? Mr. Keeley's signature followed suit to that of Lord Carlisle. Fanny Cerito inscribed her pretty name, with that of 'St. Leon' added, next to the signature of the magnificent Duchess of Sutherland. I was at work with the whitewashers on the stairs, and saw Semiramis sweep past. Baron Brunnov met Prof. Holloway on the neutral ground of a page of autographs. Jules Janin's name came close to the laborious *paraphe* of an eminent pugilist. Members of the American Congress found themselves in juxtaposition with Frederick Douglas and the dark gentleman who came as ambassador from Hayti. I remember one Sunday, during that strange time, seeing Mr. Disraeli, Madame Doche, the Author of 'Vanity Fair,' a privy councillor, a Sardinian attaché, the Marquis of Normanby, the late Mr. Flexmore the clown, the Editor of *Punch*, and the Wizard of the North, all pressing to enter the whilom boudoir of the Blessington. Meanwhile, I and the whitewashers were hard at work. We summoned upholsterers, carvers and gilders to our aid. Troops of men in white caps and jackets began to flit about the lower regions. The gardeners were smothering themselves with roses in the adjacent parterres. Marvellous erections began to rear their heads in the grounds of Gore House. The wilderness had become, not exactly a paradise, but a kind of Garden of Epicurus, in which some of the features of that classical bower of bliss were blended with those of the kingdom of Cocksaigne, where pigs are said to run about ready roasted with silver knives and forks stuck in them, and crying, 'Come, eat us; our crackling is delicious, and the sage-and-salmons with which we are stuffed distils an odour as sweet as that of freshly gathered violets.' Vans laden with wines, with groceries, with plates and dishes, with glasses and candelabra, and with bales of calico, and still more calico, were perpetually arriving at Gore House. The carriages of the nobility and gentry were blocked up among railway

goods-vans and Parcels Delivery carts. The authorities of the place were obliged to send for a detective policeman to mount permanent guard at the Gore, for the swell mob had found us out, and flying squadrons of felony hung on the skirts of our distinguished visitors, and harassed their fobs fearfully. Then we sent forth advertisements to the daily papers, and legions of mothers, grandmothers, and aunts brought myriads of newly-washed boys; some chubby and curly-haired, some lanky and straight-locked, from whom we selected the comelier youths, and put them into picturesque garbs, confectioned for us by Mr. Nicoll. Then we held a competitive examination of pretty girls; and from those who obtained the largest number of marks (of respect and admiration) we chose a bevy of Hebes, whose rosy lips, black eyes and blue eyes, fair hair and dark hair, very nearly drove me crazy in the spring days of 1851. And by the end of April we had completely metamorphosed Gore House. I am sure that poor Lady Blessington would not have known her coquettish villa again had she visited it; and I am afraid she would not have been much gratified to see that which the upholsterers, the whitewashers, the hangers of calico, and your humble servant, had wrought. As for the venerable Mr. Wilberforce, who, I believe, occupied Gore House some years before Lady Blessington's tenancy, he would have held up his hands in pious horror to see the changes we had made. A madcap masquerade of bizarre taste and queer fancies had turned Gore House completely inside out. In honest truth, we had played the very dickens with it. The gardens were certainly magnificent; and there was a sloping terrace of flowers in the form of a gigantic shell, and literally crammed with the choicest roses, which has seldom, I believe, been rivalled in ornamental gardening. But the house itself! The library had been kindly dealt by, save that from the ceiling were suspended a crowd of quicksilvered glass globes, which bobbed about like the pendant ostrich-eggs in an Eastern mosque. There was a room called the 'Floriana,' with walls and ceiling fluted with blue and white calico, and stuck all over with spangles. There was the 'Doriana,' also in calico, pink and white, and approached by a portal called the 'door of the dungeon of mystery,' which was studded with huge nails, and garnished with fetters in the well-known Newgate fashion. Looking towards the garden were the Alhambra Terrace and the Venetian Bridge. The back drawing-room was the Night of Stars, or the *Réverie de l'Étoile polaire*; the night being represented by a cerulean ceiling painted over with fleecy clouds, and the firmament by hangings of blue gauze spangled with stars cut out of silver-foil paper! Then there was the vestibule of Jupiter Tonans, the walls covered with a salmagundi of the architecture of all nations, from the Acropolis to the Pyramids of Egypt, from Temple Bar to the Tower of Babel. The dining-room became the Hall of Jewels, or the *Salon des Larmes de Danaë*, and the 'Shower of Gems,' with a grand arabesque perforated ceiling, gaudy in gilding and distemper colours. Upstairs there was a room fitted up as a Chinese pagoda, another as an Italian cottage overlooking a vineyard and the Lake of Como; another as a cavern of ice in the arctic regions, with sham columns imitating icebergs, and a stuffed white fox—bought cheap at a sale—in the chimney. The grand staircase belonged to me, and I painted its walls with a grotesque nightmare of portraits of people I had never seen, and hundreds more upon whom I had never set eyes save in the print-shops, till I saw the originals grinning, or scowling, or planted in blank amazement before the pictorial libels on the walls. In the gardens Sir Charles Fox built for us a huge barrack of wood, glass and iron, which we called the 'Baronial Hall,' and which we filled with pictures and lithographs, and flags and calico, in our own peculiar fashion. We hired a large grazing-meadow at the back of the gardens from a worthy Kensington cowkeeper, and having fitted up another barrack at one end of it, called it the 'Pré D'Orsay.' We memorialized the Middlesex magistrates, and, after a great deal of trouble, got a licence enabling us to sell wines and spirits, and to have music and

dancing if we so chose. We sprinkled tents and alcoves all over our gardens, and built a gipsies' cavern, and a stalactite pagoda with double windows, in which gold and silver fish floated. And finally, having engaged an army of pages, cooks, scullions, waiters, barmaids and clerks of the kitchen, we opened this monstrous place on the first of May, 1851, and bade all the world come and dine at SOYER'S SYMPOSIUM."

We should like to extend our extract, and would do so if we did not remember that all the world read the description—at the same time, so pathetic, so humorous, and so generous—of the downfall of poor Alexis Soyer's golden hopes, and the concluding sketch of his character. "He was a vain man; but he was good and kind and charitable. There are paupers and beggars even among French Cooks, and Alexis always had his pensioners and his alms-duns, to whom his hand was ever open. He was but a cook, but he was my dear and good friend." We do not envy the man who fails to discern in this a happy touch of true poetic feeling.

During his residence in Gore House, Mr. Sala was known only as a clever, jovial artist, full of good health and high spirits, and not altogether incapable of indiscretion. Friends he already had, who spoke warmly of what he could do if he would; but with the exception of a few first efforts at composition, published anonymously, and known of by only himself and his personal associates, he had not even laid the first foundation of his literary position. With the close of 1851, however, changing his course, he began to contribute to periodical literature, and connected himself intimately with *Household Words*, to the staff of which he was a valuable addition, from his faculty of mimetic composition. Week after week papers appeared in *Household Words*, which caused readers to express their astonishment at the industry or the fecundity of the conductor; and the surprise was maintained for many months, ere it transpired, beyond the limits of a small circle, that the articles attributed by the many to Mr. Dickens were really the productions of a young and comparatively unknown member of his staff. Indeed the mystery did not altogether cease till several of the contributor's articles had been translated into French and reprinted in America, under the impression that they were from the pen of the great novelist.

Mr. Sala's mimetic compositions, apart from their intrinsic excellencies, are, as mere imitations, artistic curiosities worthy of especial observation. They produce their effect neither by burlesque nor mere mechanical imitation. Not only are the leading intellectual features and the distinctive mannerisms of the original accurately presented, but the delicate shades and turns and whimsies of thought are preserved with like success,—the entire reproduction being innocent of even the slightest approach to exaggeration. Indeed, the active faculty is not that of mimicry, so much as that of lively appreciation,—an appreciation of the minutest as well as the most conspicuous graces of an admired artist. It is the imitation of the heart rather than the head,—of sympathy rather than perception. Perhaps some of the best examples of this element of Mr. Sala's power are to be found in stray sentences scattered through 'Twice Round the Clock,' such as that in which he alludes to the "bygone literary nonsenses, and black-velvet-trousered frivolities" of the leader of the Opposition.

The same power by which Mr. Sala rendered efficient service to *Household Words* made him an able coadjutor to Mr. Thackeray in the task of establishing the *Cornhill Magazine*; his papers on 'The Life and Times of Hogarth'

being written in exactly that vein of humour, and seasoned with the subjective digressions and revelations of personal experience, by which the author of 'Pendennis' and the 'Roundabout Papers' keeps alive the loyalty of his adherents. Those, however, who read the Hogarth Papers and 'Twice Round the Clock' (a work, by-the-by, that is almost necessary for a philosophic appreciation of the external phenomena of London life), will not be in danger of interpreting the above remarks as an expression of opinion that their author is content with following in the track of his early teachers. Indeed, Mr. Sala has never lacked distinctiveness, whenever he has been pleased to give free play to his creative faculty, and to his peculiar ability of fixing his idiosyncrasy on the minds of those he addresses. An hour spent in conning the racy, dashing, lawless, and at times almost defiant, descriptions of the 'Buddington Peerage,' 'Gaslight and Daylight,' and 'A Journey due North,' will satisfy any critic that their author is a man who both thinks for himself, and is accustomed to clothe his thoughts in garments of his own style and construction.

A fair view would not be obtained of Mr. Sala's labours by any one confining his attention to his works of fiction, his photographs of Foreign Travel, and his Essays on Social Subjects. He has also written dramatic pieces, which have successfully borne the test of representation, and has for years been a contributor to the daily press; his "social articles" in the *Daily Telegraph* having materially aided in placing that journal in the prominent position which it enjoys. Usually the anonymous labours of the writer on daily newspapers bring him no recompense beyond that substantial remuneration which virtue is proverbially represented as never attaining. On one occasion, however, Mr. Sala achieved an almost unprecedented triumph for a journalist. When the volunteers marched before Her Majesty in Hyde Park, many corps having travelled from distant parts of the kingdom to display their patriotism, the editors of the London newspapers selected their "best men" to draw up an account of the proceedings. The review was felt to be an affair of national significance, and there was no doubt that every family in the kingdom would on the following Monday be asking for "the best account of it." Mr. Sala undertook to supply the description for the *Telegraph*. The task was no slight one. As more than one special reporter showed the public, it was no easy feat to hold all London under survey on that day,—to learn the names of all the corps which marched along the various great arteries of the capital to the field of meeting,—to know when they started, when they arrived on, and how they marched off the ground,—to state the different arrangements made in different parts of London and the suburbs for the entertainment of regiments previous to the review,—and, above all, to give not only an intelligible, but a clear, *truthful* and stirring picture of the proceedings in the Park during the review, together with all the little incidents which varied the monotonous confusion of the imposing display. A special reporter of that day's work had need to have sharp eyes, a quick perception of leading features, an equally ready observation for small things, a retentive memory and a clear head. The article created a sensation for a few days, and was afterwards reprinted as a pamphlet. It was only a day's work; but it was a day's work that only the *beau-ideal* of a London journalist could have accomplished.

The Conquest of Britain by the Saxons: a Harmony of the 'Historia Britonum,' the Writings of Gildas, the 'Brut,' and the Saxon Chronicle, with reference to the Events of the Fifth and Sixth Centuries. By Daniel H. Haigh. (J. R. Smith.)

The Anglo-Saxon Sagas; an Examination of their Value as Aids to History: a Sequel to the 'History of the Conquest of Britain by the Saxons.' By Daniel H. Haigh. (J. R. Smith.)

HISTORICAL inquirers have always been divided into two classes, the credulous and the incredulous, or rather the doubters—those who believe readily, and are prone to accept whatever is told them, and those who believe slowly and require evidence. The extremes of this division are those who believe everything and those who believe nothing. In earlier times credulity was the rule, and the doubters were very few, and hence the earlier annals of nations are generally filled with fables. When people began to inquire after truth, the fabulous character of much which they had been believing became so evident, that the doubters gained ground, at first slowly, but as historical research was carried further and deeper, they increased in number so rapidly, that in our time hesitation in belief among historians has certainly become the rule. There have been many who attempt to go an intermediate path, and who are willing to believe a great deal the evidence of which may not appear satisfactory; but it is certainly a startling phenomenon to see a writer in the present day come forward to announce himself a supporter of the extreme degree of historical credulity, to be in fact a believer in everything. Yet this is virtually the character which Mr. Haigh assumes in the two volumes before us, in which he has taken under his protection the most obscure period of our history, the fifth and sixth centuries, the field, in fact, of the great part of what our historians now generally consider the romance of Geoffrey of Monmouth. The history of this period in Britain, as most of our readers know, depends on certain British or Welsh writers, who go by the names of Nennius, Gildas, and the Geoffrey just spoken of, and it can hardly be said to be told at all by the Anglo-Saxon historians or chroniclers. Mr. Haigh believes that he has entirely cleared up the obscurity and obtained the authentic details of this period of our history by the application of two grand theories. The first of these has nothing new in it, it is merely a new assertion of the authenticity and entire credibility of the so-called British historians, with a few suggestions and conjectures of his own. Thus Mr. Haigh believes that Gildas's History and his Epistle are two different works, written, the first in the year 471, and the second in 492, or 493; and he considers also that the history which goes under the name of Nennius was written by Gildas, and still in the fifth century; and that Gildas wrote another and a larger history, which is now lost, but is supposed to have been used by Henry of Huntingdon, and upon the strength of this supposition Henry of Huntingdon's story of British history is to be considered as coming from Gildas, and therefore as contemporary and authentic record. Further than this, Mr. Haigh thinks he has discovered who was the author of that celebrated Armorican book, the 'Brut,' which Geoffrey of Monmouth pretended to translate. Layamon, an English metrical translator of Geoffrey of Monmouth in the latter part of the twelfth century, talking very loosely of the books he had consulted, enumerates among them the Book of St.

Albinus. Now, Mr. Haigh says the only St. Albinus he knows likely to have written such a book was St. Albinus, bishop of Angers, who was born in 469, and died in 549, and who was an Armorican and of British ancestry. "He might," Mr. Haigh says, "very well have compiled a history from the traditions of his forefathers, or even from those writings which St. Gildas testifies were conveyed to Armorica." It was *probably*, then, this Book of St. Albinus (which, by the way, Mr. Haigh has not adduced the slightest evidence was ever written) which Geoffrey of Monmouth translated literally, and which Layamon also used, and, as we understand it, derived his additional matter from; and thus not only Geoffrey of Monmouth's translation but Layamon's additions are to be considered as contemporary records and as literally true. We think we have here stated all the additional arguments Mr. Haigh has brought forward in support of the authenticity of these British historians; it rests, as will be seen at once, on mere vague conjectures and suppositions, and his other arguments are what he considers the coincidences in the narrative and its truthful character (which means only that he believes it), and the circumstance that, as he has put it together, it makes a pretty good story. It would carry us far beyond the space we can afford, to enter into such an investigation as would enable us to show the want of any good evidence of the authenticity of these documents and their manifest untruthfulness, at least in a great part of their narrative; nor is there any necessity for our going into such an investigation: for after a careful consideration we cannot see that Mr. Haigh has added any real strength to the arguments in favour of them. Like a true knight-errant, he is not satisfied with fighting for the substantial part of what he has taken under his protection, but he contends desperately for even the least defensible of the details. Thus, in his eagerness to justify the entire truthfulness of Gildas, he asserts the ridiculous story told by that writer of the building of what is now considered to be Hadrian's Wall, in Northumberland, by the Romans when they were withdrawing from the island and leaving the Britons to their fate, and ascribes it to one Severus Æquitius; and he believes that the stones of Stonehenge were really brought from Ireland by means of Merlin, and that in the year 474 King Arthur fitted out a fleet at Exeter with which he conquered Ireland: that proceeding thence to the north of Europe, he conquered numerous kings and kingdoms, and that subsequent to this he not only conquered Norway and Sweden, but that he invaded Gaul, captured Paris, and conquered that country to the borders of Italy, and was preparing an expedition against Rome when he was called home to Britain by the rebellion of his subjects!

Mr. Haigh's second theory is much more novel and curious, and displays much more ingenuity. There exist, as all who are acquainted with the literature of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers know, remains of certain early poems of adventures,—Sagas Mr. Haigh calls them,—which have been considered as belonging to the mythic, or heroic, history of the Teutonic race, and to be, in fact, of older date than the coming of the Anglo-Saxons to this island. Mr. Haigh thinks that he has made out that these writings are not fabulous at all, but that their heroes, such as Beowulf, Hrothgar, &c., were all Angle or Saxon chiefs in this island, and that these poems are true and authentic records of the events of Anglo-Saxon history during the period which preceded the establishment of the kingdoms of the Heptarchy. He founds this theory on the

coincidences of names, and especially on the coincidences of names of localities in England with those of the persons and places commemorated in these poems; and these, we confess, are in many cases very remarkable. This theory is chiefly carried out in the second of the volumes before us; but it had been adopted in the first as a means of tracing the supposed expeditions and movements of Hengist and Horsa and the earlier Saxon invaders, and, we think, in that case with not any very great success. Indeed, whatever truth there may be in his explanation of local names in some cases, in many others he evidently carries his principle too far. Thus, to begin at the very beginning of his Angle settlers in Britain, he believes that Hrothgar, with Scyld, Beowulf, and Healfdene, the principal heroes of the story of Beowulf, reigned in Northumberland in the latter half of the fourth century—Scyld, he says, must have been living there in 375. The Secgas, he says, who were subjects of Scyld's family, gave their name to the Roman Segedunum, which he explains as *Secga-dun*; and he believes that he discovers Scyld's name in North and South Shields, and therefore conjectures that that chieftain resided in the neighbourhood. Shilbottle, also, in a neighbouring district, he believes to be *Scyldes-boll*, the palace of Scyld. He finds the name of Beowulf in Bolton-on-the-Alne and in Boulmer, and even in a Roman town mentioned in Ravennas under the name of Bolvelaunis, which he thinks may be a corruption of *Beowulf-alanium*. The explanations of these words seem to us very problematical. Hrothgar's palace of Heorot, where Beowulf visited him, is conjectured to be Hart, in Durham; the lake at a mile distance, the bottom of which, according to the poet, was unknown to men, is supposed to have been situated at what is now called Bottomless Carr, where there is said to have been formerly a pool; and Mr. Haigh conjectures that Hartlepool takes its name from the harts which in the poem are described as bounding over this wild country. The monster Grendel, who committed such devastation at Heorot, is supposed by Mr. Haigh to have been a ferocious giant, and he finds his name in various parts of the country, as at Grendlesmere, in Wiltshire, and Grindelespytt, in Worcestershire, at Grindleton, in Yorkshire, and Crindale-dykes, on the Roman wall, near which latter there is Grindon-lough and Grandy's-knowe; "and in the neighbourhood of Hart there is a parish named Grindon, and Grandy's-close, all apparently bearing the name of the same person—once, no doubt, a powerful chieftain settled in the county of Durham." The names of other members of Hrothgar's family are found with equal ease in the county of Durham and in the neighbourhood of Hart. The battle of Finnesham, which is the subject of a fragment of another of these poems, and the events of which are alluded to in Beowulf, is supposed to have taken place about A.D. 428, at a place still called Finsham, in Norfolk, in the neighbourhood of which Mr. Haigh finds the names of three other personages of the story,—that of Fin's queen, Hildeburh, in Hillborough; that of Hocce, her father, in Hockwold and Hockham; and that of Guthhere in Gooderstone. Mr. Haigh traces the first residence of Hygelac and his family in Yorkshire, whence he thinks they removed to Suffolk, and finds the name of his subjects, the Weders, in such names as Wetherden, Wetherheath, Wetherup, Wetheringsett and Wetherley. Hygelac himself is conjectured to have been confederate with Garmund in his expeditions against the Britons; and thus to have had the oppor-

tunity of leaving his name at Hygelacesgit, near Clifton, in Somersetshire (mentioned in the 'Codex Anglo-Saxonicus'), Hucklecote, near Gloucester, and Hugglescote, near Charley, in Leicestershire. The story of Offa, the son of Wermund (also the subject of one of these earlier Sagas, the outline of which is preserved), is located in Warwickshire and its borders. The adventures of Horn, another of these supposed personages of romance, are placed in Yorkshire. To return, with our author, to Beowulf, this chief is supposed to have been known to Hrothgar, while his father, Hygelac, still resided in Yorkshire, but to have removed with the latter to Suffolk; and it was from thence he went to Heorot to assist Hrothgar and combat the giant Grendel; on the return from which he was associated with his father, Hygelac, in his kingdom. Beowulf, according to the poem, was all his reign, after the death of his father, at war with the Mere-Wioings, who are identified with the Wiwings of Norfolk, and whose name is preserved in Wiveton. Hrothgar's race perished, it is supposed, before the invasion of Eoppa and Ida, the first known historical event at which we have yet arrived; and it was to assist them against this invasion that Beowulf made one of his expeditions, in which the invaders were obliged to retreat to the north, and settle at Bamborough. Beowulf eventually obtained the kingdom of the Scyldings, and reigned at Hart; and Mr. Haigh fixes the place of the battle with the dragon in which he perished at Eagle's Cliff, a promontory in Durham, nearly surrounded by the Tees. Lastly, most of the names of princes enumerated as visited by the minstrel in the poem entitled 'The Traveller's Song' are identified with Anglo-Saxon chiefs, whose names are traced in different parts of England.

We have already had to remark the extent of what we must call Mr. Haigh's credulity; and we must add, that he does not even give up the story of Beowulf's encounter with the dragon, which he holds for good history in all its details, and tells it accordingly. He thinks it necessary, however, to add an appendix to this chapter, to justify his belief in the existence of dragons, which he does by quoting the opinions of Mr. Howitt, Mrs. Jameson, Mr. Walbran, of Ripon, and Mr. Longstaffe, of Durham, that such monsters as dragons may have existed, and adducing the "facts" that, in the tenth century, Guy of Warwick killed a winged dragon in Northumberland; that, before the Conquest, an ancestor of the Conyers family killed a dragon at Graystones; that, in 1133, Gilles de Chin, lord of Berlaumont, slew a dragon which dwelt in a cave near the village of Wasme; that, in the thirteenth century, a son of Roger de Somerville, of Wichnor, in Staffordshire, "killed a dragon by means of a wheel, to which burning peats were attached, fixed on the point of a spear"; that the knights of Rhodes encountered a dragon in the fourteenth century; that, in 1344, according to Walsingham, a man killed a dragon which guarded the treasures in an ancient tumulus in Shropshire; and that Sir John Lambton slew a dragon at Lambton, in Durham. Mr. Haigh calls this "a consecutive chain of evidence of the existence of these creatures"! We would suggest that he has overlooked the dragon of Wantley!

In spite of the great ingenuity displayed by Mr. Haigh, and the immense labour he must have employed in bringing together so many coincidences, or supposed coincidences, of names, we fear that, as evidence, they amount to very little. At best, mere coincidences of names are but dangerous things to deal with in establishing relationships, and we must say that,

as we wade through the pages of his book, we are struck with the comparatively small portion of the examples he gives in which he seems to have clearly made out his derivations. And, even in regard to these few, we must remember that they were names not unlikely to be found among the Anglo-Saxon settlers, without having any reference to the early Anglo-Saxon poems. Mr. Haigh has himself acknowledged that it was customary for people to give the names of the ancient heroes to their children, and we could adduce evidence of this practice, so that there may have been many individuals who bore these names, and who may have given them to the localities in question. The mythic character of the stories given in the poems rests on a different kind of evidence, one of a more extensive character, for they are found recurring in different branches of the Teutonic race in such a way as to show that they all come from an original mythology of the race existing at an early period, previous, indeed, to the time at which it separated into so many branches; and Mr. Haigh's plea, that "sagas, originally English, were carried to the Continent, and formed the basis of a very popular cycle of romances," is neither at all probable in itself, nor consistent with the known facts of the literary history of the middle ages.

NEW NOVELS.

East Lynne: a Story of Modern Life. By Mrs. Henry Wood. 3 vols. (Bentley.)

THIS is one of the best novels published for a season. The plot is interesting, intricate and well carried out; the characters are life-like, and the writing simple and natural. There is nothing forced, nothing disjointed or unfinished about it; no discrepancies in the story. In a little country town—yclept West Lynne—lived a worthy family of the name of Hare. The father, Justice Hare, an obstinate, ill-tempered man, a kind of "Old Poz," who kept his nervous, delicate wife and pretty impetuous daughter in a continual agony of alarm; for a great blight had fallen upon these Hares. The only son, a gentle, weak, nervous creature like his mother, has been suspected of wilful murder (as the mother and sister believe unjustly), though he has escaped punishment for the present, and is supposed to be in America or Australia, or some other out-of-the-way part of the world. The stern old justice has sworn that if he is ever able to discover his place of concealment, he will hunt him out like a dog, and deliver him up to the utmost rigour of the law. This is, perhaps, the only exaggeration in the book, for, since the days of the Romans, what father would be so pitiless and unnatural as to desire his only son to be hung for murder? In other respects Mr. Hare is merely an irritable, headstrong old gentleman, who enjoys his pipe and his glass of ale at the Buck's Head, and makes himself sociable with his brother "J. P.'s" in a quiet, inoffensive manner. To add to the constant terror of Mrs. Hare and Barbara, however, Richard Hare is neither in America nor Australia, but only in London, and in the habit of coming down to West Lynne now and then disguised as a labouring man, to catch a glimpse of his mother and to beg for money. In all the anxiety and distress occasioned by these secret visitations Mrs. Hare's only friend and counsellor is her distant relative, Mr. Carlyle, a clever and sensible young lawyer, and one of the best and kindest of men. To him pretty Barbara is sent upon every emergency. He advances money, he believes in Dick's innocence, he listens patiently to his story, and he consoles the poor broken-hearted mother. Barbara goes constantly to spend the

day with cross Miss Cornelia Carlyle (Archibald's half sister and domestic tyrant), and of course no one sees the slightest harm in Mr. Carlyle's walking home with Miss Hare after ten—least of all Archibald himself. He has known her from a baby; he teases her, pets her, brings her presents, and even on great occasions indulges her with a strictly paternal embrace, thinking her, doubtless, not only a very good, but also a very pretty girl. But to Barbara, Archibald Carlyle is everything that is noble and great and good. She longs to devote to him her whole future life, but "he will never know how much she loves him till she is his wife"—as she *will* be, of course, some day or other. He thinks of no one else in West Lynne, she knows, and surely Archibald *must* care a little for one who loves him so dearly. Poor Barbara! Very pure-minded, modest girls *do* make these mistakes now and then, and very good, honest, honourable men often encourage them in so doing, quite unconsciously, as Archibald did Barbara. But Mr. Carlyle has not the slightest idea of marrying pretty Barbara. He has once seen a vision in London, which precludes his turning his attentions towards a little commonplace country beauty like Barbara Hare. Lady Isabella Vane, only child of Lord Mount Severn, had been seen by the lawyer when on a visit of business to her father, and she had made an impression that could never be effaced from his memory. "She was as little like a fashionable young lady as it was well possible to be," as beautiful as an angel, and as good as she was beautiful. "Generous and benevolent she was; timid and sensitive to a degree; gentle and considerate to all." Lord Mount Severn is represented as a reckless, ruined man, who wishes to dispose of his estate in the neighbourhood of West Lynne in order to raise a sum of ready money. Mr. Carlyle is willing to buy East Lynne, but the transaction must be kept a secret, or the creditors will lay claim to the purchase-money. Lord Mount Severn and his daughter come to East Lynne, and the neighbourhood rejoice in their presence, little knowing that they are merely visitors permitted to remain there at Mr. Carlyle's good will and pleasure. Like the other West Lynne ladies, Barbara gets herself, regardless of expense, a pink bonnet and feathers and brocaded gown, with white gloves and pink parasol, and Mr. Carlyle tells her she "looks like a sunbeam." But Lady Isabella appears very plainly dressed, and puts them all to shame with her quiet refined beauty, and soft melancholy expression. Archibald is taken back to East Lynne in the barouche, and "the day's brightness had gone out for Barbara Hare." Before he could leave East Lynne Lord Severn was seized with the gout in his stomach and died, leaving his creditors nothing but his dead body to divide between them. Isabella Vane is a penniless orphan, consigned to the tender mercies of the heir-at-law—a hard, well-meaning man—and his wife, an unprincipled heartless woman. Insulted, spurned and goaded to despair, Isabella is found one day by Mr. Carlyle ready to do anything to escape from Lady Mount Severn, for Francis Levison flirts with Isabella, and Lady Mount Severn flirts with Francis Levison, and the same house can no longer contain the three. Isabella, seeing no other hope for herself, and knowing Mr. Carlyle to be a kind and true-hearted man, heartily accepts his offer of returning to East Lynne as its mistress and as his wife. She is not the least in love with him it is true, but she respects and esteems him, and she hopes that will do as well. Vain hope! with Miss Cornelia at the head of affairs in-doors, Francis Levison as a

companion and intimate friend out-of-doors, and Barbara Hare running in and out, at all hours, with secret intelligence concerning her brother Richard. Not that poor Barbara means any harm to Isabella. She has had her outbreak of surprise, passion and woe, and she looks upon Isabella only with envy and the most unfeigned admiration. What with overhearing the maid's gossip, the treacherous representations of Francis Levison, and her own oversensitive feelings, however, Lady Isabella gradually works herself up to a pitch of jealous frenzy which cannot be controlled, and she consents in an evil moment to elope with Levison; and the rest of her life is "one dark course of gnawing retribution—one long yearning for the husband and children" she had left. A divorce is obtained, but Mr. Levison (now Sir Francis) refuses to marry her (she would have refused to marry him had he wished it, but for the sake of their child). He leaves her in a miserable lodging in the south of France, and she meets with a railway accident in going to Paris, is fearfully maimed and disfigured and her baby killed. It is reported that she is also dead, and she encourages the notion, and determines to begin life anew as a governess, and never make herself known to any of her former friends. Meanwhile, Mr. Carlyle, thinking Isabella is dead, in due course of time takes it into his head to marry Barbara after all! He is well aware she will never marry any one else; she has an uncomfortable home, and she is prettier than ever! A governess is wanted for the elder children, and a mutual friend offers the situation to Madame Vine, the esteemed instructress of Miss Crosby, who has no further need for her services. The temptation to see her children—to be near Mr. Carlyle, is too much for the unhappy woman, and she accepts the offer—not guessing half the pains she will have hourly to undergo as an inmate for the third time of East Lynne,—not as a beautiful petted child—not as an honoured and beloved wife, but as a poor, humble, disfigured, grey-haired governess this time. It is a strange situation, and it is particularly well described.

As she went up to take off her bonnet—"the doors of her old bed and dressing-room stood open, and she glanced in with a yearning look. No! never more, never more could they be hers. She had put them from her by her own free act and deed. Not less comfortable did they look now than in former days; but they had passed into another occupancy. The fire threw its blaze on the furniture; there were the little ornaments on the large dressing-table as they used to be in her time, and the cut glass of the crystal essence bottles was glittering in the firelight. On the sofa lay a shawl and a book, on the bed a silk dress, as if thrown there after being taken off. No! these rooms were not for her now, and she followed Joyce up the other staircase."

Not that she would be an ill-used governess; "governesses at East Lynne were treated well and liberally, for East Lynne owned Mr. Carlyle as its master." A martyrdom, such as we trust has never in real life fallen to the lot of an erring woman, is now the daily and hourly portion of Isabella Vane. She knew now that she had been mistaken. Her husband had never wronged her for a moment, in thought, word or deed, and how she loves him when it is too late! She nurses and teaches her own children. Her firstborn dies in her arms, and she does not long survive him. As she lies on her deathbed Mr. Carlyle comes to see her, and in the broken-down governess recognizes the once lovely bride of his youth. It is a touching scene, but we have not space to give it here. Sir Francis Levison pursues his wicked course uninterruptedly to the end,

when he comes down to West Lynne as a candidate for the election, in opposition to Mr. Carlyle. Some of his old associates discover in him the real murderer of Halli John, and Richard Hare is cleared from all suspicion, and becomes all of a sudden a popular character in West Lynne, while Levison ends his miserable days in penal servitude.

There may be a little too much repetition of the trial scenes—a little fine-drawing and attempt at melo-drama in the third volume; but the book is a good book, and will be, no doubt, a successful one.

Journeys and Explorations in the Cotton Kingdom: a Traveller's Observations on Cotton and Slavery in the American Slave States. Based upon three former Volumes of Journeys and Investigations by the same Author. By Frederick Law Olmsted. 2 vols. (Low & Co.)

THE universal interest taken in the question of Negro Slavery in the United States secures a sale for any work which either offers new information on the subject, or has a distinguishing quality of style. Authors like Hinton Helper, pushing the arguments of Abolitionist enthusiasm to detestable conclusions, have found their patrons amongst the more intolerant "friends of the North"; whilst a scarcely less cordial support has been given by the opposite party to writers like Mr. Claiborne, who maintain that negro slavery is a beneficent institution, having for its chief object the elevation of the African race in the scale of creation—the production of the cotton-plant being little more than an incidental feature of its operations. Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted takes a middle-course between these violent advocates of extreme and irreconcilable views. He affects to be the calm, dispassionate observer, firmly convinced of the necessity for Abolition, but still anxious to discover and record all the good features of the system of compulsory labour. Of course this liberality secures for him the disapprobation of extreme partisans in the United States; but, as a compensation for their hostility, he enjoys the suffrages of moderate men of both sides in America, and the confidence of the great public of European readers who, having been a few years since betrayed by a "sensation" novel into an exhibition of misdirected fervour on the question of negro slavery, have learnt a wise distrust of the more violent kinds of Abolitionist literature. Mr. Olmsted thoroughly appreciates the nature of his position, and is manifestly resolved to make the most of it. The ear of the public is in his keeping, so he will speak to it while he has the chance. Another subject may rise to divert public attention, and he sees that when his special subject shall cease to be an engrossing topic, his vocation of teacher will be at an end. The hay must be made whilst the sun is shining. Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted's books on slavery follow each other thick and fast. Only the other day we had occasion to notice his 'Journey in the Back Country,' and now lies before us his present work in two volumes, based on *three former volumes*. How long are we to wait ere he presents us with another work on the same subject, based on *five former volumes*? We are induced to ask this question, because though we have perused the 'Journeys and Explorations' carefully, and with considerable pleasure, we have failed to discern in them sufficient new material to justify the production of so bulky a work.

Mr. Olmsted is an entertaining companion, combining many of the agreeable qualities of

a humourist with the shrewdness of a practised observer and the information of a well-educated man of business. What he says is well said, and is usually to the point. Such a person, confining his attention to matters that he understands, cannot easily be wearisome; and yet Mr. Olmsted, at times, lays himself open to the charge of being "a bore." He has contracted a habit of repeating himself; of telling his stories at too great a length, and giving his readers too many anecdotes of the same kind. In fact, he is guilty of exactly those faults which one would expect to find in a writer who, without an adequate reserve of unpublished and new material, makes up a new book based on prior works. His charm consists in his apparent impartiality and candour. As he journeyed through the Cotton Country—through Virginia, the Carolinas, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas—he entered in his notebook whatever he saw that appeared to him worthy of observation with regard to slavery; and these notes, made on the spot, he now presents to the world, without any excess of care in the way of arrangement and artistic preparation. The physical features of the negro; his pecuniary value; the amount of work expected from him; his dress, amusements and education; his rewards and punishments; his food and family relations; the treatment he ordinarily experiences from his masters and the general public: such are the points on which Mr. Olmsted gives his readers a wealth of facts, conveyed in a long stream of anecdotes, the exquisite humour of many of them making parts of his book as pleasant to read as a novel of the first class. The ordinary "nigger" of the author's experience is the clumsy, knavish, tardy, grotesque, and upon the whole happy creature who in works of fiction dances and feasts on holidays, preaches and prates sanctimonious "talkee" on Sundays and at funerals, and shirks labour on weekdays. He is well fed, and in all that regards his physical condition well cared for; for he is too costly a creature—his price ranging from eight to thirteen hundred dollars—to be treated with needless cruelty. Unlike the English agricultural labourer, who too often lives on bread and water, with a sparing slice or two of a flet-milk cheese, the "nigger" has an abundance of bread and bacon every day, a liberal allowance of time for rest and relaxation, the means, by extra labour, of earning "spending-money," and his periodic festivities. In fact, he is treated as the white labourer in this country would be treated if the farmer, making use of his labour, had first to buy him at a price ranging between 200*l.* and 300*l.*, and had then to keep him in sickness and the decline of life, or sell him as a worn-out horse. No one can question that physically the English labourer would be far better placed—would have more rest, less work, better clothes, and more food—if the natural results of his improper exposure and overtasked powers—the chronic rheumatism, putrid fever, and lung disease, which ravage and cripple our working classes, not only took power and life from his frame, but also extracted from his master's pocket a sum of money which would suffice to pay for a team of strong cart-horses. In this respect, therefore, the "nigger" is a just object of envy to the rural workman of any country. It is true he is subject to the lash of the overseer's whip; but, if Mr. Olmsted's testimony may be relied upon, he does not receive more corporal punishment than at the close of the last century our peasantry experienced, either at the hands of the parish beadle, in obedience to the sentences of "country justices," or from the stout ash-sticks of the

farmers, who used in the ordinary way of business to soundly belabour them for faults of neglect or insolence or trivial dishonesty. One horrible picture, that makes the flesh creep, of a flogging administered to a negro girl in an Alabama plantation for shirking work, Mr. Olmsted gives; but he is ready to admit that such cruelty is no more the rule of the slave system, than wife-beating is the ordinary practice of English husbands. The only slave-whipping the author observed, in Virginia, for instance, was that administered to children, lads of twelve or fourteen years of age, for offences that would be similarly punished in this country. Indeed, a planter is not such a fool as to lavish stripes on his costly servants, whose powers of working depend greatly on the goodness of their spirits, and who under extreme mental depression become absolutely useless. The slave is stimulated to extra exertion by the hope of reward, not by the fear of punishment. The lure of "spending-money," equivalent to a London artisan's over-payment, and not the crack of a driver's whip, is his incentive to activity and perseverance in his toil. His master knows "the necessity of humouring him." Such is the testimony of an abolitionist, who maintains that slavery is the real question of contest between the North and the South, and who says that on it the two parties must fight till the fight results, not in compromise, but subjugation. "It is said," observes Mr. Olmsted, "that the South can never be subjugated. It must be, or we must."

The following passage displays the facilities afforded to slaves for enjoyment, and the different views taken by some of the more intelligent of them as to the sentimental side of their condition. It will startle many of our readers to learn that slavery can actually be preferred to freedom by a bondsman:—

"The slaves have a good many ways of obtaining 'spending-money,' which though in law belonging to their owner, as the property of a son under age does to his father, they are never dispossessed of, and use for their own gratification, with even less restraint than a wholesome regard for their health and moral condition may be thought to require. A Richmond paper, complaining of the liberty allowed to slaves in this respect, as calculated to foster an insubordinate spirit, speaks of their 'champagne suppers.' The police broke into a gambling cellar a few nights since, and found about twenty negroes at 'high play,' with all the usual accessories of a first-class 'hell.' It is mentioned that, among the number taken to the watch-house, and treated with lashes the next morning, there were some who had previously enjoyed a high reputation for piety, and others of a very elegant or foppish appearance. Passing two negroes in the street, I heard the following:—'Workin' in a tobacco factory all de year roun', an' come Christmas only twenty dollars! Workin' mighty hard, too—up to twelve o'clock o' night very often—an' then to hab a nigger oberseah!'—'A nigger!'—'Yes—dat's it, yer see. Wouldn't care if 'twarn't for dat. Nothin' but a dirty nigger! orderin' 'round, jes' as if he was a wite man!'—It is the custom of tobacco manufacturers to hire slaves and free negroes at a certain rate of wages per year. A task of forty-five lb. per day is given them to work up, and all that they choose to do more than this they are paid for—payment being made once a fortnight; and invariably this over-wages is used by the slave for himself, and is usually spent in drinking, licentiousness and gambling. The man was grumbling that he had saved but 20 dollars to spend at the holidays. Sitting with a company of smokers last night, one of them, to show me the manner in which a slave of any ingenuity or cunning would manage to avoid working for his master's profit, narrated the following anecdote. He was executor of an estate in which, among other negroes, there was one very smart man, who, he knew perfectly

well, ought to be earning for the estate 150 dollars a year, and who could do it if he chose, yet whose wages for a year, being let out by the day or job, had amounted to but 18 dollars, while he had paid for medical attendance upon him 45 dollars. Having failed in every other way to make him earn anything, he proposed to him that he should purchase his freedom and go to Philadelphia, where he had a brother. He told him that if he would earn a certain sum (400 dollars I believe), and pay it over to the estate for himself, he would give his free papers. The man agreed to the arrangement, and by his overwork in a tobacco factory, and some assistance from his free brother, soon paid the sum agreed upon, and was sent to Philadelphia. A few weeks afterwards he met him in the street, and asked him why he had returned. 'Oh, I don't like dat Philadelphia, massa; an't no chance for coloured folks dere; spec' if I'd been a runaway, de wite folks dere take care o' me; but I couldn't git anythin' to do, so I jis borrow ten dollar of my broder, and cum back to old Virginny.'—'But you know the law forbids your return. I wonder that you are not afraid to be seen here; I should think Mr. — [an officer of police] would take you up.' 'Oh! I look out for dat, massa; I juss hire myself out to Mr. — himself, ha! ha! He tink I your boy.' And so it proved; the officer, thinking that he was permitted to hire himself out, and tempted by the low wages at which he offered himself, had neglected to ask for his written permission, and had engaged him for a year. He still lived with the officer, and was an active, healthy, good servant to him."

On the subject of negro-breeding for sale, Mr. Olmsted's information is vague; but though such systematic breeding exists, he appears to think it by no means so prominent a feature of the compulsory labour system as the fanatics of the Abolition party would wish it to be believed.

On the effect of slavery on the national character of the dominant race, Mr. Olmsted has some passages worthy of remark, and the more so as they are made by an abolitionist:—

"There are undoubted advantages resulting from the effects of slavery upon the manners of some persons. Somewhat similar advantages I have thought that I perceived to have resulted in the Free States, where a family has been educated under favourable influences in a frontier community. There is boldness, directness, largeness, confidence, with the effect of the habitual sense of superiority to most of the community; not superiority of wealth, and power from wealth merely, but of a mind well stocked and refined by such advantages of education as only very unusual wealth, or very unusual individual energy, rightly directed, can procure in a scattered and frontier community. When to this is added the effect of visits to the cultivated society of denser communities; when refined and polished manners are grafted on a natural, easy *abandon*; when there is high culture without effeminacy either of body or mind, as not unfrequently happens, we find a peculiarly respectable and agreeable sort of man and woman. They are the result of frontier training under the most favourable circumstances. In the class furthest removed from this on the frontier—people who have grown up without civilized social restraints or encouragements, and always under what in a well-conditioned community would be esteemed great privations—happens, on the other hand, the most disagreeable specimen of mankind that the world breeds; men of a sort almost peculiar to America and Australia; border ruffians, of whom the 'rowdies' of our eastern towns are tame reflections. Cooper has well described the first class in many instances. I know of no picture of the latter which represents them as detestable as I have found them."

The following criticism of the "F. F. V." is worthy of note:—

"The traditional 'old family,' stately but condescending, haughty but jovial, keeping open house for all comers on the plantations of Virginia or South Carolina, is not wholly a myth. There

really was something which, with some sort of propriety, could be termed a gentry in Carolina and Virginia in their colony days; yet of the names which are now thought to have belonged to it, as descended of brave, loyal, and adventurous cavaliers, some I once saw in London upon an old freight-list of a ship outward bound for Virginia, with the addition of tinker and tailor, poacher and pickpocket, all to be sold for life, or a term of years, to the highest bidder when they should arrive. A large majority of the fathers of Virginia were unquestionably of this class. What was properly to be termed the gentry in Virginia and South Carolina previous to the Revolution, was very small in number. A large proportion of the families who composed it, and who remained after the Revolution in the country (for many were Tories), have since passed in all their branches through a poverty-stricken period, very dissipating in its influence upon hereditary breeding, novelists and dramatic old servants to the contrary notwithstanding. Many of those who have retained wealth and family pride in succession to the present time, have undeniably, from various causes, degenerated wofully in breeding. Coarse tastes and brutal dispositions cannot be disguised under a cavalier address, and the most assured readiness in the established forms of polite society. Of the real 'old families' which remain at all 'well bred' in their qualities, habits and manners, by reason of their lineage, I think it will be difficult for most readers who have not studied the matter at all to form a sufficiently small estimate; call them a dozen or a hundred, what does it matter in a region much larger than the old German empire? Associating with these are a few hundred more new or recuperated families, in which there is also the best breeding, and in certain few parts or districts of the South, to be defined and numbered without difficulty, there is a wealthy, distinct, generous, hospitable, refined and accomplished first class, clinging with some pertinacity, although with too evident an effort, to the traditional manners and customs of an established gentry."

It is well known that in the Free States of America the Whites disdain to hold intercourse with Blacks—to sit at table or exchange the ordinary civilities of life with them. Mr. Olmsted records an almost total absence of this hateful manifestation of race-prejudice in Virginia:—

"I am struck with the close cohabitation and association of black and white—negro women are carrying black and white babies together in their arms; black and white children are playing together (not going to school together); black and white faces are constantly thrust together out of the doors, to see the train go by. A fine-looking, well-dressed and well-behaved coloured young man sat, together with a white man, on a seat in the cars. I suppose the man was his master; but he was much the less like a gentleman of the two. The railroad company advertise to take coloured people only in second-class trains; but servants seem to go with their masters everywhere. Once, to-day, seeing a lady entering the car at a way-station, with a family behind her, and that she was looking about to find a place where they could be seated together, I rose, and offered her my seat, which had several vacancies round it. She accepted it, without thanking me, and immediately installed in it a stout negro woman, took the adjoining seat herself, and seated the rest of her party before her. It consisted of a white girl, probably her daughter, and a bright and very pretty mulatto girl. They all talked and laughed together; and the girls munched confectionery out of the same paper, with a familiarity and closeness of intimacy that would have been noticed with astonishment, if not with manifest displeasure, in almost any chance company at the North. When the negro is definitely a slave, it would seem that the alleged natural antipathy of the white race to associate with him is lost."

By a slight verbal alteration the sentence last quoted would become, "When the negro is definitely a *free-man*, it would seem that the alleged natural antipathy of the white race to associate with him is *discovered*"; and perhaps

this statement of the case would be more appropriate.

A Journey from Belgrade to Saloniki—[*Reise von Belgrade nach Saloniki*, von J. G. von Hahn, K.K., Consul für das Oestliche Griechenland]. Printed in the 11th volume of the Memoirs of the Historical Section of the Imperial Academy of Vienna, and published apart.

TRAVELLING in the greater part of Turkey and Greece appears to have been constantly getting worse and worse for the last 1,723 years. The Emperor Hadrian, who died A.D. 138, walked over the greater part of the Roman empire, and, if we give implicit belief to his biographer, often at the rate of twenty miles a day. Now we can testify from experience that many of the roads along which he travelled seem not to have been mended since his death.

We hear a good deal of the progress of civilization in both Turkey and Greece, but that progress is more visible in the number of the carriages and of the bankruptcies at Constantinople and Athens than in the improvement of the roads in the dominions of the Othoman Sultan and the Greek King. In Turkey you can find nothing to eat in the khans, and in Greece you can find neither khans nor post-houses. Every improvement which has hitherto taken place, whether by sea or land, and whether in Greece or Turkey, has been effected by foreigners. Neither Mussulmans nor orthodox Christians have yet learnt that the construction of good roads is the first step towards a solution of the Eastern Question by native energy. As time rolls on philo-Turks and phil-Hellenes begin alike to lose all hope of seeing the existing anarchy in the East terminated by the strength and wisdom of any native race. The possibility of seeing

The Serai's impenetrable tower

Receive the fiery Frank, her former guest,

is becoming a strong probability. The Turks are feasting while the fingers of a man's hand are writing on the plaster of the wall of the Sultan's palace. And the Greeks are gazing at fleeting clouds which their wild imaginations form into Byzantine crowns and sceptres, while their hearts are swelling with the love of golden byzants. In the mean time, French, English, Austrians and Russians are filling the Levant with their industrial enterprises. Turks are taught to travel by railway by English capitalists, and the Greeks are taught to make streets in Athens by French engineers. But the most important lines of communication in European Turkey remain untouched, and the Acropolis of Athens continues to be separated from the modern city by a broad belt of filth.

The work of Consul von Hahn describes the country through which the great railway that must connect the Ægean Sea with central Europe, will run. Indeed, nothing but the insecurity of property in Turkey, and the uncertainty of revenue which would require to be remitted through Austria, has prevented the execution of a railway on this line of communication.

Dr. von Hahn is known to the learned world as the author of several works. His 'Albanian Researches,' which were noticed in the *Athenæum* at the time of their publication in 1854, are now universally received as the classic authority on Albania. Yet his present work will interest a much wider circle of readers, for, while it adds greatly to our knowledge of the ethnography of European Turkey, it also contains amusing accounts of the manners and customs of an active and prosperous agricultural population in the heart of Turkey rarely visited by travel-

lers. Even the Consul met with novelties that surprised so experienced a traveller. At a khan near Skopia he fell in with an Albanian gentleman attended by two servants, all admirably mounted. On making inquiry concerning this gentlemanly individual, he found that the aga was a horse-stealer who followed his profession like a mediæval knight-errant. There was no concealment, as he both lifted and disposed of his booty at a proper distance, and with becoming precautions.

The principal object of the Consul's journey was to examine the road between Hungary and the Ægean Sea. A glance at the map of Europe indicates that Saloniki is the natural port for the terminus of a great European central railway. It offers the shortest line of communication between Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Paris and London, and Beyrout, Alexandria and India. One question to determine is, whether a railway from Belgrade to Saloniki offered facilities for construction and the promise of a local traffic sufficient to pay the working expenses of the line. Dr. von Hahn was well aware that for several centuries a considerable part of the merchandise of the East had reached central Europe by this route. The rapacity of the Greek emperors of the houses of Comnenus and Palæologus, and the frauds of the Greek merchants of Saloniki, compelled this trade to seek security and honesty under the flags of Venice, Genoa and Pisa.

At Belgrade Consul von Hahn purchased a travelling carriage and three horses, and with this carriage he crossed the Turkish continent and entered Saloniki without meeting with any accident that might not have occurred on any post-road in England. We can only notice two subjects connected with his journey: the time which would be gained by the India mail if a railway were completed to Saloniki, and the existence of an increasing population of Albanian Mussulmans engaged in agriculture on this route.

The Consul's journey proves that there is a great break in the mountain ranges which separate the basin of the Danube from the high lands of Macedonia and Thrace. The head-waters of the Bulgarian Morava, and of one of the confluent of the Vardar, have their sources in a high plain about 1,450 feet above the level of the Mediterranean. From the Danube the ascent is 180 geographical miles; the descent to the Ægean Sea is 120. Not a single tunnel would be required from Belgrade to Saloniki, and few European lines of equal length present fewer physical obstacles. A very considerable local traffic exists along the line even at present. But all these advantages are neutralized in the minds of capitalists by the fear of anarchy in Turkey and bankruptcy in Austria.

The time which would be gained between London and Alexandria, if a railway existed to Saloniki, deserves notice. It will be best understood by comparing the route by Marseilles. The sea-passage from Alexandria to Marseilles is double that from Alexandria to Saloniki. There would therefore be a certain gain of seventy hours on the sea-voyage, and in all probability throughout the year an average gain of nearly eighty hours. The speed of a railway even in Turkey may be reckoned as double that of a steamer. A passenger, not to speak of the mail-bags, might therefore reach London eighteen hours before a steamer from Alexandria could reach Marseilles. Twelve hours for stoppages at Vienna and Calais would allow a passenger to reach London six hours before a steamer could enter the port of Marseilles.

The other result of Dr. von Hahn's journey which we shall notice, will probably exercise a more permanent influence on the future condition of European Turkey than the construction of the Saloniki railway. It is the fact which he records, that there is a large and increasing Albanian population engaged in agriculture, which, during two generations at least, has been gradually encroaching on the previous limits of the Bulgarian race, and colonizing the high lands about the sources of the Morava and the Vardar. And the most remarkable feature of these agricultural colonists is, that they are Mussulmans and that they are replacing a population of orthodox Christians. The Albanians are the only nation in European Turkey whose agricultural population is increasing in numbers and wealth. They are also the only race in the Othoman empire in which nationality is stronger than religious bigotry. The Greeks of the orthodox church invariably call the Greeks who are Mussulmans, Turks, as was the case in Greece before the revolution, and is now the case in Crete. The Slavonian Christians of Macedonia and Bosnia call the Slavonian Mussulmans in these provinces also Turks. But the Christian and Mussulman Albanians acknowledge the ties of nationality. They both feel that they were born Albanians before they were made orthodox, or Catholic, or Mussulman. Amidst the anarchy which threatens society in Turkey and the corruption which paralyzes Greece, who can pretend to foresee the future of an united nation with warlike habits and an increasing agricultural population? Similar elements have given to the Spaniards and the English their position in the history of foreign colonization, and European Turkey lies open for colonization. We must however refer to Consul von Hahn's work for detailed information concerning the recent extension of the Albanian race. His observations afford the means of correcting the interesting ethnological map of European Turkey by M. Lejean, recently published by Dr. Petermann, by extending the yellow colour which indicates the country inhabited by the Albanian race considerably to the east and south, so as to include Vrania and the country towards Skopia.

Dr. von Hahn's work contains four valuable maps and an Appendix full of scientific geographical information relating to ancient as well as modern geography. The matter of the work confers honour on the Consul, and the manner in which his work has been published by the Academy of Vienna reflects high honour on the intelligent liberality of that learned body.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Letter to the Committee of the Mathematical Section of the British Association. By James Smith, Esq. (Liverpool, E. Howell.)—This is the Mr. Smith of whose squaring of the circle our readers have heard. He informs the Association that he will "not cease on every suitable opportunity to direct attention to the subject." They may "attempt to maintain a dignified silence"; but that will not prevent their receiving a letter once a year. Nor will it succeed if "professional critics" should employ "abuse and ridicule." For ourselves, we shall not undertake to bring forward this quadrature of the circle once a year. Our readers will therefore please consider the entertainment as announced for repetition until further notice. Mr. James Smith sensibly concludes by saying, that perhaps he writes for a wiser and more scientific generation. Many have appealed to posterity on this problem, whose names posterity does not know. We will dismiss Mr. Smith by citing one of his opinions in which we entirely agree: it is, that the silence of his contemporaries will not prevent the ultimate triumph of truth. But to

this we add that no amount of pertinacity will accomplish the ultimate triumph of error.

The Theory of the Moon. Part X. By Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart. (Goodhall & Co.)—This tract is to a great extent controversial, on matters relating to recent lunar tables and methods. We could not give the mass of our readers any notion of the case; and those who are fit to enter upon the subject have our information that this is the most controversial of Sir J. Lubbock's works. There is one assertion of the author which we hope time will enable us to refute. He says "my career is drawing to a close; or, in the words of the poet,

I near my labours' end
Strike sail, and hastening to the harbour tend."

Judging by the year of his degree at Cambridge, Sir J. Lubbock cannot be sixty; and we have heard nothing of any decay, either of body or mind. In our temperate day his age is only middle life; and we yet hope to notice more than one work of his. We have heard several men of letters and science announce the close of their careers who have all lived to falsify their own predictions.

The English Cathedral of the Nineteenth Century. By A. J. Beresford-Hope, M.A. (Murray.)—That, consequent upon the much-desired extension of the episcopate, we should build new cathedrals in themselves to be fit exponents of the spirit of the age, and that this should be done in what he considers the national and appropriate style of Gothic art, are the themes Mr. Hope has chosen for his labours. He brings considerable observation, much earnestness, very little method of expression, and, it may be said, still less originality of thought to bear upon his subject. The confused and parenthetical style in which his remarks are put together appears to result from the substance of the volume—its core, so to speak—having been produced in the form of a Lecture delivered to the Cambridge Architectural Society, and printed, at the request of that body, with expansive interpolations by the author. These additions have not always been made with workmanlike care, or even ordinary mercy upon the reader's powers of sustained attention. Undoubtedly the new matter so inserted is now and then of interest, but it should, even when it is such, have been produced in a more elegant manner than that Mr. Hope has cared to adopt. Want of system as a whole there is none, for nothing could be more sequential than the progress of the arguments educed, but the effect of the mass is frittered away by the introduction of all sorts of supererogatory remarks and snatches of knowledge, often of the most commonplace order, such as must have rather amazed, if not bored, the original audience, and, that radical fault growing stronger, rendering the book itself neither satisfactory to a professional nor to a purely popular class of readers. Notwithstanding these shortcomings, the importance of the subject is enforced by the author, and, doubtless, his hope of serving the end in view will bear some good fruit through this effort of his. When a royal commissioner has twice reported upon the urgent need of new bishops, and people have ardently quarrelled about the localities to be appropriated for their sees, and an impression prevails that some of our old minsters will do well enough for their "cathedrals," it is good time for a reminder that the cathedral is to be made for the bishop, and not the bishop for the minster. Therefore, although in more than one instance, as at Beverley (which is within a quarter of an hour of Hull, the proposed centre for a new see in the East Riding of Yorkshire), most splendid buildings stand already well placed, and even endowed for their perpetual preservation, it must be most frequently expedient to erect new cathedrals for the novel dioceses. As even Lord Palmerston and the advocates of the abortive "Victorian" architecture declare that for ecclesiastical purposes Gothic is the most suitable style, and as Palladian churches are not in vogue, we need not follow Mr. Hope through his arguments in favour of the same, but take for granted that nothing but a development of Gothic will be employed for a modern English cathedral.

Culverley Rise: a Tale. By Julia Corner. 3 vols. (Newby.)—A regular, thoroughbred, three-volume

novel, stretched into the thinnest possible volumes, and eked out with a few little stories at the end as a makeweight, and which are, of course, as such little stories always are, perfectly unreadable. Now, what objection is there to a tale in two volumes,—or even in one volume? Why do the publishers almost invariably insist upon a certain number of pages being produced, whether the unfortunate author has the power of producing them or not? Surely the harm this practice does to literature is unmistakable. If an author has a good story to tell, or a few pleasant remarks to make on men and manners, persons and things, by all means let him make them; but when he has nothing more left to say, for mercy's sake, let him stop, pack up his manuscript, and send it out of the house at once, without waiting to spin out a page of morality here and a chapter of feeble sentiment there, or even at the last gasp patch on a tale, to fill up the quantity of writing required by the publisher. No matter how awkwardly or foolishly it is done, we must have our "pound of flesh," our due allowance of trash, say the publishers. The libraries will be obliged to take a certain number of copies, and if nobody is ever able to wade through them that is a matter of no consequence at all. In this particular novel, 'Culverley Rise,' we find all the proper, regulation characters, about as much like people in real life as the wax figures in Madame Tussaud's Exhibition. We find the old baronet, who disinherits his best son—and the wicked younger brother, who, however, contrives in this case to usurp not only the property of his elder brother, but even the very title. We have, of course, the deathbed of the elder brother, who turns artist and dies in great distress, leaving a young and lovely daughter to go out as a governess, and be insulted by her cousin, the reigning baronet, in the home of her forefathers. In short, we all know the rest. The two sons of the wicked brother kindly put each other out of the way in a drunken squabble, and the despised governess is finally restored to her rightful honours and marries a very nice young man, called Alfred, who had not been above falling in love with a governess, though he could not go quite so far as to "disoblige his friends" by marrying her, and who was also heir-at-law to the Culverley estate; so nothing can be more pretty and proper and romantic than a very gay wedding, with six bridesmaids, and a tour to Paris, before mutually taking possession of Culverley Rise.

The Huntley Casket. By A. Crawford. (Nimmo.)—This collection of literary remains is a posthumous publication. The author was a man who, in his lifetime, enjoyed much social celebrity. If Scott had not written his novels in general, and 'The Fortunes of Nigel' in particular, 'The Huntley Casket' would have had a much higher merit than can be awarded to it, coming as it did after Sir Walter had produced works which set the fashion and awakened the taste for historical novels. 'The Huntley Casket,' in the general cast of incidents, characters, and even the period in which the story is laid, bears so strong a resemblance to 'The Fortunes of Nigel' that no other praise can be given than is due to a clever and spirited imitation. Trapbois, the miser, and Richard Monypies, the serving man, in 'Nigel,' have their duplicates in 'The Huntley Casket.' The story is a brief one. The author was not capable of the long-sustained literary effort which is needed for an historical three-volume novel. The sentiments and modes of expression are often of the present day, rather than of the time of James the Sixth of Scotland and First of England. The story is somewhat feeble in the joints, and the incidents do not keep their proportions. The intervention of the gipsy and the scene of the false hermit's cell are not well managed; the effect is well intended, but not wrought out with a strong, masterly hand. Taken on its own merits, 'The Huntley Casket' is a very readable story, and would be pleasanter were it less ambitious. The style in which it is written resembles more that of the Ettrick Shepherd in his tales than Sir Walter Scott. There are several other sketches in the volume, but all of them shorter and slighter than 'The Huntley Casket.' 'Jedburgh Justice' is the best of these:—it is a spirited version of the Border tradition

which hanged a man first and tried him after! But in the present story the poetical justice is so well vindicated that the reader's judicial sympathies are not wounded, the more especially as, if the culprit had not been hanged when the good people of Jedburgh had him in hand, the chances were that he would have escaped altogether. Mr. Crawford seems to have been a man who possessed more faculty than ever came out of him,—to have had stronger capabilities than he ever worked out. He evidently had the gift of impressing his large circle of friends and acquaintance with faith in his powers; and they are generally the last to believe in prophets of their own rearing; but when they do believe, their faith is a fanaticism: and, after all, the praise of friends is the pleasantest part of fame.

Mentone and the Riviera as a Winter Climate. By J. Henry Bennet, M.D. (Churchill.)—Dr. J. Henry Bennet, whose health has for some years past necessitated a winter residence in the south of Europe, addresses the public on the advantages offered by Mentone to phthisical patients, and draws a most pleasant picture of the largest town of the Principality of Monaco,—its wall of mountains surveying the ever-restless bay; its lemon-groves (famous throughout the world) which three degrees of frost would kill; its picturesque dells, bright with red valerian, harebells and violets, flowering in December and January. We should certainly have liked Dr. Bennet all the better, if he had not subscribed his Preface with the following addresses and announcement—

"60, Grosvenor Street, The Farns, Weybridge, from May to October."

The dignity of the medical profession suffers whenever its members solicit employment, either by word of mouth or pen. Still the most rigid upholder of that etiquette, which "the faculty" wisely deem necessary for the maintenance of the high respect in which they are held by the community, would permit some latitude to an invalid physician whose health compels him to practise one-half of the year in England and the other half in Italy. We have therefore pleasure in referring those sufferers who from pulmonary affection annually seek the relief and security of a southern climate to Dr. Bennet's sketch of the vegetation, climate and social features of Mentone and the Riviera. The reader will not fail to observe that the Doctor gives only very few particulars relative to the temperature of Mentone last Christmas. Of course the cold of last year was exceptional; but still a consumptive patient, considering the propriety of visiting Mentone, would like full information as to its exceptional experiences. We are especially induced to give this caution by the knowledge that some of the invalids residing there last winter give the place a bad character, as having been both cold and badly supplied with those provisions and luxuries on which the comfort and well-doing of invalids greatly depend.

Catalogue of the Museum of the Academy at Bruges—[*Catalogue du Musée de l'Académie de Bruges. Notices et Descriptions, avec Monogrammes, &c. par W. H. James Weale.* (Bruges, Beyerart-Defoort; London, Barthés & Lowell.)—We find in this publication a carefully compiled account, by one well versed in the subject, of the ancient and modern pictures forming the collection of the Bruges Academy. The accurately-copied monograms inscribed on the older pictures in the gallery give a special value to these pages, and the incidental historical illustrations will be found of considerable service to the student. It appears that Mr. Weale, like many others, has had reason to complain—and he does so severely in his Preface—of the illiberality of authorities in charge of the Archives of the Hospital of St. John at Bruges. The Commissioners turned a deaf ear to all applications for leave to search their records; and we remember that Mrs. Jameson complained of the same spirit, which denied her permission to make sketches from Memling's larger paintings, to illustrate her intended work on the Legends of the Madonna. The Académie Royale of Bruges was founded by a body of artists and amateurs, with Joseph van den Kerckhove at their head. He died in 1724. The Catalogue contains 144 pictures, and commences with the

well-known picture by Jan van Eyck, executed for George de Pala, and completed in 1486. In this realism and ugliness prevail. The painter's Wife, dated 1489, is a more agreeable specimen of his portraiture. The Head of the Saviour, dated 1440, Mr. Weale unhesitatingly pronounces a weak imitation, and cites against it the fine original picture in the Berlin Museum, executed two years earlier. Of Hans Memling (now spelt Memline), the following biographical references have a certain interest. They are the general result of the author's investigations:—"Hans or Jan Memline was settled at Bruges in 1479, and possibly still earlier; but on this point documents throw no light. He is not connected with the Hospital of St. John in the light of a poor and wounded soldier (as in the erroneous accounts circulated of him), but as the possessor of several tenements and houses in the city. In 1480, he appears among the principal burghesses of Bruges who advance a sum of money to the city towards carrying on the war between Maximilian and France. Memline was married. The Christian name of his wife, Anne, is all that is known. She bore him three children—Jan, Petronilla or Cornelia, and Nicolas. She died before the 10th of September, 1487. Lastly, the list of pupils of the town, dated December 10th, 1495, affords a proof that Memline himself was dead and his children still in their minority. The largest of the houses belonging to Memline, and the one in which he resided, was situated in the Rue du Pont-Flamand (now the Rue St.-George), facing the house of the Arbalisters. It was built of stone, and roofed with tiles—a rare and expensive mode of construction in those days. Our surmises have been justified. The author of these excellent productions, teeming with the purest faith, the most exquisite refinement, and exhibiting the most original and delicate sentiment, has resumed in the eyes of the world that honour and worth of character which the gratuitous fabrications of certain biographers had for a time effectively endeavoured to wrest from him." The Triptych, dated 1484, containing St. Christopher, as principal figure, between St. Benedict and St. Giles, is one of the best productions of the master. The donor and his wife occupy the two wings, and on the reverse, when the altar-piece is closed, are seen St. George and St. John the Baptist. Authentic works by Prevost, Blondeel, Pourbus and Claessens follow. 'The Judgment of Cambyses' and 'The Execution,' formerly attributed to Claessens, and, as such, engraved in Passavant's 'Kunstreise,' are here transferred to the class of unknown masters. The first of these two pictures is dated 1498. Both were removed to Paris in 1794, and formed rare exceptions to the general style and taste of the pictures collected by the French from other countries at this period. We find here many pictures with the simple designation of *School of Flanders*, or *Brabant*, or *Quentin Massys*, as the case may be,—a good indication that those entrusted with the care of the Museum do not wander beyond the reach of certainty. The system of *finding* a particular name for every old picture that retains a place in a gallery has long been a very mischievous one, and the Cambyses pictures above referred to have also been brought under the same system. They are now simply attributed to the school of Germany of the fifteenth century. Van Goyen, Van Oost, Artois, Bredael, Minderhout, and many other well-known landscape painters, are represented in this collection, and many paintings of the more modern school will be found accompanied in these pages by characteristic descriptions and biographical notices not otherwise to be obtained. The results of Mr. Weale's researches respecting Memling have been published, as he tells us, in the *Journal des Beaux Arts*, 3^e année; and we look forward with interest to a still more extended work which is announced from his pen on this subject.

Students preparing for Military College examinations or the Oxford and Cambridge local examinations of schools, may be tested and improved by *German Examination Papers: Two Hundred and Two Questions on the Essential Parts of the German Grammar and Literature, with a copious Selection of Examination Papers,*

by C. Rühle (Nutt). The bulk of the book consists of examination papers which have been set at Woolwich, Sandhurst, and other military examinations, those for the Civil Service of India, and the local examinations for schools instituted by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.—Other useful books for students of German are, *Elements of the German Language*, by F. O. Froembling, First Part (Nutt), which is an elementary grammar with exercises and vocabularies; and a *Manual of German Conversation*, by F. Ahn (Tribner), containing words, phrases and conversations of daily occurrence, the English of which is perfectly pure. This latter is an advantage often wanting in such works, among others in *Moral Fables: a French-English Work for Young Students*—[*Fables Morales, &c.*] by A. Saintour (Whitaker). The Fables, which were originally written by the author in verse, have been turned into prose and are accompanied by a translation into broken English on the opposite pages.—*The First Step in French; being an Easy Method of Learning the Elements of the French Language*, by L. Contanseau (Longman), is an introductory grammar followed by French and English exercises, and a selection of French extracts for translation into English, the whole arranged and executed in masterly style.—We close our list of educational works with *Outlines of Grecian History*, by E. Walford (Kent), a small shilling volume, with two maps of ancient and modern Greece, giving as full an account of the history of ancient Greece down to the taking of Corinth by the Romans as could be comprised within the limits, though not in our opinion so satisfactory, on the whole, as Prof. Browne's 'History of Greece' in Gleig's Series.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Abercromby (Lieut.-Gen. Sir R.), *Memoir*, by Dunfermline, 10s. 6d.
Amateur Illuminator's Magazine, No. 1, 10s. 2s. 6d. swd.
Anderson on the Paralytic Affections of the Skin, 8vo. 5s. cl.
Bennet on Inflammation of the Uterus, 4th edit. 8vo. 16s. cl.
Blaikie's Bible Geography, Physical and Political, 12mo. 1s. 6d.
Briggs's The Islam: its History, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Brooke's Silver Cord: a Story, 2nd edit. 2 vols. 8vo. 31s. 6d. cl.
Brown's Home-Subsistence, 1st & 2d series, new ed. 8vo. 7s. 6d. each.
Cadart's Le Corrécteur; or, Niceties of French Conversation, 32. cl.
Child's Singular Properties of the Ellipsoid, 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.
Cooper's Dict. of Practical Surgery, 2 vols. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Craig's Hist. of English Literature and Language, 2 vols. 8vo. 34s.
De Tocqueville, *Memoir, Letters, &c.* tr. from French, 2 vols. 8vo. 34s.
Donald's Land Drainage, Embankment & Irrigation, new ed. 12.
France's Example of Christ and the Service of Christ, 8vo. 3s. 6d.
Gardiner's Tale, by S. B. C. small 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Gauguin & Law's Anatomy of the Domestic Animals, roy. 8vo. 12s.
Giles's Keys to the Classics, Homer's Iliad, Bks. 1 to 6, 18mo. 3s. 6d.
Green's Life: the Reward of Piety, by the Rev. R. Ray, 3s. 6d. cl.
Gurney's Thoughts on Habit and Discipline, 7th ed. 16. 8vo. 1s. 6d.
Harris's Civilization considered as a Science, 8vo. 12s. cl.
Herschel's The Telescope (from the 'Encyc. Brit.'), 16. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Hulke's Practical Treatise on the Ophthalmoscope, royal 8vo. 8s.
Irving's History of Scottish Poetry, edited by Carlyle, 8vo. 16s. cl.
Larrey (Baron), *Memoir*, of from the French, 8vo. 6s. cl.
Moore's Golden Lectures, 2nd series, 41 sermons, 8vo. 6s. cl.
Old Roman Well: a Romance, 2 vols. 8vo. 81s. cl.
Owen's Paleontology, 2nd edit. 8vo. 16s. cl.
Palgrave's Golden Treasury of Songs & Lyrical Poems, 2nd ed. 4s. 6d.
Parker's The Devout Soul's Daily Exercise, new edit. 32mo. 1s. cl.
Peypala Domestic Sketches in Russia, 2 vols. post. 8vo. 81s. cl.
Post-Office Directory of the West Riding of Yorkshire, roy. 8vo. 30s.
Reynolds's Epilepsy: its Symptoms, Treatment, &c. 8vo. 10s. cl.
Richardson's The Domestic Fowl, new edit. 12mo. 1s. swd.
Sanderson's Rural Architecture, new edit. 12mo. 1s. swd.
Saunders, Oliver & Co.'s Overland Guide to India, &c. 1s. swd.
Smith's Smaller History of Greece, new edit. 6s. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Sortain (Rev. J.), *Memoirs*, of by B. M. Sortain, 2 vols. 8vo. 7s. 6d.
Syme's Observations in Clinical Surgery, 8vo. 8s. 6d. cl.
Thiers's History of the Consulate and Empire, Vol. 19, 8vo. 6s.
Temple and Trevor's Tannhäuser, 3rd ed. 16. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Todhunter's Elementary Treatise on Theory of Equations, 7s. 6d.
Tomlins's New Bankruptcy Act, 12mo. 5s. cl.
Tracts for Priests & People, No. 8, by Rev. O. P. Chretien, 1s.
Trollope's Examination Questions on the Pentateuch, 16. 8vo. 12s.
Twiss's Early Choice, new edit. 12mo. 3s. 6d. cl.

THE GORILLA.

"*Ilorum in arma feror.*"

Walton Hall, near Wakefield, Oct. 7, 1861.

Prof. Owen, in the *Athenæum* of October the 5th, having declared his entire reliance on the statements of Mr. Du Chaillu touching the Gorilla, and having also introduced my name, I beg respectfully to draw the Professor's attention to what follows:

Mr. Du Chaillu, at page 58 of his 'Explorations,' informs us that the Male Gorilla is the king of the African forest, and again that every beast flies before it. This implies strength and fleetness and courage in the Gorilla. But, at page 434, we are informed that the short and slender legs of the animal are not able firmly to sustain the vast body. They totter beneath the weight, and the walk is a sort of waddle, in which the long arms are used in a clumsy way to balance the body, and keep up the ill-sustained equilibrium.

Thus, at one time, Mr. Du Chaillu's Gorilla is a potent monarch, causing every beast to fly before

him; at another time it dwindles into an ill-shaped, tottering creature, barely able to support its own weight, as it waddles onwards. Will Prof. Owen, who has raised his seven-fold shield to defend a needy explorer, condescend to explain away this manifest discrepancy?

When we shall have fairly disposed of the Gorilla, it is my intention to comment on other parts of the book where natural history is introduced. I find them very unsound.

CHARLES WATERTON.

October 7, 1861.

It would have been more to the purpose if Prof. Owen, instead of indulging in vague generalities as to what a photograph may do, what course a ball may take, or how the hair may fall from a skin if not prepared in a particular manner, had made a little examination and some inquiries, before writing the letter inserted in your last number.

For example, if he had looked at the skeleton of the Gorilla, he would have seen that the fracture of the ribs is really and truly "as nearly as possible in the middle of the side, where the ribs stand widely apart," as stated by me in your number of September 28th, and not "at the back of the chest, where the ribs bend outward and forward, and are so close together as almost to overlap," as stated by Prof. Owen in your number of September 21st. This is the question of fact between us, which no cleverness in the construction of hypothetical suggestions can alter. The materials for a decision are open to the inspection of all who take an interest in the subject; and I reiterate my already repeated invitation to all such to see and determine for themselves. Again, if he had looked at the skeleton, he would have seen that whatever "manipulation" it had undergone was the work of M. Du Chaillu himself; that the connecting wires were exactly in the state in which he sent the skeleton to the Museum; and that so far from their having "pulled and kept apart" the ribs to which they are attached, their effect has been to bring them much closer together than the corresponding ribs on the opposite side, which have undergone no such "manipulation."

Again, if Prof. Owen had taken the trouble to consult my letters printed in your journals of the 26th of May and 1st of June, he would have found in them no statement "that the skins, brought over by M. Du Chaillu, had not undergone the usual European preservative operations." On the contrary, my statement was distinctly, that they were preserved in *too* European a manner to have been brought from any considerable distance in the interior; for common sense will tell us that if a man has to carry his specimens a long distance, he will pack them in the smallest possible compass, and in a manner which shall render them the least liable to injury in the transit, and not stuff them out to the largest size and in the most cumbersome form, as has been the case with M. Du Chaillu's skins of the Gorilla, and even of the Buffalo,—this process of stuffing being effected as he tells us in his Narrative, on the spot where they were shot.

Fourthly, if Prof. Owen had taken the trouble of examining the skins of Mammalia, which are sent to England by traders living on the west coast of Africa, who obtain them from native collectors, he would have found that they are very generally prepared with arsenic, or; if he prefers the expression, have "undergone the usual European preservative operations." He would have found also that these negroes frequently use so much arsenic as to burn the skin and make it brittle and rotten, as was the case with the skins brought by M. Du Chaillu.

Fifthly, if he had paid a visit to the West African Fur Company in Great St. Helen's, he would there have seen thousands of skins of large monkeys and other animals, prepared by the natives of Tropical Africa, with the hair in admirable preservation without the use of arsenic; and even any ordinary draper would have shown him muffs with long silky black hair, made from the skins of *Colobi* brought from the Gaboon and other stations on the western coast, similarly prepared.

Sixthly, if he had consulted the missionary who visited the Museum last week, and who resided in

the Gaboon for many years, he would have learnt that Gorillas are not uncommon in the neighbourhood of that settlement (a "Gorilla country" appears on M. Du Chaillu's own map within less than fifty miles of it); that they are often brought in by the natives, both alive and dead; that he had himself had several living; and that his description of the habits of the young Gorilla in captivity entirely agreed with that given by Mr. R. B. Walker. By what process of reasoning the mark of a chain round the neck of one of M. Du Chaillu's skins of a young Gorilla is made to prove that M. Du Chaillu "had been, as he describes in the Gorilla forests," passes my comprehension.

I have hitherto purposely confined myself to the scientific bearings of the question; but as Prof. Owen, who has forced upon me this defence of my previous statements and this repudiation of statements unjustly attributed to me, has thought fit to introduce his opinion of M. Du Chaillu's personal merits into the question, I see no reason why I should be longer silent upon that head. I have no doubt that M. Du Chaillu appears in a very amiable light to Prof. Owen, to whose patronage he is entirely indebted for his reception in English society and even for the publication of his book; and to whose influence also he owes the purchase for between 500*l.* and 600*l.* of a part of his collection, which he had been unable to sell in America, and which had been refused, when offered to them, by the Berlin and other Continental museums. We all know how this "gentleman" acted at a meeting of the Ethnographical Society; and how the pecuniary claims set up against the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia by this "liberal-minded man, more desirous that the public should benefit by the rarities which he has brought us, than seeking any mere personal profit," were treated by that learned and intelligent body. But I will now add, that I have long had in my possession or at my disposal letters from the Continent and elsewhere containing information respecting him quite in conformity with the statements of Mr. R. B. Walker, printed in your number of Sept. 21st; and that I have also letters from the United States from which I learn that some of the most distinguished scientific men in America (including Mr. Cassin, who described his new species of birds, and who is continually quoted as entertaining a very high opinion of him), who subscribed the money which alone enabled him to return to Africa in quest of zoological specimens, and to make his collections there (a support which this "liberal-minded man" nowhere acknowledges or alludes to in his book), are now convinced, and especially since the publication of his Narrative, that they have been grossly imposed upon.

One word more of a personal nature, and I have done. Prof. Owen complains that in referring to the opinions of medical and scientific men, I quoted no individual by name. I have before said that in a plain question of fact, capable of being tested by all, I am not disposed to appeal to any authority, however great. But I will also add, that I have no inclination to be the instrument of exposing others besides myself to the torrent of scurrilous invective which has been let loose upon all who have ventured to expose the shallowness of M. Du Chaillu's pretensions as a naturalist, and the innumerable self-contradictions of a work which credulity itself cannot swallow entire. Even Prof. Owen vaguely declares himself "no indiscriminate advocate of M. Du Chaillu," but it would be far more satisfactory to know in what his discrimination consists.

J. E. GRAY.

MACCHIAVELLI AND GUTCIARDINI.

GUTCIARDINI. It grieves me, Ser Niccolò, to learn by your letter that Fortune has been ungrateful and unjust to you. Hard is it that a statesman who hath served his country conscientiously and ably should be reduced so nearly to poverty.

MACCHIAVELLI. The hardship, my compassionate friend, lies chiefly in the necessity of entreating as a favour what I believe to be my due. Having served our Florence faithfully, I claim only a small remuneration from the Medici.

GUIC. Gratitude is not in the vocabulary of princes: and Republics insist on every man's services, deeming him sufficiently paid for them by a place, however subordinate, in the government. You are become out of favour by writing what appears to be satirical in your *Principe*. Can you deny to me, who am your trusty and hearty friend, that, in this wise and profound work, you make it appear how such high functionaries, in order to acquire and retain their power, must act occasionally with violence and dishonesty?

MAC. Is it not true?

GUIC. And by being true is it not the more dangerous to him who utters and promulgates it?

MAC. I desired to show my countrymen what they must expect if they prefer an absolute prince to a free republic.

GUIC. All desires out of the domestic circle lead to disappointment, most of them to grief. Are we less tranquil than under the late regimen?

MAC. The sleeper is more tranquil than the wide-awake, and the dead even than he.

GUIC. It is somewhat for the generous, patriotic, and energetic, to have escaped persecution. After your commentary on Livy, I feared you might, notwithstanding all your caution and prudence, take up Tacitus. Then might you, peradventure, have been accused of personalities: Hemlock and Hellebore and other simples, sedatives prescribed for the unruly, are to be gathered in Tuscany.

MAC. Dante Alighieri, the glory of our country, dared openly to avow himself an innovator and reformer. He would have called in the Emperor of Germany to rule the whole of Italy.

GUIC. Were it practicable it might have been well for us. The vilest and most ineradicable of vermin is that which generates in the skin: we can sweep away the outlying.

MAC. No people can flourish where any man sets at defiance the magistrates and the laws. An appeal out of them is treason, and punishment should be summary and prompt. Beside a conclave of princes set over us by a priest, we, at present, lie ground between an upper and a nether millstone. Germany and France crush us into powder, and leave nothing but the husks. Better is it to be subject to the Emperor of Germany than to the King of France. For the German Powers would encourage our commerce through interest, the French through jealousy would repress it.

GUIC. It was impossible for the Emperor of Germany to become sovran of Italy, as Alighieri wished, and ventured to propose, unless by abolishing the temporal power of the Pope.

MAC. Republican as I am, I would willingly see all Italy under one constitutional hereditary prince. At present we have no choice between the bear and the wolf. The bear hugs to suffocation, breaks a few ribs, then, tearing out a mouthful, lies down. The wolf springs at the throat, strangles the animal, tears the heart out, and laps up the last drop of blood. Neither you nor I can speculate far into the future. Yet we both of us can see clearly what is about us and nigh. The French are incapable of freedom, and will never let others enjoy it. The Germans have as much liberty as they want or know what to do with. They are a moral people and sigh after the purity of religion. It appears to be an axiom with princes that the more corruptions there are in it the more easily are men governed. But under a good government a religion will gradually become good, and revolutions will be unnecessary. I do not believe that during our lifetime there will be any in this country. Yet who could have foreseen the prodigious one which has been lately almost accomplished in the Netherlands? There are now living many men, and not extremely old, who remember Spain the most powerful and the most prosperous of kingdoms. What is she now become! England crushed her armada, and left her scarcely enough of its timbers for an auto da fé. Nearer to ourselves than the scene where Spain sank, never to rise again, the Hollanders are cooking their fish to-day over the splinters they have broken off from the old fisherman's chair, while the banners of Castile and Leon droop in ignominy over the Knights of the Garter.

Now to the matter of union and consolidation.

England could unite to her discordant kingdoms and divers races, speaking different languages. Is it indeed going too far in speculation that the provinces of Italy, both on the Peninsula and on the Adriatic, living in harmony and speaking in the same mother tongue, may become united?

GUIC. On such a consummation you a republican hardly can dream.

MAC. I do dream of it, and when I am most awake. My republicanism is for my country, not for my city. Florence was my cradle, Florence taught me my letters, but there were masters who made me hold up my head and walk with them beyond the gates.

GUIC. The nurse had well nigh shaken thee out of the cradle, and the masters have brought thee among thorns. We all have our projects, and generally on things farthest from our reach. The most accredited of philosophers often tread upon unsound ground. Never was a scheme less practicable than Plato's Republic, redundant with whims and puerilities. Did no obstruction lie in your path on your road to the consolidation of Italy? Did never the two rival cities, Genoa and Venice, rise up before you? Both of them are opulent and powerful: both would be more opulent and more powerful by going hand in hand.

GUIC. But Venice, whose nobility is higher than any other in Europe, would never take the ring off her finger. She is queen of the Adriatic, and arbitress of the Levant. Remembering that she hath often set at defiance both Emperor and Pope, she would receive any sovran, and most unwillingly one from across the Alps.

MAC. Never was any government so politic as hers hath continued to be from century to century, never any people so long contented. In other countries the nobles are the worst of slaves because they adulterate the worst of masters. Flattery in Venice is no less exuberant, but the victorious admiral or the cherished maiden are the flattered. Ariosto breathes his spirit into the gondolier, by day and by night, and music swells above the ripples of the lagoon.

GUIC. Ser Niccolo, you are growing quite poetical.

MAC. Venice herself is poetry, and creates a poet out of the dullest clay. Woe betide the wretch who desecrates and humiliates her! She may fall, but she shall rise again.

GUIC. Our hopes at the present time must rest contentedly. It was impossible for the Emperor of Germany to become sole sovran of Italy, as Alighieri wished, abolishing the temporal power of the Pope. France and Spain are interested in maintaining it; that is, they are playing as partners, sitting on opposite sides of the table. If Italy is ever to be under one potentate, the only one eligible is the Duke of Savoy, he being already her guardian. Care, however, must be taken that his family never intermarry with the stranger. We have families in our own country more illustrious by exploits and wisdom than the Bourbons or the Hapsburgs, and if antiquity, as it seems to be, is considered a title to reverence, we have fifty more ancient. With other nations, if ours were united, we should require no alliances. They would only involve us in difficulties and wars.

Freedom of traffic is advantageous to all. When the seas are open man's eyes will open. We want little from abroad, and we shall want less. Our wines are richer than those of Spain, which usually taste of the pigskin or goatskin, and the best of the French owe their odour and flavour to the root of that lily which grows profusely in the crevices and on the summits of our city-walls. These roots we never use but for perfumery, and export them in quantities from Livorno. The wool of Taranto celebrated by Virgil in his Georgics, is less deteriorated than everything else in the Neapolitan territory. We might clothe our wealthier neighbours with it, as we do with our silks and velvets. Manufacturers of linen and lace would easily be tempted from the Netherlands. Sicily and Sardinia could produce not only a profusion of flax, but also of cotton. The island of Sardinia is scarcely a quarter peopled. Horace celebrates its "segetes feraces." There is in it a more extensive

and a more fertile plain than perhaps in any other island.

MAC. Nothing can be hoped for where priests and monks swarm in all seasons. Other grubs and insects die down, these never do. Even locusts, after they have consumed the grain and herbage, take flight or are swept away, and leave no living progeny on the ground behind them. The vermin between skin and flesh are ineradicable.

GUIC. What can we do with the religious?

MAC. Teach them religion. Teach them to earn by labour the bread they eat. Some confraternities work already, make all do.

GUIC. Remember, there are aged and infirm in monasteries; to deprive them of a decent and comfortable subsistence as was done in England, would be inhumane, not to them only, but also to the poor wretches who lived by them.

MAC. It would be: but such a case might be obviated, by stationing them in their native towns and villages, where friends are living. The less afflicted may visit the sick and instruct the children: few of them can do more, or are willing to do so much. The bishops, out of their vast revenues, ought to supply whatever may yet be needful.

GUIC. Perhaps you would curtail their revenues and their number.

MAC. Jesus Christ ordained twelve to preach his gospel to all nations. Surely twice the number is sufficient for Italy. I would allow a spacious house and garden to each, and 2,000 crowns* annually from the public treasury. Sardinia and wild Corsica might also have each of them four prelates.

GUIC. Sardinia in another century could be what she was under the old Romans.

MAC. Religion in their time was no hinderer of labour, no encourager of idleness, no mendicant in purple and fine linen and a jewelled bonnet three stories high.

Another generation will see better things, another, but not the next.

GUIC. After the *Purgatorio* we arrive at the *Paradiso*! Vision! vision!

MAC. Holy visions are at last accomplished.

W. S. LANDOR.

NATURALISTS AT SPEYER.

Speyer, Sept. 26, 1861.

THE Society of German Naturalists and Physicians, which yesterday terminated its Thirty-sixth Annual Meeting at this place, was formed in times of deep national despondency. The patriotic appeals of the German princes, which had roused once more the national spirit, effected the expulsion of the French, and restored in many, in too many, instances those petty dynasties to whose mutual jealousies most of the misfortunes of the country were directly traceable, had been succeeded by an utter betrayal of the national cause on the part of the new governments. The deluded masses had fondly hoped that the sufferings their rulers had undergone and the political experience they might have learnt in exile would have opened their eyes, at least so far as to be able to embrace the great ideas moving our modern era, and grant their subjects sufficient freedom for the development of their natural resources. But these hopes were cruelly disappointed. All those fair promises, by means of which the thrones had again been erected, were set aside, and even the purest patriotism was regarded as a crime of the deepest dye. The princes saw clearly that they had nothing to fear for their own safety as long as they could keep up the isolation of the different "nations" who constitute the geographical conception of Germany. Hence originated their obstinate resistance to all that bore the name of *association* and that spirit of free inquiry which animated the scientific men of the country. The conferences of the re-actionary Governments at Carlsbad and the resolution passed at that place against the tendency of the age are familiar to all readers of history; and had the policy founded upon them been successful, the whole of Germany would in time have been reduced to an

* 2,000 crowns at that time were equal to 5,000 now. The French Bishops have about 700 pounds, with houses in their cities, not palaces.

absolute state of mental stagnation. It was only a few years after this gigantic blow had been aimed at the very head and heart of the nation that at Leipzig was formed the Society of German Naturalists and Physicians, whose primary object was proclaimed to be to afford opportunity to its members to become *personally* acquainted. Those not versed in the history of the country have thought it strange that this object was publicly advanced as the primary one of a society assuming such a title, and that not a single paragraph of the original constitution contains a word respecting the advantages which science and scientific men might be expected to reap from joining. Though politics were altogether excluded, it was felt on all hands that the establishment of an association seeking to embrace the most able men from all countries in which the German language is spoken, all admitted without any formalities or loss of time, was more than it pretended to be, and might justly be regarded as a living protest against the destructive tendency of the Carlsbad resolutions. Some interesting details were made known at Speyer concerning the first meeting at Leipzig, in September, 1822, the real originator of which seems to have been Oken. Such was the terrorism reigning, that throughout the whole width and breadth of the land only about twenty men could be found bold enough to attach their signatures to the constitution framed. Purkinje and the two Prests from Prague attended the Leipzig meeting, but declared it impossible to sign, as that would have deprived them of their office, perhaps their personal freedom, on returning home. Blumenbach, the celebrated Göttingen anatomist, was equally nervous about the consequences of so bold a step; and many others, still less bold, did not even dare to attend. For a few years the new Society struggled in adversity; but, by skillfully choosing localities for its meetings favourable to its tendencies, it gradually gained such strength that its members were counted, not only by hundreds, but often by thousands. It has now held its meetings in all the principal towns of Germany, twice at Vienna, and for the next year has accepted the invitation of that very Carlsbad which at one time threatened to destroy science altogether. Its organization, with a few unimportant modifications, has become the prototype of similar associations in America and all civilized parts of Europe, and in Germany it has besides become the pattern of innumerable societies devoted to the advancement of almost every branch of Art and Science. Even the National Union, from which such great results are expected, has copied the chief features of its organization from this Society. All this will explain the political feature of the Society and the prominence given to the national element, both of which would, of course, speedily disappear as soon as the legitimate desires of the country for national unity had been satisfied. But the political narrow-mindedness of the majority of their princes was not the only obstacle which the *savants* of Germany had to fear. With a powerful Roman Catholic hierarchy in the south, ready to go any length in obtaining unlimited dominion over the minds of the people, and establishing an *Index Expurgatorius* on the narrowest principles, it was necessary to disseminate liberal religious views; and the members have not been backward in giving vent to their opinion when opportunity offered, though they cannot be charged with making a point of doing so. The Roman Catholic notables, who have just concluded their meeting at Munich, have launched severe anathemas against science and its cultivators; and if what they say should prove correct, a certain hot place may be expected to be rather overcrowded with celebrated names. At the Second General Meeting at Speyer, when Prof. Virchow declared there was no hope for Germany till all the people had begun to think for themselves, and become men, I saw a priest get up in the greatest rage, and it required all the assurances of his friends and those near him that no sort of discussion or interruption was tolerated in the General Meetings before he could be induced to resume his seat. Another priest held it to be his duty to inform the Geological Section that their cosmogony was altogether at variance with his own, and begged them and their science to return to the more primitive

but sounder interpretation. This declaration and the pretensions advanced appeared so ridiculous that they caused general hilarity.

The number of members assembled at Speyer amounted to about 600, besides a great number of associates, i.e. scientific men who have *not* written a book, and who are, therefore, disqualified to vote, though they enjoy every other privilege granted to members. The distinction may seem absurd theoretically, but works well practically, by keeping a crowd of *dilettanti* out. The ancient town of Speyer, with its newly-restored cathedral, had a very festive look. Scarcely a house was without garlands and green boughs, whilst hundreds of flags and streamers were waving in every street. The Bavarian Government had desired that the public buildings might *not* be decorated with the German tricolor, and the local authorities had been weak enough to give way on this point, but the inhabitants, not so yielding, had hoisted two German for every Bavarian flag. The reception of the guests was cordial in the extreme. All the wealthier inhabitants had placed free quarters at the disposal of the members, and my host had provided for no less than six. The members were also provided with a free pass for all the railways of the Palatinate, and a fine opportunity was thus liberally offered to visit many places of interest, and all the principal towns in the neighbourhood. Two general excursions were made, one to the village of Berghausen, where the town of Speyer had arranged an open-air concert, succeeded by a grand firework and illumination of the gardens with Chinese lanterns. The band, an Austrian one from the Federal garrison at Mayence, was excellent, the singing tolerable; but the exclusively Bavarian decorations of the place seemed to act like a wet sheet upon the assembly, and strikingly contrasted with the enthusiasm displayed at Neustadt-an-der-Haardt, where the whole arrangements were more in keeping with the prevailing national sentiment. The members were received at the railway-station by the Lord Mayor of Neustadt, and conducted to the shooting-house, where refreshments had been provided. Arndt's song, 'Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland?' was repeatedly encored, and seemed to put everybody in good humour, and patriotic speeches and toasts were the order of the day. All the grievances of fatherland were ventilated, want of unity, Schleswig-Holstein, Slavonic encroachments, and others. The establishment of a German fleet, under Prussian guidance, a topic now uppermost, received its due share of attention, and a considerable sum was collected on the spot for the Prussian treasury. From the hill on which the festival took place a most beautiful view presents itself: miles and miles covered with vineyards, here and there interrupted by towns and villages, and protected by bold mountains on which several old castles may be seen amongst forests of chestnut-trees. Many an eye was directed to Hambach, where, about thirty years ago, that celebrated meeting in favour of national unity took place which brought so much misfortune upon all those who participated in it. With as much ill-taste as bad judgment, the Bavarian Government has changed the name of that now historical place into "Max-burgh," but the people still persist in calling it Hambach. The rock used as a platform by the speakers on that memorable occasion has been blown up to render its site uncertain, but it is said that the spot has been well marked, and may yet be illustrated in a more prominent manner.

For a Correspondent, it is impossible to escape all these reflections when he hears them on every side. The intellectual classes have endured too much not to revert to their sufferings. I was sitting the other day at a public table when the conversation turned upon imprisonment. Amongst the rather numerous company, mostly all men of intellectual pursuits, scarcely one had not been imprisoned for political offences, their terms of confinement varying from two months to thirty-two years; Herder (a grandson of the great poet) being an instance of the former; Schultz-Bipontinus, the botanist, of the latter. In most instances, they were not harshly treated, and in a few cases even with kindness. The most amusing account was given by Dr. Ule, a popular writer on Natural

History, who had simply to live in prison, and was allowed full liberty to go out; and when returning rather late at night, he had often to knock up the jailer to let him in. In England, people are found to wonder why scientific men should ever mix in politics; but they are apt to overlook the fact, that it was not a question about forms of government, extension of the suffrage, or even illegal taxation, which drove them into the ranks of the Opposition, but the intolerable interference of the Government with their quiet studies; they were persecuted because they refused to make their knowledge subservient to dynastic interest or certain narrow views of religion.

The General Meetings were held in the great Protestant church, where Dr. Heine, the President, read an interesting paper 'On Ancient German History,' which has a special ethnological interest, and has since been printed as a festive offering, together with a Dissertation on the Nibelungen Lay. Dr. Heine has for years made these subjects his study, and a prolonged residence in districts where so many of the scenes of that great epic poem are laid has enabled him to throw much new light upon some of the most important questions connected with the original unity, the authorship, and the time of the creation of this oldest monument of Teutonic literature. There are still living at Speyer, it would seem, descendants of the Nibelungen.

The feeling for unity, now so powerful in the country, also exhibited itself in the unanimous adoption of a resolution in favour of a general Pharmacopœia Germanica and a uniform system of medical weights and measures. Similar resolutions have been repeatedly put, but in former years always rejected by a considerable majority. In the Geological Section an important discussion took place between the advocates of the pyrocentric condition of our globe and their opponents. The discussion was opened by Dr. Bialloblotzky, and so ably supported by Dr. Volger and others that the central fire was very nearly extinguished.

Amongst the notables assembled may be mentioned Liebig, of Munich, and Bunsen, now the most rising chemist of Germany; Noeggerath, of Bonn, the well-known geologist, and Dr. Volger, of Frankfurt, the leader of the new geological school and the discoverer of enormous coalfields in Saxony; Schultz-Bipontinus and Martius (botanists); Argelander, astronomer, and Virchow, Professor of Medicine at Berlin. Dr. Virchow played the most conspicuous part during the festival, and his lecture 'On the Influence of the Study of Natural Sciences on Civilization,' delivered at the second general meeting, was a fine specimen of sound thought and manly eloquence. No one, except Dr. Bialloblotzky, displayed such freshness. Frequent marks of approbation greeted him during the delivery, and he sat down amongst a regular storm of enthusiastic cheers. The part of his speech which met with most approbation was one in which he declared that one-half of the time now spent at school would answer every requirement; the other half ought to be devoted to the due development of the body by means of manly exercises, such as prevail in England. He also alluded in touching terms to the fact, that Prague, the oldest German University, had lately exchanged the Bohemian for the German language, and that in all the public schools of Bohemia that Slavonic tongue was to be introduced. Fancy Irish and the Repeal party triumphant in Ireland, and you have an exact parallel. "This," Dr. Virchow exclaimed, "is the result of the doings of a Government for more than four centuries systematically hostile to science!" All those nations of Eastern Europe whom Austria has brought under its sway fully appreciate the advantages which the German language and its rich literature afford them; but as long as German civilization and German misgovernment as represented at Vienna are identical, they endeavour to do without either. So much had these and similar words won the hearts of the good people of Speyer, that they arranged a torch-light procession in his honour, which may be said to have been the concluding scene of the meeting.

B. S.

NOTES ON SPANISH PICTURES.

Seville.

AMONG the impressions stamped to last so long as reason and memory shall endure, during a glance at some among the treasures of Spain—delight in certain works of Art often described has been accompanied by so much of surprise that I cannot but record it.

Every one knows that Murillo was the favourite artist among Spanish church patrons, when the claims of mystical adoration advanced for the Madonna were to be set forth in painting. By his remarkable presentations of Our Lady ascending to beatitude, upborne by cherubs bearing lilies, palm-branches, roses (the bearers rosier still), may this great Spanish painter be most instantly recollected by many gallery-haunters.—Much has been written on the subject, and by few with greater show of sympathy and acquaintance than Ford, who is more than usually precise and picturesque in stating how entirely Murillo conformed to the requisitions of his employers;—and what these requisitions were. "Never," he writes elegantly, "has dignified composure and innocence of mind, unruffled by human guilt or passion, * * heavenly beatitude past utterance, or the unconquerable majesty and hidden strength of chastity been more exquisitely portrayed. * * The Inquisition required the Virgin to be painted as about fifteen years old, very beautiful, with those regular features which the great artists selected; * * that she should be clad in a spotless robe of blue and white, because she appeared in those colours to Beatrix de Silva. She should bruise with her heel the serpent's head. * * She should stand on the throne in a crescent-shape. * * The horns should be placed *downwards*, because, in fact, the moon is always solid, although it appears to us, from the sun getting between it and the earth, continually a crescent. * * The draperies of the Virgin must be very long, and her feet never shown," &c.

The above is explicit enough to pass for a criticism and a character; and pre-occupied by ideas bred on the specifications just cited, many persons may have too carelessly run over and afterwards recollected as a fair tribe of sisters—each precisely like the other—the Virgin pictures of Murillo. But the above is not complete—stranger still, not wholly correct. Murillo's remarkable freedom and variety of motion within limits so circumscribed have been, I think, too much forgotten. Among wider canvases devoted to the subject are two upright ones in Madrid, (one in Queen Isabella's room, or the Tribune,)—and as many in Seville. The former are fairly hit off by Ford's wholesale description—one strange mistake rectified—which is, that in all four (as in most pictures, if not every picture of the kind), without any regard to indication of the solidity of the moon, the Virgin is supported on the crescent, with its horns pointing *upwards*. * But the pictures known in the Seville Gallery as the 'Virgen del Lobo' and 'La Purissima' wander wider from it in their variations of treatment and expression.

In both the Virgin rises, not as oftentimes from a tempered gloom, but as from the near darkness of the Pit.—In the 'Virgen del Lobo,' by the side of our earth, from which she has hardly extricated herself, gazes the head of the Enemy in his dragon guise,—not so much crushed as baffled, and still able to excite terror. Anxiety and suffering are on her face,—the face of one who has been sore afraid and is ill assured of her strength still to get free. Her figure droops. The Celestial Host surround her—and regard her, a little apart, with tender and reverential sympathy. The impression that her trial is hardly yet over,—and her escape from peril only just made, is repeated in every face (how different from the wonted adoring angel-faces of Murillo!). Even with the outspread arms of Omnipotence leaning down to receive the rescued one, there are struggle and doubt in this affecting picture—as well as release.

There is not a trace of either in 'La Purissima.'

* The note on the "Murillo Room" in the Seville Gallery in the 'Handbook' is so vague, inexact and remarkable in its omissions (the Catalogue references being still correct) as to justify the idea that it has been described from imperfect memory.

The earth and the Spirit of Evil are under foot, unseen. The Stainless One soars upward homeward in ecstatic triumph. There is majesty with her modesty,—with her adoration there is the assurance of victory. And mark her angels, with their palms and lilies and roses!—thickly pressing beneath her feet, they may be said to strew her ascending path as with the living flowers of Heaven. A 'De Profundis' and a 'Hallelujah' are hardly more distinct in tone and expression than are these two admirable pictures;—and neither accords with the "set pattern." Their variety, I repeat, and departure from the canonical rule and ordinance so stringently laid down, arrested me.—Perhaps some one more able, and with more time at command, may think what has been said not unworthy of being followed out by comparison and examination, when studying one of Spain's greatest painters. Too much pleasure is lost in every art, when admiration is content carelessly to be borne along in any given direction by "a sweeping character."

Granada.

The rapidity with which Spain is being cleft to "the heart of its mystery" by railways must be attended by beneficial changes of every kind—and this with no disenchantment as its necessary adjunct.—The horseman may always (an it so please him) ride from Gibraltar to Granada by Ronda, and climb up to the proud castle of Teba on his way without fear of highwaymen (the latter being largely kept in check by the *Guardia Civil*, who are out by pairs on every road),—but those who care not to ride, or to whom time is precious, will, in two years from this autumn, be able to reach the Alhambra without the punishment of drawling through the dust from Manzanares, or of jolting up over the hills from Malaga.—And there are things in Granada to be seen besides the great Moorish Palace, of which too little account has been made:—to name one, the Carthusian Monastery, with its gorgeously corrupt chapel, Holy of Holies and sacristy,—and its cloister pictures, showing the enormous cruelties practised by our Henry the Eighth and his minister "Crumbel" on Carthusian monks in London,—by Fray Cotan. The absurdity of such a display of *odium theologicum* has disgusted tourists into a wholesale abuse of these strange works, which, as paintings, they hardly deserve. Some, as compositions, have merit; certain single figures are fine and gravely expressive. I recollect, in particular, a life-size group of three grey Fathers chained to a pillar in expectation of their doom as far above mediocrity.—A far greater man than Cotan, Alonzo Cano (is he not Spain's greatest sacred painter?), has left his mark of beauty in the chapel, among his many other gifts to Granada.—Passing hotelward from this monastery, the walker, if on shopping intent (forewarned that he will find nothing worth buying), may take a Moorish relic, not in the Guide-Book, the Alcaiceria, a narrow cruciform arcade, formerly a silk-market, and restored (we were informed) subsequently to a great fire which took place three years ago.—There seems now a laudable disposition to make much of what is left of antiquity. The Alhambra, now visited by droves, and no longer the ruin in which Irving dreamed, is strictly watched, to the discomfort of those who prefer to loiter, and to take in impressions undisturbed by *cicerone*-chatter. The other day, the guardian was suspended in his office by the Governor, for surreptitiously allowing three tourists to dream in it one hour by moonlight.—Nor will the Englishman's character here stand him in stead. This is not wonderful, seeing the past tributes of admiration and self-advertisement still visible there.—Who has been so "savage and Tartarly" on any disrespect to the graces of antiquity as the Author of 'The Handbook'? Yet, here, at Granada, on the very lip of the fountain in the Court of Lions, and again, on a marble pillar overlooking Queen Lindaraja's flower-knot, the polyglot *cicerone* calls the Englishman's attention to two inscriptions—saying the while "Murrei"—and these are of a name many years ago cut, and cut as deep as any vulgar creature from "Oottonopolis" could have cut it—and the name is Richard Ford.

C.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE Record Office has made an acquisition of the highest historical moment—nothing less than the Books of Orders and Decrees in Chancery, and the Books of Reports of the Masters in Chancery for the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The series include the Cases heard and decided by Lord Bacon, and in these contemporary papers, many of them signed by his hand and enriched with his observations, we for the first time read the true history of Lady Wharton's case, of Lord Clifton's case, of John Wraynham's case—for the first time learn who Lady Wharton was, why Lord Clifton quarrelled with his son-in-law the Earl of March, and what injuries provoked the foolish threats which caused the madman Wraynham to be sentenced to lose his ears. The whole history of Bacon's reign as Lord Chancellor is written in these Books of Orders and Decrees.

Lady Llanover, we hear, has in a state of preparation a sequel to the *Mary Granville Correspondence*. In this new work we shall have what we were promised on the title-page of the former—pictures of the Court of George the Third.

The second volume of Dean Hook's 'Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury' is nearly ready for the press.

The admirers of Elizabeth Barrett Browning will be glad to hear that she has left behind her a number of unpublished poems. They are being prepared for the press; and a volume of them will be, probably, published in time for the givers of Christmas presents.

Mr. Thornton Hunt is engaged, since his return from America, in editing 'The Correspondence of Leigh Hunt,' his father. This work will be one of the books of the season.

Sir Archibald Alison, the historian of 'Europe,' and the defender of Marlborough against Lord Macaulay's misrepresentations, is engaged in writing 'Lives of Lord Castlereagh and Sir Charles Stewart, Second and Third Marquises of Londonderry,' from family papers.

Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. have in the press a 'Narrative of the North China Campaign of 1860; containing Personal Experiences of Chinese Character, and of the Moral and Social Condition of the Country; together with a Description of the Interior of Peking,' by Robert Swinhoe.—'History of the Four Conquests of England,' by James Augustus St. John.—'The Lady's Guide to the Ordering of Her Household, and the Economy of the Dinner Table,'—'The Wonderful Adventures of Tufongbo and his Elfin Companions in their Journey through the Enchanted Forest, with Little Content,' by Holme Lee.—'Selections from the Writings of John Ruskin,'—'The Four Georges: Sketches of Manners, Morals, Court and Town Life,' by W. M. Thackeray.—'Love the Widower,' by W. M. Thackeray.—'The Early Italian Poets, from Ciuillo d'Alcamo to Dante Alighieri (1100-1200-1800), in the Original Metres, together with Dante's Vita Nuova, translated by D. G. Rossetti,—and 'The Experiences of an English Sister of Mercy.'

Mr. Bentley will publish during the coming season 'Anecdote Biography,' Part III., in 2 vols., containing the lives of Swift, Steele, Sheridan, Porson, Sydney Smith, &c.,—'A New Virgil,' by C. D. Yonge, who has had access to the papers of Dr. Hawtrey and to the manuscripts of many other eminent scholars.—Two volumes of Dr. Mommsen's 'History of Rome,' edited and translated, under the supervision of Dr. Mommsen, by the Rev. Pitt Dickson,—and M. Guizot's new work, 'The Church and the Christian World in 1861.'

Messrs. W. H. Allen & Co. are about to publish a 'Popular Account of the Channel Islands,' by Prof. Ansted and Dr. Latham, with illustrations,—a work by Dr. Latham on the 'Nationalities of Europe,'—Prof. Ansted's 'History of the Geology of Great Britain,'—Mr. Sutherland Edwards's 'History of the Opera,'—and the same writer's 'Life and Death in Poland.'

Messrs. Chapman & Hall are preparing for the early part of the coming season, 'The Dutch at

Home,' by Alphonse Esquiros, translated by Lascelles Wrixall,—'The Witch Book,' by Mrs. Linton,—'Influence of Women in France,' by Madame Mohl,—'The History and Literature of the Crusades,' by Von Sybel, translated and edited by Lady Duff Gordon,—'The Common Signs in the Heavens, and How to See and Know Them,' by Capt. A. W. Drayson, R.A., with coloured illustrations,—'Tales of All Countries,' by Anthony Trollope,—'A Life of the Late Duke of Richmond,'—and 'Egypt and the Nile,' by F. W. Fairholt.

Mr. Mudie's library is certainly one of our London marvels. The British Museum contains a little more than half-a-million books. Mr. Mudie has added to his collection in three years, upwards of half-a-million volumes. The books consist chiefly of works of history, biography, travel and the higher class of fiction, the following are the exact figures, and they are so remarkable as to deserve being put on record:—history and biography, 123,279; travel and adventure, 71,646; fiction, 237,546; miscellaneous, including works of science and religion, and the leading reviews, 115,518; total, 547,989. We suppose there is no instance in literary history of such a growth, under either public or private enterprise. The rate of increase continues.

The prices occasionally paid for advertisements may suggest some curious reflections. Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862 received last week offers for the wrappers of the two Shilling Catalogues, the printing of which we have already announced as having been arranged for; and we understand that Mr. Bennett, the watchmaker, has been a successful bidder for the back page of each of these Catalogue wrappers, having paid for the two, the sum of one thousand guineas. The Accidental Death Assurance Company have also obtained the last page but one, at the price of 600*l.*; and Messrs. Chappell & Co., of Bond Street, get a page at back of title in each Catalogue, having also paid 600*l.*

The private munificence which has furnished Liverpool with a Natural-History Museum, a Free Library, a noble edifice to contain the latter, and a Gallery of Inventions, has crowned the good work by the founding of a School of Science. This last was inaugurated on Thursday, with much appropriate ceremony. Mr. Gladstone, at the public meeting which took place in the afternoon, aptly showed to the diffident, that the triumphs of science were effected by the application of experience gained in the contemplation of natural objects. The shell of the lobster suggested the strong tube to Watt; the earthworm, the Tunnel, to Brunel; the bird's wing produced the car; the gyrations of a hawk, the wheel; while the plough was founded on intelligent observation of certain practices of the pig!

Another old actor is in the obituary of this week, Mr. Vandenhoff. Up to a very recent period, he was in good health, but he died in London, after a few hours' illness, and had then passed the allotted threescore and ten. It is forty-eight years since he first appeared, after some itinerant preparation, in Bath, where he played Jaffier to Young's Pierre. Some other actors of note made their first appearance there in the same season, namely, John Cooper from Liverpool, and Wards. The last-named became a great favourite, not to be disturbed even by Conway, with all the Piozzi's influence to back him. Cooper was (and is) a Bath man, and his friends were true to him. Vandenhoff was a native of Salisbury, where his father was a dyer. The Bath people found him ungainly, and he set with good heart to work, corrected that defect, and became one of the most dignified actors on the stage. In the season of 1820-21, he and Cooper came to London, where the playgoers were lamenting the absence of their prime actor, Edmund Kean, then in America. Cooper opened at Drury Lane with Othello,—Booth, the father of the actor now playing so successfully at the Haymarket, being the Iago. Vandenhoff commenced at Covent Garden with King Lear,—subsequently acting Sir Giles, Coriolanus, Rollo, taking Macready's parts when the latter actor was ill, and finally subsidising into melo-drama;—no derogation, for did not

Macready play *Geordie Robertson*, and also in *'The Warlock of the Glen'*. At the Garden, Mr. Vandenhoff was ill-placed. His line was occupied by established actors, and he could not excel Young, C. Kemble (who was, however, but a poor, mouthing player in some parts), and Macready. In Liverpool, Mr. Vandenhoff was long accounted to be equal to any one of these, and there were characters in which they would have found it hard to surpass him. He never took a permanent standing in London, but he was never seen or heard without pleasure, for his figure was fine, his voice beautifully a-tuned, his deportment graceful, his conception of a character exhibiting study, and his execution of it invariably an exhibition of high art. He was forcible without rant, cared little for making points, and ignored the audience, as long as he was on the stage. There were many worse actors in his time more loudly applauded; but these have passed away into oblivion. Mr. Vandenhoff will be remembered as a first-class actor of that transition period when the traditions of the Kemble school were before the public with the fiery earnestness of Edmund Kean. He partook of both schools, for he could be as stiltedly classical as the former—witness his *Cato*, and as impassioned as could be desired by any follower of Edmund—though his *Sir Giles* could never bear comparison with Kean's. Mr. Vandenhoff had finally retired from the stage only a few years previous to his demise. His old rival, John Cooper, survives him.

M. Fechter will appear in *Othello* on Saturday evening next week.

Some time ago we made a small error, which we should hardly correct but for the sake of gossip. We said that Thomas Simpson spelt the name of his contemporary, Robert Simson, with the "p" of his own name. We were wrong: it is an *editor* of Simpson (1800) who has stuck the "p" into the name of Simson, which Simpson himself spells rightly. Whether this learned editor imagined that when Simpson wrote about Simson he was writing about himself and spelling his own name wrong, we cannot tell. But certainly Simson's Euclid was so well known in 1800, that a geometer of that date who spells the name wrongly can only be explained upon some very recondite hypothesis. While on the matter, we may as well tell any reader who may be led to Simpson's *Geometry* by this scrap, that it is not until the second edition (1760) that Simpson comes into collision with his approximate namesake, who had criticized a point of the first edition.—

Strange that such difference there should be
'Twixt Simson and the same *plus p*.

There is a little story in illustration of the popularity of Madame Rose Chéri. On one occasion she happened to be acting on her birthday in one of those small domestic pieces peculiar to the Gymnase, called *'La Fête de Thérèse'*. In the last scene, instead of the usual supernumerary characters entering to perform a concluding *tableau*, the door of the apartment represented was thrown open and to the great surprise of the audience a crowd of some of the best actors in Paris made their appearance and in turn congratulated the Thérèse of the evening. Her sister Anna Chéri presented her with a beautiful bouquet. Le peintre Jeune (whose rotund comic form will not easily be forgotten) made an elaborate *rebus* in honour of Achard out of the names of the actors present; at the conclusion of which Grassot, of the Palais-Royal, stepped forward and pronounced the following epigram:—

C'est maîn je me lève, et tout transporté d'aise,
Ce soir d'aujourd'hui, me dis-je, la Fête de Thérèse.
Et comme je n'ose pas lui offrir un bouquet,
Je dois au moins lui faire un compliment coquet.
Thérèse est une Rose, et sans flageolette
D'un parler brillant c'est la Rose Chéri.

The roofs and floors of the Pavilion of Flora in the Tuileries have been falling in of late, so as to render an entire re-construction of the interior of the wing necessary. The walls have been telling tales; since on stripping off the hangings with which they were covered many relics of the First Revolution were discovered,—Phrygian caps, proclamations, scribbings, and the like. If any memorials have been found of that later popular inroad in 1848,

the Government journals do not announce the discovery.

A paragraph is going the round of the French papers announcing that a Chinese speculator has arrived in our allies' country, with the naturalization and multiplication of fish as his mission. He is said not merely to have imported many new species, which are to prove of great value to European bills of fare, but he professes also to introduce new methods of breeding and feeding of the most extreme simplicity, which will place a plentiful supply of fish within the reach of the poor.

Some works are going on in and about York Minster which are calculated to display the glories of that pride of English architecture more completely than has hitherto been the case. In the first place, several small houses are being demolished, which, from their close neighbourhood to the east window and chapter-house, obscured the view of both. We may remark, that this improvement will also bring more into notice the interesting ancient Hospital, so called, which, with its picturesque gateway and inner quadrangle,—now in a wretched condition,—is seldom seen by visitors. The Chapter-house is having a new pinnacle placed on one of its buttress heads. Not only is the east end of the Minster being thus displayed, but the formation of a street from the river, opening upon the new iron bridge, the scene of the recent catastrophe, near the railway-station, and close adjoining the memorable chain towers, will give an excellent view of the west front itself, to be obtained obliquely from the south-west; this opens the south side of the Minster very much, and to great advantage. Much more might be done if three or four miserable tenements, the property of St. John's College, Cambridge, could be obtained by the Minster authorities, and demolished, with a view to widening the approach on this quarter. This would leave very little indeed to be desired in that respect. In the interior of the church, in the north transept, the famous "Five Sisters," the most consummately beautiful and perfect portion of the whole edifice, are being displayed better than hitherto by the Purbeck marble shafts, which stand between the lights, being cleaned. The similar shafts throughout the whole building are about to undergo this operation; those in the north transept are almost completed. The glass contained in the "Five Sisters," that is to say, the lower range of windows in the north end of the north transept, being, probably, the most valuable, as it certainly is amongst the most beautiful and ancient remains of that nature in this country, has been effectually protected from future weather-damage or accident by there having been recently placed on the outside thick sheets of rough, cast glass covering, and, indeed, slightly obscuring, the inner ancient glass. This is an effectual protection, and the object protected demands every care; the slightly increased opacity of the glass cannot be considered an objection to this addition, giving, as it does within, a still greater solemnity and quietude of aspect and colour to the already grave and noble windows; but we cannot give so favourable an opinion of the result of this operation exteriorly, where the characteristic reveals of the tracery are filled up and occupied by the thick newly-placed glass, so that their expression—giving depth—is entirely lost, and the splay of the mullions takes place immediately from the surface of the new glass; the poverty-stricken and enfeebling result of this may easily be imagined. We should fear that in course of time the accumulation of dirt and smoke between the horizontal joints of the cast glass will present an appearance of opaque bars traversing the windows, when seen from within. On the whole, as the glass is thus placed, we should be inclined to let it remain, satisfied, at least, that the ancient window is thus well secured. It might be worth considering, nevertheless, in case this practice should be extended to other windows and other buildings, if a thinner description of glass could be obtained and employed with perfect safety, or at least it should be placed in the closest possible contact with the inner glass in order to hide the reveals as little as is practicable. With

regard to the colour of this superimposed glass, we are bound to enter an earnest protest against the strong and coarse green it displays, which, added behind more vividly hued vitreous works than this in the "Five Sisters," would be ruinous to their characteristic purity, strength and beauty of tint. A perfectly transparent and colourless glass only ought to be permitted in such cases.

SCIENCE

Manual of the Sub-Kingdom Coelenterata. By Joseph Ray Greene. (Longman & Co.)

It is observable that naturalists are now alike diligent at each end of the scale of being in relation to magnitude. No living thing is too large, and no living thing too minute for their notice. To them size is not significance, nor is simple magnitude attractive. Of Science must be predicated the very opposite of what is said of Law—*de minimis non curat lex*. Having respect to the present zeal for microscopic studies, we might venture to affirm that science cares most for the least, and least for the greatest. Yet upon taking a wider view, we will rather return to our first assertion, that naturalists are now equally active and acute in observing at both ends of the scale. While Prof. Owen has lately advocated in our columns the claims of whales to national respect, we have now Prof. Greene bespeaking our attention on behalf of creatures at the opposite end of the scale; and though only a few of them are really microscopic, and by far the majority are of appreciable size, yet by comparison with great fishes they are small enough to be at the other extreme. The study of the largest creatures that swim the ocean stream, and of those that find ample harbourage in a single drop of water, is in either instance pursued at present with wonderful zeal and acumen. But there is this advantage in the case of the minute existences, that while you must go to the Museum for the large, you may stay at home to study the small. In this respect size is of full significance, for while Prof. Owen demands a gallery of 500 feet long to entertain his whales and their friends, and informs us that at Leyden thirty skeletons of Cetacea occupy a gallery of 200 feet in length, and while another correspondent, Mr. Brierly, magnifies even the whales, and would seem to require the length of the National Gallery for a National Museum of Cetacea,—it is some relief to break away from creatures of fifty or sixty feet in length and to bestow our attention upon such as might be easily packed up in a neat despatch-box and sent from study to study of private houses. On this account one dreads the Cetacea, but welcomes the Coelenterata. Nobody can house whales, but anybody can make room for a few hundreds of minor Hydrozoa. As for the Actinozoa, many of them are already quite at home with us, and are familiar to us under their more common name of Sea-anemones. If, therefore, to most readers this title of Coelenterata should seem to intimate strange things, be it known to them that, according to the wont of scientific naturalists, only the name is strange, and that as for some of the things signified, half London has been looking at them during the summer months, either at watering-places, on rocky shores, or in that mimic sea, the marine vivarium. It may be a comfort to learn that, though the name is so hard and so forbidding, the creatures intended are as soft and attractive as any in the whole range of lower existences.

Any reader moderately acquainted with Greek will be able to conjecture the meaning of the term Coelenterata, but Mr. Greene should have given this etymologically, in note or glossary, as well as in general terms, since the

name is at present little known, though it designates animals easily recognized under the familiar names of marine invertebrates, zoophytes, anemones, polypes, medusæ, sertulariæ, corals and corallines. This new and comprehensive term, *Cœlenterata*, is to include in a sub-kingdom all those creatures in which a large internal cavity is constantly present, and whose body-substance resolves itself into two foundation membranes or layers, one serving the purpose of an integument, the other lining the large internal cavity. Their body-substance, however, by no means always presents so simple a structure of its layers, for the body-layers also elaborate pigment-masses and granular structures which seem adapted for secretion. By conversion and excretion outer growths are formed, which serve either for support, ornament or protection; whilst by deposition of calcareous salts, the beautiful internal skeletons known as *corals* are produced. All the *Cœlenterata* are marine, with the exception of two freshwater genera; and few if any seas appear to be wanting in the animals so named. Their several forms, both those which are fixed and those which have oceanic freedom, enjoy a varied range in depth. When we come to understand the extent of this comprehensive sub-kingdom, we see that the ocean is peopled, islanded and banked with them. The coral reefs, so lengthily and widely spread over tropical seas; the floating banks of jelly-fishes, amidst which ships have been known to sail for some days; and the Actinozoa, varied, beautiful, and in many instances strange,—when assembled together for scientific classification and description, comprise no small section of the creatures of low organic rank and vitality.

Either of the classes Hydrozoa and Actinozoa would demand many pages even for cursory description of a commonly intelligible character; and, in fact, each group under these classes has been separately the subject of careful researches, as the "Bibliography of the *Cœlenterata*" at the end of this volume shows, and still completer lists are there referred to. More than a hundred memoirs and briefer articles might be enumerated, which treat of particular groups of *Cœlenterata*. There, has therefore, been untiring and patient industry in this direction, and it is not probable that such industry will abate. The merit of the present little Manual is, that it presents a convenient and systematic introduction to the specific details comprised in the separate memoirs and articles alluded to, and at the same time offers an abstract of the whole. Its systematic aim, however, deprives it of all popular attraction; and this must necessarily be the case in similar manuals, unless the author is possessed of a peculiar gift, by exercising which he may occasionally throw in a few touches of free nature. Yet as a text-book for a class of intelligent students, this Manual is well adapted, and probably for such it is principally constructed, as neither foot-notes nor glossary explain a single technical word. We cannot but regard this as a great hindrance to the acceptance of such volumes. All is easy enough when a professor is at hand to expound every term, and aid in every difficulty; but is it wise to expect even a diligent reader to make anything of the pages before us, thickly studded as they are with terms uncommon to most men? Dictionaries are guiltless of them, and where is the inquirer to search for their significance? This difficulty becomes the more serious when new terms are plentifully introduced. Take, for instance, the corals, and look down the neat chronological arrangement of them with relation to the geological periods

of their occurrence. Even the geologist finds many of the names new—a result of course attributable to recent nomenclators, and not to this author. But can they not be briefly explained in glossary or foot-notes? and should they not at least be so explained in an elementary Manual?

A constant use of scientific terms may have a more prejudicial effect upon an author's English than he is aware of. Mr. Greene is generally clear and direct, and therefore we are the more surprised to find him paying the following equivocal compliment to Prof. Huxley:—"But the author must confess himself under deeper and less formal obligations to the same philosophic investigator, whose rich and suggestive seeds of thought could not, from their nature, fail to fall fruitless on the soil of any patient mind." It is obvious enough that Prof. Greene means the exact contrary of what he has said, and it is singular that such a sentence should have escaped him in his Preface.

As we were able to notice favourably the author's previous little 'Manual of the Protozoa,' so we are glad to be able to express our approval of the present Manual of a larger portion of the animal kingdom, and higher in the scale of organization. Its illustrations are clear and sufficient, and naturalists will find it a useful summary.

MEETING FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

WED. Meteorological, 7.—Council.

FINE ARTS

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—The Turner pictures having been removed from South Kensington to the National Gallery, only just in time to keep within the terms of the bequest, it has now become a question as to what is to be done with the rooms vacated; one proposition is, we understand, to appropriate them, temporarily at least, to the use of the Female School, the most profitable and, on the whole, worst-housed branch of the institution. Numerous complaints reach us of the discomfort endured by the ladies attending the school in question. The bitterness of the cold from which they suffered last winter, the torrents of cold air admitted by way of ventilating the place, and its general want of accommodation have been the causes of severe illness to many of the pupils and the subjects of serious remonstrances to the authorities; but these are so crippled by want of space that little could be done by way of improvement. Now, however, a fair chance offers itself of doing justice to those who pay well enough for handsome accommodations, and who certainly would not submit to the same miseries in a private *atelier*, which have been inflicted upon them by the parsimony of the Government.

Another of our ancient Cathedrals is about to be restored. Mr. G. G. Scott, at the instance of the Dean and Chapter of Ripon, has examined the cathedral to which that body is attached and reported many portions of the edifice to be in a dangerous state, and that much of the rest demands extensive repairs in order to reproduce its ancient splendour. Mr. Scott estimates the cost of the imperative repairs at 17,000*l.*, the improvements and re-decorations at 10,000*l.*, the refitting, warming and lighting at 5,000*l.*, making a total of 32,000*l.* A meeting of the promoters of the plan for restoration, &c. was held at Ripon on the 4th inst., when it was determined to take immediate steps to raise funds for the purpose, and subscriptions were announced which amounted to more than 8,000*l.*

The central portion of a triptych, by Mr. D. G. Rossetti, has been placed as a *retables* behind the high altar of Llandaff Cathedral. This represents the Virgin and Child in the manger; a kneeling angel leads a king and a shepherd, one by each hand; the king deposits his crown and the shepherd his crook before the feet of the Saviour. Round the manger is arranged a whole ring of angels,

with most admirably varied expressions and beauty of character; within the arch at the top of the work are two angels bearing musical instruments and with more merely human faces than those in the lower division of the subject. Throughout this work no nimbi have been introduced to interfere with the rich and grave sobriety of the colour. The general style of treatment is essentially pictorial, and not conventional. The whole is not conceived to represent a mere Adoration, but to express the idea of Christ, sprung from high and low, being worshipped by high and low. The wings still further illustrate this intention of the central picture, representing, as they will do when completed, on the left hand, David armed with a sling going forth to attack Goliath. This portion is but just commenced by the artist, but the opposite wing may be said to be almost completed. This represents David as king, seated on a peacock throne, dressed in the costume of a mediæval knight in a coat of mail, &c., playing a harp. The design of this work is remarkable for expression, dignity and grace; the colour singularly rich and deeply toned.

The College at Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, originally designed by Carpenter, is now likely to be completed from those designs by that architect's pupil, Mr. Slater. In prosecution of this, the first stone of the chapel was laid by the Provost of the College, the Rev. N. Woodward, in presence of several bishops and other distinguished persons, on the 17th ult. The building is to be in the Middle Pointed style; the choir 120 feet long, 37 wide, and 45 high to the top of the wall-plate, and this portion of the building will be the first contract. Funds are in hand for beginning the work, but the progress must be gradual.

In reference to the numerous restorations of cathedrals and great ecclesiastical buildings now proceeding, we beg to be allowed to suggest to the architects and others concerned in the works thereupon, that most heedful attention should be given to the dangers from fire incurred by the recklessness of workmen, especially the plumbers, to which we owe the destruction of the roof of York Minster and of Westminster Abbey, to say nothing of other misfortunes of the like nature that might be quoted. It should be the special duty of some trusty person to see all safe when the works are left at night, and that responsibility ought not to be left to be shared amongst many, which makes it nobody's business.

M. Xindavelonia, husband of the late Madame Bosio, has had erected a monument of bronze to her memory in the city of her death, St. Petersburg. It is nevertheless intended, we understand, to remove the body of the deceased to Paris, for interment in the cemetery of Père-la-Chaise.

A picture, representing two water-mills, by Hobbema, has lately been placed in the Gallery of Dutch Masters in the Louvre. It formed part of the Duke of Mecklenburg's Gallery, and was purchased by the French Government for 52,000 francs.

By a clerical error we stated, last week, that the cost of certain works in hand at Ely Cathedral was estimated at 61,000*l.*: the sum should have been 6,000*l.* The decorations which are being executed by Mr. L'Estrange on the ceiling of the nave consist of a Jesse tree, or genealogy of Christ.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN, under the Management of MISS LOUISA PYNE and MR. W. HARRISON, WILL OPEN for the SIXTH OPERATIC SEASON, on MONDAY, October 31st, when will be presented (first time) an entirely New Opera, by Howard Glover, to be entitled 'RUY BLAS.' Further particulars in future Advertisements.

PARIS OPERA-PROSPECTS.

To judge from appearances the revival of 'Il Matrimonio,' with which the Paris Italian Opera opened its season, was thoroughly relished.—Yet Cimarosa's delicious work is mutilated by large omissions. Madame Penco is too utterly unrefined, both as a singer and actress, for her part, while Signor Badiali is too old to play *Count Robinson*, great artist though he be. M. Bélart, again, stands at a severe disadvantage with those who recollect Rubini's 'Pria che spunti.' Lastly, Signor Zuc-

chini, though possessing some dry humour, is still further from satisfying any who recollect the stupendously deaf and stentorian *Don Geronimo* of Lablache. On the other hand, Mdlle. Battu, the *Elisetta*, already named in the *Athenæum*, deserves credit as a useful singer, who has gained power and nerve since last year, and who may be counted on as still improvable, because her small *soprano* voice has been trained in a good school—that, we believe, of M. Duprez. Madame Alboni's *Fidalmia* is the best character in the cast: her voice, singing, and delivery of Italian are alike welcome and predominant above those of her mediocre playmates.—Signor Volpini is to come,—the new German tenor, in whose favour Vienna rumour has been so loud, and Signori Beneventano and Delle Sedie are of the company about to sing through the season.—In spite of all that has been urged on the subject, we continue to find the new lowered diapason unbecoming to the voices rather than the reverse. The singers in 'Il Matrimonio' were, with little exception, out of tune.

The *Opéra Comique* is in an ailing state just now. A real *prima donna* is still "to seek" there. Madame Ugalde, who can less than ever afford to lose her friends, has been giving trouble, according to her wont, and is going to law (they say) with her manager. He has let M. Jourdan leave his theatre, and has taken back M. Roger, a step to be regretted, for reasons fruitless to dwell on, on every side.—Mdlle. Cico, one of the dozen singers ready for their stage duties who are turned out annually by the *Conservatoire*, has made a favourable impression,—in part by her good looks. But the accepted composers seem to be shy of the theatre; and for awhile the public must be contented with revivals, or else with questionable novelties, sung by artists mediocre or worn out. Among the former, a palatable hit has just been made by M. Adam's 'Pottillon,' now precisely a quarter of a century old,—but with enough of genuine mirth and melody in it to outlast many a dry production more handsomely treated by the critics.—M. Montaubry replaces Chollet, to the great delight of the audience; but he is merely a copy of one who was eccentric and exceptional as a singer. On the other hand, Madame Faure-Lefebvre is a more acceptable and refined *Madelon* than Mdlle. Prevost, the original heroine.

At the *Grand Opéra* such interest as there is naturally concentrates itself on the revival of 'Alceste,'—of which, as the most important musical event of the year 1862, we shall speak in detail. Otherwise, the times seem "out of joint," as regards the great musical theatre of Paris. For the introduction of M. Faure, has been given, not 'Guillaume Tell,' but the 'Pierre de Medicus' of Prince Poniatowski. So much for Art becoming a ministerial plaything! All talk of M. Meyerbeer, the coy, being prevailed on to produce his 'Africaine' (a manuscript fast approaching "years of discretion") seems to have died away.—M. Halévy's 'Noë' is to appear at the *Théâtre Lyrique*, in its new quarters. There is not a whisper of a chance of the Homeric opera by M. Berlioz as forthcoming.—Difficulties are said to have arisen with regard to M. Gounod's 'Reine de Saba,' owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the book. His 'Ivan the Terrible,' a fierce Russian tale of conspiracy against an Emperor, is held (they say) to be unsafe, by the Censorship. The Republic of 1848 was more courageous in allowing 'Le Prophète,' with its Anabaptist riots, to see the light. Meanwhile, it would be a pity if a composer who has the ear of Europe now, should be checked in the career of his popularity by carelessness or want of judgment in the selection of his subjects.—In England, no Biblical opera will ever succeed, whether it be Méhul's 'Joseph,' or Signor Rossini's 'Moïse,' or Signor Verdi's 'Nabucco.'

'Undine,' a legend, which (tempting though it has been found) may still be intrinsically too delicate and spiritual for stage presentation, has been re-set by M. Semet, and is about to be produced at the *Théâtre Lyrique*.

HAYMARKET.—Mr. Booth made a second appeal to the public on Monday, and in the character of

Sir Giles Overreach confirmed the good opinion of him that we had formed from his performance of *Shylock*. Perhaps the part of Sir Giles is a more arduous character than that of the unrelenting Jew. There is more violence to be displayed, more difficulty to be dared, more effect to be produced. It is, in a word, an exceptional part, and requires energies which the actor may not be called upon to exert in any other. As an ordeal, therefore, it is a severe one. The actor who passes safely through it may be regarded as having acquired credentials beyond dispute. Mr. Booth in the great speeches and scenes was greatest; but he reserved himself for these with remarkable care. He appeared to be conscious of a want of sustaining power, and, therefore, cautiously subdued the ordinary course of the action and dialogue, which gave an abrupt suddenness to the tragic portions. Mr. Booth is a good elocutionist, and the American intonation seldom intrudes; when it does, it is in those level passages where the conversational tone prevails. He is not skilful in making sarcastic points, and passes over many little phrases which, in themselves, are fertile of suggestion, of which other actors generally take advantage, but which he would appear purposely to suppress: probably this arises from a desire to appear original; a not unusual error, but still an error. Good acting does not consist either of omitting to do what is ordinarily done, or of doing what never has been done before, but in doing well what ought to be done at all. There is no need to avoid conventional points where conventional points are right. In the search for new points there is always peril. Selection is necessary, and in the attempt to give extra emphasis there is danger of loading the text with an overweight of demonstration. Mr. Booth has taste, and will improve on these hints. His person and features are good, and his voice pleasing. He is yet young, and has in him capacity for a good actor, perhaps for a great one. The support rendered to him, on this occasion, by his fellow actors was very small. The drama had not received due rehearsal, and the text was languidly and incorrectly delivered. Some of the characters were improperly allocated. Miss Oliver was incapable of speaking the part of *Margaret*, and her blank verse was unintelligible. Mrs. Wilkins, as the *Lady Alworth*, was magnificently dressed, but was evidently in doubt as to the deportment proper to be observed, and hesitated in her delivery of the text. Both these ladies, in fact, were out of their element. Mr. Chippendale, as *Justice Greedy*, and Mr. Compton, as *Marall*, made some compensation for these defects. Really, when a work of Elizabethan art is revived at the West End, it ought to be efficiently rendered. Either ignore it altogether, or treat it well when recognized. Many of the audience came not only to see the new actor, but the play; and these surely merit consideration.

SADLER'S WELLS.—On Saturday, the tragedy of 'William Tell' was revived. Mr. Phelps, as the patriot mountaineer, was appropriately rough, energetic and spirited. The poetic speeches he delivered with laudable care, and, in the prominent situations, assumed boldness and pathos with equal power. He manifested the most artistic discrimination and finish in the scenes with Melcthal on the loss of his eyes, and before Gesler in his captivity, and abundantly merited the applause of his admirers. His son, as *Michael*, was gay, dashing and brave, and showed considerable improvement in his bearing, which is generally wanting in freedom and ease. Time alone can supply such deficiencies, and practice will ere long contribute the needed facility. Miss Atkinson made her first appearance this season, in the character of *Emma*, and was warmly welcomed. She has lost nothing of her dignity or force; while her declamation has gained considerably. Gradually, she is losing her staginess, and learning the value of a natural delivery that allows of due vocal inflexions, so as to give to the feelings the proper play of expression, and to emotion that variety which is requisite to indicate its comparative depth and intensity. In all respects, the play was carefully exhibited; and the scenery, entirely Swiss in its character, was

fresh and capably set. The house was well attended.

OLYMPIC.—A new drama has been produced here, which is likely to be the means of making the public acquainted with fresh talent, and gave rise to three new appearances on Thursday week. It is called 'Jack of All Trades,' but is adapted from a French piece, entitled 'Le Ramoneur.' *Toby Crank* (Mr. H. Neville) is the hero, the brother of a travelling tinker, *Joe Crank* (Mr. Horace Wigan), who is called in to cure the smoky chimney of a merchant's dwelling, and meets with an unexpected piece of good luck. *Mr. Stapleton* (Mr. J. W. Ray), the rich merchant, had formed a design of marrying his daughter to the son of his partner, late resident in India, in order to join their fortunes and found a wealthy family. But young Dalrymple is drowned on his way to England; and thereby the scheme is defeated. *Toby Crank* bears a remarkable resemblance to the deceased, and thus suggests to the merchant the feasibility of substituting him for the lost heir. The aspiring tinker, ready to turn his hand to anything, enters into the arrangement. Five years pass away, and *Toby* has become quite a gentleman in his manners, and really loves *Violet*, the merchant's daughter (Miss Florence Haydon); but the young lady's affections are bestowed on *Jack Heartall* (Mr. W. Gordon), the rightful heir to the property. *Jack* and the supposititious *Fergus Dalrymple* are friends; and it falls to the lot of the latter to have his life saved by the self-sacrificing bravery of *Heartall*. Gratitude and remorse now combine to make the *soi-disant* tinker regret the part he has been playing; and, therefore, he not only pays the young man's debts, but determines on yielding *Violet* and returning to his mother, who, during the period of his deception, has mourned his absence, supposing him to have gone to India. He departs, and leaves the merchant to repair the wrong he had done, and to recover his integrity, which had been needlessly surrendered for a purpose that providence had otherwise secured. The new candidates for Olympic honours,—Mr. Ray, Mr. Neville and Miss Haydon,—were not only well received, but merited the approbation of the audience, which was liberally bestowed on them and the new drama, whose success was mainly due to their excellent acting.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—A grand concert is shortly to be given at the *Paris Conservatoire* in aid of the funds for the monument which is about to be erected at Florence to the memory of Cherubini. At this we are positively assured that Signor Rossini is about to break his long and perverse silence, by permitting to be executed there a grand *scena* for a bass voice, entitled 'Titan.' Some journals, however, add an odd condition to this timely condescension, and state that the composition is to be sung by four men in unison.

A competent witness, just returned from Italy, dismayed at the musical decadence everywhere to be found,—and not giving a good account of the music by Signor Peri, from which we had hoped something,—makes an exception in favour of Signor Mazzoleni as a *tenore robusto* who recalls the vigorous days of Donzelli, but who, however robust, does not bawl.—M. Gustave Garcia, the youngest of the great musical family, who sang his first public notes this spring in London, after making a fair *début* the other day in Brussels as one in a comic opera company, has gone to Italy to work out his career.

M. Meyerbeer, whose fastidiousness in the production of his works is as well known as their popularity, has an account to settle with the modest men of the Belgian capital. There his 'Struensee' music (written for his brother's tragedy) has been given to a new drama, by M. Guillaume. Referring to our remarks last week on the amount of what may be called his occasional music which is in being,—it may be asked whether, in our present rage for classification, a Meyerbeer "Morning" or "Night," would not prove attractive? England knows nothing of those grand harmony-Polonaisses, his 'Torch Dances,'—nothing of the music to the

tragedy in question, save its overture,—nothing beyond some four or five of his hundred songs. A novelty like this, we should fancy, must prove a safe speculation.

A compendium calling itself a 'History of Music in France,' by Charles Poisot, may be recommended as not a bad piece of outline-work on a section of art full of interest which has been till of late disregarded.

The walls of Paris have been placarded with announcements of the appearance, on "the rope," at the Hippodrome, of Madame Saqui, giving her the age of eighty-three years!—It is long since that in one (we forget which) of Mrs. Trollope's books of foreign travel a similar farewell taken by this poor woman was graphically described as even then something more than ordinarily repulsive.

"I should have said," writes our Correspondent who lately communicated a note or two on the music of Spain, "that if the Zarzuela theatres of the Peninsula have composers of their own whose names are unknown on this side of the Pyrenees, they seem to be as liberal as most European opera houses in borrowing their stories from the French. Señor Gaztambide's 'Catalina,' mentioned by me, is a re-setting of M. Scribe's 'L'Étoile,' with changes in the third act. His 'La Vieja' is from the same fertile dramatist's 'La Vieille.' How far the music is borrowed from French or Italian sources,—to what extent it possesses any national form or flavour, are matters to be discussed elsewhere. Señor Arrieta's 'Domino Azul' (is this a 'Black Domino' re-set as a blue one?) is a stock-piece in the theatres of the Peninsula, if advertisements are to be trusted.—I may add to this paragraph of odds and ends a note on the nothingness of the Gipsy music which I heard. The guitar-playing for the dancers, timed with tambourine and castanet, was piquant in its accent, though monotonous: the voices of the women and men who (by courtesy) sang to it were simply hideous in their harshness; and the tunes, if tunes they deserved to be called, had as little outline or variety as the generality of Oriental chaunts,—not getting beyond a drawing recitation."

MISCELLANEA

Temple Church.—The works which are going on at the Temple Church are calculated to display that interesting building to an extent such as has not been the case for some centuries past. Before long the edifice will stand entirely detached from the surrounding houses. By the removal of those which were actually in contact with it on the north-west in Inner Temple Lane, the old round church itself is already very fairly displayed. The porch, which is of considerably later date than the round church, will also, we believe, be set quite free from the houses. The recent improvements reveal on the exterior a beautiful circular window, which has hitherto been completely hidden; also one of the ordinary windows, to the north of this, is brought into view, and a very fine buttress. The fact that the whole of the round church can now be seen will give an idea of the extent of the improvement effected. It is not yet decided whether the newly-revealed portion shall be left in its original and existing condition of rough wall-work, or whether it shall be cased with smooth stones, as was done with the southern portion of the building some years ago. There can be no question about the superior picturesqueness of the former over the smug look of the recent work; it is also undecided if the roof of the circular church shall not be lowered to its original height, which would of course imply the destruction of the paltry brick parapet now existing. The flagged court on the north of the church is to be lowered by removal of the accumulated earth; the surface will in future be borne upon arches to insure dryness. Some fragments of tessellated pavements and of carvings, together with a few coins, have been found by the workmen while effecting these improvements.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—C. P.—J. B.—J. H.—N. W. R.—J. B. H.—received.

Erratum.—Page 452, col. 1, line 11 from bottom, for "business," read barriers.

TINSLEY BROTHERS'

LIST OF NEW WORKS.

DUTCH PICTURES:

With SOME SKETCHES in the FLEMISH MANNER.

By GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

Author of 'William Hogarth,' 'Seven Sons of Mammon,' 'Twice Round the Clock,' &c. [Now ready.]

In 3 vols.

THE SEVEN SONS OF MAMMON.

By GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, Esq.

Author of 'William Hogarth,' 'A Journey Due North,' &c. [December 1.]

THE TWO PRIMA DONNAS.

By GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

Author of 'William Hogarth,' 'Seven Sons of Mammon,' 'Twice Round the Clock,' &c. [November 1.]

In 2 vols. post 8vo. 15s.

THE SELF-DIVORCED;

Or, THE SCHOOL for WIVES.

By Capt. CURLING,

Author of 'The Soldier of Fortune,' &c. [November 1.]

Now ready at all Libraries, in 2 vols. price 15s.

MABEL'S CROSS.

By E. M. P.

"We hear of a new novel, called 'Mabel's Cross,' which is said to be considerably above the average in interest and descriptive power. This is saying a good deal in an age when the rule seems to be to have one monumental Obelisk of Romance, with the name of a Bulwer, a Dickens, a Thackeray, a George Eliot, or a Lever carved upon it, and surrounded for hundreds of leagues by a dead level of dreary three-volume performances." *Illustrated News.*

Now ready, price 6s. small 8vo.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF PARIS LIFE;

Being a Record of the Politics, Art, Fashion, Gossip and Anecdote of Paris during the past Eighteen Months.

By CHRONIQUEUSE.

"It requires a woman's sympathy to depict these home-scenes (of French Imperial life), and to sympathise with these home-virtues. La Chroniqueuse has done well to make these charming sketches better known to English hearts and English homes in a collected volume than in the confined sphere in which they first appeared."—*Saturday Review.*

"A lively, sparkling and amusing résumé of all the most remarkable events of Parisian life, as set forth in the title-page, very neatly written, and full of wit, pleasantry and humour." *Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

Just published, price 5s.

ABOUT LONDON.

By J. EWING RITCHIE,

Author of 'The Night Side of London.'

"They are all written with such a knowledge of each subject as might be expected from a perceptive and accurate observer, who has gained his experience from himself, while the descriptive writing is that of a practical hand."—*Illustrated London News.*

"'About London' displays an amount of industrious research very rarely met with, and a knowledge of men and manners which only experience—and active experience, moreover—can supply." *Literary Gazette.*

Now ready, price 6s. 6d.

A NEW, REVISED AND ENLARGED EDITION OF THE NIGHT SIDE OF LONDON.

Third Edition.

By J. EWING RITCHIE,

Author of 'About London,' &c.

TINSLEY BROTHERS, 18, Catherine-street, Strand.

JOHN TIMBS'S POPULAR WORKS.

NEW EDITIONS AT REDUCED PRICES.

"Any one who reads and remembers Mr. Timbs's 'encyclopedic varieties' should ever after be a good 'tea-table talker, an excellent companion for children, 'a well-read person,' and a proficient lecturer." *ATHENÆUM.*

THE 'THINGS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN' SERIES.

In Six Vols. fcap. cloth, price 15s., viz. :—

GENERAL INFORMATION ('Things not Generally Known'). 3 vols.

CURIOSITIES OF SCIENCE ('Things not Generally Known in Science'). 2 vols.

CURIOSITIES OF HISTORY ('Things not Generally Known in History'). 1 vol.

POPULAR ERRORS EXPLAINED. (Last Volume of 'Things not Generally Known'.) 1 vol.

* Each Volume is sold separately, price 5s. 6d.

[Things not Generally Known.]

"Mr. Timbs has stored up in this little volume more knowledge than is to be found in a hundred books that might be named."—*Albion.*

"A remarkably pleasant and instructive little book; a book as full of information as a pomegranate is full of seed."—*Punch.*

"A very amusing miscellany."—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

"And as instructive as it is amusing."—*Notes and Queries.*

[Curiosities of Science.]

"There is not a man of science who would not be arrested by this book, on matters which he never knew, and on matters which he had forgotten. At the same time, there is not any man out of science who would find Mr. Timbs's phalanx of extracts uninteresting or unintelligible."—*Athenæum.*

"As much information as could otherwise be gleaned from reading elaborate treatises on physical phenomena, acoustics, optics, astronomy, geology and paleontology, meteorology, nautical geography, magnetism, the electric telegraph, &c."—*Mining Journal.*

[Curiosities of History.]

"We can conceive no more amusing book for the drawing-room, or one more useful for the school-room."—*Art-Journal.*

[Popular Errors Explained.]

"We know of few better books for young persons: it is instructive, entertaining, and reliable. This book cannot but enhance the author's reputation for curious research, and entertaining as well as instructive writing."—*Builder.*

"A work which ninety-nine persons out of every hundred would take up whenever it came in their way, and would always learn something from it."—*English Churchman.*

SCHOOL-DAYS OF EMINENT MEN.

Containing School and College Lives of the Most Celebrated British Authors, Poets, and Philosophers; Inventors and Discoverers; Divines, Heroes, Statesmen, and Legislators. By JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A. With a Frontispiece by JOHN GILBERT, and 13 Views of Public Schools, &c., in a closely-printed volume, price 5s. 6d. cloth.

* This book is extensively used, and specially adapted, for a Prize-Book at Schools.

"Altogether a most amusing volume, and will be a most acceptable present to any schoolboy ambitious of figuring in a future edition as one of England's Eminent Men."—*Gentleman's Mag.*

"A book to interest all boys, more especially those of Westminster, Eton, Harrow, Rugby, and Winchester."—*Notes and Queries.*

STORIES OF INVENTORS AND DISCOVERERS IN SCIENCE AND USEFUL ARTS. By JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A. Numerous Illustrations. Fcap. 5s. cloth.

"These stories by Mr. Timbs are as marvellous as the 'Arabian Nights' Entertainments, and are wrought into a volume of great interest and worth."—*Atlas.*

"Another interesting and well-collected book, ranging from Archimedes and Roger Bacon to the Stephensons."—*Athenæum.*

MANUAL FOR ART-STUDENTS AND VISITORS TO THE EXHIBITIONS.

With a Frontispiece and Vignette, in small 8vo. pp. 336, 6s. cloth.

PAINTING POPULARLY EXPLAINED. With HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF THE PROGRESS OF THE ART. By THOMAS JOHN GULLICK, Painter, and JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A.

* This Work has been adopted as a Text-book in the Schools of Art at South Kensington, in connexion with the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education.

"Much may be learned, even by those who fancy they do not require to be taught, from the careful perusal of this unpretending but comprehensive treatise."—*Art-Journal.*

"This volume we heartily recommend to all who are desirous of understanding what they admire in a good painting."—*Daily News.*

"This is a book which all lovers of Art will rejoice in, as containing, in small compass, the very information which Exhibitions and Art-Unions must have made so many thousands sensible of their want of."—*National Magazine.*

THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

Fcap. 5s. cloth, with fine Portrait of Lord Brougham, F.R.S., and a Vignette of the New Oxford Museum.

The YEAR-BOOK OF FACTS IN SCIENCE AND ART. Exhibiting the most important Improvements and Discoveries of the past year in Mechanics and the Useful Arts, Natural Philosophy, Electricity, Chemistry, Zoology and Botany, Geology and Mineralogy, Meteorology and Astronomy. By JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A.

* This work records the Proceedings of the principal Scientific Societies, and is indispensable for such as wish to possess a faithful picture of the latest novelties of Science and the Arts.

Just published, post 8vo. price 5s. cloth,

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY; and a GARLAND for the YEAR. By JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A.

LOCKWOOD & Co. 7, Stationers' Hall-court; And at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

MR. CHURCHILL'S PUBLICATIONS.

NEW WORKS AND NEW EDITIONS FOR OCTOBER.

A MANUAL of the PRACTICE of MEDICINE. By G. H. BARLOW, M.D., Senior Physician to Guy's Hospital. Second Edition, considerably enlarged. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 12s. 6d.

A MANUAL of the DISSECTION of the HUMAN BODY. By LUTHER HOLDEN, F.R.C.S., Assistant-Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Second Edition, illustrated with Wood Engravings. 8vo. cloth, 16s.

A MANUAL of MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE. By Alfred S. TAYLOR, M.D. F.R.S. Seventh Edition, revised. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 12s. 6d.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY, including ANALYSIS. By John R. BOWMAN. Edited by CHARLES BLOXAM, Professor of Practical Chemistry, King's College. Fourth Edition. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 6s. 6d.

LECTURES on the GERMS and VESTIGES of DISEASE, and on the PREVENTION of the INVASION and FATALITY of DISEASE by PERIODICAL EXAMINATIONS. By HORACE DOBELL, M.D., Physician to the Royal Infirmary for Diseases of the Chest. 8vo. cloth, 6s. 6d.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE on INFLAMMATION and other DISEASES of the UTERUS. By J. HENRY BENNET, M.D., Physician-Accoucheur to the Royal Free Hospital. Fourth Edition, with numerous Additions. 8vo. cloth, 16s.

GUY'S HOSPITAL REPORTS. New Series. Volume VII. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE on the USE of the OPHTHALMOSCOPIC. Being the Essay for which the Jacksonian Prize was awarded by the Royal College of Surgeons of England. By J. W. HULKE, F.R.C.S., Assistant-Surgeon to the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, and to King's College Hospital, London. 8vo. cloth, 8s.

THE PARASITIC AFFECTIONS of the SKIN. By T. McCALL ANDERSON, M.D., F.F.P.S., Physician to the Dispensary for Skin Diseases, Physician to the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Glasgow. With Engravings on Wood. 8vo. cloth, 6s.

EPILEPSY: its SYMPTOMS, TREATMENT, and RELATION to other CHRONIC CONVULSIVE DISEASES. By J. RUSSELL REYNOLDS, M.D., Lond., F.R.C.P., Assistant-Physician to University College Hospital. 8vo. cloth, 10s.

THE DISEASES of the PROSTATE, their PATHOLOGY and TREATMENT; comprising the Second Edition of 'The Enlarged Prostate,' and the Jacksonian Prize Essay of the Royal College of Surgeons for 1860. By HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., Assistant-Surgeon to University College Hospital. With Plates. 8vo. cloth, 10s.

A MANUAL of the DISEASES of INDIA. By William JAMES MOORE, M.D., Medical Officer to the Abou Sanitarium for European Soldiers. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 5s.

ON the STRUCTURE of the SIMPLE TISSUES of the HUMAN BODY, including the CONNECTIVE TISSUES; with some Observations on Development, Growth, Nutrition, and Decay; and on certain Changes occurring in Disease. A Course of Lectures delivered at the Royal College of Physicians in April and May, 1861. By LIONEL S. BEALE, M.B., F.R.S., F.R.C.P., Physician to King's College Hospital. With 10 Plates, and a Descriptive List of the Microscopical Specimens. 8vo. [Just ready.]

CHEMICAL DIAGRAMS. On 4 Large Sheets, for School and Lecture Rooms. By ROBERT GALLOWAY, F.C.S., Professor of Practical Chemistry, Museum of Irish Industry. Second Edition. [Just ready.]

On the 1st of October, No. IV., New Series, with Plates, price 4s.
THE JOURNAL of MICROSCOPICAL SCIENCE. (Quarterly.) Edited by EDWIN LANKESTER, M.D., F.R.S., and GEORGE BUSK, F.R.C.S., F.R.S.

Post 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.
MENTONE and the RIVIERA as a WINTER RESIDENCE. By J. HENRY BENNET, M.D.

Third Edition, considerably altered, post 8vo. cloth, 7s.
THE CLIMATE of PAU; with a Description of the Watering-Places of the Pyrenees, and of the Virtues of their respective Mineral Sources in Disease. By ALEXANDER TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S.E.

Crown 8vo. cloth, 2s.
ON the CLIMATE of WORTHING: its Remedial Influence in Disease, especially of the Lungs. With Remarks on the Nature and Uses of Ozone, with the Influence of Humidity, Barometric Fluctuations, &c., on the Human System. By WALTER GOODYER BARKER, M.D. Lond., Medical Officer to the Worthing Dispensary.

Post 8vo. cloth, 2s.
TORQUAY in its MEDICAL ASPECT as a RESORT for PULMONARY INVALIDS. By C. RAD-CLIFFE HALL, M.D., F.R.C.P. Lond., Physician to the Torquay Hospital for Consumption, and to the Institution for Reduced Gentlewomen affected with Diseases of the Chest.

"This is an excellent medical handbook to the most celebrated resort for consumptive patients in the British Isles, containing many facts of much value both for the physician and the patient." *Dublin Quarterly Medical Journal.*
"In this work one of our most accomplished provincial physicians supports the view of the rational cure of consumption by attention mainly to the laws of life. Dr. Hall's book well deserves the careful study of all who wish to find an Atlantis for consumptive patients or friends."—*Sunday Review.*

DR. LEE on BATHS, &c. BATHS of RHENISH GERMANY. Third Edition. 2s.

HOMBURG and NAUHEIM. Second Edition. 1s.

WATERING-PLACES of ENGLAND. Fourth Edition. 7s. 6d.

EFFECTS of CLIMATE on TUBERCULOUS DISEASE. (Prize Essay.) 4s. 6d.

Second Edition, re-written, with 173 Illustrations, 8vo. cloth, 14s.
A TREATISE on the SURGICAL DISEASES of the EYE. By HAYNES WALTON, Surgeon to the Central London Ophthalmic Hospital and to St. Mary's Hospital.

With Engravings, 8vo. cloth, 12s.
THE PHYSICAL EXAMINATION of the CHEST in PULMONARY CONSUMPTION and its INTERCURRENT DISEASES. By SOMERVILLE SCOTT ALISON, M.D. Edin., F.R.C.P. Lond., Physician to the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton.

Post 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.
DIGESTION and its DERANGEMENTS. By T. K. CHAMBERS, M.D., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, and Lecturer on Medicine at St. Mary's Medical School.

"This is no common publication, to be taken up and thrown aside, but the result of deep study and patient investigation. No person can rise from the perusal of this scientific work without a feeling of deep and deserved respect for the accomplished author." *Dublin Quarterly Journal.*
"There is common sense and sound philosophy in the views taken by Dr. Chambers."—*Medical Times and Gazette.*

Seventh Edition, Revised and Enlarged, 18mo. cloth, 6s.
THE POCKET FORMULARY and SYNOPSIS of the BRITISH and FOREIGN PHARMACOPOEIAS; comprising standard and approved Formulae for the Preparations and Compounds employed in Medical Practice. By HENRY BRASLEY.

By the same Author, Second Edition, 18mo. cloth, 6s.
THE BOOK of PRESCRIPTIONS: Containing 3,000 Prescriptions, collected from the Practice of the most eminent Physicians and Surgeons, English and Foreign.

Also, by the same Author, Fifth Edition, Revised, 18mo. cloth, 6s.
THE DRUGGIST'S GENERAL RECEIPT-BOOK; comprising a Copious Veterinary Formulary and Table of Veterinary Materia Medica; Patent and Proprietary Medicines, Druggists' Nostrums, &c.; Perfumery, Skin Cosmetics, Hair Cosmetics, and Teeth Cosmetics; Beverages, Dietetic Articles, and Condiments; Trade Chemicals, Miscellaneous Preparations and Compounds used in the Arts, &c.; with Useful Memoranda and Table.

JOHN CHURCHILL, 11, NEW BURLINGTON-STREET.

PROFESSOR RAMSAY'S CLASSICAL WORKS.

I.
MANUAL of ROMAN ANTIQUITIES. By WILLIAM RAMSAY, M.A. Professor of Humanity in the University of Glasgow. With Map, numerous Engravings, and very copious Index. Fourth Edition. Crown 8vo. 8s. 6d. cloth.

II.
ELEMENTARY MANUAL of ROMAN ANTIQUITIES. Adapted for Junior Classes. Numerous Illustrations. Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 4s. cloth.

III.
MANUAL of LATIN PROSODY. Second Edition, revised and greatly enlarged. Crown 8vo. 5s. cloth.

IV.
ELEMENTARY MANUAL of LATIN PROSODY. Adapted for Junior Classes. Crown 8vo. 3s. cloth.

V.
SPEECH of CICERO for AULUS CLUENTUS, with Prolegomena and voluminous Notes. Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s. cloth.

VI.
SELECTIONS from OVID and TIBULLUS. With Notes. Third Edition. 18mo. 5s. cloth. Griffin, Bohn & Co. Stationers' Hall-court, London.

In a few days will be published,
THOMAS DE LA RUE & CO.'S RED-LETTER DIARIES and CALENDARS for 1862. Edited by JAMES GLAISHER, F.R.S. In a variety of sizes for the Pocket or the Desk. Detailed Lists on application. To be had of all Booksellers and Stationers.

CHARLES READE'S NEW NOVEL.
Just out, in 4 vols. price 11. 11s. 6d.
THE CLOISTER and the HEARTH: a Fact Romance. By the AUTHOR of 'IT'S NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.' Trübner & Co. 60, Paternoster-row.

In 3 vols. with numerous Engravings, price 12s. in cloth,
THE PHYSIOLOGY of COMMON LIFE. By GEORGE HENRY LEWES, Author of 'Sea-Side Studies,' the 'Life of Goethe,' &c. William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

This day is published, price 11. 11s. 6d.
THE BOOK of FARM BUILDINGS: their Arrangement and Construction. By HENRY STEPHENS, F.R.S.E., Author of the 'Book of the Farm,' &c.; and ROBERT SCOTT BURN, Engineer. In large 8vo. pp. 562. Illustrated with 28 Engravings on Copper and 1,017 Engravings on Wood, half bound.

Uniform with the above,
THE BOOK of THE FARM. By HENRY STEPHENS, F.R.S.E. 2 vols. royal 8vo. with Engravings. Price 3s. half bound.

THE BOOK of FARM IMPLEMENTS and MACHINES. By JAMES SLIGHT and R. SCOTT BURN. Edited by HENRY STEPHENS, F.R.S.E. Royal 8vo. with 875 Engravings, price 2l. 2s. half bound.

THE BOOK of THE GARDEN. By CHARLES M'INTOSH. 2 vols. royal 8vo. with 1,065 Engravings, price 4l. 7s. 6d. half bound.

THE FORESTER. By JAMES BROWN, Wood-Manager to the Earl of Seaford. Third Edition. Royal 8vo. with Engravings, price 1l. 10s. half bound.

FARM ACCOUNTS:—A PRACTICAL SYSTEM of FARM BOOK-KEEPING, being the recommended in the 'Book of the Farm,' by HENRY STEPHENS, F.R.S.E. Royal 8vo. price 3s. 6d. Also, SEVEN FOLIO ACCOUNT-BOOKS, constructed in accordance with the System. Price 12s.

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT by THE MESSRS. CHAMBERS.

Now publishing, in 18mo. Part I. price 8d., and No. 1. price 2d. of

THE ECONOMIC and COMPREHENSIVE DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Containing nearly Eighty Thousand Words. To be completed in Eight Monthly Parts at 8d., or about Thirty Weekly Numbers at 2d. each.

Detailed Prospectuses may be had from any Bookseller, or from W. & R. Chambers, London and Edinburgh; and all Booksellers.

DE PORQUET'S STANDARD FRENCH BOOKS:—

DE PORQUET'S FIRST FRENCH READING-BOOK; or, Lives of Celebrated Children. With Explanatory Notes. 3s. 6d.

PARISIAN SPELLING-BOOK. 2s. 6d.

INTRODUCTION to PARISIAN PHRASOLOGY. 1s. 6d.

PARISIAN PHRASOLOGY. 2s. 6d.

PREMIER PAS, in FRENCH. 2s. 6d.

PETIT VOCABULAIRE. 1s. 6d.

PETIT VOCABULAIRE and FRENCH GENDERS, printed in red and blue. 2s. 6d.

DE PORQUET'S SYSTEM of TEACHING FRENCH. 3s. 6d.

London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.; and may be had of the Author at his Scholastic Agency, 14, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S NEW LIST.

In 2 vols. crown 8vo. price 21s.

MEMOIRS, LETTERS AND REMAINS OF ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

By the TRANSLATOR of 'NAPOLEON'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH KING JOSEPH.'

With large Additions. [On Wednesday.]

Second Edition, extra cloth, 4s. 6d.

THE GOLDEN TREASURY OF THE BEST SONGS AND LYRICAL POEMS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Selected and Arranged by F. T. PALGRAVE. [On Wednesday.]

In 3 vols. crown 8vo. 31s. 6d.

TOM BROWN AT OXFORD.

By the AUTHOR of 'TOM BROWN'S SCHOOL-DAYS.'

[Immediately.]

Price One Shilling,

TRACTS FOR PRIESTS AND PEOPLE.

NO. VIII.

EVIDENCES FOR THOSE WHO THINK AND FEEL MORE THAN THEY CAN READ.

By the Rev. C. P. CHRETIEN, M.A., Rector of Cholderton, Fellow and late Tutor of Oriel College, Oxford.

Now ready, [Next week.]

The FIRST SERIES (Nos. I. to VII.), handsomely bound in cloth, price 8s.

FOOT-NOTES

FROM THE

PAGE OF NATURE; Or, FIRST FORMS of VEGETATION.

With numerous Illustrations, and a Coloured Frontispiece, 5s.

By the Rev. H. MACMILLAN, F.R.S.E.

A Popular Work on Mosses, Lichens, Freshwater Algae and Fungi.

"One of the pleasantest compilations we have read for a long while. It is admirably adapted to serve as an introduction to the study of more scientific botanical works, and to throw a new interest over country rambles, by bringing into notice the simpler forms of vegetation everywhere to be met with."—*Saturday Review*.

MACMILLAN & Co., London and Cambridge.

ILLUMINATION.—Laing's Edition of the MANUAL of ILLUMINATION: Woodcut Illustrations. Price 1s.

LAING'S COMPANION to MANUAL of ILLUMINATION. Numerous Woodcut Illustrations. Price 1s. The two foregoing, complete in cloth, red edges, price 2s. 6d. London: Winsor & Newton, 38, Rathbone-place; and all Booksellers and Artists' Colourmen.

TO PRINCIPALS of CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.
TEUBNER'S GREEK and LATIN SCHOOL CLASSICS, in good large type, edited by the first German Scholars:—Cæsar, 12. 6d.—Corn. Nepos, 6d.—Tasitus, 2s. 6d.—Virgil, 1s. 6d.—Livy, 6 vols. each 1s. 4d.—Sophocles, 2s.—Ovid, Metam. 1s.—Horace, 1s.—Homer's Iliad, 2s.—Odyssey, 2s.—Xenophon, Anabasis, 1s.—Memorabilia, 6d., &c. &c. Usual discount. Complete Lists of 100 Volumes published on application to Williams & Norgate, Importers of Foreign Books, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; 39, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

New Editions are now ready of all the Books in **WATSON'S EDUCATIONAL SERIES.** Specimens post free on application to the Publisher. George Watson, Publisher, Glasgow; W. Kent & Co. London.

Just published,
THE INDUCTION COIL: being an Explanation of the Principles of its Construction, with a Description of Experiments illustrative of the Phenomena of the Induced Current. By H. M. NOAD, Ph.D. F.R.S. &c. With 40 Woodcuts, cloth, 3s. W. Ladd, 11 and 13, Beak-street, Regent-street, W.

This day is published, demy 8vo. cloth, price 12s.
RULES, FORMULÆ, and TABLES for the VALUATION of ESTATES, in Possession or in Reversion; with New Rules and Tables for ascertaining the correct market value or fair price to be given for Annuities, Reversions, Advowsons, and Next Presentations, in order to secure to the purchaser a certain rate of interest on equitable terms. By W. DOWNING BIDEN, F.G.S. London: Charles & Edwin Layton, Fleet-street.

Just published, 5th Edition, price 3s. 6d.; free by post, 3s. stamps,
DISEASES of THE SKIN: a Guide to their Treatment and Prevention, illustrated by Casco. By THOS. HUNT, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin, 21a, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square. This new Edition contains a chapter on the Turkish Bath. "Mr. Hunt has transferred these diseases from the incurable class to the curable."—*Lancet*. London: T. Richards, 37, Great Queen-street.

On October the 16th will be published, in 3 vols. crown 8vo. cloth, price 21s. 6d.

TOM BROWN AT OXFORD. Reprinted from *Macmillan's Magazine*.

By the Author of 'TOM BROWN'S SCHOOL-DAYS.' London and Cambridge: Macmillan & Co.

BOHN'S CLASSICAL LIBRARY FOR OCTOBER.

DEMOSTHENES' PRIVATE

AND

OTHER ORATIONS,

VIZ,

Against TIMOCRATES, ARISTOGITON, APHOBUS, ONE-TOR, ZENOTHEMIS, APATURIUS, PHORMIO, LACRITUS, PANTENETUS, NAUSIMACHUS, BÆOTUS, SPUDIAS, PHÆNIPPUS, and for PHORMIO.

Translated, with Notes and Appendices,

By CHARLES RANN KENNEDY.

Forming the FOURTH VOLUME of the complete Works. Post 8vo. cloth, 5s.

HENRY G. BOHN, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

BOHN'S ENGLISH GENTLEMAN'S LIBRARY FOR OCTOBER.

Handsomely printed in demy 8vo. and illustrated with Portraits and Plates, at 9s. per volume,

THE

ENTIRE CORRESPONDENCE

OF

HORACE WALPOLE.

With the Prefaces of Mr. CROKER, LORD DOVER and others, The Notes of all previous Editors, and additional Notes

By PETER CUNNINGHAM.

Illustrated with numerous fine Portraits, engraved on Steel. To be completed in 9 vols.

VOL. VII.

HENRY G. BOHN, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

Just published,
DANTE'S INFERNO,

(IN THE ORIGINAL).

ILLUSTRATED BY GUSTAVE DORÉ.

In folio, cloth, price 100 francs.

"Here is what may be styled a volume royal, folio, broad margined, luminously printed upon the purest paper, and edited, with care, from the Combian text, as the foundation of the present version. The telling, bold and dramatic compositions of M. G. Doré will obtain admiration from a wide circle. Thousands will go down in fancy with the living artist into the shades of Hell, and be so impressed by his photographic vigour that they may even know how 'in the thinking it reneweth fear' to have once seen such monstrous shadows, sullen flames and dismal regions."—*Athenæum*.

L. HACHETTE & Co. Publishers, 18, King William-street, Strand, W.C.

Now ready, Vol. XIX. price 6s. of

**THIERS' HISTORY OF THE CONSULATE
AND THE EMPIRE OF FRANCE UNDER NAPOLEON;**

Forming a Sequel to his 'HISTORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.'

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

The late Mr. Colburn's Authorized Library Edition, in 8vo. large type.

This important and highly-interesting Volume contains: The Island of Elba and Napoleon's Return to France—Flight of the Bourbons—Additional Act—Champ de Mai—and Napoleon's Departure for Waterloo.

* Vol. XX. which completes the work, is now in the press.

Published by WILLIS & SOTHERAN, 136, Strand.

NEW MONTHLY REVIEW.

THE LITERARY BUDGET

Will be published on the 1st of November, price One Shilling post free.

THE LITERARY BUDGET is a complete and perfect record of the Literature of the Month, and contains Critical Notices of every New Work published during the previous Month, and Original Essays and Leading Articles on the Literary, Dramatic, Musical and Scientific topics of the day.

Orders received by all News-agents in town and country.

SAUNDERS, OTLEY & Co. 66, Brook-street, Hanover-square.

THE PHOTOGRAPHICALLY ILLUSTRATED GIFT-BOOK.

On the 15th of October, fcap. 4to. handsomely gilt, cloth, 21s.; morocco, 31s. 6d.

**RUINED ABBEYS AND CASTLES OF
GREAT BRITAIN.**

Edited by WILLIAM and MARY HOWITT.

The Photographic Illustrations by Bedford, Sedgfield, Wilson, Fenton, and others.

"The numerous advantages belonging to this peculiar method of illustrating..... There is a value arising from the truthfulness of the sun-delineated picture which is peculiarly its own."—*Art-Journal*.

London: A. W. BENNETT, 5, Bishopsgate-street Without.

SECOND EDITION OF THE SILVER CORD.

On Monday, the 14th inst. will be published, in 3 vols. post 8vo. price 31s. 6d.

THE SILVER CORD.

By SHIRLEY BROOKS,

Author of 'The Gordian Knot,' 'Aspen Court,' &c.

SECOND EDITION.

"If to create excitement from the first chapter to the last be the great object in writing a novel, Mr. Shirley Brooks has achieved a most remarkable success,—for a more exciting story than 'The Silver Cord' was, perhaps, never written."—*Examiner*.

"A very curious and powerful story."—*Athenæum*.

"There is a wealth of materials in it that is quite surprising. Almost every chapter has its own striking situation allotted to it, and we are constantly kept on the alert watching for something even more startling than all that has gone before."—*Saturday Review*.

London: BRADBURY & EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

Twenty-first Thousand, now ready, crown 8vo. cloth, price 3s. 6d.

HEAVEN OUR HOME.

WE HAVE NO SAVIOUR BUT JESUS, AND NO HOME BUT HEAVEN.

"This volume, to which the author has not thought proper to attach his name, must be welcomed with especial gratification by those who look forward to that heavenly home which he so wondrously and delightfully portrays.... It proves in a manner as beautiful as it is convincing, the doctrine of THE RECOGNITION OF FRIENDS IN HEAVEN.... It demonstrates THE INTEREST WHICH THOSE IN HEAVEN FEEL IN EARTH, and proves with remarkable clearness, that such an interest exists, not only with the Almighty and among the angels, but also among the spirits of departed friends."—*Glasgow Herald*.

"It treats of a subject interesting to all—'Heaven our Home,' and that a SOCIAL HEAVEN, the RECOGNITION OF FRIENDS IN HEAVEN, and THE INTEREST WHICH THOSE IN HEAVEN FEEL IN EARTH; and it will moreover bear a frequent perusal."—*Berwick Warrier*.

"This work gives POSITIVE and SOCIAL VIEWS OF HEAVEN, as a counteraction to the negative and unsocial aspects in which the subject is so commonly presented."—*English Churchman*.

London: SIMPKIN & Co.; and HOULSTON & WRIGHT. Sold by all Booksellers.

New and Cheaper Edition, 1 vol. 6s.
**MADEMOISELLE MORI: a TALE of
MODERN ROME.**
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

Post 8vo. 9s. Second Series of
**THE RECREATIONS of a COUNTRY
PARSON.** Essays Consolatory, Aesthetic, Moral, Social
and Domestic. A Selection from the Contributions of A. K. H. B.
to FRASER'S MAGAZINE.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

This day, Second and Cheaper Edition, 4s. 6d.
SWORD AND GOWN.
By the Author of 'Guy Livingstone.'
By the same Author, Third Edition, 9s.
GUY LIVINGSTONE; or, THOROUGH.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

Second Edition of a New Series, 2 vols. 14s.
FRIENDS IN COUNCIL.
Lately published, a New Edition, 3 vols. 9s. of
FRIENDS IN COUNCIL. First Series.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

Seventh and Cheaper Edition, 2s. 6d.
**ESSAYS WRITTEN IN THE INTER-
VALS OF BUSINESS.**
By the same Author,
COMPANIONS OF MY SOLITUDE. Fifth
Edition, 2s. 6d.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

This day, Fourth and Cheaper Edition, 1 vol. 6s.
THE DAISY CHAIN. By the Author of
'The Heir of Redclyffe.'
By the same Author,
THE HEIR OF REDCLYFFE. Thirteenth
Edition, 6s.
HEARTSEASE. Seventh Edition, 6s.
DYNEVOR TERRACE. Third Edition, 6s.
THE LANCES OF LYNWOOD. Second
Edition, 6s.
THE LITTLE DUKE. Fourth Edit. 1s. 6d.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

WORKS

PUBLISHED BY TALLANT & CO.

HEATH, Rev. I. (Vicar of Brading)—
SERMONS on important Subjects. 12mo. cloth, 3s. 6d.;
by post 4s. stamps.

**H. WENTWORTH MONK—On the IN-
TERPRETATION of the REVELATIONS.** 12mo. sewed,
2s. 6d.; by post 3s. stamps.

**LEONARD'S GAZETTEER of ENG-
LAND and WALES;** containing brief Information respect-
ing every Parish. 16mo. cloth, 2s. 6d.; by post 3s. stamps.

**DE QUINCEY—CONFESSIONS of an
ENGLISH OPIUM-EATER.** Fcap. cloth, with Portrait,
3s. 6d.; by post 4s. stamps; without Portrait, 2s. 6d.

**Mrs. EDMONDS' ELEMENTARY HIS-
TORIES of ENGLAND and FRANCE.** 12mo. 1s. each.—
Specimen Copies for Schools free by post for 5 stamps each.

**Mrs. EDMONDS' TRUE STORIES for
YOUNG CHILDREN,** from Ancient History. 16mo. cloth,
illustrated, 2s. 6d.; by post 3s. stamps.
* CHEAPER EDITION, limp cloth, 1s.; by post for 1s
stamps.

**TALLANT'S Cheap Edit. of NUGENT'S
FRENCH DICTIONARY.** 16mo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

**TALLANT'S Edition of the NEW BANK-
RUPTCY LAW.** 8vo. cloth, 1s.; by post 1s. stamps.

**OLD SOLDIER and HIS SON. A Tale
for the Young.** 18mo. cloth, 1s.

MISCELLANEOUS POEMS. By Beta Pl.
Fcap. cloth, 2s.

**NOTICE to AUTHORS and COUNTRY
PUBLISHERS.**—Books, Magazines, &c. published upon
Commission.

NOTICE to COUNTRY BOOKSELLERS.
—Miscellaneous Orders promptly executed upon moderate
terms.

**NOTICE to SHIPPERS and EXPORT-
ERS.**—Large Parcels of Books at very low prices.

London: TALLANT & Co. 5, Ave Maria-lane,
Paternoster-row.

LORD MACAULAY.

In fcap. 8vo. cloth, with Portrait, price 3s. 6d.
BIOGRAPHIES of ATTERBURY, BUNYAN, GOLDSMITH, JOHNSON, and PITT. Contributed to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.
 By LORD MACAULAY.
 Edinburgh: A. & C. Black. London: Longman & Co.

SHORT SERMONS FOR SUNDAY READING.

PLAIN WORDS. Second Series. By the Rev. W. WALSHAM HOW, M.A., Rector of Whittington, Shropshire, Rural Dean. Price 3s. limp cloth, and 2s. 6d. cloth boards.

LARGE-TYPE EDITION, in cloth boards, price 3s. 6d.

Mr. How's Sermons are good as well as cheap. They are plain, practical, and sound. — *Guardian*.
 London: John Morgan, 10, Paternoster-row; W. Skeffington, 153, Piccadilly.

IN THE PRESS.—NEW POCKET-BOOK.

THE CHURCHMAN'S POCKET-BOOK, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1862.

Containing a Diary—References to the seasons of each Day—Cash Account, &c. &c., and a great amount of information on matters generally interesting to Churchmen. Price 2s.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

Depositories:—London, 77, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.; 4, Royal Exchange, E.C.; 16, Hanover-street, Hanover-square, W.; and by all Booksellers.

BISHOP COVERDALE'S ENGLISH BIBLE. An Original Translation, rich in its homely simplicity of expression, and evidencing throughout the learning and piety of its Translator. 4to. Second Edition. Price 30s.

THE ENGLISH HEXAPLA: the Six principal English Versions of the New Testament, in parallel columns, beneath the Original Text. The advantages of this arrangement are obvious. The meaning of the Greek is here reflected from the renderings of six different and independent Translations on the same page. 1 vol. 4to. price 2s. 2s.

THE GENEVAN TESTAMENT. An exact reprint of the "famous Geneva Testament" of 1537, with all the Notes and Introductions. Small 8vo. price 2s. half bound in morocco.

No English versions exhibit such systematic editorial care: the object of the godly men who executed it, was evidently to afford the fullest instruction in the truth and word of God to their countrymen, then in the midst of a bitter persecution. Large Paper Copies in small 4to. very handsomely printed.

SAMUEL BAGSTER & SONS' CATALOGUE (by post, free) of Polyglot Bibles, and Aids to the Study of the Scriptures, in Ancient and Modern Languages, Lexicons, Concordances, Grammars, Lesson Books, Manuscript, margin Bibles, Commentaries, Indexes, &c. &c. The Common Prayer, in various Languages, and Church Services of various forms, in every style of best flexible bindings and mountings. Catalogues, by post, free.

Samuel Bagster & Sons, 15, Paternoster-row, London.

THE DUKE OF MODENA AND MR. GLADSTONE.

This day, 8vo. 2s. 6d.; or by post, 3s. 6d.

A VINDICATION of the DUKE of MODENA from the CHARGES of MR. GLADSTONE, from Official Documents and other Authentic Sources. Selected and Revised, with an Introduction, by the MARQUIS of NORMANBY, K.G.

London: Bosworth & Harrison, 215, Regent-street.

EXAMPLES of MILITARY SKETCHES, for the Use of Students preparing for the Military Colleges, &c. By St. Major R. FETLEY, Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Price 2s. 6d. each.

SNOWDON.

HILL of HOWTH.

CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

GRANDE MONTAGNE en SAVOIE, près de Beaufort.

London: Edward Stanford, 6, Charing Cross, & W. Mitchell, 39, Charing Cross, S.W.

On Tuesday, Oct. 15, price 2s. 8vo.

SEASONING for a SEASONER; or, the New Gradus ad Parnassum: a Satire.

By BROOK B. STEVENS.

Trübner & Co. 50, Paternoster-row.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS, (Extracts from,) and Opinions of English, Scottish, and Irish Counsel, on the Expediency of making Life Insurance Policies Indisputable Documents, when required in Connection with Money Transactions, or as Family Provisions; being Appendix to Third Edition of Letter, 'The Manager of the Indisputable Life Assurance Company of Scotland, to the Manager of the Standard Life Assurance Company.' Letter and Appendix forwarded on receipt of six postage-stamps.

Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark, George-street.

Post 8vo. cloth, cloth, 12s. 6d.

THE SIGNS and DISEASES of PREGNANCY. By T. H. TANNER, M.D. F.R.S., &c.

"The book before us—written by Dr. Tanner, one of the medical officers to King's College Hospital, London, and the author of a text-book on Children's Diseases, as well as of several other works—ranks amongst the most valuable medical treatises which have appeared in England during the course of the last few years." *Allgemeine Medicinische Central-Zeitung*, Berlin, Sept. 4, 1861.

Henry Renshaw, 356, Strand.

Seventh Edition, fcap. 2s. 6d. sewed; or 3s. cloth.

THE WATER CURE in CHRONIC DISEASE: an Exposition of the Causes, Progress, and Termination of various Chronic Diseases of the Digestive Organs, Lungs, Nerves, Limbs, and Skin; and of their Treatment by Water and other Hygienic Means. By JAMES MANBY GULLY, M.D. L.R.C.S. and F.R.P.S. Edinburgh, and F.R.M.C.S. London, &c.

Dr. Gully has published a large and elaborate work on the Water Cure, which is, we think, the best treatise on the subject that has yet appeared. — *Westminster Review*.
 "Dr. Gully's book is evidently written by a well educated medical man. This work is by far the most scientific that we have seen on hydrotherapy." — *Athenæum*.
 "Of all the expositions which have been published respecting the Water Cure, this is the most tangible and complete."

London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Stationers' Hall-court.

BLACK'S GENERAL ATLAS of the WORLD:

A Series of 56 Maps of the Principal Countries and Divisions of the Globe, containing all the most recent Discoveries. Elegantly colored, and accompanied by an Alphabetical Index of 65,000 Names, affording easy and ready Reference to the Places mentioned in the Maps. Folio, half-bound morocco, gilt edges, price 60s.

Edinburgh: A. & C. Black. London: Longman & Co.; and all Booksellers.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—Just published, price 1s., some ACCOUNT of the BUILDINGS designed for the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862 and future decennial Exhibitions, with Illustrations and a Map.

CHAMBER & HALL, 120, Piccadilly; and all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

JUST PUBLISHED, with Illustrations, and

may be had by all lovers of flowers, free and post-paid, on application, THE FLORAL GUIDE to WINDOW, CONSERVATORY and OUT-DOOR GARDENING; showing how the Flower-Garden can be made as rich in floral beauty in April and May as during August and September.—BARR & SPOONER, 13, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

SHORTHAND.—PITMAN'S PHONOGRAPHIC TEACHER: A Guide to a Practical Acquaintance with the Art of Shorthand, &c.; by post, 7d. The lessons of Students are corrected gratuitously, per post, by Members of the Phonetic Society.

London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

PHONETIC READING.—First Book in Phonetic Reading, 1d.; Second Book, 2d.; Third Book, 3d. Children and Adults can acquire the art of reading common books in one-fourth of the time now spent in learning, by first going through a course of Phonetic Reading.

London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

AN ENGLISH-HINDUSTANI LAW and COMMERCIAL DICTIONARY of Words and Phrases used in Civil, Criminal, Revenue and Mercantile Affairs; designed especially to assist Translators of Law Papers.

By S. W. FALLON.

"In the departments of law, revenue, and commerce especially, new helps are required, and one such help, of much value and importance, Mr. Fallon has here furnished. Mr. Fallon's Dictionary comprises about 4,000 English Words, many of them having a number of secondary meanings, and all extremely well and accurately rendered into Urdu. It deserves a place in every Indian library. Prefixed to the work is a useful dissertation on the Indian languages." — *Athenæum*.

"Capt. Raverty has done for one department of Hindustani—that is for technical phraseology—what Mr. Fallon has done for law terms." — *Athenæum*.

"The arrangement is good, the philology accurate, the lexicography very fair, and the scholarship, we believe, most creditable. The preliminary dissertation on Urdu, Hindi, Persian and Arabic, viewed philologically, and as 'law languages,' is good, and conveys not a little information that is new to the general student of languages." — *Colonial Review*.

See also the *Examiner* and the leading Indian papers for January, 1860.

Apply to the Author, No. 8, Princes-road, Notting-hill, London.

Super-royal 8vo. 12s.

London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

Head Office—64, Princes-street, Edinburgh.

London Office—4, New Bank-buildings, Lothbury.

Policies opened before 31st December will be entitled at next Distribution of Profits in 1862 to rank for five years' bonus.

PROGRESS of BUSINESS.

For five years, from 1853 to 1857 inclusive, the annual average was 307 £376,948

In 1858, the Policies issued 455 377,485

1859 " 605 449,913

1860 " 741 475,649

This increase in the "business" of the Company will, it is expected, beneficially affect the Bonus to be declared at next Division of Profits.

New and liberal conditions of Assurance have recently been adopted, particulars of which, together with Prospectuses and all necessary information, may be had as above, or will be forwarded. ROBERT STEACHAN, Secretary.

4, New Bank-buildings, October, 1861.

ACCIDENTS of ALL KINDS, AND FROM ANY CAUSE, may be provided against by an Annual Payment of 2s. to the **RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,** which secures 1,000*l.* at death by Accident, or 6*l.* weekly for Injury.

NO EXTRA PREMIUM FOR VOLUNTEERS. ONE PERSON in every TWELVE insured is injured yearly by ACCIDENT.

75,000*l.* has been already PAID as COMPENSATION.

For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, or at the Head Office, 64, Cornhill (late 2, Old Broad-street).

ANNUAL INCOME, 40,000*l.* CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

64, Cornhill, E.C., January, 1861.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, in Bottle, recommended by Baron Liebig and all the Faculty, may now be had in the finest condition of Messrs. HARRINGTON PARKER & CO. 54, Pall Mall, and 144, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, S.W.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE.—FINDLATER, A MACKIE, TODD & CO. beg to announce that they are now prepared to SUPPLY at the REDUCED PRICES, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE of the finest quality in Bottles, or Casks of 18 gallons and upwards. Stores under London-bridge Railway Station. Entrance 215, Tooley-street, S.E.

BURROWS'S SIX-GUINEA LANDSCAPE GLASSES.—These fine Instruments, combining all the latest improvements, are the best FIELD GLASSES that can be purchased. Sent on receipt of P.O. Orders to W. & J. Burrows, Malvern.

SOLE LONDON AGENTS: For the City—JOHN BENNETT, 62, Cornhill. For the West End—B. ARNOLD, 74, Baker-street.

GLASS for ORCHARD HOUSES, as supplied by us to Mr. RIVERS. Packed in boxes of 100 feet each.

30 in. by 13 in. 10*l.* 5*l.* 5*l.*
 20 " 13 in. Common 13*l.* 0 18 0
 20 " 14 in. Superior ditto 16 0 18 0
 20 " 16 in. English Glass 18 0 19 0

The above prices include the boxes. Every description of Glass for Dwelling Houses, Greenhouses, Greenhouse Frames, &c.

JAMES PHILLIPS & CO., Glass Merchants, 180, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHOUT, LONDON.

CATALOGUES, giving full particulars respecting Microscopes, Stereoscopes, &c., may be had on application, or sent post free.

September, 1861.

SMITH, BECK & BECK.

6, COLEMAN-STREET, London, E.C.,

AND LISTER WORKS, HOLLOWAY.

WENHAM'S BINOCULAR MICROSCOPE.

Having increased our facilities for the manufacture of the Prisms, as well as the other parts of this important improvement in the Microscope, we are now enabled to make the addition to any Microscope, when it is really practicable, at the cost of 7*l.* 10*s.* In the case of new Instruments, the extra price will be only 6*l.*

SMITH, BECK & BECK.

September, 1861.

CATALOGUES, giving full particulars respecting Microscopes, Stereoscopes, &c., may be had on application, or sent post free.

6, COLEMAN-STREET, London, E.C.,

AND LISTER WORKS, HOLLOWAY.

WENHAM'S BINOCULAR MICROSCOPE.

Having increased our facilities for the manufacture of the Prisms, as well as the other parts of this important improvement in the Microscope, we are now enabled to make the addition to any Microscope, when it is really practicable, at the cost of 7*l.* 10*s.* In the case of new Instruments, the extra price will be only 6*l.*

SMITH, BECK & BECK.

September, 1861.

CATALOGUES, giving full particulars respecting Microscopes, Stereoscopes, &c., may be had on application, or sent post free.

6, COLEMAN-STREET, London, E.C.,

AND LISTER WORKS, HOLLOWAY.

WENHAM'S BINOCULAR MICROSCOPE.

Having increased our facilities for the manufacture of the Prisms, as well as the other parts of this important improvement in the Microscope, we are now enabled to make the addition to any Microscope, when it is really practicable, at the cost of 7*l.* 10*s.* In the case of new Instruments, the extra price will be only 6*l.*

SMITH, BECK & BECK.

September, 1861.

CATALOGUES, giving full particulars respecting Microscopes, Stereoscopes, &c., may be had on application, or sent post free.

6, COLEMAN-STREET, London, E.C.,

AND LISTER WORKS, HOLLOWAY.

WENHAM'S BINOCULAR MICROSCOPE.

Having increased our facilities for the manufacture of the Prisms, as well as the other parts of this important improvement in the Microscope, we are now enabled to make the addition to any Microscope, when it is really practicable, at the cost of 7*l.* 10*s.* In the case of new Instruments, the extra price will be only 6*l.*

SMITH, BECK & BECK.

September, 1861.

CATALOGUES, giving full particulars respecting Microscopes, Stereoscopes, &c., may be had on application, or sent post free.

6, COLEMAN-STREET, London, E.C.,

AND LISTER WORKS, HOLLOWAY.

WENHAM'S BINOCULAR MICROSCOPE.

Having increased our facilities for the manufacture of the Prisms, as well as the other parts of this important improvement in the Microscope, we are now enabled to make the addition to any Microscope, when it is really practicable, at the cost of 7*l.* 10*s.* In the case of new Instruments, the extra price will be only 6*l.*

SMITH, BECK & BECK.

September, 1861.

CATALOGUES, giving full particulars respecting Microscopes, Stereoscopes, &c., may be had on application, or sent post free.

6, COLEMAN-STREET, London, E.C.,

AND LISTER WORKS, HOLLOWAY.

WENHAM'S BINOCULAR MICROSCOPE.

Having increased our facilities for the manufacture of the Prisms, as well as the other parts of this important improvement in the Microscope, we are now enabled to make the addition to any Microscope, when it is really practicable, at the cost of 7*l.* 10*s.* In the case of new Instruments, the extra price will be only 6*l.*

SMITH, BECK & BECK.

September, 1861.

CATALOGUES, giving full particulars respecting Microscopes, Stereoscopes, &c., may be had on application, or sent post free.

6, COLEMAN-STREET, London, E.C.,

AND LISTER WORKS, HOLLOWAY.

WENHAM'S BINOCULAR MICROSCOPE.

Having increased our facilities for the manufacture of the Prisms, as well as the other parts of this important improvement in the Microscope, we are now enabled to make the addition to any Microscope, when it is really practicable, at the cost of 7*l.* 10*s.* In the case of new Instruments, the extra price will be only 6*l.*

SMITH, BECK & BECK.

September, 1861.

CATALOGUES, giving full particulars respecting Microscopes, Stereoscopes, &c., may be had on application, or sent post free.

6, COLEMAN-STREET, London, E.C.,

AND LISTER WORKS, HOLLOWAY.

WENHAM'S BINOCULAR MICROSCOPE.

Having increased our facilities for the manufacture of the Prisms, as well as the other parts of this important improvement in the Microscope, we are now enabled to make the addition to any Microscope, when it is really practicable, at the cost of 7*l.* 10*s.* In the case of new Instruments, the extra price will be only 6*l.*

SMITH, BECK & BECK.

September, 1861.

CATALOGUES, giving full particulars respecting Microscopes, Stereoscopes, &c., may be had on application, or sent post free.

6, COLEMAN-STREET, London, E.C.,

AND LISTER WORKS, HOLLOWAY.

WENHAM'S BINOCULAR MICROSCOPE.

Having increased our facilities for the manufacture of the Prisms, as well as the other parts of this important improvement in the Microscope, we are now enabled to make the addition to any Microscope, when it is really practicable, at the cost of 7*l.* 10*s.* In the case of new Instruments, the extra price will be only 6*l.*

SMITH, BECK & BECK.

September, 1861.

CATALOGUES, giving full particulars respecting Microscopes, Stereoscopes, &c., may be had on application, or sent post free.

6, COLEMAN-STREET, London, E.C.,

AND LISTER WORKS, HOLLOWAY.

WENHAM'S BINOCULAR MICROSCOPE.

Having increased our facilities for the manufacture of the Prisms, as well as the other parts of this important improvement in the Microscope, we are now enabled to make the addition to any Microscope, when it is really practicable, at the cost of 7*l.* 10*s.* In the case of new Instruments, the extra price will be only 6*l.*

SMITH, BECK & BECK.

September, 1861.

CATALOGUES, giving full particulars respecting Microscopes, Stereoscopes, &c., may be had on application, or sent post free.

6, COLEMAN-STREET, London, E.C.,

AND LISTER WORKS, HOLLOWAY.

WENHAM'S BINOCULAR MICROSCOPE.

Having increased our facilities for the manufacture of the Prisms, as well as the other parts of this important improvement in the Microscope, we are now enabled to make the addition to any Microscope, when it is really practicable, at the cost of 7*l.* 10*s.* In the case of new Instruments, the extra price will be only 6*l.*

SMITH, BECK & BECK.

September, 1861.

CATALOGUES, giving full particulars respecting Microscopes, Stereoscopes, &c., may be had on application, or sent post free.

6, COLEMAN-STREET, London, E.C.,

AND LISTER WORKS, HOLLOWAY.

WENHAM'S BINOCULAR MICROSCOPE.

Having increased our facilities for the manufacture of the Prisms, as well as the other parts of this important improvement in the Microscope, we are now enabled to make the addition to any Microscope, when it is really practicable, at the cost of 7*l.* 10*s.* In the case of new Instruments, the extra price will be only 6*l.*

SMITH, BECK & BECK.

September, 1861.

CATALOGUES, giving full particulars respecting Microscopes, Stereoscopes, &c., may be had on application, or sent post free.

6, COLEMAN-STREET, London, E.C.,

AND LISTER WORKS, HOLLOWAY.

WENHAM'S BINOCULAR MICROSCOPE.

Having increased our facilities for the manufacture of the Prisms, as well as the other parts of this important improvement in the Microscope, we are now enabled to make the addition to any Microscope, when it is really practicable, at the cost of 7*l.* 10*s.* In the case of new Instruments, the extra price will be only 6*l.*

SMITH, BECK & BECK.

September, 1861.

CATALOGUES, giving full particulars respecting Microscopes, Stereoscopes, &c., may be had on application, or sent post free.

6, COLEMAN-STREET, London, E.C.,

DENT, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock
Maker to the Queen and Prince Consort, and Maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, 61, Strand, and 34, Royal Exchange.

ELKINGTON & CO. desire respectfully to call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry requiring PLATE, to their Manufactures, which may be obtained in great variety, both in SILVER and ELECTRO PLATE, from either of their Establishments:—

LONDON—22, Regent-street, St. James's, S.W.; and 48, Moor-gate-street, E.C.

DUBLIN—College Green.

LIVERPOOL—Church-street.

MANUFACTORY and SHOW ROOMS, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

Estimates, Drawings and Prices sent free by post. Repatenting and Gilding as usual.

CAUTION.—SMEE'S SPRING MATTRESS.
TUCKER'S PATENT, or SOMMIER TUCKER. Comfortable, cleanly, simple, portable and inexpensive. Purchasers are respectfully warned against infringements and imitations, in which somewhat of the general appearance of the SMEE'S SPRING MATTRESS is carefully preserved, but all its essential advantages are sacrificed.

WILLIAM SREE & SONS, having now the entire of the Patent Right, are able to announce the following considerably

REDUCED SCALE OF PRICES.

Size No. 1 for Bedsteads 3 feet wide 25s. 0d.
" " " " " " " " 37s. 6d.
" " " " " " " " 45s. 0d.

Other sizes in proportion. *To be obtained of almost all respectable Upholsterers and Bedding Warehousemen.

ESPECIAL NOTICE should be taken that each Spring Mattress bears upon the side the Label, "Tucker's Patent."

STAINED GLASS WINDOWS
for CHURCHES and DWELLINGS.

HEATON & BUTLER will forward, post free, on receipt of thirty stamps, their ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUE of Stained Windows, with a Treatise on the Principles and Practice of the Art.

STAINED GLASS WORKS, 34, CARDINGTON-STREET, Hampstead-road, London, N.W.

MORTLOCK'S CHINA WAREHOUSE, 250, OXFORD-STREET.—SELLING OFF.—In consequence of the Marquis of Westminster refusing to renew the lease of the above Premises (in connexion with Park-street), JOHN MORTLOCK is anxious to decrease his RICH Stock, and is prepared to make a great allowance for Cash.—250, OXFORD-STREET, and 58, PARK-STREET, near Hyde Park.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES. Manufactured by the WHEELER & WILSON Manufacturing Company, with Recent Improvements. Crystal Cloth Presser, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Offices and Sale Rooms, 120, REGENT-STREET, W. LONDON (late 403, Oxford-street). Instruction gratis to every Purchaser. The Lock-stitch Sewing Machine will stitch, Hem, Fell, Bind, or Stitch, with great rapidity, answers well for all descriptions of work, is simple, compact, and elegant in design, the work will not unravel, and is the same on both sides; the speed is from 1,000 to 3,000 stitches per minute; a child 15 years old can work it, and the Machine is suitable alike for the Family or the Manufacturer. Illustrated Prospectus, with Testimonials, gratis and post free.

FOOTE'S PATENT UMBRELLA STAND, preventing theft or mistake, simple, convenient, and inexpensive. Manufactured by the WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machine Company. Offices—120, REGENT-STREET, WEST, LONDON. Illustrated Prospectus gratis and post free.

FENDERS, STOVES, FIRE-IRONS and CHIMNEY-PIECES.—Buyers of the above are requested, before finally deciding, to visit WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SHOW-ROOMS. They contain such an assortment of FENDERS, STOVES, RANGES, CHIMNEY-PIECES, FIRE-IRONS and GENERAL IRONMONGERY, as cannot be approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design, or excellence of workmanship. Bright Stoves, with ornamental and two sets of bars, 31. 10s. to 38. 10s.; Bronzed Fenders, with standards, 7s. to 12. 10s.; Steel Fenders, 2s. 10s. to 11s.; Dishes, with rich ornamental fronts, 12s. to 18s.; Chimney-pieces, from 15. 0s. to 80s.; Fire-irons, from 3s. 3d. the set to 4s. 4s.—The Burton and all other PATENT STOVES, with radiating hearth-plates.

BEDSTEADS, BATHS AND LAMPS.—WILLIAM S. BURTON has SIX LARGE SHOW-ROOMS devoted exclusively to the SEPARATE DISPLAY of Lamps, Baths and Metallic Bedsteads. The stock of each is at once the largest, newest and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make his establishment the most distinguished in this country.

Bedsteads, from 12s. 6d. to £80 0s. each.
Shower Baths, from 8s. 0d. to 25 0s. each.
Lamps (Moderator), from 6s. 0d. to 50 10s. each.
(All other kinds at the same rate).
Pure Colza Oil 4s. per gallon.

CUTLERY, WARRANTED.—The most varied assortment of TABLE CUTLERY in the world, all warranted, is on SALE at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, at prices that are remunerative only because of the largeness of the sales. 24-inch Ivory-handled table knives, with high shoulders, 12s. 6d. per dozen; dessert to match, 10s.; if to balance, 6s. per dozen extra; carvers, 4s. 3d. per pair; larger sizes, from 50s. to 75s. 6d. per dozen; extra fine Ivory, 82s.; if with silver ferrules, 30s. to 50s.; white bone table knives, 6s. per dozen; dessert, 5s.; carvers, 3s. 3d. per pair; black horn table knives, 7s. 4d. per dozen; dessert, 6s.; carvers, 3s. 6d.; black wood-handled table knives and forks, 5s. per dozen; extra fine, 5s. 6d. per dozen. The stock in existence of plated dessert knives and forks, in cases and otherwise, and of the new plated fish carvers.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 400 Illustrations of his Illustrated Catalogue of Sterling Silver and Electro-plated Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish-Covers, Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gasaliers, Tea-Trays, Urns and Kettles, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed-room and Cabinet Furniture, &c., with Lists of Prices, and Plans of the Twenty large Show-rooms, at 30, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, 3, 3 and 4, Newman-street; 4, 5, and 6, Perry's Place; and 1, Newman-mews, London.

CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES—the most secure against Fire and Theives.

CHUBB'S FIREPROOF STRONG-ROOM DOORS.

CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR AND STREET-DOOR LATCHES.

CHUBB'S CASH AND DEED BOXES.

Illustrated Price-List, gratis and post free.

CHUBB & SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 33, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Wolverhampton.

ALLEN'S PATENT PORTMANTEAUS and TRAVELLING BAGS, with SQUARE OPENINGS; Ladies' Wardrobe Trunks, Dressing Bags, with Silver Fittings; Dispatch Boxes, Writing and Dressing Cases, and 600 other articles for Home or Continental Travelling. Illustrated Catalogue post free. J. W. ALLEN, Manufacturer and Patentee, 22 and 31, West Strand, London, W.C.

Also, Allen's Barrack Furniture Catalogue of Officers' Bedsteads, Washhand Stands, Canteens, &c., post free.

45, OXFORD-STREET, W.

OSLERS' GLASS CHANDELIERS, Wall Lights and Mantel-piece Lusters, for Gas and Candles.

Glass Dinner Services for 15 persons, from 71. 15s.

Glass Dessert " " " " " " " " 21. 0s.

All Articles marked in plain figures.

Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for Presents.

Mess, Export and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.

LONDON—SHOW-ROOMS, 45, OXFORD-STREET, W.

BIRMINGHAM—MANUFACTORY and SHOW-ROOMS, Broad-street. Established 1807.

THE BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS and COFFEES in England are to be obtained of PHILLIPS & CO., Tea-Merchants, 8, King William-street, City. Good strong useful Tea, 3s. 8d., 3s. 10d., 3s. and 4s.; rich Souchong, 3s. 8d., 3s. 10d. and 4s. Pure Coffee, 1s. 1s. 3d., 1s. 5d., 1s. 6d., and 1s. 8d. Tea and Coffee to the value of 40s. sent carriage-free to any railway-station or market-town in England. A Price Current free. Sugars at market-prices. All goods carriage-free within eight miles of the City.

TEA.—DR. HASSALL'S ("The Chief Analyst of the Sanitary Commission of the Local on Food") Report on the Teas and Coffees sold by Messrs. STRACHAN & CO. 26, Cornhill, London, E.C.—"Having purchased through my own agents, and in the ordinary way of business, a variety of samples of the several qualities of Tea and Coffee vended by Messrs. Strachan & Co., I have subjected the whole of them to Microscopical Examination and Chemical Analysis. The result of the examinations obtained was in the highest degree satisfactory."

A full Report of the above Analysis, also List of Prices, can be had on application to Messrs. STRACHAN & CO. 26, Cornhill, E.C. London. Cards to all parts of London daily.

A MOST DESIRABLE BREAKFAST BEVERAGE.

E P P S ' S C O C O A,
(commonly called Eppe's Homoeopathic Cocoa).

The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage. Each packet is labelled "James Eppe, Homoeopathic Chemist, London." 1 lb., and 1 lb. Packets, at 1s. 6d. per lb., by Grocers everywhere.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS beg to caution the Public against Spurious Imitations of their world-renowned WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Purchasers should ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE, Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be "THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

*Sole Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CRUSSE & BLACKWELL, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

DR. DE JONGH'S

(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, Prescribed by the most Eminent Medical Men throughout the world, as the safest, speediest and most effectual remedy for

CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

Is incomparably superior to every other variety.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Sir JOSEPH OLLIFFE, M.D., Physician to the British Embassy at Paris,—"I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and I have every reason to be satisfied with its beneficial and salutary effects."

Sir HENRY MARSH, Bart. M.D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland,—"I consider Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

Dr. LAWRENCE, Physician to H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha,—"I invariably prescribe Dr. de Jongh's Oil in preference to any other, feeling assured that I am recommending a genuine article, and not a manufactured compound, in which the efficacy of this invaluable medicine is destroyed."

Dr. LANKESTER, F.R.S., Superintendent of the Food Collection, South Kensington Museum,—"I consider the Cod Liver Oil sold under Dr. de Jongh's guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is sold only in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 3s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 8s.; capped and labelled with his stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.

SOLE CONSIGNERS.

ANSAR, HARBORD & CO. 77, Strand, London, W.C.

CAUTION.—Beware of proposed Substitutions.

FISHER'S DRESSING CASES and TRAVELLING BAGS.

FISHER'S PORTMANTEAUS.

First-Class Workmanship, at Moderate Prices.

188, STRAND, LONDON. Catalogues post free.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.

And pronounced by HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS to be THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c. &c.

WOTHERSPOON & CO. GLASGOW AND LONDON.

MR. HOWARD, SURGEON-DENTIST, 52, FLEET-STREET, has introduced an ENTIRELY NEW DESCRIPTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and the roots and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Decayed teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication.—At home from Ten till Five.

THE FAIRY BOUQUET.—Dedicated (by Special Permission) to the QUEEN of the FAIRIES. It is made from Wild Flowers, culled by Fairy hands from "the bank whereon the wild thyme grows." The authenticity of the receipt is vouched for with the same degree of certainty as is the existence of Titania herself. In bottles, 2s., 3s. 6d., and 5s. each.

METCALFE, BINGLEY & CO'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSHES, Penetrating Hair Brushes, Genuine Smyrna Sponges, and every description of Brush, Comb, and Perfumery. Metcalfe's Alkaline Tooth Powder, 2s. per box.—130n and 131, Oxford-street.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is allowed by upwards of 500 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided; a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the required support is supplied by the MOC-MAIN LEAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive Circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, being sent to the Manufacturer.

Price of a Single Truss, 15s., 21s., 25s. 6d. and 31s. 6d., postage, 1s.

Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 35s., and 52s. 6d., postage, 1s. 6d.

P. O. O. made payable to JOHN WHITE, Post-office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c. for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are worn like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., and 12s. each, postage 6d.

JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 283, PICCADILLY, London.

STOVES FOR ENTRANCE HALLS, SCHOOL ROOMS, CHURCHES, &c. all made with fire-brick linings, and entirely free from the objections found to so many, which, from their liability to become overheated, are dangerous, and render the atmosphere offensive. These Stoves burn little fuel, may be had with or without open fire, and so burn throughout the cold of the season, if required, without cost. Illustrated Prospectus forwarded. FREDERICK EDWARDS & SON, General Stove and Kitchen Range Manufacturers, 49, GREAT MARLBOROUGH-STREET, W. For 36 years in Poland-street, adjoining.

REFRESHING BALM for the HAIR.—Every one values and admires a beautiful head of hair; yet there are hundreds who desire to make their hair look well, keep it from turning grey and falling off, but are unacquainted with the means to do so. OLD BRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA to the hair is the priceless treasure—it is the only genuine remedy. Established upwards of 30 years, it has withstood every opposition and imitation, and by the increasing demand proves its true value. In producing whiskers or moustaches, aiding weak thin hair to become strong, it has no equal. Price 3s. 6d., 6s., and 15s. only.—Bottle Wholesale at Retail by J. & A. OLD BRIDGE, 25, Wellington-street (seven doors from the Strand), W.C.

FOR WEAKNESS, INFLAMMATION and IRRITATION of the EYES, caused by the Winds, Blight, Close Application to Literary and other Professional Occupations, the EYE DROUPE or FOUNTAIN, invented by SAVORY & MOORE, for the perfect application of Cold Water Eye Lotions, &c. The effects produced are grateful and refreshing, and the sight is improved and permanently strengthened by the regular use of the Droupe.—SAVORY & MOORE, Chemists to the Queen, 145, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON, W. As the indication of these Droupes consist of the *Vaselet of the Eye*, it is important to observe that the names of SAVORY & MOORE are conspicuous on all instruments of their manufacture.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession and universally accepted by the Public, as the best Remedy for acidity of the stomach, heartburn, headache, and indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an agreeable Effervescent Elixir, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons and in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured with the utmost attention to strength and purity by DINNEFORD & CO. 173, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the Empire.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS for Indigestion, bile, sick headache, acidity, heartburn, flatulency, spasms, &c.—Prepared only by JAMES COCKLE, 18, New Ormond-street; and to be had of all Medicine Vendors, in boxes, at 1s. 12d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—INDIGESTION, BILIOUS HEADACHE.—These ailments may sometimes be considered trifling; but it should be borne in mind that by simple inattention and neglect, they often end most seriously. Give early thought to a deranged stomach, take Holloway's Pills, rub his celebrated Ointment over the pit of the stomach, and you will at once perceive the change for the better in your digestion, spirits, appetite, strength and energy. The improvement, though it may be gradual, will be thorough and lasting. They preserve from a recurrence of the malady. Holloway's Pills will be found to purify the blood, give health to the every organ, and his Ointment beneficially influences through the skin both superficial and deep structures.

SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON'S NEW WORK.

Now ready, price 5s. 6d. bound in cloth,

THE FIFTH VOLUME OF ALL THE YEAR ROUND,

Conducted by CHARLES DICKENS.

CONTAINING THE CONCLUSION OF

GREAT EXPECTATIONS, by CHARLES DICKENS;

ALSO, CONTINUED FROM WEEK TO WEEK UNTIL ITS COMPLETION,

A STRANGE STORY, by the AUTHOR of 'MY NOVEL,' 'RIENZI,' &c.;

And, in addition, the following Papers:—

- ADVENTURE.**—In Peril Underground. Under the Golden Fleet. Fire in a Coal-Mine. Cattle Farmers in the Pampas. A Night in the Jungle. A Little Dinner with the Captain.
- AFRICA.**—Life in Africa. Among the Arabs.
- AMERICA.**—American Street Railroads. Election Time in America. Agricultural Exhibition in Virginia. Two Friends from Texas. American Sensations. Northern Dog and Southern Cat. American Cotton. Naval and Military Traditions of America. American Theatrical Experience. American Sportsmen. The Boundless Bedchamber. Love in Kentucky.
- ANTIQUITY.**—A Tragedy of Old London Bridge. Ancient Quacks.
- BIOGRAPHY.**—Thomas Turner's Back Parlour. The Queen of the Blue Stockings. Wild Oats from Scotland. Ignoble Dukes. The Last Lewises. The Byrons of Newstead. Boyle's Point of View. Friar Bacon. Lacenaire. Happy as a Princess. Dr. Wilkins's Prophetic Dreams.
- BOTANY.**—Confectioners' Botany.
- CENSUS.**—Census Curiosities. News of the Census.
- CHINA.**—Chinese Slaves Adrift.
- THE CHURCH.**—Pastors and Masters.
- COLONIAL.**—A Two Year Old Colony.
- EDUCATION.**—Work for more Volunteers.
- FACTORY LIFE.**—Children of all Work.
- FINANCE.**—Phases in the Funds. Adventures of M. Mirès.
- FIRES.**—Great Fires.
- GASTRONOMY.**—Metamorphoses of Food. Sweets.
- GEOGRAPHY.**—Arctic and Antarctic Lands. Robinson Crusoe's Island.
- GEOLOGY.**—The Treasures of the Earth.
- IMPOSTURE.**—Dictionary Dreams.
- INDIA.**—India and Cotton. A Fair on the Ganges.
- JESUITS.**—Secret Instructions of the Jesuits.
- LANGUAGE.**—Wandering Words.
- LAW.**—An Unexamined Witness in the Great Marriage Case. A Will of His Own. Story of the Incumbered Estates Court. (In Two Chapters.) On the Grand Jury.
- MANNERS.**—My Young Remembrance. A Parcel of Preachers. Dolls' Coffins. The Hyde Park Preachings. Easy Boots. Kissing. Something New. The Minister of the Interior. Old Rome in Crystal. A Dialogue concerning Convicts. Cheating at Cards. Sea-side Lodgers. On the Civil War now Raging in England. On the Tight Rope. Manors and Manners. Laborious Trifling. The Mountgarret Romance. Farmer Pincher's Rate.
- MEDICAL LIFE.**—Hospital for Incurables. Medical Nuts to Crack. Growth of a Hospital. Sands of Life.
- MILITARY LIFE.**—The 101st Regiment. Grand Godard.
- MUSIC.**—Music among the Japanese. Amina and the Mill Wheel.
- NATURAL PHENOMENA.**—Marine Meteorology. Recent Discoveries concerning Light. Perfumes.
- NAVAL LIFE.**—Privateering. Costly Food for Fishes. Dials for the Sea.
- NATURAL HISTORY.**—The Birds' Pettition. On Tails. A Butterfly Feast. An Ugly Likeness. Next Door Neighbours to the Gorilla. Elephants, Fossil and Musical. Fresh Fish. Peacocks. Some Snake Experiences. Salmon. Acclimatization. Salmon Breeding. A Ray of Light.
- POETRY.**—Adolfus, Duke of Guelders. Christian, the Dol-Hertzog. Mohammed. Guests at the Great Inn. My Holiday. Cross Roads. Count Abel. Old and New. The Old Statue. Day Dreams. The Spirit's Visit. The Starling. Lady Mabel's Lovers. July. Mimamed in Vain. Sky Pictures in Sicily. Parting Day. Unrest.
- POOR LAW.**—The Sick Pauper.
- POST OFFICE.**—Hear the Postman.
- RUSSIA.**—Easter in Russia. Russian Travel.
- SEWERAGE.**—Underground London. (In Five Chapters.)
- SYRIA.**—After the Lebanon Massacres.
- TALES.**—A Very Likely Story. The Caldron of Oil. Awakening Discourses. Adventures of All-Mahmud. The King of the Pigeons. Andalusian Tales. Ghostly Quarters. Memoirs of an Adopted Son. Four Stories. Curious Discovery in Whitechapel.
- TOPOGRAPHY.**—Great Salt Lakes.
- VOLUNTEERING.**—Grimgribber Position Drill. Rifle Practice in the Country.

The preceding Four Volumes are always to be had; containing, with many other Papers,

A TALE OF TWO CITIES, by CHARLES DICKENS.
THE UNCOMMERCIAL TRAVELLER, by CHARLES DICKENS.
HUNTED DOWN, by CHARLES DICKENS.
A DAY'S RIDE: A LIFE'S ROMANCE, by CHARLES LEVER.

Part of GREAT EXPECTATIONS, by CHARLES DICKENS.
THE WOMAN IN WHITE, by WILKIE COLLINS.
Also,
THE HAUNTED HOUSE, and A MESSAGE FROM THE SEA.
Being the Double Numbers for Christmas, 1859 and 1860.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND is published (also in Weekly Numbers, price 2d., and in Monthly Parts), at 26, Wellington-street, London, W.C.; and by MESSRS. CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly, W.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, 26, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.
Printed by JAMES HOLMES, of No. 4, New Ormond-street, in the county of Middlesex, at his office, 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in said county; and published by JOHN FRANCIS, 26, Wellington-street, in said county, Publisher, at 20, Wellington-street aforesaid.—Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradburn, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, October 12, 1861.

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1773.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1861.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
Stamped Edition, 4d.

NOTICE.

The price of THE ATHENÆUM from October 5 is THREEPENCE.

Thirty years ago, when THE ATHENÆUM came into the hands of its present Proprietors, its price was Eightpence, and its contents, with advertisements, forty-eight columns. Convinced that the circulation of Literary Journals was restricted by high price and that every advantage offered to the public would bring increase of circulation and authority, the Proprietors reduced the price one-half—to Fourpence. The experiment succeeded, and cheap Literary Journals became the rule.

The Proprietors have always held to the principle then proved. They have given to the public the benefit of every change in the law, increasing the size of the paper without increase of price, until the average has become about sixty columns of literary matter, with forty columns of advertisements, selected so as to be of general interest.

The Proprietors, taking advantage of the abolition of the Paper Duty, therefore resolved that the price of THE ATHENÆUM should from October 5 be THREEPENCE.

JURISPRUDENCE.—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—Professor SHARPE, LL.D. Barrister-at-Law, will COMMENCE his COURSE on MONDAY, October 22, at 7 o'clock P.M. The Professor will deliver Two Courses of Lectures. The First Course, of about Eight Lectures, 'On the Definition and Sources of Jurisprudence and Principles of Legislation, and their Application to the Law relative to Persons and Property.' The Second Course, of about Eight Lectures, commencing on January 27, 1862, 'On the Doctrines of Jurisprudence and Principles of Legislation in relation to Civil and Criminal Remedies and the Law of Evidence.' The Lectures will be on Mondays, from 7 to 8 P.M. Payment, including College Fee, 4s. 4s. on payment of 5s. College Fee in addition, the Course is open to Gentlemen who are not attending other Classes in the College.

The following College Scholarships, Prizes, and Distinctions are conferred on the subjects of this Course:—
1st. A Joseph Hume Scholarship in Jurisprudence of 200 l. a year, tenable for three years, will be awarded in December, 1861. This Scholarship is awarded every third year.
2nd. A Prize of Books and Certificates of Honour at the Examination of the Members of this Class at the close of the Session.
3rd. A Scholarship of 500 l. per annum, tenable for three years, is given by the University of London, at the Annual Examination for the Degree of LL.B. to the Candidate who distinguishes himself the most in the Principles of Legislation.

Special Classes will be formed for Candidates for the Civil Service of India. Application to be made at the Office of the College.

EDWARD SPENCER BEESLY, A.M., Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Laws.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

October, 1861.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—Classes on the Subjects of the further Examination for selected Candidates:—Sanskrit, Professor Goldstick, Ph.D.; Arabic, Professor Rieu; Persian, Professor Rieu; Hindustani, Professor Abdoolah, Bengali, Professor Tagore; Gujarati, Professor Navroji; Hindu Law, Professor Tagore; Jurisprudence, Professor Sharpe, LL.D.; Political Economy, Professor Waley, M.A. There is also a Class of Chinese, Professor Choe-Yui-Tang.

Prospectuses may be had at the Office of the College.

EDWARD SPENCER BEESLY, A.M., Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Laws.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

October 16, 1861.

KING'S COLLEGE.—ELEMENTARY BOTANY AND VEGETABLE FOOD SUBSTANCES.—Professor BENTLEY will COMMENCE a COURSE of LECTURES on the above subjects on MONDAY EVENING, October 21, at Eight o'clock. The Minute Structure of Plants will be demonstrated to the Class by means of portable Microscopes.

A Prospectus may be obtained from J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., King's College, London.

R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.—CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

The LABORATORY will be opened for the Winter Session on MONDAY, 4th of November. The instruction is under the immediate superintendence of the Professor of Chemistry, Dr. W. PLAYFAIR, C.B., assisted by Mr. DITTMAR and Mr. WANKLYN, F.R.S.E.

The LECTURES commence on TUESDAY, 5th of November. The HOPE PRIZE, of 500 l. in value, is open for competition to Laboratory Students.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Professor J. H. PEPPER, F.R.S., Inst. C.E., continues to accept ENGAGEMENTS to LECTURE at Institutions, Colleges and Schools; and his CHEMICAL LABORATORY for Analyses, Private Pupils. Instruction in the Scientific Portion of the Civil Service and Military Examinations, and for Morning and Evening Classes, is at the Polytechnic, 309, Regent-street. N.B. The Laboratory is carefully fitted with every necessary Apparatus.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, SOHO-SQUARE.—MRS. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools, to her REGISTER of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—LAST TWO WEEKS OF M. BLONDIN'S PERFORMANCES.—On MONDAY 21st, and THURSDAY 24th.—This week being the last week but one of the engagement of this astonishing Artist, those who desire to witness his unparalleled exploits should avail themselves of these opportunities.—Admission, 1s.; Children, Half-price.

SINGING SCHOOL, under the direction of Mr. JOHN HULLAH, Music Hall, Store-street, Bedford-square.—**ELEMENTARY CLASSES.**—No. 199, for Ladies. First Lesson, Friday, Oct. 12, at a Quarter to Six.—No. 200, for Gentlemen. First Lesson, Friday, Oct. 12, at Eight.—Fee for the course of Thirty Lessons, Ladies, 12s.; Gentlemen, 16s.—Tickets and further particulars may be obtained of T. H. HANCOCK, Secretary, No. 3, Heathcote-street, W.C., or at the Music Hall, Store-street, on the evenings of meeting.

A LADY, an Exhibitor and Portrait Painter, GIVES LESSONS in General Drawing and Painting, Perspective, Drawing from Models, Life, Fruit and Flowers, Oil Painting, &c.—Address D. M. Miller's, Stationer, Church-street, Stoke Newington, N.

THE WIFE of a PHYSICIAN, living at the West-End of London, between Bond-street and Regent-street, wishes to hear of a YOUNG LADY to join her two Daughters, aged 15 and 12 years, in their DAILY STUDIES. An accomplished French Governess resides in the house; and it is thought that the opportunity of securing careful daily teaching and home comfort may be appreciated by some in the neighbourhood, who object to the associations of a school or college classes.—Address R. H., 193, Piccadilly.

WANTED, by an English Gentleman, aged 50, PARTIAL ENGAGEMENT, as English, Italian or French Correspondent, Confidential Secretary, Interpreter, Reader, Translator, Teacher, Clerk, or otherwise. First-rate City and West-End references. Security, &c.—Address, p. p. to Mr. CURT, 32, Great Portland-street, Regent-street.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, EAST INDIA CIVIL SERVICE, and other Competitive Examinations.—Mr. PAICE, M.A., London, READS WITH GENTLEMEN preparing for any of these Examinations.—Address Messrs. Walton & Maberly, Upper Gower-street.

MEDICAL.—An excellent COUNTRY PRACTICE in the South of DEVON is to be DISPOSED OF. The present receipts are 4500 l. per annum, and may be greatly increased. There is a good and commodious house, rent 350 l., including ample stabling, and a large and well-stocked garden.—Immediate application by letter to Messrs. Suter & Alexander, 23, Cheapside, London, E.C.

BRUNSWICK SCHOOL, LEAMINGTON.—OXFORD MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

The only First-Class Certificate awarded for the last two years at Birmingham, the Examining Centre for the Midland Counties, has just been gained by a Pupil of Brunswick School, Leamington. Three other Boys, from this School, passed their Examination. Prospectuses on application.

J. H. HAWLEY, Principal.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.—COMPETITORS for Sandhurst, Woolwich, or the Staff College, and Candidates for Direct Commissions or Staff Appointments, are PREPARED in all the Branches (compulsory and optional) of their Programmes, at the Practical Military College, Sunbury, S.W.—Apply for Prospectuses, &c. to Captain LEWIS.

MISS HOLTHAM, formerly of Bowdon, Cheshire, RECEIVES A FEW YOUNG LADIES requiring social yet select Companionship in their Studies.—For Terms and References apply to Miss HOLTHAM, 21, Fowls-square, Brighton.

THE COMMERCIAL, ENGINEERING, and SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, beautifully situated near CHESTER. This School, recognised by the SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA, "as possessing an efficient Class for Civil Engineering, offers a sound English Education, and, in addition, Classics and the Modern Languages. Particular attention is given to Mathematics and Practical Chemistry. The instruction in Drawing is on the system of the Department of Science and Art. Each Pupil is provided with a separate sleeping apartment.—For particulars, apply to the Rev. ARTHUR RIGGS, College, Chester.

LESSONS in HEBREW, according to an easy method, which a long experience has proved successful, given to Beginners and Adults at their own residence.—Address Mr. J. LEVY, 48, Great Russell-street, opposite the British Museum.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.—A Clergyman has Vacancies for TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN attending the University, to whom the advantages of Home will be given. Reference.—Professor Blackie, Edinburgh University.—Address M.A., 25, Stafford-street, Edinburgh.

EDUCATION in HEIDELBERG.—The Misses FALLER, who resided some years in England and France, can offer to YOUNG LADIES a good general EDUCATION, with the Continental languages and accomplishments, combined with the comforts of home. References and Prospectuses to be obtained of Messrs. Schott & Co. 109, Regent-street, and of the Parents whose Daughters have been under Miss Faller's care.

BOARD and RESIDENCE in HEIDELBERG.—LADIES wishing to spend some time in the vicinity of Heidelberg, will find the comforts of home at Miss FALLER'S. The house is situated in the best and most healthy part of the town, references to those who have resided with Miss Faller may be obtained by applying to Messrs. Schott & Co. 109, Regent-street; or to the Misses FALLER, 30, Anlage, Heidelberg.

A FRENCH PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN, a resident Pastor of Voujaucourt, on the Doubs, near Montbéliard, one of the most beautiful and healthy parts of France, receives FOUR ENGLISH YOUNG GENTLEMEN, to Board and instruct in the French and German Languages, Mathematics, Geography, &c. Terms, 80 Guineas per annum.—For further particulars apply to Messrs. Houghton, Artists' Stationers, 30, Poultry.

THE HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS (THE QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS), are undergoing a thorough Restoration and Re-decoration, and will shortly be opened again for Concerts, Balls, Public Meetings, &c., &c. heretofore. The Hall will in future be available for Sabbath Services.

N.B.—The Basement Story and Vaults may be engaged by a Wine or other Merchant for Warehousing purposes. Enquiries be addressed to Messrs. ROBERT COOKS & Co. New Burlington-street, Regent-street, W.; or to Messrs. FOSTER & Co. 54, Pall Mall, W.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF DOGS. THE SECOND GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF SPORTING and other DOGS will be held in extensive Premises, in TENNANT-STREET, Broad-street, near Bingley Hall, BIRMINGHAM, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of December next, when SILVER CUPS and other Prizes, amounting in value to nearly 4000 l., will be awarded.

Copies of the Prize-Lists, Regulations and Certificates may be had on application to the Secretary, at the Office of the Society. The ENTRIES CLOSE on the 1st of November.

F. BURDETT, Hon. Secretary.
W. W. HOUGHTON, Secretary.

Office: Wellington Chambers, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.

TO the NOBILITY and GENTRY.—Señor MARIANO VIVES, Professor of the Spanish Language and Literature.—41, Clarendon-road North, Notting Hill, W.

AS AMANUENSIS.—A LADY, who writes English, French, Italian and German, with equal facility, and in a rapid and legible hand, desires to meet with an ENGAGEMENT in the above character. References exchanged.—Address E. T. S., 16, Great Russell-street, W.C.

TO PUBLISHERS.—An Interesting, Unpublished MANUSCRIPT for publication, entitled 'The Gradual Restoration of Physical Perfection, a consequence of Spiritual Regeneration, and the Outward Purpose of Christianity in Nature.'—Apply, by letter, to MRS. CARE, of Mr. Woodwell, 62, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—A Gentleman, attached to one of the London Daily Papers, of good critical and literary ability, would be happy to supply a Country Paper with LEADING ARTICLES, LONDON CORRESPONDENCE, or REVIEWS.—Address to E. S. M., Mr. Davis, 16, Grange-street, St. John's-road, Hoxton.

FRENCH, Italian, German.—Dr. ALTSCHUL, Author of 'First German Reading-Book' (dedicated to Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland), &c. M. Philol. Soc. Prof. Eloquence.—TWO LANGUAGES TAUGHT in the same Lesson, or alternately, on the same Terms as GUY'S at the pupils' or at his house. Each language spoken in his PRIVATE Lessons, and selected CLASSES for Ladies and Gentlemen. Preparation for all ordinary pursuits of life, the Universities, Army and Civil Service Examinations.—9, OLD BOND-STREET, PICCADILLY.

PAU.—A LADY, of considerable experience in the Care and Education of Children, proposes to proceed to Pau, early in November, for the benefit of the health of a little Girl, eleven years old, and wishes to take CHARGE of Three or Four YOUNG LADIES, of from eight to fourteen years of age, to whom a Residence in a Southern Climate for the Winter might be beneficial. Terms, 1000 l. a year. References permitted to eminent Medical Men, and others, whose Children have been under the care of the Advertiser.—Address L. L., Post-Office, Victoria-road, Brighton.

ELOCUTION.—Mr. GEORGE VANDENHOFF, M.A., Author of 'The Art of Elocution,' gives INSTRUCTION to CLERGYMEN and all Public Readers or Speakers. "Quod magis est nos perit et necesse malum est."—Hos. 11, Orchard-street, Portman-square.

GERMAN and FRENCH LANGUAGES.—TO PRINCIPALS of COLLEGES, GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, and OTHERS.—An English Gentleman (age 40), who has from childhood mostly resided on the Continent, and had very great experience in tuition, from having been many years Professor of Modern Languages and Teacher Examiner in a Foreign University, as well as French and German Master in several Public Schools—one of which is a Government Institute for the Education of the Daughters of the Noblesse,—wishes to obtain, about New Year, in his own country, a Scholastic or other engagement, suitable to his acquirements. He is thoroughly acquainted with the principal European languages; has travelled extensively in both hemispheres in an extremely responsible capacity, and is prepared to furnish the highest official testimonials and private references. In a place of trust, could offer adequate cash security. A Partnership in a really first-class School, in which advertiser would zealously devote himself to the department of Modern Languages, (usually taught with so little success in Great Britain,) would be entertained.—Letters, from Principals only, giving the fullest possible particulars, and stating if with a view to Partnership the amount of in-coming capital required, would be considered strictly confidential, and would shortly be replied to.—Address Professor D. F. B., care of Mr. Baillière, Publisher, 219, Regent-street, London, W.

EDUCATION.—Banks of the MEUSE, Belgium.—A Married, Protestant GENTLEMAN, recently Professor in a Foreign University, and residing in a healthy, picturesque district, desires to RECEIVE two or three GENTLEMEN'S SONS, to whom he can offer every educational advantage. Unexceptionable references given and required.—For fuller Particulars, apply to T. W., 29, Rue Belliard, Brussels.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BANKING COMPANY.—Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1847.

LETTERS of CREDIT and BILLS issued upon ADELAIDE, PORT ADELAIDE, GAWLER, ROBE, and WALLAROO. Approved Drafts negotiated and sent for collection. Every description of Banking business conducted with Victoria and New South Wales through the Company's Agents.

WILLIAM PURDY, Manager.
54, Old Broad-street, E.C.

TO THEOLOGICALS and STUDENTS of
HEBREW and GERMAN.—Herr J. LÜPSCHUTZ, 20, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, W.C. (late of the University of Berlin, and late principal Hebrew Master at the Jews' Hospital here), having returned to Town, begs to announce that he has RESUMED his INSTRUCTION in the above-named Languages, FINISHING HEBREW LESSONS, to advanced Students, with an especial aim for Competitive Examinations, comprising Cursive and Exegetical Readings of the Sacred Writings, Composition, the study of Rabbinical Writings, &c. FINISHING GERMAN LESSONS.—History of the German Literature, combined with Readings of select Portions from the Classics and Expositions on the principal Works by Goethe, Schiller, &c. Composition, Correspondence, Conversation and Grammatical Exercises. All kinds of Translations, both from and into the above Idioms, at a moderate charge.—Apply, if in person, any morning between nine and eleven, at 20, Alfred-place, Bedford-square.

AN ENGLISH LADY, residing in France,
 is desirous of meeting with A BOARDER, or ONE or TWO YOUNG LADIES, to EDUCATE with her own Daughters.—Apply, by letter, to M^r. F. Street Brothers, 11, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London, W.C.

TO CONCHOLOGISTS.—FOR SALE.—The
 Valuable GENERAL COLLECTION of RECENT SHELLS of the late PROFESSOR FLEMING, of Edinburgh, containing about 4,000 or 5,000 Species, and believed to be one of the best in England. The Collection is contained in two handsome Mahogany Cabinets of five drawers, in the valuable Collection of the late Dr. Pitt-Rivers of Edinburgh.—Apply to Dr. A. FLEMING, Seagrave House, Leith, N.B., where the Collection may be seen.

THE AQUARIUM.—LLOYD'S PRACTICAL
 INSTRUCTIONS for TANK MANAGEMENT, with Descriptive and Priced List, 160 pages and 100 Engravings, post free for twenty-one stamps.—Apply direct to W. ALFORD LLOYD, Portland-road, Regent's Park, London, W.
 "Many manuals have been published upon aquaria, but we confess we have seen nothing for practical utility like this."
Rev. Oct. 14, 1860.

COINS and MEDALS.—A CATALOGUE
 may be had on application to WM. JOHNSTON, 3, Queen-street, Cheapside, London.

PURSUIT of PLEASURE, a Vision of
 Human Life, painted by J. NOEL PATON, R.S.A.—This grand and celebrated PICTURE is now ON VIEW, at Messrs. J. & R. Jennings, 22, Cheapside, from 10 till 6.—Admission, 6d. each person.

SIGNOR F. BEATO has just arrived from
 China with a large Collection of Photographic Views of Peking, the Summer Palace, the Peking Forts, Canton, Hong Kong, and the whole of the Views taken during the Campaign in China. Also, the Views taken during the Chinese Mutiny in 1857—of Delhi, Calcutta, Lucknow, and the Punjab; and Portraits of the Celebrities engaged during the Mutiny in India and the late War in China.

The whole Collection will be shortly published, by subscription, by Mr. H. Hering, Photographer, 137, Regent-street, London, where the list is open for Subscribers' Names.
 A detailed Catalogue of the Views and Portraits will be ready in a few days, and will be forwarded on the receipt of two postage stamps.

FIRST-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHS MONTHLY.
 The Proprietors of THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE have entered into arrangements with a Photographic establishment capable of issuing 5,000 impressions a-day, to produce monthly a high-class picture in Photography. The subjects will be taken specially for THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE, and will form a collection fit to grace the walls of an exhibition-room or the portfolio of the connoisseur. The first Photograph will be issued with the November Number. Price One Shilling.
 Early orders will oblige.
 London: W. Tweedie, 367, Strand.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, or IMITATION
 WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, Fac-Similes of our most Talented Artists. Every Subject ever published (500) kept in Stock. The titles of Twelve Subjects will be given from time to time in this Journal, forming ultimately a complete Catalogue of all published. Section No. 32.—The Forest Farm, Crewick, 11, 12, 24 by 30.—Unterschied, Harding, 11, 12, 24 by 30.—Glen Tilt, Bennett, 11, 12, 24 by 30.—The Valleys of Cantal, Rosa Bonheur, 12, 24 by 30.—Fortune-Teller, Hunt, 12, 24 by 30.—Night (Fruit), Lanco, 12, 24 by 30.—Salisbury, Chapoy, 12, 24 by 30.—Lake of Albano, Giger, 24, 30 by 17.—Bay of Naples, 24, 30 by 17.—The Chamber, 24, 30 by 17.—Wood Scene, Lindell, 24, 30 by 17.—Tower and Bridge at Angers, Goodall, 12, 24 by 10.—Catalogues.
 JOHN MARLEY, 148, Strand, W.C.

MABLEY'S IMITATION OIL PAINTINGS.
 Originated by J. Mabley, 148, Strand, May, 1860. Eight Hundred Exemplary First-Eminent Masters, on view. Catalogues, J. MABLEY, 148, Strand, W.C.

GOOD FRAMES CHEAP.—Good Work,
 Good Materials, Good Fitting.—One Hundred and Fifty Designs, from the most simple to the most elaborate. The adaptation of designs of Frames to Subjects made a study. No Charge for Packing or Cases. Catalogues.
 J. MABLEY, 148, Strand, W.C.

PICTURES.—MR. FLATOU'S LAST
 EXHIBITION of HIGH-CLASS MODERN PICTURES, at Messrs. WYWARD & LEGGAT'S GALLERY, 28, CORNHILL.—MR. FLATOU begs to announce that he HAS OPENED the above GALLERY with the remaining portion of his choice Collection of the Works of British Artists, prior to his retiring from picture-dealing, as in future he intends devoting his energies to the painting of the most important work by W. P. Frith, R.A., The Railway Station, which will be completed in March next. The Collection includes some of the choicest specimens by the following eminent Artists:—Sir E. Landseer, R.A., Sir D. Wilkie, R.A., W. P. Frith, R.A., C. Stanfield, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R. E. Ansell, R.A., F. Stone, R.A., H. O'Neil, R.A., E. W. Cooke, R.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., J. G. F. Cooke, R.A., J. C. Hook, R.A., A. L. Egg, R.A., J. Phillip, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., A. Elmore, R.A., D. Maclise, R.A., W. St. R. R. A., T. Fied, R.A., T. G. Cooper, R.A., F. Goodall, R.A., W. E. Frost, R.A., R.

Books in General Literature, including the Libraries of Two Gentlemen, removing.—Five Days' Sale.

MR. HODGSON will SELL by AUCTION, at his New Rooms, the corner of Fleet-street and Chancery-lane, on MONDAY, October 22, and four following days, at half-past 12, a COLLECTION of BOOKS in GENERAL LITERATURE, including the Modern Libraries of Two Gentlemen leaving Town, and a select Theological Library. Amongst them are:—Art-Treasures of the United Kingdom, coloured plates, calf gilt.—Simmons's History of the East, 9 vols.—Woolley's Public Works, plates.—Henry's Bible, 6 vols.—Shakespeare's History Dictionary.—Museum Florentinum, 2 vols.—Lingard's History of England, 10 vols.—Collins's Poems, 9 vols.—Butler's Lives of the Saints, 12 vols., and Memoirs of Catholics, 4 vols.—Upcott's English Topography, 3 vols.—Gentleman's Magazine, 198 vols.—Simmons's Works, 21 vols.—Strype's Ecclesiastical Memorials, 7 vols. large paper.—Foxe's Acts and Monuments, by Cattle, 9 vols.—Hakluyt Society's Publications, 19 vols.—Sowerby's English Botany, 32 vols.—Curtis's Botanical Magazine, 47 vols.—Household Words, 12 vols.—Shakespeare, 6 vols.—Stanton's Shakespeare, 3 vols.—Knight's London, 6 vols.—Beard's England and Wales, 26 vols.—Johnson's Works of the English Poets, 68 vols., &c.

To be viewed, and Catalogues had.

Many Thousand Volumes of Modern Books, bound and in quires.

MR. HODGSON will SELL by AUCTION, at his New Rooms, the corner of Fleet-street and Chancery-lane, on TUESDAY, October 23, and two following days, MANY THOUSAND VOLUMES of MODERN BOOKS, bound and in quires, in every department of Literature; also copies of New Books, including several important Publications, slightly damaged by the late fire in Paternoster-row: Modern Novels in quires, Railway Reading, and a great variety of saleable Books of all Classes.

Catalogues are preparing.

Ancient Arms and Weapons of War.

MR. J. C. STEVENS will SELL by AUCTION, at his Great Room, 38, King-street, Covent-garden, on TUESDAY, October 23, at half-past 12 precisely, an EXTENSIVE COLLECTION of FIRE-ARMS, selected with the greatest care by a Gentleman Amateur, to exhibit in the most perfect manner a gradual Series, from the earliest times to the present, with Illustrative Specimens of Eastern Weapons, Ancient Ordnance or portable Cannon, Match-lock, Wheel-lock, Trick-lock, early and late Fire-lock, with most interesting Specimens, showing the development and perfection of the modern principle; also a valuable Series of Dated and other Rifles, showing that many of the bones in use in ancient times have been adopted by modern inventors.

May be viewed the day prior and morning of Sale, and Catalogues had (with Illustrations, 6d. each).

Microscopes, Electrical Machines, Photographic Cameras, Lenses, and Albums, Minerals and Miscellaneous Articles.

MR. J. C. STEVENS will SELL by AUCTION, at his Great Room, 38, King-street, Covent-garden, on FRIDAY, October 26, at half-past 12 precisely, SEVERAL EXCELLENT MICROSCOPES, by Smith & Beck and other eminent makers. Five glass frames of interesting objects for the Microscope, (these preparations were awarded the Paris First-class and London Prize Medals at the Great Exhibition)—splendid 3-foot Plate Electrical Machine, by Morse & Thornthwaite.—Cameras and a variety of Photographic apparatus.—Gems—Jewellery.—Handsome Gilt Albums for Portraits.—Case of Cut and Polished Gems, Minerals, and Miscellaneous Articles.

May be viewed on the day prior and morning of Sale, and Catalogues had.

To Heads of Schools and Others.

MR. J. C. STEVENS begs to announce that he will include in his Sale on TUESDAY, October 23, a SPLENDID 3-FOOT CIRCULAR PLATE ELECTRICAL MACHINE, by HOBBS & THORNTHWAITE, with Conductors, &c., well adapted for the Lecture-room or Scientific and Experimental purposes.

Full-compass Church or Chamber Organ, by Groves, in handsome Case.

TOPLIS & HARDING will SELL by AUCTION, at their Room 26, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C., on WEDNESDAY, October 24, at 3 o'clock, a First-class COMPASS CHURCH or CHAMBER ORGAN, by S. Groves, London. G.G. to F. in alt, with open diapason 54 notes, C.C. in front 23 pipes, stop diapason through, principal, fifteenth and dulciana stops, 13 octave pedals, and 5 composition pedals. In handsome carved oak Gothic Case.

May be viewed the day preceding and morning of Sale, and Catalogues had at the Rooms.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. CCXXII, was published on WEDNESDAY LAST.

Contents.

- I. LORD MACULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, VOLUME V.
- II. MONTALEMBERT'S MONKS OF THE WEST.
- III. LAVERGNE'S AGRICULTURE OF FRANCE.
- IV. O'DONOGHUE'S MEMOIRS OF THE O'BRIENS.
- V. CUNNINGHAM'S CHURCH HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.
- VI. THE STORY OF BURN'S NAIL.
- VII. ENGLISH JURISPRUDENCE.
- VIII. THOMAS' REVOLUTION OF THE HUNDRED DAYS.
- IX. THE WORKS OF ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.
- X. DR. HENRY'S Bampton Lectures.
- XI. THE DISCUSSION OF AMERICA.
- NOTE ON EDUCATION MINUTE.

London: Longman and Co. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. CCXX, is published THIS DAY.

Contents.

- I. SHELLEY'S LIFE AND CHARACTER.
- II. LIFE, ENTERPRISE, AND PERIL IN COAL-MINES.
- III. THE IMMUTABILITY OF THE LAWS OF NATURE.
- IV. NEWTON AS A SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERER.
- V. GROWTH OF ENGLISH POETRY.
- VI. PLUTARCH.
- VII. EDUCATION OF THE POOR.
- VIII. ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE.
- IX. ADJUSTMENT OF THE CHURCH-RATE QUESTION.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

ADVERTISEMENTS must be sent early, if for insertion of the same WEEKLY IN LLOYD'S WEEKLY LONDON NEWS, which, since its REDUCTION IN PRICE, and great improvement in every department, has increased its circulation to the enormous amount of FOUR HUNDRED AND NINETY THOUSAND COPIES.

THE QUEEN OF SATURDAY, October 19, contains, amongst other Illustrations, The Vainck Harvest in Jersey.—The King of Prussia's Visit to the Emperor of the French; Reception at the Foot of the Grand Staircase—Soirée in the Grand Salon of the Château de Compiègne.—Illustrations of the Blessings of Modern Education.—The Exhibition Building: An Interior, from a Photograph taken for the Commissioners.—Scenes in Scandinavia: The Valley of Bolkesjö, Valley of Halmstad, A Village Inn at Bolkesjö, Interior of a Cottage in Hiltedahl—Clumber Park, the Seat of the Duke of Newcastle—Portrait of Deerfoot, the Seneca Indian, from an original Photograph.

TWO SUPPLEMENTS.

1. Four pages, containing—D'Oyley in the New Lacet Braid—Hamdichief Sachet in Beads and Silk Embroidery—Glove Sachet to match—Crochet Antimacassar of Medallions and raised Roses.
2. Large Plate of Fashions, containing Designs of the Newest and most Fashionable Winter Mantles.

To be had of all Booksellers; and from the Office on receipt of six stamps.

London: 248, Strand, W.C.

This day, price 1s.

NOTES ON SHAKESPEARE. By JAMES NICHOLLS, M.R.C.P., Eng.

London: William Shakespeare, 163, Piccadilly, W.

Now ready, price 2s. 8vo.

SEASONING for a SEASONER; or, the New Gradus ad Parnassum: a Satire.

By BROOK B. STEVENS.

Tribner & Co. 60, Paternoster-row.

In 2 vols. fcap. 8vo. cloth, 20s.

'H KAINH ΔΙΑΘΗΚΗ:

THE NEW TESTAMENT, Greek and English—A Word-for-Word Translation. By the Rev. Dr. GILES, Author of 'Keys to the Classics.'

Of the utmost use to all private readers, who wish to see the exact translation of every word in the New Testament.

London: James Cornish, 307, High Holborn, W.C.

In 1 vol. cloth, 5s.

HORATH FLACCIO OPERA—The Works of Horace, complete—Odes, Epodes, Satires and Epistles. Translated—Word for Word—Latin-English, by the Rev. Dr. GILES, Author of the 'Keys to the Classics.'

London: James Cornish, 307, High Holborn, W.C.

Now ready, price 3s. 6d.

HOMER'S ILIAD, Books I.—VI. A Word-for-Word Translation, by Dr. GILES.

Dr. GILES'S KEYS to the GREEK and LATIN CLASSICS, containing about THIRTY. A full List gratis, with Keys to the Modern Languages, by post for a stamp.

London: James Cornish, 307, High Holborn, W.C.

Just published, in post 8vo. cloth, price 6s.

MEMOIR OF BARON LARREY, Surgeon-in-Chief of the Grande Armée. From the French.

London: Henry Renshaw, 265, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED NATURAL HISTORY—NEW VOLUME.

In royal 8vo. price 18s. cloth gilt.

BIRDS. By the Rev. J. G. WOOD, M.A. F.L.S. With upwards of 600 Original Illustrations by Wolf, W. Cole.

London: Routledge, Warne & Routledge, Farringdon-street.

THE BEST PRACTICAL HORSE BOOK.

In demy 8vo. price 12s. half-bound, 600 pp.

THE HORSE, in the Stable and the Field. By STONEHENG and LUPTON. His Varieties, Management in Health and Disease, Anatomy, Physiology, &c. With 160 Illustrations by Barnard, Swecker, Scott, &c.

London: Routledge, Warne & Routledge, Farringdon-street.

THE NEW KORAN; or, Text-Book of Turkish Reformers. In the Teaching and Example of their esteemed Master, JAID MORATA.

The book of the Syrian prophet offers a gateway through what has hitherto been considered an insurmountable barrier to Muslim progress. It separates spiritual religion from dead forms and superstitions; offers a common ground of reconciliation to Christians, Jews and Turks; and promises to bring about, by moral and pacific means, a far more important reformation in the East than is likely to be effected by Abdul-Aziz or the sword of the Wahabites.

London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

Now ready, price 3s. 6d.

MADAME CAPLIN'S large and beautifully illustrated WORK on HEALTH and BEAUTY, or Corsets and Clothing adapted to the Human Body.

By the same Author.

WOMAN and HER WANTS. Price 1s.

Darton & Co. Holborn Hill; and from the Author, 58, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W.

Second Edition, 8vo. cloth, price 5s.

SCHILLER'S WILHELM TELL (Hamilton System). The German Text, with an Interlinear Translation, Grammatical and Historical Notes, and an Introduction containing the Elements of Grammar, by L. BRAUN-FELS and A. C. WHITE. Second Edition. 8vo. cloth boards, 5s.

"With the help of this book, and it alone, a student may gain a considerable knowledge of the German Language and German Grammar, learning it practically as he gets through the play. A traveller may learn German in a railway carriage with this book for his guide."—*Critic*.

"This book is particularly adapted to the English students of the German Language who wish to make a rapid progress. The grammatical notes and explanations are such as to convey at once an accurate idea of the construction of the German language, and will greatly facilitate his studies."—*Morning Chronicle*.

Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 50, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

NOTICE.—The GAZETTE of BANKRUPTCY, No. 1, is published THIS DAY, October 19. Office: V. & R. Stevens & Sons, 26, Bell-yard, Lincoln's Inn.

Just published, Third Edition, much enlarged, price 5s.

THE BOOK OF FAMILIAR QUOTATIONS. London: Whittaker & Co.

Just published, price 2s. 6d.

GABRIELLE: A TALE.

Weston-super-Mare: J. Whereat. London: Hamilton, Adams & Co. Paternoster-row.

New Work, cloth, 3s. 6d.

EMPEREUR. London: Houlston & Wright.

GROTE'S GREECE and RAWLINSON'S HERODOTUS. Now complete, with Portrait, Maps and Index, 12 vols. 8vo. 16s. each.

A HISTORY of GREECE. From the Earliest Period to the Close of the Generation contemporary with Alexander the Great. By GEORGE GROTE.

Also, now complete, with Maps, Woodcuts and Index, 4 vols. 8vo. 18s. each.

THE HISTORY of HERODOTUS. A New English Version. Translated, with Notes and Essays, by Rev. GEORGE RAWLINSON.

* * The above Histories being now finished, Subscribers are recommended to complete their Sets without delay, as the Volumes in the next Editions will not be sold separately.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

THE MISSIONARY in MADAGASCAR.

Fourth Thousand, with Map and Illustrations, 8vo. 16s.

THREE VISITS to MADAGASCAR, in 1853-54, including a Journey to the Capital; with Notices of the Natural History, and of the Present Civilization of the People. By Rev. W. ELLIS, Author of 'Polynesian Researches.'

"In the revived interest attaching to Madagascar by the important changes that have taken place in that island, we should urge those who have not read the Rev. Wm. Ellis's most interesting volume to turn to it at once, for the sake of making themselves acquainted with the history of civilization and Christianity there."—*Patriot*.

"What Mr. Livingstone has done for Central Africa, Mr. Ellis has accomplished for Madagascar. He has brought to light the interior of an unknown region, and laid open a new field of vast importance for European and Transatlantic enterprise. That Madagascar will very soon be accessible to our trade and commerce, it is impossible to doubt, after the recent instances of China and Japan."—*Christian Observer*.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

F. G. TRAFFORD'S WORKS.

NEW EDITION, 5s. bound.

TOO MUCH ALONE. By F. G. TRAFFORD, Author of 'City and Suburb.' A NEW and CHEAPER EDITION, in crown 8vo. price 5s. cloth.

"We can cordially recommend 'Too Much Alone' to any reader in quest of a thoroughly good novel. It is a well-conceived, well-wrought-out story; but we regard it less as a present success than the commencement of a successful career."—*Advertiser*.

"'Too Much Alone' is an exceedingly suggestive phrase, and the title. It is a thoroughly good novel, both in conception and execution, and ought at once to secure for its author an honourable popularity. Among the rare combination of qualities which distinguish it is the downright reality, which yet does not preclude an infusion of ideal grace into a story of domestic life."—*Spectator*.

CITY AND SUBURB. By F. G. TRAFFORD, Author of 'Too Much Alone.' A NEW and CHEAPER EDITION, in crown 8vo. price 5s. cloth.

"This is a first-class work, and cannot fail to attract universal attention. It is one of the most interesting and instructive novels we have ever read."—*London Review*.

"In pathos, sentiment and vigour the author is almost equally at home, and we do not hesitate to say that he will be carried to a high status amongst the romance writers of the day."—*Press*.

"Sustains the author's right to hold a very high position among contemporary novelists."—*Spectator*.

"We feel assured that the author is destined to hold a high place in the ranks of English novelists."—*Literary Gazette*.

"Will repay perusal with interest. . . . Decidedly interesting."—*Athenaeum*.

"Opens with great effect. Ruby reminds us of Thackeray's most successful female character—Triz."—*Globe*.

"Ruby the beauty will stand out as a distinct personage in the reader's memory when the dramatic persona of half-a-dozen intervening novels have melted into chaos."—*Saturday Review*.

"Has more than common interest attached to it."—*Observer*.

"We can unhesitatingly recommend the novel to all dwellers in 'City and Suburb.'"—*Critic*.

"The author has given us a really pleasing novel. The story is replete with interest."—*Morning Chronicle*.

"The announcement of a new work from this author's pen cannot fail to excite curiosity, and arouse expectation of that which is so dear to a novel reader, a really genuine, good novel. In the present instance that expectation is fulfilled: 'City and Suburb' is more than equal in ability and finish to the author's preceding works."—*Morning Post*.

OLD VAUXHALL: a Romance.

By W. H. MARSHALL, Esq. 3 vols. post 8vo.

[November and.]

FORTY YEARS' MILITARY and PERSONAL ADVENTURES in Portugal, Spain, France, Malta, New South Wales, Norfolk Island, New Zealand, Andaman Islands, and India. By Lieut.-Col. BUNBURY.

3 vols. with Illustrations, 21s. 6d.

[Next Week.]

London: CHARLES J. SKENE, 10, King William-street, Charing Cross.

UNIFORM EDITIONS OF STANDARD WORKS.

The following are Now Ready:—

THE HISTORICAL WORKS of HENRY HALLAM. Containing—THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND—EUROPE DURING THE MIDDLE AGES—AND LITERARY HISTORY OF EUROPE. Eleventh Edition. 10 vols. post 8vo. 60s.

II.

A HISTORY OF ENGLAND, FROM THE PEACE OF UTRECHT TO THE PEACE OF VERSAILLES, 1713—1763. By LORD MAHON. Fourth Edition. 7 vols. post 8vo. 35s.

III.

LIVES OF THE LORD CHANCELLORS, AND KEEPERS OF THE GREAT SEAL OF ENGLAND, from the Earliest Times till the Reign of George the Fourth. By LORD CAMPBELL. Fourth Edition. 10 vols. post 8vo. 60s.

IV.

PRIVATE LIFE, MANNERS, AND CUSTOMS OF THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS. By SIR J. GARDNER WILKINSON. Third Edition. With 500 Woodcuts. 2 vols. post 8vo. 12s.

V.

POETICAL WORKS OF LORD BYRON. With Notes and Illustrations. Cabinet Edition. 10 vols. fcap. 8vo. 30s.

VI.

LIFE OF LORD BYRON; with his Letters and Journals. By THOMAS MOORE. With Notes and Illustrations. Cabinet Edition. 6 vols. fcap. 8vo. 12s.

VII.

POETICAL WORKS OF THE REV. GEORGE CRABBE, with a LIFE by HIS SON. With Notes and Illustrations. Cabinet Edition. 8 vols. fcap. 8vo. 34s.
John Murray, Albemarle-street.

CHEAPER ISSUE OF CARR'S CLASSICAL DICTIONARY.

A NEW CLASSICAL LEXICON: Biography, Mythology, Geography. By T. S. CARE, M.A., King's College. 7s. 6d.

"Its distinctive claims are several. It exhibits 2,000 additional names, authorities for the pronunciation, and the subjects illustrated by short quotations. The execution is terse, close, teeming with facts; compressing as much information into brief space as we remember ever to have seen."—*Spectator*.

CARR'S HISTORY OF GREECE. Cheaper Edition. 6s. pp. 700.

"Unrivalled as a judicious and useful manual."—*Dr. Major*.
London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

PROFESSOR EADIE'S WORKS.

I.

ANALYTICAL CONCORDANCE to the HOLY SCRIPTURES; or, the Bible presented under distinct and classified Heads or Topics. With Synopsis and Index. Third Edition, revised. Post 8vo. 8s. 6d. cloth.

II.

BIBLICAL CYCLOPEDIA; or, Dictionary of Eastern Antiquities, Geography, Natural History, Sacred Annals and Biography, and Biblical Literature. With Maps and numerous Illustrations. Eighth Edition, revised. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth.

III.

COMMENTARY on the GREEK TEXT of the EPISTLE OF PAUL to the COLOSSIANS. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

IV.

COMMENTARY on the GREEK TEXT of the EPISTLE OF PAUL to the EPHESIANS. Second Edition. 8vo. 14s. cloth.

V.

COMMENTARY on the GREEK TEXT of the EPISTLE OF PAUL to the PHILIPPIANS. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

VI.

CONDENSED CONCORDANCE to the HOLY SCRIPTURES, on the basis of Cruden. Twenty-first Edition. Post 8vo. 5s. cloth.

VII.

DICTIONARY of the BIBLE, for the Use of Young Persons. With 120 Illustrations. Fifth Edition. Small 8vo. 2s. 6d. cloth.

VIII.

DIVINE LOVE: a Series of Doctrinal, Practical, and Experimental Discourses. Fcap. 8vo. 5s. cloth.

IX.

EARLY ORIENTAL HISTORY; comprising the History of Egypt, Assyria, Persia, Media, Phrygia and Phoenicia. Numerous Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 8s. cloth.

X.

ECCLESIASTICAL CYCLOPEDIA; or, Dictionary of Christian and Jewish Sects, Denominations and Heresies—History of Dogmas, Rites, Sacraments, Ceremonies, &c.—Liturgies, Creeds, Confessions, Monastic and Religious Orders, &c. Post 8vo. 8s. 6d. cloth.

XI.

PAUL THE PREACHER; or, a Popular and Practical Exposition of his Discourses and Speeches, as recorded in the Acts of the Apostles. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth.
Griffin, Bohn & Co. Stationers' Hall-court, London.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S
NEW LIST.

In 2 vols. crown 8vo. price 21s.

MEMOIRS, LETTERS AND
REMAINS OF

ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

By the TRANSLATOR of 'NAPOLEON'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH KING JOSEPH.'

With large Additions.

[This day.]

Second Edition, extra cloth, 4s. 6d.

THE GOLDEN TREASURY

OF THE

BEST SONGS and LYRICAL POEMS
IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Selected and Arranged by F. T. PALGRAVE.

[This day.]

SINGULAR PROPERTIES OF THE
ELLIPSOID,

AND ASSOCIATED SURFACES OF THE NTH DEGREE.

By the Rev. G. F. CHILDE, M.A.

Mathematical Professor in the South African College.
8vo. 10s. 6d. [This day.]NEW VOLUME OF MACMILLAN & CO.'S SERIES
OF CAMBRIDGE CLASS-BOOKS,
FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.AN ELEMENTARY TREATISE ON
THE THEORY OF EQUATIONS,
WITH A COLLECTION OF EXAMPLES.

By J. TODHUNTER, M.A.

Crown 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d. [This day.]

Price One Shilling,

TRACTS FOR
PRIESTS AND PEOPLE.

No. VIII.

EVIDENCES FOR THOSE WHO THINK AND FEEL
MORE THAN THEY CAN READ.

By the Rev. C. P. CHRETIEN, M.A.,

Rector of Cholderton, Fellow and late Tutor of Oriel
College, Oxford.

[This day.]

Now ready,

The FIRST SERIES (Nos. I. to VII.), hand-
somely bound in cloth, price 8s.

In 3 vols. crown 8vo. 31s. 6d.

TOM BROWN AT OXFORD.

By the AUTHOR of

'TOM BROWN'S SCHOOL-DAYS.'

[Immediately.]

FOOT-NOTES FROM THE PAGE
OF NATURE;
Or, FIRST FORMS OF VEGETATION.With numerous Illustrations, and a Coloured
Frontispiece, 5s.

By the Rev. H. MACMILLAN, F.R.S.E.

A Popular Work on Mosses, Lichens, Freshwater Algae
and Fungi.

"One of the pleasantest compilations we have read for a long while. It is admirably adapted to serve as an introduction to the study of more scientific botanical works, and to throw a new interest over country rambles, by bringing into notice the simpler forms of vegetation everywhere to be met with."—*Saturday Review*.

MACMILLAN & Co., London and Cambridge.

SAMPSON LOW, SON & CO.'S

LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND
NEW EDITIONS.

I.

The ART of ELOCUTION, with a
Modern Speaker. By GEORGE VANDENHOFF, Esq. Fcap.
cloth, 5s. [New Edition on the 21st inst.]

II.

**LIFE amongst the NORTH and SOUTH
AMERICAN INDIANS:** a Book for Boys. By GEORGE
CATLIN, the Indian Traveller. With numerous illustrations.
Small post 8vo. cloth, 6s.

"Here we have adventures far more exciting than the dreams of the romancer; descriptions of natural scenery and phenomena which would not occur to the imagination without actual observation. Unless we greatly misjudge the literary tastes of English boys, few books of the season will be more welcome to them than Mr. Catlin's 'Life among the Indians.'"
"Facts coming from such a man cannot fail to be worth having; and it is most desirable that they should be known by the youth of this country, who will find in every page of the book matter for wonder, interest and improvement."—*Observer*, Oct. 6.
"Admirably answers the purpose for which it was intended; and we are fully persuaded that the volume will hold a distinguished place in every boy's library."—*Examiner*, Oct. 12.

III.

The COTTON KINGDOM: a Travel-
ler's Observations on Cotton and Slavery in America, based
upon three former volumes of Travels and Explorations. By
FREDERICK LAW OLDMSTED. With a Map. 2 vols. post
8vo. 21s.

"Mr. Oldsted gives his readers a wealth of facts conveyed in a long stream of anecdotes, the exquisite humour of many of them making parts of his book as pleasant to read as a novel of the first class."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 12.

"This book is a compendious re-cast of Mr. Oldsted's invaluable volumes on the Slave States; volumes full of acute, pithy and significant delineations, which bear in every line the stamp of an honest and unexaggerating, but close and clear-sighted, study of those States. We know of no book in which significant but complex social facts are so fairly, minutely and intelligently photographed, in which there is so great intrinsic evidence of impartiality—in which all the evidence given is at once so minute and so essential, and the inferences deduced so practical, broad and impressive."—*Spectator*, Oct. 12.

IV.

**PLUTARCH'S LIVES from DRY-
DEN'S Translations and other sources.** The whole carefully
revised and corrected. Edited by A. H. CLOUGH, Esq., some-
time Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford; and late Professor of
English and Literature at University College.
5 vols. medium 8vo. cloth, 50s.

"Plutarch, we repeat, will be read, and read among ourselves for the future, in the version of Mr. Clough. We have given that version our cordial praise before, and shall only add, that it is brought before the world in a way which fits it admirably for general use. The print is clear and large, the paper good, and there are excellent and copious indices."—*Quarterly Review*, October.
"Mr. Clough's work is worthy of all praise; and we hope that it will tend to revive the study of Plutarch."—*Times*.

V.

DR. WORCESTER'S New and greatly

Enlarged DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE.
Adapted alike for Library or Household Reference, compris-
ing 40,000 Words more than Johnson's Dictionary, and 260
pages more than the 4to. edition of Webster's Dictionary, and
illustrated. 1 vol. royal 4to. pp. 1,894, 31s. 6d.

"The volumes before us show a vast amount of diligence; but with Webster it is diligence in combination with fancifulness,—with Worcester in combination with good sense and judgment. Worcester's is the soberer and the safer book, and may be pronounced the best existing English lexicon."—*Athenæum*, July 12.

VI.

SLAVERY and SECESSION: Histo-
rical and Economical. By THOMAS ELLISON, Esq. F.R.S.,
of Liverpool. Author of 'A Handbook of the Cotton Trade.'
With Coloured Map, and numerous Appendices of State
Papers, Population Returns, New and Old Parishes, &c. Form-
ing a complete Handbook of Reference on all matters con-
nected with the American War. 1 vol. post 8vo. cloth, 8s. 6d.

"Mr. Ellison's volume is a serviceable compendium of the events which have taken place, and especially of the State Papers, speeches and opinions of the men who on both sides have borne a prominent part in them. Mr. Ellison is not an abolitionist, in the extreme sense of the term. His views are moderate, his facts are carefully collected; and upon the whole his book is the most useful contribution we have seen in Europe to the history of this crisis in American affairs."—*Edinburgh Review*, October.

VII.

CROSS COUNTRY. By WALTER
THORNBURY, Author of 'Ice-bound,' &c. With Frontis-
piece on Steel, handsomely bound in cloth, 4s. Forming the
7th Volume of a Low's Popular Library of Favourite Books.

The Volumes now ready are—

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. The EYE-WITNESS, 5s. | 4. WOMAN in WHITE, 6s. |
| 2. ANTONINA, 5s. | 5. MILDRED, 5s. |
| 3. DEAD SECRET, 5s. | 6. HIDE and SEEK, 5s. |

VIII.

**The PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY of
the SEA and its METEOROLOGY;** or, the Economy of the
Sea and its Adaptations, its Salts, its Waters, its Climates, its
Inhabitants, and whatever there may be of general interest in
its Commercial Uses or Industrial Pursuits. By Commander
M. F. MAURY, LL.D. Tenth Edition, being the Second
Edition of the Author's revised and enlarged work. Post 8vo.
cloth extra, 8s. 6d.

"* * * This Edition, as well as its immediate predecessor, includes all the researches and observations of the last three years, and is copyright in England and on the Continent."

London: SAMPSON LOW, SON & Co.
47, Ludgate-hill.

SMITH, ELDER & CO.'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NARRATIVE of the NORTH CHINA CAM-

PAIGN of 1860; containing Personal Experiences of Chinese Character, and of the Moral and Social Condition of the Country; together with a Description of the Interior of Peking. By ROBERT SWINHOE, of H.M.'s Consular Service in China, Staff Interpreter to Sir Hope Grant, during the Campaign. With Five Illustrations and Plan. Demy 8vo. price 12s. cloth. [Ready.]

The EARLY ITALIAN POETS. From

CIULLO D'ALCAMO to DANTE ALIGHIERI (1100, 1200, 1300). In the Original Metres; Together with Dante's Vita Nuova. Translated by D. G. ROSETTI.

Part I.—POETS CHIEFLY BEFORE DANTE. Part II.—DANTE AND HIS CIRCLE. Post 8vo.

HISTORY of the FOUR CONQUESTS of

ENGLAND. By JAMES AUGUSTUS ST. JOHN. 2 vols. 8vo.

The LADY'S GUIDE to the ORDERING of

her HOUSEHOLD, and the ECONOMY of the DINNER-TABLE. By A LADY. Post 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth.

The CORRESPONDENCE of LEIGH HUNT.

Edited by his ELDEST SON. With a Photographic Portrait, 2 vols. post 8vo.

SELECTIONS from the WRITINGS of JOHN

RUSKIN, M.A., Author of 'Modern Painters,' 'Stones of Venice,' 'Seven Lamps of Architecture,' &c. Post 8vo. 460 pp. with Portrait, price 6s. cloth.

EXPERIENCES of an ENGLISH SISTER of

CHARITY. By MARGARET GOODMAN. Small post 8vo.

The FOUR GEORGES: Sketches of Manners,

Morals, Court and Town Life. By W. M. THACKERAY. Crown 8vo.

LOVEL the WIDOWER. By W. M. Thackeray.

Crown 8vo.

NEW VOLUME of FAIRY TALES by HOLME LEE.

The WONDERFUL ADVENTURES of TUF-

LONGBO and his ELFIN COMPANIONS in their JOURNEY through the ENCHANTED FOREST, with LITTLE CONTENT. By HOLME LEE, Author of 'Legends from Fairy Land,' &c. With Illustrations. Small post 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth.

NEW NOVEL by HOLME LEE.

WARP and WOOF; or, the Reminiscences of

Doris Fletcher. By HOLME LEE, Author of 'Against Wind and Tide,' 'Kathie Brande,' &c. 3 vols. post 8vo.

CHEAP EDITION.

FRAMLEY PARSONAGE. By Anthony

TROLLOPE. 1 vol. post 8vo. price 6s. cloth.

CHEAP EDITION.

LAVINIA. By the Author of 'Doctor

Antonio,' 'Lorenzo Benoni,' &c. Small post 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth.

HOUSEHOLD EDUCATION. By Harriet

MARTINEAU. A New Edition. Post 8vo.

GARDNER'S (Dr. JOHN) HOUSEHOLD MEDI-

CINE and SICK-ROOM GUIDE; describing Diseases, their Nature, Causes and Symptoms, with the most approved Methods of Treatment, the Properties and Uses of Remedies. Several new Vegetable Medicines, of great value in cases of Dyspepsia, Liver Disorders, Gout, Rheumatism, Bronchitis, Nervousness, &c., have been lately brought into use by American Physicians, and are for the first time made known in this Country in 'Household Medicine.' 8vo. with numerous Illustrations, price 10s. 6d. cloth.

JAPAN, the AMOOR, and the PACIFIC.

With Notices of other Places comprised in a Voyage of Circumnavigation in the Imperial Russian Corvette "Rynda," in 1858-60. By HENRY ARTHUR TILLEY. Demy 8vo. with Illustrations, price 16s. cloth.

The BOOK of GOOD COUNSELS; being an

abridged Translation of the Sanskrit Classic, 'The Hitopadesa.' By EDWIN ARNOLD, M.A. Oxon, Author of 'Education in India.' With Illustrations by Harrison Weir. Crown 8vo. price 5s. cloth.

IN-DOOR PLANTS, and HOW to GROW

THEM. For the Drawing-room, Balcony and Greenhouse. Containing Clear Instructions, by which Ladies may obtain, at a small expense, a constant supply of Flowers. By E. A. MALING. With a Coloured Frontispiece. Fcap. 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth.

NEW NOVELS.

I.
SAID and DONE! 1 vol. post 8vo.

II.
HILLS and PLAINS: a very Old Story.
2 vols. post 8vo.

III.
MISS GWYNNE of WOODFORD. By Garth
RIVERS. 2 vols. post 8vo.

The LIFE and LETTERS of CAPT. JOHN

BROWN, who was executed at Charlestown, Virginia, December 2, 1859, for an armed Attack upon American Slavery; with Notices of some of his Confederates. Edited by RICHARD D. WEBB. With Photographic Portrait. Small post 8vo. price 4s. 6d. cloth.

SYLVAN HOLT'S DAUGHTER. By Holme

LEE, Author of 'Kathie Brande,' 'Against Wind and Tide,' &c. New and Cheaper Edition, small post 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth.

EDUCATION in OXFORD: its Method, its

Aids and its Rewards. By JAMES E. THOROLD ROGERS, M.A. Post 8vo. price 6s. cloth.

SHAKSPERE and his BIRTHPLACE. By

JOHN R. WISE. With Twenty-two Illustrations by W. J. Linton. Crown 8vo. printed on toned paper, and handsomely bound in ornamental cloth, gilt edges, price 7s. 6d.; also a Cheap Edition, 2s. 6d. cloth.

HISTORY of the VENETIAN REPUBLIC:

her Rise, her Greatness and her Civilization. By W. CAREW HAZLITT. Complete in 4 vols. 8vo. with Illustrations, price 2l. 16s. cloth. Volumes III. and IV. may be had separately.

RAGGED LONDON. By John Hollingshead.

Post 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth.

LEGENDS from FAIRY LAND. By Holme

LEE, Author of 'Kathie Brande,' 'Sylvan Holt's Daughter,' &c. With Eight Illustrations, 3s. 6d. cloth.

NEW BURLINGTON-STREET.

MR. BENTLEY'S

New Publications for October.

MEMOIRS of RICHARD III. and his CONTEMPORARIES. By J. HENRAGE JESSE, Author of 'The Court of England under the Stuarts.' 8vo. with Portraits and Plans, &c. 12s.

The AMERICAN UNION: An Inquiry into its Real Effects on the Well-being of the People of the United States, and into the Cause of its Disruption; with an Examination of Secession as a Constitutional Right. By JAMES SPENCE. 8vo. [Just ready.]

The CHURCH and the CHRISTIAN WORLD in 1861. By M. GUIZOT. Crown 8vo. [Nearly ready.]

A RESIDENCE at NAGASAKI and HAKODATE in 1859-60. With an ACCOUNT of JAPAN. By C. P. HODGSON, H.M.'s Consul at those Ports. With Letters on JAPAN, by HIS WIFE. Crown 8vo. with numerous Illustrations.

With Four Charts and Portrait, price 5s.

LORD DUNDONALD'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

"Ought to be a prize-book in every military and naval school." *London Review.*
"We may safely predict for this work an unbounded popularity. A narrative of heroic adventure, every line of which should be perused by Englishmen."—*Times.*

"A valuable contribution to the historical literature of England."—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

"The career of Lord Dundonald recalls that of Raleigh and Herbert of Cherbury. This work will take its place with our best naval histories."—*Athenæum.*

A work which, once read, will imprint itself on the memory for ever. It is an admirable work."—*Spectator.*

"More full of interest than one of Marryat's novels." *Economist.*

SIXTH THOUSAND.

FRANCATELLI'S COOK'S GUIDE.

"Francatelli's 'Cook's Guide' is an admirable manual for every household where pleasure, health, and economy are consulted. The whole book has the merit of being exceedingly plain, of containing sufficient cross-references to satisfy a Fanciful, and of being so serviceably arranged in all its parts that we defy you to miss any of the consolations intended for your physical infirmities." *Times.*

EAST LYNNE: a Story of Modern Life. By Mrs. HENRY WOOD. 3 vols. [Now ready.]

"This is a tale of remarkable power. It displays a force of description and a dramatic completeness we have seldom seen surpassed. The interest of the narrative intensifies itself to the deepest pathos. The closing scene is in the highest degree tragic, and the whole story exhibits unquestionable genius and originality."—*Daily News.*

"So full of incidents, so exciting in every page, so admirably written, that one hardly knows how to go to bed without reading to the last page."—*Observer.*

BENTLEY'S STANDARD NOVELS.

To this Series of Novels has just been added the Popular Story,

THE SEMI-ATTACHED COUPLE.

Price 2s. 6d.

The Volumes already comprise—

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S THREE CLERKS. 3s. 6d.**RITA.** 2s. 6d.**THE LADIES of BEVER HOLLOW.** By the Author of 'Mary Powell.' 2s. 6d.**VILLAGE BELLES.** By the Author of 'Mary Powell.' 2s. 6d.**THE SEASON TICKET.** 2s. 6d.**THE SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE.** 2s. 6d.**EASTON and ITS INHABITANTS.** 2s. 6d.**QUITS.** By the Author of 'Initials.' 3s. 6d.

"This popular series is unexceptionable in point of taste. Here are to be found writers of brilliant wit and humour, stories of exciting interest and tragic power, and not one story to offend the most fastidious. These Standard Novels will be a welcome guest in every household."

London: RICHARD BENTLEY.

13, Great Marlborough-street.

HURST & BLACKETT'S WORKS IN PREPARATION.**The LIFE of Admiral Sir CHARLES**

NAPIER, K.C.B.; with HIS CORRESPONDENCE. From his Private Papers. By Major-General HUBERT NAPIER. 2 vols. 8vo. with Portrait.

The LIFE of J. M. W. TURNER, R.A.,

from Original Letters and Papers in the Possession of his Executors, Friends, and Fellow Academicians. By WALTER THORBURN. 2 vols. 8vo. with Portraits, &c.

THE PRIVATE DIARY of RICHARD,

DUKE of BUCKINGHAM and CHANDOS, K.G. 3 vols. with Portrait.

The LIFE of the REV. EDWARD

IRVING; with Selections from his Correspondence. By MRS. OLIPHANT. 2 vols. with Portrait.

THE COURT and SOCIETY from

ELIZABETH to ANNE. Illustrated from the Papers at Kimbolton. Edited by the DUKE of MANCHESTER. 3 vols. 8vo. with Illustrations.

FRENCH WOMEN of LETTERS.

By JULIA KAVANAGH, Author of 'NATHALIE,' &c.

The LAST of the MORTIMERS. By

the Author of 'MARGARET MAITLAND,' 'The HOUSE on the MOOR,' &c. 3 vols.

A NEW BOOK of TRAVELS. By

FREDRIKA BREMER. Translated by MARY HOWITT.

MEMOIRS of QUEEN HORTENSE,

MOTHER of NAPOLEON III. Edited by LASCELLES WRAXALL. 2 vols.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' MUSICAL

RECOLLECTIONS. By HENRY F. CHORLEY. 2 vols.

REALITIES of FRENCH MILITARY

LIFE. By the Author of 'FLEMISH INTERIORS,' &c. 3 vols. with Illustrations.

LADY HERBERT'S GENTLE-

WOMEN. By SILVERPEN, Author of 'MAINSTONE'S HOUSEKEEPER,' &c. 3 vols.

Also,

NEW NOVELS by the Hon. Mrs.

Norton, the Hon. Mrs. Macdonald, Mrs. Grey, and the Rev. J. M. Bellow.

ALSO, NOW READY,

THE OKAVANGO RIVER. A Nar-

native of Travel, Exploration, and Adventure. By CHARLES JOHN ANDERSSON, Author of 'Lake Ngami.' 8vo. with Portrait of the Author, and numerous Illustrations. 12s.

LADY CHARLOTTE PEPYS' DO-

MESTIC SKETCHES in RUSSIA. 3 vols. 12s.

The SECRET HISTORY of the

COURT of FRANCE under LOUIS XV. Edited, from rare and unpublished Documents, by Dr. CHALLIOT. 3 vols. with Portraits, &c.

The LIFE of JEANNE d'ALBRET,

QUEEN of NAVARRE. By Miss FREER. Price 6s. bound and illustrated, forming the 18th Volume of HURST & BLACKETT'S STANDARD LIBRARY of Cheap Editions.

The Next Volume, for NOVEMBER, will contain

THE VALLEY of a HUNDRED

FIRES. By the Author of 'MARGARET and her BRIDESMAIDS.' Illustrated by J. E. Mills, A.R.A.

THE NEW NOVELS.**The HOME at ROSEFIELD.** By

EDWARD COPPING. 3 vols.

COUNTY SOCIETY. 3 vols.

"Vérité sans peur."

"We can promise the reader a rich treat from the perusal of this novel. The talent manifested is unquestionable." *Messenger.*

NOTICE TO QUIT. By W. G. WILLS,

Author of 'Life's Forebodings.' 3 vols.

"A novel of remarkable power. The interest never flags. There is real genius in this writer."—*Spectator.*

EAST and WEST. By J. Frazer

CORKRAN. 3 vols.

"A good novel. The author has wit and knowledge in abundance, and an eloquent mastery of words. He succeeds in keeping our curiosity awake to the end."—*Daily News.*

SIR RICHARD HAMILTON.

3 vols.

[Just ready.]

ALBEMARLE-STREET,

October, 1861.

MR. MURRAY'S

LIST OF NEW WORKS.

ADDRESS at the SOCIAL SCIENCE

ASSOCIATION, 1861. By LORD BROUGHAM. Revised, with Notes. 8vo. 1s.

EXPLORATIONS in EQUATORIAL

AFRICA, with Accounts of the SAVAGE TRIBES, and the Chase of the GORILLA, &c. By M. PAUL DU CHAILLU. 10th Thousand. Illustrations. 8vo. 12s.

LIFE of the Right Hon. WILLIAM

PITT, with Extracts from MS. Papers. By EARL STANHOPE. Portrait. Vols. I. and II. Post 8vo. 12s.

HISTORY and HEROES of MEDI-

CINE. By J. RUTHERFURD RUSSELL, M.D. Portraits. 8vo. 15s.

HISTORY of the UNITED NETHER-

LANDS. With a detailed Account of the Spanish Armada. By J. LOTHROP MOTLEY. 4th Thousand. Portraits. 3 vols. 8vo. 30s.

JUTLAND, the DANISH ISLES,

and COPENHAGEN. By HORACE MARRYAT. Illustrations. 2 vols. post 8vo. 24s.

ARREST of the FIVE MEMBERS

by CHARLES the FIRST. By JOHN FORSTER. Post 8vo. 12s.

THE GRAND REMONSTRANCE,

1641. By JOHN FORSTER. Second Edition. Post 8vo. 12s.

THE PRIVATE DIARY of the late

GENERAL SIR ROBERT WILSON, during his TRAVELS and PUBLIC EVENTS, 1822-34. Map. 3 vols. 8vo. 36s.

HISTORY of the FRENCH INVA-

SION of RUSSIA, 1812. By GEN. SIR ROBERT WILSON. Second Edition. Plans. 8vo. 14s.

DIARY and CORRESPONDENCE

of LORD COLCHESTER, Speaker of the House of Commons, 1802-17. Portrait. 3 vols. 8vo. 42s.

The DANGERS and SAFEGUARDS

of MODERN THEOLOGY. By the BISHOP of LONDON. 8vo. 9s.

SERMONS PREACHED in LIN-

COLN'S INN CHAPEL. By the BISHOP DESIGNATE OF GLOUCESTER and BRISTOL. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

SCEPTICISM: A RETROGRESSIVE

MOVEMENT in THEOLOGY and PHILOSOPHY. By LORD LINDSAY. 8vo. 9s.

SUNDAY: ITS ORIGIN, HISTORY, AND

PRESENT OBLIGATIONS; being the BAMPTON LECTURES for 1860. By JAMES A. HEBBLY, D.C.L. Second Edition. 8vo. 15s.

SUGGESTIONS on POPULAR

EDUCATION. By NASSAU W. SENIOR. 8vo. 9s.

THE DUKE of WELLINGTON'S

SUPPLEMENTARY DESPATCHES, &c. Map. Vols. I. to VII. 8vo. 30s. each.

THE ENGLISH CATHEDRAL of

the NINETEENTH CENTURY. By A. BRESFORD-HOPE. Illustrations. 8vo. 12s.

ICELAND: its VOLCANOES, GEY-

SERS, and GLACIERS. By COM. C. S. FORBES, R.N. Illustrations. Post 8vo. 14s.

THE HORSE and HIS RIDER. By

SIR FRANCIS B. HEAD, Bart. Fourth Thousand. Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 6s.

ANCIENT LAW: ITS CONNECTION

with the EARLY HISTORY of SOCIETY. By H. SUMNER MAINE. 8vo. 12s.

THE PROVINCE of JURISPRU-

DENCE DETERMINED. By JOHN AUSTIN. Second Edition. 8vo. 15s.

THE GREAT SAHARA. By Rev.

H. B. TRISTRAM. Illustrations. Post 8vo. 15s.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1861.

LITERATURE

The English Cyclopædia. Conducted by Charles Knight. 22 vols.: viz., *Geography*, 4 vols.; *Biography*, 6 vols.; *Natural History*, 4 vols.; *Arts and Sciences*, 8 vols. (Bradbury & Evans.)

The Encyclopædia Britannica: a Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and General Literature. Eighth Edition. 21 vols. and Index. (Black.)

THE two editions above described are completed at the same time: and they stand at the head of the two great branches into which pantological undertakings are divided, as at once the largest and the best of their classes.

When the works are brought together, the first thing that strikes the eye is the syllable of difference in the names. The word *Cyclopædia* is a bit of modern purism. Though *ὑπερλόπαδία* is not absolutely Greek of Greece, we learn from both Pliny and Quintilian that the circle of the sciences was so called by the Greeks, and Vitruvius has thence naturalized *encyclium* in Latin. Nevertheless we admit that the initial *en* would have euphonized but badly with the word *Penny*: and the English *Cyclopædia* is the augmented, revised, and distributed edition of the Penny *Cyclopædia*. It has indeed been said that *Cyclopædia* should mean the education of a circle, just as *Cyropædia* is the education of Cyrus. But this is easily upset by Aristotle's word *κυκλόφοια*, motion in a circle, and by many other cases, for which see the lexicon.

The earliest printed *Encyclopædia* of this kind was perhaps the famous "myrrour of the worlde," which Caxton translated from the French and printed in 1480. The original Latin is of the thirteenth century, or earlier. This is a collection of very short treatises. In or shortly after 1496 appeared the 'Margarita Philosophica' of Gregory Reisch, the same, we must suppose, who was confessor to the Emperor Maximilian. This is again a collection of treatises, of much more pretension: and the estimation formed of it is proved by the number of editions which it went through. In 1531, appeared the little collection of *works* of Ringelberg, which is truly called an *Encyclopædia* by Morhof, though the thumbs and fingers of the two hands will meet over the length of its one volume. There are more small collections; but we pass on to the first work to which the name of *Encyclopædia* is given. This is the ponderous 'Scientiarum Omnium Encyclopædia' of Alsted, in four folio volumes, commonly bound in two; published in 1629 and again in 1649: the true parent of all the *Encyclopædias*, or collections of treatises, or works in which that character predominates. The first great dictionary may perhaps be taken to be Hofman's 'Lexicon Universale' (1677); but Chambers's (so called) Dictionary (1728) has a better claim. And we support our proposed nomenclature by observing that Alsted accidentally called his work *Encyclopædia*, and Chambers simply *Cyclopædia*.

We shall make one little extract from the "myrrour," and one from Ringelberg. Caxton's author makes a singular remark for his time; and one well worthy of attention. The grammar rules of a language, he says, must have been invented by foreigners: "And whan any suche tonge was perfytyly had and usyd amonge any people, than other people not used to the same tonge caused ruly to be made wherby they myght lerne the same tonge and suche ruly be called the gramer of that tonge." Ringelberg says that if the right nostril bleed, the little finger of the right hand should be

crooked, and squeezed with great force; and the same for the left.

We pass on to the *Encyclopédie*, commenced in 1751; the work which has, in many minds, connected the word *encyclopedist* with that of *infidel*. Readers of our day are surprised when they look into this work, and wonder what has become of all the irreligion. The truth is, that the work—though denounced *ab ovo* on account of the character of its supporters—was neither adapted, nor intended, to excite any particular remark on the subject: no work of which D'Alembert was co-editor would have been started on any such plan. For, first, he was a real sceptic: that is, doubtful, with a mind not made up. Next, he valued his quiet more than anything: and would as soon have gone to sleep over a hornet's nest as have contemplated a systematic attack upon either religion or government. As to Diderot—of whose varied career of thought it is difficult to fix the character of any one moment, but who is very frequently taken among us for a pure atheist—we will quote one sentence from the article 'Encyclopédie,' which he wrote himself:—"Dans le moral, il n'y a que Dieu qui doit servir de modèle à l'homme; dans les arts, que la nature."

A great many readers in our country have but a very hazy idea of the difference between the political *Encyclopædia*, as we may call it, and the *Encyclopédie Méthodique*, which we always take to be meant—whether rightly or not we cannot tell—when we hear of the "great French *Encyclopædia*." This work, which takes much from its predecessor, professing to correct it, was begun in 1792, and finished in 1832. There are 166 volumes of text, and 6,439 plates, which are sometimes incorporated with the text, sometimes make about 40 more volumes. This is still the monster production of the kind; though probably the German *Cyclopædia* of Ersch and Gruber, which was begun in 1818, and is still in progress, will beat it in size. The great French work is a collection of dictionaries; it consists of *Cyclopædias* of all the separate branches of knowledge. It is not a work, but a collection of works: one or another department is to be bought from time to time; but we never heard of a complete set for sale in one lot. As ships grow longer and longer, the question arises what limit there is to the length. One answer is, that it will never do to try such a length that the stern will be rotten before the prow is finished. This wholesome rule has not been attended to in the matter before us; the earlier parts of the great French work were antiquated before the whole was completed: something of the kind will happen to that of Ersch and Gruber.

The production of a great dictionary of either of the kinds is far from an easy task. There is one way of managing the *Encyclopædia* which has been largely resorted to; indeed, we may say that no such work has been free from it. This plan is to throw all the attention upon the great treatises, and to resort to paste and scissors, or some process of equally easy character, for the smaller articles. However it may be done, it has been the rule that the *Encyclopædia* of treatises should have its supplemental Dictionary of a very incomplete character. It is true that the treatises are intended to do a good deal; and that the Index, if it be good, knits the treatises and the dictionary into one whole of reference. Still there are two stools, and between them a great deal will fall to the ground. The dictionary portion of the *Britannica* is not to be compared with its treatises; the part called Miscellaneous and Lexicographical in the *Metropolitana* is a great

failure. The defect is incompleteness. The biographical portion, for example, of the *Britannica* is very defective: of many names of note in literature and science, which become known to the reader from the treatises, there is no account whatever in the dictionary. So that the reader who has learnt the results of a life in astronomy, for example, must go to some other work to know when that life began and ended. This defect has run through all the editions; it is in the casting of the work. The reader must learn to take the results at their true value, which is not small. He must accustom himself to regard the *Britannica* as a splendid body of treatises on all that can be called heads of knowledge, both greater and smaller; with help from the accompanying dictionary, but not of the most complete character. Practically, we believe, this defect cannot be avoided: two plans of essentially different structure cannot be associated on the condition of each or either being allowed to abbreviate the other.

The defect of all others which it is most difficult to avoid is inequality of performance. Take any dictionary you please, of any kind which requires the association of a number of contributors, and this defect must result. We do not merely mean that some will do their work better than others; this of course: we mean that there will be structural differences of execution, affecting the relative extent of the different parts of the whole, as well as every other point by which a work can be judged. A wise editor will not attempt any strong measures of correction: he will remember that if some portions be below the rest, which is a disadvantage, it follows that some portions must be above the rest, which is an advantage. The only practical level, if level there must be, is that of mediocrity, if not of absolute worthlessness: any attempt to secure equality of strength will result in equality of weakness. Efficient development may be cut down into meagre brevity, and in this way only can apparent equality of plan be secured throughout. It is far preferable to count upon differences of execution, and to proceed upon the acknowledged expectation that the prominent merits of the work will be settled by the accidental character of the contributors; it being held impossible that any editorial efforts can secure a uniform standard of goodness. Wherever the greatest power is found, it should be suffered to produce its natural effect. There are, indeed, critics who think that the merit of a book, like the strength of a chain, is that of its weakest part: but there are others who know that the parallel does not hold, and who will remember that the union of many writers must show exaggeration of the inequalities which almost always exist in the production of one person. The true plan is to foster all the good that can be got, and to give development in the directions in which most resources are found: a *Cyclopædia*, like a plant, should grow towards the light.

The Penny *Cyclopædia* had its share of this kind of defect or excellence, according to the way in which the measure is taken. The circumstance is not so much noticed as might be expected, and this because many a person is in the habit of using such a dictionary chiefly with relation to one subject, his own; and more still want it for the pure dictionary purpose, which does not go much beyond the meaning of the word. But the person of full and varied reference feels the differences; and criticism makes capital of them. The Useful Knowledge Society was always odious to the organs of religious bigotry; and one of them,

adverting to the fact that geography was treated with great ability, and most unusual fullness, in the Penny Cyclopædia, announced it by making it the sole merit of the work that, with sufficient addition, it would make a tolerably good gazetteer.

Some of our readers may still have hanging about them the feelings derived from this old repugnance of a class to all that did not associate direct doctrinal teaching of religion with every attempt to communicate knowledge. We will take one more instance, by way of pointing out the extent to which stupidity can go. If there be an astronomical fact of the telescopic character which, next after Saturn's ring and Jupiter's satellites, was known to all the world, it was the existence of multitudes of double stars, treble stars, &c. A respectable quarterly of the theological cast, which in mercy we refrain from naming, was ignorant of this common knowledge,—imagined that the mention of such systems was a blunder of one of the writers in the Penny Cyclopædia, and lashed the presumed ignorance of the statement in the following words, delivered in April, 1837:—

"We have forgotten the name of that Sidrophel who lately discovered that the fixed stars were not single stars, but appear in the heavens like soles at Billingsgate, in pairs; while a second astronomer, under the influence of that competition in trade which the political economists tell us is so advantageous to the public, professes to show us, through his superior telescope, that the apparently single stars are really three. Before such wondrous mandarins of science, how continually must *homunculi* like ourselves keep in the background, lest we come between the wind and their nobility."

Certainly these little men ought to have kept in the background; but they did not: and the growing reputation of the work which they assailed has chronicled them in literary history; grubs in amber.

This important matter of inequality, which has led us so far, is one to which the Encyclopædia is as subject as the Cyclopædia; but it is not so easily recognized as a fault. We receive the first book as mainly a collection of treatises: we know their authors, and we treat them as individuals. We see, for instance, the names of two leading writers on Optics, Brewster and Herschel. It would not at all surprise us if either of these writers should be found criticizing the other by name, even though the very view opposed should be contained in the same Encyclopædia with the criticism. And in like manner, we should hold it no wonder if we found some third writer not comparable to either of those we have named. It is not so in the Cyclopædia; here we do not know the author, except by inference from a list of which we never think while consulting the work. We do not dissent from this or that author: we blame the book.

The Encyclopædia Britannica is an old friend. Though it holds a proud place in our present literature, yet the time was when it stood by itself, more complete and more clear than anything which was to be found elsewhere. There must be studious men alive in plenty who remember, when they were studious boys, what a literary luxury it was to pass a few days in the house of a friend who had a copy of this work. The present edition is a worthy successor of those which went before. The last three editions, terminating in 1824, 1842, and 1861, seem to show that a lunar cycle cannot pass without an amended and augmented edition. Detailed criticism is out of the question; but we may notice the effective continuance of the plan of giving general historical dissertations on the progress of knowledge. Of some of these dissertations we have

had to take separate notice; and all will be referred to in our ordinary treatment of current literature.

The literary excellence of these two extensive undertakings is of the same high character. To many this will need justification: they will not easily concede to the cheap and recent work a right to stand on the same shelf with the old and tried magazine, newly replenished with the best of everything. Those who are cognizant by use of the kind of material which fills the Penny Cyclopædia will need no further evidence: to others we shall quote a very remarkable, and certainly very complete testimony. The 'Cyclopædia of the Physical Sciences, published by Dr. Nichol in 1857 (noticed by us, April 4), is one of the most original of our special dictionaries. The following is an extract from the editor's preface:—

"When I assented to Mr. Griffin's proposal that I should edit such a Cyclopædia, I had it in my mind that I might make the *scissors* eminently effective. Alas! on narrowly examining our best Cyclopædias, I found that the scissors had become blunted through too frequent and vigorous use. One great exception exists: viz. the Penny Cyclopædia of Charles Knight. The cheapest and the least pretending, it is really the most philosophical of our scientific dictionaries. It is not made up of a series of treatises, some good and many indifferent, but is a thorough Dictionary, well proportioned and generally written by the best men of the time. The more closely it is examined, the more deeply will our obligations be felt to the intelligence and conscientiousness of its projector and editor."

After Dr. Nichol's candid and amusing announcement of his scissorial purpose, it is but fair to state that nothing of the kind was ultimately carried into effect, even upon the work in which he found so much to praise. We quote this testimony because it is of a peculiar kind.

The success of the *Penny Magazine* led Mr. Charles Knight, in 1832, to propose to the Useful Knowledge Society a Cyclopædia in weekly penny numbers. These two works stamp the name of the projector on the literature of our day in very legible characters. Eight volumes of 480 pages each were contemplated; and Mr. Long and Mr. Knight were to take the joint management. The plan embraced a popular account of Art and Science, with very brief biographical and geographical information. The early numbers of the work had some of the *Penny Magazine* character: no one can look at the pictures of the Abbot and Abbess in their robes without seeing this. By the time the second volume was completed, it was clearly seen that the plan was working out its own extension: a great development of design was submitted to, and Mr. Long became sole editor. Contributors could not be found to make articles of the requisite power in the assigned space. One of them told us that when he heard of the eight volumes, happening to want a shelf to be near at hand for containing the work as it went on, he ordered it to be made to hold twenty-five volumes easily. But the inexorable logic of facts beat him after all: for the complete work contained twenty-six volumes, and two thick volumes of Supplement.

The penny issue was brought to an end by the state of the law, which required, in 1833, that the first and last page of everything sold separately should contain the name and address of the printer. The penny numbers contained this imprint on the fold of the outer leaf: and *qui tam* informations were laid against the agents in various towns. It became necessary to call in the stock; and the penny issue was abandoned. Monthly parts were substituted, which varied in bulk, as the demands of the plan became more urgent, and in price from one

sixpence to three. The second volume of Supplement appeared in 1846, and during the fourteen years of issue no one monthly part was ever behind its time. This result is mainly due to the peculiar qualities of Mr. Long, who unites the talents of the scholar and the editor in a degree which is altogether unusual. If any one should imagine that a mixed mass of contributors is a punctual piece of machinery, let him take to editing upon that hypothesis, and he shall see what he shall see and learn what he shall learn.

The English contains about ten per cent. more matter than the Penny Cyclopædia and its Supplements; including the third supplementary volume of 1848, which we now mention for the first time. The literary work of the two editions cost within 500*l.* of 50,000*l.*: that of the two editions of the Britannica cost 41,000*l.* But then it is to be remembered that the Britannica had matter to begin upon, which had been paid for in the former editions. Roughly speaking, it is probable that the authorship of a page of the same size would have cost nearly the same in one as in the other.

The longest articles in the Penny Cyclopædia were 'Rome' in 98 columns and 'Yorkshire' in 86 columns. The only article which can be called a treatise is the Astronomer Royal's 'Gravitation,' founded on the method of Newton in the eleventh section, but carried to a much greater extent. In the English Cyclopædia, the longest article of geography is 'Asia,' in 45 columns. In natural history the antelopes demand 36 columns. In biography, 'Wellington' uses up 42 columns, and his great military opponent 41 columns. In the division of Arts and Sciences, which includes much of a social and commercial character, the length of articles often depends upon the state of the times with regard to the subject. Our readers would not hit the longest article of this department in twenty guesses: it is 'Deaf and Dumb' in 60 columns. As other specimens, we may cite Astronomy, 19; Banking, 36; Blind, 24; British Museum, 35; Cotton, 27; Drama, 26; Gravitation, 50; Libraries, 50; Painting, 34; Railways, 18; Sculpture, 36; Steam, &c., 37; Table, 40; Telegraph, 30; Welsh language and literature, 39; Wool, 21. These are the long articles of special subdivisions: the words under which the *Encyclopædia* gives treatises are not so prominent. As in Algebra, 10; Chemistry, 12; Geometry, 8; Logic, 14; Mathematics, 5; Music, 9. But the difference between the collection of treatises and the dictionary may be illustrated thus:—though 'Mathematics' have only five columns, 'Mathematics, recent terminology of,' has eight: and this article we believe to be by Mr. Cayley, who certainly ought to know his subject, being himself a large manufacturer of the new terms which he explains. Again, though 'Music' *in genere*, as the schoolmen said, has only nine columns, 'Temperament and Tuning' has eight, and 'Chord' alone has two. And so on.

In a dictionary of this kind it is difficult to make a total clearance of *personality*: by which we mean that exhibition of peculiar opinion which is offensive to taste when it is shifted from the individual on the corporate book. The treatise of the known author may, as we have said, carry that author's controversies on its own shoulders; and even his crotchets, if we may use such a word. But the dictionary should not put itself into antagonism with general feeling, nor even with the feelings of classes. We refer particularly to the ordinary and editorial teaching of the article. If, indeed, the writer, being at issue with mankind, should confess the difference, and give abstract of his full grounds, the case is altered: the editor

then, as it were, admits a correspondent to a statement of his own individual views. The dictionary portion of the Britannica is quite clear of any lapses on this point, so far as we know: the treatises and dissertations rest upon their authors. The Penny Cyclopædia was all but clear: and great need was there that it should have been so. The Useful Knowledge Society, starting on the principle of perfect neutrality in politics and religion, was obliged to keep strict watch against the entrance of all attempt even to look over the hedge. There were two—we believe only two—instances of what we have called personality. The first was in the article 'Bunyan.' It is worth while to extract all that is said—in an article of thirty lines—about a writer who is all but universally held to be the greatest master of allegory that ever wrote:—

"His works were collected in two volumes folio, 1736-7: among them 'The Pilgrim's Progress' has attained the greatest notoriety. If a judgment is to be formed of the merits of a book by the number of times it has been reprinted, and the many languages into which it has been translated, no production in English literature is superior to this coarse allegory. On a composition which has been extolled by Dr. Johnson, and which in our own times has received a very high critical opinion in its favour [probably Southey], it is hazardous to venture a disapproval, and we, perhaps, speak the opinion of a small minority when we confess that to us it appears to be mean, jejune and wearisome."

—If the unfortunate critic who thus individualized himself had been a sedulous reader of Bunyan, his power over English would not have been so jejune as to have needed that fearful word. This little bit of criticism excited much amusement at the time of its publication: but it was so thoroughly exceptional and individual that it was seldom or never charged on the book. The second instance occurred in the article 'Socinians.' It had been arranged that the head-words of Christian sects should be intrusted to members of the sects themselves, on the understanding that the articles should simply set forth the accounts which the sects themselves give of their own doctrines. Thus the article on the Roman Church was written by Dr. Wiseman. But the Unitarians were not allowed to come within the rule: as in other quarters, they were treated as the gypsies of Christianity. Under the head 'Socinians'—a name repudiated by themselves—an opponent was allowed not merely to state their alleged doctrines in his own way, but to apply strong terms, such as "audacious unfairness," to some of their doings. The protests which were made against this invasion of the understanding produced, in due time, the article 'Unitarians,' written by one of that persuasion. We need not say that these errors have been amended in the English Cyclopædia: and our chief purpose in mentioning them is to remark that this is all we can find on the points in question against twenty-eight large volumes produced by an editor whose task was monthly, and whose issue was never delayed a single hour. How much was arrested before publication none but himself can say. We have not alluded to one or two remonstrances on questions of absolute fact, which are beside the present purpose.

Both kinds of encyclopædic works have been fashioned upon predecessors, from the very earliest which had a predecessor to be founded upon; and the undertakings before us will be themselves the ancestors of a line of successors. Those who write in such collections should be careful what they say, for no one can tell how long a misstatement may live. On this point we will give the history of a pair of epithets. When the historian De Thou

died, and left the splendid library which was catalogued by Bouillaud and the brothers Dupuis (Bullialdus and Puteanus), there was a manuscript of De Thou's friend Vieta, the *Harmonicon Cæleste*, of which it is on record under Bouillaud's hand that he himself lent it to Cosmo de' Medici, to which must be added that M. Libri found it in the Magliabechi Library at Florence in our own day. Bouillaud, it seems, entirely forgot what he had done. Something, probably, that Peter Dupuis said to Bouillaud, while they were at work on the catalogue, remained on his memory, and was published by him in 1645, long after; to the effect that Dupuis lent the manuscript to Mersenne, from whom it was procured by some intending plagiarist, who would not give it back. This was repeated by Sherburne, in 1675, who speaks of the work, which "being communicated to Mersennus was, by some perfidious acquaintance of that honest-minded person, surreptitiously taken from him, and irrecoverably lost or suppressed, to the unspeakable detriment of the lettered world." Now let the reader look through the dictionaries of the last century and the present, scientific or general, at the article 'Vieta,' and he will be amused with the constant recurrence of "honest-minded" Mersenne, and his "surreptitious" acquaintance. We cannot have seen less than thirty copies of these epithets.

The Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London; compiled from the Annals of the College and from other Authentic Sources. By William Munk, M.D., Fellow of the College. Vol. II., 1701 to 1800. (Longman & Co.)

HAVING in this second volume brought the publication of the Roll of the College of Physicians down to the close of the last century, the learned librarian of the Pall Mall Alma Mater terminates labours which have made a valuable contribution to biographic literature. To speak of contemporary physicians would be a difficult and ungraceful task for one who, besides being himself of "the faculty," occupies the official position of custodian of their archives. Dr. Munk, therefore, after placing before the public the succession of his learned fraternity from the times of Linacre to the days of Halford, does well to pause. It is only to be hoped that in 1961 the Physicians of the London College will have as high a place in public respect as that which they at present enjoy, and will also have a librarian able to continue the publication of "their roll," from 1800 A.D. to 1900 A.D., with the same care and learning which Dr. Munk has displayed in editing the prior annals.

Sir Hans Sloane, in a certain sense the Founder of the British Museum—the worthy man and dull poet, Sir Richard Blackmore—Sir Samuel Garth, the epicurean philosopher and wit—Radcliffe, the unlettered patron of letters—and Gibbons, the creator of mahogany dining-tables,—were the medical celebrities closing the roll of the seventeenth-century physicians, i.e., the physicians whose names were entered on the college books, and who began to practise before the year 1701. A perusal of the present volume brings before the reader Woodward, the story of whose duel with Mead has been maliciously preserved to us by Ward, in his engraved frontispiece to his 'History of the Gresham Professors,'—Dr. James Yonge, the navy-surgeon in Charles the Second's time,—Addenbrooke, the founder of Addenbrooke's Hospital in Cambridge,—Arbutnot, the beloved of Pope and Swift,—Mead, whose museum and magnificent hospitality in Ormond Street

were important features of London life in the earlier half of the eighteenth century,—Bishop Atterbury's Jacobite physician, Freind, the author of 'The History of Physick from the Time of Galen to the Beginning of the Sixteenth Century,' whose tomb may be found in Westminster Abbey,—Sir Edward Hulse, the lover of fees,—Jurin, the mathematician,—Stukeley, the antiquarian, whose proficiency in Druidical history earned for him amongst his friends the name of "the Archdruid," and who inscribed over the door of his house in Kentish Town,

*Me dulcis saturat quies,
Obscuro positus loco,
Lenti perfurax otio,
Chryndonax Druida,—*

Dover, the inventor of the combination of opium and ipecacuanha known as "Dover's Powder," who began life as a buccaneer, and ended it as a London physician,—Messenger Monsey, the benevolent misanthrope and valued friend of Sir Robert Walpole,—Dr. Meyer Low Schomberg, the unscrupulous practitioner who raised himself to notoriety and lucrative practice by entertaining at "a great dinner" once a week all the young surgeons of London,—Isaac Schomberg, son of the foregoing, memorable for his contest with the College of Physicians,—Dr. William Chambers, of Hull, whose custom it was to return to his patients a part of whatever fees they gave him,—Sir William Browne, the eccentric,—the not less eccentric Dr. Batty, lashed by Moses Mendez, Paul Whitehead, and Dr. Schomberg, in 'The Battiad,'—the gentle Quaker, Fothergill, indebted to his connexion with "the Friends" for his professional income of 7,000*l.* a year, and his noble garden at Upton, near Stratford, in Essex,—the venerable Heberden,—Aken-side, the poet,—Brocklesby, the friend of Dr. Johnson and the benefactor of Burke,—Dr. William Hunter,—Dr. Addington, the favourite physician of George the Third, and father of Lord Sidmouth,—"well-dressed" Henry Revell Reynolds, the last of the "silk-coated" physicians,—Dr. Warren, who from the time of the Regency till his death in Dover Street, on the 22nd of June, 1797, made 9,000*l.* per annum,—Dr. Daniel Bridges, the inventor of the Hull spermaceti candles, which at one time illuminated nearly every drawing-room in the kingdom,—the humane physician, and worldly Quaker, John Coakley Lettson,—the half-insane Sir Richard Jebb, who told an invalid lady that "she must have a—vitiated appetite" because she didn't like boiled turnips,—John Aikin, the *littérateur* and brother of Mrs. Barbauld,—humorous Babington,—enlightened Baillie,—scholarly Halford,—and well-descended Latham.

Such are a few of the principal characters, amongst a crowd of minor celebrities and deservedly unknown persons, whose lives Dr. Munk has sketched soberly and justly, and in several instances with great felicity of description and illustration,—some of his best materials (now printed for the first time) being taken from such sources as Dr. John Alderson's 'MS. Sketches of some of his Contemporaries.'

The facts taken from Dr. Yonge's MS. Diary, preserved in the Plymouth Institution, give a picture of a naval surgeon's life two centuries since, which the present generation of medical officers in Her Majesty's service would do well to reflect upon whenever they are tempted to be over-sensitive on questions relating to their "rank." Dr. James Yonge, the son of a Plymouth surgeon, was born in that town on May 11th, 1646. In the early part of 1657, ere he had attained his eleventh year, he was apprenticed to Mr. Richmond, surgeon of the Constant Warwick, a ship of 31 guns and 100 men. In

May, 1661, he became surgeon's-assistant in Lord Sandwich's fleet, then lying at the Downs, being appointed to the Montague, 64 guns and 250 men. He was present at the bombardment of Algiers, and his MS. Diary painfully describes the menial duties he had to perform, and the sufferings he had to undergo, especially after the battle. "He went down to dress the wounded men, who were placed on heaps of clothes to make it soft for them." He had not only to dress wounds, but also to perform all the drudgery now appointed to nurses and surgery attendants. "To boil gruel, to make barley-water for the sufferers, to prepare fomentations and poultices, to wash and dry bandages and rollers, to make the hammocks, to shave and trim any one requiring it," were the duties, besides the ordinary business of the surgery, which the surgeon's-assistant of the Montague had to perform. Such was the position of the barber-surgeon on board ship two centuries since. The description, perhaps, does not, as far as words go, differ materially from Smollett's pictures of the experiences of naval surgeons and their mates a century later; but Dr. Yonge's account has greater force, as it professes to be a matter-of-fact statement of personal adventure, not intended for the eye of the general public, whereas Smollett, although his means of personal observation were similar, was a novelist, and as such might be supposed to heighten the effect of his satire with touches of exaggeration and caricature.

Of Dr. Munk's numerous portraits, that of Sir William Browne, famous in his day as author, doctor, wit, fool and fop, is perhaps finished up with the greatest care. The son of a Durham physician, Sir William took his art and medical degrees at Cambridge, becoming an undergraduate of Peterhouse in the year 1707. He was still at the University when, shortly after the death of John Moore, successively Bishop of Norwich and Ely, that prelate's library was bought by the King for 6,000*l.*, and presented to the University of Cambridge. Just at the time that this royal gift reached Cambridge, a regiment of Cavalry had been despatched to the sister University, to keep the Oxford Jacobites in order. Young William Browne commemorated the discernment displayed in His Majesty's care for his two "seats of learning" in the well-known epigram:—

The King to Oxford sent a troop of horse,
For Tories own no argument but force;
With equal skill, to Cambridge books he sent,
For Whigs admit no force but argument.

—After taking his M.D. degree at Cambridge, Dr. Browne settled at Lynn, where he acquired a fine practice and amassed a considerable fortune, during a residence extending over thirty years. Whilst exercising his profession at Lynn, he obtained, through the influence of the Duke of Montague, the honour of knighthood from George the Second, and won for himself a high reputation for eccentricity. On the occasion of a pamphlet being written against him, he courageously nailed the scurrilous sheets to his door-post, so that all his dear friends might see them. On being knighted, it was the learned physician's humour to be styled "the honourable Sir William Browne." A respectable bookseller of Lynn, named Hollingbury (on presenting his bill to the knight, drawn out "Sir William Browne, debtor to Thomas Hollingbury"), was reproved for having omitted the epithet in his description of the debtor. "Mr. Hollingbury," said the physician, "you might have said 'the honourable Sir William Browne.'"—"I beg your pardon, Sir William," returned the bookseller, "but upon my word I did not know it was customary to prefix to the name of a knight the word honourable."—"As to that," replied the Knight, "it

may not be customary, but it would yet have been pleasing."

Having practised for thirty years in Lynn, where he achieved a reputation for gallantry as well as eccentricity, Sir William moved to London, and, enjoying the confidence of many patients, also made mirth for many laughers. Becoming President of the College in 1765 and 1766, he fought the battle of the Licentiates with an intemperance which ere long compelled him to beat an ignominious retreat:—

"The dispute with the Licentiates was then at its height; and Sir William Browne, a man of strong feelings, extraordinary garrulity, and utterly void of discretion, was wholly unfit at such a crisis to occupy the Presidential Chair. He was an energetic defender of the exclusive privileges of the English universities; and, in the contest between the College and Dr. Schomberg, had unfortunately printed a pamphlet as ill-judged as it must have been offensive to the Licentiates. These circumstances brought him under the lash of Foote, in his 'Devil on Two Sticks.' Foote gave an inimitable representation of the Esculapian knight on the stage, with the precise counterpart of his wig and coat and odd figure, and glass stiffly applied to his eye. Sir William sent Foote a card, complimenting him upon having so happily represented him, but, as he had forgotten the muff, he sent him his own. Whilst he filled the office of President, the Licentiates in a body forced their way into the College and even into the room where the Comitia was being held. Sir William maintained his composure, and at once dissolved the Comitia; but the affair left an abiding impression on him, and, dreading a defeat or some indignity, he determined to resign his office, not choosing, as he was wont to say, to stay to be beaten by the Licentiates. As another opportunity may not occur, I may here state that a second attempt was made the following year (1767) to break into the College, but the precaution had been taken of closing the iron gates which guarded the entrance from Warwick Lane. The assembled Licentiates offered a smith ten guineas and an indemnification of three hundred pounds to force the gates, but he refused."

The valedictory address of Sir William to the College, made on the occasion of his resigning the Presidency, is a curiosity worthy of perusal—but not of being extracted into our columns.

"As soon as he was out of office Sir William started on his visit to the springs. Whilst at Bath he paid a visit to Bishop Warburton at Prior Park. The learned prelate has drawn the following inimitable portrait of him in a letter to Dr. Hurd, dated 18th November, 1767:—"When you see Dr. Heberden, pray communicate to him an unexpected honour I have lately received. The other day, word was brought me from below that one Sir William Browne sent up his name, and would be glad to kiss my hand. I judged it to be the famous physician, whom I had never seen, nor had the honour to know. When I came down into the drawing-room, I was accosted by a little well-fed gentleman, with a large muff in one hand, a small 'Horace' open in the other, and a spying-glass dangling in a black ribbon at his button. After the first salutation, he informed me that his visit was indeed to me, but principally and in the first place to Prior Park, which had so inviting a prospect from below; and he did not doubt but, on examination, it would sufficiently repay the trouble he had given himself of coming up to it on foot. We then took our chairs, and the first thing he did or said, was to propound a doubt to me concerning a passage in Horace, which all this time he had still open in his hand. Before I could answer, he gave me the solution of this long misunderstood passage, and in support of his explanation had the charity to repeat his own paraphrase of it in English verse, just come hot, as he said, from the brain. When this and chocolate were over, having seen all he wanted of me, he desired to see more of the seat, and particularly what he called the monument, by which I understood the Prior's Tower, with your inscription. Accordingly, I ordered a servant to attend

him thither, and when he had satisfied his curiosity, either to let him out from the park above into the downs, or from the garden below into the road. Which he chose I never asked, and so this honourable visit ended. Hereby you will understand that the design of all this was to be admired, and indeed he had my admiration to the full, but for nothing so much as for his being able at last to perform this expedition on foot, in no good weather, and with all the alacrity of a boy both in body and mind.' How long the knight continued on his travels I have no means of discovering. Ere long, however, he returned to Queen Square, and in a contest for some subordinate parochial office, carried on so warmly as to open taverns for men and coffee-house breakfasts for women, he exerted himself greatly, wondering, however, as he himself expressed it, that a man bred at two universities should be so little regarded. A parishioner, in reply to some such remark, answered, 'That he had a calf that sucked two cows, and a prodigious great one it was.' At the age of eighty, on St. Luke's day, 1771, he went to Betson's coffee-house, in his laced coat and band, and fringed white gloves, to show himself to Mr. Crosby, then Lord Mayor. A gentleman present observing that he looked very well, he replied 'he had neither wife nor debts.' Sir William Browne died at his house in Queen Square, Bloomsbury, 10th March, 1774, aged 82. His lady died 25th July, 1763, in her 64th year. His remains were interred at Hillington, co. Norfolk, and in the church is a handsome monument to his memory, with a long and pompous inscription, admitted in his will to have been the offspring of his own pen. The will, drawn up by himself, was a curiosity: it is singularly demonstrative of his character and oddities, but is not wanting in philanthropy. In the preamble he lashes orthodox and heterodox alike, and the Greek and Latin with which it was interlarded puzzled the people at Doctors' Commons. On his coffin, when in the grave, he desired might be deposited, 'in its leather case or coffin,' his pocket Elzevir Horace, 'comes visæ vitæque dulcis et utilis,' he adds, 'worn out with and by me.' He disposed of his property judiciously and equitably, and left certain prize medals to be given yearly to Cambridge undergraduates."

The chief reflection which no intelligent reader of Dr. Munk's volumes will fail to indulge in, and which every earnest young student of medicine will not only make but use also as a means of intellectual guidance, is how little three centuries of physicians accomplished towards advancing the science and art of medicine. It has been said of an admired ex-Chancellor that he was a master of every subject except law. A similar criticism is provoked by a survey of the ripe scholars and pleasant "gentlemen of the world" who practised physic from the days of Linacre down to the year 1800. They seem, collectively, to have been masters of every art except that by which they earned their living. They enriched our literature with poems, novels, dramas, histories, and treatises; in mathematics and many departments of natural science they were zealous and efficient labourers; but medicine they left as they found it, a farrago of the traditions of pedantry and the fanciful usages of empiricism. With the opening of the present century the new era in the history of medicine began, with its system of extended and fearless observation, minute inquiry, and careful induction. It is, however, not seldom that medical practitioners manifest a desire to exalt the dignity of their vocation by magnifying the character and attainments of their predecessors in past ages. Hippocrates and Celsus are no longer imposed as demi-gods on every lad who grinds potash with pestle and mortar; but one still too often finds in medical works a tendency on the part of professional writers to quote as authorities treatises, written in the ages of medical darkness, which have no title, save age, to any

kind of respect. Than such a course, none can be more unwise. The public are too well informed on the medical knowledge of the past to be affected by any appeal to ancient error; and physicians, both for their dignity and their pecuniary interest, act most wisely when they draw a line between the quackery and unob-servant empiricism of the eighteenth century and the scientific investigation of the nineteenth. The tomb of John Woodward, M.D., may be seen in Westminster Abbey, where he was interred in the year 1728. Few men of his time more deserved honourable sepulture than he. It was true that he was expelled the Royal Society for insulting Sir Hans Sloane, — Sir Isaac Newton, as chairman, saying that “in order to belong to that society, a man ought to be a good moral philosopher as well as a natural one.” But he was author of the ‘*Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth*,’ and enriched the University of Cambridge with the Woodwardian Museum, the formation of which collection the present Master of Trinity has justly designated one of the most remarkable occurrences in the progress of descriptive geology in England. What was the medical practice of this enlightened man of science? It consisted of “vomits and cathartics administered alternately, *de die in diem, till the rich man grows tired, or, being quite spent, is forced to give over.*” The memorable duel between this doctor and Mead grew out of a discussion on the propriety of administering cathartics in the secondary fever of small-pox. Such gentle remedial measures would subject a medical practitioner of the present day to conviction on a charge of manslaughter, and, under certain circumstances, of murder. Such was “old Physic.” “Young Medicine” had better repudiate all kinship with it.

Memoirs of King Richard the Third and some of his Contemporaries; with an Historical Drama on the Battle of Bosworth. By John Heneage Jesse. (Bentley.)

THESE are not the days in which even a peer would venture to declare, as was once done by the old Duke of Marlborough, that all he knew of the history of England was derived from Shakspeare. Yet even in these days it must be confessed that many of our earliest historical impressions are received from the poet, and that, beautiful and erroneous as they are, it is an exceedingly difficult matter to disturb them.

In no case is this unfounded impression stronger than in that of Richard the Third. The dramatic writer and the tragedian together have built up a sort of Frankenstein, which at once attracts and repels, and is the very opposite of truth and nature. On the stage, Richard is an impatient, shallow, sanguinary fool, a man not for whom the people would have thrown up their caps, but would have buffeted him with them. Our players represent him as a sort of vivacious, capricious, wild ass, given to kicking, and deafening the public ear with his discordant braying; whereas he was an astute, calm, dignified, self-possessed gentleman, unscrupulous in some things, but having the advantage of representing peace instead of anarchy, and of being endowed with qualities which rendered him acceptable to the Parliament, and made of him the dearly-beloved son of the Church. Man for man, he is infinitely more respectable, for he was a braver man than Henry the Seventh. As for the murder of the young Princes, even granting that they were murdered, and that Richard was the assassin, the deed was not worse than the useless murder of the young Earl of Warwick, by Henry. The sacrifice of the Princes, if they were sacrificed,

was at least a guarantee that the kingdom should not fall into anarchy. The murder of young Warwick was only profitable to Henry himself: he thereby accomplished the Spanish alliance, which cost the country so dearly.

It would be ill-natured satire to suggest that Mr. Jesse composed his “historical drama on the Battle of Bosworth” in order to correct the misrepresentations of Shakspeare; and nevertheless some such idea seems to have presented itself to him. At all events, in order to enable him to be the more exactly accurate in his play, he first wrote the ‘*Memoirs of King Richard the Third*,’ studying many authorities, yet leaving much unread or unused, so as to imbue himself with the spirit of the times. The process is curious, the more so as, after all, his drama on the Battle of Bosworth does not contain the character of Richard among the *dramatis personæ*!

The ‘*Memoirs*’ then stand as Mr. Jesse’s preparatory exercises, before venturing on his self-imposed task as playwright. Having let the curtain fall upon the play, he is unwilling that the exercises should be lost. They accordingly stand a sort of preface of four hundred pages to a drama which reaches only a quarter of that extent.

In this preface the compiler goes very honestly to work. He states his authorities—Miss Strickland, Lingard, Sharon Turner, on whom he places great reliance, and so on upwards to earlier printed records. He thus fairly demonstrates that he has nothing novel to bring forward, and that he only collects from many scattered sources, and collects for the curious reader what that intelligent but lazy personage is unable, or is too indifferent, to collect for himself. The authorities, indeed, are easily accessible, and Mr. Jesse might have gone further with much advantage. How he came to overlook so graphic, amusing, and, in phrase, so audacious a chronicler as old John Trussler, we are at a loss to imagine. There is an air and savour of the stormy time all over the chronicle of Trussler, which deals with the York and Lancaster period only; an air and a savour altogether dispersed and lost by the latest of his cited authorities; than whom Trussler, with all his strong bias hilariously indulged, is, at least, not more one-sided.

To the original sources from which much that is new to the general public, though less so to the wary collector who prefers manuscripts to printed books, Mr. Jesse does not appear to have had access. These, however, are highly characteristic of King Richard. There are documents here in London, the first portion of which seems to have been written by a clerk or secretary. The scribe, however, failing perhaps to seize the meaning of his master, lays down the pen, and the remainder of the despatch is finished in Richard’s own bold and steady hand, and subscribed thereto is the signature of his name, boldly dashed forth, yet with such grace and correctness that kings and gentlemen generally of this day might take it for an example, which, after much practice, they would probably not equal.

In the documentary field Mr. Gairdner has been gleaming, while Mr. Jesse was diligently compiling his book from printed sources. Thus, the latter gentleman has lost a golden opportunity, which he handsomely recognizes in a postscript. The addition to previous information given by Mr. Gairdner in the volume published by the authority of the Master of the Rolls, and recently noticed by us, is all creditable to the character of Richard. Among his first acts after his accession and the establishing of his government in England, was, as his despatch to Lacy expresses it, “to show that

the King principally, afore other things, intendeth for the weal of this his land of Ireland.” Perhaps not even in the north of England was the Yorkist cause more zealously upheld than it was in Ireland. In Richard’s case, indeed, York was unseating York, but the people at large, without desiring the destruction of the nephews, hailed heartily the advent of a strong government in the person of the uncle. Richard’s father, bearing the same name, that Duke of York who represented the legal line of succession to the throne, and lost his life at Wakefield in endeavouring to establish it, had been one of the most popular, far-seeing, and able of the Lords Lieutenant of Ireland. Many an Irish nobleman, gentleman, and hardy follower of both went down with him at Wakefield. Richard’s appeal to Ireland was, therefore, most natural, and it was most seemly and becomingly made. He promises “good rule and politic guiding,” and he addresses himself to individuals in the name of the gallant father whom the Irish honoured. The Earl of Desmond is delicately reminded of “the manifold notable services and kindnesses done by the Earl’s father unto the famous prince, the Duke of York, the King’s father, at divers seasons of great necessity.” Another great man is reminded that he is “descended of the ancient blood and lineage of our ancestors of Ulster,” and his support is asked in the recalling of “the noble service that ye and your kinsmen, in the days past, have done unto the famous Prince, of noble memory, our father, whom Jesu rest!” When his own son was growing up from infancy to boyhood, Richard appointed the young Edward Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and named Gerald Earl of Kildare, the young lieutenant’s deputy, on no other ground than that Kildare had administered the same office under the Duke of York “with noble courage, well and faithfully.”

We have already, in our notice of Mr. Gairdner’s volume, shown Richard’s gallant anxiety to procure good Burgundy for himself and his Queen. He was evidently not too much of a hero, nor too greatly pre-occupied to enter into details; witness the anxiety with which Desmond is enjoined to renounce “the wearing and usage of the Irish array,” and “to give and apply himself to use the manner of apparel for his person after the English guise.” Singular associations of acts, too, in the same person. The King, who is said to have slain his nephews, was laudably anxious for, and very successful in, the abolition of taxes; he was, night and day, vigilant for the safety of the Crown, and could find time to send an English bishop to Desmond, with “patterns of gowns, doublets, hose, bonnets,” and a choice assortment of hats, tippets, shirts and kerchiefs! These and other illustrations of character, of which much might have been made, Mr. Jesse has missed; and it is only in a postscript that he borrows the metrical portrait of Gloucester, given by us in a paragraph with modernized orthography, from Mr. Wright’s ‘*Political Ballads*’ of the period.

Mr. Jesse, then, having with great industry compiled from most of the published sources extant this ‘*Memoir of King Richard*,’ the book takes the form of a mass of evidence, which the reader has to digest. The compiler does occasionally assume the office of judge, and sums up testimony for or against his hero. But these pages are to us echoes of other speakers, and Mr. Jesse in this character advances nothing new.

The conclusion, as far as it may be drawn from the evidence now available, amounts to this,—that Richard was a very gallant and accomplished youth when he held the manor of Notting Hill and other forfeited property

of the De Veres; that there is not the slightest proof of his having stabbed the Lancastrian Prince Edward at Tewkesbury,—indeed, no proof that the young Prince was stabbed there at all, but much presumptive evidence that he fell in fair fight, while conducting himself like a fearless, stout-hearted, young English gentleman. The question of the usurpation rests where it did. Richard might have acted more unselfishly, but he rescued England from that faction of the Woodvilles which had but one great man in it, the Earl Anthony, and whose supremacy would have brought degradation and calamity upon the realm. It is Mr. Jesse's opinion, with regard to the alleged assassination of the young Princes, that, if the matter were handled by a coroner's jury, they would return a verdict of "wilful murder" against Richard. Of this, we entertain a large measure of doubt; or, if such a verdict went from a court of preparatory investigation, we cannot readily believe that it would be confirmed by a court of solemn trial. There is, indeed, little doubt of the fact, but there is just that amount of doubt which would entitle the accused to his acquittal in England, and to a verdict of "not proven" in Scotland. It is unnecessary to urge all that there is on record against him. It is heavy, and dark, and condemnatory enough, but it is, also, sufficiently familiar. On the other hand, there was no identification of body; and there was exactly that amount of extraordinary semblance of truth in Perkin Warbeck, of conviction of the identity of his person with one of the Princes, and of perfectly unaccountable conduct on the part of Henry the Seventh, if he could have proved Warbeck to be an impostor, the recognition of whom as a true man imperilled the Tudor himself. There is quite sufficient of all this to induce the charitable, at least, not to condemn without a reservation in the judgment.

But take it, as we fear it is rather than that we know it to be, that the princely boys were made away with according to the current story. In treating the question even in this light, it will be necessary to judge of all in accordance with the code of manners and customs then existing. Nothing then was held so cheap as life. In the Lancaster and York feud—a thorough family quarrel in its bitterness, its endurance and its recklessness—relatives were killed by relatives after every battle. No regard was had to kinsmanship when the next-of-kin stood a captive adversary before the victor in the fight: the conquering Prince sent his chained cousins to the block, by dozens. The Plantagenets had no scruples about murdering their nearest connexions, when these lay in their way and impeded their advance. It is not necessary to recite their names; they will recur to all who read these lines. Mercy was not known; it, at least, was not required or not exercised in these extreme cases. When an illustrious personage saw a sacrifice was necessary, his first thought was, that some one else should be the victim. This does not tend to prove that the politically merciless to others was personally heartless to his own. Richard, who could hire another hand to murder his brother's children, would be faint at the sickness of his own; and he who could compass—if he did compass—the dear lives of the sons of Edward, went almost mad with grief when his own son, for whose sake he had done it all, gently died away, painless and happy, up in the old house at Middleham.

With later times came improved ideas. Henry the Seventh felt himself bound to find a reason for the killing of young Warwick, whose claims to the crown excited in him fear and disgust; but when Lady Arabella Stuart

was in the hands of James, who had similar fears and feelings with regard to that descendant of the daughter of Henry the Seventh, he only locked her up. But he did not escape imputation of poisoning her when she died: so recent were the times, or so fresh the memory of them, when such deeds were done on heirs presumptive. So, at a later period, James the Second killed his nephew, Monmouth, after admitting him to an audience, which was tantamount to pardon, for the King's shadow casts grace where it falls; but the law, at all events, justified James. More recently still, there was the case of Frederick, Prince of Wales, whom his mother and his sisters hated and loathed, for reasons that must have had very strong and terrible grounds. There was a question, it is said, about getting rid of this person so odious, at one time, to his own family. But the idea never went further, if this part of the story is to be believed at all, than in kidnapping and carrying him to the plantations, where he was to be concealed for life. The tradition of such acts, as to the possibility of their being committed, survived to a very late epoch. When the son of this Frederick became heir to the throne occupied by George the Second, a few people seriously believed, or affected to believe, that it would be well not to allow him to be too closely approached by his uncle, Cumberland. Now all such ideas have passed away. There are examples abroad where reigning sovereigns have killed their own sons. The Czar Peter would stand very uneasily at the Old Bailey if he could be tried there with respect to that little affair of his boy Alexis. Others, again, have, for the mere luxury of the thing, seized an unsuspecting prince, accused him of being a pretender, and murdered him outright, as Napoleon the First did in the person of the Duc d'Enghien, for whose bloody disposing-of he found so ready a Tyrrell, a Deighton and a Forrest. Yet observe how ideas changed within a few years. The nephew of the same Napoleon invaded the kingdom of Louis-Philippe twice. The old king pardoned the first attempt, and placed the offender under mild restraint for the second; and by giving him life, afforded him his last and successfully-used opportunity to mount the throne and confiscate his predecessor's family property. It was to obviate such possible consequences that kings of old followed more rigorous courses, and found ready absolution if they only accomplished the course thoroughly.

The Marquis de Villemer. By George Sand. (Paris, Lévy.)

This is by no means Madame Dudevant's last novel; that lady having of late become as frequent, if not as fertile, in production as Mrs. Gore herself. We fancied that we had taken leave of her some three years ago, in 'Daniella'—so clearly was creative inanition visible in that extravagant Italian romance; but being the other day assured by a well-reasoned criticism in a French contemporary, that the novelist's talent had entered into an entirely new phase, of which this book was a signal example,—it became a duty to try again.—We have read 'The Marquis' without much weariness, without much pleasure, but without finding the distinction drawn by a brother in the craft made good.—It appears that Madame Dudevant has simply followed a law of Woman's nature. After having devoted her early authorship to the display and deification of all that is wildest, most corrupt and most sensual in passion,—and the noon of her talent to the exposition of social and political theories based on insufficient data, and

illustrated by characters as fabulous as the Chimera or the Unicorn,—after then having retired into pastoral life, with the stage air rather than the real grace of peasant simplicity,—she has of late betaken herself to pictures of society and manners, with an eye to those delicacies, decorums and luxuries, which at first were so dragged through the mire by her heroes and heroines, and subsequently disdained with such Spartan severity by her unlettered priest-peasants, her inspired carpenters, and the strong-minded heroines who resorted to the same as to the only teachers from whom true love and deep Christian wisdom could be learnt.—This desire of "rehabilitation" (we have no equivalent word in English) was to be traced throughout the strange and insincere *Memoirs*, which some years ago it was our duty to follow to their close. There was everywhere visible in them a wish to excuse, and to gloss over,—to set things to rights in the case of certain persons and events; accompanied by an unsparing resolution to represent in the most merciless and damaging light every character and fact which were necessary to the purposes of defence, advocacy and reconciliation.—All was done in vain.—Too much of the lady's past was in print, written by her own hand, for her later reserves and qualifications to be cordially accepted. The golden motto, that in some cases silence is safer than apology, had been too entirely lost sight of by the author.—Her later novels, of which 'The Marquis' is one, may not have been written so much with a purpose as from the emptiness of a mind exhausted by those storms of passion which devastate rather than deepen,—one to which confidence in creation has become a habit. Be this as it may, we cannot agree with our French friend in considering the specimen before us as more true to the life described than was Madame Dudevant's 'Lelia' to the sublime intoxication of the immoralities there paraded,—or her 'Le Compagnon' to the actual relations which exist between Wealth and Work all the world over.

The old Marchioness de Villemer, however, is a highly-finished and excellent study of the great French lady of other days—with her grace, her courtesy, her condescending liberality, her cherished aristocratic prejudices, her unequal love for her two sons (one a prodigal, the other a model of learning, self-sacrifice, and manly virtue), her personal idleness, her devotion to society received at home, and to talk which touched the surface of all that passed, and to the writing of long letters.—But here, we fancy, the probability of the characters ends. The heroine, Caroline, is an impossible humble companion, compared with whom *Jane Eyre* was but huckaback as measured against brocade. From her first entrance into the family she bewitches every one, is received as trusted friend and depository of delicate secrets, and loaded with presents—so great is the magic of her sea-green eyes (unlike *Becky Sharp's*), her fearless, pleasant tongue, and her perfect tact in doing what is helpful, self-asserting, yet maidenly, under circumstances for which no previous experience could have prepared her.—The model Marquis—a reserved student—falls in love with her, much as did *Count Albert* with *Consuelo*, without meaning it. The reclaimed Duke, whose debts the younger brother pays, with "effusion," and who till the age of thirty-six has been one of those irresistible libertines whom women (Women's novels tell us) are so apt to prefer:—flutters after the sorceress—and, finding this vain, with a nice and natural ingenuity, engages her to assist him in reconciling the Marquis to life and happiness (for the

Marquis treasured a heart-sorrow, in a past amour with a married woman, now dead, and a son was born to them, whom he is obliged to conceal during her husband's lifetime). Meanwhile, the Duke manages to fascinate the brilliant heiress laid out for his regenerator, and so to restore the family fortunes.—Diana, his duchess, like all the rest, adopts and cherishes Caroline, the companion.—Well she may; for chance and her wonderful presence of mind led Caroline to be on the spot at midnight, at a crisis when the Marquis must have died in his chamber, of a mysterious disease, had she not been there, and efficient.—This incident, however, is turned to evil account by a shallow, intriguing widow (the only evil creature in the tale). Being suspected by the old Marchioness, and resolving to die ere she owns her love for the Marquis, the miraculous Caroline makes good her flight to the cottage of a pattern nurse, with a pattern Protestant husband, whose home is in the Cevennes.—By chance she there stumbles on the concealed child of the Marquis, a rare creature, for whom she conceives an instant attachment, not knowing his origin!—By chance the Marquis, coming under a feigned name to watch over his offspring, stumbles on her whose loss, without clue for discovery, has been wearing him to the grave with sorrow. The two, and Peyraque the Cevenol host, are surprised by a tremendous mountain-storm, when Caroline's ready wit rescues the three from death.—In the moment of agony, of course, she yields up her love-secret. Just as they are rejoicing in the rescue, up gallop the Duke and Duchess, ten words from whom have unmasked the calumniator and set everything right with the old Marchioness, who, like every person else, has been pining for Caroline. She is restored to the bosom of the family in triumph, and becomes the young Marchioness of Villemer. All this, we fear, is too pretty and pleasant to be probable. What may be the truest in the book (the ways and manners of the old lady excepted) are its pictures of French provincial scenery, which Madame Dudevant paints here, as everywhere else, with a true artist's hand.

Egyptian Hieroglyphics; being an Attempt to explain their Nature, Origin, and Meaning. With a Vocabulary. By Samuel Sharpe. (Moxon & Co.)

THIS work, by the accomplished historian of Egypt, gives a further proof of the depth of his researches, and of the extent of the materials within his grasp. Uninviting as sheets of hieroglyphics are found to be by the general mass of readers, this little volume will do much, by its clearness and simplicity, to remove all objections, and to create an interest where none existed before. Mr. Sharpe's Vocabulary consists of upwards of two thousand groups of hieroglyphic signs, &c., forming phrases, and arranged, not according to any alphabetical system or classification of the objects represented, but according to the resemblance of their meanings, so as to form a regular succession of ideas. The book is, therefore, hardly available as a dictionary, but it becomes especially valuable as showing the consistency with which the ancient Egyptians employed certain figures for particular ideas, and retained them through their various modifications. The names of the gods are placed first, then the temples, priests, service, &c.; then kings, kingdoms, countries, time, astronomy, calendar, and so on. In each instance a special authority is cited, so as to refer the reader at once either to the Rosetta Stone, Tablet of Abydos, or to some particular and

published inscription, by which he may satisfy himself or pursue the subject still further. Nothing can be fairer. The Introduction, which occupies a considerable portion of the book, contains a full but concise history of our acquaintance with hieroglyphics, of the value of the various statements transmitted to us by the Greek and Latin authors, and, finally, gives us a lucid account of the peculiarities of the old Egyptian system of writing.

Even in the outset Mr. Sharpe's observations on the alphabet, although very simple, have a peculiar interest. We learn that, in almost all cases, the reader of Egyptian letters, in following the order of the words, meets the faces of the animals and the points and openings of the other letters. In the Hebrew, Greek, Arabic, and even in our own printed alphabet, the reader follows the backs of the letters. In the earlier stages of hieroglyphic writing there seems to have been greater simplicity; and Mr. Sharpe observes, that the great kings who ruled in Thebes when Egypt was in its purest state used only three or four characters within the first oval, and, perhaps, six within the second; whilst for the Ptolemies, in the age of decadence, as many as thirty characters were crowded within the oval ring:—

"Although several inscriptions are published which were certainly sculptured before the time of Moses, yet all of them contain many words spelt with letters; none of them are sufficiently ancient to show the original introduction of letters among the symbols. But, as none of them contain any peculiarities which would lead us to suppose that they were among the first specimens of carved hieroglyphics, it seems probable that future research may throw light upon this interesting subject, by making us acquainted with inscriptions of a more primitive form. It is not impossible that we may find inscriptions in which we may perceive the absence of letters felt as a want, and the mode in which that want was first supplied. In the later inscriptions, however, the number of words written by means of letters certainly increased, as also the number of letters used to form a word; and, indeed, the number of letters, and the complexity of the words, may at all times be admitted as strong evidence in proof of the modernness of an inscription."

In proceeding to the evidence borne by the Greeks and Romans upon the signification of Egyptian hieroglyphics, Mr. Sharpe gives us the following quotation:—

"Tzetzes the grammarian, in his 'Exegesis on Homer's Iliad,' has saved for us a fragment from the lost work of Chæremón on hieroglyphics. It is too valuable to be omitted. Some of his explanations confirm those given in the Vocabulary. * * The words of Tzetzes are as follows: * * 'For joy they paint a woman playing on a drum, and for misfortune, an eye weeping; for not having, two empty hands outstretched; for rising, a snake coming out of a hole; for setting, the same going in; for return to life, a frog; for the soul, a hawk; the same for the sun, and for God; for a child-bearing woman and mother, and time, and heaven, a vulture; for a king, a bee; for birth, and self-born, and male, a beetle; for the earth, a bull. The foreparts of a lion signify according to them all government and guard; a lion's tail, necessity; a stag, the year, and a palm-branch the same; a boy signifies increase; an old man, decay; a bow, sharp force; and there are a thousand other such.'"

The work entitled 'The Hieroglyphics of Horapollon Nilous,' professedly translated from the Coptic into Greek, by one Philip, is next commented upon at considerable length:—

"Out of the one hundred and eighty-nine groups which Horapollon undertakes to explain, it would be difficult to point out forty in which he has a knowledge of the true meaning; and in most of these he is remarkably mistaken in the reasons which he assigns for the meaning. He is not

aware that the characters represent sounds, but supposes them all to be figurative or allegorical. We are told by Suidas that Horapollon was a grammarian of the reign of Theodosius, who, after teaching for some time in the schools of Alexandria, removed to Constantinople; but we may fairly doubt whether our author is the person he is speaking of."

Mr. Sharpe, however, by his quotations from the author, and by the illustrations which he himself adduces from the well-known and genuine monuments of Egypt, shows that Horapollon was not altogether misinformed; and we feel a regret that, in a review like the present, it would not be consistent to follow him more minutely. The following examples of his quotations and notes may suffice:—

"Chap. 56. When they wish to signify a king that governs absolutely, and shows no mercy to faults, they draw an eagle. Note. The eagle and globe is the usual title of a king. The eagle is an A, the globe is Ra, making the word *king*; and, with article prefixed, the well-known word Pharaoh.—Chap. 57. When they wish to signify a great cyclical renovation, they draw the bird phoenix."

Mr. Sharpe, in his note upon this refers to a coin of the Emperor Antoninus with the word AIQN, an age or period, written over an ibis. This marks the conclusion of a great year, on which occasion the ibis or phoenix was said to return to earth. In hieroglyphics, a palm-branch is the word "year"; and from this the Greeks seem to have derived the name phoenix, φοινῖξ, a palm-tree, for their fabled bird.

Nor should the following be omitted:—

"Chap. 32. When they would represent 'delight,' they write the number sixteen. Note. We have a coin of Hadrian, with the figures Sixteen over a reclining figure of a river god, to denote that sixteen cubits was the height of rise in the Nile at all times wished for. We have other coins on which the river god is surrounded by sixteen little naked children or Cupids; and it would almost seem that the Alexandrian artist had, in this case, had in his mind the similarity in sound, in the Latin language, between Cupids and cubits."

There is, also, a very interesting table of hieroglyphic letters, showing, in the first instance, those which had been borrowed by the Hebrews, and, secondly, those adopted by the Greeks. The Egyptian letter T, represented by a hand, called *Teth*, is clearly imitated in the Hebrew ט, where the thumb and bent fingers are still traceable. The Hebrew Aleph, א, and the Greek A are also derived from the Egyptian eagle. The Greek Delta, Δ, is only a simplification of the Egyptian symbol of the human shoulder with two arms raised to a point; and the Hebrew k, כ, is derived from the human arms raised vertically in the Egyptian, but modified, by being turned on end, by the Hebrews. The Egyptian head-dress becomes the letter N both with the Hebrews and Greeks, and the letter S, in like manner, grows in both languages from a peculiar form adopted in the hieroglyphics. It is entertaining enough to follow out these various changes and adoptions, but without the types and hieroglyphics themselves no adequate idea can be given. On glancing down the columns of these symbolic figures, given in the plates, and finding how thoroughly particular forms and objects are thus classified and kept together, we feel that the author has really adopted the best possible system both for reference and for general reading; and we must, in conclusion, express our admiration at the very clear and characteristic manner in which the illustrations have been drawn.

Recollections of an Old Hussar Officer from 1802-1815—[*Ein Deutsches Reiterleben. Erinnerungen eines alten Husaren Officiers aus den Jahren 1802-1815*]. Edited by Julius von Wicke. Vol. I. (Berlin, Duncker; London, Thimm.)

In spite of Crimean war and Indian mutiny, readers still linger fondly over memoirs of officers who distinguished themselves in the old war, and during the past year our columns have contained honourable mention of several works of this nature. Much greater interest, however, is produced by such memoirs in Germany, and naturally so; for the wars in which our cousins have been engaged since 1815 have nothing great to be proud of. The Schleswig-Holstein campaign people are agreed to forget; while all the desperate efforts made by Hackländer and other appointed panegyrists of the Austrians will not induce their readers to regard the last Italian war otherwise than as an utter *fiasco*. We are not surprised, therefore, at the very hearty reception given to the volume we have now under consideration in Germany; and though we may feel disposed to carp at Von Wicke's reticence in the matter of the hero's name, we cannot gainsay the interest of the volume.

Fritz (so we must call the officer through the absence of a patronymic) was descended from an old Pomeranian family, the members of which had for generations devoted themselves to the military profession. He was born in the garrison town, where his father was attached to the Blücher Hussars in 1786, and had scarce seen light ere his father wrapped him in a blanket and galloped with him to the parade-ground, where he presented him triumphantly to his Hussars. The child's christening was also strictly military; the whole regiment attended the church, the hero of the day being borne by the Quartermaster, a veteran from the Seven Years' War. The cushion on which he lay was his father's parade Schabracke, and he was dressed in a jacket of the regimental cloth. The child's education was equally Spartan; up to his fourth year he was ignorant of the comforts of trousers or cap, and his exercise consisted in riding across country on the saddle-bow of the aforesaid Quartermaster, hanging on, like grim death, to his white pendent moustache.

In 1792, the boy's father received the route to march against the French, and Master Fritz was sent off to his grandfather, in Hinder Pomerania. He never saw his father again, who was killed in action during the following year. The grandfather, an officer of great age, many wounds and noble descent, was very eccentric in his way, and so liberal that his large income hardly sufficed his outgoings. He had a small silver bugle, which he always took to bed with him, and regaled grandmamma with the first verse of 'A Tower of Strength is our God' before going to sleep. Everybody who came to the house met with a hearty reception. Once a notorious band of robbers collected at the house, in order to plunder it at night. Grandpapa was delighted at the idea of his tranquillity being broken in upon by a little military adventure. He armed the men he could trust, and lay in wait for the robbers. The latter were disarmed after a sharp action, and the next morning the old gentleman had the villagers convened, and gave the robbers fifty lashes a-piece. Each of the latter then received a good breakfast, a large glass of brandy, and a florin for travelling expenses, with a hint not to return, or he would receive a double dose of stick.

After awhile, grandpapa thought it advisable

that Fritz should learn something besides riding and shooting, and took him off to the village schoolmaster, with directions to treat him like ordinary peasant lads, "as no boy ever learned to read without stick"; and the schoolmaster did his duty conscientiously, though careful at each blow—and there were many of them—to qualify the patient as "the young lord."

When the lad was of the proper age, the old nobleman wrote to Blücher, requesting him to appoint his grandson to his Hussars, which was granted in the most flattering terms. A parting banquet was given in the boy's honour, at which grandpapa performed an ancient but slightly disagreeable custom. He led Fritz out in presence of the assembled guests, and gave him a most stinging box on the ear, saying the while with a laugh, "That is the last blow, lad, you must allow to pass unavenged. If any one henceforward insults you, you will challenge him to fight with sabres, and hold on so long as a drop of blood remains in your carcase." On July 1, 1802, our young Hussar left his paternal home, with well-lined pockets, to join head-quarters.

Our author speedily found, on joining his regiment, that all that glitters is not gold in a soldier's life. The junkers especially were most strictly looked after, as the following extract will prove:—

In summer at half-past three, in winter at half-past four, the bugler blew the *réveil*, and we had to spring at full pelt from our hard beds; a draught of water and a lump of ammunition bread formed the breakfast, and then we ran off to the stables, for any one who arrived but one minute too late had his twenty-four hours' confinement to the guard-room. The stable duty lasted two full hours, and during this period we were not allowed to leave the stables for a moment. During the first four months, in spite of my rank as junker, I was obliged strictly to perform all the duties of a private. I wielded curry-comb and wisp with a zeal which often made the perspiration run down me in streams, and cleaned the little long-maned Ukraine chestnut I rode so thoroughly that even my growling captain could not discover a speck of dirt upon it. Without daring to object, I often panted through the town heavily laden with bundles of hay, or eight days' rations of oats in a sack. The most repulsive work to me was saddle cleaning; but I was obliged to do it, and I can still remember being put under three days' arrest by my captain because one of my stirrup-buckles did not shine properly. I was not allowed to keep a lad to clean my traps, but had to do it all myself; an old pay-quartermaster with whom I was quartered being my instructor, and bullying me fearfully. After stable duty was ended, we marched out, both in summer and winter, to exercise, and this lasted so long that we rarely got back to quarters before eleven o'clock. A piece of ammunition bread with a slice of sausage or cheese, according to the state of our finances, with a draught of corn-brandly from the small green flask in the sabretasche, formed our breakfast, which we took with us.

After dinner, with which meal the captain supplied the junkers for a consideration, they had to return to the stables for two hours, after which they practised at a mark with pistols and carbines, so that they were not off duty till nearly six in the evening. Equally unpleasant were the mornings passed in the riding-school. Especially when the captain was suffering from gout in the head, for he hit out with his stick right and left, not being at all particular where the blows might fall. As, however, it was not permitted to strike or in any way insult a junker, the captain had sufficient method in his madness to declare that he did not mean to hit them, which was but a poor consolation. After eight months' hard training, our hero was promoted to corporal's rank, and

had a private to clean his horse, but felt greater satisfaction at his removal to Münster, where he came under the personal command of Blücher, who had gained a great name among the troops through his behaviour in the campaign of 1793. Here is a sketch of the great general:—

His great good-temper, his simplicity and nature as well as the thorough mother-wit he always displayed, rendered General von Blücher an universal favourite of the lower and middle classes. I myself saw him spend half-an-hour in assisting a peasant whose cart had been upset, and give anybody a light or tobacco from his own pouch. He also managed to get on famously with the haughty, retiring nobility of Münster. He pretended not to notice their coldness, and was merry, unsuspecting and polite towards all the men, whom he frequently invited to dinner, and tried to warm their hearts with his Rhenish. The old Hussar general was, on such occasions, most amiable, an open-hearted soldier, and yet, at the same time, so crafty that such qualities have rarely been found united in one man. When he liked, he could spin the finest diplomatic intrigue under the mask of the most perfect simplicity, in a manner that Talleyrand might have envied. He had, too, the gift of language, especially over a glass of wine, and proposed witty improvised toasts which persons did not expect from an Hussar. When he liked, he could be very amiable to ladies of rank, and display a chivalrous and winning gallantry; still he did not like their society, as a rule, or the restraint it placed on him. Light-minded actresses and women of that class, who could stand tobacco-smoke, punch-bowls and equivocal jests, were the most agreeable company for the old soldier.

After three years' service, Fritz was promoted to a cornetcy, and did his manly *devoir* very shortly after, by a duel with a French cavalry officer, who insulted him at a small village inn where the officers of both armies were accustomed to meet. They fought on horseback, and the cornet managed to give his adversary a very magnificent slash across the face. For this exploit Fritz was sentenced to some weeks' arrest. The Frenchmen, however, were in such fury that they resolved to challenge the Cornet in turn till one managed to kill him, and Blücher got him out of the way by sending him to fetch remount horses from Warsaw. In the following year he was promoted to a lieutenantancy, and simultaneously came the order to march against the French. According to our author's showing, the Blücher Hussars were a strange composite: there were among them Poles, Mecklenburgers, Saxons, fellows belonging to the Empire, several Hungarians, and even two Tartars. The regiment was generally well mounted on wild horses from the Ukraine, or young colts purchased in Lithuania. Altogether, the chief had reason to be satisfied with his men, and expressed that satisfaction as follows:—

"Well, Hussars, it is a pleasure to see you thus, and when you come to really hammering those cursed *parlez-vous*, you will do your d—d duty," he shouted in his deep bass voice, so that all the ten squadrons could distinctly hear him. "Certainly, certainly, Excellency, we shall not fail," the Hussars shouted; and an old corporal who had served for forty years said, "This time we shall go straight into Paris, and not be so cursedly humbugged as we were in 1792."—"Yes, old boy, this time we mean going in; and when we are inside Paris we two will drink our king's health in the best champagne that is to be procured," General von Blücher said, with a laugh.—"Done, your Excellency; that is a bargain," the corporal answered, amid the laughter of all the Hussars. Well, in 1806 the regiment did not reach Paris, but in 1814 the old corporal really marched in, and went to Field-Marshal Blücher to remind him of his promise. The old chief, who was ever the real soldier's friend, greeted the corporal very kindly, drank a bottle of champagne with him, gossipped

about old times, and presented him with his own pipe.

Our author, young though he was in the field, soon saw that there was not much chance of reaching Paris this journey, for the army was fearfully cumbered with baggage-train and impediments of every description. How great the confusion grew, will be seen from the following:—

The village of Auerstädt, through which we had to pass, offered a picture of the most indescribable disorder. Infantry belonging to the most varying regiments had come together on the march, and among them were powder-carriages, led horses and the great number of useless baggage and pack animals, which blocked up most shamefully the roads along which the troops had to march. In the midst of this turmoil could be seen and heard shouting and cursing field-officers, who could hardly hold their horses in, and Adjutants, trying to force their way through and unable to succeed: the most varying orders were given by the most different persons at the full pitch of their lungs, which no one thought proper to obey, and curses as powerful as the German soldier-language of that day knew were bandied about, mingled with the yells and shouts of many Poles belonging to South Prussian regiments, who were considerably intoxicated. To this must be added the sound of the drums and fifes, the clashing of the bugles and the louder growing thunder of the cannon: in short, it was a confusion and disturbance such as I never saw or heard again in my many later campaigns.

With such a beginning, it is not surprising that the day ended in a total rout. We get many piquant sketches of Blücher dashing about the field, and hoping that a "million bushel heavy thunderweathers" might smash up the whole lot of pigs; but even he was compelled to obey the royal command to retreat:—

General Count Kalkreuth rode with General Blücher, who selected me as his orderly officer, to meet Marshal Soult, and orders were given on both sides that hostilities should cease till the interview was over. Marshal Soult behaved most coarsely and arrogantly, displayed very brutal manners, which evidenced a neglected education, and had soon so intimidated poor old Count Kalkreuth, that he once more saw his only chance of salvation in a cowardly capitulation. Looking furiously round him, and replying to the impertinence of the French officers with equal coarseness, our old General von Blücher, stood there during the entire conference, talking but little part in the conversation, which took place in French, a language he did not understand, but every now and then letting a hearty German curse pass his lips. At length Count Kalkreuth dared to propose a capitulation to him, and had the weakness to allude to the safety of Prince Augustus and His Majesty's Guards. With a glance of the most utter contempt, Blücher looked at Kalkreuth and then said aloud: "H.R.H. Prince Augustus has a great deal too much military honour in his breast to consent to such a cowardly capitulation. His Majesty's Guards are brave fellows, but are worth no more here than any other soldiers, and the devil fetch me if I, for my person, accept such a capitulation!" Count Kalkreuth, greatly abashed, turned away and continued his conversation with Marshal Soult. As Blücher repeatedly heard the word "capitulation," his patience at length gave way: he walked up to Marshal Soult and said, in German: "I trust that the gentleman will not ask anything bad of me, a soldier, who have attained my sixtieth year with honour. As an honest soldier I will let myself be cut to pieces at any moment,—but capitulate, like a coward, I cannot and will not do," and, as he said this, he dashed his sabre on the ground.

Hostilities began again at once, and the Prussians retreated in good order. Ere long, however, Prince Hohenlohe caused his division of 15,000 men to lay down their arms, and Blücher resolved to fight his way with his brigade into Mecklenburg. His ten thousand

men were at once closely pursued by three French corps under Murat, Soult, and Bernadotte. But Blücher did not care: he was ready to sacrifice his own detachment, if it would give Prussia time to get under arms again. When the troops eventually reached Lübeck, they were forced to remain there, for Blücher could not obtain shipping enough to carry out his original design of crossing by water to East Prussia. During the siege our author was dangerously wounded, but found shelter in the house of a worthy tanner, who concealed him from the French, and when he was sufficiently cured of his wounds, put him on his road to East Prussia. In the meanwhile Blücher had capitulated with the remnant of his force at Ratkau, writing under the document, "I only capitulate because I have no bread or ammunition left." When the French objected to this clause, the brave old man asked for the paper back, and declared that in that case the Prussians would defend themselves to the last man. The French were compelled to give way. On December 31, 1806, our author set out on his perilous journey, disguised as a cattle-dealer, by the stage coach, and arrived safely at Berlin. The account he gives of Athens, on the Spree, at that day is anything but refreshing:—

Never had I felt so affected by the changes that had taken place as when I saw the French behaving with such unbounded arrogance in Berlin. How unspeakably miserable too was the conduct of the whole high-born and lowly populace. All the educated circles of officials, bankers, *beaux esprits* and artists, who had formerly been so delighted, when Prince Louis Ferdinand, or any other member of the royal family honoured them with his presence, were now more Gallican than many of the French officers. The Emperor Napoleon, though he gagged Germany and trampled her under his feet, was their hero and delight; the French language was the only one fashionable—especially in the salons of the plutocracy; and the impertinence of French officers to ladies and unmarried girls was regarded as amiability and elegance of manner.

Shaking off the dust of this ungrateful city, our author made the best of his way to East Prussia. The first action he was engaged in after reporting himself at head-quarters was Prussian Eylau. After the battle was over, a very painful incident occurred to him. He came across an old school friend, lying, hopelessly wounded, on the ground, who implored him to put an end to his sufferings. After a struggle with his feelings, our author consented, and called up one of his escort, an old Pole, who blew out the wretched man's brains, with about as much compunction as if treading on a beetle. The following passage is very true, and refers to a point not so often thought of by those who read of gallant battles:—

The nocturnal ride over the battle-field had something remarkably horrible about it. All around lay dead and wounded soldiers and horses, thrown away and broken weapons, deserted carts and similar matters. Our horses shied and reared at every moment, and we could only advance at a foot-pace, through fear of being thrown. Truly heartrending were the sight and lamentations of the many hundred wounded, who lay about in heaps, with frightfully smashed limbs, and it had been as yet impossible to afford them the necessary help. The piercing cold which got into the open wounds, not only produced increased agony, but injured them so much that eventual surgical help rarely availed aught. How many shrieks I was compelled to hear, though unable to assist! how many earnest entreaties for assistance pass by unheeded! A battle-field, when the fight is raging, the guns are thundering, the bugles crashing, the drums rolling, and the earth groaning beneath the hoofs of horses, is the grandest spectacle a true man can behold; but a deserted battle-field, with its countless wounded, is, when the veil of night covers all and a piercing

north-east wind whistles over the ground, as was now the case, a fearful spot, whose overpowering effect it is not so easy to get rid of again.

This, the second great action in which our author was engaged, also terminated in a retreat; and Napoleon was consequently enabled to tell startled Europe that he had gained a victory over the allied Russians and Prussians. How little true this was, we know now; but it served the despot's purpose at the moment, for the most ardent patriots began to despair. As our author does not deal much in politics, we will pass over to his account of the Russian Army, which he had frequent opportunities of inspecting when sent with despatches to General Bennigsen. It will be seen that there was slight difference between 1807 and 1855:—

As a general rule, I found the Russian private awkward, not sufficiently independent, and in this respect far inferior to the Frenchman; but, at the same time brave, obedient to the slightest order, and possessing great endurance, which rendered him capable of great fatigue. Unfortunately, the Commissariat of the Russian Army was most irregular and defective; the poor soldiers suffered serious want of necessaries, and were often so hungry that they begged bread from the Prussians. This bad treatment caused the Lazarettos to be crowded, and desertion to prevail most extensively. I am convinced that the Russian Army in 1807 lost far more troops by neglect than by the bullets of the enemy.

The natural consequence was, that the Russians were feared by the country folk even more than the French. They would not starve, and so took to stealing food; and, of course, the pilfering did not stop there. Punishment was not of the slightest use to check the evil. Our author saw a white-bearded Cossack receive his seventy-five lashes for stealing a silver spoon, without a murmur. When the punishment was over, the Cossack shook himself like a poodle, crawled up to his Colonel, tried to kiss his hand, and asked, in a flattering tone, "But, papa, I suppose I can now keep the glittering thing, since I have received my proper dose for it?" When this was refused, he seemed to be penetrated with a sense of the injustice dealt him; but it was only for a moment: he jumped on his shaggy pony, and began chatting to his comrades as if nothing had happened.

The campaign was suddenly closed by the Treaty of Tilsit; and we must leave our Hussar for the present, hoping ere long to chronicle his victories, as we have done his reverses. Such books as this deserve special attention at the present moment; for, apart from their personal interest, the object of these publications is to keep up in the mind of Germans that detestation of the French which characterized the Great War. While we deplore, we cannot blame, the display of such a temper; for, in spite of all the efforts Prussia has made, and is still making, should hostilities break out with France, the page of history would, at the outset, record many a day as disastrous as that of Jena.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Heroine of the Greek Revolution; or, Scenes in Greece from the Year 1821-28.—[Η Ηρώς της Ελληνικής Επανάστασις, ητοι Σκηναι εν Ελλάδι, απο του Ετους 1821-28]. By Stephanos T. Xenos. (Published by the Author.)—London is, indeed, a wonderful city, where the Aladdin lamp, money, can procure you anything. This fact is no less true in literature than in other things. A French paper was once a novelty in London; but we have now a German, Spanish, Russian, and, lastly, a Romaic newspaper published in London; and the book before us is a modern Greek historical novel, written, printed and published in London. This is an interesting work for the Greek student who may wish to compare

the Greek language as now spoken in Athens with the language of Demosthenes. We can recommend it for this purpose, as it is a fair specimen of the current literature, written by a Greek gentleman now residing in London. It will be seen that the language now spoken and written in Athens and all the principal towns of Greece is essentially the same as that of the Alexandrine and Byzantine periods. Nearly all the words are the same, or spring from the same roots:—the grammar, however, is modern, much simpler than the ancient, and has the features which distinguish all modern languages. In accordance with this, the construction of the sentence is simpler and clearer than in the old language, but less imposing, charming and poetical. We have proofs of the Modern Greek language existing as such, and nearly the same as at present, before the end of the twelfth century. From that time to within fifty years ago, many words from the French, German, Italian and Turkish languages crept into the language, but took no permanent hold on it; and almost all of them have now been eliminated, and replaced by words coined from ancient roots. We give the following as specimens:—*Posta* now rejected for *ταχυδρομίου*. An hotel is now appropriately called *ξενοδοχείον* or *πανδοχείον*, a university *πανεπιστήμιον*, and the exchange the *χρηματιστήριον*. The present work treats of a period so full of stirring incident that it could scarcely fail to be interesting; and, we must say, it does not fail. The seven years of the Greek Revolution are the period; and with many readers, perhaps, it will be more popular than the great authority on the subject—the work of Tricoupes. The style of Mr. Xenos is a fair specimen of that of the writers of his day. They are all doing their best to re-erect the fabric of the ancient language, of which the modern language may be said to be the ruin. They have succeeded in saving the dative case, which was for a time lost, and are striving hard to re-introduce the old infinitive instead of the awkward construction with relative sentences. This, however, we believe, will cost them many years to bring into general use. Mr. Xenos occasionally approaches the ancient language very closely, and endeavours to give that rhetorical turn, and make use of those concise participial forms, which characterize the ancient language. In this he occasionally succeeds very well, at other times only succeeds in making the sentence dragging and obscure.

Constance Dale: a Story. By Charlotte Hardcastle. 2 vols. (Newby.)—And a very hackneyed story, too, but by no means an unpleasant version of it. Still, we cannot help feeling that we have met all the people very often before in the bright realms of fiction, and know them by heart most thoroughly. The selfish, rich man, with his nervous, peevish wife, his vain daughter and extravagant son, are regular stock novel characters. Still more so are the poor widowed curate's wife and her lovely, meek, angelic daughter. As is usual in these cases, the poor widow dies, and the lovely orphan is unwillingly received into the family of the wealthy merchant, where she bears taunts and insults and sneers as the heroine of a novel should do. However, as cousin Ferdinand is decently civil to her and thinks her pretty, she makes it her duty to fall in love with him on the spot, and to refuse very eligible offers for his sake, thereby covering herself with disgrace in the eyes of the rest of the family; and finding that the house is getting too hot to hold her, Constance Dale departs, with the laudable intention of "going out as a governess." Her friend, Theresa Arnold, who, though strong-minded, with a rather masculine affection for horses and dogs, is a very real and solid character, insists on Miss Dale remaining with her,—Ferdinand, who is sorry for his poor little cousin, but who, unfortunately, has a very bright particular star of his own, generously furnishing the wherewithal for her present maintenance. Perhaps it will be scarcely necessary to add that, the uncle being ruined and repenting of his sins, Constance instantly returns to her duties, and does everything for everybody, whereby she heaps coals of fire upon the heads of her remorseful relations. Ferdinand's star having set, or, in other words, having married somebody else, he suddenly

becomes aware that Constance would suit him quite as well, *faute de mieux*, and he accordingly loses no time in making her a very happy woman. Such is the story of 'Constance Dale.' There is nothing at all new or original in it; but the whole tone of the book is unexceptionable, and the moral at the end is excellent.

On the Hypæthron of Greek Temples: a Paper read before the Archaeological Society of Berlin, together with some Observations in reply to the Reviewers of 'Dædalus.' By Edward Falkener. (Longman & Co.)—Under the convenient name of a 'Reply,' &c. to the reviewers of his 'Dædalus,' Mr. Edward Falkener finds opportunity to be more explicit on his subject, and to make some important statements which he had hitherto omitted. Taking away the remarks thus elicited by different reviewers and his observations on the recent statues erected in London, very little matter would appear to be left to form the paper read, as mentioned on the title-page, before the Archaeological Society of Berlin. We have already [see *Athen. No. 1724*] followed his speculations with interest, and referred others to the nature of his authorities. The main novelty of his recent publication consists in two woodcuts, which are feebly executed, and which openly endeavour to convey a sting with them to a contemporary reviewer and a writer on classic Art. The first woodcut represents a Pygmy hurling a lance from behind a large shield, bearing the head of Minerva, and is inaccurately designated "SYLVAN sports, from the Sub-URBAN villa, Pompeii." The second shows a figure of Jupiter scrambling up the tiles of the roof of a temple in a manner and style of movement which none but the draughtsman ever devised, and which the circumstances he alludes to could not have in any way necessitated. With his ridicule and condemnation of the statue of Honour in Waterloo Place we fully concur, but on all other points of the book he cannot be said to have advanced his subject, or indeed to have thrown on it any really new light. His additional quotations are well to the purpose, and it is easy to understand that Mr. Falkener would gladly incorporate them as speedily as possible with that which he had already written. Why not published together in the first instance, the author himself can best judge. The question of a vertical Hypæthron seems, however, to be clearly decided; but the writer's notion of an arched roofing of wood still remains a curious and unsupported theory. The frontispiece to the 'Dædalus' Mr. Falkener explains (at page 9) as intended solely "to show the wonderful effect of the chryselephantine statues of the ancients, filling all the temple, and being, by their varied colour, in harmony with the polychromatic architecture which surrounded them." This explanation is singularly unfortunate, as the plate fails entirely in its object. The architect's intention would never be suspected, and those who look at the frontispiece are not at all impressed with the "wonderful effect" of the statue in the same sense in which the author meant it. He himself, in a subsequent passage, admits the picture to have been a failure; and we, therefore, regret that he did not, in the first instance, determine to withdraw it. Whilst transcribing Lord Byron's lines upon the Venus de' Medici, "thinking that poetry would be considered as a kind of embellishment to the book," we now learn that Mr. Falkener reproached himself all the time that he had inserted a photograph of the statue, and, in conclusion, confesses that he has nothing to say upon it.

We have on our table—new editions of Mr. Wilkie Collins's *Hide and Seek* (Low),—and Volume I. of *Cooper's Dictionary of Practical Surgery*, by S. A. Lane (Longman).—The reprints, since our last announcement, include *The History and Articles of Masonry*, now first published from a MS. in the British Museum, by Matthew Cooke (Spencer),—from the 'Encyclopedia Britannica,' *The Telescope*, by Sir John F. W. Herschel (Black),—*India-Rubber, or Caoutchouc; its Past, Present, and probable Future*, by E. T. Dunn (Wilson),—*Military Gymnastics of the French*, by A. Steinmetz (Mitchell),—*Military Instruction for the Cavalry Carbine and Pistol*, recently issued to the French Cavalry, by A. Steinmetz (Mitchell),—*Summer on the Lakes, an Autobiography*, by Margaret F. Ossoli

(Ward & Lock),—*The White Scalper*, by Gustave Aimard (Ward & Lock),—*Lord Brougham's Address at the National Association of Social Science* (Murray),—and *Government Education*, reprinted from the *Edinburgh Review* (Longman).—Amongst our newest translations we have *Alexis de Tocqueville's Memoir, Letters and Remains*, translated from the French by the Translator of 'Napoleon's Correspondence with King Joseph' (Macmillan & Co.),—and Vol. IV. of Mr. Kennedy's translation of *The Orations of Demosthenes*, has been added to Mr. Bohn's "Classical Library,"—and, into French, a first volume of Mr. Wilkie Collins's *Woman in White*, by M. E. D. Forgues (Hetzell).—Our second editions consist of Major Richards's *Cæsar, King of Syria: a Tragedy* (Longman),—Mr. Hull's *Coal Fields of Great Britain* (Stanford),—*The Queen's Isle: Chapters on the Isle of Wight, wherein Church Truths are blended with Island Beauties*, by Rosa Raine (Masters),—*The Court of Cæsar; or the Story of Burke and Hare*, by A. Leighton (Houlston & Wright),—and *The True Text of the Holy Scriptures*, by Herman Heinfetter (Heylin).—A third edition of Mr. Smith's *Book for a Rainy Day* (Bentley).—A fourth edition of Mr. Bowman's *Practical Chemistry*, edited by C. L. Bloxam, (Churchill).—A seventh edition of Dr. Taylor's *Medical Jurisprudence* (Churchill) has appeared. —A few miscellanies which defy classification may be handed over to the reader in a batch:—*Our Whole Country; or, Past and Present of the United States*, by J. W. Barber and H. Howe (Trübner),—*Panini, his Place in Sanskrit Literature: an Investigation of some Literary and Chronological Questions which may be settled by a Study of his Works*, by Theodor Goldstücker (Trübner),—*Notes on Shoeing Horses*, by Lieut.-Col. Fitzwygram (Smith, Elder & Co.),—Volume XIX. of Thiers' *History of the Consulate and the Empire* (Willis & Sotheman),—*A New Bibliotheca Piscatoria; or, General Catalogue of Angling and Fishing Literature* (Field Office),—Parts I. to IV. of *The Rebellion Record: a Diary of American Events*, edited by Frank Moore (Trübner),—*M. Didot's Mss. de Jacques Juvénal des Ursins, cédé à la Ville de Paris* (Didot),—third and fourth volumes of the short-hand writer's notes of the *Speeches on the Trial of Warren Hastings*, edited by E. A. Bond, of the British Museum (Longman),—Volume V. of the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw's *Posthumous Works*, edited by his son, the Rev. J. S. Wardlaw (Fullarton & Co.), and *The Britannia Almanac for the Past and Future*, by T. B. Cook (Stanford).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

- Acts, Public General, 34 & 35 Vict., 1861, 8vo. 4s. 6d. swd.
Balfour's Drift: a Story of Walls and Strays, 18mo. 1s. swd.
Bayley's Handbook of the Slide Rule, 18mo. 6s. cl.
Beale or the Simple Times of the Human Mind, 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.
Bickersteth, Frances and Elizabeth, Memorials of, 13th edit., 3s. 6d.
Cabinet Pictures from Modern Painters, folio, 12s. bds.
Clarke's Acts and Writings of the Apostles, Vol. 1, cr. 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.
Clarke's Comment on O. & N. Test., new edit. Vol. 4, 10s. 6d. cl.
Clarke's Strange Story through Birmingham, 8vo. 1s. swd.
Coppinger's Home at Rosefield, 3 vols., cr. 8vo. 31s. 6d. cl.
Denison's Church Rate a National Trust, new edit. 8vo. 5s. cl.
De Porquet's Le Trésor de l'Écuyer Français, 29th edit. 12mo. 2s. 6d.
De Presenac's Rosa: a Story for Girls, by Mrs. Fletcher, 3s. cl.
English Sacred Poetry, selected by William Lisle, 4to. 21s. cl. gilt.
Family Say-all, 2nd edit. cr. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Farrar's Eric: or, Little by Little, 5th edit. fr. 8vo. 5s. cl.
Francatelli's Cook's Guide, 2nd edit. cr. 8vo. 5s. cl.
Glover's England, the Remnant of Judah, 8vo. 6s. 6d. cl.
Guizot, L'Église et la Société Chrétienne en 1861, 8vo. 5s. swd.
Gurney's Restoration; or, Completion of Reformation, 8vo. 2s. swd.
Hazlitt and Roache's General Orders in Bankruptcy, 1861, 2s. swd.
Horace's Art of Poetry, literally transl. by Robinson, fr. 8vo. 2s.
House's Missionary in Many Lands, 12mo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Hullett's The True Light, and other Sermons, cr. 8vo. 5s. cl.
Hymns for all Seasons, 18mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Jaques's The Gospel the only true Foundation of Morality, 7s. 6d.
Lewis's Bankruptcy Manual, 4th edit. with Rules & Orders, 1s. 6d.
Maddock's Pulmonary Consumption, &c. 10th edit. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Milton's Prophecy of 'Essays and Reviews,' 8vo. 1s. swd.
Moore's Manual of the Diseases of India, fr. 8vo. 5s. cl.
Morton's New Farmer's Almanac, 1862, 12mo. 1s. swd.
Old Manor's Heir, cr. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.
Perry's Contributions to an Amateur Magazine, 2nd ed. 8s. 6d. cl.
Piercy & Hatt's Law relating to Bankruptcy, 3rd edit. 1s. 6d. cl.
Pierour 14th, 'Olive,' new edit. fr. 8vo. 3s. bds.
Price's God's Dealings with his Church: Sermons, 12mo. 2s. c.
Rank and Talent of the Time: Contemporary Biography, 6s. cl.
Ruff's Guide to the Turf, Autumn Edition, 1861, 12mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Routledge's Riddles and Jokes, fr. 8vo. 1s. bds.
Smith's Pilgrim's Staff, new edit. 2 vols. 12mo. each 5s. cl.
Siege and History of Londonderry, ed. by Hampton, 4s. 6d. cl.
Sal's Dutch Pictures, with Sketches in the Flemish Manner, 5s.
Swinhoe's Narrative of the North China Campaign of 1860, 12s. cl.
Smollett's Humphry Clinker, cheap edit. 12mo. 2s. bds.
Stanford's Joseph Alleine, his Companions and Times, 7s. 6d. cl.
Soyer's Modern Housewife, new edit. cr. 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.
Test., Gr. Webster & Wilkinson, V. 2. Epistles & Apocalypses, 34s.
Trotter's Designs for Sepulchral Monuments, new ed. folio, 30s. cl.
Taylor's Spirit of the Hebrew Poetry, 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.
Useful Library, Holdsworth's Law of Bankruptcy, fr. 8vo. 1s. bds.
Woman's Service on the Lord's Day, 2nd edit. fr. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Why Paul Ferroll Killed his Wife, new edit. post 8vo. 5s. cl.
Wall's Artistic Colouring as Applied to Photographs, cr. 8vo. 6s. 6d.
Wood's Natural History Picture Book, Birds, &c. 6s. cl.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—AUTOGRAPH, &c. OF JONATHAN WILD.—SOUTHGATE & BARRETT, 22 Fleet Street, will SELL BY AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, an Original Petition of Jonathan Wild's to the Lords of the Treasury, praying for payment of the sum of 100*l.*, for apprehending one John Allen, convicted of robbing Dr. Wasey. Also, an original Treasury Order, for the payment to Wild of 100*l.*, for apprehending the Footpads who fired upon Thomas Micklethwaite, Esq., and the night following murdered Mrs. Mary Knapp, with Wild's receipt on the back thereof for the sum in question. Also, the extremely rare print, from the Strawberry Hill Collection, entitled, 'The Thief-taker taken; or, Jonathan Unvelled.' Upwards of two hundred volumes of Reports of Criminal Trials, Lives and Careers of Notorious Criminals, scarce Pamphlets, rare Broad-sides, and singular cuttings from Old Newspapers (the whole illustrated with upwards of one thousand scarce and curious Engravings), are included in the same Sale.—Catalogues are now ready.

CRIMINAL TRIALS.—A curious and unique Collection, embracing Reports of Criminal Trials. Lives and Careers of Notorious Criminals, scarce Pamphlets, Dying Speeches and Confessions, Autographs, Fac-similes, &c., with upwards of one thousand rare Prints illustrative of Crime in Great Britain during the past two hundred years, will be SOLD BY AUCTION, by Messrs. SOUTHGATE & BARRETT, 22, Fleet Street, on WEDNESDAY NEXT.—Catalogues are now ready.

HORTICULTURAL GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON.

SINCE our last account of the works progressing at the Horticultural Gardens, South Kensington, much has been done towards their completion which develops the general plan, and the system of decoration to be employed upon it, so that the appearance of the whole is considerably enhanced. The arcades on the western side have had large sheets of glass inserted into the inner of the coupled shaftings that divide them and abut upon the piers. These are judiciously inserted on the inner shafts so as not to destroy the effect of duplication as seen from without, nor to break up the look of depth in the arcade itself. We think it would have been a still better plan to have placed the glass within, and entirely detached from the terra-cotta shafts, so that their shadows and force of character should not have been affected in any way. Vases have been placed at intervals along the lower path leading to the great central avenue; and at the intersection of these ways stands a great vase to be replaced at some future time, we hope, by a single-jet fountain rising clear from a low basin, like that in the Temple, the only really tasteful fountain in London. Such a jet as this would cost but a trifle, and give a look of sparkling life not now to be found in the lower portion of the gardens. As yet, the arcade to the south, that abutting on the International Exhibition building, is unglazed; this will be surmounted by the dining-rooms belonging to the Exhibition,—a site affording a view over the whole grounds of the Horticultural Society. New beds and rich turf have been laid throughout the gardens; the beauty of the grass, with its wonderfully deep verdure, is deliciously refreshing to the eye. As well as the season will allow, and far beyond expectation, the beds themselves bloom with lovely hues, harmoniously graded. The embroidery beds rather disappoint our expectations of their success in the way of colour, although it is more than probable that a certain ashy lowness of tint they exhibit may be but the effect of contrast with the intensely warm depth of the verdure on the plats and the glacies. When winter shall have reduced this, and the embroidery beds are seen in the position for which they have been designed, no doubt they will do justice to the expectations formed on account of their construction, novelty and purpose.

Against the northern angles of these triangular beds, and at the point of intersection of the central cross-walk with the central promenade, vases are placed, which are singularly poor in design, and totally different in merit from those which appear on the upper terraces. At the east end of the central cross-walk two of the statues of Victory, by Rauch, appear. These are probably the artist's finest works, and, indeed, are amongst the most admirable of modern sculptures. Placed as they are in these gardens, their effect is surprisingly beautiful. They have been presented to the Horticultural Society by the Prince Consort, and were expressly cast in bronze, by permission of the King of Prussia, from the models made for him by the

famous sculptor. The west end of the same walk will be, we believe, adorned with similar statues, also the gift of Prince Albert, of Victory, of diverse design, however. The bridges traversing the canals on either side of the gardens have, of course, been completed some months since. The upper portion of the eastern arcade, designed by Mr. S. Smirke, based upon examples of Milanese *quattro-cento* brick work, remains much as it did. The costly process of carving the stone caps of the piers in this arcade has ceased, the single example executed being so exceedingly tame as to be artistically useless and of no characteristic value.

The northern arcade, whose curving horns inclose the upper portion of the gardens, has been carried out very successfully, upon the design of Mr. S. Smirke, after the arcade of the Villa Albani at Rome. On the west side, an experimental frieze has been introduced above one of the arches, with very questionable advantage, we think, because the design is tame and rather vulgar, and the colour coarse. In far better taste are the spandrels below this, where a similar experiment has been made; that to the north, showing boys amongst foliage, is excellent. The sides of the great central cascade tank have been constructed, as well as the basins above it, over which, and beneath the pedestal of the sculptured Memorial of the Great Exhibition of 1851, the water will pour in a grand torrent. The pedestal in question is also complete; it is four-square, having in each of its faces a basin and bold jet of water. The Memorial it is to sustain consists of statues of each quarter of the globe, surrounding one of Her Majesty. The band-houses on the upper terraces are progressing rapidly, and display much elegance of design. These are the work of Capt. Fowke, as also are the Council Chamber, the lower east and south arcades, and the conservatory. The last is truly a charming place, lofty, graceful and bold; its interior is by far the most beautiful of the like in this country. This work may be said to be now complete. It has been already described in the *Athenæum*: since when the introduction of the plants has given expression and colour to it. We regret to notice that zinc roofs are being placed on the band-house, believing, as we do, that copper, the colour of whose oxidated surface is so very lovely, would be preferable. The zinc looks dull, heavy and cold, and will get blackish.

MR. DU CHAILLU AND HIS ADVENTURE WITH A GORILLA.

Walton Hall, October 14, 1861.

IN my history of the monkey family (see 3rd volume of 'Essays,' Longman) I have shown that these interesting animals are inhabitants of the trees, and not of the ground. I have maintained that in trees alone they find subsistence. In trees they wander perfectly secure; and in trees they take their ordinary rest.

Let me remark here (notwithstanding what anatomists may teach to the contrary), that the Gorilla and every other ape have received their long and brawny forelegs, not for offensive or defensive measures, but solely, like the sloth, to enable them to pass from branch to branch with a rapidity like unto that of an arrow from the hunter's bow,—their hinder legs acting as mere props in the transit. Anatomists ought to know that the Gorilla, being an ape, has *non-retractile claws*; so that it never attacks its foe, or defends itself, with the forefeet, but invariably with the mouth. Wherefore, I condemn unhesitatingly Mr. Du Chaillu's description of a Gorilla giving the negro a "tremendous blow with its immense open paw."

Long ago, Buffon pronounced the sloth to be a "bungled composition of Nature," and his followers held the same opinion up to the early part of the present century, when, in the year 1812, I went in search of the sloth through the wilds of Guiana. There, after numberless experiments, I clearly saw that, on the ground, it appeared certainly a "bungled composition," but that, in the trees, its real contour and its activity were surprisingly attractive. But to the Gorilla.—Mr. Du Chaillu informs us that the Gorilla met its adversary face to face, and "used its arms, as weapons of defence, just as a man or prize-fighter would." Will Mr.

Du Chaillu inform us what became of the "huge superimpendent" body of the Gorilla, when its slender and tottering legs were deprived of the aid which they received from the long arms, before it had put itself in the attitude of "a man or of a prize-fighter"? "Its short and slender legs are not able firmly to sustain the vast body," says Mr. Du Chaillu. Again, the "long arms are used in a clumsy way to balance the body and keep up the ill-sustained equilibrium." An honest answer to these queries would be "*Procumbit humi bos*"—the beast must naturally be floored.

CHARLES WATERTON.

NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF PERSPECTIVE. (No. II.)

October 16, 1861.

A few words on the principle of Perspective may give me more readers. When, keeping the eye steadily at one point before a glass plate, we note how the distant objects beyond appear to be thrown upon the glass, it will be obvious that any given length of line cuts a smaller figure on the glass the further off it is removed. If two parallel lines be drawn side by side, directly away from the picture, say always three feet apart, and if a three-foot line travel between the two, the appearance of this three-foot line will become less and less, until it is not distinguishable from a point: that is, the pictures of the parallels will appear to meet. In strict geometry, the three-foot line must recede *ad infinitum* before it becomes only a point on the picture. If other lines be drawn parallel to those already supposed, their representations on the picture will also converge towards the point of meeting already noticed. And this point is the one directly opposite to the eye: it is called the *vanishing point* of all lines which go directly away from the picture, or are perpendicular to the picture. The unpractised reader must endeavour to remember that the plate of glass which I have called the picture is not a small piece in a frame, but extends upwards and downwards and sideways without end. We thus get the one vanishing point of Agatharchus, which might take the name of its founder, for it was the head of a good system. It is often called the *point of sight*, a phrase which more properly belongs to the position of the eye: the *centre* of the picture is, I think, the best of its names, if *agatharch* will not do. Some distinction is wanted, for, since Brook Taylor, *every* line in the picture has its centre. Every other set of parallels has also its vanishing point, except only when the lines are parallel to the picture as well as to one another. And the rule for determining vanishing points is as follows:—Draw a line through the eye-point parallel to any system of parallel lines, and the point in which this line cuts the picture is the vanishing point required. Parallel lines which are parallel to the picture are represented by parallels on the picture. Next after the point of sight in importance, are what are called the *points of distance*, distant from the point of sight on one side and the other by as much as the distance of the eye from the picture: these are the vanishing points of all lines halfway between perpendicular and parallel to the picture.

Agatharchus started a vanishing point: but the proverb *Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte* was not verified. We must come to the beginning of the sixteenth century before we can prove the publication of a second vanishing point. Our materials for the fifteenth century are very imperfect. We are told of Squarcione, who had hundreds of pupils, and taught—we are not told what, except that it was *Perspective*. We hear of Pietro della Francesca, commonly called—even by Italians—Pietro di Borgo, because he was *de Burgo Sancti Sepulchri*: his pupil, Lucas Pacioli, of whom more presently, was Di Borgo for the same reason. It is stated that this Pietro wrote three books on Perspective: but the work is lost. Tiraboschi says that he was well versed in Euclid, and especially in the regular solids, of which Pacioli stole his *writings* and published them as his own. I find that Tiraboschi has here got hold by the wrong end of a story told by Egnazio Danti, in his commentary on Vignola. Danti says that Peter di Borgo, Da Vinci, and others whom he names, drew the regular solids in

perspective, and that Lucas di Borgo (Pacioli) published these drawings as his own. This means, for our comfort, that there were careless people among our predecessors as well as among ourselves: for if Danti had looked at the preface of the book which has the drawings, he would have found that Pacioli announces them as the work of his friend Leonardo da Vinci. There is some hope of recovering the writings of Della Francesca. Vasari states that they were at Urbino: Prof. Veratti of Modena (*Matem. Ital.* Modena, 1860) says they were lodged in the Vatican library; I have been told of a copy in the library of Paris. Veratti adds, that their author died about 1482; and that he was a painter until he grew blind, when he took to geometry and perspective. Such is the sort of information which is current about Perspective in Italy in the fifteenth century, where practice was making good progress. Any amount of enlargement of means may have been made by one or another without publication; but there is strong negative presumption deducible in the following way.

First, that little encyclopædia of many editions, by Reisch, which is called the 'Margarita Philosophica,' though quite ready, as we shall see, to grasp at the means of diffusing information on the subject, has nothing at all on Perspective up to about 1508. Secondly, the two great mathematician-painters, Leonardo da Vinci (died 1519) and Albert Dürer (died 1528) cannot be proved to have had any perspective of more than one vanishing point.

Da Vinci was, by universal consent, a great master of perspective. But the production of very finished specimens of graphical art was the possibility of his time as much as of any other. The first-class draughtsman managed, in one way or another, to do all that could be done: the difference between one period and another lies in the facility of the mode of doing it. Da Vinci wrote on Perspective: the collection of fragments which goes by the name of his work 'Della Pittura' contains many references to his work on our subject; of which it is conjectured that manuscripts are still in existence. Venturi says that Cellini, by his own account, had a manuscript in his possession, and lent it to Serlio, presently mentioned, who published as much of it as he could understand. This statement is void by indefiniteness. Moreover Danti, above mentioned, makes Serlio steal from Peruzzi of Sienna, whom he makes to take his methods fairly from Pietro di Borgo. That this Serlio was a thief is repeated by a score; everything is settled except whether he robbed Peruzzi or Da Vinci. In 'The School for Scandal' Sir Peter walks in, a sound man, at the very moment when the whole difficulty is reduced to whether he had just been wounded by sword or by pistol: and further examination may possibly give a similar ending in the present case. Some make him rob both, for safety. At the very time of writing I chance to light upon one instance of the growth of a story. Bayle has it that Budeus stole three hours for study on his wedding-day; Dibdin has got it up to his complaining that he could not get more than six. What I have to do with the accusation is to remark that these and various other charges of appropriation show that there was a strong—and most likely a just—impression of the existence of a great deal of unpublished knowledge.

I believe that there is not in existence any proof of Da Vinci's skill over and above what he showed in his paintings and remaining drawings, except the geometrical plates which he drew for the 'Divina Proportione' of his friend Lucas Pacioli, published in 1509. These are fifty-nine perspective drawings of solids, both *solida* and *vacua*; the second term means drawn with solid bar-edges instead of closed faces. Throughout the sixteenth century it seems to have been considered a triumph of art to represent complicated solids, with a pyramid on each face. Thus Da Vinci gives an icosahedron, a figure inclosed by twenty triangles, in which each triangle is then made the base of an outlying pyramid: and he gives a number of prickly polyhedrons of this kind. Nothing harder could well be proposed to be accurately represented;

especially when the solid was to be formed of bar-edges, so that the back is partially visible through the front. Barbaro, to whom we shall come, also delights in this kind of exhibition, which shows how much beyond their neighbours the Italians carried actual performance. I further notice that the word *perspective* does not yet appear in its modern sense: when Pacioli mentions Da Vinci's plates, he says that his purpose in publishing them is "quod optices instructionem reddere possent." *Optics*, then, is his technical word for what we call perspective. *Scenography* was a common name; it is derived from the first book of Vitruvius, who describes it as "frontis et laterum abscedentium adumbratio, ad circinque centrum omnium linearum responsus." The word *adumbratio* also became common enough, in the sense of a perspective drawing: this is a word attributed to Samuel Johnson, who always got credit for invention when, as not seldom happened, he produced something out of the limbo of oblivion.

While examining the 'Divina Proportione,' I thought I collected some evidence as to the date of death of its author, which date has never been given; an omission rather disrespectful to the first printed writer on algebra. Libri says that he never found Pacioli spoken of as living after 1509, the very date of the work. All copies, it is known, want the plate containing the letter Z, in the collection presently mentioned. And whereas there ought, according to the printed text of the work, to be sixty-one plates of geometrical solids, no copy is mentioned which has more than fifty-nine; and, which is more to the purpose, the plate following LVIII, being that which the table of contents shows to be LIX, is numbered LXI, as if the engraver had known there should be 61 plates, and had put that number on the last which came into his hands. This seems to point to a suspicion that the author died just while the work was being completed. The other books of Pacioli are beautifully finished in all that relates to printing. Now when an author completes the typography of two great works in the best style, and shows deficiency only at the very end of a third, after which he is never heard of again, justice to his memory—for he really must be dead by this time—seems to demand that his winding-sheet shall be held and taken to be the first leaf on which carelessness is made manifest.

Further still, the title-leaf, the last printed, has a curious circumstance about it. To say nothing of the second side—or *verso*—not having been well locked up, as the printers say, a thing unseen in the work, it contains a *sonetto del auctore*, in company with verses by another person in the usual way. Now it was very uncommon for an author to contribute his own verses to a part of the work sacred to the eulogies of his friends; besides which, Pacioli was not likely to make himself nothing but *auctore*. We do not catch him, like Fergus Mac Ivor, without his tail. Three times in this very work, before the reader gets near the divine proportion—which, by the way, is Euclid's extreme and mean ratio—does this same *auctore* set himself forth as "Frater Lucas Pacioli ex Burgo Sancti Sepulchri, Ordinis Minorum, et Sacre Theologie Professor." Both the sonnet and its heading are strongly indicative of the superintendence having changed hands. *Auctore*, indeed! And the sonnet itself, when examined, turns out to be an indifferent translation into Italian of the Latin verses of a friend, which are given on the opposite part of the page. This completes a reasonable proof. It is quite incredible that Pacioli should have printed as a sonnet of his own a translation of verses which stand before the eye of the reader as from another person. But if, after his death and the delay consequent upon it, some incompetent executor had happened to find, with the Latin, an attempt at Italian translation with which the author—or some one else, it may be—had amused himself, all that is seen is likely enough to have been the consequence.

We now come to Albert Dürer, celebrated not only for his perspective, but for the effect of his shading. Erasmus, in his dialogue on pronunciation, says:—

"At Apelles coloribus licet paucioribus minusque

ambitiosis, tamen coloribus adjuvabatur. Durerus quamquam et alias admirandus, in monochromatis, hoc est, nigris lineis, quid non exprimat? umbras, lumen, splendorem, eminentias, depressiones. * * Hæc fortissimè illis itaque nigris sic ponit ob oculos, ut al colorum illius, injudam facies operi."

There are abundant specimens of this power of drawing in the British Museum. There is a vignette of cows and sheep in the work I presently name, which seems intended to contrast with the necessary stiffness of the geometrical designs.

It is asserted again and again that Albert Dürer wrote on Perspective, and that his work was published. The cataloguers, as Lipenius, Watt, &c. mention a work with perspective in the title; but I have never found any other trace of it. Other writers—especially the Jesuit, a very good authority,—allude to the *Institutiones Geometricæ* as the work in question, and this seems to be the only pretext; perhaps the work of one *Ulrecht*, published after 1600, helped the confusion. The other works of Dürer can hardly be in question.

Dürer wrote his works in German: the Latin editions were given after his death. I do not know the German date of these *Institutiones*: Latin editions were published in 1532, 1535, 1606; the last of which I use. To say there is nothing about perspective in this work would not be true. There are fourteen folio pages on the construction of the shadow of a cube, in which only one vanishing point is used. There are also descriptions of two machines for explaining perspective, which have often been mentioned with high praise as actual drawing contrivances: an artist would find some difficulty with either, for anything beyond lecture-room illustration. The first is a glass plate, with a stick in front, at the top of which the eye is to be placed. The artist then paints with a brush upon the glass, if the gentleman who is sitting for his portrait, with the glass between the artist and himself, should hold himself quite steady while he is being painted out of the artist's sight feature by feature: should he be restless, he will get as many noses as in a multiplying glass. In the other machine the picture works in hinges about one side of the frame. The picture being turned aside, an accomplice adjusts a thread, which acts a ray of light, to the point to be laid down: the other end of this thread has a weight by which it hangs down, passing over a hook or pulley at the eye-point. The artist, with another thread, manages to hit the point at which the ray-thread passes through what is to be the plane of the picture. This being done, the ray is dismissed, the picture turned back into its place, and the point laid down. This contrivance got a name: it was Dürer's *portula optica*. These ingenious illustrations have been made ridiculous by those who have gravely treated them as executive instruments. The fame of Albert Dürer in perspective must rest on his pictures and his drawings.

At the same time, the disposition to exalt such mechanical contrivances as those above described—not to speak of others by Egnaio Danti, Marolois, Scheiner, Schott, &c.—into instruments of art shows a very low state of working power, such as may well be imagined to have existed in the great bulk of draughtsmen, who had not much resource of thought to eke out their single vanishing point. And I may add that the brightness which has been reflected upon the period from the fame of Dürer and Da Vinci is a kind of false light, very common in the history of science, in which the carriage is frequently painted abreast of the horses, and the statistics of the crops are referred to the seed-time.

Both Dürer and Da Vinci give their notions as to the proper forms of printed letters, and their relations to a standard square in which they are drawn. These designs have made both the 'Divina Proportione' and the 'Institutiones Geometricæ' objects of interest to the curious in typography, especially the first, which is regarded by auctioneers and collectors rather as a typographical than as a mathematical work, as appears by the descriptions which are given of it and the prices which it commands.

It thus appears that we cannot obtain any proof that a second vanishing point was brought into the picture before the beginning of the sixteenth

century; though two highly cultivated geometers, who were also first-class artists, had turned their energies upon the subject.

Further, I have much reason to doubt whether any book on Perspective was printed before the year 1505. This much I am prepared to say, that it is incumbent on any affirmant that he should state where the book is to be seen. Up to the date just mentioned, *perspectiva* means no more than optics—or rather no less—in every case in which my access to books enables me to identify the meaning. In many cases this meaning almost speaks for itself, by comparison with the rest of the title of the work. The scientific reader may find a body of statements about books in Murhard's 'Litt. der Mathem. Wissensch.,' vol. v. p. 191, and in Kästner's 'Gesch. der Mathem.,' vol. ii. pp. 1-34. I give him the longest I know of. But he will find nothing, or next to nothing, about the distinctions of method between one book and another, and an unending confusion of details. Having seen a reference to Fludd's 'Utriusque Cosmi Historia' on the history of this subject, I turned to the page cited and found nothing about it. But on turning over the leaves I was struck by a diagram consisting of a perfectly black square of about five inches by five, with "et sic ad infinitum," printed along each side. This was the heading of a chapter "De vacuo et tenebris." I can hardly suppose that this was the reference intended; but certainly, of all the pages I examined, it looked most like the history of Perspective as I usually find it elsewhere.

A. DE MORGAN.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Vienna, October 9, 1861.

THE streets of Vienna are now exhibiting a rather picturesque appearance, in consequence of the various national costumes which the representatives of the heterogeneous masses composing Austria have thought it advisable to assume, and walk about in, like so many living protests against the unity of the empire. The decomposing elements peep out where least expected, and their immediate effect upon literature, art and sciences is rather serious. In Hungary and Bohemia several periodicals and Transactions of Societies hitherto published in the German language have been suspended, without their place being occupied by others written in pure Hungarian or Bohemian. At Prague there is also a movement on foot in favour of establishing a national theatre, in which the Bohemian language will be used, and the entire expenses of which will be borne by the State. The Viennese are rather low-spirited about all these and other decentralizing tendencies, and endeavour to derive consolation from the numerous new buildings now rising between the former suburbs and the old city wall, regarding them as a proof of increasing faith in the stability of the empire. But they forget that Vienna has been so overcrowded that, probably, the building trade would have flourished quite as much under the old régime, if the obstructions had been removed sooner. And, after all, such additions as these are made to London every year without exciting more than passing attention. None of the new buildings seem to recommend themselves by any other feature than their great height, and by the pity they inspire for those poor creatures who will have to live in the sixth and seventh stories.

Richard Wagner is still here, trying to bring out his 'Tristan'; but Madame Dustmann does not seem to cherish the duty devolving upon her as *prima donna* in this new addition to the music of the future, of which it is said that it soon renders a fair voice a thing of the past. Wagner has made considerable progress in his Trilogy of the 'Nibelungen,' to be performed, if the singers do not break down, on three successive nights. At one of the minor theatres crowded houses are drawn by 'A Voyage around the World,'—to which the late circumnavigation of the Novara has furnished its chief materials. The drop-scene on this occasion is a large map of the world on Mercator's projection, and the scenery, copied from sketches taken on the spot, is justly admired. A virgin forest in New Zealand, in which one of the natives brought home

by Dr. Hochstetter is introduced, must be regarded as a triumph of scenic painting. At the Burg Theatre I witnessed a successful performance of 'Much Ado about Nothing,' in which M. and Madame Gabillion took the leading characters. Negotiations are now on foot about a series of German performances in London during the Great Exhibition in 1862, and several of the best artists are spoken of as secured for that occasion.

Shakspeare literature has lately received several additions. Bodenstedt, of Munich, has finished a version of the Sonnets, which it is thought will be as successful as his 'Songs of Mirza Schafy,' which have gone through nine editions in Germany, and have even found admirers in the rather indifferent English dress in which they were introduced to the British public. The dissertation by which the Sonnets were accompanied will be read with some interest. M. Bodenstedt has seen reason to change the usually received arrangement of the verses; and he endeavours to justify this step by advancing a theory which he conceives to explain the real drift and meaning of those poems. He rejects altogether 'The Key to Shakspeare's Sonnets,' lately published by Barnetorff, and ridicules the notion, advanced by the latter, that the dedication to "Mr. W. H." means to "Mr. William Himself."

German newspapers have derived considerable merriment from the so-called 'Livre des Sauvages,' supposed to be a 'Manuscript pictographique Américain,' and published at Paris by order of the French Government. It consists of 228 plates, representing fac-similes of a supposed history of an American tribe of Indians, to which the Abbé Em. Domenech has written a learned introduction and explanation. It now turns out to be nothing more or less than a copy-book of a German boy who lived somewhere in the backwoods of America, and who here made his first attempts at drawing and writing. It took some time before the French could be persuaded of this fact; and since they have been undeceived, they are making every effort to call in and buy up the copies, in consequence of which the price of this literary curiosity has rather increased than decreased. Dr. Petzholdt's pamphlet, 'Das Buch der Wilden,' in which specimens of the original are given, has tended much to confirm the idea previously entertained about the real nature of this French publication. People could not imagine that a person of such limited knowledge of languages as Abbé Domenech has shown himself to be, should have had the assurance to come before the public as an illustrator of American picture-writing. The boy-author has merely attempted to draw the most common objects, and to render their being mistaken impossible, he has, in most instances, written their names underneath. Judging from the introduction of certain figures, he must either have lived amongst Roman Catholics or been one himself; whilst the gross obscenities by which his book is disgraced show him to be a child of unusually corrupted mind. Under such circumstances, we will rejoice in a figure representing a child receiving a sound castigation from the hands of a person with something like two horns on his head. Let us hope that this old gentleman may be no one worse than the boy's father conferring upon the author the punishment he so richly deserves.

B. S.

* * It is due to the Abbé Domenech to state that he has advertised his intention of publishing a letter which will prove, he says, the authenticity of the manuscript of the work above alluded to. The publication is delayed, in consequence of the time required for the engraving of the plates, "analogous," the Abbé writes, "to those in the 'Livre des Sauvages.'"

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE literary executors of the late Lady Morgan have arranged, conformably with the wishes of the deceased lady, that Miss Jewsbury shall prepare her letters and journals for the press. About a volume of Autobiography exists in the composition of Lady Morgan, ready for the printer. There are also journals and note-books, copiously kept, for many years subsequent to the period at which

the regular composition breaks off. The letters are extremely numerous, and comprise a cycle of secret history. Among Lady Morgan's most intimate friends were Lady Caroline Lamb and Madame Patterson-Bonaparte,—and the correspondence of these celebrated beauties is said to be in the highest degree piquant and attractive.

Lord Auckland, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, is preparing for the public a second selection from the Eden Papers.

Mr. John Hullah is preparing for publication 'The History of Modern Music.'

The new works in preparation by Messrs. Parker, Son & Bourn include—'A Historical Survey of the Astronomy of the Ancients,' by Sir G. C. Lewis,—'Christian Names: their History and Derivation,' by the Author of 'The Hair of Redclyffe,'—'On the Study of Character, including an Estimate of Phrenology,' by Alexander Bain,—the Second Volume of 'The Greek Testament,' by W. Webster, M.A., and W. F. Wilkinson, M.A.,—and 'Town and Country Sermons,' by the Rev. Charles Kingsley.

Messrs. Blackwood & Son announce a 'History of the Greek Revolution,' by George Finlay,—'Norman Sinclair,' by Prof. W. E. Aytoun,—'The Christian Life,' by Dean Ramsay,—and 'Notes on Italian Industry,' by a Levantine Commissioner.

Mr. George Grubb has in the press a large work on the 'Ecclesiastical History of Scotland from the Introduction of Christianity to the Present Time.' This work will be published by Messrs. Edmonston & Douglas.

Dr. Steere's edition of Bishop Butler's works, will contain some as yet unprinted matter. Bell & Daldy, the publishers, also announce for immediate appearance, the 'Complete Works of Spenser, with Life, Notes and Glossary,' edited by J. P. Collier.

Messrs. Tinsley Brothers announce for December a reprint of Mr. Sala's story, 'The Seven Sons of Mammon,'—also, 'The Self-Divorced; or, the School for Wives,' by Capt. Curling.

New Place, Stratford-on-Avon, is for peremptory sale, on the 25th inst., Friday next. The bill announcing the sale is a curiosity, for it contains no declaration that within New Place are comprised the gardens of Shakspeare, the Holy Land of English literature. There is no sentiment about the advertiser, and there is no time for any on the part of the public, if they would rescue the old home of the honeysuckle and the eglantine, and a locality rich in sacred memories of the Poet, from profanation, nay, from obliteration. If the moneyed and right-minded public do not interfere, and purchase the ground in order to preserve it, the gardens will disappear. Remember, that here Shakspeare lived for a score of years, the last twenty of his life, and here died. Some 1,500*l.* it is calculated might purchase it all. If individuals are unprepared, however willing, to come forward, can Government do nothing? Fifty F.S.A.'s might meet in the Athenæum Club Library and do it all at once, at 30*l.* a-piece; about the compounding fee which purchases enrolment, after election to membership in the Society of Antiquaries. The Garrick Club, we hope, will be fired with jealousy at such an idea, and step in and secure the shrine now in such imminent peril. It would seem to be their peculiar and appropriate privilege, and they might do themselves this great honour at a less cost than it would be civil perhaps to name to such well-to-do people, whose reverence for Shakspeare is not to be doubted. But the decision must be speedily made; yet is there no lack of time, whereby to excuse any man who may afterwards regret his lukewarmness of action. Meanwhile, our readers may not be unwilling to know how the spot is described where the Poet lived so long and died in such honour. Thus runs the description, by direction of the mortgagor:—"The house and premises are situate in Chapel Street, in the borough of Stratford-upon-Avon, with a frontage of 84 feet in Chapel Street, and 214 feet in Chapel Lane, and consist of dining and drawing rooms, entrance hall, surgeries, seven bed-rooms, three dressing-rooms, bath-room, kitchens, good cellars and all necessary out-offices,

with extensive pleasure and kitchen gardens, aviary, coach-house, three-stall stable, piggeries, &c. The above forms a convenient and highly-desirable residence for a private family, or a professional gentleman, and also presents an unusual opportunity for capitalists, builders and others, on account of its extensive frontage in the centre of the town." Fancy capitalists and builders coming on the spot where Shakespeare walked, and thought, and talked, and smiled, and suffered, and passed away among his friends and flowers!

The public generally, and the engineering profession especially, will regret to hear that the name of Sir William Cubitt is in the obituary of this week. He has died after an illness which, for some years, had rendered him incapable of following his profession. Sir William was of a different family from that of the late Thomas Cubitt, but, like the latter gentleman, he had the merit of making his way from "nothing," to honour, eminence and fortune. Thomas Cubitt began life as a carpenter,—William Cubitt, as a joiner. At the age of 22, he attracted notice by his invention of the self-regulating sails for windmills. He soon became known as a general engineer, and we may say *felt* too, for in 1825 he invented the Treadmill; whereby, as an early practitioner upon it remarked, if he could not add a cubit to his height he could to his cursing. This "Cubit measure," as the sentences were called, of so many months at the mill, terrified all the thieves in London, and they have never taken to it kindly. The chief of his other works were the enabling sea-going vessels to be navigated from Lowestoft to Norwich, and the construction of the South-Eastern Railway, to clear a road for which the great South Downs cliff was blown up, he personally superintending the undertaking. It was his experience that was employed to watch the erection of the Great National Exhibition, the iron and crystal building of 1851, and so provide for its security. For his exertions he received the honour of knighthood, and has now passed away, in his 76th year, the pride of his native Norfolk village of Dilham, and leaving another great name on the roll of men whom the world honour heartily,—the architects of their own fortunes, the real founders of their family.

The local newspapers announce the death of "Mr. Charles Crocker, the Chichester poet." Chichester can boast of its poets of some celebrity, Collins amongst others; yet Charles Crocker is not undeserving a few words of honourable record and remembrance. Many years since we noticed his little volume as evidence of an appreciative and sympathizing taste in one of the humbler classes; for Crocker was at that time a working shoemaker, and a working shoemaker he continued, until his virtuous life had won for him the respect of his fellow-citizens, and he was appointed sexton, and subsequently verger, of the Cathedral. A humble office this, yet it sufficed for his ambition, and to make more generally known his gentle manners and general intelligence. It speaks well for Chichester that Charles Crocker, "the verger," was followed to the grave by Dr. Hook, the Dean, by many of the canons, by the Precentor, the clergy, Mr. Freeland, M.P. for Chichester, the Mayor, and by many of the aldermen, and other more distinguished gentlemen of the locality, and that at the Cathedral a funeral anthem was performed as a mark of respect.

The annual Exhibition of the Works of Modern Artists opened at Manchester last week. The Reporter of the *Examiner* and *Times* has much to say on the subject, and appears to have felt himself in a locality to which he had not been accustomed, remarking on his entry, "for the first time within our recollection we found a crimson floor-cloth"; and he notes it down as a thing "pleasant to the eye." He compliments the hanging committee on their painstaking and good taste, but is perplexed by the picture of a bird's-nest hung upside down, and exhibiting something antagonistic to the law of gravity in the undisturbed position of the eggs. This critic describes Mr. O'Neill's 'Leaving the Docks' as "an interesting crowd of well-drawn figures," while another critic,

in the *Courier*, confines himself to remarking that "it is priced 735*l*. The figures represent its fame,"—we should say the figures were rather "over-drawn." Both papers speak highly of 'Lord Ullin's Daughter,' by J. Lamont Brodie.

There is as yet a subject which has been strangely neglected by historians, namely, a complete account of the "Scottish Guard in France;" next to it, in interest, would be a narrative of the "French in Scotland." Traces of the time when royal marriages produced political alliances, and interchanges of armed aid, and other mediæval courtesies between the two countries, are still numerous in French names and French phrases to be found in Scotland. The subjects we have alluded to have been selected by one writer, M. Michel, who is engaged on a work to be entitled, 'The Scots in France and the French in Scotland.'

M. Victor Hugo is said by the French journals to have sold the MS. of a new work, 'Les Misérables,' for the sum of 400,000 francs.

The Railway Passengers' Assurance Company claim to have the honour of giving 600*l*. for the last page but one of the advertising wrapper of the two shilling Catalogues of the Exhibition of 1862. By an error, the Accidental Death Assurance Company was named last week instead of the above.

Down Cathedral, Ireland, whose foundation dates from the twelfth century, and which ranks among the best examples of Irish Ecclesiastical architecture, is about to undergo restoration, if (that "potent if") the funds can be raised. The admirers of Jeremy Taylor, the honoured Bishop of this diocese, will rejoice to hear of the opportunity now afforded them, for, says the *Dublin Evening Mail*, some memorial of that ornament of the see of Down is intended amongst the improvements of the cathedral of the diocese over which he presided. Jeremy Taylor, it will be remembered, erected the tower on the Cathedral of Downmore, and his thrifty wife contributed the plate. These are good examples to be followed.

"Bowling," as a pastime followed by the pit-men, has not gone out in the North of England. "Rarely a Saturday passes," we are told by a Correspondent (Mr. W. H. Smith), from the chief town in Northumberland, "without one or more matches or handicaps being contested on the Town Moor, at Newcastle, sometimes for large stakes." The same Correspondent, speaking of local customs, adds, that "it is a very common practice in the North, both with the mining and agricultural populations, to place, in oral discourse, the christian and surname of the wife before the merely christian name of the husband;—more especially where the wife takes a very active part in their joint business, or when it conduces to greater euphony."

There is a notice by Mr. Braouezec of the people of the Gaboon and its affluents, and of the river Ogouwai, in the *Bulletin de la Société Géographique* for June. To the highest peak of the Crystal Mountains the French officers assign a measurement of 1,400 metres, or under 5,000 feet, but they speak of a mountain country behind, and indicate that an American missionary is the person who knows most about it. It is singular that the French Lieutenant, writing of his researches in 1858-9, makes no mention of Du Chaillu nor of his discoveries between 1857 and 1859, though he refers to Mr. Best, an American missionary, as having visited the Crystal Mountains and the country of the Faons.

Doré's edition of Dante's 'Inferno' was advertised for publication in July last, the price 5*l*. In the present month it has been advertised for 4*l*., namely 100 francs, a reduction of 20 per cent. A Correspondent, who purchased a copy early, complains of this proceeding on the part of the publishers, Messrs. Hachette, of Paris, with whom, indeed, he has so successfully remonstrated as to obtain from them an intimation that they have altered their arrangements, and an offer to return him "three shillings," which he describes as "rather evading than properly meeting his claim." Such a course is very likely to deter rather than invite

purchasers, who will naturally be looking out for "further reductions" before they go into the market. Nevertheless, the original buyers have no "claim" against the publishers, whose offer of "three shillings" is the instalment of a confession that they had made a mistake, which they rectify, perhaps, "on account."

The Italian general Cialdini will take his place among literary soldiers, as well as among other heroes. His despatches and his letters to municipal chiefs are remarkable for their spirit and originality. They say what the writer means, and they mean what he says,—two distinct matters. Their satirical turn indicates a quality which belonged to the writer from early youth. When Cialdini was studying mathematics under the Jesuits at Reggio, he was expelled for making an algebraic equation, wherein an ass was placed as being equal to a Jesuit. His expulsion justified the correctness of the equation.

Mr. C. D. Conway, who states that he was with the British Brigade under Garibaldi "during the entire period of its existence," waiting an opportunity to refute fully the statements made in a work which we recently noticed, 'The Track of the Garibaldians through Italy and Sicily,' begs, through our columns, to "warn the British public" against giving credence to what is there advanced disparagingly against the Legion.

Our Spanish Correspondent says:—"A slip of the pen in my first letter from Spain [*Athen.* No. 1769] must be corrected, as it may mislead tourists. I spoke of Pamplona as now only four-and-twenty hours distant from Madrid. This is wrong. Pamplona is a few hours distant (by rail) from Tudela, and thence to Madrid, by Hadraque (where one joins the rail again), the run is of four-and-twenty hours. Every half-year, however, will lessen the time. C."

The French papers announce the recent erection at Lyons of a statue commemorating Jaquard of the loom, to whose ingenuity the silk-weaving town is so largely indebted.—In the same columns a tributary project of a totally different humour is announced. There is a talk at Missolonghi, says the *Patrie*, of erecting there (with Greek money!) a monument to Lord Byron. This, we fancy, may be merely an air-castle.

The City of Dordrecht, in its capacity of being the birthplace of Ary Scheffer, intends to erect a statue to the artist. A grand *fête* will be celebrated on the occasion, for which the poet, Mynheer van den Bergh, at the Hague, has been invited to write a Cantata.

SCIENCE

Routledge's Illustrated Natural History. Birds.
By the Rev. J. G. Wood. (Routledge & Co.)

THE flight of time has brought Mr. Wood and his artists to the flight of birds; and, between them, these gentlemen have produced a handsome and readable volume. In the text Mr. Wood has not indeed taken wing like his subjects; but though he does not write winged words about winged creatures, he does sensibly handle that plume with which some one of the winged creatures has supplied him.

Although in such a book as the present, where the text-writer is restricted to a certain number of pages and a fixed number of Parts, one ought not to expect too much; yet we may remark, that the readiest method of rendering such a branch of Natural History as Ornithology extensively popular, would be to abound more in anecdote and history, and to be sparing of descriptions and the notation of mere generic and specific distinctions. Young people and the class of general readers for whom this publication is chiefly designed, are easily attracted by stories and traits of animal character, while they are provokingly indifferent to a bird's proper place in classification, and its special rank and scientific position, and also

to such information as how many eggs it lays, and what are the spottings and colourings of the eggs of each bird. A man who has a passion for this science, and who, like Audubon or Wilson, will traverse wildernesses and forests and endure all kinds of hardships for the sake of acquiring new birds and acquainting himself with their habits and haunts, can throw a powerful charm round even his technical details by narrating the events of his own history in connexion with the objects of his pursuit. A man also of mere descriptive power, like Michelet, and who has never been out of his house after birds, or beyond a museum, will do much to make Ornithology widely attractive. Michelet's book, 'L'Oiseau,' is remarkable as an illustration of what a rich fancy can make of a few common facts and observations about birds. An equally rich fancy, combined with a far larger acquaintance with the science, might produce a very acceptable bird-book.

We do not mean that birds should be a mere subject for comedy, as Aristophanes made them. This would be easy and amusing enough, and nothing more. But the peculiar instincts and habits of birds might be more fully illustrated, or the existing and scattered illustrations more carefully collected and arranged. Something of this kind has been effected in one or two scientific books, though very partially; but every decade of years brings forward new facts and observations, and there is probably much of high interest and instructiveness to be found flitting about, wherever birds fly and patient observers note their flight and their behaviour. Mr. Wood has a sprinkling of such things, which gives us a zest for more.

The following story of a Redbreast, narrated by Mr. Thompson, and cited in the book before us, is not commonly known:—

"At Fort William, the seat of a relation, the following circumstance occurred. In a pantry, the window of which was left open during the day, one of these birds constructed its nest early in the summer. The place selected was the corner of a moderately high shelf, among pickle-bottles, which being four-sided gave the nest the singular appearance of a perfect square. It was made of green moss, and lined with a little black hair; on the one side which was exposed to view, and that only, were dead beech-leaves. When any article near the nest was sought for by the housekeeper, the bird instead of flying out of the window, as might have been expected, alighted on the floor, and waited there patiently until the cause of the disturbance was over, when it immediately returned to its nest. Five eggs were laid, which, after having been incubated without success for the long period of about five weeks, were forsaken. The room above this pantry was occupied as a bird-stuffing apartment; after the redbreast had deserted the lower story a bird of this species—doubtless the same individual—visited it daily, and was as often expelled. My friend, finding its expulsion of no avail, for it continued to return, had recourse to a novel and rather comical expedient. Having a short time before received a collection of stuffed Asiatic quadrupeds, he selected the most fierce-looking carnivora, and placed them at the open window, which they nearly filled up, hoping that their formidable aspect might deter the bird from future ingress. It was not, however, to be so frightened 'from its propriety,' but made its *entrée* as usual. The walls of the room, the tables in it, and nearly the entire floor, were occupied by these stuffed quadrupeds. The perseverance of the Robin was at length rewarded by a free permission to have its own way, when, as if in defiance of the *ruse* that was practised against it, the place chosen for the nest was the head of a shark which hung on the wall (the mouth being gagged may have prevented it being the site); while the tail, &c. of an alligator stuffed, served to screen it from observation. During the operation of forming this nest, the

redbreast did not in the least regard the presence of my friend; but both man and bird worked away within a few feet of each other. On the 1st of June I saw it seated on the eggs, which were five in number; they were all productive and the whole brood in due time escaped in safety."

Another singular anecdote is related of a Black Redstart:—

"A railway carriage had been left for some weeks out of use in the station at Giessen, Hesse Darmstadt, in the month of May, 1852, and when the superintendent came to examine the carriage, he found that a black redstart had built her nest upon the collision spring; he very humanely retained the carriage in its shed until its use was imperatively demanded, and at last attached it to the train which ran to Frankfort-on-the-Maine, a distance of nearly forty miles. It remained at Frankfort for thirty-six hours, and was then brought back to Giessen, and after one or two short journeys, came back again to rest at Giessen, after a period of four days. The young birds were by this time partly fledged, and finding that the parent bird had not deserted her offspring, the superintendent carefully removed the nest to a place of safety, whither the parent soon followed. The young were, in process of time, full fledged and left the nest to shift for themselves. It is evident that one at least of the parent birds must have accompanied the nest in all its journeys, for, putting aside the difficulty which must have been experienced by the parents in watching for every carriage that arrived at Giessen, the nestlings would have perished from hunger during their stay at Frankfort, for everyone who has reared young birds is perfectly aware that they need food every two hours. Moreover, the guard of the train repeatedly saw a red-tailed bird flying about that part of the carriage on which the nest was placed."

Amongst birds familiar to us all, none is more beautiful than the Kingfisher, yet his greediness and gluttony sadly detract from the charms of his brilliant plumage, which, strangely enough, loses all its gorgeousness when viewed against freshly fallen snow. That a bird so mythically poetical as to descend to our time under the old name of Halcyon, and to give even to some portions of our existence the sentimental name of "Halcyon days"—fourteen days of calm weather being fabulously within the power of the halcyon or kingfisher, whilst its nest lay snugly and dryly on the surface of the sea—that such a bird should turn out to be nothing short of a voracious feeder and never-satisfied fisher is a painfully prosaic translation of fable into fact. Mr. Gould has recently settled a long open question respecting the singular materials found where the kingfisher lays its eggs. He watched and experimented upon a kingfisher's building propensity, and ultimately dug up the well-formed nest of fish-bones of the size of a small saucer, and the walls of which were fully half an inch thick. The mass of bones—weighing 700 grains—had been cast up and deposited by the bird and its mate in the short space of twenty-one days, during which eight beautiful eggs, an unusual number, were laid by these fish-feeders. To obtain any approximate idea of the number of fish required to form this mass, the skeleton of a minnow, this bird's usual food, must be carefully weighed. Certainly this is making the most of fish—to live upon their flesh and build with their bones.

Probably some of these bones were the remains of hoarded fish, for the kingfisher when he has caught more than he can eat at once, will carry his fish to a storehouse and hide them there till his appetite returns. In one instance this storehouse was a crevice formed by the roots of a willow tree growing close to the water's edge, and it usually contained one or two fish, although sometimes there were five or six in the crevice, and some of them so large that they were removed and cooked.

The labour with which the bird-fisher had got these on shore was evident from the strong tracks of its feet on the soft mud of the bank.

On some occasions this devourer has met with poetical justice inflicted on him by his prey, though passively, so that he has fallen a victim to his voracity. Mr. Wood narrates the following instance of such a fate:—

"A kingfisher had caught a common bull-head, or miller's thumb, a well-known large-headed fish, and on attempting to swallow it had been baffled by the large head, which refused to pass through the gullet, and accordingly choked the bird. The kingfisher must have been extremely hungry when it attempted to eat so large a morsel, as the fish was evidently of a size that could not possibly have been accommodated in the bird's interior. Several similar examples are known; but one, which is recorded by Mr. Quekett, is of so remarkable a kind, that it is worthy of notice. The bird had caught and actually attempted to swallow a young dabchick, and, as might be supposed, had miserably failed in the attempt. The most complete instance of poetical justice befalling a kingfisher, is one which occurred in Gloucestershire, and was related to me by an eye-witness. The narrator was sitting on the bank of a favourite river and watching the birds, fish, and insects that disport themselves upon and in its waters, when some strange blue object was seen floating down the stream, and splashing the water with great vehemence. On a nearer approach it was seen to be a kingfisher, from whose mouth protruded the tail and part of the body of a fish. The struggles of the choking bird became more and more faint, and had well-nigh ceased, when a pike protruded his broad nose from the water, seized both kingfisher and fish, and disappeared with them into the regions below."

Gluttons are not usually susceptible of the charms of music, yet the kingfisher is, for in a room overlooking a stream which kingfishers frequented, an organ was placed and played on. The performer observed that whenever old solemn strains and ecclesiastical chaunts were played the birds would soon make their appearance at the bottom of the garden, and sit there as if enchanted by the strains. But quick and lively airs appeared to disconcert them, as was discovered after many experiments and much patience in observing.

Sensibility to music would lead us to expect a friendly disposition and a willingness to become familiar with man. That such is the case with the kingfisher is little known; but we shall confirm the fact by an extract from Mr. Wood:—

"The kingfisher, if unmolested, soon learns to be familiar with man, and has no hesitation in carrying on the daily affairs of its life without heeding the near presence of a human observer. I have known a kingfisher to sit upon a projecting stone that overhung a stream running at the foot of a garden, and to permit the owners of the garden to watch its proceedings without exhibiting any alarm. If managed properly, this interesting bird will so far extend its confidence to man as to become partially domesticated, speedily rivalling the robin or the sparrow in the bold familiarity of its manners. One such bird, that was tamed by a friend, owed its domestication to the loss of its parents. Three young kingfishers were seen sitting in a row upon a branch of a tree close to a stream, and drew the attention of their future guardian by their constant wailing after food. Various kinds of food were accordingly procured for the poor desolate birds; but as the right sort of diet was not obtained for some days, two of the young birds died. The third, however, survived, and lived for a considerable time, coming regularly for his food, and receiving it at the hands of his protector, but never venturing into the house. In process of time he met with a mate and founded a family after the usual kingfisher fashion. But he soon discovered that it was easier to supply his family with food by resorting to his kind friends and asking them for fish, than by spending time and trouble in capturing fish for

himself. One of these birds became self-tamed, if such an expression may be used, and was remarkably familiar with the person to whom it owed its self-acknowledged allegiance. The association began as follows:—A young man was fishing in a preserved stream, and had caught, as is sometimes the case, a very little fish instead of the trout which he was endeavouring to capture. He took the insignificant prey off the hook and flung it towards the river, intending to return it to the water. His aim, however, was not a good one, and the fish fell upon the bank instead of reaching the stream, and was immediately pounced upon by a kingfisher that shot unexpectedly through the air. Being rather amused at so bold a proceeding, the angler threw the next little fish on the grass, and had the pleasure of seeing the bird come and seize it as before. By degrees the bird became more and more familiar, until, encouraged by impunity, it would snatch up a fish within a yard of the angler, and after swallowing it or carrying it home, would perch on a neighbouring bough and wait for more. After awhile the angler bethought himself of accompanying each fish with a peculiar cry, and in a very short time the bird understood the call, and would come whenever it was uttered. This strange friendship endured for upwards of three years, but the ultimate fate of the bird I have not been able to discover. It never would take the fish out of the hand, but was in every other way so exceedingly tame that the keepers were utterly astounded, the possibility of taming a wild bird never having entered their dull heads."

These are the kind of narratives which will render a work like the present welcome in many households, and which will not be without interest even for the "heads of families."

In looking through these pages, we cannot but feel that the clever artists deserve a word or two, and in fact their work will be the first to attract the eye of all who may open the pages of this volume. With very few exceptions, they have succeeded in portraying their feathered friends both faithfully and strikingly, and they are entitled to the more credit for such faithfulness when we remember that no one of the birds ever gave the artist a sitting.

Of course birds, like men and women, are more or less easily represented; and thus, while a few of the less presentable birds do not come forth in these woodcuts as they might in a different style of art, there are others, and these form the majority, which are remarkably life-like. Among the rarer birds so delineated we may name the Emeu, the Rhea and the Cassowary.

How far such ornithologists as Mr. Gould and others who have published costly books upon birds will be pleased with the issue of such cheap illustrations as those before us is no affair of ours, but certainly the economical public have every reason to be grateful for so much plain and popular ornithology, so well illustrated, and at so moderate a cost.

FINE ARTS

FLORENCE EXHIBITION.

Florence, October 12, 1861.

ALTHOUGH many Sections of our Italian National Exhibition are still very incomplete, yet its spacious picture-halls are now nearly all open to the public, and form one of the principal points of attraction to the visitors of every class. And in truth a more interesting sight for all who take an interest in the Art-career of the new nation can hardly be found than that presented by the collection of pictures, which fill three great halls on the ground-floor of the Exhibition-palace, and above a dozen smaller rooms on the first story. They come from every part of Italy, and a mere glance over them triumphantly shows the falseness of the too common assertion, that Modern Italy is hopelessly sterile in that artistic power which was among her noblest boasts three centuries ago. The picture-show of our Exhibition is such as no nation

of Europe had need to be ashamed of; and so far from being fruitful in the mere *rechauffés* of foregone style and subject which mark a period of stagnation in Art, it contains a great number of works abounding in fresh and original thought, and admirable both for sentiment and effect, although at times deficient in the careful finish which was the almost sole merit of the last generation of Italy's modern painters. But, in truth, one of the most interesting features of the picture-show at the Exhibition is the juxtaposition of paintings by men of the *ci-devant* or Academic school, such as the late Prof. Bezzuoli, Giorgio Berti and others, and in landscape, Markò and his numerous imitators, with the works of the new men whose names are rising into note, to wit, Celentano, Induno, Morelli, Pagliano, Comino, and many more, together with the transition party of artists partaking of the characteristics of both schools, such as Pollastrini, Ussi, &c., to whose pencils are owing some of the most striking pictures in the collection. It is also very cheering to see the immense progress made of late years in Italy in landscape-painting. The garish conventionalities which were wont to pass for studies from nature here but a few years ago, with their teaboard smoothness, their pompous assemblage of meretricious accessories and unmeaning elaboration of handling, have given place in many cases to mere sketches of scenery severely faithful to nature, and sober, sometimes too sober, in choice of effects. These, however, are the pictures which hold an extreme place in the scale of re-action. Between the two poles, as in the former case, there are many very beautiful works well worthy of notice. Signor Comino of Turin has more than one landscape of rare charm and truthfulness, especially the one marked 'Shepherds on the Mountain,' in which the mighty snow-robed mass of Monte Rosa rises full in front of the spectator, parted from him only by an intervening ravine; on the hither side of which there is an admirable foreground of broken rock-buttresses and herbage, with a train of cattle and sheep, followed by their guardians, just dipping over the edge of the precipice, where a grassy track leads down into the purple haze of the awful rift below. The pale golden glory of the snow, and the uncertain mists floating about the outlines of the mountain-peaks are singularly well given.—Signor Corvini has two excellent landscapes of careful and most difficult study. The one represents a piece of water slightly frozen over, with groups of trees and bushes just powdered by a snow shower; the other is an intricate forest glade, stripped of its foliage and under the same delicate snow-effect as the former. Signor Vertunno, too, a Neapolitan artist, has a powerfully characteristic picture of the desolate Roman Campagna, with its stunted herbage and ruined walls. The landscapes of Signor Valentini belong strictly to the new and sober school, and are considered as among its best specimens. The artists of Northern Italy seem rather to bear away the palm for landscape from their midland and southern brethren, though in truth it must be said that in every branch of the art Naples has her full share of representatives, and that she has far outstepped Tuscany in the race for honours to be won in accordance with the new doctrines of sentiment *versus* finish, or, as one may say, of mind *versus* matter.

The ground-floor halls contain the paintings of greatest calibre and pretension. Ussi's 'Duke of Athens signing his own Sentence of Banishment' is here, a noble picture, of which I gave some account last year in the columns of the *Athenæum*. Here also is Pollastrini's well-known painting of 'The Exiles of Siena,' charming in its sentiment and drawing, but somewhat defective in colouring and in the management of the light, which falls too exclusively and monotonously on the upper portion of the figures. The same artist has also here a remarkable 'Death of Alexander dei Medici,' the effect of which is marred by the horrible nature of the subject. Signor Musini has several large pictures besides his wide-eyed portrait of the King; all hard, correct, and ungenial, though clear in colouring. Signor Rapisardi (a Sicilian), besides many works already familiar to the Florentine public, has also a very large and in many respects

effective painting destined for an altar-piece, and representing a scene in the life of Saint Benedict.—'The Defeat of Ezzelino da Romano,' by Signor Malatesta of Rimini, a picture of grandiose proportions (some four metres by three and a quarter), is very unequal in parts, and the background and sky sorely smudged and uncertain, but the principal figures are full of life, excellently grouped, and the whole painting tells its story admirably well. All the large historical pictures in the lower rooms may be said to belong to the transition school in Italy, and they would assuredly be remarkable in any Exhibition in Europe, although something of the old academical stiffness and mechanical compounding of effects according to recipe can yet be traced in them.

Among the most attractive pictures in the Exhibition, and those which hold out the fairest promise for Italy's artistic future, I shall now jot down a few, some of which will, in all probability, be sent to the London Exhibition of 1862 as samples of modern Italian Art. Signor Lanfredini's 'Episode from the Battle of Magenta' embodies the touching story recorded in the newspaper accounts of the battle, and embalmed in the noble verse of the late lamented poetess, Mrs. Browning, of the cartridges which were found without ball on the bodies of young Italian recruits in the Austrian service, who, compelled by their tyrants, had fallen fighting against the countrymen whom they loved too well to harm. One of these true-hearted striplings lies dead on the ground, the centre of a knot of Italian soldiers, one of whom, with a face of indignant emotion, holds out the ball-less cartridges found in the dead lad's pouch to a group of passing patrol on the field of battle. The treatment of the subject is simple, unaffected, and it is evidently executed *con amore* as well as with pictorial skill.—'Buondelmonte carried to the Grave,' painted by Signor Altamura, a Sicilian artist long settled in Florence. The grouping and *chiar-oscuro* and the ominous bearing of the crowd around the bier predicting, as it were, the endless bloody feuds of the "Blacks" and "Whites," Guelphs and Ghibellines, to which Buondelmonte's murder opened the way, are well given; but the painting is hasty and sketchy, and the heads are too often reproductions of the same type. Signor Altamura has several other pictures of smaller size in the Exhibition. The most effective perhaps is 'The Return of Tasso to his Sister's House at Sorrento.' Years and sufferings have so changed the brother's face as to make him unrecognizable by her as they stand face to face under one of the pillared vine-arbours so common in Italy, while the sunshine streams through the leaves above, and the two figures are powerfully thrown out by a distant background of brilliant sky and sea and bloomy mountainous shore. A servant waiting a few paces off, and the sister's little wondering child gazing at the unwonted figure of the strange gentleman, make up the picture.

There are several battle-pieces, or rather episodes from battles, which are full of talent and effect; especially Signor Emilio Lapi's 'Scene from the Battle of Palestro'; Italian Light-horse chasing Austrians over broken arable ground, towards the spectator: a composition demanding great skill in the drawing, and admirable for its study of character in the faces of the pursuers and pursued.

Signor Induno, of Naples, exhibits, among other works, a spirited 'Bivouac of Volunteers,' and a domestic scene, called 'The Letter,' which has been greatly admired. It represents a family group, gathered in the "house-place" of an old-fashioned *fattoria*, or farm-house, to hear the tidings sent by a volunteer son from the scene of the war. The pretty puzzled look of the reading sister, with the photograph of the young soldier lying on the table beside her; the mother's eager attention; and the figure of the old father, spectacles on nose, backed up against the antique fireplace, are all worthy of great praise.—Signor Cabianca, with too much of dash and carelessness in his style, unites a great deal of poetical sentiment and originality; witness his 'Old Woman and Child,' standing in an aureole of glorious Italian sunshine on the threshold of a tumble-down cottage, whose blank, ruinous

wall forms the background to the figures; and still better, as a sample of his power, witness the small oblong picture above stairs, called 'Morning,'—no pageant of rosy-fingered nymphs and coquettish cupids, but a modest-tinted sweep of pale sea and wavy coast-line, seen from a grassy height, whose rampart-like outline cuts against the faint sea-blue. In the foreground, in the left-hand corner of the picture, rises the grim arched portal of a convent, from which issue listless pairs of white-coifed nuns to take their mournful recreation on the breezy terrace, where some of them stand watching the cooing flirtations of a party of white pigeons, while others descend some steps which lead into the cold blue shadow of a burial crypt. The whole tone of the painting is subdued and harmonious, and leaves nothing to be desired, but a little more manual industry—

That mortal half, without which genius' self
Is an unbodied spirit.

Signor Brini's picture of the 'Inquisition,' exhibited some years since in Florence, is one of the attractions of the upper rooms. It tells the revolting and too-often-enacted story of fanatic cruelty, wreaked on a helpless and innocent victim in the dark torture-chambers of the self-styled Holy Office. A young and beautiful woman sentenced to the rack is half lying, half sitting on the ground, in the grasp of her persecutors, while the relentless judges sit round, fiercely vindictive or coldly cruel, presided over by a gross-featured, heavy-browed Dominican, who with pointed finger directs the familiars in their hideous office. The red lamp-light which illumines the scene, mingling with a stream of daylight that comes down a distant flight of stairs, is most skilfully managed. This picture created a great sensation in Florence when first shown here, before the opening of Italy's new dawn of civil and religious freedom, when, after being exhibited for a few days, it was removed by summary order of the police. Strange to say, Signor Brini has produced no subsequent work of anything like similar merit.

'The Death of Tintoretto's Daughter,' by Signor Pagliano, of Milan, is another of the gems of the picture-show. Like most of these new Italian *tableaux de genre*, it is remarkable for soberness of conception and skilful drawing. The young girl lies extended on her bed, the flush of life scarcely yet faded from her lips, and pressing a crucifix upon her bosom, while the despairing father kneels behind the foot of the couch, his grey head bowed down, and his face hidden in the bed-clothes. Slender materials these, it would seem, yet they make up a touching and delightful picture.

I must not forget to mention Signor Celentano's 'Venetian Senators': a very noticeable work for its careful painting, dignity and individuality in the figures, and the easy harmony of action which pervades the whole. It represents a number of senators of the Republic of St. Mark passing along the court of the Ducal Palace, previous to mounting the Giant's Stairs to their council-hall. Each particular figure comes out with a power and significance which imprints it bodily on the memory, and the painting owes little or nothing to richness of colour, from the necessary prevalence of violets and blacks in the senators' robes, and the grey stone-work of the walls of the venerable palace court, only the lower story of which appears on the oblong canvas, so as to leave no space of sky above.

Naples, as I said before, has been very fertile in paintings of merit. One of her worthiest representatives at the Exhibition is Signor Morelli, a young artist, whose name is already well famed throughout Italy. His largest and most ambitious picture here is 'The Iconoclasts.' It represents a painter, one of the early Christians who adorned with their stiff Byzantine Saints and Crucifixions the gloomy niches and altars in the Roman Catacombs, discovered by a party of Iconoclasts (image destroyers) painting a rude image of the Saviour over the sepulchre of his dead wife, in those gruesome vaults. The intruders heap insults on the unfortunate limner, and wound him in the tenderest feelings of his nature; trampling on his pictures, breaking palette and brushes, and loading him with coarse abuse, while he, half kneeling, receives the storm with sternly compressed lips and eyes fixed on the

earth, waiting in silent dignity for the probable death which he expects will follow. The female figure which stands behind, veiling her eyes with a red mantle, rather detracts from than adds to the beauty of the composition, owing to something theatrical in the action. 'The Interior of the Women's Baths at Pompeii,' is another greatly-admired picture by the same hand. The aerial perspective and the receding depth of the chamber in which the half-nude figures literally start from the canvas, can hardly be too much commended; but a little more beauty of feature might have been bestowed on the fair Pompeian bathers, and one of the figures has a sad defect in the modelling of the waist, which gives it the appearance of an unsightly wen, and which probably a few touches would remedy.

'Lara and his Page' is another picture of merit, by Signor Morelli, and perhaps, as a whole, superior to that last mentioned, for power of drawing and that careful execution which, in general, is this painter's weak point. He has several other works in the collection, all of much merit, though less important than those of which I have spoken.

There is a remarkable lack of good portraits in the Exhibition. Three or four only are such as to leave any lasting impression. Signor Gordigiani, the son of the late composer, is perhaps the most fortunate in this branch. His portrait of the Marchesa Tolomei is very admirable, both as a likeness and as a work of Art. I must not conclude this letter without mentioning a large picture, which though of no great merit in itself is always sure to be found surrounded by a group of gazers. I mean Signor Puccinelli's 'Murder of the Cigoli Family,' by General Urban, in the last campaign against the Austrians. Every one knows the piteous tale of a whole peasant family shot down in cold blood for the crime of possessing in their dwelling some forbidden fire-arms. The composition is not particularly happy; the colouring not especially good; yet, every day, and above all on Sundays (the gratis days, when all Florence goes in free), this picture is the centre of sympathizing thousands, and I myself heard a sturdy artisan exclaim to his leaner half, after they had stood gazing at it for full five minutes,—“And to think that those rascals (the Austrian soldiers) are the friends of ‘il Babbo!’ (the late Grand Duke). Among the three thousand pictures and upwards which the Exhibition contains, none has laid a stronger hold than this on the hearts of the people. I shall hope in another letter to give some account of the sculpture-rooms, which are not yet complete.

TH. T.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—A very effective drinking-fountain has been erected at the intersection of Victoria Street with Shaftesbury Crescent, Westminster. It consists of a vase of polished dark-red marble, of oval form and Etruscan character, with broad handles; this is placed upon a solid square block of grey marble, one face of which is hollowed out so as to form a recess, under which the water runs from a carved shell into a shallow basin at its foot; this block rests upon a broad table of grey granite in itself placed upon a handsome square base of the same dark-red marble as that employed for the vase. The horrid things which enterprising ironmongers have purveyed for the corruption of the public taste, and benevolent individuals bestowed upon us under the name of drinking-fountains, are so offensive to the eye that we heartily welcome the sight of anything so modest, elegant and grave as this little work.

On Tuesday last Mr. Burchett, Head-Master of the Training School of the Department of Science and Art, at South Kensington, distributed the medals and certificates to the pupils of the school in the department in question. The names of the recipients we have already recorded. The Head-Master, in addressing the students assembled, urged upon them the necessity of maintaining a high class of works, expressed his satisfaction that such had been attained, and commented upon the fact of a lady (Miss Helena Wilson) having for the fourth time obtained the highly honourable third-class certificate.

In pulling down the wall of the north aisle of

the choir of Worcester Cathedral, during the restorations now proceeding, an elm coffin was discovered in a hollow space, about six feet long, built into the substance of the wall. Within the coffin was found a perfect skeleton, the bones of which had become of a perfectly brown colour. The remains of some garments were discovered, and especially the soles of a pair of sandals, the leather of which was perfectly tough, and but little worn. The skeleton was lying with the head to the west, the arms across the chest, and appeared to be that of a male adult of middle age: one of the teeth had been evidently lost during life. The head is large, and the person had apparently been about 5 ft. 8 in. in height. Underneath the vault is an entrance to the crypt.

Some observations of ours respecting the Church of St. Mary, at Whitby, appear to have been so far misunderstood that a Correspondent presumes them to have been written in “grave irony.” We are unable to discover the grounds for this idea; our remarks and expression of a hope that the edifice in question might remain unrestored were plainly expressed, and seriously intended. We repeat that, of its kind, nothing can be more picturesque than the present appearance of the church; no doubt it is comfortably weathertight and commodious,—indeed, the look of service it displayed bore evidence to that effect. Then why restore it? Shall we be sure to make more beautiful that which has an expressive character of its own, which, to any but eyes that fail to see beauty out of conventionality, is eminently impressive? It is quite time that people took a thought upon the subject of the ruthless “restoration” of churches, so common now-a-days. One would really think that our fathers, grandfathers and great-grandfathers were folks whom we would forget as swiftly as possible, and that the marks of their occupancy of our world, not always artistically beautiful, it must be admitted, although truly so in the case in hand, should be torn down in order to produce that which is, after all, but a re-construction, very often with ill success, of the works of still more remote ancestors. It will be understood that we are not arguing against careful restoration in general, but opposing the reckless change of churches which have little or no architectural noteworthy, and especially advocating the preservation in its present state of a truly characteristic and singularly picturesque building. Suppose we do pull the service-scarred edifices to pieces, remove the quaint galleries, the deep and singularly inartistic pews, tear down the old tablets with the queerly arranged scriptural quotations, put on a new roof with vaulting or open timbers, raise the tower, and, instead of the great Dutch globe with its many burners, put port lacquered standards, having the newest Birmingham glitter upon them, moulded into all sorts of flagee, and with the most modern *recherché* twiddlings round about them, put the loftiest arcade to the aisles, band their shafts and openings with verses in blue, black and vermilion, in a character no fisherman of the town and exceedingly few of the population in general can read! Let a clerestory take the duty of the many-windowed roof, and light the interior through new stained glass, and what do you get by all this? An extremely correct building with which no stranger will have a grain of sympathy, and no native an association to remind him of his father, his mother or his own youth. For the sake of smoothed freestone and polished granite, for cheap brass and encaustic tiles, machine-made glass and a pulpit carved by steam, or a wonderful altar-cloth all gold and silk, it is proposed to do away with the memories of three centuries and ten generations, destroying, at the same time, a thing which is more truly beautiful, being a picturesque result of Time's changes, than the most successful adaptation,—which may be beautiful, but will certainly not be venerable. Another matter which we shall urge may be worth consideration ere such a thing is decided on. As it stands, there is quite sufficient of the dignity of age and service about St. Mary's Church to prevent its being out of keeping with the adjacent Abbey ruin. How a fine new modern Gothic church will agree with the latter it is quite needless to say.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN, under the Management of MISS LOUISA PYNE and MR. W. HARRISON, WILL OPEN for the SIXTH SEASON, on MONDAY NEXT, October 31st, with (first time) an entirely New Opera, by Howard Glover, entitled 'RUY BLAS.' Principal Characters by Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Susan Pyne, Miss Thirlwall, Miss Jessie McLean (her first appearance on the English stage), Mr. Santley, Mr. A. St. Albans, Mr. Patey, and Mr. W. Harrison. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon.—Doors open at half-past six; commence at seven. Box Office open daily from Ten to Five o'clock.

GRAND OPÉRA OF PARIS.—Gluck's '*Alceste*.'—There is, perhaps, no drama in music so much talked of, so little known, as Gluck's '*Alceste*.' Every amateur has read the preface; but it is doubtful whether one in a hundred belonging to the present generation has gone further.—Yet the well-known preamble, however sounding it be, however influential it has proved, is a valueless, if not a mischievous, document;—in some most essential points open to reply and rebuke from the very opera which it was written to introduce and recommend. The world, ere it was written, had never, for an instant, questioned the vital value of truth in expression;—but the law of truth, as there propounded by Gluck, has been laid hold of and commented on as a new revelation, recommending the annihilation of those known forms and accepted symmetries on which Music, whether vocal or orchestral, interpreting definite sentiment, or suggesting vague emotion, must depend as basis. In an angry strain of autocracy, he denounced *da capos*, *ritornels*, otherwise, repetitions of themes already announced, as so many sickly conventions and concessions to the singers,—forgetting that his own '*Alceste*' is as full of both as any opera constructed on false principles by those who had not the hardihood to preach what they did not practise! It is true that everything like florid execution is eschewed in '*Alceste*,' as in Gluck's other four living operas; but this,—his justice of taste in selecting or sanctioning the ordinance of the dramas,—and his breathing, burning, varied use of the chorus, in which the old principles originated by Lulli and carried a step onward by Rameau, were wrought out further still, with a force and a brilliancy unknown till he came,—are all the peculiarities of style which can be fairly ascribed to the writer of the much-talked-of confession and diatribe. Before Gluck had ripened into the perfection which will never grow obsolete, Handel and the great Italians had shown how true declamation could be combined with the purest music in recitative;—also what undying might and beauty could lie in a simple melody. '*Lascia ch' io piango*,' is not exceeded in pathos even by '*Objet de mon amour*.'

Wrongly read, then, this '*Alceste*' preface has become the excuse for idleness, error and want of invention;—rightly studied, it amounts to nothing with which every lover of beauty was not long ago familiar. But what signifies the preface, as true or false, when the appreciation of a masterpiece is the matter in question? The opera itself is among the immortalities of Art;—if the sculptor's *Niobe*, and the dramatist's *Lear*, and the painter's *Pitti Ezekiel*, are immortal.—*Alceste*, in Gluck's hands, is the most sublime expression of Woman's devotion existing in the wide range of opera, to pair off with his *Armida* as a presentation of Woman's passion. The same chords of emotion were touched by Beethoven in his '*Fidelio*'; but even he, in spite of all the treasures of orchestral discovery with which he could enrich and decorate his creation, cannot, in tenderness, force and elevation, stand comparison with his more simple and mighty predecessor. As a series, the airs given to *Alceste*, connected as they are by soliloquy and declamation, offer, it may be repeated, the highest occupation to a tragic singer which exists. One, perhaps, even higher may be imagined—a *Medea*; had the sorceress been treated by Gluck.

How admirably, again, is this noble female figure framed and supported!—how is every appearance which she makes after her entrance provided for with as much variety as pertinence.—The solemnity of the temple-music ere the Oracle speaks, the grace of the songs and dances of rejoicing in the restoration to life of her consort, for whom the life of *Alceste* is to be sacrificed,—the voices of terror which claim her on the shores of the Dark River,—the dull, im-

perious call of *Charon*; each and all (to speak fancifully) casting hues and reflections on the main figure as she proceeds on her way,—have a dignity, a fresh beauty, and a supernatural awe, which are resistless.—As supports, again, the persons who surround *Alceste* are characterized with a vigour, which is in advance of its time.—*Admetus*, however important to the story, is, of necessity, effaced in some degree, by the tenderness, constancy and courage of his wife: but his songs would not fit either Gluck's *Roland* or *Pylades*. The inspiration of the *High Priest*, whose part in the Temple act towers above the rest in its grandeur, inasmuch as the speaker among those present is the nearest to the Oracle,—is remarkable in its tone, when compared with the no less forcible, but ruder, music given to *Hercules*. By those who have not heard or seen his operas, or who have not given themselves the trouble of thinking, Gluck has been criticized as limited when compared with later opera-composers,—has been called monotonous, if not poor in character. But his censors have forgotten that antique Beauty has its own world beyond the boundaries of which imagination cannot pass;—they have not recollected sufficiently (to appeal to a comparison perpetually invoked) that, even in Mozart's operas, there is, with small exception, neither colour, costume, nor manner of treatment to distinguish the songs of his heroines one from the other:—those (to instance) of his *Donna Anna* from those of his *Astrafamante* or his *Fiordiligi*.—Throughout the entire drama of '*Alceste*' no want of orchestral fullness is to be felt. The balance betwixt the support and that which is to be supported is perfect.—It is true that the effect of three bassoons,—or of flutes placed where clarionets should be, or of bass-horns, or of some other importunate conceit,—which seduces many incapable of embracing ideas in themselves of the highest order, must be sought elsewhere;—but it is only on an after-study of the score, not while the performance carries the ear along with it, that the critic begins to miss what may be called the neologisms of language in times more modern than Gluck's.—Some lengthiness there is in certain situations.—It may be questioned whether the appearance of *Alceste* would not gain were her first air omitted, and her entrance reserved for the Temple scene;—it may be felt that the last interview betwixt herself and *Admetus*, ere she finally dares the terrors of the gulph, is too long protracted—a re-travelling, so to say, over ground already fought in generous conflict.—But these are only objections which are inevitable to every musical work so lofty in argument and so large in scale; and they are stated merely in order that admiration, as warm as hearty conviction can feel and language express, may not be here confounded with that idolatrous spirit which claims absolute perfection for all that it partly looks up to, partly champions, in the irrational excess of its belief.

Every stage-revival of '*Alceste*' (as, indeed, of every other one of Gluck's five operas), with any hope of success, must depend, for France and England at least, on the artist engaged for the principal part. We cannot (like the Germans) be content with a literally honest and ungraceful presentation of music so intense in its dramatic beauty—so full of poetry. We must have something more than a grammatical *Coriolanus*—than a *Cleopatra* who says her words correctly. Hence, in part, may arise the rarity of our opportunities for enjoying these greatest of operas. The Parisian managers have done wisely in following up the sensation created by *Orphée*, as presented by Madame Viardot. But the production of '*Alceste*' must have proved an undertaking of greater difficulty for them and for her; owing to the wider scope of the drama as regards characters—and the amount of transposition necessary. Not merely should the heroine, by strict right, possess a high *soprano* voice, but the master wrote largely for singers having qualifications now to be found with difficulty. Some of his most august passages are allotted to male voices neither bass, baritone, nor robust tenor, as the distinctions are understood to-day. An *Orestes* in his second '*Iphigenia*'—a *High Priest* in this '*Alceste*' before us, are not to be "cast" in every company. With every trans-

position it is needless to say some of the effect originally intended must depart; but there must be a balance struck betwixt what is accessible and what must be conceded, or these old poems must of necessity be "shelved." Nor, in spite of his preface, ever lived poet more ready to adapt, to arrange, and to concede than the Author of '*Alceste*.' As matters stand at the Grand Opéra, the modifications have been accomplished in such good proportion, and with so much musical propriety, that there is no patchiness nor incoherence to be detected—little to betray to any one hearing the opera for the first time that changes have been ventured because they were inevitable.

In many respects the musical and dramatic execution of '*Alceste*' at Paris will delight those who share our admiration for the genius of Gluck.—Madame Viardot's personation of the principal character must fulfil every expectation excited by the extracts from the opera sung by her at the *Conservatoire* Concerts, which produced so extraordinary a sensation.—It may be described, in one word, as triumphant;—for triumph implies difficulty overcome no less than supremacy. The part does not lie so well for her voice as that of *Orphée*; but her voice is in its best order;—and, either owing to care and repose, or to the strength of enthusiasm and consciousness of command over her audience, it has acquired a power in its middle notes which has been missing at certain stages of her career. Her *Alceste* is thus, musically, one of the most equal of her performances. The poetical feeling and expression thrown by her into the declamatory portions of the part—the force, the tenderness, the love of the woman, who as queen, wife, mother, yields her life to redeem that of her consort, in turns displayed by her, belong to the highest order of tragic art. Nothing comparable has been on the opera-stage since Pasta's royal robes vanished from it. Then, Madame Viardot's singing of Gluck's music—antique, yet never obsolete—has a breadth, a sensitiveness, a union of noble plainness with the finest finish, for which her great predecessor was never called on;—since Pasta's victories were won in music of a far more conventional order.—The *Alceste* of to-day has, no doubt, sought for the right traditions; but she possesses them within her own treasury of musical knowledge, and by right of her own instinct for what is beautiful and becoming in Art.—Let those who have misused Gluck's preface profess what they please; without the limitless vocal accomplishment which this great artist has acquired, it would be impossible for her (the characteristics of her voice considered) to give interest and variety to the grand and simple phrases of the old master.—Her acting is finer, because less elaborate than formerly. Its originality, its thoughtfulness, its power to take the heart by storm in moments when an outburst is permissible, are unimpaired; but her style has gained breadth and repose with time and success.—Here, then, is another figure worthy to take its place in that gallery which contains the most felicitous creations of a Rachel or a Ristori.

The *Admetus* of M. Michot is honestly and expressively sung. The compass and quality of his voice, which is sound and agreeable, suit the music and the character. His action is unpretending, and never by exaggeration or coldness spoils the scenes in which he appears with the heroine. M. Cazaux is pompous as the *High Priest*; the inspired sublimity of the character was not to be expected; it hardly comes within the reach of modern habits or studies. The *Hercules* of M. Borchart is burly and stentorian. The orchestra and chorus have been drilled with care: we are used, however, to something better and more brilliant in London. In the *ballet* the order of the dances has been changed, but Gluck himself cared comparatively little for this portion of his operas, once having written beautiful melodies. On turning over the pages of his '*Dom Juan*,' it will be seen from what mine many of the dancing measures which figure in the scores of '*Orphée*,' '*Armide*,' '*Iphigénie en Aulide*,' were drawn. Something, however, more in the Greek spirit might have been devised than the steps and groupings at the Grand Opéra, which strike us as discrepant with the music and the story.—The management, lavish as it has proved

in "gilding the pill," for such a crude and indigestible work as 'Tannhäuser,' or such a puerile piece of dilettantism as 'Pierre de Medicis,' has been on this occasion parsimonious in the matter of scenery, which is familiar,—and to boot, Roman.—M. Carvalho was more tastefully liberal at the Théâtre Lyrique, when 'Orphée' was brought forward.

To give an account of the reception of 'Alceste' is, this week, impossible. The above notes on a work already made familiar by closet study have been taken during a series of rehearsals, winding up with the last one, which was in every respect a complete performance;—offered (as is French opera usage) to the critics and connoisseurs. We have small misgiving as to the result. Be it greater or less, however, this revival is intrinsically the most important and interesting event in the musical year 1861: one which may—must—lead to others of the kind in Paris.—In London, as Mr. Gye's attempt on 'Orfeo' showed, pretext at classicality is greater than managerial judgment, or reverence due to master-works so magnificent in their power to move, when adequately presented, as the five great operas of Gluck.

SADLER'S WELLS.—On Saturday the tragedy of 'Hamlet' was revived, and commanded a full house. This announcement would not have imported much under ordinary circumstances; but, coming after so decided and successful a revolution in theatrical ideas of the character so boldly undertaken by a foreign artist, it compels some comparative remarks. Fortunately for such an occasional purpose, the *Hamlet* of Mr. Phelps is the least stagey of modern assumptions of the character. It is honourably distinguished from other stage-ports in at least this negative particular. It has also some positive merits. It is a thoughtful, well-studied and most conscientious piece of acting. Mr. Phelps's style has of late also changed for the better. It is much less declamatory and irregular than it used to be, and he cultivates more the softer tones of his voice. It may be objected that his present subdued style is not so salient as his more demonstrative manner; that his portrait of the princely Dane is consequently too much of an indian-ink drawing, where the shading and outline are definite enough, but in which light and colour are wanting;—nevertheless the gain is great in the more evident aim at an artistic purpose, at careful delineation, and the achievement of an intense expression answerable to a deeper and more subtle feeling. The quiet elocution is certainly somewhat oppressive from its monotony, but it is perfectly consistent with taste and judgment. Now in many of the above particulars Mr. Phelps's *Hamlet* may compare with M. Fechter's; but there is much more in which they may be contrasted. This last distinguished artist is never monotonous, because his emphases, action and attitudes are all natural, not affected. Mr. Phelps uses more action, but too frequently he repeats the same; and the excessive use of his right arm and hand sometimes offends in a remarkable way. Often the indicating action precedes or follows the phrase instead of accompanying it; whereas in a purely natural delivery the two cannot help being together. Mr. Phelps, too, introduces less business into the situations; but in this he may be right. It is very justly questioned by our best Shakspearian actors, whether the performer should add to the poet's stage directions, however ingenious or effective may be the invention. That the poet has done enough in this way is clear from the fact, that the traditional business of his dramas has been found sufficient for exciting and interesting audiences of every shade of cultivation. M. Fechter, besides, impersonates the part which Mr. Phelps and other English artists never attempt. Such parts as *Hamlet* are not considered in the English green-room as character-parts, as portraits to be realized, but as ideal characters of which some general conception is to be formed; in which, in fact, the universal is of much more importance than the individual. Altogether, Mr. Phelps's *Hamlet* is an equitable, well-sustained and not inelegant expression of one of the finest of Shakspearian ideas; and it speaks much in favour of the taste of the theatrical public, that his perform-

ance is still capable of crowding the house to the ceiling.

PRINCESS'S.—A new comediotta was produced last week, entitled, 'Jeannette's Wedding.' It has been adapted from the French operetta of 'Les Noces de Jeannette,' which, with Victor Masse's music, was performed at Covent Garden last November, under the title of 'The Marriage of Jeannette.' Divested of its operatic attractions, it forms a pleasant little anecdote piece, in which Miss Maria Harris supports the character of the patient wife very gracefully, and Mr. Widdicombe, as her irritable husband, is exceedingly ludicrous.

STRAND.—Two new pieces have been produced at this theatre; one not altogether new, and the other not altogether happy. Mr. Adolphus Charles Troughton has given a second version of a French vaudeville, which many years ago Mr. Haynes Bayly translated for the Adelphi, under the title of 'How do you Manage?' Mr. Troughton's version is named after his heroes, 'Short and Sweet.' The second new piece is by Mr. Stirling Coyne, and is entitled 'The Full Particulars of that Affair at Finchley.' The dramatic action is very slight, though put together with elaborate care, and we doubt whether it is sufficient to support a really dramatic interest. Miss Marie Wilton assumes a highwayman's costume in order to frighten her guardians into consenting to her marriage with the partner in her little plot. The incidents contrived for the embodiment of this eccentric notion are clever; but, beyond enabling the actress to exhibit some skill in assumption and characteristic by-play, are not exceedingly effective. Some signs of disapprobation followed the fall of the curtain.

ST. JAMES'S.—This theatre opened on Monday, with a numerous audience. The pieces performed were, 'A Cozy Couple,' 'A Scrap of Paper,' and 'Done on both Sides.'

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—With next Monday the business of our musical season begins, in the opening of the English Opera at Covent Garden Theatre, with an entirely new work—'Ruy Blas.'—The programme of Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Harrison is a treasury of promises—since it announces the following novelties as likewise forthcoming:—'The Toymaker,' an operetta, by George Linley; an operetta by Tom Taylor and F. Clay; 'The Puritan's Daughter,' an opera, by J. V. Bridgeman and M. W. Balfe; an operetta by F. Maddison Morton; a romantic opera by John Oxenford, Dion Boucicault and Benedict; an opera by J. R. Planché and W. Vincent Wallace; an opera by John Oxenford and Macfarren; and the English version of 'Faust,' by M. Gounod.—It seems so difficult a task to bring forward such a vast amount of untried music as the above, before April day, that we cannot but inquire, whether the advertisement is not vague in its wording, and may refer to coming seasons?

The Hanover Square Rooms have changed owners, and we understand that a considerable sum of money is to be spent on their decoration.—It would be well if some re-arrangement was attempted—such, for instance, as would throw the side room into the concert hall. An architect of taste and fancy might do this, so as to produce a good effect, though with the inevitable sacrifice of symmetry.

Mr. E. T. Smith is about to "be up and doing" again at Drury Lane, at which theatre Mr. G. V. Brooke, with some Australian celebrities, and subsequently Mr. and Mrs. C. Kean, are to appear.

Rumours are already wandering about the Boulevards of Paris as to Mr. Gye's plans and engagements for next season. Signor Graziani, it is said, will not return to the Royal Italian Opera. Treaties are described as being on foot with Madame Gueymard and with M. Obin of the Grand Opéra, it being intended to revive M. Meyerbeer's 'Robert,'—although that opera has never been fortunate in England, even when it had "the lift" of Mlle. Jenny Lind's first appearance.—The amount to which our Opera houses (in common with those

of all Europe) are becoming Frenchified,—not merely in the matter of music, but of actors and singers also,—must, as a remarkable fulfilment, strike all who recollect how, twenty-five years ago, writers were sneered at and decried who called attention to the musical stage of France.

A few paragraphs may be added to the notices of opera plans and prospects in Paris published last week.—In correction of an announcement sent to a contemporary "by our Paris Correspondent," it may be mentioned that the revival of 'Pierre de Medicis,' and the *début* at the Grand Opéra of M. Faure, only took place on Monday last,—and not a fortnight earlier, as is on record.—There is little occasion to talk to London of an artist so highly gifted, so conscientious, and so resolute to improve as the French baritone,—who, by the way, has derived no small gain from his practice on our Italian stage. Nothing could be more complete than his success, or warmer than his reception. Seldom has a change of occupation answered so well as in this gentleman's case. By the side of M. Gueymard (who has stood still), and of Madame Gueymard-Lauters (who has kept her husband company in so doing), he appeared to great advantage as a finished artist with a style. In the lady's case this supineness is to be regretted;—for a more lovely *soprano* voice than hers is not now on the stage. Of Prince Poniatowski's music we have not till now spoken; nor, indeed, could it be made matter for ten words of criticism had it not been produced in such a theatre as the Grand Opéra of Paris. Well may national composers, famishing for an opportunity of distinction, bitterly feel "how fine a thing it is to be a Prince," when they hear the most feeble platitudes of the modern Italian school applied to the poorest of books, not only tolerated, but applauded by zealous myrmidons of the establishment, and count the time and cost bestowed on dressing and framing so paltry a production. Madame Ferraris dances brilliantly in the *ballet*.—Of 'Alceste' a separate report is offered.—The corps of the Grand Opéra stands in admitted need of being renewed and strengthened. Two new tenors are to be tried there—M. Loualt and M. Morère.—M. Massé, we are told, is writing a new opera for the theatre.—While bringing up the record of a period of famine to the time present, the newest ballet, 'Le Papillon,' contrived by Mlle. Taglioni for Mlle. Emma Livry, claims a word. That thoroughly-trained young dancer may be said to have kept her ballet ground as first favourite—her throne having been lately jeopardized by a stranger from Russia, Madame Petipa. Mlle. Livry's achievement has been made the more difficult by the uncouth dryness of M. Offenbach's music. For a spider romance, or "the dismal tale of a death's-head moth," it would have been appropriate.—While hearing it the real value of Adolphe Adam as the composer of 'La Fille du Danube' and 'Giselle' came into relief. Ugliness in dance-music, be the science ever so queer and transcendental, is a sin for which there is no pardon.

It sounds like a passage in a farce, but we are seriously told that Herr Wagner's congregation speak of his late appearance in Paris as a triumph; on the score, perhaps, of all discord being harmony ill understood.

Wherefore not "concealed success," as well as "concealed melody," which we have heard claimed as his *Eureka*? Persons go on to assert, that there is a chance of his 'Flying Dutchman' being given at (or forced on) the Opéra Comique of the French capital during the winter. If so, a question of copyright and copywriting may turn up. Years ago the book and the score (the former also by Herr Wagner) were offered to the Grand Opéra. The managers were alive to the poetry of the story, and dead to the "concealed poetry" of the music. So they made the former their own, and it was re-set by M. Dietsch, the present conductor of the orchestra.—The tale reminds us of the reception of Paer's 'Leonora,' by Beethoven. "I like your opera," said the rude Hermit of Vienna, "and shall set the book to music."—Meanwhile the Opéra Comique, is, we fancy, tolerably safe from the old original 'Flying Dutchman,' let who will command or intrigue for it.

MISCELLANEA

What is a Pistil?—A critic in the *Athenæum* (Aug. 10) pronounces that "every tyro should know that no flower can have more than one pistil; the name designates the whole female apparatus. *Pistillum intra antheras communiter collocatur*, is the definition of Linneus, who called its parts, when it consists of more parts than one, *germina*,—a term now replaced by *carpella*. We must, however, add, in fairness to the author (Mr. Johnson), that he does not stand alone in this misconception."....The paragraph cited from 'Phil. Bot.' 111, is not Linneus's definition of the pistil, but his statement as to its situation; in the very context of which phrase Linneus moreover asserts the identical view which the critic imagines him to repudiate.....For the Linnean definition of *Pistillum*, and for the proof that the term *germen* does not answer to *carpellum* (but to *ovarium*), see 'Phil. Bot.', 86, iv. 102.....To bear out his view, the critic should have appealed not to Linneus, but to Tournefort, who apparently introduced the word *pistillum* into botany, and who defines and describes it (Inst. p. 70) as a single body, as it most commonly is—and who named it accordingly (the *pistillum* in the flower being likened to the *pistile* in the mortar), but who nevertheless uses the term in the singular for the female organs collectively when more than one. The French botanists have naturally inclined to follow Tournefort; but as this usage could not be followed with perspicuity and consistency, they practically abandoned the word *pistillum*, and fell in consequence into the inconvenience of putting a part for the whole.....It is our opinion that Linneus rightly corrected the ambiguity or looseness of Tournefort in the use of his own term *pistillum*; that there are no good grounds, etymological, historical, or practical, for using the term as synonymous with *gynæcium*; and that scientific accuracy and convenience, such as is now required, are best reconciled with classical authority by employing the terms—*Gynæcium* to denote the female apparatus of a flower, as a whole, whether simple, single, or multiple; *Pistillum*, to denote each body of the gynæcium, whether one or more, distinguishing the pistillum into *simple* or *compound*; and *Carpellum* (or *Carpidium*) for each foliar element of the gynæcium, whether combined or uncombined. Thus neither of the three terms is superfluous, and *pistillum* is kept in its primitive Tournefortian, and in its complete Linnean signification. A. G., Cambridge, Massachusetts.—[We are glad to find that amidst the din of war science has still leisure to think in the United States, and discuss little points of critical interest. We, however, take part with the *Athenæum*.....We attach no importance to the word pistil being employed by Linneus in the plural number, when used to express the common character of many different plants; he must then be understood to refer to the pistils of all those plants (500 pistils), and the singular number could not have been conveniently adopted.....When he said *pistilla differunt quoad numerum*, his meaning must be taken from the context, where he expressly declares (§ 102) that he judges of that number by the styles, if there be any, or by the stigmas. He surely cannot have meant that a *Silene*, for instance, has three separate pistils in each flower; all he meant was, that the female apparatus has three stigmata.....One circumstance is to us conclusive. In defining a Strawberry, Linneus wrote *Pist. Germina numerosa, &c.* Surely by all the rules of construction it would have been *Pistilla numerosa, &c.*, had the separate parts of the female apparatus been intended to be called pistils. As the definition stands we can only translate it Pistil (consisting of) numerous germens. We cannot say that we are admirers of the word Pistil, for which Gynæcium is better substituted; but we must contend that if used at all it ought to bear the meaning given it by Tournefort and Jussieu expressly, and as we think by Linneus himself, if his words are rightly interpreted.]—*Gardeners' Chronicle*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—C. C.—E. G.—J. H.—J. K.—C. E. N.—J. A. M.—G. R.—J. D.—W. T.—I. B. H.—J. L. B.—S. L. S. & Co.—P.—J. C.—L. C.—C. M.—J. C.—received.

COMPLETION OF THE ENGLISH CYCLOPÆDIA.

CONDUCTED BY

CHARLES KNIGHT.

IN FOUR DIVISIONS, each complete in itself.

In 4 vols. cloth, 2l. 2s.; or half morocco, 2l. 10s.

THE CYCLOPÆDIA OF GEOGRAPHY.

In 6 vols. cloth, 3l.; or 3 vols. half morocco, 3l. 12s.

THE CYCLOPÆDIA OF BIOGRAPHY.

In 4 vols. cloth, 2l. 2s.; or 2 vols. half morocco, 2l. 10s.

THE CYCLOPÆDIA OF NATURAL HISTORY.

In 8 vols. cloth, 4l. 10s.; or 4 vols. half morocco, 5l. 12s.

THE CYCLOPÆDIA OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

*. * For full details, see Prospectus, which may be had from the Publishers, or through any Bookseller.

"As regards the contents of this Cyclopædia, it is, however, impossible to give any sufficient impression of an aggregate which includes somewhere or other all the information generally required upon every conceivable topic. A good Encyclopædia, as everyone knows, is a compendious library; and, though students may require further information upon some points than its summaries contain, even students will be surprised, in this instance, to find the materials at their disposal when they once adopt the habit of resorting to its pages. For all practical purposes, a large proportion of the articles may be said to be exhaustive. They are accurate to a degree, which will strike even those who knew what pains have been taken to render them so; and, as they are concise as well as full, every column being rammed like a sky-rocket, the owner has a reservoir out of all proportion to the library-shelves it will occupy."—*Times*, Oct. 4, 1861.

"Upon the whole, then, we are able to speak very favourably of this new Cyclopædia. Its great recommendation is not its comparative cheapness (though the cost only averages about half-a-guinea a volume), but its originality, completeness, and general trustworthiness. We may express a hope that its enterprising Publisher will have no reason to regret his considerable venture. He is not likely, we think, to have to complain of want of patronage, if it is sufficiently remembered that any one of his four great Divisions may be purchased separately as a work complete in itself. Few may be able to afford the whole series; but there are many who will be glad to procure, for example, a Biographical Dictionary, while others will require, for their peculiar tastes or studies, the Geographical Cyclopædia, or that of the Arts and Sciences, or of Natural History."—*Saturday Review*, Sept. 28, 1861.

London: BRADBURY & EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

ONCE A WEEK.

Contents of No. 131, Oct. 19, price 3d.

The Settlers of Long Arrow: A Canadian Romance, in Thirty-one Chapters. Chapters VI., VII., VIII. Illustrated by F. Walker.
Our Peasantry in Progress.
Why I left the Volatians.
By the Rosanna. To F. M. By George Meredith.
Of a Man who Fell among Thieves. By Captain Walker Browne. Illustrated by G. Du Maurier.
Revenge for a Lady.
A Solo on the Serpent. By A. Fonblanque, Junr. With Illustrations.
Richer than Ever.—*Ams.*

Second Edition of the Silver Cord.

This day is published, in 3 vols. post 8vo. price 31s. 6d.

THE SILVER CORD.

By SHIRLEY BROOKS,

Author of 'The Gordian Knot,' 'Aspen Court,' &c.

Second Edition.

"If to create excitement from the first chapter to the last be the great object in writing a novel, Mr. Shirley Brooks has achieved a most remarkable success—for a more exciting story than 'The Silver Cord' was, perhaps, never written."—*Examiner*.

RE-ISSUE OF PUNCH.

THE DOUBLE VOLUME FOR 1865 (Vols. 8 and 9).

Handsomely bound in cloth, gilt edges, price 10s. 6d., and the NINTH VOLUME, in boards, price 5s., will both be published on the 31st inst.

Also, now ready, handsomely bound in cloth, gilt edges,

Vol. 1 (for 1841) 6s. Vols. 4 and 5 (1848) 10s. 6d.
Vols. 2 and 3 (1842) 10s. 6d. Vols. 6 and 7 (1844) 10s. 6d.

Likewise Vols. 1 to 7, in boards, price 5s. each.

The New Education Minute.

This day is published, price 2s. 6d. boards,

POPULAR EDUCATION IN
ENGLAND.

Being an Abstract of the Report of the Royal Commissioners on Education. With an Introduction and Summary Tables.

By HERBERT S. SKEATS.

"Mr. H. S. Skeats's 'Abstract of the Report of the Royal Commissioners' is at once comprehensive, concise and clear. All the really important points, either as to matters of fact or of suggestion, are compressed into the compass of one small volume. Yet the arrangement is so good, that there is no consequent confusion or obscurity; while the outline of what has been done, is doing, or is proposed to be done for the formation of a sound and wide-spread education among the people, is simple, brief and intelligible, without being bald and uninteresting from its brevity. It is a useful work well done."—*Economist*.

In 4 vols. royal 8vo. price 5l. 8s.

BRITISH SEA-WEEDS NATURE-
PRINTED.

Containing 70 Coloured Nature-Prints, with Engraved magnified Dissections of the whole Species described in the Volume.

The Descriptions by WILLIAM G. JOHNSTONE and ALEXANDER ORBELL.

The 'Nature-Printed British Sea-Weeds' forms Four handsome Volumes in royal 8vo., consisting of 216 Plates, with the necessary Letter-press. Either Volume may be had separately. The price of each is 2l. 2s.

In 2 vols. royal 8vo. price 4l. 4s.

BRITISH FERNS NATURE-
PRINTED.

The Descriptions by THOMAS MOORE, F.L.S.

The work contains 132 Plates and 200 pages of Letter-press, and is completed in Two Volumes, royal 8vo., uniform with the 'Nature-Printed British Sea-Weeds.' Either Volume may be had separately. The price of each is 2l. 2s.

"For this kind of work Nature-Printing is exactly adapted. Every delicate and inimitable ramification is most attractively and accurately represented."—*Athenæum*.

This day is published, in 1 large vol. crown 8vo. price 2s.

HEALTH, HUSBANDRY, AND
HANDICRAFT.

By HARRIET MARTINEAU.

"Full of suggestiveness and sound practical knowledge. Altogether, the work is one of vast importance, and we earnestly recommend it to the notice of our readers."—*Press*.

London: BRADBURY & EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

CHAPMAN & HALL'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IN THE PRESS.

A NEW VOLUME OF POEMS,
By **ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.**

In 2 vols. post 8vo.

A NEW WORK BY **T. COLLEY GRATTAN,**
LITERARY AND POLITICAL RECOLLECTIONS AND
SKETCHES.

[In November.]

1 vol. post 8vo.

WITCH STORIES.

Collected by **E. LYNN LINTON**, Author of 'Aeth the Egyptian,' &c. [In October.]

In post 8vo.

A NEW WORK ON AMERICA, BY **J. G. KOHL.**
[In November.]

1 vol. post 8vo.

INFLUENCE OF WOMEN IN FRANCE.

[In October.]

1 vol. post 8vo.

TALES OF ALL COUNTRIES.

By **ANTHONY TROLLOPE.**

[In October.]

2 vols. post 8vo.

THE DUTCH AT HOME.

ESSAYS from the REVUE DES DEUX MONDES. By **ALPHONSE ESQUIROS**, Author of 'The English at Home.' Translated and Edited by **LASCELLES WRAXALL.**

1. Geology in Holland.
2. Dutch Manners.
3. The Past-Beds.
4. The Fisheries.
5. Whales and Whaling.

6. Pauperism and Charity.
7. The Universities.
8. The Jews in Holland.
9. Zoological Gardens.
10. A Page of Dutch History.

[In October.]

1 vol. post 8vo.

A WORK ON FARMING.

By the Rev. **W. BEEVER.**

[In November.]

1 vol. post 8vo.

The **HISTORY and LITERATURE of the CRUSADES.**

By **VON SYBEL.** Edited by **LADY DUFF GORDON.** [In October.]

1 vol. foolscap 8vo.

**THE COMMON SIGHTS IN THE HEAVENS, AND
HOW TO SEE AND KNOW THEM.**

By **CAPTAIN A. W. DRAYSON, R.A.** With Illustrations. [In November.]

1 vol. demy 8vo.

A MEMOIR OF THE LATE DUKE OF RICHMOND.

[In the Press.]

1 vol. crown 8vo.

LITTLE DORRIT.

By **CHARLES DICKENS.**

Forming the New Volume of the CHEAP EDITION of Mr. DICKENS'S WORKS. [In October.]

In 2 vols. fcap. 8vo.

A NEW EDITION OF
POEMS BY ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

[In November.]

RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

MR. DICKENS'S NEW WORK.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

By **CHARLES DICKENS.** In 3 vols. post 8vo. Fifth Edition in the press.

THREE GATES IN VERSE.

By **CHAUNCEY HARE TOWNSHEND.** Second Edition. In crown 8vo. [This day.]

THE CONSTABLE OF THE TOWER:

An Historical Romance. By **W. H. AINSWORTH.**
3 vols. post 8vo. with Illustrations by John Gilbert.

TANNHÄUSER; or, the Battle of the Bards: a Poem.

By **NEVILLE TEMPLE and EDWARD TREVOR.** Third Edition. In fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d. [This day.]

LA BEATA: a Novel.

By **T. A. TROLLOPE.** Second Edition. In 2 vols. fcap. 8vo. 12s.

FORAYS AMONG SALMON AND DEER.

By **J. CONWAY.** In post 8vo. 6s.

OUR CRUISE IN THE CLAYMORE;

WITH a VISIT to DAMASCUS and the LEBANON. By **Mrs. HARVEY**, of Ickwell-Bury.
In post 8vo. with Illustrations, 10s. 6d.

OURSELVES, OUR FOOD, AND OUR PHYSIC.

By **Dr. BENJAMIN RIDGE.** In fcap. 8vo. 4s.

THE ENGLISH AT HOME.

By **ALPHONSE ESQUIROS.** Translated by **LASCELLES WRAXALL.** In 2 vols. post 8vo. 12s.

MARKET HARBOROUGH;

OR, HOW MR. SAWYER WENT TO THE SHIRES. Third Edition. In post 8vo. 8s.

A MONTH IN YORKSHIRE.

By **WALTER WHITE.** Fourth Edition. In small 8vo. with Maps, 4s.

A LONDONER'S WALK TO THE LAND'S END.

AND a TRIP to the SOILLY ISLES. By **WALTER WHITE.**
Second Edition. In small 8vo. with Maps, 4s.

THE UNCOMMERCIAL TRAVELLER.

By **CHARLES DICKENS.** Third Edition. Post 8vo. 6s.

PAUL THE POPE AND PAUL THE FRIAR:

A STORY of an INTERDIOT. By **THOMAS ADOLPHUS TROLLOPE.**
Post 8vo. with a Portrait, 12s.

**HISTORY OF THE LIFE AND TIMES OF EDMUND
BURKE.**

By **THOMAS MACNIGHT.** 3 vols. demy 8vo. 50s.

COSTUME IN ENGLAND.

By **F. W. FAIRHOLT.**
A New Edition, with Additions and nearly 700 Woodcuts by the Author. Crown 8vo. 12s.

LUCILE: a Poem.

By **OWEN MEREDITH**, Author of 'The Wanderer,' &c. In crown 8vo. 12s.

**THE LIFE OF FIELD-MARSHAL ARTHUR, DUKE
OF WELLINGTON.**

By **CHARLES DUKE YONGE.** With Portrait, Plans, and Maps. 2 vols. 8vo. 40s.

CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, PICCADILLY.

BAGSTER'S POLYGLOT BIBLES. (Pocket Volume.) The MINUTEST ENGLISH VERSION, with References and Maps. In every variety of plain and ornamental bindings, and with plain and ornamental silver and gilt mountings of the newest patterns. Prices from 9s.

* Combined with the Book of Common Prayer and Metrical Psalms; with an Alphabetical Index of Subjects; with the Psalms and Paraphrases of the Church of Scotland; with Wesley's Hymns; with Watts's Psalms and Hymns; with a Greek and English New Testament; or, with a Greek and English Lexicon.

PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF SCRIPTURE. A series of One Hundred and Eight beautiful Pictures of Bible Events, from entirely new designs. Each Picture is accompanied with suitable Scripture explanations. Small 8vo. half-bound in morocco, price 15s.

* This elegant volume is remarkably adapted for presentation to the young. It is a work in which the principal Lessons of the Old and New Testament Histories may be pleasantly and profitably studied.

CRUDEN'S CONCORDANCE. Pocket Edition, 8vo. and 32mo. price 4s. These editions contain all the appellative words, and all the citations, but not the passages quoted at length. The three alphabets of Cruden are here conveniently combined under one series.

CRUDEN'S CONCORDANCE to the NEW TESTAMENT ONLY. Price 12s. 6d.

THE 'NARROW' GREEK TESTAMENT, with Various Readings. In good type, and very portable form. Price 4s. 6d.

THE 'NARROW' PSALMS, Authorised Version. Price 1s. 6d.

THE 'NARROW' GOSPELS, Authorised Version. Price 2s. 6d.

THE 'NARROW' EPISTLES, Authorised Verse. Price 3s. 6d.

Catalogues, gratis, by post free, of Polyglot Bibles, Church Services, Books of Common Prayer, in Ancient and Modern Languages, Aids to the Study of the Old and New Testament, Concordances, Grammars, Lexicons, &c.

London: Samuel Bagster & Sons, 15, Paternoster-row.

Now Complete in 3 vols. 8vo. 2l. 4s.

THE GREEK TESTAMENT. With Notes, Grammatical and Exegetical. By WILLIAM WEBSTER, M.A., late of King's College, London, and formerly Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge; and WILLIAM FRANCIS WILKINSON, M.A., Vicar of St. Werburgh's, Derby, formerly Theological Tutor in Cheltenham College.

Vol. I. The Four Gospels and Acts of the Apostles. 1l.

Vol. II. The Epistles and the Apocalypse. 1l. 4s.

London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

This day is published, in 8vo. price 6s. 6d.

ENGLAND, the REMNANT of JUDAH, and the ISRAEL of EPHRAIM. By the Rev. F. R. A. GLOVER, M.A., Chaplain to the Consulate at Cologne.

"We see not our signs."—PSALM LXXIV. 9.

Rivingtons, Waterloo-place, London.

NEW WORK ON NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Part I. containing 72 pages and 50 Illustrations, price 1s.

To be continued Monthly.

CANOT.—ELEMENTARY PHYSICS. Experimental and Applied. Edited by E. ATKINSON, Cheltenham College.

Part II. containing 4 Plates (two coloured), plain, 15s.;

India paper, 1l.

ANATOMY of the External Forms of the HORSE; containing the MOUTH, LEG, and Front and Back Views of the Horse. By J. J. LUFKIN.

Now ready, Vol. I. Part IV. No. 1, with Woodcuts, 10s.

CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY. By KNAPP, RICHARDSON, and H. WATTS. Containing ALKALIES and ACIDS.

Catalogue of Scientific Works gratis.

H. Baillière, Publisher, 219, Regent-street.

Baillière, Brothers, 440, Broadway New York.

F. F. Baillière, Collins-street East, Melbourne.

TO ALL WHO HAVE FARMS OR GARDENS.

Price 6d., stamped 6d.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE, and AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE, (The HORTICULTURAL PART Edited by Prof. LINDLEY,) OF SATURDAY, October 12th, contains Articles on—

<p>Agriculture, Anglo-Turkish Apple tree, flowerless Beans, manure for Boletus edulis British Association Calves, rearing, by T. Bowick Cantire Carnation, white tree Charophyllum bulbosum Cheese exhibition Conifers, manuring, by W. Ingram Dahlia, bedding Dissecting leaves Fungi, eatable Glencorran Gloucester Agricultural Society Gourds, large Grapes, early Grape growing, by W. Porter Grass land, Irish</p>	<p>Leaves, dissecting Light, importance of Oak, large Orchard house trees Paris squares Paris trees Pistill, what is a Poultry management, French Poultry, prices of Pumpkins, large Royal Horticultural Society South Tyne Farmers' Club Strathfieldsaye estate Strawberries, French, by W. F. Radcliffe Trees, Paris Vine borders Vine, heated Wellingtonia, rapid growth of Wheat, Hallett's Worms.</p>
--	--

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE and AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE contains, in addition to the above, the Covent-garden, Mark-lane, Smithfield, Newgate, and Liverpool prices, with returns from the Potato, Hop, Hay, Coal, Timber, Bark, Wool, and Seed Markets, and a complete Newspaper, with a condensed Account of all the Transactions of the Week.

In accordance with the wishes of Farmers, Millers, and others, interested in the Corn Trade, an Edition is published in time for post every Monday Afternoon, containing a Full Report of the Mark-lane and Smithfield Markets of the day.

ORDER of any Newsvender.—OFFICE for Advertisements, 41, Wellington-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

ART SCHOOLS.—FLORENCE EXHIBITION. THE BUILDER OF THIS DAY, price 4d., contains:—Fine View, Interior of St. Peter's, Windmill-street—Art and Schools of Art—On Portland Stone—Altar-slabs—Sheffield—The Exhibition Building (with Illustrations)—The Florence Exhibition—The Labour Market—The proposed Bridge at Lambeth—The Cholera in India—Pipe Drainage and Close Cart—Drinking-Fountains—Ripon Cathedral—Law Notes—Metropolitan Board of Works—Iron Columns—Scottish News—Stained Glass—Provincial News—Competitions, &c.—Office, 1, York-street, Covent-garden; and all Booksellers.

LORD MACAULAY.

In fcap. 8vo. cloth, with Portrait, price 3s. 6d.
BIOGRAPHIES of ATTERBURY, BUNYAN, GOLDSMITH, JOHNSON, and PITT. Contributed to the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' By LORD MACAULAY.
Edinburgh: A. & C. Black. London: Longman & Co.

Post 8vo. cloth, cloth, 12s. 6d.

THE SIGNS and DISEASES of PREGNANCY. By T. H. TANNER, M.D. F.R.S., &c. "The book before us—written by Dr. Tanner, one of the medical officers to King's College Hospital, London, and the author of a text-book on Children's Diseases, as well as of several other works—ranks amongst the most valuable medical treatises which have appeared in England during the course of the last few years." *Allgemeine Medicinische Central-Zeitung*, Berlin, Sept. 4, 1861.
Henry Renshaw, 356, Strand.

BLACK'S GENERAL ATLAS of the WORLD: A Series of 56 Maps of the Principal Countries and Divisions of the Globe, containing all the most recent Discoveries. Elegantly coloured, and accompanied by an Alphabetical Index of 68,000 Names, affording easy and ready Reference to the Places mentioned in the Maps. Folio, half-bound morocco, gilt edges, price 60s.
Edinburgh: A. & C. Black. London: Longman & Co.; and all Booksellers.

2s. 6d. purple cloth boards, gilt letters.

ROME'S ORDERS NOT VALID in ENGLAND'S CHURCH. By LEX ANGLICANA. "An array of argument, in a small compass, of no insignificant character."—*Record*.
Wertheim & Co. 24, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.; and all Booksellers.

NEW EDITION OF STEWART'S GEOGRAPHY.

Now ready, 3s. 6d. bound, with 11 Maps.

A COMPENDIUM of MODERN GEOGRAPHY, POLITICAL, PHYSICAL, and MATHEMATICAL: with a Chapter on the Ancient Geography of Palestine, Outlines of Astronomy and of Geology, a Glossary of Geographical Names, Descriptive and Pronouncing Tables, Questions for Examination, &c. By the Rev. ALEX. STEWART, LL.D. Eighteenth Edition, revised and enlarged.

* More than usual labour has been bestowed on this Edition of 'Stewart's Modern Geography,' in order to adapt it to the many important geographical discoveries and political changes of the last few eventful years. It is enlarged in size by the introduction of a considerable quantity of new matter, and by the use of a more distinct type; while advantage has been taken of the thorough revision to which every page was subjected to improve it in several other respects. Among the additions will be found an Alphabetical Table of the Chief Roots of Geographical Names.

Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

Fourteenth Edition, imp. 8vo. cloth, 15s.

CALMET'S DICTIONARY of the HOLY BIBLE, by the late Mr. CHARLES TAYLOR, With Fragments incorporated. The whole condensed and arranged in alphabetical order, with numerous additions. Illustrated with Maps and Engravings.
London: William Tegg, Pancras-lane, Queen-street, Cheap-side.

ANTHON'S GREEK GRAMMAR, 12mo. roan, 2s.

A GRAMMAR of the GREEK LANGUAGE, for the Use of Schools and Colleges. By CHAS. ANTHON, LL.D. Revised and Corrected by the Rev. J. E. MAJOR, D.D., Head-Master of King's College, London.
London: William Tegg, Pancras-lane, Queen-street, Cheap-side.

Just published, 8th Edition, price 2s. 6d.; free by post, 3s. stamps.

DISEASES of the SKIN: A Guide to their Treatment and Prevention, illustrated by Cases. By THOS. HUNT, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin, 51A, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square. This new Edition contains a chapter on the Turkish Bath.
"Mr. Hunt has transferred these diseases from the incurable class to the curable."—*Lancet*.
London: T. Richards, 37, Great Queen-street.

Now ready, in 8vo. price 2s. 6d. sewed,

CRESCUS, KING of LYDIA: a Tragedy, in Five Acts. By MAJOR RICHARDS. Second Edition, revised by the Author.

London: Longman, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

In crown 8vo. with 486 Figures on Wood, price 12s.

A GLOSSARY of MINERALOGY. By HENRY WILLIAM BRISTOW, F.G.S., of the Geological Survey of Great Britain.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Just published, price only 14s. richly bound in cloth, in 1 thick vol. 8vo. (750 pp.), with Twenty-six Plates of Fac-similes.

LECTURES on the MS. MATERIALS of ANCIENT IRISH HISTORY. By EUGENE O'CURRY, M.R.I.A., Professor of Irish History and Archaeology in the Catholic University of Ireland.
Dublin: James Duffy, 7, Wellington-quay, and 23, Paternoster-row, London.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S NEW CLASS-BOOK FOR COLLEGES and SCHOOLS.

This day is published, crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d.

AN ELEMENTARY TREATISE on the THEORY of EQUATIONS. With a Collection of Examples.

By I. TODHUNTER, M.A., Fellow and Principal Mathematical Lecturer of St. John's College, Cambridge.
Macmillan & Co. Cambridge; and 23, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London.

Just published, Second Edition, price 1s.

REMARKS and SUGGESTIONS on the INSTITUTION and SYSTEM of MADHOUSES in ENGLAND.

By H. BRIMFIELD, Esq.

London: Edinham Wilson, Royal Exchange.

Now ready, in 12mo. size, price 6s. 6d. cloth,

A SCHOOL EDITION OF

DR. OLLENDORFF'S FRENCH METHOD. London: Whittaker & Co. and Dulau & Co.

Second Edition, price 1s.; or post free for 13 stamps.

A GUIDE to INDIAN INVESTMENTS. By a MANCHESTER MAN. With an Introduction exposing the Hollowness of Indian Guarantees.
Trübner & Co. Paternoster-row.

JOHNSTON'S EDUCATIONAL MAPS.

THE BRITISH ISLES. Uniform with the First and Second Series. Size, 50 by 43 inches. Price, coloured, on rollers, 10s. unvarnished; or 12s. varnished.

Detailed Catalogues of all these Works free on application.

W. & A. K. Johnston, Geographer to the Queen, Edinburgh; E. Stanford, 6, Charing Cross, London.

ILLUMINATION.—Laing's Edition of MANUAL of ILLUMINATION: Woodcut Illustrations. Price 1s.

LAING'S COMPANION to MANUAL of ILLUMINATION. Numerous Woodcut Illustrations. Price 1s.

The two foregoing, complete in cloth, red edges, price 2s. 6d.

London: Winsor & Newton, 38, Rathbone-place; and all Booksellers and Artists' Colourmen.

In a few days will be published,

THOMAS DE LA RUE & CO.'S RED-LETTER DIARIES and CALENDARS for 1862. Edited by JAMES GLAISHER, F.R.S. In a variety of sizes for the Pocket or the Desk. Detailed Lists on application.
To be had of all Booksellers and Stationers.

CHARLES READE'S NEW NOVEL.

Just out, in 4 vols. price 1l. 11s. 6d.

THE CLOISTER and the HEARTH: a Fact Romance. By the AUTHOR of 'IT'S NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.'

Trübner & Co. 60, Paternoster-row.

New Editions are now ready of all the Books in

WATSON'S EDUCATIONAL SERIES.

Specimens post free on application to the Publisher.

George Watson, Publisher, Glasgow; W. Kent & Co. London.

NEW MONTHLY REVIEW.

THE LITERARY BUDGET

Will be published on the 1st of November, price One Shilling post free.

THE LITERARY BUDGET is a complete and perfect record of the Literature of the Month, and contains Critical Notices of every New Work published during the previous Month, and Original Essays and Leading Articles on the Literary, Dramatic, Musical and Scientific topics of the day.

Orders received by all News-agents in town and country.

SAUNDERS, OTLEY & Co. 66, Brook-street, Hanover-square.

Now ready, price One Shilling,

THE SHILLING POCKET

OVERLAND GUIDE to INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.

CONTAINING

MAP, BLANK PAGES FOR A DIARY, &c.

This small work, in a small portable form (intended for the Pocket) contains the fullest information for the Overland Traveller. A MAP marking the OVERLAND ROUTE, and a Blank Diary for Memoranda, will be found both convenient and useful.

SAUNDERS, OTLEY & Co. 66, Brook-street, Hanover-square.

In course of publication,

THE ADVENTURES OF PHILIP ON HIS WAY THROUGH THE WORLD.

IN THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE.

"The Adventures of Philip" increase in interest with each successive number; and the development of the story proceeds with a rapidity which is unparalleled in any of Mr. Thackeray's former works.—*Spectator*.

SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

In course of publication,

THE STRUGGLES OF BROWN, JONES AND ROBINSON.

By ONE OF THE FIRM.

IN THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE.

"Mr. Trollope appears with a new story, in which he seems to have tapped a new vein."—*Spectator*.
 "Mr. Trollope, we are glad to see, commences a new tale, the opening chapters of which are interesting from their quaintness."—*English Churchman*.

SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

In course of publication,

AGNES OF SORRENTO.

IN THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE.

"In England the pen of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe will, we trust, ever find and deserve a welcome. She fixes the colours of the external earth with the firm and faithful hand of a severe and keen-eyed observer. . . . 'Agnes of Sorrento' is a sweet prose poem, an uninterrupted burst of beauty, organic and inanimate. There is not one ill-chosen word, not an incongruous or uncouth thought, from beginning to end."—*Weekly Dispatch*.

SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE,

Three Volumes of this popular and interesting Miscellany, each Volume containing 768 pages of Letter-press, consisting of Stories, Essays and Papers on various subjects, by Writers of Eminence; with Twelve Illustrations, besides numerous Vignettes and Diagrams, are now published, price 7s. 6d. each, in ornamental cloth binding.

SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

In the press, in 2 vols. price 31s.

CELEBRATED FRIENDSHIPS.

By Mrs. THOMSON,

Author of 'Memoirs of the Duchess of Marlborough,' 'Life of George Villiers, Second Duke of Buckingham,' &c. [In October.]

CONTENTS.

JOHN EVELYN AND ROBERT BOYLE.
 HENRY HOWARD, EARL OF SURREY, AND SIR THOMAS WYATT.
 WILLIAM COWPER AND MARY UNWIN.
 MARIE ANTOINETTE AND THE PRINCESSE DE LAMBALLE.
 JOSEPH ADDISON AND RICHARD STEELE.
 MAGDALEN HERBERT AND DR. DONNE.
 SIR KENELM DIGBY AND SIR ANTHONY VAN DYCK.
 SIR PHILIP SIDNEY AND SIR FULKE GREVIL.
 SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE AND CHARLES LAMB.
 FÉNELON AND MADAME GUYON.
 MRS. ELIZABETH CARTER AND MRS. VESEY.
 HENRY ST. JOHN, LORD BOLINGBROKE, AND ALEXANDER POPE.
 DAVID GARRICK AND MRS. CLIVE.
 EDWARD HYDE, EARL OF CLARENDON, AND LUCIUS CARY, VISCOUNT FALKLAND.
 FRANCES, COUNTESS OF HERTFORD, AND HENRIETTA LOUISA, COUNTESS OF POMFRET.

London: JAMES HOGG & SONS.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

8, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL MALL, S.W.

The HON. FRANCIS SCOTT, Chairman.
 CHARLES BERWICK CURTIS, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

FOURTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Parties desirous of participating in the Fourth Division of Profits to be declared on Policies effected prior to the 31st of December, 1861, should make immediate application. There have already been Three Divisions of Profits, and the Bonuses divided have averaged nearly 2 per cent. per annum on the sums assured, or from 30 to 100 per cent. on the premiums paid, without the risk of copartnership.

To show more clearly what these Bonuses amount to, the three following cases are given as examples:—

Sums Insured.	Bonuses added.	Amount payable up to Dec. 1854.
£5,000	£1,987 10	£6,987 10
1,000	397 10	1,397 10
100	39 15	139 15

Notwithstanding these large additions, the Premiums are on the lowest scale compatible with security; in addition to which advantages, one-half of the premiums may, if desired, for the term of five years, remain unpaid at 5 per cent. interest, without security or deposit of the Policy.

The Assets of the Company at the 31st of December, 1860, amounted to £730,665 7s. 10d., all of which has been invested in Government and other approved securities.

No charge for Volunteer Military Corps whilst serving in the United Kingdom.

Policy stamps paid by the office.

For Prospectuses, &c. apply to the Resident Director, No. 8, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall.

By order,

E. L. BOYD, Resident Director.

Just published, 8vo. 12s.

The Early and Middle Ages of England.

By C. H. PEARSON, M.A., Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford; and Professor of Modern History, King's College, London.

Just published, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Spirit of the Hebrew Poetry.

By ISAAC TAYLOR, Esq., Author of 'The Natural History of Enthusiasm,' 'Ultimate Civilization,' &c.

Second Edition, improved, 2 vols. crown 8vo. 21s.; antique calf, 30s.; morocco, 42s.

Young's Daily Readings for a Year, on the Life of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

Fifth Edition, fcap. 5s.; morocco, 10s. 6d.

The First Series of Legends and Lyrics.

By A. A. PROCTER.

Second Edition, fcap. 5s.; morocco, 10s. 6d.

The Second Series of Legends and Lyrics.

By A. A. PROCTER.

BELL & DALDY, 168, Fleet-street, London.

NEW GENERAL ATLAS.

DEDICATED BY SPECIAL PERMISSION TO
HER MAJESTY.

THE ROYAL ATLAS

OF

MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

IN A SERIES OF ENTIRELY ORIGINAL AND
AUTHENTIC MAPS.

By A. KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E. F.R.G.S.

Author of 'The Physical Atlas,' &c.

With a complete Index of easy reference
to each Map, comprising upwards of
150,000 Places contained in this Atlas.

Imperial Folio, half-bound in Russia or morocco,
price 5l. 15s. 6d.

"Of the many noble atlases prepared by Mr. Johnston and published by Messrs. Blackwood & Sons, this Royal Atlas will be the most useful to the public, and will deserve to be the most popular."—*Athenæum*, August 10, 1861.

"We know no series of maps which we can more warmly recommend. The accuracy, wherever we have attempted to put it to the test, is really astonishing."—*Saturday Review*.

"The culmination of all attempts to depict the face of the world appears in the Royal Atlas, than which it is impossible to conceive anything more perfect."—*Morning Herald*.

"This is, beyond question, the most splendid and luxurious, as well as the most useful and complete, of all existing atlases."—*Guardian*.

"There has not, we believe, been produced for general public use a body of maps equal in beauty and completeness to the Royal Atlas just issued by Mr. A. K. Johnston."—*Examiner*.

"In comparing this beautiful and valuable Atlas with previous collections, every one must be struck, not only by the immense advances in geographical knowledge, but by the greatly increased power of representing that knowledge to the eye in the course of the last thirty years."—*Economist*.

"An almost daily reference to, and comparison of it with others, since the publication of the first part some two years ago until now, enables us to say, without the slightest hesitation, that this is by far the most complete and authentic Atlas that has yet been issued."—*Scotsman*.

W. BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

Sold by all Booksellers.

Now ready, price 5s.

DUTCH PICTURES:

With SOME SKETCHES in the FLEMISH MANNER.

By GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

Author of 'William Hogarth,' 'Seven Sons of Mammon,' 'Twice Round the Clock,' &c.

THE TWO PRIMA DONNAS.

By GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

Author of 'William Hogarth,' 'Seven Sons of Mammon,' 'Twice Round the Clock,' &c. [November 1.]

In 2 vols. post 8vo. 15s.

THE SELF-DIVORCED;

Or, THE SCHOOL for WIVES.

By Capt. CURLING,

Author of 'The Soldier of Fortune,' &c. [November 1.]

Now ready at all Libraries, in 2 vols. price 15s.

MABEL'S CROSS.

By E. M. P.

Now ready, price 5s. small 8vo.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF PARIS LIFE;

Being a Record of the Politics, Art, Fashion, Gossip and Anecdote of Paris during the past Eighteen Months.

By CHRONIQUEUSE.

"It requires a woman's sympathy to depict these home-scenes (of French Imperial life), and to sympathize with these home-virtues. La Chroniqueuse has done well to make these charming sketches better known to English hearts and English homes in a collected volume than in the confined sphere in which they first appeared."—*Saturday Review*.

Just published, price 5s.

ABOUT LONDON.

By J. EWING RITCHIE,

Author of 'The Night Side of London.'

Also, a NEW, REVISED and ENLARGED EDITION of

THE NIGHT SIDE OF LONDON.

By J. EWING RITCHIE,

TINSLEY BROTHERS, 18, Catherine-street, Strand.

SMITH, BECK & BECK,

OPTICIANS,

AND

MANUFACTURERS OF ACHROMATIC

MICROSCOPES,

&c. &c.

6, COLEMAN-STREET, London, E.C.,

AND

LISTER WORKS, HOLLOWAY.

WENHAM'S**BINOCULAR MICROSCOPE.**

Having increased our facilities for the manufacture of the Prisms, as well as the other parts of this important improvement in the Microscope, we are now enabled to make the addition to any Microscope, when it is really practicable, at the cost of 7l. 10s. In the case of new Instruments, the extra price will be only 6l.

SMITH, BECK & BECK.

September, 1861.

CATALOGUES, giving full particulars respecting Microscopes, Stereoscopes, &c., may be had on application, or sent post free.

Illustrated, 18mo. cloth, gilt, each, 1s. 6d.

NEVER MIND; or, the LOST HOME. By Mrs. BENNETT.**DON'T TELL; or, MISTAKEN KINDNESS.** By Mrs. BENNETT."We commend this little work to the juvenile public."—*Athenæum*.
London: William Tegg, Pancras-lane, Queen-street, Cheap-side.

In December will be published,

THE ODYSSEY of HOMER,

Translated into English Verse in the Spenserian Stanza.

By PHILIP STANHOPE WORSLEY, M.A.,

Scholar of Corpus Christi College.

Vol. I. BOOKS I. to XII. In crown 8vo.

W. Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

THE PHOTOGRAPHICALLY ILLUSTRATED GIFT-BOOK.

This day, fcap. 4to. handsomely gilt, cloth, 21s.; morocco, 31s. 6d.

RUINED ABBEYS and CASTLES of GREAT BRITAIN.

By WILLIAM and MARY HOWITT.

The Photographic Illustrations by Bedford, Sedgfield, Wilson, Fenton, and others.

"The numerous advantages belonging to this peculiar method of illustrating... There is a value arising from the truthfulness of the sun-delineated picture which is peculiarly its own."—*Art-Journal*.

London: A. W. Bennett, 5, Bishopsgate-street Without.

J. H. DALLMEYER (Son-in-Law and Pupil of the late ANDREW ROSS)

Respectfully begs to inform the Scientific Public that he exclusively manufactures the ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE according to A. R.'s processes, who has also bequeathed to him the whole of that faculty.

For particulars of J. H. D.'s recent IMPROVEMENTS in MICROSCOPIC OBJECT-GLASSES, PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES, &c. see Catalogue, which may be had on application at 19, BLOOMSBURY-STREET, Oxford-street, W.C.

APPARATUS and CHEMICALS,

Folding, Rigid, and Stereoscopic CAMERAS in variety, combining great portability and lightness, with every Adjustment suggested by the most experienced Operators.

Water-tight Glasses and Goggles—Percha Baths, Pressure Frames, Plate-Holders, and all needful Apparatus, of best Quality only.—LENSES by Ross, Lerebours and Vallautin.

COLLODIONS for Positive and Negative Pictures, highly sensitive and uniform in action. Varnishes, Cases, Passepartouts, Albumenized Saxe Paper, and every requisite for the Amateur or Professional Photographer.

Importers of the True Saxe Paper. Wholesale Manufacturers of all Chemical Preparations.—Illustrated Catalogue, free, on application.

BULTON & BARNITT,

Operative and Photographic Chemists,

145, HOLBORN BARS, London.

METROPOLITAN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

No. 3, PRINCES-STREET, BANK, E.C. Established 1835.

Advantages of assuring with this Society:—Economic management, no paid agents, and no commission allowed.

The whole of the profits applied to the reduction of the premiums of members.

The guarantee of an accumulated fund exceeding 925,000l.

A gross annual income of 145,000l.

Amount paid in claims without a single instance of dispute, 600,000l.

Returned to members in reduction of their premiums, 500,000l.

HENRY MARSHAL, Actuary.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION,

48, GRACECHURCH-STREET, LONDON.

For MUTUAL ASSURANCE on LIVES, ANNUITIES, &c.

Established December, 1835.

Directors.

Chairman—SAMUEL HAYHURST LUCAS, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman—CHARLES LUSHINGTON, Esq.

John Bradbury, Esq. Charles Gilpin, Esq. M.P.

Thomas Cast, Esq. Charles Good, Esq.

Richard Fall, Esq. Robert Ingham, Esq. M.P.

John Feltham, Esq. Charles Reed, Esq. F.S.A.

Joseph Freeman, Esq. Jonathan Thorp, Esq.

Charles Whetham, Esq.

Physicians.

J. T. Conquest, M.D. F.L.S. | Thomas Hodgkin, M.D.

Bankers—Messrs. Brown, Janson & Co.; and Bank of England.

Solicitor—Septimus Davidson, Esq.

Consulting Actuary—Charles Ansell, Esq. F.R.S.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE WITHOUT INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

Extracts from the Report of the Directors for the Year 1860:—

Number of new Policies issued during the year, 988.

Assuring the sum of £481,331 1 10

Producing an Annual Income of 16,053 15 7

Making the total Annual Income, after deducting 50,112l. annual abatement in Premium .. 296,251 10 4

Total number of Policies issued, 23,573.

Amount paid in Claims by the decease of Members, from the commencement of the Institution in December, 1835 .. 1,034,268 5 4

Amount of Accumulated Fund 1,893,895 14 11

The effect of the successful operation of the Society during the whole period of its existence may be best exhibited by recapitulating the declared surpluses at the four investigations made up to this time.

For the 7 years ending 1843 the Surplus was £38,074 11 5

.. 5 years .. 1847 86,123 8 3

.. 5 years .. 1852 232,061 18 4

.. 5 years .. 1857 345,034 3 11

The next Division of Profits will be made up to the 30th of November, 1861. Policies effected prior to that date, if subsisting at the time of division, will participate in such profit for the time they may have been in force.

The Prospectus, with the last Report of the Directors, and with illustrations of the profits for the five years ending the 30th November, 1857, may be had on application, by which it will be seen that the reductions on the premiums range from 11 per cent. to 94 per cent., and that in one instance the premium is extinct. Instances of the bonuses are also shown.

Members whose premiums fall due on the 1st of OCTOBER are reminded that the same must be paid within thirty days from that date.

Sept. 1861.

JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS,

AND FROM ANY CAUSE,

may be provided against by an Annual Payment of 3l. to the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, which secures 1,000l. at death by Accident, or 6l. weekly for Injury.

NO EXTRA PREMIUM FOR VOLUNTEERS.

ONE PERSON in every TWELVE insured is injured yearly by ACCIDENT.

75,000l. has been already PAID as COMPENSATION.

For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, or at the Head Office, 64, Cornhill (late 3, Old Broad-street).

ANNUAL INCOME, 40,000l.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

64, Cornhill, E.C., January, 1861.

GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BUSINESS of the above SOCIETY has been REMOVED from No. 14, Waterloo-place to their new and more eligible premises No. 101, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

C. L. LAWSON, Secretary.

Sept. 30, 1861.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY (A.D. 1834).

39, KING-STREET, Cheapside, E.C., London.

Capital, 30,000l. Premiums only 395,000l.

Income 70,000l. Assurances 1,600,000l.

Bonuses average 2½ per cent. per annum on sum assured.

Profits divided yearly and begin on second Premium.

Twenty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts may be had.

CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.

NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office—64, Princes-street, Edinburgh.

London Office—4, New Bank-buildings, Lothbury.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies opened before 31st December will be entitled at next Distribution of Profits in 1865 to rank for five years bonus.

PROGRESS OF BUSINESS.

Policies.	Sums Assured.
For five years, from 1853 to 1857 inclusive, the annual average was	307 £276,543
In 1858, the Policies issued	455 377,425
1859	605 449,913
1860	741 475,649

This increase in the business of the Company will, it is expected, beneficially affect the Bonus to be declared at next Division of Profits.

New and liberal conditions of Assurance have recently been adopted, particulars of which, together with Prospectuses and all necessary information, may be had as above, or will be forwarded.

ROBERT STRACHAN, Secretary.

4, New Bank-buildings, October, 1861.

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1825.

Progress of the Company's Business.

The business of the Company has increased steadily year by year, until it has attained its present large amount.

THE STANDARD has transacted a larger amount of business, during the last fifteen years, than any other Office.

From 1845 to 1850 the Amount of Assurances effected was	£2,146,641 12 9
From 1850 to 1855 the Amount of Assurances effected was	2,492,988 6 7
From 1855 to 1860 the Amount of Assurances effected was	2,815,455 3 0
Total	£7,455,085 2 4

This is all first-class home Business, the Assurances being almost entirely, as stated in the Proposals for Assurance, effected in connexion with Family Provisions and Marriage Settlements.

The REVENUE of the Company was in 1845 ..	£103,371 3 5
" " " " 1850 ..	£169,151 16 4
" " " " 1855 ..	£237,450 1 9
" " " " 1860 ..	£304,161 13 7

The FUNDS at the date of last investigation (1860) amounted to £1,856,802 19s. 4d., showing an increase of 700,000l. since 1853; while during the same period the CLAIMS under Policies in consequence of death were upwards of Half a Million sterling.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Advantage of Assuring before the 15th November, 1861.

A Policy effected before 15th November next will not only participate in the 7th Division of Profits to be made in 1865, but will secure one year's additional Bonus at all future Divisions over Policies of later date.

Profits of the Company

have been divided on six occasions, in 1835, 1840, 1845, 1850, 1855, and 1860, when large additions were made to Policies under the peculiar mode of Division adopted by the Company, which is essentially Tontine, affording very important advantages to Assurers.

Examples of Bonus Additions.

Date of Policy.	Sums in Policies.	Bonus Additions to 1860.	Sums in Policies, with Bonus Additions.
Nov. 15, 1830	1000	1115 0 0	2115 0 0
" 1835	1000	790 0 0	1790 0 0
" 1840	1000	515 0 0	1515 0 0
" 1845	1000	302 10 0	1302 10 0
" 1850	1000	123 10 0	1123 10 0
" 1855	1000	74 0 0	1074 0 0

Next Division in 1865, and every Five Years afterwards.

WILL THOS. THOMSON, Manager.

H. J. JONES WILLIAMS, Resident Secretary.

LONDON—52, King William-street, E.C.

EDINBURGH—3, George-street (Head Office).

DUBLIN—66, Upper Sackville-street.

The Medical Officer attends at the London Office daily at Half-past One.

THE
ALEXANDRE HARMONIUM,
 AT
CHAPPELL'S, 50, NEW BOND-STREET.

NEW ALEXANDRE HARMONIUMS.

	GUINEAS.
THE FIVE-GUINEA HARMONIUM, 4 Octaves, in Oak Case	5
THE SIX-GUINEA HARMONIUM, 5 Octaves, in Oak Case, with 2 Foot-boards	6

These Instruments are lower in price and superior to all other cheap Harmoniums.

THE NEW CHURCH HARMONIUM,
 WITH TWO ROWS OF KEYS.

THESE Instruments are a perfect substitute for the Organ; the upper keyboard has a Venetian Swell, and acts as a Soft or Choir Organ, on which a perfect diminuendo and crescendo can be produced; and the lower keyboard answers the purpose of a Full Organ. The tone of these Instruments more closely resembles that of an Organ than any Harmonium yet produced, being rich and pure in quality. The construction is of a simple character and not likely to be affected by damp, rendering them peculiarly suited to Churches. An additional blower is attached to each Instrument.

NO.		GUINEAS.
1.	EIGHT STOPS (<i>Three and a-half rows of Vibrators</i>), Rosewood Case	45
2.	TWENTY-TWO STOPS (<i>Six rows of Vibrators</i>), Rosewood Case	70
3.	TWENTY-TWO STOPS (<i>Eight rows of Vibrators</i>), Rosewood Case, 2½ Octaves of Pedals	85

ALEXANDRE & SON have taken out a new Patent for the Drawing-Room Harmonium which effects the greatest improvement they have ever made in the Instrument. The Drawing-Room Models will be found of a softer, purer, and in all respects more agreeable tone than any other instruments. They have a perfect and easy means of producing a diminuendo or crescendo on any one note or more; the bass can be perfectly subdued, without even the use of the Expression Stop, the great difficulty in other Harmoniums.

THE DRAWING-ROOM MODEL

IS MADE IN THREE VARIETIES:—

NO.		GUINEAS.
1.	THREE STOPS, Percussion Action, additional Blower, and in Rosewood Case	25
2.	EIGHT STOPS, ditto ditto ditto	35
3.	SIXTEEN STOPS, ditto ditto Voix Céleste, &c. (<i>The best Harmonium that can be made</i>)	60

Messrs. CHAPPELL have an ENORMOUS STOCK of all Varieties of the ordinary kind, which are perfect for the Church, School, Hall, or Concert-Room:—

NO.		GUINEAS.	NO.		GUINEAS.
1.	ONE STOP Oak Case	10	7.	ONE STOP (<i>With Percussion Action</i>) Oak Case	16
2.	Ditto Mahogany Case	12		Rosewood	18
3.	THREE STOPS ... Oak, 15 guineas; Rosewood	16	8.	THREE STOPS ditto	Rosewood 20
4.	FIVE STOPS (<i>Two rows of Vibrators</i>) ... Oak	22	9.	EIGHT STOPS ditto	Oak or Rosewood 32
	Rosewood Case	23	10.	TWELVE STOPS ditto	Oak 40
5.	EIGHT STOPS ditto Oak, 25 gs.; Rosewood	26	11.	Ditto ditto	Rosewood 45
6.	TWELVE STOPS (<i>Four rows of Vibrators</i>)		12.	PATENT MODEL ditto	Oak or Rosewood 55
	Oak or Rosewood Case	35			

Testimonials from the Professors of Music of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the Organists of St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey, the Professor of the Harmonium at the Royal Academy of Music, &c. &c., together with full descriptive Lists (Illustrated), may be procured on application to

CHAPPELL & CO., 49 and 50, NEW BOND-STREET.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, 20, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.
 Printed by JAMES HOLMES, of No. 4, New Ormond-street, in the county of Middlesex, at his office, 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in said county; and published by JOHN FRANCIS, 20, Wellington-street, in said county. Publisher, at 20, Wellington-street aforesaid.—Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradfute, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, October 19, 1861.

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1774.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1861.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
Stamped Edition, 4d.

NOTICE.

The price of THE ATHENÆUM from October 5 is THREEPENCE.

Thirty years ago, when THE ATHENÆUM came into the hands of its present Proprietors, its price was Eightpence, and its contents, with advertisements, forty-eight columns. Convinced that the circulation of Literary Journals was restricted by high price, and that every advantage offered to the public would bring increase of circulation and authority, the Proprietors reduced the price one-half—to Fourpence. The experiment succeeded, and cheap Literary Journals became the rule.

The Proprietors have always held to the principle then proved. They have given to the public the benefit of every change in the law, increasing the size of the paper without increase of price, until the average has become about sixty columns of literary matter, with forty columns of advertisements, selected so as to be of general interest.

The Proprietors, taking advantage of the abolition of the Paper Duty, therefore resolved that the price of THE ATHENÆUM should from October 5 be THREEPENCE.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—The Council are ready to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS from Gentlemen who may be willing to offer themselves for any of the following Offices, viz.:

- The Professorship of the Arts of Construction.
- The Professorship of Geometrical Drawing.
- The Senior Mathematical Mastership of the School.
- The Professorship of Sanscrit and Bengali.
- The Professorship of Hindustani.
- The Professorship of Tamil and Telugu.

For particulars apply to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., King's College, London. J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.—CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

The LABORATORY will be opened for the Winter Session on MONDAY, 4th of November. The instruction is under the immediate superintendence of the Professor of Chemistry, Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR, C.B., assisted by Mr. DITTMAR and Mr. WANKLÉN, F.R.S.E.

The LECTURES commence on TUESDAY, 5th of November. The HOPE PRIZE, of 50*l.* in value, is open for competition to Laboratory Students.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Professor J. H. PEPPER, F.C.S. A. Inst. C.E., continues to accept ENGAGEMENTS to LECTURE at Institutions, Colleges and Schools; and his CHEMICAL LABORATORY for Analyses, Private Pupils. Instruction in the Scientific Portion of the Civil Service and Military Examinations, and for Morning and Evening Classes, is at the Polytechnic, 309, Regent-street.—N.B. The Laboratory is carefully fitted with every necessary Apparatus.

CRYSTAL PALACE SCHOOL OF ART, SCIENCE, AND LITERATURE.—PRIVATE CLASSES FOR LADIES.

The NEW TERM will COMMENCE on November 1st next, and will close on July 31st, 1862.
Water-Colour Painting, &c.—Mr. E. A. Goodall.
Figure Drawing, Modelling, &c.—Mr. W. K. Shenton.
English—Rev. Ph. Smith, B.A.
French—Prof. Cassal.
German—Dr. Kinkel.
Italian—Signor G. Volpe.
Latin History—Rev. O. Boutell, M.A.
Physical Geography, Arithmetic, &c.—Herr A. Sonnenschein.
Solany—Dr. Chr. Dresser.
Physiology, &c.—Dr. E. Lankester.
Chemistry—Dr. D. S. Price.
Piano-forte—Mr. J. Benedict, Mr. Lindsay Sloper, Mr. E. Prout, B.A.
Singing—Signor M. Garcia, Mrs. B. Street, Miss Whyte.
Part Singing, &c.—Mr. Henry Leslie, Mr. J. G. Calcott.
Dancing, &c.—M. Louis d'Erville.

Prospectus, with Regulations for Inscription of Pupils, can be obtained in the Office of the Literary Department (near the Byzantine Court), Crystal Palace, where only can Pupils be inscribed. By order of the Committee,
F. K. J. SHENTON, Superintendent Literary Department.
October, 1861.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.—Elementary Collections to facilitate the study of these interesting branches of Science, can be had at 5*l.*, 10*l.*, 20*l.*, 50*l.*, to 100 Guineas each, of J. T. ENANT, Mineralogist to Her Majesty, 149, Strand, London, W.C. All the recent Works, also Geological Maps, Diagrams, Models, Hammers, Microscopic Objects, &c.—Mr. TERNANT gives Private Instruction in Mineralogy and Geology.

FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL of KING EDWARD VI. at MORPETH in the COUNTY of NORTHUMBERLAND.—THE TRUSTEES will proceed to the ELECTION of a HEAD-MASTER, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of NOVEMBER NEXT. Candidates for the appointment are requested to send in their Testimonials to ANTHONY CHARLTON, Solicitor, Morpeth, on or before the 30th day of November next. The Head-Master must be a Graduate of one of the English Universities, and a Member of the Church of England. He will be required to enter upon his duties on the 14th day of January next. The instruction to be afforded in the School shall be in the Ancient and Modern Languages, and Literature, and the Principles of Natural Philosophy, as more fully expressed in the scheme. The salary of the Head-Master is 180*l.* per annum, and a share of the Capitation Fees, and a Residence, which is adapted for Boarders. For further information application to be made to Mr. CHARLTON, Morpeth, October 14, 1861.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, SOHO-SQUARE.—MRS. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools, to her REGISTER of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

TUTORS and GOVERNESSES.—Families requiring Tutors or Governesses may OBTAIN WELL-QUALIFIED INSTRUCTORS, both English and Foreign, by application to Mr. G. SKELLEY, 6, Adam-street, Adelphi, or 3, Hanover-street, Regent-street.

BRUNSWICK SCHOOL, LEAMINGTON. OXFORD MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

The only First-Class Certificate awarded for the last two years at Birmingham, the Examining Centre for the Midland Counties, has just been gained by a Pupil of Brunswick School, Leamington. Three other Boys from this School passed their Examination. Prospectuses on application.

J. H. HAWLEY, Principal.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.—COMPE-
TITORS for Sandhurst, Woolwich, or the Staff College, and Candidates for Direct Commissions or Staff Appointments, are PREPARED in all the Branches (compulsory and optional) of their Programmes, at the Practical Military College, Sunbury, S.W.—Apply for Prospectuses, &c. to Captain LENDY.

THE COMMERCIAL, ENGINEERING, and SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, beautifully situated near CHESTER. This School, recognized by the SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA, "as possessing an efficient Class for Civil Engineering," offers a sound English Education, and, in addition, Classics and the Modern Languages. Particular attention is given to Mathematics and Practical Chemistry. The Instruction in Drawing is on the system of the Department of Science and Art. Each Pupil is provided with a separate sleeping apartment.—For particulars, apply to the Rev. ARTHUR RIGGS, College, Chester.

ELUCUTION.—Mr. GEORGE VANDENHOFF, M.A. Author of 'The Art of Elucution,' gives INSTRUCTION to CLERGYMEN and all Public Readers or Speakers. "Quod magis ad vos pertinet et necesse malum est."—Hon. 11, Orchard-street, Portman-square.

FAMILY TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN of much experience in Education, would be glad to undertake the CHARGE of several YOUNG PERSONS, of one family, or of two or more neighbouring families, whose guardians wish to educate them at home. Instruction in French and junior Classics and Mathematics, as well as in the ordinary branches.—Address X.Y.Z., Money-Order Office, Brecknock-place, Camden Town, N.W.

TO LADIES.—Mr. GEORGE MAC DONALD will RE-COMMENCE his CLASS for the STUDY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE and LITERATURE, on FRIDAY, November 15, at 11 o'clock, A.M. The Class will meet every Friday till the end of June, 1862. Terms, Five Guineas, payable in advance. Tudor Lodge, Albert-street, Regent's Park.

A LADY, aged 25, is desirous of a RE-ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS in a GENTLEMAN'S FAMILY. Her qualifications are English, French acquired in Paris, good Music, the Rudiments of German, Singing and Drawing. Good references can be given.—Address L. C., Post-office, Farnborough, Bromley, Kent, S.E.

LADIES' PAINTING and DRAWING CLASSES.—Mr. DAVIS COOPER begs to inform his Friends and Pupils that his FIGURE and ELEMENTARY CLASSES will RE-ASSEMBLE on FRIDAY, November 1, 45, Upper Gower-street, W.C.

CULTIVATION of the VOICE and SINGING.—A LADY, having had considerable experience in proving and cultivating Voices upon the same method as the great Italian Masters, DESIRES A FEW MORE PUPILS. She has been accustomed to instruct in families of distinction both in Town and Country, to whom most satisfactory references can be given.—Address E. J. W., Messrs. Duff & Hodgson, 65, Oxford-street.

GERMAN, French, Italian.—9, OLD BOND STREET.—Dr. ALTSCHUL, Author of 'First German Reading-Book,' (dedicated to Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland), &c. M. Philol. Soc., Prof. Elucution.—TWO LANGUAGES TAUGHT in the same lesson, or alternately, on the same Terms as one, at the pupil's or at his house. Each language spoken in his PRIVATE Lessons, and select CLASSES for Ladies and Gentlemen. Preparation for all ordinary pursuits of life, the Universities, Army and Civil Service Examinations.

GERMAN.—Herr J. LÜPSCHÜTZ, 20, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, W.C., late of the University of Berlin, having returned to Town, begs to announce that he has resumed, both at his own and at the private residences of pupils, his instruction in the German Language and Literature on combined principles of the Hamiltonian and Ahn's Systems. Finishing German Lessons in Correspondence, both commercial and general. Conversation, History of the German Literature, &c. All kinds of Translations, both from and into German, at a moderate charge.—Apply, either in person or by letter, as above.

HYDE PARK COLLEGE (now HYDE PARK INSTITUTE) will RE-OPEN for the SENIOR CLASSES on NOVEMBER 1, at 115, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park.—The Half-Term for Junior Pupils commences on the 4th of November.—Prospectuses to be had on application.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON, 67 and 68, Harley-street, W.
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853, for the General Education of Ladies, and for granting Certificates of Knowledge.
Visitor.—THE LORD BISHOP of LONDON.
Principal.—THE DEAN of WESTMINSTER.
Lady Resident.—MISS PARRY.
THE HALF TERM for the College and School will begin on THURSDAY, Nov. 7.
Prospectuses may be had on application to Mrs. WILLIAMS, at the College Office. Arrangements are made for receiving Boarders.
E. H. PLUMPTRE, M.A., Dean.

A LADY, an Exhibitor and Portrait Painter, GIVES LESSONS in General Drawing and Painting, Perspective, Drawing from Models, Life, Fruit and Flowers, Oil Painting, &c.—Address D., Mr. Miller's, Stationer, Church-street, Stoke Newington, N.

WANTED, by an English Gentleman, aged 50, PARTIAL ENGAGEMENT, as English, Italian or French Correspondent, Confidential Secretary, Interpreter, Reader, Translator, Teacher, Clerk, or otherwise. First-rate City and West-End references. Security, &c.—Address, p. p., to Mr. CURRY, 33, Great Portland-street, Regent-street.

EDITOR or SUB-EDITOR.—A Young Man, who has had a large share in the Literary Work, as well as in the General Management, of an Old-established Provincial Weekly, WILL SHORTLY BE DISENGAGED. Is a Classical Scholar, and accustomed to Political Leader Writing. Has held his present engagement for five years.—Address J. W. H., Herald Office, Swansea.

TO NEWSPAPERS, &c.—A thoroughly experienced Political and Literary Writer is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT as Editor, Correspondent, or General Contributor.—Address K., care of Mr. E. Wright, 27, Coleman-street, City, London.

LITERARY PROPERTY.—A SHARE in a Literary Property TO BE SOLD for 500*l.*, for which an income of at least 400*l.* per Annum can be secured.—Apply, in strictest confidence (with real name), to B. C. L., Post-office, Chancery-lane.

TO PUBLISHERS.—A GENTLEMAN of capital is desirous of embarking in the PUBLISHING BUSINESS, either as Partner or by Purchase.—Address, in the first instance, to X.Y.Z., care of Mr. Lindley, 19, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C.

A LITERARY GENTLEMAN several years connected with the London Daily and Weekly Press is DESIROUS of CONTRIBUTING Leading Articles on Political or Social Subjects, to a Liberal Weekly Journal.—Address A.Z., Messrs. Tinsley Brothers, Publishers, Catherine-street, Strand.

THE PRESS.—An Experienced Reporter, Office, DESIRES a RE-ENGAGEMENT. First-class references.—Address Box 95, Post-office, Rochdale.

A BOOKSELLERS' and STATIONERS' ASSISTANT of good experience REQUIRES a RE-ENGAGEMENT. A nearly three years' reference to late Employer. Age 28.—Address E. T., Post-office, Westerham, Kent.

FOR DISPOSAL, a LITERARY PROPERTY yielding an Immediate Return for the Investment, and affording the basis for considerable improvement by way of a Publishing, a first-class Bookselling, or a Fancy Stationery Business. Not less than 3,000*l.* required.—Particulars of Messrs. TURPIN & GAZLIP, 55, Newgate-street, E.C.

PROJECTORS of NEW JOURNALS, forming their LITERARY STAFF, are requested to address "JOURNALIST," Literary Institute, 185, Aldersgate-street, London. An able Writer desires an Engagement.

ARTICLES of GENERAL INTEREST, REVIEWS, LEADERS, &c. supplied regularly on Moderate Terms.—Apply to FRANK RUSSELL, 13, Bedford-street, Islington, N.

MEDICAL PUPIL.—A Surgeon, a Graduate of London, in extensive practice in the Country, has a VACANCY for a gentlemanly and well-educated YOUTH as an in-door Pupil, to whom he can afford some special advantages. The first three years of Pupilage will be occupied in the ordinary work of General Practice; the remainder may be devoted exclusively to attendance on Lectures and Hospital Practice.—Address M. D., at 16, Gloucester-crescent, Regent's Park, London.

TO NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN.—The Secretary to a distinguished Gentleman is OPEN to a RE-ENGAGEMENT with a Nobleman or Member of Parliament. He is conversant with German and French, and moderately acquainted with the Classics; is a good Reader and Amanuensis, and can correct the Press; writes legibly, and can keep the Accounts of an Estate. He will receive the highest recommendation from his present Patron.—Address Mr. R., Betchworth, Surrey.

AN ITALIAN PROFESSOR, a Graduate of his University, who teaches his Native Tongue according to speedy and tried method, has a few Hours daily disengaged.—Address C. O., 71, Orange-street, Bloomsbury-square.

M. SAINTON begs to announce that he will ARRIVE in LONDON for the Winter Season on the 15th of November. All communications respecting Pupils and Engagements to be addressed to his residence, 5, Upper Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, W.

MADAME SAINTON-DOLBY begs to announce that she will RETURN to TOWN for the Winter Season on the 15th of November. All communications respecting Pupils and Engagements to be addressed to her residence, 5, Upper Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, W.

TO ART-UNIONS, &c.—FOR SALE, AN UNPUBLISHED STEEL PLATE, 95 inches by 31, just completed by one of the first Engravers, from a Painting of a Highly Interesting Subject, by FRITH.—Apply to D. NUTT, 270, Strand.

LONDON LIBRARY, 12, ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE.
This Library offers great advantages to persons engaged in Literary Pursuits. The best Literature of the day, both English and Foreign, is added to a collection consisting of nearly 50,000 volumes. Fifteen volumes are allowed to Country Members, Ten to Residents in Town. An additional supply of Books may be had at the rate of 1*l.* per annum for five volumes.—Terms, 3*l.* a year; or 2*l.* a year with entrance fee of 5*l.*; Life Membership, 50*l.* Catalogue, 7*s.* 6*d.* Open from 10 to 6.

MR. HOLMES, Agent, Valuer and Accountant to the Trade, is instructed to SELL the BUSINESS of a BOOKSELLER and STATIONER, established 30 years. Returns, 3,000. a year. Amount to be paid, 1,000. No goodwill. The present Proprietor's predecessor had the Business 36 years, and retired on an ample fortune.—Address, for particulars, Mr. HOLMES, 48, Paternoster-row.

MR. HOLMES, 48, Paternoster-row, is instructed to SELL a first-class BUSINESS of a BOOKSELLER and STATIONER, near Hyde Park. Returns over 3,000. a year. All at a valuation, without goodwill. 1.1.0. to 1,000. required.—Address Mr. HOLMES, 48, Paternoster-row.

MR. HOLMES is instructed to SELL an OLD established BOOKSELLING, STATIONERY and PRINTING BUSINESS, situated at a fashionable Watering Place, and facing the sea. Returns between 2,000. and 3,000. a year. All to be sold at a valuation, without goodwill. Established 40 years. 1,400. to 1,500. required.—Address Mr. HOLMES, 48, Paternoster-row.

MR. HOLMES is instructed to find a PARTNER in a first-class BUSINESS. 3,000. required. Returns between 5,000. and 6,000. a year. A thorough knowledge of the business indispensable, and a Churchman preferred.—For particulars, address Mr. HOLMES, 48, Paternoster-row.

FOR SALE.

NEWSPAPER AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE BELFAST DAILY MERCURY, established by the late James Stumms in 1851, and circulating among the most respectable and influential classes in the North of Ireland.

In connection with the Newspaper there is an extensive Job-Printing Establishment, in perfect working order, and doing a first-class remunerative business.

The Premises, No. 10, Arthur-street, in which the above Business is conducted, were built specially for a Printing-office, and are in every way adapted for the purpose.

The publication of the Newspaper and the Job-Printing are carried on in the same Premises, but are otherwise independent concerns, and will be sold jointly or separately.

Further information can be obtained on application to JAMES CAMPBELL, Esq., Secretary, Ulster Printing Company (Limited), 10, Arthur-street, Belfast.

Sales by Auction

Many Thousand Volumes of Books, in quires and bound; Fine Illustrated Works, &c.—Four Days' Sale.

MR. HODGSON will SELL by AUCTION, at his New Rooms, the corner of Fleet-street and Chancery-lane, on TUESDAY, October 30, and three following days, at half-past 12, MANY THOUSAND VOLUMES of CAPITAL MODERN BOOKS, ILLUSTRATED WORKS and POPULAR BOOKS in GREAT ABUNDANCE, of the highest quality of Stock slightly damaged by the late fire in Paternoster-row, and a large consignment of New Books from the Colonies, comprising: 27 Flinders's Royal Gallery of British Art, proofs—1 Art-Treasures of Great Britain, extra—1 Exhibition Catalogue of 1861, 6 vols. large paper, half morocco—1 Prince Consort's Gems, plates, 2 vols. 4to.—30 Knight's Old England, 2 vols. folio—3 Gray's Birds, folio (sells 12s.), slightly imperfect—1 Wilson's American Ornithology, coloured plates, folio—216 Poetry and Pictures from Thomas Moore (sells 2s.)—33 Moore's Memoirs and Journals, by Earl Russell, 4 vols. 8vo.—20 Moore's Sacred Songs, with the Music, imp. 8vo.—40 Moore's Melodies, with the Music, imp. 8vo.—4 Moore's Melodies, illustrated by Maclellan, proofs—31 Alaric Watts's Lyrics, engravings, 8vo.—108 Wilson's Solar System, 2 vols. 8vo.—3 Wilson's Bryologia Britannica, 8vo.—188 Hooper's Medical Dictionary, by Grant, 2 vols. 8vo.—21 Parkhurst's Greek Lexicon, royal 8vo.—30 Oates's Interest Tables, 4to.—134 Butler's Georgia Dictionary, by Grant, 2 vols. 8vo.—30 Oates's Interest Tables, 4to.—780 Carey on the Book of Job, royal 8vo.—45 Souvenir of Modern Miniatures, fcap. morocco extra—50 sets of the Family Friend, 8 vols. 8vo.—100 Oates's Manual of Freemasonry, fcap.—60 volumes of the Traveller's Library, 2 vols. 8vo.—100 Oates's Catechisms—about 5,000 Nos. of Harrison's Floricultural Cabinet, coloured plates—and a large quantity of Novels, Poems, Travels and Memoirs, in quires, the Property of two West-End Publishing Houses—a few sets of Modern Engravings, framed and glazed—a small Stock of useful Accessory Books and Lectures.

To be viewed and Catalogues sent on application.

PEREMPTORY SALE WITHOUT ANY RESTRICTIONS. Important to Managers of Public Institutions, School-Masters, Opticians, Gentlemen Amateurs in the various Sciences, Parties Furnishing, Furniture Brokers, Book Dealers, &c.

MR. RABY begs most respectfully to call the attention of the Public, and especially the above-named Parties, to the announcement that he has been instructed by the Executors of Dr. W. M. FISHER, lately deceased, to SELL by AUCTION, on the Premises where he resides, No. 59, Upper Parliament-street, Liverpool, commencing on TUESDAY, October 30, and continuing for three following days, at 11 o'clock precisely each day, the herein-mentioned valuable PROPERTY:—Comprising the most extensive Collection of Modern and Scientific Instruments supposed to be in the possession of any private individual. Those most worthy of publicity are: a splendid Microscope by Abraham & Co., in mahogany case, with Powers and Apparatus, the Powers by Ross, Powell and other eminent makers, in every respect equal to new, and cost one hundred guineas—a very compact portable Microscope, complete, in mahogany case—a large Air-Pump and all Apparatus, just new—a splendid eighteen-inch plate Electrical Machine and Apparatus—very compact Chemical Cabinet and Contents—a beautiful Astronomical four-foot Telescope by Ross, in mahogany case—a very large Dissolving View Apparatus complete, comprising a pair of Lanterns illuminated with the Oxygen Light, capable of throwing a disc of thirty feet diameter—two Gasometers—one large pair of Dissolving Lanterns without Condensers—set of Mechanical Powers—Volcanic Coil Machine—Magnetic Coil Machine—Galvanic Battery—after large Boxes containing long and short Slides—Rare Astronomical and valuable Chronometers, &c.—Stereoscopic Boxes of numerous Views—Cabinet and Boxes of Microscope Objects.

Also, the most splendid and powerful Achromatic Telescope in any private Observatory in the Kingdom, by that eminent artist, Mr. T. Cooke, optician, York, the object-glass being 6 inches aperture and 84 feet focal length. It is furnished with a long range of first-rate eye-pieces, admirably adapted to every object in the heavens—from the sun, moon and planets to nebulae and comets: it is a most costly instrument on moveable apparatus, &c. A fuller description of this exceedingly rare lot appeared in the Liverpool Advertiser of June 19, 1854.

Also, an extensive and valuable LIBRARY of BOOKS, Theological, Astronomical, Historical, and others of a miscellaneous description; altogether about 1,400 volumes.

Also, all the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. Sale of the Instruments and Books, on THURSDAY, Oct. 31. The remainder of the Articles is more fully specified in Catalogues, which may be obtained on the Premises the day prior to the Sale, when the whole will be open for public inspection.

Eleven o'clock prompt each morning.

Communications for the Auctioneer to be sent to the Premises.

Capital Selection of Modern Engravings, Chromo-Lithographs, Oil Paintings, Water-colour Drawings, Illustrated Books, New Portfolios, Scrap Books, &c.—Nine Evenings' Sale.

SOUTHGATE & BARRETT will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet-street, on TUESDAY EVENING, October 30, and Eight following Evenings, Saturday and Sunday excepted, at 6, an Extensive, Interesting and Valuable COLLECTION of MODERN ENGRAVINGS, including Geneva, by Landseer, artist's proof—Uncle Tom, by Landseer, artist's proof—Saved, artist's proof—Waterloo Banquet, proofs before letters, richly framed—Huguenot, and Order of Release, by Millais, India proof before letters—Modern Oil Paintings and Water-colour Drawings—Imitation Oil Pictures, in gilt Frames—An immense variety of Chromos and Coloured Fancy Subjects, Illustrations by George Cruikshank—Books of Prints, Portfolios, and Scrap-Books, &c.

Catalogues forwarded on receipt of six stamps.

The Great Sale of Illustrated and Illuminated Works.

SOUTHGATE & BARRETT will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet-street, on MONDAY, November 18, and five following days (Saturday and Sunday excepted), the Entire Remaining Copies of Valuable and Choice

ILLUSTRATED and ILLUMINATED WORKS,

Children's Books and others, adapted for presentation, fitted to suit Large and Small Buyers, the following, amongst a variety of others, are included in this Sale.

The ART of ILLUMINATING, as practised in Europe from the Earliest Times, illustrated by Borders, Initial Letters, Alphabets, &c., selected from the British Museum, South Kensington Museum, and other important Collections. By W. TREVELL, with an Essay on the Art and Instructions as to its Practice in the Present Day, by M. DREW WYATT. 4to. splendidly bound (published at 3s. 10s.).

"* This magnificent and eminently serviceable work contains 102 Plates, all fully illuminated, and printed in colours and gold on vellum paper, and 104 pages of Text, surrounded by borders in colour. Containing the most recent and latest specimens given in the 182 pages, there will be found 1,000 illuminated Pictures."

PARADISE and the PERI. By THOMAS MOORE. 54 splendidly illuminated pages, small folio, elegantly bound, bevelled boards (published at 2s. 3s.).

"Moore's 'Paradise and the Peri,' gorgeously illuminated by Messrs. Owen Jones and H. Warren, executed on stone by Mr. Albert Warren, printed and published by Day & Son... Mr. Owen Jones has produced some of the most magnificent combinations of colour and design we remember to have seen. His borders are all dazzling, and many of exquisite beauty." *Athenæum.*

NOW FIRST PUBLISHED.

The PENITENTIAL PSALMS, richly illuminated. A small Volume illuminated with magnificent Borders on every page. The Illuminations, both Borders and Miniatures, are facsimiles, or adaptations, from the most remarkable pages of celebrated illuminated Manuscripts in the British Museum, the Bibliothèque Impériale, and other collections. By NOEL HUMPHREYS, Esq.

The whole reproduced by Messrs. Day & Son, in the most finished style of Chromo-lithography, under the direction of H. NOEL HUMPHREYS.

SCULPTURE in MARBLE, TERRA-COTTA, BRONZE, IVORY and WOOD. Selected from the Royal and other Collections. Edited by J. B. WARRING. 18 Chromo-lithographic Plates of the highest style of finish, and 31 Wood Engravings. 1 vol. folio, half-bound elegant, published at 2s. 10s.

RICHARDSON'S MONASTIC RUINS OF YORKSHIRE: containing upwards of 30 large and beautifully-tinted Views, together with the various Vignettes, Ground-plans, Details, Sections, and Arms, &c., of each Abbey. The complete Work, in 15 folio Parts (published at 12s. 12s.).

"Few works of lithographic Art have equalled this publication, and it is so difficult to point out by which it has been surpassed. The subject-matter can hardly be said to be local one, because the history of the places illustrated is, in fact, so intimately connected with the general history of England, that all Englishmen must feel an interest in what is described." *Times.*

The GRAMMAR OF ORNAMENT. By OWEN JONES. Being a series of 3,000 Examples from the Royal and other Collections. Fundamental Principles which appear to reign the composition of Ornament of every period; 101 Imperial Folio Plates, elaborately printed in colours and gold, and published at 12s. 12s.

POTTERY and PORCELAIN. Selected from the Royal and other Collections. Edited by J. B. WARRING. 18 Chromo-lithographic Plates of the highest style of finish, and 10 Wood Engravings. 1 vol. folio, half-bound elegant, published at 2s. 10s.

ORNAMENTAL ART in GLASS and ENAMEL. Selected from the Collections of the Duke of Buccleuch, &c. Edited by J. B. WARRING. 17 Chromo-lithographic Plates of the highest style of finish, and 19 Wood Engravings. 1 vol. folio, half-bound elegant, published at 2s. 10s.

METAL-WORK and JEWELLERY. Selected from the Royal and other Collections. Edited by J. B. WARRING. 17 Chromo-lithographic Plates of the highest style of finish, and 19 Wood Engravings. 1 vol. folio, half-bound elegant, published at 2s. 10s.

DECORATIVE ART in FURNITURE. Selected from the Royal and other Collections. Edited by J. B. WARRING. 15 Chromo-lithographic Plates of the highest style of finish, and 13 Wood Engravings. 1 vol. folio, half-bound elegant, published at 2s. 10s.

ROBERTS'S SKETCHES in the HOLY LAND, SYRIA, ARABIA, EGYPT, &c. By J. ROBERTS, Esq., with Historical and Descriptive Notices by the Rev. Dr. CROLY. The Library Edition, 6 vols.

M'IAN'S COSTUMES of the CLANS of the SCOTTISH HIGHLANDERS, coloured. 3 vols. 4to. (original copies).

RYNE'S LAKE SCENERY of ENGLAND. 25 double-tinted Plates, 4to. (sells 12s. 12s.).

The BARONIAL HALLS and PICTURESQUE EDIFICES of ENGLAND. From Drawings by Harding, Catermole, Prout, and other eminent Artists. Containing 71 most beautiful Plates, executed in Coloured Litholiths, with descriptions by S. C. Hall, with numerous Engravings on Wood. In 3 handsome vols. Quarto, (published at 7s. 7s.).

CURRY and RICE (on Forty Plates); or, the Ingredients of Social Life at "Our" Station in India. By Captain ATKINSON. 40 double-tinted Plates, with Text, small 4to. handsomely bound, (sells 1s.).

The CAMPAIGN in INDIA—1857-58. By Captain ATKINSON. 25 double-tinted Lithographs, with Text, folio Imperial, (sells 2s. 3s.).

SKETCHES and INCIDENTS of the SIEGE of LUCKNOW. By Lieut. MECHAM. With Text, 25 double-tinted Lithographs, folio, bound, (sells 2s. 2s.).

SOME of MY BUSH FRIENDS in TASMANIA. By LOUISA A. MERRITT, Author of "Our Wild Flowers" (English). "Recesses of Nature," &c. 14 Plates in Chromo-lithography, 12 beautiful borders, and 100 pages of Text, small folio, elegantly bound, gilt edges, published at 2s. 2s.

The WAR in ITALY.—SCENERY and BATTLES by Signor BOSCHI. The Work consists of One Volume, small Quarto, elegantly bound, published at 2s. 2s.; or fully coloured and extra bound, published at 2s. 2s.

The TREASURY of ORNAMENTAL ART, illustrative of Objects of Art and Virtù. The work contains 71 exquisitely-executed Chromo-lithographic Plates, with Descriptive Text, and was published in 1 volume, 32s. 6d. extra cloth gilt.

Important Reminders of the most Charming and Popular Series of Illustrated Books, printed on toned paper, and Juvenile Publications, ever issued; also, the Wood-blocks, Stereotype Plates, and Copyrights of most of the Undermentioned Works.

SOUTHGATE & BARRETT'S SALE by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet-street, on MONDAY, November 18, and five following days, will include the Remaining Copies of the following BEAUTIFULLY-ILLUSTRATED WORKS, viz.:

840 Poems and Pictures, 100 Illustrations by English Artists, 8vo. (sells 12s. 12s.).—714 Merchant of Venice, illustrated by B. Foster and Thomas (sells 10s. 6d.).—4,000 The Art Album, facsimiles of Water-colour Drawings by Catermole, Cooper and others, 4to. (sells 21s. 6d.).—940 Household Hints, illustrated, 1,800 Three Gems in One Setting, beautifully illustrated—540 Milton's "Allégorie" (sells 21s.).—800 Gray's Poetical Works, illustrated by B. Foster (sells 2s.).—300 Sabbath Bells, chimed by the Poets, illustrated by B. Foster (sells 10s. 6d.).—80 Dr. Lorrimer's Scottish Reformation, illustrated by H. Foster (sells 10s. 6d.).—1,000 The Children's Picture-Book of Country Scenes (sells 6s.).—1,000 The Children's Picture-Book of Quadrupeds and Birds, 3 vols. (sells 10s.).—1,150 Harvey's Picture-Book of Natural History (sells 10s. 6d.).—1,870 Songs of the Little Ones, with coloured engravings by B. Foster and J. B. Warring (sells 10s. 6d.).—The Babes in the Wood (sells 6s.).—The Seven Champions of Christendom (sells 2s. 6d.).—450 The Home Treasury of Old Story Books (sells 5s.).—800 sets Indestructible Picture Books, 18 sorts, printed in colours (sells 12s.).—1,600 sets Indestructible Natural History, 4 sorts (sells 4s.).—1,600 Merry Tales, plain and coloured—700 Picture Books of Birds and Beasts (sells 7s. 6d.).—400 Picture-Book of Merry Tales (sells 5s.).—500 sets Children's Favourite Picture Books—400 Poet's Poetical Works, beautifully illustrated, cloth and morocco—50 The Book of Favourite Poems, morocco (sells 2s. 3s.).—150 Favourite Modern Ballads (sells 2s.).—140 Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, morocco—1,100 The Carvers—800 The Lord's Prayer explained for Children—900 Drawing-Room Portrait Gallery for 1860.

Extensive and Interesting Collection of Choice Illustrated Books and Works connected with Science and the Fine Arts.

SOUTHGATE & BARRETT'S SALE by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet-street, on MONDAY, November 18, and five following days, at 1, will include a Splendid COLLECTION of ILLUSTRATED WORKS,

including numerous copies of the following important Works, viz.:

The Vernon Gallery artists' proofs (published at 194 guineas).—Robert's Holy Land, 24 complete large works, 12 plates, morocco—Musée Français et Musée Royal, 6 vols.—The Britannia Convey Tubular Bridges, folio volumes of plates and a vol. of text (published at 6s. 6s.).—Wickes's Memorials of English Medieval Churches, folio (published at 2s. 12s. 6d.).—Gruner's Fresco Decorations, folio, morocco—Harding's Sketches at Home and Abroad—Nash's Mansions of England, vols. 4—Nash Wind-sor Castle, coloured and mounted—4 Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum, 8 vols. half morocco—24 Brayley and Britton's History of Surrey, large paper, India proof (published at 22s. 5s.).—The Ponia-towski Gema, 2 vols. 4to. morocco (published at 12s.).—Lake Fries's Venice, coloured and mounted—Taylor's Portfolio, coloured and mounted—Du Sommerard, Les Arts au Moyen Age (published at 47s.).—The Stafford Gallery, 4 vols. morocco elegant—Scotland delineated, the large work—Angus's South Australia, morocco—300 Land's End Lights, 8 vols. (sells 21s. 6s.).—Flinders's Royal Gallery of British Art—130 Ackermann's Ancient Coins—4 Picking-er's beautiful edition of Walton and Cotton, 9 vols.—40 Brandon's Gothic Architecture, 2 vols. 4to.—100 Longfellow's Evangeline, illustrated—30 Plates of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (sells 12s.).—58 German and English Bush Moths, 2 vols. (sells 3s. 3s.).—50 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 22s.).—150 Scotland Delineated, 2 vols. 4to. cloth—400 Indian Spices for English Tables, or a Rare Relish of Fun from the Far East, 4to. (sells 10s.).

Important Literary Property.

SOUTHGATE & BARRETT will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet-street, on TUESDAY, November 26, the Valuable COPYRIGHTS and STEREOTYPE-PLATES, with the ENTIRE STOCK (in One Lot, of that Highly-Important Property,

DE QUINCEY'S COLLECTED WORKS,

14 vols. crown 8vo. (published at 6s. 5s.). The above Valuable and Standard Property, arranged in a collected form as the Author's Complete Works, has also a very extensive sale in Separate Volumes, each Volume containing a complete work or portion of papers, quite independent of, and without any reference to, the entire series.

Particulars forwarded on application.

By Order of the Assignees of Mr. John Tallis.—The remaining Stock and entire Series of Capital Wood-blocks to the "Illustrated News of the World."

SOUTHGATE & BARRETT will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet-street, on TUESDAY, November 26, the whole of the WOOD-BLOCKS published in the ILLUSTRATED NEWS OF THE WORLD from its commencement in January 1856 to February 1861, consisting of upwards of 3,400 in number, produced at a cost of several thousand pounds and capable in the hands of any enterprising Publisher of realizing a large income.

By Order of the Assignees of Mr. JOHN TALLIS.—The Remaining Stock of "The Drawing-Room Portrait Gallery of Eminent Personages."

SOUTHGATE & BARRETT will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet-street, on TUESDAY, November 26, the Entire Remaining STOCK of PORTRAITS and MEMOIRS, published in "The Drawing-Room Portrait Gallery," (in one lot,) consisting of 65,000 Portraits, various—160,000 Memoirs, together with the Stereotype Plates of the Memoirs.

Sales by Auction

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON

Reg to announce that they have commenced their SEASON for the SALE of
LIBRARIES, ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS,
COINS, MEDALS, ANTIQUITIES, and
other WORKS of ART,
at their House,
13, WELLINGTON-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

Mr. Merlin's Beautiful Cabinet of Greek Coins.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works connected with the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13 (late 9, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.) on MONDAY, November 11, at 1 o'clock precisely, a Small but very Select Assemblage of GREEK COINS, in Gold, Silver and Copper, comprising Specimens of extreme rarity and beauty; also, a few Ancient Ring-bolts and Engraved Gems, collected in Greece by the Proprietor, C. J. W. MERLIN, Esq., B.M. Vice Consul at Athens, and Member of the Archaeological Society of Athens.
May be viewed three days prior, and Catalogues had on receipt of two stamps.

Library of the late CHARLES BIRKBECK HORNER, Esq.
MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works connected with the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13 (late 9, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.) on TUESDAY, November 12, at 1 o'clock precisely, the Remaining Portion of the LIBRARY, formed by the late CHARLES BIRKBECK HORNER, Esq., comprising Works in Italian, French and English Literature—also some capital Historical Books and Books of Travels—Works on Medicine and Surgery—and Useful Books in the various Departments of Literature.
May be viewed two days prior, and Catalogues had on receipt of four stamps.

The Dramatic and General Library of the late ROBERT B. PITMAN, Esq.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works connected with the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13 (late 9, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.) on THURSDAY, November 21, at 1 o'clock precisely, the Valuable LIBRARY of the late ROBERT B. PITMAN, Esq.; comprising a good Selection of Works in Dramatic Literature, by the best English Authors—Dramatic Biographies and Shakespeareana—Poetry, and Biographies of Poets—Journals and Travels—Books in Miscellaneous Literature—English Translations of the Classics, &c.
May be viewed two days previous, and Catalogues had on receipt of two stamps.

The late Rev. Dr. BANDINEL'S Celebrated Collection of Books and Tracts, illustrative of the Times of Charles the First and Second, the Commonwealth, and Restoration.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works connected with the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13 (late 9, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.) EARLY in the SEASON, the very Extensive and Valuable Assemblage of BOOKS and TRACTS, illustrative of the Times of Charles the First and Second, the Commonwealth, and Restoration, formed by the late Rev. Dr. BANDINEL, of Bodleian Library, Oxford; comprising numerous Pieces of distinguished rarity relating to this most interesting period of English History, being the largest collection ever submitted to public competition—Tracts by, and relating to, Archbishop Laud—curious Tracts, Pamphlets, and other Royal and Parliamentary Documents—W. Prymme—Collection of Curious Pieces by Edward Browne—Rare and Interesting Proclamations—a unique and matchless Series of Forty-eight Prints illustrative of the Stuart Family—remarkable Poetical Broadside, of considerable interest and rarity—Tracts relating to Ireland.
Catalogues are nearly ready.

The late Rev. Dr. BANDINEL'S Valuable Collection of Engraved British Portraits, illustrative of the Life and Times of King Charles the First.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works of Art, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 13, Wellington-street, Strand, during the EARLY PART of the SEASON, the late Rev. Dr. BANDINEL'S valuable COLLECTION of BRITISH PORTRAITS, comprising James First and Family, with the King and Queen of Bohemia, folio sheet, by W. Paine, extremely fine and rare—Charles First on Horseback, by R. Elstrack—Charles First on Horseback, by Hollar, first state—Charles First, after Vanduyck, by Faber, first state—Charles First, in oval, by Place, very rare, from Col. Durrant's Collection—Charles First, in oval, by Faithorne—Charles First, large oval, after Mytens, by Delph—Charles First, with View of Whitehall, R. Peake exudit, extremely fine and rare—Charles First with Prince Charles, James Duke of York, and Henry Duke of Gloucester, full lengths, P. Stent ex., very rare—Charles First seated on his Throne, from the Guelton Collection—Charles First from his Statue at Charing Cross, by Hollar—Charles First, oval, with Ornaments, by C. De Passe—Charles First in his Robes, seated in Parliament-street, with Coat of Arms of the Nobility, sold by G. Humble, very rare—Charles First, Queen of Bohemia, in oval, by P. Stent, in six ovals, very fine—Henrietta Maria, as Queen Dowager, by Faithorne, with rare and curious Plate of the Execution.
Thomas, Earl of Strafford, in Armour, by Hollar—Thomas, Earl of Strafford, full length, by Vaughan, fine and rare—Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, and Henry Mordaunt, by Hollar, with one leaf, rare—Sir John Hotham, in Armour, on Horseback, with View of Hull, very fine and extremely rare—Trial and Execution of the Earl of Strafford, by Hollar, very fine—Oliver Cromwell standing between two Pillars with a book in his hand, treading on Faction sheet, by W. Faithorne, a Print of extreme rarity—Thomas, Lord Fairfax, oval, with View of the Battle of Naseby, etched by Streeter, &c.
An interesting Collection of Old Engraved FRONTISPICES and TITLE-PAGES.
Catalogues are nearly ready.

Portion of the Library of the late Rev. GEORGE PEIRCE MARSH, of Boughton, Faversham.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works connected with the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 13, Wellington-street, Strand, EARLY in the SEASON, a PORTION of the LIBRARY of the late Rev. GEORGE PEIRCE MARSH, of Boughton, Faversham.
Catalogues are preparing.

A Small but Select Cabinet of Antiquities and Works of Art, the Property of a Gentleman.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works connected with the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 13, Wellington-street, Strand, EARLY in the SEASON, a Small but Select CABINET of ANTIQUITIES and WORKS OF ART,

Including an ETRUSCAN GOLD FIBULA, 7½ inches long, of the richest design and of unparalleled beauty, presenting a wonderful specimen of Art, elaborately enriched with grain-work and other decorations, from the Collection of the Chevalier MICALI, who has engraved this beautiful specimen in his celebrated work, "Monumenti Inediti."

ENGRAVED ANTIQUE GEMS,
IVORIES and ENAMELS,
Valuable ANTIQUE BRONZES, and other interesting Works of Art.
Catalogues are preparing.

Valuable Library of the late Rev. JOSEPH HUNTER, F.S.A., Author of the History of South Yorkshire, Hallamshire, and other celebrated Works.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works connected with the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 13, Wellington-street, Strand, EARLY in the SEASON, the VALUABLE LIBRARY of the late Rev. JOSEPH HUNTER, F.S.A., comprising Valuable Works on Topography, Archaeology, Philology, History and in General Literature, many Privately-printed Books, &c.
Catalogues are preparing.

Collection of Ancient and Modern Coins, the Property of the Rev. ISAAC BONSALE, Rector of Llanuryn.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works connected with the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 13, Wellington-street, Strand, EARLY in the SEASON, a COLLECTION of ANCIENT and MODERN COINS, the Property of the Rev. ISAAC BONSALE, Rector of Llanuryn; comprising interesting Specimens of Early British Coins; English Gold and Silver; Greek and Roman Coins in the different Metals; Silver Medals; a few Antiquities and Seals; and some Numismatic Books.
Catalogues are preparing.

The Valuable Library of the late Sir FRANCIS PALGRAVE the learned Author of The Rise of the English Commonwealth, and of other Works.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works connected with the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 13, Wellington-street, Strand, EARLY in the SEASON, the VALUABLE LIBRARY of the late Sir FRANCIS PALGRAVE; comprising important Books in Genealogical, Topographical, and Historical Literature, some fine Early Manuscripts, &c.
Catalogues are preparing.

The Valuable Library of the late Rev. GEORGE HUNT, M.A. F.R.S. F.S.A.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works connected with the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 13, Wellington-street, Strand, EARLY in the SEASON, the VALUABLE LIBRARY of the late Rev. GEORGE HUNT, M.A. F.R.S. F.S.A.; consisting of some important Theological and Oriental Books; together with some Valuable Oriental Manuscripts.
Catalogues are preparing.

The Oriental and Miscellaneous Library of the late GENERAL WILLIAM MILES.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works connected with the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 13, Wellington-street, Strand, EARLY in the SEASON, the ORIENTAL and MISCELLANEOUS LIBRARY of the late GENERAL WILLIAM MILES; also his Valuable Collection of Persian, Arabic, and Sanscrit Manuscripts; together with a small Cabinet of Persian, Bactrian, Roman, and other Coins.
Catalogues are preparing.

The Cabinet of Coins of the late HENRY PERSHOUSE, Esq., of Birmingham.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works connected with the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 13, Wellington-street, Strand, EARLY in the SEASON, the CABINET of COINS of the late HENRY PERSHOUSE, Esq., of Birmingham; containing some good Specimens of Early British, Saxon and English Coins, Medals, &c., together with some Numismatic Books, &c.
Catalogues are preparing.

The Library of the late HENRY PERSHOUSE, Esq., of Birmingham.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works connected with the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 13, Wellington-street, Strand, DURING the SEASON, the LIBRARY of the late HENRY PERSHOUSE, Esq., of Birmingham.
Catalogues are preparing.

Miscellaneous Collection of Books, Coins, Antiquities, and Articles of Virtù, the Property of PETER MELLISH, Esq., of High-street, Shadwell.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works connected with the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 13, Wellington-street, Strand, EARLY during the SEASON, the MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTION of BOOKS, COINS, ANTIQUITIES, and ARTICLES of VIRTÙ, the Property of PETER MELLISH, Esq., of High-street, Shadwell.
Catalogues are preparing.

Small but Valuable Collection of Coins, the Property of M. LOUIS WOLF, of Lausanne.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works connected with the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 13, Wellington-street, Strand, EARLY in the SEASON, the Small but Valuable COLLECTION of COINS, the Property of M. LOUIS WOLF, of Lausanne.
Catalogues are preparing.

Portion of the Law Library of an Eminent Judge, deceased.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works connected with the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 13, Wellington-street, Strand, DURING the SEASON, a PORTION of the LAW LIBRARY of an Eminent JUDGE, deceased, comprising many of the best Reports, &c.
Catalogues are preparing.

Collection of Ancient and Modern Engravings, the Property of a Gentleman.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works connected with the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 13, Wellington-street, Strand, DURING the SEASON, a Collection of ANCIENT and MODERN ENGRAVINGS, the Property of a Gentleman.
Catalogues are preparing.

The Extensive and Valuable Library of the late DAVID BAILLIE, Esq., removed from Belgrave-square, comprising 10,000 Volumes.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works connected with the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 13, Wellington-street, Strand, EARLY in the SEASON, the EXTENSIVE and VALUABLE LIBRARY of the late DAVID BAILLIE, Esq., comprising capital Books in Spanish, Italian, French, and General Literature; Best Editions of the Greek and Latin Classics; Fine Books of Prime Topographical, Architectural and other Important Works; together with a small Collection of Drawings by the Old Masters, Ancient and Modern Engravings, &c.
Catalogues are preparing.

The Valuable Theological and General Library of the late Rev. JAMES B. CARTWRIGHT.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works connected with the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 13, Wellington-street, Strand, IN NOVEMBER, the Valuable Theological and General LIBRARY of the late Rev. JAMES B. CARTWRIGHT.
Catalogues are nearly ready.

Small Cabinet of Choice Greek Coins, formed by OCTAVIUS BORRELL, Esq., of Smyrna.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works connected with the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 13, Wellington-street, Strand, DURING the SEASON, the small but choice CABINET of GREEK COINS, formed by OCTAVIUS BORRELL, Esq., of Smyrna.
Catalogues are nearly ready.

The Cabinet of Ancient Engravings known as the Vienna Museum.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works connected with the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 13, Wellington-street, Strand, DURING the SEASON, the CABINET of ANCIENT ENGRAVINGS known as the VIENNA MUSEUM.
Catalogues are preparing.

The Valuable Professional and Miscellaneous Library of the late EDMUND TREHERNE, Esq., M.I.C.E.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works connected with the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13 (late 9, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.) in DECEMBER, the Valuable Professional and Miscellaneous LIBRARY of the late EDMUND TREHERNE, Esq., M.I.C.E., comprising a capital Series of the best Works on Greek and Roman Architecture—splendid Books on Ornamental Art and Design—some Magnificent Galleries—beautiful Picturesque Sceneries—fine Topographical and Historical Books—important Works on Archaeology—and many of the Celebrated Treatises of Eminent English and Foreign Authors—Architectural Drawings, Engravings, &c.
Catalogues are nearly ready.

The Valuable Stock of Books of the late Mr. FRANCIS MACPHERSON.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works connected with the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 13, Wellington-street, Strand, EARLY in the SEASON, the Valuable STOCK of the late Mr. FRANCIS MACPHERSON, of King William-street; comprising Capital Books in Theological, Historical, Classical and General Literature.
Catalogues are preparing.

THE HUMBOLDT LIBRARY.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works of Art, beg to announce that the Catalogue of this distinguished Library is far advanced in the course of preparation, by the direction of Henry Stevens, Esq., and will be DISPERSED by PUBLIC or PRIVATE SALE DURING the coming SEASON.

The Collection embraces magnificent PICTORIAL WORKS, including a copy of CHALCOPHAGIE du MUSÉE ROYAL, in 28 vols., presented by H.M.K. Louis Philippe; the Transactions of the various learned Societies; History, Geography, Voyages and Travels; rare and valuable MAPS; Works in every branch of Natural History, and more especially in GEOLOGY; an extraordinary assemblage of Publications respecting NORTH and SOUTH AMERICA; Works on Antiquities, Astronomy and Mathematics, Meteorology, Chemistry, Medicine and Surgery, Agriculture, Commerce, Mining, &c., including numerous privately-printed Treatises of the greatest rarity; Dictionaries and Grammars; Philological and Critical Publications; Belles-Lettres, &c. &c. in the English, French, German, Polish, Russian, Spanish and Oriental Languages. Amongst the more covetable Articles are all the Works of Baron Alexander von Humboldt himself, enriched with his Autograph Additions; Lalande's Astronomy, the author's own copy, with many hundred most valuable Annotations; the Diplomas of above 160 Learned Societies of which he was a Member, with their Autograph Signatures, by Emperors, Kings, and the most Learned Men of the Age. The numerous Scientific Notes are enriched with the Autograph Notes not only of the Writers themselves, but also of the BARON HUMBOLDT, who was universally known as "THE MASTER OF SCIENCE." This Collection may be considered the most complete in Scientific Books of the present century ever offered for Sale.

The magnificent Marble colossal BUST of the learned Author of Kosmos, by David d'Angier, will also form an important item in this extraordinary Collection.

The celebrated HUBER Cabinet.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEY & JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works connected with the Fine Arts, will SELL BY AUCTION, at their House, 15, Wellington-street, DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, the unique COLLECTION OF GREEK and ROMAN COINS, formed in the Levant during the last twenty-five years, by the highly-distinguished and well-known Collector, the Hon. Imp. Counsellor C. G. HUBER, of Vienna, late Consul-General for Austria in Egypt.

The CABINET comprises 216 examples in Gold, 2,224 in Silver, and 7,700 in Copper and other Metals, including more than

SIX HUNDRED UNPUBLISHED COINS.

Amongst numerous other distinguished rarities are two Varieties of Camarina, with Leda on the Swan; Lacydon-Massilia; Antona; Tyra; Syracusan tetradrachm with the head of Arethusa; Acanthus; Bialta; Philippi, in gold; Terone; unique Coins of Ala and Doki; Magnesia; Larissa-Cremaste; Lycotus of Peonia; Chalci; Mende; Amyntas III.; Monodius; Damastius; Athens, in gold; unique Statues of Cius, in gold; Tetradrachm of Alexander (Roxana, fil.), with skin of the Elephant; Ephesus; Palesne-Cephalonia; Aspensus; Colbas; Tityanus; Carallia; Tabala; Irenopolis; Anoyra; Dionysopolis; Eumenia; Neronias; Sephoris; Thibrias; Ninive; Lycian Coins; Persian Satraps; Antiochian Coins of Psephenus-Niger, &c.; Alexandrian of Otho; Gordian Africanus; Tranquillina; the Head of Anna Faustina; Zenobia; Ptolema; Arincoe; and Berenice, in gold; more than forty fine Nomos of Egypt, &c. &c. Various amongst the Roman Gold, Silver and Copper, are also fine and unissued, as are many of the Greek Medallions in Copper.

Further notice of this important Sale will be duly given.

Philosophical Instruments, Jewellery, Books, &c.

MR. J. C. STEVENS will SELL BY AUCTION, at his Great Room, 36, King-street, Covent-garden, on FRIDAY, November 1, at half-past 12 precisely, a valuable COLLECTION OF PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS, consisting of Electric and Apparatus—Microscopes and Objects for ditto—Opera-Glasses, Cameras and Lenses—Double Barrel Gun—Cott's Revolver—Plate and Jewellery, Cut Gems, Minerals, Books and a variety of Miscellaneous Articles. Also about 10 Bushels of seed of *Arum* and *Impatiens*, from Chili. May be viewed on the day prior, and morning of Sale, and Catalogues had.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS have the honour to announce the ORDER OF SALE, at the Royal Exchange Rooms, Manchester, commencing MONDAY, October 29, at 12 precisely, of the valuable Assemblage of ENGLISH PICTURES, Water-colour Drawings, Modern Engravings, Marbles, Bronzes, Ornamental Porcelain and Glass, Decorative Furniture and Objects of Art and Jewellery, the Property of Messrs. Thomas Agnew & Sons, in consequence of the retirement from Business of Mr. Thomas Agnew, the senior Member of that eminent and highly-respected Firm, and owing to the extensive alteration of their Premises, which necessitates the removal of the Property:—

MONDAY, Oct. 29.—Bronzes, China and other Ornaments, and Decorative Furniture, &c.

TUESDAY, Oct. 30.—Objects of Art, Chimney and Console Glasses, and Tables, Statuary, Candelabra and various Articles de Paris.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31.—China, Gilt and Bronze Clocks, Articles of Vith, Sèvres and Dresden China.

THURSDAY, Oct. 31.—Miscellaneous Fancy Elegances, large Bronzes, Marbles, Pendules, &c.

FRIDAY, Nov. 1.—Rare Illustrated Books, Fine and Choice Engravings handsomely framed, Decorative Furniture and the celebrated Drawings from Raphael's Cartoons.

MONDAY, Nov. 4.—Water-colour Drawings.

TUESDAY, Nov. 5.—Paintings and Mr. Bell's Group in Marble.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6.—Engraved Engravings, Water-colour Drawings, Bronzes and Pictures.

May be viewed two days preceding, and Catalogues now had at Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods's Office, 8, King-street, St. James's-square, E.W.; of Mr. Holmes, Cherry-street, Birmingham; Mr. Roberts, Eastgate-row, Chester; Messrs. Briggs & Mansforth, Piccadilly; Bradford; Mr. Hasse, Commercial-street, Leeds; Hicks & Allen, booksellers, Wakefield; Pawson & Brailsford, Sheffield; McCure & Son, Buchanan-street, Glasgow; Messrs. T. Agnew & Sons' Establishments, Exchange-street, Manchester; London and Liverpool Chambers, Liverpool; and at the Office of the Manchester Papers.

ONE HUNDRED and TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND VOLUMES—AT WESTERTON'S LIBRARY, Knightsbridge, Country Libraries, Book Clubs, Family and Single Subscriptions on liberal terms, and on the same principles as heretofore can read by the Volume. Duplicate Copies for Sale at Reduced Prices.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1862.

THE ART-JOURNAL FOR NOVEMBER, price 2s. 6d., contains Engravings from Phillip's Picture of THE GIPSY, Turner's PROSTY MORNING, and Mrs. Thornycroft's Statue of THE PRINCESS HELENA.

The Literary Contributions include—

PILGRIMS OF THE MIDDLE AGES. Part II. By the Rev. E. L. Cutts. Illustrated.

BRITISH ARTISTS: HENRY FUSELI. By James Dafforne. Illustrated.

STEREOCHROMY, or WATER-GLASS PAINTING. GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1862.

GOthic METAL-WORK. Illustrated.

ORIGIN and NOMENCLATURE OF PLAYING CARDS. Chap. IV. By Dr. William Bell. Illustrated.

EXHIBITION AT FLORENCE. By John Stewart.

THE HUDSON. By Benson J. Lossing. Illustrated. 8s. 6d. James S. Virtue, 26, Ivy-lane.

THE RAMBLER. CHANGE OF PUBLISHERS.

The Proprietors beg to inform the Public, that Messrs. WILLIAMS & NORGATE will henceforth publish this Periodical, which will continue to uphold the same principles as heretofore, namely, the harmony of faith and of submission to infallible authority with free inquiry in science, and with the admission of the just and necessary claims of social progress and political right and freedom.

All communications should be directed to Messrs. Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh. All communications for the Editor and Books for Review to the care of the Publishers.

THE RAMBLER appears at intervals of two months. The next Number, on November 1, begins a New Volume, and will contain a Review and Extended Analysis of Dr. Doellinger's New Work on the Papacy.

Price Three Shillings each Number.

Published for the Proprietors, by Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. CCXXXII., is just published.

Contents.

- I. LORD MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, VOLUME V.
- II. MONTALEMBERT'S MONKS OF THE WEST.
- III. LAYMOND'S AGRICULTURE OF FRANCE.
- IV. O'DONOGHUE'S MEMOIRS OF THE O'BRIENS.
- V. CUNNINGHAM'S CHURCH HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.
- VI. THE STORY OF BURST NAIL.
- VII. ENGLISH JURISPRUDENCE.
- VIII. THIERS' REVOLUTION OF THE HUNDRED DAYS.
- IX. THE WORKS OF ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.
- X. DR. HENRY'S BAMPTON LECTURES.
- XI. THE DISCUSSION OF AMERICA.
- NOTES ON EDUCATION MINUTE.

London: Longman and Co. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. CCXX., is published THIS DAY.

Contents.

- I. SHELLEY'S LIFE AND CHARACTER.
- II. LIFE, ENTERPRISE, AND PERIL IN COAL-MINES.
- III. THE IMMUTABILITY OF THE LAWS OF NATURE.
- IV. NEWTON AS A SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERER.
- V. GROWTH OF ENGLISH POETRY.
- VI. PLUTARCH.
- VII. EDUCATION OF THE POOR.
- VIII. ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE.
- IX. ADJUSTMENT OF THE CHURCH-RATE QUESTION.

On 1st NOVEMBER will be published,

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, No. 70, for NOVEMBER.

Contents.

- I. PASCAL AS A CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHER.
- II. WHAT IS MONEY?
- III. PLATO AND CHRISTIANITY.
- IV. SPAIN.
- V. POETS AND POETRY OF YOUNG IRELAND.
- VI. EDMUND BURKE—HIS LIFE AND GENIUS.
- VII. SCOTTISH HUMOUR.
- VIII. COMETS.
- IX. MILL ON REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT.

Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark. London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.

COLBURN'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Edited by W. HARRISON AINSWORTH, Esq.

CONTENTS FOR NOVEMBER. No. CCXXCI.

- I. THE SHADOW OF ASHLUDYAT. By THE AUTHOR OF 'EAST LYNNE.' Part II.
- II. THE IRONSIDES. NAVAL SONG. By J. E. CARPENTER.
- III. THE EMPEROR JOSEPH II. By SIR NATHANIEL.
- IV. THE GREVAOE ELOPEMENT. Part II.
- V. THE ABBÉ GALANT. By FREDERICK ENOCH.
- VI. A CARAVAN OF PARISIANS IN THE DESERT.
- VII. ROME AND ITALY.
- VIII. THE COUNTRY AND THE PEOPLE OF SIAM.
- IX. FALCONER AT SEA. By W. CHARLES KENT.
- X. GRANVILLE DE VIGNE. A TALE OF THE DAY. Part XI.
- XI. GABRIELLE D'ESTREES.
- XII. QUEEN HORTENSE.
- XIII. THE HISTORY OF THE FRENCH ARMY. Chapman & Hall, 138, Piccadilly.

* * Sold by all Booksellers and Newsmen.

BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY.

The NOVEMBER NUMBER (now ready) contains—

- I. THE IMPROVEMENTS OF PARIS.
- II. CROOKED USAGE; or, THE ADVENTURES OF LOREN LORIOT. By DUDLEY COSTELLO. Chap. XXXI. to XXXIII.
- III. AMERICAN NOTABILITIES.
- IV. BEET-SUGAR AND ALCOHOL IN FRANCE. By FREDERICK MARSHALL.
- V. THE SEVEN-YEAR MAIDEN.
- VI. THE WORRIES OF A CHAIFERONE; or, LADY MARABOUT'S TROUBLES. By OUIDA.
- VII. FRENCH ALMANACKS FOR 1862.
- VIII. A FEUILLE VOLANTE APROPOS OF A CERTAIN LACK OF REVERENCE.
- IX. ABOUT PORTRAITS AND PORTRAIT-PAINTING. By MONKSHOOD.

London: Chapman & Hall, 138, Piccadilly.

THE QUEEN OF SATURDAY, October 26, contains, amongst other Engravings illustrating the events of day, The Arrival of the Prince of Wales at Workshop—Review of Volunteers at Workshop by the Prince—The Prince's Visit to a Coal-Mine—Portrait of all the Living Members of the Orleans Family—The Fall of the Leaf—Three Needlework Patterns: Toe of Turkish Slipper, Heel of Turkish Slipper, Crochet Fringe.

TWO SUPPLEMENTS.

1. A Round Hand-Screen, in Raised Bead-Work, beautifully printed in colour.
2. The First of a Series of Eight-page Exhibition Supplements (which will appear from time to time) contains the following large Illustrations:—View of the Exterior from the Cromwell-road—The Entrance, South-Front View, showing the Exterior Construction of the Nave—The Moveable Stage used in the Construction of the Nave—The Whole Interior from the East Dome.

To be had of all Booksellers; and from the Office, on receipt of six stamps.

London: 248, Strand, W.C.

ON PARIS GARDENING.—The GARDENERS' CHRONICLE and AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE, of Saturday, Oct. 26, contains a Defence of Paris Gardening.—May be had of any News-agent.

ON COTTON CULTIVATION IN INDIA, in Reply to the Committee of the Cotton Supply Association.—See GARDENERS' CHRONICLE and AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE, of Saturday, Oct. 26.—May be had of any News-agent.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.—A Series of Papers on the Channel Islands, including Alderney, Sark, Herm, &c., with the Commencement of the Field of November 2. They will treat of the Physical Aspects, Natural Productions, Deep-Sea Fishing, &c., of these Islands. Price 6d., or a copy in return for seven stamps.—345, Strand, W.C.

VIEW of the FLORENCE EXHIBITION.—THE BUILDER of THIS DAY contains:—A Fine View and Elaborate and Complete Plan of the Florence Exhibition Buildings, with Review of its Contents, also, an important Article on Residences in Paris and London.—Papers on the "Momentary Sanitary Question," the Decay of Stone, Stone Alarms, &c.—Notices of Societies and Art News.—1, York-street; and all News-vendors.

Now ready,

THE CHURCHMAN'S ALMANACK FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1862.

Containing a View and Historical Notice of Lichfield Cathedral, and all the usual information.

	s. d.
On a large Sheet	0 2
roller, cloth back	0 2
Small 8vo. embossed paper cover	0 2
— (Calendar only) in a glass case	1 0
— interleaved for Accounts, cloth gilt	0 10
Royal 8mo. stitched	0 04
— paper cover	0 1
— interleaved for Accounts, cloth gilt	0 6
— roan tuck, &c.	1 0
— calf tuck	1 8

THE CHILDREN'S ALMANACK FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1862. WITH A COLOURED FRONTISPIECE.

Containing a Passage from Scripture for each Sunday and other Holiday in the Year.—Dates in History and Biography.—The Flower Garden.—Short Pieces of Poetry for Children, and General Matter suited for Schools.—Price ONE PENNY.

In a Cover, interleaved, price TWOPENCE.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Depositories—London: 77, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.; 4, Royal Exchange, E.C.; 16, Hanover-street, Hanover-square, W.; and by all Booksellers.

Now ready, NEW ALMANACK,

THE COTTAGER'S PENNY ALMANACK FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1862.

Thirty-two Pages, WITH 12 ENGRAVINGS ILLUSTRATING THE MONTHS. Containing a Scripture Text for each Sunday and other Holiday in the Year.—A Key to the Calendar.—A Description of each Month, with directions for the Kitchen and Flower Garden.—Various Hints on Practical and Useful Subjects.—Birthdays of the Royal Family.—Principal Sovereigns of Europe.—Post-Office Regulations.—Signs of the Weather.—Stamp and Legacy Duties, &c. May also be had in an Ornamental Cover, interleaved, price THREE-PENCE.

NEW POCKET-BOOK.

THE CHURCHMAN'S POCKET-BOOK FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1862.

Containing a Diary—References to the Lessons of each Day—Cash Account, &c., and a great amount of information on matters generally interesting to Churchmen.

Price TWO SHILLINGS.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Depositories—London: 77, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.; 4, Royal Exchange, E.C.; 16, Hanover-street, Hanover-square, W.; and by all Booksellers.

This day is published, Third Edition, in 3 vols. 8vo. price 25s.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MISS CORNELIA KNIGHT, Lady Companion to the Princess Charlotte of Wales; with Extracts from her Journals and Anecdote Books.

"Why we should turn to these volumes as among the most interesting of the recent season will be sufficiently evident as we indicate their contents."—Times, Oct. 19.

London: Wm. H. Allen & Co. 7, Leadenhall-street.

This day is published, Second Edition, in post 8vo. illustrated, price 10s. 6d.

THE RUSSIANS AT HOME: Unpolitical Sketches, showing what Newspapers they Read, what Theatres they frequent, and how they Eat, Drink, and Enjoy themselves. With other Matters relating chiefly to Literature and Music, and Places of Historical and Religious Interest in and about Moscow. By SUTHERLAND EDWARDS.

"It is a book that we can sincerely recommend not only to those desirous of abundant and reliable information respecting the social economy of the Russian people, but to those who seek an entertaining volume that may be perused in any part with both profit and amusement."—Edinburgh Evening Courier, March 28, 1861.

London: Wm. H. Allen & Co. 7, Leadenhall-street.

This day is published, in 8vo. Second Edition, price 18s. 6d. bound in cloth,

ILLUSTRATED HORSE DOCTOR: being an Accurate and Detailed Account, accompanied by more than 400 Pictorial Representations characteristic of the various Diseases to which the Equine Race is subjected; with all the Requisite Prescriptions, written in plain English. By EDWARD MAYHEW, M.R.C.V.S.

"Every gentleman who possesses or cares for horses would do well to keep this book in his house."—Globe, July 23.

London: Wm. H. Allen & Co. 7, Leadenhall-street.

French Simplified and Condensed, Fifth Edition, 5s. 6d.

HOW TO SPEAK FRENCH; or, French and Franco: Facts, Rules, Practice. By A. ALBITE, LL.B., Paris, Edgemoor Proprietary School. "A true gem."—"Delight."—"Incomparably superior."—"A masterpiece."—"Perfect."—"Everywhere a valuable and extremely well adapted for self-instruction."—"The very best."—*Art's Gazette*. Longmans.

On Monday, October 26th, price 1s. with Illustration by "Phiz."

ST. JAMES'S MAGAZINE.

Conducted by Mrs. S. C. HALL.

CONTENTS FOR NOVEMBER.

1. THE CINQUE PORTS: their History and Institutions.
2. ISABELL CARR: a Scottish Story.
3. SOME OF LONDON'S WANTS.
4. CAN WRONG BE RIGHT? a Tale. By Mrs. S. C. HALL.
5. OUR SICK SAILORS.
6. AUTUMN LOVE.
7. MY UNCLE'S FIRST AND LAST APPEARANCE at the COUNTY ASSIZES of EASTMINSTER.
8. REPORT OF THE EDUCATION COMMISSIONERS.
9. THE JAPANESE.
10. OLD MATTHEW'S PUZZLE: a Tale.
11. HUMPTY DUMPTY: for the Young of the Household.

N.B. This day, Vol. II. price 5s. 6d.; also, Binding Cases, 1s.

London: W. Kent & Co. Paternoster-row.

On Monday, October 26, price 1s. the NOVEMBER Number of

TEMPLE BAR:

A LONDON MAGAZINE FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY READERS.

Edited by G. A. SALA.

CONTENTS OF No. 12.

1. THE SEVEN SONS OF HAMMON: a Story. By G. A. SALA. Chap. XXIX. The Feet of Clay. — XXX. At the West End. — XXXI. The Agony of Florence Armytage: Stage the First.
2. SHOT IN THE BACK.
3. WITH MR. GORILLA'S COMPLIMENTS.
4. LITTLE SWITZERLAND.
5. SONNET.
6. SECOND TIME OF ASKING.
7. GRADUATION DAY at EDINBURGH.
8. MY TUTOR'S COUSIN.
9. EXTRAVAGANZA AND SPECTACLE.
10. CARDINAL ANTONELLI.
11. LIFE AND POETRY OF SHELLEY.
12. THE MYSTERY at FEENWOOD. By Author of 'Lady Audley's Secret,' &c.
13. NOTES ON FLYING.
14. BLANCHE OF MINE.

*. This day, Vol. III., price 5s. 6d.; also Binding Cases, 1s.

London: Ward & Lock, 158, Fleet-street.

On the 1st and 15th of every Month, in fcap. 8vo. paper covers, in the French Style of Binding.

THE SHILLING VOLUME LIBRARY.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, when proposing the Repeal of the Paper Duty, used as an argument for its removal the superiority both in paper and print of French popular Literature over the same class of works produced in England; and he attributed the reason of this difference to the fact that paper was untaxed in France, while it was taxed in England. Happily this distinction no longer exists. On 1st October paper became free of Taxation. Therefore the

SHILLING VOLUME LIBRARY

is projected with the view of giving to the reading public the full benefit of the abolition of the Paper Duty. Each book in the

SHILLING VOLUME LIBRARY

will present to the buyer the utmost possible value both in quantity and quality.

The Original Works of Contemporary Writers will be given in the

SHILLING VOLUME LIBRARY,

set up in new and bold type, clearly printed on good paper, easy to read, and well worth recurring to for re-perusal.

SHILLING VOLUME LIBRARY

Works of Imagination will have precedence; but books in other departments of Literature that are calculated to refine the taste and inform the mind, as well as to amuse, will not be overlooked. The greatest care will be taken, so as to render the

SHILLING VOLUME LIBRARY

in all respects unexceptionable reading both for the young as well as for the old.

The following will be ready on November 15—

1. FAMILY SECRETS. By WESTLAND MARSTON.
2. WHICH WINS—LOVE OR MONEY? By the Author of 'WHITEFRIARS.'
3. AMOS CLARK; or, the POOR DEPENDENT. A Story of Country Life in the Seventeenth Century. By WATTS PHILLIPS, Author of 'The Dead Heart,' &c.
4. LADY LISLE. By M. E. BRADDON. (Ready Dec. 1.)
5. CANARY BIRD. A Story of Town Life in the Seventeenth Century. (Sequel to 'Amos Clark.') By WATTS PHILLIPS, Author of 'The Dead Heart,' &c. (Ready Dec. 1.)

London: Ward & Lock, 158, Fleet-street.

On MONDAY, October 26, price 6d.

THE SIXPENNY MAGAZINE.

CONTENTS FOR NOVEMBER.

1. The Present State of Europe—2. A Voyage in a Balloon—3. The King of the Mountains, with Six Illustrations—4. A Animal Life in the Ocean, with Two Illustrations—5. The Round of Wrong, a Romance—6. The Fisher's Cottage—7. Pen and Pencil Sketches of the Picturesque, No. 5, with Two Illustrations—8. Troty's Trip to Flower Land; or, Botany in a Bonnet-Shop—9. Tales of the Musicians, Illustrated—10. Keep in Step—11. Trips after Health, by Spencer Thompson, M.D., with Eight Illustrations—12. Our Supremacy at Sea, and How it was Established—13. Stephen Briarly, with Two Illustrations—14. The Captain of the Vulture—15. The Devil's Bridge—16. Useless People—17. The Master Draught, Illustrated—18. Dietetic Use of Water—19. Gems from Abroad—20. Literature of the Month—21. Science and Art of the Month—22. Law and Crime of the Month.

Twenty-two Original and Copyright Articles, Illustrated with Numerous Engravings. Price 6d. Monthly. Back Numbers are all reprinted.

London: Ward & Lock, 158, Fleet-street.

Now ready, 12mo. cloth, price 2s. 6d.

A LATIN GRAMMAR. By the Rev. LEWIS MARCUS, M.A., Incumbent of St. Paul's, Bunhill-row, Finsbury.

London: Lockwood & Co. 7, Stationers' Hall-court, E.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED NATURAL HISTORY—NEW VOLUME.

In royal 8vo. price 12s. cloth gilt.

BIRDS. By the Rev. J. G. WOOD, M.A., F.E.S. With upwards of 600 Original Illustrations by Wolf, Weir, Coleman.

London: Routledge, Wans & Routledge, Farringdon-street.

A NEW FIVE-SHILLING EDITION OF
MINISTERING CHILDREN. By MARIA LOUISA CHARLESWORTH. Sixteenth Thousand. With Eight Engravings, in cloth gilt.

Seely, Jackson & Halliday, 54, Fleet-street, London.

Just published, price 2s. 6d.

THE HIGHER CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE; or, God the Father, through Christ the Son, by the Spirit, the Life and Righteousness of His People.

By M.A. CANTABRIGIE.

Cambridge: Jonathan Neal, 4, Market-street.

London: Whitaker & Co. Ave Maria-lane.

Price 2s.

FRANCATELLI'S COOK'S GUIDE,

Now ready.

From the Times.—"An admirable manual for every household where pleasure, health and economy are consulted. The whole book has the merit of being exceedingly plain, of containing sufficient cross-references to assist a reader, and of being so serviceably arranged in all its parts that we defy you to miss any of the consolations intended for your physical infirmities."

London: Richard Bentley, New Burlington-street, Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

66, BROOK-STREET, HANOVER-SQUARE.

MESSRS. SAUNDERS, OTLEY & CO.'S LIST OF WORKS JUST PUBLISHED:—

BARON RICASSOLI, Prime Minister of Italy: a Biography. 2s. 6d.

THE LIFE OF WALLACE. By the Rev. J. S. WATSON, Author of 'Life of Richard Penson.' Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

THE DAUGHTERS OF KING DAHER: a Poem. By THOMAS HOOD. 2s. 6d.

THE FIELD and the FARM; or, Sketches for the Country. 10s. 6d.

MY ELDEST BROTHER. By the Author of 'Our Farm of Four Acres,' 'From Hay-Time to Hopping.' 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s.

VANITY CHURCH: a Novel. 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s.

WHEAT and TARES. Reprinted from *Fraser's Magazine*. 10s. 6d.

WHY PAUL FERROLL KILLED HIS WIFE. Cheap Edition, 5s.

Now ready, post 8vo. price 12s. 6d.

THE SIGNS AND DISEASES OF PREG-

NANCY. By T. H. TANNER, M.D., &c.

"The book before us—written by Dr. Tanner, one of the medical officers to King's College Hospital, London, and the author of a text-book on Children's Diseases, as well as of several other works—ranks amongst the most valuable medical treatises which have appeared in England during the course of the last few years."

"A book which we feel it a pleasure and a duty to commend to the favourable notice of our associates as one which they will find easy in the reading, instructive in the learning, and profitable to their patients (and we hope to themselves) in the application."

British Medical Journal, Feb. 2, 1861.

Henry Benschaw, 358, Strand.

Just published, Second Edition, revised, 8vo. cloth, 15s.

OBSCURE DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND MIND.

By FORBES WINSLOW, M.D. D.C.L. Oxon. "The most important work that has appeared in this country for many years on subtle affections of the mind and obscure diseases of the brain. The insidious symptoms of softening and paralysis of the brain are described at great length. 'Dr. Winslow has accurately detailed the stealthy, insidious, and, if unchecked, fearfully destructive progress of these types of cerebral disease. What an amount of bodily suffering and hopeless mental imbecility might be prevented if the practical and scientific views propounded in Dr. Winslow's work were generally diffused!'"

London: John W. Davies, 54, Prince-street, Leicester-square.

MORI'S 100 OPERATIC AIRS FOR VIOLIN, 1s. 6d.—"The airs are well chosen, and present an agreeable variety."—*The Musical World*. Mori's 100 Songs Without Words for Violin, 1s. 6d.; Mori's 100 Dances for Violin, 1s. 6d.

YE OLDEN TIME. By CARL FAUST, of Breslau. Polka Mazurka, splendidly illustrated, 2s. 6d.—"Carl Faust in 'Ye Olden Time' Polka is again brilliant and original."—*Stamford Mercury*.

London: Robert Cooks & Co. New Burlington-street; and of all Music-sellers.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—Just published, price 1s., some ACCOUNT of the BUILDINGS designed for the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862 and future decennial Exhibitions, with Illustrations and a Map—CHAPMAN & HALL, 158, Piccadilly; and all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS.

THE FELLOWS of the ROYAL SOCIETY are hereby informed that the FIRST PART of PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS, Vol. 151, for the Year 1861, is now published, and ready for delivery on application at the Office of the Society, in Burlington House, daily, between the hours of 10 and 4.

WALTER WHITE, Assistant-Secretary, R.S. Burlington House, October 21, 1861.

Now ready, in 8vo. price 2s. 6d. sewed,

CRCESUS, KING OF LYDIA: a Tragedy, in Five Acts. By MAJOR RICHARDS. Second Edition, revised by the Author.

London: Longman, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

Now ready, in post 8vo. with 2 Illustrations, price 7s. 6d.

WILD DAYRELL: a Biography of a Gentleman Exile. By JOHN KEMP, Esq., Author of 'Shooting and Fishing in Brittany,' 'Sketches in the South of France,' &c.

London: Longman, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

A CHEAP EDITION OF

MINISTERING CHILDREN. By MARIA LOUISA CHARLESWORTH. With a Frontispiece, in cloth limp, price 2s. 6d.

Seely, Jackson & Halliday, 54, Fleet-street, London.

This day, price 1s.

NOTES on SHAKESPEARE. By JAMES NICHOLS, M.R.C.P. Eng.

London: William Skeffington, 163, Piccadilly, W.

NOW READY,

SERMONS. By JABEZ BUNTING, D.D. Volume I. To be completed in Two Volumes.

John Mason, City-road; and 68, Paternoster-row.

N.B. The Second Volume is in the Press, and will be published speedily.

Now ready, in fcap. 8vo. (with Map of Confederated Europe), price 7s. 6d. cloth.

THE NEW KORAN; or, Text-Book of Turkish Reformers, in the Teaching and Example of their esteemed Master, JAIDU MORATA.

The book of the Syrian prophet opens a gateway through what has hitherto been considered an insurmountable barrier to Muslim progress. It separates spiritual religion from dead forms and superstitions; offers a common ground of reunion to Christians, Jews and Turks; and promises to bring about, by moral and pacific means, a far more important reformation in the East than is likely to be effected by Abdul-Azis or the sword of the Wahabites.

London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

PROFESSOR RANKINE'S PRACTICAL WORKS:—

MANUAL OF APPLIED MECHANICS. By W. J. MACQUORN-RANKINE, LL.D. F.R.S. &c. Regius Professor of Civil Engineering and Mechanics in the University of Glasgow. Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 12s. 6d. cloth.

MANUAL of the STEAM-ENGINE and OTHER PRIME MOVERS. Numerous Illustrations. Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 12s. 6d. cloth.

MANUAL of CIVIL ENGINEERING; comprising Engineering, Survey, Earthworks, Foundations, Masonry, Carpentry, Metal Work, Railways, Canals, Rivers, Waterworks, Harbours, &c. With numerous Tables and Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 12s. 6d. cloth.

Griffin, Bohn & Co. Stationers' Hall-court, London.

NEW WORK ON NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Part I. containing 75 pages and 50 Illustrations, price 1s. To be continued Monthly.

GANOT.—ELEMENTARY PHYSICS, Experimental and Applied. Edited by H. ATKINSON, Cheltenham College.

Part II. containing 4 Plates (two coloured), plain, 18s.; India paper, 2l.

ANATOMY of the External Forms of the HORSE; containing the MOUTH, LEG, and Front and Back Views of the Horse. By J. J. LUPTON.

Now ready, Vol. I. Part IV. No. 1, with Woodcuts, 10s.

CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY. By KNAPP, RICHARDSON, and H. WATTS. Containing ALKALIES and ACIDS.

Catalogue of Scientific Works gratis.

H. Baillière, Publisher, 219, Regent-street. Baillière Brothers, 440, Broadway, New York. F. F. Baillière, Collins-street East, Melbourne.

MR. BENTLEY'S
LIST OF
IMPORTANT NEW WORKS.

GUIZOT'S The CHURCH and the
CHRISTIAN WORLD in 1861. Small 8vo. [Next week.]

The AMERICAN UNION: an Inquiry
into its Real Effects on the Well-being of the People of the
United States, and into the Cause of its Disruption; with
an Examination of Secession as a Constitutional Right. By
JAMES SPENCE. 8vo. [Nearly ready.]

HENEAGE JESSE'S MEMOIRS of
KING RICHARD the THIRD and HIS CONTEMPO-
RARIES. 8vo. with Portraits. 15s. [Ready.]

CONSUL HODGSON'S RESIDENCE at
NAGASAKI and HAKODATE in 1859-60. With an AC-
COUNT of JAPAN. With Letters on JAPAN, by HIS
WIFE. Crown 8vo. with numerous Illustrations. [Next week.]

FRANCATELLI'S COOK'S GUIDE.
Price 6s. [Ready.]

CLIFFORD'S GREATEST of the PLAN-
TAGENETS. 8vo. 12s.

RAIKES'S CORRESPONDENCE with
the DUKE of WELLINGTON. 8vo. 14s.

LORD DUNDONALD'S AUTOBIO-
GRAPHY. Popular Edition, with Portrait, 5s.

DR. MARSHALL HALL'S LIFE. By
HIS WIDOW. 8vo. 14s. Portrait.

LIFE of CARDINAL JULIAN; with
Notices of JOHN HUSS and JEROME of PRAGUE. By
the Rev. R. C. JENKINS. 8vo. 14s.

EARL GREY'S LIFE and OPINIONS.
By his Son, Major-Gen. the Hon. CHARLES GREY.

A BOOK for a RAINY DAY; or, Recol-
lections of the Events of the Years 1786 to 1833. By J. T.
SMITH, Author of 'The Streets of London,' 'Nollekens and
his Times.' Small 8vo. 3s.

THE NEW POPULAR NOVELS.

EAST LYNNE.

"A tale of remarkable power, exhibiting unquestionable genius
and originality."—*Daily News*.

"One of the best novels published for a season. The plot is
interesting, intricate and well carried out; it is a good book, and
will be a successful one."—*Athenæum*.

"A capital story, full of plot, passion, incident and character."
Illustrated News.

VONVED, the ROVER of the BALTIC.

"Fenimore Cooper is dead, but 'Vonved' is the Red Rover of
our day. It is a great book—great in conception and execution,
wrought out of fine material, with a noble simplicity of style."
Morning Post.

"As a romance of the sea this work equals some of the most
esteemed works of Marryat."—*United Service Gazette*.

RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street.

13, Great Marlborough-street.

HURST & BLACKETT'S
WORKS IN PREPARATION.

The LIFE of Admiral Sir CHARLES
NAPIER, K.C.B.; with HIS CORRESPONDENCE. From
his Private Papers. By Major-General ELMER NAPIER.
3 vols. 8vo. with Portrait. 30s. [Ready this day.]

The LIFE of J. M. W. TURNER, R.A.
By WALTER THORNBURY. 2 vols. 8vo. Portraits, &c.

The PRIVATE DIARY of RICHARD,
DUKE of BUCKINGHAM and CHANDOS, K.G. 3 vols.
with Portrait.

The LIFE of the REV. EDWARD
IRVING; with Selections from his Correspondence. By
MRS. OLIPHANT. 2 vols. with Portrait.

The COURT and SOCIETY from
ELIZABETH to ANNE. Illustrated from the Papers at
Kimbolton. Edited by the DUKE of MANCHESTER.
3 vols. 8vo. with Illustrations.

FRENCH WOMEN of LETTERS.
By JULIA KAVANAGH, Author of 'NATHALIE,' &c.

The LAST of the MORTIMERES. By
the Author of 'MARGARET MAITLAND,' 'The HOUSE
on the MOOR,' &c. 3 vols.

TRAVELS in the HOLY LAND. By
FREDRIKA BREMER. Translated by MARY HOWITT.

MEMOIRS of QUEEN HORTENSE,
MOTHER of NAPOLEON III. Edited by LASCELLES
WRAXALL. 2 vols.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' MUSICAL
RECOLLECTIONS. By HENRY F. CHORLEY. 2 vols.

REALITIES of FRENCH MILI-
TARY LIFE. By the Author of 'FLEMISH INTERIORS,'
&c. 3 vols. with Illustrations.

LADY HERBERT'S GENTLE-
WOMEN. By SILVERPEN, Author of 'MAINSTONE'S
HOUSEKEEPER,' &c. 3 vols.

Also,

NEW NOVELS by the Hon. Mrs.
Norton, the Hon. Mrs. Macdonald, Mrs.
Grey and the Rev. J. M. Bellow.

ALSO, NOW READY,

The OKAVANGO RIVER. A Nar-
rative of Travel, Exploration and Adventure. By CHARLES
JOHN ANDERSON, Author of 'LAKE NGAMI.' 8vo.
with Portrait of the Author and numerous Illustrations. 21s.

LADY CHARLOTTE PEPPY'S DO-
MESTIC SKETCHES in RUSSIA. 2 vols. 21s.

"This very agreeable book presents a photograph of Russian
home life, the simplicity of which is as charming as the manner
of relating it is attractive."—*Messenger*.

The SECRET HISTORY of the
COURT of FRANCE under LOUIS XV. Edited, from rare
and unpublished Documents, by Dr. CHALLICE. 3 vols.
with Portraits, 21s.

The LIFE of JEANNE d'ALBRET,
QUEEN of NAVARRE. By Miss FREER. Price 5s. bound
and illustrated, forming the 15th Volume of HURST &
BLACKETT'S STANDARD LIBRARY of Cheap Editions.

The Next Volume, for NOVEMBER, will contain

The VALLEY of a HUNDRED
FIRES. By the Author of 'MARGARET and her BRIDES-
MAIDS.' Illustrated by J. E. MILLAIS, A.R.A.

THE NEW NOVELS.

The HOME at ROSEFIELD. By
EDWARD COPPING. 3 vols.

COUNTY SOCIETY. 3 vols.

"Vérité sans peur."

"We promise the reader a rich treat from the perusal of this
novel. The talent manifested is unquestionable."—*Messenger*.

NOTICE to QUIT. By W. G. Wills,
Author of 'LIFE'S FORESHADOWINGS.' 3 vols.

"A novel of remarkable power. The interest never flags.
There is real genius in this writer."—*Spectator*.

EAST and WEST. By J. Frazer
CORKRAN. 3 vols.

"A good novel. The author has wit and knowledge in abun-
dant, and an eloquent mastery of words. He succeeds in keeping
our curiosity awake to the end."—*Daily News*.

SIR RICHARD HAMILTON.
3 vols. [Next week.]

NEW WORKS.

Now ready, price Sixpence,

Speech of the Earl Russell
at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Monday, the 14th instant, at the
Banquet given in his honour: with the Address of the
Inhabitants, and EARL RUSSELL'S REPLY. 8vo.

On Thursday, November 7.

The City of the Saints, and
across the Rocky Mountains to California. By RICHARD
F. BURTON, Captain H.M. Indian Army; Fellow and
Gold Medallist of the Royal Geographical Societies of
France and England; Her Britannic Majesty's Consul in
West Africa; Author of 'A Pilgrimage to Meccah and
Medinah,' &c. With numerous Illustrations. 1 vol. 8vo.

On Wednesday, November 6,

Narrative of the China War,
1860, and of a Short Residence among the Rebel Forces at
Nankin. By Lieutenant-Colonel WOLSELEY, 90th Light
Infantry, Deputy-Assistant Quarter-Master General to the
Expeditionary Force. With Portrait of Lieutenant-General
Sir J. HOPE-GRANT, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the
Expeditionary Army. 1 vol. 8vo.

On Thursday, November 6,

Sketches of the Natural His-
TORY of CEYLON: with Narratives and Anecdotes illus-
trative of the Habits and Instincts of the Mammalia, Birds,
Reptiles, Fishes, Insects, &c., including a Monograph of
the Elephant, and a Description of the Modes of Capturing
and Training it. By Sir J. EMERSON TENNENT, K.C.S.
LL.D. &c. With about 100 Illustrations on Wood, from
Original Drawings. 1 vol. post 8vo.

Now ready, price 15s.

The Alps; or, Sketches of
Life and Nature in the Mountains. By Baron H. Von
BERLEPSCH. Translated by the Rev. LESLIE STEPHEN,
M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity Hall, Cambridge.
With 17 tinted Illustrations, engraved on Wood, from the
Original Designs of EMIL RITTMEYER. 1 vol. 8vo.

Now ready, price 10s. 6d.

Forest Creatures: The Wild
Boar; the Roe; the Red Deer; the Stag; the Fallow
Deer; the Capercaille, or Cock of the Wood; the Black
Cock; the Golden Eagle, &c. By CHARLES BONER,
Author of 'Chamois Hunting in the Mountains of Bavaria.'
With 6 Illustrations in Lithography and 12 on Wood, from
Drawings by GUIDO HAMMER, of Dresden. 1 vol. post 8vo.

Now ready, price 9s. 6d.

The Romance of a Dull
LIFE. By the Author of 'Morning Clouds' and 'The
Afternoon of Life.' 1 vol. post 8vo.

In a few days, New Edition,

Autobiography, Letters and
LITERARY REMAINS of Mrs. PIOZZI (THRALE).
Edited, with Notes, and some Account of her Life and
Writings, by A. HAYWARD, Esq. Q.C. Second Edition,
revised, with copious Additions. 2 vols. post 8vo. with
Portrait and Plate.

The additions to the present Edition comprise, amongst other matters, from fifty to sixty pages of fresh entries from Mrs. Piozzi's private diary (*Thraliana*), and interesting passages from her *Travel-Book*; a selection of her curious marginal notes on books, and copious extracts from Letters hitherto un-

published. So much light is thrown by this new matter, especially by the excerpts from *Thraliana*, on the alleged rupture between Dr. Johnson and Mrs. Piozzi, that the Editor has re-written that part of his Introductory Memoir which relates to this memorable literary quarrel.

Now ready, price 10s.

Jerusalem: a Sketch of the
City and Temple, from the Earliest Times to the Siege of
Titus. By THOMAS LEWIN, Esq., of Trin. Coll. Oxon.
M.A.; Author of 'The Life of St. Paul.' With 6 Illustrations. 1 vol. 8vo.

London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN,
and ROBERTS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1861.

LITERATURE

The Christian Church and Society in 1861—[L'Eglise et la Société Chrétienne en 1861, par M. Guizot]. (Paris, Lévy; London, Dulau & Co.)

As the presence of the warrior called Archimedes from his philosophical studies to the dread and imminent certainties immediately around him, so does the presence of an alleged assailing spirit, adverse to Christianity, invite the ex-Prime Minister of Louis Philippe to drop the Autobiography and the reminiscences with which he has been edifying a world of readers, and to consider the perils which in this year of grace menace the Christian Church and Society;—that is, threaten Christianity.

Such a voice as that now raised amid the thunders of contending factions, will be heard with respect, even by persons whose opinions may differ from those of the speaker. His impartiality of judgment is well known; and M. Guizot is not a man to render a verdict in his own favour if his conscience convinces him he is in the wrong. The philosophic statesman discerns a great danger ahead, and he warns all who are sailing in that direction. He does not treat of peril to a single church, but to the common Christianity. His signal is not displayed in order to save his own ship, but the entire fleet. He is not especially concerned for the Romish Church, nor for his own, but the Catholic Church, of which all Christians are members.

One of the perils, he remarks, to which this Church and Society are exposed, lies in the attempt which is being made by some well-intentioned writers to substitute what they call "Natural Religion" for the faith which believes in and worships what is altogether above Nature,—the supernatural, external and superior to matter;—that Supernatural which created man and placed him a man, and not a helpless child, in the Garden of Eden.

The second peril recorded here, is in the attempt made by other writers to set aside, as it were, the Deity revealed to man in Scripture, and to place above the ancient shrine an abstract God—an idol made up of pantheism, scepticism and the perplexities of erudition. This is an exercise of irreligious liberty which M. Guizot cannot sanction. The exercise of religious liberty obtained out of, rather than within, the Church, is to be used, but not abused. Its exercise is compatible, M. Guizot thinks, with the safety and union of all Churches. Distinct, yet not divided, and the hand of the State extended freely to all!—"Have we reached this consummation yet?" asks the writer. "Is the union of Church and State throughout the Christian world, and especially in France, all that it might and ought to be? Does the Christian Church—do all Christian Churches enjoy, in principle and fact, in their connexion with the State, all the liberty and guarantees to which they may rightfully lay claim? I am far from thinking it."

For this opinion M. Guizot has very excellent reasons. The French Protestant Church ranks, in the eyes of the government, very little above mere political *réunions*, to which permission might be given to assemble, but which permission may as easily be withdrawn as conceded. This is mere sufferance; and the Church lacks inward authority to enforce, as much as it does outward recognition to encourage. How this condition acts unfavourably on the established Church, the writer attempts to show, by stating that,—“in order that the spiritual authority

may be exercised firmly and without hesitation in the established Church, that Church must be able to reckon upon the full liberty of the dissenting Churches; and the free existence of the latter is indispensable, in order that authority may be exercised in the established Church with justice and moderation. If dissent were not perfectly free, orthodoxy would easily become oppressive. In the spiritual as in the temporal order, in the Church as in the State, power, to remain reasonable and legitimate, requires to be controlled and restrained by liberty.” Of the truth in this seeming paradox there can be no doubt whatever.

Whenever the Church and State have united their powers to oppose social liberty, M. Guizot shows that great damage has been the resulting consequence to both. Where the State attacks the Church, as he considers the Italian Government to be attacking the liberties of the Roman Church by attempting to suppress the temporal power of the Pope, he augurs very calamitous results. There is, even at this critical moment, he thinks, a grand opportunity for the Roman Church, if her chief would but proclaim and recognize the religious liberty of all Churches; but he is compelled, of course, to conclude that no advantage will be taken of an opportunity so glorious. That is no reason, he tells us, why, if she denies liberty to others, it shall be taken from herself! And here ensues the weakest passage in this highly-toned book, for M. Guizot asserts that the temporal power of the Church has been hers from the beginning, that it is part and parcel of the Church, of the faith, a very essential of the Romish religion; that to take it away is to deprive that Church of all liberty,—of a right, a possession, a property, to touch which in a damaging way is rank felony! He argues that it would be as reasonable for the French Imperial Government to prohibit the French Protestant Churches from employing their old synodal organization, as for a Sovereign to strip the Pope of his temporalities; and that for a King of Italy to add the Roman States to the kingdom which he already possesses, and, at the same time, pretend to sustain the Pope in his liberty as an Ecclesiastical Chief, and the Church in full liberty under his sway, is at once an insult and an injury. We accept such statements with all the respect which is their due, but we can neither indorse the premises nor acknowledge the conclusions.

In treating especially of the "Catholic Church in Italy" M. Guizot is unsparing in laying the lash on the eminent statesmen whose object it is to establish a free church in a free country. He speaks of the Kingdom of Italy as a mere conquest made for the benefit of Piedmont; and of the attempt to separate the temporal from the spiritual power of the Pope, as a political movement on the part of individuals who are uninfluenced by any religious motive whatever:—"Ce sont des puissances politiques qui l'ont suscité et qui l'exploitent à leur profit." The author does, indeed, notice some of the great men who have advocated a purely spiritual papacy, but he passes over Passaglia, the greatest and the latest of them all. He complains, too, that the Church herself has never been consulted, forgetting that recent Papal Allocution, which haughtily rejected all idea of consultation, pronounced a determination utterly to disregard any will but that of the speaker and his friends, and, in impotency of rage, menaced all opponents with now harmless thunder. M. Guizot, being a man of refinement and a philosopher, writes with more wisdom and more decency than his client

exhibits in speaking, but he is equally stringent in his assertions. According to him, to deprive the Pope of territorial sovereignty is a wrong committed against Roman Catholics all over the world, who would then, as he asserts, possess no guarantees for the liberty of their church. This is as strange an argument as that which makes of an act which shall confine the Pope to his spiritual profession an injury equal in its nature to what would be inflicted on the French Protestant Church if the Emperor deprived it of its synods and other portions of its religious organization. Here, however, no similarity can be traced. At all events, M. Guizot sees no trace of religious feeling in the men who pursue the former object. He thinks of them as Essex thought of Tyrone, "Thou speakest of religion! thou hast as much religion as my horse!"

With all the power of intellect and the skill to wield it possessed by this eminent statesman, he is most perplexed how to make application of these when he turns to compliment the French Catholic Church and clergy. He finds in the latter the true friends of liberty and society: that clergy has sung the *Domine, fac saluum* for every dynasty, but that was because they only troubled themselves about the salvation of souls, and not the politics of bodies of men. M. Guizot, of course, cannot help seeing that while they have arrogated liberty for themselves, they have denied it, as far as in them lay, to all other classes. That must now be forgotten. There is no longer a Gallican Church in France; M. Guizot avers that it has become ultramontane solely in the hope of successfully defending Christianity and itself. He even summons the Protestant churches to unite with their bitterest enemies in this work. "Protestantism is called upon now to defend the liberties of Catholicism at the same time with its own. It has now an admirable opportunity of exercising a liberal fidelity and a Christian charity, and of thus giving to the Catholic Church one of those examples which confer on the giver the right of claiming a just return. Catholics or Protestants, those who fail to recognize this situation, and neglect to follow the course which it prescribes, fall short of their religious duty and of their permanent interests, merely to enjoy the blind and temporary gratification of the passions." This is really a fine illustration of Coleridge's maxim descriptive of experience,—that it is like the stern-lights of a ship, which only illumine the track over which the vessel has passed. Such experience does not enable M. Guizot to navigate his bark over uncrossed seas. The Roman Catholic Church asks no such co-operation as that he suggests, would not accept it if it were offered, and would no more, if she could stoop to accept it, help her allies to enjoy the freedom won for herself, than the Southern States of America, after accomplishing their freedom by the help of brigades of slaves, would march them back to their homes, the chartered sons of liberty. The truth is, that this last great gift is not wanted by the Romish Church, except by the supreme authority. As a politico-religious body, that Church might say, as the Cappadocians said when Rome offered to make them free, "The Cappadocians will neither enjoy liberty themselves, nor will they tolerate it in others."

This amounts to all that M. Guizot can advance with regard to the condition and prospects of the Romish Church. He is not less singular and remarkable when treating of the question of Italy. The whole Italian revolution has gone wrong, in his sight, since the arrangements at Villafranca were peremptorily set aside. The Emperor rendered an immense service to Italy, and acquired, he thinks, very

little by it. Others think differently of the iniquitous annexation of Savoy and Nice. Prosperity is impossible, if the rights of the people be violated. M. Guizot stands by that device, and yet he approves of the taking of Savoy and Nice, because, you see, the interests of France are to be the first consideration! Then, he lets Austria gently down, resigns himself to what could not be helped, but mourns over the fall of those potentates—even the son of King Bomba, who fell by the grace of God and the will of the people. M. Guizot is perfectly convinced that if the ejected Princes had been allowed to remain on their thrones, they would have ardently co-operated in the cause of Italian freedom! At all events—and here ensues a very remarkable passage,—if all else were to go down in the shipwreck, it would have been well to rescue a Bourbon or two. “The House of Bourbon had no great natural intimacy with the House of Austria, and the former lately proved at Parma and at Gaëta that no reverse could cause it to lose the sentiment of its dignity and its grandeur.” It is not to be gainsaid that the Bourbons have always exhibited greatness under adversity; but which of them, except, perhaps, Louis the Eighteenth, was ever even moderate in prosperity? Nevertheless, M. Guizot records an entry in their favour; and as the Revolution of 1789 is only yet in progress, and not at its last act, he would naturally wish to see the virtuous people all in happy positions at the fall of the curtain.

There is one liberty acquired by Italy which M. Guizot cannot fail to recognize—religious liberty. A Protestant may worship there now in freedom. Yet M. Guizot is not satisfied. In this establishment of religious freedom, “the incoherence of facts is manifest and shocking.” The Romish Church has not *her* liberty; and, accordingly, this vaunted religious freedom is a sham! She has, however, at this moment more latitude of action in Italy than any other Churches. The latter being only tolerated, they cannot be said to be protected. Still, M. Guizot denounces all this as a hypocrisy—speaks sneeringly, we regret to say, of Garibaldi—and sighs for the re-establishment of the cold and cruel tyranny of Naples, to bring round again the happy, social and political enjoyments of the good old Bourbon time. “Italian unity” is to him a mere illusion and delusion—contrary to the geography and history, the memories and aspirations, of Italy! Under that device, we are told, Piedmont is only making assault on Italy in order to dethrone the Papacy!

Looking again over his subject, M. Guizot re-asserts that the abolition of the temporal power of the Pope will not only inflict irreparable injury on a Church for which such power, in its chief, has always been a necessity, rarely abused, and never tyrannically exercised, but it will deprive the world of making further progress in the cause of civil liberty! There is no argument added whereby to support the assertion, and we confine ourselves to the task of simply recording so strange an opinion held by so eminent a man. As for the appeal to universal suffrage, under the authority of which some of the changes have been accomplished in Italy, he judges it by its field of action in France, and declares it to be a gross fraud and violation of justice. By its means, the public right, the *jus gentium*, has been trampled under foot, and Mazzini and Cavour, whom M. Guizot affects to see as inseparable leaders of the Italians, have been united, he thinks, in effecting one work,—enthroning a democratic tyranny, and making revolution permanent in place of law! If Italy would secure national independence and a free government, the way is indicated to

the people. They must submit to an Italian Confederation,—that is, restore the runaway Grand-Dukes, recall the King of Naples, and place the Pope in the position of Chief of the Confederation; and felicity and freedom, peace and plenty will flourish in the land! History must be even worse than an old almanac to the Italians, if they could be won, by never so plausible a charmer, to such submission as is here indicated, to replace the scourge in the hands of the executioner, and say, “Smite, as of yore!” M. Guizot does not venture to say that the arms of France should have been employed in compelling the people to accept this conclusion, but he considers that the French government has been gravely in error by not using its influence to bring it about. Gravely in error indeed, for having interfered, perhaps, in Italy at all, as the allusion would seem to imply, when noticing that the aid afforded by Louis the Sixteenth to our revolted colonies in America was succeeded by a revolution in France, and the overthrow of the constitutional monarchy.

Finally, M. Guizot sees in the progress now attempting to be made in Italy, the most imminent peril to the civil and religious liberty, if not of the world, certainly of Europe. He sees this peril as a natural consequence of that progress being made only through a violation of the public right. Of the wrongs committed by the Italian governments on the people who endured them so long, so silently, so heroically, he says nothing, save by way of excuse, apology, or defence. The sum of this strange book is,—that we must all abandon the paths of revolution, to walk in the ways of law and of liberty, according to law. The Italian people certainly would not have entered on the former paths if their rulers had permitted them to enjoy the latter ways. But the sympathies of the writer are with the rulers, without wishing ill to the people. He eulogizes the King of Naples, but is silent with respect to the dungeons in which that perjured monarch kept enchained the brightest intellect, the wisest heads, and the bravest hearts of the realm. He enjoins Italy to act loyally towards Princes, who violated every law in the oppression of their people; and in his zeal for the preservation of the temporal power of the Pope, he is so eager to note every stringent measure of Piedmont as to forget altogether the Papally-approved massacre at Perugia, and the bandits who are daily sent from Rome commissioned to shed blood.

Altogether, this volume may be said to be one of the most perfect examples of special pleading ever put forth. It does not exhibit the lucidity and impartiality of the judge, nor the simply-rendered depositions of a witness, but the calm, earnest desire of an advocate to establish a case in which it is his fortune or pleasure to be a leader. He has persuaded himself that his case is a good one; hence the earnestness which exacts respect. But when M. Guizot writes a book, the prevailing assertion in which is, that if Protestant Churches will help the Pope to retain his temporal power, the Romish Church will, or may, aid Protestantism to possess the free exercise of all its rights, and to enjoy a full liberty in all its practices, he exposes himself to a flat denial from the lips of the Pope himself, and exhibits, for a man of so many memories, a remarkable forgetfulness of the past history of the temporal and ecclesiastical sovereignty of Rome.

The Channel Railway; connecting England and France. By James Chalmers. (Spon.)

Mr. James Chalmers is the greatest mechanical genius of the age. There can be no doubt about

it. We have his assurance of the fact. He is not one “of the favourites of Academus, children of wealth and comfort, reared behind the ‘sheltering wa’s and bields’ of Eton, Harrow, or Westminster, Oxford or Cambridge.” On the contrary, he has “gathered his scanty lore in humble life”: he tells us so, and comparing his lowliness of origin with that of Locke and the elder Stephenson, he intimates his intention of astounding the world with achievements which will render the works of those self-taught engineers almost insignificant. But though he is devoid of scholastic education, Mr. James Chalmers has devoted himself assiduously to the labours of the drawing-table. “The alphabet,” he assures us, “is too short to convey any idea of the rigid, searching scrutiny and study which I have given my project.” Indeed, for many months this resolute mechanic has had in his own private keeping as many as “forty-seven sheets of drawings and sketches labelled and put away.” Where Mr. Chalmers put his forty-seven drawings away he does not tell us; but, doubtless, he removed them to a great distance from the scene of his present operation, for he takes credit to himself for having brought them back again, even to the employment of “the whole energies of his mind.” The result, however, of the forty-seven sketches and the labour-pangs of the author’s energetic mind is, that for the trifling sum of 12,000,000*l.* sterling he is ready to connect England and France by a line of railway. The public has already been entertained with various projects to accomplish this feat. As far back as sixty years since, M. Mathieu proposed to the first Napoleon to tunnel under the Channel, and give the French the means of walking in upon their natural enemies through a cellar-door. And lately, since Robert Stephenson threw his mighty bridges over straits and rivers in Europe, Africa, and America, the madman’s problem of how to make a Channel railway has agitated scores of flighty, light-headed engineers, on both sides of the water. In 1856–7, M. De Gamond proposed a tunnel to be constructed in the following manner. First, thirteen islands were to be sunk in the Channel, materials for their construction being carried out to sea. These islands being formed, the next work would be to dig down through them to points below the bed of the Channel, and then from these thirteen points to tunnel right and left. Since the publication of M. De Gamond’s proposal, we have had other projects for tunnelling under the salt wall that defends our coasts. We have also had plans for submerging tubes under the water, and even a scheme for an arched roadway along the bottom of the sea. Some of these suggestions have been ingenious, and all of them daring; but for sheer fool-hardiness and ridiculous impudence, we have been favoured with nothing like the offer of Mr. James Chalmers to give the two countries an iron tubular railway of the following description:—

“The principal feature of the work is simply a strong iron tube reaching from shore to shore in the still depths of the Channel, beyond the influence of the storms that render the sea dangerous on the surface. It is supported by its own buoyancy, having a powerful tendency to rise; and is kept down by anchors or boxes attached to and surrounding it and filled with rough stone, both boxes and tube being covered by an embankment of similar material; and, as the current alternates up and down Channel with the rise and fall of the tide, the silt of the bottom carried by it against and into this embankment will fill up the interstices, and in a few years convert it into a solid impermeable mass having the appearance of a ridge reaching from shore to shore, about 150 feet wide at the base, 40 feet

high, and from 40 to 120 feet below the level of low water. In short, the materials of which this embankment will be formed, are the same as the French engineer proposed to use in forming his islands, through which he intended to penetrate to the bottom of the Channel. The tube will pass through three ventilators, one in mid-channel, and one about a mile from either shore: thus the main portion of the work will be 18 miles in length; and this divided by the deep-sea ventilator gives two sections of 9 miles each; consequently, a train can never be more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from an opening; and from this point will be carried to each opening flues connecting with a chimney rising nearly 300 feet above the level of the roadway at the middle, and 200 feet at the other ventilators; and to insure sufficient draft to clear away all smoke and foul air, powerful machinery will be employed, if necessary, to force air to the parts most distant from the ventilators; which, returning along the flues, will carry away the smoke and vapour left by a passing train, and keep the atmosphere within the tube pure and pleasant; while the cleanly-painted light-coloured iron, and a thousand double lamps—one every 35 yards, will give a cheerful aspect to this ocean roadway, and render it an agreeable contrast to the noise and damp and darkness of an ordinary tunnel, or even the miles of uninviting scenery that often meet the eye in broad daylight. The noise in this tube can be reduced to the minimum; unlike tubular bridges suspended in the air, the sound and vibration of the iron will be deadened and neutralized by the equability and elasticity of the pressure without; and, as the situation of the roadway will admit of a perfectly united rail, the sensation travellers will experience on entering the Channel Railway will be akin to what we feel, after walking on a gravelly road with thin shoes, when we step upon the downy sward of a smooth green lawn."

Mr. Chalmers has made arrangements for the disposal of that little sum of 12,000,000*l.* which he hopes the public will have sufficient enlightenment to put in his hands. He can tell you to a fraction how much he means to spend on his "thousand double lamps," and how much on his "clean light-coloured paint," but he is very vague as to the data which cause his confidence in being able to construct his Channel railway, to travel in which will be like "stepping on the downy sward of a smooth green lawn." Before Robert Stephenson built his mighty tubular bridges, he caused gentlemen of high scientific attainments to carry out under his direction several distinct series of experiments. When the results of one set of experiments were ascertained, another series was entered upon. So stupendous and costly were some of these experiments, that the labour and money expended upon them do not cease to impress the mind, when they are placed by the side of the greater toil and capital consumed in the production of the tubes, to the formation of which they pointed the way. Such was the cautious progress of the great builder of Iron Bridges and the Inventor of the Tubular Railway. Mr. Chalmers, however, has no need of experiments. Give him his 12,000,000*l.* and he will do the business off-hand—floating iron tube, embankment, stone boxes, double lamps, light-coloured paint and all! The only difficulty this man of genius recognizes is how to get hold of the money. Where is that to come from? Twelve millions sterling,—a mere trifle to be thrown into the sea! Such is Mr. Chalmers's demand. Who will subscribe? Who ought to head the subscription? On this last point the distinguished engineer has no doubts:—

"Who should encourage the Channel Railway? The Queen of England. The lives of sovereigns are grand chapters in the histories of monarchical nations: other nations seldom live to have histories worth dividing: true, England's present chapter is already bright beyond historic precedent; and

small indeed is the chance left to the clear head, the daring arm, or loyal heart, that would add a flower to the wreath upon her monarch's brow: still, this enterprise completed in her day, will shine among the works that grace Victoria's reign, like the Koh-i-Noor among the crown jewels; and the minister who places the gem in her diadem shall fill a place in history second only to the Mistress whose name and glories his action will adorn."

Apart from the pure folly of the present project, the question which a perusal of the author's pages leads us to ask is, what good would a Channel railway do us? What recompense are we to have for 12,000,000*l.* expended? Surely not a cheaper means of communication with the Continent! The cost of such a line would preclude its owners from conveying the public under the Channel at lower rates than the steamboat now conveys them on its surface. And, even if one could cross by such a system from Folkestone to Boulogne, or from Dover to Calais for a franc or so less, what would be the good of such a reduction on the entire fare from London to Paris? Economy, therefore, is not the good to be achieved. What then is the benefit we are to purchase for 12,000,000*l.*? Mr. Chalmers answers the question. *The British public would avoid sea-sickness!*—

"We have only to glance at the rates of fares by the different lines to form an idea of the power of this same bugbear, and the effect it has upon the existing passenger traffic; and if we study the matter intelligently, we can form a tolerably correct and interesting estimate of the extent to which it operates as a hindrance. Passing by Southampton and Havre as too extreme for our purpose, the route by Newhaven and Dieppe is certainly the most direct and interesting between London and Paris; and yet, with very little difference in time—really nothing of any value, a day being lost by either—it can command but little over one-third of the Dover and Calais fares, though that by the South-Eastern Railway is the longest of the three principal lines. The cause of this disparity is apparent—short sea-voyage, less sea-sickness by the latter; the same cause makes a difference between the Dover and Calais and the Folkestone and Boulogne fares, in favour of the former; though the difference in sea-voyage is only a few miles, and the whole distance by the latter route, in reality the shortest."

And in the avoidance of an occasional visitation of sea-sickness, Mr. Chalmers thinks the British public would be greatly the gainers by his Channel road. We cannot agree with him. It appears to us that he regards this consideration of sea-sickness from a wrong point of view. The sensation of sea-sickness may be disagreeable, but its effect is in the highest degree salutary. It relieves the brain of foolish fancies, teaches humility to the proud, and gives a keen appetite to a jaded stomach. In the last century, the emetic was a favourite feature of medical regimen. Physicians prescribed it for almost every ailment; and delicate ladies, acting on their own responsibility, had recourse to it once or twice a week between dinner and supper. The practice has gone out of fashion, together with the habits that peremptorily demanded it. But there are still many amongst us whose giddy heads would be all the better for a good tumbling, accompanied by good, honest retching, on the ocean between Gaul and Britain. And amongst those who would reap especial good from such a tossing are shallow-pated engineers, who, without sufficient reason, would tamper with the salt-walls in which our national freedom has for so many generations been preserved, even as meat is kept pure and sound whilst it is well packed in brine.

Egyptian Sepulchres and Syrian Shrines, including some Stay in the Lebanon, at Palmyra, and in Western Turkey. By Emily A. Beaufort. 2 vols. (Longman & Co.)

JUDGING by this record of a lady's experiences upon a tolerably long tour, some future analyzer of our social condition and manners would conclude the women of this age to be models of common sense, possessed of elegant accomplishments, and happy in all the proprieties of good-humoured intelligence. How agreeable such reflections would be to the historian! Without such he would never believe in the fact of feminine creatures going forth to see the world without being dressed in knickerbockers, corresponding with learned Societies, and practically acquainted with the use of the revolver. Miss Beaufort is none of these; but, having made a tour full of varied personal experiences, and seen some seldom-seen things and places, has written a pleasant account of them for the benefit of those who may pursue the same course.

Reaching Alexandria, and chartering there a *dahabieh*—somewhat obnoxious to the suspicion of being what our yachtsmen would call a "wretched tub" in sailing qualities, but comfortable enough otherwise—the author and her sister crept up the Nile, saw what everybody else has seen, and is judiciously brief in her account of the often-described beauties. Brief as the descriptions of Nile scenery are, they might with advantage be more so, unless indeed—and this forms their charm—such accounts be received as agreeable chat from an intelligent friend, who has no idea of teaching her audience. It is no fault of Miss Beaufort's that the Nile is more common to us than Fleet Street; as, if it were not so, we should have been grateful for the clever and almost invariably effective sketches in which she dwells on the delights of the climate with a freshness that is charming, and with genuine grace describes the scenery of the "oldest land." Nor is she without a feeling for the fun of certain situations, in which a less happily constituted individual might have found indescribable woes. The account of Abou-Simbel is full of feeling for the glories of the place—a refined, and let us add, noble, recognition of the true grandeur of Egyptian sculpture, will be found under that heading.

Our travellers went above the Cataracts, and "did" the Nile thoroughly, returning from the uttermost point of their voyage, after a sojourn in a bug-haunted little craft, used for the higher parts of the river, and thence going to Edfon, found on getting back to the "Wandering Maiden" (so the slow *dahabieh* was entitled), that a thievish cabin-boy had set her on fire, laden as she was with all their valuables, food, clothes and money; and they had the misery of sitting on the bank to see everything they possessed consumed, and in the end to be dependent upon the kindness of some countrymen for a conveyance to Cairo—a seven weeks' journey, be it understood. Under these trying circumstances we find no pitiful whimpering or idle complaints, but a resolute, English power of making the best of circumstances that could not be remedied: not, however, without the signs, rather than the expressions, of grief at the loss of many a household treasure or acquired prize of the bold voyage itself. Of course, at the moment of the conflagration most of the sailors stood still, exclaiming "*Mashallah, Mashallah!*" and so forth, while nothing but "their own bread and bundles of clothes" was saved; and they even interfered to prevent the lady's-maid from attempting to rescue a

desk containing valuables. Englishwomen were no more helpful.—

"There was one very large *dahabieh* with a small party on board, which came down the river to Luxor while we were there:—they offered nothing of their own accord, but in our utter distress for some of the common necessities that gentlemen could not supply, we ventured to send our maid on board to ask for some common materials requisite for making up the clothes we had contrived out of Arab cotton; the reply to this our first essay in the art of begging was—the gift of *one hook and eye!* We sought for nothing more from that boat."

The ladies' zeal had been great in the beginning, but was so dashed by this catastrophe, that on the return southwards they determined to forego a sight of the Pyramids themselves, unless they could meet with a party of gentlemen going there likewise—so strongly were they impressed by stories of the turbulence of the fellahen. Going under the required protection, the entry into the great tombs was indeed a trial for more than manly nerves, noses and lungs; and it is with considerable satisfaction that the writer records her re-entry to upper or outer air. A short visit to the Sphinx produces the usual expressions of admiring awe and wonder. A visit to the Coptic Church at Cairo affords more novelty to the reader; the ceremonies of worship have not often been described. The Patriarch appeared in a gorgeous costume, and after the conclusion of a series of brief readings from the Gospel, first in Coptic and then in Arabic, by splendidly dressed little boys, he delivered a short but energetic sermon, stopping to admonish the inattentive portion of his hearers by public reproofs, thus: "Oh! ye donkeys, don't make a noise!" "Give more room to each other"—to those who crowded their neighbours. And again, "Oh! ye pigs, attend and listen!"

The burning of the "Wandering Maiden" brought further disasters upon her luckless hirers; for the owner, a dragoman, accused their servant of setting her on fire, and industriously bribed the courts of justice with a view to recovering the sum of 900*l.* damages. As the chance of getting even tolerable justice was very remote, when they were sued by a native in a native court, the ladies wisely determined to run away before an order for their detention could be served. A steamer received them, and a pleasant voyage past Rhodes and Patmos brought the fugitives to Smyrna. Here they were chance witnesses of the curious preparatory ablution, which was, not without need, performed previously to the Armenian Patriarch washing the feet of twelve of his suffragans on Maunday Thursday.

Latakia, Tripoli, Beyrout, followed; the last a halting-place where the ladies dwelt for some time, and whence they made excursions, settling themselves at Beit Miry, a rural heaven upon earth amongst the Druses, and other romantically reputed tribes. Great was the wonder created of these folks by the settling of two Frankish ladies amongst them. One of the excursions made from this centre was to the famous Assyrian and Egyptian sculptures—(war records of Sennacherib and Ramesis II.), at the mouth of the Nahr el Kelb—since destroyed, according to report, by the commander of the French expeditionary forces, in order that the name of Napoleon III. might take the places so long held by those of the conquerors of old.

An Introduction to the Trochilidæ; or, Family of Humming-Birds. By John Gould. (Printed for the Author.)

Four hundred and sixteen species of these most beautifully and variously coloured little birds are ever fitting about the world, and making a rapid movement of the wings, which produces a vibratory or humming sound, that may be heard at a distance of several yards, and that gives a name to the whole family. This common name is trivial enough, and not always applicable, yet everybody knows it, and the true title, *Trochilidæ*, is only a word for ornithologists. Much more poetical designations belong to the beautiful little creatures amongst the nations of South America, who metaphorically style them "*Rays of the Sun*," and "*Tresses of the Day-Star*," and "*Murmuring Birds*." They were partly known, or were first mentioned, in 1558; and the old naturalists who published their observations at the commencement of the seventeenth century made them better known; but it was not until the beginning of the eighteenth century that their natural history was, in any degree, really understood. The great primeval forests of Brazil and the vast palm-covered districts of the deltas of the Amazon and the Orinoco—the fertile flats and savannahs of Demerara—the luxuriant and beautiful region of Xalapa (the country of perpetual spring)—and other parts of Mexico, were long untrodden ground to the ornithologist; while there, and also amidst the Andean Mountains, which range along the entire country from the Rocky Mountains on the north to near Cape Horn on the south—along the whole of this great backbone of America, at remarkably short intervals, occur many species of this family of birds of great beauty and interest to the collector.

Frequent amongst those mighty and sombre mountains are these little sprites of the air, flitting about with swiftly-vibrating wings, as if in mockery of the great moveless masses of rocky matter around them, and almost seeming to defy the law of gravity that chains down the ponderous matter over which they themselves roam at will. Yet if they seem to defy the attraction of gravity, they find irresistible attraction in numerous insects, which accompany the particular Flora that adorn the sides of the mountains in equatorial regions. As each Alpine region has its peculiar Flora and insects, so it has also its peculiar attendant humming-birds, and these haunt and hum about the several appropriate zones of temperature which lie between the snow-line of the summits of the towering volcanoes and their bases. Many, too, of the highest cones of extinct and of existing volcanoes possess their own Faunas and Floras, and, consequently, their own *Trochilidæ*; and even in the interior walls of ancient craters, wherever vegetation has gained a place, there live certain species of humming-birds which have not yet been elsewhere discovered. Even the snowy Chimborazo may be said to be inhabited by these birds; for it is certain that one species (*Oreotrochilus Chimborazo*) haunts its sides just below the line of perpetual congelation. How frail and inadequate seems that little framework of tiny bones and feathers to encounter with impunity the cold blasts of those lofty regions, 16,000 feet in altitude, and exposed to almost perpetual sleet, hail and rain! Other cones, too, of great though comparatively less elevation, are reported to be frequented by species peculiar to each of them; and probably mountain-sides and summits yet untrodden hold other species, to be revealed and recorded in due time; so that from forested bases to snow-crowned tops—from hot valleys,

successively upwards through more temperate zones, until the heights of scarcely-abating winter are attained, there rise ever-flitting forms of magical beauty, hovering restlessly and humming rapidly, revealing richness of colour on the borders of unsullied snow, and carrying life and motion and inimitable ornament into the very rifts of volcanic ruin, unfolding for a fleet moment where no human eye beholds them hues as gorgeous as those of the rainbow, and making murmurous music even to the dull cold ear of desolation!

What colourings are those on the wings of the *Trochilidæ*!—how perfectly unrivalled by any art of man! Look only at their somewhat dulled and faded hues in our Museum and in our drawing-room cases, and even then you see what artist's brush can never reproduce. But how greatly more beautiful, and fresh, and sun-lighted must those resplendent colours be in the open sky, in the green forest, and on the mountain range! As you gaze more intently, you are delighted with those beautiful gorgets, succeeded by crescents of white, separating them from the green of the under surface; those thickly-feathered tarsi, with rich and luminous tail-coverts; and those shining metallic masks of plumage which adorn the faces of some species, and those armour-like brilliant feathers—brilliant when viewed from behind—which mail the lower parts of the backs of others; those spangles which deck the neck-plumes of this tiny creature, and those blue ear-tufts which, in another, so perfectly harmonize with the surrounding green of the neck; those plumed crowns which, for splendour and minuteness, might seem to be borrowed from fairy fables, and that remarkable forehead which (in *Helianthea*) is decorated with a star bright as Hesper—all these you may note in museums, and copy and describe them with convenience; but to behold them unfurling and fluttering and glancing gorgeously in the free light of day, this alone would give a true idea of the lavish beauty and the vast variety of plumose-painting which has been bestowed upon these miniatures of Nature—these enamels of Ornithology.

Arrayed in such and so varied beauty, it is to be supposed that, not only ornithologists, but also poets and general observers of Nature, have vied in attempting to describe what is really indescribable. Buffon has left a Frenchman's cabinet-picture of these birds, elaborately coloured. Audubon became quite poetic when he noted what he saw of humming-bird courtship. Mr. Waterton affirms that this bird "may truly be called the Bird of Paradise." "See it," says that gentleman, "darting through the air almost as quick as thought. Now it is within a yard of your face—in an instant it is gone. Now it flutters from flower to flower, to sip the silver dew; it is now a ruby—now a topaz—now an emerald—now all burnished gold!" Mr. Gould does not himself, at least in the present Introduction, attempt a picture, but he assures us that the pleasure which he experiences on seeing a humming-bird is as great at present as when he first saw one long ago; and he adds, "During the first twenty years of my acquaintance with these wonderful works of creation, my thoughts were often directed to them in the day, and my night-dreams have not unfrequently carried me to their native forests in the distant country of America." The Introduction which we here notice relates to the author's 'Monograph of the *Trochilidæ*,' now complete in five volumes. Respecting the colouring of his illustrations in the Monograph, he observes:—

"Numerous attempts had been made at various times to give something like a representation of the

glittering hues with which this group of birds are adorned, but all had ended in disappointment; and the subject seemed so fraught with difficulty that I at first despaired of its accomplishment. I determined, however, to make the trial, and, after a series of lengthened, troublesome, and costly experiments, I have, I trust, partially, if not completely succeeded. Similar attempts were simultaneously carried on in America by W. M. L. Baily, Esq., who with the utmost kindness and liberality explained his process to me; and although I have not adopted it, I must in fairness admit that it is fully as successful as my own. I shall always entertain a lively remembrance of the pleasant day I spent with this gentleman in Philadelphia. It was in his company that I first saw a living Humming-Bird in a garden which has become classic ground to all true Americans, from the pleasing associations connected with its former possessor, the great and good Bartram, and from its having been one of the haunts of the celebrated Wilson, than whom no one has written more pleasingly on the species of this family which inhabits that part of North America, the *Trochilus colubris*."

The flight and vibratory movements of these birds are interesting topics, and are thus admirably and curiously noted by Mr. Gould:—

"How wonderful must be the mechanism which sets in motion and sustains for so lengthened a time the vibratory movements of a Humming-Bird's wings! To me their action appeared unlike any thing of the kind I had ever seen before, and strongly reminded me of a piece of machinery acted upon by a powerful spring. I was particularly struck by this peculiarity in the flight, as it was exactly the opposite of what I expected. The bird does not usually glide through the air with the quick darting flight of a swallow or swift, but continues tremulously moving its wings while passing from flower to flower, or when taking a more distant flight over a high tree or across a river. When poised before any object, this action is so rapidly performed that it is impossible for the eye to follow each stroke, and a hazy semicircle of indistinctness on each side of the bird is all that is perceptible. 'The wind produced by the wings of these little birds,' says Mr. Salvin, 'appears to be very considerable; for I noticed that while an example of *Cyanomyia cyanocephala* which had flown into the room was hovering over a large piece of wool, the entire surface of the wool was violently agitated.' Although many short intermissions of rest are taken during the day, the bird may be said to live in air—an element in which it performs every kind of evolution with the utmost ease, frequently rising perpendicularly, flying backward, pirouetting or dancing off, as it were, from place to place, or from one part of a tree to another, sometimes descending, at others ascending; it often mounts up above the towering trees, and then shoots off like a little meteor at a right angle; at other times it quietly buzzes away among the little flowers near the ground; at one moment it is poised over a diminutive weed, at the next it is seen at a distance of forty yards, whither it has vanished with the quickness of thought. During the heat of the day the shady retreats beneath the trees are very frequently visited; in the morning and evening the sunny banks, the verandahs and other exposed situations are more frequently resorted to."

In discussing the place of the Trochilidæ ornithologically Mr. Gould states that they have certain characters, dispositions and modes of life which are not to be noticed in any other group of birds; and then remarks:—

"In their disposition they are unlike birds, and approach more nearly to insects. Many of the species fearlessly approach almost within reach of the hand; and if they enter an open window, as curiosity may lead them to do, they may be chased and battled with round the apartment until they fall exhausted; and if then taken up by the hand, they almost immediately feed upon any sweet, or pump up any fluid, that may be offered them, without betraying either fear or resentment at their previous treatment. A *Trochilus colubris*, captured for me by some friends at Washington (Baron Osten Sacken, Mr. Odo Russell and his brother Mr.

Arthur Russell), immediately afterwards partook of some saccharine food that was presented to it, and in two hours it pumped the fluid out of a little bottle whenever I offered it; and in this way it lived with me a constant companion for several days, travelling in a little thin gauzy bag distended by a slender piece of whalebone, and suspended to a button of my coat. It was only necessary for me to take the little bottle from my pocket to induce it to thrust its spiny bill through the gauze, protrude its lengthened tongue down the neck of the bottle, and pump up the fluid until it was satiated; it would then retire to the bottom of its little home, preen its wing and tail-feathers, and seem quite content. The specimens I brought alive to this country were as docile and fearless as a great moth or any other insect would be under similar treatment. The little cage in which they lived was twelve inches long, by seven inches wide, and eight inches high. In this was placed a diminutive branch of a tree, and suspended to the side a glass phial which I daily supplied with saccharine matter in the form of sugar or honey and water, with the addition of the yolk of an unboiled egg. Upon this food they appeared to thrive and be happy during the voyage along the seaboard of America and across the Atlantic, until they arrived within the influence of the climate of Europe. Off the western part of Ireland symptoms of drooping unmistakably exhibited themselves; but although they never fully rallied, I succeeded in bringing one of them alive to London, where it died on the second day after its arrival at my house."

That it lived for two days only, must be attributed to the want of proper food, or the change of climate.

The most interesting birds of this family, if not for their gorgeousness of plumage, yet certainly for their habits, are those before alluded to,—viz. the members of the genus which our ornithologist names *Oreotrochilus*, that is, Mountain Humming-Bird. They frequent the heights immediately below the snow-line round the cone of Chimborazo and other volcanic mountains. Mr. Frazer killed many examples at Panza at an altitude of 14,000 feet. A particular species of this genus is found at about the same height, not only on Pichincha, but also on Antisana and Cotopaxi. Another species inhabits the Chilian Andes. This is only found in the elevated valleys of the Andes, buffeting with its tiny wings, or cowering under the fierce storms of hail, rain and thunder which there disturb the long and lofty silence. It subsists more on small flies than on the nectar of flowers—the presumed ordinary food of humming-birds; and on examination the crops of some of these little creatures when captured were found to be filled with flies, which they had seized before sun-down along the margins of the mountain-rivulets, the last place where a humming-bird would, according to common opinion, be sought for, or the bird itself seek for food. Other specimens were taken at elevations of from 6,000 to 8,000 feet.

It is a notable circumstance that Mr. Gould has found the metropolis to be the best place for collecting humming-birds and publishing his monograph about them. "In no other place," says the author, "could such a publication be accomplished without a greatly increased expenditure both of time and money: it is only in capitals like London and Paris that undertakings of this nature can be carried out successfully; for nowhere else are the requisite talents and materials to be obtained." This is a curious contrast to the Greek comic poet, for Aristophanes placed his Cloud-cuckoo-town—his fabulous city of birds, which became the centre of attraction to all sorts of uninvited guests—in the air, while Mr. Gould has brought down the most beautiful birds of the air to that real centre of attraction the chief city of the world.

What is Contraband of War, and What is Not. By Joseph Moseley, B.C.L., Barrister-at-Law. (Butterworths.)

Contraband of War is a subject on which, a few years ago, the ideas of most of our English lawyers were not a little hazy and confused. They had read much about it in Grotius and Vattel, and in the writings of Kent, Story and other modern jurists. The long peace, however, rendered the subject rather one of curious inquiry than of practical importance, and it was neglected, or studied in a languid manner. The war with Russia did not produce any great change in this respect. It was not fruitful in cases involving this branch of law. It caused some little awakening of the legal mind to the importance of the subject, but before we were well aroused the peace came, and we again slumbered. Now, unhappily, a war has arisen which must, if it continue, produce cases in abundance in which every question of contraband of war will arise. Every lawyer must polish up the information now lying, old and rusty, in the corners of his mind, and every gentleman who is not satisfied to remain mute during the discussion of some of the most interesting events of the day, must acquire a general knowledge of this subject.

The task thus imposed upon the gentleman is neither difficult nor irksome. In its general scope and outline the law of Contraband of War is simple and easy to be remembered. Bearing in mind the origin of the law on this point, that it has its rise in the claim of belligerents on one side to intercept all supplies which increase the powers of offence or defence of their enemy, and the claim of neutrals, on the other hand, that their trade should not be damaged further than the necessity of the case requires, the decisions on this subject appear eminently reasonable, and present none of those peculiarities—by the profane called *nonsense*—which are apt to repel the non-legal mind in the study of that perfection of reason, the law of England.

The division also of goods and merchandise into three classes, made by Grotius, and still generally adopted, is easily remembered:—1st, Things only used in war, as arms and ammunition; 2nd, Things incapable of use for warlike purposes, as ornaments, dress, &c.; and, 3rd, Things capable of use either in war or peace, as money, ships and provisions. Those that are contraband in the first degree bear in themselves the full evidence for their confiscation. Those in the second class contain in themselves the full proof of their innocence. The goods in the third class are contraband or not according to the evidence which may be produced as to their destination for the purposes of war or of peace.

Of course questions of much nicety often occur as to the class to which any given articles belong; but the principal points have arisen as to the evidence which shall decide whether goods of the third class are contraband or not, on which subject the place of production and the port of destination, whether it be a port of naval outfit or a general commercial port, are often held to offer conclusive evidence as to the object for which the goods are being conveyed. Thus, it has been held that Dutch cheeses or salted provisions, which if bound for Bordeaux would be free, are contraband if their destination be Brest.

The doctrine of pre-emption gives to the belligerent State the right of taking, on payment, all goods which may be used for warlike purposes, and which are on the road to the enemy; and is applicable to those goods comprised in the third class, as to which the

evidence of warlike destination is either doubtful or wanting.

The effect of the carriage of contraband goods on the vessel which carries them, and on other parts of the same cargo, is another important branch of this subject. The rigour of the old rule, which forfeited the vessel and the whole cargo if any part were contraband, is now so far relaxed, that if the ship belongs to a different owner, the contraband articles and other parts of the cargo which belong to the owner of the contraband only, are forfeited, and the ship itself is not forfeited at all. To take advantage of this relaxation of the old rule, however, it is necessary that the vessel should have regular papers, that she should be in her proper course, and that her proceedings should be regulated by good faith.

We have now touched on such principal points in the Law of Contraband as may at this time, we think, be generally interesting. The law on the subject will be found very ably, succinctly and readably set forth in the little book before us. The author adopts a new, or rather revives an old method, of impressing the law on the mind of the reader by condensing it into a short, pithy sentence. Thus, the rule of forfeiture to which we last alluded is embodied in this *Rule: Contraband confiscates all of the same bulk and of the same owner.* This idea is one which may be usefully applied; but in the present instance, we think the author has not in general been successful in imparting that proverbial ring to his rules which is necessary to impress them upon the mind. We have not dwelt upon the importance of this subject to the commercial world. The appeal to pocket is too powerful to admit the possibility of its weight being overlooked in that quarter.

The Belgian Almanac—[*Calendrier Belge: Fêtes Religieuses et Civiles*]. (Bruxelles, Classen.)

By the publication of his serial work, the 'Festil Almanac of Belgium,' Baron von Reinsberg Düringsfeld is doing good service to antiquaries, as he preserves the memory of many customs, historically and ethnographically interesting, which are rapidly dying out. One of the last numbers contains so curious an account of "Stilt-fights at Namur," that we feel no hesitation in giving a condensed idea of the sport in our columns.

In Namur the Carnival was, once on a time, specially remarkable for the battle of the walkers on stilts, a thorough People's Festival, which formed the delight and pride of the youth of the town. The first mention of it is found in the chronicles of the early part of the fifteenth century. The numerous combatants were divided into two parties, the "Melans" and the "Avresses": the former, who represented the old town, wore gold and sand-yellow as their colours; while the others, who belonged to the suburbs and that portion of the town situate between the third and fourth walls, wore red-and-white cockades. Each party had its captain and "Alfer" or ensign, and consisted of a certain number of brigades; each of these, again, commanded by a brigadier and under-brigadier, was composed of fifty to one hundred fighting-men, as well as a number of supporters (*souteneurs*), that is to say, comrades whose duty it was to support the combatants when their stilts broke, or to take their place, should any accident render them incapable of continuing the engagement.

Several guilds had brigades bearing their names: in other cases, the quarter of the town decided the sign of the bands. On the side of the Melans were the brigades of the Porters

and of the Butchers, who wore fur caps; the "Soubises," recruited in the Rue de la Croix, and who wore an iron helmet adorned with a grenade—red for the privates and silver for the leader; the "Black Grenades," from the Pied du Château Square and the adjoining district; the Boatmen, and the brigade of "Penmen," composed of lawyers, notaries and clerks. The latter combatants wore a black coat, white knee-breeches, and a turned-up hat, with a gilt feather or pompon. The Brewers, generally called "the King's-house," because they occupied the post of honour, wore knee-breeches of red satin, and a round hat with a plume. Their leaders wore, according to their rank, a gold or silver embroidered scarf. They were also generally accused of being parade troops, rather than real combatants. Lastly came the brigade of the "Raccasseux," or veterans, reserved for decisive moments. Only one of the *faubourgs*, Val St.-Georges, now called Les Trioux des Salzinnes, was on the side of the Melans, and supplied the brigade of Briqueteurs or brickmakers.

On the side of the Avresses stood the remaining *faubourgs*, among them being the brigade of the "Jambes" (*quare* legs), and that of the Tanners, the strongest on that side. The latter wore white knee-breeches, a red coat, and ditto stockings, coming above the knee. Next came the brigade of the Prince de Ligne, the Stonecutters; the Scotch, also called "Les Montagnards"; the brigade of Vedrin, which carried a cow on its banner; and, lastly, the "Astalle" brigade, composed of woodcutters and other workers in timber. This brigade was raised in St. Nicholas Street, and derived its name from the fact that the fighting-men, through the want of handsomer plumes, wore a splint of wood in their hats, called in the *patois* "astalle."

Both parties had also a brigade of Cuirassiers and another of Hussars or Red Grenadiers, so called from the colour of their uniforms. The Namur stilts were eight to nine feet high, and a foot-board was fastened on them about three feet from the ground, so that the upper extremity of the stilt rose as high as the shoulder. When the feet were on the board, the stilter held on by placing his hands in a species of handle, like the basket of a sword. The stilt-fights had their rules, like the mediæval tournaments, and it was considered dishonest to depart from them. The only way in which an opponent could be rendered *hors de combat* was to push him with the elbow, and "*pitter*," that is to say, cross stilts with him. When excited by the combat, the fighters sometimes demanded the "*boute à toi*": this was a duel to the death, in which it was permissible to employ any mode of fighting, butting with the head, kicking and cuffing. Under such circumstances an entire brigade might be overthrown "*en donnant l'avion*," that is to say, by thrusting the stilt forward almost horizontally, and upsetting everybody that advanced in this direction.

The place where these fights usually came off was the Square of St. Remigius. The brigades of the Melans marched down to it, the Avresses up, and each party was headed by the Body Guard of the Commander-in-Chief. The fight began, and the combatants went at it with such fury that the Maréchal de Saxe, who witnessed one of these stilt-fights in 1748, exclaimed: "If two armies were as brave at the moment of coming into collision as these young men were, it would no longer be a battle, but a frightful butchery." So long as the fight lasted, the two ensigns stood on the balcony of the City Hall, and waved their standards in turn, as the victory seemed to incline to their party. When the fight had gone on for several hours, one side would surrender. In order to

celebrate their triumph, the victors "raised a stilt," that is, they hopped round on one stilt while lifting the other in the air. Finally, the drums and fifes played a triumphal march, and the entire band "*reppait*," or danced, striking the end of the stilt sharply against the ground.

One of the most celebrated stilt-fights took place on the last day of the Carnival of 1669; it induced Baron de Walef to write a poem about it, in four cantos, which has been frequently reprinted.

In the second half of the eighteenth century, the magistrates, who saw in this sport merely an excuse for fighting and personal ill-treatment, only allowed it at lengthened intervals, and it was finally prohibited. When the revolution of Brabant broke out, and the French broke in, the stilt-fights entirely ceased, as did many other old customs. Nevertheless, the good people of Namur did not utterly forget their favourite sport; and during the Empire the Brigades were formed anew. The Porters, who were the last representatives of the "Melans," assumed the name of the "Blues," owing to that colour prevailing in their dress. The Tanners, who represented the Avresses, called themselves "Nankiners," from the nankeen of which their clothes were made. These two brigades formed a body of about 150 men, dressed in a turban, tight coats, and wide trousers. A third division, of about the same strength, took the name of the Hussars. When Napoleon entered Namur, in 1803, these brigades had a stilt-fight, but the First Consul appeared to take but slight interest in it. Another fight, in which the number of combatants was smaller, and which was the last, came off on the 26th of September, 1814, to celebrate the entry of William of Orange into Namur. Since that period, a small body of men mounted on stilts take part in solemn processions, and within the next half-century the very name of this once popular festival will, perhaps, be forgotten.

At Ypres it was formerly the custom to lead about the family of giants, in order to heighten the popular merriment. These giants, who play so prominent a part in the amusements of Belgian towns, belong to very ancient times. They are found in nearly all the towns, and in some of the villages of Brabant and Flanders; and everywhere a song, that varies but slightly in the different parts of the country, is sung during the procession. Thus, for instance, in Ypres:

Als de groote klokke luidt
De klokke luidt
De reuze komt uit,
Keer u eens om, reusjen, reusjen.
Keer u eens om
Gy schoone blom.

And so on, through a yard or two of stanzas, unnecessary to inflict on our readers.

Some authors assert that this song and the ceremony are connected with Scandinavian recollections, and refer to various passages in the Eddas, which describe the contests between the giants and the divinities. After a lengthened combat, the latter drove their enemies into the desert; and hence arose the traditional hatred, an echo of which may be found among the Saxons and Flemings, who are the descendants of those deities. This hatred is exemplified in an old giant-song quoted by Willems:—

Die zeit: wy zin van reuzen gekomen
Zy liegen darom.

Strong but not complimentary language assuredly; still, it is curious to find people denying their descent from giants—a fact of which they might fairly be supposed to be proud.

The course of centuries has obliterated this traditional hatred, if it ever existed, and the old foes have become the favourites of the nation. These grotesque images are beloved;

they are spoken of with a truly patriotic enthusiasm, and regarded with no end of delight. Several cities have kept up the fashion of parading, under different names, shapes and clothing, their monstrous wicker-work dolls. The most celebrated giants are those of Antwerp and Wetteren. Out of regard for our readers, we refrain from quoting another giant-song. We will merely state its motive. The giant is hungry and thirsty; and the mother is requested to give him coffee, bread-and-butter, and the best beer. Whereupon he declares himself satisfied. Hunger and thirst have been the attributes of gods from the earliest times, probably to the advantage of the priests; and we consider this a more probable solution of the origin of the giants than a mythical reference to the Scandinavians.

In Courtrai, a giantess is carried about, called "Mevrouw van Amazonie"; in Ath, "Madame and Mosjeu Goujas," or Goliath, are to be found; and, in Brussels, Ommegan and his family. At Hasselt, the old giant "Lange Man" re-appeared in 1835, on the occasion of the Jubilee; he was seated in a four-wheeled cart, and presided over the distribution of soup, which was made in memory of a famine that occurred in 1638. At Rupelmonde there was formerly a building known as the "Reuzenhuis," or "Pronkhuis," in which the giants, camels and dragons that figured in the great processions were kept.

The cities of Lille, Douai, Cassel, Hazebrouck, and Dunkirk, in Northern France, also possess their giants, and those of Cassel and Hazebrouck still make their appearance on "fat" Tuesday. With these exceptions, the Belgian Carnival at the present day offers few peculiar features.

Lectures on the Manuscript Materials of Ancient Irish History. By Eugene O'Curry. (Dublin, Duffy.)

Historical Memoir of the O'Briens, with Notes, Appendix, and a Genealogical Table of their several Branches; compiled from the Irish Annals. By John O'Donoghue. (Dublin, Hodges, Smith & Co.)

It has been said of Mr. Lever's stories, that a man rises from them with a sensation of having been in very rollicking and rather dissipated company; and that the feeling, on closing some of his volumes, is one of too much claret, and a "next-morning" retribution. So is every reader of early Irish annals conscious of an uneasy impression. These annals go back to a remoter period than any to which the historians of other European nations can carry an authentic narration. Unfortunately, however, they do not introduce us to the acquaintance of an agreeable or respectable people. For a thousand years we only meet with so-called "Kings," whose sole occupation seems to have been to shed the blood of their enemies, and to recognize an enemy in every man who had a will of his own and some property to lose. The record of nearly every kinglet is "slain by his successor." Occasionally, there appears a name upon the roll, like that of Odlamh Fodhla, which belongs to a wise and virtuous ruler; but his influence is not enduring, and murder is renewed as soon as he vanishes from the scene. The story would be monotonous but for a certain variety of the horror. Thus Seadnha, who invented banners to distinguish his troops, was cut into quarters by his successor. Siorlamh, who had such long hands and arms that when he stood upright his fingers touched the ground, was cruelly done to death. Even the ladies were not spared; and among these the famous red-haired queen, Machadh Mongruadh, who is

said to have "reigned magnificently," was most ungallantly murdered by that disgrace to Irish kings and gentlemen, Reachta Righdhearg.

The materials for further comprehending the early history of Ireland have been now rendered accessible by Mr. O'Curry, who exercises the office of Professor of Irish History and Archæology in the "Catholic University" of Ireland. His appointment to that honourable post surprised nobody but himself; and this may be easily accounted for. His qualifications were well known to scholars, his own disqualifying weakness was the secret of his own breast. The volume named first at the head of this article is a most praiseworthy monument of his learning, his industry, his patience, his zeal, and not of his discretion. How fit he is to treat of ancient Irish history every page of the book before us testifies most satisfactorily; but how unfit he is to address young men upon this subject, how he forgets the scholar in the politician, and the philosopher in the bigot, let the following paragraph in his twentieth Lecture show. It is a singular and painful evidence how even a wise man may be blinded to the truth. He has been speaking of old Irish prophecies circulated, and, according to the Professor, invented by the English; and he then adds:—

"Nor can I help remarking how it is that this same spirit of false prophecy, far from ending with Carew and the last ray of the real independence of Erin in the year 1602, has continued even to this day: for even in our own times the same unscrupulous enemy of our race and creed continues to pour forth, with an exultation almost fiendish, predictions of the same character—providentially falsified so far,—of the total annihilation or extirpation of the Gaedhel from the land which he inherits from an ancestry of three thousand years."

Turning from this angry gentleman, whose rude ill-temper cannot altogether deprive him of our respect, we find in Mr. O'Donoghue an historian who is not the less Irish for being more impartial in his observations. The 'Historical Memoir of the O'Briens' is a most valuable addition to the history of Ireland. It is not, however, a record of which the sons of the old kings of Thomond have any reason to be particularly proud. If antiquity of race be, as it is said to be, a very fine thing, the O'Briens have sufficient grounds for indulging in the vanity which attaches to that matter. But, after perusing this modestly-called 'Memoir,' so creditable to the varied powers of the accomplished author, the O'Briens ought to manifest some meekness and humility, for, taking the testimony afforded by Mr. O'Donoghue, and confirmed, as we find it, by Prof. O'Curry, the O'Briens, with all their ancientness of blood and bravery of soul, were the most disagreeable, hard-to-please, ruthless and treacherous race of which we ever read, even in Martin Haverty's 'History of Ireland,' where all our idolized Irish heroes are converted into such unmitigated rascals.

From the earliest times, when the O'Briens swayed the sceptre and occupied the Munster throne, which afforded them so uneasy a seat, down to the reign of Henry the Eighth, when the last of the Kings—very much to the disgust of Mr. O'Curry—exchanged the title and realm he was unable to retain, for the rank of Earl and the well-secured estates of a nobleman,—during all this period, this remarkable family seem to have been possessed by one ruling idea made up of various parts—never to obey the existing laws, never to acquiesce in settled arrangements, and never to have a chief or king at their head without endeavouring to tumble him from his seat and strip him of his greatness. They were as crafty as foxes, and were for ever fighting like wild cats.

The peace established by Brian Boromh ceased at his death. "The dissensions between the sons of Brian" let anarchy loose upon the land. In 1115, the forces of Murtoth O'Brien "burned the great church of Ardbraccan, with 'its full of people,' and many similar edifices throughout Bregia." On the arrival of the English in Ireland, "the part acted by Donald O'Brien, King of Thomond, did not reflect credit on the O'Briens and their followers." That is to say, the O'Brien helped the invader, for his own personal advantage, with a treacherous reserve. Mr. O'Donoghue says of his submission and engaging to pay tribute to Henry, "that in so doing he was only going with the tide, and awaiting a favourable opportunity of resuming his independence, is clear enough, from his subsequent history." Clear enough, certainly, by his defeat of the Anglo-Normans at Thurles, after which Donald returned homeward and put out the eyes of a couple of his kinsmen by the way. Unable to maintain his independence, Donald O'Brien again made submission, and the good-natured Norman conferred upon this vacillating chief the dignity of King's Baron. "The descendant of the conqueror of Clontarf," says Mr. O'Donoghue, who was in the secret, "removed from that illustrious hero by only six degrees, in the line of descent, concealed his contempt for the alleged dignity of an English Baron by an affected humility, and bowed his assent." Mr. O'Donoghue states that, "the policy so uniformly and successfully practised of setting the natives by the ears" was a Norman policy, and of course he reproves it. The truth, however, is that it was the chronic disease of the natives themselves; for, as the author soon after remarks, "The princes of the House of O'Brien, having no occupation among their neighbours, were at liberty to prosecute their own quarrels"; whereupon brother killed brother, uncle slew nephew, cousin put out the eyes of cousin, and the people must have showered anything but benisons on the whole family of contending rivals. We find relationships set down as the causes of repeated conflicts, and occasionally we witness the spectacle of a chief and his wife burnt to death in their own house. As the O'Briens were among the first to submit to, and then betray, the invaders, so were their after-dissensions "the occasion of giving the English the first solid footing they acquired in Thomond." The O'Briens very astutely used and abused the Normans, of whom they were the allies one day, and the foes the next; and when the Normans happened to be vanquished in fight, and so quieted for a season, we hear of the ever-uneasy O'Briens profiting by the dull time "to turn their arms against their cousins," and turning them out of possessions or being turned out of their own. When there was not fighting there was drinking; and we are told of a conference at which a certain "Donogh O'Brien made his appearance intoxicated from mead," and where he "indulged in invectives against Turlough," his kinsman. As subordinate commanders, Mr. O'Donoghue describes them as faithless to their chief, and he proves how impossible it was for the land where they had influence to enjoy peace or prosperity, so intense was "the jealousy which had never ceased to inflame the rival branches of the O'Briens." They were not chivalrous; they were savage. The body of a worthy enemy they had not refinement enough to respect, and as for friends, we are told of Brian Bane and Mahon O'Brien, who, for want of better occupation, "passed into that part of Thomond which was situated eastward of the Shannon, and expelled the Fion Blodrig, who had always been their allies."

Brian Bane, says Mr. O'Donoghue, "was constantly engaged in military operations. Among some of these may be mentioned the burning of the town and church of Tipperary, the sacred edifice being at the time full of men and women." It is the first time we ever heard of such an atrocity being designated as a "military operation."

In this strain Mr. O'Donoghue is compelled, no doubt reluctantly enough, to tell the tale of the O'Briens. Perhaps he is unconscious how very black they come out from beneath his able and impartial hand. They were dreaming unceasingly not to work good for their country, but to secure sovereignty over it for themselves. To accomplish this, all means were good for the end in view,—agreeing to illusive treaties, and making oaths and signing deeds, which the King of England, we are told, familiarly described as "not worth a farthing." Such were the men who for centuries gave "monarchs to Ireland, with more or less acquiescence"—a fine touch of satire!

"With more or less acquiescence," then, the O'Briens continued to take what they might, and keep what they could; but the poor relations of the race invariably turned against the men at the head of it. It is plain, from Mr. O'Donoghue's narrative, that chieftains of this quality, of whatever race, were the scourges of the land, and that Ireland was subjugated to its profit, when Henry the Eighth assumed the sovereignty of that kingdom and suppressed the "kinglets." Prof. O'Curry, on the other hand, intimates that those old days were halcyon days, and that Murroch O'Brien was a traitor for taking a course which, in effect, was beneficial to the kingdom:—

"The brave Dalcassians having thus rid themselves both of domestic and foreign usurpation, preserved their country, their independence and their native laws, and institutions, down to the year 1542, when Murroch, the son of Turloch, made submission to Henry the Eighth, abandoned the ancient and glorious title of the O'Brien, and disgraced his lineage by accepting a patent of his territory from an English king, with the English title of Earl of Thomond."

It was the wisest course the O'Brien could follow; but mark what came of it! The O'Briens who were unable to obtain the same rank treated Murroch as a traitor and usurper; and he himself, if we remember rightly, was so little aware of his new and responsible position that he claimed to be above all law, and refused to be bound by any. So things fell from bad to worse, till the great rebellion in Elizabeth's time was projected and failed; its failure lending strength to the English government of the period,—a government of which Mr. O'Donoghue speaks with creditable candour. Here is the Professor's view of the case:—

"The Anglo-Norman power which came into the country in the year 1172, had constantly gained ground, generation after generation, as you are of course aware, in consequence chiefly of the mutual jealousies and isolated opposition of the individual chiefs and clans among the Gaedhels. At last the two great sections of the country, the races of the north and the south, resolved to take counsel, and select some brave man of either of the ancient royal houses to be elevated to the chief command of the whole nation, in order that its power and efficiency might be the more effectually concentrated and brought into action against the common enemy. To this end, then, a convention was arranged to take place between Brian O'Neill, the greatest leader of the north at this time, and *Tadhg*, the son of Conor O'Brien,—at *Caeluige* [Narrow Water], on Loch Erne (near the present Castle Calwell). O'Neill came attended by all the chiefs of the north and a numerous force of armed men. O'Brien, though in his father's lifetime, went thither, at the head of the Munster and

Connacht chiefs, and a large body of men in arms. The great chiefs came face to face at either Bank of the Narrow Water, but their old destiny accompanied them, and each came to the convention fully determined that himself alone should be the chosen leader and king of Erin. The convention was, as might be expected, a failure; and the respective parties returned home more divided, more jealous and less powerful than ever to advance the general interests of their country, and to crush, as united they might easily have done, that crafty, unscrupulous, and treacherous foe, which contrived then and for centuries after to rule over the clans of Erin, by taking advantage of those dissensions among them which the stranger always found means but too readily to foment and to perpetuate."

In later days, the O'Briens maintained the reputation of their house, one of them, the famous Lord Inchiquin, taking both sides of a political quarrel, serving Stuart and Cromwell by turns, and contriving to obtain no small advantages by his tergiversation. As Mr. O'Donoghue approaches still more recent times, the O'Briens appear before us as patriots and gentlemen, and are infinitely superior in our eyes to the mendacious, slaughtering, unscrupulous barbarians who called themselves Kings of Thomond—with their one virtue of bravery. The instincts of the race have not, however, entirely died out. Mr. Smith O'Brien has added to literature a characteristic letter, in which, by taking such an audacious flight as declaring that Ireland is as oppressed as Hungary, he suggests courses which, if adopted, would throw Ireland back into the ruin amid which this old race would seem to have loved to dwell. They were like the old Scottish chieftain who prayed—"Oh, Lord! turn the world upside down, that fighting-men may make bread of it!" It was a relative of the late Daniel O'Connell who used to assert, that an Irish patriot's view of the fitness of things amounted to this,—that if you had five shillings, the patriot ought to have four and eleven pence of it; and the truth of the sarcasm is not ill illustrated in the 'Mémorial' which makes heroes of men who had no shadow of mercy for their fellows.

In conclusion, and not foreign to the characteristics of the O'Briens, we will ask—who is the Lord Inchiquin to whom Mr. O'Donoghue dedicates his able work? Is there a Lord Inchiquin at all? and is not the employment of the title premature? Is not the highly-respected gentleman whom Mr. O'Donoghue so designates merely a claimant as yet to vote in the elections of representative peers for Ireland? and till the claim is established, is he not addressed in all official documents by his well-known and sufficiently-honoured designation of Sir Lucius O'Brien? Be this as it may, to the latter gentleman is dedicated a very excellent book; one creditable to Irish literature, and worthy of being studied by all interested in the history of our common country. If the O'Briens do not altogether make a creditable appearance in the early history, the more praise is due to Mr. O'Donoghue's honesty, who evidently loves his subject. We recommend his book most cordially; and, on other grounds, we do the same with respect to Prof. O'Curry's work, which, despite the drawbacks to which we have alluded, should be perused by historical students. The greatest stumbling-block to uninitiated readers will be found in the Irish proper names. There was a sacred name for Rome, which pious Romans might easily but were taught never to pronounce in conversation. Irish names and words generally seem to have had superfluous consonants thrown in, in order to render their pronunciation altogether impossible.

The Restoration of the Jews: the History, Principles and Bearings of the Question. By David Brown, D.D. (Edinburgh, Strahan & Co.; London, Hamilton, Adams & Co.)

PEOPLE interested in speculations as to the probable future of Israel, and, at the same time, determined to take none but the ordinary Evangelical views of the subject, will find this learned and well-written essay deserving perusal. Of course, it makes much of the isolation of the Jewish race, and their supposed inability to amalgamate with other peoples. The exclamation of Balaam, "Lo, the people shall dwell alone, and shall not be reckoned among the nations!" is, of course, regarded as a prophecy pointing to the segregation of the Israelites in the parish of St. Mary Axe, and other quarters, both of London and all the principal cities of the world. The great first cause of the Jewish dispersion, and subsequent isolation, amongst the nations of the earth is indicated with much precision and careful repetition; but the secondary causes that contributed to those remarkable phenomena are passed over without notice. The fact is, the same universal hatred of the Jewish people which first reduced them to the condition of despised aliens, in every land of Christendom, afterwards retained them in that forlorn state. They were not absorbed by their haughty superiors, because, from the monarch to the serf, Christians despised them and loathed them too genuinely to think of intermarrying with them. Far from being ambitious of maintaining their national isolation, the Jews have never been slow to avail themselves of the means sparingly offered them of merging their identity in that of the dominant Christian races. Of course, they have always had amongst their rabbis and elders proud of their historic traditions, who would have disdained intermixture with the foremost of "the flat-nosed Franks"; but there can be no question that the separation between Jews and Christians has been preserved by the prejudices of the latter, and not by those of the former; and yet it is common to hear Biblical enthusiasts speak of the position of the Israelites as an affair that does not admit of a reference to secondary causes. "How comes it," they ask, "that this despised and desolate race, oppressed by iniquitous laws, spat upon by beggars in the streets, unable to acquire land, only occasionally permitted to retain possession of the money acquired by their industry,—how comes it that they still exist as a distinct people? that they have not been absorbed by their conquerors? that they have not amalgamated with the other nations?" In fact, the very causes of their isolation are brought forward as proofs of the impossibility of accounting for it save by the direct intervention of the Divine will. What element was there in the Middle Ages to absorb the despised race, when "Jew" was a by-word for everything loathsome and hateful? What decent family would marry the Jew, who could neither inherit nor hold land, and whose name in the family roll would make them infamous throughout their country? The abhorrence of the Jew was found in the lowest as strong as in the highest grades of society. The mere slave of the soil kicked him out of his mud hovel, when he entered it, craving for a drink of water. The common thief of the London streets spat in his face, and called him "dog." And yet simple people marvel how it was the Jew did not join hands, and dwell on friendly terms, with the Gentile, making one blood of two bloods!

The rapid amelioration of the condition of

the Jewish race in this country is producing on all sides of us phenomena which display more forcibly than ever the nature of that isolation, of which the chosen people of God sometimes affect to be proud. They are permitted to hold and inherit land:—as a consequence, county families are marrying with them. They are permitted to enjoy undisturbed the fruits of their own industry, and are no longer popularly believed to “stink” with a savour different from that of other people:—the consequence is, that they are found dancing in the most fashionable ball-rooms of May Fair during the London season. Indeed, the process of amalgamation is proceeding with astounding rapidity, when it is remembered that it was only the other day that Baron Rothschild was allowed to take his seat in the House of Commons. Everywhere,—in every street and club, in every profession and pursuit,—the Jew meets us, affecting the style and tone of the Christian, altering the letters of his name, from Levi to Lewis, from Mathew to Mayhew, from Bernalez to Bernal, so as to obliterate the evidence afforded by his patronymic of his connexion with the peculiar people. We are inclined to think that, in the course of five or six more generations, the historical student will have occasion to say of British Israel, that he is “not to be reckoned amongst nations.”

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Life amongst the Indians: a Book for Youth. By George Catlin. (Low & Co.)—Mr. Catlin, the intrepid traveller and pictorial illustrator of the American wildernesses, endeavours in the present work to entertain young people with narratives of personal adventure in the prairies, and descriptions of the customs, pursuits and characters of the Indian tribes. The work is indebted for many of its attractions to the artist and the engraver, being, both in respect of its interior and its exterior, prepared in the showy and ornate style usual in the juvenile literature annually offered to the purchasers of Christmas presents. Indeed, it may be presumed that the publishers of this ‘Life amongst the Indians’ are looking forward to the “Christmas holidays” sale, and in submitting it thus early to criticism, hope only to secure for it a better introduction to public notice. From the tone of the Preface, and the advice of the first chapter, urging children to peruse such works as Stephens and Catherwood’s ‘Histories of Mexico and Peru,’ and Prescott’s ‘Ruins of Palenque and Uxmal,’ we feared the work would be found written in a style above the average intelligence of those to whom it is addressed. This anticipation was, however, agreeably disappointed. ‘Life amongst the Indians’ is an admirable child’s book, full of useful information, wrapt up in stories peculiarly adapted to rouse the imagination and stimulate the curiosity of boys and girls. To compare a child’s book with ‘Robinson Crusoe,’ and to say, that it sustains such comparison is to give it high praise indeed. This commendation, however, we bestow on Mr. Catlin’s work, which is one of the best volumes for the nursery, or the school-room, that we have ever read. Here and there the reader, indeed, finds passages which would have been better omitted. For instance, when Mr. Catlin says, “cruelty is a necessity in savage life: and who else has so good an excuse for it?” he states that which will meet with no dissentients amongst those who see in savage life a need for private vengeance to accomplish that which in civilized societies is better effected by the strong hand of the law. But still such a doctrine is beyond the comprehension of children, who must first be taught to abhor cruelty, and may be left to discover on reaching more mature years, the occasions when acts in themselves cruel are justified by social exigencies. Mr. Catlin does better service when he defends his beloved savages from the misrepresentations of ignorance, and shows his youth-

ful readers that the repulsive usage of scalping fallen enemies is usually unaccompanied by the atrocities with which the popular imagination surrounds it. The rule of the Indian warrior is to scalp the dead. If he takes the scalp of a live man, it is under the misapprehension that the fallen foe so operated upon is no more. And if, after taking through mistake the scalp of his living enemy, a warrior should discover his error, he would not wear the scalp as a badge of honour, but would bury it as evidence of a deed fit only for repentance and shame. “But then the ‘savage cruelty of scalping!’—savage of course, because savages do it,” says Mr. Catlin. “But where is the cruelty of scalping? A piece of the skin of a man’s head is cut off after he is dead; it doesn’t hurt him; the cruelty would be in killing, and in the Christian world we kill hundreds of our fellow-beings in a battle, where the poor Indians kill only one! Cutting off a small piece of the skin of a dead man’s head is rather a disgusting thing; but let us look. What better can the Indian take? He must keep some record. These people have no reporters to follow them into battles, and chronicle their victories to the world; their customs sanction the mode, and the chiefs demand it. If civilized warriors should treat their fallen victims thus, it would be far worse. There would be no motive or apology for it. It would be almost as bad as taking their watch, or the gold from their pockets!—But the Indians scalp the living! Yes, that sometimes happens, but very rarely. The scalp being only the skin with the hair, without injuring the bone, of course, would not destroy life, therefore a man might be scalped alive; and in the hurry and confusion of the battle, the wounded and fallen, and supposed to be dead, have sometimes been scalped, as the Indians were rushing over them, and afterwards have risen from the field of battle and recovered. I have seen several such. These scalps, if the Indian should ever be made aware of the facts, would not be carried; but would be buried, as things which warriors would not have a right to claim, and which their superstitious fears would induce them to get rid of. The scalp, to be a genuine one, must be from an enemy’s head; and that enemy dead, and killed by the hand of him who carries and counts the scalp.” In like manner Mr. Catlin teaches his young readers, that to torture prisoners is by no means either general or frequent amongst the savage tribes of America.

A Handy-Book of the Game and Fishery Laws. By George C. Oke. (Butterworths.)—*The Game Laws of the United Kingdom.* By James Paterson, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. (Shaw & Sons.)—There is no branch of our law which has been more entirely reconstructed during the last thirty years than that which relates to the killing of game. It is not easy to realize the fact, that a few years ago no man who had not a hundred a year in land could lawfully kill game in England, however richly endowed with other kinds of property he might be; and that the country gentlemen imagined (as Sydney Smith expressed it) that it was in the power of human laws to deprive the Three per Cents. of pheasants, and (by the prohibition of the sale of game) to arrest its inevitable progress from the wood of the esquire to the spit of the citizen. The law on this subject is now, in the main, reasonable enough. We only wish the same could be said of those to whose hands the administration of the law is entrusted. While the judges in these matters are generally the great game preservers or their obsequious neighbours—the clerical sons of the attorney or agent of the game preservers, and such like—the curious instances of magisterial wisdom which enliven the daily papers at this dull time of the year must occur. Each of the little books now before us is a favourable specimen of that sort of popular law-book which, since the appearance of Lord St. Leonards’ Handy-Book, has become common. Care and industry are all that can be shown in such productions, and these qualities are generally shown in the present books. Mr. Oke’s book takes a somewhat larger range than that of Mr. Paterson, as it embraces the Law of Fisheries, with the provisions of the late statute relating to the Salmon fisheries. A short Preface to Mr. Paterson’s book makes us suppose that the

author was born out of due season. He evidently sighs for the good old days, when the squire could place spring-guns in the path of the poacher, and what was called the “more humane and mitigated squire” mangled him with traps. He would have been a brave champion of the laws as they were had he been ante-born by thirty years. As it is, he is a careful and satisfactory exponent of the law as it is in these degenerate days.

A Handy-Book on the Law of Bankruptcy, including the Practice under 7 & 8 Vict. c. 70. (The Gentleman’s Act). By Walter James Smith, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. (Effingham Wilson.)—*The Act to amend the Law relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency.* Arranged and Simplified by B. Peverley, Attorney, and C. Hatt, Reporter Insolvent Debtors’ Court. (Houlston & Wright.)—The late Bankruptcy Act promises to have a great success in a professional point of view. If matters go on as they have commenced, we may expect to see the door in Basinghall Street as crowded as that of the Adelphi with ‘The Colleen Bawn,’ or Exeter Hall with Jenny Lind or Mr. Spurgeon. The trading public, as well as the non-traders who are now for the first time made eligible for bankruptcy, must be desirous of acquiring a knowledge of the provisions of the new Act by any means less alarming than the perusal of the 232 sections of the statute. The information is here afforded in each case for the small sum of one shilling. Mr. Smith is an experienced Handy-book manufacturer, and this, as well as previous works of the same nature by him, is prepared with care and intelligence. The Index, however, should have been more full. The work of Messrs. Peverley and Hatt is little more than short notes of the effect of the different sections in the same order as they occur in the Act, with a Table of Contents. These notes might, we think, in many cases, have been more clearly worded, and have contained fuller information, without being increased in bulk. The sale has, we hear, shown that the work of Messrs. Peverley and Hatt is valued by the public.

Said and Done! (Smith, Elder & Co.)—Why the title of ‘Said and Done’ was given to this book we cannot understand. So far from saying a thing and then doing it, the characters all say one thing and do just the contrary. It is well written, inasmuch as the language is well chosen, the conversations sharp and piquant, and the quotations apt; but the plot is foolish and confused. The two heroines, Aurelia and Cicelie Brackenbury are cousins, neighbours, and, to a certain degree, rivals, for the same young men propose alternately to each of them. Aura is, of course, proud and haughty, and an heiress; Cicelie, poor, gentle, loving and romantic; both beauties. Frank Brackenbury (another cousin) begins by proposing to Aura, and being accepted; but during the year of probation she finds she does not care much about him, and she falls in love with Cicelie’s half-brother, Ernest, a very good young clergyman,—much too good to dream of proposing to an heiress!—so he saves her life in a fire, and goes off to the other end of the world, to get out of reach of danger. Frank, meanwhile, turns his attentions to Cicelie, is refused, and then comes to town, and sees Aura, and receives a tolerably broad hint that he may return to his former allegiance whenever he likes, which he accordingly does, without loss of time; and they marry forthwith and find they are not quite so comfortable as they could wish. Cicelie begins by being very much charmed with a sentimental young gentleman, called Anthony Fane; and on finding that he makes decidedly equivocal speeches indiscriminately to herself, Aura, and to a little cousin of his own, she thinks better of it, and yields to the fascinations of a Major Amyott, who appears quite at the right moment and has not much connexion with the rest of the story. Poor Ernest is shipwrecked within sight of land, with a note of Aura’s in his pocket, which reveals his secret to the world, as it were, in a posthumous manner. Frank feels a little uncomfortable, very naturally, as it is evident his wife thinks very little about him or her child; but the baby dies, Aura repents, and Frank forgives, and we may suppose they “live very happily ever after.” There is much wanting to make ‘Said and Done’ a first-class book; but it is a

promising production, the style is good, and gives us hope for the future.

Rules, Formulæ and Tables for the Valuations of Estates, in Possession or in Reversion; with new Rules and Tables for ascertaining the Correct Market Value or Fair Price to be given for Annuities, Reversions, Advowsons and Next Presentations, in order to secure to the Purchaser a certain Rate of Interest Equitable Terms. By W. Downing Biden, Actuary. (Layton.)—The contents of this book are so fully stated in the title, which we have set out at length, that there is no need of further description. To examine carefully into the accuracy of the immense mass of figures contained in this work would require not only the patience of Job, but more spare time than is given to mortals in the nineteenth century. To express a favourable opinion on a cursory examination, might, perchance, mislead the reader. We can but call the attention of actuaries and speculators to the nature and object of these elaborate tables, and leave them to test their accuracy for themselves.

Of Lectures and Miscellaneous publications we have to mention the Rev. E. Kell on the *Life, Character, and Religious Opinions of the Rev. Dr. Watts* (Whitfield).—Mr. Theobald on *Laws of Health and Laws of Character* (Wilson).—Mr. Lambert on *Wit, Humour and Pathos* (Tresidder).—*The Two Napoleons*, by Iconoclast (Jeffs).—Mr. Locke on the *Remarkable Discoveries in Central Australia* (Gill).—Speech of the Right Hon. R. Lowe on moving *The Education Estimate* (Ridgway).—*Some Account of the Buildings designed by Capt. Fowke for the International Exhibition of 1862, and Future Decennial Exhibitions of the Works of Art and Industry* (Chapman & Hall).—*Lighthouses and Beacons of the Colonies, What is Required for them, and for their Administration*, by A. Gordon (Strangeways & Walden).—*The Cotton Crisis, and How to Meet It*, by J. Bourne (Longman).—*Fires and Conflagrations: Chemistry of Combustion; Causes of Failure of the Brigade System; with Advice How to Act in Case of Fire*, by W. H. Phillips (Wilson).—*Government Reform in England and America*, by A. Alison (Nichols).—*Essex Hall Drill and Speaking Lessons for Idiots, &c.*, by P. M. Duncan (Churchill).—*A Short Treatise on the Construction of Steam-Boilers*, by S. R. Smyth (Hare).—*On the Flint Implements in the Drift discovered near Bedford*, by J. Wyatt (Thompson).—and Mr. Slaney's *Short Journal of a Visit to Canada and the States of America* (Hatchard).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Aveline's Mother's Fables in Verse, new edit. 8vo. 2s. cl.
Balfour's Confessions of a Deceit, 8vo. 1s. cl.
Beaumont's Cairo to Sinai and Sinai to Cairo, 8vo. 5s. cl.
Beeton's Book of Household Management, 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.
Berlesbach's The Alps; or, Sketches, &c., trans. by Stephens, 18s.
Bishop's Wife's Own Book of Cookery, new edit. 8vo. 3s. 6d.
Boner's Forest Creatures, 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.
Book of Familiar Quotations, 3rd edit. 12mo. 5s. cl.
Brown's Lectures to the Men of Liverpool, complete in 1 vol. 4s. 6d.
Brown's Story of Alice Culiffe, 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Campbell's Diagrams to calculate Iron Bridges, 4to. 6s. 6d. swd.
Carpel's Victorian Enigma; or, Windsor Forest Researches, 2s. 6d.
Chalmers's Channel Railway connecting England & France, 8s. 6d.
Collier's History of English Literature, 12mo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Cotton Question, (The), 12mo. 1s. swd.
Cowell's Comic Songster, 4to. 1s. swd.
Crosland's Lydia, a Woman's Book, cheap edit. 12mo. 2s. 6d. bds.
Deak's Handbook for Visitors to Cambridge, 8vo. 5s. cl.
Dickens's Great Expectations, 5th edit. 3 vols. 8vo. 12s. 6d. cl.
Dickens's Works, illustrated, Sketches by "Boz," 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.
Drew (Samuel), the Self-Taught Cornishman, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Edward's Little Bird and Little Bird Blue, imp. 12mo. 5s. cl.
Elizabeth's Philip and his Garden, with other Stories, 8vo. 2s.
Emma Leighton; or, Lessons of Self-Control, 8vo. 2s. cl.
Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, new series, Vol. 2, 8s. cl.
Esquiro's Dutch at Home, by Wexall, 3 vols. 8vo. 18s. cl.
Farm Life; or, Sketches for the Country, 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.
Fiesole (Fra Angelico Da), Life of, by Goodwin, 8vo. 8s. 6d. cl.
Friendly Truths for Working Homes, 2nd edit. 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Friswell's Footsteps to Fame, cheap edit. 12mo. 2s. 6d. bds.
Gannet's Elementary Treatise on Physics, by Atkinson, Pt. 1, 1s.
Gill's Great Van for our Little Friends, 4to. 4s. cl.
Greaves's Criminal Law Consolidation Acts of 24 & 25 Vict. 14s. cl.
Henderson's Daily Bible Teachings, new edit. 12mo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Holland's Office and Cabin Companion, 8vo. 5s. 6d. cl.
Hollingshead's Old Journeys, cheap edit. 12mo. 2s. 6d. bds.
Hollingshead's Under Bow Bells, cheap edit. 12mo. 2s. 6d. bds.
Hollingshead's Ways of Life, cheap edit. 12mo. 2s. 6d. bds.
Hood's Daughters of King David, and other Poems, 8vo. 3s. 6d.
Household Proverbs, Vol. 3, 8vo. 1s. 6d. bds.
Howitt's Ruined Abbeys & Castles of Great Brit., Photo. Illust. 21s.
Johnstone's A Few out of Thousands, cheap edit. 12mo. 2s. 6d. bds.
Kelly's Anchorite of Montserrat, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d. cl.
Lisle's Almost, or Crooked Ways, cheap edit. 12mo. 2s. 6d. bds.
Lisle's Quicklands, cheap edit. 12mo. 2s. 6d. bds.
Marcus's Latin Grammar, 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Mill's Application of Pantheistic Principles to the Gospel, 14s. cl.
Montrose, and other Biographical Sketches, 8vo. 6s. cl.
Munk's Roll of Royal College of Physicians, London, V. 2, 12s. cl.
My Eldest Brother; a Tale, 2 vols. 8vo. 21s. cl.
Napier's (Adam, Sir C.) Life and Discoveries, 3 vols. 8vo. 30s. cl.
Nicholson's Annals of Kendal, 2nd edit. 8vo. 10s. cl.
Oliver's History of the City of Exeter, new edit. 8vo. 12s. 6d. cl.

Owen's Rittler Bell, the Cripple, 18mo. 1s. cl.
Paterson's Practical Statistics of the Session 1861, 12mo. 12s. 6d. cl.
Phillips's Atlas of Physical Geography, edit. by Hughes, 10s. 6d. cl.
Platts & Wrigley's Companion to Wrigley's Problems, 8vo. 18s. cl.
Psalter, (The), with Music, edited by Thomson, 18mo. 1s. 3d. cl.
Railway Library, Neale's Captain's Wife, 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Riensohl, a Biography, from the Italian of Dall' Ongaro, 8s. 6d. cl.
Romance of a Dull Life, by Author of "Morning Clouds," 8s. 6d. cl.
Simpson's Piety of Daily Life, 2nd edit. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Smith's Pupil's Manual of History and Prose, cheap edit. 8vo. 1s.
Statutes at Large, 24 & 25 Vict., 1861, 4to. 34s. bds.
Stevens's Seasoning for a Seasoner, 8vo. 3s. cl.
Souverestre's Leaves from a Family Journal, cheap edit. 12mo. 2s. 6d.
Sulley's Penny Readings in Ipswich and Elsewhere, 18mo. 1s. cl.
Templeton's Millwright & Engineer's Pocket Companion, 12s. 6d. cl.
Thomas's Pictures in a Mirror, cheap edit. 12mo. 2s. 6d. bds.
Tusson's Spinal Debility: its Prevention, Pathology & Cure, 8vo. 6s.
Tweedie's Parables of Our Lord, 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Vanity Church, 2 vols. 8vo. 31s. cl.
Wheat and Tares, 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.
Williams's Beginning of Book of Genesis, with Notes, 8vo. 3s. 6d.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BUILDING.

SOME months since we gave a general description of the architecture and the disposition of various sections of this enormous building, as they are intended to be appropriated to its many requirements. To a certain extent we explained its structure and peculiarities, and dwelt with considerable satisfaction upon the highly ingenious manner in which the architect-engineer had overcome certain difficulties incidental to the site itself. Amongst these it would be unpardonable not to give him great credit for the effectual manner in which he has turned what would really be, in ordinary hands, a serious obstacle into a positive advantage. It may not be generally known that the roads surrounding the site are about 5 feet above the common level of the ground on which the building stands, consequently the view obtained by a visitor who would have to descend this 5 feet would be one singularly disadvantageous to the whole aspect of the interior. An entry down a step, as every builder knows, would be inconvenient, and anything but imposing; to obviate this by raising the whole floor, which is sixteen and a half acres in extent, with made earth, would have seriously enhanced the cost of the building, and, from the inconvenience to which the workmen would have been put of working upon newly-made ground 5 feet in depth, might have delayed the completion of the whole, or, at least, imperilled that result. Let the reader consider what would have been the condition of such an artificial floor during the progress of the works after a day or two of rain, or a few weeks of dry weather even, traversed as it is by hundreds of heavily-laden carts and waggons, and by thousands of workmen, from day-dawn till night. Considering this, the reader will give Capt. Fowke due credit for the ingenuity he has displayed in causing the entrance to be by means of ascending two steps to a raised dais under each dome, from which grand views of the whole interior may be obtained, commanding by their very positions the best spots for obtaining that view. From this level the visitor will descend by either of three vast flights of steps, each 80 feet in width, to the nave before him, and the transepts on either hand. From these favourable stations the eye will range along the length of the nave itself, traverse the courts to either side, and take in the length of either transept, as its wings stretch to north and south. Upon this platform masses of shrubs are to be disposed, with fountains amongst them, it is hoped, and seats so disposed that, elevated above the intervening bodies of the moving throng upon the floor beneath, the spectator may contemplate the whole wondrous gathering at a glance, from the wall on the north side bounding the refreshment-rooms, to the massive piers on the south side, which already sustain the permanent picture-galleries. Every visitor to the Exhibition building of 1851 must have felt the want of some such point of vantage for obtaining a general view. None such existed there, and it was a common practice, as it is now at the Crystal Palace, to ascend to the lower gallery for the purpose in question,—a toilsome process, avoidable in the building now erecting, thanks to the genius of the designer, who has thus improved upon an obstacle to success. From the level of the dais the visitor may ascend to the galleries, which are to be a mile and a half long, surrounding the nave itself, and inclosing the courts on the north and south.

Before we proceed with our account of the progress made with the works, it will be needful to

enable the reader to judge how enormous is the amount of labour already done, by briefly recapitulating the nature of the general plan of the building, its skeleton as it were. The back-bone of all may be called the nave itself, running 800 feet from east to west, and 85 feet wide, and 100 high. At each end is placed a transept running north and south, 635 feet long, 85 wide, and 100 high; over the intersections of these are placed the gigantic domes, duo-decagonal in plan, 160 feet in diameter and 250 feet high: that is, 45 feet higher than St. Paul's, and 48 feet greater in diameter. Parallel with the nave, and connecting the ends of the transepts one with the other, runs on the south side the permanent picture-gallery, and on the north side the refreshment-gallery, which last overlooks the fresh verdure, the varied arcades, the terraces, flower-beds and fountain-cascades of the Horticultural Gardens. We have, therefore, for general plan, three edifices parallel to each other, i.e. the nave, the picture-gallery and the refreshment-gallery; these are connected by the transepts crossing the ends of all and inclosing two enormous oblong spaces, one to the north and one to the south of the nave. These oblong spaces are respectively divided into three portions, a small central and a larger wing court to the east and west. These courts are all surrounded with galleries, and, being the only portions that therein resemble the first Exhibition building, are lighted from the top by glass roofs. The north-central court is 150 feet by 86 feet; the south-central court 150 feet each way. The two courts on the north side, that lie to east and west of the central court, are 250 feet by 86 feet. The two courts on the south side, similarly situated, are 250 feet by 200 feet. The height of the whole is 50 feet. The galleries surrounding these courts, like those in the nave, are 25 feet from the ground; some of them are 25 feet and the larger ones 50 feet wide. It may be said that the western transept is extended 1,000 feet for the machinery-in-motion department. The width of this "annex," as it is called, is 200 feet, which is divided into four vistas, 50 feet wide each, of the lightest imaginable construction and most eminently picturesque appearance. As to the appropriation of the several portions of the building, it is briefly thus:—the nave, transepts, galleries and courts for the display of general industrial productions; the brick building on the north, inclosing the narrower courts, for refreshments; the grand picture-gallery extends along the south, and has auxiliary wings in front of the east and west transepts extending their whole length: these picture-galleries requiring to be lighted from the top, are placed above the entrances, which on the south side stretch to either hand for the display of carriages, &c.

Having thus given a general résumé of the whole structure, our readers will understand the gigantic amount of labour which has already been employed, and its great results, when we say that by the time these words are read, the whole nave will not only be erected from end to end, but actually roofed in, the wooden roof following the erection of the huge spanners, which go over the nave and make a vast vault of its enormous length and breadth, as rapidly as those spanners can be framed upon the ground, hoisted in two portions, and united together 100 feet high in the air. Upon these the angular frame-works of the roof (the rafters, so to speak) are placed, which give to the exterior roof its gently-sloping form, and harmonize so admirably with the semi-circular spanners of the arched roof itself. Upon these rafters is laid, as fast as they are erected, the weather-boarding, over which the patent felt, that forms the ultimate protection of the roof, is spread with equal rapidity. An immense increase of strength, without any additional weight or cost, has been obtained by laying this boarding diagonally across the framework of rafters, so that it ties together the whole roof it covers in. Along, step by step, as the huge travelling crane advances, lifting the spanners to its right and left (which it will be remembered are intended to cover in a span of eighty-five feet), the framework of the clerestory windows keeps pace, the great sashes, which are twenty-five feet square, being inserted between the

perpendicular sides of the spanners as rapidly as those spanners take their proper positions. All this will, it is expected, be completed by this day; moreover, as the roof goes on, the floors of the gallery are laid on either side of the nave and even now these floors are putting forth lateral feelers to cover in the basement arcades, or rather bridges, which connect the galleries of the nave with those along the north side of the permanent building for the pictures and carriages. Before long, the glass for the clerestory windows will be put in, and the whole interior of the nave thus secured from the weather, so that the operations of flooring and painting may go on during the winter, without delay. We will give an idea of the vast labour thus presented to the mind by saying that the nave and transepts contain 166 round iron columns, 12 inches in diameter, and the same number of square pillars abutting upon them. There are 312 smaller round columns of 8 inches diameter for the galleries, and 149 12-inch square pillars, with 138 8-inch clerestory round columns. For sustaining the floors of the picture-galleries, there are 160 10-inch square pillars. The glass-courts have 62 round columns supporting their roofs. Our authority goes on to say that, besides all this, the works in cast-iron alone comprise 1,165 girders, 11,600 feet of pipes, 15,000 feet of gutters, 14,000 feet of railings, 1,000 brackets, 700 trusses and girders and 1,400 shoes, the whole weighing nearly 4,000 tons. The whole of this ironwork may be said to be upon the ground, and by far the largest portion of it actually erected. Having thus far proceeded with our account of progress, let us remind the reader that it was not until the 9th of March last that the "setting-out" of the works commenced.

All this may be called a trifle, compared with the fact that the brick picture-galleries, whose foundations were not dug until some time after the date just given, now fairly stand complete, as far as the builder's part of the task goes, with the exception of a small portion at the west end. Not only this, but the roof is on for the whole length, the skylights are more than half glazed and partly painted. The bow-backed roofs above the towers, at either end of the galleries, double as they are, are just completed. The great centre tower over the main entrance in the Cromwell Road, is advancing. The joists for the floors of the picture-galleries are all placed, and the flooring itself will soon be laid down, now the roof is on. In this respect the contractors may be said to have been perfectly punctual, having got the roof on this portion during the current month, which will afford ample time for the drying of the building before the pictures are deposited. The Commissioners were anxious that this should be effected in order to profit by the experience gained at Manchester, where the entrance of wet and existence of damp are said to have seriously affected some of the choicest works of Art. Without such a precaution as this there could be little hope of getting together a large collection of pictures, comprising loans from private galleries. The east transept is in a similar condition to the main southern picture-gallery: roofed in, partly glazed and painted. The west transept is less advanced, but as soon as that on the east is a little more complete, the whole available strength of the workmen will be turned upon it, and what a thousand men, with several steam-engines and scores of horses, and every mechanical appliance to aid them, can do, will be seen in a very few days.

On the exterior of the southern or great picture-gallery will be remembered we described its chief ornamental character to consist of an arcade intercepted by a central porch and two minor ones in each wing, or rather beneath each of the towers on the angles. In the tympana of this arcade stucco is being placed, and in one an experimental—we presume it is experimental, at least—chromatic decoration has been placed, consisting of geometrical forms in lines and curves, following the construction, which appears tolerably satisfactory, as far as one can judge by the single bay yet seen. How it will look when repeated the whole length of the arcade is extremely questionable. With all our hearts we trust that the pretentious sham

of stucco, as now understood, is not now, nor ever will be placed upon this building. There is nothing so mean, so utterly paltry as this material, nor anything so calculated to injure the public taste for good Art, as its employment on a building which trumpets forth the love of Art, &c. as its birthright and inheritance. Bare honest bricks are infinitely preferable to this abomination, the cheap pretence of a handsome mask. If we cannot have stone, or tiles bearing colour, the last being the sole proper decoration and armour for simple brick, let us, for honesty's sake, have bare brick alone at present. It will speak little indeed for the architect's confidence in the beauty of his design if he cannot let it rest upon its own merits in the broad disposition of masses, &c., and if he considers the wretched stucco, that will need to be whitewashed every year, anything of a desirable addition to his work. We were given to understand that the building would remain undecorated, and be presented without a mask, until the funds allowed of a proper and really architectural system of decoration being employed upon it. The sight of the stucco above mentioned makes us protest against it and express an earnest hope that this material at least will be avoided. The poor plan of painting or staining the stucco, at any rate on the system of small lines and curves now to be seen in the tympan referred to, will be no improvement in the eyes of an artist or architect. Colour, to be effective and valuable, must be employed in masses, boldly disposed, especially upon a building like this in question, which is not by any means too bold or broad in effect. Frittering colour away in little stripes and bands, as now hinted at, will have no more than a pretty tea-garden-like effect, the pettiness of which there will be here no great masses of light and shade or bold disposition of form to relieve or overpower. It must not be forgotten that big domes and half-a-mile of arcading do not constitute a grand building of themselves, and that every effort should be made to give sobriety and mass of composition to the exterior.

The exterior of the west front is completed from its southern angle as far as the porch itself, and the centering framework for the porch is up; northwards of this, again, the front is complete. The arcade of clerestory windows, with their sashes, as we have said before, is placed. The gigantic scaffolds, needed for the construction of the domes, are complete, and present a most imposing appearance to the eye, being perfect forests of huge timber balks, bolted and tied together with a multitude of trusses and cross-pieces, divided into stages, or working platforms. The scaffold alone is above 200 feet high—taller than the Fire Monument of London, and looking much more effective than that does, pitched in a hollow as it is now seen. Under the east dome, this week will see completed the placing of the eight great iron shafts, which sustain the greater portion of its weight, to the height of 84 feet out of their total elevation. The topmost lift of this scaffold is now 200 feet high. After speaking of these enormous fixed scaffoldings, over which the domes are to be placed, as it were, on a core, and when that is done, and the enormously costly framework taken away, it may be worth while to speak of the not less astonishing and mighty traveller used in building the nave itself, before referred to, and never yet described. A "traveller," as it is called, ordinarily is a moveable framework, provided with crabs and windlasses for lifting great weights, which runs upon notched or ogeed trams placed upon a lofty wooden framework, that goes astride, as it were, of a building. For obvious reasons, the "traveller" now in question works *within* the building. It is about 90 feet high, just below the inner side of the roof itself, about 60 feet wide, and may be 80 feet long at the base. The whole of this huge temporary structure rests upon twelve wrought-iron wheels, which work upon a treble line of rails, four wheels upon each rail, of the largest size, both rail and wheel. When it is needful to move this enormous framework the stationary engines undertake the duty, and draw it along the railway laid down before it as it advances along the nave. Thus arranged, this "traveller" can be taken, vast as it is, along the

railroad with astonishing ease. When it has done its duty for the builders, the painters will take possession of it, and perform their function upon the building it has erected. Built at the east end of the nave, it will traverse the nave to the west, return for the painters' service, and then come all to pieces—the shortest-lived giant, and of the rapidest growth on record.

Having laid before our readers the progress of this astonishing building, let us remind them that seven months ago the turf was unbroken where it now stands, covering twenty and a half acres, sixteen of which are of a permanent nature, the least permanent being equally so with the Crystal Palace, while the really solid portion, that now most complete, is calculated to stand for ages, and is far more solid in construction than most public buildings erected in this country or abroad. They will stand thus for the service of the proposed decennial Exhibitions of Art and Industry. The Society of Arts has secured to itself already for ninety-nine years the portion it will require, and the Commissioners of 1851 have engaged a reservation of sixteen acres for ten years to come, at a ground rental of 1,000*l.* a year, or a total sum of 10,000*l.* by them to be paid. The whole cost of the building need not be laid upon the Exhibition forthcoming next year, although there is little doubt that the profits, if at all commensurate with the success of 1851, might with ease be employed to purchase the whole edifice as it will stand completed. Sixteen acres of the building may be purchased outright for 430,000*l.* The cost of decoration may be, and it is proposed it should be so provided for, defrayed out of the profits of future Exhibitions.

The mode of lighting the interior is threefold: the nave, by means of clerestories on either side, which therefore face the north and south aspects, and may be shaded on the latter from the sun by blinds. The picture-galleries will be lighted from the top with skylights and an inner roof of ground-glass, we believe, to relieve the strength of the light, and make the interior more secure against the intrusion of wet, almost impossible to provide against with a single skylight; the courts and the "annexe" are also lighted from the top. The carriage department, as it is called, and the refreshment department are lighted from the sides. 50,000*l.* is directed by the charter to be spent on the central portion of the building. The refreshment department, which, like the last, is also to be permanent, will consist of two halls, each more than 300 feet long, that is, much more than the length of the King's Library in the British Museum; they will be 75 feet wide. Upon these and upon the picture-galleries about eleven millions of bricks will be employed, about nine and a half of which have been already laid. Besides the cast-iron materials we have already mentioned as to be employed, 1,200 tons, or thereabouts, will be needed of wrought-iron for the enormous ribs of the domes. The piers at the entrance of the picture-gallery in the Cromwell Road are 14 feet wide and 7 feet thick; the foundations, of concrete throughout, are 5 feet thick. If the windows to the nave and transepts, which of course are in a double line, were extended in a single one, they would form a glass screen nearly a mile long and 25 feet high. The glass courts are to be 50 feet in height, the gallery inclosing them 25 feet from the ground. The Yorkshire stone blocks upon which the great columns rest in the concrete foundation, weigh each more than a ton.

THE KING OF THE GORILLAS.

Walton Hall, near Wakefield, Oct. 20, 1861.

IN M. Du Chaillu's book may be found the most incompatible exploits of his royal Gorilla. Sometimes it is a tottering cripple; then, the strongest beast of the forest; occasionally, the determined foe of man; then, at once, flying before his presence. Never in the trees (its proper habitat), but always on the ground! At one time roaring lustily (apes never roar), and at another time punishing itself by beating its unoffending breast so unmercifully that the sound of the strokes might be heard a full mile off. This king—this Proteus ape—felled

his black servant to the ground by a single blow from its giant fore-leg; and then it frightfully lacerated the abdomen—not with its teeth (the proper weapons), but with its nails, which are flat, and as impotent as our own for the performance of such a butchery.

In fine, let M. Du Chaillu and the learned naturalists who encourage him say and think what they choose of the "king of the Gorillas," *alias* the large black ape of Western Africa, its true position on the page of Natural History must certainly come to this, viz.,—when on a tree it is a paragon of perfection in the eyes of an omnipotent Creator; but when on the ground, it appears a "bungled composition of Nature." CHARLES WATERTON.

NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF PERSPECTIVE.

(No. III.)

October 21, 1861.

Jean Pélerin of Anjou was a canon of Toul in Lorraine. Nothing has been said about him: but a biography is shortly to appear, if it have not already appeared, by M. de Montaiglon. So announces M. Tross, at Paris, who also advertises fac-similes of the second edition of the work on Perspective, 'par le procédé de M. Pilinski,' which means, I believe, the anastatic process, or an improvement of it. So that Pélerin—or Viator, as he calls himself—stands a chance of being put in his proper place. The only Frenchmen I know of who mention him treat him with disparagement. Dechaux says that he gives *precepta communia*—things generally known—appositely enough; and that his work would not be contemptible if it were more full; while the drawings are well disposed, though not elegant. Montucla dismisses him with "Rien n'est plus mal et plus obscurement digéré"; and then proceeds to say that Pacioli and Albert Dürer (see No. II. of these notes) treated it more clearly in the works I have spoken of; while Peruzzi introduced the points of distance. The fact is, that Viator wrote the earliest printed work on Perspective, being the work which gave the name; introduced and explained—and not badly either—the points of distance; and alluded to, though he did not use, other vanishing points in the horizontal line. As in the following extract:—

"Le point principal en perspective doit estre constitué et assis au niveau de l'œil: lequel point est appelé fixe, ou subject. En apres, une ligne produite et tirée des deux pars dudit point: et en icelle ligne doivent estre signés deux autres points, equidistans du subject; plus prochains en presente, et plus esloignes en distante veue: lesquels sont appelés tiers points. Et en icelle ligne peut on faire autres points, ou il escherra apprest de edifice de plusieurs angles, ou autre chose de diverse situation."

I am open to correction in my statements that no earlier printed book exists, and that no predecessor, writer or not, can be *proved* to have used more than one vanishing point. But I will only take contradiction from one who has seen a book, and not a description. Montucla is an excellent historian, obliged by his plan to write over the whole of a specified ground, whether he had read over it or not. All encyclopedic authors are under this necessity: but some tell their readers when they are depending upon others, and not upon themselves. These candid writers are not treated as they deserve: many who only learn their faults from themselves have the audacity to find fault. Montucla does not state the limit of his own personal knowledge: Hallam does. Accordingly, Montucla is taken on trust: Hallam's readers often announce that he is very unequal, and apt to depend upon others. But they forget to state that they learn this from himself; and that if he had hidden it from them, from them it would have been hidden.

The title of Viator's book is 'De Artificiali Perspectiva: Viator': in the heading the adjective *positiva* is used. There are three folio editions of 1505, 1509, 1521, all printed during the author's life, at Toul (*Tulli*), the first being also the first book printed there. There is also Jousse's reprint of 1635. The third edition has the following verses, which are worth citing, both as a curiosity, and for the list of names of persons appealed to on the subject. The first edition has none of these lines: the second edition has only the nineteenth and twentieth:—

O Bons amis, trespassez, et vivens,
Grans esperis, sensins, apellens
Decorans franco, almaine, et Italie,
Geffelin, paoul, et martin de paye,
Berthelemi fouquet, poyet, copin
Andre montaigne, et danyens colin,
Le pelusain hans fris, et leonard,
Hugues, lucas, luc, albert, et benard,
Iehan iolis, hans grum, et gabriel,
Vuastele, urbain, et lange mical
Symon du mans : Dyamans, margarites,
Rubiz, saphirs, amaraiges, crisolites
Ametistes, iacintes, et topazes
Calcedones, asperes, et a faces,
Iaspes, berliz, acates, et cristaux
Plus precieus vous tiens que tels loyaux
Et tous autres nobles entendemens
Ordinateurs de specieux figmens.

Pincoaux, burins, acuelles, lices,
Pierres, bois, metaulx, artifices :
Tous speculateurs de la vive
Et glorieuse perspective.

The second and third editions are both in Latin and in French: the first is all Latin, except a few paragraphs at the end. On the very remarkable woodcuts I have not room to speak. Both text and plates mark out the use of the points of distance as the great feature of the book. Montucla could not have seen it: and I cannot find an English writer who mentions it. Mr. Panizzi placed the Museum copy of the first edition among the books which were shown to the public under glass at the time of the Great Exhibition; and described it as the earliest work on Perspective.

We now see how *perspective* gets its name. Viator wrote on *artificial perspective* or *artificial optics*; imitation by art of visual phenomena. When a specific noun, be it substantive or adjective, drops out by abbreviation, it usually leaves its meaning imbedded in the generic remainder. So Newton now is held to have propounded gravitation, not *universal gravitation*; the *engine* will soon mean nothing but the *steam-engine*; the *electric telegraph* is now the *telegraph*; and *perspective* is *artificial perspective* only. The change was rather rapid. By 1547, Jan Goujon, who drew and engraved the plates for Jan Martin's Vitruvius, finds it necessary, when he mentioned the old word *scenography*, to add "*c'est-à-dire, Perspective*."

Viator soon found a repeater. The Strasburg edition of the 'Margarita Philosophica' (1515), and perhaps some earlier editions, contains a short treatise on artificial perspective in the appendix. The title is 'De Artificiali Perspectiva Positiva.' The terms, the method, the diagrams, and the designs, are all palpable copies and imitations of Viator: but, as was common, no mention is made of the source, though the very text is but paraphrase. Since I first noticed this, I find that Dubreuil, the Jesuit, says that the 'Margarita' is the earliest work he had met with on Perspective, and then mentions Viator as second. This means that he had only seen Viator's third edition: the second and third editions are only announced by the words *secundo* and *tertio* after the author's name. At that time it was so little the custom to number reprints that the second word in "Viator. Tercio" might have been unintelligible.

Another encyclopedist took up the subject twenty years after Reisch. This was Joachim Sterk, or Fortius, commonly called Ringelbergius, a friend of Erasmus; he died in 1536. This man was an amateur artist and engraver. It is singular that his biographer, Melchior Adam, writing about 1615, cannot find a Latin word which he can trust to be understood as meaning *engraving*. He is obliged to say that Ringelberg applied himself to "*artificium celandis picturas in aere levigato, conversa imaginis forma, ut appposito stramento eadem in chartis multis exprimi possit*": the italics are his own. In the collection of syllabuses which ranks among the early encyclopedias, published in 1531, and for want of definite title usually called 'Ringelbergii Opera,' perspective, under the name of optics, is very conspicuous by the efficiency of the diagrams. The method, the explanations, and the character of the designs, are from Viator. I may as well state that if any one should chance to find illustrations of perspective, of the period 1510–1600, containing, as exemplifications of distance, monks and nuns in strict outline, without even features, looking like chess-pawns deprived of the stands, he may be sure that

his author is a copier of Viator. As Ringelberg was very brief and clear, his work must have contributed greatly to the diffusion of the new art of drawing, with its points of distance. The system thus received considerable circulation.

The next work I should have to examine, if my plan were more extensive, would be the architecture published by Serlio, 1537–40. Perspective forms a part of the work: whether taken from Peruzzi or from Da Vinci matters little now; we must come to the end of the century before we find the next step of progress. Tiraboschi says that the first complete work was that of Daniel Barbaro, Venice, 1569, folio: and, works in which perspective is subordinate to architecture being reserved, I believe he is right. Daniel Barbaro was renowned for his breadth and depth of learning. I cannot imagine why Montucla should call him the unfortunate (*malheureux*) patriarch of Aquileia; if he were, on the whole, worse off than the other holders of that see, they must have had and been a fortunate lot. Barbaro lived and died in peace, honour and orthodoxy—for he sat for the last seven years of his life in the Council of Trent. He died in 1570, and was celebrated, says Tiraboschi, by all the greatest writers of his century for the extent of his learning and the excellence of his character. His work is to be noted for my purpose as showing that, though he obtained results of the most complicated kind, and must have been or employed a most able draughtsman, there is no trace of any advance in methods. Danti says that Barbaro copied a great part of Pietro di Borgo's work into his own: to which by this time we say—of course.

A geometrical treatise had appeared some years before Barbaro published; and, as its author notes, the first of the kind: I mean a treatise with demonstration. It is in the commentary of Commandine, the editor of Euclid, to his edition of Ptolemy's Planisphere, Venice, 1558, 4to. Before he explains Ptolemy he will write, he says, on the subject *generatim atque universe*: the mode of describing the appearance of a figure in a given plane is *nothing else* than finding the common section of the proposed picture and of a pyramid or cone of rays. To this text he sticks, and demonstrates graphical constructions of the several faces of the figure he wants to describe. Accordingly, a given cube is more difficult to draw than a given pyramid; because it has more faces. Of vanishing points, or of the joint property of parallels, I can find no trace, except in the practice of his wood-engraver, who certainly did not follow the method of his principal.

The sixteenth century may be described as the day of a very few rules, and laborious application guided by natural sagacity. The architect's desiderata were nearly gained: Viator implied the way of reducing the throwing off any given distance from the picture to mere graphical rule; while the old property of the ocular point, as it was sometimes called, made it easy to erect any given height at the point so gained. And an architect who can set up any height from any ground-point, is in possession of nearly all necessary power, though he may desire more facility. Those who wanted to exhibit perspective for the sake of perspective, as Da Vinci, Barbaro, and others,—for instance, Goldschmidt, of Frankfurt, in 1564,—exercised themselves on all manner of polyhedrons, as already noted. Dürer and Barbaro also give a great deal of attention to paper construction of the solids, in the manner of which the only English instances I know of are in a work of Cowley, probably known to some of my readers. The faces of the polyhedrons are to be drawn on paper, each face being joined to one of those to which it is to be adjacent in the finished solid. The paper is then cut in the extreme outline, and the edges which are to coincide are brought into position by creasing and turning. Barbaro always constructs his solid in this way before he shows how to put it into perspective. So far as I have troubled myself to read his methods, there must have been an immense quantity of subsidiary construction, the results of which were transferred by the compasses to the intended picture. With nothing but the centre and the points of distance in the way of vanishing points, the draughtsman of our day would not like

to construct the *mazzocco* or *torchio*, as Barbaro calls it, which he says is a very difficult figure. In his example it is a ring, the section of which is everywhere a regular octagon. This ring is to be drawn in perspective, and equidistant octagonal sections are to be exhibited: or, being cut into a large number of equal slices, alternate slices are to be withdrawn, leaving the others standing.

I conclude my notes of the sixteenth century by a mention of the work of Sirigatti, published in 1596: this only because, long afterwards, it was affirmed that Brook Taylor's methods were inferior to his. This affirmation gained no assent, and is, I have no doubt, wholly without ground. Had there been any truth in it, unquestionably Guido Ubaldo, to whom we are coming, would have been more obnoxious to the same depreciation. As it very often happens that improvements are made nearly at the same time by independent investigators, it will be for any one who writes a full history to see whether the asserted reasons for the denial of Taylor's superiority have any of that sort of foundation—of which the examination I have made gives no trace—which might allow Sirigatti to be considered as a link of the chain which connects Agatharchus with the present time. But it must be remembered that whatever may be the value of history now inferred from the contents of a book, little or no reliance is to be placed upon ancient historical statement, unless duly supported. We are told by the Jesuit that in his time (1642) it was commonly believed that the points of distance were recent inventions. It may be suspected from this notion that even the points of distance had then but recently become really popular, that is, had but recently reached the lower order of perspective draughtsmen. As late as 1695, Andrea Pozzo affirms that though the point of sight is pretty well understood, there is a great deal of confusion and mistake about the points of distance.

A. DE MORGAN.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Shakespeare's Gardens are saved to the public for ever! New Place was not sold yesterday, as advertised, by auction, but was disposed of, on the 22nd inst., by private contract. The purchase-money was 1,400*l.* Half of that sum has been already subscribed; and there cannot be the slightest doubt but that the other half will be immediately forthcoming, and that Mr. Halliwell, who has, in the mean time, secured the property, will have no reason to do other than congratulate himself on his assuming what we may well call this national agency. Mr. Sheridan, M.P., and Mr. G. L. Prendergast, author of a 'Concordance to Milton,' have each subscribed 100*l.*, and Mr. Payne Collier and other gentlemen have expressed their readiness to contribute to the good end in view. In affording this intelligence, we feel it would be altogether incomplete and unsatisfactory if we did not add that this "Holy Land" of England, as we have ventured to call it, will be conveyed, under trust, to the Mayor and Corporation of Stratford-on-Avon. Henceforth it is the honourable mission of that municipality to guard this hallowed ground. They are nominally the proprietors, on the reasonable condition that *never* shall a building be erected in the gardens, and that to the latter the public shall be freely and gratuitously admitted for ever. It is impossible, so far, that anything could be more complete and satisfactory than this arrangement, the accomplishment of which is most creditable to Mr. Halliwell. It only remains for the public to supply the remainder of the purchase-money, and thus have the privilege of sharing in a worthy deed—one of moment enough to almost stir the honoured dust that lies close by in Stratford Church.

A Christmas book is announced for publication by Messrs. Newby & Co., under the title of 'Wit and Wisdom,' by Mrs. Mathews, mother of Mr. C. Mathews. We may add that the retirement of this gentleman as an actor is also spoken of. It is said that he will shortly commence an entertainment on his own account, resembling, in some respects, the "At Homes" of his father.

It is said that the story of the alleged quarrel

between Mrs. Piozzi and Dr. Johnson will receive some new light from fresh matter which will be included in the second edition of that lady's 'Autobiography, &c.' A selection from her marginal notes in books is also promised. We have seen an annotated 'Wraxall's Memoirs,' the notes in her well-known clear handwriting, but we fancy that these will not be contained in the forthcoming edition.

Mr. Sala is making arrangements for the republication of his Papers on Hogarth in a separate form. The book, with additional matter, an appendix and a catalogue of Hogarth's works, will make two volumes; and will require and reward abundant illustration.

A comedy by Lady Dufferin will, it is said, be shortly produced at the St. James's Theatre.

Mr. Robson is expected to re-appear at the Olympic Theatre on Monday next as the principal person in a new farce.

Travelling Englishmen who read in the French playbills that a new drama in five acts, called 'Le Lac de Glenaston,' and preceded by a prologue in one act, called 'Les Chercheurs d'Or,' will have a difficulty in recognizing their old friend, 'The Colleen Bawn' of the Adelphi, especially as in the list of persons the young lady herself is named Jane, whilst the vacillating Hardress Cregan becomes Georges Sydney; and Danvy Mann is doomed to bear the singularly compounded appellation Jackmoor. If our travellers visit the theatre they will find that new matter has been introduced into the story, wherein Californian gold plays a part hitherto unknown. Jane (that is, Eily) is not a mere *fille du peuple*, but is the illegitimate daughter of Anne Chute's mother, Mistress Petterson, and Frederic Herbert, a gentleman who goes to California to seek his fortune. Herbert succeeds beyond his warmest expectations, indeed, becomes so very rich that his cousin, Corrigan, who is his only heir, and who joins him at San Francisco, contrives to have him murdered by a couple of bush-rangers, and then learns from the lips of the dying man how there is an illegitimate little damsel in "ould Ireland," who has been entrusted to an honest priest, and is now declared the sole legatee of her father. Corrigan returned home, has thus an interest in getting rid of Jane, and takes a part in the plot against her life. At the end, when his villanies are discovered, he shoots himself. Our readers, by grafting these new incidents upon the Adelphi story, and giving Georges (Hardress) a father instead of a mother, will understand what sort of piece has been written by M. Dennery for the Ambigu-Comique. The alterations are not without the sanction of Mr. Boucicault, whose name honourably appears in the programme.

Mr. Falkener asks us to correct a slight error in the review of his 'Essay on the Hypethron of Greek Temples.' It was there stated (Oct. 19), "He himself (Mr. Falkener), in a subsequent passage, admits the picture to have been a failure." In page 9 of the Essay he wrote, "I regret that it is impossible to express in a *small photograph* this effect of colour, which can only be observable in a coloured drawing."

The National Portrait Gallery will be closed from Saturday, November the 2nd, to Wednesday, November the 20th.

In a western suburb of London a few persons have been admitted to witness a work of art in the coffin way. An artist-upholsterer having furnished an opera-box much to the satisfaction of the lady who gave the order, she further commissioned him to provide her with a "fourteenth-century coffin." A very superb article has been produced accordingly. The modern-antique is unexceptionable in form and adornment, including some gorgeous white satin in the interior, in which lies a large quantity of the same material which is to serve for a "wrapping-sheet" when the time for opera-boxes has altogether passed away. Meanwhile it will do duty as an article of furniture; and as serving to illustrate a social trait of the present time, is not unworthy of having record made of it here.

Messrs. Low & Co. publish a pretty gift-book, entitled, 'Little Bird Red and Little Bird Blue,' a tale of the woods, by Mr. M. Betham Edwards, illustrated by Mr. T. R. Macquoid. The text of this trifle is written with great spirit and taste; and, although simple, not at all foolish, as most children's books are, but sprightly, easy and graceful. The tale is told in verse, in the form of a dialogue between certain flowers, birds and children. Mr. Macquoid's illustrations, many of which are printed in colours, are in excellent keeping with the text, which is on every page inclosed in a pretty rustic border. We heartily commend the whole to the juveniles. The same publishers produce another child's book, 'Great Fun for our Little Friends,' illustrated with large and humorous woodcuts by Mr. E. H. Wehnert. The text of this production appears to be intended for children of a lesser growth than those who might be delighted with the first-named little book. The illustrations are, some of them cleverly and others coarsely done. Considering that several of them display the escapades of certain uproarious young folks who get into indescribable mischief, and amash everything to right and left, we are rather in doubt if the initiative instincts of the small public will be directed in a manner calculated to enhance the comfort of the seniors who are expected to purchase the work. We should not like to see sons of ours standing on their heads, or immersing themselves, clothes and all, in the nursery bath. These are matters of taste, no doubt!

The American Polar Expedition returned to Halifax on the 9th inst. Smith's Straits proved impenetrable even in two successive summers, on account of the ice. On the west of Kennedy Channel, however, the party made some way on dog-sledges, advancing, in that direction, as far as 81° 35'.

Intelligence has reached us from Stockholm, to the effect that the Swedish scientific expedition to Spitzbergen, under the guidance of Mr. O. Torell, safely arrived on the 23rd of September at Tromsøe in Norway. Having reached Danes' Island on the 22nd of May, the officers explored the north-eastern, northern, and western coasts of Spitzbergen. A considerable number of positions have been astronomically determined, by which the old maps will receive important corrections, a valuable set of meteorological and other observations has been formed, and very large collections in geology, botany and zoology. Deep-sea soundings were also made in the Arctic Ocean, and several species of living mollusca, crustacea, &c., were brought up from the depth of 1,000 and 1,300 fathoms.

The three volumes of Herder's Correspondence, published five years ago by Herder's grandson, Ferdinand Gottfried von Herder, and Prof. Heinrich Düntzer, of Cologne, had not exhausted the rich mine of the Herder family records. In 1859, Herder's letters written to his wife during his journey to Italy, in 1788, were edited by Prof. Düntzer; and at present the same indefatigable explorer of the classic period of German literature, joined again by Herder's above-named grandson, has commenced the publication of a new epistolary collection, which is to embrace, in three volumes, the rest of the great man's correspondence. The work is entitled, 'Von und an Herder: Unge-druckte Briefe aus Herder's Nachlass,' and the first volume, which has just appeared, contains the correspondence with Gleim and Nicolai, besides literary introductions from the pen of Prof. Düntzer, discussing the nature of Herder's relations to Gleim and Nicolai. The following volumes will present us with the correspondence with Heyne (the philologist), Hartknoch, Eichhorn, August von Einsiedel, Karl and Friedrich von Dalberg, Knebel and others.

"In the interests of international courtesy and honour," writes a Correspondent who professes to have published tales, "do I call your attention to a recent instance of a bad, gone-by fashion of translation,—and this in no less classical and doctrinary a periodical than the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. There M. Forgues professes to introduce the strange American snake-romance of Dr. Holmes,

'Elaie Venner.' Our French readers are hereby warned that the deed is done in the most arbitrary fashion of outline. It is not merely that episodic scenes (such as some of the humorous ones, which appear tedious on this side of the Atlantic) are sacrificed and concentrated: important incidents are omitted or slurred over, and characters are thrown to a faint and vaporous distance, which, in the original, stand out as essential supports to the principal figure. I will but instance that of the Negress, faithful unto death to the fearful and melancholy semi-human creature she watches over. In these days, when invention is so scarce, it is not fair that one so thoroughly peculiar and rivetting as that of the novel in question should be thus tampered with in a publication of such authority."

Liouville's journal, as all mathematicians know, has been very useful, and has made a wide reputation. But what has happened to the journal, that it now contains no papers except those of the editor himself? We have before us the advertisement of the Sixth Volume of the Second Series, with contents. Thirteen papers by M. Liouville contain all the food he has for his readers, except one communication from a gentleman of the appropriate name of Painvin. But this is not all: the thirteen papers are all exhibitions of isolated theorems of one class. The first is on the product of two prime numbers which divided by 8 leave remainders 3; the last consists of *new remarks* on prime numbers which divided by 24 leave a remainder 7. Is it that contributors have left off sending papers?—or that M. Liouville thinks the properties of special forms of precise numbers are better worth consideration than anything they have sent? We hope for the future never to see more than six such theorems in any one volume of the journal, unless M. Liouville should meet with some primes which divided by 20 leave a remainder 10, in which case we will allow him seven.

The ghost of George Robins is revisiting the pale glimpses of the moon, and must be appeased by the feeling that his example was not tendered in vain. An auctioneer advertises a Northumbrian estate for sale, and describes it as the "throne of the graces, modelled in the grandeur of nature, upon that fairest of streams, the Coquet, and forming a panorama of sylvan scenery that centuries since sheltered the anchorite, and gave to local history so interesting a page." So says Mr. Donkin; but this is nothing to what follows:—*allez donc!* "With features of no ordinary stamp, their expression must be seen to be admired—if not worshipped. The language of grove, of rock, of cavern and of cascade will then be heard in all the poetry of nature, while surrounding objects lend enchantment to the view."—Warkworth Hermitage, that pilgrimage of Northumberland—the castle, that vestige of Norman power, articulating in broken accents the idiom of a forgotten tongue. The highway of nations on the one hand; on the other, the pathway of Aëriel." What that may be we would not even presume to guess; but we know that this is very fine writing; and, by way of contrast, we give with it a copy of an inscription, which is quite in another style, and which may now be read on the south side of the Serpentine river:—"It is hereby ordered by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Ranger, that all persons who bathe in the Serpentine do conduct themselves with decency and propriety; that they are hereby enjoined from passing under the arches of the bridge and from committing any nuisance. George, Ranger." "It is hereby ordered that they are hereby enjoined from" is a style which we know not how to characterize. We do not suppose that it is "royal," but H.R.H.'s signature seems to give approval of the "exercise" of his subordinate. Whatever it may be, however, we find it surpassed in a consular notice which comes from Japan. In the course of a notification, dated Kanagawa, July 7, Mr. Consul Howard Vyse writes:—"British subjects are requested to be careful how they walk about during the next week, the undersigned having heard that the streets of Yokohama are likely to be exceedingly crowded, and to remain at home during the evening." Even the Donkin magnificence of language is, perhaps,

superior to this. Altogether, however, we may say that a little more regard for English might be profitably observed by all parties. Indeed, in the one respect of being fine, it is hard to say where we may not get to. We saw, the other day, over the door of a hairdresser's at Cowes, a graceful concession to the pronunciation of fast young gentlemen. The individual in question announced himself as a *Perukia!*

SCIENCE

MEDICAL BOOKS.

Ourselves, Our Food and Our Physic. By Benjamin Ridge, M.D. (Chapman & Hall.)—Dr. Ridge gets worse as he grows older. We recollect having to notice his remarks on the condition of the tongue in disease, or glossology, as he called it, with approbation. He then indulged in some wearisome lucubrations in a work on 'Health and Disease,' which if he had never published, it would have been better for his reputation. In this last work he must have determined to cut into his profession. Wretched pathology, with bad physiology and worse taste combine together to make this a most objectionable book. Yet Dr. Ridge is clearly a man of ability, and, if he would devote himself to the working out of some problem in physiology or pathology, might do good service to his profession. The present volume is intended to be popular in style and professional in matter; but the latter is not made simple enough to be understood by the public; whilst the profession cannot fail to be repelled by the conceited and off-hand style which the author has chosen to adopt.

Sore Throat: its Nature, Varieties and Treatment. By M. Prosser James, M.D. (Churchill.)—This little treatise by Dr. James, on Sore Throat, is very superior to the ordinary run of small books on medical subjects. He has evidently made diseases of the throat his study; and, in addition to his own views on the subject, he is very frank and candid in giving the views of others. He has read extensively, not only books in his own language, but the papers of both French and Germans; and, if he has not exhausted the literature of the subjects on which he writes, we cannot but make allowances when we see him including in the term "sore throat" such diseases as diphtheria, croup, and thrush. Dr. James was one of the first to use an instrument for examining the throat by reflected light, the principle of which has just been adopted with so much success in the examination of diseases of the eye. The laryngoscope is evidently an instrument deserving the attention of medical practitioners in examining diseases, more particularly of the larynx. In his treatment he is a great advocate of the administration of aconite, and gives several cases, in an appendix, in proof of its efficacy. To our mind, however, the cases prove very little in favour of aconite, and look very like cases in which even the infinitesimal doses of the homœopath would have been just as useful. As a good epitome of diseases of the throat, we commend Dr. James's unpretending volume.

Household Medicine; containing a Familiar Description of Diseases. By John Gardner, M.D. (Smith, Elder & Co.)—The most efficient books on household medicine are those which are devoted to the prevention rather than the cure of diseases. When diseased action has once set in the body, the results may be too serious to allow for a moment that every man may be his own doctor. It is for this reason that we think books like Dr. Gardner's are calculated to do far more harm than good. Many a sick man or anxious mother will be turning over the pages of this book when they had better have sent for their medical man. Those who advocate the teaching physiology for the public do not for a moment imagine that this knowledge will enable them to treat their own diseases; and any one who would advocate such a notion is encouraging a delusion. As well might a man expect to be able to make his own coat, or to mend his own shoes, as to treat his own diseases. But a sound knowledge of physiology will not only enable a man to prevent the causes of

disease in his own person, but will teach him the advantage of placing himself when he is ill under the care of an educated practitioner of medicine. The excuse for such books as Dr. Gardner's is, that clergymen, missionaries and others are constantly placed in positions to practise medicine where no doctors are to be met with. To such persons Dr. Gardner's book may be found useful. It contains a good mirror of the average practice of medical men of the present day, reflecting alike their errors and excellencies. The author is seldom a step in advance in any direction. He is a devout believer in the action of medicines as laid down by Cullen and Jonathan Pereira. He believes still that calomel and blue pill act powerfully on the liver, and cause it to secrete bile, although it has been proved over and over again that they do no such thing.

On Food and its Digestion; being an Introduction to Dietetics. By W. Brinton, M.D. (Longman & Co.)—The present volume is the work of an accomplished physician, and cannot fail to be of interest both to the professional and general reader. Although in the form of a treatise, the style is evidently that of a man accustomed to teach; and, in fact, we are informed by the author that he has reproduced some of the materials already included in his Lectures on Digestion previously published. He commences by taking a general view of the nature of food and the purposes it subserves in the system. The definition of the word "food" occurs as a difficulty to him, as well as most writers on this subject. He joins issue, however, with the teetotalers, and regards alcohol as food. The chapter on alcoholic drinks will be read with interest just now, divided as the profession is upon the propriety of giving up alcohol altogether or administering it in very large quantities. What is really wanted in this discussion is a series of comparable cases, sufficiently extensive to afford reliable results, treated with and without alcohol. As we have often observed, individual experience is a most fallible guide. Medical men are more influenced by successful than unsuccessful treatment; and it is only the unerring result of figures applied to facts that can determine this and many other moot points in medical practice. Dr. Brinton gives a very complete account of the processes of digestion, and a good résumé of the properties and use of the principal articles of diet. There is also a chapter on cookery, and another on the choice of food, or diet, which contain a number of valuable hints and suggestions on these subjects, which are not generally so much studied by the medical profession as their importance demands.

The Origin and Nature of Disease in connexion with Homœopathic Treatment. By G. Calvert Holland, M.D. (Edinburgh, Jack.)—This is a very melancholy book. It is the record of a man not without considerable power of investigation and reflection, lost amongst the miserable fogs of medical speculation. In its audacious assertions, its unphilosophical spirit and unsparring attacks upon the successful cultivators of practical medicine, it has no rival that we recollect but in the 'Novum Organum' of the empiric Hahnemann. The three great elements which seem to contribute to the production of an homœopathic practitioner are, want of success in legitimate practice, the absence of habits of inductive inquiry, and an overweening confidence in the results of their own limited experience. That these were the great moving causes of Hahnemann's career no one can doubt who will carefully read the book we have alluded to; and every page of Dr. Holland's work testifies to the presence of the same conditions. We had hoped from a man of Dr. Holland's acknowledged abilities that when he had declared himself in favour of homœopathy, he would have indicated some middle way between those who practise this system and the older practitioners. But Dr. Holland is a devout believer in the absurd and unreasonable dogma that like cures like, and the potency of Hahnemann's infinitesimal remedies, even to the twelfth dilution. To reason with men who have thus deliberately given up the exercise of their mental powers is impossible.

SOCIETIES.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—Oct. 7.—J. Lubbock, Esq., in the chair.—Mr. Waring exhibited some beautiful specimens of *Noctua sobrina* and *Ypolophus juniperellus*, taken in Inverness-shire during the past summer. Mr. Pascoe exhibited some rare and interesting Coleoptera found by him in the South of France, amongst which were two singular species of blind beetles, from a small limestone cavern near Hyères. Mr. Miller exhibited a beautiful moth of the family *Geometridæ*, reared from a larva found near London, which he believed to be a species hitherto unknown. Prof. Westwood exhibited a specimen of *Myrmecolax Nietneri*, a strepsipterous insect found in Ceylon, parasitic in ants, of which a single example only had hitherto been detected, exhibited at the Meeting of the Society in August, 1858, and subsequently figured in the *Transactions*. Prof. Westwood also exhibited the larva of *Volucella inanis* and *Anthomyia inoana*, two dipterous parasites found in the nests of the common wasp (*Vespa vulgaris*), by Mr. S. Stone.—Mr. Stainton read a paper 'On the Synonymy of *Laverna langiella*.' Mr. Waterhouse read some remarks on doubtful species of Coleoptera, contained in his recently published List of British Species of that order of insects.—Prof. Westwood communicated descriptions of some new species of exotic Lucanidae.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON. Entomological, 8.
TUES. Photographic, 8.
WED. Geological, 8.
FRI. Astronomical, 8.

FINE ARTS

ASSYRIAN SCULPTURES IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

WE resume our description of the sculptures which have recently been placed in the Assyrian Basement Room at the British Museum, with those now upon the exterior quadrangle formed by its walls. These represent, first, a series of Lion Huntings of Sardanapalus the Third, from the North Palace at Kouyunjik, (Chamber C, 20, 27). The scale of the figures is larger than that of those before described; their execution is not only more elaborate, but infinitely more artistic and spirited. Clear, sharp and decisive as the engraving on a gem, these designs have the manipulation of a much advanced period of Art. It was to them especially that we referred, in declaring the new sculptures to be not unworthy of comparison with the carvings of Phidias himself. The genius of a great artist is discernible in every part; each man, each animal, is marked with an individuality of characterization which evinces a deep and "knowing" observation of nature, and that of a rare kind; for it has been employed by a person who not only saw, with the zest of a keen intelligence, the various incidents of the transactions passing before him when he studied for his subject, but brought to that study an already attained knowledge of the peculiarities, and even of the anatomical structure, of the creatures he would have to delineate. The informed student will attentively examine these productions of a long-lost realm and age, and recognize in them the scarcely incomplete fruit of a system of Art to which fortune denied nothing but opportunity for development. Here, indeed, is a nascent school of sculpture, independent, spirited, life-like and strong. The artist will see how misapplied much of the art is, how painting alone could have expressed that which was here sought to be told; for sculpture, shackled by perspective, needs a more severe curb than these people of old Assyria could submit their art to. In fact, no sculptor could succeed in what the artist attempted; a knowledge of perspective could only show him a boundary that must not be overstepped. Probably, in recognition of this barrier most of the superiority of the great Athenian bas-reliefs,—Phidias had learnt when to stop. The Lion-hunts we shall first enter upon are carved in low, flat relief, on long slabs that have lined the walls of a descending passage. From some unexplained cause, the tablets are not absolutely straight, but the top and foot margins are in a sloping curve, so that the middle is lower than the ends,

much as a long band of tapestry would be if suspended against a wall by the two upper corners only. It has been suggested that a representation of tapestry was really intended by this peculiarity, but, as no further attempt at such a thing is discoverable, the notion will not find general assent. At our left hand on entering the room will be observed a deep hole, evidently ancient, cut ruthlessly through the marble slab itself, having a rudely wrought arched top and its edges roughly chamfered off, while the foot is flat and square; this aperture has been made for the reception of a lock or bolt of a door cutting off transit through the passage. The Lion-hunts were enjoyed by the Assyrian monarchs in a vast park or paradise nigh to Nineveh, a whole district set apart for the pastime of the king,—a New Forest in fact. The character of the country was evidently level, but, no doubt, contained streams, trees and underwood of all kinds. Nevertheless, such matters are not shown, for the artist has reserved all his power for the men and the animals. It is this concentration of power, and certain qualities of execution, which lead us to hold these designs so high above the section before described, in which all kinds of natural accessories appear, as trees, herbage, fruit, rivers, castles, fish, &c. In short, the right limits of sculptural art are evidently discerned, though not reached, and the carver was concentrating his energies in order to be strong.

To take up the numbering of the slabs from where we left off, we will consider Nos. 33 and 34. The king is standing upright in his chariot, which contains likewise two guards and two charioteers. The guards spear a mighty lion that, springing upon the axle-pole with a roar, clutches it with his huge fore-paws, and strives to enter the vehicle,—an arrow, discharged before he comes to close quarters, has struck him in the neck, and a second entered his loins, goading him to fury; but the king, holding a bow in his left hand, and impassive and fearless, as ancient sculptors ever show royalty to be, thrusts through the brute's throat a broad-bladed sword. The charioteer urges forward the horses over the carcass of a second beast, to escape the pursuit of a lioness, who flies angrily after the first, and would aid him in the assault. Her expression is finely given, its femininity being perfectly distinct from the masculine character of the male brute. This distinction is carefully made throughout the whole series, and is well worthy of admiration. Bound round the chariot, by a belt, is the king's quiver, with tall feathered arrows standing in it. The cap, or tiara, upon his head is most exquisitely carved, with three bands of ornament, gold work, set-jewels, or rich embroidery. We are of opinion that much of the embossed work shown on the garments, weapon cases, and harness of these sculptures is intended to represent *cuir-bouilli*, or leather moulded and stamped when hot, which, being painted, set with jewels and gilt, would produce just the substance represented here in such profusion. The embossing on the king's costume is not confined to the tiara; but the whole surface of the dresses is overwrought with delicate ornament. On the slab numbered 34 is the hole with the arched top, above mentioned as intended for a lock. The marks of the tools are distinct upon its edges. In No. 35, a lion has received an arrow through one of his eyes; and, with that extraordinary fidelity of representation which distinguishes these sculptures, being thereby wounded in the brain, rears himself upright, with rigid tail, and spines, in an agony, round and round, vainly trying to break out the shaft with one of his paws. The vigour of the action of the maimed creature is strongly in contrast with the limp, relaxed look of the corpse of a lioness, which, on the upper part of the slab, lies dead, just as she fell, pierced with three arrows. The languor of the heavy trunk is finely expressed by the marking of a broad fold of skin, which its weight presses out beneath her back. The retracted claws admirably mark the life to be gone from the creature.

In No. 37, the king's chariot flies, as before, over the carcass of a lion. In both, the subject is differently designed; in that now before us the

spirit of the work is beyond praise. The lion, enraged by the great arrows, has dashed after the chariot and caught the fellow of the revolving wheel in his jaws, and bites it furiously, hanging on to the chariot with his claws; his mane is all a-bristle; his ears pointed forward and erect; the loose skin upon his nose corrugating as he bites. The king, with the calm smile, appears him in his wrath. The garments of the monarch are, again, most delicately elaborate; he wears a tight-fitting coat, of the minute ornamentation of which we shall endeavour to give an idea by saying, that upon a square space upon the breast is twice repeated the characteristic Assyrian rosette; between these are the miniature figures of two priests before an altar, presided over by the winged deity (Baal), who is always represented within a circle; the mystic and symbolical tree is between the priests. This little sculpture, so delicately wrought upon the block of solid stone, and so marvellously preserved, is not more than three-quarters of an inch square, and yet the action of the figures and character of their costumes are perfectly expressed. Beyond the margin, and forming, as it were, a rich framework to this, are no less than nine distinct lines of varied ornamentation, all as exquisitely wrought as on the most finished gem or medal-die; one of these is identical with the pattern of alternate roses and half-expanded lotus-blossoms to be seen, as elsewhere, upon the splendid piece of carved pavement which lies upon the floor of the room here, and shows upon its worn surface the tracks of the bare feet of the slaves who waited upon Sardanapalus so many thousand years ago. Round both the upper arms of the king are twined bangles of ductile gold, which, going twice round the limbs, have a star-shaped flower in the centre, and show their bulk and weight by the boldness of their relief. The right arm is bare to the wrist from the elbow, and bears a bracelet (not worn on the left, on account of the bow being held in that hand) on the wrist; the left is covered with an extension of the tunic: a broad belt of leather goes round the king's loins, and a narrower girdle is placed above it. Upon the wheels of the chariot are shown the metal bands which held them together.

In the next slab is a lion, vomiting blood; three arrows are in him: one of them has gone through his lungs—hence his action. The torrent rushes through his mouth, and the belly of the brute is drawn up, as he squats on his haunches, in the action of retching. There is really something pitiable about this creature as he sits pouring out his life, and not without an odd expression of surprise and bewilderment about him. Above this, a lion just in the last faint agonies of life, tries to reach, with a weak claw, an arrow that has pierced his belly. Below, a third lies upon his back, giving his ultimate kick. Next, is a lioness; three arrows in her (the artist conveys to us his idea of the vital energy of these brutes, and the danger of the sport he represents, by almost invariably showing that it takes three great arrows to despatch them): one of these has gone through her shoulder, one through her back, and the third, penetrating her loins, has paralyzed her hinder extremities, which she drags impotently after her, while roaring and gnashing her teeth with a futile rage that can spend itself only in a fierce grasp upon the earth with her fore-paws. If anything was required beyond the action of the lung-wounded lion and the brain-wounded lion, spinning in an agony, to prove how earnestly the sculptor availed himself of the opportunities Sardanapalus undoubtedly gave him to study the actions of the hunted, wounded and dying lions—and even that he must have had a knowledge of their anatomy—it would be this last crowning instance of the creature pierced through the lower part of the spine, dragging her hinder parts, lifeless and beyond the control even of her own fierce will, because the nerves which bade the mighty muscles act and gave vigour to the agile trunk were severed at their roots.

Then following is a eunuch, and a huntsman on horseback, the last with a three-thonged whip. Above these is a lion wounded with four arrows, and crippled in the shoulders, sneaking sulkily off,

looking backwards as he hobbles—for hobble he does, and we know no more expressive word for his action than that old Saxon one. This completes the series as shown on the first section or curtain. In slab 41, the king seems going out to hunt; he is in the chariot, into which three grooms are backing the horses, with a most felicitously-rendered action. The three next slabs display three lines of design, as before; or rather they attempt to show us after the manner of a picture, as distinguished from that of a piece of sculpture, a whole scene or action at once. It is a hunting-field, the Paradise, as enjoyed in ancient Assyria. On the margin of the ground, and in order to prevent the escape of the game, stand two attendants, holding up a screen of cloth or the like fabric, upon two staves; behind them, are two stalwart spearmen, without shields, and then four others, with huge circular shields, reaching, as they stand, to the lips of the bearers; these are bare-headed: outside of all are seven of the guards, who wear the crested helmets. In the centre, horses are brought in; and there is a subject of lion-hunting like the first we described. In the central slab (45) appears what has been styled a hunting-temple,—a building situated on a mound amongst trees, through the groves of which men are seen stealing or going; one is calling to another (perhaps it is to express the intricacy or denseness of this grove that this incident is given); there appear the fat, beardless personages we call eunuchs amongst these people. Under an arch is a miniature representation of a king hunting, in all the circumstances before described—spearing the lions, &c.—which some critics declare to be an attempted reproduction of a picture, but which we consider as more probably one of a carving like those we are describing (especially if the building in question be not a temple at all, but a *chalet* or hunting-box), a mere carved decoration upon the wall, appropriate to the situation and uses of the edifice containing it. Above are little figures, two men and two eunuchs, bearing water-skins slung round their necks. In the following subject dogs are introduced; a double row of guards, archers, and spearmen,—the last, having their spears advanced, keep the ground:—there are four men as a front line holding huge dogs (the carving of these is gem-like in its exquisiteness). The scene, as shown on the slabs to No. 51, and presumably inclosed in the above-described circle of guards, is little else than a wholesale slaughter of lions. One, attacking the king in his chariot as before, springing clear of both ground and chariot, being wounded by two arrows, receives in his body the points of the spears of the king's companions, while the king has himself discharged an arrow at a runaway lion further off, who is already wounded by three shafts; the king's arrow is shown as flying along in the air. Quickly discharging another shaft, the king, with a grim smile upon his lips, draws the bow, its tips carved with lions' heads, to his shoulder; his left arm, rigid, strong, eagerly expressive, holds the weapon by its twine-bound centre, and brings the keen-headed arrow close to his forefinger, while the right arm draws backwards the string. Behind the chariot lie five beasts, a lioness dead, another struggling, a lion with five arrows stuck in his shoulder. Over the field gallops a eunuch sitting lightly in his saddle, upright, bow in hand, and quiver on back. Beneath the chariot lies a dead lion, and next, a lion vomiting blood, differently designed from the previous one; another struggles with an arrow, and then another, dead, his limbs crumpled up beneath him; further on, one kicks upon his back, and then, one with an arrow through his ear strives to paw it out. There is one vomiting blood, trotting faintly along and halting, for an arrow has gone into his shoulder. The crowd of brutes is made up with one wounded in the neck, one in the lungs, and one in the loins. Below is a dead lioness, and a lion vomiting blood from an arrow having gone into his chest, and, like the lion mentioned before, paralyzed by a shaft through the lower part of the spine.

On slab 52 gallop two eunuchs, and below is a representation of a lion being let out of a cage in which he has been brought from some distant

forest to the Paradise. He comes out, crawling stealthily and roaring low in fear, as the door of the open-barred cage is drawn up by an attendant standing, himself protected by a framework, upon the top of the cage, which, from its construction, has evidently been drawn, sledge-like, along the ground by horses. The scene is closed by a row of guards, as before, completing a representation as finely designed as it is interesting and unique, illustrating ancient life in one of its most exciting aspects and incidents, such as none other could have rendered to us so faithfully and so well as the keen-eyed carver of Sardanapalus's court.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—Mr. E. M. Ward's picture, in fresco, to be placed in the Commons corridor of the Houses of Parliament, representing the flight of Charles the Second with Jane Lane after the battle of Worcester, will shortly be placed in its proper situation. Next week, we may give a full account of this work.

Mr. W. Johnstone suggests to the manufacturers of photographic views for the stereoscope that a considerably enhanced effect may be obtained by affixing the picture to a *blackened* card, instead of the light-coloured descriptions now generally used. Any one can test this by taking a hair-pencil and darkening the border of a "slide" all round with China ink or other black pigment, so as to leave no part visible but the picture. In the case of sculpture, Mr. Johnstone states that he finds the improvement very marked.

Lieutenants Porcher and Smith, who have been engaged for a considerable time past in recovering antiquities at Cyrene, have left that place, it is understood, finally. The marbles found by them will be placed in the British Museum, where we recently reported the arrival of a large portion of such works of Art.

Some discoveries of a remarkable character, says the *Scotsman*, have been made recently in Perthshire. Mr. Paterson, farmer, Barns, on the estate of Kincardine, in the course of removing some stones from a knoll lying near the farmstead, came upon a flag of nearly a ton weight, under which a grave was discovered. The sides were formed of four flag-stones placed on edge, and a similar one formed the bottom. The grave contained the remains of a human body, "which must have remained many hundred years." The space which contained the skeleton is about three feet and a half long, barely two feet wide, and two deep. In this space the body could not, of course, have been laid at length, considering that the bones were those of a full-grown person. The grave is supposed to be that of a Roman. Several others of like description have been found in the district. More recently still another Roman grave has been found, within two miles of the same place, on the estate of Blackford. While a farmer was ploughing, the implement came in contact with a Roman urn, containing a quantity of bones. The vessel was entire, with the exception of a portion of the bottom. As is very frequently the case, the urn was placed with the mouth downwards, covering the bones; it was about 18 inches long, and 19 inches wide at the mouth. Numerous coins have been found in the same locality. "The troops of Agricola," says our authority, "on their march to the camp at Ardoch, came through Gleneagles, and, consequently, would pass near the spot indicated."

In Hunmanby Church, near Filey, Yorkshire, will be found a remarkably fine Norman chancel arch, of considerable span, about thirteen feet, and of great elevation for the style in which it is wrought. The view of the chancel from the broad and bold nave of the church is highly picturesque, and even impressive, notwithstanding the introduction of a poor Perpendicular window at the east end, which was made about thirty years ago, during a general restoration of the edifice. Some attempted renewals of the original colouring about this arch and opening have been made, which are tolerably successful in tint, if not very characteristic in the pattern employed for its display. The tower has some interesting points about it; it is, in the

lower portion, of twelfth-century character. The entrance to the interior, through a shallow porch, is notable, being under a very plain square-headed opening, over which is a semicircular discharging-arch resting on chamfered impostes; the tympanum, which is much wider than the door-opening, is flat and plain. In the rebate are the original hooks for the door, and within is the ancient bolt-hole for a wooden bar: inside the porch may be seen the fragments of a Romanesque font, undoubtedly the original one, and still worthy of repair; this has been tastelessly replaced by a modern and very poor imitation of a Decorated font. About midway in the height of the tower, on the external south side, is an excellent specimen of a two-light Norman tower window. Inclosed within a well-preserved billet moulding, set upon a semicircular dripstone, resting on corbel-heads, are the two openings, round-headed, long in form, separated by a shaft with cushion-shaped capital and square base. This window lights a remarkable little chamber of unknown use, about seven feet long, two feet wide, and six high. From its elevation this may have been intended for a look-out, but it is too distinguishable externally to be regarded as a secret chamber. There is but one aisle remaining to the church,—that on the north of the nave. The piers separating it therefrom have been restored in a Decorated fashion: on the wall above them are painted the armorial bearings of the lords of the manor of Hunmanby. On the south-east angle of the chancel remains an original Norman buttress, of one stage only, weathered in on both sides to the wall. The wooden Decorated roof is exceedingly good in character, and in perfect preservation; it has double principal rafters, king-posts and struts, and is well worthy of study for its effective aspect. A good deal of feebly-tinted modern stained glass has been introduced in the windows with somewhat doubtful advantage, as is commonly the case in modern glass; indeed, nothing strikes the observer of such works more painfully than the timid, cold, poverty-stricken look of the stained glass now usually employed: generally speaking, it looks more like coloured ice, than a revival of the old chromatic glories of the glass-stainer's art.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN. under the Management of MISS LOUISA PYNE and MR. W. HARRISON, Sole Lessees.—GREAT SUCCESS of the NEW OPERA.—On MONDAY, October 28, and during the week, THE MARRIAGE OF GEORGETTE. Miss Thirlwall and Mr. Henry Corri. After which, at Eight o'clock, Howard Glover's New and greatly successful Opera of 'RUY BLAS.' Supported by Miss Louisa Pyne, Misses Susan Pyne, Thirlwall and Jessie M'Lean; Messrs. Santley, A. St. Albyn, Patey, &c., and Mr. W. Harrison. *Pos de Deux.* Mlle. Lamoureux and Mr. Henry Payne.—Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon. Commence at Seven.

EXETER HALL.—'Elijah' was very well performed, according to promise, on Tuesday evening, for the re-appearance of Madame Goldschmidt. As is her wont, she gave to every bar her utmost of power, earnestness and finish. The scene of the widow and the 'Sanctus' of angels could not have been more finely delivered. We fancied her more solicitous for force than formerly, as if effort was required to make the voice speak;—but this might have been accidental. The applause which fell to her lot (and great it was) was legitimately shared by Mr. Sims Reeves, who was in admirable voice,—and by Miss Palmer. This young lady's singing of the *contralto* music of the oratorio, usually divided, cannot be overpraised for its refinement, its truth of feeling and its absence of exaggeration. It was so thoroughly masterly as to make all peculiarities of voice forgotten, and to place her on the level of the queen of the evening, though with means to charm originally more limited. But there is no keeping back those who will think and work as well as feel.—Herr Goldschmidt conducted 'Elijah' carefully.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA.—'Ruy Blas,' with which new tragic opera Miss L. Pyne and Mr. Harrison opened their season the night before last, is a mistake from first to last,—the details of which it would serve no one's purpose to analyze, and for the results of which the management will do well to provide at the earliest possible moment. The

theatre was full, and the performers were well received.

PRINCESS'S.—On Saturday, Mr. Brougham gave the public another example of his dramatic cleverness (we use the word advisedly) in the shape of a burlesque, called 'Po-ca-hon-tas,' which, in the United States, was very successful. Burlesque in America has not arrived at that perfection in which, unfortunately, it flourishes in England; and our cousins were not, it seems, a little pleased with the present specimen, which, being produced on their own soil, they thought, of course, to be quite equal, if not superior, to any produced on this. An historical anecdote forms the basis of the work, not a serious drama; and, therefore, the author had the task of original construction, as well as of caricature, to encounter. The former is very simple, and the latter not so full of conceits as we have been wont to be amused with in similar works of home-growth. Our burlesque writers, from Planché to Byron, are yet unapproached. The story, however, is effectively, if unelaborately, treated. The buccaner, *John Smith*, whom history names as the *Father of Virginia*, is represented by Mr. Harris, and has his share of musical parodies; while the tyrant *Powhattan* is embodied in Mr. Brougham himself, with the usual stage-aggravations of royal pretension. The heroine, *Pocahontas*, who, according to the story, flung her arms about the condemned prisoner, and thus rescued him from the savage tomahawk, was supported by Miss Helen Howard. In the play she marries Smith, though not in history, which reserved her for another husband, six years afterwards. Mr. Brougham has contrived to mix up the most incongruous elements. Thus we find that the Tuscarora Indians are not entirely wanting in the accommodations of civilized life, and the young ladies possess the inestimable benefit of an Italian academy. The schoolmates of *Pocahontas* accordingly play a part in this strangely-assorted spectacle, and defend the adventurer from the doom to which he is sentenced, forming themselves into a troop of *Toxophilites* for the purpose. Mr. Brougham has depended much on his musical catches, which are so numerous as to make some scenes almost entirely operatic. His puns are frequent; and his applications to London life and the events of the passing day as often make their opportunity of introduction as find it. The action of the piece was preceded by a kind of prologue, in which Miss Rose Leclercq, attired as *Columbia*, deprecated severe criticism and pleaded for indulgence. The fall of the curtain was followed with great applause.

On Wednesday, the long-expected appearance of M. Fechter, in 'Othello,' was brought to the test of public approbation, and it must be confessed, when considered in all its aspects, rather exceeded than fell below our expectation. The delay that had taken place in the performance was found to have operated favourably on the treasury. All the seats in the stalls and dress-circle had been taken, and no money was received at the box-office. The management acted wisely in not overcrowding the house, and the play was witnessed with comfort and ease by a fashionable and intelligent audience. Notwithstanding his great success in *Hamlet*, it was felt that, in attempting *Othello*, M. Fechter was putting himself to a severe trial; and we had yet to learn that, as a declaimer, his command of the English pronunciation was equal to the great passionate speeches of the part. It may as well be stated at once, that his opening scene somewhat excited our fears. His foreign accent was more observable in *Othello* than in *Hamlet* from the beginning, and, occasionally, throughout the performance; but we were set at rest by the admirable manner in which his address to the Council was delivered. Here was nothing of the set oration, but, long as the speech is, all was familiar discursing; the emphatic phrases being selected with unexceptionable judgment. In this scene, too, we had the exemplar of those stage-arrangements which, in every scene of the tragedy, are so judiciously made, and so extensively applied, that the present revival is likely to make an epoch in the history of stage managements. The furniture

was so disposed that it was available to histrionic purposes; and the characters could lean upon it, and adopt either a sitting or a standing attitude, just as either might contribute to the general picturesqueness of the scene. Mr. Ryder, as *Iago*, availed himself of the council-table, when left to himself, for his conversation with *Roderigo*, and the soliloquy in which he concocts his infernal plot against his master's peace. In this and other instances throughout the play it was evident that, both with regard to him and the other performers, the general business had been arranged by M. Fechter, and that, in taking their positions, they were working together on a general plan. The result was, that the performance had an air of naturalness and reality, sufficient of itself to command success. The second act opened with a view of Cyprus painted by Mr. Telbin, and a set scene admitting of great variety of action. And here, too, *Iago* was provided with means of making himself more effective in his sarcastic impromptu, which he pronounced with his arms folded on a short pillar, on either side of which sat *Desdemona* and *Emilia*. The quarrel-scene was similarly disposed. In this act *Othello* has little to do. The beginning of the third act takes place in a palatial apartment, sumptuously furnished, and containing an ample table, with *Othello's* official papers, at which he seats himself to commence his ordinary business, when *Iago* quietly advances towards it, and, as it were accidentally, lets drop his insinuations, to which *Othello* at first listens with indifference. But his attention and curiosity get gradually awakened, and then commences the agony of the jealous passion: in all this M. Fechter was admirable. In what followed it was evident that the physical force was wanting to the full vehement display of the passion. The actor was all the more thrown upon his intellectual resources, and never was judgment rendered more available to subdue difficulties that had to be conciliated rather than forcibly overcome. The pathos of some of M. Fechter's phrases was exceedingly fine, and his prevailing tenderness towards *Desdemona* most expressive. The fourth act was in part reconstructed. The character of *Bianca* is introduced, and the lady is seen with the handkerchief, just after *Othello's* recovery from an epileptic fit; and thus the original intention of the poet carried out, in giving to *Othello* sufficient grounds for believing the suspicions with which he had been so artfully inspired. The act ends with the assassination of *Roderigo*, which takes place in a square occupying the whole extent of the stage, and contributing greatly to the effect. The last act is but one scene—*Desdemona's* bed-chamber—which opens on the water; *Othello* standing at the window, listening to the boat-parties singing the song of 'The Willow,' which Shakespeare had intended for *Desdemona*. We have seen the play performed in German, in which, in the bedroom scene, the song was sung by the *Desdemona* of the evening; and we would willingly have exchanged for it that in the square, and the way-laying of *Cassio*, which by the German performers was, as we have always thought, judiciously omitted. M. Fechter has omitted much from the fifth act, and, indeed, substituted his own for the poet's idea. He hurries on to the address and the tale of the turbaned Turk whom he smote for traducing a Venetian, and, suiting the action to the word, he seizes on *Iago*, forces him to his knee, and drawing his poniard as if about to revenge himself on his tempter, strikes it into his own heart. Such is our reverence for Shakespeare that we cannot commend this alteration of the poet's business; and, indeed, upon the general question, as we have already intimated, there is yet much to be said which we may shortly take an opportunity of declaring. As to the performance before us, we scarcely ever remember a more efficient representation of the whole play. It was strongly cast, and the actors had plainly benefited by M. Fechter's instructions. Mr. George Jordan, a new actor from America, was excellent as *Cassio*; and with the exception of *Emilia*, which Miss Elsworth made too demonstrative and too declamatory, all was conducted in a natural and conversational tone, which in its effect upon the house was as satisfactory as it was novel. There is no doubt

that M. Fechter has initiated a revolution in the English style of acting, and one which, after having excited the proper re-action, will operate beneficially on the practice of the English stage. The scenery, we have already intimated, was exceedingly beautiful; we have only to add, that the costumes were gorgeous, and that, as a spectacle, the entire representation excited the utmost astonishment even in practised playgoers.

SADLER'S WELLS.—The spectacular revival of the season was produced on Saturday, when Shakespeare's 'Midsummer Night's Dream' was represented with new scenery and appointments. The former, by Mr. James, was remarkably picturesque and beautiful, and an improvement even on that provided for the same play on its original revival at this house eight years since. In some respects, also, there is an improvement in the acting, Miss Atkinson and Miss Murray supporting the characters of *Hermitia* and *Helena*. The eccentric part of *Bottom*, the weaver, was impersonated by Mr. Phelps with his usual skill. The house was full, and the manager complimented with the customary ovation, as was also the scenic artist. The costumes, supplied by Mr. May, were appropriate and elegant.

OLYMPIC.—A new piece was produced on Monday, slight in texture, but affording some opportunity for good, expressive and really dramatic acting. The main interest of the play is not dependent on any remarkably new motive, but the dialogue has much of originality. It is entitled 'Wooing a Widow.' *Major von Walstein* (Mr. Neville) is a man placed in one of those peculiar positions in which he might be happy if his will were not coerced, but who has as much objection to yield his love as *Falstaff* had to surrender a reason on compulsion. Frederick the Great commands him to marry by proxy a certain *Gertrude* (Miss Hughes), which he does; but the lady is dissatisfied till she has put his capability of loving her to the test. Accordingly, she lays her plan to travel with him in the same diligence, and there excites his interest and his gallantry. A stupid *Count Muffenheim* (Mr. H. Wigan) also gives her the opportunity of trying whether the Major can be made jealous, and thus she tests the sincerity of his newly-awakened love. The acting of Mr. Neville was of such excellence as to give uncommon interest to the situations in which the Major is drawn, and stamps him as a young performer of the greatest promise.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—We are once more beginning a season in which choral societies already extant, and others possibly to be formed, will do their best to offer attractions to the lovers of music who may be expected to crowd and to congregate in London ere this day twelvemonth arrives.—The weekly rehearsals are announced as having begun, at Exeter Hall, by the *Sacred Harmonic Society*.—Mr. Martin, whose report of the *National Choral Society* honestly records loss on the past year's operations, has begun again—with what?—with practisings of 'Elijah' on Wednesday, after Madame Lind-Goldschmidt had exhibited her singing in the Oratorio on Tuesday. In all this, there is not so much progress as the obstinate constancy of fashion. 'Elijah' is, beyond question, the greatest musical work of the past five-and-twenty years; but we pay dearly for its beauty and greatness if (as seems too likely) we disdain every other modern Oratorio because it is not 'Elijah.' Then, there is a treasury of ancient compositions as yet unexplored in England. Which Society will give us the 'Christmas Oratorio' of Sebastian Bach? we ask again. Who knows, save by perusal, Haydn's 'Stabat'? To ask for the sacred music of Cherubini and Lesueur is, for the present, vain, we are aware. There are works by Wesley which bear a high reputation. Why is their reputation all that is to be heard of them? For the hour—for the year—these inquiries and suggestions will fall dead; but we repeat them from time to time, in the assurance that when England really becomes the musical country which she professes and appears to be,

their spirit will be acted on, and the duty and pleasure of research become as much a part of the artist's life and the public's desire as the hearing and hearing again a few works by a few masters, be the same ever so mighty.

Mr. Morton is giving a selection from 'La Circassienne,' M. Auber's last opera, at the "Oxford."—To-day, Mozart's 'Impresario' is to be sung at a Crystal Palace Concert, by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Eleanora Wilkinson and Mr. Seymour.

The performance of 'Alceste,' which took place on Monday, was brilliant and successful to the heart's content of all who are interested that the best things in art should be duly appreciated. Madame Viardot's acting was a triumph from first to last; the performance was throughout good and spirited. We shall not be surprised if the revival of 'Alceste' keep the stage with as much tenacity as that of 'Orphée.' It is vexatious that in order to know these superb dramas the English must have to travel to Paris.

The Anniversary Commemoration Festival of St. Michael's College, Tenbury, founded, it may be recollected, by the Rev. Sir Frederick Ouseley, with the express view of diffusing the study of church music among the clergy, was held on the 2nd of this month. Among the features of the meeting, which, we are informed, was numerously attended, was a sacred Cantata on "the Hundredth Psalm," by Mr. W. Pole.

A Committee, we are informed, has been organized, with the object of offering a testimonial to Signor Costa, in the course of next season, in recognition of his remarkable services to music in England. A fitter object could not in music be found; be it remembered, too, that the case of Signor Costa is unique, since he has gained a European fame and pre-eminence during an unbroken residence in London. A success more gradually won—more thoroughly merited—is not in the annals of music.

It was currently reported on the Boulevard des Italiens, some days ago, that Donizetti's 'Anna Bolena' is to be revived at the Italian Opera of Paris for Madame Alboni.—Signor Mercadante's 'Leonora' is more certainly to be given there. An American lady, Miss Adelaide Phillips, is engaged.—In our last notice of this theatre, Signor Volpini was printed for Signora—the lady about to appear in 'Martha.'

Scribe has left an opera-book in the hands of the patriarch of French composers, M. Auber. The music to this, which is entitled 'La Fiancée du Roi de Garbe,' is said to be nearly ready.

The *Gazette Musicale* of Paris announces a singer, Senhora Rosario Zapater, who will not come out yet for awhile, though she is now, when only seventeen years of age, an accomplished mistress of her art, with a remarkable voice.—Surely a *prima donna* becomes a rarer and rarer singing bird year by year. At Naples, the management of the Teatro San Carlo has engaged for its winter season Madame de Vries as "leading lady."

The great meeting of the "Orphéonistes" in Paris, at which 8,000 voices were to sing, was held last week. This appears to have excited less sensation than the former gathering.

The German papers have lately been publishing an inventory of all the earthly possessions left behind him by poor Mozart, and of which his widow had to give account to his creditors. The list is a mournfully meagre one. Among the musical MSS. left was the score of 'Le Diable à Quatre,' by Gluck—whether opera or ballet is not specified. This is not mentioned in the biography by Schmid.—Mozart's 'Idomeneo,' an opera all but unknown to the English public, has been revived at Karlsruhe.—Schubert's opera, 'Der Häusliche Krieg,' seems to be making way in the German theatres.—A new opera, 'Die Mühlenhexe,' by Herr Emil Naumann, was to be given in Berlin in the course of the autumn.—Herr Gläser, whose 'Adler's Hörst' excited sufficient attention in the German opera world, some quarter of a century since, to be translated for England, is just dead. Of late years he had sunk out of sight

as a composer.—The course of the career of M. Gounod's 'Faust,' which is going the round of Germany, does not altogether run smooth. Some of the pedants profess themselves outraged at the liberties taken with Goethe's drama, after having for nearly half a century endured the wretched book set by Spohr and held their peace over the cantata-text of M. Berlioz.—Their own great men have not been immaculate; and this even when the task has been one demanding a more considerate strictness than the arranging an opera-book. That their Schiller thought he could mend Shakespeare's version of 'Macbeth' shows. Perhaps the fact is found hard to swallow, that a 'Faust' by a Frenchman has beauty enough to possess itself of the stage of the country.

A posthumous comedy by Scribe, entitled 'La Frileuse,' has been produced at the Vaudeville Theatre, without success, in spite of the aid given to it by the presence of Mlle. Cellier, who is now a reigning beauty of the Parisian theatres.—M. Bouffé has returned to the stage at the Théâtre Gymnase.—The Parisian version, or rather call it equivalent, of 'The Colleen Bawn,' 'Le Lac de Glénaston,' has been successfully produced at the Théâtre Ambigu-Comique.—M. Janin is not unjustifiably sarcastic over the new triumph of stage-carpentry. "The header," he says, does it all.—A new comedy, 'L'Attaché d'Ambassade,' by M. Meilhac, and a new actress, Mlle. Juliette Beau (had ever candidate a more auspicious name?), are between them attracting the world to the Théâtre Vaudeville.—The two new theatres in the Place du Châtelet, the Cirque and the Théâtre Lyrique, are all but ready to be handed over to their occupants, and will be opened shortly after New Year's Day, 1862. They are spacious buildings; but some will owe them a grudge for closing the view from the opposite side of the Seine of that picturesque relic, the tower of St. Jacques de la Boucherie.

Music in church—as distinguished from church-music studied in the closet or the concert-room—is scarcely an object of criticism. Many amateurs, however, will receive a new musical impression from the Greek rite in the new temple built for the Russians close to the Barrière de l'Étoile in Paris. As a building, the edifice, though somewhat of the gaudiest, and necessarily less costly in material than the mother-churches of Russia, has a character of its own, which redeems many faults of taste and execution. Then the liturgy and the prayers are accompanied by responses and chanting,—the music worth little as composition, but impressive from the richness and precision of the voices of the choristers. These are inferior singers compared with the more numerous choirs who accompany the musical ritual in its old Slavonic language at home. But their intonation, their thorough mutual consent, and the sonority of their full chords, which embrace *falsetto* and *contrabasso* male notes, afford a new experience and pleasure totally apart from devotional associations.

Since certain paragraphs appeared in the *Athenæum* advancing German claims to the melody of 'La Marseillaise,' on the strength of a MS. Mass existing at Meersburg, on the Lake of Constance,—the collection of fifty French songs by Rouget de L'Isle has fallen in our way. They range in date between 1776 and 1820, betwixt a world destroyed, a world restored, betwixt Robespierre and Kléber, Chénier and De La Vigne; the composer having his elastic loyalty and patriotism ready in his mouth for all ruling comers. (Strange, withal, that he should have been upheld and aided by Béranger.)—But the honesty or mercenary enthusiasm of De L'Isle is not here the question. It is noticeable that more than a fourth of these fifty songs of his are warlike or patriotic: also that the first of fifteen such compositions bears a date far anterior to the year 1792, when 'La Marseillaise' was thrown off by De L'Isle (says its preface) at Strasbourg,—in direct literal plagiarism from (say the Germans) a MS. Mass proved to have been earlier in existence: the work of a known man.—Granted any amount of coincidence, the proof of the plagiarism required must be stronger than mere traditional preservation of a record to be

satisfactory to musicians,—and for a simple reason. In the fifteen national songs by Rouget de L'Isle above specified, one thing is remarkable. Not only is their style *vulgar-French*,—that of a sharply accented melody, containing the common trumpet intervals dear to later romance-writers (witness the familiar 'Brûlant d'amour'),—but the family-likeness among them is so great as to suggest the Meersburg Mass as the inevitable parent of the whole progeny, if it be of any single line,—and that its literal transcript must have been reserved for the Republican Hymn, after it had done the duty of suggesting half-a-dozen earlier strains. Those accustomed to follow the course of invention, who in the earlier works of some writers have traced germs, sketches and peculiarities of character one day to be completely wrought out (let Mr. Thackeray's 'Vanity Fair' be instanced), will find it less easy to admit the gross plagiarism than to imagine that the evidence may be weak in some of its joints.—The question to ourselves seems not settled.

MISCELLANEA

Science and the Mercantile Marine.—At the late Meeting of the British Association in Manchester, Dr. Collingwood, of Liverpool, read a paper before Section D, 'On a Scheme to induce the Mercantile Marine to assist in the Advancement of Science, by the Intelligent Collection of Objects of Natural History from all Parts of the Globe.' The object of this scheme was twofold: first, to raise the social and educational status of the captains and others engaged in the Merchant Service; and, second, to render available the vast opportunities they enjoy of advancing science, by intelligent observation in various parts of the globe. Considerable discussion was elicited by the reading of this communication, and an influential Committee was appointed to report upon the subject. As chairman of that Committee, Dr. Collingwood has since made several important advances in the maturation of the scheme, the chief of which are as follows:—It being considered of the last importance that the sanction and co-operation of shipowners should be obtained, a meeting was convened last week, in the Mayor's Parlour, Town Hall, Liverpool, at which some of the most influential shipowners of that port were present, as well as the Chairman and Secretary of the Mercantile-Marine Service Association; Mr. T. M. Mackay, of the firm of James Baines & Co., occupying the chair. The meeting having been informed of the nature and progress of the movement, and the subject having been discussed, the gentlemen present promised their support, both nominal and pecuniary if necessary, and the Mercantile-Marine Service Association were requested to draw up some form of certificate, as a reward for industry and diligence in any of the departments in which it is anticipated that they can be serviceably employed:—this certificate to be signed by persons of influence, to be afterwards decided upon. Another important step, which it is hoped will be the pioneer of similar movements in other scientific societies, is the following:—The Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool is a society now in the fiftieth year of its existence, and Dr. Collingwood, its secretary, has procured the adoption of a law, which was confirmed at the last meeting, empowering the Society to elect as *Associates* "masters of vessels, or others engaged in marine pursuits, who may have peculiar faculties for adding to the scientific interest of the Society's proceedings." These Associates are to be in every case recommended by the Council, and to be limited in number to twenty-five, having the same privileges as Corresponding Members. Such a distinction we have reason to believe will be highly prized by many intelligent captains, and will stimulate others to make use of those opportunities which they so abundantly enjoy, in such a manner as cannot fail to benefit themselves and to advance science. We trust to see other scientific societies adopting the same course.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—M.—J. P. C.—C. W. M.—C. W.—J. T.—De S.—W. F.—G. M.—Jos. G.—J. G.—G. R.—received.

NEW WORKS AND NEW EDITIONS

PUBLISHED BY

DEIGHTON, BELL & CO.

AGENTS TO THE UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE.

OBSERVATIONS on the ATTEMPTED

APPLICATION of PANTHEISTIC PRINCIPLES to the THEORY and HISTORIC CRITICISM of the GOSPEL. By W. H. MILL, D.D., late Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Cambridge. Second Edition. With the Author's latest Notes and Additions. Edited by his Son-in-Law, B. WEEBS, M.A., Perpetual Curate of Sheen. 8vo. 14s. [Now ready.]

A PLAIN INTRODUCTION to the

CRITICISM of the NEW TESTAMENT. For the Use of Biblical Students. By E. H. SCRIVENER, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge. 8vo. 15s. [Now ready.]

CAIRO to SINAI and SINAI to

CAIRO. Being an Account of a Journey in the Desert of Arabia, November and December, 1860. By the Rev. W. J. BEAMONT, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, and Incumbent of St. Michael's, Cambridge. With Map and Plates. Fcap. 8vo. 5s. [Now ready.]

A CONCISE GRAMMAR of the

ARABIC LANGUAGE. By the Rev. W. J. BEAMONT. Revised by SHEIKH ALI NADY EL BARANY, one of the Sheikhs of the El Ashhar Mosque in Cairo. 12mo. 7s. [Now ready.]

The EXAMPLE of CHRIST and the

SERVICE of CHRIST. Considered in Three Sermons preached before the University of Cambridge, in February, 1861. To which are appended, a Few Remarks upon the Present State of Religious Feeling. By FRANCIS FRANCE, B.D., Archdeacon of Ely, and Fellow of St. John's College. Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

The SEVEN WORDS SPOKEN

AGAINST the LORD JESUS; or, an Inquiry into the Motives which led Him to utter them. Being the Hulsean Lectures for the Year 1860. By JOHN LAMB, M.A., Senior Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, and Incumbent of St. Edward's, Cambridge. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

A COMPANION to the NEW TESTA-

MENT. Designed for the Use of Theological Students and the Upper Forms in Schools. By A. C. BARRETT, M.A. Fcap. 8vo. 5s.

PSALTER (The), or PSALMS of DAVID

in ENGLISH VERSE. With Preface and Notes. By a MEMBER of the UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE. Dedicated by permission to the Lord Bishop of Ely, and the Reverend the Professors of Divinity in that University. 5s.

A GENERAL INTRODUCTION to

the APOSTOLIC EPISTLES, with a Table of St. Paul's Travels, and an Essay on the State after Death. Second Edition, enlarged. To which are added, a Few Words on the Athanasian Creed, on Justification by Faith, and on the Ninth and Seventeenth Articles of the Church of England. By a BISHOP'S CHAPLAIN. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

On the IMITATION of CHRIST. A

New Translation. By the Very Rev. the DEAN OF ELY. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

The STUDY of the ENGLISH LAN-

GUAGE an ESSENTIAL PART of a UNIVERSITY COURSE: an Extension of a Lecture delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, February 1, 1861. With coloured Language-Maps of the British Isles and Europe. By ALEXANDER J. D. DORSEY, B.D., English Lecturer at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; late Head-Master of the English Department in the High School of Glasgow. Price 2s. 6d.

A COMPANION to WRIGLEY'S COL-

LECTION of EXAMPLES and PROBLEMS, being Illustrations of Mathematical Processes and Methods of Solution. By J. PLATTS, Esq., Head-Master of the Government School, Benares; and the Rev. A. WRIGLEY, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, and the Royal Military Academy, Addiscombe. 8vo. 15s. [Now ready.]

BY THE

Late W. J. DONALDSON, D.D.,

Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

A COMPLETE LATIN GRAMMAR.

SECOND EDITION.

Very much enlarged, and adapted for the Use of University Students.

By J. W. DONALDSON, D.D.

8vo. 14s.

The Enlarged Edition of the Latin Grammar has been prepared with the same object as the corresponding work on the Greek Language. It is, however, especially designed to serve as a convenient handbook for those students who wish to acquire the habit of writing Latin; and with this view it is furnished with an Antibarbarus, with a full discussion of the most important Synonyms, and with a variety of information not generally contained in works of this description.

A COMPLETE GREEK GRAMMAR.

SECOND EDITION.

Very much enlarged, and adapted for the Use of University Students.

By J. W. DONALDSON, D.D.

8vo. 16s.

This Enlarged Edition has been prepared with the intention of placing within the reach of Students at the Universities, and in the Highest Classes at Schools, a Manual of Instruction and Reference which, without exceeding the limits of the most popular Works of the kind, would exhibit a more exact and philosophical arrangement of the materials than any similar book; would connect itself more immediately with the researches of Comparative Philologists; and would contain the sort of information which the Author's long experience as a Teacher and Examiner has indicated to him as most likely to meet the actual wants of those who are engaged in the critical study of the best Greek authors.

Without being formally based on any German Work, it has been written with constant reference to the latest and most esteemed of Greek Grammars used on the Continent.

VARRONIANUS:

A CRITICAL AND HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION TO THE PHILOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE.

THIRD EDITION, considerably enlarged.

By J. W. DONALDSON, D.D.

8vo. 16s.

Independently of the original matter which will be found in almost every page, it is believed that this book presents a collection of known facts respecting the old languages of Italy which will be found in no single work, whether British or foreign, and which must be gleaned from a considerable number of rare and expensive publications; and while the lists of Oscan and Etruscan glosses, and the reprints of fragments and inscriptions, may render the treatise an indispensable addition to the dictionary, and a convenient manual for the professed student of Latin, it is hoped that the classical traveller in Italy will find the information amassed and arranged in these pages, sufficient to spare him the trouble of carrying with him a voluminous library of reference in regard to the subjects of which it treats.

ARUNDINES CAMI. Sive Musarum

Canabrigiensium Lusui Canori. Collecti atque Ed. H. DEURY, A.M. A New and cheaper Edition (the Fifth), revised and corrected. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Now in course of publication, uniformly printed in Fcap. 8vo.

CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL and COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS.

A Series of Elementary Treatises adapted for the Use of Students in the Universities, Schools and Candidates for the Public Examinations.

The study of Mathematics and Science being now generally introduced into our Public Schools and Colleges, and still further extended by the various Public Examinations, the Publishers have been induced to undertake a series of cheap Text-Books specially adapted to the wants of those classes.

In order to secure a general harmony in the treatment, these Works will be edited by members of the University of Cambridge, and the methods and processes employed in University teaching will be followed.

Principles will be carefully explained, clearness and simplicity will be aimed at, and an endeavour will be made to avoid the extreme brevity which has so frequently made the Cambridge treatises too difficult to be used by those who have not the advantage of a private tutor. Copious examples will be added.

Now ready,

ELEMENTARY STATICS. By the Rev. HARVEY GOODWIN, D.D., Dean of Ely. 2s. 6d. sewed; 3s. cloth.

ELEMENTARY DYNAMICS. By the Rev. HARVEY GOODWIN, D.D., Dean of Ely. 2s. 6d. sewed; 3s. cloth.

The following Volumes are already in progress,

ELEMENTARY ALGEBRA. By the Rev. A. WRIGLEY, M.A., Assistant Professor of Mathematics at Addiscombe.

ELEMENTARY ARITHMETIC. By the Rev. A. WRIGLEY, M.A.

ELEMENTARY ASTRONOMY. By the Rev. R. MAIN, M.A., Radcliffe Observer.

ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY. By G. D. LIVING, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College.

ELEMENTARY GEOMETRICAL CONIC SECTIONS. By W. H. BESANT, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College.

ELEMENTARY HYDROSTATICS. By W. H. BESANT, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College.

ELEMENTARY TRIGONOMETRY. By T. P. HUDSON, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College.

CAMBRIDGE GREEK AND LATIN TEXTS.

Carefully reprinted from the Best Editions.

This Series is intended to supply, for the use of Schools and Students, cheap and accurate editions of the Classics, which shall be superior in mechanical execution to the small German editions now current in this country, and more convenient in form. The Texts of the 'Bibliotheca Classica' and Grammar-School Classics, so far as they have been published, will be adopted. These editions have taken their place among scholars as valuable contributions to the classical literature of this country, and are admitted to be good examples of the judicious and practical nature of English scholarship; and as the Editors have formed their texts from a careful examination of the best editions extant, it is believed that no texts better for general use can be found. The volumes will be well printed at the Cambridge University Press, in 12mo. size, and will be issued at short intervals, neatly bound in cloth.

NOVUM TESTAMENTUM GRÆCUM,

Textus Stephanici, 1550. Accedunt variae lectiones editionum Bezae, Elzevirii, Lachmanni, Tischendorfii, et Tregellesii. Curante F. H. SCRIVENER, A.M. 4s. 6d.

An Edition on Writing Paper, for Notes, 4to. half bound, 12s.

ÆSCHYLUS, ex novissima recensione F. A. PALEY, A.M. 2s.

CÆSAR DE BELLO GALLICO, ex recensione G. LONG, A.M. 2s.

CICERO DE SENECTUTE et DE AMICITIA, recensuit G. LONG, A.M. 1s. 6d.

EURIPIDES, ex recensione F. A. PALEY, A.M. 3 vols. Vol. I. 3s. 6d.; Vol. II. 3s. 6d.; Vol. III. 3s. 6d.

HERODOTUS, recensuit J. W. BLAKESLEY, S.T.B. 2 vols. 7s.

HORATIUS, ex recensione A. J. MACLEANE, A.M. 2s. 6d.

LUCRETIIUS, recognovit H. A. J. MUNRO, M.A. 2s. 6d.

THUCYDIDES, recensuit J. G. DONALDSON, S.T.P. 3 vols. 7s.

VERGILIUS, ex recensione J. CONINGTON, A.M. 3s. 6d.

XENOPHONTIS EXPEDITIO CYRI, recensuit J. F. MACMICHAEL, A.B. [In the Press.] Others in preparation.

Cambridge: DEIGHTON, BELL & CO. London: BELL & DALDY.

In NOVEMBER will be published.

I.

NEW WORK BY PROFESSOR AYTOUN.
NORMAN SINCLAIR.

By W. EDMONDSTOUNE AYTOUN, D.C.L.,
Author of 'Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers,'
'Bothwell,' a Poem, &c. &c.
Originally published in *Blackwood's Magazine*.
In 3 vols. post 8vo.

II.

NEW WORK BY SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON.
**LIVES OF LORD CASTLEREAGH and
SIR CHARLES STEWART,**

Second and Third Marquesses of Londonderry.
By Sir ARCHIBALD ALISON, Bart. D.C.L.
From the Original Papers of the Family and other Sources.
In 3 vols. 8vo.

III.

**HISTORY OF THE GREEK
REVOLUTION.**

By GEORGE FINLAY, LL.D., ATHENS,
Author of the 'History of Greece under Foreign Domination.'
In 2 vols. 8vo.

IV.

**THE CHRISTIAN LIFE,
IN ITS ORIGIN, PROGRESS AND FUTURE.**

By the Very Rev. E. B. RAMSAY, LL.D. F.R.S.E.,
Dean of the Diocese of Edinburgh.

V.

THE ODYSSEY OF HOMER.

Translated into English Verse in the Spenserian Stanza.
By PHILIP STANHOPE WORSLEY, M.A.
Scholar of Corpus Christi College.
VOL. I., Books I. to XII. In crown 8vo.

VI.

A NEW EDITION OF

TOM CRINGLE'S LOG.

In crown 8vo. with Illustrations.
William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

This day is published, price 11. 11s. 6d.

THE BOOK

OF

FARM BUILDINGS:

THEIR ARRANGEMENT AND CONSTRUCTION.

By HENRY STEPHENS, F.R.S.E.,
Author of the 'Book of the Farm,' &c.;
And ROBERT SCOTT BURN, Engineer.
In large 8vo. pp. 562. Illustrated with 28 Engravings on Copper
and 1,017 Engravings on Wood. Half bound.

Uniform with the above,

THE BOOK OF THE FARM. By HENRY STEPHENS, F.R.S.E. 2 vols. royal 8vo. with Engravings. Price 31. half bound.

**THE BOOK OF FARM IMPLEMENTS AND
MACHINES.** By JAMES SLIGHT and R. SCOTT BURN.
Edited by HENRY STEPHENS, F.R.S.E. Royal 8vo. with
875 Engravings. Price 21. 2s. half bound.

THE BOOK OF THE GARDEN. By CHARLES MINTOSH. 2 vols. royal 8vo. with 1,055 Engravings. Price 42. 7s. 6d. half bound.

THE FORESTER. By JAMES BROWN, Wood-
Manager to the Earl of Seafield. Third Edition. Royal 8vo.
with Engravings. Price 11. 10s. half bound.

**FARM ACCOUNTS:—A PRACTICAL
SYSTEM OF FARM BOOK-KEEPING,** being that recom-
mended in the 'Book of the Farm,' by HENRY STEPHENS,
F.R.S.E. Royal 8vo. price 2s. 6d. Also, SEVEN FOLIO
ACCOUNT-BOOKS, constructed in accordance with the
System. Price 2s.

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

Authorized Translation.

THE MONKS OF THE WEST,

From ST. BENEDICT to ST. BERNARD.

By the COUNT DE MONTALEMBERT.

3 vols. 8vo. price 21s.

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

Third Edition, 8vo. price 14s.

**AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF
DR. ALEX. CARLYLE,**

MINISTER OF INVERESK.

Containing Memorials of the Men and Events of his Time.
With a Portrait.

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

In crown 8vo. price 6s.

THE NEW "EXAMEN:"

OR,

An Inquiry into the Evidence of certain Passages in 'Macaulay's
History of England.'

By JOHN PAGET, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

In 8vo. with a Map, price 16s.

**EGYPT, THE SOUDAN, AND
CENTRAL AFRICA.**

With Explorations from Khartoum on the White Nile to the
Regions of the Equator.

By JOHN PETHERICK, F.R.G.S.,

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Soudan.

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

In crown 8vo. price 6s.

**THE PAST AND PRESENT LIFE OF
THE GLOBE:**

Being a SKETCH IN OUTLINE OF THE WORLD'S *
LIFE-SYSTEM.

By DAVID PAGE, F.G.S.,

Author of 'Text-Books of Geology,' &c.

With Fifty Illustrations, Drawn and Engraved expressly for this
Work.

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

Complete in Twelve Volumes,

TALES FROM 'BLACKWOOD.'

The Volumes are sold separately, price 1s. 6d.; or in 36 Parts,
price 6d. each.

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

Third Edition,

**THE EIGHTEEN CHRISTIAN
CENTURIES.**

By the Rev. JAMES WHITE.

With Analytical Table of Contents, and a Copious Index.
Post 8vo. price 7s. 6d.

By the same Author,

HISTORY OF FRANCE,

From the EARLIEST PERIOD to the YEAR 1848.
Second Edition, post 8vo. price 8s.

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

In crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d.

**ENGLISH PURITANISM AND ITS
LEADERS:**

CROMWELL—MILTON—BAXTER—BUNYAN.

By JOHN TULLOCH, D.D.,

Principal and Professor of Theology, St. Andrews.

By the same Author,

LEADERS OF THE REFORMATION:

LUTHER—CALVIN—LATIMER—KNOX.

Second Edition. Crown 8vo. price 6s. 6d.

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

Complete in Four Volumes, price 21. 8s.

**SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON'S
LECTURES ON METAPHYSICS
AND LOGIC.**

Edited by Professors MANSEL and VEITCH.

Each Course is sold separately, 24s.

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

THE WORKS OF GEORGE ELIOT.

ADAM BEDE. 2 vols. fcap. 12s.

The MILL on the FLOSS. 2 vols. fcap. 12s.

SCENES OF CLERICAL LIFE. 2 vols. fcap. 12s.

SILAS MARNER. Post 8vo. 12s.

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

UNIFORM EDITION.

**WORKS OF SAMUEL WARREN,
D.C.L.**

Five Volumes, price 24s. Sold separately, viz. :—

DIARY of a PHYSICIAN. 5s. 6d.

TEN THOUSAND A-YEAR. 2 vols. 9s.

NOW AND THEN, &c. 4s. 6d.

MISCELLANIES. 5s.

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

A New and Cheaper Edition.

THE COURSE OF TIME: a Poem.

By ROBERT POLLOCK, A.M.

With a Memoir of the Author. Price 5s.

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

In Two Volumes, price 12s.

**THE PHYSIOLOGY OF COMMON
LIFE.**

By GEORGE HENRY LEWES.

Illustrated with numerous Engravings.

In Two Volumes, fcap. price 11s. 6d.

THE CHEMISTRY OF COMMON LIFE.

By Professor JOHNSTON.

A New Edition, Edited by G. H. LEWES.

Illustrated with numerous Engravings.

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

EVERY SATURDAY, 24 pages, price 4d. of all Booksellers,
or stamped to go by post, 5d.

NOTES AND QUERIES:

A MEDIUM OF INTER-COMMUNICATION FOR

LITERARY MEN, ARTISTS, ANTIQUARIES,
GENEALOGISTS, &c.

NOTES AND QUERIES, which is now to be found
in the Library of nearly every Club, College, and Literary Insti-
tution, and in the hands of nearly every book-loving man, in the
United Kingdom, was established for the purpose of furnishing to
all lovers of Literature a COMMONPLACE-BOOK, in which
they might, on the one hand, record for their own use and the
use of others those minute facts,—those elucidations of a doubtful
phrase, or disputed passage,—those illustrations of an obsolete
custom,—those scattered biographical anecdotes, or unrecorded
dates,—which all who read occasionally stumble upon;—and, on
the other, of supplying a medium through which they might ad-
dress those Queries, by which the best informed are sometimes
arrested in the midst of their labours, in the hope of receiving
solutions of them from some of their brethren.

NOTES AND QUERIES contains every Week a variety of
amusing Articles on some of the following Subjects:—

ENGLISH, IRISH, and SCOTTISH HISTORY.

Illustrated by Original Communications and Inedited Docu-
ments.

BIOGRAPHY.

Including Unpublished Correspondence of Eminent Men, and
Unrecorded Facts connected with them.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

More especially of English Authors, with Notices of Rare and
Unknown Editions of their Works, and Notes on Authorship
of Anonymous Books.

POPULAR ANTIQUITIES and FOLK-LORE,

Preserving the fast-fading Relics of the Old Mythologies.

BALLADS and OLD POETRY,

With Historical and Philological Illustrations.

POPULAR and PROVERBIAL SAYINGS,

Their Origin, Meaning, and Application.

PHILOLOGY.

Including Local Dialects, Archaisms, and Notes on our Old
Poets.

GENEALOGY and HERALDRY.

Including Histories of Old Families, Completion of Pedi-
grees, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES, QUERIES, and REPLIES,

On Points of Ecclesiastical History, Topography, Fine
Arts, Natural History, MISCELLANEOUS ANTIQUITIES, NU-
MISMATICS, PHOTOGRAPHY, &c.

The Subscription for STAMPED COPIES for Six Months, for-
warded direct from the Publishers (including the Half-yearly
INDEX), is 11s. 4d., which may be paid by Post-Office Order, pay-
able to Messrs. BELL & DALDY, 186, Fleet-street, E.C.

NOTES AND QUERIES may be procured by order of every
Bookseller or Newsmen, or of the Publishers,

BELL & DALDY, 186, Fleet-street, E.C.

ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF TENNYSON'S 'PRINCESS,'
WITH MACLISE'S ILLUSTRATIONS.

In royal 8vo. cloth, price 16s. morocco, 21s. morocco by Hayday, 21s. 6d., illustrated with 26 Wood Engravings by Thos. Dalziel, Green and Williams, from Designs by D. MacLise, R.A.

THE PRINCESS: A MEDLEY.

By ALFRED TENNYSON, Esq. D.C.L.,
Poet-Laureate.
Edward Moxon & Co. 44, Dover-street.

MR. TENNYSON'S WORKS.

In fcap. 8vo. price 7s. cloth,

IDYLS OF THE KING.
By ALFRED TENNYSON, Esq. D.C.L.
Poet-Laureate.

Also, by the same Author,

1. POEMS. 13th Edition, fcap. 8vo. 9s. cloth.
2. PRINCESS: a Medley. 10th Edition, fcap. 8vo. 5s. cloth.
3. IN MEMORIAM. 10th Edition, fcap. 8vo. 6s. cloth.
4. MAUD; and other Poems. 5th Edition, fcap. 8vo. 5s. cloth.

. To be obtained in morocco bindings.
Edward Moxon & Co. 44, Dover-street.

WORKS OF THOMAS HOOD.

In 1 vol. 8vo. illustrated by numerous Woodcuts, price 10s. 6d. cloth,

A SECOND SERIES OF HOOD'S OWN; or, Laughter from Year to Year.

Also,

1. HOOD'S OWN, First Series. New Edition, in 1 vol. 8vo. illustrated by 250 Woodcuts, price 10s. 6d. cloth.
2. HOOD'S POEMS. 14th Edition, in fcap. 8vo. price 7s. cloth.
3. HOOD'S POEMS OF WIT AND HUMOUR. 11th Edition, in fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth.
4. HOOD'S WHIMS AND ODDITIES, in Prose and Verse. In fcap. 8vo. illustrated by 87 Original Designs, price 6s. cloth.

Edward Moxon & Co. 44, Dover-street.

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH'S COMPLETE WORKS.

1. WORDSWORTH'S POETICAL WORKS. In 6 vols. fcap. 8vo. price 30s. cloth.
2. WORDSWORTH'S POETICAL WORKS. In 1 vol. 8vo. with Portrait and Vignette, price 30s. cloth.
3. WORDSWORTH'S POETICAL WORKS. In 6 pocket vols. price 21s. cloth.

. The above are the only complete Editions of Wordsworth's Poems.

Edward Moxon & Co. 44, Dover-street.

ILLUSTRATED EDITIONS OF ROGERS'S POEMS.

1. ROGERS'S POEMS. In 1 vol. illustrated by 72 Vignettes, from Designs by Turner and Stothard, price 16s. cloth.
2. ROGERS'S ITALY. In 1 vol. illustrated by 86 Vignettes, from designs by Turner and Stothard, price 16s. cloth.
3. ROGERS'S POETICAL WORKS. In 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. illustrated by numerous Woodcuts, price 9s. cloth.

Edward Moxon & Co. 44, Dover-street.

PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY'S WORKS.

In small 8vo. a New Edition, with Portrait and Vignette, price 7s. cloth,

SHELLEY'S POETICAL WORKS.

Also,

1. SHELLEY'S POEMS, ESSAYS and LETTERS from A BROAD. Edited by Mrs. SHELLEY. In 1 vol. medium 8vo. with Portrait and Vignette, price 12s. cloth.
2. SHELLEY'S POETICAL WORKS. Edited by Mrs. SHELLEY. In 3 vols. fcap. 8vo. price 15s. cloth.
3. SHELLEY'S ESSAYS, LETTERS from A BROAD. TRANSLATIONS and FRAGMENTS. Edited by Mrs. SHELLEY. In 2 vols. fcap. 8vo. price 9s. cloth.

Edward Moxon & Co. 44, Dover-street.

JOHN KEATS'S POEMS.

In 1 vol. 8vo. illustrated by 120 designs, Original and from the Antique, drawn on Wood by George Scharf, price 12s. cloth,

THE POETICAL WORKS OF JOHN KEATS.

With a Memoir, by RICHARD MONCKTON MILNES, M.P.
. The same Work in fcap. 8vo. without the Illustrations, price 5s. cloth.

Edward Moxon & Co. 44, Dover-street.

THE WORKS OF CHARLES LAMB.

In 4 vols. fcap. 8vo. price 30s. cloth.

1. The LETTERS of CHARLES LAMB, with a SKETCH of his LIFE. By Sir T. N. TALPOUR.
2. FINAL MEMORIALS of CHARLES LAMB; consisting chiefly of his Letters not before published, with Sketches of some of his Companions. By Sir T. N. TALPOUR.
3. The ESSAYS of ELIA.
4. ROSAMUND GRAY, RECOLLECTIONS of CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, POEMS, &c.

Also,

1. The WORKS of CHARLES LAMB. In 1 vol. 8vo. with Portrait and Vignette, price 16s. cloth.
2. The ESSAYS of ELIA. In 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. price 6s. cloth.

Edward Moxon & Co. 44, Dover-street.

HAYDN'S DICTIONARY OF DATES.—TENTH EDITION.

In 1 vol. demy 8vo. price 18s. cloth; in calf, 24s.

HAYDN'S DICTIONARY OF DATES.

Relating to all Aged Nations; for Universal Reference.

Comprehending Remarkable Occurrences, Ancient and Modern—the Foundation, Laws and Governments of Countries—their Progress in Civilization, Industry, Literature, Arts and Science—their Achievements in Arms—their Civil, Military and Religious Institutions, and particularly of the British Empire. By JOSEPH HAYDN, former Editor, revised and greatly enlarged by BENJAMIN VINCENT, Assistant-Secretary and Keeper of the Library of the Royal Institution of Great Britain.

"A volume containing upwards of 15,000 articles, and, perhaps, more than fifteen times 15,000 facts. What the London Directory is to the merchant, this Dictionary of Dates will be found to be to those who are searching after information, whether classical, political, domestic or general."—Times.

Edward Moxon & Co. 44, Dover-street.

POETRY, adapted for Prizes and Presents.

- | | |
|--|--|
| COLERIDGE'S POEMS. Price 3s. 6d. cloth. | LISH DRAMATIC POETS. In 2 vols. price 6s. cloth. |
| DODD'S BEAUTIES OF SHAKESPEARE. Price 3s. 6d. cloth. | ROGERS'S POETICAL WORKS. Price 5s. cloth. |
| KEATS'S POETICAL WORKS. Price 3s. 6d. cloth. | SHELLEY'S MINOR POEMS. Price 3s. 6d. cloth. |
| LAMB'S SPECIMENS OF ENGLISH POETRY. Price 3s. 6d. cloth. | WORDSWORTH'S EXCURSION. Price 3s. 6d. cloth. |

Edward Moxon & Co. 44, Dover-street.

Now ready at all the Booksellers, in 3 vols. 8vo. with Portraits, &c., 30s. bound,

THE LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF

ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES NAPIER, K.C.B.

FROM HIS PRIVATE PAPERS.

By MAJOR-GENERAL ELMERS NAPIER.

HURST & BLACKETT, Publishers, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

REMINISCENCES OF A VETERAN.

On the 29th inst. in 3 vols. with Illustrations,

FORTY YEARS' MILITARY AND PERSONAL ADVENTURES

In PORTUGAL, SPAIN, FRANCE, MALTA, NEW SOUTH WALES, NORFOLK ISLAND, NEW ZEALAND, ANDAMAN ISLANDS, and INDIA.

By LIEUT.-COLONEL BUNBURY.

F. G. TRAFFORD'S WORKS.

New Edition, 5s. bound,

TOO MUCH ALONE.

By the AUTHOR of 'CITY and SUBURB.'
[On October 29.]

NEW ROMANCE.

In 3 vols. post 8vo.

OLD VAUXHALL.

A Romance. By W. H. MARSHALL.
[Early in November.]

London: CHARLES J. SKERT, 10, King William-street, Charing Cross.

A New, Revised and Illustrated Edition, in 1 vol. small 8vo. price 6s. cloth,

GREENWOOD'S (COL. GEORGE) HINTS

ON HORSEMANSHIP to a NEPHEW and NIECE, Common Sense and Common Errors in Common Riding. The Wood Engravings, Photographed from Life, are illustrative of the Management of the Reins in accordance with the principles enunciated in the work.

Edward Moxon & Co. 44, Dover-street.

In 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth,

DANA'S SEAMAN'S MANUAL. By the

Author of 'Two Years before the Mast.' Containing: A Treatise on Practical Seamanship, with Plates—a Dictionary of Sea-Terms—Customs and Usages of the Merchant Service—Laws relating to the Practical Duties of Masters and Mariners. Eighth Edition, revised and corrected in accordance with the most recent Acts of Parliament, by J. H. BROWN, Esq., Registrar-General of Merchant Seamen.

Edward Moxon & Co. 44, Dover-street.

In 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. Seventh Edition, price 4s. cloth,

FAUST: a Dramatic Poem. By GOETHE.
Translated into English Prose, with Notes, by A. HAYWARD, Esq. Q.C.

Edward Moxon & Co. 44, Dover-street.

In fcap. 8vo. price 4s. 6d. cloth,

LIFE MELODIES. By THOMAS MOORE.

Edward Moxon & Co. 44, Dover-street.

MR. HARVEY ON DEAFNESS.

Third Edition, just published, price 2s. 6d.; post free, 2s. 8d.

THE EAR IN HEALTH AND DISEASE, and on the PREVENTION OF DEAFNESS. By WM. HARVEY, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, Soho-square.

Third Edition, just published, price 1s.; post free, 14 stamps.

On DEAFNESS and NOISES in the EAR, arising from Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgic Headache. By WM. HARVEY, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, Soho-square.
Renshaw, 265, Strand.

CODEX ZACYNTHIUS.—GREEK

PALIMPSEST FRAGMENTS of the GOSPEL of SAINT LUKE, obtained in the Island of Zante, by the late General Macaulay, and now in the Library of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Deciphered, Transcribed, and Edited, by SAMUEL PRIDEAUX TREGELLES, LL.D. Half-red russia, cloth antique, price 11s. 12.

THE CODEX MONTFORTIANUS: a Colla-

tion of this celebrated MS., with the text of Wetstein, and with certain MSS. in the University of Oxford. By the Rev. ORLANDO T. DOBSON, LL.D. T.C.D. M.R.I.A. One volume 8vo. price 14s. Bound in antique cloth.

DR. TREGELLES ON THE PRINTED TEXT

of the GREEK NEW TESTAMENT, with Remarks on its Revision upon Critical Principles. Together with a Collation of the Critical Texts of Griesbach, Scholz, Lachmann, and Tischendorf, with that in common use.
One volume, 8vo. price 10s. 6d.

REVISION of the HEBREW TEXT of

the OLD TESTAMENT from Critical Sources; being an attempt to present a purer and more correct text, by the aid of the best existing materials: with the principal Various Readings found in MSS., Ancient Versions, Jewish Books and Writings, Parallels, Quotations, &c. &c. By SAMUEL DAVIDSON, D.D. & LL.D. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

THE SEPTUAGINT and HEBREW TEXT

INTERPAGE: complete, with Various Readings, in a single pocket volume, price 8s. Kept bound in the Publishers' own flexible Turkey morocco, and other styles.

Catalogues, gratis, by post free, of Polyglot Bibles, Church Services, Books of Common Prayer, in Ancient and Modern Languages, Aids to the Study of the Old and New Testament, Concordances, Grammars, Lexicons, &c.

London: Samuel Bagster & Sons, 15, Paternoster-row.

TO ALL WHO HAVE FARMS OR GARDENS.

Price 6d., stamped 6d.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE, and AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE,

(The HORTICULTURAL PART Edited by Prof. LINDLEY.)

Of SATURDAY, October 19th, contains Articles on—

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Allamanda violacea, by W. Buller | Pampas grass, by M. Saul |
| Birds noticed | Paris public gardens |
| Butter, Midland | Parks, public |
| Cattle Show, Midland | Pelargonium, Rollinson's |
| Conifers, manuring, by J. Ridgway | Plysurus ambrillaris |
| Elm, fall of an ancient | Roses, to stile |
| Flower gathering | Royal Horticultural Society |
| Gardens, Paris | Fruit Committee |
| Herb garden at Market Deeping | Sheep, breeds of, by T. J. Fox |
| Ice, preservation of | Sheep Fair |
| Lilac, Dr. Lindley | Solanum pseudo-capsicum, poisoning by |
| Manure for the million | Statistics, agricultural |
| Mistletoe on Oak | Steam cultivation |
| Myology | Table decoration |
| Nails, galvanized | Trees, Paris |
| Oak apples | Vines at North Elswick |
| Orchard-houses, by J. Gadd | Wages, agricultural |
| Oxford Farmers' Club | Wellingtonia, size of |
| | Witheringia pagonandra |
| | Yam, Chinese, from seed. |

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE AND AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE contains, in addition to the above, the Covent-garden, Mark-lane, Smithfield, Newcastle and Liverpool prices, with returns from the Potato, Hop, Hay, Coal, Timber, Bark, Wool and Seed Markets, and a complete Newspaper, with a condensed Account of all the Transactions of the Week.

In accordance with the wishes of Farmers, Millers and others interested in the Corn Trade, an Edition is published in time for post every Monday Afternoon, containing a Full Report of the Mark-lane and Smithfield Markets of the day.

ORDER of any Newsvender.—OFFICE for Advertisements, 41, Wellington-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

3 vols. 8vo. 36s.

HISTORY of the LITERATURE of ANCIENT GREECE. By Professor K. O. MÜLLER. The first half of the Translation by the Right Hon. Sir G. C. LEWIS, Bart. The remainder of the Translation, and the Completion of the Work, by J. W. DONALDSON, B.D. The New Edition, Two volumes, 36s.

London: J. W. Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

DR. WHEWELL'S PHILOSOPHY OF THE INDUCTIVE SCIENCES.

This day, 3 vols. small 8vo. 14s.

HISTORY of SCIENTIFIC IDEAS: being the First Part of the 'Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences,' Third Edition. By WILLIAM WHEWELL, D.D., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.

By the same Author.

HISTORY of the INDUCTIVE SCIENCES. Third and Cheaper Edition, with Additions. 3 vols. small 8vo. 24s. London: J. W. Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

A GREAT WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF 'THE COLLEEN BAWN.'

Now ready, in 1 vol. post 8vo. fancy boards, price 2s. (formerly published at Two Guineas).

THE INVASION: AN HISTORICAL TALE. By GERALD GRIFFIN, Author of 'The Collegians.'

Dublin: James Duffy, Wellington-quay, and 22, Paternoster-row, London.

This day is published, crown 8vo. fancy cloth, price 5s. (free by post, 6d. extra).

FRANK O'DONNELL: A TALE OF IRISH LIFE. By A. H. CLINGTON, Esq. Dedicated to Lord Castlereagh.

Dublin: James Duffy, 7, Wellington-quay. London: 22, Paternoster-row.

Just ready, the 6th Edition, 12mo. sewed, 6s.

EINE GESCHICHTE, DIE NICHT MIT DER HEIRATH SCHLIESST.

Von MARIA NATHUSIUS.

Dulan & Co. Foreign Booksellers, 37, Soho-square.

Now ready, 1 vol. 8vo.

MONS. GUIZOT'S NEW WORK, L'ÉGLISE ET LA SOCIÉTÉ CHRÉTIENNES EN 1861.

Par M. GUIZOT.

The Original Paris Edition.

Dulan & Co. Foreign Booksellers, 37, Soho-square.

Just published, Second Edition, price 1s.

REMARKS and SUGGESTIONS on the INSTITUTION and SYSTEM of MADHOUSES in ENGLAND.

By H. BRIMFIELD, Esq.

London: Bingham Wilson, Royal Exchange.

Now ready, in 12mo. size, price 6s. 6d. cloth.

A SCHOOL EDITION OF

DR. OLLENDORFF'S FRENCH METHOD. London: Whittaker & Co. and Dulan & Co.

ILLUMINATION.—Laing's Edition of a MANUAL OF ILLUMINATION: Woodcut Illustrations. Price 1s.

LAING'S COMPANION to MANUAL of ILLUMINATION. Numerous Woodcut Illustrations. Price 1s. The two foregoing, complete in cloth, red edges, price 2s. 6d.

London: Winsor & Newton, 38, Rathbone-place; and all Booksellers and Artists' Colourmen.

In a few days will be published,

THOMAS DE LA RUE & CO.'S RED-LETTER DIARIES and CALENDARS for 1862. Edited by JAMES GLAISHER, F.R.S. In a variety of sizes for the Pocket or the Desk. Detailed Lists on application.

To be had of all Booksellers and Stationers.

CHARLES READE'S NEW NOVEL.

Just out, in 4 vols. price 12. 11s. 6d.

THE CLOISTER and the HEARTH: a Fact Romance. By the AUTHOR of 'IT'S NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.'

Trübner & Co. 60, Paternoster-row.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S NEW CLASS-BOOK FOR COLLEGES and SCHOOLS.

This day is published, crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d.

AN ELEMENTARY TREATISE on the THEORY of EQUATIONS. With a Collection of Examples.

By I. TODDUNTER, M.A., Fellow and Principal Mathematical Lecturer of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Macmillan & Co. Cambridge; and 22, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London.

Second Edition, 8vo. cloth, price 5s.

SCHILLER'S WILHELM TELL (Hamil-tonian System). The German Text, with an Interlinear Translation, Grammatical and Historical Notes, and an Introduction containing the Elements of Grammar, by L. BRAUN-FELS and A. C. WHITE. Second Edition. 8vo. cloth boards, 6s.

"With the help of this book, and it alone, a student may gain a considerable knowledge of the German Language and German Grammar, learning it practically as he gets through the play. A traveller may learn German in a railway carriage with this book for his guide."—*Critic*.

"This book is particularly adapted to the English students of the German Language who wish to make a rapid progress. The grammatical notes and explanations are such as to convey at once an accurate idea of the construction of the German language, and will greatly facilitate his studies."—*Morning Chronicle*.

Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

NEW MONTHLY REVIEW.

Price 1s. post free.

THE LITERARY BUDGET,
FOR NOVEMBER.

CONTENTS.

1. THE WORKS OF CHARLES READE.
2. LYRICS OF BOHEMIA IN LONDON AND PARIS.
3. MR. THOMAS HUGHES: HIS SCHOOL OF WRITERS.
4. SENSATION LITERATURE.
5. SPURGEON ON THE GORILLA.
6. THE NEW AND THE OLD MAGAZINES.
7. COMIC LITERATURE: SUCH AS IT IS.
8. NEXT MONTH: ITS LITERARY PROMISES.
9. RELIGIOUS JOURNALISM.
10. THE LITERARY CLUBS OF LONDON.
11. SHOP LITERATURE.
12. ART-UNION GAMBLING.
13. THE TIMES CORRESPONDENT IN AMERICA.
14. CHARLES DICKENS AND THE GHOST.
15. MR. BELLEW'S NOVEL.
16. COUNTRY EDITORS.

In addition to the above Essays and Leading Articles, THE LITERARY BUDGET contains Notices of all the New Books of the Month—French and German Literature—Literary Gossip—The Month's Drama—Science—Art.

SAUNDERS, OTLEY & Co. 66, Brook-street, Hanover-square.

Just published, price 6s. THE

NATIONAL REVIEW, NO. XXVI.

CONTENTS.

- I. PRINCIPLE AND NO-PRINCIPLE IN FOREIGN POLICY.
- II. MEDIEVAL ENGLISH LITERATURE:—PIERS PLOUGHMAN.
- III. THE GREAT ARABIAN.
- IV. BRITISH COLUMBIA.
- V. DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES AND ELISIE VENNER.
- VI. THE SCIENCE OF LANGUAGE.
- VII. STREET BALLADS.
- VIII. TRACTS FOR PRIESTS AND PEOPLE.
- IX. IS COTTON KING?
- X. THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION AT THE PRESENT CRISIS.
- XI. BOOKS OF THE QUARTER SUITABLE FOR READING-SOCIETIES.

CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

MR. DICKENS'S NEW WORK.

On October 30th, the FIFTH EDITION, in 3 vols. of

GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

By CHARLES DICKENS.

On November 1st, in 2 vols. post 8vo.

THE DUTCH AT HOME.

ESSAYS FROM THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

By ALPHONSE ESQUIROS,

Author of 'The English at Home.'

Translated and Edited by LASCELLES WRAXALL.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. GEOLOGY IN HOLLAND. | 6. PAUPERISM AND CHARITY. |
| 2. DUTCH MANNERS. | 7. THE UNIVERSITIES. |
| 3. THE PEAT-BEDS. | 8. THE JEWS IN HOLLAND. |
| 4. THE FISHERIES. | 9. ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. |
| 5. WHALES AND WHALING. | 10. A PAGE OF DUTCH HISTORY. |

On Wednesday next, 1 vol. post 8vo.

THE HISTORY AND LITERATURE OF THE
CRUSADES.

By VON SYBEL. Edited by LADY DUFF GORDON.

In a few days, in 1 vol. post 8vo.

TALES OF ALL COUNTRIES.

By ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

NEW ILLUSTRATED GIFT-BOOKS,

TO BE PUBLISHED BY

GRIFFITH & FARRAN,
CORNER OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.Beautifully printed by WHITTINGHAM, in Old English Type, with the Borders and Initial Letters in Red, square 8vo.
price 21s. cloth elegant; 27s. calf extra; 31s. 6d. Turkey morocco antique.**SPIRITUAL CONCEITS.**

Extracted from the Writings of the FATHERS, the OLD ENGLISH POETS, &c.

With One Hundred entirely New Designs, forming Symbolical Illustrations to the Passages, by W. HARRY ROGERS.

* * * The Illustrations unite boldness with elaboration, and are uniformly engraved by SWAIN; while the subject-matter is calculated to direct the attention of the reader to works, many of which are possibly new to him, but eminently worthy of his acquaintance, if not, indeed, of his affectionate study.

THE WISDOM OF SOLOMON.

From the BOOK of PROVERBS. Every page richly Illuminated in Gold and Colours from Designs by SAMUEL STANESBY.

Small 4to. price 14s. cloth elegant; 18s. calf extra; 21s. morocco antique.

GRIFFITH & FARRAN, corner of St. Paul's Churchyard.

In course of publication,

THE ADVENTURES OF PHILIP ON HIS WAY THROUGH THE WORLD.

IN THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE.

"The Adventures of Philip" increase in interest with each successive number; and the development of the story proceeds with a rapidity which is unparalleled in any of Mr. Thackeray's former works."—*Spectator*.

SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

In course of publication,

THE STRUGGLES OF BROWN, JONES AND ROBINSON.

By ONE OF THE FIRM.

IN THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE.

"Mr. Trollope appears with a new story, in which he seems to have tapped a new vein."—*Spectator*.
"Mr. Trollope, we are glad to see, commences a new tale, the opening chapters of which are interesting from their quaintness."—*English Churchman*.

SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

In course of publication,

AGNES OF SORRENTO.

IN THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE.

"In England the pen of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe will, we trust, ever find and deserve a welcome. She fixes the colours of the external earth with the firm and faithful hand of a severe and keen-eyed observer. . . . 'Agnes of Sorrento' is a sweet prose poem, an uninterrupted burst of beauty, organic and inanimate. There is not one ill-chosen word, not an incongruous or uncouth thought, from beginning to end."—*Weekly Dispatch*.

SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE.

Three Volumes of this popular and interesting Miscellany, each Volume containing 768 pages of Letter-press, consisting of Stories, Essays and Papers on various subjects, by Writers of Eminence, with Twelve Illustrations, besides numerous Vignettes and Diagrams, are now published, price 7s. 6d. each, in ornamental cloth binding.

SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE.

No. 23 (for NOVEMBER) will be published on Monday, the 28th inst., price ONE SHILLING, with Two Illustrations.

CONTENTS.

THE ADVENTURES OF PHILIP ON HIS WAY THROUGH THE WORLD. (With an Illustration.)
Chapter XXIII. In which we still hover about the Elysian Fields.—XXIV. Nec dulces Amores Sperne, Puer, neque tu Chorea.

A WEEK'S IMPRISONMENT IN SARK.

THE STRUGGLES OF BROWN, JONES AND ROBINSON. By ONE OF THE FIRM.

Chapter X. Showing how the Firm invented a New Shirt.—XI. Johnson of Manchester.—XII. Samson and Deilah.

THE FIRST PRINCIPLE OF PHYSIOGNOMY.

AT THE SEA-SIDE. (With an Illustration.)

NATIONAL CHARACTER.

A "NO."

COOKS.

PAPER.

AGNES OF SORRENTO.

Chapter XIV. The Monk's Struggle.—XV. The Serpent's Experiment.

SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

NEW ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.DEDICATED, BY PERMISSION, TO
ALFRED TENNYSON.**THE STORY OF KING ARTHUR AND HIS KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.**

Compiled and arranged by J. T. K.

Illustrated by G. H. Thomas.

Post 8vo. price 7s. cloth; 9s. coloured, gilt edges.

TINY TADPOLE, and Other Tales.

By FRANCES FREELING BRODERIP,

Author of 'Funny Fables for Little Folks.'

Illustrated by her Brother, Thomas Hood.

Super-royal 16mo. 3s. 6d. cloth; 4s. 6d. coloured, gilt edges.

TRUE BLUE;

Or, The LIFE and ADVENTURES of a BRITISH SEAMAN of the OLD SCHOOL.

By W. H. G. KINGSTON,
Author of 'Peter the Whaler,' 'Will Weatherhelm,' &c.

Illustrated by John Gilbert.

Fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth; 5s. 6d. gilt edges.

MEADOW LEA;Or, The GIPSY CHILDREN. A Story founded on Fact.
By the Author of 'The Triumphs of Steam,'
'Our Eastern Empire,' &c.

Illustrated by John Gilbert.

Fcap. 8vo. price 4s. 6d. cloth; 5s. gilt edges.

GUY RIVERS;

Or, A BOY'S STRUGGLES in the GREAT WORLD.

By ALFRED ELWES,
Author of 'Paul Blake,' 'Ralph Seabrooke,' &c.

Illustrated by H. Anslay.

Fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth; 5s. 6d. gilt edges.

HARRY AT SCHOOL:

A STORY for BOYS.

By EMILIA MARRYAT
(Daughter of the late Captain Marryat),
Author of 'Long Evenings.'

Illustrated by John Abelson.

Super-royal 16mo. price 3s. 6d. cloth; 3s. 6d. coloured, gilt edges.

LIVE TOYS;

Or, ANECDOTES of OUR FOUR-LEGGED and other PETS.

By EMMA DAVENPORT.

Illustrated by Harrison Weir.

Super-royal 16mo. price 2s. 6d. cloth; 3s. 6d. coloured, gilt edges.

DISTANT HOMES;

Or, The GRAHAM FAMILY in NEW ZEALAND.

By Mrs. J. E. ATLMER.

Illustrated by J. Jackson.

Super-royal 16mo. price 3s. 6d. cloth; 4s. 6d. coloured, gilt edges.

GRIFFITH & FARRAN, Corner of St. Paul's Churchyard.

New Work, cloth, 3s. 6d.

E M P Y R E A N.
London: Houlston & Wright.

In 3 vols. fcap. 8vo. cloth, 30s.

'H KAINH ΔΙΑΘΗΚΗ:

THE NEW TESTAMENT, Greek and English
—A Word-for-Word Translation. By the Rev. Dr. GILES,
Author of the 'Keys to the Classics.'

"Of the utmost use to all private readers, who wish to see the exact translation of every word in the New Testament."

London: James Cornish, 207, High Holborn, W.C.

In 1 vol. cloth, 8s.

HORATI FLACCI OPERA—The Works of
Horace, complete—Odes, Epodes, Satires and Epistles.
Translated—Word for Word—Latin-English, by the Rev. Dr.
GILES, Author of the 'Keys to the Classics.'

London: James Cornish, 207, High Holborn, W.C.

Now ready, price 3s. 6d.

HOMER'S ILIAD, Books I.—VI. A Word-
for-Word Translation, by Dr. GILES.Dr. GILES'S KEYS to the GREEK and
LATIN CLASSICS, containing about THIRTY. A full List
gratis, with Keys to the Modern Languages, by post for a stamp.
London: James Cornish, 207, High Holborn, W.C.

BLACK BARTHOLOMEW, 1862.

Now ready, in crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth, pp. 414.

JOSEPH ALLEINE:

HIS COMPANIONS AND TIMES. A MEMORIAL OF BLACK BARTHOLOMEW, 1862.

By CHARLES STANFORD,

Author of 'Central Truth,' 'Power in Weakness,' &c.

London: JACKSON, WALFORD & HODDER, 18, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.

Early in November will be published, price 2s. 6d.

PUNCH'S POCKET-BOOK FOR 1862.

With a COLOURED ILLUSTRATION by JOHN LEECH, and numerous WOODCUTS by JOHN LEECH and JOHN TENNIEL.

Published at the PUNCH OFFICE, 85, Fleet-street; and sold by all Booksellers in Town and Country.

On the 30th inst. will be published, price 1s. Part XXVIII. of

ONCE A WEEK.**CONTENTS.**

Lillian's Perplexities: a Tale, in Twelve Chapters. Illustrated by C. Keene
 Ireland and her Queen
 The New Zealand Difficulty
 The Lass of Richmond Hill
 The Cock-horse Regiment
 The Angel and the Infant.
 By Theodore Martin. Illustrated by L. Frölich
 Railway Riots. By W. Bridges Adams
 The Channel Fleet in the Clyde
 Within Twenty Miles of London in the Nineteenth Century. By Louisa Crow
 September the Third (the Anniversary of Cromwell's

Death, of Dunbar, and of Worcester). By Horace Moule
 Recollections of an English Gold-Mine. By G. Du Maurier. Illustrated by the Author
 What is Flint? With Illustrations
 How to Steal a Feather-Bed
 The Robber Saint. Illustrated by F. J. Shields
 The Tale he told the Marines
 How the Rains come upon us in India
 Old English Prodiges
 Allan Ramsay, Junior. By Dutton Cook
 The City of the Tribes. II.

Illustrated by J. Leech and H. G. Hine
 Fairy Children
 Representative Men.—Self-made Men. Richard Granger. By Harriet Martineau
 Civile Bellum
 How the O'Donnells First Went to Spain: a Celtic Legend of Magic and Witchcraft. Illustrated by J. Leech
 Dinner
 The Montenegrins
 High Elms. By Walter Thornbury. Illustrated by M. J. Lawless
 The Settlers of Long Arrow:

a Canadian Romance, in Thirty-one Chapters—Chapters I., II., III., IV., V. Illustrated by F. Walker.
 Footprints on the Sands
 The Domestic-Service Question
 Swing Song. Illustrated by J. E. Millais
 A Day at Woolwich
 Monsieur the Governor. By Louis Sand. Illustrated by G. Du Maurier
 Fish and Fowl at the Land's End
 Not Yet
 The Steelyard.

SECOND EDITION OF THE SILVER CORD.

This day is published, in 3 vols. post 8vo. price 31s. 6d.

THE SILVER CORD.

By SHIRLEY BROOKS,

Author of 'The Gordian Knot,' 'Aspen Court,' &c.

"If to create excitement from the first chapter to the last be the great object in writing a novel, Mr. Shirley Brooks has achieved a most remarkable success,—for a more exciting story than 'The Silver Cord' was, perhaps, never written."—*Examiner*.

"There is a wealth of materials in it that is quite surprising. Almost every chapter has its own striking situation allotted to it; and we are constantly kept on the alert, watching for something even more startling than all that has gone before."—*Saturday Review*.

On the 30th inst. will be published, price 10s. 6d. in cloth, gilt edges, THE DOUBLE VOLUME FOR 1845 (Vols. 8 and 9) of

THE RE-ISSUE OF PUNCH.

Also, the Ninth Volume, in boards, price 5s.

The following are already published:—

Vol. 1 (for 1841)..... 6s.	Vol. 4 and 5 (1843) 10s. 6d.
Vol. 2 and 3 (1842) 10s. 6d.	Vol. 6 and 7 (1844) 10s. 6d.

* Any Volume or Double Volume may always be had separately.

BRADBURY & EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street, E.C.

MR. READE'S NEW WORK.—SECOND EDITION.

On the 30th of October, in 4 vols. 1l. 11s. 6d.

THE CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH.

The characters (Male) are, the Hero, a Burgomaster, a Cross-bowman, a Giant with a treble voice, a Dwarf with a bass voice, several Monks, good, bad and indifferent, a Medieval Beggar, a Pope, a Physician, an Alderman, a Professional Assassin, a Curé, an Italian Painter, Thieves, Robbers, &c.

Females:—The Heroine, a Flemish Painter, a Busybody, a Domestic, a female Dandy, a Roman Matron, an Italian Princess, an angelic Cripple.

Among the more dramatic Scenes are: The Lovers' Meeting—The Duke's Banquet—A Mystery—A Struggle with a Leopard—The Hero rescued from a high Tower by means of an Arrow—The Bloodhound—A Man Hunt—Suffocated by his Sweetheart, and saved by his Fox—A Walk from Holland to Venice—A desperate Fight with a She-bear—The crowded Gibbet—On the Rhine—In the Rhine—The Siege in a Bedchamber—Seven to Two—The Assassin's living Hand pinned to the Door—The colossal Robber spitted on two Swords—Medieval Justice—The Dead Man's Meal—Servant to a Beggar, and Master to a Count—The Robber's Mill—The Fatal Red—Strange Escape by the Sails of a Mill—The Medieval Shipwreck—Executions in Rome—The Fatal Letter—The Goddess of Beauty—A Boy—The Suicide baffled by the Assassin—The Ordeal by Cold Water—The Preaching Friar—Meeting of the Living and the Dead—The Medieval Curse—Wife and no Wife—The Hermit's Cave—Strange Meeting of the Hermit and his Wife—The Wife's Repulse—Meeting of the Hermit and his Child—The Wife's Victory—The Plague—The Cross of Wood Ashes—The Lovers united, to part no more.

TRÜBNER & Co. 60, Paternoster-row.

GROTE'S GREECE AND RAWLINSON'S HERODOTUS.
 Now complete, with Portrait, Maps and Index, 12 vols. 8vo. 18s. each.

A HISTORY OF GREECE. From the Earliest Period to the Close of the Generation contemporary with Alexander the Great. By GEORGE GROTE.

Also, now complete, with Maps, Woodcuts and Index, 4 vols. 8vo. 18s. each.

THE HISTORY OF HERODOTUS. A New English Version. Translated, with Notes and Essays. By Rev. GEORGE RAWLINSON.

* The above Histories being now finished, Subscribers are recommended to complete their Sets without delay, as the Volumes in the next Editions will not be sold separately.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

THE MISSIONARY IN MADAGASCAR.

Fourth Thousand, with Map and Illustrations, 8vo. 16s.

THREE VISITS TO MADAGASCAR, in 1833-56, including a Journey to the Capital, with Notices of the Natural History, and of the Present Civilization of the People. By Rev. W. ELLIS, Author of 'Polynesian Researches.'

"In the revived interest attaching to Madagascar by the important changes that have taken place in that island, we should urge those who have not read the Rev. Wm. Ellis's most interesting volume to turn to it at once, for the sake of making themselves acquainted with the history of civilisation and Christianity there."—*Patriot*.

"What Dr. Livingstone has done for Central Africa, Mr. Ellis has accomplished for Madagascar. He has brought to light the interior of an unknown region, and laid open a new field of vast importance for European and Transatlantic enterprise. That Madagascar will very soon be accessible to our trade and commerce, it is impossible to doubt, after the recent instances of China and Japan."—*Christian Observer*.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

UNIFORM EDITIONS OF STANDARD WORKS.

The following are Now Ready:—

THE HISTORICAL WORKS OF HENRY HALLAM. Containing—THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND DURING THE MIDDLE AGES—and LITERARY HISTORY OF EUROPE. Eleventh Edition. 10 vols. post 8vo. 60s.

II.

A HISTORY OF ENGLAND, FROM THE PEACE OF UTRECHT TO THE PEACE OF VERSAILLES, 1713-1763. By LORD MAHON. Fourth Edition. 7 vols. post 8vo. 35s.

III.

LIVES OF THE LORD CHANCELLORS, AND KEEPERS OF THE GREAT SEAL OF ENGLAND, from the Earliest Times till the Reign of George the Fourth. By LORD CAMPBELL. Fourth Edition. 10 vols. post 8vo. 60s.

IV.

PRIVATE LIFE, MANNERS, AND CUSTOMS OF THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS. By SIR J. GARDNER WILKINSON. Third Edition. With 500 Woodcuts. 2 vols. post 8vo. 12s.

V.

POETICAL WORKS OF LORD BYRON. With Notes and Illustrations. Cabinet Edition. 10 vols. fcap. 8vo. 50s.

VI.

LIFE OF LORD BYRON; with his Letters and Journals. By THOMAS MOORE. With Notes and Illustrations. Cabinet Edition. 6 vols. fcap. 8vo. 18s.

VII.

POETICAL WORKS OF THE REV. GEORGE CRABBE, with a Life by HIS SON. With Notes and Illustrations. Cabinet Edition. 8 vols. fcap. 8vo. 34s.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

BLACK'S GENERAL ATLAS OF THE WORLD:

A Series of 66 Maps of the Principal Countries and Divisions of the Globe, containing all the most recent Discoveries. Elegantly coloured, and accompanied by an Alphabetical Index of 28,000 Names, affording easy and ready Reference to the Places mentioned in the Maps. Folio, half-bound morocco, gilt edges, price 60s.

Edinburgh: A. & C. Black. London: Longman & Co.; and all Booksellers.

Fourteenth Edition, imp. 8vo. cloth, 15s.

CALMET'S DICTIONARY OF THE HOLY BIBLE, by the late Mr. CHARLES TAYLOR. With Fragments incorporated. The whole condensed and arranged in alphabetical order, with numerous additions. Illustrated with Maps and Engravings.
 London: William Tegg, Pancras-lane, Queen-street, Cheapside.

ANTHONY'S GREEK GRAMMAR, 12mo. roan, 3s.

A GRAMMAR OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE, for the Use of Schools and Colleges. By CHAS. ANTHON, LL.D. Revised and Corrected by the Rev. J. B. MAJOR, D.D. Head-Master of King's College, London.
 London: William Tegg, Pancras-lane, Queen-street, Cheapside.

Just published, 5th Edition, price 2s. 6d.; free by post, 3s. stamps.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN: a Guide to their Treatment and Prevention, illustrated by Cases. By THOS. HUNT, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin, 31A, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square. This new Edition contains a chapter on the Turkish Bath.

Mr. Hunt has transferred these diseases from the incurable class to the curable."—*Lancet*.

London: T. Richards, 37, Great Queen-street.

Illustrated, 18mo. cloth, gilt, each, 1s. 6d.

NEVER MIND; or, the LOST HOME. By Mrs. BENNETT.

DON'T TELL; or, MISTAKEN KINDNESS. By Mrs. BENNETT.

"We commend this little work to the juvenile public."—*Athenæum*.
 London: William Tegg, Pancras-lane, Queen-street, Cheapside.

On Saturday, the 9th of November, will be published, price 4d., stamped 5d.

THE FIRST NUMBER of

THE ELECTRICIAN:

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF TELEGRAPHY, AND OF APPLIED ELECTRICAL AND CHEMICAL SCIENCE.

Office, 22, Paternoster-row.

Now ready, price Sixpence,

CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED ALMANACK FOR 1862.

In a beautifully illuminated Wrapper, printed in Four Colours. Forming an elegant addition to the Drawing-Room Annuals.

CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.; and all Booksellers.

In November will be published, in 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. price 6s. cloth,

A T H E L S T A N :

A POEM.

EDWARD MOXON & Co. 44, Dover-street.

In November will be published, in 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth,

SKETCHES FROM PICTURES; LAYS OF THE BETTER LAND; AND OTHER POEMS.

By E. L.

EDWARD MOXON & Co. 44, Dover-street.

NEW COMMERCIAL AND LEGAL JOURNAL.

THE GAZETTE OF BANKRUPTCY.

Established for the purpose of furnishing to the public, both Professional and Commercial, the fullest information respecting the general course of Bankruptcy administration.

"The First Number of a bi-weekly publication, to be called the 'GAZETTE OF BANKRUPTCY,' has been issued to-day. It will record the proceedings in Bankruptcy in every Court throughout the country, and promises to be of great use to all traders. By reference to it, any creditor will be able at once to ascertain the position of any estate in which he is interested."—*Times*, October 21, 1861.

Published every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MORNING.

Price 2d., stamped 3d.

Office: 26, Bell-yard, Temple Bar.

EQUITABLE ASSURANCE OFFICE

NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

ESTABLISHED 1762.

DIRECTORS.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD TREDEGAR, *President*.

William Deacres Adams, Esq.
Philip Hardwick, Esq.
William Samuel Jones, Esq.
John Aldin Moore, Esq.
William Frederick Pollock, Esq.

Charles Pott, Esq.
Rev. John Russell, D.D.
James Spicer, Esq.
John Charles Templer, Esq.
Right Hon. Lord Tredegar.

John Charles Burgoyne, Esq.
Lord George Henry Cavendish, M.P.
Frederick Cowper, Esq.
Richard Gosling, Esq.
Peter Martineau, Esq.

THE EQUITABLE is an entirely MUTUAL Office. The reserve, at the last "rest," in December, 1859, exceeded three-fourths of a million sterling, a sum MORE THAN DOUBLE the corresponding fund of any similar Institution.

The Bonuses paid on Claims in the Ten Years ending on the 31st December, 1859, exceeded **Three Millions and a Half**, being more than 100 per Cent. on the amount of all those Claims.

The amount added at the close of that decade to the Policies existing on the 1st January, 1860, was **£1,977,000**, and made, with former additions then outstanding, a total of **£4,070,000**, on Assurances originally taken out for **£6,252,000** only.

These additions have increased the Claims allowed and paid under those policies since the 1st January, 1860, to the extent of 150 per Cent.

The Capital at this time consists of

£2,730,000—Stock in the Public Funds.

£3,006,297—Cash lent on Mortgages of Freehold Estates.

£300,000—Cash advanced on Railway Debentures.

£83,590—Cash advanced on security of the Policies of Members of the Society.

Producing annually, **£221,482**.

The total Income exceeds **£400,000** per Annum.

POLICIES effected in the current year (1861) will participate in the distribution of Profits made in December, 1859, so soon as Six Annual Premiums shall have become due and been paid thereon; and, in the Division of 1869, will be entitled to additions in respect of every Premium paid upon them from the year 1862 to 1869, each inclusive.

On the surrender of Policies, the full value is paid, *without any deduction*; and the Directors will advance *nine-tenths* of that value as a temporary accommodation, on the deposit of a Policy.

No extra Premium is charged for service in any Volunteer Corps within the United Kingdom, during peace or war.

A Weekly Court of Directors is held every Wednesday, from 11 to 1 o'clock, to receive Proposals for New Assurances; and a Short Account of the Society may be had on application personally, or by post, from the Office, where attendance is given daily, from Ten to Four o'clock.

ARTHUR MORGAN, Actuary.

In course of publication, in 8vo.

THE BIBLIOTHECA CLASSICA: a Series of Latin and Greek Authors, by Various Editors.

Volumes already published:—

ÆSCHYLUS, with English Notes. By F. A. PALEY, M.A. 8vo. 18s. cloth.

CICERO'S ORATIONS, with English Notes. By G. LONG, M.A. Vol. I. 18s. cloth; Vol. II. 14s. cloth; Vol. III. 16s. cloth; Vol. IV. 18s. cloth.

DEMOSTHENES, with English Notes. By the Rev. R. WHISTON, M.A. Vol. I. 16s. cloth.

EURIPIDES, with English Notes. By F. A. PALEY, M.A. 3 vols. 16s. each, cloth.

HERODOTUS, with English Notes. By the Rev. J. W. BLAKESLEY, B.D. 2 vols. 22s. cloth.

HESIOD, with English Notes. By F. A. PALEY, M.A. 10s. 6d. cloth.

HORACE, with English Notes. By the Rev. A. J. MACLEANE, M.A. 18s. cloth.

JUVENAL and PERSIUS, with English Notes. By the Rev. A. J. MACLEANE, M.A. 14s. cloth.

SOPHOCLES, with English Notes. By the Rev. H. F. M. BLAYDES, M.A. Vol. I. 18s. cloth.

TERENCE, with English Notes. By the Rev. E. ST. JOHN PARRY, M.A. 18s. cloth.

VIRGIL, with English Notes. By J. CONINGTON, M.A. Vol. I. ECLOGUES and GEORGICS. 12s. cloth.

London: Whittaker & Co.; and George Bell.

In course of publication, in 12mo.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL CLASSICS, by Various Editors.

Volumes already published:—

CÆSAR DE BELLO GALlico, with English Notes. By G. LONG, M.A. 5s. 6d. cloth.

DITTO, Books I. to III., for Junior Classes. By G. LONG, M.A. 2s. 6d. cloth.

CICERO DE AMICITIA and DE SENECUTE, with English Notes. By G. LONG, M.A. 4s. 6d. cloth.

HORACE, with English Notes. By the Rev. A. J. MACLEANE, M.A. 6s. 6d. cloth.

OVID'S FASTI, with English Notes. By F. A. PALEY, M.A. 5s. cloth.

SALLUST, with English Notes. By G. LONG, M.A. 5s. cloth.

TACITUS, GERMANICA and AGRICOLA, with English Notes. By the Rev. P. FROST, M.A. 3s. 6d. cloth.

XENOPHON'S ANABASIS, with English Notes. By the Rev. J. F. MACMICHAEL, Esq. 5s. cloth.

XENOPHON'S CYRO-PÆDIA, with English Notes. By the Rev. G. M. GORHAM, M.A. 6s. cloth.

London: Whittaker & Co.; and George Bell.

LONDON LIFE ASSOCIATION, 21, KING WILLIAM-STREET, E.C.

Instituted 1806.

President—CHARLES FRANKS, Esq.

Vice-President—JOHN BENJAMIN HEATH, Esq.

Trustees.

Francis Henry Mitchell, Esq.

Robert Hanbury, Esq.

Alfred Head, Esq.

Bonamy Dobree, Esq.

The London Life Association was established more than fifty years ago, on the principle of Mutual Assurance, the whole of the benefits being shared by the Members assured. The surplus is ascertained each year, and appropriated solely to a reduction of the premiums after seven years' payments have been made.

If the present rate of reduction be maintained, persons now effecting Assurances will be entitled, after seven years, to a reduction of 73½ per cent., whereby each lxd. of annual premium will be reduced to 2l. 18s.

This Society has paid in claims more than..... £4,150,000
And has policies now in force amounting to..... 6,450,000

For the payment of which it possesses a capital exceeding..... 2,750,000
And a gross income from premiums and interest of..... 340,000

Assurances may be effected for any sum not exceeding 10,000l. on the same life.

The Society has no agents and allows no commission, nevertheless the new assurances effected in the last financial year amounted to 257,240l., and the new annual premiums to 10,567l.

EDWARD DOCKER, Secretary.

PELICAN LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE, ESTABLISHED IN 1797,

70, LOMBARD-STREET, E.C. and 57, CHANCERY CROSS, S.W.

Directors.

Octavius E. Cooke, Esq.

Kirkman D. Hodgson, Esq. M.P.

William Cotton, Esq. D.C.L.

Henry Lancelot Holland, Esq.

F.R.S.

William James Lancaster, Esq.

John Davis, Esq.

John Lubbock, Esq. F.R.S.

James A. Gordon, Esq. M.D.

Benjamin Shaw, Esq.

F.R.S.

Matthew Whiting, Esq.

Edward Hawkins, jun. Esq.

Marmaduke Wyvill, jun. Esq.

M.P.

Robert Tucker, Secretary and Actuary.

SPECIAL BONUS NOTICE.

THIRD SEPTENNIAL INVESTIGATION AND DIVISION OF PROFITS to 1st JULY, 1861.

The Cash Bonus varies from 21l. 6s. 8d. to 32l. 6s. 8d. per cent. on the Premiums paid in the last seven years on Policies of 7, 14 and 21 years' duration.

The equivalent Addition to each Policy ranges from 28l. 10s. to 50l. 12s. 4d. per cent. of such Premiums: or from 19s. to 21. 7s. per cent. per annum on the Sum assured.

LOANS

On Life Interests in possession or reversion; also upon other approved security in connexion with Life Assurance.

For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply at the Offices as above, or to any of the Company's Agents.

BOHN'S STANDARD LIBRARY FOR NOVEMBER.

HEINE'S POEMS, COMPLETE.

Translated from the German in the Original Metres,

With a SKETCH OF HEINE'S LIFE.

By EDGAR A. BOWRING.

Post 8vo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

HENRY G. BOHN, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

BOHN'S ENGLISH GENTLEMAN'S LIBRARY FOR NOVEMBER.

Handsomely printed in demy 8vo.

And ILLUSTRATED with PORTRAITS and PLATES,
at 8s. per volume.

THE

ENTIRE CORRESPONDENCE

OF

HORACE WALPOLE;

With the PREFACES of Mr. CROKER, Lord DOVER,
and others;

The NOTES of all previous Editors, and additional NOTES

By PETER CUNNINGHAM.

Illustrated with numerous fine Portraits engraved on Steel.

To be completed in 9 vols.

VOL. VIII.

HENRY G. BOHN, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

SMITH, BECK & BECK,

OPTICIANS,

AND

MANUFACTURERS OF ACHROMATIC
MICROSCOPES,
&c. &c.

6, COLEMAN-STREET, London, E.C.,

AND

LISTER WORKS, HOLLOWAY.

WENHAM'S

BINOCULAR MICROSCOPE.

Having increased our facilities for the manufacture of the Prisms, as well as the other parts of this important improvement in the Microscope, we are now enabled to make the addition to any Microscope, when it is really practicable, at the cost of 7l. 10s. In the case of new Instruments, the extra price will be only 6l.

SMITH, BECK & BECK.

September, 1861.

CATALOGUES, giving full particulars respecting Microscopes, Stereoscopes, &c., may be had on application, or sent post free.

J. H. DALLMEYER (Son-in-Law and Pupil of the late ANDREW ROSS)
Respectfully begs to inform the Scientific Public that he exclusively manufactures the ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE according to A. R.'s processes, who has also bequeathed to him the whole of that faculty.

For particulars of J. H. D.'s recent IMPROVEMENTS in MICROSCOPIC OBJECT-GLASSES, PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES, &c. see Catalogue, which may be had on application at 19, BLOOMSBURY-STREET, Oxford-street, W.C.

GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BUSINESS of the above SOCIETY has been REMOVED from No. 14, WATERLOO-place to their new and more eligible premises, No. 101, CHEAP-side, E.C. G. L. LAWSON, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY (A.D. 1834).

39, KING-STREET, Cheapside, E.C., London.
Capital, from Premiums only, 385,000l.
Income, 70,000l. Assurances, 1,600,000l.
Bonuses average 2½ per cent. per annum on sum assured.
Profits divided yearly and begin on second Premium.
Twenty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts may be had.
CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.

METROPOLITAN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

No. 3, PRINCES-STREET, BANK, E.C. Established 1833.
Advantages of assuring with this Society:—
Economical management, no paid agents, and no commission allowed.
The whole of the profits applied to the reduction of the premiums of members.
The guarantee of an accumulated fund exceeding 925,000l.
A gross annual income of 148,000l.
Amount paid in claims without a single instance of dispute, 600,000l.
Returned to members in reduction of their premiums, 600,000l.
HENRY MARSHALL, Actuary.

The POLICIES of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

are more valuable than ordinary Policies,

inasmuch as they are free from extra Premiums in the case of Foreign residence, when the Directors are satisfied there is no intention or prospect on the part of the Assured to reside abroad. They are also free from other restrictive clauses. These are great benefits. Take, as an example, a life-renter who insures his life. In ordinary Policy he is limited to residence in Europe, and his Policy is subject to forfeiture on various grounds. A STANDARD Free Policy once obtained contains but one condition—payment of the Premium, and for that, too, increased facilities are given; while, at the end of five years, the Assurance Deed becomes—as regards any question—a simple promise to pay on proof of death. If the Policy is to be made the basis of a marriage contract, or to be a security in any way, the advantage of a Free Assurance is undeniable; and, in the present day, every Policy, it may be said, becomes in the course of its existence, in some way or other, the groundwork of a responsible transaction.

The BUSINESS of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

has been most successful since its
Establishment in 1825.

Progress during 1860.

Sums proposed for Assurance during the year 1860 \$807,747
Policies accepted and taken up 785,987
Annual Income was at 15th November, 1860 804,161
Accumulated Fund 1,856,803

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Advantage of Assuring before 15th November, 1861.

A Policy effected before 15th November next will not only participate in the 7th Division of Profits to be made in 1865, but will secure one year's additional Bonus at all future Divisions over Policies of later date.

Profits of the Company

have been divided on six occasions, in 1825, 1840, 1845, 1850, 1855, and 1860, when large additions were made to Policies under the peculiar mode of Division adopted by the Company, which is essentially Tontine, affording very important advantages to Assurers.

Examples of Bonus Additions.

Date of Policy.	Sums in Policies.	Bonus Additions to 1860.	Sums in Policies, with Bonus Additions.
Nov. 15, 1830	£. 1000	£. s. d. 1115 0 0	£. s. d. 2115 0 0
" 1835	1000	790 0 0	1790 0 0
" 1840	1000	515 0 0	1515 0 0
" 1845	1000	368 10 0	1368 10 0
" 1850	1000	152 10 0	1152 10 0
" 1855	1000	74 0 0	1074 0 0

Next Division in 1865, and every Five Years afterwards.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager.

H. JONES WILLIAMS, Resident Secretary.

LONDON—23, King William-street, E.C.

EDINBURGH—3, George-street (Head Office).

DUBLIN—64, Upper Sackville-street.

The Medical Officer attends at the London Office daily at Half-past One.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS,

AND FROM ANY CAUSE, may be provided against by an Assurance to the amount of £2. to the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, which secures 1,000l. at death by Accident, or 6l. weekly for Injury.

NO EXTRA PREMIUM FOR VOLUNTEERS.
ONE PERSON in every TWELVE insured is injured yearly by ACCIDENT.

75,000l. has been already PAID as COMPENSATION.

For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, or at the Head Office, 64, Cornhill (late 2, Old Broad-street).

ANNUAL INCOME, 40,000l.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.
64, Cornhill, E.C., January, 1861.

NORTH BRITISH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office—64, Princes-street, Edinburgh.
London Office—4, New Bank-buildings, Lothbury.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies opened before 21st December will be entitled at next Distribution of Profits in 1865 to rank for five years' bonus.

PROGRESS OF BUSINESS.

Policies.	Sums Assured.
For five years, from 1838 to 1857 inclusive, the annual average was	207 537,948
In 1856, the Policies issued	455 377,425
1859	605 449,913
1860	741 475,649

This increase in the business of the Company will, it is expected, beneficially affect the Bonus to be declared at next Division of Profits.
New and liberal conditions of Assurance have recently been adopted, particulars of which, together with Prospectuses and all necessary information, may be had as above, or will be forwarded on application to ROBERT STRACHAN, Secretary, 4, New Bank-buildings, October, 1861.

FISHER'S DRESSING CASES

and TRAVELLING BAGS.

FISHER'S PORTMANTEAUS.

First-Class Workmanship, at Moderate Prices.
188, STRAND, LONDON. Catalogues post free.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH

USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.

And pronounced by HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS to be THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c. &c.

WOTHERSPOON & CO. GLASGOW and LONDON.

VOLUNTEER PRIZES.—BURROW'S

LANDSCAPE GLASSES are the most popular. They are PERFECT FIELD GLASSES in every respect, valuable alike to Officers, Sportsmen and Tourists. Price 3s and 6s. each. —Sent on receipt of Post-Office orders to W. & J. Burrow, Malvern.

SOLE LONDON AGENTS:

For the City—JOHN BENNETT, 63, Cornhill.
For the West End—B. ARNOLD, 73, Baker-street.

DENT, CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK MAKER

to the Queen and Prince Consort, and

MAKER OF THE GREAT CLOCK FOR THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

INVITES attention to the superior Workman-

ship and elegance of Design of his extensive Stock of Watches

and Drawing-room Clocks.

Ladies' Gold Foreign Watches 8 Guineas.

Gentlemen's do. do. 10 "

Ladies' or Gentlemen's Gold English Lever Watches 18 "

Strong Silver do. do. 5 "

Gentlemen's Gold Compensation Balance Watches .. 40 "

do. do. do. do. 25 "

Marine Chronometers .. 35 "

Gold and Silver Pocket Chronometers, Astronomical, Turret,

and Bracket Clocks of every description. An elegant Assortment

of London-made Fine Gold Albert and Guard Chains, &c.

DENT, 41, Strand (adjacent County Bank), 34 and 35, Royal

Exchange; and at the Clock and Marine Compass Factory,

Somerset Wharf, Strand, London.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, in Bottle, recom-

mended by Baron Liebig and all the Faculty, may now be

had in the finest condition of Messrs. HARRINGTON PARKER

& CO. 54, Pall Mall, and 143, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, S.W.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE.—FINDLATER,

MACKIE, TODD & CO. beg to announce that they are

now prepared to SUPPLY, at the REDUCED PRICES, ALL-

SOPP'S PALE ALE, of the finest quality, in Bottles, and Casks

of 18 gallons and upwards. Stores, under London-bridge Rail-

way Station. Entrance 215, Tooley-street, S.E.

CAPTAIN WHITE'S

CURRY or MULLIGATAWNY PASTE,

Curry Powder, Curry Sauce, and Oriental Pickle, may be

obtained from all Sauce Vendors, and wholesale of

CROSBY & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen,

Soho-square, London.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is the

most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA.

The use of a steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here

avoided: a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the

requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and

PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that

it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descrip-

tive Circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit)

forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches

below the hips, being sent to the Manufacturer.

Price of a Single Truss, 10s. 6s. 4s. 3s. 2s. 1s. 6d.; postage, 1s.

" Double Truss, 21s. 6s. 12s. 6s. 4s. 3s. 2s. 1s. 6d.; postage, 1s. 6d.

P. O. O. made payable to JOHN WATTS, Post-office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.

for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS

and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous,

light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordi-

nary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. and 12s. each, postage 6d.

JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 238, PICCADILLY, London.

ELKINGTON & CO. desire respectfully to call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry requiring PLATE, to their new and improved variety, both in SILVER and ELECTRO PLATE, from either of their Establishments:—

LONDON—22, Regent-street, St. James's, S.W.; and 45, Moor-gate-street, E.C.

DUBLIN—College Green.

LIVERPOOL—Church-street.

MANUFACTORY and SHOW ROOMS, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

Estimates, Drawings and Prices sent free by post. Replating and Gilding as usual.

STAINED GLASS WINDOWS

for CHURCHES and DWELLINGS.

HEATON & BUTLER will forward, post free, on receipt of thirty stamps, their ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUE of Stained Windows, with a Treatise on the Principles and Practice of the Art.

STAINED GLASS WORKS, 34, CARDINGTON-STREET, Hampstead-road, London, N.W.

MORTLOCK'S CHINA WAREHOUSE, 250, OXFORD-STREET.—SELLING OFF.—In consequence of the Marquis of Westminster's refusal to renew the Lease of the above Premises in connexion with Park-street, JOHN MORTLOCK is anxious to decrease his RICH STOCK, and is prepared to make a great allowance for Cash.—250, OXFORD-STREET, and 58, PARK-STREET, near Hyde Park.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES. Manufactured by the WHEELER & WILSON Manufacturing Company, with Recent Improvements. Crystal Cloth Presser, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Offices and Sale Rooms, 130, REGENT-STREET, W. LONDON (late 228, Oxford-street). Instructions gratis to every Purchaser. The Lock-stitch Sewing Machine with Gather, Hem, Fell, Bind, or Stitch, with great rapidity, answers well for ALL descriptions of work, is simple, compact, and elegant in design, the work will not unravel, and is the same on both sides; the speed is from 1,000 to 3,000 stitches per minute; a child 12 years old can work it, and the Machine is suitable alike for the Family or the Manufacturer. Illustrated Prospectus, with Testimonials, gratis and post free.

FOOTE'S PATENT UMBRELLA STAND, preventing theft or mistake, simple, convenient, and inexpensive. Manufactured by the WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machine Company. Offices—130, REGENT-STREET, WEST, LONDON. Illustrated Prospectus gratis and post free.

CAUTION.—SMEE'S SPRING MATTRESS. TUCKER'S PATENT, or SOMMIER TUCKER. Comfortable, cleanly, simple, portable and inexpensive. Purchasers are respectfully warned against imitations and imitations in which somewhat of the general appearance of the SMEE'S SPRING MATTRESS is carelessly preserved, but all its essential advantages are sacrificed.

WILLIAM SMEE & SONS, having now the entire of the Patent Right, are able to announce the following considerably REDUCED SCALE OF PRICES.

Size No. 1 for Bedsteads 3 feet wide 25s. 6d.
" " " " " " 27s. 6d.
" " " " " " 29s. 6d.
Other sizes in proportion. To be obtained of almost all respectable Upholsterers and Bedding Warehousemen.

ESPECIAL NOTICE should be taken that each Spring Mattress bears upon the side the Label, "Tucker's Patent."

FENDERS, STOVES, FIRE-IRONS and CHIMNEY-PIECES.—Buyers of the above are requested, before finally deciding, to visit WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SHOW-ROOMS. They contain an assortment of FENDERS, STOVES, RANGES, CHIMNEY-PIECES, FIRE-IRONS and GENERAL IRONMONGERY, as cannot be approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design, or excellence of workmanship. Bright Stoves, with ornamental ornaments and two sets of fire-irons, from 12s. to 18s.; Fenders, with standards, 7s. to 12s.; Steel Fenders, 2s. 10s. to 11s.; Ditto, with rich ornamental ornaments, from 2s. 10s. to 18s.; Chimney-pieces, from 12s. to 30s.; and Fire-irons, from 2s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. The BURTON and all other PATENT STOVES, with radiating heat-plates.

BEDSTEADS, BATHS AND LAMPS.—WILLIAM S. BURTON has SIX LARGE SHOW-ROOMS devoted exclusively to the SEPARATE DISPLAY of Lamps, Baths and Bedsteads. The stock of each is at once the largest, newest and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make his establishment the most distinguished in this country.

Bedsteads, from 12s. 6d. to 250 0s. each.
Shower Baths, from 3s. 6d. to 45 0s. each.
Lamps (Moderators), from 5s. 6d. to 100 0s. each.
(All other kinds at the same rate.)
Pure Colza Oil, 4s. 6d. per gallon.

CUTLERY, WARRANTED.—The most varied assortment of TABLE CUTLERY in the world, all warranted, is on SALE at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, at prices that are remunerative on account of the largeness of the sales. 24-inch ivory-handled table knives, with high shoulders, 12s. 6d. per dozen; dessert cutlery, 10s. 6d. per dozen; extra large cutlery, 4s. 3d. per pair; larger sizes, from 30s. to 27s. 6d. per dozen; extra fine ivory, 32s.; if with silver ferrules, 30s. to 50s.; white bone table knives, 6s. per dozen; dessert, 5s.; if silver, 3s. 3d. per pair; black bone table knives, 2s. 4d. per dozen; dessert, 2s.; if silver, 2s. 6d.; black wood-handled table knives and forks, 6s. per dozen; table steel, from 1s. each. The largest stock in existence of plated dessert knives and forks, in cases and otherwise, and of the new plated fish carvers.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 400 Illustrations of his Unlimited Stock of Sterling Silver and Electro-Plated Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish-Covers, Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Chandeliers, Tea-Trays, Urns and Kettles, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed-room and Cabinet Furniture, &c., with Lists of Prices, and Plans of the Twenty large Show-rooms, at 28, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 2, 3, and 4, Newman-street; 4, 5, and 6, Perry-place; and 1, Newman-mews, London.

FOR AN INFALLIBLE RECEIPT to eradicate GREASE SPOTS from Paper or Books, send 14 stamps to S. K. & Co., Post Office, Stockport.—Reference permitted to Messrs. Clark & Co., Booksellers, &c. of that town, who have proved its efficacy.

CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES—the most secure against Fire and Thieves.

CHUBB'S FIREPROOF STRONG-ROOM DOORS.
CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR AND STREET-DOOR LATCHES.
CHUBB'S CASH AND DEED BOXES.

Illustrated Price-List, gratis and post free.

CHUBB & SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 26, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Wolverhampton.

ALLEN'S PATENT PORTMANTEAUS and TRAVELLING BAGS, with SQUARE OPENINGS; Ladies' Wardrobe Trunks, Dressing Bags, with Silver Fittings; Dispatch Boxes, Writing and Dressing Cases, and 500 other articles for Home or Continental Travelling. Illustrated Catalogue post free.—J. W. ALLEN, Manufacturer and Patentee, 28 Abchurch Lane, London, W.C.

Also, Allen's Patent Furniture Catalogue of Officers' Bedsteads, Washhand Stands, Canteens, &c., post free.

45, OXFORD-STREET, W.

OSLERS' GLASS CHANDELIERS, Wall Lights and Mantel-piece Lustres, for Gas and Candles. Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from 71. 10s. Glass Desert 21. 0s.

All Articles marked in plain figures. Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for Presents. Cases, Export and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.

LONDON—SHOW-ROOMS, 45, OXFORD-STREET, W. BIRMINGHAM—MANUFACTORY and SHOW-ROOMS, Broad-street. Established 1807.

THE BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS and COFFEES in England are to be obtained of PHILLIPS & CO., Tea-Merchants, 6, King William-street, City. Good strong useful Tea, 2s. 6d., 3s. 10d., 4s. and 4s.; rich Souchong, 2s. 6d., 3s. 10d. and 4s. Pure Coffee, 1s., 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d. and 1s. 12d. Tea and Coffee to the value of 40s. sent carriage-free to any railway-station or market-town in England. A Price Current free. Sugars at market-prices. All goods carriage-free within eight miles of the City.

TEA.—DR. HASSALL'S ("The Chief Analyst of the Sanitary Commission of the Lancet on Food") Report on the Teas and Coffees sold by Messrs. STRACHAN & CO. 26, Cornhill, London, E.C.—Having purchased through my own agents, and in the ordinary way of business, a variety of samples of the several qualities of Tea and Coffee vended by Messrs. Strachan & Co., I have subjected the whole of them to Microscopical Examination and Chemical Analysis. The result of the examinations obtained was in the highest degree satisfactory. A full Report of the above analysis, also List of Prices, can be had on application to Messrs. Strachan & Co. 26, Cornhill, E.C. London. Carts to all parts of London daily.

A MOST DESIRABLE BREAKFAST BEVERAGE.

EPPS'S COCOA (commonly called Epps's Homoeopathic Cocoa).

The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage. Each packet is labelled "James Epps's Homoeopathic Cocoa, London." 1 lb. 1 lb., and 1 lb. Packets, at 1s. 6d. per lb., by Grocers everywhere.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS beg to caution the Public against Spurious Imitations of their world-renowned WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE, Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be "THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CRABBE & BLACKWELL, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

DR. DE JONGHE'S (Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, Prescribed by the most Eminent Medical Men throughout the world, as the safest, speediest and most effectual

remedy for CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS. Is incomparably superior to every other variety.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Sir JOSEPH OLLIFFE, M.D., Physician to the British Embassy at Paris.—"I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jonghe's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and have every reason to be satisfied with its beneficial and salutary effects."

Sir HENRY MARSH, Bart. M.D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.—"I consider Dr. de Jonghe's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

Dr. LAWRENCE, Physician to H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.—"I invariably prescribe Dr. de Jonghe's Oil in reference to any other, feeling assured that I am recommending a genuine article, and a manufactured compound, in which the efficacy of this invaluable medicine is destroyed."

Dr. LANKESTER, F.R.S., Superintendent of the Food Collection, South Kensington Museum.—"I consider the Cod Liver Oil sold under Dr. de Jonghe's guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy."

DR. DE JONGHE'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is sold only in IMPERIAL Half-Pint, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 6d.; Quarts, 6s.; and labelled with his stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.

SOLE COGNISSEES: ANSAR, HARFORD & CO. 77, Strand, London, W.C.

CAUTION.—Beware of proposed Substitutions.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS for Indigestion, bile, sick headache, acidity, heartburn, flatulency, spasms, &c.—Prepared only by JAMES COCKLE, 18, New Ormond-street; and to be had of all Medicine Vendors, in boxes, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each.

GLASS for ORCHARD HOUSES, as supplied by us to Mr. RIVAZ.

Packed in boxes of 100 feet each.

30 in. by 15 in. } Common 16 0
" " " " } Superior ditto 18 0
" " " " } English Glass 18 0

The above prices include the boxes. Every description of Glass for Dwelling Houses, Greenhouses, Cucumber Frames, &c. JAMES PHILLIPS & CO., Glass Merchants, 180, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHOUT, LONDON.

MR. HOWARD, SURGEON-DENTIST, 52, FLEET-STREET, has introduced an ENTIRELY NEW DESCRIPTION of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Decayed teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication.—At home from Ten till Five.

E. LAZENBY & SON respectfully announce to their customers the arrival of this Season's FOREIGN PRESERVED FRUITS—Apples, Greenapples, Peas, Strawberries, and other kinds, Crystallized and Glazed, Dried Cherries, Almonds, Muscatel Raisins, Figs, French and Swiss Plums, Nectarine Pippins, Valencia and Sultan's Raisins, Currants, &c. They also take the opportunity of recommending to notice their Sauces, Pickles, Jams, Tart Fruits, Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Spices, Soaps, Colza and other Oils, Candles, and General Groceries, all of which will be found of superior quality.

4, EDWARDS-STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE, LONDON, W.

THE FAIRY BOUQUET.—Dedicated (by Special Permission) to the QUEEN of the FAIRIES. It is made from Wild Flowers, called by Fairy hands from the bank beneath the wild thyme grows. The authenticity of the receipt is vouched for with the same degree of certainty as is the existence of Titania herself. In bottles, 2s., 3s. 6d. and 5s. each.

METCALFE, BINGLEY & CO.'S NEW PATTERNT TOOTH BRUSHES, Penetrating Hair Brushes, Genuine Smyrna Sponges, and every description of Brush, Comb, and Perfumery. Metcalfe's celebrated Alkaline Tooth Powder, 2s. per box.—128 and 131, Oxford-street.

REFRESHING BALM for the HAIR.—Every one values and admires a beautiful head of hair; yet there are hundreds who desire to make their hair look well, keep it from turning grey and falling off, but are unacquainted with the means to do so. OLDIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA to them is a priceless treasure—it is the only certain remedy, established upwards of 30 years, it has withstood every opposition and imitation, and by the increasing demand proves its true value. In producing whiteners or mousses, aiding weak thin hair to become strong, it has no equal. Price 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. only.—Sold Wholesale and Retail by C. Oldidge, 22, Wellington-street (seven doors from the Strand), W.C.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE VOICE by DR. LOOCK'S PULMONIC WAFFERS.—From the Rev. Morgan James, Rhymey Iron Works, Aberystwyth:—"Sir, I have tried one box of Dr. LOOCK'S PULMONIC WAFFERS for my voice, and received great benefit from them."

Dr. Loock's Wafters give instant relief and a rapid cure of Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, and all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs. Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 11s. per box. They have a pleasant taste. Sold by all Medicine Vendors. Beware of counterfeits.

ALL FOREIGN MEDICINES, Medicinal Plants, Chemicals, &c. may be obtained of AUGUSTUS WHITHURN (late GRIGORI), Foreign Chemist, 174, REGENT-STREET, opposite Burlington-street. Preparations of the United States; French, Italian and German Pharmacopoeias.—West-End Agent for Mr. Jeffrey's Respirators.

STOVES for ENTRANCE HALLS, SCHOOL ROOMS, CHURCHES, &c. all made with fire-brick linings, and entirely free from the objections found to so many, which, from their liability to become overheated, are dangerous, and render the atmosphere offensive. These Stoves burn little fuel, may be had with or without open fire, and to burn throughout the season, if required, without giving out. Illustrated Prospectus forwarded. FREDERICK EDWARDS & SON, General Store and Kitchen Range Manufacturers, 49, GREAT MARLBOROUGH-STREET, W. For 30 years in Poland-street, adjoining.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession and universally accepted by the Public, as the best Remedy for acidity of the stomach, heartburn, headache, gout and indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an agreeable effervescent Draught, in which its Aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons and in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity) by DINNEFORD & Co. 173, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the Empire.

HENRY'S CALCINED MAGNESIA continues to be prepared, with the most scrupulous care and attention, by Messrs. THOS. & WM. HENRY, Manufacturing Chemists, Manchester. It is sold, in bottles, price 3s. 6d., or with glass stoppers at 4s. 6d., stamps included, with full directions for its use, by their various Agents in the Metropolis and throughout the United Kingdom; but it cannot be genuine unless the name is engraved on the Government Stamp which is fixed over the cork or stopper of each bottle. Sold in London, wholesale, by Messrs. Barclay & Sons, Farringdon-street; Sutton & Co., Bow Church-yard; Newbery & Sons; E. Edwards; Thos. Butler, St. Paul's Church-yard; Savory & Co., New Bond-street; Sangar, 81, Old-street. And of most of the vendors of the Magnesia may be had, authenticated by a similar stamp, HENRY'S AROMATIC SPIRIT OF VINEGAR, the invention of Mr. Henry, and the only genuine preparation of that article.

FOR WEAKNESS, INFLAMMATION and IRRITATION of the EYES, caused by the Winds, Bright, Close Application of Literary and other Professional Occupations, the EYE-DOUCHE or FOUNTAIN, invented by SAVORY & MOORE, for the perfect application of Cold Water, Eye Lotions, &c. The effects produced are grateful and refreshing, and the sight is improved and permanently strengthened. The regular use of the DOUCHE of SAVORY & MOORE, Chemists to the Queen, 143, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON, N.W. as the indication of these Douches causes congestion of the Vessels of the Eye, it is important to observe that the names of SAVORY & MOORE are conspicuous on all instruments of their manufacture.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE for November, 2s. 6d.

CONTAINS

UTILITARIANISM. By JOHN STUART MILL. Part II.
 BARREN HONOUR. A Tale. By the AUTHOR of 'GUY LIVINGSTONE,' 'SWORD AND GOWN,' &c. Chapters VI. and VII.
 PERSEUS OF THE LANZI CLUBS.
 CONCERNING PEOPLE WHO CARRIED WEIGHT IN LIFE.—WITH SOME THOUGHTS ON THOSE WHO NEVER HAD A CHANCE. By A. K. H. B.
 THE LONDON EXHIBITIONS OF 1861.

TRUTH AND HER WORSHIPPERS.
 GOOD FOR NOTHING; or, ALL DOWN HILL. By the AUTHOR of 'DIGBY GRAND,' 'THE INTERPRETER,' &c. Chapters XLII.—XLV.
 THE MEETING IN MANCHESTER OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, 1861. By a MANCHESTER MAN.
 L'ITALIE EST-ELLE LA TERRE DES MORTS?
 THE PROPOSED REMOVAL OF THE COURTS OF LAW.
 IRISH HISTORY AND IRISH CHARACTER.

By the Author of 'The Heir of Redclyffe.'

This day, post 8vo. price 10s. 6d.

THE YOUNG STEPMOTHER; or, a Chronicle of Mistakes.
 HOPES and FEARS; or, Scenes from the Life of a Spinster. Second and Cheaper Edition. 1 vol. 6s.
 THE DAISY CHAIN. Fourth Edition. 6s.
 THE HEIR OF REDCLYFFE. Thirteenth Edition, 6s.
 HEARTSEASE. Seventh Edition. 6s.
 DYNEVOR TERRACE. Third Edit. 6s.
 THE LANCES OF LYNWOOD. Second Edition. 3s.
 THE LITTLE DUKE. Fourth Edition. 1s. 6d.

By the Author of 'Dorothy.'

This day, fcap. 8vo. price 6s.

MARTHA BROWN, the HEIRESS: a Tale.
 MAIDEN SISTERS. Fcap. 8vo. 5s.
 UNCLE RALPH. 4s. 6d.
 STILL WATERS. 2 vols. 9s.
 DOROTHY. Second Edition. 4s. 6d.
 DE CRESSY. 4s. 6d.

By G. J. Whyte-Melville.

GOOD FOR NOTHING; or, All Down Hill. 2 vols. post 8vo. [Nearly ready.]
 HOLMBY HOUSE. Second Edition. 2 vols. 16s.
 GENERAL BOUNCE. Second Edit. 5s.
 DIGBY GRAND. Third Edition. 5s.
 KATE COVENTRY. Third Edit. 5s.
 THE INTERPRETER. Second Edition. 10s. 6d.

GRYLL GRANGE. By the Author of 'Headlong Hall.' Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

MY HEART'S IN THE HIGHLANDS. By the Author of 'The Nut-Brown Maids.' Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

MADEMOISELLE MORI: a Tale of Modern Rome. 6s.

BALLYBLUNDER: an Irish Story. 6s.

FOR AND AGAINST; or, Queen Margaret's Badge. By FRANCIS M. WILBRAHAM. 2 vols. 10s. 6d.

By Sir Francis Palgrave.

HISTORY of NORMANDY and of ENGLAND.

Vols. I. and II. 8vo. 21s. each.

By James Anthony Froude.

HISTORY of ENGLAND from the FALL of WOLSEY to the DEATH of ELIZABETH.

8vo. Vols. I. to VI. 4l. 2s.

By William Massey, M.P.

HISTORY of ENGLAND during the REIGN of GEORGE the THIRD.

Vols. I., II. and III. 8vo. 12s. each.

By Henry Thomas Buckle.

HISTORY of CIVILIZATION in ENGLAND.

Vol. II. 16s. containing HISTORY of CIVILIZATION in SPAIN and SCOTLAND.

By Robert Vaughan, D.D.

REVOLUTIONS in ENGLISH HISTORY.

Vol. I. REVOLUTIONS of RACE. Vol. II. REVOLUTIONS in RELIGION. 8vo. 15s. each.

By Arthur Helps.

The SPANISH CONQUEST in AMERICA.

And its RELATION to the HISTORY of SLAVERY and the GOVERNMENT of COLONIES. Complete in 4 vols. 8vo. Vols. I. and II. 28s.; Vols. III. and IV. 16s. each.

By Right Hon.

Sir G. Cornwall Lewis, Bart. M.P.

A HISTORICAL SURVEY of the ASTRONOMY of the ANCIENTS. [In the press.]

By Alexander Bain,

Professor of Logic in Aberdeen.

ON the STUDY of CHARACTER, Including an ESTIMATE of PHRENOLOGY. [In the Press.]

The EMOTIONS and the WILL.

8vo. 15s.

The SENSES and the INTELLECT.

8vo. 15s.

Now complete, in 2 vols. 8vo. 2l. 4s.

THE GREEK TESTAMENT.

With Notes, Grammatical and Exegetical. By WILLIAM WEBSTER, M.A., late of King's College, London, and formerly Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge; and WILLIAM FRANCIS WILKINSON, M.A., Vicar of St. Werburgh's, Derby, formerly Theological Tutor in Cheltenham College.

Vol. I. The Four Gospels and Acts of the Apostles, 1l.
 Vol. II. The Epistles and the Apocalypse, with Indices, 1l. 4s.

The VITA NUOVA of DANTE.

Translated, with an Introduction and Notes, by THEODORE MARTIN. [In the press.]

In demy 8vo. price 1l. 1s., the Second Volume of
 A SYSTEM OF SURGERY
 Theoretical and Practical.

In Treatises by Various Authors,
 Arranged and Edited by T. HOLMES, M.A. Cantab.,
 Assistant-Surgeon to St. George's Hospital.

Contents

- LOCAL INJURIES—DISEASES OF THE EYE.
 1. GUN-SHOT WOUNDS. By Thomas Longmore.
 2. INJURIES OF THE HEAD. By Prescott Hewett.
 3. INJURIES OF THE BACK. By Alexander Shaw.
 4. INJURIES OF THE FACE. By Holmes Coote.
 5. INJURIES OF THE NECK. By Henry Gray.
 6. INJURIES OF THE CHEST. By Alfred Poland.
 7. INJURIES OF THE ABDOMEN. By George Pollock.
 8. INJURIES OF THE PELVIS. By John Birkett.
 9. INJURIES OF THE UPPER EXTREMITY. By William Henry Flower.
 10. INJURIES OF THE LOWER EXTREMITY. By Carsten Holthouse.
 11. DISEASES AND INJURIES OF THE EYE. By James Dixon.

Volume I., 8vo. GENERAL PATHOLOGY, price 1l. 1s.

The Third Volume is in preparation.

ANATOMY, DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL.

By HENRY GRAY, F.R.S.,
 Late Lecturer on Anatomy at St. George's Hospital.
 The Second Edition. Royal 8vo. 816 pages, 28s.

THE PHYSIOLOGICAL ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF MAN.

By R. B. TODD, M.D. F.R.S., and W. BOWMAN, F.R.S.
 2 vols. 8vo. with Illustrations, 3l.

MANUAL OF HUMAN MICROSCOPIC ANATOMY.

By ALBERT KÖLLIKER,
 Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the University of Würzburg.
 With 249 Illustrations. 8vo. 24s.

LECTURES ON THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF PHYSIC.

By THOMAS WATSON, M.D.,
 Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.
 Fourth Edition, revised. 2 vols. 8vo. 34s.

DIPHTHERIA: ITS HISTORY AND TREATMENT.

By E. HEADLAM GREENHOW, M.D.,
 Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.
 Octavo, 7s. 6d.

THE STRUCTURE AND USE OF THE SPLEEN.

By HENRY GRAY, F.R.S.,
 Late Lecturer on Anatomy at St. George's Hospital.
 With Sixty-four Illustrations. 15s.

Complete in Three Parts, with numerous Illustrations, 2l. 10s. 6d.

ELEMENTS OF CHEMISTRY,

Theoretical and Practical.

By WILLIAM ALLEN MILLER, M.D. LL.D. F.R.S. F.G.S.,
 Professor of Chemistry, King's College, London.

London: PARKER, SON & BOURN, West Strand.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, 20, Wellington-street, Strand, London. W.C.
 Printed by JAMES HOLMES, of No. 4, New Ormond-street, in the county of Middlesex, at his office, 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in said county; and published by JOHN FRASER, 20, Wellington-street, in said county, Publisher, at 20, Wellington-street aforesaid.—Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradburn, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, October 26, 1861.

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1775.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1861.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
Stamped Edition, 4d.

NOTICE.

The price of THE ATHENÆUM from October 5 is THREEPENCE.

Thirty years ago, when THE ATHENÆUM came into the hands of its present Proprietors, its price was Eightpence, and its contents, with advertisements, forty-eight columns. Convinced that the circulation of Literary Journals was restricted by high price, and that every advantage offered to the public would bring increase of circulation and authority, the Proprietors reduced the price one-half—to Fourpence. The experiment succeeded, and cheap Literary Journals became the rule.

The Proprietors have always held to the principle then proved. They have given to the public the benefit of every change in the law, increasing the size of the paper without increase of price, until the average has become about sixty columns of literary matter, with forty columns of advertisements, selected so as to be of general interest.

The Proprietors, taking advantage of the abolition of the Paper Duty, therefore resolved that the price of THE ATHENÆUM should from October 5 be THREEPENCE.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—The PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH LAW, JOHN A. RUSSELL, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, will Lecture during the months of November, December, and January, on TUESDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, commencing on TUESDAY, the 6th of November. Subject, THE PRINCIPLES OF MERCANTILE LAW. Payment for the Course, 4l. 4s. On payment of 5s. College Fee in addition, the Course is open to Gentlemen who are not attending other Classes in the College. A Prize of 10l. offered by Laurence Counsel, Esq., will be at the disposal of the Professor for presentation at the end of the Session to the most proficient Student of this Class, if he consider the proficiency deserving of such a reward: if not the prize will be reserved for a future Session. EDWARD S. BEESLY, A.M. Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Law. CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—LECTURES ON POLITICAL ECONOMY, by Prof. WALEY, A.M., Fellow of the College. A Course of about Twenty Lectures, commencing on TUESDAY, November 6th. Subjects:—Production and Distribution of Wealth, including Principles of Population and Theories of Wages, Profits and Rent—Theory of Value—Money, Credit, including Principles of Banking and Exchanges, Currency, Foreign Trade, Taxation, Public Debts. Lectures on Tuesday, from 5.30 to 6.30. Fee 2l. On payment of 5s. College Fee, in addition, the Course is open to gentlemen who are not attending other classes in the College. A Joseph Hume Scholarship in Political Economy of 20l. a year for Students matriculated in the College, tenable for three years, will be awarded in December, 1862. In the Further Examination of selected candidates for the Civil Service of India, Political Economy is one of the subjects. 500 marks may be obtained for it. Masters of unendowed schools and ushers entered to the four Evening Classes of Latin, Greek, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy, will be admitted to the Lectures gratuitously. The regulations concerning the Scholarships may be had on application at the office. EDWARD SPENSER BEESLY, A.M. Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Law. CHARLES ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—THE OFFICE OF CONSERVATOR of the MUSEUM of the COLLEGE having become VACANT by the decease of Mr. QUEKETT, the Council request that CANDIDATES for the Appointment will transmit a statement of their professional qualifications, addressed to the Secretary at the College, on or before the 30th of November next. Particulars relating to the Appointment may be obtained upon application at the College. October 24, 1861. EDMUND BELFOUR, Secretary.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—THE OPENING MEETING will be held on MONDAY, November 11, at Burlington House, Piccadilly. Chair taken at 5.30 p.m.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the next EXAMINATION for the DEGREE of DOCTOR of MEDICINE will COMMENCE on FRIDAY, the 27th of December. Fellows and Members of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, Edinburgh, and Dublin, of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, and Licentiates of the London Apothecaries' Company, are eligible for Examination. Every Candidate is required to communicate by letter with Dr. DAV, the Professor of Medicine, fourteen days before the period of Examination, and to present himself to the Secretary for Registration, on or before Thursday, the 29th of December. By order of the Senate Academicus. JAMES M'BEAN, M.A., Sec. St. Andrews, Nov. 1, 1861.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.—CHEMICAL LABORATORY. The LABORATORY will be opened for the Winter Season on MONDAY, 4th of November. The instruction is under the immediate superintendence of the Professor of Chemistry, Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR, C.B., assisted by Mr. DITTMAR and Mr. WANKLYN, F.R.S.E. The LECTURES commence on TUESDAY, 6th of November. THE HOPE PRIZE, of 50l. in value, is open for competition to Laboratory Students.

EVENING LECTURES to WORKING MEN.—GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES, Jermyn-street. The FIRST COURSE, consisting of SIX LECTURES 'On the Metallurgy of Copper and Zinc,' by Dr. PERCY, F.R.S., will be commenced on MONDAY, the 11th of November, at 8 o'clock. Tickets may be obtained, by Working Men only, on Monday, the 4th inst., from 10 to 4 o'clock, upon payment of a Fee of 6d. for the whole Course. Each Applicant is requested to bring his name, address, and occupation, written on a piece of paper, for which the ticket will be exchanged. TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

FRUIT AND CHRYSANTHEMUMS, ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW at SOUTH KENSINGTON, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY NEXT, November 6th and 7th. OPEN at ONE o'clock. Band of First Life Guards at Two o'clock. Tickets on November 6th, 3s. 6d.; if purchased before that day, HALF-A-CROWN: November 7th, ONE SHILLING. At the entrance of the principal Librarians and Music-sellers. Next Election of Fellows, November 4th.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.—The First Meeting of the Session, will take place at KING'S COLLEGE, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 6th of November, at Eight o'clock. A Paper will be read by T. A. MALONE, Esq., Director of the Chemical and Photographic Laboratories of the London Institution. 'On some Experiments and Observations in Relation to the Nature and Toning of the Photographic Image.' HUGH W. DIAMOND, Secretary.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Professor J. H. PEPPER, F.R.S., Lect. C.E., continues to accept ENGAGEMENTS to LECTURE at Institutions, Colleges and Schools; and his CHEMICAL LABORATORY for Analyses, Private Pupils. Instruction in the Scientific Portion of the Civil Service and Military Examinations, and for Morning and Evening Classes, is at the Polytechnic, 309, Regent-street.—N.B. The Laboratory is carefully fitted with every necessary Apparatus.

THE WIFE of a PHYSICIAN, highly connected, and well known in the literary world, is desirous of RECEIVING SIX PUPILS, from Six to Sixteen years of age, to Educate with her own Daughters, at her residence near Kensington Gardens, near Christ Church, near Terms, 1s. per annum. Address, by letter, post paid, to M.D. care of H. & C. TREACHER, Booksellers, &c., 1, North-street, Brighton.

QUEKETT MEMORIAL FUND.—It is proposed to raise a sum of money, to be invested in the hands of Trustees, for the BENEFIT of the FOUR SONS of the late Prof. QUEKETT, F.R.S., when their school education is complete.—Working Committee:—Prof. Owen, F.R.S., The Hon. and Rev. Lord S. G. Osborne, Dr. Benze Jones, F.R.S., Prof. George Busk, F.R.S., Frank Buckland, Esq., M.A., M.R.C.S., Dr. Lionel S. Beale, F.R.S., Hon. Sec. King's College, London. Bankers, Messrs. Twining, Strand.

HONESTY—POVERTY—TOTAL BLINDNESS. MR. WILLIAM KIDD will "GOSSIP" again on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, Nov. 5, at THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE, TURNELL PARK WEST. Begin at 8 precisely. Subject:—A LAUGHABLE and VERY PRACTICAL GOSSIP ABOUT BIRDS, BIRD-KEEPING, and DOMESTIC PETS OF ALL KINDS. Mrs. Morel has, in the most handsome manner possible, offered the Grosvenor Hall on this occasion, and the entire proceeds of the Evening's ENTERTAINMENT will be given to Mr. JAMES KNIGHT, a highly respectable and well-known Printer, now totally blind and quite unable to work. Mr. Knight, who has a large family, lives at Crouch End, Hornsey; and his precarious existence depends entirely on the (uncertain) sale of a few Cheap Newspapers and Periodicals. This case meriting more than common sympathy, Mr. Kidd's earnest appeal to his Friends and a generous Public is: "Come over and help us!"—Hammersmith, Nov. 2.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE and LITERATURE. TO LADIES.—Mr. GEORGE MAC DONALD will RECOMMENCE his CLASS for the STUDY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE and LITERATURE, on FRIDAY, November 15, at 11 o'clock, a.m. The Class will meet every Friday till the end of June, 1862. Terms, Five Guineas, payable in advance. Tudor Lodge, Albert-street, Regent's Park, N.W.

BEDFORD COLLEGE (for LADIES), 47 and 48, Bedford-square. The HALF-TERM begins NOVEMBER 14th. Boarders received within the College. For particulars, apply at the College. JANE MARTINEAU, Hon. Sec.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, EAST INDIA CIVIL SERVICE, and other COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.—Mr. PAICE, M.A., London, READS WITH GENTLEMEN preparing for any of these Examinations.—Address Messrs. WALTON & MARELLY, Upper Gower-street.

MR. ROCHE'S EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR YOUNG LADIES. Cadogan-gardens, 28, Somerset-street, Portman-square, and 16, Cleveland-street, Portman-square, will RE-OPEN on the 15th of NOVEMBER, 1861, French, History, Geography and Astronomy, German, Italian, English, Singing, Piano, Drawing and Painting, Dancing.—Applications to be addressed to Mr. A. ROCHE, Cadogan-gardens, S.W.

GERMAN, French, Italian.—9, OLD BOND-STREET.—Dr. ALTSCHUL, Author of 'First German Reading-Book,' dedicated to Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland, &c. M. Philol. Soc., Prof. Elocution.—TWO LANGUAGES TAUGHT in the same lesson, or alternately, on the same Terms as One, at the pupils or at his home. Each language spoken in his PRIVATE Lessons, and select CLASSES for ladies and Gentlemen. Preparation for all ordinary pursuits of life, the Universities, Army and Civil Service Examinations.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A Widow LADY, residing in the immediate neighbourhood of Bedford-square, in an eminently healthy and cheerful situation, is desirous of RECEIVING into her Family a YOUNG LADY, for whom her friends wish to find a comfortable and happy home. In the advertiser's daughter (age 17), who is an excellent musician and of a cheerful temper, she would find an intelligent and desirable companion with whom to prosecute her studies.—Address C. C., 76, Gower-street, Bedford-square.

SUB-EDITOR WANTED for a LEADING DAILY PAPER in Edinburgh.—Salary from 150l. to 180l. Apply, with references, to D. G., 21, London-street, Edinburgh.

THE PRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable YOUNG MAN, a SITUATION as REPORTER, or REPORTER and READER. Can give excellent references as to character and ability. Is a verbatim Reporter, and is well accustomed to all the duties connected with the bringing out of a Paper.—Address DULZA, Belvidere Cottage, Weymouth.

THE PRESS.—The Proprietor of an old-established LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE JOURNAL wishes to DISPOSE of a HALF, or a LESS SHARE of it, to a party who could take the business management of the concern. Failing in this, he would Sell the Whole. Capital required for a Half, 1,600l.—Apply M. N. O., Street Brothers, 11, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

TO PUBLISHERS and EDITORS.—A Work of Fiction with a HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE TITLE! and some SERIOUS TONE! by the Author of Several Popular Works, TO BE DISPOSED OF.—Address, J. A., Post-Office, 11, Gower-street North, W.C.

TO PUBLISHERS.—A GENTLEMAN of capital is desirous of embarking in the PUBLISHING BUSINESS, either as Partner or by Purchase.—Address, in the first instance, to X.Y.Z., care of Mr. Lindley, 19, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C.

LITERARY PROPERTY.—SHARE in a COPY-RIGHT to BE DISPOSED OF for 500l. sum which at least 400l. a year can be realized.—Address, with real name (in strictest confidence), to B. C. L., Post-Office, Chancery-lane.

WANTED, by an English Gentleman, aged 50, PARTIAL ENGAGEMENT, as English, Italian or French Correspondent, Confidential Secretary, Interpreter, Reader, Translator, Teacher, Clerk, or otherwise. First-rate City and West-end references. Security, &c.—Address, p. p. to Mr. CURT, 33, Great Portland-street, Regent-street.

A LITERARY GENTLEMAN several years connected with the London Daily and Weekly Press, is DESIROUS of CONTRIBUTING Leading Articles on Political or Social Subjects, to a Liberal Weekly Journal.—Address A.Z., Messrs. Tinsley Brothers, Publishers, Catherine-street, Strand.

A LADY, an Exhibitor and Portrait Painter, GIVES LESSONS in General Drawing and Painting, Perspective, Drawing from Models, Life, Fruit and Flowers, Oil Painting, &c.—Address D., Mr. Miller's, Stationer, Church-street, Stoke Newington, N.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, SOHO-SQUARE.—MRS. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools, to her REGISTER of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

BRUNSWICK SCHOOL, LEAMINGTON. OXFORD MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATIONS. The only First-Class Certificate awarded for the last two years at Birmingham, the Examining Centre for the Midland Counties, has just been gained by a Pupil of Brunswick School, Leamington. Three other Boys from this School passed their Examination. Prospectuses on application. J. H. HAWLEY, Principal.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.—COMPE-TITORS for Sandhurst, Woolwich, or the Staff College, and Candidates for Direct Commissions, or Staff Appointments, are PREPARED in all the Branches (compulsory and optional) of their Programmes, at the Practical Military College, Sunbury, S.W.—Apply for Prospectuses, &c. to Captain LEWIS.

THE COMMERCIAL, ENGINEERING, and SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, beautifully situated near CHESTER. This School, recognized by the Secretary of State for INDIA, "as possessing an efficient Class for Civil Engineering," offers a sound English Education, and, in addition, Classics and the Modern Languages. Particular attention is given to Mathematics and Practical Chemistry. The Instruction in Drawing is on the system of the Department of Science and Art. Each Pupil is provided with a separate sleeping apartment.—For particulars, apply to the Rev. ARTHUR RICE, College, Chester.

ELOCUTION.—Mr. GEORGE VANDENHOFF, M.A., Author of 'The Art of Elocution,' gives INSTRUCTION to LERNGMEN and all Public Readers or Speakers. "Quod magis ad seos pertinet et noscere malum est."—Hon. 11, Orchard-street, Portman-square.

FAMILY TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN of much experience in Education, would be glad to undertake the CHARGE of several YOUNG PERSONS, (of one family, or of two or more neighbouring families), whose guardians wish to educate them at home. Instruction in French and Junior Classics and Mathematics, as well as in the ordinary branches.—Address X.Y.Z., Money-Order Office, Brecknock-place, Camden Town, N.W.

HYDE PARK COLLEGE (now HYDE PARK INSTITUTE) RE-OPENED for the SENIOR CLASSES on NOVEMBER 1, at 115, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park.—The Half-Term for Junior Pupils commences on the 4th of November.—Prospectuses to be had on application.

M. SAINTON begs to announce that he will ARRIVE in LONDON for the Winter Season on the 15th of November. All communications respecting Pupils and Engagements to be addressed to his residence, 6, Upper Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, W.

MADAME SAINTON-DOLBY begs to announce that she will RETURN to TOWN for the Winter Season on the 18th of November. All communications respecting Pupils and Engagements to be addressed to her residence, 5, Upper Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, W.

MEDICAL.—A proportionate Bonus will be given by the Advertiser to any one who may legally procure for him a good and permanent Colonial or Foreign MEDICAL APPOINTMENT in a healthy Locality. The Advertiser is a fully qualified, married man of considerable Experience. Address or apply, in strict confidence, with full particulars, to 1,083, Carey & Co., Medical Agents, 21, Abchurch-lane, E.C.

THE REV. PHILIP SMITH, B.A., RECEIVES a limited number of PUPILS for Instruction in all the branches of a liberal Education, and Preparation for the Universities and Military Services. St. James's Lodge, Croydon Common, S.

LADIES' DRAWING-CLASSES, 41, FITZROY-SQUARE.—Mr. B. R. GREEN, Member of the New Water-Colour Society, begs to announce that he RECEIVES SIX YOUNG LADIES, two mornings in the week, for instruction in Drawing and Painting. Green's RUSTIC MODELS, enabling the Pupil to sketch at once from Nature.—Sold at the principal Artists' Repositories, in sets, or singly, from 2s. 6d.

EDUCATION.—Banks of the MEUSE, Belgium.—A Married, Protestant GENTLEMAN, recently Professor in a Foreign University, and residing in a healthy, picturesque district, desires to RECEIVE two or three GENTLEMEN'S SONS, to offer a very liberal and educational advantage. Unexceptionable references given and required.—For fuller Particulars, apply to T. W., 29, Rue Belliard, Brussels.

FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF KING EDWARD VI., at MORPETH, in the COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.—The TRUSTEES will proceed to the ELECTION of a HEAD-MASTER, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of NOVEMBER NEXT. Candidates for the appointment are requested to send in their Testimonials to ANTHONY CHARLTON, Solicitor, Morpeth, on or before the 26th day of November next. The Head-Master must be a Graduate of one of the English Universities, and a Member of the Church of England. He will be required to enter upon his duties on the 14th day of January next. The instruction to be afforded in the School shall be in the Ancient and Modern Languages, and Literature, and the Principles of Natural Philosophy, as more fully expressed in the scheme. The salary of the Head-Master is 1800. per annum, and a share of the Capital and Fees, and a Residence, which is adapted for Boarders.—For further information application to be made to Mr. CHARLTON, Morpeth, October 14, 1861.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BANKING COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1847.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and BILLS issued upon ADELAIDE, PORT ADELAIDE, GAWLER, ROBE, and WALLAROO. Approved Drafts negotiated and sent for collection. Every description of Banking business conducted with Victoria and New South Wales through the Company's Agents. WILLIAM PURDY, Manager. 54, Old Broad-street, E.C.

ARCHITECTURAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION.—FOR SALE, a Large Collection of splendid FOREIGN and ENGLISH PHOTOGRAPHS, a quantity of Gilt Moulding, Screens for exhibition, Portfolios, &c. To be seen on application to Mr. Moody, 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street, W. Tenders for the whole, or any part, to be sent to me on or before the 15th of November next. WILLIAM LIGHTLY, Hon. Sec. 23, Bedford-row, W.C.

MAYALL'S PORTRAIT GALLERIES, 224 and 226, REGENT-STREET. Photographs, Stereographs, and Daguerreotypes Taken Daily. "Mr. Mayall stands supreme in Portraits, and is unrivalled for breadth, manner and finish. Either from the character of his sitters, or the taste of his composition, his portraits appear more dignified, self-possessed, and aristocratic, than those of any other photographer."—*Athenæum*.

TO BOOK-BUYERS.—Just published, post free, on receipt of one stamp, a SUPPLEMENT to NATTALI & BOND'S GENERAL CATALOGUE for 1861, consisting of recent purchases in every branch of Literature. The General Catalogue, 388 pp., containing 3,600 Articles, can still be had, price One Shilling; or post free on receipt of twelve stamps. NATTALI & BOND, 23, Bedford-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

ALBUMS, 4s., hold 25; post free, 48 stamps.
LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY, 54, CHEAPSIDE. The Largest Selection in London. ALBUM PORTRAITS, 10 for 10s. "Theirs are the finest."—*Photographic News*. "None are superior."—*Art-Journal*. "Full of life."—*Athenæum*.

HYDROPATHY.—WINTER TERMS.—The BEULAH-SPA HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, Upper Norwood, within twenty minutes' walk of the Crystal Palace, is open for the reception of Patients and Visitors. Terms:—Patients, from 3 guineas; Visitors, from 2 guineas, according to accommodation. Particulars of Dr. RITTERBANDT, M.D., the Resident Physician.

HYDROPATHY.—SUDBROOK PARK, Richmond Hill, Surrey.—Physician, Dr. E. W. LANE, M.A., M.D., Edin. The TURKISH BATH on the premises, under Dr. Lane's Medical direction.

TO PRINTSELLERS, FRAME MAKERS, &c. &c.—Exquisite CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS and choice LINE ENGRAVINGS of the highest character.—A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE may be had, gratis and post free, of the few remaining copies of some of the choicest things ever produced, which will be shortly SOLD BY AUCTION, at great reduction in prices, but to become rare and valuable, and sought after on account of the steel plates and chromo-lithographic stones all being destroyed. Apply to Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields; and Southgate & Barrett, 23, Fleet-street.

TO BOOKSELLERS throughout the Country.—Apply at once for the descriptive CIRCULAR of a most important collection of splendid ILLUSTRATED and ILLUMINATED BOOKS of the highest character, which will be SOLD BY AUCTION, in time for Christmas presents, for which they are all eminently suited. The Circular may be had, gratis and post free, of Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields; or Southgate & Barrett, 23, Fleet-street, London.

AN ENGLISH LADY, residing in France, is desirous of meeting with a BOARDER, or ONE or TWO YOUNG LADIES, to EDUCATE with her own Daughters.—Apply, by letter, to M. P., Street Brothers, 11, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London, W.C.

PREPARATION for HOLY ORDERS.—Mr. DORSEY intends to deliver TWO COURSES of LECTURES on PUBLIC READING and SPEAKING, to Candidates for Ordination resident in London, commencing on MONDAY, 18th November. Elementary Course:—Formation of the Voice—Principles of Pronunciation—Correction of Local Errors and Defective Articulation. Advanced Course:—Critical Study of the Prayer-Book and Lessons, as the Basis of Correct, Natural and Impassioned Reading.—Delivery of Written Discourses—Extemporaneous Speaking. Gentlemen desirous of attending are requested to communicate with the Lecturer before 4th November. Cambridge, 26th October, 1861.

FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS, from all parts of the World, may be subscribed for, at the lowest possible price, at Messrs. PETSCHE & CO., Foreign Booksellers and Publishers, 27, Fenchurch-street to 27, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C. The Winter Catalogue, being just ready, will be sent post free on application. Advertisements taken for all Foreign Papers. Translations in every style, at moderate charges.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.—All the Best Books of the Present Season, and of the Past Thirty Years are in Circulation at this extensive Library. List of Works recently added, and of Surplus Copies withdrawn for Sale, will be forwarded, postage free, on application. CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, New Oxford-street, London; Cross-street, Manchester; and New-street, Birmingham.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.—All the Best Works announced for Early Publication will be added to this Library, as they appear, in numbers fully proportioned to the demand. The November List of the Principal Works at present in Circulation, and of Surplus Copies withdrawn for Sale, is now ready and will be forwarded, postage free, on application. CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, New Oxford-street, London; Cross-street, Manchester; and New-street, Birmingham.

PICTURES.—MR. FLATOU'S LAST EXHIBITION of HIGH-CLASS MODERN PICTURES.—Messrs. HAYWARD & LEGGATTS GALLERY, 28, CORNHILL.—MR. FLATOU begs to announce that he HAS OPENED the above GALLERY with his choice Collection prior to his retiring from picture-dealing, as in future he intends devoting his entire attention to the Exhibition and Publication of the forthcoming important work by W. P. Frith, R.A. The Railway Station. The Collection includes some of the choicest specimens by the most distinguished Members of the Royal Academy and other Eminent Artists. Admission Free on presentation of private address card.

PARCELS, TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. By WHEATLEY & CO.'S (late Waghorn's) Parcel Express, Passenger, and Insurance Agency. DAILY.—To the Continent, Spain. WEEKLY.—Portugal, Mediterranean, Egypt, Arabia, Africa. MONTHLY.—India, China, Eastern Sea, Ceylon, Turkey, Adriatic, California, West Indies, Central America. MONTHLY.—Australasia, New Zealand, Cape Colonies, Western Africa, Mexico, Brazil, Pacific. Tariffs through rates &c. &c. places, apply at 25, Regent-street, S.W. Chaplin, Regent-circus, W. 12, Cheapside, E.C.; and the Chief Office, 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

ESTIMATES for LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING and PRINTING. Promptly furnished by ASHBE & DANGERFIELD, Lithographic Artists and Printers in Colours, Engravers on Wood and Copper, Copper-plate and General Printers, 22, BEDFORD-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.

LINDLEY & HUTTON'S FOSSIL FLORA. ON SALE, the late Mr. HUTTON'S (the Author's) LIBRARY. Of the above Work, mounted in quarto, 3 vols. elegantly full bound and gilt edges, by Mr. ROBERT HUTTON, No. 6, Nixon-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

THE FINE ARTS.—TO ARTISTS, PICTURE DEALERS, &c.—MR. SLATER begs to announce that, in addition to his large Room for the Exhibition of Paintings to be Engraved, he has opened Rooms for the reception of PICTURES FOR SALE.—16, St. Ann's-square, Manchester.

RAY SOCIETY, (Instituted 1844.) For the PUBLICATION of WORKS on NATURAL HISTORY. Annual Subscription, One Guinea.

The Subscription List for the Volume for 1860.—Dr. Carpenter's 'Introduction to the Study of the Foraminifera' is still open. Gentlemen wishing to join the Society can do so by applying to the Secretary. The present number of Subscribers is little short of 600; but there are, no doubt, many who would gladly contribute their annual guinea to the funds of the Society, were its claims to their attention brought before them. The object of the RAY SOCIETY is the promotion of Natural History, by the printing of Works in Zoology and Botany. New Editions of Works of established merit, rare Tracts and MSS., and Translations and Reprints of Foreign Works, which are generally inaccessible from the language in which they are written, or from the manner in which they have been published. Every Subscriber of One Guinea is entitled to a copy of every book published by the Society during the year to which his subscription relates.

The Volume in hand for 1861, which is now in a forward state, is—Mr. Currey's Translation of Dr. Hofmeister's Work 'On the Higher Cryptogamia.'

Other Works now in preparation are—Dr. Bowerbank's 'Monograph of the British Spionidae.' Mr. Blackwall's 'British Spiders.' Part II. (conclusion). Dr. Günther, 'On the Reptiles of British India.' Mr. Douglas, 'On British Hemiptera Heteroptera.'

Those Volumes already issued to the Subscribers for 1859 and previous years, which are still in stock, are now offered to the public at an increased price, and are sold by Mr. ROBERT HUTTON, 6, Nixon-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Many of the earlier Volumes are, however, not now obtainable, being out of print.

H. T. STANTON, Secretary. Mountfield, Lewisham, S.E.

EGYPTIAN DESERT SANITARIUM, for the TREATMENT of PULMONARY and OTHER INVALIDS.

The above Establishment, beautifully situated in the Desert, near Cairo, surrounded by Grounds and Gardens for Exercise, is intended to supply a want long felt by Invalids visiting Egypt, where they may, with the great advantage generally derived from the pure air of the Desert, have regular Medical Attendance, combined with domestic comfort. The domestic arrangements are conducted by the Matron, Mrs. MICHAEL, under the medical and general superintendence of Dr. PATTERSON, the resident English Physician of Cairo. A limited number only can be admitted this season.—Terms: 30 Guineas per Month.

TO LET, at 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street, with use of a Committee Room, the East Gallery of the Suite of Galleries belonging to the Architectural Exhibition, 40 feet by 21 feet, separate entrance from Maddox-street. Rent, including warming and gas, for one evening per week, between 6 and 12 o'clock, all the year round, and attendance, 35d. per annum; occasional use of the whole suite of Galleries may be had engaged at present Monday and Tuesday Evenings. Enquire of MR. MOODY, on the Premises.

NEWSPAPER INVESTMENTS. C MITCHELL & Co., Agents for the Sale and Transfer of Newspaper Property, are instructed to TREAT for the PURCHASE OF—1. A well-established PROVINCIAL PAPER of moderate politics, and good connexion among Advertisers. About 1,000l. would be invested. 2. A well-established SUBURBAN PAPER, of undeniable circulation and connexion.

ENGAGEMENT REQUIRED by a GENTLEMAN of ABILITY to supply Leading Articles to a CONSERVATIVE PAPER, or would undertake the Editorial Work of a Paper issued in one of the Home Counties. The highest references. Address 8.

ENGAGEMENTS VACANT.—THE PROPRIETORS of an Established LIBERAL PROVINCIAL PAPER (Weekly) are desirous to Engage a Contributor of Leading Articles on Political Subjects. Address, stating Terms, C. E. D.

WANTED on a PROVINCIAL PAPER. A REPORTER (Verbatim), SUB-EDITOR. Address, stating Qualifications and Salary expected, to H. B.

NEWSPAPER PRESS DIRECTORY OFFICE, 12 and 13, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street.

Just published, A CATALOGUE of RARE and CURIOUS BOOKS and MUSIC. Gratis and post free. C. LONSDALE, 25, Old Bond-street.

VERY CHOICE, RARE, and VALUABLE BOOKS. MESSRS. UPHAM & BEET (formerly Rodwell) beg respectfully to call attention to their very extensive and choice collection of SECOND-HAND BOOKS, including all Departments of Literature, and a valuable selection of Topography and County History, many on large paper and in beautiful condition. Catalogues may be had on application, or sent by post on receipt of a stamp.

UPHAM & BEET, 46, New Bond-street, London, W. Libraries purchased for immediate cash, and high prices given.

BOOKBINDING—in the MONASTIC, GOTHIC, MAIOLI and ILLUMINATED styles, in the most superior manner, by English and Foreign workmen. JOSEPH ZAHNENDORF, BOOKBINDER TO THE KING OF HANOVER, English and Foreign Bookbinder, 30, BRIDGES-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN, W.C.

1862 ALMANACKS, Pocket-books, Diaries, Directories, Peenages, Annals, and all Books, &c. &c., whether in stock or not, including Medical Books, Law Books, or any other class, no matter by whom published, are supplied at the rate of 3d. discount from each shilling by S. & T. GILBERT, 4, Copthall-buildings, back of the Bank of England, E.C. Please copy the address.

BRIGHTON, HASTINGS, EASTBOURNE, WORTHING, ST. LEONARDS and the SOUTH-COAST WATERING PLACES.—Weekly, Fortnightly, Monthly, and other SEASON TICKETS, issued from London Bridge and Victoria, at the usual low rates.

SATURDAY to MONDAY at the SEASIDE.—RETURN TICKETS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at low fares, by the BRIGHTON RAILWAY, from Victoria and London Bridge, to Brighton, Hastings, Portsmouth, Worthing, Eastbourne, &c.—See Time Tables.

HASTINGS, from VICTORIA STATION, Buckingham Palace, in Two Hours, without change of carriage.—The West-end Route—at Reduced Fares. The Brighton Company's Service to and from Hastings, St. Leonards, Eastbourne, &c., with additional Quick Trains. Cheap Saturday to Monday Tickets every Saturday at 1.50 and 6.30 p.m.

CHEAP DAILY RETURN TICKETS to BRIGHTON.—First-class, 13s.; Second-class, 9s.; are issued by the Train leaving the Victoria Terminus, Buckingham Palace, at 7.40 a.m., and London Bridge at 8 a.m., returning from Brighton at 5 p.m. (Sundays excepted).

PARIS FOR 20s., via NEWHAVEN and DIEPPE, from London Bridge and Victoria Stations daily.

THE AQUARIUM.—LLOYD'S PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS for TANK MANAGEMENT, with Descriptive and Priced List, 162 pages and 101 Engravings, post free for twenty-one stamps.—Apply direct to W. ALFRED LLOYD, Portland-road, Regent's Park, London, W. "Many manuals have been published upon aquaria, but we confess we have seen nothing for practical utility like this."—*Era*, Oct. 14, 1860.

IMPORTANT NEW INVENTION!!!—The most ingenious and beautiful invention for taking Portraits and Landscapes (by persons themselves) without a lens. The secret, with instructions and specimens, for 25 stamps.—E. LORTIMORE, 14, York-place, Camberwell. N.B. A perfect Likeness guaranteed.

LEONARD & CO., BOOK-TRADE AUCTIONEERS,
BOSTON, UNITED STATES.

The Subscribers, chosen by the Publishers of Boston to conduct the Trade Sales in that city, respectfully solicit consignments of Books and other Literary Property, either for their regular Sales during the business season, or the Autumn Trade Sales in August. Refer to—

Tribner & Co., London.
Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

Valuable Law Books.

MR. HODGSON will SELL by AUCTION, at his New Rooms, the corner of Fleet-street and Chancery-lane, on **THURSDAY, November 7,** at half-past 12, the **LAW LIBRARIES of a Barrister, retiring,** and of two Solicitors, deceased; comprising a complete set of the Law Journal, from 1833 to 1850, in 74 vols. and 60 parts—Pickering's Statutes at Large, 101 vols.—Tomlinson's Statutes, 36 vols.—Lewin's Topographical Dictionary, 13 vols.—Harrison and Fisher's Digest, 6 vols.—Chitty's Equity Index, by Macaulay, 4 vols.—Bythewood and Jarman's Conveyancing, by Sweet, 9 vols., 2 copies—Burn's Justice, last edition, 6 vols., 2 copies—and other useful Books of Practice; also a Series of Reports in the various Courts of Law and Equity, the Old Reports, &c.

To be viewed and Catalogued had.

70,000 VOLUMES of POPULAR BOOKS and RAILWAY READING, in quires and bound, STEREO TYPE PLATES, WOODCUTS and COPYRIGHTS.

MR. HODGSON will SELL by AUCTION, at his New Rooms, the corner of Fleet-street and Chancery-lane, on **TUESDAY, November 12,** and two following days, at half-past 12, upwards of **SEVENTY THOUSAND VOLUMES of POPULAR BOOKS, bound and in quires;** comprising, amongst others, 1,300 Hall's (Mr. and Mrs. S. C.) Book of South Wales, the Wye, and the Coast, numerous Engravings, small 4to. (sells 2s. 6d.—500 Counting's (Dr. J.) Occasional Discourses, fcap., 1,000 Broad-Line Drawing-Book, oblong, 1,000 Christmas, 12s Customs and Carols, square, 1,000 New Nursery Songs, 18mo.—900 Funny Figures, square—500 Wit and Humour, fcap.—1,000 Sea Drift, fcap.—1,000 Fair and False, fcap.—1,000 The Absent Man, fcap.—1,000 The Man About Town, fcap.—1,000 The Woman-Hater, fcap.—1,000 Lord Dunsinville's Life, fcap.—1,000 Tales of the Sea, fcap.—1,000 Autobiography of Lord Montrose, fcap.—300 Comic Latin Grammar, fcap.—9,300 Mabel Vaughan, by the Author of 'The Lamplighter,' fcap.—500 Hills of the Shetland, fcap.—300 The Hidden Path, fcap.—1,100 Types of Goodness, fcap.—313 Swiss Family Robinson, fcap.—500 vols. of Abbott's Histories, fcap.—1,300 vols. of Abbott's Religious Works, 32mo.—2,000 numbers of The Art-Journal, 4to. plates—the Copyright, Stereo Plates and odd Stock of Cumming's Devotions, 4to.—Jones's Diamond Classics, 49 vols. 48mo., the stereo type plates—The Boy's Book of Celebrated Countries, 4to., the stereo plates—together with the Copyrights, Woodcuts and stones of many Juvenile Books and other well-known Publications.

Catalogues are preparing, and will be forwarded on application.

Pictures, Drawings, Carved Cabinets, Telescopes, Albums, &c.

MR. J. C. STEVENS will SELL by AUCTION, at his Great Room, 35, King-street, Covent-garden, on **FRIDAY, November 8,** at half-past 12 precisely, a small **COLLECTION of CHOICE PICTURES,** by Ancient and Modern Masters, Water-colour Drawings—two Richly Carved antique Oak Cabinets, ditto Pedestal and Stag's Head—Antique Brass and Gilt Frames—over 1,000 Tools, Telescopes, Photographic Albums, Cameras, by Knight, and a variety of Miscellaneous Items.

May be viewed on the day prior, and morning of Sale, and Catalogues had.

Capital Selection of Modern Engravings, Chromo-Lithographs, Oil Paintings, Water-colour Drawings, Illustrated Books, New Portfolios, Scrap-Books, &c.

SOUTHGATE & BARRETT will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet-street, on **MONDAY EVENING NEXT,** and four following Evenings, at 6, an **Extensive, Interesting and Valuable COLLECTION of MODERN ENGRAVINGS,** including—An immense variety of Chromo and Oil Paintings, artist's proof—Saved, artist's proof—Watercolor Banquet, proofs before letters, richly framed—Huguenot, and Order of Release, by Millais, India proof before letters—Modern Oil Paintings and Water-colour Drawings—Imitation Oil Pictures, in gilt Frames—An immense variety of Chromo and Coloured Fancy Subjects, Illustrations by George Cruikshank—Books of Prints, Portfolios, and Scrap-Books, &c.

Catalogues forwarded on receipt of six stamps.

Books in all Classes of Literature, including a Selection of Scientific, Architectural and Illustrated Works; best Editions of the Fathers of the Church, &c.

SOUTHGATE & BARRETT will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet-street, on **WEDNESDAY NEXT, November 6,** and two following days, a **Valuable COLLECTION of BOOKS,** including the **LIBRARY of the late THOMAS HINDMARSH, Esq.** (by order of the Executors), among which are—

In **FOUR:** Robert's Holy Land, Egypt, Nubia, &c., the large and complete work, 4 vols. half morocco—Stuart and Barrett's Antiquities of Athens, 8 vols.—Taylor and Gray's Architectural Antiquities of Rome, 2 vols.—Nash's Mansions of England, 4 vols.—Bowman and Crowther's Churches of the Middle Ages, 3 vols.—Montfaucon, L'Antiquité Explicite et Représentée, 10 vols. calf—Camden's Britannia, by Gough, 4 vols.—Arrowsmith's London General Atlas, morocco—An immense variety of Bibles, calf letter, calf—The Orleans Gallery, 2 vols. morocco.

In **QUARTO:** Britton's Architectural and Cathedral Antiquities, 10 vols. half morocco—Weale's Quarterly Papers on Architecture, 4 vols.—Friedgold on the Steam-Engine, 3 vols.—Canova's Works, 3 vols. large paper, morocco elegant—Poullain Gallery, brilliant impressions, calf—Rogers's Italy, and Poems, proof impressions of the plates, 2 vols. large paper, morocco—Kennett's Parochial Antiquities, by Bandinel, 2 vols. calf—Arnsperg's Opera Omnia, 12 vols. vellum—Pinkerton's Collection of Voyages and Travels, 17 vols. calf gilt—Transactions of the Linnean Society, from the commencement to 1850.

In **OCTAVO:** Valpy's Delphin Classics, 161 vols.—Repertory of Arts, Manufactures, &c., from the commencement to 1853, 118 vols. calf—Minutes of Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers, from 1827 to 1850, 10 vols.—Robinson's Mechanical Philosophy, 4 vols.—Bridge-work Treatise, 12 vols.—Beauties of England and Wales, 20 vols. half morocco—Arnold's History of Rome, 5 vols.—Grote's History of Greece, 11 vols.—Heeren's Historical Works, 11 vols.—Library of the Fathers, 29 vols.—Weale's Works, 26 vols. calf—Archæologia, 18 vols. calf—Gode's Catalogue of Portraits of Illustrious Personages, 15 vols. original edition, calf—Pictorial Shakespeare, 8 vols. calf extra—Scott's Waverley Novels and Poetical Works, 60 vols.—Swift's Works, by Sir Walter Scott, 19 vols. calf—Calendar of State Papers, 7 vols.—Louden's Arboretum, 5 vols.

Catalogues to be had at the Rooms.

The Great Sale of Illustrated and Illuminated Books.

SOUTHGATE & BARRETT will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet-street, on **MONDAY, November 18,** and five following days (Saturday and Sunday excepted), the **Entire Remaining Copies of Valuable and Choice**

ILLUSTRATED and ILLUMINATED WORKS.

Children's Books and others, adapted for presentation, lotted to suit Large and Small Buyers, the following, amongst a variety of others, are included in this Sale.

The **ART of ILLUMINATING**, as practised in Europe from the Earliest Times, illustrated by Borders, Initial Letters, Alphabets, &c., selected from the British Museum, South Kensington Museum, and other important Collections. By W. T. TAYLOR, with an Essay on the Art, and Instructions as to its Practice in the Present Day, by M. DIBBY WYATT. 4to. splendidly bound (published at 2s. 10s.).

"A magnificent and eminently serviceable work contains 108 Plates, all fully illuminated, and printed in colours and gold on vellum paper, and 104 pages of Text, surrounded by borders in colours. Counting the various specimens of letters and borders given in the 102 pages, there will be found 1,008 illuminated Figures.

PARADISE and the PERI. By THOMAS MOORE. 54 splendidly illuminated pages, small folio, elegantly bound bevelled boards (published at 2s. 2s.).

"Moore's 'Paradise and the Peri,' gorgeously illuminated by Messrs. Owen Jones and H. W. Brown, executed on stone by Mr. Albert Warren, printed and published by Day & Son. Mr. Owen Jones has produced some of the most magnificent combinations of colour and design we remember to have seen. His borders are all dazzling, and many of exquisite beauty." *Albion.*

NOW FIRST PUBLISHED.

The **PENTATEUCHAL PSALMS**, richly illuminated. A small Volume illuminated with magnificent Borders on every page. The Illustrations, both Borders and Miniatures, are Fac-similes, or adaptations, from the most remarkable pages of celebrated illuminated Manuscripts in the British Museum, the Bibliothèque Impériale, and other collections. By NOEL HUMPHREYS, Esq.

The whole reproduced by Messrs. Day & Son, in the most finished style of Chromo-lithography, under the direction of H. NOEL HUMPHREYS.

SCULPTURE in MARBLE, TERRACOTTA, BRONZE, IVORY, and WOOD. Selected from the Royal and other Collections. Edited by J. B. WARRING. 18 Chromo-lithographic Plates of the highest style of finish, and 13 Wood Engravings. 1 vol. folio, half-bound elegant, published at 2s. 10s.

RICHARDSON'S MONASTIC RUINS of YORKSHIRE: containing upwards of 30 large and beautifully-tinted Views, together with the various Vicarages, Ground-plans, Details, Sections, and Arms, &c. of celebrated Abbeys. The complete Work, in 19 folio Parts (published at 12s. 12s.).

"Few works of lithographic Art have equalled this publication, and it would be difficult to point out any by which it has been surpassed. The subject-matter can hardly be said to be a local one, because the history of the places illustrated is, in fact, so intimately connected with the general history of England, that all Englishmen must feel an interest in what is described." *Times.*

The **GRAMMAR of ORNAMENT.** By OWEN JONES. Being a Series of 3,000 Examples from various styles, exhibiting the Fundamental Principles which appear to reign in the composition of Ornament of every period; 101 Imperial Folio Plates, elaborately printed in colours and gold, and published at 18s. 12s.

POTTERY and PORCELAIN. Selected from the Royal and other Collections. Edited by J. B. WARRING. 15 Chromo-lithographic Plates of the highest style of finish, and 10 Wood Engravings. 1 vol. folio, half-bound elegant, published at 2s. 10s.

ORNAMENTAL ART in GLASS and ENAMEL. Selected from the Collections of the Duke of Buccleuch, &c. Edited by J. B. WARRING. 17 Chromo-lithographic Plates of the highest style of finish, and 9 Wood Engravings. 1 vol. folio, half-bound elegant, published at 2s. 10s.

METALWORK and JEWELLERY. Selected from the Royal and other Collections. Edited by J. B. WARRING. 17 Chromo-lithographic Plates of the highest style of finish, and 19 Wood Engravings. 1 vol. folio, half-bound elegant, published at 2s. 10s.

DECORATIVE ART in FURNITURE. Selected from the Royal and other Collections. Edited by J. B. WARRING. 18 Chromo-lithographic Plates of the highest style of finish, and 14 Wood Engravings. 1 vol. folio, half-bound elegant, published at 2s. 10s.

ROBERT'S SKETCHES in the HOLY LAND, SYRIA, IDUMEA, ARABIA, EGYPT, and NUBIA, with Historical and Descriptive Notices, by the Rev. Dr. CAULY. The Library Edition, 6 vols.

M'IAN'S COSTUMES of the CLANS of the SCOTTISH HIGHLANDERS, coloured. 2 vols. 4to. (original copies).

PYNE'S LAKE SCENERY of ENGLAND. 26 double-tinted Plates, 4to. (sells 12s. 12s.).

The **BARONIAL HALLS and PICTURESQUE EDIFICES of ENGLAND**, from Drawings by Harding, Catmole, Prout, and other eminent Artists. Containing 71 most beautifully printed, executed in Coloured Lithotints, with descriptions by S. C. Hall, with numerous Engravings on Wood. In a handsome Vols. Quarto, (published at 7s. 7s.).

CURRY and RICE on Forty Plates; or, the Ingredients of Social Life. "Omelette" Station in India. By Captain ARKINSON. 40 double-tinted Plates, with Text, small 4to. handsomely bound, (sells 12s. 12s.).

The **CAMPAIGN in INDIA—1857-58.** By Captain ARKINSON. 26 double-tinted Lithographs, with Text, folio imperial, (sells 2s. 2s.).

SKETCHES and INCIDENTS of the SIEGE of LUCKNOW. By Lieut. MECHAN. With Text, 26 double-tinted Lithographs, folio, bound, (sells 2s. 2s.).

SOME of MY BUSH PERIPATICS in TASMANIA. By LOUISE A. MEREDITH, Author of 'Our Wild Flowers' (English), 'Romance of Nature,' &c. 14 Plates in Chromo-lithography, 14 beautiful borders, and 100 pages of Text, small folio, elegantly bound, gilt edges, published at 2s. 2s.

The **WAR in ITALY—SOENERY and BATTLES** by Signor BOSCHI. The Work consists of One Volume, small 4to. Quarto, elegantly bound, published at 2s. 2s.; or fully coloured and extra bound, published at 2s. 2s.

The **TREASURY of ORNAMENTAL ART**, illustrative of Objects of Art in India. The Work contains 71 exquisitely executed Chromo-lithographic Plates with Descriptive Text, and was published in 1 volume, 3s. 12s. 6d. extra cloth gilt. Catalogues of the whole Sale forwarded on receipt of six stamps.

Important Reminders of the most Charming and Popular Series of Illustrated Books, printed on toned paper, and Juvenile Publications, ever issued; also, the Wood-blocks, Stereotype Plates, and Copyrights of most of the Under-mentioned Works.

SOUTHGATE & BARRETT'S SALE by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet-street, on **MONDAY, November 18,** and five following days, will include the Remaining COPIES of the following **BEAUTIFULLY-ILLUSTRATED WORKS, viz.:**

840 Poems and Pictures, 100 illustrations by English Artists, 8vo. (sells 12s. 12s.). 714 Merchant of Venice, illustrated by B. Foster and Thomas (sells 10s. 6d.). 2,000 The Art Album, fac-similes of Water-colour Drawings by Catmole, Cooper and others, 4to. (sells 12s. 12s.). 200 Household Songs, illustrated—1,000 Three Gems in One Setting, beautifully illustrated—360 Milton's 1200 (sells 21s. 6d.). 600 Gray's Poetical Works, illustrated by B. Foster (sells 2s. 6d.). 600 Sabbath Bells, chimed by the Poets, illustrated by B. Foster (sells 10s. 6d.). 400 Dr. Lortimer's Scottish Reformation, illustrated by B. Foster (sells 10s. 6d.). 1,200 The Children's Picture-Book of Country Scenes (sells 5s.). 1,000 The Children's Picture-Book of Quadrupeds and Birds, 2 vols. (sells 10s.). 1,150 Harvey's Picture-Book of Natural History (sells 10s. 6d.). 1,670 Songs of the Little Ones, with coloured engravings by B. Foster and Abner (sells 12s. 12s.). 1,400 The Babes in the Wood (sells 5s.). 900 The Seven Champions of Christendom (sells 2s. 6d.). 1,400 The Home Treasury of Old Story Books (sells 5s.). 630 sets Indestructible Pleasure Books, 18 sorts, printed in colours (sells 12s.). 1,000 sets Indestructible Natural History, 4 sorts (sells 4s.). 1,600 Merry Tales, plain and coloured—700 Picture-Books of Birds and Beasts (sells 7s. 6d.). 600 The Picture-Book of Merry Tales—500 sets Children's Favourite Pleasure Books—400 Poe's Poetical Works, beautifully illustrated, cloth and morocco—80 The Book of Favourite Poems, morocco (sells 2s. 2s.). 150 Favourite Modern Ballads (sells 2s.). 140 Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, morocco—1,100 The Carvers—800 The Lord's Prayer explained for Children—900 Drawing-Room Portrait Gallery for 1860.

Catalogues of the whole Sale forwarded on receipt of six stamps.

Extensive and Interesting Collection of Choice Illustrated Books and Works connected with Science and the Fine Arts.

SOUTHGATE & BARRETT'S SALE by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet-street, on **MONDAY, November 18,** and five following days, at 1, will include a splendid **COLLECTION of ILLUSTRATED WORKS,** including numerous copies of the following important Works, viz.:

The Vernon Gallery, artists' proofs (published at 124 guineas).—Robert's Holy Land, the complete large work, 6 vols. morocco—Museum of Modern Music, Royal Academy, 4 vols.—The Edinburgh Conway Tubular Bridges, folio volumes of plates and 2 vols. of text (published at 61s.).—Wicks's Memorials of English Medieval Churches, folio (published at 3s. 12s. 6d.).—Gruner's Fresco Decorations, folio, morocco—Harding's Sketches at Home and Abroad—Nash's Mansions of England—Nash's Windsor Castle, coloured and mounted—A Dagdale's Monasticon Anglicanum, 5 vols. half morocco—24 Brayley and Britton's History of Surrey, large paper, India proofs (published at 251s.).—The Poinsettia's Gems, 2 vols. 4to. morocco (published at 21s.).—Lake Price's Venice, coloured and mounted—Taylor's Portfolio, coloured and mounted—Du Sommerard, Les Arts au Moyen Age (published at 471s.).—The Stafford Gallery, 4 vols. morocco elegant—Scotland Delineated, the large work—Angus's South Australia, morocco—300 Lane's Arabian Nights, 3 vols. (sells 2s. 6d.).—Flinders's Royal Gallery of British and Foreign Paintings, 2 vols. 4to.—Pictorial's beautiful edition of Walton and Cotton, 3 vols.—40 Brandon's Gothic Architecture, 2 vols. 4to.—100 Longfellow's Evangelina, illustrated—30 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14s. 12s.).—36 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (sells 2s. 2s.).—29 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 221s.).—150 Scotland Delineated, 2 vols. 4to. cloth—400 Indian Spices for English Tables, or a Rare Relish of Fun from the Far East, 4to. (sells 10s.).

Catalogues of the whole Sale forwarded on receipt of six stamps.

Important Literary Property.

SOUTHGATE & BARRETT will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet-street, on **TUESDAY, November 26,** the **Valuable COPYRIGHTS and STEREO TYPE-PLATES,** with the **ENTIRE STOCK** (in One Lot), of that **Highly Important Property,**

DE QUINCEY'S COLLECTED WORKS,

14 vols. crown 8vo. (published at 51s. 5s.).

The above Valuable and Standard Property, arranged in a collected form as the Author's Complete Works, has also a very extensive sale in separate volumes, each Volume containing a complete work or selection of papers, quite independent of, and without any reference to, the entire series.

Particulars forwarded on application.

By Order of the Assignees of Mr. JOHN TALLIS.—The Remaining Stock and entire Series of Capital Wood-blocks to the 'Illustrated News of the World.'

SOUTHGATE & BARRETT will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet-street, on **TUESDAY, November 26,** the whole of the **WOOD-BLOCKS** published in the **ILLUSTRATED NEWS OF THE WORLD**, from its commencement in January 1835 to February 1851, consisting of upwards of 2,400 in number, produced at a cost of several thousand pounds and capable in the hands of any enterprising Publisher of realising a large income.

By Order of the Assignees of Mr. JOHN TALLIS.—The Remaining Stock of 'The Drawing-Room Portrait Gallery of Eminent Personages.'

SOUTHGATE & BARRETT will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet-street, on **TUESDAY, November 26,** the **Entire Remaining STOCK of PORTRAITS and MEMOIRS,** published in 'The Drawing-Room Portrait Gallery,' (in one lot) consisting of 65,000 Portraits, various—160,000 Memoirs, together with the Stereotype Plates of the Memoirs.

Sales of Literary Property, Music and Works of Art.
Season 1861-2.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON beg to announce that their **REASON for the SALE of BOOKS, Manuscripts, Autographs, Music, Musical Instruments, Pictures, Drawings, Engravings, Antiquities, Bijouterie and Works of Art,** will commence on **THURSDAY, November 7th.**

47, Leicester-square, (west side), formerly the Mansion of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and more recently occupied by The Western Literary Institution. Established in Piccadilly, 1794.

Sales by Auction

The Valuable Assemblage of Philosophical Instruments, Prepared Specimens and Objects, an Unique Collection of Specimens of British and Foreign Coal, Roman Pottery, Ancient Arms and Armour, South Sea and New Zealand Weapons and Implements. The Library of Scientific Works and Books in General Literature, some very scarce, Old China, Wedgwood Ware, Household Furniture and other Effects of the late JOHN THOMAS QUEKETT, Esq., F.R.S., President of the Microscopical Society, Conservator of the Hunterian Museum, &c.

MR. BULLOCK begs respectfully to announce to the Councils and Members of the Learned and Scientific Societies and the Public generally, that he is directed by the deceased, No. 38, Lincoln's Inn-fields, on MONDAY, December 2, and following days, at 11 for 12 each day, the whole of the Highly INTERESTING and IMPORTANT COLLECTIONS made by the late Prof. QUEKETT, comprising a most extensive Series of Microscopes, by Rose and other Eminent Makers, from the earliest date, among which is the Superb Instrument, made by Benjamin Martin for King George the Third—a large Quantity of Prepared Objects—Transit Instruments—an Astronomical Clock—Herschel's (own) Large Astronomical Reflector Telescope—and many others of great focal length and large aperture—several Electrical Machines, with an abundance of Apparatus—two Turning Lathes and Tools—a Cabinet and Collection of Specimens of all kinds of Hard Woods, Polished and Catalogued—Indian Models of a Burmese War Canoe, Man-of-war, and the Destruction of an Eastern King—Mexican and Brazilian Figures—Cases of Butterflies—Antiquities found in the Excavations of London—Engraved Portraits of Eminent Surgeons, and many other Curious and Valuable Items.

Catalogues, price 6d. each, will be ready one week prior to the Sale, and may be had, by post or otherwise, from the Office of Mr. Bullock, Land Agent and Auctioneer, 211, High Holborn, W.C. The Effects will be on view two days prior to the day of Sale.

Costly Books and Books of Prints, many in fine bindings.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will sell by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C. (west side), on THURSDAY, November 7, and two following days, a Large and Valuable COLLECTION of COSTLY BOOKS, Picture Galleries, Illustrated Works and Modern Publications, of the best class, consisting mainly, of a Countermanded Order for America, amongst which will be found, Gould's Birds of Europe, 5 vols. half morocco—Gould's Birds of Australia, 7 vols. green morocco extra—Roberts's Holy Land, the large edition, 4 vols. half morocco—Galerie de Florence, 4 vols. in 2, crimson morocco—Stafford Gallery, 4 vols. large paper, 12 pls. proofs, green morocco, also another copy, the plates coloured and mounted as drawings, russa—Galerie Historique de Versailles, 10 vols. half morocco—Vernon Gallery, 4 vols. half morocco—Art-Journal, 1849-50, 13 vols.—Damon, Monuments des Arts, du Dessein, 4 vols. in 2, morocco extra—Nash's Mansions of England, 4 vols.—Rennie's British and Foreign Harbours, 2 vols. half morocco—Iconographic Encyclopedia, 4 vols.—Documentary History of New York, 10 vols.—Murray's History of Pottery, large paper, four copies—Murchison's Geology of Russia, 3 vols. three copies—Specimen Humanum, 4 vols.—Fac-simile reprint—Scott's Waverley Novels, the Abbotsford edition, 13 vols. half calf gilt, two copies—Walton and Cotton's Angler, Pickering's fine edition, 2 vols. calf extra, two copies—Lodge's Portraits, 13 vols. in 6, half morocco, and the original edition, 3 vols. folio—in the same binding—The American Congress, 16 vols. two copies—American Cyclopaedia, 13 vols. four copies—Collier's Dramatic Poetry, 3 vols. large paper—The Spectator, by Chalmers, 6 vols. six copies—British Essayists, by Chalmers, 38 vols. half calf gilt.—The whole in new condition, many in Handsome Calf or Morocco Bindings.

Catalogues on receipt of two stamps.

Stock of Mr. JAMES ROBINSON, Musiceller of Wardour-street, retiring from Business.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will sell by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C., on MONDAY, November 11, and two following days, the STOCK of Mr. JAMES ROBINSON, well-known dealer in second-hand Music, of Wardour-street, Soho (who is retiring from Business), comprising about 100,000 Books of Popular Music of every kind, together with a few Scores, Bound Volumes, &c.—also,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

(various Private Properties.)

A 7-octave Concert Grand Pianoforte—other Pianofortes—Picolos—Cottages, &c.—Violins—Violoncellos—Bows, &c.

Catalogues on receipt of two stamps.

Valuable Library of a Dignitary of the Church—Five Days' Sale.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will sell by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, on MONDAY, November 18, and two following days, the VALUABLE LIBRARY of a DIGNITARY of the CHURCH, consisting of a well-selected Collection of the Works of the Best Authors in English and Foreign Languages, especially in Theological and Classical Literature; including—In Folio: Gould's Birds of Europe, 5 vols. green morocco extra—Gould's Birds of Australia, 7 vols. subscription set, in parts—Gould's Himalayan Birds—Wolf's Zoological Sketches, extra coloured as drawings—Houghton Gallery, 3 vols. russa—Hoare's Modern Wildlife, 6 vols.—Drummond's Noble Families, 3 vols. half morocco—Shakespeare's Works, Borell's splendid edition, 9 vols. russa extra—Murphy's Arabian Antiquities of Spain—Hogarth's Works, by Cook—Poll Synopsis Criticorum, 5 vols.—Dodd's Church History, 8 vols.—In Quarto: Drury's Foreign Entomology, 3 vols. morocco—and several other valuable Works on Entomology and Conchology—Buffon's Histoire Naturelle, 38 vols. standard edition—Encyclopaedia Britannica, seventh edition, 21 vols. calf—Nicola's Orders of Knighthood, 4 vols.—Muratori, Annali d'Italia, 16 vols.—Lope de Vega, Obras, 21 vols.—Patrick, Lowth and Whitby's Commentary, 6 vols.—Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible, 6 vols. calf—Fleury's Histoire Ecclesiastique, 37 vols. calf gilt.—The Glorious Life of St. Patrick, original edition—Spiritualia Virginalis, a rare poetical work, 1632.—In Octavo: Voltaire, Œuvres Complètes, 70 vols. large paper, half morocco, fine set—Wellington Despatches, with the Index, 13 vols. half russa—Clarke's Travels, 11 vols. calf gilt—Sharon Turner's History of the English Language, 11 vols. calf gilt—Shakespeare, by Johnson and Steevens, 10 vols.—Aubrey's Surrey, 5 vols. &c.—a curious Collection of Early French Newspapers, from 1747 to 1802, in upwards of 500 Volumes—curious early printed Works, including many Rare Roman Catholic Works of Doctrine and Discipline—a large and highly-finished Pentaglyph, &c.

Catalogues on receipt of two stamps.

Engravings and Drawings.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will sell by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, on MONDAY, November 26, and following day, a Large and interesting COLLECTION of ENGRAVINGS and DRAWINGS, and the latter comprising many interesting Prints for the portfolio and for illustration, Portraits, &c.

Very Important Collection of Autograph Letters.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will sell by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, in DECEMBER, a very Important and Select COLLECTION of AUTOGRAPH LETTERS, comprising those of Sovereigns of England from Richard the Third, and of France from Louis the Eleventh, with their Queens and Descendants, the letters being, in many cases, holograph, and important as to their contents—also, Letters of Warriors, Statesmen, Dignitaries of the Church, and Literary Men of the past three centuries—very Important Letters for the History of the Period of the first French Revolution—a most interesting Shakespearian Document, being the Counterpart of the Deed in Gullihall Library—the only known Autograph in private hands of Molière, &c.

Catalogues are preparing.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND VOLUMES.—A WESTERTON'S LIBRARY. Knightbridge, Covent Garden. Book Clubs, Family and Single Subscriptions may be taken on liberal terms. Non-Subscribers can read by the Volume. Duplicate Copies for Sale at Reduced Prices.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. CCXXXII, is just published.

Contents.

- I. LORD MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, VOLUME V.
- II. MONTALEMBERT'S MONKS OF THE WEST.
- III. LAVATER'S AGRICULTURE OF FRANCE.
- IV. O'DONOGHUE'S MEMOIRS OF THE O'BRIENS.
- V. CUNNINGHAM'S CHURCH HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.
- VI. THE STORY OF BURN NAL.
- VII. ENGLISH JURISPRUDENCE.
- VIII. THIERS' REVOLUTION OF THE HUNDRED DAYS.
- IX. THE WORKS OF ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.
- X. DR. HESSEY'S BAMPTON LECTURES.
- XI. THE DISCUSSION OF AMERICA.
- NOTE ON EDUCATION MINUTE.

London: Longman and Co. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, No. 70, for NOVEMBER.

Contents.

- I. PASCAL AS A CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHER.
- II. WHAT IS MONEY?
- III. PLATO AND CHRISTIANITY.
- IV. SPAIN.
- V. POETS AND POETRY OF YOUNG IRELAND.
- VI. EDMUND BURKE—HIS LIFE AND GENIUS.
- VII. SCOTTISH HUMOUR.
- VIII. COMETS.
- IX. MILL ON REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT.

Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark. London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1862.

THE ART-JOURNAL for NOVEMBER, price 2s. 6d., contains Engravings from Philip's Picture of THE GIBBY, Turner's FROSTY MORNING, and Mrs. Thornycroft's Statue of THE PRINCESS HELENA.

The Literary Contributions include—
PILGRIMS OF THE MIDDLE AGES. Part II. By the Rev. E. L. Cutts. Illustrated.
BRITISH ARTISTS: HENRY FUSELI. By James Dafforne. Illustrated.

STEREOCHROMY, or WATER-GLASS PAINTING.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1862.

GOTHIC METAL-WORK. Illustrated.

ORIGIN AND NOMENCLATURE OF PLAYING CARDS.

Chap. IV. By Dr. William Bell. Illustrated.

EXHIBITION AT FLORENCE. By John Stewart.

THE HUDSON. By Benson J. Lossing. Illustrated. &c. &c.

James S. Virtue, 36, Ivy-lane.

THE RAMBLER.

CHANGE OF PUBLISHERS.

The Proprietors beg to inform the Public, that Messrs. WILLIAMS & NORGATE will henceforth publish this Periodical, which will continue to uphold the same principles as heretofore, namely, the harmony of faith and of submission to infallible authority with free inquiry in science, and with the admission of the just and necessary claims of social progress and political right and freedom.

All communications should be directed to Messrs. Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and at South Frederick-street, Edinburgh. All communications for the Editor and Books for Review to the care of the Publishers.

THE RAMBLER appears at intervals of two months. The next Number, on November 1, begins a New Volume, and will contain a Review and extended Analysis of Dr. Doellinger's New Work on the Papacy.

Price Three Shillings each Number.

Published for the Proprietors, by Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 30, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for NOVEMBER, 1861. No. DLIII. Price 2s. 6d.

Contents.

- Chronicles of Carlingford: the Doctor's Family.—Part II. How the World Treats Discoverers.
- Captain Clutterbuck's Champagne: A West Indian Reminiscence.—Part II.
- Mr. Buel's Scientific Errors.
- Sir Cresswell Cresswell.
- The Stage of Weimer.
- The Inland Sea of Japan.
- The Crumming System.
- Ernest Rynn.
- The Recantation.
- The Search.
- The Late Earl of Eglington.

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

SCHOOLS OF ART.—FLORENCE

RESTORATIONS.—THE BUILDER OF THIS DAY, price 4s., contains:—Plan and View of the St. James Bath, Wash-house, Government Schools of Art—Restorations in Florence—Address on Architectural Study—Fine View of Memorial Cross, Arunabad—Costume—Sewage—Ventilation of Houses—Royal Institute of British Architects—Clerks of Works—Altar-slabs—Statues and Monuments—Decisions under Metropolitan Building Act—The Stage—Recent Patents—Church-building News—Provincial News—Competitions, &c.—Office, 1, York-street, Covent-garden; and all Booksellers.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—NEW SERIES. No. XL. OCTOBER, 1861.

Contents.

- I. MR. GOLDWIN SMITH ON THE STUDY OF HISTORY.
- II. BIOGRAPHY: PAST AND PRESENT.
- III. A VOYAGE TO THE MORMONS.
- IV. COUNT DE CAVOUR.
- V. THE APOCALYPSE.
- VI. THE RIVAL AMERICAN CONFEDERACIES.
- VII. TRADES' UNIONS.

CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE.—1. Theology and Philosophy.—2. Politics, Sociology and Travels.—3. Science.—4. History and Biography.—5. Belles-Lettres.

"The present number is worthy of the reputation which the Westminster has obtained for the argumentative and philosophical character of its contents."—Observer.

"Thus it is that we find ourselves quarter after quarter expressing our admiration of the Westminster, with which, on almost every possible point of political belief, we are at direct issue."—Morning Herald.

"The Westminster Review is full, as usual, of ability, marred by a doctrinal harshness and tendency to extreme views."—Spectator.

"The seven articles, or rather elaborate essays, in this quarter's number, well uphold the high character long maintained by this able Review, and even where we cannot concur in all the inferences drawn, we freely acknowledge the keen intellectual power, the extensive learning, and the easy handling of language displayed by the several writers."—Carfax Reviewer.

"We thus part with our old friend, more and more delighted with the freshness, originality and boldness of thought and expression, which have so long characterized the Westminster Review. Why it should not be found on the table of every literary institution, and go the rounds of every Book-Club, biography alone can answer. We can only say that the editor and writers are bold thinkers on all subjects—not trammelled by any parties, sects, or systems, and only those who have similar habits can appreciate their generous and unrelenting labours on behalf of human progress."—Dover Chronicle.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW is published by GEORGE MAXWELL, 8, King William-street, Strand, London, and may be had of all Booksellers, and at the principal circulating Libraries in the United Kingdom.

PRACTICAL MECHANIC'S JOURNAL.

Part 164, for NOVEMBER, 1861, price 1s., with a folio Plate of Paton's Patent Boring and Winding Machine, and of Woodcut's Exhibition of 1862—Boring and Winding Machine—Lenoir's Gas Engine—Dr. Thos. Young—Recent Patents: Bremner, Boilers—Johnson, Carriages—Holmes, Springs—Hunter, Moulding—Spencer, Tyres—Earle, Lubricating—Joy, Lithography—Cameron, Purifying Water—Johnson, Skating—Chair—Jackson, Spades—Weallens, Engines and Boilers—Registered Designs, Illustrated—Correspondence—Reviews—Proceedings of Scientific Societies—Monthly Notes—Marine Memoranda—Lists of Patents and Designs Registered, &c.

London: Longman, Paternoster-row: Editor's Office (Office for Patents), 47, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.

THE ENGLISH WOMAN'S JOURNAL,

NOVEMBER 1, 1861. Price 1s.

Contents:—The Preventive Branch of the Bristol Female Mission—Miss Cornelia Knight—The Colonies and their Requirements—The Wind and the Trees. Parquet pour la Syrie. Poems—Mong-Steph's House—Journay in the South—Notices of Books: French Works for Children, and Books of the Month—Our French Correspondent: The Life and Death of Madame Roe Cheri—Burnt to Death—Open Council—Passing Events.

London: Published by the English Woman's Journal Company, Limited, at their Office, 19, Langham-place, Regent-street, W.; and for the Company, by W. Kent & Co. Paternoster-row.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

No. 347. FOR NOVEMBER. Price 2s. 6d.

Contents.

1. The House by the Churchyard: a Souvenir of Chapelizod. Part II. (Continued.) By Charles de Cresson. Chaps. V., VII., VIII., IX., X.
2. A Triplet of Historical Writers.
3. The Prison Chaplain—The Rev. John Clay.
4. Rhythmic Salutaris.
5. The Woman with the Yellow Hair. A Tale.
6. Isabel Clare: A Waking Dream. Revelations of Peter Brown. Poet and Peripatetic.
7. At St. James's One Hundred and Fifty Years Ago.
8. An Essay on the Art of the Author of 'Artist and Craftsman.' Part X. (Continued.)
9. Leigh Hunt's Last Evening at Home.
10. A Subterranean Search for a Suspected Stream.
11. A Glimpse of the Supernatural in the Nineteenth Century.
12. The Late Earl of Eglington.
13. The Volunteer Force in England and Ireland.

Dublin: George Herbert. London: Hurst & Blackett.

THE LAW MAGAZINE AND LAW

REVIEW, for NOVEMBER, being No. 33 of the United New Series, is this day published, price 2s., and contains:—Art. 1. Jurisprudence at Dublin—2. Religious Trusts—3. The Rules of Evidence Stated and Discussed—4. May's Constitutional History of England since the Accession of George III., 1760-1860—5. Extract of a Letter from Lord Brougham to the Earl of Radnor—6. Belligerent Rights: Letter from the Hon. W. B. Lawrence—7. Slavery in a Justice of the Peace for the County of Gloucester, A.D. 1715 to 1756—8. Dr. Twiss's Law of Nations—On the Rights and Duties of Nations in Time of Peace—9. Ram's Treatise on Facts, as Subjects of Inquiry by a Jury—10. Martial Law in Australia—Notices of New Books—Events of the Quarter—Neurology—List of New Publications.

London: Butterworths, 7, Fleet-street, Her Majesty's Law Publishers.

Gratis and post free on receipt of one stamp, No. 9 of

BARTHES & LOWELL'S LISTS of newly-imported POPULAR FOREIGN WORKS, together with Portions of their valuable and well-selected Stock of New and Second-hand Bound Books, in all Departments of Literature and the Fine Arts.

Persons desirous of receiving the List regularly on Publication can do so by forwarding their Names and Address to the Publishers.

Barthes & Lowell, Foreign Booksellers, 14, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

FIFTY THOUSAND VOLUMES OF RARE,

CURIOUS, USEFUL, and VALUABLE BOOKS, Ancient and Modern, in various Languages and Classes of Literature; splendid Books of Prints and Illustrated Works; beautifully illuminated Manuscripts on Vellum, &c., ON SALE, at very reduced prices, on account of removal, by J. LILLY, No. 15, Bedford-street, Covent-garden.

A CATALOGUE, recently issued, containing a very choice Collection of Rare, Curious, and Useful Books, may be had on the receipt of six postage-stamps.

Digitized by Google

SCIENTIFIC WORKS,

Printed for WALTON & MABERLY, Upper Gower-street, and Ivy-lane, Paternoster-row.

- I.
DR. GARROD—MEDICINES, their NATURE and VALUE in the TREATMENT of DISEASE, embracing the 'Essentials of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.' 1 vol. [Preparing.]
- II.
DR. EDWARD SMITH.—HEALTH and DISEASE as ILLUSTRATED by the CYCLICAL CHANGES in the HUMAN SYSTEM. With 10 Diagrams. Small 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth. [Just published.]
"Dr. Smith is certainly an indefatigable and most enthusiastic worker, for he seems to have submitted himself to great inconveniences, denying himself sleep and food for long periods on various occasions, in order to carry out fairly and completely scientific observations upon himself or others." The book before us is a summary of the result of his labours.—*Medical Times*.
- III.
ERICHSEN'S SCIENCE and ART of SURGERY. Third Edition, revised and much enlarged. 450 Illustrations. 1 vol. 8vo. 1l. 8s.
"Which more than maintains the position it had already earned—that of being an honour to the School of British Surgery."—*British Medical Journal*.
- IV.
DR. MURPHY'S PRINCIPLES and PRACTICE of MIDWIFERY. A New and greatly improved Edition. With many Illustrations. Complete in 1 vol. small 8vo. [Christmas.]
- V.
DR. WALSHE on DISEASES of the HEART and GREAT VESSELS, including the Principles of Physical Diagnosis. Third Edition, revised and greatly enlarged. Small 8vo. [Christmas.]
- VI.
DR. WALSHE on DISEASES of the LUNGS, including the Principles of Physical Diagnosis. Third Edition, revised and greatly enlarged. Small 8vo. 12s. 6d.
The present Edition has been carefully revised and much enlarged, and may be said, in the main, to be re-written.
- VII.
DR. GARROD on GOUT and RHEUMATIC GOUT. Coloured and other Illustrations. A New and much improved Edition. Small 8vo. [Before Christmas.]
"We can confidently recommend it as not only highly philosophical, but likewise thoroughly practical."—*Lancet*.
- VIII.
DR. JENNER on DIPHTHERIA: its Symptoms and Treatment. Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.
"This is a little book, but it contains a vast deal of information,—just the sort of information about Diphtheria that the student would ask for, and just the sort also that the hard-worked practitioner needs."—*Medical Times*.
- IX.
MR. QUAIN on DISEASES of the RECTUM. Second Edition. Coloured Illustrations. 12mo. 7s. 6d.
- X.
QUAIN'S ANATOMY. By DR. SHARPEY and PROFESSOR ELLIS. Sixth Edition. 400 Illustrations. 3 vols. small 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.
- XI.
KIRKES'S HANDBOOK of PHYSIOLOGY. Fourth Edition, thoroughly revised. With Illustrations on Steel and Wood. 1 vol. small 8vo. 12s. 6d.
- XII.
ELLIS'S DEMONSTRATIONS of ANATOMY. (Illustrated Edition.) A Guide to the Knowledge of the Human Body by Dissection. Fifth Edition, with 120 Illustrations on Wood. Small 8vo. 12s. 6d.
With the view of assisting the student in the details of Anatomical Description, Illustrations on Wood have been inserted in this Edition.
- XIII.
QUAIN and WILSON'S ANATOMICAL PLATES. 201 Plates, royal folio, 2 vols. half-bound morocco, 5l. 5s. plain; 8l. 8s. coloured.
. Sold also in Divisions (separately), as under:—

MUSCLES (51 Plates) .. cloth £1 5 0	Plain.	Col.	NERVES (38 Plates) .. cloth £1 1 0	Plain.	Col.
VESSLS (50 Plates) .. 1 5 0	2 0 0	0	VISCERA (33 Plates) .. 0 17 0	0 17 0	1 10 0
BONES and LIGAMENTS (30 Plates) .. cloth £0 17 0			Plain; £1 0 0 Coloured.		
- XIV.
GREGORY'S HANDBOOK of CHEMISTRY. For the Use of Students. Fourth Edition. 1 vol. 18s.
. Sold also in Two Parts (separately):—
INORGANIC CHEMISTRY. 6s. 6d. / ORGANIC CHEMISTRY. 12s.
- XV.
LIEBIG'S FAMILIAR LETTERS on CHEMISTRY, in its RELATIONS to PHYSIOLOGY, DIETETICS, AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE and POLITICAL ECONOMY. Fourth Edition. 7s. 6d.
- XVI.
LIEBIG'S LETTERS on MODERN AGRICULTURE. Small 8vo. 6s. cloth.
- XVII.
BUNSEN'S GASOMETRY. The leading Physical and Chemical Properties of Gases, together with the Methods of Gas Analysis. 8vo. 8s. 6d. cloth.
- XVIII.
LARDNER'S HANDBOOK of NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. 1,324 Cuts. Complete in 4 vols. 20s.
. Also in Volumes separately, as under:—
MECHANICS. 5s. / HYDROSTATICS, PNEUMATICS and HEAT. 5s.
OPTICS. 5s. / ELECTRICITY, MAGNETISM and ACOUSTICS. 5s.
- XIX.
LARDNER'S HANDBOOK of ASTRONOMY. A New and revised Edition, brought down to the Present Time. By EDWIN DUNKIN, F.R.A.S., of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. Complete in 1 vol. with 35 Plates and 106 Woodcuts, small 8vo. 7s. 6d.
- XX.
A GLOSSARY of SCIENTIFIC TERMS for GENERAL USE. By Dr. HENRY. 12mo. 3s. 6d.
- XXI.
LARDNER'S ANIMAL PHYSICS; or, the Body and its Functions Familiarly Explained. 522 Illustrations. 1 vol. small 8vo. 12s. 6d. cloth lettered.
- XXII.
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY for SCHOOLS. By DIONYSIUS LARDNER, D.C.L. 328 Illustrations. Third Edition. 1 vol. large 12mo. 3s. 6d. cloth.
- XXIII.
CHEMISTRY for SCHOOLS. By Dr. LARDNER. 170 Illustrations. 1 vol. large 12mo. 3s. 6d. cloth.
- XXIV.
ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY for SCHOOLS. By DIONYSIUS LARDNER, D.C.L. With 190 Illustrations. 1 vol. large 12mo. 3s. 6d. cloth.
- XXV.
LARDNER'S MUSEUM of SCIENCE and ART. Complete in 12 single vols. 18s. ornamental boards; or 6 double ones, 1l. 1s. cloth lettered.
. Also handsomely half-bound morocco, 6 vols. 1l. 11s. 6d.
- XXVI.
COMMON THINGS EXPLAINED. By Dr. LARDNER. 233 Illustrations. 1 vol. small 8vo. 5s. Containing: Air—Earth—Fire—Water—Time—The Almanack—Clocks and Watches—Spectacles—Colour—Kaleidoscope—Pumps—Man—The Eye—The Printing-Press—The Potter's Art—Locomotion and Transport—The Surface of the Earth; or, First Notions of Geography.
- XXVII.
POPULAR GEOLOGY. By Dr. LARDNER. 201 Cuts. 2s. 6d.
- XXVIII.
The ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH POPULARIZED. By Dr. LARDNER. 100 Cuts. 2s.
- XXIX.
POPULAR ASTRONOMY. By Dr. LARDNER. 182 Cuts. 4s. 6d.
- XXX.
The MICROSCOPE. By Dr. LARDNER. 147 Cuts. 2s.
- XXXI.
STEAM and its USES. By Dr. LARDNER. 89 Cuts. 2s.
- XXXII.
POPULAR PHYSICS. By Dr. LARDNER. 85 Cuts. 2s. 6d.
- XXXIII.
The BEE and WHITE ANTS. By Dr. LARDNER. 135 Cuts. 2s.
. The above Eight Volumes are from the 'Museum of Science and Art.'
- XXXIV.
GUIDE to the STARS, for every NIGHT in the YEAR. 8vo. 5s.
- XXXV.
POTTER'S ELEMENTARY TREATISE on MECHANICS. for the Use of the Junior University Students. By RICHARD POTTER, A.M., Professor of Natural Philosophy in University College, London. Fourth Edition. 8vo. with numerous Diagrams, 8s. 6d. cloth.
- XXXVI.
POTTER'S ELEMENTARY TREATISE on OPTICS. Part I. Containing all the requisite Propositions carried to First Approximations, with the Construction of Optical Instruments, for the Use of Junior University Students. Second Edition. 8vo. 8s. 6d. cloth.
- XXXVII.
POTTER'S ELEMENTARY TREATISE on OPTICS. Part II. Containing the Higher Propositions, with their Application to the more Perfect Forms of Instruments. 8vo. 12s. 6d.
- XXXVIII.
POTTER'S PHYSICAL OPTICS; or, the Nature and Properties of Light: a Descriptive and Experimental Treatise. 100 Cuts. 8vo. 6s. 6d.
- XXXIX.
NEWTH'S ELEMENTS of MECHANICS, including HYDROSTATICS. With numerous Examples. By SAMUEL NEWTH, M.A., Fellow of University College, London. Third Edition, revised and enlarged. Small 8vo. 8s. 6d. cloth.
- XL.
NEWTH'S FIRST BOOK of NATURAL PHILOSOPHY; or, an Introduction to the Study of Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics and Optics. With numerous Examples. New Edition. 12mo. 3s. 6d. cloth.

THE PRINCE CONSORT.—A genuine PHOTOGRAPH, by Mayall, of the PRINCE CONSORT, elegantly mounted on tinted card paper, for framing, will be GIVEN with THE QUEEN OF SATURDAY, November 2. A large and beautifully engraved Portrait of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (the Prince Consort's Brother) will appear in this Number of THE QUEEN.

The other Illustrations will comprise: Jenny Lind at Exeter Hall, with Portrait of her Husband, Mr. Otto Goldschmidt—The Marriage Ceremony in the East and in the West (two Illustrations, by Florence and Ada Claxton)—Interior of the New Royalty Theatre—M. Fechter in 'Othello'—Five Exterior Views of Westminster School—The Court in Scotland: Laying the Foundation-stone of the Post-Office, Edinburgh—Volunteer Reception of Her Majesty by Torchlight.

The Engravings of the Great Exhibition in THE QUEEN are fresher and more copious than in any other journal. See the Supplement with No. 8 (October 29th) and the View in THE QUEEN of Saturday, November 2nd. These Views are from Photographs taken expressly for THE QUEEN.

In addition to the attractions above enumerated, with THE QUEEN of Saturday, November 2nd, will be published the following Needlework Illustrations: Netted and Darned Antimacassar—Braid and Crochet Edging—D'Orley in Herring-bone Stitch.

To be had of all Booksellers; and from the Office, on receipt of six stamps.

London: 246, Strand, W.C.

THE "GORILLA."

In leather case.

A most laughable "catch."

Post free, 24 stamps.

STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY, 54, CHEAPSIDE.

Just published, in fcap. 8vo. (with Map of Confederate Europe,) price 7s. 6d. cloth.

THE NEW KORAN; or, Text-Book of Turkish Reformers, in the Teaching and Example of their esteemed Master, JAID MOHAMED.

The seed which has been industriously scattered by American missionaries is producing a fruit which they never looked for. If the contemplated railway colonisation should be carried out in Turkey, and the country thrown open to Western emigrants, the New Koran will prove an effective auxiliary in breaking up the old prejudices of the East, and reconciling opposite nations and sects.

London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

AN EXCELLENT BIRTHDAY OR CHRISTMAS PRESENT. BUTTER'S TANGIBLE ARITHMETIC AND GEOMETRY FOR CHILDREN; with numerous illustrative cuts, forming a permanent fund of Amusement and Instruction. With 144 Cubes, in a box, price 3s.; large size, at 5s., 6s. and 7s.

BUTTER'S DISSECTED TRINOMIAL CUBE: an elegant Mathematical Illustration. A highly interesting Puzzle. With ample description and explanation, in a box. Price 3s.

May be had of all Booksellers, Fancy Repositories, &c. Sold wholesale by Joseph, Myers & Co. 144, Leadenhall-street, London, who have constantly on sale a large variety of Educational Toys. Descriptive Catalogues free by post.

Now ready, New Edition, 2 vols. fcap. 8vo. 15s.

HORÆ SUBSÆCIVÆ. By JOHN BROWN, M.D. F.R.S.E.

RAB AND HIS FRIENDS. By JOHN BROWN, M.D. With Illustrations by George Harvey, R.S.A., J. Noel Paton, R.S.A. and J. B. In 1 vol. small 4to. [Nearly ready.]

RAB AND HIS FRIENDS. Extracted from 'Horæ Subsæcivæ.' Seventeenth Thousand. Fcap. sewed, 6d.

SUPPLEMENTARY CHAPTER to the LIFE of the Rev. JOHN BROWN, D.D. A Letter to the Rev. John Cairns, D.D. Second Edition. Crown 8vo. sewed, 2s.

"WITH BRAINS, SIR." Extracted from 'Horæ Subsæcivæ.' Fourth Thousand. Fcap. sewed, 6d.

"Of all the John Browns, commend us to Dr. John Brown, the physician, the man of genius, the humourist, the student of men, women and dogs. By means of two beautiful volumes, he has given the public a share of his by-hours, and more pleasant hours than these it would be difficult to find in any life. Dr. Brown's master-piece is the story of a dog called 'Rab.' The tale moves from the most tragic pathos to the most reckless humour, and could not have been written but by a man of genius. Whether it moves to laughter or tears, it is perfect in its way, and immortalizes its author."—*Times*, Oct. 12.

Edinburgh: Edmonstone & Douglas.

London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.

AN INTRODUCTION to the NEW TESTAMENT SCRIPTURES, containing an Examination of the most important Questions relating to the Authority, Interpretation and Integrity of the Canonical Books. By S. DAVIDSON, D.D. 3 vols. 8vo. price 40s.

THE LARGE-PRINT PARAGRAPH NEW TESTAMENT, with Marginal Renderings, an Introduction and Index to each Book, and coloured Maps. Post 8vo. price 12s.

* * The Books of this Edition of the Scriptures may be purchased separately.

THE ENNEAGLOT TESTAMENT. The NEW TESTAMENT SCRIPTURES in GREEK, LATIN, ENGLISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, ITALIAN, SPANISH, PORTUGUESE and HEBREW. 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. price 31s. 6d.

THE BOOK OF PSALMS, narrow for the Pocket. Limp roan, with elastic band. Price 1s. 6d.

THE HOLY VESSELS and FURNITURE of the TABERNACLE of ISRAEL: a Series of Drawings, on the scale of one inch to a cubit, executed in the highest style of Colour Printing, illuminated with Gold, Silver, &c. With Scriptural Disquisitions descriptive of the various Objects, and illustrative of their typical value. Oblong 4to. half-bound morocco, gilt leaves, price 35s.

SAMUEL BAGSTER & SONS' CATALOGUE (by post, free) of POLYGLOT BIBLES, and Aids to the Study of the Scriptures, in Ancient and Modern Languages, Lexicons, Concordances, Grammars, Lesson-Books, Manuscript-marginal Bibles, Commentaries, Indexes, &c. &c. THE COMMON PRAYER, in various Languages, and CHURCH SERVICES of various forms, in every style of best flexible bindings and mountings. Catalogues, by post, free.

Samuel Bagster & Sons, 15, Paternoster-row, London.

This day, Illustrated, with 500 Descriptive Engravings, price 5s. crown 8vo. pp. 450.

THE HOME TUTOR:

A TREASURY of SELF-CULTURE and Complete LIBRARY of USEFUL KNOWLEDGE, by the BEST MASTERS.

London: Ward & Lock, 153, Fleet-street.

This day, price 6d. Illustrated,

THE SIXPENNY MAGAZINE.

CONTENTS for NOVEMBER.

1. The Present State of Europe—2. A Voyage in a Balloon—3. The King of the Mountains, with Six Illustrations—4. Animal Life in the Ocean, with Two Illustrations—5. The Round of Wrong, a Romance—6. The Fisher's Cottage—7. Pen and Pencil Sketches of the Picturesque, No. 6, with Two Illustrations—8. Troby's Trip to Flower Land, or, Botany in a Round-trip—9. Tales of the Musicians, Illustrated—10. Keep in Step—11. Trips after Health, by Spencer Thompson, M.D., with Eight Illustrations—12. Our Supremacy at Sea, and How it was Established—13. Stephen Brinary, with Two Illustrations—14. The Captain of the Venture—15. The Devil's Bridge—16. Useless People—17. The Master Draught, Illustrated—18. Dietetic Use of Water—19. Gems from Abroad—20. Literature of the Month—21. Science and Art of the Month—22. Law and Crime of the Month. Twenty-two Original and Copyright Articles, Illustrated with numerous Engravings. Price 6d. Monthly. Back Numbers are all reprinted.

London: Ward & Lock, 153, Fleet-street.

This day, Vol. II. price 5s. 6d.; also, Binding Cases, 1s.

ST. JAMES'S MAGAZINE.

Conducted by Mrs. S. C. HALL.

London: W. Kent & Co. Paternoster-row.

This day, Vol. III. price 5s. 6d.; also Binding Cases, 1s.

TEMPLE BAR:

A LONDON MAGAZINE for TOWN and COUNTRY READERS.

Edited by G. A. SALLA.

London: Ward & Lock, 153, Fleet-street.

On the 1st and 15th of every Month, in fcap. 8vo. paper covers, in the French Style of Binding,

THE SHILLING VOLUME LIBRARY.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, when proposing the Repeal of the Paper Duty, used as an argument for its removal the superiority, both in paper and print, of French popular Literature over the same class of works produced in England; and he attributed the reason of this difference to the fact that paper was untaxed in France, while it was taxed in England. Happily this distinction no longer exists. On the 1st October paper became free of Taxation. Therefore the

SHILLING VOLUME LIBRARY

is projected with the view of giving to the reading public the full benefit of the abolition of the Paper Duty. Each book in the

SHILLING VOLUME LIBRARY

will present to the buyer the utmost possible value both in quantity and quality.

The Original Works of Contemporary Writers will be given in the

SHILLING VOLUME LIBRARY,

set up in new and bold type, clearly printed on good paper, easy to read, and well worth recurring to for re-perusal.

SHILLING VOLUME LIBRARY

Works of Imagination will have precedence; but books in other departments of Literature that are calculated to refine the taste and inform the mind, as well as to amuse, will not be overlooked. The greatest care will be taken, so as to render the

SHILLING VOLUME LIBRARY

in all respects unexceptionable reading both for the young as well as for the old.

The following will be ready on November 15:—

1. FAMILY CREDIT. By WESTLAND MARSTON.
2. WHICH WINS—LOVE OR MONEY? By the Author of 'WHITEFRIARS.'
3. LADY LISLE. By M. E. BRADDON.
4. AMOS CLARK; or, the POOR DEPENDENT. A Story of Country Life in the Seventeenth Century. By WATTS PHILLIPS, Author of 'The Dead Heart,' &c.
5. CANARY BIRD: a Story of Town Life in the Seventeenth Century. (Sequel to 'Amos Clark.') By WATTS PHILLIPS, Author of 'The Dead Heart,' &c. [Ready Dec. 1.]

London: Ward & Lock, 153, Fleet-street.

OLIVER'S HISTORY OF EXETER.

In 8vo. with Plan, price 2s. 6d. cloth.

THE HISTORY of the CITY of EXETER. By the Rev. GEORGE OLIVER, D.D. With a short Memoir of the Author, and an Appendix of Documents and Illustrations.

London: Longman, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row. Exeter: William Roberts, Broadgate.

In 8vo. with Coloured Map and Illustrations, price 10s.

JERUSALEM: a Sketch of the City and Temple, from the Earliest Times to the Siege of Titus. By THOMAS LEWIN, Esq., of Trin. Coll. Oxon. M.A., Author of 'The Life of St. Paul,' 'Caesar's Invasion,' &c.

London: Longman, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

New ready, in post 8vo. with 2 Illustrations, price 7s. 6d.

WILD DAYRELL: a Biography of a Gentleman Exile. By JOHN KEMP, Esq., Author of 'Shooting and Fishing in Brittany,' 'Sketches in the South of France,' &c.

London: Longman, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

NEW EDITION OF MRS. PIOZZI'S LETTERS AND MEMOIRS.

On Friday next will be published, in 2 vols. post 8vo. with Portrait and Plate,

AUTOBIOGRAPHY, LETTERS and LITERARY REMAINS of MRS. PIOZZI (THERESA). Edited, with Notes and some account of her Life and Writings, by A. HAYWARD, Esq. Q.C. Second Edition, thoroughly revised, with copious Additions.

The additions to the present edition comprise, amongst other matters, from fifty to sixty pages of fresh entries from Mrs. Piozzi's private diary ('*Tarantula*'), a selection of her curious marginal notes on books, and copious extracts from Letters hitherto unpublished. So much light is thrown by this accession of materials, especially by the excerpts from *Therese's* alleged raptures between Dr. Johnson and Mrs. Piozzi, that the Editor has re-written that part of his Introductory Memoir of her Life which relates to this memorable literary quest.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

NEW WORK BY CAPTAIN RICHARD BURTON.

On Thursday next will be published, in 1 vol. 8vo. with numerous illustrations,

THE CITY of the SAINTS; and across the Rocky Mountains to California. By RICHARD F. BURTON, Captain H.M. Indian Army; Fellow and Gold Medalist of the Royal Geographical Societies of France and England; H.M. Consul in West Africa; Author of 'Meccah and Medinah,' &c.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

COL. WOLSELEY'S ACCOUNT OF THE CHINA CAMPAIGN.

On Wednesday next will be published, in 1 vol. 8vo. with Portrait of Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Hope Grant, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Army, price 10s. 6d.

NARRATIVE of the CHINA WAR of 1860, and of a Short Residence among the Rebel Forces at Nankin. By Lieut.-Col. WOLSELEY, 90th Light Infantry, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General to the Expeditionary Force.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

THE DUKE OF MODENA and MR. GLADSTONE.

This day, Second Edition, 8vo. 2s. 6d., or by post 2s. 8d.

A VINDICATION of the DUKE of MODENA from the CHARGES of Mr. GLADSTONE. From Official Documents and other Authentic Sources. Selected and Revised, with an Introduction by the MARQUIS of NORMANBY, K.G.

London: Beworth & Harrison, 215, Regent-street.

MONOGRAMS, Part D now ready, price 6s. 6d.; to Subscribers, 5s.

Barclay, 8, Green-street, Leicester-square.

Now ready, in 2 vols. royal 8vo. with Ten Steel Engravings and a Map, price 32s. cloth.

A JOURNEY to GREAT-SALT-LAKE CITY. By JULES REMY and JULIUS BRENOCHLEY, M.A. With a Sketch of the History, Religion and Customs of the Mormons, and an Introduction on the Religious Movement in the United States. By JULES REMY.

London: W. Jeffs, Burlington-arcade, Foreign Bookseller to the Royal Family.

First Impression, small 8vo. pp. 590, 4s. 6d.

CATHOLIC ITALY, its Institutions and Sanctuaries: Part I. Rome and the Papal States. By CHARLES HEMANS, Esq. Florence, 1860, (favourably mentioned in *Ateneum*, 24 November, 1860.)

Also, **PASSAGLIA, Per la CAUSA ITALIANA.** 1860. 1861.

Frederick F. Molini, 27, King William-street, West Strand, W.C.

OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

Preparing for Publication.

I. MILTON'S PARADISE LOST, Book II., with a Historical Introduction, and Notes Critical and Expository.

II. SHAKESPEARE'S MACBETH, with a Historical Introduction, and Notes Philological and Analytical.

III. OUTLINE MAPS of Great Britain, Ireland, Russia in Europe, Switzerland, and Italy.

IV. OUTLINE MAPS of the British Colonies.

V. A HAND-BOOK of the History and Geography of the British Colonies. Edinburgh: James Gordon, 51, Hanover-street. London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.

MR. MURRAY'S LIST OF NEW WORKS.

NOW READY.

EARL STANHOPE'S LIFE of the RIGHT HON. WILLIAM PITT. Portrait. Vols. I. and II. Post 8vo. 21s.

DR. RUTHERFURD RUSSELL'S HISTORY and HEROES of MEDICINE. Portraits. 8vo. 15s.

LORD LINDSAY on SCEPTICISM. 8vo. 9s.

DU CHAILLU'S ADVENTURES and EXPLORATIONS in EQUATORIAL AFRICA. Tenth Thousand. Illustrations. 8vo. 21s.

MR. SENIOR'S SUGGESTIONS on POPULAR EDUCATION. 8vo. 9s.

REV. DR. HESSEY'S BAMPTON LECTURES for 1860. Second Edition. 8vo. 16s.

MR. BERESFORD-HOPE'S ENGLISH CATHEDRAL of the NINETEENTH CENTURY. Illustrations. 8vo. 12s.

MOTLEY'S HISTORY of the UNITED NETHERLANDS. Fourth Thousand. Portraits. 2 vols. 8vo. 30s.

MARRYAT'S JUTLAND, the DANISH ISLES, and COPENHAGEN. Illustrations. 2 vols. post 8vo. 24s.

FORSTER'S ARREST of the FIVE MEMBERS by CHARLES THE FIRST. Post 8vo. 12s.

FORSTER'S GRAND REMON- STRANCE, 1641. Second Edition. Post 8vo. 12s.

SIR ROBERT WILSON'S PRIVATE DIARY of his TRAVELS, PERSONAL SERVICES and PUBLIC EVENTS, 1812-14. Map. 2 vols. 8vo. 26s.

THE COLCHESTER PAPERS and CORRESPONDENCE. Edited by LORD COLCHESTER. Portrait. 3 vols. 8vo. 42s.

FORBES'S ICELAND: its VOLCANOES, GEYSERS and GLACIERS. Illustrations. Post 8vo. 14s.

SIR FRANCIS B. HEAD on the HORSE and HIS RIDER. Fourth Thousand. Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 5s.

MAINE on ANCIENT LAW: its CONNECTION with the EARLY HISTORY OF SOCIETY. 8vo. 12s.

AUSTIN on the PROVINCE of JURISPRUDENCE DETERMINED. Second Edition. 8vo. 15s.

TRISTRAM'S WANDERINGS in the GREAT SAHARA. Illustrations. Post 8vo. 15s.

FOR NOVEMBER.

I.
LIVES of ENGINEERS: with an ACCOUNT of their PRINCIPAL WORKS, and a HISTORY of INLAND COMMUNICATION in BRITAIN. By SAM'L SMILES, Author of 'Life of Stephenson,' &c. Portraits and numerous Woodcuts. Vols. I. and II. 8vo.

II.
AIDS to FAITH: a Series of THEOLOGICAL ESSAYS by the following Writers. One Volume. 8vo.

Rev. E. HAROLD BROWNE—On Inspiration.	Rev. Dr. McCaul—Mosaic Record of Creation—and on Prophecy.
Rev. F. C. COOK—Ideology and Subscription.	Rev. GEORGE RAWLINSON—The Pentateuch.
BISHOP of CORK—Christian Evidences.	BISHOP of GLOUCESTER and BRISTOL—Doctrine of the Atonement.
DEAN of EXETER—Scripture and its Interpretation.	
Rev. H. L. MANSER—On Miracles.	

III.
A NEW HISTORY of MODERN EUROPE; from the TAKING of CONSTANTINOPLE by the TURKS to the CLOSE of the WAR in the CRIMEA. By THOS. H. DYER. Vols. I. and II. 8vo.

IV.
On the VARIOUS CONTRIVANCES by WHICH BRITISH and FOREIGN ORCHIDS are FERTILISED THROUGH INSECT AGENCY, and as to the good of INTERCROSSING. By CHARLES DARWIN, M.A. With Woodcuts. Post 8vo.

V.
METALLURGY: the ART OF EXTRACTING METALS from their ORES and ADAPTING them to various PURPOSES of MANUFACTURE. By JOHN PERCY, F.R.S. First Division—FUEL, COPPER, ZINC and BRASS. Illustrations. 8vo.

VI.
THE PENINSULA and SOUTH of FRANCE, 1813-14.—Supplementary Despatches of THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, K.G. Vol. VIII. 8vo.

VII.
LECTURES on the HISTORY of the JEWISH CHURCH, from ABRAHAM to SAMUEL. By Rev. A. P. STANLEY, D.D., Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Oxford. 8vo.

VIII.
ONE YEAR in SWEDEN, including a VISIT to the ISLE of GOTHLAND. By HORACE MARRYAT, Author of 'Jutland and the Danish Isles.' Illustrations. 2 vols. post 8vo.

IX.
THE FIVE GREAT MONARCHIES of the ANCIENT WORLD; or, the HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY and ANTIQUITIES of CHALDEA, ASSYRIA, BABYLONIA, MEDIA and PERSIA. By Rev. GEORGE RAWLINSON. Illustrations. Vol. I. 8vo.

X.
LETTERS FROM ROME, written to Friends at Home. By Rev. J. W. BURGON, Author of 'Life of Fraser Tytler.' Illustrations. Post 8vo.

XI.
MEMOIRS of the LATER LIFE of LORD CHANCELLOR SHAFTESBURY. By W. D. CHRISTIE. 8vo.

XII.
LECTURES on JURISPRUDENCE; being a CONTINUATION of the PROVINCE of JURISPRUDENCE DETERMINED. By the late JOHN AUSTIN. 8vo.

XIII.
THE STORY of DR. LIVINGSTONE'S TRAVELS in SOUTH AFRICA. Illustrations. Post 8vo.

XIV.
BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES. Edited by R. MALCOLM KERR, LL.D., Judge of the Sheriff's Courts of the City of London. New Edition, corrected to 1861. 4 vols. 8vo.

XV.
A THIRD SERIES of PLAIN SERMONS. By Rev. J. J. BLUNT, B.D., late Margaret Professor. Post 8vo.

XVI.
RAWLINSON'S HERODOTUS: a NEW ENGLISH VERSION, with Notes and Essays, illustrating the History and Geography of Herodotus. New and Revised Edition. Illustrations. 4 vols. 8vo.

XVII.
THE MESSIAH: his LIFE and MINISTRY, SUFFERINGS, DEATH, RESURRECTION and ASCENSION. Map. 8vo.

XVIII.
HANDBOOK of DESCRIPTIVE and PRACTICAL ASTRONOMY. By GEORGE F. CHAMBERS. Illustrations. Post 8vo.

XIX.
THE STUDENT'S HISTORY of FRANCE. From the EARLIEST TIMES to the REVOLUTION of 1848. Woodcuts. Post 8vo. (Uniform with the 'Student's Hume'.)

XX.
A FIRST LATIN DICTIONARY and VOCABULARY; applicable for those reading PRÆTER, CORNELIUS NEPOS and CÆSAR. By Dr. WILLIAM SMITH. 12mo. (Uniform with Smith's 'Principia Latina'.)

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE-STREET.

In 12mo. cloth boards, price 4s.

DANISH and NORWEGIAN.—A Practical INTRODUCTION to Danish and Norwegian, composed of Readings, accompanied by necessary grammatical Remarks and References to Rask's Danish Grammar. By J. W. FRAEDERSDORFF, of the Taylor Institute, Oxford. 12mo. cloth, 4s.

Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

PHILOLOGICA.

GARNETT'S LINGUISTIC ESSAYS. The Philological Essays of the late Rev. RICHARD GARNETT. Edited, with a Memoir, by HIS SON. 8vo. cloth boards, 10s. 6d.

LATHAM'S PHILOLOGICAL, ETHNOGRAPHICAL, and other ESSAYS. By R. G. LATHAM, M.D. F.R.S., &c. 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.

KENNEDY (JAMES).—ETHNOLOGICAL and LINGUISTIC ESSAYS. Edited with Preface, &c. by HIS SON. In 1 vol. 8vo. Uniform with Garnett's and Latham's Essays. 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

Just published,

BUCHHEIM'S NOUVEAU THÉÂTRE FRANÇAIS. Modern French Plays, edited for Schools, with Idiomatic Notes and a complete Vocabulary. Part I. Les deux petits Savoyards—Le Mousc. 12mo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

By the same Author,

BUCHHEIM'S FRENCH READER. Selections in Prose and Poetry, edited with Explanatory Notes. 12mo. cloth, 1s. 6d.

* The two Works are Companions to the Author's Edition of Ann's French Method.

Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE.

MARIOTTI'S ITALIAN GRAMMAR. Third Edition. A Practical Grammar of the Italian Language. New Edition, revised, enlarged and improved. By A. GALLENGA, Italian Professor at University College, London, Author of 'Italy Past and Present,' &c. 12mo. cloth, 3s.

"Mariotti's work recommends itself by its method and clearness, by its small bulk, and withal by its very abundant collection of short and pithy examples illustrating brief and precise rules. The Exercises also are short and simple, and always to the point."—*Examiner*, Feb. 20, 1858.

"For the English student of the Italian language there can be no better grammar."—*Athenæum*.

BIAGGI'S PROSATORI ITALIANI. Specimens of Italian Prose Writers, from the 13th Century to the Present Time, preceded by a Selection of Easy Extracts, with Explanatory Notes by ANTONIO BIAGGI. Thick 12mo. cloth, 6s.

Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

OLLENDORFF'S GERMAN METHOD. A new Translation (unabridged) from the Original Edition, by H. W. DULCKEN. 12mo. cloth boards, 5s. 6d.

— A Key to the Exercises. 12mo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

The Sixteenth Edition.

WILLIAMS (T. S.).—MODERN GERMAN and ENGLISH CONVERSATIONS, and Elementary Phrases, the German revised and corrected by A. KÖKEMÜLLER. 16th Edition, improved and re-edited. Cloth boards. 1860. 3s. 6d.

A sale of 40,000 copies of this eminently useful little book testifies sufficiently to its excellence. It is used in numerous first-rate colleges both in England and in Germany.

Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

EASY GERMAN READINGS.

I. NIEBUHR'S GRIECHISCHE HEROEN-GESCHICHTEN. Tales of the Greek Heroes, the German Text, with grammatical and explanatory Notes, Questions for Conversation, and a complete Vocabulary, by Dr. A. BUCHHEIM. Second Edition. 12mo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

II. GOETHE.—Aus GOETHE'S ITALIENISCHER REISE. Sketches of Travels in Italy, the German Text, with idiomatic and explanatory Notes, Questions for Conversation, and a complete Vocabulary. By Dr. A. BUCHHEIM. 12mo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

SCHOOL DICTIONARIES.

SCHNEIDER and JAMES.—GERMAN and ENGLISH DICTIONARY for Travellers and Students, compiled with a special regard to Pronunciation and Accentuation, after Heinisch and Walker. A New Edition, in which the German-English Portion has been completely remodelled; the Genitives and Plurals, the Irregularities of Verbs, of Substantives and Adjectives, have been added throughout. (Stereotype.) Square 8vo. strongly bound in roan, 6s.

MOLÉ and JAMES.—FRENCH DICTIONARY. DICTIONARY of the FRENCH and ENGLISH LANGUAGES for general use, with the Accentuation and a literal Pronunciation of every word. Square 8vo. bound in roan, 6s.

GRASSI and JAMES.—ITALIAN and ENGLISH DICTIONARY, for general use, with the Italian Pronunciation and Accentuation, the terms of Science and Art, of Mechanics, Railways, Marine, &c. Square 8vo. strongly bound, 6s.

Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

NEW ILLUSTRATED and JUVENILE BOOKS for 1862.

47, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON, October 21, 1861.

SAMPSON LOW, SON & CO. have the pleasure of calling attention to the following List of Works they are now publishing, especially adapted to the approaching Holiday Season:—

THE PSALMS of DAVID; Illustrated from Designs by JOHN FRANKLIN. With Coloured Initial Letters and Ornamental Borders. Choicely printed on toned paper and appropriately bound. Small 4to. bevelled boards, price 21s.

* Ten copies are printed on Vellum for Illumination, price Ten Guineas, for which immediate application is requested.

FAVOURITE ENGLISH POEMS, of the last HUNDRED YEARS, THOMSON to TENNYSON. With 200 Illustrations by eminent Artists. An entirely New and Improved Edition, handsomely bound. Price 21s.; morocco copies, 38s.

ELIZABETHAN POETRY: a Selection of Songs and Ballads of the Days of Queen Elizabeth. Choicely Illustrated by eminent Artists. Crown 8vo. bevelled boards, price 7s. 6d.; morocco, 12s.

SHAKSPEARE'S SONGS and SONNETS. Illustrated by JOHN GILBERT. With 10 large Water-colour Drawings, beautifully printed in fac-simile of the Originals, by VINCENT BROOKS, and with 32 Engravings on Wood, printed in tints. Super-royal 4to. handsomely bound, price Two Guineas; morocco, Three Guineas.

LITTLE BIRD RED and LITTLE BIRD BLUE: a Tale of the Woods. By Miss M. B. EDWARDS, Author of 'Charlie and Ernest,' &c. With Coloured Illustrations and Borders. Bevelled boards, price 5s. Also uniform, bevelled boards, CHILD'S PLAY.

LIFE amongst the NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN INDIANS: a Book for Young People. By GEORGE CATLIN, the Indian Traveller. With numerous Illustrations. Small post 8vo. cloth, price 6s.

JACK BUNTLINE; or, Life on the Ocean. By W. H. G. KINGSTON, Author of 'The Boy's Book of Boats,' 'Peter the Whaler,' &c. With Frontispiece by KENN. Fcap. cloth, gilt edges, price 2s. 6d.

PAUL DUNCAN'S LITTLE by LITTLE; or, the Cruise of "The Fly-away." Edited by FRANK FREEMAN. With an Illustration by CHARLES KENN. Fcap. cloth, gilt edges, price 2s. 6d.

The following Volumes, uniform, 2s. 6d. cloth, gilt edges; or 2s. cloth:—

JACK BUNTLINE. | BABES IN BASKET. | BOY MISSIONARY.
PAUL DUNCAN. | DIFFICULTIES OVERCOME.

THE CHILDREN'S PICTURE-BOOK of the SAGACITY of ANIMALS. With 60 full-page Engravings. Uniform with the 'Children's Picture Fable-Book.' Square, cloth, gilt edges, price 5s.; coloured, price 5s. Also, same Series,

CHILDREN'S PICTURE FABLE-BOOK; CHILDREN'S TREASURY of PLEASURE-BOOKS.

GREAT FUN for LITTLE FRIENDS. By the Author of 'The Voyage of the Constance.' With 20 Illustrations by EDWARD WHEWERT. 4to. cloth, gilt edges, price 5s.; Coloured Plates, 7s. 6d.

THE CHILD'S PICTURE ALPHABET. With entirely new and carefully designed Illustrations by MARK WILSON. Price 6d.

THE CHILD'S PICTURE PRIMER. An entirely new First Word Book for the Nursery. By MARK WILSON. Price 6d.

LOW, SON & CO. have recently purchased the whole of the Stock and Copyright of the following Publications of Mr. Cundall, including his "Choice Editions of Choice Books," so deservedly popular for Presents and Prizes:—

CHOICE EDITIONS of CHOICE BOOKS. Illustrated by C. W. COPE, R.A., T. CREWICK, R.A., EDWARD DUNCAN, BIRKET FOSTER, J. C. HOBLEY, A.R.A., GEORGE HICKS, R. REDGRAVE, R.A., C. STONEHOUSE, F. TAYLER, GEORGE THOMAS, H. J. TOWNSEND, E. H. WHEWERT, HARRISON WEIR, &c.

1. BLOOMFIELD'S FARMER'S BOY.	5. GOLDSMITH'S VICAR OF WAKEFIELD.	8. MILTON'S L'ALLEGRO.
2. CAMPBELL'S PLEASURES OF HOPE.	6. GRAY'S ELEGY in a CHURCHYARD.	9. TENNYSON'S MAY QUEEN.
3. COLEBRIDGE'S ANCIENT MARINER.	7. KEATS'S EVE OF ST. AGNES.	10. WARTON'S HAMLET.
4. GOLDSMITH'S DESERTED VILLAGE.		11. WORDSWORTH'S PASTORAL POEMS.

Crown 8vo. cloth, gilt edges, price 5s.; or morocco, 10s. 6d.

THE POETRY of NATURE. Selected and Illustrated by HARRISON WEIR. Small 4to. handsomely bound, price 12s.; morocco, 21s.

THE BOY'S OWN BOOK of BOATS. By W. H. KINGSTON. With Illustrations by WHEWERT. Fcap. cloth gilt, price 5s.

Also, uniform,

KINGSTON'S ERNEST BRACEBRIDGE; or, Schoolboy Days. Illustrated, price 5s.
GILLIE'S VOYAGE of the CONSTANCE. Illustrated, price 5s.

IN PREPARATION,

1. A NEW SEA NOVEL, in 3 vols., by W. H. G. KINGSTON, Esq., entitled, THE FIRE SHIPS: a Tale of the Sea.

2. SIR E. L. B. LYTTON'S NEW NOVEL—A STRANGE STORY.

3. ROUGH DIAMONDS: a Story-Book. By JOHN HOLLINGSHEAD. With Illustrations by H. SANDERSON. Square 16mo. cloth. [Early in December.]

A SPECIMEN LIST of NEW ILLUSTRATED WORKS. Demy 8vo. printed on toned paper, with 22 Page Illustrations, choicely worked. Wrapper on tinted paper, price 6d.

Notice to the Trade.—Orders for 50 copies and upwards supplied with name and address printed thereon.

London: SAMPSON LOW, SON & CO. 47, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON.

This day is published, .

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE.

No. XXV. for NOVEMBER. Price One Shilling.

*. VOLUMES I., II., III., IV., are now ready, handsomely bound in cloth, price 7s. 6d. each.

MACMILLAN & CO. Cambridge; and 23, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London.

Price One Shilling.

TRACTS for PRIESTS and PEOPLE.

No. VIII. EVIDENCES FOR THOSE WHO THINK AND FEEL MORE THAN THEY CAN READ. By the Rev. C. P. CHRETIEN, M.A., Rector of Cholderton, Wilts, Fellow and late Tutor of Oriel College, Oxford.

Now ready,

The FIRST SERIES (Nos. I. to VII.), handsomely bound in cloth, price 8s.

In 2 vols. crown 8vo. price 21s.

MEMOIRS, LETTERS and REMAINS

of ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE. Translated from the French by the Translator of 'Napoleon's Correspondence with King Joseph.' With large Additions. [This day.

"The appearance of this book in an English dress will be welcomed by every politician and every Englishman capable of appreciating exhaustive and solid thought. . . . We do not know another writer, unless it be Pascal, who leaves precisely the same impression."—*Spectator*.

"Few men of the 19th century have exercised a more remarkable influence. . . . Charming as specimens of style, but they are of infinitely greater value, as showing the inner Life of a Man who was as simple as a child, and yet as gifted as any of the many learned writers and scholars whom France has produced." *Bell's Messenger*.

The Third Edition of

The GOLDEN TREASURY of SONGS and LYRICS.

[Will be ready on November 11.]

In 3 vols. crown 8vo. 31s. 6d.

TOM BROWN AT OXFORD. By the Author of 'Tom Brown's School-Days.' [Immediately.

THE LETTER AND THE SPIRIT:

Six Sermons on the Inspiration of Holy Scripture, preached before the University of Oxford. By C. P. CHRETIEN, Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and Rector of Cholderton, Wilts. In crown 8vo. cloth. [Immediately.

In crown 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

THE EPISTLE TO THE ROMANS.

Newly translated from a Missionary Point of View. By the Right Rev. J. W. COLENSO, D.D., Bishop of Natal. [Immediately.

SERMONS PREACHED in HARROW

SCHOOL CHAPEL. By the Rev. H. MONTAGU BUTLER, Head-Master of the School, and late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Crown 8vo. cloth. [Shortly.

By the Rev. James M'Cosh, LL.D.

Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Queen's College, Belfast.

I.

Demy 8vo. cloth, price 10s. 6d.

The METHOD of DIVINE GOVERNMENT, PHYSICAL and MORAL. Seventh Edition.

II.

In the Press, in crown 8vo.

The SUPERNATURAL in RELATION to the NATURAL, with SPECIAL REFERENCE to EXISTING CONTROVERSIES.

MACMILLAN & Co., London and Cambridge.

Now complete, in 21 vols. 4to.

And INDEX,

THE EIGHTH EDITION

OF THE

ENCYCLOPÆDIA

BRITANNICA:

A DICTIONARY OF ARTS, SCIENCES

AND

GENERAL LITERATURE.

ILLUSTRATED BY UPWARDS OF

5,000 Engravings on Wood and Steel.

The Work may be had in the following Styles of Binding:—

In full cloth... .. Price £25 12 0

In half russias, marbled edges ... 32 2 6

In full tree calf, marbled edges ... 38 17 6

In folio, half-bound morocco, gilt edges,

Price £3.

BLACK'S GENERAL ATLAS:

A SERIES OF

FIFTY-SIX MAPS

OF THE

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES and DIVISIONS OF THE WORLD.

Containing all the Latest Discoveries, and a MAP showing the

SEAT OF WAR IN AMERICA,

Accompanied by an Alphabetical Index of 65,000 Names,

Forming a ready Key to the Places mentioned in the Maps.

Edinburgh: ADAM & CHARLES BLACK, and all Booksellers.

HUGH MILLER'S WORKS.

Twenty-seventh Thousand, profusely Illustrated, price 7s. 6d.

The Testimony of the Rocks;

Or, GEOLOGY in its BEARINGS on the Two THEOLOGIES, NATURAL and REVEALED.

Sixth Thousand, crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d.

The Footprints of the Creator;

Or, The ASTEROLEPIS of STROMNESS.

Fifth Thousand, post 8vo. cloth, price 7s. 6d.

The Cruise of the Betsey;

Or, A SUMMER RAMBLE among the FOSSILIFEROUS DEPOSITS of the HEBRIDES.

WITH

RAMBLES OF A GEOLOGIST;

Or, TEN THOUSAND MILES over the FOSSILIFEROUS DEPOSITS of SCOTLAND.

Ninth Edition, crown 8vo. cloth, price 7s. 6d.

The Old Red Sandstone;

Or, NEW WALKS in an OLD FIELD. To which is appended a Series of GEOLOGICAL PAPERS, read before the ROYAL PHYSICAL SOCIETY of EDINBURGH.

Autobiography of Hugh Miller.

Tenth Edition, crown 8vo. cloth, price 7s. 6d.

(CHEAP EDITION, 2s. 6d.)

My Schools and Schoolmasters;

Or, The STORY of my EDUCATION.

Sixth Edition, crown 8vo. cloth, price 7s. 6d.

(CHEAP EDITION, price 2s. 6d.)

First Impressions of England and its People.

Fifth Edition, crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d.

Scenes and Legends of the North of Scotland;

Or, The TRADITIONAL HISTORY of CROMARTY.

Second Thousand, in crown 8vo. cloth, price 7s. 6d.

The Headship of Christ,

And the RIGHTS of the CHRISTIAN PEOPLE.

In crown 8vo. cloth, price 7s. 6d.

Sketch-Book of Popular Geology.

Being a Series of LECTURES delivered before the PHILOSOPHICAL INSTITUTION of EDINBURGH. With an INTRODUCTORY PREFACE, giving a Résumé of the Progress of GEOLOGICAL SCIENCE within the last Two Years, by MRS. MILLER.

EDINBURGH: ADAM & CHARLES BLACK; and all Booksellers.

MR. BENTLEY'S ANNOUNCEMENTS OF NEW WORKS IN THE PRESS.

LIVES OF THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY;

From the MISSION of AUGUSTINE to the DEATH of
HOWLEY. BY WALTER FARQUHAR HOOK, D.D.,
Dean of Chichester. Vol. II. 8vo.

MRS. DELANY AT THE COURT OF QUEEN CHARLOTTE. THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MRS. DELANY.

Part II. Edited, with Notes, by the Right Hon. LADY
LLANOVER. 3 vols. 8vo. with numerous beautiful Engravings.

MAIDENTHORPE;

OR INTERESTING EVENTS about the YEAR 1886. By
JEREMIAH BRIEFLESS, of the Outer Temple. 2 vols.
post 8vo.

THE HISTORY OF ROME,

From the EARLIEST TIME to the PERIOD of its DE-
CLINE. By Dr. MOMMSEN. Translated under the sanction
and Revision of the Author, including his latest Corrections,
by the Rev. W. PITT DICKSON. With an Introduction by
Dr. SCHMITZ. Vols. I. and II. crown 8vo.

A NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF 'QUITS.'

2 vols. post 8vo.

A RESIDENCE AT NAGASAKI AND HAKODATE IN 1859-60.

With some ACCOUNT of JAPAN. By C. P. HODGSON,
H.M.'s Consul at those Ports. With Letters on Japan, by HIS
WIFE. Crown 8vo. with numerous illustrations.

WITS AND HUMOURISTS.

By JOHN TIMBS. Including Swift, Steels, Foote, Gold-
smith, the Two Colmans, Sheridan, Porson, Rev. Sydney
Smith. 2 vols. crown 8vo. with 4 Portraits, &c.

P. VIRGILII MARONIS BUCOLICA, GEORGICA ET ÆNEIS.

With English Notes, by C. D. YONGE. Post 8vo. 9s. 6d.
strongly bound.

THE MILLENNIAL REST.

By the Rev. Dr. CUMMING. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

THE AMERICAN UNION:

An Inquiry into its Real Effects on the Well-being of the
People of the United States, and into the Cause of its Dis-
ruption; with an Examination of Secession as a Constitutional
Right. By JAMES SPENCE. 8vo.

A NEW EDITION OF 'EAST LYNNE.'

3 vols.

READINGS ON THE PROPHET ISAIAH.

By the Rev. Dr. CUMMING.

SINAI PHOTOGRAPHED.

By the Rev. CHARLES FORSTER, B.D., Author of 'The
Voice of Israel from the Rocks of Sinai,' &c.

London: RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-
street,
Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

13, Great Marlborough-street.

HURST & BLACKETT'S WORKS FOR NOVEMBER.

THE LIFE of Admiral Sir CHARLES

NAPIER, K.C.B.: with HIS CORRESPONDENCE. From
his Private Papers. By Major-General ELMERS NAPIER.
2 vols. 8vo. with Portrait and Charts. 30s. [Now ready.]

The LIFE of J. M. W. TURNER, R.A.

From Original Letters and Papers furnished by his Friends
and Fellow Academicians. By VALTER THORNBURY.
2 vols. 8vo. with Portraits, &c. 30s. [Nov. 8.]

FRENCH WOMEN of LETTERS.

By JULIA KAVANAGH, Author of 'NATHALIE,' &c.
2 vols. 21s.

The LAST of the MORTIMERS. By

the Author of 'MARGARET MAITLAND,' 'THE HOUSE
on the MOOR,' &c. 3 vols. [Nov. 15.]

WHITE and BLACK. A Tale of the SOUTHERN STATES. 3 vols.

ALSO, NOW READY,

The OKAVANGO RIVER. A Nar-

rative of Travel, Exploration and Adventure. By CHARLES
JOHN ANDERSSON, Author of 'LAKE NGAMI.' 8vo.
with Portrait of the Author and numerous illustrations. 21s.

"Mr. Andersson's book, from the number of well-told adven-
tures, its rich fund of information, and spirited illustrations, will
command a wide circle of readers. The interest of his story never
flags for a moment."—*Athenæum*.

LADY CHARLOTTE PEPYS' DO-

MESTIC SKETCHES in RUSSIA. 2 vols. 21s.

"This very agreeable book presents a photograph of Russian
home life, the simplicity of which is as charming as the manner
of relating it is attractive."—*Messenger*.

THE SECRET HISTORY of the

COURT of FRANCE under LOUIS XV. Edited, from rare
and unpublished Documents, by Dr. CHALLICE. 2 vols.
with Portraits, 21s.

THE VALLEY of a HUNDRED

FIRES. By the Author of 'MARGARET and her BRIDES-
MAIDS.' Illustrated by J. E. MILLAIS, A.R.A. 5s.

Forming the New Volume of HURST & BLACKETT'S
STANDARD LIBRARY of CHEAP EDITIONS of POPULAR
MODERN WORKS.

"Whether in delineation of character, in lucidity and strength
of plot, in description of scenery, in representation of life as it is,
or in sound and well-enforced moral, we know no novel of the last
three or four years to equal this latest production of the popular
Author of 'Margaret and Her Bridesmaids.' If asked to classify
it, we should give it a place between 'John Halifax' and 'The
Cartons.'"—*Herald*.

COLBURN'S UNITED SERVICE

MAGAZINE, and NAVAL and MILITARY JOURNAL
for NOVEMBER, contains:—The Duke of Cambridge and
the Command of the Army—Our Iron Fleet, by Admiral Sir
G. Sartorius—Volunteers on Government Duty—Suggestions
for an Embodied Reserve, by Colonel Lord West—Continuous
Service for Seamen—Portland and Cherbourg—Four Days of
Embassy at Santa Cruz—An Incident of the Caffre War—Re-
trenchment in the Navy—Prize of War—The Commission on
the Admiralty—The Herbert Testimonial—The Volunteers of
England and America—Sandhurst College and Military Edu-
cation, &c.

THE NEW NOVELS.

SIR RICHARD HAMILTON.

2 vols. 21s.

The HOME at ROSEFIELD. By

EDWARD COPPING. 3 vols.

"A very touching and life-like story, of great simplicity and
beauty; and hard indeed must be the heart unaffected by its
genuine tenderness and pathos."—*Daily News*.

COUNTY SOCIETY. 3 vols.

"We promise the reader a rich treat from the perusal of this
novel. The talent manifested is unquestionable."—*Messenger*.

NOTICE TO QUIT. By W. G. Wills,

Author of 'LIFE'S FORESHADOWINGS.' 3 vols.

"A novel of remarkable power. The interest never flags.
There is real genius in this writer."—*Spectator*.

EAST and WEST. By J. Frazer

CORKRAN. 3 vols.

"A good novel. The author has wit and knowledge in abun-
dant, and an eloquent mastery of words."—*Daily News*.

UNDER THE SPELL. By the Author

of 'GRANDMOTHER'S MONEY,' 'WILDFLOWER,' &c. 3 vols.

"The best story hitherto written by a very pleasant novelist."
Examiner.

ALONE in the WORLD. By the

Author of 'COUSIN GEOFFREY,' &c. 3 vols.

ONCE A WEEK.

Contents of No. 122, November 2.

The Settlers of Long Arrow: a Canadian Romance in Thirty-one
Chapters. Chapters XII., XIII., XIV. Illustrated by F.
Walker.

Prince Kaunitz. By Lascelles Wrixall.

My Long Vacation.

The Hostelry. 1700. By J. F. O'Donnell.

The English in Paris. Illustrated with French Caricatures.

Deep Calling to Deep.

Awake at Last. By Herbert Vaughan.

The Temple Chrysanthemums.

A Walk from Rochester to Maidstone.

Professor Bessel and his Tailor.

Twilight. By Walter Thornbury. Illustrated by M. J. Lawless.

Second Edition of 'The Silver Cord.'

This day is published, in 3 vols. post 8vo. price 21s. 6d.

THE SILVER CORD.

By SHIRLEY BROOKS,

Author of 'The Gordian Knot,' 'Aspen Court,' &c.

Second Edition.

"If to create excitement from the first chapter to the last be
the great object in writing a novel, Mr. Shirley Brooks has
achieved a most remarkable success,—for a more exciting story
than 'The Silver Cord' was, perhaps, never written."—*Examiner*.

RE-ISSUE OF PUNCH.

THE DOUBLE VOLUME FOR 1846 (Vols. 8 and 9),

Handsomely bound in cloth, gilt edges, price 10s. 6d., and the
NINTH VOLUME, in boards, price 6s., were both published on
the 21st of October.

Also, now ready, handsomely bound in cloth, gilt edges,

Vol. 1 (for 1841) 6s. Vols. 4 and 5 (1842) 12s. 6d.
Vols. 2 and 3 (1843) 10s. 6d. Vols. 6 and 7 (1844) 10s. 6d.

Likewise Vols. 1 to 7, in boards, price 5s. each.

The New Education Minute.

This day is published, price 2s. 6d. boards,

POPULAR EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

Being an Abstract of the Report of the Royal Commissioners on
Education. With an Introduction and Summary Tables.

By HERBERT S. SKEATS.

"Mr. H. S. Skeats's 'Abstract of the Report of the Royal Com-
missioners' is at once comprehensive, concise and clear. All the
really important points, either as to matters of fact or of sugges-
tion, are compressed into the compass of one small volume. Yet
the arrangement is so good, that there is no consequent confusion
or obscurity; while the outline of what has been done, is doing,
or is proposed to be done for the formation of a sound and wide-
spread education among the people, is simple, brief and intelli-
gible, without being bald and uninteresting from its brevity. It
is a useful work well done."—*Economist*.

In 4 vols. royal 8vo. price 6l. 8s.

BRITISH SEA-WEEDS NATURE- PRINTED.

Containing 70 Coloured Nature-Prints, with Engraved magnified
Dissections of the whole Species described in the Volume.

The Descriptions by WILLIAM G. JOHNSTONE and ALEX-
ANDER CHODD.

The 'Nature-Printed British Sea-Weeds' forms Four handsome
Volumes in royal 8vo., consisting of 210 Plates, with the necessary
Letter-press. Either Volume may be had separately. The price
of each is 2l. 2s.

In 2 vols. royal 8vo. price 4l. 4s.

BRITISH FERNS NATURE- PRINTED.

The Descriptions by THOMAS MOORE, F.L.S.

The work contains 122 Plates and 800 pages of Letter-press, and
is completed in Two Volumes, royal 8vo., uniform with the
'Nature-Printed British Sea-Weeds.' Either Volume may be had
separately. The price of each is 2l. 2s.

"For this kind of work Nature-Printing is exactly adapted.
Very delicate and inimitable ramification is most attractively
and accurately represented."—*Athenæum*.

This day is published, in 1 large vol. crown 8vo. price 4s.

HEALTH, HUSBANDRY, AND HANDICRAFT.

By HARRIET MARTINEAU.

"Full of suggestiveness and sound practical knowledge. Alto-
gether, the work is one of vast importance, and we earnestly
recommend it to the notice of our readers."—*Press*.

London: BRADBURY & EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street,
Fleet-street, E.C.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1861.

LITERATURE

The Life and Correspondence of Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., from Personal Recollections, Letters, and Official Documents. By Major-General Elers Napier. 2 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

THE pride of descent was so strongly marked in Louis-Philippe that he was frequently heard to declare, — he was infinitely prouder of being descended, through his mother, from an illegitimate child of Louis the Fourteenth, than he was of being lineally and legitimately descended, through his father, from Louis the Fourteenth's brother, the Duke of Orleans. There was a more wholesome pride, to use a homely word, in the subject of this *Life and Correspondence*. He was of a race of antique nobility, no member of which was ever silent, willingly, as to the merits of his house or the virtues of the individual, — and there was much to be said, and more to be becomingly thought of in both these respects. The late Admiral is seldom mentioned in biographical notices without especial record being made of his belonging to a family, the head of which had enjoyed the Barony of Merchiston for more than three centuries. This record seemed to be some compensation for the fact, that Charles John Napier was the son of a younger son of the House of Napier of Merchiston, — a house which conferred on Lady Sarah Lennox, the first love of the young George the Third, the honour of admitting her, in her first widowhood, into a matrimonial alliance with one of its sons.

With questions of "blood" the Admiral no more concerned himself than inasmuch as he took its responsibilities, and was careful that it should not suffer disparagement by his acts or bearing. However careless in the matter of outward appearance, and with some lack of "niceness" in the choice of expressions, there is not a recumbent stone Napier who could turn uneasily on its monument and accuse the Admiral of having acted unworthy of the traditions of his house. In Hades he may look in the face of every cousin who has preceded him, that way, with courageous confidence, and he has not left one behind him who has not reason to be proud of his memory. For himself, he dated his nobility from his own early deeds; and if he had one especial ancestor of whom he was more vain than of another, it was not any Napier of Merchiston, but honest and able Napier of the Logarithms.

This Scotch lad, British Admiral, Portuguese Count, will undoubtedly rank among the first of our sea-worthies. He was flung from school to ship-board when he was but thirteen, and as soon as he found his legs, he set forward in that active and progressive career from which he never withdrew till his last summons took him to the far-off land. His course was a long one, indeed. It opened when the French Republic, one and indivisible, was turning the world upside down, in 1799; and it closed with negotiations between himself and Garibaldi, arising out of the Admiral's offer to go round to the Mediterranean and capture the Neapolitan fleet for him!

Within those two periods there was a vast amount of work accomplished, and generally accomplished well. His 'prentice hand was exercised in the North Sea and the Mediterranean. How efficient he proved when he came out of that 'prentice period will be remembered by all who have read of his doings and his daring in the brig which he commanded in 1808, the *Recruit*, and which he handled in

a way which reminds us of the chivalry and unselfishness of Cochrane.

At the taking of Martinique, he was the foremost man to scale the walls, and, indeed, he always looked upon this sort of occupation as a luxury. As he was Posted for his conduct here, and shelved for a time, as well as Posted, he proceeded to Spain as a volunteer, and, in field and siege practice there, not only passed his time pleasantly and profitably, but laid up a mass of valuable experience which he turned to good account in the war in the East, when he did not attack the walls of besieged cities riding on a donkey and conspicuous in his shirt-sleeves. We find him combining the soldier and sailor, subsequently, in the Mediterranean, and closing the first epoch of his active service in the Anglo-American war of 1813, in the course of which he and Broke manifested to the United States captains such a spirit of courteous gallantry with readiness for hard blows, as might be sought for in vain in the most exaggerated of the romances of chivalry.

The piping times of peace kept Capt. Napier unemployed, save in a few political demonstrations, till the struggle for sovereignty in Portugal called him to active service. From 1829 to 1833, he was, in one way or other, benefitting that little, ungrateful kingdom, capping all his deeds by capturing the Miguelite fleet, for which were conferred on him a title of Viscount, which his own government declined to allow him to use, and a pension which the Pedroite government declined to regularly pay.

Six years later, he served second to Admiral Stopford, who allowed him to be first in the Mediterranean. This command was signalized by his great successes on the coast of Syria, whence his mission was to eject the Egyptians and re-establish the authority of the Turks. How he stormed Sidon, overcame the ferocious Ibrahim Pacha, at Beyrout, and captured St. Jean d'Acre, is a series of tales of war, with comic as well as serious aspects, fresh in all men's memories. The series comes to a very satisfactory end by his dictation of terms to Mehemet Ali, when Napier held supreme command of the Mediterranean Squadron.

Subsequently, he held command of the Channel Fleet, and sorely tried the tempers of Ministers, even when they were of his own political colour, by his strongly-expressed sentiments in Parliament, and his letters out of it, in connexion with reforms in the Navy, the treatment and registration of seamen, and the importance of maintaining a Channel Fleet of sufficient strength to secure the honour and safety of the nation. Since Admiral Vernon's days, there had not been so fiercely outspoken a commander, and what swart Vernon was to Bedford, "Black Charley" was to any Premier of his day. All this, however, rendered him the more popular even with those who were half shocked at the Admiral's eccentricities and half disgusted by the vanity of which he was himself unconscious. When the war with Russia broke out, the popular voice may be said to have wafted him to the Baltic, with all his mingled boastings and monitions, and to have given him scant welcome when he returned, with a single leaf or two of laurels, his ships uninjured, and a mountain of accusations against the Ministers who had commissioned him to perform impossibilities, and who had withheld all aid and assistance to further him in the accomplishment of that rather difficult task.

From this period, he became more actively engaged ashore as senator, farmer, author and agitator; looking seaward now and then, in hopes of observing a blue-peter to invite him

aboard, and turning thence to forget his disappointments in renewed exercise in the vocations indicated above. His last essay, as we have said, was to become the Admiral of Garibaldi; but this essay proved unsuccessful, and Sir Charles, dying soon after, has found a worthy biographer and chronicler in the person of his step-son, who thus describes one of the early traits in the character of his hero:—

"His arrival in London was marked by a characteristic circumstance, as related by one of the family. On landing at the Tower Stairs, the officious porters began to lay violent hands on his luggage. He had been duly cautioned against London sharpers, and thinking they were going to rob him of his sea-chest, he seated himself across it, and drew his dirk to defend his property—thus showing that the same resolute spirit animated the midshipman of thirteen as did afterwards the admiral of seventy. I have heard another anecdote connected with this his first visit to London. He was staying at the house of a relative (the father of Mr. Mark Napier, the historian, and author of 'The Life of Montrose'), who, after showing the youngster all the London sights, took him to see the lions at the Tower; amongst them was one which the keeper represented as being so very tame 'that,' said he, 'you might put your hand into his mouth.' Taking him at his word, the young middy, to the horror of the spectators, thrust his hand into the animal's jaws, which, no doubt, was taken as much by surprise as the lookers-on. It was a daring feat; but, providentially, he did not suffer for his temerity. This story recalls to mind the attack made by Nelson, when a midshipman, on a Polar bear; and the soldier Charles Napier's bold encounter with an eagle, in his boyhood, as related by Sir William Napier in the history of his gallant brother's life. It is certainly a remarkable coincidence, and one worthy of notice, that these distinguished men should, in their youth, have thus singularly evinced that fearlessness and unflinching daring which, in after years, so eminently characterized their respective careers. These three parallel cases would seem to have been omens of future greatness, which, as Sir William Napier remarks, 'would have been strongly dwelt upon by the old chronicler of the heroes of ancient Greece and Rome.' In May, he joined the *Renown*, a new ship of 74 guns, commanded by Capt. Eyles, and bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren. On going on board, and being left alone in the gloomy region of the cockpit, a fit of despondency—such as often attends the young midshipman's first entrance on a nautical existence—overcame young Charley, and, seating himself on his chest, he burst into a passionate flood of tears. He was, not, however, of a desponding disposition, and soon got the better of his weakness—made himself quite happy and at home; and is described by the present Admiral Sir Augustus Clifford—then also for a short time a midshipman on board the same ship—as a 'fine, sturdy, energetic boy, small for his age, but active, and very strong.'"

The following is a sketch of a brilliant affair, by which he inaugurated his Post rank, gained in 1809. It is told by himself, with a comment by the biographer:—

"'Shortly after this, I was made Post into the *Jason* by Sir Alexander Cochrane, but did not immediately join, and in the month of March was employed to watch the motions of a French Squadron and two frigates at anchor in the *Saintes*. On the 14th of April a body of troops was landed, and in the night they put to sea. I immediately bore up in chase, making signals to the rest of the squadron, which was also done by the *Hazard* and *Hawke*. The *Neptune*, bearing the admiral's flag, and the *Pompée*, brought up a strong breeze, and exchanged a few shot, but they soon dropped astern. The *Recruit* sailed well, and I took up my position on the quarter of the *D'Hautpout*, within grapeshot, where I remained the whole night, leading on our squadron, the enemy retreating in a line abreast. At daylight the *Hawke*

brig was three or four miles astern of the *Recruit*, the *Pompée* five or six, the *Neptune* seven or eight. I then commenced firing on the sternmost, yawing under her stern and on her quarter, exposed to the stern guns of three sail of the line, and the occasional broadsides of the other two, who had the superiority of sailing; but being afraid of having their spars knocked away, they seldom rounded to, and they fired in such a hurry that we were only hulled three times. I once crossed their sterns, fired three or four broadsides, and again took up my position on the *D'Hauptoult's* quarter, where they allowed me to remain the whole day, contenting themselves with yawing and firing their stern guns, but without much effect, being always in a hurry to resume their course. Towards evening the *Pompée* had gained on the *D'Hauptoult*, and the French commodore, seeing the impossibility of saving her without risking an action, hauled to the southward as the *Pompée* was coming. I parted on chase of the other ships, in hopes of drawing the *Latona* and *Castor*, now in sight, for action, after me, but they did not see my signals and followed the *Pompée*. In the night I lost the enemy, from their superiority of sailing; two days after, I joined the *Pompée* and *Castor* at the close of the action with the *D'Hauptoult*, who was captured, and I was removed into her on the spot by Sir Alexander Cochrane, in consequence of my conduct, as set forth in his and Capt. Fahies's letter. In the part which the *Recruit* played in the capture of the *D'Hauptoult*, it is difficult which most to admire—the gallantry or seamanship of her youthful commander. Several times during the chase, when Sir Alexander Cochrane thought the little vessel in most imminent danger, did he order the signal to be made for her recall; but before the flags for that purpose could be bent on, the *Recruit* had, by a skilful manœuvre, placed herself in a less perilous position, when the order was cancelled again and again. It is related that the French Admiral, on delivering up his sword, asked the name of the little vessel that had annoyed and retarded his movements so much; on being told she was called the *Conscript*, or *Recruit*, he said, with a sad smile, and a shake of the head, 'Recruit!—no, that no conscript, that one very old soldier!'

There are many sides to the character of "Black Charley," and here is one of its grotesque phases. The time is 1813, when Toulon was being blockaded. Napier was in command of the *Euryalus*, in which he took a run to Port Mahon, Minorca, where he found the 74-gun ship *Rivoli*, whose then Captain is now Admiral Sir Graham Hamond:—

"An officer who was then on board the *Rivoli*, lately recounted to me a most amusing anecdote about 'Charley Napier,' when he commanded the *Euryalus*, whilst they were together at Port Mahon. 'One fine day,' said the officer in question, 'I landed and went up to the usual shop for supplying us with groceries. At the door I found Captain Napier, to my great surprise, seated on a donkey, dressed in a yellow coat, yellow waistcoat, and yellow trousers, laced cocked hat, and a pair of naval epaulettes. I had no further conversation with him beyond common recognition and shaking hands, but I was afterwards informed that he had laid a wager with some one, that he would so ride about Mahon streets, and that he had begun at six o'clock that morning—it was about noon when I saw him, and I understood that he continued on till the evening, and won his bet. I have only stated what I actually saw with my own eyes.' This was the first time I had ever heard so detailed an account of the origin of the 'yellow dress,' which is still preserved as a sort of family relic. I can remember it well to the present day: the lining was rich cherry-coloured satin, and large buttons covered with the same, so as to make it look as conspicuous and ridiculous as possible. I have heard Captain Napier relate with much humour the circumstance of his winning this extraordinary dress from a tailor at Port Mahon, who agreed to give it to him for nothing, on condition that he would wear it the whole day in the streets. The bargain was struck—Captain Napier doffed

his uniform, donned the 'yellow,' and began to perambulate the streets. Mr. Snip meanwhile collected all the urchins of the place to follow and hoot at the man in the 'quarantine' dress. The latter was not, however, thus to be put down by the clamour of the mob—he told them to laugh at the tailor, and not at him, as he was to have the dress for nothing, provided he wore it. The tables were immediately turned upon the poor tailor, who retired quite disconcerted, and 'Mad Charley' carried off in triumph the yellow dress."

The Captain could scale walls with ease and intrepidity; but when he came to scale Helicon, he could no more ascend with dignity, or ride Pegasus, than Cicero himself, which might have consoled Napier had he only thought of it:—

"In a subsequent tour [writes the biographer] I made through Switzerland, I happened to visit this Island of St. Pierre. Although upwards of a quarter of a century had elapsed, on looking over the 'Livre des Étrangers,' at the little hotel, my attention was rivetted by Captain Napier's well-known hand-writing, in which was traced the following ludicrous attempt at rhyme—the only poetic effusion I ever knew him to be guilty of:—

The English, who travel more than all other nations together,
Collect in great towns to enjoy the delights of the weather;
But here in this Isle, formed for love and delight,
Few seem to have soul to pass even the night.

They come but their names to inscribe in the room of Rousseau,
Take a short walk, and away from the island they go;
Returning to England they talk of the beauties they've seen,
And drive other fools to follow the course they have been.

The writer of this, known by the name of 'Mad Charlie',
Passed a whole week in the island of St. Pierre;
Its charms and its beauties ne'er his senses could pall,
He'd sooner live here than at Merchiston Hall."

This has small savour of the Hippocrene about it; and yet the writer had, at least, simplicity enough about him to have qualified him to prove a poet. Take the following instance:—

"Amongst our acquaintance was a Mr. —, a man with more talent than money, and perhaps less principle than either. This person was a shrewd and needy adventurer, who in a great measure depended on the ready exercise of his wit to keep up a tolerable appearance in society, at the expense of the less suspicious of his more wealthy friends; and in Capt. Napier he found one who perfectly answered the object he had in view. At the instigation of Mr. —, he engaged in various speculations, the most ruinous of which eventually proved to be that of establishing iron steamboats on the Seine. The gigantic powers of that motive agent had already dawned upon his mind; he vaguely began to form a conception of the vast purposes to which it might be applied; and well would it have been for him had he allowed others first to try those experiments which finally cost him nearly all he possessed! Be that as it may, he gave himself up—thoughts, time, and capital—with all that ardour which characterized his energetic nature, to the object by which he was fully engrossed. Wooden steamers were found not to answer for the navigation of the Seine, owing—as far as I can remember—to their large draught of water, and they were superseded by the recently invented iron vessels, in one of which Capt. Napier, starting from the Thames, adventurously crossed the Channel and proceeded up the Seine to Paris; it being, I believe, the first vessel of the kind that ever ventured out to sea. This fragile craft was flat-bottomed, drew very few inches of water, and was only calculated for inland navigation; her paddles, too, were so fixed at the stern that they were liable to be washed away by every sea, in the trough of which she must then inevitably have been swamped. No little credit, therefore, is due to the intrepidity of the man who ventured in such a boat, at an inclement season of the year. On his arrival at Paris, thousands flocked to see this eighth wonder of the world in the 'bateau à vapeur en fer,' though it puzzled many of the spectators to conceive how such a material could possibly be made to float; and a greater number were more

incredulous, and declared it was an imposture, as such a thing could never be!"

In this venture, Napier lost a fortune, but not his spirits. He took most things easily, and was particular in nothing except the performance of his duty and in impressing the public with the fitness of their being aware of that *spécialité* of his. That he was not particular in dress, let the subjoined extract tell:

"It is well known that he was never very particular in matters of dress; and it is recounted that on one occasion having called on an elector for his vote, the worthy tradesman happening to be from home, he then addressed himself to his wife, who expressed her incredulity that such a 'shabbily-dressed fellow' could be Capt. Napier, of the Royal Navy, of whom she had heard so much. In vain did the anxious candidate for her husband's vote endeavour to convince her of his identity; he had neither card nor proof of any kind to show, and the lady would not take him at his word, or promise so doubtful-looking an individual her powerful support. At last a bright idea suggested itself, of proving that he was 'himself.' He unbuttoned his waistcoat, and displayed on the front of his shirt 'Charles Napier,' written at full length. The lady was convinced, and gave him the promise of a 'plumper.'"

We are again with him afloat on the 5th of July, 1833, when in command of the *Pedroite* fleet. On that day was seen an instance new to naval annals—"a line-of-battle ship boarded and captured by a small frigate in a quarter of an hour." Both vessels were named the *Rainha*. The details are long; and we can only find room for the following remarks by the biographer on the bearing of his young brother in this his first fight:—

"Commodore Wilkinson and young Napier—as stated—leading the boarders, were the first on the enemy's deck. At this moment the two ships yawed apart, thus leaving them for a few minutes alone and unsupported. During this time they were surrounded by their enemies, but defended themselves gallantly, slashing away right and left, until Napier was unfortunately disarmed by his sword becoming fixed between the ramrod and muzzle of a musket, and being thus wrenched from his hand. Young, vigorous and endowed with extraordinary activity, he sprang, unarmed as he was, on the foremost assailant, seized him with the left hand by the throat, and with the other planting a well-directed blow in his face, sent him headforemost over one of the guns—but was also dragged down in the fall. During this death-struggle, blows were mercilessly showered on him from behind: he received two very severe sabre cuts on the head, a violent contusion from the butt-end of a musket, by which he was stunned; and while thus helpless and prostrate, many other bayonet thrusts and sabre cuts were inflicted on various parts of his body, amounting in all to fifteen in number, though some, it is true, were very slight; but the injuries his head received on this occasion rendered him partially deaf for the remainder of his life. This occupied a much shorter time than it has taken to relate, and my brother was happily rescued from certain death by the arrival of the Admiral at the head of the rest of the boarders; the two vessels having again come into close contact. I have still in my possession the sword used by my gallant brother in this action. It is a heavy cavalry sabre, which had been the gift of an esteemed friend, and he is said to have slain with it five of his assailants. I have also the clothes that he wore on this occasion; they are pierced and cut in every direction, and perforated in one place by a musket-ball."

The Admiral so distinguished himself in this naval campaign that the people for whom he thus exposed himself and followers entertained some idea of paying him—not much—a compliment, which he thus receives:—

"We were sitting down to lunch on board the flagship," writes my informant, "when the officer of the watch reported that the Host was alongside." "The Host!" exclaimed the Admiral, "what

do you mean? Go,' added he—'go and see what it is.' By the time I got on deck about a dozen fellows with bare heads, dressed in ample black gowns, and each provided with a long tapering rod, were, as the soldiers say, 'falling in.' Two of the party carried a sort of large silver salver, on which was deposited something covered by a rich silk canopy. They desired to see the Admiral, and were accordingly shown into the cabin, where the latter was sitting at table. After marching round in procession, they halted behind him, and read a long address in Portuguese, of which few of us understood a single word. The canopy was now withdrawn, and the whole mystery disclosed: it contained a large and handsome wreath or crown of evergreens, which two of the black-robed gentlemen having raised, advanced towards the Admiral, with the evident intention of placing it on his head. He had up to this time behaved most admirably, and with all the dignity and gravity becoming his position, and that of the personage who had read him the long address; but when they proceeded to crown him with laurels, he could stand it no longer—he was like a bull shaking his head when an attempt is made to throw a rope over his horns. They next tried to talk him over—but it was all in vain. It has been truly said that there is but one step between the sublime and the ridiculous, and the whole scene had now assumed one of merriment. All semblance of gravity had disappeared on our part—the deputation, corporation, municipal authorities, or whatever the dozen 'gentlemen in black' might have been, looked at first much disconcerted, but joined eventually in the general laugh. The Admiral told them we were all heroes—to put the crown on the table, and that we would each have our share. This was done: he pulled out a sprig, which he placed in the buttonhole of his coat; we all followed his example—and the beautiful wreath soon became a complete wreck. The 'gentlemen in black'—apparently not half pleased with the result of their mission—then marched off, carrying with them the silken canopy and the salver—the Admiral jocosely observing, as they disappeared, that 'it would have been all very well if they'd only left us the piece of plate as well as the green leaves!'

As a disciplinarian, criticism might, perhaps, take the form celebrated in the case of Sir Roger's portrait, which was thought so closely to resemble the "Saracen's Head," when there was "much to be said on both sides." For example:—

"His idea as to the severity and frequency of flogging was, that, by being often beheld, it lost a great portion of its efficacy in point of warning and example; and that human nature is so constituted that custom makes us familiar with and indifferent to the sight of the most appalling punishments; and that when seamen are thus familiarized to such spectacles, they in some measure lose their terror, more particularly as—when the infliction is endured with fortitude—it is sure to elicit the approbation of their shipmates, who never fail to applaud the sufferer who has borne his punishment like a 'man.' Capt. Napier, on board the *Powerful*, endeavoured as much as possible to substitute other punishments for that of the lash; and justly thought that when ridicule, instead of sympathy was excited by punishment, it was likely to be attended with much more beneficial effects. One mode which I remember he adopted to effect this was, to have the neck of the culprit encased in a large wooden collar—such as is often placed on pigs, to prevent them from breaking through a fence—and make them in this ridiculous guise parade the quarter-deck for a certain number of hours, exposed to the jeers of his companions, who usually 'roasted' him well, when he was released from his uncomfortable and unseemly cravat. From the state of the political horizon at the time, Capt. Napier fully calculated on the probability of an approaching European war. He took every means to prepare for the event, by getting his ship into the highest state of discipline and fighting order, and took the greatest pains in the exercise of her guns, adopting, with his usual eccentricity, a system of his own to exemplify what might

happen in action, as men at the different guns were either disabled or killed. For this purpose when at general quarters, each lieutenant was provided with a basket of wads, which he occasionally threw indiscriminately at the men who were working the guns; and every man, on being struck by a wad, was supposed to be killed or wounded, and thus incapacitated from returning to his post. Such was Capt. Napier's plan for practising the men to take up quickly the places of their shipmates supposed to be killed or wounded, thus making the exercise appear like a real action; and he would often himself take a basket of wads, and kill or wound all those stationed at two or three guns, in order to see how quickly they could be re-manned from those adjacent to them."

From these extracts our readers will be enabled to gather a correct idea, we hope, of the biography compiled by the Major-General. It abounds in traits of character, of which we have afforded some sample, and there are details of love, marriage, and home-life which contrast very pleasantly with the more exciting scenes. The work is very honestly put together; without pretence, it accomplishes much; not adding considerably to the stock of our knowledge of the events of the Admiral's life, but bringing all the incidents together, so as to create a continuous story of great interest, with much that is amusing for the general, and more that is instructive to the professional reader.

Damascus and the Lebanon.—[*Damas et le Liban, Extraits du Journal d'un Voyage en Syrie au Printemps de 1860*]. (Jeffs.)

BUT a few weeks have elapsed since the Duc de Nemours congratulated himself that his nephews, the Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres, had been aroused by "the smell of powder" from beyond the Atlantic, to follow the instincts of their race and nation, by joining in the gigantic family quarrel which is raging among "brothers" in the States. Such a course, it was thought, if it had successful issues, might prove to their advantage on the recurrence of another revolutionary trouble in France.

Meanwhile, the elder of the two princes has left behind him, in Europe, a sample of his authorship, and a record of his experiences, "destined for a few persons only." This comes to us in the form of a volume of extracts from a journal of Eastern travel; and, like the Essayist who declared that he was never even dull without some design in it, this work has a meaning, and what the French call an "intention," in a political sense.

We must premise that it is printed for private circulation only; and though the British Museum possesses a copy, the name of the work, or that of His Royal Highness as the author, is not yet to be found in the Catalogue. How long this privacy will be maintained, it is difficult to say. Some hundreds—at least two hundred copies—have been exported to France, and freely admitted by the authorities, who were ignorant, at the time, of the name of the author. A second venture may not experience the same good fortune.

And yet, to all appearance, the volume is as harmless as the most despotic and fearful of governments could desire. The writer sets out by saying that "chance alone took him to the East," (*le hasard seul l'y avait amené*),—but His Royal Highness immediately explains what sort of chance it was, by adding that he went thither on purpose, as the only means available to him whereby he might gain some knowledge of his country, to which he is entirely devoted. "Thanks to his name and the memories of his family," the illustrious journalist was so cordially received by the Christian population, as to enable him to "learn all the extent of the

sympathy they bear for France, and the confidence which they place in her support."

Thus the book becomes, in fact, a "*Transaction*," and France is thereby informed how the grandson of Louis-Philippe is looking after French interests, and showing himself worthy of future consideration in any troubled time to come. The arrangement of the work is simple and its style effective. Under the heading "*Damascus*," the royal author shows up Turkey as effete, treacherous, powerless and cruel. Under the title of "*Lebanon*," he sets down his convictions that the Christian population is in every way superior to all co-existing races, and that these Christian communities will be annihilated if Europe do not interfere for their preservation. Subsequently, a European mediation assumes a useless aspect in the writer's eyes, and he thinks it would be very well if France took the principal—that is, of course, the sole—lead in the matter, and settled the vexed question by sending the "breath of her civilization" over the land, and, though as much is not expressed in so many words, making a French province of the mountains and the plains, and thus add another item to the glittering mass of Gallic glory.

This recommendation or suggestion is tantamount to a censure on the late Imperial policy which shrank from the task. The princely writer, or his Mentor for him, tacitly but significantly estimates that French interests in the East would not thus have been neglected had a son of Orleans been at the head of the humanizing bayonets of France. This is the sum of the whole book; and it will not fail to keep the writer's name on men's lips, and rescue it from the oblivion or indifference which is so perilous and unpleasant to pretenders.

The author sketches character well, describes scenery naturally and intelligibly, and rides a simile with the safety and assurance of a perfect horseman in that difficult branch of the art. He is skilful, too, in condensation, and in a few words conveys as much meaning as some writers could with difficulty express in as many pages. At his touch the desert burns, the city glows in the bright sunshine, the figures live and remain on the memory, and the reader feels the influences of the scene described, as if he were one of the travelling party. In short, nothing could well be more agreeable were it not for the conviction that, skilful and simple as it all seems, it is not a record made to keep up pleasant reminiscences, but a sort of professional testimonial, got up to indicate the author's fitness for future business when France may require him. And this is often done with some craft, as may be seen where the writer, exposing the venality and corruption of the Turkish administration, contrives to smartly hit those French Imperial ministers who have, to the amusing wonder of the people, realized such a vast amount of wealth as well as honour.

It is hardly necessary to say that the Comte de Paris has small respect for the four powers who, some twenty years ago, so thoroughly deceived M. Guizot, and, acting in spite of France, drove the Egyptians from Syria, and restored that province to Turkey. Since then the condition of Syria has been so aggravated that nothing can save the Christian tribes from the fury of the infidels, but a European intervention. The Prince closes his book with an expression of this conviction; but he can see nothing but failure in an intervention of several European powers combined, and the suggestion of the "breath" of France being alone employed in the work is clearly traceable in the final passage, in which the illustrious author says, that to attain the end in view "efficacious and even energetic means

must be employed, if necessary, and that Europe must not allow herself to be seduced by projects too ingenious to be practicable, nor to be stopped by respect for an authority which no longer exists but as a veil for assassination." In this form does the heir of Louis-Philippe recommend himself to the friendly consideration of his countrymen. The latter will probably think favourably of his views, as they undoubtedly ought of his merits as an author.

Forest Creatures. By Charles Boner. (Longman & Co.)

ALTHOUGH we prefer Mr. Boner's previous volume, 'Chamois Hunting in the Mountains of Bavaria and the Tyrol,' to the present, as being fuller of adventure and marked by more stirring interest, yet all sportsmen who desire or are addicted to the exciting sports to which Mr. Boner is devoted will find these pages sufficiently pleasing and practically serviceable to them. The Wild Boar, the Roe, the Stag, the Fallow Deer, the Capercaillie or Cock of the Wood, the Black Cock, and the Golden Eagle, all successively come before the reader and receive due disquisitions. How the Golden Eagle can be properly included as a forest creature is not perfectly apparent, seeing that he haunts quite other regions, as we shall presently note.

To the Stag Mr. Boner devotes his principal attention, and on all the natural knowledge which the pursuers of that noble animal acquire in the course of years of observation, the author is a clever discusser. The antlers, with their growth and points, and the slot which the stag leaves as its impression wherever it walks or runs, are very congenial to Mr. Boner's taste and talents. Whoever desires to be skilful in detecting the age and character of this beast, from the slots or footprints which he leaves as indications, will find help in these pages and in the four or five drawings on stone of what the stag has printed on the earth.

The chapter on the Golden Eagle, though brief as to the author's doings, is the most generally interesting in the volume, partly from the attraction of the subject itself, and partly because the author seems to take a flight upward with the royal bird, and to describe it in a style which reminds us of the graphic and graceful hyperbole of Christopher North when soaring in the same company. "Not one fowler in fifty thousand," says old Christopher, "has in all his days shot an eagle," and, we may add, not one man in fifty thousand, perhaps, has ever seen one in free flight—especially a golden eagle. Not gregarious, but moodily solitary, are these majestic birds. Like kings and queens, they keep apart from the common company of their fellows, and not being birds of a feather, they do not flock together. The eagle's haunt is not in the neighbourhood of the haunts of men. He chooses a rock for his eyrie, a rock suspended far above our pathways, and where no human eye beholds him. Scarcely ever, indeed, does a human eye behold him, unless while he is diminishing in aerial distance thousands of feet above us, and speeding his resistless way on mighty pinions, until he finally evades sight altogether, and enters clouds of dimness, or the sunlight that dazzles us, but not him. He has been seen higher still than the highest mountains of the Bernese Oberland,—for what are twelve or thirteen thousand feet to him, whose strong pinions sweep through the air like a rushing wind? Heights that human climbers can only, with extreme toil and daring, attain in hours this bird surmounts in minutes. He is on the summit while man looks towards it,

—and, in another minute, may be soaring immeasurably higher on his way to cloudiest heights, or to the far sea of deep blue ether, or the flaming neighbourhood of the sun!

The ease of his ascents is no less remarkable than their altitude. When it so pleases him, he can remain long and easily suspended as if without a single beat of his extended wings; or he can suddenly sail forward in a perfectly horizontal direction for more than a mile of distance, without apparently the slightest turn of his feathers,—his outspread wings then seeming rather like sails than wings, and he himself being upheld or borne along by the mere exercise of volition. How forceful the impetus he can then give himself! how strong yet how light the mechanism of his mighty frame! how majestic his calm and quiet buoyancy—how sudden his horizontal sail, instantaneously succeeding his upward flight! how sudden, too, his reversal and the immediate fall of the bird, like that of a rock, through the cloven air, when from a great height he voluntarily seeks the earth! Equally remarkable is the power he is declared to possess of instantaneously arresting himself while dropping through the air at a certain spot, with folded wings, even when descending from a height of 3,000 or 4,000 feet:—

"When circling so high up that he shows but as a dot, he will suddenly close both wings, and, falling like an aërolite, pass through the intervening space in a few seconds of time. With a burst his broad pinions are again unfolded; his downward progress is arrested, and he sweeps away horizontally, smoothly, and without effort. He has been seen to do this when carrying a sheep of twenty-six pounds' weight in his talons; and from so giddy a height that both the eagle and his booty were not larger than a sparrow. It was directly over a wall of rock in which the eyrie was built; and while the speck in the clouds was being examined, and doubts entertained as to the possibility of its being the eagle, down he came headlong, every instant increasing in size, when, in passing the precipice, out flew his mighty wings; the sheep was flung into the nest, and on the magnificent creature moved, calmly and unfurried, as a bark sails gently down the stream of a river."

No less powerful than the eagle's wing for flight is his organ for vision. What an eye is his, even as you gaze at it in the poor captive in his barred prison, where he sullenly disdains the hurrying, vulgar, staring crowd! He could outstare them all, if he were so disposed. He could look as steadily at them as at the sun, and a small ellipse of flame seems to be playing even now in the centre of that eye,—a flame that could at any moment flash out in burning anger, as it now glimmers dully in sleepy scorn. Set the bird free, and you shall for one moment see that eye kindle into its full lustre. Were it imbedded in yonder cloud, still it could penetrate far downward and upward, and discern what is doing or flying very far off. A mere fledgling eagle can descry its parent when high and far away, and will utter cries of welcome upon recognizing its provider as a mere speck wheeling like a circling point above. What, then, will not the parent recognize with his fierce, keen and piercing eye? Furnished with such powerful organs both of vision and motion, it might be thought that this bird would never want a meal, and that no prey could escape him. But his instincts and his fear of foes often prevent his descent and depredations, and so preserve the weak from his rapacity; for, dreading as he does the common populated earth, he will only carry off such objects as he can seize while sweeping by them. His familiar home is the air, his strange place the ground, and he will not descend to any spot below, unless he can quit it speedily by describing a curve as bold and sudden as that which brought him there.

An open field is essential to his warfare, and his prey must be fully or frequently exposed before he will attempt to secure it. He is royal even in his rapacity, and though his deeds are evil, he loves light rather than darkness. He comes down and returns like the whirlwind, ever rushing, never resting in his predatory visits. It is for other birds to settle and sing, it is for him to sweep and soar.

A certain Count Arco seems to be a notable eagle slayer and seeker, and a long yet attractive story of the ways in which the Count manages to shoot the male and female eagle, and to capture their eaglet in his nest, forms that portion of the book which will interest those who are not sportsmen. Having determined to shoot the parents first, and then to capture the coveted eaglet, the Count, albeit that he has thirteen of his own offspring in his own nest, set out with determination and daring in his heart to an estate thirty miles from the Lake of Constance. A regular siege was laid to the "Wand," or wall of rock, 400 or 500 feet high, in a recess of which the eyrie was built, and half way up which was a narrow chamois-path, sufficient for a good climber's progress. This was the nearest approach to the still-distant eyrie, and here the sportsman built a little bower of fir and pine branches. He occupied this post of observation at half-past one on a morning when there was such a hoar frost that he was almost frozen. At four the parent eagle returns homeward, and perching on a dead tree about 200 yards off, never ceases gazing at the Count for two full hours. Two painful hours are passed, the Count half frozen, and the eagle wanting to get home; but at last the bird spreads his large pinions, and with a single rush shoots away from the rock and disappears over the ridge. Five long hours pass away, and the Count is still at his post. Now a rush of wings announces the returning eagle, who, thinking to elude his enemy and feed his offspring, as yesterday, rushes past the eyrie flinging in the food, and then makes two quick strokes with his pinions, in hope of dropping, with folded wings, below. But the Count is prepared for him to-day, and aiming doubtfully without seeing him yet at the spot where he was expected, at last pulls the trigger at the moment when the bird rushes past the eyrie. This quick movement is successful, and down tumbles the great bird who for eight days had succeeded in feeding his young one and escaping his foe, though in ambush just below him.

And now how to get at the orphan eaglet is the next question. Ten woodcutters are set to work, and fourteen woodcutters carry up ladders and necessary tools to the half-way bower; the ascent of these ladders is thus described:—

"The first was so slender that it rocked with my weight very considerably, and I was glad when it was passed. When I now came to the perpendicular one, and saw the position of that at top, I cannot deny that as I mounted, I commended my soul to my Maker; but I was calm, and as full of confidence in the strength of my arms, and in my bodily activity, as though there was not the least danger present. The perpendicular ladder was now ascended. Although I had not the least giddiness whatever, I could not but see, on looking upwards, and then down below, that to mount the third ladder was a feat for a rope-dancer, rather than for any one else; and, thinking of my wife and thirteen children, I turned it over in my mind whether it would not be better to go back. Meanwhile, it occurred to me that as long as the upper part of the ladder did not project more outwards, it would, by reason of its own perpendicular weight, bear the weight of my body hanging backwards without toppling over. Trusting therefore to this, I now began to mount, my body hanging down.

and away from the ladder, which, as the men afterwards told me, was a really fearful sight. I now was at that part of the ladder where it leaned against the straggling branches of the eyrie, and had ten or twelve rounds still above me. I discovered that the eyrie instead of being two feet high, as we had supposed when viewing it from below, was composed of branches which had been accumulated by the eagles for years, and was nearly eight feet in height. The ladder was, therefore, about eight feet too short, in order to enable a person to step off it into the nest. What was to be done? To turn back was not at all to my taste, and the hope to be able at least to look into the eyrie carried the day. With all heed I mounted higher; putting my hands through the ladder and holding on by the branches of the eyrie, and with my feet pressing the ladder as closely as possible against it. I had now the last round of the ladder in my hand, but there was still five feet to the nest; so that I was obliged to trust all my weight to the branches that composed it. Boring my hands and arms as far as I could into the immense fabric of boughs and branches, I carefully tested them all till I found one that I could neither snap in two nor drag out: grasping this firmly, I thus got on the topmost round of the ladder—110 feet high; but even now I could only lean my chin firmly against a stick on the outermost edge of the nest, while with both arms I held fast on its surface."

The bold Count contrives to peep into the nest, and discovers that the young bird was sitting in the very hindermost corner, four feet away from him. The nest itself was a veritable carrion-pit, and disgusting when its odours came between the wind and the Count's nobility. He picks a long stick out of the nest and pokes the eaglet until the latter becomes furious and seizes the stick with his talons. Now his tormentor draws the stick towards himself, and with his right hand seizes the bird's back. The capture was not accomplished without great difficulty, and then, says the Count,—

"Victory having been achieved, I began to think of effecting an orderly retreat. So, with my right hand, I let my prisoner hang suspended behind me, in order that he might not incommode me while descending, and then tried to find the holes in the eyrie which I had bored with my hands when climbing up. This was a difficult and fatiguing affair, and lasted terribly long; because, my head being pressed close up against the side of the nest, I could see nothing, and was only able to feel my way with my hands and feet. The top of the uppermost ladder inclined backwards more and more as I descended, making full two feet at each round. It was only after a long search, and after snapping many a dry branch, that I succeeded in finding again the holes in the nest; but I found them at last, and thus, by care, perseverance, courage, and presence of mind, I descended the three ladders and came back again to my men; and, except that my hands were much torn by the brambles, quite unhurt. Those below believed that they had seen the accomplishment of an impossibility: and they confessed that several times they were unable to look up, so giddy had the sight made them. As long as I was standing on the ladder I was in a complete perspiration; so that literally the moisture ran down into my shoes; and, on coming below, I for a long time was unable to hold my hand and arm quiet, so much did they tremble from the great exertion. But now all was happily over, and the whole troop—those above as well as those below—burst forth into a loud and long 'Hurrah!' making the surrounding mountains re-echo with their shout. When the others came down and saw the ladders standing, they would not believe what they saw, and looked on the affair as miraculous. It was not a miracle; but I think myself that no eagle had ever been taken from an eyrie in like manner."

The tale is exciting enough in one way, and instructive enough in another, but it is not for us to point the moral. As for the eagle, he is hearty and comfortable enough at the Königs-See, placed opposite

a comrade taken from a nest on the Untersberg, by the Count, who let himself down to the spot by a rope. "Whoever would like to see them can do so and welcome." Another similar story is told of the same eagle-seeker, but its interest is inferior to the one already told. If to shoot old eagles and capture young ones be the noblest end of man's being and the highest use of his faculties, then Count Arco is noble by nature as well as by rank; and if to pursue and slay wild boars, roe, red deer, fallow-deer, and game birds be the reader's dearest wish and highest purpose, he will find Mr. Boner's book pleasant reading, while his concluding hints to sportsmen will be of service in the forest. They are those of a practised beast and bird pursuer.

A Compendious History of English Literature and of the English Language, from the Norman Conquest. With numerous Specimens. By G. L. Craik, LL.D. (Griffin, Bohn & Co.)

THE size of a book lies neither in bulk, weight, nor number of pages: but in the comparison of these with its subject. This little work, of not quite twelve hundred pages in all, treats a subject which is growing so fast, large as it is, that if only one in a hundred aspirants gains a first instalment of immortality, it must be doubled in less than fifty years. Dr. Craik has already written on this subject, in a smaller work known to many of our readers. This augmented effort will be, we doubt not, received with decided approbation by those who are entitled to judge, and studied with much profit by those who want to learn.

Encyclopædic works are, for different reasons, both early and late literary enterprises: at first because there were so few copies; at last because there are so many books. It was once a labour of love for the zealous friend of some local class of pupils, or even of some one pupil, to bring together the fruits of wide reading into a condensed manual: for the original works were scarce and scattered. The same thing is now done because the originals, no longer scarce nor scattered, require such a space as that under the dome of the Museum to bring them all together.

The first Englishman about whom we sought information at Dr. Craik's hands was his own founder: and we were rather disappointed at not discovering his name in the index. The earliest literary encyclopædist was an Englishman, Walter Burley by name: he died in 1337, aged sixty-two, and is said to have been tutor to Edward the Third. Brucker acknowledges the character we claim for him; and his book 'De Vitâ et Moribus Philosophorum' lived to be printed many times: there were at least twelve editions in the fifteenth century—the first as early as 1473—and nobody knows how many after. This work is indeed literary history, for we find among the philosophers Homer, Ovid, Horace, Demosthenes, &c. The book is not very big: one stamp would carry the edition which lies on our table, if half of one of the boards were torn off. For ourselves, we find that nothing sends us to a recent book with a keener appetite than a previous examination of the same kind of book as written before the revival of letters: we are thereby taught the meaning of "revival" to some purpose. For those of our readers who have the same taste,—and we doubt not that they are many,—we shall devote a few lines to Walter Burley.

It is fortunate for Dr. Craik that he lives in an age of more discriminating power in criticism than those which consigned Burley to literary oblivion with some expressions of contempt. Moreri discovers that Burley "n'avait

point de connoissance des belles lettres." Vossius convicts him of confounding Horace the poet with Horatius Pulvillus, Livius Andronicus with Livy the historian, Pliny the younger with Pliny the elder, and, worst of all, taking the poem 'De Vetula' for a genuine work of Ovid. Now as it is well known that the mistake about Ovid was the common property of the middle ages, the rational suspicion is that all the other mistakes were the same. Hence a peculiar value is stamped upon Burley's work: we see in it a mirror of the age. It is not likely that such errors were peculiar to the man; he being noted for learning, author of a vast number of works, a pupil and afterwards an opponent of Duns Scotus, and the friend and class-fellow of Occam. The critic should have read in Burley, not about Ovid and Pliny, but about the knowledge which the fourteenth century had of these classics: and he should have thought for a moment about the rate of progress, as indicated by the fact that Burley's book was keenly sought after, even in the sixteenth century, and was translated both into German and Italian.

It is true that the contents of our original history of literature provoke a smile. We take Homer for an instance. The greater part of a short article is occupied with an account of the poet's death, drawn from the first book of *Policratus*, to which we refer our readers. It seems to be doubtful whether the old man was killed by some fishermen because he could not answer a riddle, or whether he did justice on himself with a rope for the same crime. The fishermen, who, it seems, had sold their fish but had worms—for bait, no doubt—still about their persons, saw the poet looking up to heaven on the sea-shore, and laughed. When he saw this—for Burley seems to have been ignorant that he was blind,—he asked why, and was answered by the invitation to solve a deep question:—"What we took [fish] we have not; what we did not take [worms] we keep." Homer, says Burley, turned his thoughts towards the fish, and "cogitabat qualiter hoc esse potuisset, ut videlicet nondum captos pisces haberent, et captos pisces non haberent." And so he died as aforesaid. There is a family likeness in all rude ages: our readers will be reminded of Samson's riddle, and its deadly consequences. It would have been a very useful addition to Dr. Smith's Dictionary if to each name, Burley's account of the bearer had been appended as a comparison of our literature with that of the middle ages. And Dr. Craik would have augmented the value of a very valuable book if he had given us a plain view of those differences between our foregoers and ourselves which now provoke laughter. Not merely for fun, though we hold fun to be in itself a very good thing: but for increased perception of truth. We should make the same remark on Mr. Wright's *Biographia*, and on most other collections of the same kind. The grotesque element is either eliminated, or introduced in insufficient proportion. Herein, we admit, lies a great difficulty: the ever-recurring question of quantity out of mathematics and beyond measurement. Dr. Craik and ourselves are, no doubt, agreed about the necessity of making such introduction, so far as it is necessary for true history: but when premises are agreed upon, the *tantum* which answers to the *quantum* remains unanswered, and unanswerable. We may be biassed by love of amusement, and may slip in a larger allowance than logically follows, as did the writer of the song:—

True virtue lies in golden mean,
And man must wet his clay, Sir!
Join these two maxims, and 'tis seen
He should drink a bottle a day, Sir!

Dr. Craik, on the other hand, may be too much

restrained by that dreadful dry dignity in which historians delight. But this we know: that we never walk back into the old centuries without feeling that the guide-books do not fully show us the features of the country. Some of these features, indeed, the laws of decorum require to be softened in all cases, and entirely concealed from the young. But, all necessary exception made, there is a character which ought to be given, and which can only be given by specimens. Dr. Craik has much enhanced the value of his work by the specimens which are already in it: we suggest an augmentation of their number, and extension of their character, in the next edition.

The work consists of three distinct parts, intermixed: namely, the accounts of writers; the dissertations on points of language and literature; and the specimens aforesaid. On the first point, the length of the articles must vary excessively, from a few lines to hundreds of paragraphs. In this matter Walter Burley and Dr. Craik are quite at one: the first gives Eudoxus in three lines, and Seneca in thirty-three pages; the second gives Matthew of Westminster in three quarters of a page, and Chaucer in sixty-three pages. This is quite as it should be: there has been sometimes a tendency towards average length, cutting off space from the strong to add it to the weak. Of the dissertations we shall not speak: for each one is matter for an article. We prefer to catch a point or two from the mass before us, in every page of which we might find a question to ask, without blame to Dr. Craik: such is literature.

We observe, as before noted, that the specimens are perhaps fewer than they might be with advantage. This is a defect which will diminish in successive editions. We admit the distinctions which Dr. Craik has drawn between the humour of Jonson and of Shakspeare: but what a force would have been given by a short extract or two from the man of the learned sock. Perhaps a quotation from Bacon might be omitted, as not necessary even for the young student: but we cannot say the same of Hooker. Might we not suggest many points in which the learner expects a reasoned opinion? For example, Dr. Craik mentions Hallam's remark, that the authorized version of the Bible is not in the language of the time of James the First: that it is not the English of Raleigh or of Bacon. Here arises the question whether Raleigh and Bacon are the true expositors of the language of their time; and whether they were not rather the incipient promoters of a change which was successfully resisted by—among other things—the authorized version of the Testaments. We are not prepared to concede that we should have given to the English which would have been fashioned upon that of Bacon by imitators, such as they usually are, the admiration which is forced from us by Bacon's English from Bacon's pen. On this point we have a notable parallel. Samuel Johnson commands our admiration, at least in his matured style: but we nauseate his followers. It is an opinion of ours that the works of the leading writers of an age are seldom the proper specimens of the language of their day, when that language is in its state of progression. We judge of a language by the colloquial idiom of educated men: that is, we take this to be the best medium between the extreme cases of one who is ignorant of grammar and one who is perched upon a style. Dialogue is what we want to judge by, and plain dialogue: so we choose Robert Recorde and his pupil in the 'Castle of Knowledge,' written before 1556. When Dr. Robert gets into his altitudes of instruction, he differs from his own common phraseology as much as probably

did Bacon when he wrote morals and philosophy. But every now and then we come to a little plain talk about a common thing, of which we propose to show a specimen. Anything can be made to look old by such changes as *makes* into *maketh*, with a little old spelling. We shall convert these changes, using the newer form of inflexion, and the modern spelling; with no other variation whatever.—

"*Scholar*. Yet the reason of that is easy enough to be conceived, for when the day is at the longest the Sun must needs shine the more time, and so must it needs shine the less time when the day is at the shortest: this reason I have heard many men declare.—*Master*. That may well be called a crabbed reason, for it goes backward like a crab. The day makes not the Sun to shine, but the Sun shining makes the day. And so the length of the day makes not the Sun to shine long, neither the shortness of the day causes not [*sic*] the Sun to shine the lesser time, but contrariwise the long shining of the Sun makes the long day, and the short shining of the Sun makes the lesser day: else answer me what makes the days long or short?—*Scholar*. I have heard wise men say that Summer makes the long days, and Winter makes the long nights.—*Master*. They might have said more wisely, that long days make summer and short days make winter.—*Scholar*. Why, all that seems one thing to me.—*Master*. Is it all one to say, God made the earth, and the earth made God? Covetousness overcomes all men, and all men overcome covetousness?—*Scholar*. No, not so; for here the effect is turned to be the cause, and the agent is made the patient.—*Master*. So is it to say Summer makes long days, when you should say: Long days make summer.—*Scholar*. I perceive it now: but I was so blinded with the vulgar error, that if you had demanded of me further what did make the Summer, I had been like to have answered that green leaves do make summer; and the sooner by remembrance of an old saying that a year should come in which the summer should not be known but by the green leaves.—*Master*. Yet this saying does not import that green leaves do make summer, but that they betoken summer; so are they the sign and not the cause of summer."

We have taken a whole page of our author, without omission, that the reader may see that we do not pick out sentences convenient for our purpose. We have done nothing but alter the third person of the verb and the spelling: but great is the effect thereof. We say "the Sun shining makes the day": Recorde, "the Sonne shynynge maketh the daye." These points apart, we see a resemblance between our English and that of three hundred years ago, in the common talk of educated persons, which will allow us to affirm that the language of the authorized Bible must have been very close to that of its time. For we cannot admit that much change can have taken place in fifty years: and the language of the version represents both our common English and that of Recorde with very close approximation. Take sentences from Bacon and Raleigh, and it will be apparent that these writers will be held to differ from all three, Recorde, the version, and ourselves, by differences of the same character. But we speak of Recorde's conversation, and of our own. We conclude that it is the plain and almost colloquial character of the Authorized Version which distinguishes it from the English of Bacon and Raleigh, by approximating it to the common idiom of the time. If any one will cast an eye upon the letters of instruction written by Cecil and the Bishop of London to the translators themselves, or to the general directions sent to them in the King's name, he will find that these plain business compositions differ from the English of Bacon and Raleigh by the same sort of differences which distinguish the version itself.

Dr. Craik has worthily commenced a work which he can never lay down. A writer of

a mere history, a work of narrative annals, may end his task after the manner of Matthew Paris, who happened to finish in a year of jubilee (1250):—

Terminantur hic Matthæi
Chronica. Jam jubilæ
Anni dispensatio
Tempus spondet requiel.
Detur ergo quies ei
Hic, et cæli solio.

But the writer of an account of literature in our day must needs continue in harness: never knowing when the call for a new edition is to come. Such works as that before us would be an unmixed source of good, if it were not for a feature of our age the blame of which does not lie on authors. Few of our readers will seriously ponder what the examination system, as now conducted, is doing for—or rather against—the mind of the country. Such a book as Dr. Craik's will be seized with avidity by the school of *crammers*, who are engaged in converting education—the drawing forth of the faculties—into an induction of masses of knowledge too great for digestion. We live in a day in which boys, when examined in *English* history, are asked, because the Spaniards tried to invade England in 1588, for biographies of the principal Spanish authors who were then in existence. The time is not yet come for a struggle against this melancholy perversion of a good intent. We must wait until the increased frequency of epilepsy and other disorders among the young begins to attract the attention of philanthropists. Those who really know what education is are not strong enough to attempt anything with effect, on the side of intellect. In the mean time, if our young readers will give healthy perusal to Dr. Craik's work, they will greatly benefit by the wide and sound views which he has placed before them. But if they be compelled by the necessities of an approaching examination to gorge lists of chronicles, or metrical romances, or book-clubs, they will get no more harm from the work before us than they would have got from another.

NEW NOVELS.

The Cloister and the Hearth: a Tale of the Middle Ages. By Charles Reade. 4 vols. (Trübner & Co.)

WHATEVER Mr. Reade writes is sure to have some good substance in it—"plenty of weft," as weavers say. Mr. Reade never grudges his labour; indeed, he seems to love it for its own sake. In this present work he gives his readers plenty for their money,—and those who like to have a book which they may read in peace, without any prospect of coming too speedily to the end, and without any possible prevision of what the end will turn out to be, may here find a story to their mind. 'The Cloister and the Hearth' is full to overflowing of adventures of the most marvellous and heart-thrilling description, dangers so imminent and escapes so hair-breadth, that the reader will feel almost as nervous as if they had ended fatally. The time is in the middle of the fifteenth century; the scene is laid in many places, for there is a great deal of travelling both by land and water,—but Holland and Italy are the places where the people most concerned in the story transact the chief part of their affairs. The description of the little town of Tergou, in Holland, where Elias and Catherine, the father and mother of the hero, Gerard, reside, and the account of their domestic life, are like an old Flemish interior brought into action. Catherine, the kind-hearted, honest, prejudiced, thrifty housewife, with her harsh rind and tender core, is charming and life-like;—Elias, with his sternness, silence and love of justice, is equally good:—both are

true to their own nature, and look like a pair of portraits by Cranach. Mr. Reade has caught the spirit and colour of the age he has selected. In all the conversations, actions, manners and customs the reader is taken back to the everyday life of that age. It was the very eve of the Reformation; the printing-press had just become an accomplished fact, and was beginning to send abroad its first winged sheets. Luther was not born, but the time was fast ripening for his appearance. It is a period full of interest to us. We are familiar with it; and in Mr. Reade's pages it wears the kindly aspect of an old-remembered time, instead of being a stiff imitation of a bygone state of things. The characters are all warm; the descriptions are vivid; the tone of thought and the turn of speech are consistent and probable. The first volume is the best; there is more action—the story moves briskly: and the foundation of it is well laid, giving no indication of its future course.

The loves of Gerard and Margaret,—their danger,—the fatality that hinders their legal marriage when on the very steps of the altar,—their cruel separation,—the escape of Gerard,—are all told well and rapidly. The description of the German inn where Gerard takes refuge on the first night of his wandering has the air of being an interior drawn from the life; but the details are far more coarse than was necessary, and are enough to disgust fastidious readers:—there was not the least need to *préciser* all the horrors of the dirt and close confinement of an over-crowded lodging. There are touches of human kindness and good feeling put in which redeem them; but Mr. Reade might have done this, and yet left the other undone, with advantage.

As the story proceeds it begins to drag heavily. Mr. Reade is more anxious to show forth his own reading and research in the records of the life and times of the age than to attend to the business of the story. Indeed, his characters for awhile become mere pegs on which to hang the incidents he has gathered from books; and the pedantry spoils the interest. The knowledge he has obtained is not sufficiently assimilated; it is given too much as he found it, as though he had copied whole pages of an itinerary. Throughout the whole of the second volume the story stagnates. The style itself, being quaint and deliberate, aids this effect. From time to time the reader comes upon a flash of melodramatic adventure that quickens his interest; and these portions are effective, and well told; but though the danger incurred may be great, the reader, as he proceeds, feels sure that the escape is proportionately certain. There is an attack by robbers in an inn, which is really exciting; but when all is over, the reader pauses to observe that the bottle of phosphorus, with which Gerard smeared the face of the dead robber, and so scared back the surviving ruffians, is farfetched, and as improbable as that a traveller in these days should, if attacked by robbers, find himself provided with a complete photographing apparatus to take their likenesses, and so aid the police detective in his search after justice. Gerard's letter to Margaret is good, but far too long; it is however an excellent panorama of travel as performed in those days. The burning of the mill and destruction of the banditti is a fine piece of Surrey or Victoria Theatre melo-drama. The scenes where Margaret enters are the quietest and best in the work. Her reconciliation with the parents of Gerard has some true and touching traits. The plot of the two brothers of Gerard is well indicated, and it is all the more effective for being intimated, and not detailed. There are some good scenes in Gerard's life in

Rome, but all are too long, and want coherence. There is a drawl both in the style and in the story. We object to the effect produced on Gerard by the false tidings of Margaret's death,—it is arbitrary, and not in accordance with any previous indication; it is patched on, not developed from the character. The effect on the reader is painful, and does not impress him as true in any way. The recognition of Margaret is a strongly marked situation, but it is too violent; and the subsequent portion of the story drags painfully. The reader's sympathy is thoroughly excited for both Margaret and Gerard, from the force of circumstances; but Mr. Reade protracts this portion without judgment or mercy. The death of Margaret is very touching; and the intimation, given quite at the end, that this story is the history of the parents of the great Erasmus, gives the reader a sense of belief and reality in all that has gone before, which is highly satisfactory. In summing up our judgment on this work, we must say that it has many merits; but that there is a coarseness of workmanship which takes away both from the value of the story and the pleasure of the reader. The work contains materials enough for half-a-dozen ordinary novels; but they need a thorough supervision and compression to make the book as good as, with the labour and research bestowed to gather those materials together, it ought to be. We have not mentioned the character of Denys, the French soldier. He is amusing, and assists the story in important difficulties;—he, however, fades out of sight as though the author had forgotten him, or found him troublesome; and his re-appearance is contrary to any doctrine of chances. Readers will accept the novel, and read it, with omissions, according to the measure of their patience.

Joseph Alleine: his Companions and Times.

A Memorial of "Black Bartholomew," 1662.

By Charles Stanford. (Jackson & Hodder.)

IN this memoir of Joseph Alleine, the Taunton Puritan, Mr. Charles Stanford has committed two faults: he has written a book for which there was no need, and has, moreover, written it from a wrong point of view, and in a reprehensible spirit. In the first place, Joseph Alleine in no respect whatever merits especial notice at this date, the few particulars that may be learnt about him by a reference to well-known biographical collections being all that any intelligent person of the present day wants to know about him. That he was born in 1634, and died in 1688; that he was educated at Oxford, and for some time assisted as an officiating minister at the parish church of Taunton; that, in consequence of his refusal to consent to the Act of Uniformity, he was ejected from his post, and subsequently became the victim of vexatious prosecution and illegal imprisonment for discharging the functions of spiritual ministrations to his pious adherents; that he wrote 'Counsels and Cordials for the Converted' and other religious works, which have long since been forgotten; and that, after dying in his bed surrounded by friends, he was buried in the same church from which he had years before been ejected, are the main facts of Joseph Alleine's life of meritorious obscurity,—a life closely resembling the careers of hundreds of his own party, and hundreds of every religious sect into which the country was at that time divided. Mr. Charles Stanford adds nothing to the stock of information relating to this honest minister's career. Yet he writes a volume about him, the book being made up of extracts from registers, old newspapers, and those rather out of the

way, but by no means rare works, for which bookworms, in the milder and incipient stages of bibliomania, have invariably a strong affection. The consequence of this mode of treatment is that the reader of the memoir lays it aside with only a very vague notion as to the achievements of its subject. All the *known facts* are in the volume, but they are so buried in clippings from the author's commonplace books that they are, for any practical purpose, as good as lost. Into this fault Mr. Stanford has fallen, partly through measuring the knowledge of others by his own want of information. In sketching the life of a Non-conformist minister of Charles the Second's reign, he appears to labour under the misapprehension that he is dealing with a dark and unexplored period of history. But Mr. Stanford's worst fault is his narrowness. Sectarian prejudices and provincial predilections seem to have aided in contracting the range of his sympathies. For the persecutions exercised by the Puritans in their day of power he can find an abundance of palliative considerations, but for the persecutions endured by them he is at a loss how to express his abhorrence in sufficiently strong terms. Glancing at the treatment the University of Oxford received at the hands of the Parliament in the July of 1648, Mr. Stanford expresses his respect for the victims of military violence, "those stout Carolist doctors, with their romantic devotion to the King, their high chivalry, and their noble stand for conscience"; but he adds, "yet, if we admit the University to be a national institution, it will be difficult to show why the actual Government of the day, assuming it to be the organ of national opinion, and the grand executive of the national will, *should not have demanded its submission to Governmental authority.*" But this tolerant and charitable view of State action is no longer taken by Mr. Stanford when he comes to consider the Act of Uniformity and the ministers ejected by it. It was all well in "the actual Government of the day" to "demand submission to Governmental authority" when the recusants were nothing more than stout Carolist doctors, but for "the actual Government of the day" to eject Puritan preachers for refusing "submission to Governmental authority" was—religious persecution. "Norman and Alleine," says Mr. Stanford, "were as truly martyrs as were Ridley and Latimer. The only difference visible is this, that the two former were put to death by Romanists, the two latter by Protestants; the former died in a fire lighted by a torch—fire that wrapped the body in its waves, and did its work in an hour; the latter, in fire lighted by a legislative enactment,—the fire of sickness and sorrow that stung both body and soul—a slow, silent fire that lasted for years. Mr. Alleine's hour was not yet come; but, as Dr. Annesly said of him, 'it was impossible that anguish like his could continue long, and at last his sufferings for Christ hurried him to heaven in a fiery chariot.'" The delightful confusion of this passage, which represents Ridley and Latimer as dying a slow death under the persecution of a legal enactment, and Norman and Alleine as being burnt at the stake, is an example of the way in which Mr. Charles Stanford sometimes takes a lofty flight, only to drop suddenly down into a jungle of misconstruction. Writing in 1692, Samuel Annesly might be excused for adopting an exaggerated strain; but it sounds very droll coming from one of our own generation. It is pleasant to know that the ministers ejected by the Act of Uniformity had in their troubles the consolation of being able to mag-

nify themselves as martyrs for Christ's sake; but it is also certain that, if they were martyrs at all, their martyrdom was undergone for political rather than religious principles. The fact is, they were persecuted, just as their party persecuted in return when they had the chance, from considerations of State policy rather than spiritual doctrine. They lived in times when religion was identified with politics, each great party in the public dissensions having amongst their insignia a particular variety of opinion on matters ecclesiastical. The body of the public were still uneducated; and even for the few who could read there were no newspapers sufficiently powerful or well managed to instruct them on the course of public events. Under such circumstances, the country congregations took their political opinions in a great measure from the pulpit, and were satisfied or discontented with the existing order of things just as their pastors counselled them. When, therefore, revolution and counter-revolution brought first the one and then the other of the great parties to power, it was an object of the highest importance to the leaders of the dominant interest to take the ordinary organs of public intelligence out of the hands of their determined enemies. Their friends being known by one set of opinions and their antagonists by another, they required the holders of pulpits to adopt *pro tem.* their views, or to surrender their places to ministers better affected towards "the actual Government." As a rule, they made no very searching scrutiny when they met with the appearance of ready obedience. Men of lax, easy principles could trim their sails and go on smoothly with any party, like the Vicar of Bray. But men of another temper, like Joseph Alleine, stood true to their colours, and, on their party losing power, experienced all the discomforts of being uncompromising members of "the opposition," who refused "submission to Governmental authority."

Travelling Letters of Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy—[*Reise Briefe von Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy aus den Jahren 1830 bis 1832*]. (Leipsic, Mendelssohn; London, Dulau & Co.)

THE years which have elapsed since untimely death put an end to the career of the youngest of the great German musicians of the last century have brought with them no diminution of admiration for the artist, nor of affection for the man, so far as England is concerned.—We have not followed the example of Mendelssohn's countrymen, who began to disparage the value of him whom, when living, they had borne to the skies, almost ere he was cold in his grave; and many of whom compassionate our constancy as an amiable lunacy—one of the inconsistent and unphilosophical freaks by which the Briton earns an unenviable reputation on the Continent. The interest among the many, the affectionate recollection cherished among the few gathered round his name, have increased and intensified themselves with time and comparison. We have more and more clearly come to see how complete was the artist, how good and gifted the man. We regard his life as one of those few fortunate histories of merited success and healthy enjoyment which mankind have been permitted to read—an example delightful to regard and precious to hold up, to those about to breathe the feverish air and to thread the perplexed mazes of the world of Art. Such being our faith, our sympathies and our convictions, the desire has naturally been earnest and strong for some complete and copious record of a life so remarkable and so full of matter.

Generally, the great musicians of Germany have fared ill at the hands of their biographers. The lives of Bach, Handel, Gluck, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, hitherto executed, make up a library of weariness. Their writers have been contented to amass facts without studying those humours and characteristics of individual nature and society which are reflected on no artist more strongly than the musician, whether he be creative or executive. The other day, when Spohr's autobiography appeared, it was found mainly an egotistic record of his early labours and concert-tours. Weber's story, one full of vicissitude and interest, has still to be written.—Here the survivors of the youngest and brightest of the company of master-singers—unable, it would seem, to cope with the biography of one over few of whose words or days the slightest shade of reserve or concealment need have been thrown, and inattentive to the fact that much material of value is perishing as the generation of those who saw Mendelssohn's youth and his early manhood is rapidly passing away,—offer merely a few materials for some one to come. They are to blame, should a portrait so full of lights and traits be inefficiently painted by stranger hands who may one day attempt it,—should the real truth of a happy, virtuous, intellectual and glorious life be inefficiently told, and its high morals be so incompletely drawn out as to lose a portion of their authority and instructiveness.

What makes such reticence less explicable is the fact that the larger part of the delightful letters collected in this volume are written to Mendelssohn's father and mother, and his sisters Fanny and Rebecca—all gone!—To these he wrote with such perfect intimacy and unreserve that the happy household circle addressed is in part revealed to us by him. It is tantalizing, then, for the memorialist to have begun so late as with that Italian journey taken by him in 1830, which followed the previous year's visit to England,—an event to which he always recurred with delight, and which laid the foundation of affectionate friendships not yet closed, though their object is past the reach of human ministrations.—Why have withheld all details of his early years—beginning with his birth-time, 1809? He was not himself chary of adverting to the influences which formed his character, of recalling the many privileges of the happiest childhood ever lived by boy of genius. His parents were not of that commonplace order of persons in whose hands misconception, or suffering, or false indulgence is sure to be the lot of the gifted child. His mother, especially, a cordial, serene, accomplished lady, whose sympathies were given to all that is best and most honourable, and whose genial cultivation was accompanied by an absence of pretence or affectation, rare indeed in the keen and critical circles of the Prussian capital, was a person too sterling and too distinguished to be forgotten by any one who came within the circle of her hospitality.—Thanks, in no small part, to her calm sense and full appreciation of the rare nature intrusted to her for training, the education of the boy was as complete, yet as clear of anything like force or stimulus (or aught that goes to make that unhappy character, a prodigy), as education could be. In music, minutes with him did the work that hours hardly effect for those less happily organized. His hands were apt in no common degree. His memory was amazing in retentiveness. If a new player or singer crossed his way, if anything unfamiliar in form of composition came before him, he did not merely enjoy, he possessed it, there and then, and for ever. And in music he had the excitement of an affectionate playfellow, only one degree less

quick and brilliant than himself—his sister Fanny. He used to tell with infinite humour how, when Kalkbrenner passed through Berlin, and was prevailed on to improvise (which, in the good days of old, was held to be an essential part of every pianoforte-player's duty), the boy and girl were astounded by a wonderful and new left-hand passage, which seemed to them, indeed, a stroke of inspiration, and which they laboured with a merry rivalry to reproduce. The thing proved an "*Impromptu fait à loisir*," since the passage figures at the close of one of its player's most elaborate published works—his "*Effusio Musica*."

The harmless yet precious details of those early years, when the boy, as Shortreed said of Scott, was "making himself," being unaccountably withheld,—let us make the most of these bright records of the young man's travelling time, entered on when his character was formed, and the peculiar direction of his powers could no longer be mistaken.—The volume begins with a visit to Weimar, in 1830. The notices which they contain of the pleasures of the old Archimago of German literature, in the very last years of his life, are full of interest. Mendelssohn writes to his sister Fanny, with an artless vivacity, how the patriarch was charmed into sitting up till twelve o'clock at night to hear him play—how, resolved to make the utmost of his young guest, he commanded a sort of historical concert, at which he sat in a dark corner "like an old Jupiter Tonans, with his eyes flashing," while the pianist went on from master to master, winding up with an extract from Beethoven's *d minor* Symphony; which last the old poet digested with a certain reluctance.—It was a delight, writes Mendelssohn, to be with Goethe at table, he was so lively there, taking part in all that was passing,—or to hear him discourse on some engraving, or about 'Ernani' and De Lamartine's 'Elegies,' "or the theatre, or pretty girls!" It is evident that Goethe thoroughly enjoyed the vivacity and the versatility of his guest—and that touch of good-natured humour, so often misread by the stupid as sarcasm, which must needs belong to one so full of life and so keenly observant as Mendelssohn. The two, we fancy, met seldom after this visit, if ever again.

The next letters are dated from Munich, with bits of musical news, and a short song without words for Fanny—from Linz to his mother—from Presburg to his brother—then from Venice, the delights of which city, St. Mark's Place, and Titian's 'Assumption' and 'St. Peter Martyr'—made him forgive the horrid organ-playing. In truth there was little in Italy for any one to learn in the article of music. Decay had already got hold of the country. Italian opera was to be better heard in Paris and in London, than at home. The Sistine music at Rome, however, with its traditions, still held on;—and he noted the same minutely in his letters to his master, Zelter (the most exclusively devoted to musical subjects in the collection): but the influence of the land, which stirred the poetry within him, were those of scenery, buildings, pictures and Italian life. It is delightful to follow such a record of perfect happiness and genial activity of mind.—He loved to speak of those charming days in Italy, as of a happy gathering—time the preciousness of which no other course of experience could have superseded.—Yet, with the exception of his *A major* Symphony, some few pieces of Catholic music (among which his "*Ave Maria*" must be instanced—a work, up to this time, not decently performed in England), and a Gondola dream or two among his small pianoforte pieces,—there is small direct trace of Italian influence in Mendelssohn's writings.

He was essentially of the North, Northern. At Rome, he was mending his 'Hebriden' overture,—setting the 'Walpurgis Night' of Goethe—and however alive to the softness and glow of Italian colour, to the risings of the sun, and to the marvels of the moonlight—pondering for his own work of Art, that "Bad Weather" overture, which, among picture-music, is as definitely graphic as the "Storm" in 'The Pastoral Symphony' of Beethoven, or its writer's own wondrous bars of sea-prelude, broad and deep in their harmonious calm, to his 'Meerestille' overture.—Then, always in search for the opera-book, which never came during his lifetime, so as to enable him to plant his feet firmly on the boards of the theatre,—it is remarkable and characteristic that his fancies for what was weird and grotesque did not melt into some temporary dream of the Southern life and beauty which he enjoyed to his very heart's core. The notion of 'Shakespeare's 'Tempest' was always uppermost with him as an opera subject. Many years later when, in the course of the transactions of the manager of a London theatre, he was not only taken at his word, but compromised by announced engagements to which he had never assented, Mendelssohn may perhaps have found his mistake, and perceived how limited is the scope which Shakespeare's exquisite dream offers to music, unless the dream be vulgarized by such amplifications and intrusions as Scribe (that most adroit but unscrupulous of carpenters) forced into the story. But in Mendelssohn's early days, and in the time of his Italian harvest, when an opera was the question, his inquiry seems always to have been for 'The Tempest.'

The Paris Letters, dated 1831, which close the volume, are written in a less happy mood than those from Italy. Some of the shrewd remarks they contain would have been tempered had they been put on record some years later. It then became Mendelssohn's wish (to use his own phrase) to "reconcile himself" with Paris. There were treaties in consideration betwixt himself and the Grand Opéra for the great stage work which was never to come. But in 1831 there was apparently something antagonistic to him in the air of the French capital. Meyerbeer's 'Robert' pleased Meyerbeer's townsman little. Cherubini (no uncommon matter) was sharp and bitter, complaining that Beethoven's last compositions "made him sneeze." Ballot's Quartett was delightful to him, however.—The instantaneous change of mood on his touching English ground is curious and remarkable.

If we have discussed these Letters rather than offered extracts from them, it is because there is no link in the manner of their publication which connects them with the domestic and artistic life of their writer; and because every hint towards a biography now supplied may have future value as testimony. The volume is sure to be in the hands of every one who cares for Mendelssohn and for late German music—sure to be translated into every language; but it does not stand instead of a character and a picture. We suppose it may be followed by others; but the reserve of those who have put it forward is as strange as its reasons are hard to divine.

Eastbourne, and the Advantages which it possesses as a Resort for Invalids; with General Remarks upon Sea-Bathing, Sea-Air, and Exercise.
By Wm. Abbotts Smith, M.D., and Charles C. Hayman, M.D. (Stanford.)

THAT there may be no doubt as to the authorship of this brochure, the title-page announces in large letters the names of its joint-producers, and the Preface is subscribed in even more

imposing style by the authors—their respective addresses being placed beneath their signatures. Dr. Charles Hayman lives on the Grand Parade, Eastbourne; and William Abbotts Smith, M.D., resides at 38, Doughty Street, London, W.C. It is to be presumed from this juxtaposition of addresses, and from the style of their literary labours, that Dr. William Abbotts Smith, of Doughty Street, and Dr. Charles Hayman, of Eastbourne, "correspond," and do their best to forward each other's professional interests. When Dr. Moore's Wiltshire clothier went for change of scene and air from Bath to Bristol, he took in his pocket a note from a leading Bath physician, introducing him to a learned brother of the faculty, who sheared his sheep in the commercial town. Fortunately for the invalid, he on the road opened this note, and read that which was not intended for his eye. "Dear sir," ran the epistle, "the bearer is a fat Wiltshire clothier—make the most of him." We would not insinuate that letters of this brief and piquant character pass between Dr. Hayman and Dr. Smith; but it is not unfair to them to suppose that, when "a fat clothier," consulting the Eastbourne doctor, states his intention of proceeding to town, Dr. Hayman speaks a good word for the distinguished physician who resides at 38, Doughty Street, W.C.; and, in like manner, that when an invalid consulting Dr. Abbotts Smith expresses a wish for sea-air, the doctor says, persuasively, "You cannot do better than go to Eastbourne, and put yourself under the care of the celebrated Dr. Hayman."

It is often a difficult question to decide, whether a medical treatise, addressed by a physician to the general public, violates those rules of etiquette and decorum, on the jealous observance of which by its members the dignity of the medical profession greatly depends. There is, however, no doubt that the present work may be classed amongst "trade literature." A glance is enough to discern its nature. "Eastbourne," say the friendly doctors, "is the most healthy town in the kingdom." There is no place like Eastbourne for health. This announcement made, the learned teachers of their fellow men proceed to enumerate the diseases which will derive benefit from a residence in that pleasant town. Ague, asthma, bronchitis, influenza, cardiac affections, consumption, debility, dyspepsia and its concomitant affections, diseases of the eye, gout and rheumatism, nervous disorders, scrofula, and one or two other affections the names of which it would be unfit to transcribe in this page, will all be benefited by a residence at Eastbourne—under the superintendence of Dr. Hayman. Beyond this, the volume contains hardly anything that could not be learnt from an Eastbourne Guide Book or a Post-Office Directory. It has not a single quality that raises it above the ordinary rank of the trade circulars, sent round by those puffing druggists who endeavour to clothe their ignorance with allusions to Hippocrates and quotations from Humboldt's works. Under ordinary circumstances the correction of a professional indecorum is left to those journals which specially concern themselves with the affairs of the profession immediately affected; but unfortunately, as those journals do not usually enjoy a circulation amongst the general public, they are powerless to inflict adequate punishment on the offenders it is their duty to castigate. We feel, therefore, all the more bound to express our disapprobation of Drs. Charles Hayman and Abbotts Smith, whose conduct is likely to bring the noble profession of which they are members into contempt with the more intelligent classes of the community.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

History of Wesleyan Methodism. Vol. III. *Modern Methodism.* By George Smith. (Longman & Co.)—This volume completes a work of no common interest—henceforth belonging to every library of church history, as the account of Wesleyan Methodism carried up to the present time, and sanctioned by the members of the sect. It must have been found more difficult to write than the two preceding volumes;—since controversies and schisms, belonging to a period during which the historian has been living, can hardly be treated with unshaken steadiness of hand and calmness of temper. Mr. Smith, however, on the whole, is meritoriously free from partisan heat;—and tells the story of difficulties which will recur to the end of time, so long as private judgment and private ambition stir humanity, with a moderation greatly to be commended.—He is confident in the future of Methodism, and in the solidity of the basis on which it rests, to an extent which some of his readers will not reach; but he would not, perhaps, have been fit for his task of delegated historian had it been otherwise.

Memorials of the Rev. Joseph Sortain, B.A., &c. By B. M. Sortain. (Nisbet & Co.)—Mr. Sortain, as a persuasive and eloquent pulpit orator, was known, beloved and followed in his lifetime by persons of many different creeds and humours. We believe him to have been a conscientious and earnest man, who preached well because he was convinced that it was his vocation to preach.—It is but natural, then, that his relict should have felt it a duty, and found it a melancholy pleasure to offer a memorial of one so popular and so influential; but she has fallen into an error too common in such cases. From his early youth, her husband kept a record of his spiritual misgivings and experiences, one too intimate and personal to be published with any profit. There may be something morbid in the perpetual resolution to write down symptoms; if not, the cases are rare in which the confessions of a tender and earnest spirit, doubtful and self-discouraged because of its purity of feeling and loftiness of aim, should be revealed to general perusal. This, we know, is not the prevailing taste or fancy of the biographers of religious men; for ourselves, however, the veil is too frequently lifted. In their diaries, again, how many men are scrupulously true to themselves, or do not write with some intention or covert hope that one day the eye of some sympathizing friend will peruse the tale of their struggles and sorrows? If it be so, the record must become more or less unreal. In Mr. Sortain's case, there is nothing of mark which will make his early day-books interesting or useful to other students who have a vocation to preach.—He was a good man, whose life and power were in his sermons.—Of these we have few notes. The book, in short (though prompted by wholesome and devout affection), is a poor contribution to the literature of the modern pulpit.

General and Descriptive Anatomy of the Domestic Animals. By John Gamgee and James Law. With numerous Illustrations. (Edinburgh, Jack.)—Veterinary education, which has no existence in Ireland, and seems here to need the aid of subsidies for its prosperity, is vigorous enough in Edinburgh. They have no veterinary college in Dublin—a fact to which the profession and its clients there appear to have only just awakened. At Camden Town we have the Royal Veterinary College, with Principal and Professors of great ability and reputation, who annually equip a considerable body of students, by the aid, among others, of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. In the northern capital, however, both old and "new" veterinary colleges are prosperous and vigorous, though not endowed or subsidized, or helped by aught but the ability and energy of their teachers and professors. Competition proves in their case as efficient a guarantee for industry and activity, and, therefore, for success, as wealthy patronage or endowments prove elsewhere. Of both industry and ability we have a remarkable illustration in the literary as well as the more strictly professional labours of Mr. Gamgee, the Principal of the younger veterinary institution. A new 'Monthly

Veterinary Record'—a 'Veterinarian's Vade-Mecum'—a book 'On Dairy Stock'—and 'Our Domestic Animals in Health and Disease'—all from the same pen, have appeared during the past twelve months; and the book entitled above is now issued, as a student's text-book of its subject, just as the winter classes of veterinary students are about to meet. The book is very fully illustrated with drawings. The first part, on general anatomy, relates in great detail to the various animal tissues; the second part—descriptive anatomy—is confined to the osseous system, which is very fully described in the cases of the different domestic animals. The work ought to have been provided with index and table of contents. Unfortunately for its usefulness as a book of reference, it has neither.

The Spirit of the Hebrew Poetry. By Isaac Taylor. (Bell & Daldy.)—It is the religious spirit which is here illustrated: and the work is, therefore, not easily to be treated of at length by us. The whole is aimed at the religion of our age by Mr. Taylor, who thinks, and even says, that all departure from the theological phraseology of the Hebrew poets is almost always a step towards atheism. Mr. Isaac Taylor rides his hobby for the time being as if he had never ridden another; and David and Isaiah are the indispensable guides of all theistic thought. Those who feel inclined towards the subject will find in this work a worthy accompaniment to the others of the same author. And those who, with him, are disposed towards the idea that Hebrew poetry will be an effective opponent of the rationalizing spirit of the day, will find all the arguments of their case, and many forcibly put. For ourselves, we are strongly inclined to suspect that the theism of the Hebrew poetry is precisely the part of the Bible which has nothing to fear from rationalism; but we must not go into the argument.

True Blue; or, the Life and Adventures of a British Seaman of the Old School. By William H. G. Kingston. (Griffith & Farran.)—In this latest and most ambitious production of his pen, Mr. Kingston by no means sustains his reputation as a writer of children's stories. 'True Blue'—for so the hero of the story is named—is a sailor in the navy, who, born at sea during a storm, and reared to manhood on the salt waves, in due course fulfils Mr. Kingston's ideal of the British tar. Brave, modest, simple-hearted, vivacious and religious, True Blue is equally ready to fight a Frenchman, to blush at hearing his own praise, to refuse the proffered promotion that would put him over the heads of his mates, to dance a hornpipe, and to say his prayers. But exemplary character though he be, Mr. True Blue will not win the hearts of juvenile readers. His achievements are not those of "honest Jack." The positions in which he is placed are sometimes ridiculous from their unfitness or impossibility; and even when he is represented as pursuing a not improbable course of action, the narrative still wants that tone of reality which ought to characterize children's sea-stories. But what Mr. Kingston lacks in quality he makes up in quantity. Even a purchaser may make a bad bargain by getting too much for his money. 'True Blue' is such an interminable yarn, that no child endowed with only ordinary patience will get through its pages. It might perhaps prove agreeable reading to some of the old pensioners at Greenwich Hospital.

The Stokesley Secret. By the Author of 'The Hair of Redclyffe,' &c. (Mozley.)—One of Miss Yonge's famous family histories, containing as many little boys and girls as 'The Daisy Chain.' It is rather confusing and difficult at first to distinguish one of the nine young Merrifields from the other, but they grow upon us by degrees, and their various characteristics stand out clear and distinct towards the end of the book. There is something very natural and true in the picture of school-room life: the little naughtinesses, the petty teasings, the small vexations, will be familiar to every member of a large family party. Miss Fosbrook, the young governess, is a delightful personage, and we heartily wish she could serve as a model for all governesses. Capt. Merrifield, the rough sailor-father, and the overworked, delicate

mother are supposed to be absent in London, having left their nine children in the charge of the new governess. Sam and Hal, great boys of twelve or thereabouts, are at first inclined to rebel against her authority; but, with perfect good humour and quiet firmness, Miss Fosbrook at once takes the upper hand, and the boys, admiring her courage, or "pluck," as they call it, are compelled to submit, in spite of themselves and of all their ancient prejudices against governesses and "London-bred young ladies." There is a good, rough, honest, unselfish girl, called Susan, "a good deal like a nice comfortable apricot in a sunny place, or a good, respectable Alderney cow,"—and a tiresome, whining, peevish girl, called Bessie, who is in a fair way to grow up "une femme incomprise,"—and a sturdy, impulsive, single-minded boy, called David, who is, surely, supernaturally forward for five years old,—and a naughty little boy, called Johnnie, and ever so many more children in the background. The great secret is this: a poor widow wants a pig to help to pay her rent, and the young Merrifields agree to save up their money and buy her one; and for all sorts of little crimes and misdemeanors fines are exacted in the Stokesley school-room, and the struggle to escape fines and to resist the temptation of spending the small weekly allowance in other things brings out the character of each individual child in many unexpected ways. Those who seemed at first sight the most pleasing, prove selfish, deceitful and weak; those who are rough and surly, come out of the trial honest, kind and true. Bessie bears a real misfortune bravely and well, and the rest see her true value and cease tormenting her for her finery and affectation. Though she is Miss Fosbrook's favourite, however, and is evidently intended to be the *prima donna* in a small way, we must own Bessie rather provokes us with her sentiment and "love of refinement," and, in real life, it would require a vast deal of snubbing to make her an agreeable child, or to turn her eventually into a sensible woman. There is much interest maintained throughout the whole story, and the catastrophe is almost affecting in its pathos. There is a good deal of fun sprinkled up and down in the course of conversation. Little David, a juvenile political economist, anxiously inquires, "'How can a pig pay the rent?'"—'I'll tell you, Davy, man,' began Henry; 'the pig is a very sagacious animal, especially in Hampshire, and so he smells out wherever the bags of money are sown, underground, and digs them up with his nose. Then, he swings them on his back and gives a curl of his tail and a wink of his eye, and lays them down, just before the landlord's feet; and he's so cunning that not an inch will he budge till he's got his receipt, with a stamp upon it, on his snout.'" This is Hal's version of the case; but, of course, the governess explains it all correctly afterwards. To add to the merit of the book, there is a very clever frontispiece of a tribe of little pigs and their mother, etched by J. B.

The Soldier's Sorrow: a Tale of True Love. (Houlston & Wright.)—A foolish little book, professing to be the work of "an admirer of soldiers," and "affectionately inscribed" to a Captain E. It opens in the true G. P. R. James style, with a dark and stormy night, torrents of rain, claps of thunder, &c., and "a horseman might have been seen wending his lonely way," when he "was startled by a slight noise, which seemed to proceed a few paces from him; clapping his hand on his belt, he drew forth a pistol," (in these sort of books people always carry pistols about them!), "exclaiming 'come on, my brave fellows, I'm quite prepared for a visit!'" However, there were no robbers to be seen, but only a beautiful young lady, of noble birth, who was lying by the roadside, having been dropped out of a runaway carriage and lost in the dark. Of course she is soon wrapped in the horseman's travelling cloak (he was so sure to wear a great travelling cloak out riding!), and carried before him on his "steed" to Nifton Hall, a modern country-house, where the young ladies put the fair unknown to bed, while the reader is entertained with "a slight sketch of the Raieley family." The next morning Constance Raieley goes to visit her patient, and the following specimen of polite con-

versation ensues between them:—"I wish you would call me Emily," says the interesting visitor.—'I will, on one condition.'—'What is it?'—'That you will call me by my Christian name.'—'Oh! but you are so tall; I don't think I dare.'—'Then, I am sure, I dare not you.'—'Now, you are making fun of me!'—'Well, if you won't promise to call me Emily, I shall not tell you my other name, and then you will be obliged to.'—'If people can not take the trouble to write sense, they might at all events try to write English before they launch into authorship. The end of the story is worthy of the commencement. Alfred Raieley goes into the army, and is desperately in love with Emily Clifford, who returns his affection, but is not allowed to marry him. He goes to the Crimea, believing her false, and Emily runs away from home one day, and turns up at the Battle of the Alma. She finds her lover dying of his wounds under an oak-tree by the river-side. An explanation ensues, forgivenesses are exchanged, and they are seen by one passer-by, some time afterwards, lying dead in each other's arms. We fear it will require a person to be a very ardent "admirer of soldiers" in order to appreciate this "tale of true love."

Snatches of Song. By W. S. Passmore. (Richardson & Son.)—Mr. Passmore, in a modest preface, states that his effusions "neither profess to dive to any profound depths, or to soar to any exalted heights of thought or fancy; they are simply a gathering of songs and ballads." They are songs and ballads which might have done for music, but which we cannot recommend for perusal.

The End of the World and of Rameau's Nephew—[*Le Fin, &c.*, par M. Jules Janin.] (Paris, Hetzel.)—It is possible that this book may be very clever. It is not unlikely that it may contain portions of other books, or favourite passages from past criticisms by its writer.—But it is necessary, for safety's sake, to speak dubiously—since to keep the attention to its pages and to ascertain the writer's drift are tasks of no common difficulty. This is not the first volume of heavy light reading under which we have suffered from the hands of the author of 'L'Anée Mort,' and the adapter of 'Clarissa Harlowe.' The profound impression of ponderosity made by a hysterical Christmas book, some dozen years ago, recurs to us as we write; but this 'End of the World' is more unreadable still.

Of publications of a religious nature we have to notice:—*Notes on the Epistle to the Hebrews, with Analysis and Brief Paraphrase*, by the Rev. E. H. Knowles (Rivingtons).—*A Critical Examination of the 'Essays and Reviews'*, by an American Layman, edited by the Dean of Carlisle (Hatchard).—*Tracts for the Thoughtful on Matters relating to the Religious Condition of the Age*.—1. *The Strife of Sects* (Simpkin).—*An Examination of what Roman Catholics really Believe on their Own Showing; being a Conversation occasioned by the Rev. W. H. Anderson's Tract, entitled 'What do Catholics really Believe?'* edited by a Clergyman of the United Church of England and Ireland (Hodges, Smith & Co.).—*Sabbath Evening Readings on the New Testament: St. James, St. Peter, St. John, St. Jude*, by the Rev. J. Cumming, D.D. (Hall, Virtue & Co.).—*England the Remnant of Judah and the Israel of Ephraim*, by the Rev. F. R. A. Grover (Rivingtons).—*Voices from Heaven to the Sojourners upon Earth: a Sermon*, by the Rev. A. B. Evans (Skeffington).—*Milton's Prophecy of 'Essays and Reviews,' and his Judgment of Prosecution of Them*, extracted from the 'Areopagitica, a Speech to the Parliament of England for the Liberty of Unlicensed Printing,' to which is added, an extract from the Charge delivered to his Clergy by the Bishop of Salisbury, on 'Unity with the Bishop of Rome' (Westerton).—*Sunday Cab-Driving: an Essay*, by J. Cockram (Seely),—and the First and Second Series of *The Pilgrim's Staff and Christian's Daily Walk*, by Henry Smith (Houlston & Wright).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Addison's Crow's Nest Farm, cr. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.
Ahn's New Method of Learning French, Second Course, 1s. 6d. cl.
Archbold's Criminal Statutes, with Notes, &c., 12mo. 21s. cl.
Armstrong's The Frigate and the Lugger, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31s. 6d. cl.
Beaumont's Concise Grammar of the Arabic Language, 12mo. 7s. cl.
Bell's Aunt Alice, 12mo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Bohn's Eng. Gent's Lib., Walpole's Correspondence, Vol. 8, 9s. cl.

Bohn's Stand. Lib. 'Heine's Poems, transl. by Bowring,' 3s. 6d. cl.
 Broad Shadwell, Life's Pathway, 12mo. 5s. cl.
 Brown (Alex.), Memorials of, by his Father, or. 8vo. 5s. cl.
 Brown, the Hero of Harper's Ferry, cheap edit. 12mo. 1s. 6d. swd.
 Brown's Rab and his Friends, illust. 4to. 6s. cl.
 Bunting's (Jabez, D.D.) Sermons, Vol. 1, cr. 8vo. 7s. cl.
 Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, new edit. 12mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
 Charleworth's Ministering Children, new edit. 5s.; cheap edit. 2s.
 Dalziel's Analecta Græca Minora, edited by White, new edit. 6s.
 Davis's Criminal Law Statutes of 34 & 35 Vict., with Notes, 10s. cl.
 Dictionary of Useful Knowledge, Vol. 5, G-N, cr. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
 Elizabeth's Little Tales for Little Readers, 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl. gilt.
 Elizabeth's Short Stories, 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl. gilt.
 Favourite Fairy Tales, illust. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl. gilt.
 Fleury's Histoire de France, edit. with Notes, by Bellame, 3s. 6d.
 Fragments of Truth: Exposition of Passages of Scripture, 4s. cl.
 Gall & Inglis's New Shilling Atlas of Modern Geography, roy. 4to. 3s. 6d.
 Gall & Inglis's School Atlas of Modern Geography, roy. 4to. 3s. 6d.
 Greeley's Sophron and Neologues, 8vo. 4s. cl.
 Griffin's The Invasion, 8vo. 3s. bds.
 Illustrations of the Parables, by A. L. O. E., 8vo. 1s. 6d. cl. gilt.
 Josephus's Jewish War, tr. by W. Mill, ed. by Taylor, 8vo. 3s. 6d.
 Kemp's Wild Dayrell: a Biography of a Gentleman Exile, 7s. 6d.
 Kingston's True Blue; or, the Life of a Seaman, 8vo. 5s. cl.
 Le Brun's Materials for translating English into French, 4s. cl.
 Le Sage, Gil Blas, French, par Winkstrocht, ed. Tarver, 6s. 6d.
 Lewin's Jerusalem: the Site of the City and Temple, 8vo. 10s. cl.
 Longfellow's Poems, 24mo. 2s. 6d. swd.
 Lytton's Novels, Lib. Edit., 'Zanoni,' Vol. 1, 12mo. 5s. cl.
 Marjoram (S. W.), Memorials of, edit. by White, cr. 8vo. 3s. 6d.
 Marryat's Poacher, new edit. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
 Monod's Farewell to his Friends, new edit. 18mo. 2s. 6d.
 Nelson's Life, by Southey, 24mo. 2s. 6d. swd.
 Nicoll's Bankruptcy Acts, 1849, '54 and '61, Orders and Forms, 10s.
 120 Selected Songs sung by the Christy's Minstrels and Others, 4s.
 Oxenden's Great Truths in very Plain Language, 2nd edit. 1s. cl.
 Parlour Lib., 'Rachel the Jewess,' from the Spanish, 8vo. 2s. 6d.
 Punch, Re-issue, Vol. 9, 4to. 5s. bds.; Vols. 8 & 9, in 1 vol. 10s. 6d.
 Reminiscences of a Veteran, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31s. 6d. cl.
 Routledge's Nursery Picture-Book, imp. 4to. 5s. bds.
 Scott's Miscellaneous Works, new edit. Vols. 7 and 8, 2s. each, cl.
 Scrivener's Introduct. to the Criticism of the New Test., 8vo. 15s. cl.
 Smith's Rational Religion and Bampton Lectures for 1858, 6s. 6d.
 Soc. Useful Know., 'An Atlas of North and Central America,' 4s. hf.-mor.
 Statutes at Large, 34 & 35 Vict., 1861 (Pickering), 8vo. 25s. bds.
 Sunday Reading for Young People, new edit. 18mo. 2s. cl.
 Thackeray's Soldier's Manual of Rifle-Firing, 3rd edit. 12mo. 2s.
 Trafford's Too Much Alone, new edit. cr. 8vo. 5s. cl.
 Uncle Jabez; or, the Teachings of Adversity, 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
 Valley of a Hundred Fires, new edit. cr. 8vo. 5s. cl.
 Watson's Life of Sir William Wallace, Henry the Minstrel, 10s. 6d.

APPROACHES TO THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

If we take a map of the western and south-western part of London and examine the character and disposition of the streets leading to the great centre of attraction at South Kensington, we shall find the prospect of the future anything but pleasant to those who do not like to be stopped by a "block" of carriages from their journey's end, be that end business or pleasure. The closer we examine the approaches in question, the worse the matter seems, and the absolute need of something being done with all speed becomes obvious. It is no use attempting to disguise the fact—there is but one tolerable approach to the Great Building, that past Hyde Park Corner, along the Kensington Road and down the Exhibition Road. Even this is subject to the terrible "narrows" of Knightsbridge between William Street and Wilton Place, where the going and the coming crowds will meet in indescribable confusion. Moreover, this route is out of the way, and can only be used, to any advantage, as a return-path for carriages, subject to the inconvenient gorge above named.

The main route for visitors will, unquestionably, be that by the top of Sloane Street, and down the Brompton Road. Here the narrows of Knightsbridge, as, for distinction sake, we shall call the perilous passage just referred to, having been passed in safety, the traveller comes upon a tortuous roadway, in few parts more than 80 or 90 feet wide; as it stands at present, irregular, crowded with loitering foot-passengers, the pavement encumbered with cheap and dirty book-stalls, multitudes of baths of every imaginable use and form, stalls of vegetables and fruit, flaunting streamers of cotton prints, here and there a costermonger's barrow, and almost invariably a heap of stones for mending the road, to say nothing of the muddy deltas our ingenious scavengers construct in the kennels with Nilotic bars of cabbage-stalks and straw. Now, a space of 80 or 90 feet may suffice for the display of the "Little Dustpan," or even of the glories of "The Golden Tea-Kettle," and "Commerce House" may flaunt its splendours therein at will; but really this small western imitation of the Mile End Road is not the best and handsomest face that might be put upon the greatest and most important approach to our International Exhibition Building. Thus much for the appearance of this dubious spot. Against its convenience as a means of access there is much to be said. It is as irregular in width as it is tortuous: here a wide, and if unencumbered, handsome foot-way enough will be found, but elsewhere this is

suddenly pinched in by some bold shop front that has started out from the house it belongs to, and covered the "front garden" of its original suburban days. At the corner of New Street this occurs, after which, going westwards, we navigate an encumbered footway that gradually closes itself in to about fifteen feet wide as far as Yeoman's Row, and then as suddenly opens again at Michael's Place. The roadway needs widening all along this space, and this might be done at small cost if a portion of the gardens on the north side were appropriated. We learn with great satisfaction that the owner of thirty-six houses on this spot is willing to give up his ground, and that action will be taken by the Kensington Vestry in a short time upon the subject. It is time such was done. The footway on the north side of this road needs repair—widening and straightening. Just before we come to Brompton Square a projecting shop needs to be set back a few feet, which with the alteration of the roadway would secure a handsome entrance at a small expense in this portion of the Brompton Road.

It may be presumed that an immense deal of traffic will find its way through Eaton Square; and here again a handsome roadway is spoilt by a few small but obtrusive shops, which abut upon the very footpath. The road is nipped in at the end of Westbourne Street, after traversing Eaton Square, with its gardens on either hand. A few years ago fire destroyed one of the impediments at this spot, and it has not been rebuilt. The opening is 22 feet from house to house (!), to widen which it would be only needful to set back three shops on the north side, which, as there are no houses above them, might be done at the cost of about 1,000*l.*, half of which, we believe, the Metropolitan Board of Works would be willing to expend if the parish would supply the remainder:—a thing very much to its interest, and we believe fully in the feeling of the Chelsea Vestry, which deserves great credit for its successful negotiation with Government to obtain space for widening the eastern portion of the King's Road, now in progress. The parish of Chelsea, having its main eastward approach therein, is deeply interested in the improvements so imperatively demanded in the Brompton Road, seeing that the immensely enhanced value of the land at South Kensington cannot but affect that of the property in the neighbouring parish. We look to see the small-housed and squalid district south of the Fulham Road rebuilt, with residences of larger rate-producing power.

Before we leave the consideration of these eastern approaches, we may take leave to point out a new route which would, at a comparatively small expense, make an opening into the whole district of South Kensington, Chelsea and Brompton, affording an opportunity of constructing a handsome street of first-class houses over an open space of market-garden behind Hans Place. By opening a roadway from Sloane Street, on the west side, immediately opposite Pont Street, across the vacant space of market ground, in a direct western line until it reached June Street, in a line with the opening of Ovington Square, a broad route would be obtained, giving access at once from Belgravia into South Kensington, Chelsea and Brompton, with the advantage of utilizing a now waste space in a quarter where house property is rapidly rising in value. The traffic might proceed along this route from the westward towards Piccadilly, and, traversing Pont Street, Belgrave Square and Halkin Street, into Grosvenor Place, would reach Hyde Park Corner, where a most desirable improvement, indeed, one of more importance than the westward extension just proposed, might be made by making a short carriage-way where is an ascending foot-path at present, opposite the end of Halkin Street in Grosvenor Place. Let a short tunnel be made at this point, under the extreme north-western end of the Queen's Gardens, opening on a rising gradient to Constitution Hill, where a roadway might cross on the level, and be carried in a direct line to Piccadilly, immediately opposite to the southern end of Park Lane. If it were thought not desirable to have a tunnel here, an open roadway in the same position would not cut

off more than a quarter of an acre, at the utmost, of the Queen's Gardens, in a neglected corner of no great value. Her Majesty has ever shown so great a willingness to add to the accommodation of the public in these matters, that we feel sure her consent has but to be asked. The cost of this immense improvement could not amount to many thousands; and, if such energetic contractors as Messrs. Kelk & Lucas undertook its formation, there is no doubt whatever but it might be ready for public use long before May next. The carrying out our last suggestion would furnish an escape from the dangers of the crossing at Apsley House, where, even in ordinary seasons, there is always great confusion and risk, the latter especially to foot-passengers. The adoption of the first proposition would settle the question of widening the Brompton Road as well as the Knightsbridge Road (at Albert Gate), and take the traffic by a handsome and wide route from South Kensington, &c. to Piccadilly. Now, or at a convenient time, by setting back the railings of Ovington Square and removing some out-houses standing at the corner of the Brompton Road, the last erections being of very little value, a wide entry might be made in this direction.

How the inhabitants of Tyburnia, Bayswater, Paddington and St. John's Wood are to get to the Great Exhibition seems at present left entirely to their own discretion in choosing Kensington or Park Lane, either of which is simply two miles round about, taking the northern end of the Serpentine for a centre. For years, complaints and remonstrances have been made upon the want of a carriage-road across Hyde Park: and, when we consider the accommodation afforded by the former passage, we cannot call it a street, with its turnings and varying levels, it will be easy to imagine what these remonstrances will become next year. Park Lane is a mere gorge of the most dangerous order. Either of these eastern approaches will but precipitate the north-western traffic upon the already over-crowded Knightsbridge and Brompton Roads. Kensington Turnpike, a nuisance that ought to have been long ago removed, lies like a lion in the path for vehicles coming by Kensington. The long-continued outcry might be satisfied, and a great boon conferred upon the public, by the construction of a road from Kensington Gore northwards to the angle of Kensington Gardens, where it might pass under Rotten Row by an elevation of the latter to no greater extent than 5 feet, owing to the difference of level between the Kensington Road and the famous ride itself. This would be no disfigurement to the Park or the Gardens. Between the carriage-way now existing, which leads to the bridge over the Serpentine, there is a deep and exceedingly useless ha-ha: let this be utilized for the new road, so that the vehicles traversing it would not be seen from the general level of the Park or Gardens. It would be a handsome road, shaded with fine trees,—indeed, such a one as does not exist for general use in all London. Let the Serpentine be crossed by a bridge in juxtaposition to that now existing, but on a lower level; continue the road proposed in the ha-ha on the north side, cutting off the projecting bastions of the Gardens, and carry it on in a straight line northwards to Victoria Gate, where a fine entrance already exists, or following the course of the ha-ha to Buck Hill Gate, let it debouch over against the south end of Westbourne Terrace, which constitutes in itself a splendid feeder from the extreme north-western parts of London, or by its broad branch on the east, called the Grand Junction Road, would draw to this new route all the enormous traffic of the Edgware Road, St. John's Wood, Marylebone Road, Euston Road, even from utmost Islington, Holloway and the thickly settled districts in that quarter. All the north, north-eastern and north-western parts of London would be thus accommodated, and their traffic find its way to the Exhibition by the Exhibition Road, the least crowded of the nearer means of access. If this be not done, a glance at the map will show that these crowds must inevitably come by the Kensington and the Brompton Road, and render the confusion there worse confounded.

It is understood that the Commissioners of the Woods and Forests are in favour of opening the ends of the middle walk in Kensington Gardens, which passes equidistant from the Serpentine and the Round Pound in a straight line, across Rotten Row to the Kensington Road on the south side. If this plan be adopted a new gate will have to be made, and the entrance will not be opposite to any road on the south, but almost midway between Exhibition Road and Prince Albert Road. At the north end of this proposed road there is no opposed road going east or west, but an awkward right angle would be formed by all vehicles entering the Uxbridge Road. To say nothing of these objections, the strictly north and south direction of this road would be in itself a fatal error, seeing that the main direction of the traffic, not only during the Exhibition, but at all times, is from north-east to south-west, and *vice versa*: that is, directly between the largest masses of habitations respectively so situated. The number of inhabitants on the direct west of the officially proposed route, who might be benefited by the direct north and south line of the road, is not a fiftieth part of those whose convenience would be subverted by leading it in the direction we have proposed. Neither Kensington Gardens nor the Park would be affected in an appreciable degree by our plan, while that last described would ruin the former, without making so pleasant a tree-shaded track.

Our readers will see the peril of Kensington turnpike when they learn that the great railway companies are even now constructing a large station at the point where the West London Railway crosses the Kensington-road. Here the multitudes, coming from north, south, east and west, will be deposited from monster trains, and by an arrangement not needful to enter upon here, and the visitors must find their way as best they can to the Exhibition Building. What hundreds will take care, and how the narrow pass to the east and west of Kensington Church will be beset, we need not say; how the now crowded flagged ways will hold the jostling country-folks eager for the sight any one can guess. Something ought to be done here, but to do it by direct means is quite hopeless. Happily, a far better plan may be proposed, which is to allow a company to lay down a double horse-tramway from the station along the already existing roads to the Earl's Court Road, and then entering the open fields, either direct, or by widening the old footpaths to the Gloucester Road, crossing which last and passing along the Cromwell Road to the very door of the Exhibition itself; the trains of omnibuses might deliver their loads and return without the slightest confusion. A small fare would bring in a revenue far beyond the cost of such a simple convenience. It is well known that in the last session an Act was obtained for the construction of a railway in this direction. For some reason or other nothing has been done towards carrying this out, and it is imperative that some one or some company should perform the office so neglected.

One more element of confusion remains to be examined. It is not known, we believe, whether the Government will or will not lend again the triangular piece of ground in Hyde Park, which was at the disposal of the Exhibition Commissioners of 1851, for the parking of the carriages of visitors. Everyone recollects that this triangular space was between the Queen's Drive and Rotten Row—a spot rather distant from the Exhibition Building as it now stands, but still the only available space, by appropriation of which confusion and discomfort can be avoided.

SCIENTIFIC NOMENCLATURE.

Kensington, Oct. 31, 1861.

HAD Milton lived in our days, and studied the "ologies," I think it would have been to them, and not to the clannish names of the North, that he would have gone for illustrations in his Sonnet on the book called 'Tetrachordon.' Surely, that hard names are the curse of modern science, must be admitted alike by the ignorant and the learned.

Science is not for the idler. No man who has the industry and ambition to become a scholar will grudge reasonable pains bestowed on the language and classification of his subject. Much force, however, lies in the word *reasonable*. In many branches of study, but especially in the sciences of observation, the demands made upon the student exceed, as I think, all reason. Mineralogy, organic chemistry, zoology, and physiology are all overdone with technical words, while botany (the ladies' science) is the very abyss of hard names. This might be tolerated if the names were final. But no systematic nomenclature, which is to conform to theory, ever can be final; for the theory itself must change with advancing knowledge. It seems to me that this common character of all theories has been much lost sight of by the inventors of names. Hence it is that to make ourselves acquainted with the results obtained by previous observers, we have to master in each science, not one set of names, but many systems. In botany, it would appear, that no one thought he had done useful work unless he had added something to the already overwhelming mass. As an example of what the evil amounts to, I quote a passage from a little book on British Ferns, written by an author not at all disposed to overburden a popular work with unnecessary scholarship:—

"BRITTLE BLADDER FERN.—This fern, generally known among botanists as *Cystopteris fragilis*, has a host of other names. Some of these are *Cyathea fragilis*, *C. cynapiifolia*, *C. anthicifolia*, *C. dentata*; *Cystea fragilis*, *C. angustata*, *C. dentata*; *Polypodium fragile*, *P. cynapiifolium*, *P. anthicifolium*, *P. dentatum*, *P. rheticum*; *Aspidium fragile*, *A. dentatum* and *A. rheticum*."

In chemistry, the researches of previous years have led to the substitution of name for name, and symbol for symbol, one after another, so many deep that one does not know the "right" appellation of wood-naphtha, or how to ask for a liquid which used to be sold as "spirits of salts," and was *sometime* (as the epitaphs say) muriatic acid, hydrochloric acid, chlorhydric acid, and lately, according to a chemical reformer, hydra-chloro. Sulphates are called thionates by the organic chemists, who run up the Greek numerals until they get to pentathionates, and I certainly thought that the acme of descriptive nomenclature had been reached in "methylethylamlylophenylammonium," until I found a recent author proposing to substitute for it a word three syllables longer, by way of simplification: I forget exactly how he spelt it.

Is systematic nomenclature a necessity of systematic investigation? I think not. But as the consent of authorities seems to be, in practice at least, against me, I can only venture to propound the question for discussion, and to state reasons for my own opinion. The present opportunity is a particularly favourable juncture for this discussion, because most of the sciences of observation show symptoms of a change in fundamental ideas.

The applications of mathematical physics to chemistry—of chemistry to the functions of animal and vegetable life—the use everywhere of improved optical methods, among which I may mention spectral analysis and examination by coloured or polarized light,—and, more than all, the increasing tendency to view nature as one whole, and the increasing power to perceive universality in her laws—are threatening a complete and immediate disruption of all our existing theories.

And what is a theory? Our lexicon tells us it is a way of seeing—a mode of viewing. No mathematician, no accurate reasoner, ever thinks of a theory as being true, even potentially. It is a mode of viewing the truth, changeable with our point of view, and falling short of the truth by just so much as our limited reasoning falls short of the infinite variety and complexity of the universe, which we can no more grasp in its material than in its abstract form. The finite cannot comprehend the infinite.

These observations are trite; but it is just for the want of noting them that we are encumbered with the flood of names. These have been invented, and grouped, and changed, and re-grouped, and systematized, by each new theorist as if his theory not only embraced the truth, but were the

truth. Here and there some great man, like Linnaeus, saw the real meaning of his doctrine, as a guide to generalization; and of his system, as an index to his facts. But he wrote only for the learned, and those who explained his system popularly inflicted his nomenclature on the student, but failed to render his idea.

As a proof of the bad scientific habit of the botanists, I will instance what they call "the botanical census" of a country. The physical geologists have somewhat unwarily followed—or, perhaps, lazily quoted—them here, as if the enumeration were real rather than artificial. This so-called census does not give the slightest clue to the chance of finding a plant: it counts species, not individuals; and a nook in a hedge with a dozen different sorts of ferns or mosses counts for more than mile upon mile of brake or moorland. It tells of the system, not of the country. As if to confirm my view, Darwin's hypothesis, which seems now the favourite, looks upon species as transitory distinctions, and therefore makes all enumeration of them unreal.

It is a good thing for an objector to be able to point out a remedy. A good thing, I say, but not a necessary thing. A cook who has spoilt the dinner cannot expect his master to tell him how he should dress it; and an instructor, whose teaching is obviously bad, cannot expect a student to show him his business. Improvements can only be carried out by those who are thoroughly conversant with the details. An outsider can only indicate general principles, and give general advice. I shall content myself with suggesting the following negative rules:—Never invent a name for a thing which already possesses an exclusive one. Never alter an individual name to accord with any theory. Even if a name be not exclusive, do not distinguish, until absolute necessity arise. Look upon individual names as subjects for certainty and fixity; but upon systems as provisional modes of grouping them. Never treat as fact what is merely the consequence of a theory.

I do but ask of the botanists and chemists to follow an example already set them by mathematicians on the one hand, and by men of business on the other. What is an old treatise on botany or chemistry worth now? But the old mathematicians are still profitably read by rising men—indeed, a man can do but little unless he does read them. One has certainly heard of libraries so neatly packed that, like a new plant in a botanical genus, a new book revolutionized the whole arrangement.

The Whigs and the Tories are not guided by the same principles; yet one does not hear that the public offices are remodelled upon every change of administration. Business could not proceed upon such principles; neither can botany.

C. W. M.

HAMILTONIAN LOGIC. (No. 3.)

October 29, 1861.

No reply having appeared to my two letters [*ante*, pp. 51 and 222], I assume that my assertions are undeniable. Those assertions are, 1, That Hamilton has affirmed logicians in general to mean "possibly none" when they say "some"; 2, That he has given a system of syllogism which contains paralogisms. I shall now proceed to extenuate the faults which I have pointed out. For reasons of convenience, I take the second matter first in order. This is, in brief, that Hamilton, having introduced the word "some" as signifying that what is denied of part is affirmed of the rest, and *vice versa*, proceeds to lay down, as valid, a system of syllogistic forms, some of which, under this meaning of "some," are absolutely invalid. As for instance, a form under which we may reason as follows:—All lawyers are men; no lawyer is stone; therefore some men are not stone (*i.e.* the rest are). This I called the *Gorgon* syllogism.

The plain truth is that Hamilton halted between two systems. This I shall proceed to show in a manner wholly independent of the phenomena which I have to explain. In two passages—omitted by his editors as useless; to be restored in the next edition—of his Prospectus of 1846 he speaks of his system as "long adequately tested and matured";

and also as "gradually matured" in "an academical experience as long at least as the Horatian term [nine years]." His academical experience began in 1836: his exposition of a system of his own began in or about 1840: his two descriptions were published in 1846. In the first quotation he speaks of what he began to teach in 1840: in his second quotation he speaks of all he had on hand in 1846. In 1840, he began to teach the quantified predicate upon the common, or non-partitive, definition of "some"; that is, "some at least, possibly all"; or, at furthest, upon the singly partitive definition, "some-not-all, without any implication about the rest." On either of these definitions all his syllogisms are valid. In 1846, he had adopted the doubly partitive definition of "some"; that is, "some-only, and the rest the other way": and on this definition, as shown in my last, some of his syllogisms are invalid. In 1844, he was attacked by the bodily infirmity under which he suffered for the rest of his life. And I have no doubt that, when he returned to his studies after the seizure, he imagined that he had tested the whole system of syllogism upon his most recent definitions of the quantifying words. Every person who has been suddenly interrupted by illness knows how apt one is in such a case to forget the extent to which work on hand had been carried. As to his passing what I have called the Gorgon syllogism as valid inference, after actual examination, there is no need to say that it was impossible he should have done it.

Speaking subject to correction—and very desirous of it, if it can be made—I say that nothing was published before the 'Discussions' (1852) from which it could even be suspected that Hamilton had departed from the Aristotelian meaning of "some," except two sentences in Dr. Mansel's review of me and others in the *North British Review* for May, 1851. From these it cannot be ascertained whether the partitive system which seems to be intended be of the single or double character. Of these two sentences, followed in a year by the 'Discussions,' I could make nothing conclusive: and until the posthumous publication of the 'Lectures' I never felt justified in assuming that there was any departure from common meaning. On this point I shall have to enter further elsewhere.

There is one question which I cannot decide. Did Hamilton mix up and confuse the two partitive systems? He never alludes to the distinction. Did he discuss the doubly partitive system when treating of the proposition, and slide into the singly partitive when he arrived at the syllogism? It will be asked who ever did such a thing?—and the answer is, that scores of logical writers have done more—have spoken of the word "some" in their preliminary explanations as if it were doubly partitive, and have been strictly and uniformly non-partitive in their subsequent use of the word. I repeat that on this point I can find nothing decisive; and I suspect that no settlement will be arrived at unless some of those who heard Hamilton's Lectures can produce, from their notes, a clear account of his use of the word "some" in the system which he taught as his own from and after 1840.

A. DE MORGAN.

THE CAREER OF A NORWEGIAN PROFESSOR.

Christiania, October 25, 1861.

THE venerable and learned Hansteen, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomer Royal, having sent in his resignation, a large procession, consisting of old and present students, repaired, on the 23rd of October, to the Observatory, to bid farewell to their time-honoured instructor and friend. Speeches were made and answered, and a cheerful chorus was cheerfully sung by the "Students' Singing Club," as an appropriate conclusion to the ceremony. The procession then filed by, with lowered flags, and returned to the town.

Perhaps a few words about this talented and well-known gentleman may not be deemed out of place. When the Norwegians succeeded in getting the consent of Denmark, in 1811, to establish a University of their own, Mr. Hansteen was selected

to fill the post of Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy. He was at that time twenty-two years old, and was master at a school in Fredericksburg, near Copenhagen. As it was not requisite for him to commence his duties before 1814, he preferred remaining abroad, in order to acquire a further insight into the practical part of his profession.

"In 1814," he writes, "when it was necessary that I should enter upon my duties at Christiania, I was obliged to purchase a lugger, and engage the services of a skipper and a score of Norwegian sailors, who had just escaped from a six years' imprisonment in England. At this time all Norwegians were compelled, under penalty of imprisonment for life, to travel to Norway only through Sweden. This I determined not to do. Accordingly, on July 14, I set out from Copenhagen, accompanied by my young wife and a younger brother, in an open boat. During the night we were chased by a Swedish privateer, and I had to encourage my men with draughts of *brændevin*, to pull their hardest. The following morning we sighted the coast of Norway, and also at the same time an English frigate. Hoping that they had not observed us, we continued our course, but were forced to bring-to after three shots had been fired, astern, ahead, and over us. After an anxious half-hour's waiting, Capt. Mackenzie, with great politeness, allowed us to proceed, and wished us a prosperous journey. My asseveration that I was going to Christiania to fill a professorial chair at the new University, and the presence of my young wife amongst the boat's crew, induced this kind-hearted gentleman to let us proceed on our journey."

Soon after his arrival at the Norwegian seat of learning, Prof. Hansteen found that there was an error of three-quarters of an hour in the time; it was, therefore, his first care to rectify the geographical position of the capital. Accordingly, in 1815, the University erected an octagonal wooden building, of six yards' diameter, near the walls of the fortress, which was fitted up with an old three-foot transit instrument, a reflecting telescope, a six-inch sextant, &c. Such was the first Norwegian Observatory. "I could not help feeling ashamed," remarks the Professor, "when strangers came and inquired after the Norwegian Observatory, to direct them to the little wooden building, which looked more like anything else than a temple of Urania."

Moreover, as the Professor's house was situate at a distance of 1,875 yards from the Observatory, it was often difficult in winter time to arrive there at the proper moment—and "it often happened that the door was frozen so fast to the door-post that I could not get it open, and had to return home with my object unaccomplished."

In 1828 the Professor undertook a journey into Siberia, where he remained two years, making those magnetic observations which have rendered his name so familiar to every scientific man in Europe. On his return, in 1830, a new observatory had been built, on the western side of the town, which is now, perhaps, better arranged than any in the whole of Scandinavia. His principal work was 'Untersuchungen über den Magnetismus der Erde.' He also wrote 'Souvenirs d'un Voyage en Sibirie,' translated by Madame Colban. It is expected that a more voluminous account of his experiences in Siberia will shortly appear.

M. R. B.

MUSIC; SCULPTURE; THE STAGE.

Munich, October 23, 1861.

RATHER more than a year ago, I read a statement in the *Athenæum* that Haydn's long-absent oratorio, 'Il Ritorno di Tobia' was shortly to be performed in Munich. Since that time, however, it has given neither sign nor sound till now, when it is promised for the opening concert of the Advent series. I trust this time the promise may be fulfilled, and that the year's interval may be fruitful as regards the execution of the work. Strangely enough, the same time has elapsed since another work of Art was mentioned in your columns, which also has just now been exhibited. I speak of Mr. Randolph Rogers's gate for the Capitol of Wash-

ington, which was cast in October, 1860, and has required the labour of a full year before it could be shown to the public. Some people complain that the works cast at the Bronze Foundry should require so much filing and elaboration, instead of issuing perfect from the actual process, and we must all wonder that so long a period should be needed. But I presume the immense amount of fine work on the panels and round the borders must be taken to justify the delay, and the satisfactory result is too evident to be disputed. I hear that the gate is to figure in the Exhibition of 1862, and its attractiveness in Munich is well shown in the fact, that 4,000 people went to see it the first day. It will easily be supposed that many of these were travelling Americans; and North and South met peaceably, admiringly, before the gates of that Capitol that one is defending against the other. I heard a pretty young lady observe that with such ornaments Washington would look like "some pumpkins,"—a national figure of speech which I quote for its smack of the soil.

There are nine panels on the gate, four down each side, and one crowning the top. In the first, Columbus is represented before the Council of Salamanca, endeavouring to prove the existence of another hemisphere, but vainly. In the second, he takes leave of his friends, mounted on the mule purchased with the money given by Queen Isabella; and in the third, he is pleading his cause before her and King Ferdinand. In the fourth, he sails from Palos; in the fifth, he lands at San Salvador, and takes possession of the newly-discovered country in the name of his king; in the sixth he gains the friendship of the Indians by releasing an Indian maiden made captive by one of his sailors; and in the seventh, he enters triumphantly into Barcelona. The eighth and ninth show us his degradation and his melancholy end. In addition to these groups, in which there is throughout much character and great animation, Rogers has marked the time of the discovery by placing statues of all the chief contemporaries of Columbus round the door, the reigning monarchs, with Cortes, Pizarro, Balboa; and between the panels are heads of the writers on Columbus and his successors, among whom Washington Irving, Robertson and Prescott are conspicuous. In other places are heads of American beasts, and festoons of fruits and flowers. On each side of the gate stands a statue destined for the Richmond monument to Washington,—Nelson who was Governor of Virginia at the breaking out of the American Revolution and afterwards a general under Washington, and Lewis in the picturesque costume of a Virginian sharpshooter.

The mention of these great works leads me naturally to speak of an inane statue King Ludwig has placed in the Promenade Platz, just in front of the "Baierischer Hof," and therefore in full view of all English travellers, to Max Emmanuel, Elector of Bavaria. The statue is erected to him in his character of stormer of Belgrade; but to readers of English history he occupies a more important position, as father of the prince chosen by the Partition Treaty to govern Spain, and as sharing with Tallard the honour of being defeated, at Blenheim, by the Duke of Marlborough. In his account of the Congress at the Hague in 1691, and of the French caricatures of it, Macaulay says, "In another, William appeared taking his ease in an arm-chair, with his feet on a cushion and his hat on his head, while the Electors of Brandenburg and Bavaria, uncovered, occupied small stools on the right and left." I have not seen the caricature, but I am sure the Elector cannot be more ridiculous there than he is here on his pedestal. There he stands, with uplifted sword, on an exploded shell, without an atom of motion in face or body, his face resembling that of a sheep, and his attitude that of an awkward fencer. Many suppositions were started to account for this tameness; some would have it that King Ludwig wished to typify that remarkably mild and gentle heroism of Gæsta, which he is said to admire. I think, however, that the true meaning must lie in the result of the storming of Belgrade under the Elector, for a German authority says that garrison and inhabitants fell under the sword of the conqueror. He is evidently supposed to be quietly cutting them down.

When I add, that this statue is flanked by four of the finest heads and most expressive figures in Munich, Gluck, Orlando di Lasso, Kreitmayer and Westenrieder, you will have an idea of the inappropriateness of its site.

Considerable progress has been made this summer on some of the buildings of both Kings, in particular the National Museum and the Propylæa Thor are fast approaching completion. A sitting figure of Bavaria has been placed over the former, and there are various reliefs towards the top, which are very amenable to Mr. Ruskin's criticism, expressed in his Edinburgh Lectures; they are placed so high that a powerful glass would be needed to examine them. There is a talk of making the Pinacothek more useful to artists, and of checking the system of restoration, which was lately exposed in one of the Munich papers. Hitherto, copying has not been allowed in any of the rooms where the pictures are hung on account of the floors, but now a wooden flooring is to be laid over the stucco, so that scaffoldings can be set up without damaging the floor or endangering the pictures.

The most amusing result of the trade question in Munich has been an *à propos* piece produced at the Court Theatre, and honoured with royal approval. The name of the play, 'Ansässig,' is taken from the laws affecting trade,—a word which means "established," for which privilege each one has to petition. Though written by a noted humourist of Munich, the play was more amusing for the novelty and realism of its characters than for its situations or its dialogue. And its characters are, strictly speaking, variations on familiar figures—old friends with a new face. Instead of the hard-hearted uncle, we have the master-tailor; for the dashing young lover, the head apprentice; for the young lady, the *demoiselle du comptoir*; for the intriguing middle-aged woman who is to seduce the lover from his allegiance and the uncle from his respectability, the widow of a tailor, possessing the house and business of her deceased husband. These are only slight changes of the type of old high comedy, but in their present aspect they are new to the stage, and they are the necessary growth of monopoly. The master-tailor, rude and overbearing, insulting his customers, telling them it is an honour to have anything from him, whether it fits them or not, and that he cannot alter his own handiwork, turning away his apprentice of eighteen years' standing because he has applied for a concession to open a business, and abusing the liberal party in terms borrowed from the late debate in the Chambers: the apprentice, who has been engaged for years to the shop-girl, but proposes to a widow in order to qualify himself in the only way open to him for master-tailor: the widow, who has had two husbands, and can command any further number by virtue of the Right which she has inherited:—given the system of trade, and such characters are predictable. If they are not actually drawn from the life, at least, it is said that the King recognized many traits of his own tradesmen among them.

E. W.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Shakspeare's Gardens have had a most lucky escape; for we understand that among the persons who went down to Stratford to bid for the property, at the expected sale, was Mr. E. T. Smith, lessee of Drury Lane and Cremorne, and late lessee of the Alhambra. As this gentleman warmly congratulated Mr. Halliwell on the success of his labours, we have only to approve the sentiment, and to congratulate the public also. Let us add, that the newly-found Shakspeare portrait, of which we have before spoken to some purpose, has been placed by Mr. Hunt, the owner, in a room at the back of that in the house in Henley Street, in which Shakspeare was born. So much regard has been evinced on this occasion for the preservation of this "home of the bard," that in the room where this questionable portrait is suspended, an *opening has been made in the ceiling to throw light on the face!* A droller way of showing respect for the integrity of the shrine, as we find the house called occasionally, we have rarely met with. The fund

requires 600*l.* yet to make it complete. Mr. Halliwell declines guarantees, and will only accept subscribers of 100*l.* each.

The obituary of this week records the death (at the age of ninety-one) of Mrs. Pye, the widow of an ex-Laureate, whose name is hardly known to the readers of the present generation. Pye, who was "fixed a rhymist for life" by reading Pope's 'Homer' when a child, succeeded Tom Warton, in 1790, not in the enjoyment of the tierce of Canary, but of 27*l.* a year, substituted for the old and pleasant guerdon. Pye held the laureate crown, or was supposed to hold so magnificent a symbol, during three-and-twenty years, when much more fun was made of him than he deserved, and "Pindar, Pye et Parvus Pybus" was a phrase with which our sires were familiar. Pye had an honest admiration for Thomson, who would have been glad to have been Laureate, and whose 'Rule Britannia' shows how worthy he would have been of such an office. When Pye died, in 1813, the vocation had increased of dignity conferred on it by the appointment of Southey, who did not disdain it, as Gray proudly did, because the office had been enjoyed by mediocre men. Mrs. Pye lived to see three successors of her old master and husband, Southey, Wordsworth and Tennyson. Gray was not the only poet who refused the crown. It was alike refused by Hayley, Moore and Scott. Campbell applied for it, for the sake of the pension, when Southey died, but Peel gave it to Wordsworth. Leigh Hunt would willingly have worn it when Wordsworth passed away, and his verses written in acknowledgment of the pension conferred upon him by the Queen prove that there was the stuff of a true courtly poet in him, but the office was assigned to Mr. Tennyson. He was the first Laureate appointed under the present reign, and it may be remembered that, considering a Queen was reigning, the *Athenæum* suggested the propriety of naming a poetess to wear the crown, and pointed to Elizabeth Barrett Browning as one who would confer honour upon the nomination. We have spoken of crowns and crownings; and the phrase is not yet a mere figure of speech. In March 1855, the present Queen of Spain crowned Quintana, the Spanish poet, with a gold crown, in the Senate House, at Madrid.

When Walter Scott was last at Holland House, Kensington, he said of it:—"It will be a great pity when this ancient house must come down, and give way to rows and crescents." The ancient house, built by Thorpe for Sir Walter Cope, in 1607, still stands, but "rows and crescents" are already defacing the grand old Park on the north, or Notting Hill side; and certain indications of marked allotments show that the isolated and secluded mansion will soon be shut out from public view on the south, or Kensington side. The latter suburb will then lose one of its most attractive features. The house passed, by marriage with the heiress of the Copes, to the Rich family, and thence to the Edwardes, whose chief bore the title (in the Irish Peerage) of Baron Kensington. The domain was subsequently purchased by Henry Fox, the first Lord Holland of that name, and father of Charles Fox. It is now the property of Lady Lilford, sister of the late and last Lord Holland. The house will probably disappear, as the domain is gradually covered with Scott's dreaded "rows and crescents," or, if left standing, will perhaps be converted into an "establishment" or an "hospital," as was the case with one of the old mansions at the "Bayswaterings," which some of us may remember as Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital. At all events, the character of the place will be extinguished, and will live only in men's memories, where incidents will be treasured of the gallant Earl of Holland, of the Rich family, who is said to have been the devoted admirer of Henrietta Maria; of the legends which give the green sward here as the scene of conferences between Cromwell and his most trusted generals; of the gay scenes enacted there in the great Republic time, and, indeed, of a later period, when the house was the rendezvous of the wits among the Whigs, and Lady Holland made the boldest of them stand in awe of her, except Sydney Smith,

who was fearless in the presence of the most audacious of women. The journals of Moore will be of use to the future historian of the house, around which so much is perishing. The avenue down which Sheridan used to walk unsteadily into the town, is no longer recognizable; and the "Adam and Eve" tavern in Kensington, where he used to tarry and get a little "more drunk" on his way, is as changed also, for the finer and the worse. Of all the good things uttered in this now departing house, the first Lord Holland of the Fox line gave expression to one, perhaps the most genuine for its quiet humour. When the Earl was dying, George Selwyn, who so loved to see executions, left his card. "If Mr. Selwyn should call again," said the moribund Lord, "show him up. If I am alive, I shall be glad to see him. If I am dead, he will be glad to see me." In the last century, the north side of the Park was the only pleasant portion of the long and dreary walk from Tyburn to Shepherd's Bush. It was a promenade which began and ended in any but a lively manner; for in Tyburn Field stood the permanent gallows, and at the east corner of Shepherd's Bush Common two ghastly gibbets reared their disgusting height, and held, rocking in the wind, the rattling bones of murderers "hung in chains."

"Hang educational purposes; let us amuse ourselves!" is said to have been the exclamation of a writer growing old and very weary in a pursuit which he found of small profit. His suggestion seems to have been widely acceptable; and amusement takes precedence of instruction. That great educational temple at Sydenham has discovered its most attractive professor in Blondin, and that renowned Funambulist pockets, as his *honorarium* for a single performance on the rope, as much as a hard-to-live curate, or an anxious Keeper of Manuscripts in the British Museum, earns in a year. The question is, on what resource will the Directors of the Crystal Palace rely when the marvels of M. Blondin cease to attract? They must look for something "sensational," and will probably find what they look for. Again, that part of the public who amuse and do not instruct themselves at home, are conscious of increase of appetite for highly-spiced and remarkably startling romances; and we observe, that their appetite is very well attended to, albeit with great peril to all that is pure, natural and healthy, and to the reputation of the author himself, whose book, once read, is laid aside for ever. It can hardly be said to be as bad as this on the stage, since two large bodies of the public are nightly resorting to see the traditional and the non-traditional 'Othello.' At Drury Lane, boast is made of keeping to "the text of the Immortal Bard," that being of English theatres the one where Cibber's text has the oftentimes shut out Shakspeare's. But there must be a public of lower tastes than these; for a London theatre, whose pieces are duly licensed by the Lord Chamberlain, announces this week three attractive but, we should say, not educational dramas, for performance, namely—"The Last Words of Bill Jones; or, the Spectre by Sea and Land"; to be followed by 'The Brigands' Haunt'; the whole to conclude with 'Horsemonger Lane Joe; or, the Child of the Hempen Widow.' Are not these dainty dishes for the intellectual sustenance of a public, to admit whom to a National Gallery on a Sunday afternoon would be set down as wickedness, with a very forcible adjective in front of it?

Having recently referred to the saving of the Crown Jewels in the fire at the Tower twenty years ago, we add a line to render justice to an active public officer on that occasion, the late Fitzmaurice Pierce, of whom Mr. E. Swifte, Keeper of the Crown Jewels, thus wrote to the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police:—"His services were of much importance to me in the necessary measures (which, as Keeper of Her Majesty's Jewel House, I took) for the preservation of the Regalia. He was entrusted by me, alone, at the inside, and he remained there until the last, handing to me the several articles, with the greatest steadiness and care, while the heat and the danger were rapidly increasing around us."

A visitor to the Dresden Gallery has a word to

say for Henry the Eighth:—"I do not know," he remarks, "whether it has occurred to any one since the publication of Mr. Froude's 'Henry the Eighth' to notice the singular confirmation afforded by Holbein's portrait of that monarch in the Dresden Gallery, to the views maintained in Mr. Froude's work. I was by no means predisposed to accept this, unexpected testimony, but on a recent visit I could not resist the impression produced by that pale, careworn face, full of thoughtful sadness, gazing at me with grave, but kindly eyes. The lips are colourless, and slightly parted, but capable alike of wrathful or of gentle utterance; the cheeks furrowed, every crow's-foot, wrinkle and line of thought exquisitely delineated, and very suggestive. It was totally unlike the bluff and brutal countenance with which I had been familiar. It was eminently a presence which might inspire affection as well as fear. Repeatedly turning to this wonderful picture, to me next in interest after the 'Madonna,' I came away feeling that, after all, Froude may be right."

Mr. Turner, the London agent to Messrs. Hachette & Co., the French publishers, sends the following correction of a statement respecting Doré's *Dante's Inferno*:—"Your statement in the *Athenæum* of the 19th inst. respecting Dante's *Inferno*, illustrated by Gustave Doré, is totally at variance with truth. Your Correspondent states that, having purchased for 5*l.* a copy of the book, which was subsequently advertised for 100 francs, his remonstrance drew from the publishers an admission of the original overcharge, and an offer of 3*s.* in compensation for a difference in price amounting to 20 per cent. or 20*s.* The assertion is untrue. No complaint has ever been made to me by any purchaser of the work at 5*l.*; nor have I ever offered, on the part of Messrs. Hachette, 3*s.* for a claim of 20*s.*"

Arrangements have been made at Naples, as in other parts of Italy, for sending works of Art to the Great Exhibition, to be held in London next year. The Italian Government has already decided to accept exclusively, all works produced after 1777. The principle on which they proceed is this:—Towards the end of the last century the Fine Arts in Italy, after a long decadence, assumed a new form and life; and dating therefore from this time, the wish is to illustrate a period which was distinguished at its commencement by the genius of a Canova and of the Appiani. A commission has been chosen by the Institute of Fine Arts in Naples for the reception of works presented by the inhabitants of those provinces, and the following persons compose it:—Cav. Smargiassi, landscape-painter, President; Enrico Alvino, architect, Secretary; Cav. Aloisio Invara, engraver; Cav. Tito Angelini, sculptor; Achille Catalano, architect; Teodoro Duclerc, landscape-painter; Cav. Mancinelli, painter; Francesco Piscenti, engraver; Gennaro Rico, painter.

A Correspondent writes from Florence:—"Sebastiano Pennisi, a Sicilian gentleman, whose powers of thought and extent of acquisitions are indeed extraordinary, considering the misfortune he has suffered, I believe, from birth—total blindness—published at Aci Reale, a few years ago, a work small in scale but pregnant in ideas, 'On Human Knowledge in regard to the Subjectivism of Sensations and to the Subjectivity of Ideas,' certainly worthy of notice for intrinsic merits, irrespective of the circumstances under which it was produced, and the early age of the author (not yet much past twenty), who gives such high promise of intellectual activity. The comprehensive grasp of the history of metaphysics in modern Europe, and the familiarity enabling to appreciate philosophic schools, whether of Italy, France or Germany, that these pages display, would be creditable to mental powers cultivated under the most favourable circumstances—in the case of a very young writer afflicted with blindness, might be called marvellous. Suffice it here to observe, that the philosophic views Signor Pennisi adopts for himself have the decidedly eclectic character,—steering a just course between extremes, and neither leaving too much to materialism or idealism,—opposed, in regard to some propositions, to Gioberti, and generally admitting the conclusions of Kant. He sees

the harmony between the essential principles of religion and the deductions of philosophy; and exemplifies that preference for the clear and rational, the healthful atmosphere and lucid argument, by which the leading minds in Italian metaphysics have eminently, indeed almost invariably, been distinguished. His conclusion is an earnest appeal to the intellectual ambition of his countrymen, in the desire of stimulating to progress in these speculative walks; and his last recommendation is, that profoundly meditative study be given to the works of Machiavelli, Galilei, Vico, and, above all, St. Thomas Aquinas, a writer evidently studied and thoroughly appreciated by him. In an appendix we have an interesting notice of another extraordinary man, alike instancing the mental energies that triumph over depressing calamity, Vincenzo Tedeschi, Professor of Philosophy at the Catania University, who became blind in boyhood, yet when still quite young was familiar with mathematics, physics, astronomy, natural history, physiology, and the social sciences in general; surpassed all competitors in the *concorso* at that University for the professorship of Physics, but, on account of his misfortune, was postponed to another candidate, as naturally incapacitated for this chair, though immediately appointed to another, which he continued to occupy till his death, a septuagenarian, in 1858. Signor Pennisi, his disciple and friend, pays eloquent tribute to the memory of this gifted and admirable professor, whose most remarkable work was the 'Elements of Philosophy,' one of many productions, among which his 'Grammatica Generale' is here eulogized as 'alone sufficient to display the wonderful profundity of his genius.'"

By a letter recently received from Sir R. Schomburgk, it is evident that the royal family of Siam is determined not to vegetate like their predecessors, but to see the world. Sir Robert says:—"A steam fleet, consisting of two screws belonging to the Prime Minister and one of the First King's, the latter having two sons of His Majesty on board, paid a visit recently to Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They were much pleased with their reception, and the King requested me to return 'his heart-felt thanks' to the authorities. The Second King is building a fine steam-frigate, and he says as soon as she is ready he will go in her to Singapore. The First King has signified his approval of a proposition, emanating from the Protestants at Bangkok, to build a church, and has promised to contribute towards its erection from the royal treasury." Sir Robert Schomburgk adds, that it is intended to make a promenade and drive for the residents at Bangkok, and that efforts are also making to erect lighthouses at the entrance of the river on which Bangkok is situated, the navigation of which is extremely intricate.

Major Count Berlichingen-Rosebach has just published a 'History of the Knight Götz von Berlichingen with the Iron Hand, and of his Family.' This comprehensive work contains for the first time the complete documents, with the deposition of the witnesses and the sentence, of the legal proceedings against Götz, on account of his participation in the Peasants' War. These documents, which would fill a decent volume of themselves, form only the fourth part of the work. It begins with the autobiography of the knight, after the best manuscript, which is preserved in the castle Neuenstetten, in Suabia. Then follow 180 records, mostly all hitherto unprinted; and, as an addition, the history, description and copy of the celebrated Iron Hand. The history of the family of Götz von Berlichingen, from the most ancient times to our days, concludes the interesting book.

SCIENCE

SOCIETIES.

NUMISMATIC.—Oct. 24.—J. Williams, Esq., Librarian, in the chair.—Mr. Sharp exhibited an ancient British coin of one of the sons of Comius, a variety hitherto unpublished, the ring ornaments being on the obverse instead of the reverse.—Mr. Williams exhibited the first volume of a series of electrotypes of Roman first and second brass, taken

by himself, and when complete to consist of six volumes.—Mr. Evans read a communication from M. de Koehne, Conseiller d'État of St. Petersburg, 'On the System at present in vogue in cataloguing Coins for Sale,' in which he advocated giving further description of the coin, and distributing them into smaller lots.—Mr. Williams read a paper, communicated by W. B. Dickinson, Esq., 'On Chinese Knife-Money,' in which he suggested that the origin of the Chinese copper money was the gradual diminution of the blade and handle of the knife till only the suspensory ring was left, which exactly represents the present coinage of the country.—Mr. Madden read a paper, communicated by R. S. Poole, Esq., 'On a Coin from the Cyrenaica, presented to the British Museum by—Crowe, Esq., H.M. Vice-Consul at Ben Ghazee.' It bears the two letters K K, and one of them, no doubt, stands for KYPANAION, whilst the other, according to Mr. Poole's suggestion, probably represents KOINON, which form occurs singly on the coins of the Cyrenaica of the Ptolemaic period. Some interesting remarks on the above word followed; and Mr. Poole concluded his paper with the remarks, "that the coin was very rare; that there was only one other, engraved, from the French Collection, in MM. Fallé and Lindberg's work; and that there the letter (of which only one is given) was represented as a X, and not a Καππα, which error the Museum coin would correct."

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon. Entomological, 8.
— Architects, 8.
Tues. Photographic, 8.
Wed. Geological, 8.—Bone Caves of Lunel Viel, Hérault; Marcel de Serres; Petroleum Springs, N. America; Dr. Geiser; Volcanic Phenomenon, Manila; Mr. Velch; Land Animals, Coal Measures, Nova Scotia, Dr. Dawson.
Thurs. Linnæan, 8.—W. African Tropical Orchids, Dr. Lindley; 'Structure of the Anther,' Prof. Oliver; Gentianæ, Dr. Grisebach.
— Chemical, 8.—'Action of certain Gases on Alkaline Peroxides,' Mr. Harcourt; 'Results of Analyses of Coppers,' Messrs. Abel & Field; 'Occurrence of Bismuth in Copper Minerals,' Mr. Field.
Fri. Astronomical, 8.

FINE ARTS

'INTERVIEW BETWEEN WELLINGTON AND BLÜCHER AFTER WATERLOO.'

WE have the satisfaction of being able to announce the rapidly-approaching completion of the grand painting upon which Mr. MacIse has been engaged for about eighteen months past. Finding that the process of fresco-painting was imperfectly adapted for subjects requiring multiplicity of details, Mr. MacIse proceeded, in the autumn of 1859, to Germany, to make researches as to the practice of the stœchœrome, or water-glass method of painting. Fully satisfied with the peculiar adaptability of the new system for his purpose, he adopted and has wrought it with even greater success than could have been anticipated.

We need not describe the process itself; but refer our readers to papers formerly published in the *Athenæum* on the subject, and to Mr. MacIse's recent letter to the Commissioners on the Fine Arts, and appended to their last Report. Mr. MacIse is perfectly satisfied with his experiment, and more than one of the artists now painting at Westminster express the same conviction, and are adopting the new material. If no other advantage was afforded by the new process that of dispensing with the preliminary cartoon is immense. Mr. MacIse considers such a preparation unnecessary.

The picture in question is executed upon one of the large compartments, which are forty feet long, of the Royal Gallery in the New Palace at Westminster. Nearly in the centre of the work is placed the Duke, mounted upon Copenhagen; Blücher, also mounted, grasps the hand of Wellington with characteristic force and fervour,—his eager, resolute face, with his grizzled moustache, his grey hair and keen grey eyes—hard, strong and grim—show beneath the Prussian travelling cap he wears. He has just moved his horse to go, and yet again pulls him up to clasp the victor's hand, whose work he is now about to finish, for it has been settled between the Generals that the pursuit should be taken up by the Prussians, while

the tired and war-worn English rested upon the field of battle. Tired and war-worn is the Duke, calmer, more resolute and still than the demonstrative Prussian. The composition forms itself into great masses, very skilfully designed to emphasize this central group of the Duke and General, and without obviously declaring the art employed to that end, resolving itself into sections which are subservient to a grand whole. We see along the back of the picture the English cavalry pursuing the flying French artillery and waggon-train down a hill and upon its rising crest. Immediately behind the heads of the Generals is the name of the inn, "*La Belle Alliance*," appropriately written upon a board fixed against the side of the house. The ruined roof, the torn walls, the slow wreaths of smoke that rise through the denuded rafters, the deserted dove-house, whose inmates the war has frightened away, are all signs of the havoc that has been going on, and even yet not ceased, as the flying artillery shows.

Like two wings of the composition, on either side of the Generals is grouped the Staff of each, characteristically different in expression;—the Prussians are intelligent, absorbed in the interview before them, or impressed by the great event which has taken place, and very eager to pursue and revenge their country upon the French, for many cruelties and wrongs,—but they look hard and fierce from that very cause; while the English, although grave enough, seem glad and joyful without sternness or ferocity, their fresh, ruddy faces contrasting strongly with the grey sallowness of the others. On the Prussian side, next to Blücher, ride Gneissau, the commander, to whom the pursuit was given, with white plumes in his hat, Nostitz, Bulow—an old, yellow man, in a blue coat loaded with orders,—Ziethen, and others; amongst them a Brunswick officer, with the skull and cross-bones on his shako, and nearest to the front, mounted upon a magnificent white horse, rides Sir Hussey Vivian (Lord Vivian) in a hussar's dress. On the Duke's side is a group of officers, few, indeed, of note, seeing that most of the heroes of the fight had been rendered *hors de combat* before the meeting took place. Just behind the Duke are General Somerset and Lord Arthur Hill (Lord Sandys), and between them is seen the face of the Hon. Henry Percy, who bore home the despatches and the captured eagles. A few of the 2nd Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards Blue, in the blue or red uniforms of each corps, such as the fortunes of the day had left in their saddles, to form the Duke's escort, make up this wing of the composition. Some of them cheer, waving their sabres; one bears an eagle, and another the shot-torn banner of his regiment. The shakos, helmets and bearskins worn by each body respectively, have been grouped and got together by the artist with wonderful skill, so that they fall into harmonious masses of fine composition.

No part of this extraordinary picture deserves more unqualified admiration than the grouping of the horses, with the immense variety of their actions, and even their expressions. Solid, alive, vital, as it were equine, and magnificently drawn and grouped are these animals. The steed Blücher is mounted upon is full of the fire of his fierce master, and seems bent upon dashing off. Wellington's famous animal, Copenhagen, stands with gingerly delicacy and grace amongst the slain; his glossy flank seems to twitch and his grave eye to look commiseratingly about. Hardly inferior to these are the black horses of the English Guards, which form a mass of solid colour gravely contrasting with the lighter bays mounting the Prussians on the other side, to which last the most magnificently painted white horse ridden by General Vivian forms a luminous central point of brilliant colour, that will win the admiration and delight of every spectator.

This horse of General Vivian's is a very important element of the composition, not only by centralizing and illuminating the whole of that side of the composition by its colour and brilliant treatment, but by its action connecting the upper group of riders with the line of wounded and slain men lying upon the ground athwart the front of the picture. The animal snuffs at the face of a

Carabineer, whose breath has gone for ever. Beside this Carabineer lies a wounded Englishman; next is a French Cuirassier, and then a Highlander, who, having been wounded in the arm, has had a tourniquet applied to it. He is a piper, and has blown his instrument with his latest breath; for the surgeon, who left the tourniquet upon his limb, will find, indeed, more pressing cases to attend to, seeing that he is going beyond the reach of human ministrations. There he is left, with outstretched arm and fingers strained and rigid; beside him, fallen from his grasp, lie the pipes he will never blow more and the steel-hilted claymore, that failed to save him from the winged Death. Above are two Irishmen, frantically cheering their victorious countryman the Duke, and waving their caps; these are Connaught Rangers. Next, beyond this, is a group about a captured gun, over which lies a French Artillery officer's body, just as he died to defend his command, and a Cuirassier dead upon the ground before the muzzle; the gun-carriage has been shattered and the gun itself indented by English shot. Below lies an English colour-sergeant, disabled by a wound in his leg, which an hospital orderly bandages up. This is an Englishman, and his face, confessing but not succumbing to pain, is finely expressive.

On the other side of the composition, behind the Duke, are several groups; a Highlander, a Foot-guard and a Fusilier carry off the body of a youth of twenty-two years of age;—this is the "young, gallant Howard," mentioned with grief by Byron. He has been struck down just at the end of the battle, and leaves a young widow and unborn child to mourn the terrible war. The faces of his attendants, full of tender commiseration, are perfectly expressive and apt. Upon the ground lies an English general officer, wounded in the breast, attended by a Light Dragoon, a Foot-guard and a drummer. Nearer the centre, three of the Life Guards, whose contorted faces show the pain the effort costs them, brandish their sabres and cheer. Their trumpeter lies dead in the front, his silver instrument battered by a musket-ball, its embroidered, beard-like banner across his knees. Quite in the centre, and seen between the horse's legs, lie more of the wounded and the dead. Removed from this, and at the extreme left of the picture, is the wounded white horse of a Cuirassier, madly striving to rise from under his master's body, which, thrown almost from the saddle, lies athwart the carcass of another horse, whose eyes are just glazing in death. Against the margin of the picture lies a tall Enniskillen Dragoon, badly wounded, his helmet off, attended by a comrade. On a gun above these lies a dying Hanoverian, to whose lips a priest holds the crucifix, with wondrous earnestness of expression,—a companion holds up the heavy head. A Sister of Mercy and a *Vivandière* regard the scene; the last, hardened but commiserating, holds a glass of spirits for the dying man, taken from her barrel. Behind her and upon the frame of the gun is placed a knapsack filled with crosses, jewels and gew-gaws torn from the slain; these a round-headed infant, the woman's child, plays with. All about the field are scattered arms, stoven-in drums, broken musical instruments, spent shot and shattered shell. Behind, the flying French artillery, ambulance waggons, and ammunition carts tear along in a fearful rout, hotly attacked by English cavalry. This, like an arch, binds in the whole composition, that has in itself all the finest qualities of Art, especially well applied to its purpose here of architectonic decoration.

A certain sculptural character of design and grouping has been wisely adopted by Mr. MacIise, which gives a singleness of look to the whole, however broken up it may be by the groups we have attempted to describe. With perfect judgment, the artist has carefully abstained from introducing any personages or incidents which do not pertain to his design; even so rigidly has this been done, that all the great men who were wounded in the early part of the engagement, and not, therefore, at this time present, have no place here.

It remains but to speak of the execution of this magnificent picture in some of the qualities which

constitute its technical value. It may appear supererogatory to refer to a certain hardness and want of atmospheric gradation or even clearness of grouping in design, which in one or two minor points renders it difficult to account for the action of certain figures. These points are few indeed. Mr. MacIise has produced phases of isolated colour which are beyond praise. Subdued as his work necessarily is by its architectonic character and the nature of the material employed, it is nevertheless surprisingly strong and vigorous and delightfully harmonious to an artist's eye. In this respect we need not say it far transcends anything Mr. MacIise has yet produced. In imitative power, nothing can be more satisfactory. Finished, but not frittered into littleness, every portion keeps its place, while the peculiar character and quality of every substance and every texture represented are given with perfect fidelity.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—Mr. E. M. Ward has obtained from the Liverpool Society of Fine Arts the prize promised by them for the best picture contributed to their current Exhibition, the work so distinguished being '*The Last Moments of Charles the Second*,' recently in the Royal Academy. This artist's fresco of the '*Flight of Charles the Second with Jane Lane*,' to which we alluded last week, has been placed in its proper position in the Commons corridor of the new Houses of Parliament. Considerable as had been Mr. Ward's success in the works previously executed in the series of national commissions entrusted to him, he has made a great advance in executive power in that last produced. A greater depth of tone and more complete mastery of the material have followed advanced practice, so that the work is unusually vigorous and broad in treatment, admirably kept together, and a more perfect whole than almost any painting with which it can be compared. The colour is warmer, softer and richer, notwithstanding an excess of coldness in the blue of the sky background; even this, however, is less in degree than it strikes the spectator at first sight, for we have to make full allowance for the appropriate autumn effect, the glow of the foliage, with which the sky contrasts, and the warmth of colour judiciously employed in the costumes of the figures. After a little study we become familiarized with this peculiarity, and, it may be, error. The great attention to nature Mr. Ward has given in developing his design is more than enough to make the spectator overlook a far greater shortcoming than that alluded to: from this faith in nature it probably arose that this slight want of balance strikes the eye. Such fidelity is well rewarded by the artist's success in dealing with the design itself, the effective power of the two figures, which tell with admirable solidity, and the great variety and beauty of the colour in many parts of the picture. Every one knows the story of how the fugitive passed through the ranks of a detachment of Parliamentary soldiers, who were actually on the look-out for him, he being disguised as a well-to-do rustic, conveying the lady upon a rough farm-nag. Mr. Ward has overcome the technical difficulty of composing the two figures on horseback, with great power. The half-humorous expression of Charles and the terror of his companion are excellently given. The former sits well in his saddle: a partly-suppressed air of military horsemanship and training is cleverly hinted at as something different from the slouch of a rustic rider. The horse itself is capitally designed, drawn and modelled; its air of hesitation on first stepping into the water—it is at the ford of Stratford-on-Avon the scene is supposed to have taken place—tells well: this is expressed by the drag forwards of the beast's hoof, feeling the stream, as it were, before he ventures well into it. An old tree, its leaves tawny with autumn tints, overhangs the bank with brawny arms and rugged trunk. Behind are the troopers above named, the spire of the church wherein Shakspeare is buried, the banks of the Avon and a few trees growing upon them; the river fills up the foreground.

Mr. Foley has a commission to execute a bronze

statue of Mr. John Fielding, of Todmorden, near Manchester, a gentleman well known through his active benevolence in obtaining a remission of the hours of factory labour, and by other public services. This work, which has been liberally subscribed for, is to be placed at Todmorden, the residence and birthplace, we believe, of the person in whose honour it is erected.

Tourists in Yorkshire will find Seamer Church, about five miles from Scarborough, well worthy of a visit. A good deal of mischief has been done to the exterior by miserable restoration and the erection of a tower, the design of which is poor to the last degree. A notable feature of the old building remains in the turret, holding the Sanctus-bell, placed, as usual, outside, over the chancel arch, and rung to this day for ordinary services, by a rope within. The bell itself remains. Within the church some matters of interest present themselves: the Norman clerestory windows on the south and half of the north side; in the remainder of the north side a window of decorated character has taken the place of the clerestory and side lights. There is a late decorated screen with some paintings; coarse modern restorations of shields of arms, of the Leeds family, we believe, upon them. Above the central opening of this screen, giving access to the chancel, is a stump of wood peering over the topmost moulding. From its situation we conclude this to be the foot of the rood or cross which was anciently placed there. A disused vestry, leading off from the altar, has its high pointed stone roof and fireplace of early date; on the exterior of this portion of the church may be seen the original chimney belonging to this fireplace. Some indents for monumental brasses and less important matters may be seen also. The old vestry is greatly neglected. It is damp, with slimy dirt upon the floor, with tall ferns actually growing by the fireplace and between the stones of the pavement.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN, under the Management of MISS LOUISA PYNE and MR. HARRISON. Continued Great Success of HOWARD GLOVER'S RUY BLAS.—On MONDAY, November 4, 1861, and during the week, to commence at Seven o'clock, GEORGETTE'S WEDDING. Miss Thirlwall and Mr. Henry Corri. After which, at Eight o'clock, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, the New and greatly successful Opera of RUY BLAS. Supported by Miss Louisa Pyne, Mesdames Susan Pyne, Thirlwall, Jessie McLean; Messrs. Santley, A. St. Albyn, Patey, and Mr. W. Harrison.—On FRIDAY, at Eight o'clock (first time), G. A. MACFARREN'S latest great Operatic Work, entitled ROBIN HOOD. Supported by Messrs. Santley, George Honey, C. Lyall and Henry Haigh; Miss Susan Pyne and Madame Guerbelli (her First Appearance on the English Stage).—Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon.—The Box-Office open Daily, from Ten till Five. Commence at Seven o'clock.

DRURY LANE.—On Monday Mr. G. V. Brooke appeared for the first time in London, after an absence of eight years, in the character of *Othello*. Mr. Brooke is, perhaps, little aware of the alteration effected in theatrical tastes during his residence in the colonies; but in no long time the difference will force itself upon his attention. He will find that he can no longer depend on declamation, however finely or musically intoned, nor on the ordinary stage-expedients to which he had been accustomed. An original view of character will be demanded, and an abandonment of, rather than an adherence to, old traditions. Nor will the public be any longer satisfied with a play being supported by one performer, and the inferior parts intrusted to nobodies. Yet this is the condition in which the management have placed Mr. Brooke, who stands alone in his *Othello*, unsupported by any actor capable of impersonating either *Iago* or *Cassio*;—with an exceedingly feeble *Desdemona* and an extremely boisterous *Emilia*. Mr. Brooke suffers from this want of completeness in the appointments, and the consequent want of attractiveness in the general performance. In its general style and execution, his *Othello* is much what it was; but it is no longer attended with the same interior life and feeling. All the points are made mechanically, as well as ever they were, but they are no longer accompanied with the same electric influence. There is manifest a want of aim, of intellectual perception, and of moral insight. He has become heavy, too; disproportionately pon-

derous in his delivery, and he loads his sentences with emphases which are exaggerated as well as too frequent. This is to be the technical elocutionist rather than the actor. Of genuine acting, indeed, there is but little;—action and attitude are forthcoming at stated intervals, but no spontaneous motion as the index to thought and feeling awakened at the moment. Mr. Brooke must modify all this, if he would regain his ascendancy. But human life has no second spring, and he will find it hard to recover the inspiration of his youth. It is true, that it was as an executant that he won his earliest laurels, and a brilliant executant he still remains;—but he must be something more, in these days of invention and competition. He must also insist on having justice done to his efforts by the management, if his present engagement is to eventuate either to his profit or honour.

HAYMARKET.—Mr. Booth appeared on Monday in 'Richard the Third.' It is scarcely to the credit of his taste that he preferred Cibber's version to the Shakspearian tragedy. The quiet tone that he adopted would have better fitted the poet's idea than that of the playwright. As usual, he reserved himself for the traditional points, and got over the level ground as rapidly as possible. Owing to this unseemly haste many a phrase escaped the emphatic utterance to which it is entitled. As on former occasions, he was badly supported—so badly, that portions of the fourth and fifth acts were received with laughter. In these days of theatrical reform managers should not permit Cibber's *Richard* to be substituted for Shakspeare's. The original tragedy, as produced by Mr. Phelps, at Sadler's Wells, some years ago, commended itself to the taste of judicious audiences, and was perfectly successful. Every such step in the way of theatrical reformation should be accepted as "an accomplished fact"; and no respectable management ought to go back to the old fashion, but rather should persevere in an onward and upward direction. In that direction, too, lies the only real path to profit; and it is one wherein ambition and duty may be reconciled,—wherein, in fact, they are identified.

OLYMPIC.—'A Legal Impediment,' a new farce, by Mr. John Oxenford, was produced on Monday, in which Mr. Robson performed the eccentric hero. It was the actor's first appearance since his illness, and he was received with acclamation.

PRINCESS'S.—M. Fechter's performance of *Othello* commands full houses, and occasions interminable controversies in the journals. This is partly caused by the fact that M. Fechter has published his version of 'Othello,' with the stage directions at full, which are observed in the representation at this theatre. The work is presented, too, as the instalment of a design on which M. Fechter has bestowed nearly twenty years' study. This adds fresh importance to his present attempt; and some critics and players are up in arms in defence of threatened tradition. M. Fechter has, in fact, and in plain terms, provoked the combat. In his Dedication to Mr. Richard Lane, he calls upon such coadjutors as he can enlist in his cause, "to press forward, to sap the foundations of that worm-eaten and unwholesome prison where dramatic art languishes in fetters, and which is called Tradition!"

To the credit of M. Fechter, it may be stated with truth that his stage-appliances have not excluded histrionic talent, but, on the contrary, have brought it out. The tragedy of 'Othello' is well cast and well acted; and the directions of his book have conducted to the end of a better representation than could have been accomplished without them. All his directions, however, are not equally good, and some have been found impracticable. For instance, in the fifth act, we find that the book directs Desdemona to quit her bed, and fall on her knees in agony, while Othello, in "mad fury, whirls round his sword over the head of Desdemona, who sinks to the ground as struck by the lightning of his blade. He turns to throw away his weapon, and Desdemona seizes the opportunity of rushing again to the door; but he stops

her passage, carries her to the bed, on which he throws her; then stifles her cries with the pillow, which he presses with both hands." Something like this is certainly done in the opera of 'Othello'; but such melo-dramatic action would certainly not be acceptable in a poetical tragedy, and M. Fechter has reason to congratulate himself that he listened to good counsel, and did not attempt this piece of business on Wednesday week. We are not, therefore, to accept M. Fechter's book as one having authority beyond its approved utility; but simply as a well-meant effort on the part of a foreigner to introduce improvements in the mode of representing great dramatic works on the stage of his adoption.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—For the season just opened, and which will virtually last till the Exhibition of 1862 closes, artists are already arriving or announcing themselves.—Herr Reichardt is here again.—Among total strangers, we are apprised, from Leipzig, that M. Davidoff, principal and *solo violinello* of that excellent orchestra (the fact of itself an introduction), intends to come to London early in the spring.—The sisters Marchisio are advertised to appear at St. James's Hall in January.

Since our last publication a note has been published, by Signor Costa, in reference to the report to which we gave currency last week; requesting any who may be concerned in the testimonial scheme to forbear from carrying it out, and stating that he has received the utmost testimonial which he could desire, in the regard of which he has been for many years the object.

Among other announcements of the week is Mr. Martin's, who, on behalf of the National Choral Society, states intentions of giving concerts at Exeter Hall during the winter to audiences exclusively composed of military officers and soldiers, who must all appear in regimentals—the explanation of the step stated being a desire to promote a taste for choral music in the army.

The disturbed state of American affairs is—as was inevitable—telling on public amusements. There is, however, to be an attempt at foreign opera in New York during the winter,—and one singer who may appear there, Miss Kellogg, is said by the *Musical Review* to be in negotiation with Mr. Gye, of our Royal Italian Opera.

A letter from that persevering letter-writer Signor Rossini, published in the French papers, confirms the rumour of the coming 'Titan.' The composer addresses M. Royer, the manager of the Grand Opéra, and begs for the loan of four bass singers—MM. Belval, Cazaux, Faure and Obin—who are to execute the composition in unison. Signor Rossini describes it as a simple chant, "with a Titanic rhythm," out of the common style,—and pledges himself that it contains neither trill, *arpeggio*, chromatic scale, nor roulade. No one need be surprised should the affair prove to include some piece of mystification.

The following requires no comment:—"You have fallen into a slight error in referring certain expressions attributed to Beethoven to Paer's opera entitled 'Leonora.' In the *Musical World* of the 7th of July 1860 I endeavoured to show that it was impossible for Beethoven to have known anything of Paer's opera previous to his having commenced his labours upon his 'Fidelio.' It is true Beethoven might have seen the score before Paer's opera was publicly performed; but it is an unquestionable fact that Paer's 'Leonora' was never performed in Vienna until 1809, four years after Beethoven had seen the *fiasco* which his opera had made.—I am, &c., JOHN TOWERS."

A new ballet-opera, 'Le Neveu de Gulliver,' by M. Lajarte, has just been given at the Théâtre Lyrique of Paris,—without success. M. Jules Lefort, the well-known singer of French romances, made his appearance on the stage, after having left it many years ago. He seems to have returned too late.—The *début* of M. Morère, at the Grand Opéra, a young tenor, laureate of the Conservatoire, has been apparently more fortunate.—There 'La Reine de Saba' has been put in rehearsal.

M. Pougin's monograph on Campra, which has been appearing in the *Gazette Musicale*, pleasantly lengthens the series of similar studies by him, to which any historian to come of French music will refer, as containing material and minute details overlooked elsewhere.

Herr Ernst, whose health continues in the melancholy state which has long been a matter of grave concern to his friends, has, nevertheless, it is said in the *Gazette Musicale*, composed a small opera, which is to be produced next season at Baden. —Mdlle. Artot, who has taken the place of a first opera favourite in Germany, is about to sing a part at Prague in the Czech language. —At Berlin the coronation operas have been 'Armida' (always performed with great splendour in the Prussian capital) and Spontini's 'Nourmahal.' The other operas of the pompous time were 'Les Huguenots,' 'Die Zauberflöte,' and M. Von Flotow's 'Miller of Méran.'

The effect produced by 'Alceste,' which has surprised those most sanguine on the subject, has naturally stirred up retrospect as to other Greek operas worth reviving. Sacchini's 'Edipe,' which had a vogue in its day, has been talked of:—as compared with the Greek music of Gluck, his predecessor—Sacchini's music is feeble, faded, antiquated. What is more new, composers are furnishing up their ideas of Electras, Medeas, and other antique heroines, with an eye to future triumphs.—We hold with some sensible remarks in the *Gazette Musicale* on the subject, fancying like their writer that such researches will hardly have a happy issue. Among the old operas on classical subjects, formerly extant by hundreds, none have stood the test of time, except Gluck's. Where are 'La Clemenza' and 'Idomeneo'? Where is 'Gli Orzi'? With Madame Pasta *Medea* left the stage—for the one tragedy on the subject which might be still tried with some hope (Cherubini's, of course) is made all but inaccessible by the fatiguing nature of the principal part. Even 'La Vestale' of Spontini may be said to linger rather than to live on the stage.—Nor have more modern efforts been felicitous. The great beauty of 'Sapho,'—the third act of which is probably the best third act of a first opera ever written—has been till now imperfectly felt by the many, owing to their want of sympathy in the story, or because there is too much or too little of the antique in the music.—The conclusion towards which these speculations tend is far too much lost sight of by those who are occupied in Art. It is too much forgotten that, in music at least, when absolute perfection has been attained, in any style, the risk of repetition and comparison amounts to a mighty drawback.

MISCELLANEA

Storm Signals.—I find on inquiry at this place [Ramsgate] that it is not the custom here to hoist the storm signals of Admiral FitzRoy. It may be of importance at the present season to draw attention to this circumstance, as the continued omission of such act may lead in some case or cases to loss both of life and property. The situation of Ramsgate as a tidal harbour of refuge, and for the small craft mainly, points to the expediency of early warning being afforded to them whilst passing. The master of any crazy or worn-out craft could then, in case the tide should be favourable, at once avail himself of the shelter of the harbour. Now, from lack of any such notice, he proceeds on his voyage, brings his vessel to an anchor when overtaken by contrary, bad weather, loses anchors and cables, and then, after enduring anxiety and distress, runs for this most difficult port, to the danger of life and ship. Altogether, the exhibition of these signals is not only a necessary, but a very easy matter, at this place. By simply fitting the mast on which the harbour-depth of water is announced with a cross-jack-yard, a most capital machine would be arranged for publishing far and wide the storm signals. J. C. G.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. A. L.—L. J. T.—N. B. B.—
A Subscriber—J. D.—L. S. O'C.—W. R. D.—Justus—
received.

THE FOLLOWING NEW WORKS WILL BE PUBLISHED IN NOVEMBER:—

UNIQUE GIFT-BOOK FOR THE APPROACHING SEASON.

EGYPT, NUBIA and ETHIOPIA. Illustrated by One Hundred Stereoscopic Photographs, taken by FRANCIS FAITH for Messrs. Negretti & Zambra, and numerous Wood Engravings. With Descriptive Letter-press by JOSEPH BONOMI and SAMUEL SHARPE, Author of 'Egyptian Antiquities,' &c. In 1 vol. small 4to. elegantly bound.

The EARLY ITALIAN POETS. From Ciullo d'Alcamo to Dante Alighieri (1100, 1200, 1300). In the Original Metres; together with Dante's *Vita Nuova*. Translated by D. G. ROSSETTI. Part I. Poets chiefly before Dante. Part II. Dante and his Circle. Post 8vo.

The LADY'S GUIDE to the ORDERING of her HOUSEHOLD, and the ECONOMY of the DINNER-TABLE. By a LADY. Post 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth.

SELECTIONS from the WRITINGS of JOHN RUSKIN, M.A., Author of 'Modern Painters,' 'Stones of Venice,' 'Seven Lamps of Architecture,' &c. Post 8vo. 450 pp. with Portrait, price 6s. cloth.

The SOUL'S EXODUS and PILGRIMAGE. By the Rev. J. BALDWIN BROWN, Author of 'The Divine Life in Man.' Crown 8vo. cloth.

HISTORY of the FOUR CONQUESTS of ENGLAND. By JAMES AUGUSTUS ST. JOHN. 2 vols. 8vo.

NEW VOLUME OF FAIRY TALES BY HOLME LEE.

The WONDERFUL ADVENTURES of TUFLONGBO and his ELFIN COMPANY, in their JOURNEY with LITTLE CONTENT through the ENCHANTED FOREST. By HOLME LEE, Author of 'Legends from Fairy Land,' &c. With 8 Illustrations by W. Sharpe. Small post 8vo. price 3s. 6d. cloth.

BIRDS: how to Rear and Keep Them. Uniform with, and by the Author of, 'In-door Plants.' With Coloured Frontispiece. Price 2s. 6d. cloth.

EXPERIENCES of an ENGLISH SISTER of CHARITY. By MARGARET GOODMAN. Small post 8vo.

CHEAPER EDITION.

FRAMLEY PARSONAGE. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE. 1 vol. post 8vo. price 5s. cloth.

CHEAPER EDITION.

LAVINIA. By the Author of 'Doctor Antonio,' 'Lorenzo Benoni,' &c. Small post 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth.

The FOUR GEORGES: Sketches of Manners, Morals, Court and Town Life. By W. M. THACKERAY. Crown 8vo.

LOVEL THE WIDOWER. By W. M. THACKERAY. Crown 8vo.

NEW NOVEL BY HOLME LEE.

WARP and WOOF; or, the Reminiscences of Doris Fletcher. By HOLME LEE, Author of 'Against Wind and Tide,' 'Kathie Brande,' &c. 3 vols. post 8vo.

The CORRESPONDENCE of LEIGH HUNT. Edited by his ELDEST SON. With a Photographic Portrait. 2 vols. post 8vo.

HOUSEHOLD EDUCATION. By HARRIET MARTINEAU. A New Edition. Post 8vo. price 5s. cloth.

SMITH, ELDER & CO. 65, CORNHILL.

Ready this day, in One Thick Volume, 8vo. half bound, price Five Shillings,

WILLIS & SOTHERAN'S NEW AND ENLARGED GENERAL CATALOGUE OF BOOKS ON SALE BY THEM.

This Catalogue, which has been in preparation for nearly twelve months, comprises upwards of 15,000 Articles and nearly 60,000 Volumes of the best and most interesting Works, Ancient and Modern, upon every nearly subject, including GENERAL LITERATURE, SCIENCE, and the FINE ARTS. It contains also many RARE AND CURIOUS BOOKS, OLD BIBLES, POETRY, a good Collection of the best COUNTY HISTORIES, GALLERIES OF PICTURES, and other BOOKS OF ENGRAVINGS, EARLY MANUSCRIPTS, &c.

Among other Books in this Catalogue, with the Prices affixed, may be enumerated the following :—

County Histories and Topography.

- ATKINS' Gloucestershire, folio.
BAINES' Lancashire, 4 vols. 4to.
BAKER'S Northamptonshire, 2 vols. folio.
BEDFORDSHIRE Illustrations, extensive collection.
BLOMFIELD'S Norfolk, 5 vols. folio.
BORLASE'S Cornwall, 2 vols. folio.
BRAND'S Newcastle, 2 vols. 4to.
BUCK'S Views of Castles, &c. 2 vols. folio.
CAMDEN'S Britannia, 3 vols. folio.
COLLINSON'S Somersetshire, 3 vols. 4to.
DOMESDAY Book, by Ellis, 4 vols. folio.
DRAKE'S York, folio.
DUGDALE'S Warwickshire, folio.
— Monasticon Anglicanum, 8 vols. folio.
GREGSON'S Lancashire, folio.
HASTED'S Kent, 4 vols. folio.
HORSLEY'S Britannia Romana, folio.
HUTCHINS' Dorset, 4 vols. folio.
MANNING and Bray's Surrey, 3 vols. folio.
MORANT'S Essex, 2 vols. folio.
NASH'S Worcestershire, 2 vols. folio.
ORMEROD'S Cheshire, large paper, 3 vols. folio.
OWEN and Blakeway's Shrewsbury, 2 vols. 4to.
PLOT'S Oxfordshire and Staffordshire, large paper.
RUDDER'S Gloucestershire, folio.
SHAW'S Staffordshire, 2 vols. folio.
STOW'S London, best edition, 2 vols. folio.
STUKELEY'S Stonehenge and Abury, folio.
SUTREES' Durham, 4 vols. folio.
THORESBY'S Leeds, 2 vols. folio.
WHITAKER'S Richmondshire, 2 vols. folio.

Natural History.

- AUDUBON'S Birds of America.
— Quadrupeds of America.
CURTIS' Flora Londinensis, 5 vols. folio.
— Botanical Magazine, 74 vols.
CUVIER'S Animal Kingdom, 1 p., India proofs, 16 v.
EDWARDS' Botanical Register, complete, 34 vols.
GEOLOGICAL Society's Trans., complete, 12 v. 4to.
GOULD'S Birds of Asia, 3 vols. folio.
— Humming Birds, 20 parts, folio.
GREVILLE'S Cryptogamic Flora, 6 vols.
HEWITSON'S Diurnal Lepidoptera, 2 vols.
JARDINE and Selby's Ornithology, 3 vols. 4to.
KNIP'S Pigeons, folio.
LAMBERT'S Genus Pinus, 3 vols. folio.
LATHAM'S History of Birds, 11 vols. 4to.
LODDIGES' Botanical Cabinet, 20 vols.
MAERTIUS' Grand Work on Palms, 3 vols. folio.
MEYER'S British Birds and Eggs, 7 vols.
PAXTON'S Magazine of Botany, 16 vols.
REEVE'S Great Works on Conchology, 4to.
RICHARDSON'S Fauna Americana, 4 vols.
SHAW'S General Zoology, 30 vols.
SHAW and Nodder's Naturalist's Miscellany, 24 v.
SOWERBY'S English Botany, 40 vols.
TEMMINCK'S Ornithology, 600 col. Plates, 6 v. 4to.
WALLICH'S Asiatic Plants, 3 vols. folio.

Books of Prints.

- ANTICHITA di Ercolano, 9 vols. folio.
BILLINGS' Castles of Scotland, 4 vols. morocco.
BRITTON'S Cathedrals and Antiquities, 10 vols.
BROCKEDON'S Italy and Alps.
CANOVA'S Sculpture, the large plates.
CHINESE Drawings: a fine collection.
DANIELL'S Voyage round Britain, 300 col. pl. 8 v.
FERRARIO'S Grand Work on Costume, col. 17 v.
GALLERIES of Paintings, a large collection, including those of Florence, Munich, Dresden, Palais Royal, Luxembourg, Orleans, Berry, Crozat, Le Brun, Versailles, Coesvelt, Agado, Musée Napoléon, Musée Français et Royal, (brilliant original impressions), Leuchtenberg, Vienna, Tienara, (proofs), Stafford, Houghton, National Gallery, Dulwich, &c.
GILLRAY'S Caricatures, 600 plates, folio.
HOGARTH'S Works, from the original plates, folio.
HOLBEIN'S Portraits of Court of Henry VIII. fol.
INGHIRAMI, Monumenti Etruschi, 10 vols. 4to.
JONES' Illustrations of the Alhambra, large paper.
KNIGHT'S Saracenic Remains in Sicily, folio.
LAVATER'S Essays on Physiognomy, 5 vols. 4to.
LUDGE'S Portraits, original edition, 4 vols. folio.
MONTFAUCON, L'Antiquité Expliquée, 15 v. folio.
NEALE'S Views of Seats, 11 vols.
OTTLEY'S Italian School of Design, folio.
PICART, Cérémonies Religieuses, 11 vols. folio.
PIRANESI'S Grand Works, complete, 29 vols. folio.
REYNOLDS' (Sir Joshua) Works, proofs, 3 v. folio.
ROBERTS' Holy Land and Egypt, orig. ed. 4 v. fol.
SHAW'S Illuminated Works.
STUART'S Athens, 4 vols. folio.
TURNER'S England and Wales, large paper.
— Southern Coast, large paper.
VETUSTA Monumenta, by Antiq. Soc. 6 vols.
WOODBURN'S Rare Portraits, 2 vols.

Miscellaneous Literature.

- ADDISON'S Works, by Baskerville, 4 vols. 4to.
ALDINE Edition of Homer, 2 vols.
— of Aristotle and Theophrastus, 6 vols. folio.
ALISON'S Europe, large paper, in calf.
ANNUAL Register, complete, 100 vols.
ARCHÆOLOGIA, by Antiquarian Society, 38 vols.
ARNOLD'S (Dr.) Works, complete, in calf, 15 vols.
ART de Vérifier les Dates, 43 vols.
AUGUSTINI Opera, 11 vols. folio.
BACON'S Works, best edit., by Montagu, 17 vols.
BAYLE, Dictionnaire, best edition, 16 vols.
BEAUMONT and Fletcher, by Dyce, 11 vols.
BOOKS of Hours, printed and MS.
BRIDGEWATER Treatises, complete, 12 vols.
BRITISH Association Reports, 27 vols.
BRITISH Poets, all the editions.
BRITISH Novelists, 50 vols. in morocco.
BRYDGES' Censura Literaria, and other Works.
BURKE'S Works, complete, 16 vols.
CAMPBELL'S Lives of the Chancellors, 7 vols.
CHESS Player's Chronicle, 17 vols.
CHRONICLES of England, &c., 23 vols. 4to.
COLLINS' Peerage, by Brydges, 9 vols.

Miscellaneous Literature.

- COVERDALE'S New Testament, 1538.
COXE'S Historical Works, 24 vols. 4to.
CRANMER'S Bible, 1549, and other Ancient Bibles.
DIBDIN'S Typographical Antiquities, 4 v.; Decameron, 3 v.; Tour, 3 v.; Bibliotheca Spenceriana, 7 v., &c.
DISPATCHES of Wellington, Marlborough, Nelson, Wellesley, 33 vols.
DON Quixote, by Shelton, first edition.
DOUGLAS' Virgil's Eneados, 1553, very rare.
DRYDEN'S Works, by Scott, 18 vols.
DUGDALE'S Baronage of England, 2 vols. folio.
— Imbanking and Draining, folio.
EDMONDSON'S Heraldry, 2 vols. folio.
EPHRAEMI Syri Opera, 6 vols. folio.
ERASMI Opera, 11 vols. folio.
FABER'S Pagan Idolatry, 3 vols. 4to. russia.
FENN'S Paston Letters, 5 vols. 4to.
FIELDING'S Works, best edition, 10 vols.
GENTLEMAN'S Magazine, complete, 209 vols.
GRANGER'S Biog. Hist. of England, plates, 9 vols.
HAKLUTT'S Voyages, fine copy, 3 vols. folio.
HANSARD'S Parliamentary Debates, 257 vols.
HARLEIAN Miscellany, 10 vols. 4to. calf.
HOGG'S Jacobite Relics, & other Books of Ballads.
JAMIESON'S Scottish Dictionary, 4 vols. 4to.
LIBRARY of the Fathers, complete, 39 vols.
LIBRARY of Anglo-Catholic Theology, 81 vols.
LITTA, Famiglie Celebri Italiane, 9 vols. folio.
MACAULAY'S Works, complete, in morocco.
MAGAZINES & Reviews, complete sets of all, cheap.
MAITLAND Club Books, complete, rare, 107 vols.
MILTON'S Paradise Lost, first edition.
MOLIERE et RACINE, large paper, 12 vols.
NEWTONI Opera, ed. Horsley, 5 vols. 4to. rare.
NICHOLS'S Literary Anecdotes and Illust., 17 vols.
— Progresses of Elizabeth & James, 7 v. 4to.
NUMISMATIC Chronicle, 28 vols.
OTTLEY'S History of Engraving, 2 vols. 4to.
OLD English Dramatists, 19 vols. fine set.
PERCY Society's Publications, complete; also those of the Camden, English Historical, Agricultural, Geographical, and others.
PIERS Plowman's Vision, 1550.
RETROSPECTIVE Review, complete, 16 vols.
RITSON'S Works, fine set, 28 vols.
RYMERI Fœdera, 20 vols. folio.
SCOTT'S Novels, all editions; at reduced prices.
SCOPE & Grosvenor Controversy, 2 vols. very rare.
SOMERS' Tracts, 13 vols. in russia.
SPEECHES of British Statesmen, 57 vols.
SPENSER'S Works, by Todd, 8 vols.
STATE Trials, complete, 34 vols.
STRYPE'S Works, complete, 27 vols. calf.
TOOKE'S History of Prices, 6 vols. scarce.
TYNDALE'S New Testament, 1550.
WARE'S Hist. & Antiquities of Ireland, 2 v. folio.
WILKIN'S Concilia Magnæ Britannia, 4 vols. folio.
WITHER'S Emblems, folio, and numerous other Valuable Early Books.

Gentlemen forming Libraries or requiring a Catalogue of reference will find this a most useful Guide, as it is the largest Catalogue of Books published during the last twenty years. The books are accurately described, are mostly in good bindings, and offered at very moderate prices.

WILLIS & SOTHERAN, ANCIENT AND MODERN BOOKSELLERS, 136, STRAND.

NEW GENERAL ATLAS.

DEDICATED BY SPECIAL PERMISSION TO
HER MAJESTY.THE ROYAL ATLAS
OF
MODERN GEOGRAPHY.IN A SERIES OF ENTIRELY ORIGINAL AND
AUTHENTIC MAPS.By A. KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E. F.R.G.S.
Author of 'The Physical Atlas,' &c.With a complete Index of easy reference to
each Map, comprising nearly 150,000
Places contained in this Atlas.Imperial Folio, half bound in Russia or Morocco,
price 5s. 15s. 6d.

"Of the many noble atlases prepared by Mr. Johnston and published by Messrs. Blackwood & Sons, this Royal Atlas will be the most useful to the public, and will deserve to be the most popular."—*Athenæum*, August 10, 1861.

"We know no series of maps which we can more warmly recommend. The accuracy, wherever we have attempted to put it to the test, is really astonishing."—*Saturday Review*.

"The culmination of all attempts to depict the face of the world appears in the Royal Atlas, than which it is impossible to conceive anything more perfect."—*Morning Herald*.

"This is, beyond question, the most splendid and luxurious, as well as the most useful and complete, of all existing atlases."—*Guardian*.

"There has not, we believe, been produced for general public use a body of maps and a completeness to the Royal Atlas just issued by Mr. A. K. Johnston."—*Examiner*.

"In comparing this beautiful and valuable atlas with previous collections, every one must be struck, not only by the immense advances in geographical knowledge, but by the greatly increased power of representing that knowledge to the eye in the course of the last thirty years."—*Economist*.

"An almost daily reference to, and comparison of it with others, since the publication of the first part, some two years ago, until now, enables us to say, without the slightest hesitation, that this is by far the most complete and authentic atlas that has yet been issued."—*Scotsman*.

W. BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.
Sold by all Booksellers.

MR. SKEET

WILL PUBLISH IMMEDIATELY—

OLD VAUXHALL: a Romance.

By W. H. MARSHALL, 3 vols. post 8vo.

F. G. TRAFFORD'S WORKS.

NEW EDITION, 5s. bound.

TOO MUCH ALONE. By F. G.

TRAFFORD, Author of 'City and Suburb.' A NEW and
CHEAPER EDITION, in crown 8vo. price 5s. cloth.

"We can cordially recommend 'Too Much Alone' to any reader in quest of a thoroughly good novel. It is a well-conceived, well-wrought-out story; but we regard it less as a present success than the commencement of a successful career."—*Athenæum*.

"'Too Much Alone' is an exceedingly suggestive phrase, and what it portends is admirably realized in the novel of which it is the title. It is a thoroughly good novel, both in conception and execution, and ought at once to secure for its author an honourable popularity. Among the rare combination of qualities which distinguish it, is its downright reality, which yet does not preclude an infusion of ideal grace into a story of domestic life."—*Spectator*.

CITY AND SUBURB. By F. G.

TRAFFORD, Author of 'Too Much Alone.' A NEW and
CHEAPER EDITION, in crown 8vo. price 5s. cloth.

"This is a first-class work, and cannot fail to attract universal attention. It is one of the most interesting and instructive novels we have ever read."—*London Review*.

"In pathos, sentiment and vigour the author is almost equally at home, and we do not hesitate to say that he will be carried to a high status amongst the romance writers of the day."—*Press*.

"Sustains the author's right to hold a very high position amongst contemporary novelists."—*Spectator*.

"We feel assured that the author is destined to hold a high place in the ranks of English novelists."—*Literary Gazette*.

"Will repay perusal with interest. . . . Decidedly interesting."—*Athenæum*.

"Opens with great effect. Ruby reminds us of Thackeray's most successful female character—Frix."—*Globe*.

"Ruby the beauty will stand out as a distinct personage in the reader's memory when the *dramatis personæ* of half-a-dozen intervening novels have melted into chaos."—*Saturday Review*.

"Has more than common interest attached to it."—*Illustrated*.

"We can unhesitatingly recommend the novel to all dwellers in 'City and Suburb.'"—*Critic*.

"The author has given us a really pleasing novel. The story is replete with interest."—*Morning Chronicle*.

"The announcement of a new work from this author's pen cannot fail to excite curiosity, and arouse expectation of that which is so dear to a novel reader, a really genuine, good novel. In the present instance that expectation is fulfilled: 'City and Suburb' is more than equal in ability and finish to the author's preceding works."—*Morning Post*.

FORTY YEARS' MILITARY and
PERSONAL ADVENTURES in Portugal, Spain, France,
Malta, New South Wales, Norfolk Island, New Zealand,
Andaman Islands and India. By Lieut.-Col. R. BUNBURY.
3 vols. with Illustrations, 3s. 6d. (Now ready.)

London: CHARLES J. SKEET, 10, King William-

street, Charing Cross.

Now ready, price 5s.

DUTCH PICTURES:

With SOME SKETCHES in the FLEMISH MANNER.

By GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA,
Author of 'William Hogarth,' 'Seven Sons of Mammon,'
'Twice Round the Clock,' &c.

In 3 vols.

THE SEVEN SONS OF MAMMON.

By GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, Esq.
Author of 'William Hogarth,' 'A Journey Due North,' &c.
[December 1.]

THE TWO PRIMA DONNAS.

By GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA,
Author of 'William Hogarth,' 'Seven Sons of Mammon,' 'Twice
Round the Clock,' &c.
[In November.]

In 2 vols. post 8vo. 12s.

THE SELF-DIVORCED;

OR, THE SCHOOL FOR WIVES.

By Capt. CURLING,
Author of 'The Soldier of Fortune,' &c.
[In November.]

Now ready, at all Libraries, in 3 vols. price 12s.

MABEL'S CROSS.

By E. M. P.

TINSLEY BROTHERS, 12, Catherine-street, Strand.

This day is published, Third Edition, in 2 vols. 8vo. price 36s.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY

OF

MISS CORNELIA KNIGHT,

LADY COMPANION to the PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF
WALES;

With Extracts from her Journals and Anecdote Books.

"Why we should turn to these volumes as among the most interesting of the recent season will be sufficiently evident as we indicate their contents."—*Times*, Oct. 19.

London: Wm. H. Allen & Co. 7, Leadenhall-street.

This day is published, Second Edition, in post 8vo. illustrated,
price 10s. 6d.

THE RUSSIANS AT HOME:

Unpolitical Sketches, showing what Newspapers they Read, what Theatres they Frequent, and How they Eat, Drink and Enjoy Themselves. With other Matters relating chiefly to Literature and Music, and Places of Historical and Religious Interest in and about Moscow.

By SUTHERLAND EDWARDS.

"It is a book that we can sincerely recommend, not only to those desirous of abundant and reliable information respecting the social economy of the Russian people, but to those who seek an entertaining volume that may be perused in any part with both profit and amusement."—*Edinburgh Evening Courier*, March 26, 1861.

London: Wm. H. Allen & Co. 7, Leadenhall-street.

This day is published, in 8vo. Second Edition, price 12s. 6d. bound
in cloth,ILLUSTRATED
HORSE DOCTOR:

Being an Accurate and Detailed Account, accompanied by more than 400 Pictorial Representations characteristic of the various Diseases to which the Equine Race is subjected; with all the Requisite Prescriptions written in plain English.

By EDWARD MAYHEW, M.R.C.V.S.

"Every gentleman who possesses or cares for horses would do well to keep this book in his house."—*Globe*, July 28.

London: Wm. H. Allen & Co. 7, Leadenhall-street.

LONDON SOCIETY:

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF LIGHT AND
AMUSING LITERATURE,

FOR THE HOURS OF RELAXATION.

CONTAINING

SELECT TALES—BIOGRAPHY AND ANECDOTE OF SOCIAL CELEBRITIES—TABLE TALK—OBSERVATIONS OF LIFE AND MANNERS—REMINISCENCES OF DISTINGUISHED LEADERS OF SOCIETY—THE ROMANCE OF LONDON LOCALITIES—LEAVES FROM THE HISTORY OF OLD ENGLISH FAMILIES—ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO SOCIAL AMUSEMENT—POPULAR STUDIES: LITERARY, CRITICAL, ARTISTIC AND SCIENTIFIC—HOLIDAY NOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL—QUESTIONS OF DOMESTIC INTEREST AND TOPICS OF THE DAY.

This New Magazine will offer a variety of matter and illustration fitted for mental recreation and quiet enjoyment. It will be a book for leisure moments and their changeable moods, sometimes suggesting salutary thought, sometimes provoking a smile and a lighter vein—blending, if possible, the racy vigour of originality and the sparkle of a clear, nervous style.

Vivid Sketches by Author and Artist, Spirited Discussions, and Lively Narratives, under due restraint of taste and temper, will be combined to produce a readable and popular periodical—diversified in its contents and marked by freshness.

Neither governed nor swayed by any clique—free from the incumbrance of a forced "mission," or the dead weight of a hazy generality, this Miscellany comes forward to occupy open, broad, and well-marked ground.

'London Society' will sustain its title—reflecting as in a mirror and arresting as in a picture, glimpses of the brilliant Panorama of Modern Society, caught from various points of view. In addition to the usual elements of an agreeable, well-conducted Magazine, supported by able Writers and Artists, it will deal in a special and genial manner with the Phenomena, Humours, and Curiosities of Society in Town and Country.

That combination of elegance and energy which is at once the grace and glory of our English Life at all its greater centres,—those characteristics which form the distinguishing attractions of Society in the Capital and lend to it a peculiar fascination, will be portrayed in this Magazine by pen and pencil. It will seek to trace the subtle powerful influences exercised in the assemblies of cultivated men and refined women; to exhibit the action and re-action of thoughtful intelligence and ambitious effort; to estimate the force and define the direction of the Spirit of Society.

While essentially cheerful in tone, and even gay, as best becomes its chief purpose, 'London Society' will draw no veil over the sterner features of that many-sided life which it essays to paint. A pleasant companion may be, at the same time, a true friend, and an earnest hint does not act less forcibly when it comes with a smile and not with a frown.

Although presenting hard realities, as well as gentler traits, it will yet be the chief aim, because good is contagious as well as evil, to search out and linger over the sunnier aspects of life—to dwell on its benign influences and refreshing hours—its higher aspirations and nobler endeavours. By such means the new organ will try to depict, move and interest the

RANK, WEALTH, WIT AND BEAUTY

which constitute the World of "LONDON SOCIETY."

Published MONTHLY, price ONE SHILLING.

The FIRST NUMBER will appear on FEBRUARY 1, 1862.

* * * All Literary and Artistic Communications should be addressed to the Editor, accompanied by Envelopes for their return, if necessary.

OFFICE: 49, Fleet-street, E.C.

This day is published, price 2d.

THE BOOKS of the MONTH for NOVEMBER, being an Analysis of the Leading Works, published during October.

London: W. H. Smith & Son, 186, Strand, and the Railway Bookstalls.

On Wednesday, price 6d.

FECHESTER'S VERSION of OTHELLO, CRITICALLY ANALYSED, by HENRY OTTLEY.

T. H. Lacy, Theatrical Publisher, 89, Strand. To be had of all Booksellers and at the Railway Stations.

THE BURLINGTON ALBUM for 1862 (consisting of Original Musical Compositions from the most gifted pens, with Illustrations by Brandard, Packer, &c.) will appear early in November. Price 15s. elegantly bound.—London: Robert Cooks & Co. New Burlington-street, Regent-street, W.

Cheap Edition, Illustrated, price from 4d. upwards, (Lists free), **THE USEFUL KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY'S** SERIES on SCIENCE, HISTORY, and BIOGRAPHY. By BROUGHAM, BREWSTER, ROGET, DE MORGAN, &c.

"Publications at once accurate and popular."—*Times*.
Edward Law (late Baldwin & Co.), 16, Essex-street, Strand.

THE BEST GIFT-BOOK OF THE SEASON, PRICE ONE GUINEA.

A BEAUTIFUL EDITION OF

THE HOLY BIBLE.

With Illustrations selected from Raphael's Pictures in the Vatican, freely adapted by ROBERT DUDLEY.

Superbly printed in tints, with gold borders, in the highest style of Art. Magnificently bound in Rillievo Leather, from a design by Owen Jones.

London: WARD & LOCK, 158, Fleet-street.

MR. DICKENS'S NEW WORK.

The FIFTH EDITION is now ready, in 3 vols. of

GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

By CHARLES DICKENS.

Next week, in 2 vols. post 8vo.

THE DUTCH AT HOME.

ESSAYS FROM THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

By ALPHONSE ESQUIROS,

Author of 'The English at Home.'

Translated and Edited by LASCELLES WRAXALL.

1. GEOLOGY IN HOLLAND.
2. DUTCH MANNERS.
3. THE PEAT-BEDS.
4. THE FISHERIES.
5. WHALES AND WHALING.

6. PAUPERISM AND CHARITY.
7. THE UNIVERSITIES.
8. THE JEWS IN HOLLAND.
9. ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.
10. A PAGE OF DUTCH HISTORY.

Next week, 1 vol. post 8vo.

THE HISTORY AND LITERATURE OF THE CRUSADES.

By VON SYBEL. Edited by LADY DUFF GORDON.

Next week, in 1 vol. post 8vo.

TALES OF ALL COUNTRIES.

By ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

NEW MONTHLY REVIEW.

Price 1s. post free,

THE LITERARY BUDGET,

FOR NOVEMBER.

CONTENTS.

1. THE WORKS OF CHARLES READE.
2. LYRICS OF BOHEMIA IN LONDON AND PARIS.
3. MR. THOMAS HUGHES: HIS SCHOOL OF WRITERS.
4. SENSATION LITERATURE.
5. SPURGEON ON THE GORILLA.
6. THE NEW AND THE OLD MAGAZINES.
7. NEXT MONTH: ITS LITERARY PROMISES.
8. RELIGIOUS JOURNALISM.
9. SHOP LITERATURE.
10. ART-UNION GAMBLING.
11. THE TIMES CORRESPONDENT IN AMERICA.
12. CHARLES DICKENS AND THE GHOST.
13. MR. BELLEW'S NOVEL.
14. COUNTRY EDITORS.

In addition to the above Essays and Leading Articles, THE LITERARY BUDGET contains Reviews of all the New Books of the Month—French and German Literature—Literary Gossip—The Month's Drama—Science—Art.

SAUNDERS, OTLEY & Co. 66, Brook-street, Hanover-square; and all Booksellers.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

Elegantly printed on toned paper, fcap. 8vo. extra cloth, antique, 3s. 6d.

LYRA ANGLICANA: HYMNS AND SACRED SONGS.

Collected and arranged by the Rev. R. H. BAYNES, M.A., Of St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, and Incumbent of St. Paul's, Whitechapel.

DEDICATED TO THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

Two Series, 12mo. extra cloth, red edges, each 5s.

THE PILGRIM'S STAFF

AND

CHRISTIAN'S DAILY WALK.

Being Meditations and Prayers for every Morning and Evening. New Edition.

By HENRY SMITH, Esq., Morden College.

"These volumes deserve a welcome in every pious household."—*Observer*.
"From its brevity and simplicity, the busiest and most active mortal might find leisure to profit by it."—*Even*.

One handsome volume, 716 pp. royal 8vo. cloth, 31s. 6d.

THE JEWISH WAR OF JOSEPHUS,

With his AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

A New Translation, by the late Rev. Dr. TRAILL. Edited, with Notes, by ISAAC TAYLOR, Esq.

Enriched with 75 Engravings on Steel, from Original Drawings, made in Palestine expressly for this work.

Crown 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.

WHAT TO OBSERVE:

The Traveller's Remembrancer.

By the late Col. JACKSON.

New Edition, revised by Dr. NORTON SHAW, Secretary to the Royal Geographical Society, &c.

"We can confidently recommend it as a valuable guide to the attainment of general information."—*Christian Examiner*.
"The idea of such a work is admirable."—*Aberdeen Journal*.
"Certainly calculated to be very serviceable."—*Even*.

With Eight Maps, fcap. 8vo. cloth, 1s. 6d.

THE BOOK OF BIBLE GEOGRAPHY:

Old and New Testaments.

By CHARLES BAKER.

Author of 'The Circle of Knowledge,' &c.

New Edition, carefully revised.

Fifteenth Thousand, with upwards of 1,500 Illustrations, crown 8vo. extra cloth, gilt edges, 3s. 6d.

THAT'S IT, OR PLAIN TEACHING.

New Edition.

By the Author of the "Enquire Within" and "Reason Why" Series.

"Any one who has thoroughly mastered this book will be in possession of a larger amount of general information than could be obtained from any other single source."—*Liverpool Courier*.

Crown 8vo. half bound, 3s. 6d.

THE WIFE'S OWN BOOK OF COOKERY.

Containing upwards of 1,500 Original Receipts.

New Edition.

By FREDERICK BISHOP.

Late Cuisinier to St. James's Palace, Baron Rothschild, Earl Grey, &c.

Crown 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

DICTIONARY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE, Vol. III

Containing G to N.

This Volume contains interesting Sketches of the Four Georges, Napoleon I., Napoleon III., Lord Nelson, &c.

By the Editors of the 'Dictionary of Daily Wants.'

The First and Second Volumes of this work may be had, handsomely half bound in One Volume, price 5s. Vol. IV. will complete the Work.

HOULSTON & WRIGHT, 65, Paternoster-row, London.

HENRY C. LUNN'S Popular PIANOFORTE
COMPOSITIONS:—*Le Papillon—La Fête des Fées—*
Adeline (Reverie)—Alicia (Mazurka).
"Every bar bespeaks the accomplished musician."—*Observer.*
Just published, *The Mountaineer's Evening Song.*
London: Leader & Cook, 62, New Bond-street, E.C.

Second Edition.—Just published,
SIX CHRISTMAS CAROLS, set to Music for
Four Voices, with Pianoforte Accompaniment, by HENRY
E. HAVERGAL, M.A., Vicar of Cople. Price 1s. Separate
Vocal Parts, 2d. each.

TWELVE CHRISTMAS CAROLS set to
Ancient Melodies by the Rev. THOMAS HELMORE, M.A.
The Words, principally in imitation of the original, by the Rev.
J. M. NEALE, M.A. Vocal Score, Four Voices and Accompani-
ment, large size, 4s. 6d.; Short Score, 1s.; Treble Part, 6d.; the
Words only, 1/4d.
London: J. A. Novello, 69, Dean-street, Soho, and 35, Poultry.

ANTHEMS for CHRISTMAS. Price 1 1/4d.
each, octavo size. "Arise, shine, for thy light is come"—
Dr. G. J. Elvey (just published); "Behold, I bring you good
tidings"—John Goss; "Sing unto the Lord"—Vincent Novello;
"Let us now go even unto Bethlehem"—E. J. Hopkins; "Halle-
lujah! for unto us a child is born"—W. H. Monk; "Behold, I
bring you good tidings"—T. L. da Vittoria; Ditto, by G. Croce.
All for Four Voices, with Organ Accompaniment. They may also
be had full music size, at 8d. or 9d. each. Also the Separate Vocal
Parts, 1/4d. each. Lists of Christmas Music gratis.
London: J. A. Novello, 69, Dean-street, Soho, and 35, Poultry.

Now ready, price 2s.
THE ILLUSTRATED NEWS of the WORLD
and **DRAWING-ROOM PORTRAIT GALLERY** for
NOVEMBER, containing Portraits, engraved on Steel, from
Photographs, with Memoirs, of Professor Richard Drew, E. M.
Ward, Esq. R.A., the Rev. Charles Kingsley, W. Harrison, Esq.,
Theatre Royal, Covent-garden, and all the News of the Month,
and appropriate Illustrations. Each Portrait may be had sepa-
rately, price 6d., stamped 7d.
125, Fleet-street.

BOHN'S STANDARD LIBRARY for NOVEMBER.
HEINE'S POEMS, COMPLETE, translated
from the German in the original Metres, with a Sketch of
Heine's Life, by EDGAR A. BOWRING. Post 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.
Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

BOHN'S ENGLISH GENTLEMAN'S LIBRARY for
NOVEMBER.
Handsomely printed in demy 8vo. and illustrated with Portraits
and Plates, at 9s. per volume,
THE ENTIRE CORRESPONDENCE of
HORACE WALPOLE, with the Prefaces of Mr. Croker,
Lord Dover and others, the Notes of all previous Editors, and
additional Notes by PETER CUNNINGHAM. Illustrated with
numerous fine Portraits, engraved on steel. To be completed in 9
vols. Vol. VIII.
Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

This day, 2nd Edition, 2 vols. 12s.
HOURS WITH THE MYSTICS. By ROBERT
ALFRED VAUGHAN, B.A.

3 vols. post 8vo. 14s.
ESSAYS and REMAINS of the REV.
ROBERT ALFRED VAUGHAN. Edited, with a Memoir, by
ROBERT VAUGHAN, D.D.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

Seventh and Cheaper Edition, 2s. 6d.
ESSAYS WRITTEN IN THE INTERVALS
OF BUSINESS.

By the same Author,
FRIENDS IN COUNCIL. First Series.
4th Edition. 2 vols. 9s.

FRIENDS IN COUNCIL. Second Series.
Second Edition. 2 vols. post 8vo. 14s.

COMPANIONS OF MY SOLITUDE. Fifth
Edition. 3s. 6d.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

QUEENSLAND.—A faithful ACCOUNT of
this important COLONY. By GEORGE WIGHT, two
years and a half a Resident. With Coloured Map. Post
free, 3s. 4d.
G. Street, Colonial Newspaper Office, 30, Cornhill, London;
John Robertson, Dublin; Bell & Bradbury, Edinburgh.

THE ANNOTATED EDITION of the
BRITISH POETS. Edited by ROBERT BELL. Twenty-
nine volumes, fcap. 8vo. 2l. 12s. 6d.

New Editions of the following are now ready:—
SONGS from the DRAMATISTS. From the
first regular Comedy to the close of the 18th Century; including
the Songs of Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher,
Peele, Webster, &c.; Shirley, Suckling, Dryden, Etherege, and
the Writers of the Restoration; Vanbrugh, Congreve, Farquhar,
Sheridan, &c. With Notes, Memoirs and Index. 2s. 6d.

WYATT'S POETICAL WORKS. With
Notes and Memoir. 2s. 6d.

OLDHAM'S POETICAL WORKS. With
Notes and Memoir. 2s. 6d.
Griffin, Bohn & Co. Stationers' Hall-court, London.

FRIENDLY SKETCHES IN AMERICA
IN THE AUTUMN OF 1860.
By WILLIAM TALLACK.
Sketches of American Quakerism, Social Life, Politics, Educa-
tion, Scenery, &c.; with numerous Anecdotes. Price 6s.
London: A. W. Bennett.

Just published, demy 8vo. pp. 520, price 10s.
THE UNIVERSITY EDITION.

EUCLID'S ELEMENTS of GEOMETRY,
with Notes, Questions, and Geometrical Exercises selected
from the Senate House and College Examination Papers down to
the Present Year, 1861. A New Edition, corrected and improved.
By ROBERT POTTS, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.
The School Edition (the Fifth), 12mo. price 4s. 6d.
London: John W. Parker, Son & Bourn, 445, West Strand.

FOR THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS.

Now ready, in crown 8vo. price 6s. 6d.

NOTES ON THE EPISTLE TO THE HEBREWS,

WITH ANALYSIS AND BRIEF PARAPHRASE.

Dedicated, by permission, to the Lord Bishop of Oxford.

By the Rev. E. H. KNOWLES,
Late Michel Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.

RIVINGTONS, Waterloo-place, London.

THE REV. ISAAC WILLIAMS ON GENESIS.

Now ready, in small 8vo. price 7s. 6d.

THE BEGINNING OF THE BOOK OF GENESIS;

WITH NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

By the Rev. ISAAC WILLIAMS, B.D.

This work is printed uniformly with Mr. Williams's 'Harmony and Commentary on the Gospels.'

RIVINGTONS, Waterloo-place, London.

Just published, in crown 8vo. price 8s. 6d.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO AN AMATEUR MAGAZINE, IN PROSE AND VERSE.

SECOND EDITION.

With a Preface and additional Notes, containing some Account of the late Lord Macaulay, the Author's Fellow-Colleague and early Friend; and a Sketch of the Early Years of Grattan, tending to identify him with Junius.

By RICHARD PERRY, M.A.
Formerly Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge.

RIVINGTONS, Waterloo-place, London.

ALFORD'S GREEK TESTAMENT, WITH ENGLISH NOTES.

THE GREEK TESTAMENT;

With a critically-revised Text—a Digest of Various Readings—Marginal References to Verbal and Idiomatic Usage—
Prolegomena—and a copious Critical and Exegetical Commentary in English.

For the Use of Theological Students and Ministers.

VOL. I.—THE FOUR GOSPELS. Fourth Edition. 28s.
VOL. II.—ACTS to 2 CORINTHIANS. Fourth Edition. 24s.
VOL. III.—GALATIANS to PHILEMON. Third Edition. (*In the Press.*)
VOL. IV. PART I.—HEBREWS to 2 PETER. Second Edition. 18s.
VOL. IV. PART II.—1 JOHN to REVELATIONS. 14s.

By HENRY ALFORD, D.D.
Dean of Canterbury.

RIVINGTONS, Waterloo-place, London; and DEIGHTON, BELL & Co. Cambridge.

On Monday, November 11, in 2 vols. price 21s.

CELEBRATED FRIENDSHIPS.

By Mrs. THOMSON,

Author of 'Memoirs of the Duchess of Marlborough,' 'Life of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham,' &c.

CONTENTS.

JOHN EVELYN AND ROBERT BOYLE.
HENRY HOWARD, EARL OF SURREY, AND SIR THOMAS WYATT.
WILLIAM COWPER AND MARY UNWIN.
MARIE-ANTOINETTE AND THE PRINCESSE DE LAMBALLE.
JOSEPH ADDISON AND RICHARD STEELE.
MAGDALEN HERBERT AND DR. DONNE.
SIR KENELM DIGBY AND SIR ANTHONY VAN DYCK.
SIR PHILIP SIDNEY AND SIR FULKE GREVIL.
SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE AND CHARLES LAMB.
FÉNELON AND MADAME GUYON.
MRS. ELIZABETH CARTER AND MRS. VESEY.
HENRY ST. JOHN, LORD BOLINGBROKE, AND ALEXANDER POPE.
DAVID GARRICK AND MRS. CLIVE.
EDWARD HYDE, EARL OF CLARENDON, AND LUCIUS CARY, VISCOUNT FALKLAND.
FRANCES, COUNTESS OF HERTFORD, AND HENRIETTA LOUISA, COUNTESS OF POMFRET.

London: JAMES HOGG & SONS.

Now ready at all the Booksellers, in 2 vols. 8vo. with Portrait and Charts, 30s. bound,

THE LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF

ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES NAPIER, K.C.B.

FROM HIS PRIVATE PAPERS.

By MAJOR-GENERAL ELSERS NAPIER.

Also, on Nov. 8, in 2 vols. 8vo. with Portraits and other Illustrations, 30s. bound,

THE LIFE OF J. M. W. TURNER, R.A.

By WALTER THORNBURY.

HURST & BLACKETT, Publishers, successors to Henry Colburn, 18, Great Marlborough-street.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. SMITH, ELDER & CO. have had for some time in preparation a NEW SERIES OF STANDARD WORKS OF FICTION, to be published uniformly, at ONE SHILLING EACH VOLUME.

They expect to be able to publish, in course of the present and the ensuing month, the first Twelve Volumes of the Series, which will be printed in clear type, on good paper, and in a conveniently portable form.

Other Volumes will be issued at suitable intervals. It will be entitled—

"SMITH, ELDER & CO.'S SHILLING SERIES."

65, Cornhill, November 1, 1861.

EQUITABLE ASSURANCE OFFICE,

NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

ESTABLISHED 1762.

DIRECTORS.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD TREDEGAR, *President.*

William Dacres Adams, Esq.
Philip Hardwick, Esq.
William Samuel Jones, Esq.
John Alldin Moore, Esq.
William Frederick Pollock, Esq.

Charles Pott, Esq.
Rev. John Russell, D.D.
James Spicer, Esq.
John Charles Temple, Esq.
Right Hon. Lord Tredegar.

John Charles Burgoyne, Esq.
Lord George Henry Cavendish, M.P.
Frederick Cowper, Esq.
Richard Gosling, Esq.
Peter Martineau, Esq.

THE EQUITABLE is an entirely MUTUAL Office. The reserve, at the last "rest," in December, 1859, exceeded three-fourths of a million sterling, a sum MORE THAN DOUBLE the corresponding fund of any similar Institution.

The Bonuses paid on Claims in the Ten Years ending on the 31st December, 1859, exceeded **Three Millions and a Half**, being more than 100 per Cent. on the amount of all those Claims.

The amount added at the close of that decade to the Policies existing on the 1st January, 1860, was **£1,977,000**, and made, with former additions then outstanding, a total of **£4,070,000**, on Assurances originally taken out for **£2,552,000** only.

These additions have increased the Claims allowed and paid under those policies since the 1st January, 1860, to the extent of 150 per Cent.

The Capital at this time consists of

£2,730,000—Stock in the Public Funds.

£3,006,297—Cash lent on Mortgages of Freehold Estates.

£300,000—Cash advanced on Railway Debentures.

£23,590—Cash advanced on security of the Policies of Members of the Society.

Producing annually, **£221,482**.

The total Income exceeds **£400,000** per Annum.

POLICIES effected in the current year (1861) will participate in the distribution of Profits made in December, 1859, so soon as Six Annual Premiums shall have become due and been paid thereon; and, in the Division of 1869, will be entitled to additions in respect of every Premium paid upon them from the year 1862 to 1869, each inclusive.

On the surrender of Policies, the full value is paid, *without any deduction*; and the Directors will advance *nine-tenths* of that value as a temporary accommodation, on the deposit of a Policy.

No extra Premium is charged for service in any Volunteer Corps within the United Kingdom, during peace or war.

A Weekly Court of Directors is held every Wednesday, from 11 to 1 o'clock, to receive Proposals for New Assurances; and a Short Account of the Society may be had on application personally, or by post, from the Office, where attendance is given daily, from Ten to Four o'clock.

ARTHUR MORGAN, Actuary.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

8, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL MALL, S.W.

The HON. FRANCIS SCOTT, Chairman.

CHARLES BERWICK CURTIS, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

FOURTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Parties desirous of participating in the Fourth Division of Profits to be declared on Policies effected prior to the 31st of December, 1861, should make immediate application. There have already been Three Divisions of Profits, and the Bonuses divided have averaged nearly 2 per cent. per annum on the sums assured, or from 30 to 100 per cent. on the premiums paid, without the risk of copartnership.

To show more clearly what these Bonuses amount to, the three following cases are given as examples:—

Sums Insured.	Bonuses added.	Amount payable up to Dec. 1854.
£5,000	£1,987 10	£6,987 10
1,000	397 10	1,397 10
100	39 15	139 15

Notwithstanding these large additions, the Premiums are on the lowest scale compatible with security; in addition to which advantages, one-half of the premiums may, if desired, for the term of five years, remain unpaid at 5 per cent. interest, without security or deposit of the Policy.

The Assets of the Company at the 31st of December, 1860, amounted to **£730,665 7s. 10d.**, all of which has been invested in Government and other approved securities.

No charge for Volunteer Military Corps whilst serving in the United Kingdom.

Policy stamps paid by the office.

For Prospectuses, &c. apply to the Resident Director, No. 8, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall.

By order,

E. L. BOYD, Resident Director.

Now ready,

THE CHURCHMAN'S ALMANACK

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1862.

Containing a View and Historical Notice of Lichfield Cathedral, and all the usual information.

	s.	d.
On a large Sheet	1	0
roller, cloth back	1	0
Small 8vo. enameled paper cover	0	6
(Calendar only) in a glazed case	0	6
interleaved for Accounts, cloth gilt	0	10
Royal 32mo, stitched	0	0 1/2
paper cover	0	1
interleaved for Accounts, cloth gilt	0	6
roan tuck, &c.	1	0
calftuck	1	6

THE CHILDREN'S ALMANACK

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1862.

WITH A COLOURED FRONTISPIECE.

Containing a Passage from Scripture for each Sunday and other Holiday in the Year—Dates in History and Biography—The Flower Garden—Short Pieces of Poetry for Children, and General Matter suited for Schools.—Price ONE PENNY.

In a Cover, interleaved, price TWO PENCE.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Depositories—London: 77, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.; 4, Royal Exchange, E.C.; 16, Hanover-street, Hanover-square, W.; and by all Booksellers.

Now ready, NEW ALMANACK,

THE COTTAGER'S PENNY ALMANACK

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1862.

Thirty-two Pages,

WITH 12 ENGRAVINGS ILLUSTRATING THE MONTHS.

Containing a Scripture Text for each Sunday and other Holiday in the Year—A Key to the Calendar—a Description of each Month, with Directions for the Kitchen and Flower Garden—Various Hints on Practical and Useful Subjects—Birthdays of the Royal Family—Principal Sovereigns of Europe—Post-Office Regulations—Signs of the Weather—Stamp and Legacy Duties, &c. May also be had in an Ornamental Cover, interleaved, price THREE-PENCE.

NEW POCKET-BOOK.

THE CHURCHMAN'S POCKET-BOOK

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1862.

Containing a Diary—References to the Lessons of each Day—Cash Account, &c., and a great amount of information on matters generally interesting to Churchmen.

Price TWO SHILLINGS.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Depositories—London: 77, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.; 4, Royal Exchange, E.C.; 16, Hanover-street, Hanover-square, W.; and by all Booksellers.

Just published, price 3s. 6d.

THE HIGHER CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE;

or, God the Father, through Christ the Son, by the Spirit, the Life and Righteousness of His People.

By M.A., CANTABRIGIÆ.

Cambridge: Jonathan Neal, 4, Market-street.

London: Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria-lane.

NEW WORK ON NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Part I. containing 72 pages and 50 illustrations, price 1s.

To be continued Monthly.

GANOT.—ELEMENTARY PHYSICS, Experimental and Applied. Edited by E. ATKINSON, Cheltenham College.

Part II. containing 4 Plates (two coloured), plain, 18s. ;

India paper, 12s.

ANATOMY of the External Forms of the HORSE; containing the MOUTH, LEG, and Front and Back Views of the Horse. By J. J. LUFTON.

Now ready, Vol. I. Part IV. No. 1, with Woodcuts, 10s.

CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY. By KNAPP, RICHARDSON, and H. WATTS. Containing ALKALIES and ACIDS.

Catalogue of Scientific Works gratis.

H. Baillière, Publisher, 219, Regent-street.

Baillière Brothers, 440, Broadway, New York.

F. F. Baillière, Collins-street East, Melbourne.

In 8vo. price 2s. the 2nd Edition of

THE PREPARATION OF PROPHECY; or,

Use and Design of the Old Testament canon.

By WILLIAM ROWE LYALL, D.D.

Late Dean of Canterbury.

Rivingtons, Waterloo-place, London.

Now ready, in small 8vo. price 6s.

VILLAGE SERMONS, preached at some of

the CHIEF CHRISTIAN SEASONS, in the Parish Church of Belleau-with-Aby. By J. D. GILES, M.A., late Rector.

Rivingtons, Waterloo-place, London.

Just published,

DOMESDAY-BOOK: a Literal Extension of

the Text of CORNWALL. Imperial 4to. 4s. ; or bound in cloth, with a photolithographed Fac-simile of the Ancient Record, 6s. 6d. Other Countries in preparation.

Vacher & Sons, 29, Parliament-street, Westminster.

Just published, 7th Edition, price 2s. 6d. : free by post, 2s. stamps.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN: a Guide to their

Treatment and Prevention, illustrated by Cases. By THOS. HUNT, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin, 21, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square. This new

Edition contains a chapter on the Turkish Bath.

"Mr. Hunt has transferred these diseases from the incurable class to the curable."—*Lancet*.

London: T. Richards, 27, Great Queen-street.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—Just published, price 1s. some ACCOUNT of the BUILDINGS designed for the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1883 and future decennial Exhibitions, with Illustrations and a Map.—CHAPMAN & HALL, 188, Fleet-street; and all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

Just published, Second Edition, price 1s.
REMARKS AND SUGGESTIONS on the INSTITUTION AND SYSTEM of MADHOUSES in ENGLAND.

By H. BRIMFIELD, Esq.
London: Edinborough Wilson, Royal Exchange.

In a few days will be published,
THOMAS DE LA RUE & CO'S RED-LETTER DIARIES and CALENDARS for 1883. Edited by JAMES GLAISHER, F.R.S. In a variety of sizes for the Pocket or the Desk. Detailed Lists on application.
To be had of all Booksellers and Stationers.

CHARLES READE'S NEW NOVEL.
Just out, in 4 vols. price 12s. 6d.

THE CLOSTER and the HEARTH: a Fact Romance. By the AUTHOR of 'IT'S NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.'
Trübner & Co. 60, Paternoster-row.

Illustrated, 18mo. cloth, gilt, each, 1s. 6d.

NEVER MIND; or, the LOST HOME. By Mrs. BENNETT.

DON'T TELL; or, MISTAKEN KINDNESS. By Mrs. BENNETT.

"We commend this little work to the juvenile public."—*Athenæum*.
London: William Tegg, Pancras-lane, Queen-street, Chancery.

J. H. DALLMEYER (Son-in-Law and Pupil of the late ANDREW ROSS)

Respectfully begs to inform the Scientific Public that he exclusively manufactures the **ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE** according to A. R.'s processes, who has also bequeathed to him the whole of that faculty.

For particulars of J. H. D.'s recent IMPROVEMENTS in MICROSCOPIQUE OBJECT-GLASSES, PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES, &c. see Catalogue, which may be had on application at 19, BLOOMSBURY-STREET, Oxford-street, W.C.

APPARATUS and CHEMICALS.
Folding, Rigid, and Stereoscopic CAMERAS in variety, combining great portability and lightness, with every Adjustment suggested by the most experienced Operators.

Water-light Glass and Gutta-Serena Baths, Pressure Frames, Plate-Holders, and all useful apparatus, of best Quality only.

—**LENSES** by Ross, Levebours and Vallentin.

COLLODIONS for Positive and Negative Pictures, highly sensitive and uniform in action. Varnishes, Cases, Passapartouts, Albumenized Bare Paper, and every requisite for the Amateur or Professional Photographer.

Importers of the True Bary Paper. Wholesale Manufacturers of all Chemical Preparations.—Illustrated Catalogue, free, on application.

BOLTON & BARNITT.

Operative and Photographic Chemists.

145, HOLBORN BARS, London.

SMITH, BECK & BECK,

OPTICIANS,

AND

MANUFACTURERS OF ACHROMATIC

MICROSCOPES,

&c. &c.

6, COLEMAN-STREET, London, E.C.,

AND

LISTER WORKS, HOLLOWAY.

WENHAM'S

BINOCULAR MICROSCOPE.

Having increased our facilities for the manufacture of the Prisms, as well as the other parts of this important improvement in the Microscope, we are now enabled to make the addition to any Microscope, when it is really practicable, at the cost of 7l. 10s. In the case of new Instruments, the extra price will be only 6l.

SMITH, BECK & BECK.

September, 1861.

CATALOGUES, giving full particulars respecting Microscopes, Stereoscopes, &c., may be had on application, or sent post free.

In December will be published,
THE ODYSSEY of HOMER,
Translated into English Verse in the Spenserian Stanza.
By PHILIP STANHOPE WORSLEY, M.A.,
Scholar of Corpus Christi College.
Vol. I. BOOKS I. to XII. In crown 8vo.
W. Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

SHORTHAND.—PITMAN'S PHONOGRAPHIC TEACHER: A Guide to a Practical Acquaintance with the Art of Shorthand, 6d.; by post, 7d. The lessons of Students are corrected gratuitously, per copy, by Members of the Phonetic Society.
London: F. Pitman, 80, Paternoster-row, E.C.

PHONETIC READING.—First Book in Phonetic Reading, 1d.; Second Book, 2d.; Third Book, 3d. Children and Adults can acquire the art of reading common books in one-fourth of the time now spent in learning, by first going through a course of Phonetic Reading.
London: F. Pitman, 80, Paternoster-row, E.C.

2s. 6d. purple cloth boards, gilt letters.

ROME'S ORDERS NOT VALID IN ENGLAND'S CHURCH. By LEX ANGLICANA.
"An array of argument, in a small compass, of no insignificant character."—*Record*.
Wertheim & Co. 24, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.; and all Booksellers.

NOW READY,

Crown 8vo. price 7s. with a Portrait,

SERMONS. By JABEZ BUNTING, D.D.

Volume I. To be completed in Two Volumes.
John Mason, City-road; and 66, Paternoster-row.

N.B. The Second Volume is in the Press, and will be published speedily.

Just ready, the 6th Edition, 18mo. sewed, 6s.

E L I S A B E T H.
EINE GESCHICHTE, DIE NICHT MIT DER HEIRATH SCHLIESST.
Von MARIA NATHUSIUS.

Dulan & Co. Foreign Booksellers, 37, Soho-square.

NOW ready, 1 vol. 8vo.

MONS. GUIZOT'S NEW WORK,
L'ÉGLISE ET LA SOCIÉTÉ CHRÉTIENNES EN 1861.

Par M. GUIZOT.

The Original Paris Edition.
Dulan & Co. Foreign Booksellers, 37, Soho-square.

DAVIS'S NEW CRIMINAL ACTS.

This day is published, 18mo. 10s. cloth.

THE NEW CRIMINAL LAW CONSOLIDATION ACTS, 1861; with an Introduction, and Practical Notes, illustrated by a copious Reference to Cases decided by the Court of Criminal Appeal. By JAMES EDWARD DAVIS, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Together with Alphabetical Tables of Offences, as well those punishable upon Summary Conviction as upon Indictment, and including the Offences under the New Bankruptcy Act so arranged as to present at one view the particular Offences, the Old or New Statute upon which it is founded, and the Limits of Punishment, and a full Index.
London: Butterworths, 7, Fleet-street, Her. Majesty's Law Publishers.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION,
48, GRACECHURCH-STREET, LONDON,

For **MUTUAL ASSURANCE on LIVES, ANNUITIES, &c.**
Established December, 1835.

Directors.

Chairman—SAMUEL HAYHURST LUCAS, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—CHARLES LUSHINGTON, Esq.
John Bradbury, Esq. Charles Giffin, Esq. M.P.
Thomas Castle, Esq. Charles Good, Esq.
Richard Fall, Esq. Robert Ingham, Esq. M.P.
John Feltham, Esq. Charles Reed, Esq. F.S.A.
Joseph Freeman, Esq. Jonathan Thorp, Esq.
Charles Whitham, Esq.

Physicians.

J. T. Conquest, M.D. F.R.S. Thomas Hodgkin, M.D.
Bankers—Messrs. Brown, Janson & Co.; and Bank of England.
Solicitor—Septimus Davidson, Esq.
Operating Actuary—Charles Ansell, Esq. F.R.S.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE WITHOUT INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

Extracts from the Report of the Directors for the Year 1860:—

Number of new Policies issued during the year, 1860.	441,231	1	10
Assuring the sum of	16,063	15	7
Producing an Annual Income of	328,261	10	4
Making the total Annual Income, after deducting 50,112l. annual abatement in Premium	278,149	10	4
Total number of Policies issued, 33,573.			
Amount paid in Claims by the Institution	1,084,868	5	4
Amount of Accumulated Fund	1,996,895	14	11

The effect of the successful operation of the Society during the whole period of its existence may be best exhibited by recapitulating the declared surpluses at the four investigations made up to this time.

For the 7 years ending 1843 the Surplus was	222,074	11	5
.. 5 years .. 1847 ..	26,123	8	3
.. 5 years .. 1852 ..	332,061	18	4
.. 5 years .. 1857 ..	345,034	3	11

The next Division of Profits will be made up to the 30th of November, 1862. Policies effected prior to that date, if subsisting at the time of division, will participate in such profit for the time they may have been in force.

The Prospectus, with the last Report of the Directors, and with Illustrations of the profits for the five years ending the 30th November, 1857, may be had on application, by which it will be seen that the reductions on the premiums range from 11 per cent. to 24 per cent., and that in one instance the premium is extinct. Instances of the bonuses are also shown.

Members whose premiums fall due on the 1st of OCTOBER are reminded that the same must be paid within thirty days from that date.
Sept. 1861.

JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BUSINESS of the above SOCIETY has been REMOVED from No. 14, WATERLOO-place to their new and more eligible premises, No. 101, CHANCERY-LANE, E.C.
C. L. LAWSON, Secretary.
Sept. 30, 1861.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY (A.D. 1834).

30, KING-STREET, Chancery, E.C., London.
Capital, from Premiums only, 355,000l.
Income, 70,000l. Assurances 1,500,000l.
Business average 24 per cent. per annum on sum assured.
Profits divided yearly and begin on second Premium.
Twenty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts may be had.
CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.

METROPOLITAN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

No. 3, PRINCES-STREET, BANK, E.C. Established 1835.

Advantages of assuring with this Society:—
Economical management, no paid agents, and no commission allowed.

The whole of the profits applied to the reduction of the premiums of members.

The guarantee of an accumulated fund exceeding 925,000l.
A gross annual income of 148,000l.
Amount paid in claims without a single instance of dispute, 600,000l.

Returned to members in reduction of their premiums, 500,000l.
HENRY MARSHALL, Actuary.

NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office—44, PRINCES-STREET, Edinburgh.
London Office—4, New Bank-buildings, Lothbury.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies opened before 31st December will be entitled at next Distribution of Profits, in 1862, to rank for five years' bonus.

PROGRESS OF BUSINESS.

	Policies.	Sum Assured.
For five years, from 1853 to 1857 inclusive,	807	287,948
In 1858, the Policies issued	657	377,435
1859	605	419,913
1860	741	475,649

This increase "in the business of the Company will, it is expected, beneficially affect the Bonus to be declared at next Division of Profits."

New and liberal conditions of Assurance have recently been adopted, particulars of which, together with Prospectuses and all necessary information, may be had as above, or will be forwarded by ACCIDENT.

4, New Bank-buildings, October, 1861.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS, AND FROM ANY CAUSE,

may be provided against by an Annual Payment of 5l. to the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

high securities, 1000l. at death by Accident, or 6l. weekly for Injury.

NO EXTRA PREMIUM FOR VOLUNTEERS.

ONE PERSON in every TWELVE insured is injured yearly by ACCIDENT.

75,000l. has been already PAID as COMPENSATION.

For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, or at the Head Office, 64, Cornhill date 2, Old Broad-street).

ANNUAL INCOME, 40,000l.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.
64, Cornhill, E.C., January, 1861.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE.—FINDLATER,

A MACKIE, TODD & CO. beg to announce that they are now prepared to SUPPLY, at the REDUCED PRICES, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, of the finest quality, in Bottles, and Casks of 18 gallons and upwards. Stores, under London-bridge Railway Station. Entrance 315, Tooley-street, E.C.

BURROWS'S SIX-GUINEA LANDSCAPE GLASSES.—These fine Instruments, combining all the latest improvements, are the best FIELD GLASSES that can be purchased. Sent on receipt of P.O. Orders to W. & J. Burrows, Malvern.

SOLE LONDON AGENTS:
For the CITY—JOHN BENNETT, 63, Cornhill.
For the WEST—B. ARNOLD, 72, Baker-street.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective instrument in the treatment of HERNIA.

The use of a steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided: a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive Circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to be forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, being sent to the Manufacturer.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s. 6d., 21s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.; postage, 1s. Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s. and 52s. 6d.; postage, 1s. 6d.

P. O. C. made payable to JOHN WHITE, Post-Office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.

For VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESSES and SWELLINGS of the LEGS, SPLEENS, &c. They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. and 12s. each; postage 6d.

JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 223, PICCADILLY, London.

STOVES for ENTRANCE HALLS, SCHOOL

ROOMS, CHURCHES, &c. all made with fire-brick linings, and entirely free from the objections found to so many, which, from their liability to become overheated, are dangerous, and render the atmosphere offensive. These Stoves burn little fuel, may be heated with or without open fire, and to burn throughout the cold season, if required, without going out. Illustrated Prospectuses forwarded. FREDERICK EDWARDS & SON, General Stove and Kitchen Range Manufacturers, 49, GREAT MARLBOROUGH-STREET, W. For 20 years in Poland-street, adjoining.

THROAT AFFECTIONS and COUGHS are immediately relieved by allowing occasionally, one of Dr. LUGG'S PULMONIC WAFERS to dissolve in the mouth. They have a pleasant taste, and are sold by all druggists, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d. and 12s. per box. Beware of counterfeits.

Digitized by Google

DENT, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock
Maker to the Queen and Prince Consort, and Maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, 61, Strand, and 34, Royal Exchange.

ELKINGTON & CO. desire respectfully to call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry requiring PLATE, to their Manufactures, which may be obtained in great variety, both in SILVER and ELECTRO PLATE, from either of their Establishments—

LONDON—21, Regent-street, St. James's, S.W.; and 45, Moor-gate-street, E.C.

DUBLIN—College Green.

LIVERPOOL—Church-street.

MANUFACTORY and SHOW ROOMS, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

Estimates, Drawings and Prices sent free by post. Replating and Gilding as usual.

STAINED GLASS WINDOWS
for CHURCHES and DWELLINGS.

HEATON & BUTLER will forward, post free, on receipt of thirty stamps, their ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUE of Stained Windows, with a Treatise on the Principles and Practice of the Art.

STAINED GLASS WORKS, 44, CABBINGTON-STREET, Hampstead-road, London, N.W.

MORTLOCK'S CHINA WAREHOUSE, 250, OXFORD-STREET—SELLING OFF.—In consequence of the Marquis of Westminster's refusal to renew the Lease of the above Premises (in connexion with Park-street), JOHN MORTLOCK is anxious to decrease his RICH Stock, and is prepared to make a great allowance for Cash.—450, OXFORD-STREET, and 35, PARK-STREET, near Hyde Park.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, Manu-
factured by the WHEELER & WILSON Manufacturing Company, with Recent Improvements. Crystal Cloth Presser, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Offices and Sale Rooms, 130, REGENT-STREET, W. LONDON (late 408, Oxford-street). Instructions gratis to every Purchaser. The Lock-stitch Sewing Machine with a Hand, Foot, Bind, or Clutch, with great rapidity, answers well for ALL descriptions of work, is simple, compact, and elegant in design, the work will not unravel, and is the same on both sides; the speed is from 1,000 to 3,000 stitches per minute; a child 15 years old can work it, and the Machine is suitable alike for the Family or the Manufacturer. Illustrated Prospectus, with Testimonials, gratis and post free.

FOOTE'S PATENT UMBRELLA STAND,
preventing theft or mistake, simple, convenient, and inexpensive. Manufactured by the WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machine Company. Offices—130, REGENT-STREET, WEST, LONDON. Illustrated Prospectus gratis and post free.

CAUTION.—SMEE'S SPRING MATTRESS.
TUCKER'S PATENT, or SOMMIER TUCKER. Comfortable, cleanly, simple, portable and inexpensive. Purchasers are respectfully warned against imitations and imitations, in which some of the general appearance of the SMEE'S SPRING MATTRESS is carefully preserved, but all its essential advantages are sacrificed.

WILLIAM SMEE & SONS, having now the entire of the Patent Right, are able to announce the following considerably

REDUCED SCALE OF PRICES.

Size No. 1 for Bedsteads 3 feet wide 25s. 0d.

" " " " " " 45s. 0d.

Other sizes in proportion. To be obtained of almost all respectable Upholsterers and Bedding Warehousemen.

SPECIAL NOTICE should be taken that each Spring Mattress bears upon the side the Label, "Tucker's Patent."

FENDERS, STOVES, FIRE-IRONS and CHIMNEY-PIECES.—Buyers of the above are requested, before finally deciding, to visit WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SHOW-ROOMS. They contain such an assortment of FENDERS, STOVES, RANGES, CHIMNEY-PIECES, FIRE-IRONS and GENERAL IRONMONGERY, as cannot be approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design, or excellence of workmanship. Bright Stoves, with ornamental ornaments of brass, 32. 15s. to 32. 10s.; Fenders, with standards, 7s. to 32. 15s.; Fire-irons, 2s. 15s. to 11s.; Ditto, with rich ornamental ornaments, from 2s. 15s. to 18s.; Chimney-pieces, from 11. 8s. to 80s.; Fire-irons, from 2s. 3d. to 4s. 4d.—The BURTON and all other PATENT STOVES, with radiating hearth-plates.

BEDSTEADS, BATHS and LAMPS.—WILLIAM S. BURTON has SIX LARGE SHOW-ROOMS devoted exclusively to the SEPARATE DISPLAY of Lamps, Baths and Metallic Bedsteads. The stock of each is at once the largest, newest and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make his establishment the most distinguished in this country.

Bedsteads, from 12s. 6d. to £30 0s. each.
Shower Baths, from 8s. 0d. to 25 0s. each.
Lamps (Moderateur), from 6s. 0d. to 45 10s. each.
(All other kinds at the same rate.)
Pure Colza Oil, 44s. per gallon.

CUTLERY, WARRANTED.—The most varied assortment of TABLE CUTLERY in the world, all warranted, is on SALE at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, at prices that are remunerative only because of the largeness of the sales. 31-inch Ivory-handled table knives, with high shoulders, 12s. 6d. per dozen; dessert to match, 10s.; if to balance, 8d. per dozen extra; carvers, 4s. 3d. per pair; larger sizes, from 20s. to 27s. 6d. per dozen; extra fine Ivory, 32s.; if with silver ferrules, 30s. to 35s.; white-bone table knives, 10s. 6d. per dozen; carvers, 3s. 3d. per pair; black-bone table knives, 7s. 4d. per dozen; dessert, 6s.; carvers, 3s. 6d.; black wood-handled table knives and forks, 6s. per dozen; table steel, from 1s. each. The largest stock in existence of plated dessert knives and forks, in cases and otherwise, and of the new plated silver carvers.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 400 Illustrations of his illustrious Stock of Sterling Silver and Electro-Plated Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish-Covers, Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gasaliers, Tea-Trays, Urns and Kettles, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed-room and Cabinet Furniture, &c., with Lists of Prices, and Plans of the Twenty large Show-rooms, at 30, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, 3, 5, and 4, Newman-street; 4, 5, and 6, Fetter's-place; and 1, Newman-street, London.

CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES—the most secure against Fire and Thieves.

CHUBB'S FIREPROOF STRONG-ROOM DOORS.

CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR AND STEEL-DOOR LATCHES.

CHUBB'S CASH AND DEED BOXES.

Illustrated Price-List, gratis and post free.

CHUBB & SON, 37, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 33, Lord-street, Liverpool; 15, Market-street, Manchester; and Wolverhampton.

ALLEN'S PATENT PORTMANTEAUS
and TRAVELLING BAGS, with SQUARE OPENINGS; Ladies' Wardrobe Trunks, Dressing Cases, with Silver Fixings; Despatch Boxes, Writing and Dressing Cases, and 500 other articles for Home or Continental Travelling. Illustrated Catalogue post free.—J. W. ALLEN, Manufacturer and Patentee, 23 and 31, West Strand, London, E.C.
Also, Allen's Barrack Furniture Catalogue of Officers' Bedsteads, Washhand Stands, Canteens, &c., post free.

45, OXFORD-STREET, W.

OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIERS.
Wall Lights and Mantel-piece Lusters, for Gas and Candles.

Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from 71. 15s. Glass Dessert 21. 0s.

All Articles marked in plain figures. Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for Presents. Men, Export and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.

LONDON—SHOW-ROOMS, 44, OXFORD-STREET, W. BIRMINGHAM—MANUFACTORY and SHOW-ROOMS, Broad-street. Established 1807.

THE BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS and COFFEES in England are to be obtained of PHILLIPS & CO., Tea-Merchants, 8, King William-street, City. Good strong useful Tea, 3s. 6d., 2s. 10d., 3s. and 4s.; rich Souchong, 3s. 6d., 3s. 10d., and 4s. Pure Coffee, 1s., 1s. 3d., 1s. 5d., 1s. 6d., and 1s. 8d. Tea and Coffee to the value of 40s. sent carriage-free to any railway station or market-town in England. A Price Current free. Superior quality and market-places. All goods carriage-free within eight miles of the City.

TEA.—DR. HASSALL'S ("The Chief Analyst
of the Sanitary Commission of the Lancet on Food") Report on the Teas and Coffees sold by Messrs. STRACHAN & CO. 36, Cornhill, London, E.C. Having purchased through my own agents, and in the ordinary way of business, a variety of samples of the several qualities of Tea and Coffee vended by Messrs. Strachan & Co., I have subjected the whole of them to Microscopical Examination and Chemical Analysis. The result of the examinations obtained was in the highest degree satisfactory. A full Report of the above Analysis, also List of Prices, can be had on application to Messrs. Strachan & Co. 36, Cornhill, E.C. London. Cards to all parts of London daily.

A MOST DESIRABLE BREAKFAST BEVERAGE.

EPPS'S COCOA,
(commonly called Epps's Homoeopathic Cocoa).

The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage. It is sold in 1 lb. tins, 1 lb. packets, at 1s. 6d. per lb., by Grocers everywhere.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS
beg to caution the Public against Spurious Imitations of their well-known

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Purchasers should

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

* Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester, CRUSSE & BLACKWELL, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS for Indigestion, bile, sick headache, acidity, heartburn, flatulency, spasms, &c.—Prepared only by JAMES COCKLE, 18, New Ormond-street; and to be had of all Medicine Vendors, in boxes, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each.

DR. DE JONGH'S
(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL,
Prescribed by the most Eminent Medical Men throughout the world, as the safest, speediest and most effectual

remedy for CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS. Is incomparably superior to every other variety.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Sir JOSEPH OLLIFFE, M.D., Physician to the British Embassy at Paris.—"I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and I have every reason to be satisfied with its beneficial and salutary effects."

Sir HENRY MARSH, Bart. M.D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.—"I consider Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therefore agent of great value."

Dr. LAWRENCE, Physician to H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.—"I invariably prescribe Dr. de Jongh's Oil in preference to any other, feeling assured that I am recommending a genuine article, and not a manufactured compound, in which the efficacy of this invaluable medicine is destroyed."

Dr. LANKESTER, F.R.S., Superintendent of the Food Collection, South Kensington Museum.—"I consider the Cod Liver Oil sold under Dr. de Jongh's guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is sold only in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 3s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; and labelled with his stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.

SOLE COMMISSIONERS:

ANSAR, HARFORD & CO. 77, Strand, London, W.C.

CAUTION.—Beware of proposed Substitutions.

E LAZENBY & SON respectfully announce to their customers the arrival of this Season's FOREIGN PRESERVED FRUITS—Apricots, Green Apples, Peaches, Strawberries, and other kinds, Crystallized and Glazed, Dried Cherries, Almonds, Muscatel Raisins, Figs, French and Elvas Plums, Normandy Pippins, Valencia and Sultan's Raisins, Currants, &c. They also take the opportunity of recommending to notice their Stances, Pickled Jam, Tart Fruits, Teas, Cocoa, Beans, Spice, Soaps, Colza, and other Oils, Candles, and General Groceries, all of which will be found of superior quality.

6, EDWARDS-STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE, LONDON, W.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, SEE THAT YOU GET IT, AS INFERIOR KINDS ARE OFTEN SUBSTITUTED. WOTHERSPOON & CO., GLASGOW AND LONDON.

ALL FOREIGN MEDICINES, Medicinal
Plants, Chemicals, &c. may be obtained of AUGUSTUS WHITBURN (late Grignon), Foreign Chemist, 174, REGENT-STREET, opposite Burlington-street. Preparations of the United States, French, Italian and German Pharmacopoeias.—West End Agent for Mr. Jeffrey's Respirators.

CONVULSIONS IN TETHERING.

MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Thirty Years, for the preservation of numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as effaceous, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that no Child will refuse to let the Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the Names of BARCLAY & SONS, 90, FARRINGTON-STREET, London (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the Recipe), are on the Stamp affixed to each Bottle. Price 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.

Price 1s. 1d., and 3s. 6d. per box.
This Preparation is one of the benefits which the Science of Modern Chemistry has conferred upon Mankind; for, during the first twenty years of the present century, to speak of a Cure for the Gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this Medicine are so fully demonstrated, by unselected testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that Public Opinion proclaims this as one of the most important Discoveries of the Present Age.

These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital Organ.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors, and at 229, Strand, London.

METCALFE, BINGLEY & CO.'S New Pat-
tern Brushes, and Penetrating unbleached Hair Brushes, Improved Flesh and Cloth Brushes, and genuine Smyrna sponges, and every description of Brush, Comb, and Perfumery. The Teeth Brushes search between the divisions of the Teeth—the hairs never come loose. M. B. & Co.'s New and Delicious Perfumery. The quality of the Perfumery is such, that it can be used in bottles, 3s., 3s. 6d., and 5s. each. Metcalfe's celebrated Alkaline Tooth Powder, 2s. per box.—Sole Establishment, 130a and 131, OXFORD-STREET.

FOR DEAFNESS, arising from the accumulation of Cerumen, SAVORY & MOORE'S PATENT EAR DOUCHE is a valuable substitute for ordinary Syringes. Patients use it without pain, and the possibility to reach the interior of the Ear and the splashing and inconvenience attending the use of Syringes are entirely obviated.—SAVORY & MOORE, Chemists to the Queen, 143, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED ENEMAS.

MESSRS. J. & R. MCCRACKEN, FOREIGN
AGENTS, and AGENTS to the ROYAL ACADEMY, 7, Old Jewry, beg to remind the Nobility, Gentry, and others, that they continue to receive Consignments of Objects of Fine Arts, Baggage, &c. from all parts of the Continent, for clearing through the Custom House, &c.; and that they undertake the shipment of effects to all parts of the world. Lists of their Correspondents abroad, and every information may be had on application at their Office, as above. Also, in Paris, of M. M. CHENEY, 24, Rue Croix des Petits Champs (established upwards of fifty years), Packer and Custom-House Agent to the French Court and to the Musée Royal.—Messrs. J. & R. M.C. have added to their other business that of EAST INDIA AGENCY in all its branches.

DINNIFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA
has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession and universally approved by the Public, as the Best Remedy for acidity of the stomach, heartburn, headache, gout and indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an agreeable Effervescent Draught, in which its Aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons and in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity) by DINNIFORD & CO., 178, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the Empire.

CAPTAIN WHITE'S
CURRY or MULLIGATAWNY PASTE,
Curry Powder, Curry Sauce, and Oriental Pickle, may be obtained of all Sauce Vendors, and of the whole of
GROSSE & BLACKWELL, Paragon to the Queen,
Soho-square, London.

DURABILITY OF GUTTA-PERCHA

TUBING.—Many inquiries having been made as to the Durability of Gutta-Percha Tubing, the Gutta-Percha Company has pleasure in giving publicity to the following:—From SIR RAYMOND JARVIS, Bart., VENTNOR, Isle of Wight.—Second Testimonial.—March 10th, 1852.—In reply to your letter, received this morning, respecting the Gutta-Percha Tubing for Pump Service, I can state with much satisfaction, that the perfect Many butlers, and other persons, had lately examined it, and there is not the least apparent difference since the first laying down, now several years; and I am informed that it is to be adopted generally in the houses that are being erected here.—N.B. From this Testimonial it will be seen that the CORROSIVE WATER of the ISLE of WIGHT has no effect on the Gutta-Percha Tubing.

THE GUTTA-PERCHA COMPANY, PATENTEES,
13, WHARF-ROAD, CITY-ROAD, LONDON.

PUBLISHED BY GROOMBRIDGE & SONS.

GRACE AGUILAR'S WORKS.

New Editions, illustrated, cloth gilt.

- HOME INFLUENCE. Price 5s.
 The MOTHER'S RECOMPENSE. 6s.
 WOMAN'S FRIENDSHIP. 5s.
 The VALE of CEDARS. 5s.
 HOME SCENES and HEART STUDIES. 5s.
 The DAYS of BRUCE. 6s.
 The WOMEN of ISRAEL. 2 vols. 10s.

THE MAGNET STORIES

FOR SUMMER DAYS AND WINTER NIGHTS.

- FIRST VOLUME, with 30 Illustrations, cloth gilt, 2s. 6d.
 SECOND VOLUME, with 30 Illustrations, cloth gilt, 2s. 6d.
 THIRD VOLUME, with 30 Illustrations, cloth gilt, 2s. 6d.
 [Nearly ready.]

AUTHORS' NAMES.

- | | |
|---|--|
| The Author of 'A Trap to Catch a Sunbeam.'
Mrs. S. C. Hall.
W. H. G. Kingston.
Mark Lemon.
Julia Corner.
Emily Taylor.
E. M. Piper.
W. H. Hillyard.
Mrs. Alex. Gilchrist. | The Author of 'The Heir of Redclyffe.'
Mary Howitt.
Mrs. Webb (Author of 'Naomi').
Sara Wood.
G. E. Sargent.
Frances M. Wilbraham.
Mrs. Russell Gray.
L. A. Hall.
Margaret Howitt. |
|---|--|

GIFT BOOKS.

The HISTORY of a SHIP from her CRADLE to her GRAVE, by GRANDPA BEN. With more than 100 Illustrations, cloth gilt, 2s.

VESSELS and VOYAGES. By Uncle GEORGE. With many Illustrations, cloth gilt, 1s. 6d.

OUT and ABOUT: a Boy's Adventures. By HAIN FRISWELL. With Illustrations by George Cruikshank. Cloth gilt.

CHRONICLES of an OLD OAK; or, Sketches of English Life and History. By EMILY TAYLOR, Author of 'The Boy and the Birds,' &c. Illustrated, cloth, gilt edges, 3s. 6d.

CHILDREN of OTHER LANDS: some Play-Time Tales for Children of England. By SARA WOOD, Author of 'The Amyrute's Home,' 'Older and Wiser,' &c. Illustrated, cloth, gilt edges, 3s. 6d.

TELESCOPE TEACHINGS: a Familiar Sketch of Astronomical Discovery, combining a Special Notice of Objects coming within the Range of a Small Telescope. By the Hon. Mrs. WARD. Dedicated by permission to the Earl of Rosse. Imperial 16mo. cloth gilt, with Illustrations in Colours, price 7s. 6d.

A WORLD of WONDERS REVEALED by the MICROSCOPE. Illustrated with Coloured Plates, delineating 130 Microscopic Objects. By the Hon. Mrs. WARD. Imperial 16mo. cloth gilt, price 3s. 6d.

BURNS—FAVOURITE EDITION.

The POETICAL WORKS of ROBERT BURNS. With Memoir and Copious Glossary. Illustrated with Portrait and 16 Vignette Engravings, fcap. 8vo. cloth, gilt edges, price 6s.

GEMS from the POETS, Illustrated. In One Superb Volume, with 36 Plates, on toned paper, illustrating the Poems of Moore, Byron, Longfellow, Wilson, Rogers, Hemans, Emerson, Cowper, Wordsworth, Scott, Burns, Bryant, Gray, Goldsmith, Campbell, Croly, Thomson, Falconer, Milton. Imperial 8vo. arabesque binding, price 21s.

RUSTIC ADORNMENTS for HOMES of TASTE, and RECREATIONS for TOWN FOLK in the STUDY and IMITATION of NATURE. By SHIRLEY HIBBERD. Second Edition, profusely illustrated with Plates, plain and coloured. Crown 8vo. cloth gilt, 14s.

RECREATIVE SCIENCE: a Record and REMENBRANCER of INTELLECTUAL OBSERVATION.

- FIRST VOLUME, with Illustrations, 7s. 6d.
 SECOND VOLUME, with Illustrations, 7s. 6d.
 THIRD VOLUME, with Illustrations, 7s. 6d.
 [Nearly ready.]

NEW BOOK FOR THE MICROSCOPE.

Illustrated with 7 full-page Plates in Tints, and 68 Engravings on Wood, price 8s.

MARVELS of POND-LIFE; or, a Year's Microscopic Recreations among the Polype, Infusoria, Rotifers, Water-Bears and Polyzoa. By HENRY J. SLACK, F.G.S.

FIRST TRACES of LIFE on the EARTH; or, the Fossils of the Bottom Rocks. By S. J. MACKIE, F.G.S. F.S.A. &c.—Contents: The Nature of Fossils—Value of Fossils—Order of the Rocks—What we know of the Earth's Crust—The Rock Strata—Their Teachings—Remnants of the First Lands—The Bottom Rocks—First Traces of Life. Crown 8vo. cloth, illustrated, 5s.

The STRUCTURE and FUNCTIONS of the EYE. Illustrative of the Power, Wisdom and Goodness of God, By SPENCER THOMSON, M.D. Crown 8vo. Illustrated with 100 Engravings, 7s. 6d.

A HISTORY of BRITISH BIRDS.

With an Illustration of each Species, comprising in all 360 Coloured Plates. By the Rev. F. O. MORRIS, B.A. 6 vols. royal 8vo. cloth gilt, price 51.

The NESTS and EGGS of BRITISH BIRDS. With Illustrations, comprising in all 223 Coloured Plates. By the Rev. F. O. MORRIS, B.A. 3 vols. royal 8vo. cloth gilt, 31. 3s.

BRITISH BUTTERFLIES. With Coloured Illustrations of each Species, and separate Figures of the Male and Female. By the Rev. F. O. MORRIS, B.A. Royal 8vo. cloth gilt, 30s.

The BIRDS of EUROPE, Not Observed in the British Isles. By C. R. BREE, M.D. Illustrated with Coloured Plates. Vols. I. and II. ready, royal 8vo. cloth gilt, each 17s.

FISHES of the BRITISH ISLANDS.

With Coloured Illustrations, and numerous Wood Engravings. By JONATHAN COUCH, F.L.S. Now in course of Publication, in Monthly Parts, each price 1s. Part 14 ready this day, with 4 Coloured Plates and other Illustrations.

BEAUTIFUL LEAVED PLANTS: Being a Description, with Coloured Illustrations, of the most Beautiful Leaved Plants in Cultivation. By E. J. LOWE, F.L.S., and W. HOWARD, F.H.S. Royal 8vo. cloth gilt, 21s.

BRITISH GAME BIRDS and WILD FOWL.

Illustrated with 60 Coloured Plates, from Original Drawings after Nature. By BEVERLEY R. MORRIS, M.D. 4to. half-bound in crimson morocco, gilt edges, price 21. 5s.

The BEE-KEEPER'S MANUAL.

Practical Hints on the Management and Complete Preservation of the Honey Bee. By HENRY TAYLOR. Sixth Edition, revised and additionally illustrated, small 8vo. cloth gilt, 4s.

BRITISH and EXOTIC FERNS:

Scientific and Popular Descriptions of all the Cultivated Species, with Instructions for their Management. By E. J. LOWE, F.R.A.S. &c. 8 vols. royal 8vo. cloth, illustrated with Coloured Plates, &c., 61. 6s.

A NATURAL HISTORY of BRITISH GRASSES.

With Coloured Illustrations. By E. J. LOWE, F.L.S. &c. Royal 8vo. cloth, 21s.

FLORIGRAPHIA BRITANNICA.

Engravings and Descriptions of the Flowering Plants and Ferns of Britain. By RICHARD DEAKIN, M.D. 4 vols. 8vo. cloth gilt, with 1,628 Illustrations, price 31. 10s. plain; or with the Plates Coloured, 61.

A DICTIONARY of BOTANICAL TERMS.

By the Rev. J. S. HENSLAW, M.A., Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge. New Edition. Illustrated by nearly 200 Woodcuts, small 8vo. cloth, price 4s.

The BOOK of the AQUARIUM:

Practical Instruction on the Formation, Stocking and Management, in all Seasons, of Collections of Marine and River Animals and Plants. By SHIRLEY HIBBERD. New Edition, revised and additionally illustrated, small 8vo. price 3s. 6d.

GROOMBRIDGE'S

CHEAP SERIES OF POPULAR BOOKS,

Price 2s. 6d. each.

UNDER BOW BELLS: a City Book for all Readers. By JOHN HOLLINGSHEAD. Price Half-a-Crown.

ODD JOURNEYS. By John HOLLINGSHEAD. Price Half-a-Crown.

WAYS of LIFE. By John HOLLINGSHEAD. Price Half-a-Crown.

SELF and SELF-SACRIFICE; or, Nelly's Story. By ANNA LISLE. Price Half-a-Crown.

ALMOST; or, Crooked Ways. By ANNA LISLE. Price Half-a-Crown.

QUICKSANDS: a Tale. By Anna LISLE. Price Half-a-Crown.

PICTURES in a MIRROR. By W. MOY THOMAS. Price Half-a-Crown.

LYDIA. A Woman's Book. By Mrs. NEWTON CROSLAND. Price Half-a-Crown.

A FEW OUT of THOUSANDS: their Sayings and Doings. By AUGUSTA JOHNSTONE. Price Half-a-Crown.

FOOTSTEPS to FAME: a Book to Open Books. By HAIN FRISWELL. Price Half-a-Crown.

LEAVES from a FAMILY JOURNAL. By EMILE SOUVESTRE. Price Half-a-Crown.

* The Library Editions of the above Copyright Works are still on sale, and may be had at advanced prices, in extra bindings.

CABINET CLASSICS,

Illustrated with Vignette Engravings, appropriately bound, for Presents:—

- COWPER'S POETICAL WORKS, 6s.
 MILTON'S POETICAL WORKS, 5s.
 THOMSON'S SEASONS, 2s.
 GOLDSMITH'S POEMS and ESSAYS, 2s.
 ADVENTURES of ULYSSES, by CHARLES LAMB, 1s. 6d.
 SCOTT'S MARMION, 1s. 6d.
 ——— LADY of the LAKE, 1s. 6d.
 ——— LAY of the LAST MINSTREL, 1s. 6d.
 ——— ROBEY, 1s. 6d.
 ROMANTIC TALES, by M. G. LEWIS, 2s.
 ELIZABETH; or, the Exiles of Siberia, 1s. 6d.
 PAUL and VIRGINIA, and the INDIAN COTTAGE, 1s. 6d.
 VICAR of WAKEFIELD, 2s.

* Order Groombridge's Editions.

MINIATURE CLASSICS.

Imperial 32mo. nicely bound, each with Frontispiece.

1. BACON'S ESSAYS, 1s. 6d.
2. JOHNSON'S RASSELAS, 1s. 6d.
3. GOLDSMITH'S ESSAYS, 1s. 6d.
4. GOLDSMITH'S VICAR of WAKEFIELD, 1s. 6d.
5. BEATTIE'S MINSTREL, 1s. 6d.
6. WALTON and COTTON'S ANGLER, 3 vols., each 1s. 6d.
7. YOUNG'S NIGHT THOUGHTS, 2s. 6d.
8. CHANNING'S ESSAYS, 2s. 6d.
9. FALCONER'S SHIPWRECK, 1s. 6d.
10. CHAPONE'S LETTERS, 1s. 6d.
11. MASON'S SELF-KNOWLEDGE, 1s. 6d.
12. SCOTT'S (Sir W.) BALLADS and LYRICS, 1s. 6d.
13. COLERIDGE'S ANCIENT MARINER, 1s. 6d.
14. LAMB'S TALES from SHAKESPEARE, 2s. 6d.
15. WASHINGTON IRVING'S ESSAYS and SKETCHES, 1s. 6d.
16. COWPER'S POETICAL WORKS, 2s.
17. MILTON'S PARADISE LOST, 2s. 6d.
18. THE COTTAGERS of GLENBURNIE, 1s. 6d.
19. MORE'S PRACTICAL PIETY, 2s. 6d.
20. GRAY'S POETICAL WORKS, 1s. 6d.
21. GILES'S DOMESTIC HAPPINESS, 1s. 6d.
22. GREGORY'S LEGACY to HIS DAUGHTERS, 1s. 6d.
23. LAMB'S ROSAMUND GRAY, 1s. 6d.

The above series, uniform in size, comprises Twenty-four elegant Pocket Volumes, eminently adapted for Presents, the formation of Village Libraries, and also for Book-hawking Associations.

ILLUSTRATIONS of the LAW of

KINDNESS. By the Rev. G. W. MONTGOMERY. Fifth English Edition, enlarged by a MEMOIR of the late Mrs. ELIZABETH FRY, contributed by the late JOSEPH JOHN GURNEY; and a Supplementary Chapter on Almsgiving. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

GROOMBRIDGE & SONS, 5, PATERNOSTER-ROW, LONDON.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, 20, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.
 Printed by JAMES HOLMES, of No. 4, New Ormond-street, in the county of Middlesex, at his office, 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in said county; and published by JOHN FRANCIS, 20, Wellington-street, in said county, Publisher at 20, Wellington-street aforesaid.—Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradfoot, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, November 3, 1861.

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1776.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1861.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
Stamped Edition, 4d.

NOTICE.

The price of THE ATHENÆUM from October 5 is THREEPENCE.

Thirty years ago, when THE ATHENÆUM came into the hands of its present Proprietors, its price was Eightpence, and its contents, with advertisements, forty-eight columns. Convinced that the circulation of Literary Journals was restricted by high price, and that every advantage offered to the public would bring increase of circulation and authority, the Proprietors reduced the price one-half—to Fourpence. The experiment succeeded, and cheap Literary Journals became the rule.

The Proprietors have always held to the principle then proved. They have given to the public the benefit of every change in the law, increasing the size of the paper without increase of price, until the average has become ninety-six columns—double its former size.

The Proprietors, taking advantage of the abolition of the Paper Duty, therefore resolved that the price of THE ATHENÆUM should from October 5 be THREEPENCE.

SANSKRIT.—PROFESSOR GOLDSTÜCKER will meet his Classes, in order to appoint days and hours for his Lectures, on Monday, November 11, at Four o'clock, P.M.
EDWARD SPENCER BEESLY, A.M., Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Laws.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.
University College, London,
October 31, 1861.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Esq., Professor of Anatomy, will deliver his COURSE OF LECTURES on the Evenings of MONDAY, November 11, 13, 23, and December 2, 9, and 16. The Lectures commence each Evening at Eight o'clock precisely.
JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Secretary.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW.—THE ANNUAL SHOW OF CHRYSANTHEMUMS and POMPOES will be held on THURSDAY and FRIDAY NEXT, Nov. 14th and 15th.
Open at Ten. Admission, each day, ONE SHILLING. Season Tickets free.

LONDON INSTITUTION.
October 9th, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the following COURSES OF LECTURES will be delivered in the Theatre of this Institution, during the ensuing Season, commencing on WEDNESDAY, November 13th, at Seven o'clock in the Evening precisely—
First Course.—Ten Lectures 'On the Geographical and Geological Distribution of Organized Beings,' by Edward William Brayley, Esq. F.R.S. F.G.S., &c.
Wednesday, November 13th, 20th, 27th; December 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; January 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; February 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th, 1862.

Second Course.—Ten Lectures 'On the General Phenomena of Chemical Action and the Laws which govern them,' by Henry Letheby, Esq. M.B. M.A. Phil. Dr. F.L.S. F.C.S., Professor of Chemistry in the College of The London Hospital.
Friday, November 16th, 23rd, 30th; December 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th; January 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, 31st, 1862.

Third Course.—Three Lectures 'On the Physics of Imponderable Matter, including the Leading Phenomena of Magnetism and Electro-Magnetism,' by the Rev. A. Bath Power, M.A., &c.
Fourth Course.—Three Lectures 'On the Arts, Manners and Customs of Japan,' by D. J. Matsumura, M.D.
Monday, January 27th, February 3rd, 10th, 1862.

Fifth Course.—Two Lectures 'On Commercial Law, in connexion with The Travers Testimonial Fund,' by George Woodruff Hastings, Esq. LL.B. Barrister-at-Law, General Secretary of The National Association for the Promotion of Social Science.
Wednesday, February 13th, 20th, 1862.

Sixth Course.—Three Lectures 'On the Grecian Drama, with Readings from Original English Versions and Choral Illustrations, selected from the Plays of Æschylus, Sophocles and Euripides,' by the Rev. Charles Maurice Davies, A.M.
Monday, February 17th, 24th, March 3rd, 1862.

Seventh Course.—Ten Lectures 'On the Classification, Properties and Uses of Plants,' by Robert Bentley, Esq. F.L.S., Professor of Botany in King's College, and to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.
Friday, March 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; April 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th; May 2nd, 9th, 16th, 1862.

Eighth Course.—Six Lectures 'On the Seven Metals of the Ancients, their Chemical History and Applications,' by Frederick Field, Esq. F.R.S.E. F.C.S. M.R.I.A., Lecturer on Chemistry at the Medical School of St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington.
Wednesday, March 13th, 20th; April 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 1862.

Ninth Course.—Four Lectures 'On the Instrumental Music of the Opera, and its Influence on Vocal Music, illustrated by the Overture, Entr'acte Music, &c., and the Different Vocal Forms resulting therefrom,' by Josiah Pittman, Esq., Chapel-Master and Organist to the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn.
Monday, March 10th, 17th, 24th, 31st, 1862.

Tenth Course.—Four Lectures 'On Birds,' by Richard Owen, Esq. F.R.S. F.L.S. F.G.S., Superintendent of the Natural History Department, British Museum, Fullerian Professor of Physiology in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, &c.
Monday, April 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th, 1862.

The Courses of Lectures announced to be delivered on Wednesday and Friday Evenings are intended especially for the Families of Proprietors, who will be admitted to them by a separate Ticket, which is forwarded to every Proprietor.

Four Conversations will be held on the Evenings of Wednesday, December 16th, 1861; January 15th, February 19th, March 19th, 1862.
By order,
WILLIAM TITE, Hon. Sec.

MINERALOGY.—Mr. WARINGTON W. SMYTH, M.A. F.R.S. will COMMENCE a COURSE OF FORTY LECTURES ON MINERALOGY, on MONDAY NEXT, the 11th of November, at Half-past One o'clock, at the Government School of Mines, Jermyn-street; to be continued at the same hour on each succeeding Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Monday.
Fee for the Course, 3s.
TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

MINING.—Mr. WARINGTON W. SMYTH, M.A. F.R.S. will COMMENCE a COURSE OF SIXTY LECTURES ON MINING, on MONDAY NEXT, at Half-past Three o'clock, at the Government School of Mines, Jermyn-street; to be continued at the same hour on each succeeding Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Monday.—Fee for the Course, 3s.
TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Professor J. H. PEPPER, F.C.S. A. Inst. C.E., continues to accept ENGAGEMENTS to LECTURE at Institutions, Colleges and Schools; and his CHEMICAL LABORATORY for Analyses, Private Pupils, Instruction in the Scientific Portion of the Civil Service and Military Examinations, and for Morning and Evening Classes, is at the Polytechnic, 309, Regent-street.—N.B. The Laboratory is carefully fitted with every necessary Apparatus.

MR. HENRY JOHN LINCOLN begs to announce that he will shortly DELIVER, in London, TWO LECTURES on 'The Operatic Overture,' with Illustrations, from its Origin to the Present Time.

SUPERIOR MORNING GOVERNESS.—A LADY of good position, recently returned from Paris, whose attainments comprise a complete knowledge of the English, French and German Languages and Literature, who is an excellent Theoretical and Practical Musician, well acquainted with the Classical School, and competent to give Elementary Instruction in Drawing, is at the Polytechnic, 309, Regent-street, for Three or more Mornings in the Week. She has had ample experience as a teacher, and can furnish the highest testimonials. Liberal terms are expected.—Address A. Z., care of B. M. Pickering, Esq. 196, Piccadilly.

AS FINISHING GOVERNESS, a Lady, teaching the various branches of English Literature, French (acquired in France), Italian, and the rudiments of German, the Harp, Piano and Organ, Italian and English Singing, with Thorough Bass. She has had many years' experience, and can give unexceptionable references.—Address M. K., Mar. Forrest, Chemist, 9, Colridge-place, Westbourne Park, W.

LADY'S SECRETARY.—A Young Lady, who is an experienced and rapid Short-hand Writer, is DESIROUS of having an ENGAGEMENT as amanuensis to a Lady during some hours of the morning.—Address M. T., Post-Office, Seymour-street, Euston-square, N.W.

SIGNOR G. SPAGGIARI, from New York, Editor of the Latin-English-Italian and Polyglot Anthology (published twice a year by Trubner & Co.), gives PRIVATE LESSONS IN ITALIAN and LATIN. Distance no objection; reasonable terms; and the best references, among which Signor A. Panzani, the Librarian and Secretary of the British Museum, Chemist, 9, Colridge-place, Westbourne Park, W.

BEDFORD COLLEGE (for LADIES),
The HALF-TERM begins NOVEMBER 14th. Boarders received within the College. For particulars, apply at the College. JANE MARTINEAU, Hon. Sec.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, SOHO-SQUARE.—MRS. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Noblesse, Gentry, &c. to the INSTITUTION, where REGENTS of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS, School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Pupils.

BRUNSWICK SCHOOL, LEAMINGTON.
OXFORD MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

The only First-Class Certificate awarded for the last two years at Birmingham, the Examining Centre for the Midland Counties, has just been gained by a Pupil of Brunswick School, Leamington. Three other Boys from this School passed their Examination. Prospectuses on application.
J. H. HAWLEY, Principal.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.—COMPE-
TITORS for Sandhurst, Woolwich, or the Staff College, and Candidates for Direct Commissions or Staff Appointments, are PREPARED in all the Branches (compulsory and optional) of their Programmes, at the Practical Military College, Sunbury, S.W.—Apply for Prospectuses, &c. to Captain LEVY.

HYDE PARK COLLEGE (now HYDE PARK INSTITUTE) RE-OPENED for the SENIOR CLASSES on NOVEMBER 1, at 115, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park.—The Half-Term for Junior Pupils commences on the 4th of November.—Prospectuses to be had on application.

M. SAINTON begs to announce that he will ARRIVE in LONDON for the Winter Season on the 18th of November. All communications respecting Pupils and Engagements to be addressed to his residence, 5, Upper Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, W.

MADAME SAINTON-DOLBY begs to announce that she will RETURN to TOWN for the Winter Season on the 18th of November. All communications respecting Pupils and Engagements to be addressed to her residence, 5, Upper Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, W.

GERMAN, French, Italian.—Dr. ALTSCHUL, Author of 'First German Reading-Book,' dedicated to Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland, &c. M. Philol. Soc., Prof. Eloquence.—TWO LANGUAGES TAUGHT in the same Lesson, or alternately, on the same Terms as One, at the pupils' or at his house. Each language spoken in his PRIVATE Lessons, and select CLASSES for Ladies and Gentlemen. Preparation for all orders, by the Universities, Army and Civil Service Examinations.—9, OLD BOND-STREET, PICCADILLY.

EDITORIAL.—A Graduate of Oxford, experienced in Journalism, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT as EDITOR or SUB-EDITOR. Highest literary references.—Address R. W., care of the Porter, Clement's Inn, W.C.

WANTED, by an English Gentleman, aged 50, PARTIAL ENGAGEMENT, as English, Italian or French Correspondent, Confidential Secretary, Interpreter, Reader, Translator, Teacher, Clerk, or otherwise. First-rate City and West-End references. Security, &c.—Address, p. p., to Mr. CURT, 33, Great Portland-street, Regent-street.

A LITERARY GENTLEMAN several years connected with the London Daily and Weekly Press is DESIROUS of CONTRIBUTING Leading Articles on Political or Social Subjects, to a Liberal Weekly Journal.—Address A. Z., Messrs. Tinsley Brothers, Publishers, Catherine-street, Strand.

TO REPORTERS.—WANTED, a Gentleman, in London, to REPORT the Meetings of the various Metropolitan Photographic Societies for a Photographic Journal. It is necessary that he should be practically acquainted with the Art.—Address, "Puzo," care of Spicer Brothers, Wholesale Stationers, 19, New Bridge-street, E.C.

TO PUBLISHERS.—A GENTLEMAN of capital is desirous of embarking in the PUBLISHING BUSINESS, either as Publisher or Purchaser. In the first instance, to X.Y.Z., care of Mr. Lindley, 19, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C.

TO NEWS PROPRIETORS and OTHERS.—THE PRINTING and PUBLICATION of a WEEKLY PAPER, or other Journal, undertaken on moderate terms. Estimates given for every description of Printing, English or Foreign.—Apply to T. RICHARDS, 37, Great Queen-street, W.C.

NOTICE.—J. Taylor, Jas. Atkinson, J. Sander-son, W. Grice, W. Pattinson, Pupils in GREEN-ROW SCHOOL, near Billthorpe, in Cumberland, have been Rewarded with Silver Medals, for Mastering Books I., II., III., IV., V., VI., XI., XII. of Euclid, and Plane as well as Spherical Trigonometry, in 27, 42, 54 and 61 days respectively. Their instructor has been Dr. PIRACHEK.

LADIES' DRAWING-CLASSES, 41, FITZROY-SQUARE.—Mr. B. R. GREEN, Member of the New Water-Colour Society, begs to announce that he RECEIVES SIX YOUNG LADIES, two mornings in the week, for instruction in Drawing and Painting, Green's PASTEL MODELS, enabling the Pupil to sketch at once from Nature.—Sold at the principal Artists' Repositories, in sets, at 10s. and 25s., or singly, from 2s. 6d.

EDUCATION IN HANOVER.—Dr. AUGUSTUS W. PETERS, No. 5, Glocksee-Strasse, Hanover, a Protestant, and a Graduate of the University of Göttingen, assisted by a German Graduate, and by a Member of the Université de France, resident in the Establishment and exclusively attached to it, as well as the most eminent Professors of the town, RECEIVES a select number of PUPILS, the sons of Gentlemen, for whom, while the strictest attention is paid to their studies, all the comforts of a cheerful home are provided. The Pupils are admitted to attend Divine Service in the King's English Chapel. German in its purest dialect and French are made the medium of conversation. Terms, from 60 to 80 guineas; no extra whatever. References given to the Hanoverian Legation in London.

SCHOOL of FINE ART, 79, Newman-street.
—Hours of Study, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., and 7 to 10 P.M. Ladies and Gentlemen prepared for the Royal Academy. The Living Model 5 hours daily. A fine Collection of Casts. Life and Costume Models alternate Evenings, from 7 to 10.—Monthly Fee, 7s. 6d.

ITALY.—A Widow Lady, proceeding immediately to Italy, where she purposes passing the next three or four months in Florence and Rome, and taking under charge Two Young Ladies, wishes to meet with another, of good position, who might wish to join her little party. The Lady having made a long residence in both cities and good introductions, offers advantages of society, &c. not usually met with.—Direct, with real name and address, to C. M., Kimpton's Library, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF DOGS.
THE SECOND GRAND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF SPORTING and other DOGS will be held in extensive Premises, in TENNANT-STREET, Broad-street, near Bingley Hall, BIRMINGHAM, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of December next: the first three days of the Cattle and Poultry Show. THE PRIVATE VIEW on Monday, the 2nd of December.
The ENTRIES are CLOSED, and exceed 400 in number.
Subscriptions for the current year are now due, and will be received by the Collector, Mr. ALEXANDER FORRESTER, 25, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham; by the Treasurer, or by the Secretary.
V. BURDET, Hon. Secretary.
V. W. HOUGHTON, Secretary.
Office: Wellington Chambers, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.

PURSUIT OF PLEASURE: a Vision of Human Life. Painted by NOEL PATON, R.S.A. This grand and celebrated PICTURE is NOW ON VIEW, brilliantly illuminated by gas, at Messrs. J. & R. JENNINGS'S GALLERY, 63, Cheapside, from Ten to Five.—Admission, 6d. each person.

TO BOOK-BUYERS.—Just published, a CATALOGUE of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, in all Departments of Literature, at greatly reduced prices, sent free, on receipt of one stamp.
THOMAS MILLARD, 70, Newgate-street, London.
N.B. Libraries Purchased, Exchanged or Valued.

FINE-ART BOOKS.—Send for a CATALOGUE of SECOND-HAND BOOKS, just published, by JAMES RIME, 100, Oxford-street, London, W., forwarded on receipt of a postage-stamp. Edinburgh Review with the Indices, 113 vols. new half calf, 16s. 16s.—Lavater's Physiognomy, best edition, 5 vols. imperial 4to. Russia, 8s. 15s. 6d.—Lodge's Portraits, edition, 3 vols. folio, Morocco gilt, 10s. 10s.—Lodge's Portraits, 18 vols. in 6, imperial 8vo. half Morocco, 10s. 10s.—Britannica with Index, 22 vols. 4to. 18s. 15s.—Builder, 16 vols. folio, half calf, 1s. 9d.

AN ENGLISH LADY, residing in France, is desirous of meeting with a BOARDER, or ONE or TWO YOUNG LADIES, to EDUCATE with her own Daughters. Apply, by letter, to M. P. STREET, *Avonmouth, 11, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London, W.C.*

CHEAP BOOKS at BULL'S LIBRARY.—This Library offers more than usual advantages for the SUPPLY OF BOOKS, both FOR SALE and FOR HIRE. Catalogues and Prospectuses gratis.—12, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, London, W.

TO BOOK-BUYERS—A CATALOGUE (Gratis) of CHEAP SECOND-HAND BOOKS, on Sale by GEO. FINDLEY, 28, High-street, Leicester.

TO BOOK-BUYERS—A LIST of STAND-ARD BOOKS, Second-hand, and in good condition and cheap, in English History, Divinity and General Literature; French and Italian Books, &c. Send stamp for postage.—W. HEATH, 497, Oxford-street, London.

FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS, from all parts of the World, may be subscribed for, at the lowest possible price, at Messrs. PETSCH & CO., Foreign Booksellers and Publishers, REMOVED from 78, Fenchurch-street to 37, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C. The Winter Catalogue, being just ready, will be sent post free on application. Advertisements taken for all Foreign Papers. Translations in every style, at moderate charges.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.—All the Best Books of the Present Season and of the Past Thirty Years are in Circulation at this extensive Library. List of Works recently added, and of Surplus Copies withdrawn for Sale, will be forwarded, postage free, on application. CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, New Oxford-street, London; Cross-street, Manchester; and New-street, Birmingham.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.—All the Best Works announced for Early Publication will be added to this Library, as they appear, in numbers fully proportioned to the demand. The November List of the Principal Works at present in Circulation, and of Surplus Copies withdrawn for Sale, is now ready and will be forwarded, postage free, on application. CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, New Oxford-street, London; Cross-street, Manchester; and New-street, Birmingham.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.
C. MITCHELL & Co., Agents for the Sale and Transfer of Newspaper Property, have for DISPOSAL the following eligible Properties:
1. A most Influential Weekly LIBERAL PAPER, established over 70 years, which has also a mid-weekly penny issue, and a very good Jobbing Printing Business attached. The Circulation of the Paper is extensive, and the Advertising Connection of a most select description—at present averaging over 300 per week, which amount might be largely increased under energetic management. The Plant, consisting of Machine, Type, Office-furniture, &c., all in good condition. This would be found a most valuable Property to a Gentleman understanding Newspaper Management. Only a Portion of the Purchase-money need be paid down at once.

2. A Well-established LIBERAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, in a most thriving and largely-populated seaport Town, having a good Circulation and an excellent Advertising Connection,—has been established over 40 years. The Plant in good condition, with Napier's Machine, &c. Price required for Plant and Copyright, about 8000. to 9000.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—C. MITCHELL & Co. beg to notify that they always have on their Registry well-qualified Editors, Sub-Editors and Reporters. 12 and 13, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

ALBUMS, &c., hold 55; post free, 48 stamps.
LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY,
54, CHEAPSIDE.
The Largest Selection in London.
ALBUM PORTRAITS, 10 for 10s.
"Theirs are the finest."—*Photographic News*.
"None are superior."—*Art-Journal*.
"Full of life."—*Athenæum*.

THE "GORILLA."
In leather case.
A most laughable "catch."
Post free, 34 stamps.
STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY, 54, CHEAPSIDE.

MAYALL'S PORTRAIT GALLERIES,
234 and 236, REGENT-STREET.
Photographs, Stereographs, and Daguerreotypes Taken Daily.
"Mr. Mayall stands supreme in Portraits, and is unrivalled for breadth, manner and finish. Either from the character of his sitters, or the taste of his composition, his portraits appear more dignified, self-possessed, and aristocratic, than those of any other photographer."—*Athenæum*.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BANKING COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1847.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and BILLS issued upon ADELAIDE, PORT ADELAIDE, GAWLER, ROBE, and WALLAROO. Approved Drafts negotiated and sent for collection.
Every description of Banking business conducted with Victoria and New South Wales through the Company's Agents.
WILLIAM PURDY, Manager.
54, Old Broad-street, E.C.

EGYPTIAN DESERT SANITARIUM, for the TREATMENT of PULMONARY and OTHER INVALIDS.
The above Establishment, beautifully situated in the Desert, near Cairo, surrounded by Grounds and Gardens for Exercise, is intended to supply a want long felt by Invalids visiting Egypt, where they may, with the great advantage generally derived from the pure air of the Desert, have regular Medical Attendance, combined with domestic comfort.
The domestic arrangements are conducted by the Matron, Mrs. MICHAEL, under the medical and general superintendence of Dr. PATTERSON, the resident English Physician at Cairo. A limited number only can be admitted this season.—Terms: 30 Guineas per Month.

THE REV. PHILIP SMITH, B.A., RECEIVES a limited number of PUPILS for Instruction in all the branches of a Liberal Education, and Preparation for the Universities and the Civil and Military Services. St. James's Lodge, Croydon Common, S.

ONE HUNDRED and TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND VOLUMES.—At WESTERTON'S LIBRARY, Knightsbridge, Country Libraries, Book Clubs, Family and Single Subscribers may be supplied on Catalogue. New Subscribers can read by the Volume. Duplicate Copies for Sale at Reduced Prices.

VERY CHOICE, RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS.
MESSRS. UPHAM & BEET (formerly Rodwell) beg respectfully to call attention to their very extensive and choice collection of SECOND-HAND BOOKS, including all Departments of Literature, and a valuable selection of Topography and County History, many on large paper and in beautiful condition. Catalogues may be had on application, or sent by post on receipt of a stamp.
UPHAM & BEET, 45, New Bond-street, London, W.
Libraries purchased for immediate cash, and high prices given.

FIFTY THOUSAND VOLUMES of RARE, CURIOUS, USEFUL and VALUABLE BOOKS, Ancient and Modern, in various Languages and Classes of Literature; splendid Books of Prints and Illustrated Works; beautifully illuminated Manuscripts on Vellum, &c. ON SALE, at very reduced prices, on account of removal, by J. LILLY, No. 15, Bedford-street, Covent-garden.
A CATALOGUE, recently issued, containing a very choice Collection of Rare, Curious, and Useful Books, may be had on the receipt of six postage-stamps.

BOOKBINDING—in the MONASTIC, GROELIER, MATOLI and ILLUMINATED styles, in the most superior manner, by English and Foreign workmen.
JOSEPH ZAEHNSDORF,
BOOKBINDER TO THE KING OF HANOVER,
English and Foreign Bookbinder,
38, BRYDGES-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN, W.C.

ROYAL TURKISH BATHS, BLOOMSBURY.
—BEST FOR GENTLEMEN &c. ONLY ONE for LADIES &c. ALWAYS READY, PUBLIC and PRIVATE.
—36, QUEEN-SQUARE, RUSSELL-SQUARE.
—FROM 6 to 8 P.M. ONE SHILLING, with every luxury.

TURKISH BATHS, BROMPTON.
—Alfred-place, Thurlow-square. Public and Private, for Ladies and Gentlemen. OPEN DAILY from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M. This Establishment is the largest, most elegant and best ventilated of any yet erected. It is under the immediate superintendence of the Proprietors—Medical men. Cards sent on application.

HYDROPATHY.—WINTER TERMS.—The BEULAH-SPA HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, Upper Norwood, within twenty minutes' walk of the Crystal Palace, is open for the reception of Patients and Visitors. Terms:—Patients, from 3 guineas; Visitors, from 2 guineas, according to accommodation. Particulars of Dr. RITTERSANDT, M.D., the Resident Physician.

HYDROPATHY.—SUDBROOK PARK, Richmond Hill, Surrey.—Physician, Dr. E. W. LANE, M.A., M.D., Edin.
THE TURKISH BATH on the premises, under Dr. Lane's Medical direction.

TO PRINTSELLERS, FRAME-MAKERS, &c.—Exquisite CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS and choice LINE ENGRAVINGS of the highest character.—A DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR may be had, gratis and post free, of the few remaining copies of some of the choicest things ever produced, which will be shortly SOLD by AUCTION, at great reduction in prices, but to become rare and valuable and sought after on account of the steel plates and chromo-lithographic stones all being destroyed. Apply to Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields; and Southgate & Barrett, 23, Fleet-street.

TO BOOKSELLERS throughout the Country.—Apply at once for the descriptive CIRCULAR of a most important collection of splendid ILLUSTRATED and ILLUMINATED BOOKS of the highest character, which will be SOLD by AUCTION, in time for Christmas presents, for which they are all eminently suited. The Circular may be had, gratis and post free, of Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields; or SOUTHGATE & BARRETT, 23, Fleet-street, London.

THE FINE ARTS.—To ARTISTS, PICTURE DEALERS, &c.—Mr. SLATER begs to announce that, in addition to his large Room for the Exhibition of Paintings to be Engraved, he has opened Rooms for the reception of PICTURES FOR SALE.—15, St. Ann's-square, Manchester.

PICTURES.—MR. FLATOU'S LAST EXHIBITION of HIGH-CLASS MODERN PICTURES, at Messrs. HAYWARD & LEGGATT'S GALLERY, 28, CORNHILL.—MR. FLATOU begs to announce that he HAS OPENED the above GALLERY with his choice Collection prior to his retiring from picture-dealing, as in future he intends devoting his entire attention to the Exhibition and Publication of the forthcoming important work by W. P. Frith, R.A., The Railway Station. The Collection includes some of the choicest specimens by the most distinguished Members of the Royal Academy and other English Artists. Admission Free on presentation of private address card.

DR. DOELLINGER on the TEMPORAL POWER.—The Church and the Churches, the Papacy and the Papal States. An extended Analysis and Review of the same, *vide RAMBLER*, November 1861. 2s.
Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

PARCELS, TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
By WHEATLEY & CO.'S (late Waghorn's) Parcel Express, Passenger, and Insurance Agency.
DAILY.—To the Continent, Spain.
WEEKLY.—Portugal, Mediterranean, Egypt, Arabia, Africa, Canada, America.
FORTNIGHTLY.—India, China, Eastern Seas, Ceylon, Turkey, Adriatic, California, West Indies, Central America.
MONTHLY.—Australia, New Zealand, Cape Colonies, Western Africa, Mexico, Brazil, Pacific.
Tariffs, with through rates to 500 places, apply at 23, Regent-street, S.W.; Chaplin's, Regent-circus, W.; 126, Cheapside, E.C.; and the Chief Office, 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

NEW PARTS OF LITTA.
LITTA, FAMIGLIE CELEBRI ITALIANE.
Dispensa 146, Farnese, Dischi di Parma, Parte 1. 12s.—Disp. 147, Soderini, Firenze, 12s.—Disp. 148, Manfredi di Faenza, 10s. All of them with Coloured Portraits, Plates and Colours of Arms. Sets complete. A complete copy, 5 vols. with Titles and Indexes, half morocco, 60s.
BERNARD QUARITCH, 15, Piccadilly.

EUROPEAN PHILOLOGY.—CHEAP BOOKS.—Michel, Le Pays Basque, 1857, 6s.—The Bonaparte Polyglott, the Parable of the Towers in 72 Languages and Dialects, by Prince J. L. Bonaparte, 1857, 22s.—Spurrell's Welsh-English and English-Welsh Dictionary, 1861, 7s. 6d.—The Welsh Grammar, 3s. Catalogues gratis.
BERNARD QUARITCH, 15, Piccadilly.

TURKEY and GREECE.—BOOKS for TRAVELLERS.—Redhouse's Turkish-English and English-Turkish Dictionary, 5 vols. 1857, 30s.—Redhouse's large English-Turkish Dictionary, 8vo. 1861, 54s.—Barker's Turkish Grammar, Dialogues and Vocabulary, 1854, 4s.—Barker's Turkish Reading-Book, (pub. at 14s.) 2s. 6d.—Corpe's Modern Greek Grammar, 1851, 5s.—Macri's Greek Grammar, 1855, 10s.—Catalogues gratis.
BERNARD QUARITCH, 15, Piccadilly.

LIBRARIES PURCHASED in all parts of England, and cash paid on delivery. High prices given for Early-printed Books, Manuscripts on Parchment, and fine sets of Works bound in morocco or in antique bindings. A list of Books specially wanted forwarded on application.
BERNARD QUARITCH, 15, Piccadilly.

EGYPT, SYRIA, PALESTINE.—BOOKS for TRAVELLERS.—Catalogue of Arabic-English and English-Arabic Dictionary, 2 vols. 1859, 30s.—Farr's Arabic Grammar and Dialogues, 1855, 6s.—Burton, Scorpia Hieroglyphica, Cairo, 1857, 5s. Plates, half bound, 10s.—Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphs, 6 vols. 8vo. 1841, 5s. 6d.—Macdonald's Coptic Grammar, 1858, 2s.
BERNARD QUARITCH, 15, Piccadilly.

BOOK SHOWROOM, where may be seen a large assortment of Elegant and Choice Books, suitable for Christmas, New Year, Birthday, Wedding and Christmas Presents. Each Book is plain figured and published with a price, from which a Discount of 5d. in the 1s. is allowed. All warranted perfect in every respect, and precisely the same as if the full price were paid.—S. & T. GILBERT, 4, Copthall-buildings, back of the Bank of England, London, E.C. Please copy the address.

ESTIMATES for LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING and PRINTING.
Promptly furnished by ASHBE & DANGERFIELD, Lithographic Artists and Printers in Colours, Engravers on Wood and Copper, Copper-plate and General Printers, 22, BEDFORD-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.

THE AQUARIUM.—LLOYD'S PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS for TANK MANAGEMENT, with Descriptive and Priced List, 166 pages and 161 Engravings, post free for twenty-one stamps.—Apply direct to W. ALFRED LLOYD, Portland-road, Regent's Park, London, W.
"Many manuals have been published upon aquaria, but we confess we have seen nothing for practical utility like this."
Eve. Oct. 14, 1860.

PHILOSOPHICAL, MATHEMATICAL, ASTRONOMICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.—ALFRED HOLMES (many years with the late Mr. W. Simms, F.R.S., F.R.A.S., &c.) begs to inform the Nobility and Gentlemen that he manufactures every description of Instruments for scientific purposes on reasonable terms. Drawings and estimates given, and attendance to receive instructions within ten miles of the metropolis free of charge.—On sale, a Telescope by Dollond, with Stand; also a Small Equatorial Instrument.—Address A. HOLMES, Optician, &c., Shacklewell, N.E.

MR. B. H. SMART, REMOVED to 76, CHARLWOOD-STREET, BELGRAVE, S.W. REQUESTS to INSTRUCT CLERICAL and other PUPILS in ENGLISH, to attend Classes for English generally, and to engage for Readings.—THE INTRODUCTION to GRAMMAR on its TRUE BASIS, with relation to Logic and Rhetoric, price 1s. of all Booksellers.

SHELLS and FOSSILS.
BRITISH SHELLS.—Mr. R. DAMON, of WEYMOUTH, supplies single Specimens or named Collections. Priced Catalogue sent for 4d.
FOREIGN SHELLS.—A large Stock received direct from Foreign Correspondents.

FOSSILS.—An extensive Stock from every Formation.—Geological Collections, at prices ranging from 2s. to 50s.
Catalogue of British Shells, New Edition, 8vo. 12. Labels for ditto, 2s. 6d. See Printed List sent with above.

QUARANTEED FOUR-AND-A-QUARTER PER CENT.—TO BE SOLD, to pay the above rate, a FEW SHARES, guaranteed 14s. a share in perpetuity, by the Great Railway Companies, under the "West London Extension Railway Act, 1859," and paid punctually by half-yearly Warrant. Apply to the SECRETARY, West London Railway, 18, Tokenhouse-yard.

LEONARD & CO., BOOK-TRADE AUCTIONEERS, BOSTON, UNITED STATES.
The Subscribers, chosen by the Publishers of Boston to conduct the Trade Sales in that city, respectfully solicit consignments of Books and other Literary Property, either for their regular Sales during the business season, or the Autumn Trade Sales in August. Refer to—
Tribner & Co., London.
Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

THE QUEEN of SATURDAY, November 9, contains, amongst other Illustrations, The Prince of Wales—A Sketch at Newmarket—Opening of the Middle Temple Library by the Prince of Wales: the Loving Cup, the Banquet, the Procession—The Moonlight Fitting—The Departure—The Spars of the Black Forest—Griesbach, Wolfach, Rippoldsau, Pörschthal—A Visit to Dunstable: Illustrations of the Straw Manufacture—Home from the Seaside: Two Illustrations, by F. and A. Claxton.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS.
1. Four Pages, containing—Footstool in Bead-work—Knitted Travelling Rug—Watch-Pocket, of a novel and elegant design—Pocket-Handkerchief, in muslin and net appliqué.
2. A large and beautifully-coloured Plate of the Fashions, expressly designed and executed in Paris for "The Queen."
To be had of all Booksellers; and from the Office, on receipt of six stamps.
London: 246, Strand, W.C.

Sales by Auction

Valuable Books, including a Portion of the Library of THOMAS BELL, Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S., V.P.Z.S., together with the Handsome Spanish Mahogany Book-Cases.

SOUTHGATE & BARRETT will sell by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 23, Fleet-street, on WEDNESDAY, November 13, and two following days, a COLLECTION OF BOOKS, in all Classes, including a Choice Collection of Valuable and Expensive Works on Natural History, among which are—

In Folio: Description de l'Égypte, the large grand work, printed by order of the French Government (published at 200*l.*)—Gould's Mammals and Birds of Australia, monographs of the Ramphastidae, Macropodidae and Odontophoridae (published at 62*l.*)—Oates's Natural History of Carolina, 3 vols. red morocco—Sebe's Theatrum Rerum Naturalium, 4 vols. calf—Saint-Hilaire, Histoire Naturelle des Mammifères, 4 vols.—Hawkins's Memoirs of the Extinct Monsters of the Ancient Earth—Foster's British Gallery of Engravings, morocco elegant—Luxemburg's Gallery, brilliant impressions—Goussier's Works, 3 vols.—Houbraken's Heads of Illustrious Persons, original states of the plates—Simpson's Seat of War in the East, 2 vols. morocco.

In Quarto: Transactions of the Geological Society, 5 vols.—Harber's History of Crabs and Craw Fish, 3 vols.—Dalyell's Powers of the Creator, 3 vols.—Pettigrew's History of Egyptian Mummies, large paper—Strutt's Royal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities, large paper—Baronial Halls of England, 3 vols. half morocco—Boswell's History of the English Language, 2 vols.—History of Dartmouth, 3 vols. large paper, calf—Clark's Commentary, 8 vols. rusia—Scott's Commentary, 6 vols. calf—D'Ory and Mant's Bible, 3 vols. morocco extra.

In Octavo: Hobbes's English and Latin Works, by Sir William Molesworth, 16 vols.—Pope's Works, by Rieu, 8 vols. last edition.

Bp. Bull's Works, 3 vols. calf extra—Johnson's Works, 13 vols. calf—Œuvres de Voltaire, 74 vols. calf—Bridgewater Treatises, 12 vols.—Demosthenes, ex roscis, Dindorf, 9 vols. calf extra—Russell's Modern Europe, 4 vols. calf extra—Montesquieu's Chronology, with Atlas, 13 vols. calf—Edinburgh Review, 110 vols. calf—Quarterly Review, 26 vols. rusia—Pictorial History of England, 8 vols. calf—Pictorial Bible, 3 vols. calf—National Portrait Gallery, 5 vols. morocco—Canova's Works, 3 vols.—Ray Society Publications, 30 vols.—Jardine's Naturalist's Library, 20 vols., &c.

Catalogues to be had at the Rooms.

The Great Sale of Illustrated and Illuminated Books.

SOUTHGATE & BARRETT will sell by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 23, Fleet-street, on MONDAY, November 18, and five following days (Saturday and Sunday excepted), the Entire Remaining Copies of Valuable and Choice

ILLUSTRATED AND ILLUMINATED WORKS.

Children's Books and others, adapted for presentation, let to suit Large and Small Buyers, the following, amongst a variety of others, are included in this Sale.

The ART OF ILLUMINATING, as practised in Europe from the Earliest Times, illustrated by Borders, Initial Letters, Alphabets, &c., selected from the British Museum, South Kensington Museum, and other important Collections. By W. THOMAS, with an Essay on the Art, and Instructions as to its Practice in the Present Day. DIBOT WYATT. 4to. splendidly bound (published at 1*l.* 10*s.*).

"* This magnificent and eminently serviceable work contains 102 Plates, all fully illuminated, and printed in colours and gold on vellum paper, and 104 pages of Text, surrounded by borders in colours. Containing the various specimens of letters and borders given in the 102 pages, there will be found 1,000 illuminated Figures.

PARADISE and the PERI. By THOMAS MOORE. 54 splendidly illuminated pages, small folio, elegantly bound, bevelled boards (published at 2*l.* 2*s.*).

"Moore's 'Paradise and the Peri,' gorgeously illuminated by Messrs. Owen Jones and H. Warren, executed on stone by Mr. Albert Warren, and published by Day & Son, &c. Mr. Owen Jones has produced some of the most magnificent combinations of colour and design we remember to have seen. His borders are all dazzling, and many of exquisite beauty." Athenæum.

NOW FIRST PUBLISHED.

The PENITENTIAL PSALMS, richly illuminated. A small Volume illuminated with magnificent Borders on every page. The Illuminations, both Borders and Miniatures, are Fac-similes, or adaptations, from the most remarkable pages of celebrated illuminated manuscripts in the British Museum, the Bibliothèque Impériale, and other collections. By NOEL HUMPHREYS, Esq.

The whole reproduced by Messrs. Day & Son, in the most finished style of Chromo-lithography, under the direction of H. Noel Humphreys.

SCULPTURE IN MARBLE, TERRA-COTTA, BRONZE, IVORY, and WOOD. Selected from the Royal and other Collections. Edited by J. B. WARRING. 18 Chromo-lithographic Plates of the highest style of finish, and 21 Wood Engravings. 1 vol. folio, half-bound elegant, published at 2*l.* 10*s.*

RICHARDSON'S MONASTIC RUINS OF YORKSHIRE, containing upwards of 30 large and beautifully-tinted Views, together with the various Fignettes, Ground-plans, Details, Sections, and Arms of each Abbey. The complete Work, in 15 folio Parts, published at 12*l.* 12*s.*

"Few works of lithographic Art have equalled this publication, and it would be difficult to point out any by which it has been surpassed. The subject-matter can hardly be said to be a local one, because the history of the places illustrated is, in fact, so intimately connected with the general history of England, that all Englishmen must feel an interest in what is described." Times.

The GRAMMAR OF ORNAMENT. By OWEN JONES. Being a Series of 2,000 Examples from various styles, exhibiting the Fundamental Principles which appear to reign in the composition of Ornament of every period; 101 Imperial Folio Plates, elaborately printed in colours and gold, and published at 12*l.* 12*s.*

POTTERY and PORCELAIN. Selected from the Royal and other Collections. Edited by J. B. WARRING. 18 Chromo-lithographic Plates of the highest style of finish, and 10 Wood Engravings. 1 vol. folio, half-bound elegant, published at 2*l.* 10*s.*

ORNAMENTAL ART IN GLASS and ENAMEL. Selected from the Collections of the Duke of Buccleuch, &c. Edited by J. B. WARRING. 17 Chromo-lithographic Plates of the highest style of finish, and 10 Wood Engravings. 1 vol. folio, half-bound elegant, published at 2*l.* 10*s.*

METALWORK and JEWELLERY. Selected from the Royal and other Collections. Edited by J. B. WARRING. 17 Chromo-lithographic Plates of the highest style of finish, and 10 Wood Engravings. 1 vol. folio, half-bound elegant, published at 2*l.* 10*s.*

DECORATIVE ART IN FURNITURE. Selected from the Royal and other Collections. Edited by J. B. WARRING. 15 Chromo-lithographic Plates of the highest style of finish, and 14 Wood Engravings. 1 vol. folio, half-bound elegant, published at 2*l.* 10*s.*

ROBERTS'S SKETCHES in the HOLY LAND, SYRIA, JUDEA, ARABIA, EGYPT, and NUBIA, with Historical and Descriptive Notices by the Rev. Dr. CHOY. The Library Edition, 6 vols.

MR. JAMES'S COSTUMES of the OLANS of the SCOTTISH HIGHLANDERS, coloured. 2 vols. 4to. (original copies).

MYNE'S LAKE SCENERY OF ENGLAND. 25 double-tinted Plates, 4to. (cells 1*l.* 1*s.*)

The BARONIAL HALLS and PICTURESQUE EDIFICES of ENGLAND, from Drawings by Harding, Catermole, Prout, and other eminent Artists. Containing 71 most beautiful Plates, executed in Coloured Lithography, with descriptions by S. C. Hall, with numerous Engravings on Wood. In 3 handsome vols. Quarto, published at 7*l.* 7*s.*

CURRY and RICE (on Forty Plates); or, the Ingredients of Social Life at "Our" Station in India. By Captain ATKINSON. 40 double-tinted Plates, with Text, small 4to. handsomely bound, (cells 1*l.* 1*s.*)

The CAMPAIGN in INDIA—1857-58. By Captain ATKINSON. 25 double-tinted Lithographs, with Text, folio imperial, (cells 2*l.* 2*s.*)

SKETCHES and INCIDENTS of the SIEGE of LUCKNOW. By Lieut. MACMAHON. With Text, 25 double-tinted Lithographs, folio, bound, (cells 2*l.* 2*s.*)

SOME of MY BUSH FRIENDS in TASMANIA. By LOUISA A. MERRITT. Author of "Our Wild Flowers" (Eng. Lish), "Romances of Nature," &c. 14 Plates in Chromo-lithography, 14 beautiful borders, and 100 pages of Text, small folio, elegantly bound, gilt edges, published at 2*l.* 2*s.*

The WAR in ITALY.—SCENERY and BATTLES by Signor BOSCHI. The Work consists of One Volume, small Quarto, elegantly bound, published at 2*l.*; or fully coloured and extra bound, published at 2*l.* 2*s.*

The TREASURY OF ORNAMENTAL ART. Illustrative of Objects of Art and Virtù. The work contains 71 exquisitely-executed Chromo-lithographic Plates, with Descriptive Text, and was published in 1 volume, 8*vo.* 13*s.* 6*d.* extra cloth gilt.

Catalogues of the whole Sale forwarded on receipt of six stamps.

Important Reminders of the most Charming and Popular Series of Illustrated Books, printed on toned paper, and Juvenile Publications, ever issued; also, the Wood-blocks, Stereotype Plates, and Copyrights of most of the Under-mentioned Works.

SOUTHGATE & BARRETT'S SALE by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 23, Fleet-street, on MONDAY, November 18, and five following days, will include the Remaining COPIES of the following BEAUTIFULLY-ILLUSTRATED WORKS, viz.:

540 Poems and Pictures, 100 illustrations by English Artists, 8*vo.* (cells 1*l.* 1*s.*)—74 Merchant Ships, illustrated by E. Foster and Thomas (cells 10*s.* 6*d.*)—2,000 The Art Album, fac-similes of Water-colour Drawings by Catermole, Cooper and others, 4to. (cells 1*l.* 1*s.*)—900 Household Song, illustrated—1,000 Three Gems in One Setting, beautifully illustrated—540 Milton's L'Allegro (cells 1*l.* 1*s.*)—600 Gray's Poetical Works, illustrated by E. Foster (cells 1*l.* 1*s.*)—600 Sabbath Bells, chimed by the Poets, illustrated by E. Foster (cells 10*s.* 6*d.*)—420 Dr. Lorimer's Scottish Reformation, illustrated by E. Foster (cells 10*s.* 6*d.*)—1,300 The Children's Picture-Book of Country Scenes (cells 5*s.*)—1,000 The Children's Picture-Book of Quadrupeds and Birds, 4 vols. (cells 10*s.* 6*d.*)—1,190 Harry's Picture-Book of Natural History (cells 10*s.* 6*d.*)—1,670 Songs of the Little Ones, with coloured engravings by E. Foster and Aboulin (cells 5*s.*)—1,420 The Babes in the Wood (cells 5*s.*)—900 The Seven Champions of Christendom (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—1,450 The Home Treasury of Old Story Books (cells 1*l.* 1*s.*)—600 sets Indestructible Pleasures, 13 sets, printed in colours (cells 12*s.*)—1,600 sets Indestructible Natural History, 4 sets (cells 4*s.*)—1,600 Merry Tales, plain and coloured—700 Picture-Book of Birds and Beasts (cells 7*s.* 6*d.*)—400 Picture-Book of Merry Tales (cells 5*s.*)—500 sets Children's Favourite Picture Books, 10 sets—1,190 Harry's Picture-Book of Natural History, cloth and morocco—50 The Book of Favourite Poems, morocco (cells 2*s.* 6*d.*)—150 Favourite Modern Ballads (cells 2*s.* 6*d.*)—140 Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, morocco—1,100 The Carvers—800 The Lord's Prayer explained for Children—900 Drawing-Room Portrait Gallery for 1860.

Catalogues of the whole Sale forwarded on receipt of six stamps.

Extensive and Interesting Collection of Choice Illustrated Books and Works connected with Science and the Fine Arts.

SOUTHGATE & BARRETT'S SALE by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 23, Fleet-street, on MONDAY, November 18, and five following days, at 1, will include a splendid

COLLECTION OF ILLUSTRATED WORKS,

including numerous copies of the following important Works, viz.:

The Vernon Gallery, artists' proofs (published at 15*l.* guineas)—Robert's Holy Land, the complete large work, 6 vols. morocco—Musée Français et Musée Royal, 6 vols.—The Britannia and Conway Tubular Bridges, folio volumes of plates and 2 vols. of text (published at 6*l.* 6*s.*)—Wicks's Memorials of English Medieval Churches, folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*)—Gruner's Fresco Decorations, folio, morocco—Harding's Sketches at Home and Abroad—Nash's Mansions of England, 4 vols.—Nash's Windsor Castle, coloured and mounted—4 Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum, 8 vols. half morocco—24 Brayley and Britton's History of Surrey, large paper, india proofs (published at 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*)—The Poinsettia Gerni, 2 vols. 4to. morocco (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—Lakes Fries's Venice, coloured and mounted—Taylor's Portfolio, coloured and mounted—Du Sommerard, Les Arts au Moyen Age (published at 4*l.*)—The Stafford Gallery, 4 vols. morocco elegant—Scotland delineated, the large work—Angus's South Australia, morocco—300 Lane's Arabian Nights, 3 vols. (cells 2*l.* 2*s.*)—Finden's Royal Gallery of British Art—180 Ackermann's Ancient Coins—4 Pickering's beautiful edition of Walton and Cotton, 3 vols.—40 Brandon's Gothic Architecture, folio, 4to.—100 Angell's Evangelical, illustrated—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.* 12*s.*)—20 Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 10 vols. 4to. (published at 14*l.* 12*s.*)—33 Genera of British Moths, 3 vols. (cells 3*s.* 6*d.*)—90 Fairholt's Costume in England—6 Illustrations of the Natural Order of Plants, by Miss Twining, 3 vols. folio (published at 2*l.*

Sale by Auction To Oologists.

MR. J. C. STEVENS begs to announce that he will **SELL by AUCTION**, at his Great Room, 39, King-street, Covent-garden, on **THURSDAY, Nov. 21**, at half-past 12 precisely, a **CHOICE and AUTHENTIC COLLECTION of BIRD'S EGGS**, made during the last Season by **MR. WHEELWRIGHT**, in various parts of Sweden.
On view the day before, and Catalogues had.

JOURNAL of INSTITUTE of ACTUARIES and ASSURANCE MAGAZINE. No. 45. Price 2s.

Seventh Census of England and Wales, April, 1861—Summary of General Results.
Professor De Morgan, on the Rule for finding the Value of an Annuity on Three Lives.
Professor De Morgan's 'Mr. Edmondson's College Life.'
Mr. Porter on Mr. Finlayson's Report of the English Life Table.
Mr. Sprague on the recent Imputations made as to Mr. Gompertz's Accuracy.
Mr. Stephenson on Tables published by the National Debt Office.
Mr. Sprague's Solutions for the Second Year's Examination Questions.
Original Table:—The D, N and S Columns, Dr. Farr's Healthy Lives.
London: Charles & Edwin Layton, Depot for Books on Assurance, Life, Fire and Marine, 150, Fleet-street.

THE RAMBLER. NOVEMBER, 1861.

Price 2s. post free.
Contents.
1. Dillinger on the Temporal Power of the Pope.
2. Education Commission.
3. Life of Dr. Doyle.
4. Dr. Manning on Papal Supremacy.
5. On Public Schools and Universities before the Reformation.
6. Canon Flanagan on the Life of Edmund Campion.
7. Literary Notice.
8. Foreign Affairs: Italian Revolution.
'The Rambler' will be sent post free on the day of publication for 18s. per annum.
Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.
London; 30, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

THE STATIONERS' COMPANY'S ALMANAC, for 1862, will be PUBLISHED on THURSDAY, the 21st inst. Lists may be obtained from J. Greenhill, at Stationers' Hall, Ludgate-street; or through the Booksellers and Stationers in Town or Country.

On the 21st of November will be published,
THE BRITISH ALMANAC for 1862.
Sewed in a wrapper, price 1s.
The COMPANION to the ALMANAC.
Sewed in a wrapper, price 2s. 6d.

Contents.
On the CENSUS of the UNITED KINGDOM, 1861. By James T. Hammaek, of the Census Office.
The COTTON SUPPLY, Present and Prospective. By George Dodd.
CO-OPERATION in LANCASHIRE and YORKSHIRE. By John Plummer.
STATE of POPULAR EDUCATION in ENGLAND: an Abstract of the Report of the Commissioners.
PROSPECTS of the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862. Industrial Department. By George Dodd.
Fine Arts Department. By James Thorne.
STATISTICS of the UNITED STATES for 1860: with Comparative Abstracts in Reference to the Civil War in 1861.
ARCHITECTURE and PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS, 1861. By James Thorne. With Woodcuts.
With the other usual Articles on the Legislation, Statistics, &c. of 1861.

THE BRITISH ALMANAC & COMPANION.
Together, in cloth boards, lettered, price 4s.
London: Knight & Co. 80, Fleet-street; and sold by all Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

MR. DICKENS'S NEW WORK.
The Fifth Edition is now ready, in 3 vols. of
GREAT EXPECTATIONS.
By CHARLES DICKENS.

This day, in 2 vols. post 8vo. 12s.
THE DUTCH AT HOME (Essays from the *Revue des Deux Mondes*). By ALPHONSE ESQUIROS, Author of 'The English at Home.' Translated and Edited by LASCELLES WRAXALL.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Geology of Holland. | 6. Pauperism and Charity. |
| 2. Dutch Manners. | 7. The Universities. |
| 3. The Peat Beds. | 8. The Jews in Holland. |
| 4. The Fisheries. | 9. Zoological Gardens. |
| 5. Whales and Whaling. | 10. A Page of Dutch History. |

This day, 1 vol. post 8vo. 10s. 6d.
THE HISTORY and LITERATURE of the CRUSADES.

By VON SYBEL. Edited by LADY DUFF GORDON.
This day, 1 vol. post 8vo. 10s. 6d.
TALES of ALL COUNTRIES.
By ANTHONY TROLLOPE.
Chapman & Hall, 189, Piccadilly.

This day, price Sixpence,
FECHTER'S VERSION of OTHELLO,
CRITICALLY ANALYSED, with Prefatory Observations on the Stage, the Audience and the Critics, by HENRY OTTLEY.
T. H. Lacy, Theatrical Publisher, 80, Strand; and all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

THE THIRD THOUSAND OF
SIR JAMES KAY SHUTLEWORTH'S
LETTER to EARL GRANVILLE, K.G. on the REVISED CODE of EDUCATION, will be ready on Wednesday, Nov. 12. A few Copies of Second Thousand for Sale, price 1s. pp. 80.
Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill.

Second Edition.—Just published,

SIX CHRISTMAS CAROLS, set to Music for Four Voices, with Piano-forte Accompaniment, by HENRY E. HAVERGAL, M.A., Vicar of Copple. Price 1s. Separate Vocal Parts, 2d. each.

TWELVE CHRISTMAS CAROLS set to Ancient Melodies by the Rev. THOMAS HELMORE, M.A. The Words, principally in imitation of the original, by the Rev. J. M. NEALE, M.A. Vocal Score, Four Voices and Accompaniment, large size, 4s. 6d.; Short Score, 1s.; Treble Part, 6d.; the Words only, 1d.
London: J. A. Novello, 69, Dean-street, Soho, and 35, Poultry.

ANTHEMS for CHRISTMAS. Price 14d.
Each, octavo size. 'Arise, shine, for thy light is come'—Dr. G. J. Elvey (just published); 'Behold, I bring you good tidings'—John Goss; 'Sing unto the Lord'—Vincent Novello; 'Let us now go even unto Bethlehem'—E. J. Hopkins; 'Hallelujah! for unto us a child is born'—W. H. Monk; 'Behold, I bring you good tidings'—T. L. da Victoria; Ditto, by G. Croce. All for Four Voices, with Organ Accompaniment. They may also be had full music size, at 6d. or 9d. each. Also the Separate Vocal Parts, 1d. each. Lists of Christmas Music gratis.
London: J. A. Novello, 69, Dean-street, Soho, and 35, Poultry.

100 CHANTS, Price SIXPENCE. BIRD'S 100 CHANTS (Single and Double), selected from the best Authors. Paper cover, 6d.; whole cloth, 1s.

TURLE'S WESTMINSTER ABBEY CHANT-BOOK, containing 189 Single and Double Chants (Ancient and Modern), pocket size, but printed in large notation. Paper cover, 1s.; whole cloth, 1s. 6d.
London: Novello & Co. 69, Dean-street, Soho.

THE NORTH and THE SOUTH.

This day, price One Shilling,

THE BASTILE in AMERICA; or, Democratic Absolutism. Being a Narrative, by an Eye-Witness, of Atrocities recently committed in the Northern States. This appeal to public opinion in Europe has been necessary, there being no possibility for the truth appearing in print in the United States.
London: Robert Hardwicke, 122, Piccadilly.

Recently published, price 1s. 6d.; 2s. coloured.

MAP BOOK for BEGINNERS. 12 pages of Maps, above 70 large and small.
By J. CORNWELL, F.R.S.G.S.

Also, by the Same, 1s.

BOOK of BLANK MAPS. The above 70 Maps in Outline, including England, Scotland, Ireland, Russia, Switzerland, Italy, and the various British Colonies, as required at the next Oxford Local Examinations.

Also, by the Same, 1s.

BOOK of MAP PROJECTIONS. The Lines of Latitude and Longitude only to the above Maps.
London: Simpkin & Co.; Hamilton & Co. Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd.

Now in the Press,

THE VICTORIA REGIA:

A VOLUME OF
ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS IN POETRY AND PROSE.
EDITED by ADELAIDE A. PROCTER.

Dedicated, by special permission, to
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Contributions by the following Eminent Authors:—

W. Allingham	Rev. C. Kingsley
Matthew Arnold	Isabella Law
Author of 'A Lost Love'	Holme Lee
Author of 'Guy Livingstone'	Helen Lowe
Author of 'Mrs. Margaret Maitland'	James Lowell
Author of 'Paul Ferroll'	George Macdonald
Author of 'Rita'	Theodore Martin
Isa Blagden	Harriet Martineau
Lord Carlisle	Gerald Massey
Thomas Carlyle	Rev. F. Maurice
Mary Carpenter	Owen Meredith
H. F. Chorley	Dean Milman
Barry Cornwall	R. Monckton Milnes, M.P.
Isa. Elphinstone	Miss Mulock
Andr�� De Vere	Hon. Mrs. Norton
Sydney Dobell	Beatrice R. Parkes
Sir F. Doyle	Coventry Patmore
Lady Dufferin	Adelaide A. Procter
Amelia E. Edwards	Henry Reeve
John Forster	Henry Taylor
Lady Georgiana Fullerton	John Taylor
Mrs. Gaskell	Tom Taylor
Mrs. Grote	Alfred Tennyson
Matilda M. Hays	W. M. Thackeray
Leigh Hunt (the late)	Anthony Trollope
Mrs. Jameson (the late)	T. A. Trollope
Geraldine Jewebury	Theodosia Trollope
Julia Kavanagh	G. S. Venables
	A. M. Howitt Watts.

Handsomely bound in cloth, gilt edges .. £1 1 0
Morocco, gilt edges 1 10 6

SIGHTS and STORIES:

A CHRISTMAS BOOK FOR BOYS and GIRLS.
By AMELIA B. EDWARDS,
Author of 'Hand and Glove,' 'A History of France,' &c.
With Illustrations by the Author.

POST-OFFICE SAVINGS' BANKS:

A FEW PLAIN WORDS CONCERNING THEM.
By FRANK IVES SCUDAMORE.
Revised Edition, with List of Banks opened in England and Wales.
Price 1d., or 5s. per 1000. 50th Thousand now ready.

EMILY FAITHFULL & CO., VICTORIA PRESS,
Great Cornam-street, W.C.

THE ANNUAL ILLUSTRATED NUMBER
of the PUBLISHERS' CIRCULAR will be published as usual on the 1st of December, with Illustrated Specimens of the New Season Books. Applications for space, or extra copies, are requested before the 15th inst.
Publishers' Circular Office, 47, Ludgate-hill,
November 6, 1861.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE CHAPEL.—ASPECT of SCARBOROUGH.—THE BUILDER of THIS DAY, price 4d., contains: Fine View of Wellington College Chapel—The Aspect of Scarborough—Mr. Tite's Address at Institute—As to Warming and Cooking—Initial Letters (with Illustrations)—Margate—The Great Compensation Case—Schools of Art—Clerks of Works—Altar Slabs—Railway Matters—Costume in Florence—Recent Patent Church-building News—School-building News—Provincial News—Stained Glass—Competitions. Office, 1, York-street, Covent-garden; and all Booksellers.

This day, 8vo. 12s.

THE BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY of PHILOSOPHY. By GEORGE HENRY LEWES. Library Edition, enlarged and revised.

London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

In 2 vols. post 8vo. 9s. each,

THE RECREATIONS of a COUNTRY PARSON: Essays, Consolatory, Ethical, Moral, Social and Domestic. A Selection from the Contributions of A. K. H. B. to *Fraser's Magazine*.

London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

8vo. 15s.

THE EMOTIONS and the WILL. By ALEXANDER BAIN, M.A., Examiner in Logic and Moral Philosophy in the University of London, and Professor of Logic in the University of Aberdeen.

By the same Author, 8vo. 15s.

THE SENSES and the INTELLECT.

London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

Third Edition, fcap. 8vo. with red edges, 4s. 6d.

"SPIRITUAL SONGS" for the SUNDAYS and HOLYDAYS throughout the YEAR. By JOHN S. B. MONSELL, LL.D., Vicar of Egham, Author of 'Parish Musings.'

By the same Author,

HIS PRESENCE NOT HIS MEMORY. 1s.

London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

This day, post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

MY HEART'S IN the HIGHLANDS.

By the same Author.

The NUT-BROWN MAIDS. 10s. 6d.

MEG OF ELIBANK; and Other Tales. 9s.

WEARING the WILLOW. 9s.

London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

GERMAN SCHOOL-BOOKS, by Professor BERNAYS, of King's College, London.

WORD BOOK. 3s.

PHRASE BOOK. 3s.

CONVERSATION BOOK. 2s.

GRAMMAR. 3s. 6d.

EXERCISES. 3s. 6d.

EXAMPLES. 3s.

READER. 5s.

HISTORICAL ANTHOLOGY. 5s.

London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

PROF. M'COSH'S LECTURE.—THIRD EDITION.

This day is published, price 3d.

THE ASSOCIATION of IDEAS and its INFLUENCE on the TRAINING of the MIND. By the Rev. JAMES M'COSH, LL.D., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics, Queen's College, Belfast.

Dublin: Hodges, Smith & Co., Grafton-street. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. 4, Stationers' Hall-court.

QUESTIONS FOR THE AGE.

"Was Mohammed a man of pure morals, and also a true Prophet and sincere religious reformer equally with the Jewish and Christian Prophets? Is the practice of magic and strategy by ancient Prophets to be reconciled with their general probity, and was such practice in their times universally esteemed a legitimate mode of religious warfare? Were 'pious frauds' which Origin and other eminent Fathers sanctioned in the struggle against Paganism, employed also in the Christian Church at the very period of its foundation under the direction of a Messianic Confederacy headed by Joseph the Arimathea, who contended with the Rabbinical power, and endeavoured by forced fulfilments of Scripture to establish in Judea the anticipated Saint Kingdom of the Asoties? Are there any grounds for believing that Jesus was a voluntary martyr, moved by the magic and persuasion of pseudo-sectaries, and that the chief members of the sanhedrin were victims of a conspiracy, and as innocent of contriving his death as the Jews of later times have been innocent of crucifying children and insulting the consecrated Host? Are great nations and churches subject to a regular growth and development analogous to that of individual men? have they to pass through a similar amount of educational discipline to be fitted for freedom? and are they, any more than eminent individuals, to be reproached for the errors and superstitions of their infancy? Is there any prospect of a reconciliation being effected between enlightened Jews, Christians and Moslems on the basis of pure Theism, which shall conduce to the regeneration of the East?"—*Vide New Koran*, Q. xl., xxx.—xxxviii., &c.; Q. xii.—xlvii., &c.

THE NEW KORAN of the PACIFICAN FRIENDHOOD; or, Text-Book of Turkish Reformers, in the Teaching and Example of their esteemed Master, Jaidi Morata. Just published, in fcap. 8vo. 570 pp., with Map of Confederated Europe, 7s. 6d.
Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

Just received from Calcutta, price 3s.

STRIKE, but HEAR: Evidence Explanatory
of the Indigo System in Lower Bengal. By the Rev. J. LONG.
London: G. C. Hay & Co. 2 A, Crescent-place, Blackfriars.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES,
now ready, for NOVEMBER 1st, price 3s.

1. Le Drapeau, par George Sand.
2. L'île Maurice et la Société Mauricienne, par Louis Simonin.
3. La Politique du Libre Échange—Le Régime Économique de la France depuis 1789—La Révolution et l'Empire, par A. Cochin.
4. Deux Églises Polonoises, par Krasinski.
5. De Lunatic: Scènes de la Vie Anglaise, par Forquies.
6. Les Causes et les Caractères de la Guerre Civile aux États-Unis, par A. Lange.
7. Du Gouvernement Représentatif et propos d'un Livre récent de Stuart Mill, par Dupont White.
8. L'île de Chypre: Souvenirs d'une Mission Scientifique, par A. Gaudry.
9. Revue Musicale, Bulletin Bibliographique et Chronique de la Quinzaine.

Also, gratis and post free, on receipt of one stamp, No. IX. of **BARTHES & LOWELL'S LISTS OF NEW POPULAR FOREIGN BOOKS**, together with portions of their valuable and well-selected Stock in all departments of Literature, Science and the Fine Arts.

Barthes & Lowell, Foreign Booksellers, 14, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE,

No. XXV. for NOVEMBER, 1861,
PRICE ONE SHILLING,
Commencing Volume V.,

Contains the continuation of Mr. COVENTRY PATMORE'S New Poem, 'THE VICTORIES OF LOVE,' and the continuation of Mr. HENRY KINGSLEY'S (Author of 'Geoffrey Hamlyn') New Novel, 'RAVENSHOE'; also, CONTRIBUTIONS by the AUTHOR of 'JOHN HALIFAX,' ALEXANDER SMITH, &c.

VOLUMES I., II., III. and IV., handsomely bound in cloth, each Volume containing 500 pages, price 7s. 6d. each.

MACMILLAN & CO. London and Cambridge.

Sold by all Booksellers and Newsmen, and at all Railway Stations in the Kingdom.

RAVENSHOE, a New Novel,

By HENRY KINGSLEY (Author of 'Geoffrey Hamlyn'),

Is continued Monthly in

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE.

Chapters XXXVII. to XL. appear in the NOVEMBER Number.

"One of the most enthralling and original tales of the day."

"One of the best tales now in progress in our periodicals."

"Will place its author in the first rank of the novelists of the day."

"One of the most beautiful novels extant."

MACMILLAN & CO. London and Cambridge.

Sold by all Booksellers and Newsmen, and at all Railway Stations in the Kingdom.

MR. COVENTRY PATMORE'S NEW POEM,

'THE VICTORIES OF LOVE,'

Is continued Monthly in

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE.

The Concluding Portion will appear in the DECEMBER Number.

"A poem of rare beauty and originality."

"Thoughts of exquisite tenderness and fancies as graceful as ever visited a poet's brain."

MACMILLAN & CO. London and Cambridge.

Sold by all Booksellers and Newsmen, and at all Railway Stations in the Kingdom.

Now ready, in 1 vol. with Portrait, price 14s.

MEMOIR OF GEORGE WILSON,

M.D. F.R.S.E.,

Regius Professor of Technology in the University of Edinburgh, and Director of the Industrial Museum of Scotland.

By his Sister, JESSIE AITKEN WILSON.

"His was the poetic eye, whose alchemy could transmute the most leaden look of things to a golden smile. Nothing was so commonplace but that he could lift up the film of familiarity, and give to it some gleam of beauty. The story of science was a fairy tale, indeed, when heard from him, so rare and felicitous an illustration was he."

MACMILLAN & CO. Cambridge; and 23, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London.

On the 15th of November will be published, in 1 vol. 8vo. of about 500 pp., 60 Woodcuts, 4 Tinted Lithographs, and 3 Maps,

THE RUSSIANS ON THE AMUR:

History of Discovery, Conquest and Colonization, up to the Treaty of Peking in 1860.

With a detailed Description of the Country, its Inhabitants, Productions and Commercial Capabilities; together with Personal Accounts of Russian Travellers.

By E. G. RAVENSTEIN, F.R.G.S., Corresp. F.G.S. Frankfurt.

With an APPENDIX on the NAVIGATION of the GULF of the AMUR, by Captain PRUTZ.

** For a notice of this important work, see *Quarterly Review* for July, p. 179, and following.

TRUBNER & Co. 60, Paternoster-row, London.

Price 2s. 6d.; by post, 2s. 8d.

EXAMPLES OF MILITARY SKETCHES,

for the Use of Students preparing for the Military College, &c. By B.-Major PITILEY, Royal Military College.

W. Mitchell, Military Bookseller, 39, Charing Cross; and W. Stanford, 6, Charing Cross.

One Hundred and Fifty Maps, price Five Guineas, handsomely bound.

THE USEFUL KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY'S ATLAS OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY, embracing Recent Discoveries, accompanied by a Series of Star Maps, a copious Consulting Index, &c.

* Smaller Selections from the same Series may be had, at prices varying from 7s. to 3s. Detailed Catalogues (gratis) on application.

London: Edward Stanford, 6, Charing Cross, S.W.

Thirty-nine Maps, price 1l. 1s. strongly half bound.

THE CYCLOPÆDIAN ATLAS OF GENERAL MAPS, designed by the Useful Knowledge Society, containing Thirty-nine Maps, beautifully coloured, with Index, price 1l. 1s.

* This forms a Companion Atlas to the National English and other Cyclopædias, and was recommended by the Publishers of 'The English Cyclopædia,' on the completion of the Geographical Division of that work.

London: Edward Stanford, 6, Charing Cross, S.W.

Preparing for Publication

By JOHN MACLAREN,
EDINBURGH.

SERMONS

BY THE LATE REV. ANDREW GRAY,
Free West Church, Perth.

Edited, with MEMOIR, by ROBERT S. CANDLISH, D.D.
Edinburgh.

1 vol. small 8vo. with Portrait.

THE DAYS

or

THE FATHERS IN ROSS-SHIRE.

By the Rev. JOHN KENNEDY, Dingwall.

Third Edition, Enlarged, crown 8vo. cloth, 4s. 6d. [Ready.]

SATAN

AS REVEALED IN SCRIPTURE.

By the Rev. W. K. TWEEDIE, D.D., Edinburgh.
Fcap. 8vo.

THE CHRISTIAN COMMON-WEALTH;

or,

The CHURCH of the NEW TESTAMENT the only Possible
REPUBLIC truly Democratic and Social.

Crown 8vo.

MANUAL OF DEVOTION.

FROM THE WRITINGS OF ST. AUGUSTIN.

A New Translation. Fcap. 8vo.

ANNIE ELTON;

or,

THE COTTAGE AND THE FARM.

A STORY FOR GIRLS.

A BROTHER BELOVED:

BIOGRAPHICAL REMINISCENCES of the Rev. HENRY M. LAIRD, of Leeds.

By the Rev. JOHN RENTON, Aachenmucky.
Cheap Edition, 18mo.

Edinburgh: JOHN MACLAREN.

London: HAMILTON, ADAMS & Co.

1862 ALMANACKS, Pocket-books, Diaries, Directories, Peorages, Annals, and all Books, &c. &c., whether in stock or not, including Medical Books, Law Books, or any other class, no matter by whom published, are supplied at the rate of 2d. discount from each shilling by S. & T. GILBERT, 4, Copthall-buildings, back of the Bank of England, E.C. Please copy the address.

This day is published, price 2d.

THE BOOKS OF THE MONTH for NOVEMBER, being an Analysis of the Leading Works, published during October.

London: W. H. Smith & Son, 186, Strand, and the Railway Bookstalls.

Now ready, in 2 vols. royal 8vo. with Ten Steel Engravings and a Map, price 35s. cloth,

A JOURNEY TO GREAT-SALT-LAKE CITY. By JULES REMY and JULIUS BRENCHELEY, M.A. With a Sketch of the History, Religion and Customs of the Mormons, and an Introduction on the Religious Movement in the United States. By JULES REMY.

London: W. Jeffs, Burlington-arcade, Foreign Bookseller to the Royal Family.

Just published,

DOMESDAY-BOOK: a Literal Extension of the Text of CORNWALL. Imperial 4to. 4s.; or bound in cloth, with a photostereographed fac-simile of the Ancient Record, 8s. 6d. Other Countries in preparation.

Vacher & Sons, 29, Parliament-street, Westminster.

Just published, 5th Edition, price 2s. 6d.; free by post, 3s. stamps,

DISEASES OF THE SKIN: a Guide to their Treatment and Prevention, illustrated by Cases. By THOS. HUNT, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin, 31A, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square. This new Edition contains a chapter on the Turkish Bath.

Mr. Hunt has transferred these diseases from the incurable class to the curable. — *Lancet*.

London: T. Richards, 37, Great Queen-street.

Just published, price 2s. 6d.

THE HIGHER CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE; or, God the Father, through Christ the Son, by the Spirit the Life and Righteousness of His People.

By M.A., CANTABRIGIÆ.

Cambridge: Jonathan Neal, 4, Market-street.

London: Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria-lane.

BOHN'S STANDARD LIBRARY for NOVEMBER.

HEINE'S POEMS, COMPLETE, translated from the German in the original Metres, with a Sketch of Heine's Life, by EDGAR A. BOWRING. Post 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d. Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

BOHN'S ENGLISH GENTLEMAN'S LIBRARY FOR NOVEMBER.

Handsomely printed in demy 8vo. and illustrated with Portraits and Plates, at 8s. per volume,

THE ENTIRE CORRESPONDENCE of HORACE WALPOLE, with the Prefaces of Mr. Croker, Lord Dover and others, the Notes of all previous Editors, and additional Notes by PETER CUNNINGHAM. Illustrated with numerous fine Portraits, engraved on steel. To be completed in 9 vols. Vol. VIII. Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

Just published, Second Edition, price 1s.

REMARKS and SUGGESTIONS on the INSTITUTION and SYSTEM of MADHOUSES in ENGLAND.

By H. BRIMFIELD, Esq.

London: Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange.

Now ready,

THOMAS DE LA RUE & CO.'S RED-LETTER DIARIES and CALENDARS for 1862. Edited by JAMES GLAISHER, F.R.S. In a variety of sizes for the Pocket or the Desk. Detailed Lists on application.

To be had of all Booksellers and Stationers.

DR. COMBE'S WORKS.

PHYSIOLOGY APPLIED to HEALTH and EDUCATION. Fifteenth Edition. Edited by JAMES COXE, M.D. 2s. 6d. sewed; or 4s. 6d. cloth.

THE MANAGEMENT OF INFANCY; chiefly for the use of Parents. Ninth Edition. Edited by SIR JAMES CLARK, Bart. M.D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen. 7s. 6d. cloth.

* The Eighth Edition, in smaller type, may still be had price 2s. 6d. sewed; or 3s. 6d. cloth.

ON DIGESTION and DIET. Tenth Edition. Edited by JAMES COXE, M.D. 2s. 6d. sewed; or 3s. 6d. cloth.

Edinburgh: MacLachlan & Stewart. Simpkin, Marshall & Co. London.

SHIP-BUILDING AND STEAM-SHIPS.

Just published, in 4to. cloth, with Plates and Woodcuts, price 14s.

THE THEORY and PRACTICE of SHIP-BUILDING. By ANDREW MURRAY, Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Member of the Institution of Naval Architects, and Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery, H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth. To which is added, STEAM-SHIPS, by ROBERT MURRAY, C.E., Engineer-Surveyor to the Board of Trade.

"Every detail connected with the construction of ships, from the laying of the keel until they are in finished working condition, is minutely given, the scientific explanation of every step being accompanied by a vast amount of practical data."

"The book comes forth stamped with high authority, and the greatest pains have been bestowed in its preparation."

"Ought to be in the hands of every ship-builder or shipwright who desires to see that branch of the country's industry prosecuted with an intelligence befitting the commanding position which Great Britain occupies amongst the maritime nations of the globe."

Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black.

London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

STANDARD POPULAR WORKS.

ANECDOTES of ANIMALS. With 8 spirited illustrations by WOLF. Neatly bound, 4s.

AUSTEN'S (Miss) NOVELS. Complete Library Edition, in 5 vols. 18s., with Ten Illustrations.

BENTLEY BALLADS. The. An entirely new Edition, comprising the Songs and Ballads of Father Prout, Dr. Maginn, the Irish Whiskey Drinker, Samuel Lover, Longfellow, Moore, George Canning, Ingoldsby, &c. 5s. handsomely bound.

BUCKLAND'S (Francis) CURIOSITIES of NATURAL HISTORY.

FIRST SERIES—Rats, Serpents, Fishes, Monkeys. 6s.

SECOND SERIES—Cats, Hyenas, Crows, Eagles, Phœnicians, Sea Monsters, &c. 6s.

CREASY'S (Sir Edward) The FIFTEEN DECISIVE BATTLES of the WORLD, from Marathon to Waterloo. 8vo. Eleventh Edition, 19s. 6d.

CREASY'S (Sir Edward) RISE and PROGRESS of the ENGLISH CONSTITUTION. Post 8vo. Sixth Edition, 7s. 6d.

DUNDONALD, AUTOBIOGRAPHY of the EARL OF. Popular Edition. Price 5s. with Portrait.

ELLIS'S (Mrs.) The MOTHERS of GREAT MEN. Small 8vo. very neatly bound, price 5s.

FRANCATELLI'S COOK'S GUIDE and BUTLER'S ASSISTANT. 1,000 Recipes and Forty Illustrations. Price 5s.

GUILLOT'S LIFE of OLIVER CROMWELL. Crown 8vo. price 2s. 6d.

INGOLDSBY LEGENDS, The. Popular Edition. Price 5s.

— Also in Two Volumes, 8vo. with all the Illustrations of John Leech and George Cruikshank, 15s.

JAMES'S NAVAL HISTORY of GREAT BRITAIN, to the Battle of Navarino. 6 vols. small 8vo. Portraits, 40s.

LAMARTINE'S REMARKABLE CHA-RACTERS: Nelson, Felt, Cromwell, Milton and Bossuet. Small 8vo. 8s.

MARSDEN'S (Rev. J. B.) DICTIONARY of CHRISTIAN CHURCHES and SECTS. 8vo. 250 pages, 12s.

MCCAUSLAND'S (Dr.), Q.C., SERMONS in STONES; or, Scripture Confirmed by Geology. Eighth Edition. 4s.

— **LATTER DAYS of ROME and JERUSALEM.** 8vo. 10s. 6d.

MIGNET'S LIFE of MARY, QUEEN of SCOTS. Crown 8vo. Two Portraits. 5s.

NOTES on NOSES. Price Half-a-Crown.

SMITH'S RAMBLE THROUGH the STREETS of LONDON. Crown 8vo. 5s.

THIERS' HISTORY of the GREAT FRENCH REVOLUTION. 5 vols. crown 8vo. Forty-nine Illustrations. 25s.

TIMBS'S ANECDOTES of STATESMEN—Lord Chatham and Burke. Post 8vo. Portraits and other Illustrations, 4s.

TIMBS'S ANECDOTES of PAINTERS—Reynolds, Gainsborough, Lawrence, Hogarth, Fuseli, &c. Post 8vo. 6s., with Portraits and other Illustrations.

WEBB'S MARTYRS of CARTHAGE. Present Book for Young Persons. Cloth, gilt edges, price 5s.

RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street.
Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

LONDON IN THE PAST CENTURY.

On Monday, in 3 vols. post 8vo.

OLD VAUXHALL: A ROMANCE.

By W. H. MARSHALL.

CHARLES J. SKERT, Publisher, 10, King William-street, Charing Cross.

THE LIFE OF SIR WILLIAM WALLACE.

Now ready at all the Libraries, and may be had of all Booksellers, post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

SIR WILLIAM WALLACE, THE SCOTTISH HERO: A NARRATIVE OF HIS LIFE AND ACTIONS,

Chiefly as recorded in the Metrical History of Henry the Minstrel, on the authority of John Blair, Wallace's Chaplain, and Thomas Gray, Priest of Libberton.

By the Rev. J. S. WATSON, M.A.

Author of 'The Life of Richard Penson,' &c.

SAUNDERS, OTLEY & Co. 66, Brook-street, Hanover-square.

THE NEW AND POPULAR NOVELS.

VANITY CHURCH: a Novel. 2 vols. 21s.

MY ELDEST BROTHER. By the Author of 'Our Farm of Four Acres,' &c. 2 vols. 21s.

The OLD MANOR'S HEIR. Dedicated, by permission, to the Rev. E. Monro, of Leeds. 10s. 6d.

WHEAT and TARES. Reprinted from FRASER'S MAGAZINE. 10s. 6d.

WHY PAUL FERROLL KILLED his WIFE. Cheap Edition. 5s.

LEILA MARSTON: a Tale. 10s. 6d.

[This day.

CRISPIN KEN. By the Author of 'Miriam May.' Dedicated, by special permission, to SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, Bart. M.P. 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s. Third Edition.

"The fame of the Author of 'Crispin Ken' is just now the talk of England."—*Morning Post*.

SAUNDERS, OTLEY & Co. 66, Brook-street, Hanover-square, London.

Now ready, Third Edition, extra cloth, 4s. 6d.; morocco plain, 7s. 6d.; morocco extra, 10s. 6d.

THE GOLDEN TREASURY OF THE BEST SONGS AND LYRICAL POEMS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Selected and Arranged by F. T. PALGRAVE.

MACMILLAN & Co. London and Cambridge.

This day is published, 3 vols. crown 8vo. 11. 11s. 6d.

TOM BROWN AT OXFORD.

By the AUTHOR of 'TOM BROWN'S SCHOOL DAYS.'

By the same Author,

1. **TOM BROWN'S SCHOOL DAYS.** Seventh Edition. 5s.

2. **SCOURING of the WHITE HORSE.** Illustrated by Richard Doyle. 8s. 6d.

MACMILLAN & Co. London and Cambridge.

This day is published, Third Edition, in 2 vols. 8vo. price 26s.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MISS CORNELIA KNIGHT

LADY COMPANION to the PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES. With Extracts from her Journals and Anecdote-Books.

"Why we should turn to these volumes as among the most interesting of the recent season will be sufficiently evident as we indicate their contents."—*Times*, Oct. 19.

"Of the popularity of these volumes, on account of their historical as well as gossiping merits, there can be no doubt whatever."—*Athenæum*, June 8, 1861.

London: WM. H. ALLEN & Co. 7, Leadenhall-street.

MR. STANFORD'S RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

B O O K S.

1.
DEPOSITION of LEAD ORE in VEINS.

The LAWS WHICH REGULATE the DEPOSITION of LEAD ORE in VEINS. Illustrated by an Examination of the Geological Structure of the Mining District of ALSTON MOOR. By WILLIAM WALLACE.

2.
THE COAL-FIELDS of GREAT BRITAIN:

their History, Structure and Resources; with Notices of Coal-fields in other Parts of the World. By EDWARD HULL, B.A., of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, F.G.S.
"A most intelligent, careful and scholarly description of all the coal-fields of the world, undisturbed by pedantic technicalities or assumption, and conveyed in good, honest, English wording, in a style so agreeable as to elevate a very dry subject into positively agreeable reading."

3.
RECOLLECTIONS of A. N. WELBY PUGIN,

and HIS FATHER, AUGUSTUS PUGIN; with Notices of their Works. By BENJAMIN FERRIS, Architect, F.R.I.B.A. With an Appendix, by E. SHERIDAN PURCELL, Esq.
"Abundant knowledge and warm interest in his subject entitled Mr. Ferris to write Welby Pugin's life: and he has written it with an unaffected heartiness, deserving of the warmest praise; and as to all essentials—as in dealing with the religious element in the life of one who was a convert to Catholicism—with good feeling and great tact."—*Examiner*.

4.
QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA, the FUTURE

COTTON-FIELD of GREAT BRITAIN, and a HIGHLY ELIGIBLE FIELD for EMIGRATION: with a Disquisition on the Origin, Manners and Customs of the Aborigines. By JOHN DUNMORE LANG, D.D. A.M.

"Dr. Lang having exerted himself, unweariedly and with success, to procure the separation of Moreton Bay from New South Wales, and the foundation of the Colony of Queensland, and having received the thanks of the Legislature of the New Colony, transmitted through Sir George Bowen, the Governor, now in this volume, describes its attractions to his countrymen. Whatever Dr. Lang does is done thoroughly: accordingly we have here a complete account of the colony in all its aspects and capabilities."—*Daily News*.

5.
NEW ZEALAND—THE BRITAIN of the

SOUTH; with an Appendix on the Native War in New Zealand, and our Future Native Policy. A New Edition, thoroughly revised and corrected to the Present Time. By CHAS. HURSTHOUSE.
"In this new edition of Mr. Hursthouse's useful guide, he has brought up the information to the present time in statistics and political geography, and has added a long chapter on the Native War, with an appendix containing much valuable information relating to it."—*Economist*.

6.
GUIDE to the ARMY-COMPETITIVE EXA-

MINATIONS: being a Compendium of Practical Hints for Candidates, with reference to Schools, Allowances, Outfits and other Expenses, together with Extracts from the Examination Papers, Official Rules and Regulations, and all other necessary information. By Capt. A. H. HUTCHINSON, Royal Artillery, late Subaltern Officer, Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

7.
EAST INDIA CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION PAPERS for 1861.8.
THE NORTH-WEST PASSAGE, and the

PLANS for the SEARCH of SIR JOHN FRANKLIN: a Review. Second Edition, with a Sequel, including the Voyage of "The *Polaris*," together with Fac-simile of the Record found at Point Victory. By JOHN BROWN, F.R.G.S.
"A complete epitome of Arctic discovery."—*Nautical Magazine*.
"An able epitome of all the efforts which have been made, as well as the theories which have been formed."—*Sir Roderick I. Murchison's Address to the Royal Geographical Society*.

THE SEQUEL, with Fac-simile of the Record, can be had separately, in cloth, price 2s. 6d.

9.
STANFORD'S NEW LONDON GUIDE; con-

taining full Information respecting Public Conveyances, Hotels, Dining-Rooms, Postal and other Communications, Topography, Municipal and other Divisions, Statistics, Public Works, History, Antiquities, Public and Private Buildings, Law Courts, Club-Houses, Markets, Theatres and other Places of Public Amusement, Churches and Chapels, Literary and Scientific Institutions, Museums and Galleries of Art, together with Excursions on the Thames, the Environs, &c.

"A good book, both as to convenience of size and intelligibility of information. The Maps—one of London, and one of its environs—great features in books for the guidance of strangers, are excellent. The compiler merits commendation for his pains; he has produced a genuine *valde-mecum*, which visitors to, and, indeed, sojourners in, the Metropolis will not fail to appreciate."

10.
CATHEDRALS of the UNITED KINGDOM;

their History, Architecture and Traditions; Notices of their Eminent Ecclesiastics and the Monuments of their Illustrious Dead. Also, Short Notes on the Objects of Interest in each Cathedral City, and a Popular Introduction to Church Architecture. By MACKENZIE WALCOTT, M.A.

"A cheap, portable, orthodox guide, terse, clear and faithful, based on good and recent authorities."—*Athenæum*.

Also, by the same Author, uniform with the above, price 4s.
MINSTERS and ABBEY RUINS of the UNITED KINGDOM.

M A P S.

1.
UNITED STATES of NORTH AMERICA.—

STANFORD'S NEW RAILWAY and COUNTY MAP, on Two Large Sheets, constructed from the most reliable Authorities.
Each Sheet can be had separately, price, Coloured, 10s. 6d.; or, Mounted in Case, 12s.
The EASTERN SHEET, containing the Atlantic and Mississippi States, and the WESTERN SHEET, California and the Territories on the Pacific.

2.
AUSTRALIA.—Stanford's New Map; com-

plied from the latest and most authentic Documents, embracing all the recent Surveys of Messrs. STUART, GREGORY, STURT, KENNEDY, and others; engraved in the finest style

3.
LONDON and its SUBURBS.—Stanford's

LIBRARY MAP, on the Scale of 6 inches to a mile, constructed on the basis of the Ordnance Block Plan, thoroughly revised and completed from actual surveys specially undertaken for the purpose, with details of Public Buildings, Parks and various Estates, from original documents. To describe all the particulars which are embraced in this Map, with a view of making it perfect for administrative and other practical purposes, would exceed the limits of this Advertisement, and will form the subject of an introductory Notice. The Map is engraving in the highest style of Art, on 24 Steel Plates; the size of each sheet will be 15½ inches by 13 inches inside the border, and they will be sold separately, or combined in any way to form Maps of Parishes, Districts or Residential Environs. The complete Map measures 5 feet 2 inches by 6 feet inside the border, and is designed to form one of Stanford's Library Maps. It is, therefore, well adapted for suspension and reference in Public Offices, Libraries, &c. The whole work in plain sheets in a Portfolio, 24s.; or Coloured, 42s. 6d. It may likewise be bound as an Atlas. The sheets joined together, Coloured and mounted on Canvas, with Rollers and Varished, 52. 10s.; or folded in a Morocco Case at the same price. Mounted on Spring Rollers, 42. 14s. 6d. Single Sheets, 1s. each plain, or 1s. 6d. Coloured. [Nearly ready.]

4.
NEW SERIES of SCHOOL MAPS,

Prepared for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the National Society.
EUROPE.—Scale, 65 miles to an inch; Size, 4 feet 10 inches by 4 feet 3 inches. Price, mounted on canvas and roller, varished, 12s.

The outline is carefully drawn, and is very distinct. The great rivers, too, are easily traceable at a glance. The mountains are accurately engraved; all the most important Passes of the Alps are indicated; and the highlands in the neighbouring parts of Asia and Africa are delineated to show their relation to the European systems. The Political Divisions are boldly marked according to the most recent changes. Each of the smaller Continental Kingdoms is separately coloured, while the German Principalities are distinguished by a uniform tint. Great pains have been taken to examine all names that are not of service in a Map for elementary purposes. The sites of great battles and other important historical events are distinguished from places of mere geographical interest.

* Maps of Palestine, England and Wales, and Asia, uniform with the above, will be published in a short time.

5.
ENGLAND and WALES.—STANFORD'S

PORTABLE MAP, with the Railways very clearly delineated—the Cities and Towns distinguished according to their Population, &c.—and the Mountains and Hills carefully reduced from the Ordnance Survey. Price, coloured and mounted, in case, 5s.; roller, varished, 6s.

6.
MAP of the BRITISH COAL-FIELDS,

showing the Extension and Depth of the Coal Formation. By EDWARD HULL, B.A. F.G.S.

7.
EUROPE.—STANFORD'S PORTABLE MAP,

showing the latest Political Boundaries, the Railways and Submarine Telegraphs. Price, full coloured and mounted, in case, 10s.; on rollers, varished, 14s.

8.
STANFORD'S SERIES of LARGE MAPS,

adapted alike for the Library or Counting-house, measuring about 6 feet by 5 feet.

EUROPE.—Scale, 50 miles to an inch. Price, coloured and mounted, in morocco case, 31. 13s. 6d.; roller, varished, 31.; spring roller, 61.

ENGLAND and WALES.—Scale, 5 miles to an inch. Price, coloured and mounted, in morocco case, 31. 12s. 6d.; roller, varished, 31. 4s.; spring roller, 61. 6s.

SCOTLAND.—Scale, 5½ miles to an inch. Price, coloured and mounted, in morocco case, 31. 2s.; roller, varished, 31. 13s. 6d.; spring roller, 51. 5s.

IRELAND.—Scale, 4 miles to an inch. Price, coloured and mounted, in morocco case, 31. 2s.; roller, varished, 31. 10s.; spring roller, 41. 14s. 6d.

UNITED STATES.—Scale, 54½ miles to an inch. Price, coloured and mounted, in morocco case, 31. 12s. 6d.; roller, varished, 31.; spring roller, 61.

AUSTRALASIA.—Scale, 50 miles to an inch. Price, coloured and mounted, in morocco case, 31. 12s. 6d.; roller, varished, 31.; spring roller, 61.

* Asia, America, and Africa, to form Companion Maps to the above, are in progress.

London: EDWARD STANFORD, 6, Charing Cross, S.W.

SMITH, ELDER & CO.'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Unique Gift-Book for the Approaching Season.

EGYPT, NUBIA and ETHIOPIA.

Illustrated by One Hundred Stereoscopic Photographs, taken by FRANCIS FAIRN for Messrs. Negretti & Zambra, and numerous Wood Engravings. With Descriptive Letter-press by JOSEPH BONOMI and SAMUEL SHARPE, Author of 'Egyptian Antiquities,' &c. In 1 vol. small 4to. elegantly bound.

The EARLY ITALIAN POETS. From

CIULLO d'ALCAMO to DANTE ALIGHIERI (1100, 1300, 1300). In the Original Metre; together with Dante's Vita Nuova. Translated by D. G. ROSSSETTI. Part I. Poets chiefly before Dante. Part II. Dante and his Circle. Post 8vo. price 12s.

The LADY'S GUIDE to the ORDER- ING of her HOUSEHOLD, and the ECONOMY of the DINNER-TABLE. By a LADY. Post 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth.

SELECTIONS from the WRITINGS of

JOHN RUSKIN, M.A., Author of 'Modern Painters,' 'Stones of Venice,' 'Seven Lamps of Architecture,' &c. Post 8vo. 450 pp. with Portrait, price 6s. cloth.

The SOUL'S EXODUS and PILGRIM- AGE. By the Rev. J. BALDWIN BROWN, Author of 'The Divine Life in Man.' Crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth.

HISTORY of the FOUR CONQUESTS

of ENGLAND. By JAMES AUGUSTUS ST. JOHN. 3 vols. 8vo. price 35s. cloth.

New Volume of Fairy Tales by Holme Lee.

The WONDERFUL ADVENTURES

of TUFLONGBO and his ELFIN COMPANY, in their JOURNEY with LITTLE CONTENT, through the ENCHANTED FOREST. By HOLME LEE, Author of 'Legends from Fairy Land,' &c. With 8 Illustrations by W. Sharpe. Small post 8vo. price 3s. 6d. cloth.

SONG-BIRDS: and How to Keep Them.

Uniform with, and by the Author of, 'In-door Plants.' With Coloured Frontispiece. Price 2s. 6d. cloth.

EXPERIENCES of an ENGLISH

SISTER of CHARITY. By MARGARET GOODMAN. Small post 8vo. price 3s. 6d. cloth.

Cheaper Edition.

FRAMLEY PARSONAGE. By

ANTHONY TROLLOPE. 1 vol. post 8vo. price 5s. cloth.

Cheaper Edition.

LAVINIA. By the Author of 'Doctor

Antonio,' 'Lorenzo Benoni,' &c. Small post 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth.

The FOUR GEORGES: Sketches of

Manners, Morals, Court and Town Life. By W. M. THACKERAY. Crown 8vo. price 5s. cloth.

LOVEL THE WIDOWER. By W. M.

THACKERAY. Crown 8vo. price 6s. cloth.

New Novel by Holme Lee.

WARP and WOOF; or, the Reminis- cences of Doris Fletcher. By HOLME LEE, Author of 'Against Wind and Tide,' 'Kathie Brande,' &c. 3 vols. post 8vo.

The CORRESPONDENCE of LEIGH

HUNT. Edited by his ELDEST SON. With a Photogra-
phic Portrait. 3 vols. post 8vo.

HOUSEHOLD EDUCATION. By

HARRIET MARTINEAU. A New Edition. Post 8vo.
price 5s. cloth.

NARRATIVE of the NORTH CHINA

CAMPAIGN of 1860: containing Personal Experiences of Chinese Character, and of the Moral and Social Condition of the Country; together with a Description of the Interior of Pekin. By ROBERT SWINHOE, of H.M.'s Consular Service in China, Staff Interpreter during the Campaign to H.E. Sir Hope Grant. With 5 Illustrations and Plan. Demy 8vo. price 12s.

SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

MACMILLAN'S NEW LIST, NOW READY.

Second Edition, crown 8vo. 6s. 6d.

CAVOUR: a Memoir. By EDWARD DICEY. With Portrait.

This day, price One Shilling.

TRACTS for PRIESTS and PEOPLE.

No. IX. DISSENT AND THE CREEDS.

1. DISSENT FROM, AND DISSENT IN, THE CHURCH: a Lay Dialogue.

2. THE CREEDS. By the Rev. FRANCIS GARDEN. [This day.

No. VIII. EVIDENCES FOR THOSE WHO THINK AND FEEL MORE THAN THEY CAN READ. By the Rev. C. P. CHRETIEN, M.A., Rector of Cholderton, Wilts, Fellow and late Tutor of Oriel College, Oxford.

Now ready,

The FIRST SERIES (Nos. I. to VII.), hand- somely bound in cloth, price 8s.

In 3 vols. crown 8vo. price 31s.

MEMOIRS, LETTERS and REMAINS

of ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE. Translated from the French by the Translator of 'Napoleon's Correspondence with King Joseph.' With large Additions.

"The appearance of this book in an English dress will be welcomed by every politician and every Englishman capable of appreciating exhaustive and solid thought..... We do not know another writer, unless it be Pascal, who leaves precisely the same impression."—*Spectator*.

"Few men of the 19th century have exercised a more remarkable influence..... Charming as specimens of style, but they are of infinitely greater value, as showing the inner life of a man who was as simple as a child, and yet as gifted as any of the many learned writers and scholars whom France has produced."—*Bell's Messenger*.

The Third Edition of

The GOLDEN TREASURY of SONGS

and LYRICS.

[Will be ready on Monday.

In 3 vols. crown 8vo. 31s. 6d.

TOM BROWN AT OXFORD. By

the Author of 'Tom Brown's School-Days.' [This day.

THE LETTER and THE SPIRIT:

Six Sermons on the Inspiration of Holy Scripture, preached before the University of Oxford, By G. P. CHRETIEN, Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and Rector of Cholderton, Wilts. In crown 8vo. cloth, 5s. [This day.

In crown 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

THE EPISTLE to the ROMANS.

Newly translated from a Missionary Point of View. By the Right Rev. J. W. COLENSO, D.D., Bishop of Natal. [Immediately.

SERMONS PREACHED in HARROW

SCHOOL CHAPEL. By the Rev. H. MONTAGU BUTLER, Head-Master of the School, and late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Crown 8vo. cloth. [Shortly.

By the Rev. James M'Cosh, LL.D.

Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Queen's College, Belfast.

I.

Demy 8vo. cloth, price 10s. 6d.

The METHOD of DIVINE GOVERN- MENT, PHYSICAL and MORAL. Seventh Edition.

II.

In the Press, in crown 8vo.

The SUPERNATURAL in RELATION to the NATURAL, with SPECIAL REFERENCE to EXISTING CONTROVERSIES.

MACMILLAN & Co., London and Cambridge.

This day, Vol. II. price 5s. 6d.; also, Binding Cases, 1s.

ST. JAMES'S MAGAZINE.

Conducted by Mrs. S. C. HALL.

London: W. Kent & Co. Paternoster-row.

Ready this day, with 400 Illustrations, cloth gilt, price 5s.

PRACTICAL AIDS

TO THE STUDY OF

Natural History, Botany, Geology, Mineralogy and Technology.

Adapted for the Use of Schools and Families.

By Dr. CARL ARENDTS,

Professor at the Military School of Munich.

Translated and Edited by G. M. L. STRAUSS, Ph.D.

"* This very instructive and interesting Work discourses in a popular manner on the various Forms and Developments of the Earth, Animate and Inanimate.

London: Ward & Lock, 158, Fleet-street.

This day, Illustrated, with 500 Descriptive Engravings,
price 5s. crown 8vo. pp. 450.

THE HOME TUTOR:

A TREASURY of SELF-CULTURE and Complete LIBRARY
of USEFUL KNOWLEDGE, by the BEST MASTERS.

London: Ward & Lock, 158, Fleet-street.

This day, price 6d. Illustrated,

THE SIXPENNY MAGAZINE.

The NOVEMBER NUMBER contains Twenty-two Original
and Copyright Articles, illustrated with numerous Engravings.
Price 6d. Monthly. Back Numbers are all reprinted.

London: Ward & Lock, 158, Fleet-street.

This day, Vol. III. price 5s. 6d.; also Binding Cases, 1s.

TEMPLE BAR:

A LONDON MAGAZINE for TOWN and COUNTRY
READERS.

Edited by G. A. SALA.

London: Ward & Lock, 158, Fleet-street.

On the 1st and 15th of every Month, in fcap. 8vo. paper covers,
in the French Style of Binding,

THE SHILLING VOLUME LIBRARY.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, when proposing the Repeal
of the Paper Duty, used as an argument for its removal the supe-
riority, both in paper and print, of French popular Literature over
the same class of works produced in England; and he attributed
the reason of this difference to the fact that paper was untaxed in
France, while it was taxed in England. Happily this distinction
no longer exists. On the 1st October paper became free of Tax-
ation. Therefore the

SHILLING VOLUME LIBRARY

is projected with the view of giving to the reading public the full
benefit of the abolition of the Paper Duty. Each book in the

SHILLING VOLUME LIBRARY

will present to the buyer the utmost possible value both in quan-
tity and quality.

The greatest care will be taken, so as to render the

SHILLING VOLUME LIBRARY

in all respects unexceptionable reading both for the young as well
as for the old.

The following will be ready on November 15:—

1. FAMILY CREDIT. By WESTLAND MAR-
STON.
2. WHICH WINS—LOVE OR MONEY!
By the Author of 'WHITEFRIARS.'
3. RECOLLECTIONS of a RELIEVING
OFFICER. By E. P. ROWSELL.
4. LADY LISLE. By M. E. BRADDON.

On December 1,

5. The ROUND of WRONG. By EDMOND
ABOUT. Translated by LASCELLES WRAXALL.
6. MEMOIRS of a LADY-IN-WAITING.

London: Ward & Lock, 158, Fleet-street.

WORKS BY WATTS PHILLIPS.

On December 1, fcap. 8vo. ornamental boards, price 2s.

AMOS CLARK; or, the Poor Dependent. A
Story of Country Life in the Seventeenth Century. By WATTS
PHILLIPS, Author of 'The Dead Heart,' &c.

CANARY BIRD: a Story of Town Life in
the Seventeenth Century. (Sequel to 'Amos Clark.')

London: Ward & Lock, 158, Fleet-street.

EDMONSTON & DOUGLAS' LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

In 1 vol. demy 8vo. price 16s.

THE HISTORY OF SCOTISH POETRY, From the MIDDLE AGES to the CLOSE of the SEVEN- TEENTH CENTURY.

By the late DAVID IRVING, LL.D.

Edited by JOHN AITKEN CARLYLE, M.D. With a Memoir
and Glossary.

In 1 vol. demy 8vo. price 10s. 6d.

MEMOIR OF LIEUT.-GEN. SIR RALPH ABERCROMBY, K.B., 1793—1801.

By his Son, JAMES LORD DUNFERMLINE.

"The life of such a man is well worth studying; and through
the judicious composition of this Memoir it may be studied easily.
The book has the unusual merit of not containing a superfluous
page."—*Saturday Review*, Oct. 19.

In 1 vol. demy 8vo. with Illustrations, price 3s. 6d.

OBSERVATIONS IN CLINICAL SURGERY.

By JAMES SYME,

Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh.

Now ready, New Edition, 3 vols. fcap. 8vo. 15s.

HORÆ SUBSECVÆ.

By JOHN BROWN, M.D. F.R.S.E.

"Of all the John Browns, commend us to Dr. John Brown, the
physician, the man of genius, the humourist, the student of men,
women and dogs. By means of two beautiful volumes, he has
given the public a share of his by-hours, and more pleasant hours
it would be difficult to find in any life. Dr. Brown's master-
piece is the story of a dog called 'Rab.' The tale moves from the
most tragic pathos to the most reckless humour, and could not
have been written but by a man of genius. Whether it moves to
laughter or tears, it is perfect in its way, and immortalizes its
author."—*Times*, Oct. 21.

Just out, in 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. price 5s.

FRAGMENTS OF TRUTH;

Being the EXPOSITION of several PASSAGES of SCRIPTURE.

On the 25th of November will be published, in 1 vol. 4to. price 6s.

RAB AND HIS FRIENDS.

By JOHN BROWN, M.D.

With Illustrations by George Harvey, R.S.A.; J. Noel Paton,
R.S.A.; and J. B.

Early in December will be published, in 1 vol. folio,

BRITISH BIRDS DRAWN FROM NATURE.

By (J. B.) Mr. HUGH B. COCKBURN.

NEW STORY FOR GIRLS.

Nearly ready, fcap. 8vo. price 5s.

AUNT ALIE and her BELONGINGS.

By CATHERINE D. BELL,
Author of 'Cousin Kate's Story.'

With Illustrations, 1 vol. crown 8vo.

A SELECTION FROM DASENT'S POPULAR TALES FROM THE NORSE.

[December.

Edinburgh: EDMONSTON & DOUGLAS.
London: HAMILTON, ADAMS & CO.

NEW WORKS.

**THE CITY of the SAINTS; and
ACROSS the ROCKY MOUNTAINS to CALIFORNIA.**
By RICHARD F. BURTON, Captain H.M. Indian Army;
H.B.M. Consul in West Africa. With Map and Illustrations.
8vo. 15s.

2.
**NARRATIVE of the WAR with
CHINA in 1860:** To which is added, the Account of a Short
Residence with the Tai-Ping Rebels at Nankin, and a Voyage
thence to Hankow. By Lieut.-Col. G. J. WOLSELEY, D.A. Quar-
ter-Master-General to the Expeditionary Force. With Portrait of
Sir J. Hope Grant, G.C.B. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

3.
**SKETCHES of the NATURAL HIS-
TORY of CEYLON:** With Narratives and Anecdotes illus-
trative of the Habits and Instincts of the Mammalia, Birds, Rep-
tiles, Fishes, Insects, &c., including a Monograph of the Elephant.
By Sir J. EMERSON TENNENT, K.C.S. LL.D. &c. With 23
Illustrations on Wood from Original Drawings. Post 8vo. 12s. 6d.

4.
**New Edition of Mrs. Piozzi's Memoirs,
with Additions.**

**AUTOBIOGRAPHY, LETTERS, and
LITERARY REMAINS of Mrs. PIOZZI (THRALE).**
Edited, with Notes and some Account of her Life and Writings,
by A. HAYWARD, Esq. Q.C. New Edition, thoroughly revised,
with copious Additions; Portrait and Plate. 2 vols. post 8vo. 24s.

5.
**JOHN ROGERS, the Compiler of the
First Authorized English Bible; the Pioneer of the English
Reformation; and its First Martyr.** By JOSEPH LEMUEL
CHESTER. With a Portrait and 5 other Illustrations. 8vo.
[Just ready.]

6.
**THE TALE of the GREAT PERSIAN
WAR.** By the Rev. GEORGE W. COX, M.A., late Scholar
of Trinity Coll., Oxford; Author of 'Tales from Greek Mytho-
logy.' Fcap. 8vo. with many Woodcut Illustrations. [Just ready.]

7.
THE ROMANCE of a DULL LIFE.
By the Author of 'Morning Clouds' and the 'Afternoon of
Life.' Post 8vo. 3s. 6d.

"This novel is in every way
much above the average. It is
such a work as only a thought-
ful, refined woman of the world
(quite free from slavery to the
world's mistakes) could write
about a woman's heart and life.
It is written with that peculiar
sub-acid satire on men and
things which is so often the
outward expression of secret
tenderness and sad disappoint-
ment of soul. There is no bitter-
ness, no contempt in the philoso-
phy—only a repressed weariness
of set grey life; and a firm pro-
test against it, as a thing not to
be loved, and an equally firm
belief that life ought to be
greater and fuller—warmer and
of a brighter hue. Her charac-
ters are all drawn with a de-
cisive hand; they are as real as
the members of our own house-
hold. The heroine is drawn so
truthfully, and with such per-
fect finish of detail, that she
cannot be a mere creature of the
imagination." *Globe*, Nov. 4.

8.
**THE ALPS; or, Sketches of Life and
Nature in the Mountains.** By Baron H. Von BERLEPSCH.
Translated by the Rev. LESLIE STEPHEN, M.A. Fellow and
Tutor of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. With 17 fine Illustrations,
from the Original Designs of Emil Rittmeyer. 8vo. 15s.

9.
FOREST CREATURES. By CHARLES
BONER, Author of 'Chamois Hunting in the Mountains of
Bavaria,' &c. With 6 Illustrations in Lithography and 12 on
Wood from Drawings by Guido Hammer, of Dresden. Post 8vo.
price 10s. 6d.

10.
ISRAEL in EGYPT: a Poem. By
EDWIN ATHERSTONE, Author of 'The Fall of Nineveh,'
'The Handwriting on the Wall,' &c. 8vo. 12s.

11.
**LOVE the GREATEST ENCHANT-
MENT:** The Sorceries of Sin: the Devotion of the Cross.
From the Spanish of CALDERON. Attempted, strictly in Eng-
lish Assonants and other Imitative Verse, by D. F. MACCARTHY,
M.R.I.A. With Introductions and Notes, and the Spanish Text.
Crown 4to. 15s.

12.
**HISTORY, OPINIONS, and LUCU-
BRATIONS of ISAAC BICKERTAFF, Esq.** From the
Tales, by STEELE and ADDISON. With Introduction, Notes
and Illustrations by H. R. MONTGOMERY; and 11 Photo-
graphic Designs. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

13.
**LECTURES FRANÇAISES; or, Ex-
tracts in Prose, from Modern French Authors.** With copious
Notes for the use of English Students. By LÉONCE STIEVE-
NARD, Principal French Master in the City of London School;
Second French Master in St. Paul's School; Lecturer on the
French Language and Literature in King's College. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN,
and ROBERTS.

BELL & DALDY'S NEW WORKS.

Bell & Daldy's Pocket Volumes.

A Series of Select Works by Favourite Authors, adapted for
general reading, moderate in price, compact and elegant in
form, and executed in a style fitting them to be permanently
preserved.

Ready.

GEORGE HERBERT'S POEMS, 2s.
GEORGE HERBERT'S WORKS, 3s.
LAMB'S TALES FROM SHAKESPEARE, 2s. 6d.
LONGFELLOW'S POEMS, 2s. 6d.
MILTON'S PARADISE LOST, 2s. 6d.
MILTON'S PARADISE REGAINED, AND OTHER
POEMS, 2s. 6d.
SOUTHEY'S LIFE OF NELSON, 2s. 6d.

6d. extra in cloth; 1s. extra in half Rosburgh morocco;
4s. extra in antique; or plain morocco.

Other Works are in preparation.

Immediately.

Christmas with the Poets.

A Collection of English Poetry relating to the Festival of
Christmas. Illustrated by Birket Foster, and with numerous
Initial Letters and Borders beautifully printed in gold and
colours by Edmund Evans. New and improved Edition.
Super-royal 8vo. ornamental binding, 31s.; antique morocco, 31s. 6d.

Immediately.

Little Maggie and her Brother.

By Mrs. GEORGE HOOPER.
Author of 'Recollections of Mrs. Anderson's School,' 'Arbell,' &c.
Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Ready.

Cavaliers and Roundheads.

By J. G. EDGAR,
Author of 'Sea Kings and Naval Heroes' (price 5s.).
Illustrated by Amy Butts.
Fcap. 8vo. 5s.

Ready.

Andersen's Tales for Children.

Translated by A. WEHNERT.
With 106 Illustrations by E. H. Wehnert, W. Thomas,
and others.
Small 8vo. cloth, gilt edges, 7s. 6d.

Ready.

The Illustrated Edition of Mrs. Gatty's Parables from Nature;

With Notes on the Natural History.
Illustrated by W. Holman Hunt, Otto Speckter, C. W. Cope, R.A.,
E. Warren, W. Millais and H. Calderon.
8vo. Ornamental cloth, 10s. 6d.; antique morocco elegant, 11. 1s.

Immediately.

Among the Tartar Tents;

Or, THE LOST FATHERS. A Tale.

By ANNE BOWMAN,
Author of 'Esperanza,' 'The Boy Voyagers,' &c.
With Illustrations.

Immediately.

Domestic Life in Palestine.

By M. E. ROGERS.
Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Immediately.

The Monks of Kilcrea, AND OTHER POEMS.

Third Edition.

Ready.

A Sixth Edition of Legends and Lyrics.

By ADELAIDE ANNE PROCTER.
Fcap. 5s.; antique or best plain morocco, 10s. 6d.

Ready.

Also, a Second Edition of the Second Series.

Fcap. 5s.; morocco, 10s. 6d.

Ready.

Teuton. A Poem.

By CHRISTOPHER J. RIETHMÜLLER.
Post 8vo. price 7s. 6d.

BELL & DALDY, 186, Fleet-street, London.

MR. BENTLEY'S ANNOUNCEMENTS OF NEW WORKS.

LIVES OF THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY;

FROM THE MISSION OF AUGUSTINE TO THE DEATH
OF HOWLEY.

BY WALTER PARQUHAR HOOK, D.D.,
Dean of Chichester.

Vol. II. 8vo. 15s.

MRS. DELANY AT THE COURT OF QUEEN CHARLOTTE. THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MRS. DELANY.

Part II.

Edited, with Notes, by the Right Hon. LADY LLANOVER.
3 vols. 8vo. with numerous beautiful Engravings.

MAIDENTHORPE;

Or, INTERESTING EVENTS about the YEAR 1836.
By JEREMIAH BRIEFLESS, of the Outer Temple.
2 vols. post 8vo. 21s.

THE HISTORY OF ROME,

From the EARLIEST TIME to the PERIOD of its DECLINE.

By Dr. MOMMSEN.

Translated under the Sanction and Revision of the Author,
including his latest Corrections,
By the Rev. W. PITT DICKSON.

With an Introduction by Dr. SCHMITZ.

Vols. I. and II. crown 8vo. 21s.

A RESIDENCE AT NAGASAKI AND HAKODATE IN 1859-60.

With some ACCOUNT of JAPAN.

By C. P. HODGSON,
H.M.'s Consul at those Ports.

With Letters on Japan, by HIS WIFE.

Crown 8vo. with numerous Illustrations, 12s.

WITS AND HUMOURISTS.

By JOHN TIMBS.

Including Swift, Steele, Foote, Goldsmith, the Two Colmans,
Sheridan, Forster, Rev. Sydney Smith.

3 vols. crown 8vo. with 4 Portraits, &c. 21s.

P. VIRGILII MARONIS BUCOLICA, GEORGICA ET ÆNEIS.

With English Notes, by C. D. YONGE.

Post 8vo. 9s. 6d. strongly bound.

THE AMERICAN UNION:

An Inquiry into its Real Effects on the Well-being of the People
of the United States, and into the Cause of its Disruption;

With an Examination of Secession as a Constitutional Right.
By JAMES SPENOR.

8vo. 10s. 6d.

A NEW EDITION OF 'EAST LYNNE.'

3 vols.

London: RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-
street,
Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

13, Great Marlborough-street.

HURST & BLACKETT'S WORKS FOR NOVEMBER.

The LIFE of Admiral Sir CHARLES

NAPIER, K.C.B.; with HIS CORRESPONDENCE. From
his Private Papers. By Major-General EILERS NAPIER.
2 vols. 8vo. with Portrait and Charts. 30s. [Now ready.]

"Sir Charles Napier will undoubtedly rank among the first of
our sea worthies. He has found a worthy biographer and chro-
nicle in the person of his Step-son. The biography abounds in
traits of character, and these are details of love, marriage and
home-life which contrast very pleasantly with the more exciting
scenes. The work is very honestly put together; without pen-
cance, it accomplishes much; bringing all the incidents of the
Admiral's life together, so as to create a story of great interest,
with much that is amusing for the general, and more that is
instructive to the professional reader."—*Athenæum*.

"This work is full of interest, not only to the sailor community
but to the general reader. The biographer, who really loved the
gallant sailor, follows his fortunes up and down the world with a
devotion which gives a zest to his narrative, and leads to that
abounding wealth of personal anecdote which is the charm of
biography."—*Globe*.

"The personal history of another of England's great sea-heroes
is sure to be warmly welcomed by the British public. This work
possesses an interest which will not pass away with the present
generation. We know of no books so likely to excite the enthu-
siasm of English youth as Southey's 'Life of Nelson' and those
'Memoirs of Admiral Napier.'"—*Daily News*, and these

The LIFE of J. M. W. TURNER, R.A.

From Original Letters and Papers furnished by his Friends
and Fellow Academicians. By WALTER THORNHURST.
3 vols. 8vo. with Portraits, &c. 30s. [Now ready.]

FRENCH WOMEN of LETTERS.

By JULIA KAVANAGH, Author of 'NATHALIE,' &c.
2 vols. 21s.

The LAST of the MORTIMERS. By

the Author of 'MARGARET MAITLAND,' 'The HOUSE
on the MOOR,' &c. 3 vols. [Nov. 15.]

WHITE and BLACK. A Tale of the SOUTHERN STATES. 3 vols.

ALSO, NOW READY,

The OKAVANGO RIVER. A Nar-

rative of Travel, Exploration and Adventure. By CHARLES
JOHN ANDERSSON, Author of 'LAKE NGAMI.' 8vo.
with Portrait of the Author and numerous Illustrations. 21s.

"Mr. Anderson's book, from the number of well-told adven-
tures, its rich fund of information, and spirited illustrations, will
command a wide circle of readers. The interest of his story never
flags for a moment."—*Athenæum*.

LADY CHARLOTTE PEPPYS' DO-

MESTIC SKETCHES in RUSSIA. 2 vols. 21s.

"This very agreeable book presents a photograph of Russian
home-life, the simplicity of which is as charming as the manner
of relating it is attractive."—*Messenger*.

The SECRET HISTORY of the

COURT of FRANCE under LOUIS XV. Edited, from rare
and unpublished Documents, by Dr. CHALLICE. 3 vols.
with Portraits, 21s.

THE VALLEY of a HUNDRED

FIRES. By the Author of 'MARGARET' and her BRIDE-
MAIDS. Illustrated by J. E. MILLER, R.A. &c. bound
forming the New Volume of HURST & BLACKETT'S
STANDARD LIBRARY of CHEAP EDITIONS.

"Whether in delineation of character, in lucidity of plot, in
description of scenery, in representation of life as it is, or in sound
well-enforced moral, we know no novel of the last three or four
years to equal this production of the popular Author of 'Margaret
and her Bridemaids.' If asked to classify it, we should give it a
place between 'John Halifax' and 'The Cartons.'"—*Herald*.

THE NEW NOVELS.

SIR RICHARD HAMILTON.

2 vols. 21s.

"Women are strongest."

The HOME at ROSEFIELD. By

EDWARD COPPING. 3 vols.

"A very touching and life-like story, of great simplicity and
beauty; and hard indeed must be the heart unaffected by its
genuine tenderness and pathos."—*Daily News*.

COUNTY SOCIETY. 3 vols.

"We promise the reader a rich treat from the perusal of this
novel. The talent manifested is unquestionable."—*Messenger*.

NOTICE TO QUIT. By W. G. Wills,

Author of 'LIFE'S FORESHADOWINGS.' 3 vols.

"A novel of remarkable power. The interest never flags.
There is real genius in this writer."—*Spectator*.

EAST and WEST. By J. Frazer

CORKRAN. 3 vols.

"A good novel. The author has wit and knowledge in abun-
dant, and an eloquent mastery of words."—*Daily News*.

UNDER THE SPELL. By the Author

of 'GRANDMOTHER'S MONKEY,' 'WILDFLOWER,' &c. 3 vols.

ALONE in the WORLD. By the

Author of 'COUSIN GEOFFREY,' &c. 3 vols.

ALBEMARLE STREET,
Nov. 9, 1861.

MR. MURRAY'S NOVEMBER LIST.

LIVES of ENGINEERS; with an
ACCOUNT of their PRINCIPAL WORKS, and a HISTORY
of INLAND COMMUNICATION in BRITAIN. By SAMUEL
SMILES. Portraits and numerous Woodcuts. Vols. I. and II.
8vo. [Next week.]

AIDS to FAITH: a Series of ESSAYS.

See Contents.
Rev. E. HAROLD BROWNE—On
Inspiration. Rev. Dr. McCauley—Mosaic Re-
cord of Creation—and on
Prophecy. Rev. F. C. COOK—Ideology and
Subsistence. Rev. GEORGE RAWLINSON—The
Pentateuch. Bishop of CORK—Christian
Resurrection. DEAT of EXETER—Scriptures
and the Interpretation. Rev. H. L. MANSEL—On Mira-
cles. Bishop of GLOUCESTER AND
BRISTOL—Doctrines of the
Atonement.

A NEW HISTORY of MODERN

EUROPE; from the TAKING of CONSTANTINOPLE by the
TURKS to the CLOSE of the WAR in the CAUCASUS. By THOMAS
H. DYER. Vols. I. and II. 8vo.

METALLURGY: the ART of EX-
TRACTING METALS from their ORES and ADAPTING
THEM to VARIOUS PURPOSES of MANUFACTURE. By
JOHN PERCY, F.R.S. First Edition—SLAGS, FUEL, FIRE
CLAYS, &c., COPPER, ZINC and BRASS. Illustrations. 8vo.

SUPPLEMENTARY DESPATCHES of THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, K.G. Vol. VIII. 8vo.

LECTURES on the HISTORY of the
JEWISH CHURCH: ABRAHAM to SAMUEL. By Rev. A. P.
STANLEY, D.D. 8vo.

ONE YEAR in SWEDEN, including
a VISIT to the ISLE of GOTHLAND. By HORACE MAR-
RYAT, Author of 'Juthand and the Danish Isles.' Illustrations.
3 vols. post 8vo.

THE FIVE GREAT MONARCHIES

of the ANCIENT WORLD; or, the HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY
and ANTIQUITIES of CHALDEA, ASSYRIA, BABYLONIA,
MEDIA and PERSIA. By Rev. GEORGE RAWLINSON.
Illustrations. Vol. I. 8vo.

THE STUDENT'S MANUAL of the
ENGLISH LANGUAGE. A Series of Lectures. By GEORGE
P. MARSH. Edited, with Notes and a Preface, by Dr. WILLIAM
SMITH. Post 8vo. (Uniform with 'The Student's Home.')

LETTERS FROM ROME, written
to Friends at Home. By Rev. J. W. BURGON. Illustrations.
Post 8vo.

TWO YEARS' IMPRISONMENT
in BURMAH. By HENRY GOUGER. Second Edition, with
an additional Chapter. Woodcuts. Post 8vo.

THE STORY of DR. LIVING-
STONE'S TRAVELS in SOUTH AFRICA. Illustrations.
Post 8vo.

BLACKSTONE'S COMMENT-
TARIES. Edited by R. MALCOLM KERR, LL.D., Judge of
the Sheriff's Court. New Edition, corrected to 1861. 4 vols. 8vo.

A THIRD SERIES of PLAIN SER-
MONS. By Rev. J. J. BLUNT, B.D., late Margaret Professor.
Post 8vo.

RAWLINSON'S HERODOTUS: a
NEW ENGLISH VERSION, with Notes and Essays, Historical
and Geographical. Revised Edition. Illustrations. 4 vols. 8vo.

THE MESSIAH: his LIFE and MINIS-
TRY, SUFFERINGS, DEATH, RESURRECTION and AS-
CENSION. Map. 8vo.

HANDBOOK of DESCRIPTIVE and
PRACTICAL ASTRONOMY. By GEORGE F. CHAMBERS.
Illustrations. Post 8vo.

THE STUDENT'S HISTORY of
FRANCE. From the EARLIEST TIMES. Woodcuts. Post 8vo.
(Uniform with 'The Student's Home.')

A FIRST LATIN DICTIONARY
and VOCABULARY. By Dr. WM. SMITH. 18mo. (Uniform
with Smith's 'Principia Latina.')

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1861.

LITERATURE

The History of Scottish Poetry. By David Irving, LL.D. Edited by John Aitken Carlyle, M.D. With a Memoir and Glossary. (Edinburgh, Edmonston & Douglas.)

AMONG the many valuable services which the late Dr. Irving rendered to modern literature, none was more commendable in itself and more calculated to be of lasting benefit to the student, than his attempt to write a somewhat exhaustive History of Scottish Poetry. It was his desire to do for Scotland what Warton, in his compendious volumes, had already done for England. The task, however, reduced itself in his case to narrower limits; for, in chronicling the birth and growth of Scottish Poetry, Dr. Irving had to deal only with one subdivision of the poetical literature of a nation. The result is now before us in a posthumous publication, which brings down the narrative to the beginning of the eighteenth century. On the whole, the attempt has been successful. The book has its bare intellectual merits, apart from the fact that it is the only work of the kind which deals at all satisfactorily with the subject; and not the least of those merits is the broad truth-loving and scholarly manner in which the author adopts and collates the suggestions of former writers. Dr. Irving was thoroughly impartial in his love for an important but somewhat neglected theme. He had few facts to bring forward, but he had novel deductions to draw from facts previously ascertained. His book will, consequently, have its value, if only as a work of occasional reference. Having thoroughly appreciated the weight of his materials, he digested those materials in a sensible way before putting pen to paper; and as he succeeded in writing in a healthy, philosophical spirit, the general positions he assumes are really unassailable.

The history commences with an elaborate disquisition, neither very original nor profound, on the origin of the Scoto-Saxon dialect, or the ancient language of the south of Scotland. The hypothesis that the language of the Picts was a dialect of the Celtic, the hypothesis of Geddes, Chalmers and Sir Walter Scott, and that the Picts were consequently a Celtic people, is met by Dr. Irving with the question—By what extraordinary means could a distinct race of men, placed in such circumstances, be induced to reject their original language and to adopt another? Admitting the possibility that the primitive population was composed of Celts, it is reasonably to be conjectured, when we call to mind certain suggestions of history, that the primitive inhabitants were supplanted in the south by new settlers—branches of the Scandinavian or some other Gothic tribe.

If this conjecture be admissible, we have a ready-made answer to all hypotheses founded on the fact that many Celtic names of places have been retained where the inhabitants have long ceased to speak the Celtic language. French was spoken at an early period in the court of Scotland, and French words soon found their way into popular use; and nothing is more obvious than the inference, that the language with which we find this French incorporated was not Celtic. Dr. Irving appears to agree with Pinkerton, that the Picts were not of Celtic, but of Scandinavian origin, and that, as a consequence, their language and that of the Saxons must have been two versions of the same original tongue. After exhausting a wealth of argument on this subject, he naturally

concludes that the southern population of Scotland derived their language from the Scandinavians, and that they may also be supposed to have derived their poetry from the same source. Then follows a brief examination of the origin of romances of chivalry. Here Dr. Irving differs little from Bishop Percy, in believing that the Scotch and English metrical romances of the Middle Ages had their origin in the historical ballads of the Gothic bards and scalds; but he has something to say relative to the theory which Warburton adopted from Salmasius, viz., that this romantic fabling was primarily borrowed from Arabia—a theory which both Percy and Tyrwhitt successfully attempted to demolish. Dr. Irving continues:—

“Other writers persuade themselves that Armoric was the cradle of romantic fiction; nor is this opinion entirely destitute of plausibility. The natives of that country were of a Celtic origin; and they are said to have afforded a place of refuge to a large colony of Britons, who, flying from their Saxon conquerors, carried along with them such historical records or traditions as they possessed. In this manner we may suppose the marvellous tales of King Arthur, and his Knights of the Round Table, to have been imparted to the early poets of France; and it is at least certain, that even the Norman poets frequently profess to have derived their stories from the lays of Armorica. It is not perhaps very safe to adopt any one of these hypotheses, to the exclusion of the other two; and Mr. Ellis is of opinion, that they are by no means incompatible. There is, as he conceives, no absurdity in supposing that the scenes and characters of romantic story were, to a great extent, derived from the Armoricans, or from the Welsh; that much of the colouring, and perhaps some particular adventures, may be of Scandinavian origin; and that occasional episodes, together with some portion of the machinery, may have been borrowed from the Arabians. ‘In fact,’ as he very ably remarks, ‘there is reason to believe that critics, in their survey of Gothic literature, as well as of Gothic architecture, have too hastily had recourse to a single hypothesis, for the purpose of explaining the probable origin of forms and proportions which appeared unusual, and of ornaments which were thought to arise from a wild and capricious fancy; and in both cases it will perhaps be found that invention is often nothing more than accidental association, and that what has been attributed to originality of design, was only the result of an awkward attempt to combine incongruous materials.’ Human nature is in all ages and in all countries essentially the same; and similar customs are to be traced among tribes of mankind the most widely removed from each other in time and place. When some modern writers described the process of tattooing, so prevalent among the savages of the present age, they were not perhaps aware that Herodotus had discovered the very same custom among the Thracians, and Xenophon among the Cappadocians. When we trace a similar vein of poetry in very remote regions, we must not in every instance impute this similarity to the force of imitation; the Scandinavians and the Arabians, without any mutual communication, might each devise their peculiar order of giants, dragons and enchantments; nor is it necessary to have recourse to the agency of the Crusades, in order to account for the propagation of those excrencences of imagination which seem to be the spontaneous production of almost every climate.”

Dr. Irving next proceeds to a close examination of the various theories relative to the origin and use of rhyme. He believes with Goldsmith, that rhymes are of older date than the Roman dactyl or spondee, and that the theory which describes them as an innovation on the poetry of the ancients, is inadmissible, because rhymes are to be found in the works of most of the classical poets. Were quotation necessary, instances might be multiplied to prove that Dr. Irving was right in adopting

the theory of the ‘Enquiry.’ Homer himself employed rhyme in other than accidental combinations; and Aristotle particularized this among the other merits of Homer’s poetry. So did Aristophanes, Euripides, Anacreon, Horace, Propertius and others. But perhaps the earliest example of the use of rhyme is to be found in the recurrence of similar sounds, which we find employed in the Old Testament. In the vernacular poetry of the northern nations, rhyme does not appear to have been introduced at a very early period. Olfrid, a monk of Weissenberg, composed a work in German rhyme about the year 870. Mr. Turner, however, has referred many Welsh rhythmical poems to as early a period as the sixth century. According to Tyrwhitt, rhyme was introduced into English poetry about the reign of Henry the Second, when Layamon, a priest, translated from the French of Wace a fabulous history of the Britons, entitled ‘Le Brut,’ which Wace himself had translated from the Latin of Geoffrey of Monmouth. The greater part of Layamon’s translation, by the way, is without rhyme and metre, thus resembling the old Saxon poetry; but it contains a number of short verses, of unequal length, though rhyming together pretty exactly; and in some places the French octosyllabic measure is successfully imitated. That the art of rhyming originated with the French provincial poets, or Troubadours, which has been asserted, is obvious absurdity. That it was rather a spontaneous combination of pleasing sounds, palpable to the fine ear in most languages, seems highly probable. It is to be remarked that rhyme has been too often confounded with rhythm; the less severe cadence of which latter depends on emphasis, instead of quantity, and which is not reducible to the laws of prosody. Perhaps the most extensive specimen of rhythmical versification occurs in the ‘Institutiones adversus Gentium Deos,’ by Commodianus, who is supposed to have lived about the year 270. But the same species of versification was also cultivated among the Greeks.

The poetry of Scotland, Dr. Irving justly observes, was only the poetry of one subdivision of a nation, neither remarkable for its antiquity, nor comprehending any considerable extent of population; but from the distribution of the soil, the successful cultivators of Scottish poetry were by no means few in proportion to the number of people who spoke the Scottish language. First on our list appears Thomas Rymour, more properly (we think) Thomas Learmont, who is popularly known as Thomas the Rhymer or Thomas of Erceuldoune. Erceuldoune is a village situated near Melrose, in the county of Berwick; and here, in a tower the ruins of which are still visible, Thomas is supposed to have flourished about the year 1280,—the date when he is said to have prophesied the death of Alexander the Third. He was generally supposed to possess the gifts of prophecy and divination. In this prophetic capacity, he is alluded to by Barbour, Bowser, Winton and many other early writers; and Leslie mentions him in connexion with “the wizard,” Michael Scot. His ‘Whole Prophecies of Scotland, England, Ireland, France and Denmark,’ which was first printed by Waldegrave in 1603, still continues to be hawked about his native land. But it is chiefly as the reputed author of the famous romance of ‘Sir Tristrem’ that Thomas of Erceuldoune is to be remembered. The manuscript copy of this romance, written on vellum and containing some forty poems and fragments of poems, the language of most of which is English, was presented to the Advocates’ Library in 1744, by

Alexander Boswell, Lord Auchinleck, then one of the Judges of the Court of Session.

Dr. Irving's way of accounting for the numerous English phrases which occur in 'Sir Tristrem,' viz., that some English copyist changed the language from Scotch into English as he wrote, is as ingenious as it is inadmissible. The truth is, Thomas the Rhymer's claim to the authorship cannot be supported by anything like satisfactory evidence. The very first stanza mentions Thomas in the third person; and the language is indisputably English. Nor, even, on the bold hypothesis of Sir Walter Scott, can we ascribe to Thomas the authorship of another metrical romance, 'Horn Child; or, the Geste of Kyng Horn,' the language of which is certainly Saxon, and which Bishop Percy could not refer to a later period than within a century after the Conquest. More reasonably may we affiliate on him the singular production entitled 'Thomas off Erseldoune,' three different manuscripts of which have been preserved. The author writes sometimes in the first and sometimes in the third person, but the name of Thomas repeatedly occurs.

We should have wished to devote space to a detailed account of the romance of 'Sir Tristrem,' but we find ourselves compelled to refer the reader to Dr. Irving. The romance, by whomsoever written, is one of great beauty. The subject is the popular one. Tristrem, whom the French and Germans call Tristan, is one of the popular heroes of romance, and his adventures were sung far and wide in the Middle Ages. The tale was at length extended and modified into a prose romance, originally written in French, and afterwards translated into Spanish and Italian. Sir Tristrem was sung by the Continental poets long before the birth of Thomas the Rhymer. He is a prominent character, it will be remembered, in the 'Morte d'Arthur,'—a volume compiled, by Sir Thomas Malory, from the French romances.

"Besides Sir Tristrem," says Sir Walter Scott, "there still exist at least two Scottish romances which, in all probability, were composed long before the conclusion of the thirteenth century. They are entitled 'Gawen and Gologras' and 'Galan of Galoway.' Dr. Irving ascribes these poems to the fourteenth, instead of to the thirteenth century, arguing their close resemblance in language, diction and structure of stanza, to the 'Pystyl of Swete Susan,' a poem which Winton ascribes to one Huchowne, supposed to be "the gude Schir Hew of Eglintoun" mentioned by Dunbar. Both these romances celebrate the exploits of Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table. They are written in intricate rhymes, full of alliterative versification. Another poem of the same age is entitled 'The Taill of Rauf Coilzeir, how he harbreit King Charles,' the subject of which resembles a well-known adventure of the Gudeman of Ballangeich.

We next come to John Barbour, Archdeacon of Aberdeen, the contemporary of Chaucer. Barbour's great work is 'The Bruce,' the earliest known edition of which was published at Edinburgh in 1616. Dr. Irving acknowledges the literary merits of this poet:—

"Barbour was evidently skilled in such branches of knowledge as were then cultivated, and his learning was so well regulated as to conduce to the real improvement of his mind: the liberality of his views and the humanity of his sentiments appear occasionally to have been unconfined by the narrow boundaries of his own age. He has drawn various illustrations from ancient history, and from the stories of romance, but has rarely displayed his erudition by decking his verses with the names of ancient authors: the distichs of Cato, and the spurious productions of Dares Phrygius and Dictys Cretensis are the only profane books to which he

formally refers. He has borrowed more than one illustration from Statius, who was the favourite classic of those times, and who likewise appears to have been the favourite of Barbour. The more chaste and elegant style of Virgil and Horace was not so well adapted to the prevalent taste, as the strained thoughts and gorgeous diction of Statius and Claudian. The manner in which he has incidentally discussed the subject of astrology and necromancy, may, I think, be specified as not a little creditable to his good sense. It is well known that these branches of divination were assiduously cultivated during the ages of intellectual darkness. The absurdity of astrology and necromancy he has not openly attempted to expose; for as the opinion of the many, however unfounded in reason, must not be too rashly stigmatized, this might have been too bold and decided a step. Of the possibility of predicting events he speaks with the caution of a philosopher; but the following passage may be considered as a sufficient indication of his deliberate sentiments:—

And sen that ar in sic wenyng,
For owyne certante off wiling;
Me think, quha says he knows things
To cum, he makys gret gabingis.

To form such an estimate, required a mind capable of resisting a strong torrent of prejudice; nor is it superfluous to remark, that in an age of much higher refinement, Dryden suffered himself to be deluded by the prognostications of judicial astrology. It was not however to be expected that Barbour should on every occasion evince a decided superiority to the general spirit of the age to which he belonged. His terrible imprecation on the person who betrayed Sir Christopher Seton, 'In hell condampnyt mot he be!' ought not to have been uttered by a Christian priest. His detestation of the treacherous and cruel King Edward induced him to lend a credulous ear to the report of his consulting an infernal spirit. The misfortunes which attended Bruce at almost every step of his early progress, he attributes to his sacrilegious act of slaying Comyn at the high altar. He supposes that the women and children who assisted in supplying the brave defenders of Berwick with arrows and stones, were protected from injury by a miraculous interposition. Such instances of superstition or uncharitable zeal are not to be viewed as marking the individual: gross superstition, with its usual concomitants, was the general spirit of the age; and the deviations from the ordinary track are to be traced in examples of liberal feeling or enlightened judgment."

The account of Barbour, which is written in a high spirit of appreciation, is supplemented by a notice of Andrew Winton, a brother ecclesiastic, and the author of the 'Orygynale Cronykil of Scotland.' To understand this chronicle properly, the reader must consult Dr. Irving; but we may remark that the chronicle or history was followed closely by Buchanan. Here is an extract, showing the plan which Winton prescribed to himself:—

The tytill of this tretis hale
I wyll be caulede Orygynale;
For that begynning sall mak clere
Be playne proces owre matere;
As of angelis, and of man
Fyrst to rys the kynde began;
And how, eftir thare creatioun,
Men grew in-tyl successioun,
Wyde sprede in-to thare greys,
Thare statys, and thare qualyteis,
Tyl the tyne at Nynus kyng
Ras, and tuk the gowernyng
Of Babylon and Assyry.
Fra hymne syne dystynctly
It is my purpos tyl afferme
This tretis in-tyl certane terme,
Haldand tyme be tyme the date
As cronyklers be-for me wrate,
Rejywynde the correctioun
Of grettere of perfectioun.
For few wrytys I redy fande;
That I outh drawe to my warande:
Part of the Bybyl, wyth that that Perys
Comestor ekyde in his yherys,
Orosius and Frere Martyne,
Wytht Ynglis and Scottis storys syne,
And othir incedencies sere,
Accordand lyk tyl owre matere.
To this, my wyt is walowide dry,
But floure or froyte; bot noucht-for-thi,

To furthyre fairly this purpos,
I seek the sawoure of that roe
That spanyys spreys and evyre spryngis
In plesans of the Kyng of Kyngis.

The story of Macbeth and the three weird sisters, as quaintly told by Winton, is the original of Buchanan's version.

Next in the catalogue of Scottish poets appears the name of the royal bard, King James the First, the second son of Robert the Third, by his queen Annabella. His principal literary performance is 'The King's Quhair,' written while he was in captivity in London. It is preserved in a single manuscript, which formerly belonged to Selden, and is now in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. Its subject is the lady who afterwards became James's queen, and whose praises are sung in strains of genuine poetry. Dr. Irving does not fail to point out the fact, that the author was a zealous imitator of Chaucer and Gower (both of whom, by the way, are mentioned in the poem by name); and, in the course of his remarks, he adduces the following coincidence:—

O very goste, that errest to and fro,
Why nylt thou flyen out of the wofullest
Body that euer might on grounde go?
O soule, lurking in this woful nyste,
Fly forthout myn herte, and it breste.

Chaucer's 'Troilus and Creseyde,' bokes iv.

O beay goste, ay flickering to and fro,
That neuer art in quiet nor in reste,
Till thou cum to that place that thou cam fro,
Quhich is thy first and verray proper rest.

'Poetical Remains of James the First.'

The 'Remains of James the First' have been popularized to some extent by the edition of William Lytley, published at Edinburgh in 1783; but up to the present hour no edition has been published which does not contain numerous errors.

We are surprised to find that Dr. Irving altogether omits James the Fifth, the famous "Gudeman of Ballangeich," from the list of Scottish poets. He agrees with Ramsay, Tytler, Pinkerton and Ellis, in ascribing the authorship of 'Pebilis to the Play' and 'Christis Kirk of the Grene' to James the Fifth.

We have not space to follow Dr. Irving in his enumeration of certain smaller poets, "many of whom are known only by name"; nor in his account of Robert Henryson, schoolmaster, of Dunfermline, who wrote a sequel to Chaucer's 'Troilus and Creseyde,' but whose principal work was a collection of thirteen fables. Passing these over, we come to William Dunbar, greatest of all the early Scottish poets, greatest by far of those who flourished during the reign of James the Fifth. Dr. Irving, in common with all previous biographers, has found the record of the poet's personal history and character extremely scanty. Dunbar appears to have been in youth a novice of the order of St. Francis, but there is some reason to believe that he studied at Oxford. He travelled greatly, and early in life imbibed the spirit of a reformer. The time and manner of his death are unknown; but he was dead in the year 1530, when Sir David Lindsay composed his 'Complaynt of the Papingo.' Space forbids our entering into the particulars of his life and poetry. On the whole, Dr. Irving's notice is fair and discreet; commenting modestly on the criticism of others rather than avowing any absolute criticism of his own. It is to be remarked, that Dunbar's tale of 'The Tua Maryit Wemen and the Wedo' contains the only specimen of alliterative blank verse which the Scottish language affords, and bears a great resemblance to the alliterative Anglo-Saxon and Icelandic poetry.

The translation of 'The Æneid,' by Gavin Douglas, the most learned of the early Scottish poets, is rather severely condemned for its affectations and modernizations of the original

text; but Dr. Irving does full justice to the same author's allegorical poems, 'The Palace of Honour' and 'King Hart.' The latter poem bears a striking resemblance to Phineas Fletcher's 'Purple Island.' The heart, the fountain of life, is personified, and goes through numerous adventures. The picture of King Heart in the pride of youth, surrounded by Valour, Strength, and other companions, is as good in its way as some portions of 'The Faerie Queen.' Some portions of Douglas's translation of Virgil appear to us full of rough vigour. It was the first metrical translation of a classic which had yet appeared in English, although Caxton had published a prose romance on the destruction of Troy. It appears to have suggested the translation of Surrey, to which it bears a very strong resemblance. It is remarkable that the catalogue of Scottish literature contains only two complete translations of Virgil, those of John Ogilby and the Earl of Lauderdale. The version of the latter was highly commended by Dryden, who adopted many of the lines.

We must dismiss in a single paragraph a number of poets and poems. 'The Freirs of Berwick,' a comic story, attributed by Pinkerton to Dunbar, contains genuine humour. It is the original of 'The Monk and the Miller's Wife' of Allan Ramsay. Another curious poem, which Dr. Irving reasonably ascribes to as early a period as 1548, is entitled, 'The Thrie Tailles of the Thrie Priests of Peblis.' John Bellenden, an ecclesiastic, known as the translator of Hector Boyce's 'History of Scotland,' wrote some good allegorical poems; and an anonymous contemporary translated Boyce's 'History' into rough verse, the manuscript of which, containing 70,000 lines, is preserved in the University of Cambridge. Bellenden, indeed, lived at a time when Scotland was rich in writers of verse. James Inglis, Abbot of Kinross, attended the Court of James the Fifth, and was known as a poetical student. His works have entirely perished. We think Dr. Irving errs in including in his History the name of Alexander Barclay, who was essentially an English poet, notwithstanding the fact that he is said by some to have been a native of Scotland. Indeed, the place of his birth has never been decided by direct evidence.

We next come to one of the most vigorous promoters of the Reformation,—to the elegant and gifted Sir David Lindsay, who was born at the very close of the fifteenth century. Lindsay, like Buchanan, loved to castigate the priesthood, and he did so with an ability which must have startled his enemies. His verses are very numerous. But the most remarkable of his productions is his 'Satyre of the Three Estaitis,' the earliest specimen that is now to be found of the Scottish drama, and which appears to have been acted before the King and his court at Linlithgow, in the year 1539. We learn from Charteris that it occupied nine hours in representation. It is a highly powerful, but very improbable, morality. While on this subject, it may be well to mention that Dr. Irving seems to have dealt very incompletely with the Scottish drama; but this is a defect, not of the historian, but of the history itself. The progress of the drama in Scotland has been both obscure and slow, and its early dawn there is involved in almost total darkness. Dr. Irving, however, makes the best of his theme, and succeeds in putting forth some intelligible data.

Passing over such names as Maitland, Arbuthnot and Temple, we come to the period of James the Sixth, whose court was a complete temple of the muses. The King himself; Buchanan, Keeper of the Privy Seal; Thir-

stane, who afterwards kept the seal, were all ardent votaries of the muses. Thomas Hudson, a follower of the Court, translated, at the King's request, Du Bartas's story on the poem of 'Judith.' Another court poet was William Fowler, who translated a portion of Petrarch. Again, we have John Napier, of Merchistoun, whose name is familiar to men of science, and who published some queer verses in his exposition of the Book of Revelation. King James the Sixth was not only an astute politician and a patron of literature, but also a very voluminous prose and verse writer. His poems are entitled to considerable respect for their excellent versification; but it seems to us that they lack that air of nationality which gives flavour to the writings of most of the early Scottish poets. We must not forget to mention in this place the name of Zachary Boyd, who wrote a multitude of miserable rhymes, but who was a highly pious and respectable old gentleman.

From the close of the reign of James the Sixth to the early part of the eighteenth century, the history of Scottish poetry is a barren subject; and Dr. Irving fails to make much way at this stage. The names of Sir William Alexander and Drummond of Hawthornden are well known to every reader. The last name on Dr. Irving's list is that of Lady Wardlaw, the real or imputed author of 'Hardyknute.'

We have dismissed the book before us as briefly as was possible; and we must, in conclusion, commend the industry which produced a work so useful. Dr. Irving's researches are exactly made, and their results are fairly stated. The best characteristic of this history is its modesty—a quality which we are not often permitted to attribute to our Scotch neighbours. Its one heinous fault is an imperfection arising from the author's total neglect of the Scotch ballads,—without an impartial estimate of which no history of Scottish poetry can be held complete. But after an impartial survey of its contents, we are enabled to commend it as a work which, though neither profound nor brilliant, will never mislead the inquiring student.

Reminiscences of a Veteran; being Personal and Military Adventures in Portugal, Spain, France, Malta, New South Wales, Norfolk Island, New Zealand, Andaman Islands and India. 3 vols. (Skeet.)

LIKE a good epigram, this work keeps its strong point for a conclusion. The author refrains from publishing his name on the title-page, but adorns the last leaf of the last volume with his *carte de visite*, beneath which appears, in capital letters, the laconic announcement, "Used Up." The portrait thus put before the reader is that of a short, thick-set gentleman, seated in an arm-chair, with a sideboard in the background, grasping with his right hand a cane, the length of which is altogether out of proportion with its owner's height, and holding in his left hand a hat. With a sullen and obstinate expression, which by no means lessens the unpleasant effect of a decidedly unattractive countenance, the used-up veteran scowls malignantly at society over a ragged white moustache and Newgate fringe, and looks as much like a bull-dog as a gentleman can look. Such is the aspect of "the Veteran," who is no less a person than Lieutenant-Colonel Bunbury, C.B., late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 80th regiment. The gallant officer, as his portrait shows, is not only a man with a grievance, but a man who, under every combination of circumstances, would make it his rule to have a grievance; a man, in fact, who without a grievance would be utterly powerless

to enjoy himself. Of course, his grievance is the old, old grievance of veterans who, with many qualities that command respect, are so unfortunate as to think more highly of their services to their country than any one else does. The gallant Colonel has been passed over, set aside, and trodden on by "great people." He is still only Lieutenant-Colonel and a C.B., whereas he ought to be Commander-in-Chief. "He has been favourably mentioned by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, also by the Commander-in-Chief in India, and on another occasion by the Duke of Wellington. None of the usual rewards of the service have been, however, bestowed in his case; and he therefore presumes they are only given for more important services." Thus the Veteran tells the world of his wrongs, in the Preface. In the body of the work, however, he no longer presumes that the rewards usually bestowed in his case are only bestowed in other cases, but, throwing away all respect for himself and others, prefers a charge of injustice against his great captain, the Duke of Wellington. The reputation of Wellington does not need to be defended against the detractions of disappointed subordinates. It is enough, therefore, to express regret at the indiscretion of one who places considerations of public honour below the pleasure of giving utterance to emotions of wounded vanity and personal resentment. Colonel Bunbury has done duty efficiently in his time as a regimental officer; but it is only through his own trumpet that the world ever heard he displayed qualities fitting him for a post of high command. He has, however, seen long service, commencing in the Peninsular War and closing in India, where under his command the 80th regiment distinguished itself at the battle of Sobraon, and was, of course, rewarded by "being spoken of in the public despatch in a commonplace way." Out of respect, therefore, to the duration rather than the brilliance of the Veteran's professional career, we wish studiously to avoid saying anything that can give him unnecessary pain; and would laugh at the petulant egotism which has prompted the publication of his garrulous Reminiscences, rather than direct attention to that unchivalric greed of private advancement, which has eventually brought him to regard the noble profession of arms as nothing better than a trade by which money and titles may be won. Apart from their unsoldierlike tone, the "Reminiscences" are so rambling, ungrammatical, incoherent and prosy, that they rouse no more forcible feeling than surprise that a soldier who has grown old in active service, in various parts of the world, should have so little to record that is worth the trouble of reading. Of course, a gentleman cherishing the comfortable belief that, from youth upwards, his fellow-men have been conspiring to obstruct his proper elevation, regards himself as one formed at his birth in heroic mould. Even in tender childhood the gallant Colonel was noted for his "pluck." He disdained to fight any boy who was not altogether his superior in age, height and strength; but whenever he was so fortunate as to find an antagonist older than himself, he rushed at him and punished him fearfully. At school a master struck him with a cane, on which the pedagogue forthwith lost his pupil, who "quitted his control." At sixteen years of age, he flung a wine-glass full of wine into the face of a lieutenant-colonel, who had presumed to call him "a foolish boy." In the Peninsula he seems to have taken upon himself, generally, to supervise all the military operations of the Forces, and to keep Marshal Beresford in order. Of course, all the most lovely women of

Spain and Portugal were dying to marry him. As in love, so also in field-sports, the Veteran was, in his day, foremost. He rode splendidly, was a first-rate shot, and was universally admired wherever he went. Returning to England, at the termination of his Peninsula soldiering, he amused himself in Berkshire for many months, squabbling with his step-mother, and accompanying his sister on the flute whilst she played upon the piano. "I used to have also," says the Veteran, "my little quarrels with my sister, and generally over the pianoforte, when I accompanied her on the flute. She had great execution; but sometimes I would accuse her of playing out of time, when she would accuse me of being in fault more than herself; the truth probably was, that we were equally wrong." As time went on, the Veteran had his little quarrels with nearly every one he encountered; but in his Reminiscences it is not his wont to share the blame with his adversaries in the above generous manner. Much other gossip we have about the Veteran's family affairs,—his step-mother, tailor, address, high courage and consummate knowledge of the world. The gallant soldier's time, however, is not all given up to trivial pursuits. He takes care to look after his interests,—a duty, by-the-by, which, according to his own confessions, he never seems to have neglected. On one occasion his efforts met with a ludicrous failure, which with characteristic simplicity he communicates to the public, evidently quite unconscious of the delicate humour of "the Duke's note," with mention of which the narrative of the hoax is concluded:—

"On the following day I waited on Sir Herbert, who received me very kindly, saying, that the Adjutant-General had been speaking to him about me; but unless I was prepared to purchase, he did not see how I could be assisted; promotion by Brevet was now impossible. I had not the means of purchasing, or I suppose they would have given me an unattached Majority, and afterwards have brought me on full pay; so on taking leave of him, I thanked him for having re-appointed me to a regiment without having called upon me to pay the difference (£111), considering my claims and that I was so junior an officer. His reply was remarkable: 'Captain B—, although to hold out hopes would be to deceive you, I must say that I do not know of any officer of your rank and standing in the army with claims superior to yours.' I reported to my friend the Adjutant-General the result of my interview, and he now recommended me to write to Lord Fitzroy Somerset, to whom the memorial I have spoken of was addressed; his lordship was then Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, and in addressing my letter to him at the Ordnance office, I was not aware that he had left town that morning on a particular mission to Madrid, but I received an answer in the following words:—

"The Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to Captain B— and in reference to his letter to Lord Fitzroy Somerset, of the 8th instant, begs to inform him that it is quite impossible for the Duke even to take into consideration his claims to promotion by Brevet, till he shall have received the permission of the Commander-in-Chief so to do."

"January 12, 1823."

—To receive an epistle from the Duke was an honour I did not expect, and I confess I rather surprised me. I took the letter to the agents. Mr. C— at once told me that the letter was not in his Grace's handwriting, and moreover to his certain knowledge the Duke was then on a visit to the Duke of Athol, in the Highlands. I went in a towering rage to the Ordnance office, and showing the envelope enclosing the note which had thus been addressed to me, demanded of some of the clerks whether they knew the handwriting, and they told me it was that of Mr. P—. On seeing the note in my hand, he at once guessed the object of my visit. He told me my letter ought to have been sent to Lord Fitzroy's private residence if I

had meant it for his perusal solely, but seeing it addressed at the Ordnance office, he naturally conceived that it was on the business of the department, and therefore opened it. 'But on what authority did you answer it?' I exclaimed, 'and in the name of the Duke of Wellington, who to my knowledge is not in town.'—'Because I am aware that it would have been his answer had I forwarded your letter to him, for should his Grace once enter into the claims of the officers who served in the Peninsular war, he would be inundated with similar applications. If however you are not satisfied, I pledge you my word of honour your letter shall be forwarded should you again address his Grace; but you will find his answer just as I have by anticipation written it.' I declined, and this incident deterred me for twenty-five years from renewing my application. At the expiration of that period I did so, at the same time sending the Duke this identical note, to explain why I had delayed 'urging my claims for so long a period. His Grace was then Commander-in-Chief. On returning to me the note he did not say it was not his writing, but put on the envelope, 'You had better keep this for some future occasion.'"

The occasion on which the Duke gave the Veteran this delicate hint was, doubtless, subsequent to the following correspondence, in which Colonel Bunbury, with his customary self-complacency, thinks the victory rests with himself:—

"Previous to this correspondence taking place, a discussion occurred in the House of Lords on the subject of army flogging, in which the Duke took a very prominent part, cautioning their Lordships against curtailing the powers of officers in command of troops, and painting in glowing colours certain circumstances which had recently come to his knowledge in a case of shipwreck, where but for the energy displayed by the officers in exercising the powers vested in them, the most fearful anarchy would have prevailed. The Duke of Grafton inquired whether these officers had been rewarded or promoted for the services they had performed? The Duke of Wellington, as reported in the *Times* newspaper, is understood to have replied that they had! This piece of humbug was too much for me, so I at once sat down and wrote the following letter:—

"Jermyn Street, 13th August, 1846.

"My Lord Duke,—My attention having been directed to the debate in the House of Lords, reported in the *Times* newspaper of yesterday, where in reply to a question from the Duke of Grafton, "whether the officers alluded to in the instances of shipwreck, where their conduct had been such as to end in the saving of every individual, had been rewarded or promoted," your Grace is stated to have signified that they had, I beg leave most respectfully to point out an error which I have no doubt has been unintentional. I was Lieutenant-Colonel and commanded on the occasion of the wreck of the *Briton* and *Runnymede*, in November, 1844, with nearly six hundred men, women and children on board, in a desolate island; under most appalling circumstances, a state of discipline was maintained during the fifty-one days of their detention, and until their deliverance was effected, which called forth the admiration of your Grace and his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India; but I have not since been promoted, nor have I received any reward, as I beg to submit to the consideration of your Grace. That this was one of the wrecks alluded to, I am assured from the subject of debate, "Flogging in the army;" an expedient unavoidably resorted to on the Andaman Island when instances of drunkenness and insubordination had appeared, but which were promptly put a stop to by the infliction of corporal punishment on the four delinquents, and the certainty they all had when Martial Law was proclaimed, that discipline would be enforced with the strictest vigour. By that discipline which was so commended by your Grace, was I enabled to save so many from starvation, and lead these same men subsequently in the Punjab, where I always found them amongst the foremost in the performance of their duty, good soldiers, and where they

gained for me the recommendation of your Grace submitted to the Queen for my appointment with the other Lieutenant-Colonels in command of corps in Her Majesty's service to be a Companion of the most honourable Military Order of the Bath. Your Grace's letter confirming the sentiments of General Sir Hugh Gough on my conduct, during my charge on the Andaman Island, cannot be otherwise than highly appreciated and gratifying, coming from such a quarter. It has been my good fortune, my Lord, on other occasions to have been twice honourably mentioned in General Orders, three times in despatches, to have been twice thanked by successive Secretaries of State for the Colonies, but never, my Lord, to have received reward or promotion, but in the ordinary routine of a service of years thirty-nine, principally on the staff or in responsible commands, with the exception of my appointment to be a Companion of the Bath above alluded to in April last. I have the honour to be, your Grace's most obedient humble servant, THOMAS BUNBURY, Lieut.-Col. 80th Regiment."

—Some friends whom I consulted, advised me not to send this letter, as the Duke might possibly order me out immediately to join my regiment in India; but I had already made up my mind to go out there, and I cared little for the order. It was sent, and in less than an hour afterwards I received the following reply:—

"London, 13th August, 1846.

"F.M. his Grace the Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to Lieut.-Col. Bunbury. He has just now received the Lieutenant-Colonel's letter of this day's date. It is impossible for the Duke, and he declines to discuss with any gentleman what is reported to have passed in debate in the House of Parliament of which he is a member. If Lieut.-Col. Bunbury thinks that he has reason to complain that due notice has not been taken of his services, he should adopt the course usually taken by officers of the army, when any circumstance has occurred about which they desire to make a representation to the Commander-in-Chief. He should clearly specify the case in a regular military memorial, which would be fully considered. Lieut.-Col. Bunbury, &c. &c."

The soldier, capable of publishing this reproof from his Commander-in-Chief, is clearly so cased and bolstered up with self-importance that ridicule cannot reach him.

We should add, that, in addition to the errors of taste and temper already mentioned, Colonel Bunbury introduces the names and affairs of private persons into his Reminiscences, in a manner altogether at variance with the laws by which gentlemen regulate their conduct.

Queensland the Field for British Labour and Enterprise, and the Source of England's Cotton Supply. With Map. By George Wight. Two Years and a Half resident in that Colony. (Street.)

THE excellence of the cotton grown in Queensland has, of late years, turned the attention of British manufacturers to that region of our Australian dependencies, as a field peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of the plant on which the prosperity of the mother-country so greatly depends, that it is incumbent on us to reduce to a minimum the chances of a deficient supply. In 1854, a leading Liverpool house declared the Queensland cotton to be equal to the highest class of Sea Island fibre; and since that time, Mr. Clegg, of Manchester, Mr. Haywood, Secretary to the Manchester "Cotton Supply Association," Mr. Bazley, and other competent judges, have borne emphatic testimony to the fineness and strength of Australian Cotton. "About five years ago a few bags of Moreton Bay (Queensland) cotton," said the last-named gentleman, two years since, addressing a Manchester audience, "were shipped to Liverpool, and I saw at once that, with such vastly superior cotton, yarn would be produced

finer than any that could be manufactured in India or Great Britain. I bought that cotton, carried it to Manchester, and spun it into exquisitely fine yarn. I found that the weavers of Lancashire could not produce a fabric from it, it was so exceedingly delicate; the weavers of Scotland could not weave it; nor could the manufacturers of France weave this yarn into fine muslin. It occurred to me to send it to Calcutta, and in due time I had the happiness of receiving from India some of the finest muslin ever manufactured, the produce of the skill of the Hindoos with this delicate Australian cotton. At the Paris Exhibition, some of this muslin was placed in the same glass case with a large golden nugget from Australia, and the two attracted much attention. The soil and climate of Queensland are capable of producing, with proper care, 600lb. yearly per acre of this exquisitely fine cotton. Two crops could be grown each year. I value this cotton at 1s. 3d. per lb., which would be equal to 40l. per acre. This is no over-estimate, for I have recently given 1s. 8d. per lb. for Australian cotton. Now, 40l. per acre is an enormous yield for any agricultural product; and I do not think such a profitable return could be obtained in any other country. Judging by what is done in the United States, a man with his family in Queensland could cultivate ten acres of land, which would yield 400l. per annum—a very high rate of profit." To turn Australian land to such good account labour is a first requisite; and in his chapters entitled 'White Labour or Black Labour, or Both?' and 'Our Cotton Farms,' Mr. Wight points out how, in his opinion, such labour would be best supplied. He urges the married men, of our small-farmer and peasant classes, who have wives and children, to emigrate and become peasant cotton-growers. A year's labour in Australia of a shepherd and his wife will, with care, enable them to defray the expenses of emigration; another year's labour will put them in possession of ample funds wherewith to enter on the cultivation of the fibre. "The labour of the small proprietors is more productive than hired labour, either black or white." But these small proprietors, to be successful, require the assistance of wives and children—the most willing and effective labourers that such farmers can command. The assertion that the extreme heat of Queensland forbids a general application of white labour to the soil, is met by Mr. Wight with ridicule and flat denial. The men who are reported as having died from the effects of the climate have, in most cases, merely fallen victims to strong drink. Persons of temperate habits enjoy excellent health in every part of the colony. "There are," says Mr. Wight, "every day in the year, 20,000 white men in Queensland more or less exposed to the sun, and yet the mortality is lower than in England." Mr. Wight would like to see a company formed for the purpose of sending out married labourers to Queensland, and cultivating cotton by their agency. Perhaps, of all his entertaining and useful treatise, the portion in which he propounds this scheme is the least practical. There would be grounds to mistrust a system of emigration carried out under the auspices of a joint-stock company. Of the prevailing and destructive intemperance of one class of Australian labourers Mr. Wight gives startling and pathetic evidence. The "gentleman" emigrant, the man who, before "going out to Australia," moved in the more refined circles of the mother-country, and has since sunk to the condition of a colonial servant, is too often a ferocious drunkard. He is an excellent subordinate as long as he can be kept from the dram-bottle. "Few will surpass him in working a dog with

sheep, or tracking, on the fleetest charger on the station, a mob of cattle or horses." But as soon as he receives the results of twelve months' honest labour, in the shape of a cheque for 40l. or 45l., he quits the station on which that sum has been earned, and does not return till he is once more penniless. Not unfrequently his expedition in search of enjoyment terminates at the nearest public-house, where, at the close of three or four days spent in copious potations of Australian brandy, and in "shouting," i. e. entertaining, all comers, he finds himself stript of his worldly possessions, and endowed in exchange with an attack of *delirium tremens*. It is only occasionally that Mr. Wight indulges in such descriptive digressions. His main object is, to offer the public, in a cheap and condensed form, such results of his personal observations as may be of use to British farmers and workmen bent upon emigrating to Queensland; and though he has by no means exhausted an important subject, he gives many particulars and hints, and much sound counsel, for which, we doubt not, many an Australian emigrant will cordially thank him.

Narrative of the War in China in 1860. To which is added, the Account of a Short Residence with the Tai-ping Rebels at Nankin, and a Voyage from thence to Hankow. By Lieut.-Col. G. J. Wolsley. (Longman & Co.)

Narrative of the North China Campaign of 1860; containing Personal Experiences of Chinese Character, and of the Moral and Social Condition of the Country; together with a Description of the Interior of Peking. By Robert Swinhoe. With Illustrations. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

ALTHOUGH the Cæsars of the Chinese War are dignifiedly silent, it is not so with their Lieutenants. These are beginning to exhibit their powers both in narrative and commentary, and there is no fear that the deeds of the heroes in the Flowery Land or the memories of the heroes themselves will be allowed to die out. To-day we have a brace of samples very much to the purpose. The one by a "soldier," the other by a "civilian." In their respective ways, both gentlemen have executed their tasks with credit and ability, and may reasonably look to much honour and some profit, as the result of their labours. Lieut.-Col. Wolsley narrates the story of the war in a pleasant, frank manner, with a graceful dignity, and without any shadow of affectation. Mr. Swinhoe is of a more gossiping character, as became a man who had to look to many small details; but he, too, recounts his story with skill and clearness, and conveys much information without wearying, and just enough amusement to excite, without fatiguing, the reader. The Lieutenant-Colonel leads us into the fight, and writes commentaries on it afterwards; the Civilian looks on, and we gaze with him, and listen to the canards reported by the audacious wits, and see as much of the people and their houses as with the Lieutenant-Colonel we witness of the armies and their camps. Both authors, as was indeed to be expected from English writers on such a subject, render ample justice to the fighting and other qualities of their adversaries. Occasionally, if we find details in each book which seem almost a *replica* of the other, this is only a testimony to the truth and often to the acuteness of observation and correctness of description of each author.

In mere ability of composition the Lieutenant-Colonel is a trifle a-head of his colleague, and the former is decidedly superior when, after narrating a series of events, he proceeds to make reflections upon them and on subjects

connected with them. This is especially visible on comparing the two accounts of the plunder of the Imperial Palace by the French. The latter do not look quite such ferocious plunderers in the soldier's as in the civilian's volume; and, moreover, the former gives his reasons for the conclusions at which he arrives on that plundering in particular, as well as on the system of looting in general.

As, however, the Lieutenant-Colonel, aware that the main incidents of the war are well remembered by us all, has not written his book so much with a view to reproduce the old scenes as to describe new ones in reference to his visit to the Tai-Pings, we turn to this portion of his work for samples of its quality. Of the alleged religious sincerity of those formidable and too-highly-professing rebels, he has but a very contemptible opinion. Traces of Christianity or of Christian spirit among them he sees none, and he treats the idea which discerns in an alliance with the Imperialists an antagonism against the Christian religion favoured by the Tai-Pings,—as a very shadowy and altogether untenable idea indeed.

The Heavenly King, Tien Wan, who is at the head of the new movement, seems to be a bad imitation of the Mormonite prophet, Joe Smith. He springs from the lowest classes, has picked up some elementary religious teaching from an American Baptist missionary, has taken some portions of Holy Writ to suit his own purpose, and, after making himself equal with the highest in Heaven and above the Son, he coolly asks the missionary in question to adopt this system and aid him in extending it. He has inferior Kings, like the Mormon "Angels," and the views of these heavenly rulers with respect to the ladies, not one of whom they covet, unless a message to that effect reaches them from the Almighty, might be adopted without reserve by Brigham Young himself. The Right of the sect is in their Might. They destroy, but do not repair; consume, but do not produce; the Kings rule not over subjects, but slaves; they have all but abolished the use of money, and nearly every offence is visited with the same penalty,—Death!

"The power of punishing with death is given to almost the meanest officials. Men whose rank corresponds with that of a constable with us, possess and use it most freely. The man who on the day of our landing was sent with us from the custom-house to show the road into the city had this power. All who have it carry a little three-cornered flag, with the character 'Ling' in its centre. Such is their 'attribute of awe and majesty.' This guide was a very common-looking fellow indeed; dressed little better than a coolie, and holding such an inferior position, that the gatekeeper of the city refused to let us enter at his request. Mr. Roberts told us that when he was leaving Soochow *en route* for Nankin, a petty officer of this sort was sent with him to obtain chairmen for him at the different stages; and that upon one occasion some poor person having annoyed him (the official) he said he would behead him, and was only prevented by Mr. Roberts from actually carrying his threat into execution. Mr. Roberts also informed us, that he passed on the road, during his journey, numbers of human bodies from which the heads had been but lately severed. The men who were sent by the Taan-wan to attend upon us during our stay, said they had been in former times silk-weavers at Soochow, but were then slaves, having been captured at the taking of that city. Their lives were spared, because they could be made useful in carrying away the loot from thence. These poor wretches were: n the most abject misery, but did not dare to express their feelings when any other Chinamen were present. They were really grateful when we gave them a cheroot to smoke, the use of tobacco being

nominally prohibited, but like opium still much indulged in by those who can obtain it. Although smoking is said to be punishable by death, all the officials who visited us were delighted to get cigars; indeed at last they became rather importunate in their applications for the fragrant weed. Wherever we went the same question was universally asked us, 'What have you got for sale?' 'Have you any opium?' 'Have you any firearms?' A man went on board one of our ships lying off Nankin, and asked for a hundred chests of opium. Some of our party had once to pay the Tien-wan a visit late in the evening, when that royal personage was quite stupid, and most unmistakably under the influence of the above narcotic. To say that the Tien-wanists deserve any praise for their proclaimed laws prohibiting the use of opium is absurd; and although it may serve as a good missionary cry, to create sympathy for the cause in England, it will be laughed at by every man who has lately paid the Yang-tse-kiang a visit at any point where the rebel territories touch upon it. We visited many such places, and at all, as at Nankin, the great cry was for opium and arms. We made frequent attempts to worm out the peculiarities of their form of government and to discover the nature of their laws, but without success. Various kings look after various departments, and they have established 'public boards,' in imitation of the Imperial system, under the royal presidency of these kings; but all real authority is centered in Tien-wan, without whose sanction nothing that they deem important is ever carried out. His mother and two of his brothers live with him, but exercise no authority, and have not any influence over him. Neither of these brothers have hitherto appeared in the field; but during our residence at Nankin one of them was about to lead out an 'army' for the first time, Tien-wan having heard that people were talking disrespectfully regarding his relations, and comparing them to the drones who eat the honey but made none themselves. All the kings now speak most confidently regarding the future: the capture of Soochow, by means of the traitorous conduct of the Imperial garrison, having inspired them with fresh confidence. Before this success their cause was much less hopeful, and they were badly off for supplies and money. They told us that it was their intention to drive away the 'Imps,' as they term the Imperialists, from the entire basin of the Yang-tse-Kiang during the summer of this year; and for that reason they were most anxious to know how we intended acting at the open parts upon the river where we have now hoisted our flag. When at war with the existing Manchoo government last year, we prevented the rebels from seizing Shanghai, and actually came to blows with them in our defence of that place. So, as we defended the Imperial city because our flag was hoisted there, when we were at war with Hien-fung, they naturally conclude we will do so all the more energetically now that we have concluded a peace, and are on friendly terms with his government. On this account they regard our newly-opened trade on the Yang-tse with as much concealed dislike as the Imperialists hail it with pleasure; the latter thinking (for the reasons mentioned above as influencing the Tien-wanists), that our presence at Hankow, Kew-kiang, and Ching-kiang, will procure for those important places a security which they themselves alone have not the power of affording them."

We now address ourselves to the second author, Mr. Swinhoe, who enjoyed an advantage which was not common to the gallant actors and interested spectators of the incidents of the brief but rattling drama. Attached to Her Majesty's Consular service in China, and serving as Staff Interpreter to Sir Hope Grant during the campaign, he was qualified to describe not only what he saw, but also what he heard;—and he has accomplished the double task in a rough-and-ready, good-humoured, half-mocking, half-sentimental, and altogether amusing and satisfactory manner.

In accompanying the Expedition to which

was intrusted the mission of punishing the Chinese for their treachery (natural, and not dishonest, in a Chinese point of view) of the preceding year, and to secure, after punishment, all the advantages that were possible, he certainly kept a bright look-out, and pleasantly chronicles his experience. One of the first incidents he met with after the first advance of the Expedition must have raised his ideas of the dignity of the Chinese literary man. He saw, on his way, a mourning party in white bewailing a defunct person who "was a literary character, and as such he was dressed, with a Mandarin hat on his head. A cart and horses made of paper were being burnt to convey his manes to their long home, while crackers fizzed and banged in the air to drive away the baleful influence of the departed spirit." In this picture, observe the position of the hat. It rests on the head of the defunct literary gentleman, and is not, as in "barbarian" countries, "carried round."

In this Expedition, the coolies formed an important item, and did their work capitally, when they were allowed to have their dearly-beloved opium, which was unwisely prohibited till discovery was made that without the little stimulant they would have pined away. The leading commissaries, too, learned that it was cheaper in the end to give high prices for provisions, on the spot, than low prices for the same procured at a distance,—the charges of transport being greater than the tariff in a dear market. Indeed, there were many things to be learnt, sooner or later. Mr. Swinhoe, belonging to the Staff, was a mounted officer, for whom the regulations making him so allowed no horse! If he was puzzled at this, not less so, on another occasion, were the hungry English soldiers, who were flogged for securing poultry or pigs, while the French took both with impunity, ate with appetite, and were exempt from both remorse and indigestion. The very provost-sergeants who seized and flogged the offenders, Mr. Swinhoe "was confidently assured, were greater plunderers themselves than most others."

At the affair at Takoo, the Armstrongs came for the first time into play on a stricken field. At long range they did admirable, or terrible, service; but a battery of them being ordered up, to silence some troublesome Chinese guns,—"the range being only 250 yards, our firing was somewhat ineffective, so three of Desborough's 24-pounders were detached to take the place of the Armstrongs, and they soon effectually put a stop to the annoyance." This will explain why our new ship in armour, the Warrior, is chiefly furnished with rifled 60's:—any young gentleman on board the Excellent or Britannia is competent to tell you that Armstrongs are not in favour, because at close quarters the shot will go really clean through an enemy's ship and do no further damage, except to what and whom it may happen to meet in its way.

Mr. Swinhoe stoutly maintains that the English soldiers rushed first into their side of the fortifications, while the French were yet bombarding the place. This being the case, General Montauban promoted the first Frenchman who got inside, not because he was the first of the French division, but leading man of both armies! Such is the generosity and honesty of modern chivalry. However, the Allies respected the Tartar artillerymen who had stuck so long to their pieces. Their respect, nevertheless, was a little modified, when, on entering the fort, they found the semi-heroic cannoneers tied by the legs to their guns!

On the Tartar side there was some modification of feeling, too, after victory had sat upon

our helmets,—then, the "barbarian devils" of yesterday were hailed unanimously by men of note and low traders, not as simple "gentlemen," but as "Great Kings." Fancy a very quiet man, who hardly could claim to call himself Esquire, being addressed as "Great King!" and congratulated that his "honoured countrymen had given the Tartars a thrashing"! The complacent degradation of the speaker could only be matched in the cases of the agile individuals who led the run from Manasses, and made loud and cheerful note of the perfectness with which they had been whipped. As we have been speaking of experiences, let us mark one which may be found of use at home:—

"The water is too muddy to drink when first drawn, but is speedily rectified by the application of a little alum, which soon deposits the mud at the bottom, and leaves the fluid above clear and colourless. The Chinese here were well acquainted with this peculiar property of alum, and a lump of this mineral was to be found in most houses. Mr. Abbot, chaplain to the Marines, who was attached *pro tem.* to the Second Division, used generally to supply himself with a pocketful of alum when going the rounds of the camp, and frequently won the hearts of the simple soldiery by purifying the filthy liquid they were drinking by the use of this juggle, as they termed it, the chemical properties of which were to them quite mysterious and inexplicable."

The following details as to what passed in the Emperor's palace after its capture by the Allies will probably afford as much amusement to a French as to an English reader:—

"The greater part of the curiosities lay about these rooms, and we proceeded to examine them as we would the curiosities of a museum, when, to our astonishment, the French officers commenced to *arracher* everything they took a fancy to. Gold watches and small valuables were whipped up by these gentlemen with amazing velocity, and as speedily disappeared into their capacious pockets. After allowing his people to load themselves as fast as they could for about ten minutes, the General insisted upon them all following him out, and kept on repeating that looting was strictly prohibited, and he would not allow it, although his officers were doing it without any reserve before his own eyes. He then told the Brigadier that nothing should be touched until Sir Hope Grant arrived. Just as we were walking out of the chief gateway an officer accosted the General, and informed him that they had caught a Chinese stealing a pair of old shoes out of the imperial grounds. 'Bring him here!' said the indignant General. 'Have we not said that looting is strictly forbidden?' The prisoner came forward trembling, and the gallant General exhausted his wrath with his cane about the shoulders of this luckless scapegoat. The Brigadier then went to breakfast with General Montauban and Staff, and I sought my friends of the *Bureau Topographique*. The French camp was revelling in silks and bijouterie. Everybody had some rare curios to show me, asking me their worth, as, being an interpreter, and having the eunuch with me, they looked upon me as quite a connoisseur. One French officer had a string of splendid pearls, each pearl being of the size of a marble (this he afterwards foolishly disposed of at Hong Kong for 3,000*l.*); others had pencil-cases set with diamonds; others watches and vases set with pearls. Indeed, it would be an endless task to enumerate all the valuables already appropriated from the Palace, and yet the French General had asserted that nothing had been taken, as looting was strictly prohibited. After breakfast the correspondent of the *Moniteur* got me a pass to accompany him into the Palace again, and we had not been long in before Sir Hope Grant and Staff arrived. General Montauban welcomed him, and positively assured him that nothing had as yet been taken from the Palace; but as Sir Hope Grant walked through the French camp his own eyes plainly told him the falsehood of such a statement. Looting still continued, but more surreptitiously; and a French officer, alluding to General Montau-

ban's prohibition, said, 'It places us quite in a false position. The General says you must not loot, and yet he allows it to take place before his own eyes.' Lord Elgin next arrived, and strongly protested against the looting, saying, in plain terms, 'I would like a great many things that the Palace contains, but I am not a thief.'

Subsequently, general looting was permitted, but the booty acquired by the English officers and men was massed together and divided among all actively engaged, on the spot or elsewhere, on the day of the capture of the palace. At a later period still, after the news of the murder of several of the English and French prisoners who had been seized and carried away by an act of the greatest treachery, Lord Elgin resolved to destroy the Palace, the opening scene of the treason and the cruel murders. The French, however, do not seem to have cared so much for their dead comrades as the English and the Sikhs for *their* assassinated brethren:—

"The First Division, under General Michel, was detailed for this work of destruction, and betimes on the 18th started for the Palace, where the buildings were apportioned to the different companies to destroy. The French refused to co-operate, as they condemned the measure as a piece of barbarism, forgetting that the chief mischief had been committed by themselves, not only in purloining and demolishing everything that the Palace contained in the way of Art, but also in having permitted their men to incendiarize the choicest rooms of the Emperor."

The avenging work was well done, and the Chinese themselves respected the doers all the more for their deed. They not only welcomed the English with apparent cordiality, when the latter visited the city after the treaty of peace had been concluded, but regretted "our Majesties" were so soon about to leave; they had hoped that now we were masters of the city, we should hold possession of it";—but then the polite individuals who said this were shopkeepers, and the personages to whom the civility was paid were "our Majesties" the English, who were being cheated with alacrity.

Religion seems to sit easily on the "bosom's throne" of the indifferent Celestials:—

"The mass of loyal subjects of the empire who feel in duty bound to acknowledge one of the three established religions in China—to wit, Confucianism, Taoism, and Buddhism—may all get suited in the numerous temples dedicated to each of these within and without the metropolitan walls; but, as far as my experience leads me to infer, a very confused idea is entertained by the material Chinese masses of the relative differences of the three. The majority pay like homage to all. You will often see a literary character who feels bound to be a staunch upholder of Confucian doctrines, burn incense and bow before the dull images of wood and stone worshipped by Buddhists; and again, a farmer or sailor who daily and nightly chants prayers to the presiding deity of his class bodied in hideous material form and bedaubed with gaudy hues, will turn with reverence to a Confucian tablet, thinking it must bear a sacred character, because wiser and more lettered heads than his pay to it homage."

This description is confirmed by the conduct of the Chinese when they visit foreign countries. At the once-famed Chinese Exhibition in this capital there was a demure, crafty-looking Chinese who spoke very intelligible pigeon-English, and whose unbecoming behaviour in presence of various figures of the gods of his native land was at once painful and amusing to witness. They were of no good here, he intimated; they could not hurt him; and by the time he should again bow before them at home, they would have forgotten all about it. Meanwhile, this shrewd knave had become a Christian, very much to his pocket's gain, and to the

loss of that of well-meaning persons of small discretion. He had been converted, he said, at "Boston, in America," and, though he resumed his old faith on board ship, yet he had found the profession of Christianity pay so well in the States, that he renewed it in England, and attended at Westminster Abbey,—to listen to the organ. He was a candid fellow in spite of all this, at least as the time approached for his departure, when, if asked whether he would keep to his profession in the Flowery Land, he would smile, with an air of pity for the querist, and ask, in his broken English, if it would be wise to profess unless he saw probable profit with it. We believe his vocation as a Christian here was not so paying a calling as in the United States, for this easy fellow used to close his stories with an assertion of which he had good reason to be convinced, that "Christianity mighty dollar-making trade at Bosson-in-America!"

From first to last, the Chinese authorities behaved with treachery. While raising their thumbs to invoke heaven to bear witness to the uprightness of their intentions, they were plotting and designing to make seizure of Lord Elgin, and therewith compel a peace on their own terms. Of this no secret was made, and the ultimate defeat of the Allies was counted upon at Canton, and the reliance backed by heavy betting:—

"So sure were the Southern Chinese that we would be defeated in the North, that the Cotton Guild at Canton offered to bet 50,000 dollars against the capture of the forts, and this money they agreed to lodge in the Oriental Bank at Hong Kong on the risk; but, strange enough, the British merchants lacked confidence in our authorities to take up the wager. A few American merchants only came forward to back the side of the Allies, but then refused to stake more than 10,000 dollars, which the Guild declined, saying that they would only bet at the figure they had first stated. The Cantonese took a great interest in the northern struggle, both politically and with a mercantile view, and one large firm in particular was always well advised on the progress of the allied arms. The chief of this firm had a brother at a town near Tien-tsin, who communicated to him the events that transpired in his neighbourhood. The news was always in possession of this firm within twelve days of any occurrence in the north, the letters containing it being carried by relays of couriers over some 1,300 miles' extent of country in this wondrously short space of time. Thus many of the Chinese were advised of the various actions long before intelligence reached Hong Kong by steam. Mr. Pedder, interpreter at the British Consulate, Canton, ingratiated himself into favour with this particular firm, and was regularly supplied by them with the earliest intelligence, which he was thus enabled to forward to the Foreign Office and to Mr. Bruce, through the Consul at Canton, long before it could reach them from any other source. Many people at first smiled at the possibility of the news arriving at Canton with this almost electric speed, but in nearly every instance the facts conveyed by this means were confirmed by the subsequent arrival of the steamer from Shanghai."

Whether the object for which the war was commenced has really been gained, seems yet to be problematical. Some advantage, of course, has been realized. We have made an impression of fear, exacted a tribute, widened our limits, established a legation, and opened up new pathways for commerce. If the Chinese government feel convinced that they, in the end, will be the gainers, the good that has been accomplished will endure and increase; if they are unable to discern a prospect of profit to themselves, the treaty will be evaded. As for breaking any of its terms, "It's a long cry to Lochaber," and, besides, the Russians are daily

assuming more and more an air of being their protectors, as well as their despoilers.

The Papacy and the States of the Church—
[*Kirche und Kirchen, Papstthum und Kirchenstaat*, von Johann Joseph Ignatius von Döllinger]. (Munich.)

THIS volume is the most important contribution to the Roman Question, and will long remain the greatest authority upon it. No champion has hitherto appeared who could give the same impartial consideration to the two sides of the case; no one who could pretend to unite perfect knowledge of the history of the Papacy with regard for political considerations and the art of government; no one who had studied history with the same respect for its teaching and theology, with the same practical application to the needs of life. Dr. Döllinger has had to contend at once against friends and foes; to fight in the ranks of his enemies, without being identified with them; to deal the most crushing blows at his friends, without ceasing to be enrolled under their standard. Like Bentley, he has taken time to compose an answer; he has "run no risks, left no crevice unguarded, wanted in no paradoxes; above all, he has returned no railing for the railing of his enemies"; and the result is, that, like Bentley's, his answer has for ever settled the question, and placed the temporal power beyond appeal.

We shall not attempt to follow Dr. Döllinger through the whole compass of this volume, or to do more than allude briefly to the chief division. To theologians, the masterly review of all the existing churches and sects, as they bear upon the spiritual power, must be of immeasurable value; but in this field we are non-combatants. To us, the most important part is that relating to the temporal power; and if we admit the spiritual question, it must be merely to enable Dr. Döllinger to clear up the misrepresentations that grew out of his lectures. In his Preface he complains feelingly of the attacks to which misapprehensions have subjected him; and though, on comparing our report of his lectures with the text in this volume, we cannot discover any actual discrepancies, we are ready to allow that an unfair impression may have been conveyed. A compressed report of arguments in themselves compressed must necessarily present only the dry bones of the reasoning without transitions and without qualifications. Naturally, too, the most striking statements would be selected without the context, put more forcibly than the lecturer put them, as his conclusions instead of links in his argument. "The reports in the papers," he says, "written from recollection, gave an incorrect picture of a discourse, which did not attempt to cut the knot in the usual manner, but spoke of 'if' and 'but,' and hinted at various critical periods which could hardly be counted on, an uncertain future, and various possibilities. This was unavoidable; any reproduction, save a verbal one, must cause distorted notions, however little the reporter desired it. I, therefore, offered one of the most widely circulated papers, after it had reported my first lecture without any wilful misrepresentation, but with omissions which altered the sense and reach of my words, a copy of my manuscript, but they refused it."

So far we fully agree with Dr. Döllinger. We have only to go back to the time when similar reports existed in the House of Commons, for parallel cases. Even with the admirable mode of reporting that exists in the present time, we hear of occasional errors. But there are graver matters contained in the Preface from which we have just quoted—charges of

wantonness preferred against Dr. Döllinger for showing the Church's wounds, accusations brought by his brethren in the faith, and indorsed by periodicals of note in England. He has been asked why he spoke on the subject, if he could not praise the Papacy; why he did not follow the example of Montalembert, and give up everything he most valued, liberty and truth, before the temporal power? One of his censors, with a sublime unconsciousness, taxes him with his adherence to facts, and says: "We almost believe we are listening to a modern Dr. Dryasdust rather than to a great Church historian and Catholic theologian." Dr. Döllinger replies to these charges that he only follows the example of greater names in the Church, and assigns the following reasons to justify his lectures:—

I seemed to recognize in April what is only more evident in October, that the opponents of the temporal power are resolved, united, superior in force, and that there is nowhere a defensive power which has at once the wish and the strength to ward off the catastrophe. I thought it probable that there would soon be an intermission of the temporal power—an intermission which, like previous ones, would soon be at an end, and would lead to a restoration. I, therefore, resolved to make use of the opportunity afforded me by the lectures, to prepare the public for the coming events that were even then casting their shadows before them, and thus to prevent the scandals, the doubts, and the shocks which would unavoidably ensue if the States of the Church fell into other hands, although the pastoral letters of the bishops had just then energetically asserted that they belonged to the Church's integrity. I wished, therefore, to say, the Church can exist by itself and for itself; and it did exist seven centuries without the temporal possessions of the Popes: later, however, this possession was necessitated by the state of the world, and has, notwithstanding great changes and dilemmas, mostly answered its appointed end, namely, to serve as the basis of independence and freedom for the Popes. So long as the present state and formation of Europe exists, we can discover no other means to ensure the liberty of the Papal Chair, and therewith the general confidence. But the insight and might of God reach further than ours; and we may not presume to set limits to the Almighty's wisdom, and say to it, Thus, and no other way! If, however, the threatening event takes place, and the Pope is deprived of his temporal dominion, one of these three eventualities will be realized: either the loss of the States of the Church will be merely temporary, and the country will, after some intermediate events, return either altogether, or in part, to its legitimate sovereign; or Providence, by ways unknown to us and by combinations which we cannot divine, is placing the Papal Chair in a situation by which its object, that is, its self-dependence and unimpeded motion, may be attained without the means hitherto employed; or, lastly, Europe is about to encounter great catastrophes, a breaking in pieces of the whole building of the present social organization, events of which the destruction of the States of the Church is only the harbinger, so to speak, the first of the messengers of Job.

Here, then, we have the occasion of the famous lectures, which set, not Munich only, but all Europe, in an uproar, and which have necessitated this volume. On the present occasion, Dr. Döllinger goes with exhaustive fullness into the whole question of the temporal power; traces its rise, its workings, its effect; adds fact after fact, precept upon precept; and, finally, sums up with irresistible logic and eloquence worthy of his conclusions. His unsparing condemnation of the present system of government pursued in the States of the Church is the more remarkable that it does not come from a philo-Italian, from an advocate of nationalities. The chief clerical opponents of the temporal power have been Italians desirous of seeing their oppressed country freed from

its trammels. Dr. Döllinger is a decided enemy of the only government that will content Italy. He considers the Church a means of uniting all nations, and, therefore, superior to national considerations; and for this his arguments against the temporal power are the more valuable. Nor does he wish for its destruction—for that entire wiping out of a bad government so ardently desired by Italy and by all the Liberals of Europe. He will not allow the Pope to be a subject; he believes that they will lose ground by the loss of the Pope, and that Roman delegates will once again ask him to return. These views are as widely opposed to the views of mere politicians as to the views of mere theologians; yet they are more thoroughly consistent, more upright, more worthy of esteem, than the crazy patchwork of erroneous statement and diseased prophecy that the pro-Papal enthusiasts ask us to substitute.

Strictly speaking, the book is divided into two great divisions—the Papacy and the Temporal Power. The first part is more purely theological. After tracing the relation of the divers nationalities to Christianity, from the earliest times, Dr. Döllinger treats the Papacy as growing out of the nature of the Church, and then proceeds to review the churches which have cast off the Pope's supremacy, and the various sects which do not pretend to the name of churches. The other division, the Temporal Power, is subdivided further—Sketch of the States of the Church to the Time of the French Revolution,—the Internal Condition before 1789,—the States of the Church from 1814 to 1846,—and Pius IX. The history of the temporal power is full of interest for those who would trace the causes of its present collapse. We see the Popes at first subjects of the Roman Emperors, then of the Ostrogothic Kings; afterwards fighting, gaining and losing territory, acting themselves as belligerent monarchs, sometimes on the offensive, sometimes on the defensive, losing what they could not keep, reconquering what they had lost before. But here we cannot pause; nor on the Rome before 1789, with its nepotism of Popes and Cardinals; nor on Leo XII. and his abandonment of vaccination,—the points that stand out for their strangeness from the hurried summary of events. We come down to a more modern time, when the causes of the unpopularity of the Papal Government were beginning more plainly to appear. Under Gregory XVI., Dr. Döllinger says that there were two principal causes, which are felt down to this day—the influence of Austria and the clerical administration. The details given of the latter are scarcely paralleled in M. About's pamphlet, though they are conveyed in a very different spirit, and judged from a far higher point of view. "The priest," says Dr. Döllinger, "is the last to be intrusted with the execution of law, for, by virtue of his office, he is the herald of mercy, while the law is the dispenser of justice." The result of this confusion of the two attributes is a neglect of both,—mercy is not shown to minor offences which seem great to religion; justice is not inflicted on great crimes which are not against religion. Dr. Döllinger quotes a case which caused a great sensation in England, the Achilli case, and, after detailing the charges made against the Roman system of government in connexion with it, observes that neither in England nor in Rome was an answer attempted. He especially blames the usurpation of police functions by ecclesiastics—their jurisdiction over political cases—their directing the Lottery, which had been placed under excommunication by former Popes, and the immorality of which is universally allowed. He also dwells on the injustice

of trying laymen politically for offences against the clergy, and of visiting guilty clergy with a minor punishment. After detailing an edict issued by the Inquisitor Aivaldi in Ancona, in 1856, in which the denunciation of all offences against the Church was made incumbent on every one, under the severest penalties, Dr. Döllinger remarks:—

It appears to be really the case that in the Roman circles people have no idea at all, or an idea very far distant from the truth, of the enormous power of journalism, and of the public opinion which is formed by it or is reflected in it. Everybody who is acquainted with the state of Europe and the relations of the different powers must be forced to admit that three such cases as that of Achilli, of Aivaldi (with similar ones that happened before), and of Mortara would have more weight in the scale in which the question of the state of the Church is being weighed than a battle won or lost.

Dr. Döllinger does not consider Pius IX. at all answerable for the radical defects of his system of government; he quotes the French and English ministers, Rayneval and Lyons, to prove that the present administration is not in fault, and he believes that the Pope is far from being content with the measures that he feels bound to follow. Yet the solution which he offers might, before this, have been practicable if the Pope had been competent; and we fear it will hardly be accepted as practicable now. At least, it is worth hearing:—

Fortunately, the sovereignty of the Popes is of a very elastic nature; it has already passed through very various forms. If we compare the use that the Popes made of their sovereignty in the thirteenth or fifteenth century with the form of government introduced by Consalvi, we can scarcely find a greater contrast. It is not merely possible, it is very probable, that it will now, even though after a forcible interruption, adopt that form which answers the character of the age and the exigencies of Italy. Should this happen, the Papal dominion will have great advantages over all other governments, and then will the nations gladly return under the Papal sway. What hinders us, then, from looking to a conjuncture in which the elections for the Papal honour will fall no more upon men worn out with age, but upon men still powerful, and in the vigour of their life, when the people will be reconciled with their government through free institutions, and share in the ordering and disposing of their own concerns; the higher classes contented by the opening of a comfortable sphere of activity in public affairs? In such a situation of the States of the Church, an open and speedy administration of justice would possess the confidence of the people, a decent spirit of corporation, a sense of their position awakened by honour and official integrity, would prevail among the functionaries,—the hostile chasm between clergy and laity would be filled up by equalization in rights and duties,—the police would no more be supported with religious means, and religion would no longer limp upon the crutches of the police. The Pope and his territory would stand under the protection of the Catholic powers, the same powers which have guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium and Switzerland, and have even placed the integrity of the miserable Turkish Empire, which is falling to pieces of itself, under the security of European right. Covered by this shield, ruler of a quiet, contented people, he would have his hands quite free. The barriers of material and spiritual intercourse, which till now have kept the single Italian countries apart from each other, in an unnatural severance, would fall: by means of international relations and a certain freedom of action, as enjoyed by the University Professors in Germany, the aspiring spirits of the country would have the political and military employments throughout Italy for a career. The Pope, however, would have neither home nor foreign enemies to fear; his subjects would be free from the odious conscription; the budget of his State from the burden of military expenditure; a few brigades of gendarmes would be sufficient to

provide for public safety. Money would not fail to execute projects for the public good. This is no empty picture of the imagination. If we look away from the evils and imperfections, each one of which can be healed if goodwill and due insight on the part of those who have to take measures for them are supposed, and if we imagine a quiet, orderly state of things in Italy, the Government of the Papal States might be a model government—a pattern for all other states and administrations. That it should be such a model has been said not only by Tommaseo, but also by the Bishop of Orleans, whose work the Pope himself has declared to be the best of all that have appeared in defence of the Papal dominion. Even Dupanloup has pointed it out as a first requirement, that the States of the Church ought to be more prosperous, better administered than other countries; that the people ought to be more contented than any other. And he, too, acknowledges that those “who, under pretence of dogmas, maintain that the Pope ought not to put his government in harmony with the exigencies of modern times and the legitimate wishes of the people, declare thereby that the destruction of the Papal Government is inevitable.” If we consider the high authoritative testimony which this book has received from Rome, we must detect in these words a hopeful and encouraging promise.

Here we must part from Dr. Döllinger. If we differ from him on many of the points he has urged,—if we are more sceptical than he is about the regeneration of the Papacy,—if we look at Italy and the Italian Government with very different eyes from his, we are at least contented to accept his conclusion, and to agree in the restoration of the Papacy whenever it may be purified. Till then we warmly echo the choice of Italy, and anxiously wait for what even Dr. Döllinger thinks probable—the removal of the temporal government.

NEW NOVELS.

The Romance of a Dull Life. By the Author of ‘Morning Clouds.’ (Longman & Co.)

THIS book is written in pure and forcible English; the style is excellent; the delineations of scenes and characters are given with a discriminating skill, which brings the reader into their very midst; the characters are all human beings, whom the reader could recognize in a moment if he were to meet them bodily. We have seldom read a work wherein the scenes and characters bore such unmistakable marks of veracity. With all these excellencies, however, it is the most oppressive story we ever read. We have heard of “a book for a rainy day”; but to read this “Romance” upon one of the “days that are dark and dreary,” it would be enough to induce *felo de se*. This life has sorrows enough, and men and women are often miserable enough, God help them! but in no life does sorrow come with the dull, dreary, unrelenting, even down-pour of wretchedness that we find condensed in this volume. We are pretty well hardened to most of the forms of woe to be met with in prose and verse; but as we read of the hearts of judges, jailers, and even of executioners, being sometimes melted with pity for their victims, so we confess that we could not read this book through, and assist at the torture of the poor young heroine of this “Romance”;—it is like being present at a demonstration of vivisection!

The heroine selected to go through the life discipline of this “Romance” is a good and very interesting young girl, with a touch of genius in her nature which makes her of quite a different mould from those around her. She is placed in the very dullest and most hopeless of environments; the people around her are dull from torpidity of feeling and obtuseness of perception; they are not bad

people at all, only their faculties are dull; and they do not like to be put out of their way. They live away from all society, because they cannot give dinners in the style which they fancy would be expected from them. The father is a man of some cultivation; but the habit of seclusion has grown upon him until the presence of a visitor is irksome. He potters over his economical difficulties, which, after all, are of a temporary nature, and more imaginary than real; but they serve as an excuse for keeping down all pleasure and gladness. He finds a gloomy satisfaction in advising frugality, and fewer coals on the kitchen-fire. When he has alarmed his wife and distressed his daughter, he placidly returns to his book with a relieved mind. His wife is not ill-natured; she is a dull, limited, conscientious, and thoroughly uncomfortable woman; she curtails everybody's comfort, and fancies it essential to good management; she wears distressingly ugly clothes, which fit badly, and she believes that their ugliness is somehow allied to economy; but they keep her in a constant state of dissatisfaction when there is any one to see them. She is a gentle, worrying woman, described with the truthfulness of a photograph; but the reader is made to endure the full weight of her uncomfortable presence. The account of her is not enlivened by the least touch of fun or humour. Constance, who is the daughter of her father's first marriage, is very interesting; and it is enough to break the heart of a sympathizing reader to see how she is, from the very first page, thwarted, and how all the little budding chances of happiness are brushed away by the clumsy stupidity and want of all perception in those around her. She is shy, yielding and obedient, and does not understand how to manage for herself. A most charming and fascinating young man is brought to her side by destiny, and he actually falls in love with her; but the stupid inattention of both stepmother and father, who do not feel sufficient interest in anything to see what is before their eyes, spoils the chance of a declaration when it is on the very brink of being made;—her own “ill-fated shyness,” as the author calls it, prevents Constance on another occasion giving Basil an opportunity of speaking to her, when he asked her; in short, the golden moment is lost, and never returns. Basil goes abroad, believing her indifferent, and half mortified and half angry, falls into the snares of a bold flirting girl, who has no scruple in showing how much she admires him: he becomes indifferent to Constance, marries the wrong woman, is miserable, and dies without having the chance of repairing his mistake. Constance, who was deeply attached to him, suffers terribly, and the minute miniature touches by which all the small events which make up the story are depicted, evince wonderful powers of insight into this phase of life. But there is no relief to the dull monotony of the heroine's sufferings; the reader is obliged to share her sorrows until the sympathy becomes unmixed pain. The intense passionate affection, buried beneath the silent, timid manner, is very well given; the progress of the heart-wearing sickness, the little gleams of hope and their gradual fading away into the dreary certainty of failure, the joyless, oppressive, unrelieved heaviness of her life, are painted with wonderful skill and minuteness; but they make of the story a mere anatomical diagram, showing how the nerves quiver and the heart beats under this kind of torture. The healing process, although indicated, is not effected, at least not upon the sympathies of the reader. She pays a visit to an old uncle in Wales, who being a man of feeling and perception is able to understand her without the need

of words. Her spirits begin a little to revive, and the reader is just beginning to hope that either Basil's ill-suited wife will die, and that he will return to Constance, or else that fate has some other or better lover in store for her, when a certain Mr. Leslie, a *borné*, impracticable, worthy young man, whose uncongeniality makes the reader shiver, steps forth and would be glad to marry her—if she would have him; and that is all the compensation the author has to bestow, unless indeed the fact of Basil's death, by making it lawful for her to love his memory and nurse her constancy, is to be considered an equivalent. There is little or no story: the monotony is entirely unrelieved, the details of all the hopes and fears and distresses of Constance are the only topics brought before the reader: the story is not only dull, but so painful that we cannot imagine this book being read, except as a study. There is so much real misery in the world that in a novel the reader hopes to find a little ideal happiness. ‘The Romance of a Dull Life’ is depressing, not strengthening, in its effect; and in this respect resembles the last work of the author.

Martha Brown, the Heiress. By the Author of ‘Dorothy.’ (Parker, Son & Bourn.)

THE history of Martha Brown is interesting and original; and it is related in a sharp, concise manner, which renders it very pleasant reading. Martha herself is not a captivating young lady: she is plain-looking, rough, hard, *brusque* and strong-minded to a painful degree, with enormous hands encased in dark gauntlets, and a general contempt for personal appearance and the conventionalities of social life. Martha has been brought up by an eccentric, worldly-wise old gentleman, her great-uncle, who, dying, leaves her a gigantic fortune, and much shrewd advice as to the best mode of taking care of herself and his money. Martha has also a lover, a visionary and enthusiastic young doctor, with a strong desire to sacrifice himself for the good of the public. He therefore starves in a garret, because he considers it a meanness to secure a good practice at the expense of his rather Quixotic scruples. Very much against his principles, Ambrose Arnold finds he has unconsciously fallen desperately in love with the rich Miss Brown. In vain he rebels against his fate. His own sister is married to the clergyman of the parish in which Martha rents a large estate, and Ambrose naturally frequents the parsonage-house. A medical man is required for a poor and neglected district in the neighbourhood. Miss Brown promises to defray half the expenses if a suitable man can be found. Mr. Erle mentions his brother-in-law; and Ambrose, having lost in old Mr. Brown his last *paying* patient, is starved into accepting the proffered situation. Lest, however, any of his relatives should suspect him of so base a motive as a desire to be near the heiress, Mr. Arnold spares no opportunity of abusing the lady, in unmeasured terms. He announces energetically that he “dislikes her particularly”; that “she is a hard, overbearing woman, with all the pride of riches, which is even more offensive than the pride of birth”; and that he thinks her “vulgar-minded.” He believes, if he were called in to attend her, “the temptation to poison her within the week would be too strong for his weak nature.” He all but insults her to her face, and informs her that there will not be much danger of her interfering with his schemes as “mutual antipathy will keep them apart.” Altogether, a more disagreeable lover can hardly be imagined. Martha Brown, fortunately, rather prefers that sort of thing, and perhaps, at the bottom of her heart, sees through the disguise, for she certainly makes no attempt

to conceal her own feelings; and Ambrose rushes headlong into a proposal, aided and abetted by his pretty little niece, Helen Erle, whom Martha has chosen for her confidante in the matter.

Mr. Arnold's character is not, however, improved by his happiness. He is now exacting, unreasonable, suspicious and hasty, and poor Martha has a hard time of it. Ambrose insists upon her keeping the engagement a profound secret for a year, at the end of which time he announces his intention of being able to offer her a suitable income. Martha has too much good sense and knowledge of the world to believe this possible, but she humours her future husband as if he were a spoiled child, and promises to do "exactly as he pleases in everything." Even these concessions, however, do not content the unreasonable young man, and he soon throws up his employment at the brick-fields, breaks off his engagement to Martha, and goes off to Liverpool in a huff.

The villain of the plot, a soft-spoken gentleman-like Mr. Lionel Benson, whose father is a lawyer and trustee to Miss Brown's property, acts all this time as a kind of spy upon his proceedings. He flirts shamefully with pretty little Helen Erle, forces himself into the county society, makes mischief, raises false reports, persuades Ambrose (with very little trouble) that Martha is false to him, and finally decamps to Geelong with all Miss Brown's fortune in his pocket. Not that Martha cares much about that part of the business. She has a farm in Wales and a few hundreds a year still preserved intact—and she bears her change of fortune with stoical calmness and indifference, and takes to farming, as a pursuit. Helen pays her a visit, and falls in with a Welsh squire of high degree and a long name, who behaves better than Lionel Benson did, and proposes with all due formality, at the proper moment. Ambrose Arnold, having rendered Miss Brown essential service in the management of her affairs, once more comes forward, meek, penitent and subdued, and Martha being more in love with him than ever, takes him for better for worse—and, it is to be hoped, makes the best of her bargain—for she is really, in spite of her eccentricities, a very devoted and true-hearted woman, and worthy of a better fate than being the wife of so weak, petulant, unsatisfactory a man as Ambrose Arnold must have remained to the end of his days.

We give the *résumé* of this story in detail, with a view of enticing our readers into the perusal of the book itself, for it ranks, we can assure them, far above the common run of fictional publications. The work is cleverly written, the characters well depicted, and the conversations particularly good, easy and natural. "Martha Brown" is a very superior young woman, and will, we doubt not, succeed to the well-merited popularity of her predecessor, "Dorothy."

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Public Reading: the Causes of its Defects; and the Certain Means for their Removal. By Alexander Bell, Professor of Elocution. (Nisbet & Co.)—We are glad to see that the study of our mother-tongue is, in every sense of the noun, beginning to be recommended as a matter of some importance;—having been long convinced that no European language has been, till of late at least, so habitually ill-delivered as the English language.—For this, many reasons and apologies could be assigned: one, we cannot but perceive, is, to some degree, shadowed out in this treatise or lecture. Besides polyglott affectation (the same which makes certain talkers unable to help themselves out without the intrusion of foreign words),—besides the slovenly indifference to which a large portion of our

man and woman kind resigns itself, careless as to choice of expression and inflexion of voice,—there is such a mistake as the attempting to make too much of a good thing—as pomposity and elaboration.—Some temptation to these is to be found in Mr. Bell's treatise, as the following passage will testify—the italics in which are ours:—"To be capable of reading or speaking naturally, the articulative organs of the reader must be duly trained in the minutiae of pronunciation—the tongue, the breath, and the lips, by proper discipline, rendered capable of discharging their distinct functions without clashing, coming in contact, or obstructing each other—the voice pitched in a deep key—each of the vocal strokes sonorous by the vibratory power of the lingual member—the respiration so regulated that, while inhalation precedes the enunciation of every sentential arrangement of words, the current of breath during its way to the lungs shall not conflict with the current of breath coming from the lungs—and the words or sentences to be read must be divided into groups, grammatically and logically; and the delivery shaded by all the variety of feeling, emotion and passion of which the words are susceptible." There may be such a thing as good public reading—without "the voice being pitched in a deep key."—Throughout this pamphlet we find too strong a tone of the "show-treatise," and conceive that, were its precepts too literally taken to heart, the results would be too stilted and declamatory,—resemble too closely a set, solemn harangue to satisfy nice and discerning ears. The Kemble style was good for the Kembles. Mr. Macready's totally opposite method was adopted because it suited himself; but that the imitation of these two popular examples has gone to the verge of destroying everything like nature and truth, among the serious actors of England, cannot be questioned.—We stop a good way short of "the deep key."

The Criminal Law Consolidation Statutes of the 24 & 25 Victoria, Chapters 94 to 100. Edited, with Notes, Critical and Explanatory, by James Edward Davis, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. (Butterworths.)—Those who have heard with faith the swelling promises of the consolidation of the statute law, with which Englishmen have for some years been amused, will be sadly disappointed in these Acts, which are the first-fruits of this much-vaunted and much-jobbed movement. On the other hand, persons who have watched the proceedings of the Commissioners are not in a position to be disappointed by anything. The mountains have laboured, and we have got our mouse. We expected no more; but shall be glad to hear from Mr. Bigg, or some other gentleman with a turn for such inquiries, what the mouse has cost us. The present statutes consolidate only portions of the criminal law. They comprise the law relating to accessories and abettors of indictable offences, to larceny, malicious injuries to property, forgery, offences against the coin, and offences against the person. They leave untouched offences against the State (except as regards coinage), offences against public justice, perjury, gaming, libel, smuggling, and many other offences; and they do not affect the law relating to criminal procedure. They are, as the author remarks, little more than new editions of "Peel's Act," embodying the subsequent legislation on the subjects comprised in those statutes. The chief alterations effected by these statutes are, the assimilation of the law of England and Ireland, and changes in the amount of punishment awarded to particular offences. In these changes we cannot but think that the Legislature has carried the reduction of capital punishment too far. It is startling, within a few weeks of the time when a capital sentence was carried out in a case of attempted murder, with the full approbation of all (except those who object to capital punishment in any case), to find that this crime is now one which could not be punished further than by penal servitude for life. By the new Acts, murder only is a capital offence. Capital punishment was retained in the bill, as originally drawn, for administering poison with intent to murder; but this was struck out by the Committee of the House of Commons! The author's notes in the book before us are concise, and contain much useful information; and there is

a good Index. These Acts leave various anomalies in the scale of punishment; for instance, if you conspire to murder a man, the greatest punishment that can be inflicted is four years' penal servitude; but if you go by night to murder a rabbit, you may be sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude! These anomalies, together with some defects in the construction and language of the statutes, which are neither few nor unimportant, are duly pointed out in the Introduction and Notes.

A Manual of British and Foreign Plants, &c. By L. Grindon. (Pamplin.)—Under this name we have a classified catalogue of the names and native countries of all our wild plants that bear flowers, and of a good many that are commonly cultivated. Where English equivalent names exist they are added; and as a good Index of them all is provided, the amateur may easily find something about most of the plants of usual occurrence. The volume is neatly printed, and will probably be useful to inquirers after common plants. The names are all accented, and, in general, correctly; but we must observe that the *i* in *judicium* is not short, nor the *o* in *lobus* long, nor the *e* in *stemon* short. A good many such mistakes catch the eye of the critic, and should be rectified.

Thoughts and Hints on Education. By G. Rumsey, LL.D. (Parkins & Gotto.)—A tract of thirty pages, containing some average notions, and apparently intended to illustrate—perhaps to advertise—the writer's school: we beg pardon, the college of which he is the principal. It begins with the question, "What is mind?" and ends with "One well-disciplined character ennobles a thousand. Like oil on the troubled waters, it smooths the asperities of life; like the sun in the firmament of his power, it warms and resuscitates to existence by a genial influence all that is lovely to sight, to taste, to touch. . . ." If a well-disciplined character can do all this "like the sun," it must be a fine thing: and if the author should write many tracts like this, and send them to literary journals to be noticed, he will himself be a well-disciplined character in process of time.

On the Theory of Equations. By I. Todhunter, M.A. (Macmillan & Co.)—This is a new number of Mr. Todhunter's series, which grows in value with its size. It has some matters not usually given; among other things, a chapter on Determinants.

Euclid's Elements. By R. Potts, M.A. (Parker, Son & Bourn.)—This work is now well established: and we have nothing to do, except to announce this improved and enlarged edition.

Of miscellaneous and other pamphlets, we have to notice *The Cotton Crisis, and How to Meet It*, by J. Bourne (Longman).—*Shall we Make the Volunteer Force Permanent?* by Sir A. H. Elton (Booth).—*Indian Resources Applied to the Development of India*, by R. Benson (Smith, Elder & Co.).—*Education in the Army* (Hatchard).—*On the Sounds caused by the Circulation of the Blood*, by Dr. Leared (Churchill).—*A Reply to the Observations of the Quarterly Review, on the Autobiography of Admiral the Earl of Dundonald*, by Marcus (Bentley).—*Indian Railway and Flotilla Guarantees examined and found to be Delusive*, by J. Mills (Mann).—*The Post-Office Turkish Baths: an Essay on their General Utility*, by Dr. Culverwell (M'Gowan & Danks).—*A Recent Flying Visit from London to the Vatican, through the North of Italy, over the Alps and the Apennines, with Sanitary Remarks*, by Dr. Wood (Hatchard).—*A Guide to Indian Investment*, by a Manchester Man (Trübner).—*Remarks on some Diseases of the Breast and of the Womb*, by Dr. Pattison (Simpkin).—*Sick in the Workhouse: Who they Are, and How they should be Treated*, by Francis Power Cobbe (Nisbet).—*Iron-Cased Ships*, by Capt. Halsted.—*On Chloroform, and some of its Clinical Uses*, by Dr. Kidd (Fieldson & Jary).—*Penny Readings in Ipswich and Elsewhere*, by C. Sulley (Simpkin).—*Incontinence of Urine; its Causes, Nature and Treatment*, by Dr. Smith (Lewis).—*The Assurance of Diseased and Doubtful Lives on a New Principle*, by M. A. Black (Pate-man).—*Trial of the Rev. J. Long for the Publication of the 'Nil Durpan,' with Documents connected with its Official Circulation, including Minutes by the Hon. J. P. Grant, Statements by W. S. Seton*

Karr, and Resolution by the Governor-General of India in Council (Ridgway).—Missionaries and Indigo Planting, by a Member of the Calcutta Missionary Conference (Ridgway).—A Letter to the Earl of Lichfield on the Saltillo Reformatory, by T. Mulock (Glass).—Parameia; or, Thoughts for Leisure Moments, by W. T. Young (Houlston & Wright).—Barrow's Travels in China: an Investigation into the Origin and Authenticity of the "Facts and Observations" related in a Work entitled "Travels in China," by Sir J. Barrow, by W. J. Proudfoot (Phillip).—and Mr. Nichols's Notes on Shakespeare (Skeffington).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Almanach de Gotha, 1860, 22mo. 5s. bds.
Archbold's General Orders and Forms in Bankruptcy, 1861, 1s. 6d.
Athenion's Israel in Egypt: a Poem, 8vo. 15s. cl.
Authors of England, a Series of Medallion Portraits, n. ed. 10s. 6d.
Aymer's Distant Homes: or, Grahams in New Zealand, 16mo. 3s. 6d.
Baynes's Lyra Anglicana, Hymns and Sacred Songs, 8vo. 3s. 6d.
Bonar's Hymns of Faith and Hope, 2d Series, 8vo. 5s. cl.
Brandon on Customary Law of Foreign Attachment, 8vo. 14s. cl.
Bullock's The Way Home; or, Gospel in the Parable, 5th ed. 2s. 6d.
Burton's City of the Saints, 8vo. 18s. cl.
Calderson's Love the Greatest Enchantment, by M'Carthy, 15s. cl.
Cavour, a Memoir, by Dicoey, 2d ed. crown 8vo. 5s. 6d. cl.
Chretien's Letter and the Spirit, 812 Sermons, crown 8vo. 5s. cl.
Cobbett's French Grammar, 11th ed. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Coutley's Word-Expositor and Spelling Guide, 12mo. 1s. 2d. cl.
Cumming's Teach us to Pray: the Lord's Prayer, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Davenport's Little Toys; or, Our Four-Legged and other Pets, 2s. 6d.
De Gasparin's Four Homes, adapted from French, by Mann, 3s. 6d.
Downing's Short Notes on St. John's Gospel, 12mo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Ellis's Lelia Marston, Vol. 1, crown 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.
Elmer's Lyrical Regulation Act, 1863, &c., with Gen. Orders, n. ed. 7s.
Elmes's Guy Rivers; or, a Boy's Struggles in the Great World, 5s.
Euclid's Elements of Geometry, by Potts, new edit. 8vo. 10s. cl.
Euclid's Plane Geometry, Books 1-6, by Green, 12mo. 4s. 6d. cl.
Evans's Boy's First Verse Book for Beginners, 12mo. 1s. 6d. swd.
Gosse's Romance of Natural History, 2d Series, 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.
Gajadhy's Abhidhanaratnamala, Gloss, by Aufrecht, 8vo. 18s. cl.
Hemans's Poems, new edit. royal 8vo. 15s. 6d. cl.
Herbert's Works, Prose and Verse, with Memoir, by Walton, 3s.
Interviews of Great Men, their Influence on Civilization, 6s. cl.
Jones's 100 Lectures on Ancient & Modern Drama, Nos. 1 & 2, each 1s.
Karlsruhe's Exposition of the Lord's Prayer, 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.
Kingston's Annual for Boys, 1862, royal 16mo. 5s. cl.
Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare, 24mo. 2s. 6d. swd.
M'Cosh's Method of Divine Government, 7th ed. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.
Mackenzie's Help for the Helpless, 2d ed. 8vo. 5s. cl.
Marshall's Treatise on the Duties of Railway Cos. & Carriers, 10s.
Martha Brown, the Heiress, by the Author of 'Dorothy', 5s. cl.
Marrat's Every-Day, 18mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Martin's Influence of the Bible on Europeans, 2nd ed. 20s.
Mather's Glossary, Hindustani & English, New Test. & Psalms, 7s.
Mayhew's Young Ben Franklin, new edit. 8vo. 5s. cl.
O'Flanagan's Gentle Blood; or, the Secret Marriage, 8vo. 5s. cl.
Parley's Annual, 1862, 16mo. 5s. cl.
Paul Duncan's Little Book of Soliloquies, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Petersdorf's Principles & Practices of the Law of Bankruptcy, 7s. 6d.
Pizzini's (Mrs.) Autobiography, Letters, &c., ed. by Hayward, 24s.
Pretty Little Tales for Good Little Folks, royal 8vo. 2s. 6d. bds.
Procter's Legends and Lyrics, 2d ed. 8vo. 5s. cl.
Reade's Cloister and Hearth, 2d ed. 4vo. 8s. 6d. cl.
St. James's Magazine, conducted by Mrs. Hall, Vol. 3, 8vo. 5s. 6d.
Saunders & Cox's Criminal Law Consolidation Act, 1861, 10s. 6d.
Shakespeare, Stratford, edited by Knight, new ed. V. 6, 12mo. 3s. 6d.
Sir Richard Hamilton: a Novel, 2 vols. post 8vo. 7s. cl.
Spiritual Concepts, edited by the Fathers, Ill. by Rogers, 21s.
Stomton's School Grammar, 8vo. 1s. 4d. cl.
Story of a Bee and her Friends, illustrated, 16mo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Struth's Teaching in the Scottish University, 8vo. 1s. swd.
Stuart's Key to the Emblems of Solomon's Song, 16mo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Temple Bar, conducted by Leslie, Vol. 3, 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Temple's English & French Money & Measurement Compared, 1s.
Tennent's Sketches of the Natural History of Ceylon, 12mo. 6d. cl.
Thring on the Criminal Law of the Navy, 12mo. 5s. 6d. cl.
Tilley's Digest of the Stamp Acts, with Tables, 8th ed. 8vo. 12s.
Tom Brown at Oxford, by Author of 'Tom Brown at School-days', 21s. 6d.
Tommy Trot and his Love, royal 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Tracts for Priests and People, Discent and the Creed, 8vo. 1s.
Trollope's Tales of All Countries, 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.
Von Sybel's History of the Crusades, ed. Lady Duff Gordon, 10s. 6d.
Wallace on the Deposition of Leases Ore in Yarns, 8vo. 2s. 6d.
Wardlaw's Poetical Works, edited by his Son, V. 6, 12mo. 5s.
Wilberforce's Addresses to the Candidates for Ordination, 6s. cl.
Winlow's Morning Thoughts, July to Dec., new ed. 18mo. 2s. 6d.
Woolsey's Narrative of the War with China in 1860, 8vo. 10s. 6d.
Wisdom of Solomon, illuminated by Stanesby, 4to. 14s. cl.
Young Step-mother, The, by Author of 'Heir of Redclyffe', 10s. 6d.

NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF PERSPECTIVE.

(No. IV.)

November 6, 1861.

Guido Ubaldo, Marquis del Monte, who died about 1608, published in 1600 his 'Perspective Libri sex' (Pisauri; folio). On the career of this remarkable man see Libri, vol. iv., p. 79. He is called Guido Ubaldo by most writers: but this arises from the genitives 'Guidi Ubaldei e Marchionibus Montis' in his title-pages, and perhaps from the analogy of Galileo Galilei, which is quite another thing. He was the first who published a theory in which the vanishing point is fully extended to all systems of parallels. The step seems very small when we look back: but had it not been for this step we should have had a great deal less to look back upon.

It is almost universally stated that what Ubaldo did was to adopt all the vanishing points which lie in the horizontal line, not confining himself to the centre and the points of distance: and it is frequently supposed that no one used any vanishing point out of the horizontal line before Brook Taylor. This is not correct. The only exception I have met with to this unjust limitation of Ubaldo's

right is in the work on Perspective (1850) by Mr. G. B. Moore, which exception I found in time to insert it here. Mr. Moore, however, though stating that Ubaldo enunciated the general principle, adds (p. 29) that he "confined it to level planes," which is not correct, though, like all other writers, he found much more use for the points which belong to horizontal lines than for any others.

As Ubaldo's work is rather scarce, and—better reason still—our modern geometers, sometimes even when they write history, have a reluctance to read as much as the enunciations of old books, I quote in his own words the announcement of the vanishing point in general, and of the way of finding it. The reader will take notice that *sectio* is the picture; that *equidistant* is a synonyme for *parallel*; and that this proposition is a professed generalization, horizontal planes having been already treated.—

Lib. I. prop. xxvii. Si oculus æquidistantes vident lineas, quæ cum sectione convenire possint, lineæ in sectione apparentes in unum punctum concurrent æqualeum supra planum lineis parallelis æquidistant, ut oculus.

Coroll. I. Ex his perspicuum est, in sectione punctum, in quod ab oculo parallelis lineis ducitur æquidistant, esse punctum concursus.

Here, then, is the general vanishing point, and the way to find it: I am now to show that other than horizontal vanishing points are used. Ubaldo does not draw pictures, any more than Euclid measures fields: it is enough that I should produce one from among the elementary problems which contain the thing required. In book iv. prop. 27 a circle inclined to the ground plane—"Dato circulo subjecto plano inclinato....."—is put into perspective by help of the vanishing point of the diameter which is perpendicular to the horizontal diameter. Any one having a common knowledge of perspective, even while listlessly turning the pages, would have been struck, one might suppose, by the point μ outside the horizontal line XV, in which two lines meet in a point to which three others converge. And then, one would imagine, he might have had the curiosity to ask whether μ could be a vanishing point: and throwing the eye to the bottom of the page, where μ is conspicuous in two successive lines, he would have found as follows—

"His inventis, quoniam lineæ FB MI AC NL GD sunt parallele, in sectione in unum, et idem punctum concurrere apparent. quare productæ PY KZ convenient in μ . deinde à punctis QST lineæ ducantur Q3 S8 T9 quæ in μ tendant."

I am tempted to be thus particular about the matter, because it may be advisable to give very definite reasons for the slighting manner in which I have spoken of the historians of Perspective, so far as I know them. If there be a thing in which all these historians agree, it is in stating that Ubaldo's extension covers only the horizontal line.

One producing cause of the mistake is this. Ubaldo knew perfectly, not only that the points on the horizontal line are by very far the most important, but also that the complete exhibition of this line, as a locus of vanishing points, would be far more striking by way of advertisement than the still higher generality of the perfect principle. Accordingly, he hung out a sign full of meaning in his title-page. He drew a diagram representing a pentagonal prism with horizontal ends, and one pair of base edges parallel to the picture: there are consequently four vanishing points wanted in the horizontal line. The edges are lengthened by dotted lines as far as the vanishing points, a middle section being also given for additional illustration: the horizontal line is drawn, and above it a scroll with the words *Citra dolum fallitur*. Ubaldo says to his contemporaries—You never use more than three vanishing points, you see I can use four: turn over and find out what I mean. To this it may be added that, by way of augmented surprise, neither of his four points looks like that of sight or of distance.

There is in Ubaldo much detail on construction of circles and curves, on shadows, &c. He also enters, far more than his predecessors, on *perspective division*, the mode of dividing a picture line so as to represent equal subdivisions, or parts in any other proportion. To subdivide a line which is perpendicular to the picture, he makes it the side of a vertical rectangle, subdivides the vertical side

in the manner required, in which of course there is no perspective distortion, then subdivides the diagonal by lines drawn to the point of sight, and then the horizontal side by verticals through the subdividing points of the diagonal. We may smile at this process when we know Desargues and Taylor; nevertheless, this is a decided advance upon Viator and Barbaro.

In this subject, as in every branch of progressive skill, it may frequently happen that a writer shows signs of knowledge beyond what he can bring into steady use. Hence, according to the fancy of an historian or according to his national bias, one or another writer may be held the inventor of a process. Viator appears to have all the points in the horizontal line; but he only uses three: he has full power of perspective dividing the perpendiculars to the picture, but he does not get beyond covering the floor with equal squares. Guido Ubaldo has full power over all vanishing points, and uses all the points of the horizontal line, and some others; but he does not fully bring all vanishing points into system. He can divide any perpendicular to the picture; but he does not show how to divide any horizontal line. Desargues, to whom we shall come, makes a plaything of dividing any horizontal line, and shows his command over the method of dividing any line whatsoever; but this last very obscurely, and too late to be brought into the system. Here and there, in an unexamined corner, any one of these writers may show, for once, more power than I have allowed him to have; or another writer, unnamed by me, may seem to claim a place. But the true history of the subject requires that the great points shall be given to those who made great points of them.

Ubaldo had a contemporary who was quite as much up to the matter as himself, but who published five years later: one more instance of the almost universal principle that discoverers, like imaginary roots, enter in pairs. This was the celebrated Stevinus, whose 'Sciagraphia'—the first part of his Optics, the other two being Reflexion and Refraction—was published in the third volume of his 'Hypomnemata Mathematica,' at Leyden, in 1605. Stevinus distinctly lays down the general theorem of the vanishing point, and exemplifies it (p. 53) on the sloping lines of a roof. But it was not his good fortune to teach the world in this matter, and his name must not be associated with that of Ubaldo. His book is very little known: and I am not aware that he has been mentioned in modern time as a writer on Perspective, except by M. Chasles and by myself in the life of Brook Taylor in the *Penny Cyclopædia*. I doubt that any works of a man of the eminence of Stevinus are so little known as his 'Hypomnemata.'

Stevinus has touched a few simple cases of this inverse problem: given two plane figures, to find how the picture, the original plane, and the eye must be placed, so that one of the figures shall represent the other. This makes him to some extent a precursor of some remarkable points of the modern projective geometry. A synopsis of the 'Sciagraphia' of Stevinus was given by Mersenne in his 'Universæ Geometriæ... Synopsis,' Paris, 1644, 4to. No works of geometry were likely to reach the draughtsmen at once; least of all such recondite works as those of Ubaldo and Stevinus: even more simple expositions did not produce any effect upon them. The great expositors of the seventeenth century were the Jesuits, whose faults in other matters have thrown a cloud over their unsurpassed literary zeal and industry. Of these, four must be mentioned. Andrew Tacquet (1669) and Claude Dechaux (1674, 1690), in their large mathematical courses, gave good geometrical treatises, in which they clearly point out the general law of convergence of parallel lines, though using no more cases of it than others. These are the only writers I have found who may be considered as precursors of Brook Taylor in geometrical clearness. Gaspar Schott, in his 'Magia Naturæ et Artis' (1657) wrote at some length on Anamorphoses, or curiosities of perspective distortion: it was Schott who gave the first account of the air-pump, with the sanction of Von Guericke, who deferred his own publication. Dubreuil is commonly called the Jesuit, and his work

the "Jesuit's Perspective," because it is anonymous, with statement that it was written by a member of the order. It appeared in 1642, and again in 1751, as '*Perspectiva Practica*,' in three quarto volumes, with a magnificent quantity of good engravings; it was translated into English by E. Chambers, in 1726. There are only rules without demonstration, and it seems to aim at presenting every case that could possibly be wanted: I forget in how many ways he upsets a chair on the floor, to show how it is to be drawn; but I think six is under the mark. There is little use of more than the points of sight and distance. This work exercised great influence both in England and on the Continent: and for a book of mere rules, is as good as a book can be which uses such limited means.

The authors whom the Jesuit mentions as prior to himself, are Viator, Reisch, Cousin, Dürer, Barbaro, Vignola, Serlio, Du Cerceau, Sirigatti, Du Caus, Marolois, Vredeman the Frisian (of whom his printer makes two, Vredement, Vriesse), Ubaldo, Accolti, Vaulesard, Nicéron and Curabells. By this last name, and the omission of Desargues, we detect that Dubreuil belonged to the anti-geometrical party, of which I shall soon have to speak: this might be suspected from the book itself. Having thus caught him at one kind of factious suppression, I am obliged to give warning of the possibility of his having been guilty of another. It may be that this list is limited to members of his own church, to the exclusion of heretics: this trumpery practice—when without notice, trick—was not unknown among the writers of the order, and is not unknown among their strongest opponents. Clavius, one of the greatest, would not mention the first-class heretic Sebastian Münster, in his list of writers on Dialling: and he pirated Finck grossly, within three years of the appearance of his book. And so poor Clavius must be nailed to the barn-door 250 years after his death, because he played kite to the Protestant's chickens: and this without the smallest portion of the *animus furandi*, but only because he loathed a Lutheran. He should have imitated his opponent Vieta, who avoided the appearance of appropriation by acknowledging obligations to certain *Rhapsodi*, who are mentioned under no other name. Both Clavius and Vieta would have been shocked at a work on Logic just issued from Maynooth College, the writer of which quotes any one who serves his purpose, saint or sinner, papist or heretic, Thomas Aquinas or Thomas Hobbes.

The Jesuit's work begins the series of treatises which teach cases at length for those who cannot master principles. These works are the counterparts of the books on arithmetic which teach the rule of three in three places,—under integers, common fractions, and decimal fractions. This class of books is now very much thrown aside: but it cannot be said that proper substitutes are sufficiently used. The truth seems to be that, though practice is out, principle is not in. Perspective is not studied with effect by the mass of these whom it concerns; and a person who is really an adept is a rarity even among artists.

Since the publication of the last number I have learnt that the life of Viator therein alluded to is actually published. And from a note in a catalogue just issued by Mr. Tross, it appears that as early an edition of the '*Margarita Philosophica*' as that of 1508 contains the '*Perspectiva*' taken from Viator.

A. DE MORGAN.

THE POET BYRON IN A SNOW-STORM.

Brighton, October 29, 1861.

MYSELF a native of Aberdeen, I have recently met here in Brighton two Aberdonians, now septuagenarians, who were schoolfellows of Byron at the Aberdeen Grammar School. From them I have gleaned the particulars of an unpublished and remarkable adventure in the school life of the poet. Prior to relating it, however, I cannot omit remarking how vividly and freshly these septuagenarians still recollect the scene which occurred in the school when the name of Byron was first called out, with the prefix "*Dominus*." The surprise of his school-fellows, themselves generally the sons of well-to-do bourgeois and professional men, darting into Byron's

mind the conviction that the charm of equality was henceforth broken between himself and his play-fellows, the tears started into his eyes as he answered "*adsum*." Byron received his coronet as Victoria did her crown. Not long afterwards he left Scotland for England.

But I took up my pen to relate how the poet was nearly lost in a graveyard during a snow-storm, when he was but a small boy. The boys attending the grammar school, who were simultaneously learning writing, of Mr. Duncan, the writing-master, had every day at twelve o'clock to cross the graveyard of the parish church of St. Nicholas, on their way from the grammar school in the School Hill, to the writing school in St. Nicholas Street. One memorable day, on issuing from the grammar school, these boys confronted such a storm of snow and hail as has but rarely visited even the northern city at the mouth of the Dee. Under the shelter of the high wall of the churchyard the boys battled their way against the wind and the drift as far as the gate. But, here, the weaker boys were driven back by the hurricane, and remained, not daring to turn the corner or leave the shelter of the wall. The elder and stronger boys alone ventured across the wide, open, and exposed graveyard. Two of these offered a hand each, however, to little Byron, and all three dashing into the blinding and bewildering drift. My informant, Dr. —, a physician, who after practising many years in India is now residing in Brighton, was one of the two lads. No sooner had they entered the storm than the boys were overpowered by it, and let go their hold of each other, for it was then every one for himself. My informant was seated in the evening with his family when a servant came in great alarm, sent by Mrs. Byron to inquire if anything were known of the fate of her son, who had been missing since the morning. His schoolfellow could only answer, that every one having had to shift for himself, he had lost him amidst the snow in the churchyard; the only hope he could suggest being that Byron had found shelter under a tombstone,—flat tombstones resting on stones at each end, abounding in the churchyard. Dr. — believes, to this day, that men were employed to search the churchyard and under the tombstones, with lanterns, that they discovered little Byron under one of them, perishing of cold, and were only just in time to save his life. But this is a mistake. The other day I met a very old acquaintance of mine, known to me as a schoolfellow of Byron at the Grammar School of Aberdeen, Mr. Cruickshank, recently clerk to the County Court at Greenwich. When I was narrating to him this snow-storm story, as told to me by Dr. —, he approved of the narrative until I mentioned the supposition of shelter under a tombstone, when he exclaimed:—"No such thing! I was with him,—the weaker boys could not get into the churchyard at all. We could not leave the School Hill, and we found shelter in Mr. Leslie Cruickshank's hosiery; in whose kitchen we were dried and warmed, and sat waiting until our friends fetched us in the evening, when they could get to us, and found where we were. It was whilst waiting in this kitchen that I first perceived something of the poet in Byron, for to while away the time he told us a beautiful tale out of the '*Arabian Nights*.'" The slight discrepancy in these accounts of the adventure may be easily explained, by supposing that little Byron slipped out of the hands of his stouter comrades the instant he felt the full force of the storm, and was then driven towards the churchyard-gate.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

LAST NOTES FROM SPAIN.

Madrid.

THOSE among the tourists in Spain who are not overpowered into self-abnegation by the authority of a popular book may be more surprised than edified to find, as they proceed, proof on proof that, with all its historical research, its choice classical quotations, its more questionable sarcasms and passages of smart writing, and its fiercely partizan spirit,—Ford's '*Handbook*' is not satisfactory—at least as regards our days. His Madrid, I must repeat, is not the Madrid of 1861. In his Guide, the capital of Spain figures as a dull city, inhabited by a rascally and corrupt popula-

tion, from which the traveller is warned to flee away so soon as he has seen "the Gallery." This is not any longer a true picture.—Was it ever so? or have the Madrilenian gentlemen become intelligently courteous to strangers,—have the inn, and the shop, and the working and menial folk of the capital, become clean and civil, without greediness, since his time? Were there, when he wrote, no stately houses along the Prado? Had the Gallery—a low building, as a picture-gallery must needs be—not then its present *fapade*? Those who seek instruction would dispense with many of his venomous paragraphs against the French, and more of his omissions to the great Commander whose glory needs them not,—for greater accuracy of statement and a fairer construction of such things as did not happen to interest the writer personally.

Though his best has been done for the Gallery of Madrid, and though there is far more than lip-knowledge in the pages devoted to it,—a complete Guide to that wondrous collection of pictures is still wanted for the English, by comparatively few of whom it has been yet visited. That there is loose wording, if not careless statement of fact, on the part of the clever Englishman one instance will suffice to prove.—In the first part of the '*Handbook*,' p. 180, Alonso Miguel de Tobar is spoken of as "the best, perhaps, of Murillo's pupils—1678–1758." In p. 191, we are reminded of the date of Murillo's death, A.D. 1682, when De Tobar, the "pupil," was four years old!—The criticisms, too, when confronted with the pictures themselves, will appear to many more elaborately showy than distinctively shrewd. Wilkie's brief notes bring Velasquez somewhat nearer to us than columns of verbiage, or description by antagonism,—or by such a parallel as named him the "Homer" of Spanish Art, to its "Virgil" Murillo.—Spirit, it needs hardly to be told, is synonymous with his name.—The boy, Don Balthazar, on horseback,—a composed rider, enjoying his horse the while as a boy only does,—gallops out of the frame. The court damsels (oddly called "*pages*" by Ford) who amuse the Infanta Margarita are as anxious and obsequious as a pair of Fanny Burneys. The laughing Bacchanals in '*Los Bebedores*,' are neither "humorous" à la Teniers, nor "effective," in the style of Caravaggio, as described. They have a character and physiognomy of mirth, as distinct from those of the Flemings as is the taste of warm sherry or bitter Manzanilla from that of the heavy beer so dear to the Low Country sot. For this reality, this intense nationality in the Spanish painter, every one must have been prepared,—less so, perhaps, for his peculiar manner of painting; which is often light and flowing, but always solid,—less for his peculiar palette, in which bright and primitive colour has a small share, as compared with brown and olive tints (not forgetting the bluish-greens and the greenish-blues so largely used in his skies and backgrounds),—yet which is so managed as to give its master a vivid and emphatic place of his own, even when he figures among such richer and more many-coloured folk as Titian, Giorgione, Veronese, Rubens,—less still for his peculiar treatment of the flesh,—which, in reality, is often chalky, bloodless, and dusky in the shadows, in effect, none of the three.—I can call to mind nothing in touch and tone approaching the portraits of Velasquez, except (at a long interval) certain large groups by Frank Hals at Haerlem, in which some analogous qualities may be traced. I cannot recollect any character in which the manner of the painter is so defined, as to offer an idea of it to those about to make his acquaintance. Even the elaborate and admiring article, by M. Boulé, in the July number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* seems, to an English eye, wordy, rather than shrewdly touching these characteristics which set the master apart among his countrymen. The task is well worth being undertaken by the most shrewd appreciator of style, the most precise, yet poetical employer of language.

The Raphaels and the Titians in the Madrid collection have had almost their due fame (though admiration may have been scarcely bounteous enough for the Venetian's '*Offering to Fecundity*,' unparagoned in its craftsmanship as a group of seventy children). But it has not been suffi-

ciently told how vividly Tintoretto has been represented here,—how his 'Temptation of Joseph' almost throws down the glove to the recumbent 'Venus' of Titian, near which it hangs,—how in his 'Sea Pirates' there are his never-failing audacity and accumulation, with that gorgeous flush and depth of colour, which has faded out of too many of his pictures.—Nor is the tourist, I think, duly prepared for the somewhat unfamiliar aspect in which he will meet Paul Veronese at Madrid as a painter—deep, religious and various in expression,—witness his picture of 'Cain and his Wife,' pathetic to intensity in the sorrow of the fearful, despairing, yet gently-loving woman, foiled by the degraded and shame-stricken outcast, the situation moralized as it were, by the pall-cloud which hangs over half of the fading sky,—witness his 'Sacrifice of Abraham,' in which the devotion of the innocent victim is no less deep,—witness—to enter the pagan world—his lovely Venus, keeping off intruders with her fan from her sleeping Adonis (the lover somewhat too brawny),—a mythological dream, as fresh in its colour-splendours as if it had come from yesterday's easel.

To come down from the great things of Art to the small comforts and interests of to-day's journey, a travelling hint or two may be worth giving to those about to make holiday in Spain, without preparatory knowledge of its ways and means. The married man may once for all clear his mind of an idea of taking a real old Spanish fan for his wife at home. He will find one, if anywhere, in Paris, and cheaper:—but he may invest judiciously in the black lace of Almagro manufacture, which is rich, effective, real and not costly. Other temptation to "shop" is small. Old books seem to have hardly any existence,—nor old manuscript music.—Then, as to creature comforts, the fare is poor, though rarely, if ever, revolting. The lover of cooling drinks will do well, when at the coffee-house of Madrid, in which he is sure to find himself at some portion of the evening or other, to try the mixture of beer (a light beer) and iced lemonade, which freshens the palate heated with Spanish wines. These are among the modes that change year by year, of which travellers are glad to be apprised. Perhaps the Spanish cookery so ecstatically vaunted by Ford may have gone down:—or are *garbanzos* essentially dry!—and is green pimiento swimming in oil a dainty dish?—and have the fowls exceptionally lost all their flesh during this merciless comet-summer?—and must one, nevertheless, if bent on ripe fruit,—such as a peach fit to eat, or a dish of wild strawberries, or grapes which melt in the mouth,—go out and submit to the creeping things in the Fonda del Milanais at Aranjuez? or make a pilgrimage to the gorgeous and perfumed muscatel grapes at Malaga?

It seems hardly possible to estimate the amount of good which railways may bring about—even though they diminish the amount of that picturesque travelling on horse or mule back in which athletic tourists, content to rough it, have found so much delight,—even if they emancipate that handsome quadruped the Spanish ass from his present terrible duties as bearer of burdens and merchandise.—Who knows what picturesque places these new peremptory channels of intercourse may not disinter? I find, for instance, no mention in the "Book," of Almodóvar—a station betwixt Cordova and Seville—with a castle on a rock dotted with olive-trees, looking down on the Guadalquivir, far more arrogantly lofty and picturesque in its site than any of the castles in the Rhine-land, or in the Eifel, so well known to pedestrians.—Coming from Seville, its aspect, especially if approached at sunset, is yet more striking.—Generally, the people, conservative as their habits are, seem to have found out the value of the new mode of communication, with eagerness. Past travellers' tales of the discomfort of hotels in the towns will be soon so many obsolete legends. What engineering has done, engineering may do. The Spaniards having tasted the comforts of quick locomotion, may begin to ask, ere long, whether the mechanical and practical genius of shopkeeping England (so perpetually sneered at by Ford) might not introduce some schemes of restoring, by irrigation, the fertility and foliage of dis-

tricts, now parched with drought. I cannot feel that we have been moving about among a people dying or hopeless, howsoever pathetic in some matters,—and thus cannot but wish that every least encouragement, promising progress, should be set forth,—that every change from lustre to lustre should be registered and laid up,—and that the land, while its past romance and chivalry and grand ancestral glories are duly honoured, and all its sins of blood are forgiven, should be stirred again and again by the voice of strangers, as well as of its own citizens, suggesting that it may and ought to have a splendid future, though that be a future neither of monarchs pagan or bigoted, of knights errant, nor of gloomy blood-thirsty inquisitors. C.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

A translation of M. Guizot's 'Église et Société Chrétiennes en 1861' is announced for immediate appearance by Mr. Bentley. It has been executed by Mr. J. W. Cole, whose ability as a translator was especially manifested in the rendering into English the autobiographical Memoirs of the French Statesman and Philosopher.

Mr. A. Gilchrist is about to publish a 'Life of William Blake,' the painter of mysteries, illustrated with many fac-similes of drawings and sketches by the artist. The biographer of Etty has found a good subject in this work, and one which was much in need of being done, for the sake of justice to a truly great and original artist.

A 'Life of Count Cavour,' by Mr. J. Devey, is announced for publication by Mr. Manwaring. Mr. Devey has been residing at Turin, &c., and has been furnished with new biographical information regarding the career of the late statesman, by Sir James Hudson, Baron Ricasoli, the Marquis de Cavour, and other intimate friends of the late Count. Fra Giacomo, the late Count's confessor, will write the chapter descriptive of the Count's last hours.

A new edition of Crofton Croker's 'Fairy Legends of Ireland' is announced, with antiquarian notes by Mr. Thomas Wright, and a Memoir of the author, by his son, Mr. Dillon Croker.

The manuscript collections of Mr. Dalton, of Dublin, are now offered for sale. They are classed in historical, topographical and genealogical divisions.

The Library and Reading-room which form component parts of the new Museum at Oxford, and which are mainly stocked with scientific books from the Radcliffe, have been opened for public use, under similar arrangements to those of the British Museum Reading-room.

A "National Shakespearian Fund" is now proposed to be established, by Mr. Halliwell, who states that to the purchase of New Place must be added that of the original Great Garden of Shakspeare, formerly attached to New Place, and the site of the present theatre, which also belonged to it. The portion of the Birthplace Estate, still in private hands, must also (he states) be secured to the public. Then there is Anne Hathaway's Cottage, the purchase of which must be accompanied with an endowment for a custodian; and Getley's Copyhold Estate opposite New Place, a property that belonged to Shakspeare, and is mentioned in his Will. To complete the work, Mr. Halliwell proposes that a Library and Museum, properly endowed, should be erected at Stratford; and the records of Shakspeare now scattered about the town of Stratford, with those belonging to the Corporation, placed in those edifices. From 50,000*l.* to 60,000*l.* will be required to accomplish this project. Mr. Halliwell declines to receive contributions of less amount than 5*l.* By adhering to this rule he thinks he will not only be readily able to keep the accounts without assistance, but also be enabled to make his banking-account a general balance-sheet. Subscribers of smaller sums may send their contributions to Local Committees. The Mayor of Birmingham has initiated this part of the work. Mr. Halliwell of course alludes to the necessity of having a strict audit of the accounts; and he further states, for the encouragement of liberally-disposed subscribers, that if any individual

subscribe 10,000*l.*, or upwards, to the Fund, the first of them shall have the option of selecting the design for the buildings to be erected for the Library and Museum, provided that such design belongs to the architecture of the Shakespearian period, and that it can be carried out with the funds in hand at the time it is selected. There are some other details, but the above, perhaps, will suffice for present digestion and reflection.

We may fairly congratulate our readers on the resolution just taken, as we are informed, by the Government, with respect to the British Museum. The entire Natural History Collections will be removed to some other locality, not yet determined on, and the space at the Museum, sufficiently cramped already, will be left to antiquities and literature. This space will, no doubt, be speedily and worthily occupied; and when we say "worthily," as regards literature, we may as well add that we do not mean thereby the acquirement at great cost, and exclusively, of those rare missals and similar volumes, which are only exhibited under glass, or which, at all events, are rarely used by any student or artist. These may be fittingly acquired; but we would suggest, in addition, the purchase of very many old works in English literature which are not to be found in the Catalogue, and to acquire which would demand but a small outlay. There are few libraries richer in ancient illuminated manuscript-books than that of Trinity College, Dublin; but even of the works of such a Dublin worthy as Dean Swift it has but an imperfect collection. This sort of error will be avoided here, we trust, as we acquire new space for what is most wanted. We will only add to the above, the expression of our gratification at finding the *Times* adopting the views we, long since, advocated and that journal opposed, till now, on this measure regarding the Museum.

The King of Portugal has conferred upon R. H. Major, Esq., of the British Museum, the honour of knighthood of the Tower and Sword, in recognition of the value of his literary researches on the early discoveries of Australia, and of the justice therein rendered to the intrepidity of early Portuguese navigators.

It is a long time ago since King Francis stood by the easel of Titian and picked up the painter's fallen pencil; and some years have elapsed since Northcote told his royal visitor, the Duke of Clarence, that if George the Fourth had said to the Duke that he, the King, knew Northcote, it was only His Majesty's "brag." On Monday last, however, we had another instance of prince and painter being together on equal terms. The Grand Duke Constantine, with his Grand Duchess and suite, crossed from Westminster Abbey to the Palace, and there inspected, among other worthy sights, the fresco by Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A., which was described in our last number. The Grand Duke conversed with the artist, examined the picture critically, and had much to say touching the history of the stirring times of which the fresco exhibits one of the most romantic incidents.

The list of bankrupts is beginning to take rank among light periodicals—with occasional sensational paragraphs. The old list was rather monotonous in its stories; but the new contributors give great variety to it. Thus, on the Roll may now be seen "Esquires," causing one to wonder as to what stock in trade was badly managed by those too enterprising gentlemen. "Barristers-at-Law," too, now add dignity to the company, and men of strange vocations afford a pleasant perplexity. What, for instance, is a "Mungo-manufacturer"? Can it be a dealer in slaves? Of "solicitors" there is such a number as may well gratify a large, but ungenerous, public of sufferers. The name would appear to be one which is supposed to carry distinction with it, for one bankrupt in Tuesday night's *Gazette* describes himself as "Solicitor,—for orders in a saw-mill." This last individual is a wag, and may not despair of employment on some of the provincial papers most addicted to jokes.

"A Subscriber" thus replies to Mr. Turner's denial of his statement respecting Doré's Dante.—"After purchasing my copy, I complained to my bookseller that the selling price had been reduced,

and asked him to request Messrs. Hachette & Co. to make some allowance. Their answer to him is as follows:—

“18, King William Street, Strand, 7th Oct. 1861.
 ‘Mr. —.—Dear Sir,—The price of Dante is 100 francs; we have sold it at 5*l.*; but, owing to undersale on the part of others, now reckon it at 4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* As there has been complaint, we will credit you 3*s.* Our present charge to trade is 3*l.* 15*s.* Kindly advise us whether you cancel the order [not my order, but a subsequent one] or no.—Yours faithfully, for Hachette & Co., P. N.’
 —The bookseller does not wish his name to appear. I understood from him, subsequently, that Messrs. Hachette & Co. declined to amend their offer before I wrote to you. I refrain from any comments, merely hinting that the agents of Messrs. Hachette & Co. have rather a singular way of transacting their business.”

In 1856 Adolphe Schlagintweit, having left his brothers Herman and Robert to pursue their way over the mountain chains to Eltchi, near Yarkund, pushed onwards, alone, in a north-west direction, on his road to Kokand, but was seized on his way by a robber-chief, and beheaded in front of Kashgar. The journal of this enterprising traveller, containing 135 pages of closely-written notes, has been recovered by Lord William Hay, brother of the Earl of Gifford. Lord William is now employed as Civil Commissioner in Cashmere, and has availed himself of the opportunity to make every inquiry into the fate of poor Schlagintweit. With the journal, which comes down to the 11th of August, 1856, a few days after which the traveller was murdered, Lord William has recovered what, he says in a letter to his brother, the Earl, “is confidently asserted to be the poor fellow’s skull.” The contents of the journal, referring to a “region never visited in modern times,” says Sir Roderick Murchison, “by any other scientific traveller,” will be added, probably, to the work yet in progress, of which the surviving brothers are the authors.

The ‘Colleen Bawn’ was performed for the last time last night, after a run of nearly 300 representations. The Adelphi will be closed this evening, for a rehearsal of the new piece, ‘The Octoroon,’ which is to be produced on Monday. The driest feature in the former drama was the variety of brogues and dialects, or attempts at them, intended to pass for brogues, employed by the actors, and, indeed, actresses, some of whom, at the least, seemed heartily weary of their parts—of which we may say there is not a good one in the piece, save that acted by M. Boucicault himself. Even Mr. David Fisher, who exhibited such rare histrionic talent in the part of the *Abbé*, in ‘The Dead Heart,’ could make nothing of *Hardress Cregan*; but his successor in that character, Mr. Billington, made something of him very unpleasant—a rude and heartless ruffian. Some persons are puzzled at the fact that very poor pieces, from tragedy to burlesque, have very long runs, and that nothing is “damned” now-a-days. One reason for this is, that the audiences are not, as they used to be, almost exclusively London people, who would not have suffered a poor drama to enjoy long life, but mostly successions of visitors to London, who take what they can get, and depart with indifference.

The first meeting of the Geologists’ Association for the present session was held on Monday evening last, and was numerously attended. Thirteen new members were elected. Prof. Morris delivered an interesting lecture ‘On Coal, its Geological and Geographical Position.’

It would be a desirable thing if the cartoon prepared by Mr. Maclise for his picture, ‘The Interview between Wellington and Blücher after Waterloo,’ could be added to the display of works of British Art, which will form part of the International Exhibition next year.

The Authors of ‘Eastbourne as a Resort for Invalids’ have appealed to us in such good spirit, respecting some critical remarks on their joint work, that we willingly afford space for the substance of a remonstrance which they make jointly. With respect to their names and addresses being given, they cite as authorities, or warrants, for

such a course, “Drs. Watson, Budd, Walshe, Lever, Carpenter, Churchill (of Dublin), Todd, Golding Bird, Ferguson, and Messrs. Lawrence and Erasmus Wilson.” With respect to suggested interchanges of recommending patients, the authors allege that they have never even contemplated such a proceeding. The authors add, that as their “reputation has been unjustifiably assailed,” and as they have sustained consequent damage, the statement of their own case, as above made, can alone set them right with the public.

Two volumes of a Diary by Varnhagen von Ense have just left the press; the Diary comprises the years 1835 to the end of 1844, and is likely to create a still greater sensation than Varnhagen’s Correspondence with Humboldt. A few words of Varnhagen, in reply to an observation of the Ambassador, Herr von Bülow, to the effect of the power and importance of a sharp quill in our times (1839), prove what may be expected from these volumes. Varnhagen said, “Indeed, I am sitting by a powder magazine; if I should once feel inclined to put the match to it, half the town of Berlin would explode; I should have to go away and light it from a distance.” He has gone, since, to where no amount of explosion will affect him, but Fräulein Ludmilla Assing has boldly applied the match. We shall see what effect it will produce. History marches quickly in our times, and it may be that things and persons lashed and exposed in the Diary are already removed too far in the background to be of overwhelming interest. Yet, we hear that the revelations of court life and doings in the Diary are of so piquant a nature, and the criticism on powerful and influential people of Berlin high life wielded so unmercifully, that a storm of indignation in certain quarters may be safely predicted, as well as a wide circulation of the book among classes who are fond of racy gossip.

We hear from Florence that the sifting, arranging and copying of Michel Angelo’s manuscripts is nearly completed, and that their publication is near at hand. We speak of those manuscripts left three years ago to the town of Florence by Casino Buonarroti, the Tuscan Minister, in which legacy was comprised the old family house of the Buonarroti, with all the objects of Art it contained, and a sum of money destined to keep a conservator of the Buonarroti Museum. The manuscript collection proved to be far more important and comprehensive than was at first anticipated; and with the help of it, the life of Michel Angelo will have to be written anew. Since July, 1859, the Signor J. C. Casalucci, D. Gaetano Milanesi, director of the State archives, and Carlo Pini, inspector of the Museum, have been engaged in the arrangement, and are preparing for print, a selection of the papers. The number of Michel Angelo’s letters is about 300; but far greater is that of the letters addressed to him, among which are found the names of many of the greatest artists and other celebrities of the time. Of the artists, we may name Bartolommeo Ammannati, Baccio d’Agnolo, Valerio Vicentino, Angelo Bronzino, Giuliano Bugiardini, Baccio da Montelupo, Sebastiano del Piombo, Il Rosso, Andrea and Jacopo Sansovino, Tribolo, Giovanni da Udine, Vasari and Francesco d’Olanda, the Portuguese miniature painter, whose interesting Memoirs on Art and artist life in Rome at the time of Paul III. were published by the Count Athanasius Raczyński, in his book, ‘Les Arts en Portugal.’ Among other celebrities of whom we find letters in the collection, are Francis the First, Cosimo I. de’ Medici, Piero Sederini, Benedetto Varchi, Vittoria Colonna, Catherine of Medici and others. These documents throw light on many an unknown or half-known fact, on many a circumstance which neither Condivi nor Vasari could sufficiently explain; they help us to understand why some of Michel Angelo’s grand projects were not, and some only partly, executed, as the Façade of San Lorenzo, the row of statues for the Chapel of the Piccolomini at Siena, the sepulchre of Julius II., &c.; and they show the great artist also as man and citizen, in the brightest light. Moreover, they allow

us a fair insight into the history of the art and artists of which Michel Angelo formed the centre, and to whom he was the readily-acknowledged and much-honoured oracle. No wonder that the publication of these documents should be eagerly expected. An obstacle to the printing lies in a condition of the testament, according to which neither manuscripts nor sketches were to be made public—a condition which will be submitted to the decision of the magistrates.

EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.—Mr. ROBIN, the Celebrated FRENCH WIZARD, will RE-APPEAR in his original SOIRÉES FANTASTIQUES, on the 25th November, with a New Selection of Startling Illusions.

SCIENCE

Sketches of the Natural History of Ceylon; with Narratives and Anecdotes illustrative of the Habits and Instincts of the Mammalia, Birds, Reptiles, Fishes, Insects, &c., including a Monograph of the Elephant, and a Description of the Modes of Capturing and Training it. With Engravings. By Sir J. Emerson Tennent. (Longman & Co.)

THE author and his publishers are careful to premise that this is not a mere reprint of that part of the same author’s well-known work on Ceylon which related to Natural History, but a republication of the same, with the restoration of omitted passages and the introduction of fresh materials collected in Ceylon; “the additional matter occupying a very large portion of the present volume,” and the whole being revised and corrected. As it appears to us, this is the best portion of the preceding and larger work, and a better edition of that best part, in an independent and complete and augmented form. On such grounds we now notice it.

The present publication is a fair example of what may be accomplished in popular Natural History by a painstaking and cultivated gentleman, who, though not himself a professed naturalist, has consulted and availed himself of the assistance of those who are professed naturalists, and has thus given to the public the fruits of his own industry and their aid. A more diligent use, also, of such materials as are already provided by predecessors could not have been made; and personal residence for a time in Ceylon has enabled the author to impart to the whole an individual character, which removes it by many degrees from a simple compilation. Little, indeed, of value in Zoology has been achieved by predecessors as compared with the zoological riches of the country, but what has been done is here methodized, and although only professedly presented as a “*mémoire pour servir*,” will, as the author hopes, “serve to inspire others with a desire to resume and complete the inquiry.”

Every writer who had previously treated of this island assumed that it was a fragment which, in a very remote age, had been torn from the adjacent mainland by some convulsion of nature, and, consequently, that the vegetation which covers, and the race of animals which inhabit it must be identical with those of Hindustan; to which Ceylon was alleged to bear the same relation as Sicily presents to the peninsula of Italy. Sir J. E. Tennent, however, after due consideration, came to the conclusion that, “not only is there an absence of sameness between the formations of the two localities, but that plants and animals, mammals, birds, insects and reptiles, exist in Ceylon which are not to be found in the Flora and Fauna of the Dekkan, but which present a striking affinity and occasionally an actual identity with those of the Malayan countries, and some of the islands of the Eastern Archipelago.” There is a singular local tradition, that at an infinitely

remote period Ceylon formed an integral portion of a vast continent, known in mythical epics of the Brahmans as "Lanka"; and "dim as is this ancient tradition, it is in consistency with the conclusions of modern geology, that at the commencement of the Tertiary period northern Asia and a considerable part of India were, in all probability, covered by the sea, but that south of India land extended eastward and westward, connecting Malacca with Arabia." The author pursues his conception, and shows that a striking dissimilarity presents itself between some of the Mammalia of Ceylon and those of the continent of India, while in its general outline and features this branch of the island Fauna exhibits a general resemblance to that of the mainland. The strongest argument, however, is, that while down to a very recent period it was universally believed that only two species of the elephant, the African and the Asiatic, are now in existence, and that the elephant of Ceylon is identical with that of India, it is now established that the Ceylon elephant is really identical with an entirely distinct species only found in Ceylon and in Sumatra. To the author "the establishment of a fact so conclusively confirmatory of the theory he had ventured to broach is productive of great satisfaction," to which we would minister by renewed publication.

The elephant, as perhaps entitled to do by reason of his bulk, takes up a principal portion of the volume; and in this monograph nearly all that can interest general readers respecting this huge beast is brought together, *minus* most of those old anecdotes of sagacity which have long been fireside property. Errors are corrected, and elephantine anatomy, habits, sagacity, pugnacity and behaviour, both in a state of nature and of captivity, are fully expounded in plain English. No monograph that we have seen is anything like so complete, though a previous popular little volume has, confessedly, contributed to it.

As an object of curiosity, no beast is more interesting; as an object of sport, few are more attractive to athletic sportsmen. It is difficult, however, to bring oneself to sympathize with this sport, when we find that it requires the smallest possible skill in the marksman, and partakes more of the character of butchery than craft. It is often a mere passion for wholesale slaughter, since the carcass is never usefully applied, but is left to decompose; and surely this pursuit cannot be attributed to love of nature and scenery. One officer has killed upwards of 1,400 of these inoffensive monsters; another, more than half that number; and others follow in less numerical triumphs. A London slaughterman would overtop them all by many hundreds, and yet be discarded from decent society. The Government, however, are to blame, in offering a few shillings per head for elephants, and prompting to the destruction of 3,500, in less than three years, in part of the Northern Province alone. Between 1851 and 1856 a similar reward was paid for 2,000 more, in the Southern Province. Poor bulky beast, too easy a mark for any sanguinary novice! Aim at his huge head, and lodge a bullet either in the temple, or in the hollow over the eye, or in a well-known spot immediately above the trunk, or in the region of the ear, and down falls the massive corpse of a sagacious and not malevolent creature, who, as our author believes, lives on terms of amity with every quadruped of the forest; so that it neither regards them as its foes, nor by its acts provokes their hostility. It has only two irreconcilable foes: one is man, and the other a fly!

When an elephant can catch a sportsman,

it shows that, by trunk and by ponderosity, it is able to revenge itself. The trunk catches and flings down, the foot crushes the prostrated assailant. From the peculiar formation of the knee-joint in its hind leg, which enables it to swing the hind feet forward close to the ground, the beast is enabled to toss the captive's body alternately from foot to foot until deprived of life. Perhaps this fact is alluded to in the Third Book of Maccabees, where the author, in describing the persecution of the Jews by Ptolemy Philopater, B.C. 200, states that the king swore vehemently that he would send them into the other world, "foully trampled to death by the knees and feet of elephants."

When free in its native woods the elephant rather displays simplicity than sagacity; but when apprehension and danger call for the exercise of all its powers, it seldom fails to show sagacity enough. It has even been known to feign death in order to regain its freedom, as was related to the author respecting a recent captive.—

"It was led from the corral as usual between two tame ones, and had already proceeded far towards its destination; when, night closing in, and the torches being lighted, it refused to go on, and finally sank to the ground, apparently lifeless. Mr. Cripps ordered the fastenings to be removed from its legs, and when all attempts to raise it had failed, so convinced was he that it was dead, that he ordered the ropes to be taken off and the carcass abandoned. While this was being done he and a gentleman by whom he was accompanied leaned against the body to rest. They had scarcely taken their departure and proceeded a few yards, when, to their astonishment, the elephant rose with the utmost alacrity, and fled towards the jungle, screaming at the top of its voice, its cries being audible long after it had disappeared in the shades of the forest."

It is a curious fact in elephantine domestic economy, that if, by accident, any one becomes hopelessly separated from his own herd, he is not permitted to attach himself to any other. He may browse in the same vicinity, or drink or bathe at the same place, but the intercourse is only on a distant and conventional footing. He has evidently been tabooed by his fellows. The quadrupedal community has discarded him, because he did not sufficiently value the blessing of herding together. The author has seen such an elephant repulsed in every direction, when attempting to take refuge among his former associates, and driven off by heavy blows with their trunks when he attempted to insinuate himself within the circle formed for security, and this, too, even when the whole company were in a state of frightened captivity in a "corral." The result is pretty much the same among these quadrupeds as among us bipeds; the forcibly and hopelessly excluded elephant turns vagabond; and thus is formed a class of solitary elephants, known in India as *goondahs*, and in Ceylon as *hora*, or rogues. So sullen is their disposition that no man ever saw two such rogues in company, although they may be in the same neighbourhood. By night they are marauders, and most mischievous. They destroy plantations, trample down gardens, and lose their fear of man. They actually become hostile to him, and start out as he passes along by roads and jungle-paths, and assail him. The natives have their stories about these rogues, and the following, taken down from the narrator's lips, is worth quotation:—

"In 1847 or '46 I was a superintendent of a cocoa-nut estate belonging to Mr. Armitage, situated about twelve miles from Negombo. A rogue elephant did considerable injury to the estate at that time; and one day, hearing that it was then on the plantation, a Mr. Lindsay, an Englishman, who was proprietor of the adjoining property, and my-

self, accompanied by seven or eight people of the neighbouring village, went out, carrying with us six rifles loaded and primed. We continued to walk along a path which, near one of its turns, had some bushes on one side. We had calculated to come up with the brute where it had been seen half an hour before; but no sooner had one of our men, who was walking foremost, seen the animal at the distance of some fifteen or twenty fathoms, than he exclaimed, 'There! there!' and immediately took to his heels, and we all followed his example. The elephant did not see us until we had run some fifteen or twenty paces from the spot where we turned, when he gave us chase, screaming frightfully as he came on. The Englishman managed to climb a tree, and the rest of my companions did the same; as for myself I could not, although I made one or two superhuman efforts. But there was no time to be lost. The elephant was running at me with his trunk bent down in a curve towards the ground. At this critical moment Mr. Lindsay held out his foot to me, with the help of which and then of the branches of the tree, which were three or four feet above my head, I managed to scramble up to a branch. The elephant came directly to the tree and attempted to force it down, which he could not. He first coiled his trunk round the stem, and pulled it with all his might, but with no effect. He then applied his head to the tree, and pushed it for several minutes, but with no better success. He then trampled with his feet all the projecting roots, moving, as he did so, several times round and round the tree. Lastly, failing in all this, and seeing a pile of timber, which I had lately cut, at a short distance from us, he removed it all (thirty-six pieces) one at a time to the root of the tree, and piled them up in a regular business-like manner; then placing his hind feet on this pile, he raised the fore part of his body, and reached out his trunk, but still he could not touch us, as we were too far above him. The Englishman then fired, and the ball took effect somewhere on the elephant's head, but did not kill him. It made him only the more furious. The next shot, however, levelled him to the ground. I afterwards brought the skull of the animal to Colombo, and it is still to be seen at the house of Mr. Armitage."

Of birds, Ceylon has upwards of 320 species; and their prodigious numbers, particularly the myriads of waterfowl, form one of the marvels of the island. The melody of their song bears no comparison with that of the warblers of Europe; and in beauty of plumage they are surpassed by the birds of South America and Northern India; but they have singular grace of form, and utter clear and musical calls in rich and melodious tones. Of all the Ceylon birds of the same order, the small, glossy crows are the most familiar and notorious. The Dutch, during their sovereignty, enforced severe penalties against any killer of crows, thinking them useful; and they now frequent the towns in companies, and domesticate themselves in the close vicinity of every house. They are the flying thieves of the place; and no article, however unpromising its quality, can with safety be left unguarded in any apartment accessible to them. They despoil ladies' work-baskets, open paper parcels to ascertain their contents, will undo the knot of a napkin if it inclose anything eatable, and have been known to remove a peg which fastened the lid of a basket in order to plunder the provender therein. The following *ruse* seems almost beyond corvine craft:—

"One of these ingenious marauders, after vainly attitudinising in front of a chained watch-dog, that was lazily gnawing a bone, and after fruitlessly endeavouring to divert his attention by dancing before him, with head awry and eye askance, at length flew away for a moment, and returned bringing a companion which perched itself on a branch a few yards in the rear. The crow's grimaces were now actively renewed, but with no better success, till its confederate, poising itself on its wings, descended with the utmost velocity,

striking the dog upon the spine with all the force of its strong beak. The *ruse* was successful; the dog started with surprise and pain, but not quickly enough to seize his assailant, whilst the bone he had been gnawing was snatched away by the first crow the instant his head was turned. Two well-authenticated instances of the recurrence of this device came within my knowledge at Colombo, and attest the sagacity and powers of communication and combination possessed by these astute and courageous birds."

A fine collection, from Ceylon, of stuffed birds, nearly every one of which was shot by Mr. E. L. Layard, is now in England.

The reptiles are lengthily described and illustrated. The most note-worthy topic in this part of the volume is the use of the Pambo-Kaloo, or snake-stone, as a remedy for wounds by venomous serpents. Striking stories are told of its curative powers; and one or two of them appear to be well authenticated, such as those we now cite. A friend of the author's saw a man bitten in 1854 by a cobra de capello, which he had seized by the head and tail:—

"The blood flowed, and intense pain appeared to follow almost immediately; but with all expedition, the friend of the sufferer undid his waistcloth, and took from it two snake-stones, each of the size of a small almond, intensely black and highly polished, though of an extremely light substance. These he applied, one to each wound inflicted by the teeth of the serpent, to which they attached themselves closely; the blood that oozed from the bites being rapidly imbibed by the porous texture of the article applied. The stones adhered tenaciously for three or four minutes, the wounded man's companion in the meanwhile rubbing his arm downwards from the shoulder towards the fingers. At length the snake-stones dropped off of their own accord; the suffering of the man appeared to subside; he twisted his fingers till the joints cracked, and went on his way without concern. Whilst this had been going on, another Indian of the party who had come up took from his bag a small piece of white wood, which resembled a root, and passed it gently near the head of the cobra, which the latter immediately inclined close to the ground; he then lifted the snake without hesitation, and coiled into a circle at the bottom of his basket. The root by which he professed to be enabled to perform this operation with safety, he called the *Naya-thalic Kalanga* (the root of the snake-plant), protected by which he professed his ability to approach any reptile with impunity. In another instance, in 1853, Mr. Lavalliere, then District Judge of Kandy, informed me that he saw a snake-charmer in the jungle, close by the town, search for a cobra de capello, and, after disturbing one in its retreat, the man tried to secure it, but, in the attempt, he was bitten in the thigh till blood trickled from the wound. He instantly applied the Pambo-Kaloo, which adhered closely for about ten minutes, during which time he passed the root which he held in his hand backwards and forwards above the stone, till the latter dropped to the ground. He assured Mr. Lavalliere that all danger was then past. That gentleman obtained from him the snake-stone he had relied on, and saw him repeatedly afterwards in perfect health."

The author adds:—

"The substances used on both these occasions are now in my possession. The roots employed by the several parties are not identical. One appears to be a bit of the stem of an *Aristolochia*; the other is so dried as to render its identification difficult, but it resembles the quadrangular stem of a jungle vine. * * It is probable that the use of any particular plant by the snake-charmers is a pretence, or rather a delusion, the reptile being overpowered by the resolute action of the operator."

Determination and strong will are supposed to effect what is popularly attributed to charms and stupefaction. As to the snake-stones, one was submitted to Prof. Faraday, who believes that it is a piece of charred bone which has been filled with blood, perhaps several times, and then carefully charred again. Probably, thinks

the author, the animal charcoal, when instantaneously applied, may be sufficiently porous and absorbent to extract the venom from the recent wound, together with a portion of the blood, before it has had time to be carried into the system. A communication from Mr. W. H. Hardy, relative to the snake-stone of Mexico, instructs us as to the method of preparing it from a piece of hartshorn, and applying it properly, in which case it adheres firmly for the space of two minutes, when it falls into a basin of water, is dried and applied again to the wound, to which it will not now adhere longer than one minute. When applied a third time, it heals almost immediately, and nothing will cause it to adhere any more.

The ichthyology of Ceylon had been very imperfectly investigated, but a series of drawings, including upwards of 600 species and varieties, all made from recently-captured specimens, has been submitted to Prof. Huxley, who has appended a notice of their general characteristics. "If," says the Professor, "these drawings represent 600 distinct species of fish, they constitute, so far as I know, the largest collection of fish for one locality in existence." Dr. Gray has added a list of the fishes thus represented, and a numerical contrast of them with those of China and Japan, so far as at present known. Amongst the ichthyological curiosities of the island, is the singular phenomenon of the sudden re-appearance of full-grown fishes in places which had been a few days before incrustated with hardened clay. This has been surmised to arise from the release, by rain, of spawn long imbedded in the dried earth. Against this comes the fact, that the rains have no sooner fallen than the capture of the fish commences by the natives, and that the fish are mature and full grown instead of small fry. A more probable explanation is, that certain adult fish in Ceylon, like some that inhabit similar waters both in the new and old world, have been endowed with the singular faculty of providing against periodical droughts either by journeying overland in search of still unexhausted waters, or, in case of its utter exhaustion, by burying themselves in the mud to await the return of the rains.

As respects the freshwater fishes of India and Ceylon, it is now established as a fact that certain of them possess the power of quitting the rivers and returning to them after long migrations on dryland. The fish most frequently seen on these excursions in Ceylon is a perch, about six inches long. Aided by a peculiar apparatus, it issues boldly from its native pools, and begins its toilsome march, either at night or in the early morning, whilst the grass is still damp with dew. Several have been met travelling along a hot and dusty road under the mid-day sun; and some, probably fanciful, accounts have been given of their ability to climb. On the coast of Coromandel a particular species of perch—hence called *Perca scandens*—has been said to ascend trees. That some species can bury themselves is more certain than that others can climb; and in those parts of Ceylon where the country is flat, and small tanks are extremely numerous, the natives are accustomed in the hot season to dig in the mud for fish. On one such occasion a civil officer was present, and saw the men flinging out lumps of moist firm clay with a spade. As this fell to pieces it disclosed fish from nine to twelve inches long, which were full grown and healthy, and, when exposed to the sunlight, jumped on the bank.

On shells, and particularly on the pearl shell (an *avicula*), a chapter of interest follows. Pleasant imaginings are associated with pearls; yet "no scene in Ceylon presents so dreary an aspect as the long sweep of desolate shore to which from time immemorial adventurers have

resorted from the uttermost ends of the earth, in search of the precious pearls for which this gulph is renowned." Here the pearl-diver inserts his foot in the "sinking-stone," and inhales a full breath; presses his nostrils with his left hand; raises his body as high as possible above water, to give force to his descent; and, liberating the stone from his fastenings, sinks rapidly below the surface. As soon as he has reached the bottom the stone is drawn up, and the diver, throwing himself on his face, commences with alacrity to fill his basket with shells. This, on a concerted signal, is hauled rapidly to the surface, the diver assisting his own ascent by springing on the rope as it rises. For a List of Ceylon Shells and a List of Ceylon Insects, with a full chapter about them, the reader must refer to the book itself; a work in which Sir J. E. Tennent has set a highly-commendable example of what diligence and continued observation can effect, even in a merely temporary residence. Let all officials on foreign stations follow this example, and contribute all they can gather to local Natural Histories. The wood-engravings are numerous and good.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MOR. Royal Academy, 8.—Anatomy, Mr. Partridge.
 — Geographical, 8.—Upper Yang-tse-kiang Expedition, Lieut.-Col. Sarel; 'Notes on the Caucasus,' Capt. Cameron.
 TUES. Engineers, 8.—'Hooghly and Mutla,' Mr. Longridge.
 — Syro-Egyptian, 7½.
 — Zoological, 9.—'Shrimp from St. Vincent's,' Mr. White; 'New Moths, India and Australia,' Undescribed Lepidoptera; 'Marsh Warbler (*Calamohorpe palustris*),' Mr. Saville.
 WED. Society of Literature, 4½.
 FRI. Philological, 8.

FINE ARTS

FLORENCE EXHIBITION.

Florence, November, 1861.

THE Sculpture department of the Italian Exhibition, though far less extensive than that of Painting, contains a number of works of high merit and interest, and is by a large portion of visitors considered to be the most attractive feature of the whole. It occupies a long suite of rooms, of various sizes, with narrow connecting corridors, parallel with the great body of the building, lighted, like all the other parts of the Fine-Art department, with great judgment and artistic skill.

The first two sculpture rooms, entering from the end nearest to the great doors, contain only the plaster models of works as yet untranslated into marble. Among them Signor Corti's semi-colossal statue of Lucifer takes a distinguished place. It is a truly ambitious work, and is strongly flavoured with that new out-pouring of imaginative power which I referred to in my last as just now exercising so healthful an influence upon modern Italian Art. The proud spirit of the Morning Star is represented just after his fall from heaven, and the awful change from the angel to the demon nature is supposed to be that moment working within him, under the ban of Divine wrath. The very difficult rendering of the mingling of the two natures in the expression of the still beautiful face has been in some degree successful, though the head is somewhat poor and small for the size of the body, and the anguished horror of the wide eyes and painfully stiffened lips does not at all come up "to the height," to use a French phrase, of the terrible ideal, which is probably quite beyond the resources of sculpture. The attitude, however, is good; a sort of pulseless shrinking back and vain attempt at self-avoidance as the satanic nature overcomes the heavenly; as the beautiful glistering angel's wings are starting out into hideous angles and unsightly tufts, and the soft waves of hair lifting themselves ominously from the brow with a dreadful amazement into unsightly flame-like spires. Among the casts there is also a very charming little figure of a hood-winked Cupid feeling his way in the dark with extended hands, executed by Signor Ferdinando Andreini, of Settignano, a boy-artist of only eigh-

teen years old. The appearance of so promising a work as this by a young sculptor from the pretty little village of Bettignano, nestled so temptingly on the spur of the Fiesolan hills, is a pleasant keeping up of the glories of the old time when that same village sent forth more than one great artist to achieve a European fame.

In the next room there is a group, in plaster, about half life-size, which always attracts a circle of admirers, and which is assuredly worthy of praise, although the subject is not one which should come by right within the severe province of sculpture. It is by Signor Rivalta, of Genoa, and represents an episode of the last war: the ambulance of the wounded surprised by a sudden attack. A grievously-wounded soldier lies on the ground, and beside him kneels a sister of charity (a figure of charming sentiment), only half startled from her work of mercy by the onslaught of the enemy; a second soldier lies dead beside his yet suffering comrade, and a rifleman, all fire and energy, stands over the helpless group with levelled musket, striving to defend them from the merciless foe.

Here, too, are several works of Professor Cambi. Among them is the 'Eve and her Children,' which is one of his most graceful designs. The little Abel is veiling his curly head under the abundant tresses of his mother, who, reclining on her side, looks smilingly into his face, and encircles him with her arm; while Cain, crouched beside her knee, doubles his tiny fist, and looks darkly at his brother from under his baby brows, the very embodiment of jealousy and anger. Not far from this model is that of the boy Masaniello, a sturdy, half-naked rogue, grasping a miserable little fish in his fingers, and looking with a malicious grin into its straining eyes.

But it is time to come to some of the finished works which are accounted the gems of the Exhibition. The statue of 'Spring,' by Signor Vela, is of great merit, despite a certain look of shortness in the lower limbs, caused in part by the peculiar and fanciful conceit of making the figure rise out of a pyramidal growth of flowers of all kinds. The blooming deity is only just awakening from her winter sleep, and stretching her round arms indolently above her head, as she lifts her fair form into the soft, warm air, while a thousand blossoms wreath the lovingly upwards from the earth with her. There is much of poetic fancy in the conception of Signor Vela's work, which is about life size, and of peculiarly pure and beautiful marble, well suited to the subject. The 'Menecæus' of Prof. Costoli is a statue of considerable power, which has already found mention beyond the Alps, but there is something to regret in the likeness which the ensemble of attitude and expression bears to the noble antique statue of the Dying Gladiator. Prof. Costoli also exhibits his fine monument to Count della Gherardesca, and a pleasing statue of a boy seated on the ground, and with meddlesome fingers just about to disturb the courtship of two butterflies perched very literally *elle-à-elle* on a tuft of grass beside him.

Signor Sarocchi of Siena, contributes a pretty child-group, called 'The First Prayer.' A chubby boy some three years old kneels with folded hands and dimpled face gravely composed, repeating the holy words which his sister, a pretty little maiden aged some few years more, is dictating as she crouches on one knee beside him. The grouping of the figures is very harmonious; the girl especially, with her anxious and motherly yet pleased expression, is eminently natural and sweet in character.

Our well-established artistic celebrity, Signor Fantacchiotti, has contributed his beautiful 'Monument to Mrs. Spence,' with which a great number of readers of the *Athenæum* are well acquainted. However often seen, the calm recumbent figure with its folded hands and lovely placid features, the baby angels seated on the base of the sarcophagus, and the richly tasteful and carefully wrought pall, and other accessories, never fail to attract admiration. In the same room is also the same sculptor's 'Love reposing on Fidelity,' a child lying asleep upon a noble Newfoundland dog; which is one of his happiest groups.

Prof. Magni sends us from Milan some of the best statues in the Exhibition; one of them indeed may be called the *bonne-bouche* of the whole gathering. This is his 'Leggitrice,' or girl reading, a work as simple in its name as in the pure beauty of its lines, but which, in spite of the accusation brought against it by the exclusive admirers of so-called *scultura dotta*—learned sculpture,—of partaking too much of *genre* to be invested with the majesty of marble, is the first favourite with every class of visitors. The *Leggitrice* is a girl some fourteen years old. Her face, though wonderfully attractive, is not classically perfect by any means, and her delicate form has not expanded, and probably never will expand, into the voluptuous roundness of a Greek Venus. Her limbs are long and slender, though not in the least akin to Donatellesque attenuation. There is calm intelligence in her broad high brow and clear eyes, and a world of tender sentiment in her delicately-cut mouth. She sits in the very lightest garb, a mere linen garment, short-sleeved and unbuttoned at the bosom, sideways, on a rough rush-bottomed chair (for the *Leggitrice* is of the people), on the back rail of which she rests the open book she is reading. Her right hand supports the volume; her left lies carelessly on her knee; her naked feet are negligently curled back under her long garment; her rich hair modestly gathered up; the lines of the folded vest which hangs over the chair-back droop straight and motionless; the Garibaldini medal round her neck lies softly on the delicate curve of her girlish bosom, and she reads, body and spirit,—reads with every pulse of her heart, so earnestly, that a slight dent on the smooth temple shows the strained attention, and the mobile upper-lip is slightly, almost imperceptibly raised at one side in the right-hand curve of its bow, with an expression so thoughtful, and withal so naïve and characteristic, that it must have found its model in a living face. And what is the page which so rivets the attention of the young reader? Looking over her shoulder, one reads no well-worn passage from Tasso; no tragic tirade of Alfieri; not even one of those sweet and tender love-*stornelli* of the Pistoian hills, which flow out so freshly from the popular heart of Italy; but the mighty lines which Niccolini puts into the mouth of his Arnold of Brescia, in the prophetic vision of a future Italy, which comes over him before he goes to meet his martyr's doom at the hands of his priestly torturers.—

I see the Lombard towns join hand in hand;
And from the blood-stained ashes that bestrew
The walls of twenty cities, lo! there streams
One single banner, towering up to Heaven!

I see the German flee beyond the Alps;
His ravaging eagle trailed in mire.... his crown
The mockery of a people new redeemed!

—Another of Prof. Magni's most-admired works is 'The Swing.' A young girl crowned with flowers, swinging herself on a scarf hung between two trunks of trees, while a little *amorino*, cinctured with vine sprays, is helping in the sport. The girl's figure is flowing and graceful, but there is something defective in the drawing of the left arm, which detracts from its effect.

His 'Socrates, in the Theatre,' is also a fine statue, though there is something too much of a theatrical air in the attitude in which he stands, braving the sharp satire of Aristophanes and the laughter of the crowd. 'David, slinging the Stone,' also by Magni, has great merit, both in the well-poised position of the figure and the ardent, noble expression of the boyish face. One of the splendid chimney-pieces in white marble which have attracted so much admiration at the Exhibition, is likewise by Prof. Magni. It is rich and elaborate in design, and the two child figures which sit one on either side, are especially good. A second beautiful chimney-piece is that by Signor Silverio Molinoli, which is festooned and twined with garlands of vines and grape clusters, mixed with arabesques, while playful squirrels peep out and in among the leaves.

Hiram Powers, the well-known American sculptor, exhibits many of the excellent works which are familiar as old friends to the lovers of Art. His 'America,' 'Fisher Boy,' 'Proserpine' Bust, and others, have no need here of particular

description. Mr. Fuller too, contributes his bronze statue of the 'Cast-away,' a shipwrecked sailor lying exhausted on his raft, and just faintly decaying the gleam of a distant ship. This fine statue is the repetition of one which appeared at the London Great Exhibition. Signor Dupré's white-marble pedestal for the great porphyry vase of the Pitti is here, as well as his 'Sappho,' his 'Becco festante,' and several other works. The *bass-relievi* which surround the pedestal are almost all beautiful in design and execution, but the Sappho, although it has met with perhaps exaggerated praise from the artistic world of Florence, is assuredly not an attractive statue owing to something *meagrum* and conventional in the attitude and draping. Signor Dupré's young daughter exhibits an admirable waist-length 'Bust of a Sister,' full of life-like expression and sentiment.

Signor Mazza's 'Bride,' is a great favourite with the public, and is a truly charming figure. The newly-wedded maiden stands wrapped in vague musings, looking down upon and playing with the fateful ring so lately placed on her slender hand, while a half-smile, neither vain nor coquettish, hovers on her lips.

The 'Ishmael' of Signor Saraceni of Milan (the Milanese sculptors are in great force at our Exhibition) is a very remarkable work. Never was the faint exhaustion of a miserable death by thirst more faithfully given. But, clever as it is, the statue is too painful and too crudely truthful to give much satisfaction.—It is difficult to conceive what charms the Art critics find in Signor Salvini's 'Daughter of Sion,' which has, nevertheless, been greatly praised. This semi-colossal statue, with its exaggerated attitude and wildly grimacing features, is a huge example of the defect so often observed in French and so seldom in Italian Art, of caricaturing passion, even to the point of deformity.—A pleasing contrast to this desperate turbaned lady, 'calling up a look,' may be found in Signor Romanelli's delightful statue of 'Young Tell,' pulling the bandage from his eyes, while yet kneeling on the ground, after his father's triumphant shot. This statue, as well as many others in the Exhibition, has been purchased by the King. Prince Carignano and the sons of the King have likewise bought several of the works of Art.

The Sculpture department contains a great variety of beautiful marble vases and tazze; one especially of great size, from Volterra, wrought in the parti-coloured alabaster called 'agate,' which abounds in that district, and adorned with rich clusters of foliage and grapes, while the pedestal is surrounded by excellently modelled sea-horses. There are also a large quantity of alabaster models of *terre cotte*, and some admirable works in ivory, which I must find space to mention in conclusion. A casket richly worked and a tiny picture-frame by Signor Giusti, the unrivalled Siennese artist, are in truth worthy, for delicacy of execution and elaborate beauty of design, to compete with the great cinque-cento ivories of world-wide reputation. The picture-frame has been executed for Lord Northampton. A very beautiful ivory model of the *Fonte Gaia* of Siena, the marble *bass-relievi* of which are the work of Jacopo della Quercia, is also from Signor Giusti's hand, and is the property of Lord Northesk. Near these is some extraordinary rich flower-work in bronze from Rome, a highly ornamented, but rather *baroque* toilet-table, with mirror and all its appurtenances, in Carrara marble, and a pair of finely-carved doors, in walnut wood, executed for the chapel of Prince Demidoff's villa near Florence. TH. T.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—Mr. C. W. Cope's fresco painting representing "Charles the First erecting his Standard at Nottingham," has been placed in its proper situation, in the Peers' Corridor of the Houses of Parliament, being the fourth of the series of eight subjects intrusted to this artist, which, together with the similar series placed in the hands of Mr. E. M. Ward, for the decoration of the Commons' Corridor, the fourth of which we described last week, is intended to illustrate the great contest which commenced with the meeting of the Long Parliament, and terminated in 1689. Mr. Cope's fresco, which is somewhat larger than that

by Mr. Ward, will be open to the public in a few days.

The Turner pictures which, in accordance with the decision of the Commons' Committee, have been removed from South Kensington to the National Gallery, are now displayed, as rearranged in the first room, at the latter place. The disposition of these works has been made with great success, notwithstanding that they are somewhat crowded together in their temporary location: many of them can be seen to greater advantage than at South Kensington—a result consequent on the spectator being able to stand at a greater distance from them, in the square room, than was practicable in the narrow gallery which recently held them.

Mr. F. M. Brown has completed a reduced version of the fine cartoon which some of our readers may remember to have seen at Westminster Hall many years ago, representing William the Conqueror looking at the body of Harold on the battle-field of Hastings. This is styled, after the victor's own signature, "Wilhelmus Conquestator," and displays, in the growing twilight of the day of fight, the Conqueror, seated on his redoubtable war-horse, leaning forward upon one hand to look at the corpse of his dead enemy, which some Normans have discovered amongst the slain, and now have lifted to be borne away. "Wilhelmus" wears upon his breast that strange necklace of men's bones which he assumed by way of amulet, and as invoking vengeance from their saintly owners upon Harold, who had perjured himself of the oath taken upon such inviolable relics. The wearer is a mighty man, tall, long-limbed, stark and gruesome, and looks like the man he was, as his battle-shaken hair is tossed in rough masses about his uncovered head. Taller than his conqueror, the body of Harold is a weighty burthen, even for the stalwart man who have lifted it up. The long red beard falls upon his breast; the death-pale face shows under the crowned helmet he wears, the great right hand grasps, even in death, the mighty battle-hatchet; although its staff is broken. A gibing Norman, insolent to the vanquished, compares his own puny fist with the giant limb of the king, and, wild with the excitement of victory, laughs out loudly at the sight. Other figures are gathered about a Norman soldier assisting his wounded and aged father across the field strewn with corpses, Norman and English. One of each nation, each desperately wounded, fight their last fight with teeth and bare hands. This design, which was striking and effective in the cartoon from its vigorous conception, and the great power of drawing it displayed, is even more impressive in the oil picture, owing to the pathetic feeling of the colour employed with admirable skill to illustrate the motive of the work as well as the fine technical character of the same quality. By the same artist is 'Our Lady of Good Children,' a Madonna subject, representing the Virgin, seated on a throne, washing the infant Saviour, while an angel holds a basin and towel. In the middle distance is a little St. John, in a bed-gown, with his hair brushed and ready for bed: he is being taught to pray by a second angel. The hour, just after sunset, bedtime for children, is indicated by the red glow and blurred outlines peculiar to twilight, also by the yellow disk of the moon (the childish idea of the countenance therein being accurately made out), just risen over the Sea of Galilee. It will be understood that this is quaintly expressed the motive of 'Our Lady of Good Children,' such a Madonna as their ideas may form, elaborated with great splendour of colour, daringly employed.

A letter must not be overlooked—addressed by Dean Milman to the papers—calling attention to the delay of the works at St. Paul's Cathedral, owing to the want of funds. The Chapter, he reminds the public, has no income disposable for the purpose; and he appeals to lovers of Art to come forward and lend a helping hand to the completion of Wren's masterpiece, by decoration.

Upon Messrs. Thomas Agnew & Sons having dissolved partnership, Messrs. Christie & Manson sold, at Manchester, on the 28th ult. and six following days, a collection of pictures, &c., belonging to the firm. The most interesting and import-

ant lots, and the prices stated to be fetched by them, are as follows, omitting odd shillings:—The set of seven original drawings, by Holloway, from the Cartoons at Hampton Court, made for engraving, 158l.,—Mr. B. Foster, a Halt by the Stile, and Cottages at Hambledon, Surrey, (1861) 132l., (Smith),—the same, Feeding the Bird, 69l., (Page),—Mr. W. Hunt, a Poacher, (1860), a Sprig of Holly, Bunch of Grapes and a Pitcher, an Apple, Grapes and Strawberries, 117l.,—Mr. D. Rbberts, Mosque at Cordova,—The Library at Abbotsford, 99l.,—Mr. P. F. Poole, A Rustic Toilette, 74l.,—D. Coz, Beddgelert, and another, the same subject, 87l.,—Mr. S. Read, Chancel of the Church of St. Paul at Antwerp, 73l.,—Mr. G. Cattermole, The Warning, 94l.,—G. Barrett, A Classical Landscape, with buildings, 236l., (Westcott),—Mr. J. F. Jenkins, The Soldier's Story, 136l.,—Mr. F. W. Topham, The Holy Well, 150l.,—Girtin, Battersea Reach, engraved, 26l. The above-named lots were disposed of on Monday last, which day's sale, consisting exclusively of water-colour drawings, is reported to have realized 4,500l. At the sale of oil pictures on the following day, amongst other lots were: The Royal Dessert, by Mr. G. Lance, 89l.,—Mr. Marcus Stone, The Sword of the Lord and of Gideon, 99l.,—G. R. Leslie, The Watches, 33l.,—Mr. T. Faed, The Valentine, 231l.,—Mr. E. W. Cooke, Venice (1861) (Knowles), 178l.,—Mr. T. Creswick, A Salmon Leap (Stewart), 134l.,—Mr. D. Roberts, Pæstum (Page), 109l.,—F. Danby, The Shipwreck, exhibited at the Royal Academy this year (Platt), 236l.,—Messrs. T. Creswick and F. Goodall, A View in Surrey, (Buckley), 241l.,—Mr. F. Goodall, A Young Gondolier nursing a Boy (Ashton), 174l.,—Mr. Linnell, A Watling Place (Platt), 267l.,—Mr. W. P. Frith, The First Pair of Shoes (Page), 182l.,—Mr. C. W. Cope, King Lear recovering at the Sound of Cordelia's Voice, shown at the Manchester Art-Treasures Exhibition, from the Brunel Collection (Holmes), 302l.,—Sir A. W. Callcott, The Beach at Hastings, Redleaf Collection (Knowles), 152l.,—Mr. T. S. Cooper, A Winter Landscape, with Sheep (1860), (Holmes), 168l.,—Mr. F. Goodall, a Halt at the Well, Brittany (Holmes), 195l.,—Mr. T. Webster, The New Sign (Westcott), 514l.,—Mr. T. Faed, The First-born (Holmes), 145l.,—Mr. W. P. Frith, Bed-time (Page), 115l.,—Mr. F. Goodall, A Beggar-boy at Venice (Grundy), 105l.,—Mr. Linnell, The Wood-cutters (Holmes), 250l.,—the same, Leith Hill, Surrey (Westcott), 368l.,—Mr. P. B. Morris, 125l.,—Mr. E. M. Ward, An Evening at Whitehall, 40 in. by 35 in. (Holmes), 273l.,—Mr. E. L. Egg, Cromwell Praying in his Tent the Night before the Battle of Naseby (Jones), 420l.,—F. Danby, The Dance of the Muses (Mackinlay), 367l.,—Mr. W. P. Frith, The Derby Day, 33 in. by 53 in. (Morley), 525l.,—Mr. T. Creswick, The River Trent (1861), 530l.,—Mr. T. S. Cooper, A Summer Afternoon in Kent (1861), 378l.,—Mr. W. Dyce, George Herbert at Bemerton (1861), (Jones), 745l. Sculpture: Mr. J. Bell, The Babes in the Wood (Jones), 315l. Water-colour Drawings: Mr. W. Hunt, The Village Smithy (Knowles), 94l.,—G. Barrett, Sunset (Knowles), 84l.,—Alexander Fraser, The Village Sign-painter, Northwick Collection (Radcliffe), 148l.,—Mr. W. Gale, Eyes to the Blind (Isaacs), 110l.,—C. R. Leslie, Titania (Holmes), 94l.,—Mr. F. D. Hardy, Father's Pets (Holmes), 162l.,—Mr. R. Redgrave, Lost in the Woods (Radcliffe), 136l. The amount said to have been realized at this sale on Tuesday last is 11,000l.—The names bracketed in the above list are those of the purchasers.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss LOUISA FYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON. Great success of ROBIN HOOD. Revival of LURLINE. THE MARRIAGE OF GEORGETTE, every Evening. After which, at Eight o'clock, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY (in consequence of its enthusiastic reception on Friday last), Macfarren's last grand Opera of ROBIN HOOD, by Messrs. Santley, G. Honey, Patey, C. Lyall, E. Duseck, and Henry Halse; Miss Susan Fyne and Madame Guaraballa.—On TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at Eight o'clock by desire, Vincent Wallace's Opera of LURLINE, supported by Messrs. Santley, H. Corri, C. Lyall, Patey, and W. Harris; Madames Jessie M'Lean, Thirlwall, and Miss Louisa Fyne.—Conducted by Mr. Alfred Mellon.—The Box-Office open Daily, from Ten till Five. Commence at Seven o'clock.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A Night in Fairy-Land: Operetta. Composed by Bennett Gilbert. (Jewell).—This work, first performed, we perceive, at the Surrey Theatre, on the 7th of September, passed away quietly. Yet there are portions of the music fanciful enough to have secured it a place on the stage of a theatre devoted to comic opera, as the French understand the distinction.—Our composers have, for the moment, no help for themselves. To have a chance of success they must try to be grandiose. Hence we meet effort after effort, tragedy after tragedy, larded with ballads for the shops—without any one among them bringing us in the least nearer what every one professes to have so much at heart—the establishment of an English Opera. If the subject be considered in another point of view, the English musicians stand in their own light. They will be something else than English—seduced by the peculiarities of foreign schools or by the success of some model elect. One lays hold of the Verdi phrases—another points his pen at the piquancies of M. Auber—a third puzzles himself and his orchestra with hammering at Meyerbeer effects. Till something more genuine can be dared and done, we shall have no English Opera,—let the most enthusiastic panegyrist say what they please, and (to quote a contemporary who is very warm in the cause) "let expectation stalk abroad, with head ever so erect, and look ever so indicative of hope." To reiterate these truths is an ungracious task—one which it would be pleasant to avoid were criticism free to choose.—Having no book of the words to guide us, we must be content with stating that Mr. Gilbert's operetta seems rather a scene than a story. His principal persons are all fairies, and one only among them has a male voice. There is an overture—a good deal of melo-dramatic and ballet music. Throughout the elfin touch and tone have obviously been kept well in view. But, in choosing a subject with so little contrast, Mr. Gilbert seems to have forgotten how limited are the resources of colour and expression applicable to it. Most of them were exhausted by Weber in his 'Oberon'—by Mendelssohn in his delicate Shakspearian music; and though Signor Costa in his 'Dream Serenade,' and Mr. Benedict in his 'Undine,' have since felicitously lengthened the list of spirit-choruses, it must be felt that to find anything fresh in the region of moonshine and dew is hardly an enterprise for a beginner. Some of Mr. Gilbert's ideas and phrases, however, are partly, if not altogether, new. The overture shows a fair amount of constructive power, modestly exercised (which is no small merit in these days of immodesty). He runs too much on triple rhythms; and, when his aim is brilliancy for the voice, as in the *rondo finale* (why must every opera, great or small, have its *rondo finale*?) he taxes his singers needlessly by a certain uncouthness of passage which does not belong to the true school of vocal writing. On the whole, however, we should be glad to meet Mr. Gilbert again in a story admitting of greater variety, and under circumstances more auspicious than those which have seemingly attended the production of this operetta.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.—That performances do not take rank by the ambition with which they are trumpeted *Herr Pauer's* morning music affords a signal illustration. In the least obtrusive form possible, he began, on Wednesday last, a series of half-a-dozen chronological Pianoforte Concerts, which, by those who think as we do, should be frequented, as full of interest and instruction, without adust tediousness. His first comprised—a *Toccata* and "Variations," by Frescobaldi—a Sonata, by Kuhnau, with an expressive *Adagio*,—two movements, by Couperin (one of which 'Sœur Monique,' is as elegantly fresh as if it had been written yesterday),—a *Suite*, by Handel, in F sharp minor,—Sebastian Bach's Concerto in the Italian style,—and a *Fugue*, by Krebs (a man less known), excellent in quality, intricate, and, for its time, enterprising in its modulations,—Mozart's dainty and wayward *Rondo* in a minor,—a *Caprice*, by August Müller (one stage nearer to our period), of

the best quality, effective for the instrument,—Beethoven's better-known Variations in F,—and, to conclude, music by Schubert, M. Henri Herz and Dr. Liszt, not merely interesting if historically considered, but each stamped with its own seal of character, and each, as performed, attesting its player's thorough knowledge of his instrument. We were reminded that the full value of Herr Pauer, as a thinker and a performer, still waits its due justice in London, by this interesting morning-music. If the last finish be sometimes wanting to his playing: his readiness, power and versatility speak for themselves in the above programme—seeing that, as a whole, it was excellently carried out.

DRURY LANE.—On Thursday, a diluted version of M. Legouvé's 'Medea' was produced, for the purpose of introducing in the character, the Australian actress, Miss Avonia Jones. We have before observed that a translation of this feeble kind does not enable an *artiste* to do justice to this arduous part. Miss Jones is not therefore likely to compete with Madame Ristori in its assumption. In all respects, indeed, Miss Jones contrasts with her great predecessor. Her person is not ample, and her voice is not strong; but she compounds for these deficiencies by the carefulness of her action and the general stateliness of attitude that she preserves through the most trying situations. There is throughout no violence of gesture, nor vehemence of declamation, but a steady torrent of eloquence is maintained, with which Creusa and Jason are assailed, but which they most effectually resist. Miss Simms and Mr. Young in these characters remain imperturbable, whatever poor Medea may do or say. These parts were intrusted to very incompetent representatives; and many situations were rendered ridiculous, either by the over-acting or the under-acting of "professionals," who appear to have been engaged only as foils to the principals. The tragedy was preceded by a farce, entitled 'A Terrible Secret,' written by Mr. Stirling Coyne. This little drama is undoubtedly clever, if only as showing what an experienced playwright can do with a mere notion, and no plot or story at all. Yet the audience are kept in a riotous condition of mirth from the opening to the close of the piece. Mr. Atkins, who played the principal character, is an actor new to London, but of great merit. He rattled through an eccentric, and one might almost say ideal, part with irresistible humour and overwhelming rapidity, that never for one moment left the audience at leisure to reflect on the absurdity of the whole affair.

HAYMARKET.—On Saturday, Mr. Booth attempted another part, of a somewhat different character from those he had previously maintained. Sir Bulwer Lytton's 'Richelieu' does not make those demands upon the physical powers, and the elocutionary skill required for the expression of intense sarcasm, which Shakspeare and Massinger enforce upon the actor. Sarcasm there is in 'Richelieu,' but in a mild and mitigated form. Mr. Booth was equal to the delivery of the shrewd verses and half-humorous speeches of the politic Cardinal; and when, towards the end of the play, he was roused to passion, he had ready the requisite store of vehemence destined for the heads of the conspirators. He made-up also for the character exceedingly well, and skilfully simulated premature old age. It should be remarked, that he introduces more of the author's text into the part than is usual with performers, and that with him Richelieu shines as the dramatist as well as the statesman. He thus gives more of the lights and shades of character than ordinary; and these form an agreeable variety. The success of Mr. Booth in this modern drama has raised him much in our estimation, and confirmed us in the opinion that, by adopting a lighter range of parts, he will prove an acceptable actor.

SADLER'S WELLS.—The tragedy of 'Othello' was performed on Saturday, for the purpose of introducing Mr. Conway (who succeeds Mr. H. Marston) as *Iago*. The *débutant* was listened to with attention, and may be regarded as a respectable actor,

with a tendency to appeal, always reprehensible, to the gallery. Mrs. Rodgers, as *Desdemona*, was pleasing in her department, and, as a young actress, promises well. The rest of the play was inefficiently cast, with the exception of the Moor himself, who was sustained by Mr. Phelps with his usual power and more than his usual passion. A new farce, by Mr. Robert Phelps, preceded the tragedy. It is from the French, and entitled, 'Who's my Husband?' This farce is remarkable for its neatness and simplicity. The plot merely consists of the circumstance that two gentlemen, *Sir Harry Goring* and *Sir Geoffrey Morton*, are suitors for the hand of a certain *Lady Alice*, and are invited by *Lady Wentworth* to her country-seat, that her niece may select one of them for her husband. The lady and her lovers—all three are impersonated by female *artistes*—engage in counter-plots, which are rendered lively and amusing by the good acting. The ladies—Miss Murray, Miss Ada Dyas and Miss Hudspeth—merit commendation for the care and spirit of their acting.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—'Ruy Blas' has been played till last night, without intermission, since its production at the Royal English Opera. The "house bills" describe it as an "immense success"; and thus oblige us to re-state our opinion of its production as a mistake,—in which, we conceive, the future will bear us out.—Mr. Macfarren's 'Robin Hood' was to be revived last night, for the introduction of Madame Guarabell, and with Mr. Haigh to sing the part elsewhere sustained by Mr. Reeves.

Mr. Henry Leslie announces that the concerts of his choir will re-commence on the 2nd of January, 1862; that they are to be five in number; that a Motett by Bach, probably one of Handel's Chandos Anthems, not given in public, it is believed, during the present century; a composition by Dr. Wesley; and some of Mendelssohn's eight-part Psalms, written for the cathedral choir at Berlin,—will be among the principal works performed.—The *Popular Monday Concerts* are advertised to begin, at the *St. James's Hall*, on the 18th; M. Vieuxtemps is to be the leading violinist.—M. Halle the pianist.—The season of regular Saturday music at the Crystal Palace commenced this day week.—To-day, Miss Whitty, Herren Ole Bull and Formes will appear there.

It is said that the Limited Liability English Opera Company is about to open an office for the distribution of prospectuses, and for the issuing of shares to those able and willing to venture.—The rumour that *Her Majesty's Theatre* will re-open next year gains ground.—By both experiments the public may be gainers; and possibly, in one point of view, the artists.—So many representations have been made to us, for months past, and from every side, that, without undue meddling being intended, it is no longer easy to avoid the subject of "treaties." Year by year the struggle seems to become sharper and sharper,—the singers of any value to demand larger and larger terms,—and the managers to press more and more stringently on the time and service of all employed by them.—The latter measure of rejoinder tells with cruel force on the second and third members of the company, who cannot fight for increase of pay, but who are yet subject to any new usage, restricting their services to any given theatre, which may be generally enforced.—Surely, if Art mean anything in the way of improving manners, a little less cupidity on the side of the great singers—a little more consideration for those whose services, howsoever secondary, are still of first consequence to every musical performance aspiring to be complete—would make matters in every respect smoother,—every person's position more agreeable,—and every undertaking more profitable.

The first Concert of the pupils of the Royal Academy of Music was given the other evening, at which Miss Robertine Henderson is said to have distinguished herself.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Rigby, whose tenor voice is worthy of an arena more distinguished than the Alhambra, is about to leave England for

awhile, with the intention of studying on the Continent.

Madame Goldschmidt is now on a concert-tour, and has been singing in 'The Creation' at Liverpool.

A note from Dr. Monk to the York papers—and a circular sent round, after the season of Concerts for 1861-2 had inauspiciously commenced—appraises us, that the Minster Choral Society of that city has been obliged to suspend its public performances owing to want of patronage. Is there something Trophonian in England's Cathedral towns as regards all music,—save it be the Anthem, or the shop-Concert for the "Piccolomini of the minute" as she passes?

Signora Volpini has appeared, in 'Martha,' at the Italian Opera in Paris, with small effect.—Signor Beneventano has thrown up his engagement there.—Signor Delle Sedie seems gaining in favour,—which will surprise no one who recollects his impassioned singing in 'Un Ballo in Maschera,' at the Lyceum Theatre.

Republication of known and old music seems increasing on every side—more slowly, perhaps, in England, than in other countries. The well-known house of Breitkopf & Härtel, at Leipzig, is preparing an entire edition of everything that Beethoven ever wrote, which is to be the model edition, printed, it is announced, from the original editions. This involves a difficulty. Were the original editions, if even they passed under the master's own eye, correct?—Anything but this, we fancy—nay, in some cases, we know.—To whom, then, is the task of sifting and deciding, and using discretion (for to this it must come at last, in some cases) to be committed?—The reprints of other pianoforte music of the last half-century are too numerous to be counted. There are three editions of Clementi's Sonatas—to give merely one instance. Then, those whose tastes are more retrospective still, are beginning to ransack libraries for the music of Philip Emanuel Bach, in which there is much of the modern spirit. Absolutely, too, the harpsichord writers of too-much-despised France, Couperin and Rameau, are beginning to be heard of again. There is a comfort and encouragement in all this, of which we stand in sad need here, especially so often as a pile of the nonsense-music (and worse) of the hour comes before us.

Prince Poniatowski's one-act opera, 'A travers le Mur,' has been produced at the Opéra Comique of Paris with great applause. Censorious people might complain, it is said, that there is in it a good deal of Donizetti, and a strong dash of Paër—but in a Prince's opera, &c. :—Who can wonder, when wash amateur works like this and 'Pierre de Medicis' are forced on the Government Theatres of Paris, by Court influence, that we should hear from the French green-rooms of a "Club of Thrushes"—organized with the express purpose of seeing right done, and bad music put down, in defiance of the hired applauders, who are an important part of every French theatrical establishment?—As regards this matter of false applause, it may be repeated for the thousandth time that artists have almost, if not altogether, the affair in their own hands. So long, however, as some of the best among them are weak and mercenary enough to crouch for the purpose of privately purchasing favour from those who lead opinion,—whether they clap their hands or spoil paper,—they have small right to complain of any injustice or neglect of which they may be the victims.

Letters from Vienna, later in date than the one published here a week or two since, confirm our Correspondent's idea that Herr Wagner's 'Tristan' will probably not be given there, for the simple reason—that it cannot be learnt. This was the cause of the opera being withdrawn from Carlsruhe; and we are in a case to testify that some of the most profound and ready musicians in Europe, after having toiled at the score day after day with hearty good will, profess themselves utterly to have lost all memory of such semblance of idea as may exist there, immediately after their strain at a grasp of the notes had been released.

MISCELLANEA

Dr. Livingstone's Expedition.—The following are extracts from a letter from Dr. Livingstone, dated Mohilla Island, near Comoro, April 4, 1861:—"We went to Rovuma in February, and made an attempt to ascend that river in March. Our progress was arrested when only some 30 miles from the mouth, by observing that the water was falling at the rate of seven inches a day—we had come over some parts not more than five or six feet deep, and our vessel was drawing four and a half feet—so we had to make up our minds whether to proceed further and remain among a people whom we did not know till the next flood, or come back, and work on our old 'spoor' up the Shire.....For the general good we returned, and were favoured by a rise in the river of three or four feet. This last is said to be the last flood of the year, and made us fully alive to the fact that, from one cause or another, we were quite two months too late for successful exploration. From the little that we saw we are disposed to think favourably of the river as an entrance into Eastern Africa. It has a sandy bottom, three-quarters of a mile broad, and partakes much of the character of the Zambesi. Unlike that river, with its abominable bars, it flows into a magnificent bay. And the only danger in its mile-wide mouth, is a sort of 'bore' formed by the water of the river of a few fathoms meeting the ocean tide of nineteen fathoms; at full tide it is all smooth. By keeping near the shore it is quite safe at all periods of the tide. We have a very short delta, and the land rises up from the bank in a gentle slope to three or four hundred feet. It is well wooded, the ebony attaining a much larger size than it does anywhere on the Zambesi. The country is very beautiful, but there is something wrong among the people. Food seemed scarce in a soil where everything could grow. Half-caste Arabs appear to lord it over the general population, and they were inclined to do the same with us. When my brother took the Makololo on shore to cut wood, some of them came and assumed the airs we read of in countries further north. They demanded payment for the wood, and he offered to give it, provided that they should cut it. But no; they would seize that already cut. The Makololo were unarmed, but made a rush to their arms; they would not let their white men be imposed on; the Bastards made a rush the other way, and could scarcely be prevailed on to come back and take up the vegetables they had left behind. But for this little show of pluck we should have had the company of these half-castes at every village, fines levied on every possible pretext, and the word passed on beyond their beat that we were a herd of she-asses to be milked for the public benefit.I have always found that the presence of a trusty band of Makololo, though useless for ship work, was invaluable on land. It was not without regret that we gave up the project of a land journey with them up to Rovuma. It was the worst season for travelling; rain and heavy dews would have cut us up. By the time we reach the Shire we shall be in the healthier season, and a beginning will be made of the general labours from the other end of Nyassa to that which we looked on by the Rovuma. It is curious that all the people declare that Rovuma comes out by Nyassa; this, according to a curious idea that has come over the geographical mind in England, must mean that Nyassa comes out of Rovuma. I wish our friends would only tell us all about it beforehand; it would save us a great deal of trouble, and deliver us from the perplexity of guessing and grumbling. We see, for instance, Shire never discolours in flood, but is always of a dark mossy hue, carries a great deal of mica, has a muddy bottom, and never rises or falls more than a few feet. Rovuma rises some 5 or 6 feet, is very brown and muddy, but has a sandy bottom; water carries little or no mica, and tastes of rain rather than moss."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—D. M. T.—Theresa.—A. K.—C.—C. W. Q.—J. L.—G. M.—J. K. L.—A Subscriber.—S. D.—J. C. F.—G. A. S.—W. B.—T. L. P.—M. D.—H. B.—J. G. B.—M. W.—received.
R. W. L. should send his remarks to the paper which committed the blunder.

STUDENTS' TEXT-BOOKS.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON.
ELEMENTS OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY. Crown 8vo. price 6s. 6d.

PROFESSOR BALFOUR.
A CLASS-BOOK OF BOTANY, being an Introduction to the Study of the Vegetable Kingdom. Demy 8vo. with 1,800 Wood Engravings, price 51s. 6d.

PROFESSOR BALFOUR.
A MANUAL OF BOTANY. Crown 8vo. pp. 700, with 800 Wood Engravings, price 12s. 6d.

PROFESSOR BALFOUR.
THE BOTANIST'S COMPANION. Crown 8vo. price 2s. 6d.

PROFESSOR BENNETT.
THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. New Edition (the Third), pp. 1,000, with 500 Wood Engravings, demy 8vo. price 30s.

PROFESSOR BENNETT.
AN INTRODUCTION TO CLINICAL MEDICINE. Third Edition, with 107 Wood Engravings. Fcap. 8vo. 6s.

PROFESSOR BENNETT.
OUTLINES OF PHYSIOLOGY. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 6s.

PROFESSOR CHRISTISON.
A DISPENSATORY. New Edition. (In preparation.)

PROFESSOR JUKES.
MANUAL OF GEOLOGY. Fcap. 8vo. price 8s. 6d.

PROFESSOR KELLAND.
ELEMENTS OF ALGEBRA. For the Use of Schools and Junior Classes. Crown 8vo. price 4s.

PROFESSOR KELLAND.
ALGEBRA: being a Complete and Easy Introduction to Analytical Science. Crown 8vo. pp. 467, price 7s. 6d.

PROFESSOR LAYCOCK.
PRINCIPLES AND METHODS OF MEDICAL OBSERVATION AND RESEARCH. Crown 8vo. price 6s.

PROFESSOR MANSEL.
METAPHYSICS; or, the Philosophy of Consciousness. Crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d.

PROFESSOR MILLER.
PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY. 2 vols. 8vo. price 18s. each.

PROFESSOR NICOL.
ELEMENTS OF MINERALOGY. Fcap. 8vo. price 5s.

PROFESSOR OWEN.
PALÆONTOLOGY; or, a Systematic Summary of Extinct Animals and their Geological Relations. Second Edition, with Glossary, 8vo. price 18s.

PROFESSOR PILLANS.
ECLOGÆ CICERONIANÆ. 18mo. price 3s. 6d.

PROFESSOR PILLANS.
FIRST STEPS IN PHYSICAL AND CLASSICAL GEOGRAPHY. Fourth Edition, fcap. 8vo. price 1s. 6d.

PROFESSOR SIMPSON.
OBSTETRIC MEMOIRS AND CONTRIBUTIONS; including those in Anæsthesia. 2 vols. 8vo. price 30s.

PROFESSOR SPALDING.
AN INTRODUCTION TO LOGICAL SCIENCE. Fcap. 8vo. price 4s. 6d.

PROFESSOR TRAIL.
MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE. Third Edition, fcap. 8vo. price 6s.

Edinburgh: ADAM & CHARLES BLACK.

NEW ILLUSTRATED GIFT-BOOKS,

PUBLISHED BY
GRIFFITH & FARRAN,
CORNER OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

Beautifully printed by Whittingham in Old English Type, with the Borders and Initial Letters in Red. Square 8vo. price 31s. cloth elegant; 27s. 6d. extra; 31s. 6d. Turkey morocco antique.

SPIRITUAL CONCEITS.

Extracted from the Writings of the FATHERS, the OLD ENGLISH POETS, &c.
With One Hundred entirely New Designs, forming Symbolical Illustrations to the Passages,
By W. HARRY ROGERS.

* * The Illustrations unite boldness with elaboration; and are uniformly engraved by SWAIN; while the subject-matter is calculated to direct the attention of the reader to Works, many of which are possibly new to him, but eminently worthy of his acquaintance, if not, indeed, of his affectionate study.

THE WISDOM OF SOLOMON,

FROM THE BOOK OF PROVERBS.

Every page richly illuminated in Gold and Colours from Designs by SAMUEL STANESBY.
Small 4to. price 14s. cloth elegant; 12s. 6d. extra; 31s. morocco antique.

STANESBY'S ILLUMINATED GIFT-BOOKS.

Every Page printed in Gold and Colours.

THE BIRTH-DAY SOUVENIR: a Book of Thoughts on Life and Immortality. Selected from Eminent Writers. Small 4to. price 12s. 6d. cloth elegant; 12s. Turkey morocco antique.

THE BRIDAL SOUVENIR. Containing the choicest Thoughts of the best Authors, in Prose and Verse. New Edition, with a Portrait of the Princess Royal, after Winterhalter. 4to. price 21s. elegantly bound in white and gold. A splendid specimen of decorative art, and well suited for a bridal gift. — *Literary Gazette.*

SHAKESPEARE'S HOUSEHOLD WORDS. A Selection of the Wise-Saws of the Immortal Bard. With a Photographic Portrait taken from the Monument at Stratford-on-Avon. New and Improved Edition. Elegantly bound in cloth, richly gilt, price 2s.; Turkey morocco antique, 14s.

NEW ILLUSTRATED JUVENILE WORKS.

Dedicated, by permission, to
Alfred Tennyson.

THE STORY OF KING ARTHUR and his Knights of the Round Table. Illustrated by G. H. THOMAS. Post 8vo. price 7s. cloth; 2s. coloured, gilt edges.

TRUE BLUE; or, the Life and Adventures of a British Seaman of the Old School. By W. H. G. KINGSTON, Author of 'Peter the Whaler,' &c. Illustrations by GILBERT. Fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth; 6s. 6d. gilt edges.

GUY RIVERS; or, a Boy's Struggles in the Great World. By ALFRED ELWES, Author of 'Ralph Seabrooke,' &c. Illustrations by ARKLEY. Fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth; 6s. 6d. gilt edges.

Thomas Hood's Daughter.

TINY TADPOLE, and other Tales. By FRANCES FREELING BRODERIP, Daughter of the late Thomas Hood. With Illustrations by her BROTHER. 2s. 6d. cloth; 4s. 6d. coloured, gilt edges.

Captain Marryat's Daughter.

HARRY AT SCHOOL. A Story for Boys. By EMILIA MARRYAT, Author of 'Long Evenings.' With Illustrations by AMOLON. Price 2s. 6d. cloth; 3s. 6d. coloured, gilt edges.

MEADOW LEA; or, the Gipsy Children. A Story founded on Fact. By the Author of 'The Triumph of Steam,' &c. Illustrations by GILBERT. Fcap. 8vo. price 4s. 6d. cloth; 6s. gilt edges.

LIFE TOYS; or, Anecdotes of our Four-Legged and other Pets. By EMMA DAVENPORT. With Illustrations by WILK. Price 2s. 6d. cloth; 3s. 6d. coloured, gilt edges.

DISTANT HOMES; or, the Graham Family in New Zealand. By Mrs. J. E. FYLMER. Illustrations by J. JACKSON. Price 3s. 6d. cloth; 4s. 6d. coloured, gilt edges.

GRIFFITH & FARRAN, the Corner of St. Paul's Churchyard.

WORKS ON MEDICAL SCIENCE.

With 100 Engravings on Wood, 8vo. cloth, 15s.
The DISEASES of the EAR: their Nature,
 Diagnosis and Treatment. By JOSEPH TOYNBEE, F.R.S. F.R.C.S., Aural Surgeon to,
 and Lecturer on Aural Surgery at, St. Mary's Hospital.

With an Iso-Thermal Chart, post 8vo. cloth,
MEDICAL CLIMATOLOGY; or, a Topogra-
 phical and Meteorological Description of the Localities Resorted to in Winter and Summer by
 Invalids of Various Classes, both at Home and Abroad. By R. E. SCORESBY-JACKSON,
 M.D. F.R.S.E. [Next week.]

Fourth Edition, with numerous Additions, 8vo. cloth, 16s.
A PRACTICAL TREATISE on INFLAM-
 MATION and other DISEASES of the UTERUS. By J. HENRY BENNET, M.D., Phy-
 sician-Accoucheur to the Royal Free Hospital.

Second Edition, post 8vo. cloth, 12s. 6d.
On EPILEPSY and EPILEPTIFORM SEI-
 ZURES: their Causes, Pathology and Treatment. By EDWARD H. SIEVEKING, M.D.,
 Physician to St. Mary's Hospital.

8vo. cloth, 8s. 6d.
LECTURES on the GERMS and VESTIGES of
 DISEASE, and on the PREVENTION of the INVASION and FATALITY of DISEASE by
 PERIODICAL EXAMINATIONS. By HORACE DOBELL, M.D., Physician to the Royal
 Infirmary for Diseases of the Chest.

By the same Author, 8vo. cloth, 12s. 6d.
DEMONSTRATIONS of DISEASES in the
 CHEST, and their PHYSICAL DIAGNOSIS. Illustrated by Coloured Plates of all the
 Principal Diseases of the Lungs and Pleura.

With Coloured Plates, 8vo. cloth, 8s.
A PRACTICAL TREATISE on the USE of
 the OPHTHALMOSCOPE. Being the Essay for which the Jacksonian Prize was awarded by
 the Royal College of Surgeons of England. By J. W. HULKE, F.R.C.S., Assistant-Surgeon
 to the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, and to King's College Hospital, London.

With Engravings on Wood, 8vo. cloth, 5s.
The PARASITIC AFFECTIONS of the SKIN.
 By T. M'CALL ANDERSON, M.D. F.F.P.S., Physician to the Dispensary for Skin Diseases,
 Glasgow.

Post 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.
DIGESTION and its DERANGEMENTS. By
 THOMAS K. CHAMBERS, M.D., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital.

Fourth Edition, fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.
ADVICE to a WIFE on the MANAGEMENT
 of HER OWN HEALTH. With an Introductory Chapter, especially addressed to a Young
 Wife. By PYE HENRY CREVASSE, F.R.C.S.

By the same Author, Sixth Edition, fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.
ADVICE to a MOTHER on the MANAGE-
 MENT of HER OFFSPRING.

Crown 8vo. cloth, 3s.
On the CLIMATE of WORTHING: its Reme-
 dial Influence in Disease, especially of the Lungs. With Remarks on the Nature and Uses
 of Ozone, with the Influence of Humidity, Barometric Fluctuations, &c. on the Human
 System. By WALTER GOODYER BARKER, M.B. Lond., Medical Officer to the Worthing
 Dispensary.

CHURCHILL'S MANUALS.

Fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 12s. 6d. each Volume.

Aggregate Sale, 121,000 Copies.

Anatomy—Mr. ERASMUS WILSON.

Botany—Mr. BENTLEY.

Chemistry—Mr. FOWNES.

Dental Surgery—Mr. TOMES.

Materia Medica—Dr. ROYLE and
Dr. HEADLAND.

Medicine—Dr. BARLOW.

Medical Jurisprudence—Dr.
TAYLOR.

Microscope—Dr. CARPENTER.

Natural Philosophy—Dr. G.
BIRD and Mr. BROOKE.

Obstetrics—Dr. TYLER SMITH.

Ophthalmic Medicine—Mr.
WHARTON JONES.

Pathological Anatomy—Dr. H.
JONES and Dr. SIEVEKING.

Physiology—Dr. CARPENTER.

Poisons—Dr. TAYLOR.

Surgery—Mr. FERGUSON.

Second Edition, much enlarged, 8vo. cloth, 20s.
INFLUENCE of TROPICAL CLIMATES in
 PRODUCING the ACUTE ENDEMIC DISEASES of EUROPEANS; including Practical
 Observations on their Chronic Sequels under the Influence of the Climate of Europe. By Sir
 RANALD MARTIN, K.C.B. F.R.S., Physician to the Council of India.

New Edition, 8vo. cloth, 18s.
DR. TODD'S CLINICAL LECTURES on the
 PRACTICE of MEDICINE. Edited by LIONEL S. BEALE, M.D. F.R.S., Physician to
 King's College Hospital.

Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 5s.
A MANUAL of the DISEASES of INDIA.
 By WILLIAM JAMES MOORE, M.D., Medical Officer to the Abco Sanitarium for European
 Soldiers.

Second Edition, fcap. 8vo. cloth, 8s. 6d.
A MANUAL of MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS. By
 A. W. BARCLAY, M.D. F.R.C.P., Assistant-Physician to St. George's Hospital.

Third Edition, 8vo. cloth, 12s. 6d.
On RHEUMATISM, RHEUMATIC GOUT, and
 SCIATICA: their Pathology, Symptoms and Treatment. By HENRY WILLIAM FULLER,
 M.D. Cantab. F.R.C.P., Physician to St. George's Hospital.

8vo. cloth, 10s.
EPILEPSY: its Symptoms, Treatment and
 Relation to other Chronic Convulsive Diseases. By J. RUSSELL REYNOLDS, M.D. Lond.
 F.R.C.P., Assistant-Physician to University College Hospital.

With Plates, 8vo. cloth, 10s.
The DISEASES of the PROSTATE, their PA-
 THOLOGY and TREATMENT; comprising the Second Edition of 'The Enlarged Prostate,'
 and the Jacksonian Prize Essay of the Royal College of Surgeons for 1860. By HENRY
 THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., Assistant-Surgeon to University College Hospital.

Second Edition, with considerable Additions, post 8vo. cloth, 8s.
A GUIDE to the PRACTICAL STUDY of
 DISEASES of the EYE. By JAMES DIXON, Surgeon to the Royal London Ophthalmic
 Hospital.

With Engravings, 8vo. cloth, 12s.
The PHYSICAL EXAMINATION of the
 CHEST in PULMONARY CONSUMPTION and its INTERCURRENT DISEASES. By
 SOMERVILLE SCOTT ALISON, M.D. Edin., F.R.C.P. Lond., Physician to the Hospital
 for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton.

Third Edition, much enlarged, 8vo. cloth, 4s. 6d.
PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS on the
 DISEASES of the JOINTS, including ANCHYLOSIS; and on the Treatment for the Resto-
 ration of Motion. By EDWARD E. BRODHURST, F.R.C.S., Assistant-Surgeon to the
 Royal Orthopedic Hospital.

8vo. cloth, 2s.
On the ORGANIC DISEASES and FUNC-
 TIONAL DISORDERS of the STOMACH. By G. BUDD, M.D. F.R.S., Professor of the
 Practice of Medicine, King's College.

By the same Author, Third Edition, with Coloured Plates, 8vo. cloth, 16s.
On DISEASES of the LIVER.

Second Edition, with Engravings, 8vo. cloth, 16s.
A MANUAL of the DISSECTION of the
 HUMAN BODY. By LUTHER HOLDEN, F.R.C.S., Assistant-Surgeon to St. Bartholo-
 mew's Hospital. By the same Author, Third Edition, 8vo. cloth, 16s.

HUMAN OSTEOLOGY; comprising a Descrip-
 tion of the Bones, with Delineations of the Attachments of the Muscles, &c.

Second Edition, re-written, with 173 Illustrations, 8vo. cloth, 14s.
A TREATISE on the SURGICAL DISEASES
 of the EYE. By HAYNES WALTON, Surgeon to the Central London Ophthalmic Hospital
 and to St. Mary's Hospital.

Post 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.
On the INJURIOUS EFFECTS of MERCURY
 in the TREATMENT of DISEASE. By S. O. HABBERSHON, M.D. Lond., Fellow of the
 Royal College of Physicians, Senior Assistant-Physician to Guy's Hospital.

By the same Author, 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.
On DISEASES of the ALIMENTARY CANAL,
 OESOPHAGUS, STOMACH, CÆCUM and INTESTINES.

JOHN CHURCHILL, NEW BURLINGTON-STREET.

Just published, a New Edition, with Additions, price 5s. cloth,
DR. DICKSON'S FALLACIES OF THE FACULTY.
 "Almost as entertaining as a novel."—*Westminster Review*.
 Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Stationers' Hall-court; and all Book-sellers.

Now ready, 2nd Edition, fcap. 8vo. price 3s. 6d.
IMPERFECT DIGESTION: its Causes and Treatment. By ARTHUR LEARED, M.D., Member of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Physician to the Great Northern Hospital.
 "A clear and sensible essay, well worthy of perusal."—*Lancet*.
 J. Churchill, 11, New Burlington-street.

Now ready, NEW POCKET-BOOK.
THE CHURCHMAN'S POCKET-BOOK,
 FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1862.
 Containing a Diary—References to the Lessons of each Day—Cash Account, &c. &c., and a great amount of information on matters generally interesting to Churchmen.
 Price TWO SHILLINGS.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.
 Depositories: London 77, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.; 4, Royal Exchange, E.C.; 16, Hanover-street, Hanover-square, W.; and by all Booksellers.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.
 Will be published on the 1st of December,

NEW EDITIONS OF THE SOCIETY'S READING BOOKS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

First Reading Book, Part I. 18mo. wrapper, per dozen	6d.
" " " Part II. 18mo. " "	6d.
" " " Parts I. and II. together, 18mo. limp cloth, per dozen	1s. 6d.
Second Reading Book, Scriptural and Miscellaneous Lessons, with Exercises in Spelling, 18mo. cloth	4d.
First Sequel to the Second Reading Book, 18mo. cloth	4d.
Second Sequel to the Second Reading Book, 18mo. cloth	4d.
Third Reading Book, fcap. 8vo. cloth	8d.
Supplement to the Third Reading Book, fcap. 8vo. cloth	8d.
Fourth Reading Book, fcap. 8vo. cloth	8d.
English History, fcap. 8vo. cloth	8d.

An allowance of 25 per cent. to Members, and the usual discount to District Committees and the Trade.
 Depositories: London, 77, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.; 4, Royal Exchange, E.C.; and 16, Hanover-street, Hanover-square, W.

PROFESSOR CRAIK'S WORKS.
A COMPENDIOUS HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE and of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE from the NORMAN CONQUEST; with numerous Specimens. By GEORGE L. CRAIK, LL.D., Professor of English Literature, Queen's College, Belfast. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s.

THE PURSUIT OF KNOWLEDGE UNDER DIFFICULTIES. By GEORGE L. CRAIK, LL.D., Professor of English Literature, Queen's College, Belfast. New Edition. 2 vols. post 8vo. 9s.

BACON: HIS WRITINGS AND PHILOSOPHY. By GEORGE L. CRAIK, LL.D., Professor of English Literature, Queen's College, Belfast. New Edition. Small 8vo. 8s. 6d.
 Griffin, Bohn & Co. Stationers' Hall-court, London.

Just published, 12mo. price 5s.
REMARKS ON CERTAIN OFFICES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, popularly termed the OCCASIONAL SERVICES. By the Rev. W. J. DAMPIER, M.A., Vicar of Coggeshall.

"This is an admirable manual, conceived in a spirit of true obedience to the Church, and executed with much good taste and discretion. All the Occasional Services are commented upon, both in the Rubrics and their substance; and the information thus furnished cannot fail to be of use to both clergy and laity."
Clerical Journal.

Bell & Daldy, 185, Fleet-street.
LASEGUE'S FRENCH PROSE, after Ollendorff's System; recommended by the Rev. T. K. ARNOLD, M.A. 6th Edit. Price 8s. 6d.—London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

NEW WORK ON INDIA.
THE NIZAM, HIS HISTORY AND RELATIONS with the BRITISH GOVERNMENT. By H. G. BRIGGS, Secretary, Bombay Municipality. 2 vols. 8vo. Portraits, 2l. 2s.
 Bernard Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly.

Just published, 8vo. cloth, price 7s. 6d.
AN EXPOSITION OF THE LORD'S PRAYER, DEVOTIONAL, DOCTRINAL AND PRACTICAL, with Four Preliminary Dissertations, and an Appendix of Extracts from Writers on the Prayer for Daily Use. By the Rev. W. H. KARSLAKE, Fellow and sometime Tutor of Merton College, Oxford.
 Oxford and London: J. H. & Jas. Parker.

BY THE AUTHOR OF 'THE CHRISTIAN YEAR.'
 Ninth Edition, fcap. 8vo. price 7s. 6d.

LYRA INNOCENTIUM: Thoughts in Verse on Christian Children, their Ways and their Privileges.
 Oxford and London: J. H. & Jas. Parker.

Lately published,
DR. WORDSWORTH ON THE INSPIRATION OF THE BIBLE. 3s. 6d.
 Also, **ON THE INTERPRETATION OF THE BIBLE.** 3s. 6d.
 Rivingtons, Waterloo-place.

Fifth and Cheaper Edition, price 5s. 6d. in cloth; or 3s. 6d. in plain morocco,
HYMNS AND POEMS for the SICK AND SUFFERING; in Connexion with the Service for the SICK. Selected from various Authors. Edited by the Rev. T. V. FOSBERT, M.A., Vicar of St. Giles's, Reading.

This Volume contains 223 separate pieces; of which about 90 are by Writers who lived prior to the 18th Century; the rest are modern, and some of these original. A muster of the names of the Writers between 70 and 80 in number occur those of Sir J. Beaumont—Sir, T. Browne—Elizabeth of Bohemia—Phineas Fletcher—George Herbert—Dean Hicke—Bp. Ken—Quarles—Sandys—Jeremy Taylor—Henry Vaughan—and Sir H. Wotton. And of Modern Writers, Mrs. Barrett Browning—Bishop Wilberforce—S. T. Coleridge—W. Wordsworth—Dean Trench—Rev. Messrs. Chandler—Kemble—Lyte—Monnell and Moultrie.
 Rivingtons, Waterloo-place, London.

POPULAR SCIENCE REVIEW.

No. I. price 2s. 6d.

Contains Articles by Prof. BUCKMAN, P. H. GOSSE, Mrs. LANKESTER, the EDITOR (JAMES SAMUELSON), Prof. HUNT, Prof. ANSTED, W. CROOKES, E. JESSE, and JAMES BREEN.

Besides Six whole-page Illustrations, beautifully drawn by TUFFEN WYER, G. H. FORD and J. E. SOWSBY; and a Coloured Map of Equatorial Africa.

London: ROBERT HARDWICKE, 192, Piccadilly; and all Booksellers.

Now ready, in two large volumes, 8vo. cloth, price 24s.

A COMPENDIOUS HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE FROM THE NORMAN CONQUEST. WITH NUMEROUS EXAMPLES.

By GEORGE L. CRAIK, LL.D.,
 Professor of History and English Literature, Queen's College, Belfast.

"This augmented effort will be, we doubt not, received with decided approbation by those who are entitled to judge, and studied with much profit by those who want to learn.... If our young readers will give healthy perusal to Dr. Craik's work, they will greatly benefit by the wide and sound views he has placed before them."—*Athenæum*.
 "The present work is well calculated to foster a better taste among readers; and also to supply those who may not have the leisure to study as they deserve the great masters of English literature, with the means of making themselves acquainted with their characteristic excellencies."—*Notes and Queries*.
 "The work will commend itself to all who are desirous of studying the subject as the best, or perhaps we might say the only, philosophical treatise on the Rise and Progress of the English Language."—*Borhulhe*.

Now ready, one large volume, 8vo. price 8s. 6d. cloth,

THE ECCLESIASTICAL CYCLOPÆDIA: A Dictionary of Christian Antiquities and Sects; also Creeds, Denominations, Doctrines, Rites, Liturgies, Monastic Orders, &c. &c.

By the Rev. JOHN EADIE, D.D. LL.D.,
 Professor of Biblical Literature in the United Presbyterian Church.

Now ready, foolscap, price 3s. 6d. cloth,

A FRENCH GRAMMAR; Or, PLAIN INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE LEARNING OF FRENCH. IN A SERIES OF LETTERS.

By WILLIAM COBBETT.

ELEVENTH EDITION.

Edited, with Additions and Corrections, by JAMES PAUL COBBETT.

Now ready, super-royal 8vo. 10s. 6d. elegantly bound,

THE AUTHORS OF ENGLAND: A SERIES OF PORTRAITS OF MODERN LITERARY CHARACTERS. With ILLUSTRATIVE NOTICES by HENRY F. CHORLEY.

NEW EDITION, REVISED.

Now ready, post 8vo. price 6s. handsomely bound,

THE RANK AND TALENT OF THE TIME: BEING A DICTIONARY OF CONTEMPORARY BIOGRAPHY.

CONTAINING ONE THOUSAND MEMOIRS OF EMINENT LIVING INDIVIDUALS.

"We are happy to be able to speak of it in terms of commendation. It is carefully compiled; the notices, as the poet said of the Thames, are, 'without o'erflowing, full.' The type is excellent; and the book is, even with one thousand notices, portable. It is handsome enough in the getting up to deserve a place on the drawing-room table; and simple enough and stout enough to stand worthily among library books of reference which are being constantly handled."
Athenæum.

Now ready, fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth antique,

BUTLER'S HUDIBRAS.

NEW EDITION.

Edited and Annotated by ROBERT BELL.

London: GRIFFIN, BOHN & Co. Stationers' Hall-court.

"CHRISTOPHER NORTH."

In preparation,

A MEMOIR OF JOHN WILSON,

LATE PROFESSOR of MORAL PHILOSOPHY in the UNIVERSITY of EDINBURGH.

Compiled from Family Papers, with a Selection from his Correspondence.

By his Daughter, Mrs. GORDON.

Edinburgh: EDMONSTON & DOUGLAS. London: HAMILTON, ADAMS & Co.

In the press, in 1 vol. crown 8vo.

AT THE SEA-SIDE.

By SHIRLEY.

A SERIES of ESSAYS, reprinted from FRASER'S MAGAZINE.

Edinburgh: EDMONSTON & DOUGLAS. London: HAMILTON, ADAMS & Co.

Just published, in 1 vol. 8vo. of nearly 1,000 closely-printed pages, and 40 Plates, price, coloured, 50s.; plain, 36s.

A HISTORY OF INFUSORIA;

Including all the British and Foreign Species of DESMIDIACEÆ and DIATOMACEÆ.

By ANDREW PRITCHARD, Esq.

Fourth Edition, enlarged and revised by J. T. ARLIDGE, M.B., WM. ARCHER, Esq., J. RALFS, M.R.C.S., Prof. WILLIAMSON, F.R.S., and the Author.

London: WHITTAKER & Co. Ave Maria-lane.

THE BEST GIFT-BOOK OF THE SEASON, PRICE ONE GUINEA.

A BEAUTIFUL EDITION OF

THE HOLY BIBLE.

With Illustrations selected from Raphael's Pictures in the Vatican, freely adapted by ROBERT DUDLEY.

Superbly printed in tints, with gold borders, in the highest style of Art. Magnificently bound in Rillievo Leather, from a design by Owen Jones.

London: WARD & LOCK, 158, Fleet-street.

NEW AND CHOICE BOOKS AT MUDIE'S LIBRARY.

More than HALF A MILLION VOLUMES have been ADDED to this LIBRARY since January, 1858. This supply includes from 350 to 3,000 Copies of nearly every recent Book of acknowledged merit or general interest.

REVISED LISTS of the PRINCIPAL WORKS at present in CIRCULATION, and of SURPLUS COPIES WITHDRAWN for SALE, are now ready, and will be forwarded on application.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE,

New Oxford-street, London; Cross-street, Manchester; and New-street, Birmingham.

EQUITABLE ASSURANCE OFFICE,

NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

ESTABLISHED 1762.

DIRECTORS.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD TREDEGAR, President.

William Dacres Adams, Esq.
Philip Hardwick, Esq.
William Samuel Jones, Esq.
John Alldin Moore, Esq.
William Frederick Pollock, Esq.

Charles Pott, Esq.
Rev. John Russell, D.D.
James Spicer, Esq.
John Charles Templer, Esq.
Right Hon. Lord Tredegar.

John Charles Burgoyne, Esq.
Lord George Henry Cavendish, M.P.
Frederick Cowper, Esq.
Richard Gosling, Esq.
Peter Martineau, Esq.

THE EQUITABLE is an entirely MUTUAL Office. The reserve, at the last "rest," in December, 1859, exceeded three-fourths of a million sterling, a sum MORE THAN DOUBLES the corresponding fund of any similar Institution.

The Bonuses paid on Claims in the Ten Years ending on the 31st December, 1859, exceeded **Three Millions and a Half**, being more than 100 per Cent. on the amount of all those Claims.The amount added at the close of that decade to the Policies existing on the 1st January, 1860, was **£1,977,000**, and made, with former additions then outstanding, a total of **£4,070,000**, on Assurances originally taken out for **£6,352,000** only.

These additions have increased the Claims allowed and paid under those policies since the 1st January, 1860, to the extent of 150 per Cent.

The Capital at this time consists of

£2,730,000—Stock in the Public Funds.**£3,006,297**—Cash lent on Mortgages of Freehold Estates.**£300,000**—Cash advanced on Railway Debentures.**£83,590**—Cash advanced on security of the Policies of Members of the Society.Producing annually, **£221,482**.The total Income exceeds **£400,000** per Annum.

POLICIES effected in the current year (1861) will participate in the distribution of Profits made in December, 1859, so soon as Six Annual Premiums shall have become due and been paid thereon; and, in the Division of 1869, will be entitled to additions in respect of every Premium paid upon them from the year 1862 to 1869, each inclusive.

On the surrender of Policies, the full value is paid, *without any deduction*; and the Directors will advance *sinecurs* of that value as a temporary accommodation, on the deposit of a Policy.

No extra Premium is charged for service in any Volunteer Corps within the United Kingdom, during peace or war.

A Weekly Court of Directors is held every Wednesday, from 11 to 1 o'clock, to receive Proposals for New Assurances; and a Short Account of the Society may be had on application personally, or by post, from the Office, where attendance is given daily, from Ten to Four o'clock.

ARTHUR MORGAN, Actuary.

OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

Preparing for publication,

The **SECOND BOOK** of MILTON'S PARADISE LOST, with Notes on the Analysis, &c. By C. P. MASON, B.A.

By the same Author:—

Second Edition, price 2s. 6d. cloth,

ENGLISH GRAMMAR; including the PRINCIPLES of GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS.

Price 1s. 6d.

The **GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS** of SENTENCES.

Nearly ready,

FIRST STEPS in ENGLISH GRAMMAR, for Junior Classes.

London: Walton & Maberly, Upper Gower-street; and Ivy-lane, Paternoster-row.

GROTE'S GREECE and RAWLINSON'S HERODOTUS.

. The above Histories being now finished, Subscribers are recommended to complete their sets without delay, as the Volumes in the next Editions will not be sold separately.

Now ready, with Portrait, Maps and Index, 12 vols. 8vo. 16s. each, **A HISTORY** of GREECE. From the Earliest Period to the Close of the Generation contemporary with Alexander the Great. By GEORGE GROTE.

II.

Also, with Maps, Woodcuts and Index, 4 vols. 8vo. 18s. each,

The **HISTORY** of HERODOTUS. A new English Version. Translated with Notes and Essays. By Rev. GEORGE RAWLINSON.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

IMPROVED FRUIT-TREE CULTURE.

Just published,

A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of FRUITS.

By THOMAS RIVERS. London: Longman & Co.; or per post from the Author for 6 stamps.

By the same Author,

The Ninth Edition of **THE ORCHARD HOUSE**; or, the Culture of Fruit Trees in Orchard Houses, &c. 6d.The Tenth Edition of **THE MINIATURE FRUIT GARDEN**, &c. 6d.

London: Longman & Co.; or per post from the Author, Saw-briethworth, Herts.

Now ready, in post 8vo. with 3 Illustrations, price 7s. 6d.

WILD DAYRELL: a Biography of a Gentleman Exile. By JOHN KEMP, Esq., Author of 'Shooting and Fishing in Brittany,' 'Sketches in the South of France,' &c.

London: Longman, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

LIDDELL AND SCOTT'S TWO GREEK LEXICONS.

Now ready, in crown 4to. price 51s. 6d. cloth,

A GREEK-ENGLISH LEXICON, compiled by HENRY GEORGE LIDDELL, D.D., Dean of Christ Church; and ROBERT SCOTT, D.D., Master of Balliol College. Fifth Edition, revised and augmented.

This Fifth Edition has been materially contained in Root and thoroughly revised and corrected. It contains the Greek-German Lexicon, reprinted; and very large additions and other works have been made to it, from the

Also, the Ninth Edition, in square 12mo. price 7s. 6d. cloth,

A LEXICON, Greek and English, abridged from Liddell and Scott's 'Greek-English Lexicon.'

Oxford: at the University Press.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts; and J. H. and J. Parker, London and Oxford.

Now ready, price 2s.

THE ILLUSTRATED NEWS of the WORLD and DRAWING-ROOM PORTRAIT GALLERY for NOVEMBER, containing Portraits, engraved on Steel, from Photographs, with Memoirs of Professor Richard Owen, E. M. Ward, Esq. R.A., the Rev. Charles Kingsley, W. Harrison, Esq., Theatre Royal, Covent-garden, and all the News of the Month, and appropriate Illustrations. Each Portrait may be had separately, price 6d., stamped 7d.

158, Fleet-street.

In 12mo. price 2s. 6d.

FABLES MORALES: Ouvrage Français-Anglais. A useful and entertaining book for Young Students. Dedicated to Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland. By ADRIEN SAINTOUR, Professor of Languages.

Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria-lane.

AMERICAN SLAVES: THEIR CHRISTMAS WEEK.

Beadle & Co., of London and New York, will publish early in December, in fcap. 8vo. embellished with Engravings by eminent Artists, price 1s. 6d. paper boards; 2s. 6d. extra cloth gilt, a highly interesting and original Novel, entitled

MAUM GUINEA and her PLANTATION CHILDREN: a Romance of Christmas Week among the American Slaves.

By Mrs. METTA V. VICTOR.

All the joy and sorrow, pathos and tragedy, of slave life are daguerrotypied in this delightful volume. It tells the story of the Christmas Holidays as they are enjoyed in the great sugar and cotton plantations of the United States: Barbadoes, Night-Dances, Story-telling, Torch-light Hunting, Courting and Marrying, are all reproduced to the very life; while through the whole runs the thread of a romance of absorbing beauty and power, illustrating the lights and shades of slave experience in an impressive manner.

Beadle & Co. 44, Paternoster-row.

J. H. DALLMEYER (Son-in-Law and Pupil of the late **ANDREW ROSS**) Respectfully begs to inform the Scientific Public that he exclusively manufactures the **ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE** according to A. R.'s processes, who has also bequeathed to him the whole of that faculty.

For particulars of J. H. D.'s recent **IMPROVEMENTS** in **MICROSCOPIC OBJECT-GLASSES**, **PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES**, &c. see Catalogue, which may be had on application at 19, **BLOOMSBURY-STREET**, Oxford-street, W.C.

SMITH, BECK & BECK,

OPTICIANS,

AND

MANUFACTURERS OF **ACHROMATIC MICROSCOPES**, &c. &c.

6, **COLEMAN-STREET**, London, E.C.,

AND

LISTER WORKS, HOLLOWAY.

WENHAM'S

BINOCULAR MICROSCOPE.

Having increased our facilities for the manufacture of the **Prisms**, as well as the other parts of this important improvement in the Microscope, we are now enabled to make the addition to any Microscope, when it is really practicable, at the cost of 7*l.* 10*s.* In the case of new Instruments, the extra price will be only 6*l.*

SMITH, BECK & BECK.

September, 1861.

CATALOGUES, giving full particulars respecting **Microscopes**, **Stereoscopes**, &c., may be had on application, or sent post free.

GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BUSINESS of the above SOCIETY has been REMOVED from No. 14, Waterloopleace to their new and more eligible premises, No. 101, CHAMBERSIDE, E.C. C. L. LAWSON, Secretary. Sept. 30, 1861.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY (A.D. 1844).

30, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, E.C., London. Capital, from Premiums only, 305,000*l.* Income 70,000*l.* Assurances 1,500,000*l.* Bonuses average 2*l.* per cent. per annum on sum assured. Profits divided yearly and begin on second Premium. Twenty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts may be had. CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.

NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office—64, Princes-street, Edinburgh. London Office—4, New Bank-buildings, Lothbury. LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies opened before 31st December will be entitled at next Distribution of Profits, in 1862, to rank for five years' bonus.

PROGRESS OF BUSINESS.

	Policies.	Sum Assured.
For five years, from 1858 to 1862 inclusive,	307	£376,948
In 1860, the Policies issued	455	377,425
1859	695	446,918
1860	741	475,649

This increase in the business of the Company will, it is expected, beneficially affect the Bonuses to be declared at next Division of Profits.

New and liberal conditions of Assurance have recently been adopted, particulars of which, together with Prospectuses and all necessary information, may be had as above, or will be forwarded. ROBERT STRACHAN, Secretary. 4, New Bank-buildings, October, 1861.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS, AND FROM ANY CAUSE,

may be provided against by an Annual Payment of 2*l.* to the **RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY**, which secures 1,000*l.* at death by Accident, or 6*l.* weekly for Injury.

NO EXTRA PREMIUM FOR VOLUNTEERS.

ONE PERSON in every TWELVE insured is injured yearly 75,000*l.* has been already PAID as COMPENSATION.

For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, or at the Head Office, 64, Cornhill (late 2, Old Broad-street).

ANNUAL INCOME, 40,000*l.*

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary. 64, Cornhill, E.C., January, 1861.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

No. 1, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON, E.C. Committees in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. Agents throughout India.

The last Annual Reduction of Premium amounted to 45 per cent., so that a person being assured for 1,000*l.* at the age of 30 is now paying 12*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* instead of 24*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

INVESTED CAPITAL UPWARDS OF 750,000*l.*

M. E. IMPEY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

No. 2, PRINCES-STREET, BANK, E.C. Established 1838.

Advantages of assuring with this Society:—Economic management, no paid agents, and no commission allowed.

The whole of the profits applied to the reduction of the premiums of members.

The guarantee of an accumulated fund exceeding 925,000*l.*

A gross annual income of 148,000*l.*

Amount paid in claims without a single instance of dispute, 600,000*l.*

Returned to members in reduction of their premiums, 500,000*l.*

HENRY MARSHAL, Actuary.

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1835.

Progress of the Company's Business.

The business of the Company has increased steadily year by year, until it has attained its present large amount.

THE STANDARD has transacted a larger amount of business, during the last fifteen years, than any other Office.

From 1845 to 1850 the Amount of Assurances effected was 23,146,641 *l.* 9

From 1850 to 1855 the Amount of Assurances effected was 2,489,968 *l.* 6

From 1855 to 1860 the Amount of Assurances effected was 2,615,453 *l.* 0

Total 27,252,062 *l.* 5

This is all first-class home business. The Assurances being almost entirely, as stated in the Proposals for Assurance, effected in connexion with Family Provisions and Marriage Settlements.

The REVENUE of the Company was in 1845 .. 2108,371 *l.* 5

" " " " 1850 .. 1,169,151 *l.* 4

" " " " 1855 .. 6327,450 *l.* 9

" " " " 1860 .. 2,304,151 *l.* 7

The FUNDS at the date of last investigation (1860) amounted to 21,255,902*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, showing an increase of 750,000*l.* since 1855; while during the same period the CLAIMS under Policies in consequence of death were upwards of Half a Million sterling.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Advantage of Assuring before 15th November, 1861. A Policy effected before 15th November next will not only participate in the 7th Division of Profits to be made in 1865, but will secure one year's additional Bonus at all future Divisions over Policies of later date.

Profits of the Company have been divided on six occasions, in 1835, 1840, 1845, 1850, 1855, and 1860, when large additions were made to Policies under the peculiar mode of Division adopted by the Company, which is essentially Tontine, affording very important advantages to Assurers.

Examples of Bonus Additions.

Date of Policy.	Sums in Policies.	Bonus Additions to 1860.	Sums in Policies, with Bonus Additions.
Nov. 15, 1830	1000	1115 0 0	2115 0 0
" 1835	1000	790 0 0	1790 0 0
" 1840	1000	515 0 0	1515 0 0
" 1845	1000	320 10 0	1320 10 0
" 1850	1000	220 10 0	1220 10 0
" 1855	1000	74 0 0	1074 0 0

Next Division in 1865, and every Five Years afterwards.

WILL THOS. THOMSON, Manager.

H. JONES WILLIAMS, Resident Secretary.

LONDON—82, King William-street, E.C.

EDINBURGH—3, George-street (Head Office).

DUBLIN—60, Upper Backville-street.

The Medical Officer attends at the London Office daily at Half-past One.

THE ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

6, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON. Established 1833.

Directors.

ROBERT BIDDULPH, Esq., Chairman. WILLIAM ROUTH, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

Alfred Kingsford Barber, Esq. Sir Alexander Duff Gordon, Bt. Henry Barnett, Esq. Rear-Admiral Robert Gordon. The Right Hon. E. Playdell. Charles Morris, Esq. Bouverie, M.P. George Kettiball Richards, Esq. Edward Harrington, Esq. Augustus Koppel Stephenson, Esq. Pascoe Charles Glyn, Esq.

Actuary—James John Downes, Esq. F.R.A.S. Secretary—Alexander Macdonald, Esq.

The Society offers the following advantages:—The Lowest Rates of Premium on the Mutual System. The Whole of the Profits divided every Fifth Year. Reversionary Bonuses have been added to Policies to the extent of 1,345,000*l.*

The last Bonus, declared in 1859, which averaged 62*l.* per cent. on the Premiums paid, amounted to 475,000*l.*

8471 Policies are now in force, yielding an annual income of 180,000*l.*, assuring the sum of 8,987,572*l.*, which, with 610,537 Bonus additions, makes a total liability of 7,308,399*l.*

The Invested Capital is 1,911,502*l.*, producing upwards of 74,000*l.*,—thus making the present Annual Income of the Society 253,000*l.*

Service in the Militia, Yeomanry or Volunteer Corps will not affect the validity of Policies.

Prospectuses and further particulars may be obtained on application.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 11, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, E.C. Established 1821.

Subscribed Capital—TWO MILLIONS. Paid up—One Million.

Directors.

HENRY VIGNE, Esq., Chairman. Sir MINTO T. PARQUHAR, Bart. M.P., Deputy-Chairman.

Henry Hulse Berens, Esq. John Labouchere, Esq. Chas. William Curtis, Esq. John Martin, Esq. Charles F. Devas, Esq. Rowland Mitchell, Esq. Francis Hart Dyke, Esq. James Morris, Esq. Sir Walter R. Parquhar, Bart. Henry Norman, Esq. Thomson Hailey, Esq. M.P. Henry R. Reynolds, Esq. John Harvey, Esq. John Thornton, Esq. John G. Hubbard, Esq. M.P. James Tulloch, Esq.

Auditors.

Lewis Lloyd, Esq. Henry Sykes Thornton, Esq. John Henry Smith, Esq. Cornelius Paine, jun. Esq. Thos. Tallmash, Esq. Secretary. Samuel Brown, Esq., Actuary.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—Under the provisions of an Act of Parliament, this Company now offers to new Insurers Eighty per Cent. of the Profits, at Quinquennial Divisions, or a Low Rate of Premium without participation of Profits.

Since the establishment of the Company in 1821, the Amount of Profits allotted to the Assured has exceeded in cash value 680,000*l.*, which represents equivalent Reversionary Bonuses of 1,058,000*l.*

After the Division of Profits at Christmas 1860, the Life Assurances in force with existing Bonuses amounting to upwards of 4,750,000*l.*; the Income from the Life Branch, 207,000*l.* per annum; and the Life Assurance Fund, independent of the Capital, exceeded 1,618,000*l.*

LOCAL MILITIA and VOLUNTEER CORPS.—No extra Premium is required for Service therein.

INVALID LIVES assured at corresponding Extra Premiums. LOANS granted on Life Policies to the extent of their value, if such value be not less than 50*l.*

ASSIGNMENTS of POLICIES.—Written Notices of, received and registered.

MEDICAL FEES paid by the Company, and no charge for Policy Stamps.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Insurances are effected upon every description of Property at moderate rates.

Losses caused by Explosion of Gas are admitted by this Company.

Just out, price 6*d.*; by post for 7 stamps, RIMMEL'S PERFUMED ALMANACK

For 1862, beautifully printed in Oil Colours. Imparts a delightful fragrance, and forms an appropriate present. Sold by all the trade. RIMMEL, Perfumer, 306, Strand, and 24, Cornhill.

DENT, CHRONOMETER, WATCH and CLOCK MAKER to the Queen and Prince Consort, and

MAKER OF THE GREAT CLOCK FOR THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT. Invites attention to the superior Workmanship and elegance of Design of his extensive Stock of Watches and Drawing-room Clocks.

Ladies' Gold Foreign Watches .. 8

Gentlemen's ditto .. 8

Ladies' or Gentlemen's Gold English Lever ditto .. 18

Marine Chronometers, 35 Guinea.

Gold and Silver Pocket Chronometers, Astronomical, Turret, and Bracket Clocks of every description. An elegant Assortment of London-made Fine Gold Albert and Guard Chains, &c.

Dent, Chronometer, Watch and Clock Maker, 34 and 35, Royal Exchange; and at the Clock and Marine Compass Factory, Somerset Wharf, Strand, London.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, Manufactured by the WHEELER & WILSON Manufacturing Company, with Recent Improvements.

new style Hemmer, Binder, Order Book, and Sale Rooms, 130, REGENT-STREET, W. LONDON (late 488, Oxford-street).

Instruction gratis to every Purchaser. The Lock-stitch Sewing Machine will Gather, Hem, Fell, Bind, or Stitch, with great rapidity, is the best for all descriptions of work, is simple, compact, and elegant in design, the work will not unravel, and is the same on both sides; the speed is from 1,000 to 3,000 stitches per minute; a child 15 years old can work it, and the Machine is suitable alike for the Family or the Manufacturer. Illustrated Prospectuses, with Testimonials, gratis and post free.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE.—FINDLATER, MACKIE, TODD & CO. beg to announce that they are now prepared to SUPPLY, at the REDUCED PRICES, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, of the finest quality, in Bottles, and Casks of 15 gallons and upwards. Stores, under London-bridge Railway Station. Entrance 215, Tooley-street, S.E.

FISHER'S DRESSING CASES and TRAVELLING BAGS.

FISHER'S PORTMANTEAUS. First-Class Workmanship, at Moderate Prices. 128, STRAND, LONDON. Catalogues post free.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.

And pronounced by HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESSES to be THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

Sold by all Chandler, Grocers, &c. &c. WOTHERSPOON & CO. GLASGOW and LONDON.

GLASS for ORCHARD HOUSES, as supplied by us to Mr. RIVERS. Packed in boxes of 100 feet each.

30 in. by 15 in. } Common .. 16 *s.* 6 *d.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* 30 in. by 14 in. } Superior ditto .. 18 *s.* 6 *d.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* 30 in. by 12 in. } English Glass .. 18 *s.* 0 *d.* 2 *s.* 0 *d.*

The above prices include the boxes. Every description of Glass for Dwelling Houses, Greenhouses, Cucumber Frames, &c.

JAMES PHILLIPS & CO., Glass Merchants, 130, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHOUT, LONDON.

HARVEY'S SAUCE.—CAUTION.—The admirers of this celebrated Sauce are particularly requested to observe that each bottle bears the well-known label, signed "E. J. LAZENBY & SON." This is guaranteed by perpetual injunction in Chancery of the 9th July, 1858, and without it none can be genuine.

E. LAZENBY & SON, of 6, Edwards-street, Portman-square, London, as sole Proprietors of the receipt for Harvey's Sauce, are compelled to give this caution, from the fact that their labels are closely imitated with a view to deceive purchasers.

Sold by all respectable Grocers, Druggists and Oilmen.

STOVES FOR ENTRANCE HALLS, SCHOOL ROOMS, CHURCHES, &c., all made with fire-brick linings, and entirely free from the objections found to so many of the kind, from their inability to consume overheatings, are dangerous, which, from the timorousness of the officials. These Stoves burn little fuel, may be had with or without open fire, and to burn throughout the cold season, if required, without going out. Illustrated prospectuses forwarded. **FREDRICK EDWARDS & SONS**, 100, GREAT RIVER STREET, W. For 36 years in Poland-street, London, W. Joining.

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE MUSIC FROM HOWARD GLOVER'S NEW OPERA,
R U Y B L A S.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE TIMES.—"One of the causes why Mr. Glover's Opera attracts so much, may be traced to an absence of conventionality, which endows the music with a freshness both grateful and pleasing."

DAILY NEWS.—"Its success, indeed, has been triumphant, and such as will give it a permanent place among our standard English operas."

ILLUSTRATED TIMES.—"The melodies in 'Ruy Blas' are strikingly original. Miss Pyne's music is of the first order of excellence."

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—"The music is masterly, and rises in power and effect along with the progressive interest of the subject. The melodies have much variety as well as beauty and expression: and even the simplest ballads have some feature which gives them individuality of character."

LORD'S NEWSPAPER.—"The world of music is already raving with delight at the melodious beauties of this first work of a young composer."

The Vocal Music.

A SYMPATHISING HEART (Ballad), sung by Miss Louisa Pyne	2s.
HOLY MOTHER, VIRGIN MILD (Prayer), sung by Miss Louisa Pyne	2s.
WHY THEN FOR SUCH LOVING CARE (Rondo Brilliant), sung by Miss Louisa Pyne	2s. 6d.
HOME OF MY YOUTH (Song), sung by Miss Louisa Pyne	2s.
COULD LIFE'S DARK SCENE (Song), sung by Miss Louisa Pyne	2s.
THE FLOWER SHE LOVES (Romance), sung by Mr. Harrison	2s. 6d.
NEVER ON EARTH WE MEET AGAIN (Ballad), sung by Mr. Harrison	2s.
AMBITION'S EARLY DREAMS HAD FLOWN (Scena), sung by Mr. Harrison	2s. 6d.
MY HEART WITH RAGE IS SWELLING (Scena), sung by Mr. Santley	3s.
WHERE A HUSBAND'S CARE MUST FAIL (Song), sung by Miss Susan Pyne	2s. 6d.
BEAUTEOUS LADY, LIST MY STRAIN, &c. (Romance and Trio)	3s. 6d.
MADAM, IF I HAVE STRIVEN WELL (Duett), sung by Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Harrison	3s.

Pianoforte Arrangements.

BRINLEY RICHARDS' Grand Fantasia, introducing the principal Pieces	4s.
BRINLEY RICHARDS—'A Sympathising Heart'	3s.
BERGER—'A Sympathising Heart,' arranged for Pianoforte	3s.
KUHE—Galop Brillant	3s.
MADAME OURY—Fantasia on Ruy Blas	4s.
NORDMANN'S Gems from Ruy Blas	4s.
THE GRAND MARCH	2s. 6d.
THE MAZURKA	2s.
MUSGRAVE—'Ruy Blas Quadrille'	3s.
MUSGRAVE—'Ruy Blas Valse'	3s.
BURCKHARDT—'Ruy Blas Polka'	3s.
BURCKHARDT—'Ruy Blas Galop'	3s.

LONDON: BOOSEY & SONS, HOLLES-STREET.

EVANS'S ENGLISH HARMONIUMS.

These celebrated Harmoniums are made throughout at Messrs. BOOSEY & CHING'S Manufactory, London, and are not only distinguished for their rich and organ-like quality of tone, but are manufactured in that substantial and superior manner peculiar to English-made goods.

EVANS'S ENGLISH HARMONIUMS.

The most celebrated living Musicians, including Balfé, Sterndale Bennett, Cipriani, Potter, Best, Henry Smart, &c., have testified to the extraordinary merits of these Instruments. These Testimonials as well as others from the Clergy and the Press, are attached to the Illustrated Catalogue, just published, comprising Instruments from 8 to 140 Guineas, with One and Two Rows of Keys, the Percussion Action and Pedals.—Gratis, upon application to BOOSEY & CHING, 24, Holles-street, London.

EVANS'S COTTAGE HARMONIUM, AT SIX GUINEAS,

In a French-polished Pine Case, has the full compass, Five Octaves, Double Pedals, and a soft, subdued, agreeable quality of tone, designed, as its name implies, expressly to suit a Cottage or small Sitting-room.

EVANS'S TEN GUINEA HARMONIUM

Is in a handsome French-polished Oak Case, and possesses that rich and organ-like quality of tone so peculiar to all Evans's Harmoniums. Suitable for a School or Chapel.

EVANS'S NINETEEN GUINEA HARMONIUM,

In Oak Case, has Unison Trebles, as well as the Bourdon Stop, which adds an Octave to the Bass. This Instrument is especially adapted for leading Public Worship.

EVANS'S THIRTY-SIX GUINEA HARMONIUM,

With Twelve Stops, is the most effective Instrument made with a Single Row of Keys (excepting the Drawing-Room Model, at 55 Guineas). Brilliance, sweetness and great power are combined in this Instrument. Suitable either for a Drawing-Room or a good-sized Church.

EVANS'S NEW PATENT ENGLISH HARMONIUM,

With Two Rows of Keys and Five and a Half Octaves of Vibrators. Price 68 Guineas, in a very handsome Rosewood Case. The most perfect Instrument without Pedals yet offered to the public. Many of the Testimonials from the Profession and Press refer particularly to this most effective and beautiful Instrument.

EVANS'S PEDAL HARMONIUM,

Price 47 Guineas, in a handsome solid American Walnut Case; has Nine Stops. The Pedals have a compass of Two Octaves and a Third, and contain Diapason and Bourdon, independent Reeds.

EVANS'S NEW PATENT ENGLISH MODEL HARMONIUM,

With Two Rows of Keys and Pedals, price 120 Guineas, is the most complete Harmonium ever constructed, possessing all the attributes of an Organ. To give an account of the capabilities of this Instrument in an Advertisement would be impossible.

BOOSEY & CHING, HARMONIUM MANUFACTURERS, 24, HOLLES-STREET, LONDON.

The Factories are at Davies-street and Wells-street, Oxford-street.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, 20, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.
Printed by JAMES HOLMES, of No. 4, New Ormond-street, in the county of Middlesex, at his office, 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in said county; and published by JOHN FRANCIS, 20, Wellington-street, in said county, Publisher, at 20, Wellington-street aforesaid.—Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradfoot, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, November 9, 1861.

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1777.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1861.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
Stamped Edition, 4d.

NOTICE.

The price of THE ATHENÆUM from October 5 is THREEPENCE.

Thirty years ago, when THE ATHENÆUM came into the hands of its present Proprietors, its price was Eightpence, and its contents, with advertisements, forty-eight columns. Convinced that the circulation of Literary Journals was restricted by high price, and that every advantage offered to the public would bring increase of circulation and authority, the Proprietors reduced the price one-half—to Fourpence. The experiment succeeded, and cheap Literary Journals became the rule.

The Proprietors have always held to the principle then proved. They have given to the public the benefit of every change in the law, increasing the size of the paper without increase of price, until the average has become double its former size—above ninety-six columns.

The Proprietors, taking advantage of the abolition of the Paper Duty, therefore resolved that the price of THE ATHENÆUM should be reduced to THREEPENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the NEXT HALF-YEARLY EXAMINATION for MATRICULATION in this University will commence on MONDAY, the 14th of January, 1862.

Every Candidate is required to transmit his Certificate of Age to the Registrar (Burlington House, London, W.) at least fourteen days before the commencement of the Examination.

WILLIAM B. CARPENTER, M.D., Registrar.
November 7th, 1861.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—The PROFESSORSHIP of PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY is NOW VACANT, in consequence of the Resignation of Dr. Jenner. Candidates for the appointment are requested to send their applications and testimonials to the Council of the College, on or before Wednesday, the 1st of January, 1862.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.
November 4, 1861.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.—DONNELLAN LECTURE.

Applications from Candidates for the Office of Donnellan Lecturer for 1862 should be sent to the Registrar of the University on or before the 27th of NOVEMBER.

Each Candidate is required to send in with his application a statement of the subject on which he proposes to lecture. All Clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland who are Masters of Arts of the University of Dublin are eligible.

By order, JAMES H. TODD, Registrar.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN,

ALBEMARLE-STREET, LONDON, W.

November, 1861.

LECTURE ARRANGEMENTS.

CHRISTMAS LECTURES.

Professor TYNDALL.—Six Lectures 'On Light' (adapted to a Juvenile auditory)—Dec. 26, 28 and 31, 1861, and Jan 2, 4 and 7, 1862, at Three o'clock, P.M.

BEFORE EASTER, 1862.

Professor J. MARSHALL, F.R.S.—Twelve Lectures 'On the Physiology of the Senses'—Tuesdays, Jan. 21 to April 8, at Three o'clock.

Professor TYNDALL, F.R.S.—Twelve Lectures 'On Heat'—Thursdays, Jan. 23 to April 10, at Three o'clock.

Rev. A. J. DORSEY—Five Lectures 'On the English Language'—Saturdays, Jan. 25 to Feb. 22, at Three o'clock.

H. F. CHORLEY, Esq.—Four Lectures 'On National Music'—Saturdays, March 1, 8, 15 and 22, at Three o'clock.

Professor H. E. ROSCOE—Three Lectures 'On Spectrum Analysis'—Saturdays, March 29, April 5 and 12, at Three o'clock.

AFTER EASTER.

C. T. NEWTON, Esq.—Four Lectures 'On Ancient Sculptural Art,' illustrated by Specimens in the British Museum—Tuesdays, April 29, May 6, 13 and 20, at Four o'clock.

Rev. G. BUTLER—Three Lectures 'On the Art of the Last Century'—Tuesdays, May 27, June 3 and 10, at Three o'clock.

Professor LYON PLAYFAIR, C.B. F.R.S.—Six Lectures 'On the Progress of the Chemical Arts in the last Ten Years'—Thursdays, May 8 to June 13, at Three o'clock.

Professor T. ANDERSON, F.R.S.E.—Seven Lectures 'On Agricultural Chemistry'—Saturdays, May 3 to June 14, at Three o'clock.

The Admission to all these Courses of Lectures is Two Guineas. To a single Course of Lectures One Guinea or Half-a-Guinea.

The FRIDAY EVENING DISCOURSES before EASTER, 1862, will probably be given by Professors Tyndall, Rolloston, W. Hopkins and Huxley; Dr. W. Odling; Messrs. James Ferguson and A. E. Durham; Professor Oliver; Messrs. W. S. Savory, F. A. Abel, J. A. Froude; Commissioner M. D. Hill and the Astronomer Royal.

To the FRIDAY EVENING MEETINGS Members and their Friends only are admitted.

NEW MEMBERS, as soon as they are proposed, are admitted to all the Lectures, to the Friday Evening Meetings, and to the Library and Reading Rooms; and their Families are admitted to the Lectures at a reduced charge.

Syllabuses of the Lectures and Friday Evening Discourses, and further information, can be obtained at the Institution.

H. BENGE JONES, Hon. Sec.

ROYAL ASYLUM of ST. ANN'S SOCIETY,

for Orphan and other Necessitous Children of Parents once in Prosperity, by Voluntary Contribution.—New Candidates for Election should be immediately nominated.

Contributions gratefully received by Messrs. Attwood, 27, Gracechurch-street; or by E. F. LEEKS, Secretary, No. 2, Walbrook.

Executors of benefactors by will become Life Governors according to the amount of the bequest.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, SOHO-SQUARE.—MRS. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools, to her REGISTER of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

THE REV. PHILIP SMITH, B.A., RECEIVES a limited number of PUPILS for Instruction in all the branches of a Liberal Education, and Preparation for the Universities and the Civil and Military Services. St. James's Lodge, Croydon Common, S.

BRUNSWICK SCHOOL, LEAMINGTON.—OXFORD MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

The only First-Class Certificate awarded for the last two years at Birmingham, the Examining Centre for the Midland Counties, has just been gained by a Pupil of Brunswick School, Leamington. Three other Boys from this School passed their Examination. Prospectuses on application.

J. H. HAWLEY, Principal.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.—COMPE-

TITORS for Sandhurst, Woolwich, or the Staff College, and Candidates for Direct Commissions or Staff Appointments, are PREPARED in all the Branches compulsory and optional of their Programmes, at the Practical Military College, Sunbury, S.W.—Apply for Prospectuses, &c. to Captain LEXOR.

HYDE PARK COLLEGE (now HYDE PARK INSTITUTE) RE-OPENED for the SENIOR CLASSES on NOVEMBER 1, at 115, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park.—The Half-Term for Junior Pupils commenced on the 4th of November.—Prospectuses to be had on application.

MR. ROCHE'S EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE

for YOUNG LADIES, Cadogan-gardens, 28, Somerset-street, Portman-square, and 16, Cleveland-gardens, Bayswater, RE-OPENED on the 18th of NOVEMBER, (28th year). French, History, Geography and Astronomy, German, Italian, English, Singing, Piano, Drawing and Painting, Dancing.—Applications to be addressed to Mr. A. ROCHE, Cadogan-gardens, S.W.

EDUCATION.—Banks of the MEUSE, Belgium.—A Married, Protestant GENTLEMAN, recently Professor in a Foreign University, and residing in a healthy, picturesque district, desires to RECEIVE two or three GENTLEMEN'S SONS, to whom he can offer every educational advantage. Unexceptionable references given and required.—For fuller Particulars, apply to T. W., 30, Rue Belliard, Brussels.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON, 67 and 68, Harley-street, W. Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853, for the General Education of Ladies and for granting Certificates of Knowledge.

The HALF-YEARLY EXAMINATIONS for CERTIFICATES in LANGUAGES and other subjects will begin on THURSDAY, December 12. Applications will be received by the Dean up to December 4.—Particulars and printed Forms of Application may be obtained from Mrs. Wooler, at the College Office.

E. H. PLUMPTRE, M.A., Dean.

November 5, 1861.

LADIES' PRIVATE DRAWING-CLASSES,

41, FITZROY-SQUARE.—Mr. B. R. GREEN, Member of the New Water-Colour Society, begs to announce that he RECEIVES YOUNG LADIES, two mornings in the week, for Instruction in Drawing and Painting, Green's PRACTICAL METHOD, enabling the Pupil to sketch at once from Nature.—Sold at the principal Artists' Repositories, in sets, at 16s. and 25s., or singly, from 2s. 6d.

THE WIDOW of the late Dr. BUIST, LL.D.

F.R.S. is desirous to undertake the charge of a limited number of YOUNG CHILDREN from INDIA. Parents seeking a home for their children, can address letters to Mrs. Buist, to the care of Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. 55, Cornhill. Terms, 100*l.* a-year each, or for more than one of a family, 90*l.*, inclusive of all expense, except medical attendance.

A LADY, who has had several years' experience in Teaching, desires to meet with a Re-engagement as GOVERNESS, either in a Private Family or in a First-class LADIES' School. She teaches English thoroughly, and the rudiments of French and Italian. She would not object to go Abroad. Unexceptionable references given and required.—Address L. N. Z., *Aris's Gazette Office*, Birmingham.

A LADY, of 13 years' experience, requires a Re-engagement as RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a Gentleman's Family, to instruct Two or Three Little Girls in French, Music and English. Five years' reference. Salary 42*l.*—Address B. 5, Lorn-road, Brixton, S.

M. SAINTON DOLBY begs to announce that he will

ARRIVE in LONDON for the Winter Season on the 18th of November. All communications respecting Pupils and Engagements to be addressed to his residence, 5, Upper Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, W.

MADAME SAINTON DOLBY begs to announce that she will RETURN to TOWN for the Winter

Season on the 18th of November. All communications respecting Pupils and Engagements to be addressed to her residence, 5, Upper Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, W.

PURSUIT OF PLEASURE: a Vision of Human

Life. Painted by J. NOEL PATON, R.S.A.—This grand and celebrated PICTURE is NOW ON VIEW, brilliantly illuminated by gas, at Messrs. J. & R. LENNING'S GALLERY, 23, Cheapside, from Ten to Five.—Admission, 6d. each person.

INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS IN LONDON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the MATRICULATION and SECOND YEAR'S EXAMINATIONS of Associates of the Institute of Actuaries, will be held at the Rooms of the Institute, 13, St. James's-square, S.W., on SATURDAY, the 14th of December, at Twelve at Noon.

The THIRD YEAR'S EXAMINATION will be held on MONDAY, the 16th of December, at the same place and hour. Candidates must give FOURTEEN DAYS' NOTICE of their intention to present themselves for Examination.

All Candidates must have PAID THEIR SUBSCRIPTIONS prior to the day of Examination.

A SYLLABUS of the Examinations may be obtained at the Rooms of the Institute.

By Order of the Council,
JOHN REDDISH, } Honorary
J. HILL WILLIAMS, } Secretaries.
12, St. James's Square, S.W.

THE BIRMINGHAM CATTLE and POULTRY SHOW, 1861.

The THIRTEENTH GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION of CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, DOMESTIC POULTRY and ROOTS, will be held in Bingley Hall, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th of December.

The PRIVATE VIEW on Monday, December 2nd. Admission:—Monday, 5*l.*; Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 1*l.* The Doors will be opened at Nine o'clock each Morning.

For SPECIAL RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS, see the Advertisements and Bills of the several Companies.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF DOGS.

THE SECOND GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF SPORTING and other DOGS will be held in extensive Premises, in TENNANT-STREET, Broad-street, near Bingley Hall, BIRMINGHAM, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of December next, the first three days of the Cattle and Poultry Show. The PRIVATE VIEW on Monday, December 2.

Admission: MONDAY, 5*l.*; TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 1*l.* For SPECIAL RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS, see the Advertisements and Bills of the several Companies, and of the Cattle and Poultry Show.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Professor

J. H. PEPPER, F.C.S. A. Inst. C.E., can accept a limited number only of ENGAGEMENTS to LECTURE at Institutions, Colleges and Schools; and his CHEMICAL LABORATORY for Analyses, Private Pupils, Instruction in the Scientific Portion of the Civil Service and Military Examinations, and for Morning and Evening Classes, is at the Polytechnic, 302, Regent-street.

N.B. The Laboratory is carefully fitted with every necessary Apparatus.

THE WIFE of a PHYSICIAN, highly

connected, and well known in the literary world, is desirous of RECEIVING a FEW PUPILS, from Six to Sixteen years of age, to Educate with her own Daughters, at her residence near Kensington Gardens. Terms, 100*l.* per annum. Apply, by letter, post paid, to M.D., care of Messrs. TEACHER, Booksellers, &c., North-street, and East-street, Brighton.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A Lady, who

has had many years' experience in Tuition, DESIRES a RE-ENGAGEMENT. She is a Member of the Established Church, and instructs in English, French, Music, Drawing, the Rudiments of Latin and Italian. Address, M.R.S., Mr. Braden's Post-Office, High-street, Islington.

TO PUBLISHERS.—A GENTLEMAN of capital

is desirous of embarking in the PUBLISHING BUSINESS, either as Purchaser—Address, in the first instance, to X.Y.Z., care of Mr. Lindley, 19, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C.

WANTED, by an English Gentleman,

aged 50, PARTIAL ENGAGEMENT, as English, Italian or French Correspondent, Confidential Secretary, Interpreter, Reader, Translator, Teacher, Clerk, or otherwise. First-rate City and West-End references. Security &c. Address, p. p., to Mr. CUR, 33, Great Portland-street, Regent-street.

REPORTER.—WANTED, by a Young Man

well acquainted with the routine of a Provincial Newspaper, a situation as REPORTER. Satisfactory references can be given.—Address X. Y., Street Brothers, 11, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

MSS., IN PROSE OR VERSE, carefully and

confidentially REVISED by an INVALID GENTLEMAN, practised in both, who will be happy to exchange references.—Address EXCL, Messrs. Leathwait & Simmons, Pope's Head-alley, Cornhill, E.C.

WANTED, a Gentleman with Capital, to join

the ADVERTISER (who possesses a Business doing over 5,000*l.* per annum), in extending and establishing a Wholesale Bookselling Concern in Paternoster-row. No Agent need apply.—Address R. S. T., Pathe's Post-Office, Lewisham, S.E.

MEDICAL.—A proportionate Bonus will be

given by the Advertiser to any one who may legally procure for him a good and permanent Colonial or Foreign MEDICAL APPOINTMENT in a healthy Locality. The Advertiser is a fully qualified, married man, of considerable Experience.

—Address or apply, in strictest confidence, with full particulars, to 1,023, care of Wm. Eames & Co., Medical Agents, 21, Abchurch-lane, E.C.

SUPERIOR MORNING GOVERNESS.—A

LADY of recognized position, recently returned from a residence in Paris, whose attainments comprise a complete knowledge of the English, French and German Languages and Literature; who is an excellent Theoretical and Practical Musician, well acquainted with the Classical School; and competent to give Elementary Instruction in Drawing, is desirous of FORMING AN ENGAGEMENT for Three or more

Mornings in the Week. She has had ample experience as a teacher, and can furnish the highest testimonials. Liberal terms are expected.—Address A. Z., Mrs. Lario, A. Watte, care of B. M. Pickering, Esq., Bookseller and Publisher, 196, Piccadilly.

THE PRESS.—FOR SALE, a good COUNTRY NEWSPAPER, with Plant, &c. complete.—Apply "ALBION," Post-Office, Newington-causway, London, S.E.

OLD BOOK BUSINESS.—TO BE DISPOSED OF by Private Contract, the BUSINESS of the late MR. ROBERT BALDOCK, 85, High Holborn, with the Stock, Fixtures and Lease.—Apply to Mr. JOHN BALDOCK, on the Premises.

FOR DISPOSAL, an ESTABLISHED PERIODICAL, yielding about a year net profit, and steadily increasing. A capital of about 500l. will be sufficient to purchase and conduct it. No literary talent required. Would admirably suit a gentleman desiring moderate, but not laborious, employment.—Apply to Mr. H. SALTER, 17, Abchurch-lane, E.C.

TO NEWS PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.—The PRINTING and PUBLICATION of a WEEKLY PAPER, or other Journal, undertaken on moderate terms. Estimates given for every description of Printing, English or Foreign.—Apply to T. RICHARDS, 37, Great Queen-street, W.C.

TO BOOK-BUYERS.—Recently published, a CATALOGUE of BOOKS, SECOND-HAND, in Theology, Classics, Mathematics and General Literature. Post free.—HENRY HAMMANS, High-street, Oxford.

WESTERTON'S LIBRARY, KNIGHTS-BRIDGE.—Upwards of 125,000 VOLUMES of STANDARD WORKS in History, Biography, Travels, Fiction, &c. are in circulation at this Library; to which all the New Books are freely added. Books are sent regularly to Subscribers, or may be exchanged at pleasure. Single Subscription, One Guinea a Year. Subscriptions for Families, Book Clubs and Country Libraries in proportion to the number of Volumes required.

HINDUSTANI BOOKS CHEAP, from Addiscombe College.—Shakespeare's Hindustani Dictionary, last edition (published at 5s.), 30s.; the third edition, 10s.—Shakespeare's Grammar, 1856, 6s.—The Selections, 3 vols. (published at 2s. 2d.), 5s.—The Introduction (published at 30s.), 6s.—Forbes's Bagh-o-Bahar, fourth edition, 1850, 8s. 6d.—Another edition, 6s.—Khurud Ufros, by Boeckh, 1812, 5 vols., 7s. 6d.—Gladwin's Persian and Hindustani Dictionary, 3 vols. 1809, 7s. 6d.—Eastwick's Hindustani Grammar, 1808, 7s. 6d.—Dobbie's English-Hindustani Dictionary, 1847, 2s. 6d.—Fergusson's Persian Dictionary, 1850, 2s. 6d.—Black's Persian Grammar, 1857, 6s.—Catalogues gratis. B. QUARITCH, 15, Piccadilly.

CHEAP BOOKS at BULL'S LIBRARY.—This Library offers more than usual advantages for the SUPPLY of BOOKS, both FOR SALE and FOR HIRE. Catalogues and Prospectuses gratis.—19, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, London, W.

TO BOOK-BUYERS.—A LIST of STANDARD BOOKS, Secondhand, and in good condition and cheap, in English History, Divinity and General Literature; French and Italian Books, &c. Send stamp for postage.—W. HEATH, 457, Oxford-street, London.

FIFTY THOUSAND VOLUMES of BARE, CURIOUS, USEFUL and VALUABLE BOOKS, Ancient and Modern, in various Languages and Classes of Literature; splendid Books of Prints and Illustrated Works; beautifully illuminated Manuscripts on Vellum, &c. ON SALE, at very reduced prices, on account of removal, by J. LILLY, No. 15, Bedford-street, Covent-garden.

FORTHCOMING BOOKS.—C. E. MUDIE'S LIST of WORKS of General Interest announced for early publication is NOW READY, and will be forwarded, postage free, on application. Also, a Revised List of Works recently added to his Library, and of Surplus Copies withdrawn for Sale. New Oxford-street, London; Cross-street, Manchester; and New-street, Birmingham.

CHEAP BOOKS at MUDIE'S LIBRARY.—Hopes and Fears, by Miss Yonge, 3 vols. 3s. 6d.—Silas Marner, &c.—Essays and Reviews, &c.—Atkinson's Travels in Siberia, 12s.—The Valley of a Hundred Fires, 3 vols. 5s.—Lord Elgin's Mission to China, 2 vols. 10s. 6d.—and more than One Thousand other Works of the Past and Present Seasons, Lists of which will be sent, postage free, on application. CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, New Oxford-street, London; Cross-street, Manchester; and New-street, Birmingham.

BOOK SHOWROOM, where may be seen a large assortment of Elegant and Choice Books, suitable for Christmas, New Year, Birthday, Wedding and Christmas Presents. Each book is marked in red ink the published price, from which a Discount of 3d. in the 1s. is allowed. All warranted perfect in every respect, and precisely the same as if the full price were paid.—4, T. GILBERT, 4, Copthall-buildings, back of the Bank of England, London, E.C. Please copy the address.

TO BOOK-BUYERS.—GRATIS: A CATALOGUE (just published) of over 5,000 volumes of CHEAP SECOND-HAND BOOKS, on Sale by GEORGE FIDLER, 80, High-street, Leicester.

CHEAP SECOND-HAND BOOKS.—A CATALOGUE of Books in Divinity, Biography, History and General Literature, gratis, on personal application, by post, for a Stamp.—THOMAS WILSON, 85, Great Bridgewater-street, Manchester.

LIBRARIES PURCHASED in all parts of England, and cash paid on delivery. High prices given for Early-printed Books, Manuscripts on Parchment, and fine sets of Works bound in morocco or in antique bindings. A List of Books specially wanted forwarded on application. A List of Books BERNARD QUARITCH, 15, Piccadilly.

TURKEY and GREECE.—BOOKS for TRAVELLERS.—Redhouse's Turkish-English and English-Turkish Dictionary, 2 vols. 1857, 30s.—Redhouse's large English-Turkish Dictionary, 8vo. 1861, 34s.—Barker's Turkish Grammar, Dialogues and Vocabulary, 1854, 4s.—Barker's Turkish Reading-Book, (pub. at 14s.) 2s. 6d.—Corpe's Modern Greek Grammar, 1861, 6s.—Maori's Greek Interpreter, 1855, 2s.—Catalogues gratis. BERNARD QUARITCH, 15, Piccadilly.

EGYPT, SYRIA, PALESTINE.—BOOKS for TRAVELLERS.—Catalogue of Arabic-English and English-Arabic Dictionary, 2 vols. 1855, 30s.—Barri's Arabic Grammar and Dialogues, 1855, 5s.—Burton's Extraordinary Arabic, 1857, 2s. 6d.—Plates, half bound, 2s. 10d.—Wilkinson's Ancient Egyptians, 6 vols. 8vo. 1841, 55s.—Macdonald's Coptic Grammar, 1856, 2s.—BERNARD QUARITCH, 15, Piccadilly.

AN ENGLISHMAN, perfectly conversant with his own language, well acquainted with Foreign Politics, and able to Translate fluently and correctly at sight from the German and French Languages into English, may find immediate and permanent EMPLOYMENT. One who has fulfilled the duties of Sub-editor, or been employed in any other editorial capacity would be preferred. Unexceptionable references required as to character and ability.—Letters, stating all particulars, to be addressed to L. X. I., at Mr. Henry Good's, Stationer, &c., 60, Moorgate-street.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—WANTED, by a Dispensing and Family CHEMIST, a Respectable, Well-Educated and Intelligent YOUTH, as an APPRENTICE. He will have every opportunity afforded him for acquiring a thorough knowledge of the business, in all its branches. Premium moderate. Unexceptionable references given and required.—Apply to Mr. F. R. CLARANCE, Market-hill, Malden, Essex.

SCHOOL of FINE ART, 79, Newman-street.—Hours of Study, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., and 7 to 10 P.M. Ladies and Gentlemen prepared for the Royal Academy. The Living Model 5 hours daily. A fine Collection of Casts. Life and Costume Models alternate Evenings, from 7 to 10.—Monthly Fee, 7s. 6d.

ALBUMS, 4s., hold 25; post free, 4s. stamps.
LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY,
44, CHEAPSIDE.

The Largest Selection in London.
ALBUM PORTRAITS, 10 for 10s.
"These are the finest."—*Photographic News*.
"None are superior."—*Art-Journal*.
"Full of life."—*Athenæum*.

MAYALL'S PORTRAIT GALLERIES,
224 and 226, REGENT-STREET.
Photographs, Stereographs, and Daguerotypes
Taken Daily.

"Mr. Mayall stands supreme in Portraits, and is unrivalled for breadth, manner and finish. Either from the character of his sitters, or the taste of his composition, his portraits appear more dignified, self-possessed, and aristocratic, than those of any other photographer."—*Athenæum*.

BOOKBINDING—in the MONASTIC, GROLLER, MAIOLI and ILLUMINATED styles, in the most superior manner, by English and Foreign workmen.

JOSEPH ZAEHNSDORF,
BOOKBINDER TO THE KING OF HANOVER,
English and Foreign Bookbinder,
30, BRIDGES-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN, W.C.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BANKING COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1847.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and BILLS issued upon ADELAIDE, PORT ADELAIDE, GAWLER, ROBE, and WALLAROO. Approved Drafts negotiated and sent for collection. Every description of Banking business conducted with Victoria and New South Wales through the Company's Agents.
WILLIAM PURDY, Manager.
54, Old Broad-street, E.C.

EGYPTIAN DESERT SANITARIUM, for the TREATMENT of PULMONARY and OTHER INVALIDS.

This Establishment, beautifully situated in the Desert, near Cairo, surrounded by Grounds and Gardens for Exercise, intended to supply a want long felt by Invalids visiting Egypt, where they may, with the great advantage generally derived from the pure air of the Desert, have regular Medical Attendance, combined with domestic comfort.

The domestic arrangements are conducted by the Matron, Mrs. MURRAY, under the medical and superintending guidance of Dr. PATTERSON, the resident English Physician of Cairo. A limited number only can be admitted this season.—Terms: 30 Guineas per Month.

TURKISH BATHS, BROMPTON.—Admired public Turkish-bath.—Public and Private, for Ladies and Gentlemen, OPEN DAILY from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M. This Establishment is the largest, most elegant and best ventilated of any yet erected. It is under the immediate superintendence of the Proprietors—Medical men. Cards sent on application.

HYDROPATHY.—WINTER TERMS.—The BEULAH-SPA HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, Upper Norwood, within twenty minutes' walk of the Crystal Palace, is open for the reception of Patients and Visitors. Terms:—Patients, from 3 guineas; Visitors, from 2 guineas, according to accommodation.—Particulars of Dr. RUTTERBANDT, M.D., the Resident Physician.

HYDROPATHIC SANATORIUM.—SUD-BROOK PARK, Richmond Hill, Surrey.—Physician, Dr. E. W. LANE, M.A., M.D. Edin.

The TURKISH BATH on the premises, under Dr. Lane's Medical direction.

PICTURES.—MR. FLATOU'S LAST EXHIBITION of HIGH-CLASS MODERN PICTURES, at Messrs. HAYWARD & LEGGATT'S GALLERY, 5, COVENT-GARDEN. MR. FLATOU begs to announce that he HAS OPENED the above GALLERY with his choice Collection prior to his retiring from picture-dealing, as in future he intends devoting his entire attention to the Exhibition and Publication of the forthcoming important work by W. P. Frith, R.A., The Railway Station. The Collection includes some of the choicest specimens by the most distinguished Members of the Royal Academy and other Eminent Artists. Admission Free on presentation of private address card.

PARCELS, TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
By WHEATLEY & CO.'S (late Waggon), Parcel Express, Passenger, and Insurance Agency.

DAILY.—To the Continent, Spain.
WEEKLY.—Portugal, Mediterranean, Egypt, Arabia, Africa, Canada & America.

FORTNIGHTLY.—India, China, Eastern Seas, Ceylon, Turkey, Adriatic, California, West Indies, Central America.
MONTHLY.—Australia, New Zealand, Cape Colonies, West Africa, Mexico, Brazil, Pacific.
Tariffs, &c. &c. &c. 500 copies, apply at 23, Regent-street, S.W.; Chaplin's, Regent-circus, W.; 145, Cheapside, E.C.; and the Chief Office, 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

QUEENWOOD COLLEGE, four miles from Dunbridge Station, South-Western Railway, Hampshire.—The Course of Instruction embraces Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Theoretical and Practical Chemistry, English, Classics, Foreign Languages, Practical Surveying, Levelling, &c. Mechanical and Free-hand Drawing and Music. The Principal is assisted by ten Resident Masters. The position of the Establishment is healthy, and the advantages various and unusual. Attention is invited to the Prospectus, which may be had on application.

FRENCH, Italian, German.—Dr. ALTSCHUL, Author of "First German Reading-Book," (dedicated to Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland), &c. M. Philol. Soc., Prof. Education.—TWO LANGUAGES TAUGHT in the same Lesson, or alternately, on the same Terms as One, at the pupils' or at his house. Each language spoken in his PRIVATE Lessons, and select CLASSES for Ladies and Gentlemen. Preparation for all ordinary pursuits of life, the Universities, Army and Civil Service Examinations.—8, OLD BOND-STREET, PICCADILLY.

TO BOOKSELLERS and PUBLISHERS.—WANTED a SITUATION by an EXPERIENCED ASSISTANT. Good References as to Character and Ability from his last Employer, with whom he was engaged many years.—Address 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

TO BOOK-BUYERS.—The largest Discount allowed for ready money at SEKLEY'S, 2, Manover-street, Regent-street.

THE FINE ARTS.—TO ARTISTS, PICTURE DEALERS, &c.—MR. SLATER begs to announce that, in addition to his large Room for the Exhibition of Paintings to be Engraved, he has opened Rooms for the reception of PICTURES FOR SALE.—16, St. Ann's-square, Manchester.

TO LET, at 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street, with use of a Committee Room, the East Gallery of the Suite of Galleries belonging to the Architectural Exhibition, 40 feet by 31 feet, separate entrance from Maddox-street. Rent, including warming and gas, for one evening per week, between 6 and 12 o'clock, all the year round, and attendance, 30l. per annum; occasional use of the whole suite of Galleries may be had (unengaged at present) Monday and Tuesday Evenings. Inquire of Mr. MOORE, on the Premises.

MONOGRAMS.—PARTS A, B, C and D, price 5s. each to subscribers, by GEO. BARCLAY, Herakle and General Engraver, 8, Green-street, Leicester-square.

LUCKNOW, CAWNPORE, DELHI, AGRA, BENARES, and PUNJAB; HONGKONG, the PEIHO FORTS, PEKIN, the SUMMER PALACE, and CANTON;

Portraits of the CELEBRITIES engaged during the Mutiny in India, and the late War in China. SIGNOR F. BEATO has just arrived from China with a magnificent Collection of the above Photographic Views and Portraits, which are now being published, by subscription, by Mr. H. HERING, PHOTOGRAPHER, Regent-street, London, where the List is open for Subscribers' names. A detailed Catalogue of the Views and Portraits will be forwarded free on receipt of two postage stamps.

MINERALS and FOSSILS.—The Trustees of the late MR. ALEXANDER ROSE, Mineralogist in Edinburgh, have for Sale a Large and Valuable COLLECTION of MINERALS, including a fine series of Fossils illustrative of the Paleontology of Scotland. Collectors will find this a favourable opportunity of completing sets, as the whole must be disposed of without delay. Specimens may be seen at No. 1, Drummond-street, Edinburgh, and application, either personally or by letter, may be made to Alexander Bryson, Esq., 65, Princes-street there, or to Peter Stevenson, Esq., 9, Lothian-street there. Edinburgh, October 29, 1861.

THE AQUARIUM.—LLOYD'S PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR FANK MANAGEMENT, with Descriptive and Priced List, 152 pages and 101 Engravings, post free for twenty-one stamps.—Apply direct to W. ALFORD LLOYD, Portland-road, Regent's Park, London, W. Many manuals have been published upon aquaria, but we confess we have seen nothing for practical utility like this. Price, Oct. 14, 1860.

ESTIMATES for LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING and PRINTING.
Promptly furnished by ASHBE & DANGERFIELD, Lithographic Artists and Printers in Colours, Engravers on Wood and Copper, Copper-plate printers, 22, BEDFORD-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.

NEW POCKET BAROMETER.—MESSRS. NEGRETTE & ZAMBA have great pleasure in informing Scientific Gentlemen that they have just brought out a trustworthy and reliable Instrument, one-third the size of the smallest Aneroid. Can be sent by post, and may be had only at MESSRS. NEGRETTE & ZAMBA'S Establishments, 1, Hatton-garden, E.C.; 59, Cornhill, E.C.; and 122, Regent-street, W.

PETSCH & CO., FOREIGN BOOKSELLERS.—The best Editions of Schiller (30s. to 30s.), of Goethe (44s. to 84s.), of Heine (30s.), &c. firmly bound, always in stock; also all Books for the Study of Modern Languages. The Winter Catalogue, being just ready, will be sent post free on application. Translations to all Languages, and Advertisements to all parts of the world.—37, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

TO BOOKSELLERS and OTHERS.—To be SOLD, to the highest Bidder, in one or more Lots.—Address A. B. case of Mr. Tallant, 5, Ave Maria-lane, E.C.—stating highest cash price. Lot 1, 13 copies, Cumming's Great Redemption, pub. 7s. 6d.—2, 10 copies, Saucy Arctura, bds. 2s.—3, 12 England's Women, 2s.—4, 9 Child Harold, 1s. 6d.—5, 5 James's Shop, 2s. 6d.—6, 9 Webb's Martyrs of Carthage, bds. 2s. 6d.—7, 3 Julian Home, 8vo. 10s. 6d.—8, 3 Crabbe's Poetical Works, 8vo. 6s.—9, 8 Byron, Hbk. Edn. 6s.—10, 4 Colchester Papers, 8vo. 8s.—11, 8 lectures to Young Men, 1859-60, 7s.—12, 20 Wide World, post 8vo. cloth, 5s.—13, 20 White the Pilot, cloth, 2s. 6d.—14, 1 Christian Year, royal 8vo. illuminated, 2s.—15, 15 Ragged Home, 1s. 6d.—16, 4 Popular Natural History, 8s. 6d.—17, 13 Missing Link, 1s. 6d.—18, 2 Hammond's Life, 5s.—19, 10 Hammond's Life, 1s. 6d.—20, 2 Bruce's Travels, cloth, 6s.—21, 3 Night of Toll, 4s.—22, 25 Sandford and Merton, cloth, 2s. 6d.—23, 25 Bruce's Travels, 2s.—24, 30 More Words about Jesus, 2s.—25, 6 Illustrated London Almanack for 1861, 1s.—26, 6 Miller's My School, 2s. 6d.—27, 4 McLeod's Prevailing Prayer, 1s. 6d.—28, 5 Pope's Poetical Works, 3s. 6d.—29, 3 Scott's Novels, 2s. 6d.—30, 20 Alice's 14 books, coloured, 12s.—31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

TO THE CLERGY AND GENTRY.—Mrs. CHARLTON, Granville House (near the Manor Park), Stratham, Surrey, S. will have VACANCIES for TWO YOUNG LADIES in her School at Christmas next. English and Foreign Languages reside in the House, and Professors of languages attend regularly. The Daughters of Clergymen will be received on advantageous Terms. The Domestic Arrangements offer every home comfort. Prospectuses of Terms, &c. (which can be made inclusive), forwarded on application.—Reference kindly permitted to Rev. M. R. NICOLL, Rector, Stratham, S., and other Clergymen.

THE COLLEGE at AMPELFORTH.—CON-DITION OF SCARBOROUGH.—THE BUILDING OF THIS DAY, price 4d., contains:—Architectural Examinations—Scarborough—The Patent "Flood Pump" (with Illustrations)—Visit to the Jews' Infant School—Covent Garden Approaches (with Plan)—Compensation Case—The Works in Leeds Church—The Post-office—Clarification of Works and their Duties, and Architects and their Duties—Metropolitan Board of Works—Recent Patents—Church-building—New School-building—News—Provincial News, &c.—Office: 1, York-street, Covent Garden; and all Booksellers.

Gratis and post free on receipt of one stamp, No. 9 of

BARTHES & LOWELL'S LISTS of newly-imported POPULAR FOREIGN WORKS, together with Portfolios of their valuable and well-selected Stock of New and Second-hand Bound Books, in all Departments of Literature and the Fine Arts.

A Person desirous of receiving the List regularly on Publication can do so by forwarding their Names and Address to the Publishers.

Barthes & Lowell, Foreign Booksellers, 14, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

SWISS PHOTOGRAPHS.—A COLLECTION of 250 of the finest VIEWS, including Monte Rosa and the Matterhorn, from all the best points of view; the Theodolite Pass—Series of Views from the Wengern-Alp—Mont Blanc, from the Jardin, the Flégère, the Planprat, the Buel, and from the Grands Mulets. Also, some fine general Views of the Valleys of Charnessey, Sixt, Saas, the Rhone, &c. Price 8s. and 10s. 6d. each. T. H. GLADWELL, 21, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

FAMINE IN INDIA.—Colonel BAIRD SMITH'S FINAL REPORT to the Government (in full), see CALCUTTA ENGLISHMAN, to arrive on Wednesday next. Post-free, 1s. 1d.—London Agent, G. STRAZER, 30, Cornhill, E.C.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

Just published, in 1 vol. 8vo. of about 500 pp., 30 Woodcuts, 4 Tinted Lithographs, and 3 Maps, price 15s.

THE RUSSIANS on the AMUR.—HISTORY OF DISCOVERY, CONQUEST AND COLONIZATION, up to the TREATY OF PEKING in 1860.

With a detailed Description of the Country, its Inhabitants, Productions and Commercial Capabilities; together with Personal Accounts of Russian Travellers.

By E. G. RAVENSTEIN, F.R.G.S., Correspond. F.G.S. Frankfurt.

With an Appendix, on the Navigation of the Gulf of the Amur, by CAPTAIN PRUTZ.

*For a Notice, see Quarterly Review for July, p. 179, and following.

London: T. Trübner & Co. 60, Paternoster-row.

VALUABLE ANTIQUE CARVED OAK FURNITURE to be disposed of IMMEDIATELY by PRIVATE TREATY, consisting of a very Handsome and Valuable Bookcase, size 8 feet high by 4 feet 6 inches wide—An Antique Cabinet, size 5 feet 3 inches high by 6 feet wide, elaborately-carved cornices, columns and figures, panelled doors, inlaid and quartered—A What-not, finely carved, size 5 feet 6 inches high by 3 feet wide—a splendid and handsome Chair, also inlaid and quartered, bearing the date 1845, size 4 feet 4 inches high by 3 feet 8 inches wide—Hand-somely Carved-oak Chest, size 3 feet 4 inches high by 4 feet 3 inches wide, and 1 foot 6 inches deep from back to front—also a very Rare Carved-oak Tray, 18 inches square, bearing the date 1661.—Apply, by letter to Z. Thomas Wright, Esq., F.S.A., 14, Sydney-street, Brompton, London, S.W.

This Advertisement will not be repeated.

TO PRINTSELLERS, FRAME-MAKERS, &c.—Exquisite CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS and choice LINE ENGRAVINGS of the highest character. A DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR may be had gratis and post free, of the few remaining copies of some of the choicest things ever produced, which will be shortly SOLD by AUCTION, at great reduction in prices, but to become rare and valuable, and sought after on account of the steel plates and chromo-lithographic stones all being destroyed. Apply to DAV & ROW, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields; and SOUTHGATE & BARRETT, 29, Fleet-street, London.

TO BOOKSELLERS throughout the Country.—Apply at once for the descriptive CIRCULAR of a most important collection of splendid ILLUSTRATED and ILLUSTRATED BOOKS of the highest character, which will be SOLD by AUCTION, in time for Christmas presents, for which they are all eminently suited. The Circular may be had, gratis and post free, of DAV & ROW, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields; or SOUTHGATE & BARRETT, 29, Fleet-street, London.

MR. HOLMES is instructed to SELL the Business of a BOOKSELLER, STATIONER and PRINTER, established above eighty years, in a large and flourishing Town. The Returns are between 3,000, and 4,000, a year, and the amount to purchase will not exceed 1,500. Excellent Stock; all new within the last four years; a fine Printing Office well fitted with every requisite of the Trade. Rent 20. Commanding premises, situated in centre of market-place. Proprietor of the Business owns the house. The purchaser may have a lease for any term required, with option of purchase. 400. spent on improving the premises in 1857. 800. will carry on the Business comfortably, after the purchase-money is paid. Money not all required down, if good security can be given. A portion of the Furniture may be bought by valuation, if a purchaser wishes to have it. Very good profits obtained, and the connection a general one. This is a first-class opportunity for any one to settle for life.—For particulars, address Mr. HOLMES, Accountant and Valuer to the Trade, 45, Paternoster-row.

MR. HOLMES is instructed to SELL the Business of a BOOKSELLER and STATIONER, situated in a desirable part of London. Returns average 3,000. per annum. Stock and Fixtures at a valuation. Premium required for Lease and Goodwill.—For particulars, address Mr. HOLMES, 45, Paternoster-row.

MR. HOLMES is instructed to SELL a West-end BOOKSELLING and STATIONERY BUSINESS. Established 50 years. Returns more than 2,000. per annum. At a valuation, 1,500. required.—Address Mr. HOLMES, 45, Paternoster-row.

WOOLLEN, LINEN AND SILK GOODS, GUNS, RIFLES, &c. NOW ON VIEW.—SALES by AUCTION every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at Messrs. DEBENHAM, STORR & SONS, Great Metropolitan Mart, King-street, Covent-garden, London. Established 1813; rebuilt 1860. Terms of Commission on application.

WATCHES, JEWELRY and PLATE, NOW ON VIEW.—SALES by AUCTION every TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, at Messrs. DEBENHAM, STORR & SONS, Great Metropolitan Mart, King-street, Covent-garden, London. Established 1813; rebuilt 1860. Terms of Commission on application. Catalogues gratis.

LEONARD & CO., BOOK-TRADE AUCTIONEERS, BOSTON, UNITED STATES.

The Subscribers, chosen by the Publishers of Boston to conduct the Trade Sales in that city, respectfully solicit consignments of Books and other Literary Property, either for their regular Sales during the business season, or the Autumn Trade Sales in August. Refer to—

Trübner & Co., London.
Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

Sales by Auction

Important Literary Property.

SOUTHGATE & BARRETT will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 29, Fleet-street, on TUESDAY, November 26, the valuable COPYRIGHTS and STEREO-TYPE PLATES, with the ENTIRE STOCK (in One Lot), of that Highly-Important Property,

DE QUINCEY'S COLLECTED WORKS,
14 vols. crown 8vo. (published at 21. 5s.).

The above Valuable and Standard Property, arranged in a collected form as the Author's Complete Works, has also a very extensive sale in Separate Volumes, each Volume containing a complete Work or Collection of Papers, quite independent of, and without any reference to, the entire series.

Particulars forwarded on application.

By Order of the Assignees of Mr. JOHN TALLIS.—The Remaining Stock and entire Series of Capital Wood-blocks to the 'Illustrated News of the World.'

SOUTHGATE & BARRETT will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 29, Fleet-street, on TUESDAY, November 26, the whole of the WOOD-BLOCKS published in the ILLUSTRATED NEWS OF THE WORLD, from its commencement in January 1858 to February 1861, consisting of upwards of 3,400 in number, produced at a cost of several thousand pounds, and capable in the hands of any enterprising Publisher of realizing a large Income.

By Order of the Assignees of Mr. JOHN TALLIS.—The Remaining Stock of 'The Drawing-Room Portrait Gallery of Eminent Personages.'

SOUTHGATE & BARRETT will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 29, Fleet-street, on TUESDAY, November 26, the Entire Remaining STOCK of PORTRAITS and MEMOIRS, published in 'The Drawing-Room Portrait Gallery' (in one lot), consisting of 65,000 Portraits, various—160,000 Memoirs, together with the Stereotype Plates of the Memoirs.

The late PROFESSOR QUEKETT'S extensive and highly-interesting Museum, including the series of Microscopes from the earliest date; Astronomical and other Telescopes; Electrical and Galvanic Apparatus; Transit and various Philosophical Instruments; Specimens of Coal from all the known Fields, also of Hard Woods; European and Asian Arms and Armour; New Zealand and South-Sea Islanders' Implements and Weapons; East India Models; Library of Scientific and other Works; Antiquities; Ancient Pottery, China; Butterflies, Shells and Polished Pebbles; Two Turning Lathes and Tools; and many Curious and Valuable Items.

MR. BULLOCK begs to notify that, in consequence of the limited space at the Residence, 39, Lincoln's Inn-fields, it has been found absolutely necessary to REMOVE THE ABOVE IMPORTANT COLLECTIONS TO HIS GREAT ROOMS, 21, HIGH HOLBORN, where they will be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, December 10, and following days, instead of on Monday, the 2nd, &c., as previously advertised.

Catalogues, price 6d. each, will be ready one week prior, and may be had in return for postage-stamps. The Collections will be on view on the Friday and Monday before the Sale.

Books in all Classes of Literature.—Six Days' Sale.

MR. HODGSON will SELL by AUCTION, at his New Rooms, the corner of Fleet-street and Chancery-lane, on TUESDAY, November 19, and the following days (Saturday and Sunday excepted), at half-past 12, a Large COLLECTION of BOOKS, including the Library of a Clergyman deceased, a Select Modern Library, and a Quantity of Books from the Country; comprising, among others, Mantion's Works, 5 vols.—Foxe's Acts and Monuments, 3 vols.—Henry's Bible, by Bickerseth, 6 vols.—Knight's Pictorial Bible, 4 vols.—Clarke's Bible, 6 vols.—Doyle and Mant's Bible and Prayer, 4 vols.—Encyclopædia Britannica, 7th edition, 13 vols.—Behmen's Works, by Law, 4 vols.—O'Donovan's Annals of Ireland, 7 vols.—Finden's Illustrations to Byron, 3 vols. large paper.—Fisher's China, plates, 4 vols.—Hakem's Works, 10 vols. crown 8vo.—Bell's Annotated Poets, 24 vols.—Barbault's British Novelists, 50 vols.—Staunton's Shakespeare, 3 vols.—Halliwell's Shakespeare, 3 vols.—The Great Exhibition Catalogue, 5 vols.—Hansard's Parliamentary History, 38 vols.—Penny Cyclopædia, 12 vols.—The Imperial Dictionary, 2 vols.—Bell's Porcelain, 3 vols.—Parker Society's Publications, 49 vols.—The Works of Owen, Waterland, Flavel, Howe, Skelton, Secker, Hopkins, Edwards, and other Eminent Divines—Classics and Students' Books—a few Law and Medical Books—Modern Novels, Voyages and Travels, Magazines and Reviews, &c. To be viewed, and Catalogues forwarded on application.

Library of the late Rev. JAMES B. CARTWRIGHT.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13 (late 3), Wellington-street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, Nov. 25, and following days, the LIBRARY of the late Rev. JAMES B. CARTWRIGHT; comprising Versions of the Holy Scriptures—Works of the learned Fathers of the Church—Commentaries and Political Criticisms by Eminent English Divines—Works on Ecclesiastical History and Antiquities, and Jewish Literature—a fine Set of the Historical and Biographical Writings of Strype—some valuable Lexicons—Topographical and Miscellaneous Literature in the different branches—Books of Prints, &c. May be viewed two days prior, and Catalogues had on receipt of two stamps.

The Valuable Professional and Miscellaneous Library of the late EDMUND TREHERNE, Esq. M.I.C.E.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13 (late 3), Wellington-street, Strand, W.C., on THURSDAY, Nov. 28, and following days, the Valuable PROFESSIONAL MISCELLANEOUS LIBRARY of the late EDMUND TREHERNE, Esq. M.I.C.E., consisting of a capital Series of the best Works on Greek and Roman Architecture—splendid Books on Ornamental Art and Design—some Magnificent Galleries—beautiful Picturesque Scenes—fine Topographical and Historical Books—important Works on Archaeology—and many of the Celebrated Productions of English, French and Foreign Authors—Architectural Drawings, Engravings, &c. Catalogues are nearly ready.

The late Rev. Dr. BANDINELL'S Celebrated Collection of Books and Tracts, illustrative of the Times of Charles the First and Second, the Commonwealth and Restoration.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13 (late 3), Wellington-street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, Dec. 9, and two following days, the very Extensive and Valuable ASSEMBLAGE of BOOKS and TRACTS, illustrative of the Times of Charles the First and Second, the Commonwealth and Restoration, formed by the late Rev. Dr. BANDINELL, of the Bodleian Library, Oxford; comprising numerous Pieces of distinguished rarity relating to this most interesting Period of English History, being the largest collection ever submitted to public competition—Tracts by, and relating to, Archbishop Laud—curious Masques, Pageants, and other Royal Entertainments—Series of Tracts by W. Pryne—Collection of Curious Pieces by Edward Brown—Rare and interesting Proclamations—a unique and remarkable Series of 48 Prints, illustrative of the Stuart Family—remarkable Poetical Broadside, of considerable interest and rarity—Tracts relating to Ireland, &c. Catalogues are nearly ready.

To Oologists.

MR. J. C. STEVENS begs to announce that he will SELL by AUCTION, at his Great Room, 38, King-street, Covent-garden, on THURSDAY, Nov. 21, at half-past 12 precisely, a CHOICE and AUTHENTIC COLLECTION of BIRDS EGGS, made during the last Season by Mr. WHEELWRIGHT, in various parts of Sweden.

On view the day before, and Catalogues had.

To Ornithologists and Others.

MR. J. C. STEVENS begs to announce that he will SELL by AUCTION, at his Great Room, 38, King-street, Covent-garden, on THURSDAY, Nov. 21, at half-past 12 precisely, a LARGE COLLECTION of BIRD-SKINS from NORTH AMERICA, in fine condition, the Property of a Gentleman, who has devoted some years in shooting them in various parts of North America, comprising a fine series of Eagles, Hawks, Owls, Wild Ducks, Warblers, Humming-Birds, &c.

On view the day prior and morning of Sale, and Catalogues had.

Electrical Machines, Air-pumps, Engines, Lathes, Albums, Opera-glasses, &c.

MR. J. C. STEVENS will SELL by AUCTION, at his Great Room, 38, King-street, Covent-garden, on FRIDAY, November 22, at half-past 12 precisely, a variety of ELECTRICAL APPARATUS, Air-pumps, Barometers, Barographs, with various other Instruments, including a fine series of Engines, capital Lathes, handsome Albums, Opera-glasses, Chemical Balance, Jewelry, Plated Goods and other Miscellaneous Articles.

May be viewed on the day prior and morning of Sale, and Catalogues had.

Valuable Library of a Dignitary of the Church—Five Days' Sale.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, on MONDAY, November 18, and four following days, the VALUABLE LIBRARY of a DIGNITARY of the CHURCH, consisting of a well-selected Collection of the best Authors in English and Foreign Languages, especially in Theological and Classical Literature; including—in Folio: Gould's Birds of Europe, 5 vols. green morocco extra—Gould's Birds of Australia, 7 vols. subscription set, in parts—Gould's Himalayan Birds—Wulf's Zoological Sketches, extra coloured as described—Hutton's Birds, roushion Gal, 10 vols. in 10—Hutton's Birds, 6 vols.—Drummond's Noble Families, 3 vols. half morocco—Shakespeare's Works, Boydell's splendid edition, 9 vols. rusia extra—Murphy's Arabian Antiquities of Spain—Hogarth's Works, by Cook—Poli Synopsi Criticism, 5 vols.—Dodley's Church History, 3 vols.—Drury's Foreign Entomology, 3 vols. morocco—and several other valuable Works on Entomology and Conology—Buffon, Histoire Naturelle, 38 vols. standard edition—Encyclopædia Britannica, seventh edition, 21 vols. calf—Nicolas's Orders of Knighthood, 4 vols.—Mansueti's Italia, 16 vols.—Lope de Vega, 10 vols.—Patriot, Lovell and Whitby's Commentary, 6 vols.—Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible, 6 vols. calf—Floury, Histoire Ecclésiastique, 37 vols. calf gilt—The Glorious Life of St. Patrick, original edition—Spiritualia Virginialis, a rare poetical work, 1639.—In Octavo: Voltaire, Œuvres Complètes, 76 vols. large paper, half morocco, fine set—Wellington Despatches, with the Index, 13 vols. half rusia—Clarke's Travels, 11 vols. calf gilt—Sharon Turner's History of England, 11 vols. calf gilt—Shakespeare, by Johnson and Steevens, 10 vols.—Aubrey's Surrey, 6 vols. &c.—a curious Collection of Early French Newspapers, from 1747 to 1809, in upwards of 500 Volumes—curious early printed Works, including many Rare Roman Catholic Works of Doctrine and Discipline—a large and highly-finished Pentaglyph, &c. Catalogues on receipt of two stamps.

Engravings, Drawings, &c.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C. (West Side), on DECEMBER, a Large COLLECTION of ENGRAVINGS in all the Classes—Numerous Interesting Portraits, for the portfolio and for illustration—Etchings by Old Masters—a Collection of Drawings by Ancient and Modern Masters. Catalogues are preparing.

Rare and Fine Books.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C. (West Side), on DECEMBER, a COLLECTION of RARE and FINE BOOKS, including a Consignment from Augsburg, comprising: some extremely curious Articles in the Various Departments of Theology, Classics, History, Voyages (many relating to America and the Indies)—Early Typography, the famous Latin Bible, printed by Furb & Schöffer, being the first edition with a printed date, and numerous other highly important items. Catalogues are preparing.

SOUTHGATE & BARRETT'S GREAT SALE by AUCTION of ILLUSTRATED and ILLUMINATED BOOKS,

At their Rooms, 22, Fleet-street, London, on MONDAY NEXT, November 18, and five following days (Saturday and Sunday excepted), comprises the whole REMAINING COPIES of the following IMPORTANT WORKS, lotted to suit both Large and Small Buyers:—

THE MONASTIC RUINS OF YORKSHIRE. Illustrated with large and beautifully-tinted Views, together with the various Vicinities, Ground-plans, Details, Sections and Arms, &c. of each Abbey, from Drawings made expressly for this Work. By W. Richardson, Architect, with Descriptive Notices. The complete Work, in 12 folio Parts, published at 18s. 18s.

THE ART OF ILLUMINATING, as practised in Europe from the Earliest Times, illustrated by Borders, Initial Letters, Alphabets, &c., selected from the British Museum, South Kensington Museum, and other important Collections. By W. Twiss, with an Essay on the Art, and Instructions as to its Practice in the Present Day, by M. Dugur Wyatt. 4to. splendidly bound, published at 3s. 10s.

* This magnificent and eminently serviceable work contains 103 Plates, all fully illuminated, and printed in colours and gold on vellum paper, and 104 pages of Text, surrounded by borders in colour. Counting the various specimens of letters and borders given in the 103 pages, there will be found 1,008 illuminated Figures.

PARADISE AND THE PERI. By Thomas Moore. 64 splendidly-illustrated pages, small folio, elegantly bound, bevelled boards, published at 2s. 2s.

"Moore's 'Paradise and the Peri,' gorgeously illuminated by Messrs. Owen Jones and H. Warren, executed on stone by Mr. Albert Warren, printed and published by Day & Son. Mr. Owen Jones has produced some of the most magnificent combinations of colour and design we remember to have seen. His borders are all dazzling, and many of exquisite beauty." *Athenæum*.

THE PENITENTIAL PSALMS, richly illuminated. A small Volume illuminated with magnificent Borders on every page. The illuminations, both Borders and Miniatures, are Facsimiles, or adaptations, from the most remarkable pages of celebrated illuminated Manuscripts in the British Museum, the Bibliothèque Impériale, and other collections. By Nox. Humphreys, Esq.

The whole reproduced by Messrs. Day & Son, in the most finished style of Chromo-lithography, under the direction of H. Nox Humphreys.

SCULPTURE IN MARBLE, TERRA-COTTA, BRONZE, IVORY AND WOOD. Selected from the Royal and other Collections. Edited by J. B. Waring. 18 Chromo-lithographic Plates of the highest style of finish, and 12 Wood Engravings. 1 vol. folio, half-bound elegant, published at 3s. 10s.

POTTERY AND PORCELAIN. Selected from the Royal and other Collections. Edited by J. B. Waring. 18 Chromo-lithographic Plates of the highest style of finish, and 10 Wood Engravings. 1 vol. folio, half-bound elegant, published at 3s. 10s.

ORNAMENTAL ART IN GLASS AND ENAMEL. Selected from the Collections of the Duke of Buccleuch, &c. Edited by J. B. Waring. 17 Chromo-lithographic Plates of the highest style of finish, and 9 Wood Engravings. 1 vol. folio, half-bound elegant, published at 3s. 10s.

METAL WORK AND JEWELRY. Selected from the Royal and other Collections. Edited by J. B. Waring. 17 Chromo-lithographic Plates of the highest style of finish, and 19 Wood Engravings. 1 vol. folio, half-bound elegant, published at 3s. 10s.

DECORATIVE ART IN FURNITURE. Selected from the Royal and other Collections. Edited by J. B. Waring. 15 Chromo-lithographic Plates of the highest style of finish, and 14 Wood Engravings. 1 vol. folio, half-bound elegant, published at 3s. 10s.

THE TREASURY OF ORNAMENTAL ART. Illustrative of Objects of Art and Virtue. The work contains 71 exquisitely-executed Chromo-lithographic Plates, with Descriptive Text, and was published in 1 volume, 3s. 6d. extra cloth gilt.

THE GRAMMAR OF ORNAMENT. By Owen Jones. Being a Series of 3,000 Examples from various styles, exhibiting the Fundamental Principles which appear to reign in the composition of Ornament of every period; 101 Imperial Folio Plates, elaborately printed in colours and gold, published at 19s. 12s.

TWINING'S ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE NATURAL ORDER OF PLANTS. 9 vols., published at 25s.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. 14 vols. Imperial 4to.

ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENTS. The Pictorial Edition. With Notes by Lane. 3 vols.

WINKLES'S ENGLISH CATHEDRALS. 3 vols.

JOHNSON'S RELIQUES OF ANCIENT ENGLISH ARCHITECTURE. published at 4s. 4s.

PROFESSIONAL PAPERS OF THE CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS. 10 vols. 4to.

ANCIENT PAINTED AND STAINED GLASS. By Owen Jones, &c. 3 vols. Imperial folio.

LOVES AND HEROINES OF THE POETS. Morocco elegant, published at 2s. 13s. 6d.

CUNDALL'S CHOICE ILLUSTRATED EDITIONS OF THE POETS.

DON QUIXOTE. Illustrated by Tony Johannot.

THE VERNON GALLERY OF BRITISH ART. A complete set, beautiful artists' proofs, published at 134 guineas.

ROBERTS'S HOLY LAND, EGYPT, &c. The large and complete work, 4 vols. half turkey morocco.

DUGDALE'S MONASTICON ANGLICANUM. 8 vols. half morocco.

LODGE'S PORTRAITS. The Original Edition, 4 vols. folio, morocco.

NASH'S MANIONS OF ENGLAND, complete, and WINDSOR CASTLE. Beautifully coloured to imitate the original drawings, in portfolios.

TURNER'S PICTURESQUE VIEWS IN ENGLAND AND WALES. India proofs.

ART-TREASURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. Calf elegant.

WYATT'S INDUSTRIAL ARTS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. 3 vols. morocco extra.

HAGHE'S SKETCHES IN BELGIUM AND GERMANY. Coloured and mounted.

ROBERTS'S SKETCHES IN THE HOLY LAND, SYRIA, IDUMEA, ARABIA, EGYPT AND NUBIA, with Historical and Descriptive Notices by the Rev. Dr. Cholcy. The Library Edition, 6 vols.

M'IAN'S COSTUMES OF THE CLANS OF THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDERS, coloured. 2 vols. 4to. (original copies).

RYNE'S LAKE SCENERY OF ENGLAND. 25 double-tinted Plates, 4to., sells 1s. 1s.

THE BARONIAL HALLS AND PICTURESQUE EDIFICES OF ENGLAND, from Drawings by Harding, Catmole, Frost, and other eminent Artists. Containing 71 most beautiful Plates, executed in Coloured Lithotint, with descriptions by S. C. Hall, with numerous Engravings on Wood. In 3 handsome vols. 4to., published at 7s. 7s.

CURRY AND RICE (on Forty Plates); or, the Ingredients of Social Life at Our Station in India. By Captain ATKINSON. 40 double-tinted Plates, with Text, small 4to. handsomely bound, sells 1s. 1s.

THE CAMPAIGN IN INDIA—1857-58. By Captain ATKINSON. 26 double-tinted Lithographs, with Text, folio Imperial, sells 3s. 3s.

SKETCHES AND INCIDENTS OF THE SIEGE OF LUCKNOW. By Lieut. MICHAM. With Text, 25 double-tinted Lithographs, folio, bound, sells 2s. 2s.

INDIAN SPICES FOR ENGLISH TABLES; or, a Rare Relic of Fun from the Far East. By Capt. G. F. ATKINSON. Large 4to. in illustrated cover, published at 10s. 10s.

THE BRITANNIA AND CONWAY TUBULAR BRIDGES; with General Inquiries on Beams, and on the Properties of Materials used in Construction. By Edwin CLARK, Resident Engineer. Published with the sanction and under the supervision of Robert Stephenson. Folio volume of 47 Plates, cloth, and 3 vols. Text, royal 8vo., containing 17 engraved Plates, with 300 Woodcuts, and 880 pages of Text. The proof copies published at 6s. 6s.

SOME OF MY BUSH FRIENDS IN TASMANIA. By LOUISA A. MERRITT, Author of 'Our Wild Flowers' (English), 'Romance of Nature,' &c. 14 Plates in Chromo-lithography, 24 beautiful borders, and 100 pages of Text, small folio, elegantly bound, gilt edges, published at 2s. 2s.

The most beautiful book ever published on Flowers, Berries and Insects.

BEECHER'S LIFE THOUGHTS, in Two Series, printed on toned paper, published at 10s. 6d.

LIBER ALBUS; THE WHITE BOOK OF THE CITY OF LONDON. Translated and Edited by RILEY, published at 18s. 18s.

MEMORIALS OF ENGLISH MEDIEVAL CHURCHES. By CHARLES WICKES. Containing 71 subjects, beautifully lithographed on tinted paper, folio Imperial, half bound, published at 3s. 13s. 6d.

THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH FLEETS IN THE BALTIC. Being a Series of 18 Subjects, on 15 plates, in the very best style of double-tinted lithography, from sketches made during the year. By OSWALD W. BAZZALY, Esq., published at 3s. 6s.

THE HABIT AND THE HORSE: A TREATISE ON FEMALE EQUITATION, by Mrs. J. STIRLING CLARKE. The Work is large 4to., handsomely bound, published at 2s. 2s.

THE WAR IN ITALY.—SCENERY AND BATTLES by Signor BOLLINI. The Work consists of One Volume, small 4to., elegantly bound, published at 2s. 1s.; or fully coloured and extra bound, published at 2s. 2s.

DRAWING-ROOM PORTRAIT GALLERY OF EMINENT PERSONAGES, for 1860, from Photographs by Mayall.

THE ART ALBUM.—FACSIMILES OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS by Catmole, Cooper, Hunt, Leitch, Ward, &c., published at 3s. 3s.

POEMS AND PICTURES, with 100 Illustrations by Cope, Creswick, Pickersgill, Redgrave, &c., published at 1s. 1s.

NUMEROUS COPIES OF

THE NOVELS OF JAMES FENIMORE COOPER. Beautifully illustrated. 33 vols., published at 16s. 16s.

BROUGHAM'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE EDINBURGH REVIEW. 3 vols.

THE VIENNA GALLERY. 240 Engravings from Pictures by the most distinguished Masters. 2 vols. 4to., published at 21s. 21s.

THE LANDSCAPE PAINTERS OF ENGLAND. With Notices by THACKERAY.

PONIAWOWSKI COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE GEMS. Beautifully photographed. 2 vols., published at 21s. 21s.

GRUNER'S FRESCO DECORATIONS. Imperial folio.

GOLD AND METAL WORK OF THE MIDDLE AGES, published at 6s. 6s.

TURNER AND RUSKIN'S HARBOURS OF ENGLAND.

BRAYLEY AND BRITTON'S HISTORY OF SURREY. 5 vols. royal 4to.

HUMPHREYS'S GENERA OF BRITISH MOTHS AND BUTTERFLIES. 3 vols.

ALSO COPIES OF

STOTHARD'S MONUMENTAL EFFIGIES OF GREAT BRITAIN. Large paper.

THE FLORENCE GALLERY. 4 vols. Imperial folio.

MUSÉE FRANÇAIS ET MUSÉE ROYAL. 6 vols.

OWEN JONES'S ALHAMBRA. 3 vols. atlas folio.

LES ARTS AU MOYEN AGE, published at 47s. 47s.

SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE'S WORKS. Proof impressions, published at 25s. 25s.

BRITTON'S ARCHITECTURAL AND CATHEDRAL ANTIQUITIES. 10 vols.

GALERIE DU MUSÉE NAPOLEON. 10 vols. Imperial 8vo.

SOLVENS'S HINDOOS. 4 vols. atlas folio.

SCOTLAND DELINEATED. Proof impressions, 2 vols. atlas folio.

THE STAFFORD GALLERY. 4 vols. folio, morocco.

MILTON'S L'ALLEGRO AND IL PENSEROSO. Illustrated by BIRKET FOSTER, published at 1s. 1s.

POE'S (EDGAR ALLAN) POETICAL WORKS. Illustrated by Pickersgill, Tenniel, &c., published at 1s. 1s.

THREE GEMS IN ONE SITTING, with beautiful Illustrations in chromo-lithography, published at 15s. 15s.

SHAKESPEARE'S MERCHANT OF VENICE, illustrated with 20 Engravings by celebrated Artists, published at 10s. 6d. 10s. 6d.

HOUSEHOLD SONG, with Illustrations by Solomon, Archer, Edmonston, &c., published at 7s. 6d. 7s. 6d.

SABBATH BELLS CHIMED by the POETS, with beautifully-coloured Illustrations, published at 10s. 6d. 10s. 6d.

LORIMER'S SCOTTISH REFORMATION, with beautiful Landscape Illustrations by Birket Foster, published at 10s. 6d. 10s. 6d.

CABINET PICTURES OF EMINENT MODERN ARTISTS, 140 large Engravings from Pictures by Landseer, MacLise, Webster, Mullie, J. M. W. Turner, &c., published at 15s. 15s.

THE CAREWRE: A TALE OF THE CIVIL WARS, by MARY GILLIES, with 24 Tinted Illustrations, published at 6s. 6s.

PICTURE-BOOK OF MERRY TALES, with 60 Illustrations by Wehnert, published at 5s. 5s.

GRAY'S POETICAL WORKS, illustrated by Birket Foster, &c., published at 5s. 5s.

THE ART OF DOING OUR BEST, with Illustrations by Absolon, H. K. Browne, &c., published at 5s. 5s.

SONGS FOR THE LITTLE ONES AT HOME, with 16 Coloured Pictures, published at 5s. 5s.

SCOTLAND DELINEATED. In a Series of Views of the Principal Cities and Towns, particularly of Edinburgh and its Environs, and of the Cathedrals, Abbeys, and other Monastic Remains, the Castles and Baronial Mansions, the Mountains and Rivers, Sea-Coast, and other Scenery, and Picturesque Scenery throughout Scotland, from Drawings made expressly for this Work by Sir William Allan, F.R.S.A., Clarkson Stanfield, R.A., George Catmole, W. L. Leitch, Thomas Creswick, A.R.A., David Roberts, R.A., J. D. Harding, Joseph Nash, Horatio McCulloch, R.S.A., J. M. W. Turner, R.A., D. O. Hill, R.A., and others; accompanied by copious Letter-press, by JOHN PARKER LAWSON, M.A. Elegantly bound in cloth, gilt, published at 3s. 10s. 3s. 10s.

THE PENNY CYCLOPEDIA, with the First Supplement, in 3 vols., and the New Supplemental Volume, written up to the present day under the Superintendence of Mr. CHARLES KNIGHT. Many thousand Illustrations, 3s. 3s.

HARVEY'S PICTURE-BOOK OF NATURAL HISTORY. With 120 original Illustrations, 3 vols. published at 10s. 6d. 10s. 6d.

THE LORD'S PRAYER EXPLAINED FOR CHILDREN. With Preface by the Rev. J. M. BELLER. Beautifully illustrated, published at 2s. 6d. 2s. 6d.

THE CHILDREN'S PICTURE-BOOK OF COUNTRY SCENES. Illustrated by H. Weir, Harvey, Thomas, &c., published at 5s. 5s.

FIT TO BE A DUCHESS; and other Stories of Courage and Principle. With Illustrations by Corbould and Absolon, published at 5s. 5s.

THE SEVEN CHAMPIONS OF CHRISTENDOM. Re-written for Boys by KINGSTON. With 16 Illustrations by Franklin, published at 3s. 6d. 3s. 6d.

THE BABES IN THE WOOD. With Coloured Illustrations, published at 5s. 5s.

HOME TREASURY OF OLD STORY BOOKS. With 50 Engravings, from Designs by Cope, Webster, &c., published at 5s. 5s.

THE CHILDREN'S PICTURE-BOOK OF BIRDS. With beautiful Illustrations, published at 5s. 5s.

THE CHILDREN'S PICTURE-BOOK OF QUADRUPEDS, with beautiful Illustrations, published at 5s. 5s.

STUDIES OF CHRISTIAN CHARACTER. With Illustrations by Godwin, published at 5s. 5s.

ANCIENT HISTORY. By ARNOLD, TALFOURD, &c. 6 vols.

SHAKSPERE. Edited by CHARLES KNIGHT. 6 vols.

BURNETT'S HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION. With Portraits. 2 vols. Imperial 8vo.

HISTORY OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH. 3 vols.

BRANDON'S various ARCHITECTURAL WORKS.

GENEALOGICAL AND CHRONOLOGICAL CHART OF THE ROYAL AND DISTINGUISHED HOUSES OF EUROPE. Only 100 copies printed, published at 18s. 18s.

HARDING'S SKETCHES AT HOME AND ABROAD. Imperial folio, published at 6s. 6s.

QUIN'S LIBRARY HISTORICAL ATLAS. Royal 4to.

BOOK OF HIGHLAND MINSTRELSY. Illustrated by M'ILAN.

BOWDLER'S SHAKESPEARE. New Edition.

COLERIDGE'S POETICAL WORKS, &c. &c.

HOWARD'S SPIRIT OF SHAKESPEARE. India proofs, 10 large folio vols.

BOYDELL'S SHAKESPEARE GALLERY. Proof impressions, 3 vols. atlas folio.

LAYARD'S MONUMENTS OF NINEVEH. Both series, 3 vols.

MEYRICK'S ANCIENT ARMS AND ARMOUR. 3 vols.

FLAXMAN'S CLASSICAL COMPOSITIONS. Morocco elegant.

GROSE'S ANTIQUITIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES. 10 vols. 4to. rusia.

F. TAYLER'S PORTFOLIO. Coloured and mounted.

HOGARTH'S WORKS. Imperial folio.

BATTY'S EUROPEAN SCENERIES. Proof impressions, 5 vols. large paper.

ANNALS OF IRELAND by the FOUR MASTERS. 7 vols. 4to.

ANGUS'S SOUTH AUSTRALIA ILLUSTRATED. Coloured and mounted.

LAKE PRICE'S VIEWS IN VENICE. Coloured and mounted.

AND AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF OTHERS, EQUALLY INTERESTING.

* * Catalogues of the whole Sale forwarded on receipt of Six Stamps.

THE RE-ISSUE OF PUNCH.

THE DOUBLE VOLUME FOR 1845 (Vols. 8 and 9), Price 10s. 6d. in cloth, gilt edges, also the NINTH VOLUME, price 5s. boards, were both published on the 30th ult.

The following are already published:—

Vol. 1 (for 1841) 6s. Vol. 4 and 5 (1843) 10s. 6d.
Vols. 2 and 3 (1842) 10s. 6d. Vol. 6 and 7 (1844) 10s. 6d.

* * Any Volume or Double Volume may always be had separately.

Second Edition of 'The Silver Cord.'

This day is published, in 3 vols. post 8vo. price 31s. 6d.

THE SILVER CORD.

By SHIRLEY BROOKS,
Author of 'The Gordian Knot,' 'Aspen Court,' &c.
Second Edition.

"If to create excitement from the first chapter to the last be the great object in writing a novel, Mr. Shirley Brooks has achieved a most remarkable success,—for a more exciting story than 'The Silver Cord' was, perhaps, never written."—*Examiner*.

"It is not too much to say that in 'The Silver Cord' Mr. Brooks has produced, under the humble and title of 'a story,' one of the most consistent and highly-elaborated novels which have issued from the press for many years."—*Morning Post*, Oct. 10.

In 1 large vol. crown 8vo. price 9s.

HEALTH, HUSBANDRY, AND HANDICRAFT.

By HARRIET MARTINEAU.

"The work throughout is practical in its character, abounds with good and useful advice, and is the result of the inquiries of a thoughtful, intelligent and close observer."—*Observer*.

"The studies also upon various trades and professions contain much that is curious; and masters and mistresses, children and servants, mechanics and labourers, daily governesses and fine young ladies, may all learn something about themselves and their neighbours with which they were previously unacquainted."—*Saturday Review*.

The New Education Minute.

Price 3s. 6d. boards.

POPULAR EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

Being an Abstract of the Report of the Royal Commissioners on Education. With an Introduction and Summary Tables.

By HERBERT S. SKEATS.

"Mr. H. S. Skeats's 'Abstract of the Report of the Royal Commissioners' is at once comprehensive, concise and clear. All the really important points, either as to matters of fact or of suggestion, are compressed into the compass of one small volume. Yet the arrangement is so good that there is no consequent confusion or obscurity; while the outline of what has been done, is doing, or is proposed to be done for the formation of a sound and widespread education among the people, is simple, brief and intelligible, without being bald and uninteresting from its brevity. It is a useful work well done."—*Economist*.

In 4 vols. royal 8vo. price 8l. 8s.

BRITISH SEA-WEEDS NATURE-PRINTED.

Containing 70 Coloured Nature-Prints, with Engraved magnified Dissections of the whole Species described in the Volume.

Nature-Printed by HENRY BRADBURY.

The Descriptions by WILLIAM G. JOHNSTONE and ALEXANDER CROALL.

The 'Nature-Printed British Sea-Weeds' forms Four handsome Volumes, in royal 8vo. consisting of 210 Plates, with the necessary Letter-press. Either Volume may be had separately. The price of each is 2l. 2s.

"Mr. Henry Bradbury's 'Nature-Printed British Sea-Weeds' is now completed by the appearance of the fourth volume. The authors have added sketches of the history of British Sea-Weeds, of their geographical distribution, of their structure, and of their uses. The whole work now forms four volumes unsurpassed for beauty even in the rich field of Natural History."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*.

In 2 vols. royal 8vo. price 4l. 4s.

BRITISH FERNS NATURE-PRINTED.

Nature-Printed by HENRY BRADBURY.

The Descriptions by THOMAS MOORE, F.L.S.

The work contains 122 Plates and 500 Pages of Letter-press, and is completed in Two Volumes, royal 8vo., uniform with the 'Nature-Printed British Sea-Weeds.' Either Volume may be had separately. The price of each is 2l. 2s.

"The process by which it is produced is that delightful one which has been a labour of love to Mr. Henry Bradbury in bringing to perfection, and which was first applied to the ferns. To speak of the accuracy of the plates is of course a misnomer. They are of the nature of photographs: and the only possible drawback to the work is, that its extreme beauty will banish to the drawing-room table, as a mere example of pretty drawing, what, as a scientific manual, has not been equalled."—*Saturday Review*.

BRADBURY & EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street,
Fleet-street, E.C.

On Friday next, in 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth,
A DEFENCE OF THE FAITH, PART I. FORMS OF UNBELIEF. By SANDERSON ROBINS, M.A. Vicar of St. Peter's in the Isle of Thanet, and Rural Dean.
* * Part II. on CHRISTIAN EVIDENCES, and PART III. on HOLY SCRIPTURE, are in preparation.
London: Longman, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

Now ready, in post 8vo. with 2 Illustrations, price 7s. 6d.
WILD DAYRELL: a Biography of a Gentleman Exile. By JOHN KEMP, Esq., Author of 'Sketches in the South of France,' &c.
"A clever dashing novel of life."—*Globe*.
London: Longman, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

NEW FRENCH READING-BOOK FOR ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

Just published, in 12mo. price 4s. 6d. cloth,
LECTURES FRANÇAISES; or, Extracts in Prose from Modern French Authors. With copious Notes for the use of English Students. By L'ONCE STEVENARD, Principal French Master in the City of London School; Second French Master in St. Paul's School; and Lecturer on the French Language and Literature in King's College.
London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Just published, in 12mo. price 3s. cloth,
THE PRONOUNCING READING-BOOK for CHILDREN from Five to Ten Years of Age, on a New Plan, lessening the Difficulties of Learning to Read, and imparting a Correct Pronunciation. With an Introduction to the Art of Reading. By W. L. ROBINSON.

Mr. WILKESPIN, Founder of the Infant School System, says in a letter to the Author:—"Your 'Pronouncing Reading-Book' is well suited to enable a child to read with greater facility than any plan I have seen." It supplies a long-felt public want, and I can confidently recommend it to all engaged in tuition. Several of my grandchildren being taught on your system, enables me to speak practically as to its results."
London: Longman, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

HINDUSTANI BOOKS IN ENGLISH ROMAN TYPE.

Now ready, in 12mo. price 7s. cloth,
GLOSSARY, HINDUSTANI AND ENGLISH, to the New Testament and Psalms. By COTTON MATHER, late Assistant Professor of Hindustani, at Addiscombe College.

By the use of this work and a copy of the Psalms and Testament, a tyro acquainted with only the elementary principles of the language would have no difficulty in acquiring a thorough knowledge of the lingua franca of India in its most common and colloquial form.

Monier Williams's Hindustani Primer, price 1s. 8d.

Williams and Mather's Introduction to Hindustani, 2s. 6d.

Monier Williams's Bagh-o-Bahar, price 5s.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

LIDDELL AND SCOTT'S TWO GREEK LEXICONS.

Now ready, in crown 4to. price 31s. 6d. cloth,
A GREEK-ENGLISH LEXICON, compiled by HENRY GEORGE LIDDELL, D.D., Dean of Christ Church; and ROBERT SCOTT, D.D., Master of Balliol College. Fifth Edition, revised and augmented.

This Fifth Edition has been materially contained in Roast and thoroughly revised and corrected; and very large additions have been made to it, from the Palm's Greek-German Lexicon, and other works.

Also, the Ninth Edition, in square 12mo. price 7s. 6d. cloth,
A LEXICON, Greek and English, abridged from Liddell and Scott's 'Greek-English Lexicon.'

Oxford: at the University Press.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts; and J. H. and J. Parker, London and Oxford.

ONE HUNDRED LECTURES, by B. C. JONES, on the POETS and DRAMA, ANCIENT and MODERN; also on ELOCUTION, ORATORY, PHILOSOPHY, &c., in Shilling Parts.
Lacy, 88, Strand; and Simpkin & Marshall.

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

Just published, Third Edition, fcap. 8vo. cloth, with Frontispiece, price 3s. 6d.

PLOUGHING and SOWING; or, Annals of an Evening School in a Yorkshire Village, and of Work that Grew Out of It. From Letters and Private Notes.

By a CLERGYMAN'S DAUGHTER.
Edited by the Rev. F. DIGBY LEGARD, late Scholar of University College, Oxford.

London: J. & C. Mosley, 6, Paternoster-row.

NEW TALE BY THE AUTHOR OF 'THE HEIR OF REDOLYFFE.'

Just published, royal 18mo. cloth, with Frontispiece by J. B., price 3s. 6d.

THE STOKESLEY SECRET.

By the same Author, Third Edition, demy 18mo. with Frontispiece, cloth, price 3s. 6d.

FRIARSWOOD POST-OFFICE.

London: J. & C. Mosley, 6, Paternoster-row.

Now ready, 420 pages, 3s. 6d., Seventh Edition,
THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE, with an OUTLINE OF THE ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. Illustrated by EXTRACTS. For Schools and Private Students. By WILLIAM SPALDING, Professor of Logic, Rhetoric and Metaphysics in the University of St. Andrews.

"A compilation and text-book of a very superior kind. Mr. Spalding has brought to his survey not only a knowledge of our history and literature, but original reflection, a comprehensive mind, and an elevation of tone, which impart interest to his account, as well as soundness to his decision. The volume is the best introduction to the subject we have met with."—*Spectator*.

"Mr. Spalding's critical remarks are discriminating, impartial, judicious and always well put."—*Athenæum*.
Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

A & C. BLACK'S NEW WORKS.

The Fathers of Greek Philosophy.
By the Right Rev. the BISHOP of HEREFORD. 1 vol. 8vo.

The Telescope,
(From the ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA). By SIR JOHN HERSCHEL, Bart. Fcap. 8vo. price 3s. 6d.

A Manual of Hygiene.
With special Reference to the PRACTICE OF SANITARY SCIENCE AND PUBLIC HEALTH. By H. LETHBRIDGE, M.B. M.A. Ph.D., &c. and EDWIN LANKESTER, M.D., LL.D. F.R.S. &c. [In preparation.]

A Class-Book of French Literature.

For the Use of Schools and Colleges. By GUSTAVE MASON, of Harrow School. Crown 8vo. cloth. Uniform with the 'Class-Books of English Poetry and Prose.' Price 4s. 6d.

Australia:

ITS RISE, PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION. By WILLIAM WESTGAERTH, Esq. Fcap. 8vo. with Map.

The Book of Common Prayer:

ITS HISTORY AND PRINCIPLES. For Schools and Colleges. By the Rev. H. C. BROMBY, M.A., Principal of the Normal College, Cheltenham. Fcap. 8vo. price 1s. 4d.; or in Two Parts, 8d. each.

A New Edition, remodelled and enlarged, of
Kitto's Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature.

Edited by the Rev. WILLIAM LINDSAY ALEXANDER, D.D. [Part I. in January.]

A New Edition, much enlarged, of
Owen's Palæontology;

Or, a SYSTEMATIC SUMMARY OF EXTINCT ANIMALS and their GEOLOGICAL RELATIONS. By RICHARD OWEN, F.R.S. &c. 174 Wood Engravings, with Glossary and Index. 8vo. cloth, price 16s.

A New Edition of
Eric; or, Little by Little:

A TALE OF ROSLYN SCHOOL. By FREDERIC W. FARRAR. Fcap. 8vo. cloth. Uniform with the New Edition of 'Julian Home.' Price 5s.

Exercises in Latin Syntax;

With Copious Vocabularies. By W. S. KEMP, B.A., Classical Master in the Greenock Academy. Crown 8vo. price 3s. 6d.; or in Two Parts at 2s. each.

A New Edition (the Fourth) of
An Introduction to Clinical Medicine.

By J. HUGHES BENNETT, M.D. F.R.S.E., Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh. Fcap. 8vo. [In preparation.]

A New Edition (the Third) of
Black's New Large Map of Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand

(48 by 39 inches), containing all the latest information. Coloured and mounted and bound in cloth case, price 14s.; or on rollers, varnished, price 21s.

The People's Edition of the Waverley Novels.

Illustrated with 100 large Woodcuts and a Portrait of Scott. 5 vols. royal 8vo. cloth, gilt back, price 3l. 2s.

Edinburgh: ADAM & CHARLES BLACK.

COMPLETION OF THE ENGLISH CYCLOPÆDIA.

CONDUCTED BY
CHARLES KNIGHT.

The ENGLISH CYCLOPÆDIA is published in
FOUR DIVISIONS, each Division being complete in
itself, and sold as a separate work.

THE CYCLOPÆDIA OF GEOGRAPHY.

THE CYCLOPÆDIA OF BIOGRAPHY.

THE CYCLOPÆDIA OF NATURAL HISTORY.

THE CYCLOPÆDIA OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Each Division of the English Cyclopædia
is sold as a separate Work.

GEOGRAPHY,	4 Vols.	£2 2 0
or 2 Vols. half morocco,		2l. 10s.
BIOGRAPHY,	6 Vols.	3 0 0
or 3 Vols. half morocco,		3l. 12s.
NATURAL HISTORY,	4 Vols.	2 2 0
or 2 Vols. half morocco,		2l. 10s.
ARTS AND SCIENCES,	8 Vols.	4 16 0
or 4 Vols. half morocco,		5l. 12s.

* * For List of Writers, and full details, see Prospectus,
which may be had from the Publishers, or through any
Bookseller.

From the *TIMES*, Oct. 4, 1861.

"As regards the contents of this Cyclopædia, it is however,
impossible to give any sufficient impression of an aggregate which
includes somewhere or other all the information generally required
upon every conceivable topic. A good Encyclopædia, as every
one knows, is a compendious library, and though students may
require further information upon some points than its summaries
contain, even students will be surprised in this instance to find
the materials at their disposal when they once adopt the habit of
resorting to its pages. For all practical purposes a large propor-
tion of the articles may be said to be exhaustive; they are accu-
rate to a degree which will strike even those who know what pains
have been taken to render them so; and, as they are concise as
well as full, every column being rammed like a sky-rocket, the
owner has a reservoir out of all proportion to the library shelves it
will occupy."

From the *EXAMINER*, Oct. 19.

"Mr. Knight completed a few weeks ago the two-and-twenty
volumes of that excellent English Cyclopædia, into which the
'Penny Cyclopædia' has now been recast. The revised issue was
planned in four divisions. Each is a complete work, having
distinct claims on a large special class of readers, while the four
together now constitute a general Cyclopædia singularly accurate
and full, of which the two-and-twenty volumes—eight given to
Arts and Sciences, six to Biography, four to Geography, and four
to Natural History—cost only twelve pounds. Now that its
reprints may be on untaxed paper, this admirable work and others
that preceded or are concurrent with it will, we trust, bring their
late worldly reward to one who, having been for forty years a most
unwearied labourer for the instruction of the public, toils yet
with the determined vigour of youth when his years are three-
score and ten."

BRADBURY & EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street, Fleet-
street, E.C.

LOVELL REEVE & CO.'S PUBLICATIONS.

In Preparation.

PROFESSOR C. PIAZZI SMYTH.
THREE CITIES in RUSSIA. 2 vols. crown 8vo.
Maps, Physical and Geological, and Wood Engravings.

CAPT. ALLAN N. SCOTT, M.A.
SKETCHES in INDIA. One Hundred Photo-
graphic Vignettes, chiefly illustrative of Military Life and
Native Character and Habits. An elegantly bound volume.

THOMAS MOORE, F.L.S.
The FIELD BOTANIST'S COMPANION: a
Familiar Account in the Four Seasons of the British Flower-
ing Plants. Copiously illustrated with Coloured Figures.

THE REV. M. J. BERKELEY, F.L.S.
HANDBOOK of the BRITISH MOSSES.
With Coloured Figures and Dissections of all the Species. 8vo.

JOHN E. HOWARD, F.L.S.
The NUEVA QUINOLOGIA of PAVON.
With Observations on the Barks described. Imperial folio.
Coloured Plates.

THE LATE JOHN KEMBLE, M.A.
HORÆ FERALES. Studies in the Archaeology
of the Northern Nations. Edited by Dr. LATHAM and A. W.
FRANKS. 4to. 30 Plates, mostly Coloured.

LOVELL REEVE, F.L.S.
LAND and FRESHWATER SHELLS: a
History of the Terrestrial and Fluvial Molluscs of the
British Isles. Wood Engravings of the Shells and Living
Animals.

LOVELL REEVE, F.L.S.
CONCHOLOGY for BEGINNERS: an Easy
Introduction to the Study of Shells, and of the Animals which
form them.

PROFESSOR GRISEBACH.
FLORA of the WEST INDIES. Demy 8vo.

PROFESSOR HARVEY, F.R.S.
PHYCOLOGIA AUSTRALICA. A History
of Australian Sea-Weeds. 4 vols. royal 8vo. 240 Coloured
Plates.

DR. J. D. HOOKER, F.R.S.
RHODODENDRONS of SIKKIM-HIMA-
LAYA. A New Edition. Imperial folio. 30 Coloured Plates.

DR. BADHAM.
The ESCULENT FUNGUSES of ENGLAND.
An Account of their Uses and Nutritious Properties, Modes
of Cooking, &c. A New Edition. Coloured Plates.

Publishing Monthly.

SIR W. J. HOOKER, F.R.S.
CURTIS'S BOTANICAL MAGAZINE; com-
prising the New Plants of the Royal Gardens of Kew, and
other Establishments. Royal 8vo. 6 Coloured Plates, 3s. 6d.

THE REV. H. H. DOMBRAIN.
The FLORAL MAGAZINE; comprising the
New Florists' Varieties of Popular Garden Flowers. Imperial
8vo. 4 Coloured Plates, 2s. 6d.

SIR W. J. HOOKER, F.R.S.
GARDEN FERNS. A Selection of the Kinds
best adapted for Cultivation in the Garden, Hot-house or
Conservatory. Royal 8vo. 4 Coloured Plates, 3s. 6d.

SIR W. J. HOOKER, F.R.S.
The BRITISH FERNS. A New Series, with
full Analyses of Fructification and Venation. Royal 8vo.
4 Coloured Plates, 2s. 6d.

LOVELL REEVE, F.L.S.
CONCHOLOGIA ICONICA. Figures and De-
scriptions of the Shells of the Mollusca. Demy 4to.
8 Coloured Plates, 10s.

The STEREOSCOPIC MAGAZINE. 3 Stereo-
graphs, with Descriptive Letter-press, 2s. 6d.

The STEREOSCOPIC CABINET. 3 Stereo-
graphs on cards, for use in the ordinary Stereoscope, 2s. 6d.

Recently Published.

GEORGE BENTHAM, F.L.S.
HANDBOOK of the BRITISH FLORA. A
Description of the Flowering Plants and Ferns, for the use of
Beginners and Amateurs. 1 vol. crown 8vo. 12s.

THE REV. M. J. BERKELEY, M.A.
OUTLINES of FUNGUSOLOGY, containing Cha-
racters of above a Thousand Species. Copiously illustrate
with Coloured Figures. 30s.

LOVELL REEVE, F.L.S.
ELEMENTS of CONCHOLOGY. An Intro-
duction to the Natural History of Shells, and of the Animals
which form them. Royal 8vo. 3 vols. 28 Coloured Plates, 2 12s.

PROFESSOR HARVEY, F.R.S.
SYNOPSIS of BRITISH SEAWEEDS; com-
prising Descriptions, with Critical Remarks, of all the known
Species. 12mo. 5s.

PROFESSOR HARVEY, F.R.S.
ATLAS of BRITISH SEAWEEDS; compris-
ing Figures, with Dissections, of all the known Species. Demy
4to. 80 Coloured Plates, 3l. 3s.

DR. J. D. HOOKER, F.R.S.
FLORA of TASMANIA: the Concluding Sec-
tion of the Botany of the Antarctic Voyage of H.M.S.
 Erebus and Terror. Royal 4to. 3 vols. 200 Coloured Plates,
17l. 10s.

GEORGE BENTHAM, F.L.S.
FLORA HONGKONGENSIS: a Description
of the Flowering Plants and Ferns of the Island of Hong-
Kong. Demy 8vo. 16s.

SIR W. J. HOOKER, F.R.S.
FILICES EXOTICÆ. A Century of Exotic
Ferns, particularly such as are most worthy of Cultivation.
Royal 4to. 100 Coloured Plates, 6l. 12s.

DR. J. D. HOOKER, F.R.S.
SIKKIM-HIMALAYAN PLANTS, selected
from Drawings made in Sikkim under the superintendence of
the late J. F. C. ZIEGLER, Esq.

GEORGE BENTHAM, F.L.S.
OUTLINES of ELEMENTARY BOTANY, as
Introductory to Local Floras. 2s. 6d.

DR. J. D. HOOKER, F.R.S.
ESSAY on the FLORA of AUSTRALIA, its
Origin, Affinities and Distribution. Royal 4to. 10s.

THE REV. J. M. JEPHSON.
A WALKING TOUR in BRITANNIA, accom-
panied by Notes of a Photographic Expedition. Royal 8vo. 12s.

HENRY LAWES LONG.
EARLY GEOGRAPHY of WESTERN
EUROPE, as connected with the First Inhabitants of Britain.
Demy 8vo. 6s.

THE REV. C. BOUTELL, M.A.
MANUAL of BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGY, co-
piously illustrated with Coloured Plates. 12mo. 10s. 6d.

Reduced in Price.

JOHN CURTIS, F.L.S.
BRITISH ENTOMOLOGY; the Genera of
Insects illustrated by Figures of the most Rare and Beautiful
Species, and, in many instances, of the Plants on which they
are found. Royal 8vo. 16 vols. 770 Coloured Plates. Pub-
lished at 48l. 16s.; now offered at 16l. 16s. Any volume sepa-
rately, 21s.

PROFESSOR HARVEY, F.R.S.
PHYCOLOGIA BRITANNICA: a complete
History of the British Seaweeds, with Coloured Figures and
Dissections of all the Species. Royal 8vo. 4 vols. 200 Plates.
Published at 7l. 17s. 6d.; now offered at 6l. 6s.

LOVELL REEVE, F.L.S.
CONCHOLOGIA SYSTEMATICA: a complete
System of Conchology, copiously illustrated. Demy 4to. 1
vol. 300 Coloured Plates. Published at 12l. 12s.; now offered
at 8l. 8s.

LOVELL REEVE & CO. 5, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

TINSLEY BROTHERS' LIST OF NEW WORKS.

Now ready, price 5s.

DUTCH PICTURES:

WITH SOME SKETCHES in the FLEMISH MANNER.

By GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA,

Author of 'William Hogarth,' 'Seven Sons of Mammon,'
'Twice Round the Clock,' &c.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"There is a genuine air of homespun earnestness about such a picture as the following, which, though it might have been written by Dickens, has more in it of Mr. Sala's personal bias."—*Spectator*.

"Mr. Sala is a masterly inventor of strange incident and delineator of strange character: herein there is no man living who has shown anything like similar power."—*Press*.

"The title of the volume indicates well enough the style in which it is written, but gives no idea of the endless variety of subjects over which it ranges. All classes in society, except the highest, all conditions and phases of life, all possible and many imaginary combinations of circumstances, are here photographed with admirable skill."—*Daily News*.

"Household Words" had, as 'All the Year Round' has, many a picturesque contributor; but the former never had, and the latter has not now, a more picturesque writer than Mr. G. A. Sala."—*Critic*.

"They give a just idea of Mr. Sala's versatility of talent, for they are as various as they are amusing, and will cheer many a half-hour in the intervals of business."—*Globe*.

"Every page is enlivened by some quaint fancy or some shrewd comment on men or things, and beneath the tritest observations there not unfrequently lurks a deep philosophic meaning."—*Literary Gazette*.

"The book itself, independently of its racy contents, is also a perfect specimen of typography, the quaint appearance of which adds greatly to its value, whilst it further testifies to the liberality of the publishers, who have achieved the commendable result of giving for the small price of five shillings a combination of qualities of the very highest order in every particular."—*Bell's Messenger*.

"Mr. Sala's style of writing proceeds precisely according to the Dutch style of painting, though he is not limited to one method of handling, and can be as terrific on paper as Salvator Rosa on canvas. ... In the particular kind of literary production by which he is most widely and popularly known, he has done nothing better than the present volume. ... The contents of the volume vary in merit, but, unlike the generality of such collections, it contains nothing which had been better omitted; and though all classes of readers may gratify all kinds of tastes in its perusal—the gay, the sensible, the philosophic, the sentimental and the grave—there is not a heavy page to be found in 'Dutch Pictures'."—*Morning Post*.

In 3 vols.

THE SEVEN SONS OF MAMMON.

By GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, Esq.

Author of 'William Hogarth,' 'A Journey Due North,' &c.
[With the December Magazine.]

THE TWO PRIMA DONNAS.

By GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA,

Author of 'William Hogarth,' 'Seven Sons of Mammon,' 'Twice Round the Clock,' &c.

[In the press.]

Now ready, at every Library, in 2 vols. price 12s.

THE SELF-DIVORCED;

OR, THE SCHOOL FOR WIVES.

By Capt. CURLING,

Author of 'The Soldier of Fortune,' &c.

Now ready, at all Libraries, in 3 vols. price 16s.

MABEL'S CROSS.

By E. M. P.

Now ready, price 3s. small 8vo.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF PARIS LIFE.

Being a Record of the Politics, Art, Fashion, Gossip, and Anecdote of Paris during the past Eighteen Months.

By CHRONIQUEUR.

Just published, price 5s.

ABOUT LONDON.

By J. EWING RITCHIE,

Author of 'The Night Side of London.'

Now ready, price 3s. 6d. a New, Revised, and Enlarged Edition of

THE NIGHT SIDE OF LONDON.

Third Edition.

By J. EWING RITCHIE,

Author of 'About London,' &c.

TINSLEY BROTHERS, 18, Catherine-street, Strand.

This day, Vol. II. price 5s. 6d.; also, Binding Cases, 1s.

ST. JAMES'S MAGAZINE.

Conducted by Mrs. S. C. HALL.

London: W. Kent & Co. Paternoster-row.

Ready this day, with 400 Illustrations, cloth gilt, price 3s. 6d.

PRACTICAL AIDS

TO THE STUDY OF

Natural History, Botany, Geology, Mineralogy and Technology.

Adapted for the Use of Schools and Families.

By Dr. CARL ARENDT,

Professor at the Military School of Munich.

Translated and Edited by G. M. L. STRAUSS, Ph.D.

"* * This very instructive and interesting work discourses in a popular manner on the various Forms and Developments of the Earth, Animate and Inanimate."

London: Ward & Lock, 158, Fleet-street.

This day, Illustrated, with 500 Descriptive Engravings,
price 3s. 6d. crown 8vo. pp. 460,

THE HOME TUTOR:

A TREASURY OF SELF-CULTURE and Complete LIBRARY
of USEFUL KNOWLEDGE, by the BEST MASTERS.

London: Ward & Lock, 158, Fleet-street.

This day, price 6d. Illustrated,

THE SIXPENNY MAGAZINE.

The NOVEMBER NUMBER contains Twenty-two Original and Copyright Articles, Illustrated with numerous Engravings. Price 6d. Monthly. Back Numbers are all reprinted.

London: Ward & Lock, 158, Fleet-street.

This day, Vol. III. price 5s. 6d.; also Binding Cases, 1s.

TEMPLE BAR:

A LONDON MAGAZINE for TOWN and COUNTRY
READERS.

Edited by G. A. SALA.

London: Ward & Lock, 158, Fleet-street.

On the 1st and 15th of every Month, in fcap. 8vo. paper covers,
in the French Style of Binding,

THE SHILLING VOLUME LIBRARY.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, when proposing the Repeal of the Paper Duty, used as an argument for its removal the superiority, both in paper and print, of French popular literature over the same class of works produced in England; and he attributed the reason of this difference to the fact that paper was untaxed in France, while it was taxed in England. Happily this distinction no longer exists. On the 1st October paper became free of Taxation. Therefore the

SHILLING VOLUME LIBRARY

is projected with the view of giving to the reading public the full benefit of the abolition of the Paper Duty. Each book in the

SHILLING VOLUME LIBRARY

will present to the buyer the utmost possible value both in quantity and quality.

The greatest care will be taken, so as to render the

SHILLING VOLUME LIBRARY

in all respects unexceptionable reading both for the young as well as for the old.

The following were ready November 15:—

1. FAMILY CREDIT. By WESTLAND MARSTON.
2. WHICH WINS—LOVE OR MONEY? By the Author of 'WHITEFRIARS.'
3. RECOLLECTIONS of a RELIEVING OFFICER. By E. P. ROWSELL.
4. LADY LISLE. By M. E. BRADDON.

On December 1,

5. THE ROUND of WRONG. By EDMOND ABOUT. Translated by LASCELLES WRAXALL.
6. MEMOIRS of a LADY-IN-WAITING.

London: Ward & Lock, 158, Fleet-street.

WORKS BY WATTS PHILLIPS.

On December 1, fcap. 8vo. ornamental boards, price 2s.

AMOS CLARK; or, the Poor Dependent. A Story of Country Life in the Seventeenth Century. By WATTS PHILLIPS, Author of 'The Dead Heart,' &c.

CANARY BIRD: a Story of Town Life in the Seventeenth Century. (Sequel to 'Amos Clark.')

London: Ward & Lock, 158, Fleet-street.

A. W. BENNETT'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Crown 8vo. cloth, with Twenty Illustrations, price 10s. 6d.

WILL ADAMS, the FIRST ENGLISHMAN in JAPAN. A Romantic Biography. By WM. DALTON.

"We have no hesitation in recommending 'Will Adams' to any one who is interested either in Japan or in the history of the Christian religion."—*Saturday Review*.

"The book is exceedingly interesting. All that relates to Japan is as good as the best fairy tale."—*Spectator*.

"Possesses all the fascination of a romance, while it is richly deserving of a careful perusal on the ground of the bond *Admiral* information it so pleasantly conveys."—*Morning Star*.

Crown 8vo. Illustrated, price 7s. 6d.

MALTA, under the Phœnicians, KNIGHTS and ENGLISH. By WILLIAM TALLACK.

"It [the book] is probably the best guide the intended visitor to Malta can take with him. In a tone partly historical, partly scientific, partly antiquarian, and everywhere religious, the author tells us about all that is interesting in Malta, from the Bakery to the Religious Procession of Passion-week; from the Cabiri to the hammer-headed sharks."—*Literary Gazette*.

"The book is good reading, being both informing and interesting; and is likely to be often and long sought for for clear and accurate particulars of the natural history and the modern social condition of Malta."—*Nonconformist*.

"A pleasant volume on one of the pleasantest spots of the South of Europe."—*London Review*.

Crown 8vo. Illustrated, price 5s.

PETER JONES and the OJEB-

WAY INDIANS; with especial reference to their Conversion to Christianity. By Rev. PETER JONES (Kahkewagonaby), Indian Missionary. With a brief Memoir of the Writer.

"The quotations we have given will certainly recommend this graphically-written book to the Christian philanthropist."—*Nonconformist*.

"There is nothing connected with the character, mode of life, social institutions, government or religion of the Indians which is not described in a simple and instructive manner."—*Morning Star*.

"Full of graphic pictures and most interesting details of Indian life, manners, customs, religious feasts and sacrifices, wars, amusements, &c."—*Caledonian Mercury*.

Crown 8vo. Illustrated, price 5s.

NEW ZEALAND SETTLERS

and SOLDIERS; or, the War in Taranaki; being INCIDENTS in the Life of a Settler. By Rev. THOMAS GILBERT, formerly Pastor of the General Baptist Church, Hastings, Sussex.

"The volume is a well-executed 'picture in little' of a highly interesting portion of the globe, intimately acquainted with the mother-country."—*Morning Advertiser*.

Crown 8vo. cloth, price 3s. 6d.

The EARTH we INHABIT: its

PAST, PRESENT and PROBABLE FUTURE. By Capt. A. W. DRAYSON, R.A.

"The book is neatly turned out, is a complete *summa* in *parvo*, and deserves to be examined with great care, and without prejudice; for the evidence, to a mind gifted with common sense, is certainly most convincing. There will, however, probably be considerable opposition offered to it by those whose fame has been built upon the various and intricate theories which are now supposed to explain all the above-mentioned facts, but which, in too many cases, merely mystify the reader, and leave the causes more obscure than ever."—*Scottish Independent*.

"The book broaches a curious and interesting theory: the author sustains it in a manner to compel attention, and writes with a vast amount of knowledge and profound scientific scholarship."—*Illustrated Paper*.

Fourth Edition, price 1s.

The SEARCH for a PUBLISHER;

or, COUNSELS for a YOUNG AUTHOR. It contains Advice about Binding, Composition, Printing and Advertising; also Specimens of Type and Sizes of Paper. It is a complete *Literary Guide* for a Novice, and full of exact and trustworthy information. Sent post free.

"We wish we had seen such a book fifteen years ago, that's all. It is full of necessary information; and if thoroughly digested, it will save some head-aches, heart-aches, and perhaps—despicable as the consideration must be to the child of genius, quaffing nectar above the clouds—a few golden sovereigns, bearing the image and superscription of Victoria the First."—*Christian Weekly News*.

ALFRED W. BENNETT, 5, Bishopsgate-street
Without.

HOULSTON & WRIGHT, 65, Paternoster-row.

MR. BENTLEY'S LITERARY ANNOUNCEMENTS,

TO BE PUBLISHED IMMEDIATELY.

THE LIVES of the ARCHBISHOPS of CANTERBURY, from the Mission of Augustine to the DEATH of HOWLEY. By WALTER FARQUHAR HOOK, D.D., Dean of Chichester. Vol. II. 8vo. 15s.

MRS. DELANY AT THE COURT OF QUEEN CHARLOTTE.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY of MRS. DELANY. Second Series. Edited, with Notes, by the Right Hon. LADY LLANOVER. With numerous beautiful Engravings, and an Index to the whole Work. 3 vols. 8vo.

Extract from the 'Times' Notice of the First Series:—"The best is still to come, the last eight-and-twenty years of her life, when age had ennobled her, and when she moved about the world in it, but not of it. She had known everybody, and could talk to the rising generations of innumerable persons now existing but in name."

JAPAN IN 1860.

A RESIDENCE at NAGASAKI and HAKODATE in 1859-60; with some Account of JAPAN. By CHARLES PEMBERTON HODGSON, Her Majesty's Consul at those Ports. With LETTERS on JAPAN, by his WIFE. Crown 8vo. with numerous Illustrations, 12s.

MAIDENTHORPE;

Or, INTERESTING EVENTS about the YEAR 1825.
By JEREMIAH BRIEFLESS, of the Outer Temple.
2 vols. post 8vo. 21s.

VONVED, the ROVER of the BALTIC.

"Fenimore Cooper is dead, but 'Vonved' is the Red Rover of our day. It is a great book—great in conception and execution, wrought out of fine material, with a noble simplicity of style."
Morning Post.

NEW EDITION of EAST LYNNE.

"A capital story, full of plot, passion, incident and character."—Illustrated News.

THE HISTORY of ROME, from the EARLIEST TIME to the PERIOD of its DECLINE.

By Dr. MOMMSEN. Translated under the sanction and Revision of the Author, including his Latest Corrections, by the Rev. W. P. DICKSON. With Introduction by Dr. SCHMITZ. Vols. I. and II. Crown 8vo. 21s.

WITS and HUMOURISTS. By John Timbs. Including:—Swift—Sir Richard Steele—FOOTE—GOLDSMITH—THE TWO COLMANS—SHERIDAN—PORSON and REV. SYDNEY SMITH. 2 vols. crown 8vo. with Four Portraits, &c., 21s.

P. VIRGILII MARONIS BUCOLICA, GEORGICA et ÆNEIS.

With English Notes, by C. D. YONGE. Post 8vo. 9s. 6d. strongly bound.

THE AMERICAN UNION: an Inquiry into its Real

Effects on the Well-being of the People of the United States, and into the Cause of its Disruption; with an Examination of Secession as a Constitutional Right. By JAMES SPENCE. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

IMPORTANT NEW WORKS,

RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

GUIZOT'S The CHURCH and the CHRISTIAN WORLD in 1861. Small 8vo.

HENEAGE JESSE'S MEMOIRS of KING RICHARD the THIRD and his CONTEMPORARIES. 8vo. with Portraits, 15s.

FRANCATELLI'S COOK'S GUIDE. 1,060 Recipes and 40 Illustrations. Price 5s.

FRANCATELLI'S MODERN COOK. With 1,500 Recipes and 60 Illustrations. Thirteenth Edition. 12s.

CLIFFORD'S GREATEST of the PLANTAGENETS. 8vo. 12s.

RAIKES'S CORRESPONDENCE with the DUKE of WEL- LINGTON. 8vo. 14s.

LORD DUNDONALD'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY. Popular Edition, with Portrait, 5s.—LIBRARY EDITION. 2 vols. 8vo. 21s. with Portrait.

DR. MARSHALL HALL'S LIFE. By his Widow. 8vo. 14s. Portrait.

LIFE of CARDINAL JULIAN; with Notices of JOHN HUSS and JEROME of PRAGUE. By the Rev. R. C. JENKINS. 8vo. 14s.

EARL GREY'S LIFE and OPINIONS. By his Son, Major-Gen. the Hon. CHARLES GREY.

A BOOK for a RAINY DAY; or, Recollections of the Events of the Years 1786 to 1833. By J. T. SMITH, Author of 'The Streets of London,' 'Nollekens and his Times.' Small 8vo. 3s.

HERVEY'S HINTS to CHRISTIANS on the USE of the TONGUE. Crown 8vo. 6s.

TIMBS'S ANECDOTES of STATESMEN: Lord Chatham and Burke. Post 8vo. Portrait and other Illustrations, 6s.

TIMBS'S ANECDOTES of PAINTERS: Reynolds, Gainsborough, Lawrence, Hogarth, Fuseli, &c. Post 8vo. 6s. with Portraits and other Illustrations.

CARTHAGE and its REMAINS; being an Account of Excavations and Researches on the Site of the Phœnician Metropolis, and in other Adjacent Places, conducted under the auspices of Her Majesty's Government. By Dr. N. DAVIS, F.R.G.S. 8vo. with 36 fine Illustrations, 21s.

REDEMPTION DRAWETH NIGH; or, the Great Preparation. By the Rev. Dr. CUMMING, D.D. F.R.S.E. Fifth Thousand. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

By the same Author, Twelfth Thousand,

THE GREAT TRIBULATION; or, the Things Coming on the Earth. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

STANDARD POPULAR WORKS.

ANECDOTES of ANIMALS. With 8 spirited Illustrations by WOLF. Neatly bound, 5s.

AUSTEN'S (Miss) NOVELS. Complete Library Edition, in 5 vols. 15s. with Ten Illustrations.

BENTLEY BALLADS (The). An entirely New Edition, comprising the Songs and Ballads of Father Prout, Dr. Maginn, the Irish Whiskey Drinker, Samuel Lover, Longfellow, Moore, George Canning, Ingoldsby, &c. 5s. handsomely bound.

BUCKLAND'S (Francis) CURIOSITIES of NATURAL HISTORY. FIRST SERIES—Rats, Serpents, Fishes, Monkeys. 6s. SECOND SERIES—Cats, Hyenas, Crows, Eagles, Pheasants, Sea Monsters, &c. 6s.

CREASY'S (Sir Edward) THE FIFTEEN DECISIVE BATTLES of the WORLD, from Marathon to Waterloo. 8vo. Eleventh Edition, 10s. 6d.

CREASY'S (Sir Edward) RISE and PROGRESS of the ENGLISH CONSTITUTION. Post 8vo. Sixth Edition, 7s. 6d.

ELLIS'S (Mrs.) THE MOTHERS of GREAT MEN. Small 8vo. very neatly bound, price 5s.

GUIZOT'S LIFE of OLIVER CROMWELL. Crown 8vo. 5s.

INGOLDSBY LEGENDS. The Popular Edition, price 5s.—Also, in 2 vols. 8vo. with all the Illustrations of John Leech and George Cruikshank, 15s.

JAMES'S NAVAL HISTORY of GREAT BRITAIN to the Battle of Navarino. 6 vols. small 8vo. Portraits, 30s.

LAMARTINE'S REMARKABLE CHARACTERS: Nelson, Tall, Cromwell, Milton and Bossuet. Small 8vo. 5s.

MARSDEN'S (Rev. J. B.) DICTIONARY of CHRISTIAN CHURCHES and SECTS. 8vo. 950 pages, 12s.

MCCAUSLAND'S (Dr. Q.C.) SERMONS in STONES; or, Scripture Confirmed by Geology. Eighth Edition. 4s.

LATTER DAYS of ROME and JERUSALEM. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

MIGNET'S LIFE of MARY, QUEEN of SCOTS. Crown 8vo. Two Portraits. 5s.

MITFORD'S (Mary Russell) RECOLLECTIONS of a LITERARY LIFE. Portrait. Crown 8vo. 5s.

NOTES on NOSES. Half-a-Crown.

SMITH'S RAMBLES THROUGH the STREETS of LONDON. Crown 8vo. 5s.

THIERS' HISTORY of the GREAT FRENCH REVOLUTION. 5 vols. crown 8vo. Forty-one Illustrations, 25s.

RICHARD BENTLEY, NEW BURLINGTON-STREET, LONDON.

STANDARD LIBRARY EDITIONS

PUBLISHED BY MR. MURRAY.

I.

The HISTORY of HERODOTUS; a New English Version. Edited, with copious Notes and Essays, Historical and Ethnographical, by Rev. GEORGE RAWLINSON. Second Edition. Maps and Woodcuts. 4 vols. 8vo. [Just ready.]

II.

A HISTORY of GREECE, from the Earliest Period to the Close of the Generation contemporary with Alexander the Great. By GEORGE GROTF. Third Edition. Maps. 12 vols. 8vo. 16s. each.

III.

A HISTORY of ROME, from the Earliest Times to the Establishment of the Empire. With Notes by MILMAN and GUIZOT. Edited by Dr. WM. SMITH. Fourth Edition. Maps. 8 vols. 8vo. 28s.

IV.

GIBBON'S HISTORY of the DECLINE and FALL of the ROMAN EMPIRE. With Notes by MILMAN and GUIZOT. Edited by Dr. WM. SMITH. Fourth Edition. Maps. 8 vols. 8vo. 60s.

V.

A NEW HISTORY of MODERN EUROPE; from the Taking of Constantinople by the Turks to the Close of the War in the Crimea. By THOS. H. DYER. Vols. I. and II. 8vo. [Next week.]

VI.

HISTORY of EUROPE during the MIDDLE AGES. By HENRY HALLAM. Tenth Edition. 3 vols. 8vo. 30s.

VII.

The CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY of ENGLAND, from the Accession of Henry VII. to the Death of George II. By HENRY HALLAM. Seventh Edition. 3 vols. 8vo. 30s.

VIII.

HISTORY of ENGLAND, from the Peace of Utrecht to the Peace of Versailles, 1713-1783. By LORD MAHON. Fourth Edition, 7 vols. 8vo. 93s.

IX.

ARREST of the FIVE MEMBERS by CHARLES the FIRST. By JOHN FORSTER. 8vo. 12s.

X.

HISTORY of the GRAND REMONSTRANCE, 1641. By JOHN FORSTER. Second Edition. 8vo. 12s.

XI.

HISTORIC PEERAGE of ENGLAND. Exhibiting the Origin, Descent and Present State of every Title of Peerage which has existed in this Country since the Conquest. By SIR HARRIS NICOLAS. New Edition. 8vo. 30s.

XII.

HISTORY of INDIA: the Hindoo and Mahomedan Period. By MOUNT-STUART ELPHINSTONE. Fourth Edition. Map. 8vo. 18s.

XIII.

HISTORY of the UNITED NETHERLANDS, from the Death of William the Silent to the Synod of Dort; with the Origin and Destruction of the Spanish Armada. By J. L. MOTLEY. Fourth Thousand. Portraits. 2 vols. 8vo. 30s.

XIV.

The LITERARY HISTORY of EUROPE, during the 15th, 16th and 17th Centuries. By HENRY HALLAM. Fourth Edition. 3 vols. 8vo. 36s.

XV.

HISTORY of SPANISH LITERATURE. With Criticisms on particular Works, and Biographical Notices. By GEORGE TICKNOR. Second Edition. 3 vols. 8vo. 24s.

XVI.

HISTORY of FLEMISH LITERATURE, from the Twelfth Century to the Present Time. By OCTAVE DELEPIERRE. 8vo. 9s.

XVII.

LIVES of the CHIEF JUSTICES of ENGLAND. From the Norman Conquest to the Death of Lord Tenterden. By LORD CAMPBELL. Second Edition. 3 vols. 8vo. 42s.

XVIII.

BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES on the LAWS of ENGLAND. Edited by R. MALCOLM KERR, LL.D., Judge of the Sheriffs' Courts. Third Edition. 4 vols. 8vo.

XIX.

HISTORY of LATIN CHRISTIANITY, including that of the Popes to the Pontificate of Nicholas V. By DEAN MILMAN. Second Edition. 6 vols. 8vo. 72s.

XX.

HISTORY of the CHRISTIAN CHURCH, from the Apostolic Age to the Concordat of Worms, A.D. 64-1122. By CANON ROBERTSON. Second Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. 34s.

XXI.

A DICTIONARY of the BIBLE; its Antiquities, Biography, Geography, and Natural History. Edited by Dr. WM. SMITH. Second Edition. Vol. I. 8vo. 42s.

XXII.

A CHURCH DICTIONARY. By DEAN HOOK. Eighth Edition. 8vo. 16s.

XXIII.

LECTURES on the RIGHT USE of the EARLY FATHERS. By Rev. J. J. BLUNT. Second Edition. 8vo. 15s.

XXIV.

MURRAY'S BRITISH CLASSICS. A Series of Standard English Authors, printed from the most correct text, and edited with Notes.

- I. GOLDSMITH'S WORKS. 4 vols. 8vo. 30s.
II. JOHNSON'S ENGLISH POETS. 3 vols. 8vo. 22s. 6d.
III. BYRON'S POETICAL WORKS. 6 vols. 8vo. 45s.

DR. WM. SMITH'S
BIBLICAL DICTIONARY.

On Dec. 1st will be published,

PART I. of VOL. I. (to be continued Monthly, and completed in Ten Parts), medium 8vo. 4s.

A DICTIONARY OF THE
BIBLE;

ITS ANTIQUITIES, BIOGRAPHY, GEOGRAPHY and NATURAL HISTORY.

By VARIOUS WRITERS.

Edited by WILLIAM SMITH, LL.D., Classical Examiner in the University of London, and Editor of the Dictionaries of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Biography, Mythology and Geography.

To be completed in Two Volumes.

List of Contributors to Vols. I. and II.

- BISHOP of CALCUTTA.
BISHOP of CORK.
BISHOP DESIGNATE of GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.
REV. LORD ARTHUR HERVEY.
DEAN of CANTERBURY.
DEAN of EXETER.
ARCHDEACON BROWNE.
ARCHDEACON ORMEROD.
REV. E. HAROLD BROWNE, B.D., Norrisian Professor of Divinity, Cambridge.
REV. J. B. LIGHTFOOT, M.A., Hulsean Professor of Divinity, Cambridge.
REV. GEO. RAWLINSON, M.A., Camden Professor of Ancient History, Oxford.
REV. W. SELWYN, D.D., Margaret Professor of Divinity, Cambridge.
REV. A. P. STANLEY, D.D., Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Oxford.
BAILEY, REV. HENRY, B.D., St. Augustine's, Canterbury.
BARRY, REV. ALFRED, M.A., Grammar School, Leeds.
BEVAN, REV. W. L., M.A., Vicar of Hay.
BLAKESLEY, REV. J. W., B.D., Vicar of Ware.
BROWN, REV. T. E., M.A., King William's Coll. Isle of Man.
BULLOCK, REV. W. T., M.A.
CLARK, REV. SAMUEL, M.A., Training College, Battersea.
COOK, REV. F. C., M.A., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.
DAVIES, REV. LLEWELYN, M.A.
DRAKE, REV. WILLIAM, M.A., Vicar of Trinity, Coventry.
EDDRUP, REV. E. P., M.A., Theological College, Salisbury.
FARRAR, REV. F. W., M.A.
FERGUSON, JAMES, F.R.S.
FPOULKES, EDMUND S., M.A.
GARDEN, REV. FRANCIS, M.A., Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal.
GOTCH, REV. F. W., LL.D., Hebrew Examiner, University of London.
GROVE, GEORGE.
HAWKINS, REV. ERNEST, B.D., Prebendary of St. Paul's.
HAYMAN, REV. HENRY, M.A., Grammar School, Cheltenham.
HESSEY, REV. JAMES A., D.C.L., Merchant Taylors' School.
HOUGHTON, REV. W. M.A., Vicar of Preston.
HOWSON, REV. J. S., M.A., Collegiate Institution, Liverpool.
HUXTABLE, REV. EDGAR, M.A., Sub-Dean of Wells.
LAYARD, A. H., D.C.L., M.P.
LEATHES, REV. STANLEY, M.A.
MARKS, D. W., Professor of Hebrew, University Coll. London.
MEYRICK, REV. FRED., M.A., One of H.M.'s Inspectors of Schools.
ORGER, REV. E. R., M.A., St. Augustine's, Canterbury.
PEARSON, REV. HUGH, M.A., Vicar of Sonning, Berks.
PEROWNE, REV. J. J. S., B.D., Hebrew Lecturer, King's College, London.
PEROWNE, REV. THOS. T., B.D., C. C. Coll. Cambridge.
PHILLOTT, REV. H. W., M.A., Rector of Staunton-on-Wye.
PLUMPTRE, REV. E. H., M.A., Professor of Pastoral Theology, King's College, London.
POOLE, E. STANLEY, M.R.S.
POOLE, R. STUART, M.R.S.L.
PORTER, REV. J. L., M.A.
PRITCHARD, REV. CHAS., M.A., Grammar School, Clapham.
ROSE, REV. H. J., B.D.
THRUPP, REV. J. F., M.A., Vicar of Barrington.
TWISLETON, HON. EDW., M.A.
VENABLES, REV. EDMUND, M.A.
WESTCOTT, REV. B. F., M.A.
WRIGHT, WILLIAM A., M.A.
JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street; and
WALTON & MABERLY, Upper Gower-street, and Ivy-lane.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

NEW WORKS.

MR. DICKENS'S NEW WORK.
In 3 vols. post 8vo. Fifth Edition.
GREAT EXPECTATIONS.
By CHARLES DICKENS.

This day, 2 vols. post 8vo. 18s.
THE DUTCH AT HOME:
ESSAYS from the REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.
By ALPHONSE ESQUIROS,
Author of 'The English at Home.'
Translated and Edited by LASCELLES WRAXALL.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Geology in Holland. | 6. Pauperism and Charity. |
| 2. Dutch Manners. | 7. The Universities. |
| 3. The Peat Beds. | 8. The Jews in Holland. |
| 4. The Fisheries. | 9. Zoological Gardens. |
| 5. Whales and Whaling. | 10. A Page of Dutch History. |

This day, 1 vol. post 8vo. 10s. 6d.
TALES OF ALL COUNTRIES.
By ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

1 vol. post 8vo. 10s. 6d.
**THE HISTORY AND LITERATURE
OF THE CRUSADES.**
By VON SYBEL.
Edited by LADY DUFF GORDON.

Third Edition, in fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.
**TANNHAUSER; or, the Battle of
the Bards. A Poem.**
By NEVILLE TEMPLE and EDWARD TREVOR.

Next week, in 1 vol. crown 8vo.
LITTLE DORRIT.

By CHARLES DICKENS.
Forming the New Volume of the CHEAP EDITION of
MR. DICKENS'S WORKS.

In post 8vo. with Illustrations, 10s. 6d.
OUR CRUISE IN THE CLAYMORE;
With a VISIT to DAMASCUS and the LEBANON.
By Mrs. HARVEY, of Ickwell-Bury.

Just published, price 7s. 6d.
SKETCHES BY BOZ.

With Forty Illustrations. Forming the New Volume of the
ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY EDITION of MR. CHARLES
DICKENS'S WORKS.

In the press, in 3 vols. fcap. 8vo. a New Edition of
POEMS,
By ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

Mr. THOMAS CARLYLE'S WORKS.
UNIFORM EDITION.

Handsomely printed in crown 8vo. price Six Shillings per Volume.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION: A HISTORY. In
2 vols. 12s.

OLIVER CROMWELL'S LETTERS AND SPEECHES;
with Elucidations and Connecting Narrative. In 3 vols. 18s.

LIFE OF JOHN STERLING.—LIFE OF SCHILLER.
1 vol. 6s.

CRITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS. In 4
vols. 24s.

SARTOR RESARTUS.—HERO WORSHIP. 1 vol. 6s.

LATTER-DAY PAMPHLETS. 1 vol. 6s.

CHARTISM.—PAST AND PRESENT. 1 vol. 6s.

TRANSLATIONS OF GERMAN ROMANCE. 1 vol. 6s.

WILHELM MEISTER By GÖTTE. A Translation. In
2 vols. 12s.

CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

13, Great Marlborough-street.

HURST & BLACKETT'S NEW WORKS.

The LIFE of J. M. W. TURNER, R.A.
From Original Letters and Papers furnished by his Friends
and Fellow Academicians. By WALTER THORBURY.
2 vols. 8vo. with Portraits, &c. 30s.

**The LIFE of Admiral Sir CHARLES
NAPIER, K.C.B.; with HIS CORRESPONDENCE.** From
his Private Papers. By Major-General ELMES NAPIER.
2 vols. 8vo. with Portrait and Charts. 30s.

"Sir Charles Napier will undoubtedly rank among the first of
our sea worthies. He has found a worthy biographer and chronicler
in the person of his Step-son. The biography abounds in
traits of character, and there are details of love, marriage and
home-life which contrast very pleasantly with the more exciting
scenes. The work is very honestly put together; without pre-
tence, it accomplishes much; bringing all the incidents of the
Admiral's life together, so as to create a story of great interest,
with much that is amusing for the general, and more that is
instructive to the professional reader."—*Athenæum*.

"The personal history of another of England's great sea-heroes
is sure to be warmly welcomed by the British public. This work
possesses an interest which will not pass away with the present
generation. We know of no books so likely to excite the enthu-
siasm of English youth as Southey's 'Life of Nelson' and these
'Memoirs of Admiral Napier.'"—*Daily News*.

FRENCH WOMEN of LETTERS.
By JULIA KAVANAGH, Author of 'NATHALIE,' &c.
2 vols. 21s. [Nov. 22]

TRAVELS in the HOLY LAND. By
FREDRIKA BREMER. Translated by MARY HOWITT.
3 vols. [Just ready.]

**The OKAVANGO RIVER. A Nar-
rative of Travel, Exploration and Adventure.** By CHARLES
JOHN ANDERSSON, Author of 'LAKE NGAMI.' 8vo.
with Portrait of the Author and numerous Illustrations. 21s.
"Mr. Andersson's book, from the number of well-told adven-
tures, its rich fund of information, and spirited illustrations, will
command a wide circle of readers. The interest of his story never
flags for a moment."—*Athenæum*.

**LADY CHARLOTTE PEPYS' DO-
MESTIC SKETCHES IN RUSSIA.** 2 vols. 21s.

"We recommend these interesting and agreeable volumes to all
who wish for light and pleasant reading, besides acquiring a
knowledge of the ways and customs of another country. We
congratulate Lady Charlotte Pepys on having done more by her
lively sketches to familiarize the English public with Russian
inner life than most of our travellers' or historians' weighty
volumes."—*Sun*.

**The SECRET HISTORY of the
COURT of FRANCE under LOUIS XV.** Edited, from rare
and unpublished Documents, by Dr. CHALLICE. 3 vols.
with Portraits, 21s.

**THE VALLEY of a HUNDRED
FIRES.** By the Author of 'MARGARET and her BRIDES-
MAIDS.' Illustrated by J. E. MILLAIS, A.R.A. 5s. bound.
Forming the New Volume of HURST & BLACKETT'S
STANDARD LIBRARY of CHEAP EDITIONS.

"Whether in delineation of character, in lucidity of plot, in
description of scenery, in representation of life as it is, or in sound
well-enforced moral, we know no novel of the last three or four
years to equal this production of the popular Author of 'Margaret
and her Bridesmaids.' If asked to classify it, we should give it a
place between 'John Halifax' and 'The Caxtons.'"—*Herald*.

THE NEW NOVELS.

The LAST of the MORTIMERS. By
the Author of 'MARGARET MAITLAND,' 'The HOUSE
on the MOOR,' &c. 3 vols. [This day.]

SIR RICHARD HAMILTON.
3 vols. 21s.

"The reader will be delighted with this book, and will be the
better for reading it. It is full of action, life and character. The
plot is well constructed, and the style vigorous. The hero is a
faithful portrait of a thorough English gentleman, and the pic-
tures of English society are very gracefully and agreeably drawn."
—*John Bull*.

The HOME at ROSEFIELD. By
EDWARD COPPING. 3 vols.

"A very touching and life-like story, of great simplicity and
beauty; and hard indeed must be the heart unaffected by its
genuine tenderness and pathos."—*Daily News*.

EAST and WEST. By J. Fraser
CORKRAN. 3 vols.

"A good novel. The author has wit and knowledge in abun-
dant, and an eloquent mastery of words."—*Daily News*.

COUNTY SOCIETY. 3 vols.

"We promise the reader a rich treat from the perusal of this
novel. The talent manifested is unquestionable."—*Messenger*.

NOTICE TO QUIT. By W. G. WILLS,
Author of 'LIFE'S FORESHADOWINGS.' 3 vols.

"A novel of remarkable power. The interest never flags.
There is real genius in this writer."—*Spectator*.

**WHITE and BLACK. A Tale of
the SOUTHERN STATES.** 3 vols. [Just ready.]

MACMILLAN'S NEW LIST, NOW READY.

Second Edition, crown 8vo. 6s. 6d.

CAVOUR: a Memoir. By EDWARD
DICEY. With Portrait.

This day, price One Shilling,

TRACTS for PRIESTS and PEOPLE.
No. IX. DISSENT AND THE CREEDS.

1. DISSENT FROM, AND DISSENT IN, THE CHURCH.
A Lay Dialogue.

2. THE CREEDS. By the Rev. FRANCIS GARDEN.
[This day.]

No. VIII. EVIDENCES FOR THOSE WHO THINK
AND FEEL MORE THAN THEY CAN READ. By the
Rev. C. P. CHRETIEN, M.A., Rector of Cholderton, Wilts.
Fellow and late Tutor of Oriel College, Oxford.

Now ready,

The FIRST SERIES (Nos. I to VII.), hand-
somely bound in cloth, price 6s.

In 2 vols. crown 8vo. price 21s.

MEMOIRS, LETTERS and REMAINS
of ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE. Translated from the
French by the Translator of 'Napoleon's Correspondence with
King Joseph.' With large Additions.

"The appearance of this book in an English dress will be
welcomed by every politician and every Englishman capable of
appreciating exhaustive and solid thought. . . . We do not know
another writer, unless it be Pascal, who leaves precisely the same
impression."—*Spectator*.

"Few men of the 19th century have exercised a more remark-
able influence. . . . Charming as specimens of style, but they are
of infinitely greater value, as showing the inner life of a Man
who was as simple as a child, and yet as gifted as any of the
many learned writers and scholars whom France has produced."
—*Bell's Messenger*.

The Third Edition of

**The GOLDEN TREASURY of SONGS
and LYRICS.** [Will be ready on Monday.]

In 3 vols. crown 8vo. 31s. 6d.

TOM BROWN at OXFORD. By
the Author of 'Tom Brown's School-Days.' [This day.]

THE LETTER and the SPIRIT:
Six Sermons on the Inspiration of Holy Scripture, preached
before the University of Oxford. By C. P. CHRETIEN,
Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and Rector of Cholderton,
Wilts. In crown 8vo. cloth, 5s. [This day.]

In crown 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

THE EPISTLE to the ROMANS.
Newly translated from a Missionary Point of View. By the
Right Rev. J. W. COLENSO, D.D., Bishop of Natal.
[Immediately.]

**SERMONS PREACHED in HARROW
SCHOOL CHAPEL.** By the Rev. H. MONTAGU BUTLER,
Head-Master of the School, and late Fellow of Trinity College,
Cambridge. Crown 8vo. cloth. [Shortly.]

By the Rev. James M'Cosh, LL.D.
Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Queen's College, Belfast.

I.

Demy 8vo. cloth, price 10s. 6d.

**The METHOD of DIVINE GOVERN-
MENT, PHYSICAL and MORAL.** Seventh Edition.

II.

In the Press, in crown 8vo.

**The SUPERNATURAL in RELATION
to the NATURAL, with SPECIAL REFERENCE to
EXISTING CONTROVERSIES.**

MACMILLAN & Co., London and Cambridge.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1861.

LITERATURE

The Life of J. M. W. Turner, R.A. Founded on Letters and Papers furnished by his Friends and Fellow Academicians. By Walter Thornbury. 2 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

If Mr. Thornbury thought of suiting his manner to his subject, when writing of the Life and Works of Turner, he unwisely attempted to emulate in language that period of the great painter's career when sobriety and taste were cast to the winds, and when that which was florid, extravagant, incomplete and experimental (howbeit poetical) took their place. — Two closely-printed volumes, executed in the style of 'The Rock Limpet,' are startling as a literary visitation. One so clever as their writer, whose range of epithet and allusion is so wide, might judiciously have reflected that rhapsody and ornament (however genuine be the one in its enthusiasm, however intricate the other in pattern and rich in colour) have their uses, and their limits. Mr. Thornbury's delight in them has betrayed him, — and not only so, but apparently, for the time, has exhausted such force and brilliancy as he once possessed, in their application. — Too many of his ambitious passages are the merest commonplaces, — too many of the noblest sentiments expressed, are only so many sentimentalities, — too many of his epithets fit awry. — Turner is brought no nearer to us by assurances that "Wellington would have liked him," because he sat fishing out in the rain, — by questions such as, "Is it possible that our glorious creature could have committed this or the other meanness?" — by visions, in which Mr. Thornbury, as cicerone, leads us through the haunts which the painter frequented, — by magnanimous admissions, when our author is disposed (as he says) "to make a clean breast of it," that the painter could be human and imperfect. Nor will such an adoration as this, "And now, gentlemen, let us retire and consider our verdict," move many jurymen greatly. — They will, on the contrary, find in such contrivances more of manufactured high spirits, more of those random dashes and starts and hurries, calculated with a view to effect, than can be forgiven to a biographer, — even if it has been conceded to him that he is at liberty to "set his palette" so as to match that of the painter of 'Rain, Steam and Speed.'

The task in hand, however, was not an easy one. The Preface announces that Mr. Thornbury was enjoined by Mr. Ruskin to fix his mind on "the following main characteristics of Turner: * * Uprightness, Generosity, Tenderness of heart (extreme), Sensuality, Obstinate (extreme), Irritability, Infidelity." — It was no light matter to comply with injunctions so oracularly delivered by "the greatest of all living or dead writers on Art," — to present a favourable aspect of one so complex in nature as Turner; above all when assertion must needs be justified by facts and traits of character. Then, that material was not plentiful may be implied, — since our author, when it is scanty, fills pages with episodic retrospects, which stand here without argument or proportion, seeing that the business in hand was not a complete History of Painting and Engraving in England. With regard to Turner's early days, by lack of matter Mr. Thornbury has been driven to the ingenious devices of which Godwin's 'Life of Chaucer' offers such noble specimens. — As we draw nearer to our own times there is more to tell. Turner's brother-Academicians have been communicative. The pages contributed by the daughter of his old friend Wells, Mrs. Wheeler,

and by the Trimmers are among the best in the book. It will strike others besides ourselves, as singular, that not half-a-dozen personal traits or reminiscences have been contributed by Mr. Ruskin. — The result of the whole is, that we are driven to take for granted the largest part of those virtues which we are so solemnly bidden to admire; and to question, not the honesty of Mr. Thornbury's idolatry, but the rationality of its basis. — It has been the fashion of late to speak of Turner as one neglected till a powerful and poetical advocate compelled the public to attend to his excellencies. — What are the facts? Only the recorded praise of contemporaries from the very moment he took rank among them! — Only one hundred and forty thousand pounds amassed during his lifetime! — His claims to generosity must virtually rest on his bequest to the world of Art of his pictures and fortune; since we cannot award any great value to half-a-crown given reluctantly away now and then — a social entertainment never — a drawing very rarely. — The reminiscences contributed by Mr. Trimmer, as we have said, are among the best portions of this work. Turner used the house of the Trimmers as his home — went thence to fish, to sketch, and made many drawings among them, "one of which," says the memorialist, "he once thought of giving to my father." — There is an anecdote, it is true, to be set on the other side, of a loan of 20,000*l.* to a friend in need; but this is told with so much hearsay mystery, that we cannot accept it as the exception to known habits and records of life; nor, were it proved, as an indication of a character habitually genial and beneficent. Turner was close with his relations, — he retained his father to keep his gallery like a servant, — he would not allow any one to see him paint or draw, — he was fraudulent (Mr. Thornbury is compelled to suspect) in some of his dealings, as the copies of the 'Liber Studiorum' testify, — he was grinding in his bargains. — There have been other men more niggardly in their generosity, more distorted in their uprightness, who have compounded for the meanness and selfishness and suspiciousness of a long life by a magnificent act of testamentary charity — fit sequel to a state funeral and a commissioned statue.

To frame this preamble has been not pleasant; but the duty is rendered inevitable by the taste and tone of this book. — The Life itself must now be considered with reference to the foregoing remarks. — Joseph Mallord William Turner was born in Maiden Lane, Covent Garden, in April, 1775, the son of a barber of west-country origin, and of a Miss Marshall, native of Islington. But there is some confusion respecting her, since Mr. Thornbury says, in page 4, "I claim no 'blue blood' for Turner, nor do I want to"; while, four pages later, the mother is represented as belonging to a Nottingham family with a manor-house. — The match, it is hinted, may have been a stolen one; and Turner is described as, when a youth, resenting the behaviour of the genteel Marshalls on paying them a visit! At page 19, we read of "an uncle on his lady mother's side," one Mr. Marshall, who was a butcher at Brentford. So that our knowledge whether Mrs. Turner was "high" or "low" remains much as it was before the pedigree was tossed from the right hand to the left by our author. It seems agreed, however, that she was a woman of fierce and ungovernable temper, which partook of and ended in insanity. — The father, who was of a more cheerful spirit, divined at an early period that his son was fit for better things than a barber's shop, and sent him to the

Brentford Free School, where the boy took his first steps in Art by drawing cocks and hens on the wall with chalk. It was about 1780, Mr. Thornbury thinks, that, on accompanying his father to the house of Mr. Tomkinson, the pianoforte manufacturer, Turner was struck with a lion on "a silver salver which leaned against the wainscot." Mr. Thornbury does not believe that the lion belonged to an escutcheon on a table (as Mr. Peter Cunningham and others have asserted), although he assures us that the future painter revelled in the heraldic "reds and blues" — of a silver salver! — Then follows a short character of Mr. Tomkinson as "a self-conceited, fussy man," which we have reason to fancy as mythical as that painted silver plate, which, we are told, stirred up the boy to emulate its glowing colours, on his return to Maiden Lane.

As we get on, — groping through a labyrinth, — we find Turner making acquaintance with Girtin, copying drawings by Paul Sandby (a man successful, full of humours, and generously helpful to brother artists), admiring mezzotinto prints after Vandervelde, sent to board at Brentford on account of bad health, — there breaking out into the resolution to draw elm-trees, birds, flowers, — anything, everything that was around him, — and saved by this happy accident, says Mr. Thornbury, from becoming a Piranesi (!) in architecture. — He fell in love, too, but without any after-result. Then he was sent to the Soho Academy, where he drew flowers (says Mr. Thornbury) "in the tambour-frame manner." When about the age of thirteen, "growing up short and thick-set, and with large but handsome features, clear grey-blue eyes and arched eyebrows; careless in dress, and, generally, a sturdy, determined, prudent boy, with an irresistible bias towards Art," he was transferred to a school at Margate, "probably in the boy immortalized by Charles Lamb"! — On leaving the school at Margate, Turner went to another school to learn perspective from "Tom Malton, in Long Acre," and began to show facility of hand by dashing in backgrounds, foregrounds and skies, to set off the designs of one "Mr. Porden, an almost unknown architect," whom Mr. Thornbury airily disposes of as a *Pecksniff*. — Old Turner entertained serious thoughts of making the boy an architect, on the strength of the tendency towards perspective effects shown in his early drawings. To this scheme the student was obviously not adverse, since, in later life, says Mr. Thornbury, with a comment which is truly encouraging, he "several times essayed the arduous task of designing a house, a task which seems to me by no means beyond the intellect of an intelligent man, especially if he have an artistic taste." — The youth, accordingly, was set to study geometry, — which he would not learn; on the hardship of which course of training Mr. Thornbury has paragraphs meant to be cutting. He forgets (but what is not forgotten in the contradictions of this confused book!) that the great artists of all ages, among whom he aspires to range his hero, have been great in no small degree because of the versatility of their studies. It is counted as no sorrow that in the early years of Buonarroti and Da Vinci, the one must have worked at sculpture, the other at engineering. It is not the greatest scandal against Salvator Rosa (the "base-born and thief-bred man," according to Mr. Ruskin) that he was an accomplished musician, lute-player, sonneteer and actor. When we find noticed among Turner's sketch-books a "gamut for the flute" transcribed, and among the miserable household possessions which the man of a quarter of a million of wealth left behind him

the self-same instrument of music,—when we read in Mr. Thornbury's own pages a criticism of the painful and fruitless struggles undergone by the painter to get at poetry, the conclusion inevitably comes that he was not so much thwarted by tuition, as dwarfed in his art, in his fancy and in his nature, by want of it.

Dr. Munro, of Chelsea, one who knew Girtin, was by this time awake to the promise of the young artist. Turner the elder was resolved to spend a legacy of 200*l.* in placing out Turner, then, "probably, about fourteen," with a landscape-painter. But here, again, Mr. Thornbury throws us into doubt. The landscape-painter, of page 53, who made a speech on the artist's later works, turns out, in page 54, to be Mr. Hardwick, the architect, for whom Turner executed many drawings, breaking out into his own fancies, so often as the compact permitted:

"Years after [says Mr. Thornbury], Mr. Hardwick showed Turner these early drawings: he remembered them, and pointing to the Lambeth public-house, said—'Ha! yes; up against that inn there was a board stuck up, on which was written, 'BE SOBER, BE VIGILANT'; and close by were the parish-stocks, I remember.'"

By Mr. Hardwick's advice, we are told, Turner became a student at the Royal Academy. He began to exhibit there, in the year 1790. Thus, it is to be seen, that when he was fifteen, Turner was already known, looked for, and earning money. If from the first he bent himself to the last task, so as to injure the development of other faculties, it may not, altogether have been the fault of necessity, (over which we are again and again invited to wail in this book), but in part, have arisen from the "generosity" of disposition, which we are bidden to fix our minds on as a characteristic.—In the Academy, Turner acquired such power as he possessed of drawing the human figure. That this was not contemptible, will be gathered from such of his earlier works as the 'Venus and Adonis,' in the collection of his stanch admirer and sketching companion, Mr. Munro of Novar, (not *Novars*, as here erroneously spelt),—as his 'Apollo and the Python,' exhibited in 1811. He seems for a time to have thought of making a fortune by portrait-painting; since at the close of Sir Joshua Reynolds's life, Turner used to go to his house to copy Sir Joshua's "peachy and exquisite women." But he was all this time colouring prints and washing-in skies for architects in the bed-rooms of Maiden Lane and Hand Court. Even so early in life he would suffer no one to see him draw; and, it may be feared, was generally a churlish comrade, if Mr. Thornbury is to be trusted:—

"One of his earliest tours was that made to Oxford to execute drawing commissions for his kind patron, Mr. Henderson. The tour was made on foot, in company with a poor artist named Cook, who afterwards turned stone-mason. Cook's feet got sore, and I believe he was soon left behind by the indefatigable Turner; as for sleeping, he rested in any small village public-house, and never prematurely affected the fine gentleman."

A further source of income was the teaching water-colour drawing in schools, at "five shillings a lesson—then ten shillings—subsequently a guinea." How one so secret and suspicious could impart instruction, unless he preached one art and practised another, it is not easy to conceive. The one companion for whom he appears to have shown some real regard was Girtin the water-colourist, who died young in 1802: a man whose "yellow drawings" are the delight of collectors. Turner painted his portrait, and would say, in after-life, "If Tom Girtin had lived, I should have starved." His first outbreak into originality appears to have been excited by a sketching tour in Yorkshire:—

"In 1798 he contributed drawings of Sheffield

and Wakefield to Walker's 'Itinerant'; and in 1800 he illustrated Whitaker's 'Parish of Whalley' with several drawings, among which was one of Farnley."

By the time that he was twenty-five years of age, Turner had got at that power in oil-painting, which enabled him to exhibit such a picture as his 'Fifth Plague of Egypt.' He was already sufficiently at ease in his circumstances to justify him in quitting the bed-room above the barber's shop, and to remove to Harley Street.—He took the barber with him, and turned him to profitable account:—

"The old man latterly," says Mr. Trimmer, "was his son's willing slave, and had to strain his pictures, and varnish them when finished, which made Turner say that his father began and finished his pictures for him. But I doubt if he varnished many pictures; few of them, I believe, were varnished at all; still, he was of great assistance to his son."

We must go on for another anecdote:—

"Soon after Turner first went to Solus Lodge, at Twickenham, his old father was met by a friend, very disconsolate, in Queen Anne Street. The expense of coming up daily to open the gallery was weighing heavily on his heart. Life was embittered to him by the thought. A week after, the same friend met him again, gay, happy, and jumping up on his old toes; he asked him the reason of the sudden change in his spirits; he replied,—'Why, lookee here, I have found a way at last of coming up cheap from Twickenham to open my son's gallery—I found out the inn where the market-gardeners baited their horses, I made friends with one on 'em, and now, for a glass of gin a-day, he brings me up in his cart on the top of the vegetables.'"

If there be a beauty and a poetry in these illustrations of filial "generosity," many may fail to detect it.

To return a step or two,—from Harley Street Turner removed—and here, again, Mr. Thornbury gives us two places and dates to choose between—to "the Upper Mall, Hammersmith" or to "Kensington Mall." One attraction to Hammersmith is suggested by Turner's biographer as having been the neighbourhood of De Louthembourg, the painter of 'Sunset Effects,' satirized by *Peter Pindar's*—

Golden cattle in glass pastures grazing.

And whose 'Eidophusikon' here (pertinaciously spelt 'Eidophusikon') was for a while a favourite show of London, long before Cosmoramas and Dioramas were dreamt of. Gainsborough, a man who delighted in many things which he had no thought of emulating, was "a passionate admirer of this exhibition."—Sir Joshua recommended it. Turner, "too cautious to tell many secrets, but not too proud to refuse to learn of any one," frequented De Louthembourg's society, in the hope of picking up some receipts of colour.—

"It is said that Mrs. Louthembourg grew very jealous of Turner's frequent visits to her husband, and that at last suspecting the young painter was obtaining all her husband's secrets from him, on his next visit she shut the door in his face and roughly refused him admittance."

We have gone further in grouping these details and traits—all put forth by a panegyrist—than we might have done—were it not for the claims on veneration for the man, thrust forward in every page and foiled by disparaging epithets applied to those who surrounded Turner. When we find the "restless poison of envy" which "oozed incessantly from Constable's tongue" dwelt upon to enhance by contrast the geniality of the man who, we had been reading a line earlier, "was too reserved often to praise";—when we find Sir Thomas Lawrence, the gentle, the munificent, whose patronage of and delight in Art went far to entangle his own fortunes, sneered at as "the landlord's

son,"—it is only fit that the barber's son, were he twice the divinity in his art he was, should be shown, as he was in reality,—the miserly master of his barber father!

Turner's life as an artist—as can be proved past cross-examination from the book before us—was one of success from the first, of gain and appreciation. What says Mr. Roberts, in his recollections?—

"I had come from the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, to Drury Lane, and with my friend Stanfield, both then young men, were trying our best to improve upon the great scene-painters, of whom we were the successors at Old Drury. De Louthembourg and Greenwood we knew only by fame; but the mighty painter of the day that all spoke of, and whose works were the all-and-all to every young artist, was TURNER, at Somerset-house. The first works thought of by such as ourselves were Turner's."

The same "neglected" man was presently installed as Professor of Perspective at the Royal Academy—though it is here noted that he was a confused speaker—and a lecturer who sometimes did not appear in his chair when the lecture should be given.—That his earlier oil pictures did not fetch the prices commanded by those of later days is true; but he was amassing a fortune on every side, and, in must be added, by every conceivable device. There seems to have been in him an inborn desire to pit himself against Claude; and the following passages from Mrs. Wheeler's recollections will tell how the conflict at last came to pass. It would be unjust not to add, that her recollections of Turner as a man are entirely opposite in tone to the impression made on us by the biography set before us:—

"It is over sixty years since a friendship began, which ended only at the death of Mr. Turner, who, in very early life, was a constant and almost daily visitor at my father's house, whom he regarded as an able counsellor in difficulties. He usually spent three or four evenings in every week at our fireside, and though very much more than half a century has elapsed, I can still vividly recall to mind my dear father and Turner sketching or drawing by the light of an Argand lamp, whilst my mother was plying her needle, and I, then a young girl, used to read aloud some useful or entertaining work. * * Turner loved my father with a son's affection; to me he was as an elder brother. Turner's celebrated publication, the 'Liber Studiorum,' entirely owes its existence to my father's persuasion, and the drawings for the first number were made in our cottage at Knockholt. He had for a long time urged upon Turner the expediency of making a selection from his own works for publication, telling him that it would surely be done after his death, and perhaps in a way that might not do him that justice which he could ensure for himself. After long and continued persuasion, Turner at length gave way; and one day, when he was staying with us in Kent (he always spent a part of the autumn at our cottage), he said, 'Well, Gaffer, I see there will be no peace till I comply; so give me a piece of paper. There, now, rule the size for me, and tell me what I am to do.' My father said, 'Well, divide your subject into classes—say, Pastoral, Marine, Elegant Pastoral, and so forth'—which was accordingly done. The first drawings were then and there made, and arranged for publication. This was in the autumn of 1806. I sat by his side while those drawings were making; and many are the times I have gone out sketching with him. I remember his scrambling up a tree to obtain a better view, and there he made a coloured sketch, I handing up his colours as he wanted them."

This 'Liber Studiorum' marks a period in Turner's career. Mr. Thornbury shall continue the tale of its publication:—

"The publication of the 'Liber' stopped at the fourteenth number, making in all (including the frontispiece, which Turner somewhat ostentatiously gave to his subscribers) seventy-one plates. The

great work, strange to say, never paid, and it stopped as soon as Turner began the 'England and Wales,' and got other more profitable engagements. * * One of the first engravers chosen for the task was Charles Turner. The hard terms were that he should engrave fifty drawings, attend to the printing, publishing and delivery of the numbers (for Turner was going to be his own publisher), at the miserable price of eight guineas per plate. The painter was severe, exacting and sensitively careful in his corrections and additions. The engraver toiled through the first twenty plates (forming Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4) patiently. He then frankly complained of the terms, and asked two guineas each in addition. The plate specially fought over was one of 'Windsor Castle,' with a view of the Montem Hill and some Eton boys on to the left-hand side. Some additional trees on the right-hand side, and some angry demands to make the steps up the Montem clearer, were the last straws on the camel's back. The painter, who had never had quarter given to him when he was struggling, now, in his turn, gave no quarter. * * The manner in which the 'Liber' was got up and the engravings printed was unbusiness-like, fitful and peculiar. We can scarcely wonder that, as is generally reported, some female servant of Turner employed to stitch the numbers stole many of the plates and sold them privately. Turner superintended the printing and publication in a most minute and yet in a most capricious manner. The alterations in effects before publication were as numerous as the additions, as is evident from the artist's proofs (the touched proofs), still preserved by Mr. Pye, Mr. J. Dillon, and other collectors. * * 'These variations,' says Mr. Dillon, who possesses a superb collection of the etchings, 'render it extremely difficult to form a complete set of the first impressions of the "Liber"; it appears that no set at the time when it was issued contained all the plates in the first state, or indeed in any one similar state; on the contrary, in the original numbers a very early and fine impression of one plate will be found in company with very late and bad impressions of another plate, as if one had been given with a rude sense of justice as a sort of compensation for the others.' I am sorry, too, to say, that there can be no doubt, from years of investigation by Messrs. Pye, Stokes, and other collectors, that Turner often took out the thickened letters of the plates in the bad third state, and engraved open letters higher up in the plate—in fact, he sold sham proofs; having private marks and scratches to indicate to himself the various states."

—And this was done by the "neglected" man, who, however "grasping," we are assured, was "just"!

From this point we must, of necessity, be briefer in comment, — since, after the publication of the 'Liber Studiorum,' the artist was secure in his own supremacy—in his own world—a royal lion, for whom no showman was needed. Mr. Thornbury thinks otherwise; and following in the wake of Mr. Ruskin, conceives that there was, till 'Modern Painters' appeared, no due appreciation of Turner's rare merits. The following story, as told with respect to the 'Ulysses' picture, is, in every point of fact, worth offering:—

"There can be, of course, no doubt that Turner selected this subject from the ninth book of the 'Odyssey.' Yet, with his usual secretive sort of fun, he loved to mystify busybodies and dilettantes about it. His friend, the Rev. Mr. Judkins, who is neither a busybody nor a dilettante, but a friend of Constable's, and a very clever landscape artist, was one day dining with Turner at a large party. A lady sitting next to the clerical artist, with the curiosity traditionally supposed to be peculiar to her sex, was full of the glories of the 'Polypheumus,' the wonder of the last Exhibition. It was one perpetual whisper. 'Wine! No, thank you: but oh, Mr. Judkins, do you—what do you think of Mr. Turner's great picture? And—a very little, if you please. Don't you now think it is a sweet picture?' &c., Turner, glum and shy, opposite, is watching all this. He sees where the lady's eyes

fall after she addresses her whispers to Mr. Judkins. His little beads of eyes roll and twinkle with fun and slyness. Across the table he growls:—"I know what you two are talking about, Judkins—about my picture." Mr. Judkins suavely waves his glass and acknowledges that it was. The lady smiled on the great man. 'And I bet you don't know where I took the subject from; come now—bet you don't.' Judkins blandly replied,—"Oh! from the old poet, of course, Turner; from the 'Odyssey!' of course."—"No," grunted Turner, bursting into a chuckle; "'Odyssey!' not a bit of it. I took it from Tom Dibdin. Don't you know the lines:—

He ate his mutton, drank his wine,
And then he poked his eye out."

As regards this same 'Polypheumus' picture, we find something less explicable than Turner's reference to "Dibdin":—

"It has sometimes struck me that Turner, who did occasionally steal, derived his idea of 'Polypheumus' from Michael Angelo's grand Titanic sketch of 'Morning.'"

Can this refer to the unfinished statues of 'Day' and 'Night' in the Medici Chapel at Florence? If so, where had Turner seen them? He does not seem to have travelled in Italy until 1828, and then wrote home to the brother Academicians of the country which had neglected him, "as under." The following letters, though scant of grammar, are among the best specimens of his correspondence collected in this work:—

"My dear Chantrey,—I intended long before this (but you will say, fudge) to have written; but even now, very little information have I to give you in matters of Art, for I have confined myself to the painting department at Corso; and having finished one, am about the second, and getting on with Lord E.'s, which I began the very first touch at Rome; but as the folk here talked that I would show them *not*, I finished a small three feet four to stop their gabbling: so now to business. Sculpture, of course, first, for it carries away all the patronage, so it is said in Rome; but all seem to share in the good will of the patrons of the day. Gott's Studio is full. Wyatt and Rennie, Ewing, Buxton, all employed. Gibson has two groups in hand, 'Venus and Cupid'; and 'The Rape of Hylas,' three figures, very forward, though I doubt much if it will be in time (taking the long voyage into the scale) for the Exhibition, though it is for England. Its style is something like 'The Psyche,' being two standing figures of nymphs leaning, enamoured, over the youthful Hylas, with his pitcher. The Venus is a sitting figure, with the Cupid in attendance; and if it had wings like a dove, to flee away and be at rest, the rest would not be the worse for the change. Thorwaldsten is closely engaged on the late Pope's (Pius VII.) monument. Portraits of the superior animal, man, is to be found in all. In some the inferior—viz., greyhounds and poodles, cats and monkeys, &c. * *

"Rome, Oct. 13th, 1828.

"Dear Jones,—Two months nearly in getting to this Terra Pictura, and at work; but the length of time is my own fault. I must see the South of France, which almost knocked me up, the heat was so intense, particularly at Nismes and Avignon; and until I got a plunge into the sea at Marseilles, I felt so weak that nothing but the change of scene kept me onwards to my distant point. . . Genoa, and all the sea-coast from Nice to Spezzia is remarkably rugged and fine; so is Massa. Tell that fat fellow, Chantrey, that I did think of him, *then* (but not the first or the last time) of the thousands he had made out of those marble craigs which only afforded me a sour bottle of wine and a sketch; but he deserves everything which is good, though he did give me a fit of the spleen at Carrara."

To this, we add a comment from Mr. Ripplingille,—placarded, almost as often as his name appears, by Mr. Thornbury, as "malicious." The lines marked by us in italics hardly justify such an epithet:—

"Mr. Ripplingille, when he was at Rome, inquired about Turner; he says: 'No other country

appears to have felt his kind of merit as it was felt at home, and in this we see the clue to Turner's great success and popularity. I do not find that in foreign countries Turner was at all esteemed. In a subsequent portion of his life Turner was in Rome, and there exhibited pictures which (no disgrace, I must say) won him no credit. At the time he was in the 'Eternal City,' an English tradesman was living there, who made a great to-do, and sold English mustard; and when his namesake came and exposed his wares, the Romans, who are a peculiar class of jokers, proclaimed that one sold mustard and the other painted it. Some intelligent Romans, with whom I talked, wondered that the English could be so devoid of taste as to admire and tolerate such extravagant productions."

In rectification, then, of those who advertised themselves by patronizing one who needed no patronage, the irregular, yet always successful, career of Turner as an artist is shown in this book.—To attempt analysis of the works which resulted from the Herculean labours of his long life would be superfluous here. They have been *be-written* enough. If they have had praise beyond their merit, their defects have been so dragged into light by irrational ecstasy and panegyric, that opinion is already rectifying itself. For a glimpse into the magician's cave, where many of his miracles and sorceries were concocted, we must be indebted to a guide:—

"Turner painted in Queen Anne Street in what he called his drawing-room, in which there was a good north light. Here he would be surrounded by water-colour drawings in all states of progress. * *

The sordid and unhappy-looking room in Queen Anne Street was remarkable for a dusty and dirty buffet, bought at some second-hand Jew broker's. In this Turner kept the immemorial sherry bottle with the broken cork that served him for a decanter, and which no joking of friends could get him to change. This was the identical bottle and buffet of which the old story was current at the clubs. A friend came to see Turner, and was treated with a glass of sherry from the old bottle and the old buffet—one glass. About the same time next year the artist came again, had another glass, and praised the wine. 'It ought to be good,' said Turner, 'it's the same bottle you tasted before.' * * And here [continues Mr. Thornbury,] I may as well introduce a vivid picture of the house in general, communicated to me by Dr. Shaw, a relation of Turner's on the mother's side. My informant went to claim relationship with the great man, a mode of introduction that Turner regarded with peculiar abhorrence. His other relations, no doubt, had ignored him when in poverty, and now that he was rich, they buzzed round his door, like flesh-flies round a carcase. The narrator was not one of these. Dr. Shaw says:—"I once had an interview with the great artist, and once only, with a view to claim the relationship. A time was duly appointed for an interview. Accordingly I went to his residence in Queen Anne Street, when I was ushered into a dark-room, where the mantelpiece was so covered with dust that I had great difficulty in ascertaining whether it was wood or marble, in the testing of which a large finger-mark remained as an evidence of careless and bad management in house-keeping. The door outside was as shabby as if it had formed part of a ruin; a circular space surrounding the knocker showed the original grain of the wood, all the paint having disappeared for many years past. This circular space was a remarkable feature of the door, being near white, and this vividly contrasted with the dingy accumulated paint and dirt which was visible on every other part of the door. The iron chain communicating with the kitchen-bell outside was as thoroughly rusted as if it had lain twenty years in a desert, without shelter from the oxidizing influences of rain and dew. It could not have been painted for twenty years at least, perhaps not for forty. As I had to wait some ten minutes at least before Mr. Turner made his appearance, I had leisure to examine the room and its contents. I have now forgotten the kind of furniture, but I well remember the dark, dirty, murky-looking

windows. They appeared to me as though they had been cleaned but once, and that must have been when they first came from the hands of the glazier. The room appeared to be less under the influence of the beautiful light of heaven than any other apartment I ever remember to have seen. It was a comparative dungeon with two dark-lanterns for windows. In the midst of various cogitations, which necessarily occupied my mind while alone in this dirty dungeon, of a sudden the great artist made his appearance. I bowed, not too obsequiously nor too low, putting a question to him immediately after the salutation as follows:—"May I ask if you are the Mr. Turner who visited at Sheldford Manor, in the County of Nottingham, in your youth?"—"I am," he answered in a tone and manner full of dignity, evidently evincing feelings of an untoward nature. He was clearly paving the way for a magnificent outburst of passion. The thunder-storm was gathering. To appease him I became somewhat bland in manner. I tried to throw oil upon the troubled waters. Assuming a manner which perhaps might be denominated one of a more winning kind, I said, "May I take the liberty of asking you whether your mother's name was Marshall?" He replied in a tone of voice, accompanied with the look of a fury, clearly showing that the flash of lightning had appeared to warn me that the storm was about to break. After this I began to feel uneasy. I felt half-inclined to say something monstrously uncivil to him for his bearish manners. I wanted, however, for him to begin the attack, which soon followed. He drew himself suddenly into the most dignified attitude I ever beheld even from a clever actor or infuriated duke. His manner was full of majesty, accompanied with a diabolical look. He said, "I consider, Sir, that you have taken a most unwarrantable liberty with me by the manner in which you have obtruded yourself upon me." I immediately apologized; to which he replied (by one of the most dignified and elegant bows I ever remember to have seen from duke, lord, dancing-master or actor), "I accept the apology." After humbling myself, I then felt that it was my turn, in justice to myself, to confront the great artist in a very bold and independent manner, accompanied with resentment. "I beg leave, Sir, to state to you," I said (at the same time assuming all the dignity of manner at my command), then marching to within a yard of him, and eyeing him as a warrior would look at the man he was about to bayonet, I addressed him as follows, "I am independent, Sir, both in spirit and in pocket, and be assured that my whole and sole object in calling upon you was to connect myself with the distinguished name of Turner." The smile that he gave me at this moment I can only compare to the rays of the sun suddenly breaking through dark and stormy clouds. He said, "I hope, Sir, whenever you come to town, that you will give me the favour of a visit; I shall always be glad to see you." He then preceded me to the door, which he opened, politely bowing. I frequently went to lounge away half an hour in his gallery, without ever obtruding myself upon him; I had also the privilege of taking any other person. This was our first and last interview. Turner almost entirely rebuilt his house in Queen Anne Street, and took great care to cut down the architect's bill. He himself designed the doorway; but neither doorway nor building has any merit or originality."

As age drew on, the old painter absented himself more and more from the dismal home thus described. He was known to shelter himself elsewhere, but confided the address to no one. Mr. Thornbury shall continue the narrative of his being discovered at Chelsea:—

"There was one who mourned and wondered at Turner's absence more than any of his other friends could, and that was his old housekeeper in Queen Anne Street, Mrs. Ellen Danby—the guardian of his murky house—his faithful old servant for so many long years of rain and sunshine. She was deeply troubled at Turner's mysterious disappearance; she knew he must be ill, but yet knew not how to find him amid the labyrinth of London. At last, one day, as she was brushing an old coat of Turner's, in turning

out a pocket she found and pounced on a letter directed to him, and written by a friend who lived at Chelsea. There, then, she felt sure he must be; it was for her to sally forth and discover him. 'This poor old lady, with another as infirm and old as herself, resolved at last to set out on a voyage of discovery. How they reached there "deponent knoweth not," but they did reach the cottage by the river-side, and finding that the adjoining cottage sold ginger-beer, the two old dames craftily treated themselves to a bottle of the same, got into a diplomatic gossip with the seller of ginger-beer, and by dint of the outlay of twopence and a little pumping, were quite satisfied that the lady and the old gentleman who lived next door must be the great painter and his landlady; but what must have grieved them much was that the gentleman had been very unwell, and little out for the last two months. Having ascertained this, the two got home as they best could, and Mrs. Danby contrived to apprise a relative and one of the executors, Mr. Harpur, of her discovery. Mr. Harpur lost no time in finding out the Chelsea cottage—only in time to find Turner fast sinking. On the following day he breathed his last.'

A man so exquisitely tender, as we are invited to believe Turner was, might have had some consideration for the fears of his "faithful old servant." We will go on, however, in his biographer's words, for a moment:—

"Many legends were afterwards told of Turner's reasons for thus hiding himself at Chelsea, like a runaway bankrupt. The most generally believed story is the following. Turner, requiring change of air for his health, went to Chelsea in search of lodgings, and found at last a little cottage, very cheap, not far from the present Cremorne pier. The cottage looked on the river, and had a railed-in roof, from whence he could observe sky effects. The landlady, seeing a little thick-set, shabby man, asked him for 'reference.' Turner replied, angrily, 'My good woman, I'll buy the house outright.' Then the landlady wanted to draw up an agreement. Turner again parried this by showing a roll of bank-notes, and offering to pay in advance. There was still a difficulty—the landlady wanted her new lodger's name. 'In case, sir, any gentleman should call, you know.'—'Name, name,' the legend goes on to report Turner as growling—'what is your name?'—'My name is Mrs. Booth.'—'Then, I'm Mr. Booth,' and by that name Turner went. But, unfortunately for the story, Turner did not carry about rolls of bank-notes which he could flourish. All that was found in his pockets after his death was a solitary black half-crown—black from long seclusion in a grimy unvisited pocket. In the streets of Chelsea, and all along the shore of the Thames, Turner was known to the street-boys, as 'Puggy Booth,' and by the small tradesmen he was designated 'Admiral Booth'; for the story ran that he was an old admiral in reduced circumstances. I am told that up to the period of his very last illness Turner would often rise at daybreak, leave his bed, with some blanket or dressing-gown carelessly thrown over him, and go up on the railed-in roof to see the sun rise and to observe the colour flow, flushing back into the pale morning sky. To me, there is in this tenacity of the dying man to his old love something very touching, something very sublime."

In regard to the "sublimity" of such a parting from life, we are again at issue with Mr. Thornbury. The poetical thing, to follow his strange reasoning, would have been if the magnificent miserly poet-painter had "gathered himself" into an obscure garret in Maiden Lane, there to die, where his artist's life had begun by reproducing the lion of Mr. Tomkinson's salver.

Throughout the book its writer has availed himself largely of Mr. Ruskin's criticisms. At the end Turner's intricately confused will is set forth at full;—the real intentions of which it is hard to gather beyond the fact that self-glorification by its maker, in the form of charity, was the uppermost thing in his mind.—The

Biography is closed by a carefully drawn-out catalogue of the pictures, prints and drawings executed by this man of indefatigable energy and royal pictorial genius. The attempt, we must repeat, at raising him to the heroic stature in any other character is a failure; in the course of which a skilled and picturesque writer and an honest lover of Art has lost himself. His style has suffered from the effort to argue that which fact has put beyond the power of argument, and from a desire to be enthusiastic up to the mark required by idolaters.

The Greek Testament. With Notes, Grammatical and Exegetical, by W. Webster, M.A. and W. F. Wilkinson, M.A. Vol. II., containing the Epistles and the Apocalypse. (Parker, Son & Bourn.)

We have often thought that the question, "What saith the Scripture?" has not received either the kind or the degree of attention it deserves. To do it full justice is certainly no easy matter. It involves two distinct investigations, either of which might afford occupation for a large portion of a life—the determination of the text, and the discovery of its meaning. Nearly twenty years ago, Mr. Scrivener announced his intention of publishing an edition of the Greek Testament based upon a collation of all the MSS. in this country. In his prospectus he stated that nearly sixty of the hundred and sixty Greek MSS. among us have never been examined, and most of the remainder too imperfectly, for critical purposes. It would appear that he has found the undertaking too extensive, if we may judge from his having waited ten years before he published a collation of only twenty MSS., and since made no further announcement as to the completion of his task. How much greater must be the labour involved in an examination of the MSS. in other countries also, scarcely needs pointing out. Yet, Mr. Scrivener—no mean authority—maintains that "nine-tenths, at least, of our materials are most imperfectly known. The only chance of escape, therefore, from our existing perplexity, must rest in a thorough review, and (if need be) a complete re-collation of the whole mass of our critical authorities: a work doubtless of much toil and magnitude, but under all the circumstances absolutely indispensable." Great, however, as the labour undoubtedly is, there are not wanting encouragements to it. What with the recent discoveries of MSS.—among which we may particularly mention that of Tischendorf's Sinaitic MS., a fac-simile edition of which is likely to be accessible to the public next year, through the munificence of the Russian Government—the publication of the Alexandrine and Vatican MSS., and other efforts in the way of Biblical criticism, we are in a much better position than at any previous period for approximating more closely to the original text.

The other branch of inquiry, which has to do with the interpretation of the text, is one of great delicacy, as well as difficulty. A collection of books, written by many different authors, at widely different times, in different states of society, all differing still more from our own than from each other, and in languages that have long ceased to be spoken, must of necessity be hard to understand. Add to this, the peculiar nature of the ideas intended to be conveyed—ideas so far above the ordinary range of human thought that the writers themselves laboured under the insufficiency of the medium they employed to communicate them; the fact that these books have been for ages the battlefield of conflicting sects and theological disputants; the overgrowth of foreign notions

derived from systems of philosophy and modes of thought prevalent at different periods, and tending to obscure what is in itself by no means easy of comprehension; and the various other disturbing influences in the shape of feelings and associations connected with this collection of writings which make it a book *sui generis*, or, as it is usually called, *the book*: and it will be still more evident that the task of Biblical interpretation is peculiarly difficult, requiring for its successful execution a combination of qualities not to be met with every day.

It is to be regretted that so few scholars equal to this great work should have taken it in hand; that Dr. Arnold should never have carried into execution the purpose he long cherished of contributing something towards its accomplishment; and that such men as Archbishop Whately—whose occasional and partial efforts in this department augur favourably for his success—has not devoted to it much more of their attention. The dignitaries of the Church are those to whom we should naturally look for a public service of this nature. Their sacred calling, their professional education, their command of learned leisure, and their independent position, all combine to give them peculiar facilities for its efficient performance.

Till within a very few years we had no edition of the Greek Testament at all adequate to the demands of modern scholarship and science, and even now we know not where to look for such an edition of the Old Testament by an English editor. If "the Bible, the Bible alone, is the religion of Protestants," surely they are interested in all that concerns its correct publication and exposition. Notwithstanding all that has been done, there can be no doubt that Bishop Butler is right when he says: "Nor is it at all incredible that a book, which has been so long in the possession of mankind, should contain many truths as yet undiscovered." Though no one person could hope to do justice to the whole of Scripture, there is no reason why there should not be a division of labour, as in the preparation of our Authorized Version. And if this version is ever to be improved—as can hardly be doubted—there must first be a considerable improvement in the state of Biblical criticism and interpretation among us. Should the study of these matters have no other effect, it would surely tend to moderate the heat and soften the asperity of theological controversy, and thus bring about a more peaceable spirit among the various bodies of Christians. We cannot help thinking, too, that sermons—about which so much has been said of late—would be none the worse, if exposition formed a more prominent feature in them. They would, at least, be more instructive, and more satisfying to the intelligent, if not more interesting—which, however, we believe they would be, rather than less so.

Among several recent contributions towards a more perfect acquaintance with "what saith the Scripture," the Greek Testament before us, which has just been completed, deserves favourable mention as likely to be of great practical value to many students. Less comprehensive in its aim, of smaller size, and consequently more moderate in price, than those of Alford and Wordsworth, it will probably be quite as useful to a different class of readers. It has no pretensions to rank as a critical edition. In this respect, as in several others, it is decidedly inferior to Alford's. The editors plead as an excuse for the long delay of six years since the publication of the first volume, that, besides being short of literary leisure, they have been much hindered by the difficulty of compressing their materials within the specified limits of two volumes. And it must be admitted that they have managed to say a good deal in a few words,

and all to the point. The meaning of the text is clearly conveyed in a skilful paraphrase, and the sequence of thought plainly pointed out. It must not be supposed that the notes are always brief. On the contrary, they are frequently more extended than those of Alford, particularly when relating to some point of doctrine. They are in a marked degree doctrinal, and devoted to the inculcation of the doctrines commonly called Evangelical. It is this exclusiveness of character, this appearance of having been prepared for the support of a particular set of opinions previously entertained, which makes them contrast unfavourably with Alford's; who seems to have come to his work with a more unbiassed and unfettered mind, a more simple aim to discover the real meaning after a much wider range of inquiry, a greater readiness to accept it whatever it may be and whatever its bearings, and a more unflinching determination to utter his honest convictions without reserve. At the same time, we gladly acknowledge the scholarship and ability which Messrs. Webster and Wilkinson have displayed in the execution of their task. They are not so blindly wedded to their doctrinal opinions as to refuse submission to the laws of sound interpretation; still less do they ever suffer themselves to be betrayed by an excess of zeal into any bitterness of feeling or harshness of expression towards those of a different school. Nothing can be more admirable than the Christian courtesy with which they write on topics too often made the occasion for indulging in a bad spirit.

The copious illustrations drawn from classical Greek and Hebrew, as well as the frequent references to grammatical laws and usages, are a valuable feature of the work. It would have been well if more use had been made of the Septuagint and the writings of Josephus and Philo, as sources of illustration, after the manner of Mr. Grinfield's 'Greek Testament Interpreted by the Septuagint.' The authorities referred to on Biblical matters are neither numerous nor of a high character.

We cannot admit the sufficiency of the editors' apology for adopting what is substantially the "Received Text," so called from the boast in the preface to the Elzevir edition. As Prof. Jowett observes, no one would think of publishing Thucydides or Sophocles in a text two hundred years old, after the labours of Bekker and Dindorf; nor can we see the reasonableness of doing this with the Greek Testament, after all that has been done in the way of improvement by Mill, Griesbach, Lachmann, Tischendorf and others, simply because the text in question has been extensively circulated, and is that from which the Authorized Version was principally made. In the estimation of Alford and competent Biblical scholars in general, its critical value is very slight, it having been derived from bad texts badly employed.

New Readings for the Motto of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and for his Plume of Ostrich Feathers; on the Occasion of His Royal Highness entering his Twenty-first Year, 9th November, 1861. By Dr. W. Bell. (Published by the Author.)

WE really half-suspect that Dr. Bell is a very wicked gentleman. It is all very well for him to inform us that he has a new reading for the translation of the Prince of Wales's Motto; but what if under the guise of his humour and his learning he entertained a desire to plunge us into a war with France! and, consequently, with all the other governments in Europe that would not espouse our side of the quarrel! Dr. Bell affirms that not only is the

Prince's device to be set to rights, but that the Prince's rights are to be asserted also. The motto is good old English. The rights are Flemish. The Prince is the defrauded heir of a very fair slice of French Flanders, and we fear that Dr. Bell, in his Mephistophelian wisdom and craft, would be glad to see "H.R.H." go either to law or to war about it.

First, however, with respect to the motto which now belongs to a royal imp of fame, whom the doctor describes as "our noble heir apparent," and compliments on his "compliant disposition," to show that the author is quite in the secret of things at the palace;—Dr. Bell deems, that as the young Prince promises to add "a grace and dignity to the princely plumes of the principality" (mark the alliteration), "with which they have hitherto rarely been invested," it is desirable to free plumes and motto from misapprehension and obscurity which have dragged the feathers and kept a Henry Bertram from a Franco-Flemish Ellan-gowan.

Whatever qualifications the author may have as interpreter of languages and the law of inheritance, we are compelled to say that, if we may judge from this book, he has but scanty respect for his own, if English be his own, tongue. It is seldom that we have seen a text so carelessly delivered to a patient public. He says of the motto, that, "like the shake of Lord Burleigh's wig, it carries with it most prodigious meaning." He dresses the Elizabethan peer in a catarract peruke, and claps a "prodigious" to it, by way of cue, which adds to the anachronism of the dressing. Of the Flemish dialect of Queen Philippa's time, he remarks that it "had a very fluctuating orthography"; he says of a certain German syllable, that "it requires only a hard breathing" to do so and so; and he has such a regard for Dr. Latham, that he is ready to "pay" to his philological inquiries a "great difference." Anon, Dr. Bell, on his own authority, clubs three p's together in "appears," of which liberality we will not say much in censure, as the Doctor nine lines lower down, honestly acknowledges that he has, perhaps, "been more diffuse than the occasion required;" then, with all the heartiness of Mrs. Malaprop, after discussing one subject, he touches upon another as incidental to it, commencing with the words, "and it may be here accidentally noted"! and, finally, with as much indignation as before of heartiness of the lady in question, he records how Queen Philippa and her husband were on a certain occasion "foisted of their portion of some of the finest provinces in the Netherlands." All this is not more risible than censurable, though mere carelessness be the cause of all. But Dr. Bell, who steps into the professorial chair to teach the royal bencher, of yesterday, not only the bearings of law, but the interpretation of language, is not only chargeable with slips and inadvertencies: some of his sentences are English only in as far as they consist of English words; but they are not English by right of grammar. We have as much "difference," perhaps, for Dr. Bell as he may have for Dr. Latham, but we cannot construe some of his paragraphs. We stumble now and then on a very singular pronoun which is pressed into the duty of representing a brace of antecedent nouns; and there is a "should have been," at page 40, to which Dr. Bell seems to give a future signification, but if he intended the words to have a past signification, he is on the more painful horn of the dilemma still, since he states that "this episode in the life of our most valiant English monarch is so little ignored by Hume, and is so little regarded by our chroniclers, though of considerable weight upon the

foreign politics and general bearing of his reign, that some notice of it *should have been given*." Is it not a curious reason to advance that *because* a thing is ignored, it should have been noticed? Dr. Bell means to say that as historians and chroniclers have been ignorant of the incident, he will, therefore, explain, or relate it,—which he proceeds to do; but why so punch the head of Priscian, previously?

Having thus pointed out the carelessness of style, aggravated by the errors of the press, which the author has not cared to correct, there only remains to be said that the Doctor's treatment of history is as censurable as his disregard for the proprieties of grammatical construction. At page 37, he gravely states, when speaking of the Battle of Crecy, that the Black Prince who fought so nobly on that well-won field was "then only about nineteen years old." Young Edward was born in 1330, and Crecy was fought in 1346, when that really "marvellous boy" was only about sixteen, and not nineteen, years old.

With these remarks, which have been forced upon us by the slovenliness of the author's workmanship, we come to the history of the feathers and of the motto. In narrating these, Dr. Bell does not go fully into the subject. Randall Holmes, the antiquary, claims an old British origin for the feathers, as the crest or badge of some sovereign Prince of Wales. Not many years since, at a meeting of some Welsh Archaeological Society, the locality of which has escaped our memory, the Rev. H. Llongueville Jones read a paper on the subject of the armorial bearings of the "Prince" of Wales. The reverend gentleman stated on that occasion, that the arms of Roderick Mawr, previous to the division of Wales into principalities, were thus blazoned:—Argent, three lions passant guardant, with their tails passing between their legs and curling over their backs,—and taking altogether what heralds might assume to be a feathery form. At the Court of England the ostrich feather seems to have been employed as a symbol of greatness, or as the highest mark of graceful adornment, long before it was ever heard of in connexion with our heirs-apparent. The triple feather and the motto, however, first appear together with the Black Prince, and only subsequently to the episode of the brave, blind, old King of Bohemia, Count of Luxemburg.

There is, indeed, a record stating that the motto is really as old as the birth of the first Prince of Wales among English heirs, Edward of Caernarvon. Prince Pückler Muskau, a great mystifier, we allow, asserts that he heard, on the spot, of a tradition which declared that Edward the First, on presenting his newly-born son to the Welsh chieftains as their future Prince, exclaimed, in Welsh, "Eich Dynn," "behold your Man," or simply "your Man." Whether any traveller besides this German Fürst ever heard of the like tradition, we cannot say. We ourselves went in search of it within sight of that very Eagle Tower wherein the little Prince was *not* born, but we failed to discover any trail whatever of so pleasant and probable a myth. There is one other claimant for the originality of the motto as Welsh, a contributor to Sylvanus Urban of the last century, who, after cutting away at one end, filing at the other, touching up the centre, and altogether changing both the blade and the handle, avers that the words may then be made to mean "Triumphant in death." He has, however, the candour to add that nobody else in Wales would be able so to comprehend them.

The question, both as to motto and plume, was satisfactorily settled, to most men's minds, by the discovery of a contemporary manuscript

by John de Arden, in which that worthy medical gentleman expressly says that the Prince assumed the badge after conquering at Crecy the Bohemian King, who had borne it. There are some defects in this testimony undoubtedly; but they would be less difficult to reconcile with John de Arden's assertion than many of the statements made to support the theory of Dr. Bell.

Sir Harris Nicolas shows that the Black Prince attached more importance to his motto of "Houmout" than to that of "Ich Dien," "inasmuch as he does not mention the latter in his will, while he directed the former to be placed over each of the escutcheons on his tomb, as well on those containing the ostrich feathers as those containing his arms." Dr. Bell "agrees with Sir N. Harris Nicolas and Mr. Planché, that the motto is Flemish"; and then, by a process which we cannot comprehend as supporting the views with which he professes to agree, he adds, "by dividing 'Houmout' into two words, the entire rendering, 'Hou mout ich dien' is almost vernacular, and plain English, 'How must I serve!'" Almost! that is, neither the plain English which he wishes to prove it, nor the Flemish, which he unites with Nicolas and Rouge Dragon in declaring it to be! Moreover, if "Houmout" is to be divided to serve the Doctor's purpose of construing it, *How might*, or *How must*, what signification is there left in it as a motto to be placed alone on the tomb by order of the princely warrior there sleeping?

Dr. Bell is strongly in favour of *must* rather than *might*, and is strangely prepossessed in favour of the letters *st*, remarking,—“In fact, few words occur with *st* in any language, in which a careful examination will not find some relative superiority of idea or expression in the same category of thought.” All this only shows the playful fancifulness of Dr. Bell's nature. A stupendous tower gazed at by a stalwart man may represent that quality of idea to which the author refers; but a stunted column sat upon by a stumpy man, or a study full of stooping, starved students, hardly bears out the Doctor's theory. He might as well say that because *v i* begin *vice*, *villain*, and other words of evil signification, they represent an evil quality; but *v i* are the first letters of *virtue* as well as of *vice*; and though *st* commence strength and strenuous, we see no superiority of idea in them when they figure in stupidity, in stutrer, in staggerer, or a hundred other words with similar frontispieces.

But let us return to the motto and feathers. Dr. Bell alludes to two Flemish mottoes, "Ich vrude mich" and "Mein Biddeneye," embroidered separately on two corsets given by Edward the First to his Queen Philippa. We had thought that the First Edward had espoused, first, Eleanor of Castile, and second, Margaret of France; but clever fellows are so knocking history to pieces that the Doctor may be right after all. For the sake of some conservative ideas on this matter, let us, however, assume that it was Edward the Third who presented the pair of corsets to his wife, Queen Philippa,—readers may then accept, if they are so minded, the Doctor's remark, that the two mottoes form one sentence, the signification of which is, "I greatly rejoice at my marriage." Inclined or not to accept this reading, we are certainly not prepared to agree to the Doctor's conclusion, or suggestion, that Queen Philippa had also another motto, cut in two for another couple of garments, perhaps; that such motto was the sequence to the above; that the whole then read, "I greatly rejoice in my marriage: what service may I render (for it)"; and that the Black Prince took the latter portion (the Hou

mout ich dien) out of regard for so excellent a mother!

From this fancy let us contemplate the feathers, touching which Dr. Bell has something to say rather more to the point. He tells us that they form the rebus of Philippa's hereditary title, Countess of Ostrevant, a district so named from its forming the eastern boundary of the Frankish kingdom of Neustria. In the fourteenth century, died a certain Count William, *sine prole*, but leaving two sisters, Margaret and Philippa co-heiresses. Dr. Bell shall explain their position, and be responsible likewise for the confusion of personages in the following extract:—

"William the Second died in 1345, without issue, and the County then fell with his sister Margaret to the share of the Emperor Louis of Bavaria, not however without considerable negotiations and opposition from our Edward the Third, in right of another sister, our oft-mentioned noble minded queen Philippa, and of Margraf William of Jülich, equally entitled by his marriage with a third sister. * * It seems the Emperor Louis considered that the four provinces, Holland, Zealand, Hennegau, and Friesland, by William the Fourth's death without male issue, had become vacant, and as imperial fiefs escheated to the empire: with them, by a very bare colouring of right, he invested his wife, which can surely be deemed nothing less than bestowing it on himself, and he created her second son, William, under a title unknown to the Empire, as *Verbeider* of this new acquisition, the actual Governor. * * Whatever though the meaning, it is certain that by that imperial juggle Queen Philippa and, in her right, Edward the Third, her husband, were foisted of their portion of some of the finest provinces of the Netherlands."

After showing how Ostrevant became the prey of unscrupulous invaders, and was finally absorbed into the powerful French Empire, the Doctor, whose wickedness or hoaxing spirit here betrays itself, adds:—

"This *résumé* shows clearly the right of Queen Philippa to the title and territory of the County of Ostrevant, and how wrongfully dispossessed; but if the legal maxim, *nullum tempus nec regi nec ecclesie*, may be considered binding, an inchoate right, may still be held as vesting in the Crown of England, and in the person of his Royal Highness the present Prince of Wales; the ostrich plumes are an evident claim to title and land, upon the proof I shall now adduce, of undeniable connexion of symbol and name. With that retained, there is good title still."

Was ever such artful temptation thrown in the way of a young Prince of Wales, since Ben Jonson strove in majestic rhymes to fire the young Henry to the attempt of regaining the lost inheritance in France! What the *Moniteur* may have to say to Dr. Bell's challenge, is too awful to contemplate.

Of the first two syllables of Ostrevant, the Doctor holds the ostrich (without having found it) to be the legitimate symbol—

"*Vant* still remains to identify with feather the fan of our forefathers, which different in form and material from those now in use by our better halves, will here give every necessary conformity, and what renders the resemblance easier, was that ostrich feathers were most generally taken for the fans of the noble dames of the Court of Edward the Third."

We fancy we are coming to a conclusion in which strong proof is bound up; but no, that is all. "The three feathers may have typified the threefold name of bants" or *vants*, Ostrevant, Brabant and Teisterbrant. May! and if they did, what would be proved thereby? Is it on this poor matter this terrible Doctor is to fan us into a war with France? And so we come to the end of this droll book, in which the author makes confusion worse confounded, fails to establish any assertion, and closes with an

expression of his conviction that his new reading of the Prince's motto will be rejected, though it might suit, he thinks, the Volunteer Rifles. "How must I serve?" would be an appropriate device and a constant stimulus to action." Well, to us it sounds neither cheerful nor encouraging. But the whole thing is a joke, and of the heaviest with which unoffending virtue was ever afflicted. Alluding to Nicolas and Planché, the author frankly says:—"My reading is indeed for their interpretations a curious instance of Horace's apothegm,

Parturiunt montes nascetur ridiculus mus."

Why, so it is, Doctor; but, "an thou lov'st us, Hal," never be tempted to try this sort of gamesomeness again. Be at home with 'Shakespeare's Puck and his Folksore,' but no more of this. We only hope the Guards have not been called out, or the horse-marines summoned to invade Ostrevant, in order to support the alleged claim thereto (laid for him by Dr. Bell), of "Albert Edward of the Compliant Disposition."

The Russians on the Amur; its Discovery, Conquest, and Colonisation, with a Description of the Country, its Inhabitants, Productions, and Commercial Capabilities; and Personal Accounts of Russian Travellers. By E. G. Ravenstein. Illustrated by Maps and Engravings. (Trübner & Co.)

THE wild regions of the Amur, over whose darkness and barbarism the extended arms of Russian power and Chinese civilization have for generations met, possess at the present crisis a peculiar interest for the inhabitants of Western Europe. Rich in commercial resources, in wood and water, in fertile soil and precious minerals, the vast tracts, long populated by sparse nomad tribes, keeping herds of reindeer or horses, and subsisting chiefly on the produce of their fisheries, have recently been taken in the firm grasp of Muscovite policy, and are already yielding bountiful tribute to the Emperor of Russia. Geographically, they may be fairly designated a natural outlet for the migratory hordes, and a proper field for the colonial enterprise of the mighty Empire of the North; and however much reason we may, as a nation, have for uneasiness at Muscovite activity in Asia, we cannot deny that the recent extensions of the Czar's influence in the valley of the Amur are in accordance with the fitness of things, and hold out greater prospects of permanent benefit to the human race than we can point to in defence of our own position in the East. The result of Russia's onward course is a problem which can only be solved by distant ages; and, in the mean time, however it may eventually terminate, for good or for evil, the observant eyes of British statesmen will do well to watch it with attention, and a certain amount of not ungenerous suspicion.

As its title implies, the present work addresses itself especially to the political student; and as a comprehensive and faithful survey of the Amur, comprising all the facts relating to the subject to be found in the works of previous historians, the accounts of travellers, and a variety of state documents, it demands no ordinary praise. In his Preface, Mr. Ravenstein takes occasion to assure the public that "his volume has not been written in a hasty manner, for the mere purpose of meeting publishing demands, but is the result of the progressive labour of several years." The maxim "qui s'excuse s'accuse" would have deterred most writers from making the above statement. It cannot, however, be fairly applied to Mr. Ravenstein. Although we fail to discern in his pages "the progressive labour of several years," we are able to commend

him for intelligence, painstaking and general accuracy. His book is a good, honest book—a book that was needed, and that may be referred to as a reliable source of information. An amusing work it certainly is not. A volume less likely to please the patrons of circulating libraries, who, as a rule, are not hypercritical with works illustrating foreign countries, we have not seen for many a day. From first to last, it lacks nerve and spirit. The writer who volunteers as guide over trackless wastes, and desires to introduce his readers to almost savage clans, should be pictorial as well as observant, graphic as well as accurate. Mr. Ravenstein's great fault is his coldness as a delineator. In statistics, he is quite at home, giving complete and exhaustive catalogues of the plants, the animals and the products of the Amur; but when he treats of the characteristics and usages of the Tunguzian nomads, he still remains content to catalogue phenomena, and scarcely makes an attempt to people his stage with living creatures. This defect is doubtless due to want of personal acquaintance with the regions and people described. A student and a man of science, he reproduces what he has read, not what he has seen. To say that he is a bad narrator of travels would be unfair, for he only undertakes to record facts ascertained by travellers. A writer of another and more attractive school was Thomas Witleam Atkinson. His 'Travels on the Upper and Lower Amoor' are warm and bright with human feeling, and make the reader thoroughly at home with the barbarous and semi-civilized life he portrays. The Siberian traveller, it is true, never penetrated in the direction of the East beyond the north-eastern extremity of Baikal Lake, and stopped short of the Amur by four hundred miles; but his prolonged wanderings in Siberia had so imbued him with the spirit of the wildness and barbarism of Northern Asia, that Maack's 'Travels on the Amur,' published in St. Petersburg in 1859, from which he took his descriptions, were to him records of individual experience rather than materials for study.

Here and there Mr. Ravenstein varies his narrative of Russian encroachment on the Amur, from the middle of the seventh century till 1861, with accounts given by missionaries and other travellers. From the 'Annales de la Propagation de la Foi' is taken an extremely amusing letter, addressed in the year 1846, by M. de La Brunière, Missionary Apostolic, to the Directors of the Seminary for Foreign Missions, the intelligent simplicity and pleasant humour of which epistle might be profitably imitated by missionaries of our own Church. The torture which the traveller in the Amur must make up his mind to endure from mosquitoes, gnats, wasps and gad-flies, is described by the worthy missionary in terms which will make Spanish tourists blush to be eloquent on the lighter sufferings they have undergone:—

"Meantime no tigers appeared. But other kinds of animals, no less ferocious in my opinion, awaited us on our journey. I have not words to express to you the multitude of mosquitoes, gnats, wasps and gad-flies, which attacked us at every step. Each of us armed with a horse's tail fixed on an iron prong, endeavoured to strike them, and this weak defence only served to render the enemy more vicious in his attacks. As for me, I was completely beaten, without strength either to advance or protect myself from the stinging of these insects; or if, at times, I raised my hand to my face, I crushed ten or twelve with one blow. Two wretched horses, which carried the baggage and occasionally our persons, lay down panting in the midst of the grass, refusing to eat or drink, and could by no means be induced to march. They were all covered with blood. We had been already

three days on our journey, and four still remained before we could reach San-sim. We therefore changed our system of travelling, converted night into day, and reached the inn an hour before day-break. By this procedure we avoided two terrible enemies, the gad-flies and wasps; the mosquitoes alone escorted us, in order that we might not be altogether without annoyance. 'Those who know the country best never go without a mosquito cloth—that is to say, without a thick, double wrapper, covering the head and neck, and having two holes cut for the eyes. As to beasts of burden, to make them travel in the deserts five or six days in succession, under the noon-day's sun, is to expose them to almost certain death. These insects swarm particularly in moist marshy places, and on the banks of the rivers by which Manchuria is intersected. Beyond San-sim they grow to a monstrous size, particularly the gnats and wasps. As to others, as far as regards the punishment they inflict, it matters not whether they be small or large. The houses are somewhat preserved from them by the cultivated districts which surround them, and by their being fumigated with horse or cow dung; but they are not completely rid of them till the end of September, the time of the severe frosts."

The following anecdote of M. de La Brunière's apostolic labours is exquisitely droll:—

"Little presents made to the principal persons of the district soon established a familiarity of intercourse, which enabled me to speak openly and with authority of the Gospel. My hearers found the religion very fine; but the new doctrine, and the new preacher who announced it, stopped them short at once. One day—it was I believe the fourth of my arrival—I was sitting on the bank of the river conversing with one of the natives, and just beside us were his two sons engaged in fishing. In despair of catching anything, they pulled in their long lines and were going away, when I said, assuming a jocose tone, 'You do not understand; give me one of your lines.' I threw it about ten paces further, not without much laughter from the spectators. Providence willed that a large fish should bite at the very instant; and I drew out my prey, more astonished myself than those who laughed.—'This unknown,' said they among themselves, 'has secrets, which other men have not; and nevertheless he is not a bad man.'—In the evening, at supper, there was much talk about the wonderful capture I had made. They wished to know my secret. Instead of an answer, I contented myself with one single question: 'Do you believe in hell?'—'Yes,' answered three or four of the best informed; 'we believe in hell, like the bonzes of San-sim.'—'Have you any means of escaping it?'—'We have never reflected on that point.'—'Well then,' I replied, 'I have an infallible secret, by means of which you can become more powerful than all the evil spirits, and go straight to heaven.'—The first secret gained credence for the second. Thus Divine Providence disposes of all things. The next day, three long-beards of the village made their appearance in my chamber, armed with a jug of brandy and four glasses. 'Your secret,' said they, 'is of awful consequence. If our importunity does not hurt your feelings, we would wish to know in what it consists. Let us begin by drinking.' Notwithstanding the natural repugnance which I have for Chinese brandy, I thought it necessary to accept the invitation, in order to avoid incurring the aversion of these poor people, who could be made to know or understand nothing but through this channel. I then commenced to develop my 'secret,' by explaining the dogma of original sin, of hell, of the salvation wrought by Jesus Christ, and the application by the sacraments of the merits of the Saviour. It was in the simplest manner, and by familiar comparisons, that I proceeded. But, unluckily, my interrogators, taking ten or twelve bumpers to my one, became in five or six minutes incapable of understanding anything. However, I gained favour."

The zealous teacher was not deterred from again entering on religious discussion over cups of strong drink. On a subsequent occasion, "a few glasses of brandy" had so beneficial an

effect on his Manchurian auditors that they allowed his doctrine to be good and true, although they unanimously voted the Ten Commandments to be "an insupportable burthen."

The respect shown by the inhabitants of the Amur to "a dead tiger" is laughable:—

"The most redoubtable foe encountered by the natives is the tiger, and they are consequently very superstitious with regard to him, and are reluctant even to speak about him for fear of evil consequences. Images of the tiger are carved in wood and placed at the foot of large trees in the forest, or worn as charms, which are supposed to protect the bearer against his attacks. Still the Goldi occasionally kill a tiger, and appear very proud of the achievement; when this happens they fasten the animal to a wall of their houses, and the whole family passes in review before him, doing homage by bending low, and sarcastically addressing him as 'My Lord.' The skin soon finds its way into the hands of the Manchu, and is worn by high officials. The panther (*Felis Irbis*) is more feared than the tiger, and even the Goldi dare not attack him."

In his notes on the Oronchons and Manyags, the Tunguzians of the Upper Amur, Mr. Ravenstein observes:—

"The banks of the Upper Amur, down to the mouth of the Dzeya, are in the occupation of the Tunguzian tribes of the Oronchons and Manyags (Monagirs, Manègres), the principal difference between whom is, that the chief domestic animal of the former is the reindeer (Oronchon=reindeer-keeper), and of the latter the horse. The horses are small, but strong and of great endurance. Before going on a long journey the Manyag keeps his horse for a day without food, and on his return also the poor beast is made to undergo five or six days' abstinence. *This is done with a view of keeping the horse in working condition.*"

This is the most remarkable method for keeping a horse in working condition that we have ever met on record. Perhaps it was the beneficial result of such treatment on horses that induced General Busse to extend it to his soldiers:—

"One melancholy event in connexion with the war, and with which we were not acquainted at the time these pages passed through the press, has been communicated to us by a friend residing at Nikolayevsk in the following terms:—"It is unfortunately true that about 400 infantry were sent at the close of 1855 from Castris Bay to Kiakhta, of whom eleven only attained the end of their journey. With an insufficient supply of provisions, these miserable men, late in the season, left Castris Bay to ascend the Amur in barges. At that time the banks of the river had not been colonized, and when winter overtook the party some 1,200 versts below Shilkinsk, they died from hunger, exposure to the cold and exhaustion. The eleven survivors subsisted upon the flesh of their fallen comrades. Government hushed up the affair, and those responsible for the disaster, at whose head is Major-General Busse, who neglected to supply the battalion with suitable provisions, though ordered to do so, went without punishment. The surviving soldiers were sent away, and a Junker (ensign) amongst them was silenced by being promoted. Some years subsequently, the affair became known. It is true in its most revolting details." Major-General Busse has been promoted Governor of the Amur province!"

Before publishing a second edition of this serviceable and meritorious work, Mr. Ravenstein will do well to carefully revise it, looking out for those trifling errors which unavoidably creep into a work of compilation. Capt. Parker, who fell gallantly at Petropavlovsk, was of the Marines, not the Navy.

Hegelism and Philosophy—[*L'Hégélianisme et la Philosophie*, par A. Vera]. (Paris, Leclerc; London, Nutt.)

Introduction to the History of Philosophy and to the Philosophy of History—[*Prolusioni alla Storia, &c.*, by the Same]. (Milan, Editore del Politecnico; London, Nutt.)

Few persons who know anything about the fortunes of Hegelism in foreign parts can be ignorant of the zeal and the merits of Dr. A. Vera. Already have we had frequent occasion to refer to him as one of the very small number who really study German philosophy in a scientific spirit, and endeavour to make the results of their studies intelligible to the uninitiated. Dr. Vera is neither a hasty sketcher, nor a clap-trap orator, nor a mere repeater of the master's words. Writing generally in the French language, he addresses himself, in the first instance, to nations who have received nothing of Hegelism by the way of tradition, and to whom merely translated works of the most technical metaphysicians would be of little service. The 'Traduction de la Logique de Hegel,' which he published in 1859, with an introduction and comment, is really a work of original thought, by which the shelves even of those who read German philosophy in the original may be profitably shared.

The book entitled 'L'Hégélianisme et la Philosophie' was published in the present year, and exhibits Dr. Vera in an unusual character. We will not say that he is totally unknown as a polemical author; for his short English treatise 'On Speculative and Experimental Science,' which made its appearance in 1856, rises before the memory to prevent the assertion. Nevertheless, he is more renowned for diffusing his own views than for attacking those of other folks; and, therefore, a tolerably thick brochure, in which, notwithstanding his Italian origin and German training, he appears as the adversary of two brilliant Frenchmen, and is fully as sharp as they, may fairly be considered a novelty of its kind. The propagandists of German philosophy are, for the most part, either dry or inflated, but Dr. Vera is an "homme d'esprit" to all intents and purposes; and though he somewhat indignantly repels the complimentary imputation of "bon sens" made by his adversary, M. Saisset, and declares that he regards common sense and erudition with equal distaste, we are inclined to think that on this one point, M. Saisset is in the right, and that the Italian disciple of Hegel has an amount of "bon sens" which would not easily have been found in the auditorium at Berlin.

The *casus belli* is this: M. Paul Janet has been publishing a volume of 'Etudes' on the Platonic and Hegelian Dialectic, in which Plato is elevated at the expense of Hegel; and M. Emile Saisset has inserted in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* an article on Leibnitz and Hegel, in which Leibnitz is elevated at the same cost. Now, it is one of the main articles of the Hegelian creed, that the philosophy of the master is not only better than all the systems by which it has been preceded, but that it comprehends them all within itself, and is their most perfect development. An orthodox disciple of the Berlin teacher who is told that Plato is better than Hegel considers the assertion fully as absurd as a declaration to the effect that a block of marble just roughly hewn is superior, as a work of art, to a finished statue.

This being the case, Dr. Vera, as the proposed Champion of Hegelism in *partibus infidelium*, could not allow the utterances of MM. Janet and Saisset to remain unanswered. His reply is divided into several chapters, which

have almost the appearance of distinct papers, each written on a separate spur; and hence there is a continuous freshness about it which is agreeable in the extreme. Being not only thoroughly imbued with Hegelism, but also a great proficient in sarcasm and in the art of popular illustration, he not only detects the weak side of his adversaries with acuteness, but humorously exposes it to derision, so that ratiocination and "fun" are both pressed into his service. If Hegel may be treated with irreverence, well does M. Vera know the shallowness and unscientific character of the so-called Eclectic school, of its jugglery with philosophy and religion, of its ceaseless efforts to attain a transient popularity. Dr. Vera, however, does not stand in precisely the same position with respect to both his adversaries. Plato, the god of M. Janet's idolatry, he regards with all respect; but Leibnitz, the idol of M. Saisset, is with him a very second-rate sort of *joss*, hoisted up into a high place in the philosophical Pantheon on the strength of his mathematics. Philosophy and mathematics are different matters in the eyes of a Hegelian.

The "Prolusioni" are two Lectures, in the Italian language, delivered this year in the Academy of Milan, where Dr. Vera has recently been appointed Professor of Philosophy by the King of Italy. They are eloquently written, and were intended to attract the attention of the Milanese students to a doctrine which will have for them all the charm of novelty. Thanks to Dr. Vera, Hegel has now a footing in Lombardy.

Autobiography, Letters and Literary Remains of Mrs. Piozzi (Thrale). Edited, with Notes and an Introductory Account of her Life and Writings, by A. Hayward, Esq., Q.C. Second Edition. 2 vols. (Longman & Co.)

As a consequence of the publication of this lively book, Mr. Hayward has received no small amount of additional material since it appeared; and encouraged, on the one side, by success, on the other by attack, has extended and re-written one of its most piquant passages, that which refers to the separation betwixt Johnson and Mrs. Thrale, on the occasion of her second marriage. We find something too much of a pamphleteer's tone in the part re-cast. The writer's replies to Lord Macaulay's hyperbolic accusations (based on some preconceived notion), and to a later Edinburgh Reviewer, who followed suit in shuddering over the idea of a widow lady marrying a musical gentleman, as an inevitable degradation, would better have formed an appendical note than have been, as here, incorporated with the narrative. But there may be two opinions in regard to the course adopted; and, apart from these, there is the new matter for critics (who have taken Mr. Hayward's view of his heroine) to deal with.

This new matter in no respect changes the position of the parties in the duel, adds no new beauty to Mrs. Piozzi, no new injustice to Johnson, because he thundered against a marriage which was inconvenient to him.—She was known already to be a vain, coarse, brilliant woman, who was still sweet-tempered and practically helpful in the hour of need to others. The sage had been already discussed as a man: if himself irreproachable in morals, curiously elastic in bearing or forbearing with the deficiencies of others,—who, so long as he was enthroned at Streatham Park, ignored Thrale's infidelities,—who was willing to invite company to partake of a salmon sent by "my mistress," in the very juncture during which he has been represented as dismal, oracular and outraged on

account of her conduct.—The character of the Burneys as insincere, cultivated people, quivering on the wires of sensitiveness in regard to the approval of Court and of world, is not mended by any new disclosure.—There is neither light nor shadow added to the portrait of Gabriel Piozzi,—nothing new in offence nor defence of an Italian singer's marriage with an English widow, whose daughters were averse to the match. But it is to be observed that the Misses Thrale, who set themselves against Piozzi, seem to have cooled in equal proportion to the Burneys, by whose agency Piozzi was introduced into the household of the Southwark brewer. The truth of the tale, as of every mortal quarrel, can never possibly be told. Here, however, is Mrs. Thrale's own diary in regard to her last scruples, and those of her daughters, concerning her second marriage. We omit certain devout ejaculations, with which this woman, imprudent, though not false, garnished the record:—

"*Bath, Nov. 30th, 1783.*—Sophia will live and do well; I have saved my daughter, perhaps obtained a friend. They are weary of seeing me suffer so, and the eldest beg'd me yesterday not to sacrifice my life to her convenience. She now saw my love of Piozzi was incurable, she said. Absence had no effect on it, and my health was going so fast she found that I should soon be useless either to her or him. It was the hand of God and irresistible, she added, and begged me not to endure any longer such unnecessary misery. So now we may be happy if we will, and now I trust some [*sic*] query 'no?' other cross accident will start up to torment us; I wrote my lover word that he might come and fetch me, but the Alps are covered with snow; and if his prudence is not greater than his affection—my life will yet be lost, for it depends on his safety. Should he come at my call, and meet with any misfortune on the road..... death, with accumulated agonies, would end me. May Heaven avert such insupportable distress!

Dec. 1783.—My dearest Piozzi's Miss Chanon is in distress. I will send her 10l. Perhaps he loved her; perhaps she loved him; perhaps both; yet I have and will have confidence in his honour. I will not suffer love or jealousy to narrow a heart devoted to him. He would assist her if he were in England, and she shall not suffer for his absence, tho' I do. She and her father have reported many things to my prejudice; she will be ashamed of herself when she sees me forgive and assist her.

* * *Bath, Jan. 27th, 1784.*—On this day twelve months.....oh dreadfulest of all days to me! did I send for my Piozzi and tell him we must part. The sight of my countenance terrified Dr. Pepys, to whom I went into the parlour for a moment, and the sight of the agonies I endured in the week following would have affected anything but interest, avarice and pride personified...with such, however, I had to deal, so my sorrows were unregarded. Seeing them continue for a whole year, indeed, has mollified my strong-hearted companions, and they now relent in earnest and wish me happy; I would now therefore be loath to dye, yet how shall I recruit my constitution so as to live? The pardon certainly did arrive the very instant of execution—for I was ill beyond all power of description, when my eldest daughter, bursting into tears, bid me call home the man of my heart, and not expire by slow torture in the presence of my children, who had my life in their power. 'You are dying now,' said she.—'I know it,' replied I, 'and I should die in peace had I but seen him once again.'—'Oh send for him,' said she, 'send for him quickly!'—'He is at Milan, child,' replied I, 'a thousand miles off!'—'Well, well,' returns she, 'hurry him back, or I myself will send him an express.' At these words I revived, and have been mending ever since. This was the first time that any of us had named the name of Piozzi to each other since we had put our feet into the coach to come to Bath. I had always thought it a point of civility and prudence never to mention what could give nothing but offence, and cause nothing but disgust, while they desired nothing less than a revival of old uneasiness; so we were all silent on the subject, and Miss Thrale thought him dead."

A later extract is worth having:—

"*28th May, 1784.*—Here is the most sudden and beautiful spring ever seen after a dismal winter: so may God grant me a renovation of comfort after my many and sharp afflictions. I have been to London for a week to visit Fanny Burney, and to talk over my intended (and, I hope, approaching) nuptials with Mr. Borghi: a man, as far as I can judge in so short an acquaintance with him, of good sense and real honour:—who loves my Piozzi, likes my conversation, and wishes to serve us sincerely. He has recommended Duane to take my power of attorney, and Cator's loss will be the less felt. Duane's name is as high as the Monument, and his being known familiarly to Borghi will perhaps quicken his attention to our concerns. Dear Burney, who loves me kindly, but the world reverentially, was, I believe, equally pained as delighted with my visit: ashamed to be seen in my company, much of her fondness for me must of course be diminished; yet she had not chatted freely so long with anybody but Mrs. Philips, that my coming was a comfort to her. We have told all to her father, and he behaved with the utmost propriety."

It is clear that the Burneys were cognizant of the marriage, and made no cry over it. Later, when Madame d'Arblay prepared her own journals to be printed, and published the Memoirs of her father and their household, the story was set in a proper light, and the "memorialist" was invested with the proper mourning draperies; but on reading the letters and journals of the hour, it is not easy to escape the conclusion that the Burneys, with civilities and court courtesies, shuffled out of an affair which they may have helped to originate. Ere we leave a matter to which an importance was given, which at this distance of time seems strange to extravagance, it is fair to Mr. Hayward to say, that in his quarrel with his critic he seems to us to have the victory.

There remains for us only to extract a bright bit or two, which do credit to Mrs. Piozzi's spirit and vivacity. The following refers to the period after her return from Italy:—

"*1789, January 17th.*—Mrs. Siddons dined in a coterie of my unprovoked enemies yesterday at Porteous's. She mentioned our concert, and the Erskines lamented their absence from one we gave two days ago, at which Mrs. Garrick was present, and gave a good report to the *Blues*. Charming *Blues*! blue with venom I think; I suppose they begin to be ashamed with their paltry behaviour. Mr. Garrick, more prudent than any of them, left a loophole for returning friendship to fasten through, and it shall fasten: that woman has lived a very wise life, regular and steady in her conduct, attentive to every word she speaks and every step she treads, decorous in her manners and graceful in her person. My fancy forms the Queen just like Mrs. Garrick: they are countrywomen, and have, as the phrase is, had a hard card to play; yet never lurching by tricksters nor subdued by superior powers, they will rise from the table unhurt either by others or themselves.....having played a saving game. I have run risques to be sure, that I have; yet—

When after some distinguished leap
She drops her pole and seems to slip,
Straight gath'ring all her active strength,
She rises higher half her length;

and better than now I have never stood with the world in general, I believe."

The subjoined fragments from letters are worth giving:—

"I hate a general topic as a pretty woman hates a general mourning when black does not become her complexion.—Life is a schoolroom, not a playground.—In allusion to the rage for scientific experiment in 1811: Never was poor Nature so put to the rack, and never, of course, was she made to tell so many lies.—Science (*i. e.*, learning), which

acted as a sceptre in the hand of Johnson, and was used as a club by Dr. Parr, became a lady's fan when played with by George Henry Glasse.—Hope is drawn with an anchor always, and Common Sense is never strong enough to draw it up.—The poppy which Nature sows among the corn, to show us that sleep is as necessary as bread.—The best writers are not the best friends; and the last character is more to be valued than the first by cotemporaries; after fifty years, indeed, the others carry away all the applause."

The following specimen of Charles Fox's poetry, is said never to have been printed before:—

Where the loveliest expression to features is joined,
By Nature's most delicate pencil designed;
Where blushes unbidden, and smiles without art,
Speak the softness and feeling that dwell in the heart;
Where in manners enchanting no blemish we trace,
But the soul keeps the promise we had from the face;
Sure philosophy, reason and coldness must prove
Defences unequal to shield us from love.
Then tell me, mysterious enchantress, oh tell,
By what wonderful art, by what magical spell,
My heart is so fenced, that for once I am wise,
And gaze without rapture on Amore's eyes:
That my wishes, which never were bounded before,
Are here bounded by friendship and ask for no more?
Is't Reason? No, that my whole life will baffle,
For who so at variance as Reason and I?
Is't Ambition that fills up each chink of my heart,
Nor allows any softer sensation a part?
Oh, no! for in this all the world must agree
One folly was never sufficient for me.
Is my mind by distress too intensely employed,
By pleasure relaxed, or by vanity cloyed?
For alike in this only enjoyment and pain
Both slacken the springs of those nerves which they strain.
That I've felt each reverse that from fortune can flow,
That I've tasted each bliss that the happiest know,
Has still been the whimsical fate of my life,
Where Anguish and Joy have been ever at strife.
But tho' versed in th' extremes both of pleasure and pain,
I am still but too ready to feel them again.
If, then, for this once in my life I am free,
And escape from a snare might catch wiser than me,
'Tis that beauty alone but imperfect charms,
For tho' brightness may dazzle, 'tis kindness that warms:
As on suns in the winter with pleasure we gaze,
But feel not their warmth tho' their splendour we praise:
So beauty our just admiration may claim,
But Love, and Love only, the heart can inflame.

There are many new marginal notes, aphorisms and anecdotes, but we must leave others to gather them, having commended the praiseworthy diligence shown in enlarging and enriching a book already received with no ordinary favour.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Civilisation considered as a Science. By G. Harris. (Bell & Daldy.)—The author is a barrister: and the book is dedicated, by permission, to Lord Brougham. After seeing the word "science" in the title, we happened to light on the assertion that the mathematics have scarcely advanced, if at all, since the time of the ancients. This made us think that the author must have some curious notion upon the advance of a "science," and we looked about to see what he meant by the word. And we found the following as the "elementary principles essential for the constitution of a science."—"1. That our knowledge of its nature and essence be certain and absolute. 2. That that knowledge be capable of being practically applied. 3. That the principles to be applied be certain and practical. 4. That, as a whole, it be a matter of practical application as regards its operation." We shall not attempt to criticize such a collection of elementary principles as these: they gave us an impression of the author's mind which the rest of the book confirmed. That book is made up of a large number of observations about all manner of social subjects, of every kind of merit and demerit: but without a vestige of anything which we are accustomed to regard as science. Of the conclusions of our author's science we shall state two. No civil disqualifications are to be imposed upon a man for his religious opinions, "provided, of course, that he be a real believer in the truth of Christianity." Unscientific civilization has got further than this: it has discovered that the reality of belief cannot be ascertained, and that mere profession is worthless. But our author evidently

means that a believer in Christianity is one who not merely believes in revelation, but takes a true standard of doctrine. He proceeds thus:—"Here, however, it is of great importance to keep in view the wide and essential distinction between any opinion and doctrine being actually and diametrically contrary to Scripture, and its being merely contrary to the strained and false interpretation which ignorant, or fanatical, or superstitious zealots may have presumed to put upon it." So it seems that scientific civilization would set the State at work with a view to determine what interpretations of Scripture may or may not be taught: for we are immediately told that public teaching which is diametrically contrary to Scripture ought to be prohibited. Mr. Harris gives no method of deciding all the controversies: but we have no doubt that, if the State would leave it to him, he would furnish a code of interpretation to which no person whom he would call reasonable could possibly object. Again, Mr. Harris would keep the parochial churches as at present, but desires that "chapels in connexion with them should be also used and endowed, to be filled by an inferior order called Deacons, who would be composed of the present dissenting ministers, ordained for the purpose, among whom less strictness should be observed than among the superior clergy, extemporary prayer to some extent allowed. . . ." The dissenting ministers, we suppose, are to be caught in some scientific trap, and ordained by main force! It would be a grand sight to see Mr. Spurgeon held down by two policemen, while the bishop laid hands on his head. And the notion of allowing to the inferior clergy a licence of extemporary prayer, which is refused to their superiors, is not worth discussion. Mr. Harris says a serious word about the objections of churchmen to employ the dissenters, but not a syllable about any objection on the part of the dissenters to be so employed. On the whole, we pronounce this science of civilization a very retrograde affair.

Notice to Quit. By W. G. Wills. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett).—This is an excellent novel—pleasant to read; and the moral thread that runs throughout is delicately spun, and not too obtrusive. There are sketches of real events, which are very well done,—the description of the making of the railway between Manchester and Liverpool, and the account of the draining of Chat Moss are very spirited. Mr. Gowan, the old stoker, who has become rich and dabbles in engineering patents, is a racy Lancashire sketch taken from the life,—his rivalry with George Stephenson, his geniality and rough good nature, his energy and natural talent, are all true to the type; he looks like one of the old Norse giants. Mr. Bröne, the man of genius, with his real talent, and the vein of hollowiness that underlies all his moral qualities, the touch of falseness that makes all his intellectual qualities worthless, is well contrasted with the stubborn rectitude and strong veracity of Surgeon Heath. The triumphant success of Bröne, and the heavy cloud of misunderstanding, calumny and poverty which Surgeon Heath has to encounter, his silent, generous unselfishness, and the wily, calculated ostentation of Bröne, who continues to reap the advantage of all that Heath does, is a good representation of the problem of Life, which struck King David as so hard, and on which he pondered till he was tempted to say, "surely I have cleansed my heart in vain and washed my hands in innocency"; but the career of both men is worked out to the end; and then it is seen that even if it were to bring no world of success, still, that a wise man would choose to be honest! This is not set forth in a homily, but unobtrusively shown in the natural progress of the story. The book is full of incidental scenes and sketches, which are excellent. The drawback to the volume lies in a certain dryness and harshness of style which are not pleasant; the reader feels this, without at first discerning the cause. Style is not everything; there are other qualities that rank before it; but style goes a great way to make a book pleasant reading. 'Notice to Quit' is a great improvement on the author's last work, 'Life's Forebodings.'

A Voyage to Naples: Scenes of Neapolitan Life—[Un Voyage à Naples, par Mad. la Comtesse de Bas-

sanville]. (Paris, Brunet).—This is one of the fry of French railway books which the new conditions of the time have called into being; and it is a volume of foreign travel. It is hard to make little of Naples—but no one is so competent to the task as a French lady. This one writes of the oldest of old things, true or untrue, in the palest of pale ink. Maccaroni, the evil eye, the lazzaroni, the lottery, the absurd English tourist (with a sentimental history of *Sir Bull* and a shirtless, shoeless *Tuo*, filling many pages), Saint Januarius, Vesuvius, Signor Mercadante (who, she says, pronounces Signor Rossini to be the God of Music), and Masaniello,—a celebrity, we are assured, totally unknown to the fishermen and those who sing ballads till the embargo was taken off the performance of M. Auber's 'La Muette' a couple of years since come, in due course. All French ladies bound for Naples are hereby apprised that Madame de Bassanville's book has nothing in it. It would be dear at a *sou*, were it laid in by way of provision against the tediousness of a flight to Fontainebleau.

Recollections of the Expedition to China: a Voyage to Peking—[Un Voyage à Pe-kin, par Georges de Kéruléc, attached to the Extraordinary Embassy from France to China, 1860-1861]. (Paris, Brunet).—Here is another single volume of travel; and, inasmuch as a clever gentleman who has seen service in China is inevitably better company than a frivolous Parisian lady, who has only a corner of Paris by heart, it is as welcome as is bread (with a relish) when tasted after some dry sup of lime or orange-flowers. M. de Kéruléc adds little to what we knew of the details of the Allies' triumph over the Celestials; throws no new sad light on the story of the terrible fate of the French and English victims; he gives his own Ambassador precedence over Lord Elgin in point of the courtesies due on such an occasion, as a French *attaché* should do; but his book is one which may be read without weariness, even by those who may not care to keep it when once the reading is over.

We have on our table—new editions of *The Valley of a Hundred Fires*, by the Author of 'Margaret and her Bridesmaids,' which Messrs. Hurst & Blackett have added to their 'Standard Library,'—and Dr. Dickson on *The Principles of the Chrono-Thermal System of Medicines, with the Fallacies of the Faculty* (Simpkin).—The reprints, since our last announcements, include *History, Opinions, and Lucubrations of Isaac Bickerstaff*, from the 'Tatler,' by Steele and Addison, with Introduction, Notes, and Illustrations by H. R. Montgomery (Longman).—Volume VIII. of the reprint of *Punch* (Bradbury & Evans).—*Lyra Anglicana: Hymns and Sacred Songs*, collected and arranged by the Rev. R. H. Baynes (Houlston & Wright).—from 'Fraser's Magazine,' *Homœopathy: a Letter to J. S. S., Esq.*, by Sir B. Brodie (Parker).—from the 'Dublin Evening Mail,' *University Education in Ireland in the Year 1860* (Longman).—from the 'Darlington Times,' Mr. Marson on *Compulsory Vaccination*.—and from the 'Levant Quarterly Review,' *The Warnings or Warnings: an Historical Disquisition*, by Hyde Clarke (Quaritch).—Our second editions consist of Dr. Luther Holden's *Manual of the Dissection of the Human Body* (Churchill).—*Zeland Directory and Guide*, compiled by W. R. Duncan (Aberdeen, Davidson).—and *Liturgical Purity our Rightful Inheritance*, by J. C. Fisher (Hamilton).—Third editions of *Annals of the Tractarian Movement from 1842 to 1860*, by the Rev. E. G. K. Browne (Daly).—*The Act to Amend the Law relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency*, by B. Peverley and C. Hatt (Houlston & Wright).—and *Fragments of Truth: being the Exposition of several Passages of Scripture* (Edmonston & Douglas).—And a fourth edition of Mrs. Jameson's *Memoirs of the Beauties of the Court of Charles the Second, with their Portraits* (Bohn).—We have before us *Almanacs and Year-Books for the year to come*:—*De La Rue's Red-Letter Diaries and Improved Memorandum Books*.—*Letts's Diaries*.—*Cassell's Illustrated Almanack*.—*Johnson & Shaw's Farmer's Almanack* (Ridgway).—*Thorley's Farmer's Almanack*.—To these we must add—Volume I. of the new series of the *Transactions of the Ethnological Society* (Murray).—and No. XXVIII. of 'Historical Tales,' containing *Rose and Minnie; or, the Loyalists: a Tale of Canada* (Parker).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

All About It: or, History and Mystery of Common Things, 1/6
Archbold's Law and Practice of Arbitration and Award, 12mo. 5/
Arendt's Aide to the Study of Roman Law, 8vo. 3/6
Bailey's International Policy of the Great Powers, 8vo. 6/4
Bain on the Study of Character, 8vo. 9/
Baker's Book of Bible Geography, 4th edit. 8vo. 1/6
Beecher's Royal Truths, 12mo. 3/6
Bessie and Jessie's Second Book, folio, 2/6 bds.
Blanche Cleveland; or, the Rain and Sunshine of Youth, 8vo. 12/
Brownlow's History of the Church of God, A.D. 31-168, 8vo. 3/4
Carnegie; or, the Victim of Khondistan, 8vo. 3/6
Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper, Vol. 8, new series, 4to. 4/6
Children's Picture-book of Animals, 12mo. 3/6
Christmas with the Poets, illustrated, new edit. royal 8vo. 21/
Cockayne's Spoon and Sparrow, Flanders and Passer, 8vo. 10/6
Cooke's Manual of Structural Botany, illust. 8vo. 1/6
Dalton's Daily Prayers for Family Worship, 8vo. 3/6
Dean's New Moral Book of the Gospels, 8vo. 2/6
De Liefde's Postman's Bag, and other Stories, 12mo. 3/6
Edgar's Cavaliers and Roundheads, 8vo. 5/6
Favourite English Poems of Modern Times, illust. new edit. 21/
Garden Oracle and Economic Year-Book, 1862, 12mo. 1/6
Gode's Greek Grammar for the Use of Schools, 4th edit. cr. 8vo. 4/
Gem A B C, royal 8vo. 1/6
Glorious Gospel of Christ, by Author of 'God is Love,' 8vo. 5/4
Good Words, edited by Dr. Maclod, Vol. 2, royal 8vo. 7/6
Greene's Winter and Summer at Burton Hall, 8vo. 3/6
The Christian Church and Society in 1861, cr. 8vo. 2/6 bds.
Guy's (Joseph) Tutor's Assistant, 30th edit. 12mo. 2/6
Hensley's Prayer of Prayers, 8vo. 4/6
History of a Pin, with Illustrations by Ross, 8vo. 3/6
History of a Ship from her Cradle to her Grave, new edit. 12mo. 1/
Home Tutor, The, 12mo. 3/6
Jackson's Medical Climatology, crown 8vo. 12/
Kemp's Exercises in Latin Syntax, Part II, cr. 8vo. 8/4
Kingsley's Town and Country Sermons, 8vo. 6/6
Kingston's My Travels in Many Lands, 12mo. 4/6
Last of the Mortimers, by Author of 'Margaret Maitland,' 21/6
Maclod's Gold Thread, cheap edit. 12mo. 2/6
Marshall's Happy Days at Fernbank, 8vo. 2/6
Marshall's Old Vauxhall, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31/6
Mendip Annals, edited by Roberts, new edit. 12mo. 4/6
Mendip Words of the Homestead, Vol. 2, royal 8vo. 1/6
Ministerial Recollections, with Preface by Rev. A. W. Brown, 25
Orleans (Duchess of), Reminiscences of, by Von Schubert, 7/6
Powers's Beatrice Langton; or, the Spirit of Obedience, 8vo. 2/6
Richmond's through Life and for Life, 8vo. 3/6
Roberts's Plain Sermons to a Village Congregation, new series, 12
Sentences from the Works of Author of 'Amy Herbert,' 2d ed. 2/
Shakespeare's Songs and Sonnets, illust. by Gilbert, 42/
Sketches from Pictures: Lays of Better Land, & other Poems, 5/
Spencer's The American Union, its Effects on National Character
and Policy, 8vo. 10/6
Stewart's Lady's Return, and what came of it, 8vo. 3/4
Thomson's Celebrated Friendships, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 21/
Turner (J. M. W.), Life of, by Thornbury, 3 vols. 8vo. 30/
Vessels and Voyages, new edition, 12mo. 1/6
Wagner's Widdowings of the Children of Israel, cr. 8vo. 6/4
Winslow's Help Heavenward, new edit. 12mo. 3/6

NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF PERSPECTIVE

(No. V.)

November 13, 1861.

Gerard Desargues (1593—1662), whose name and fame have been revived in our own day, commonly called the *Sieur Desargues*, had the misfortune to be a man of some rank and property. He was too easily disgusted by the opposition of plebeians, and retired to his estate at the moment when he should have maintained his ground; leaving his works to be digested and published by a well-known engraver, Abraham Bosse. The consequence is that from his death to our own time Desargues was as obscure as any *Sieur* in his neighbourhood; as obscure as Bosse is pronounced to have made his works. All that Montucla has to say is that these works would have been good if the engraver had not turned them into masterpieces of barbarism in language and of plat prolixity in method. I can only object that, judging by a certain Appendix which I shall have to note, added by Desargues himself, and by some other things, Bosse, though more lucid with his burin than with his pen, is not so obscure as his principal.

Desargues had a power in geometry which places him, with Pascal, at the head of his time. It was he who gave impulse and direction to the genius of his young friend, as Pascal acknowledges in terms of the greatest strength. And this is corroborated by the style of Pascal's discoveries in conic sections, which is closely that of Desargues. The two must be held to be the remote ancestors of that school of projective geometry of which I spoke in the first chapter of these Notes. Desargues was disinterred by Poncelet, in his 'Propriétés Projectives des Figures,' 1822, a work which is one of the most marked expositions of the connexion between perspective and geometry. It was a piece of good fortune for the subject that the author found a prison in Russia and not a grave; in that prison, he says, his researches were undertaken. Poncelet calls Desargues the *Monge* of his day: true as to power, but not as to clearness.

Desargues published some slight works on perspective, 1636—42, of which no copy can now be

found: but it can be collected from Bosse that they contained the fundamental parts of his method. He also occupied himself with the *coupe des pierres*, the construction of drawings from which to cut stones for architecture; and a work on this subject was published by Bosse in 1643. He was the first who introduced sound constructions, free from trial, into this branch of application: the merit of his method is now fully acknowledged. There was then in existence, as now, a class of persons who delight in *styling themselves* practical, who may in our day be detected by the words "I am a practical man" placed before a bit of unsound theory. The members of this class set themselves against the new methods, headed by one Curabelle, who was geometer enough to have been a good follower of Desargues if he had had the sense, and by Beaugrand, secretary of the King. Both wrote against Desargues; and Beaugrand had influence enough to procure a prohibition to Bosse from teaching Desargues's perspective at the Academy of Painting. This fact, elsewhere stated, seems to be confirmed by a passage in Curabelle's tract of 1644, in which it is stated that, since Beaugrand's publication in 1642, "le public est privé des dites leçons de ténèbres." It has been suspected that Desargues had published a tract under the title of 'Leçons de Ténèbres': but, independently of the great unlikelihood of such a title, it is difficult to see how the public is deprived of a book by the appearance of another book in answer: it has not been so with 'Essays and Reviews'! I shall make two uses of Curabelle, and then dismiss him.

First, the quotation above is in reference to an imputed disparagement of Apollonius, as follows. A sentence of one of the lost works of Desargues (of December, 1642) is cited, in which he says that he will give the key of a certain process "quand la démonstration de cette grande proposition nommée la Pascale verra le jour." He goes on to say that the first four books of Apollonius are all either cases or consequences of this great theorem. This gives the fact that the theorem was known to geometers, and had gained its discoverer's name, in 1642, when Pascal wanted six months of twenty years of age. Curabelle, who does not understand the allusion, says he will refer the interpretation of it to the pleasure of his reader. He did well: and his latest reader knows that much more than four books of Apollonius is contained in this omnivorous theorem, and fully believes that it will one day be recognized as the best foundation for the geometrical study of the conic sections.

Secondly, Curabelle upsets, if more upsetting be wanted, the story of the word *cabal* being an acrostic of ministers' names. Desargues offered to defend his methods before competent judges: he demanded geometers assisted by stonemasons; his opponent would have none but stonemasons. Curabelle says that Desargues insists on being tried by men of his own *cabale*.

As there is every possible confusion about the accounts of the works of Desargues, I will merely state, without attempting any account of the whole, that my personal examination extends to four books written by Bosse from his materials:—1. An English translation of the work on Dialling of 1643, by Daniel King in 1659. King calls his author De Sargues; and Watt has mention of the book under "Sargue, De," the only one I ever saw. 2. *Manière universelle de Mr. Desargues pour pratiquer la perspective*. . . Paris, 1747, 8vo. 3. *Moyen universel de pratiquer la perspective sur les tableaux ou surfaces irrégulières*. Paris, 1653, 8vo. 4. *Traité des pratiques géométrales et perspectives enseignées dans l'Académie Royale*. Paris, 1665, 8vo. The second work, which contains all I have to refer to, is dated 1648 by all modern French writers; older writers give 1647. There must have been a new title-page in 1648. The work closes at page 310; pages 311–320 seem to be the substance of a tract of 1643, now lost; and pages 321–334 the substance of a tract of 1636, now lost. Then follows the addition to which I have alluded, which is in some copies only, according to Poncetlet.

In the general plan of the work the great feature

is the reduction to system of throwing off distances from the picture along the ground. Desargues forms an *échelle fuyante*, as he calls it, being a perspective scale of successive equal distances on a line drawn to the point of sight. In every example the foreground is covered with equal squares by this scale: which strikes the eye so prominently that several writers have described this use of squares as being the whole of Desargues's system. But examination finds given a method of dividing any horizontal line whatever, done in such a manner as Brook Taylor afterwards employed. And the first supplement (pp. 311–320) considered as too high for the run of practitioners, and addressed "aux Théoriciens," contains many details of a higher character, without novelty of principle, which must be divided between Guido Ubaldo and Desargues by attentive comparison of both.

But the greatest advance made by Desargues, in the introduction of new power, is the universal method of dividing a line perspectively, which is very obscurely given in the addition. So obscurely, indeed, that it may well be doubted whether any one of his time ever learnt from it. M. Chasles, the first person, I believe, who ever pointed it out, says that Desargues employs a proposition of Pappus. I had the advantage of being obliged to make out the meaning of the whole before I found M. Chasles's remark: and I should describe it as a method of arriving at the result without seeing the proposition of Pappus, of whom, I suspect, very little was known or read at that time.

The theorem given by Desargues, obscurely as it is put, might have led to a mode of viewing perspective which is now not very common, and ought to be universal. From the very beginning all manner of planes were thrown upon the plane of the picture. Had it so chanced that the maxim of one thing at a time had been introduced, had the study of throwing *one plane only* upon another preceded that of dealing with several planes at once, it would then soon have been discovered that *once a picture always a picture* is true to the following extent:—

Let any figure M be in a plane A, and let it be perspectively thrown upon another plane P into the figure N. Let E be the place of the eye, and let Z be the line in which the original and picture planes intersect. Let the picture plane P make any amount of revolution about Z: the figure N is no longer the picture of M if the eye remain at E: but let the point E revolve about the point of A nearest to it as much as P has revolved about Z, and N, in its new position, is a picture of M to the eye in its new position. If figures in different planes be thrown upon P, the same result cannot be produced. And the result remains true, as to geometrical properties, even when the picture plane, P, revolves into coincidence with the original, and all optical notion of a picture is lost. This extreme case is the foundation of a remarkable geometrical section of the subject: and it is a striking coincidence of discoveries that Desargues gives one of its theorems in the same addition in which he gives what might make any one suppose he had the *revolving picture* in his head. But I am wholly unable to discover this notion in his demonstration, which depends altogether upon composition of ratios.

In the revolving picture the vanishing points of all lines remain unaltered, except as they revolve with the rest. And the following theorem might have been the final statement of Desargues's reasoning. If A, B, C, be any points on a picture line of which the vanishing point is V, the original lengths which are pictured—when they are diminished we say *foreshortened*—into AB, BC, have a ratio which depends, be the eye where it may, only on the ratios of VA, VB, VC, to one another. And the fraction which the original of AB is of the original of CB is found by multiplying the fraction which AB is of CB by the fraction which CV is of AV. Desargues proves the first part of this, namely, that change of the eye-place does not affect the picture ratio of a given original ratio, so long as the vanishing point remains unaltered. He sees clearly what he has got; he heads it, 'Proposition fondamentale de la Pratique de Perspective'; he announces its universality; and he points

out how it includes the cases he had previously given. But he does not give the least hint that I can discover of any of the simple ways of arriving at the same result: the revolving picture, Brook Taylor's method, or the proposition of Pappus, would either of them have answered the purpose.

Should any one ever undertake a detailed history, he ought carefully to examine the works of the seventeenth century with reference to their management of perspective division. In the Jesuit of 1651 (second edition), and Gualtier of Anjou, of 1648, we have writers who might have profited by Desargues: but I cannot find any trace of their having done so. I was struck for a moment by a chapter in Dubreuil on the 'Ouvrages de Bosse,' but I found there were other Bosses besides Abraham. The word means sculpture, and often *relief*: though *demi-bosse* is the proper term for this last.

We have seen how quickly and how well Viator was caught up by the encyclopedist of his time. The ancestor of all our modern encyclopædias, the first of the name, the 'Scientiarum omnium Encyclopædia' of Alsted, was published in four volumes folio in 1629, and was compiled after the publications of Guido Ubaldo and Stevinus. But Alsted was not so well abreast of his time as Reisch or his editor. I extract every word about perspective which I can find:—

Sciagraphia est quæ, architecti extracturi aliquid, animo preconceptum molem, et intra se formant, adeoque futurum opus adumbrant. *Ichographia* est areæ jacentis descriptio, futuri operis specimen exhibens: quæ majorem operi conciliat symmetriam et concinnitatem, nec non facit ne aliquid superflui ingenti sumtu sine usu pereat. Hoc enim cum primis incumbit architecto, ut cum extruendum opus suscipit, quanto id sumtu futurum ostendat. Quæ de re lex fuit lata Ephesi, ut refert Vitruvius lib. 10. Si enim plus consumtum erat, quam indicasset, pecunia ipsius periret. Quæ lex si hodie postliminio revocaretur, non ita male audiret architectonica.

I copy from the reprint made at Lyons in 1649, near which town Desargues was then living upon his estate: we may imagine him turning over the leaves in the publisher's shop to see what was said about his favourite art. It appears that perspective, under the word used by Stevinus, *sciagraphia*, or shadow-drawing, is set forth as a something by which the architect preconceives or shadows forth his plan. The *ichographia*, which meant a ground plan, is a kind of specimen of the ground plan, partly with a view to an estimate. To which it is added that architecture would be in better odour if the old Ephesian law were revived. Vitruvius calls this law hard, but not unjust. The architect of a public building was to hand an estimate (*æstimatio*) to the magistrate, for which his goods were made surety. If he did not exceed, he received public honours; if he exceeded by not more than twenty-five per cent., no penalty followed; if by more, his goods were made answerable for the surplus. Vitruvius wishes the immortal gods would give that law to Rome for private buildings as well as public, that fathers of families might build without being obliged to leave off in the middle, *fractus rebus et animis*. If then there be anything new under the sun, it is not the tendency of an architect to exceed the counted cost: neither is it the tendency of an encyclopædia to exhibit inequality ranging from trivial nonsense to well-digested learning.

A. DE MORGAN.

SCIENTIFIC NOMENCLATURE.

ALTHOUGH agreeing in the main with the remarks of your Correspondent "C. W. M." on scientific nomenclature, I must take exception to that part of his letter in which he attacks the chemical philosophers. He sets out with the dictum, "Science is not for the idler." He must forgive me if I add a rider to it,—"Chemical nomenclature is not for the superficial." It is singular that he should find such fault with the only science amongst those which he aptly terms sciences of observation which possesses a perfectly intelligible and logical nomenclature. Chemical nomenclature, as founded by the immortal Lavoisier, is governed by a fixed principle, which ordains that every name shall express the composition of the substance for which it stands. An adept in chemical science knows at once the exact chemical composition of any body from the formation and termination of

the name given to it. The word "methylethyl-amylophenylammonium," which appears so unintelligible to "C. W. M.," is as easily remembered and understood by a chemist as "light blue, ruled, foolscap paper" would be by an ordinary individual. In this, chemical nomenclature stands in favourable contrast to that adopted by botanists. Such cacophonous epithets as "*Bogglesia Wigginsii*" simply afford the information that the plant so designated was discovered by the illustrious but mythical personages Boggles and Wiggins, without giving the smallest clue to its properties or character; but the term "Bichloride of rubidethyl," although just as imaginary, is the name of a substance, of certain composition, which may or may not be discovered some day. As to the synonymes possessed by a very few chemical substances, it is the manufacturers and workmen who are the perpetrators of errors. Mere vendors cannot be posted up in the known composition of their wares. They are asked for spirits of salt, and they sell it. Ask them for hydrochloric acid, and they stare at you. As chemical science advances, names must necessarily change; but if "C. W. M." will examine the standard chemical works of the last twenty or thirty years, he will find but few alterations. The principal changes in this way are additions, and not substitutions. When a new element or radical is discovered, a name is given to it descriptive either of its source or of some salient property. For instance, Bunsen has lately discovered two new metals, cesium and rubidium, by means of spectral analysis. Their names have been given to them from their forming blueish (*caesius*) and ruby lines in the spectrum. "C. W. M." is mistaken in saying that organic chemists call sulphates thionates. Sulphur compounds of the thionic series are inorganic substances, and are quite distinct in their composition from sulphates. Chlorhydric acid is simply the French form of hydrochloric acid; the difference in the two words being euphonic, and not theoretical, as in the long-abandoned name—muriatic acid. As to "hydrachlora," I fear it is only the invention of an enthusiast with a theory and nomenclature of his own. The proposed substitution for the ammonium compound must, I fancy, come into the same category; but, not having seen the article mentioned by "C. W. M.," it would be wrong to speak positively. "C. W. M." deserves the thanks of all scientific men for having stirred up this subject; and I trust it will be the means of calling forth many more remarks from abler pens than mine.

In conclusion, I beg to assure "C. W. M." that I make these explanations with perfect good humour, and only hope that he will be induced thereby to study chemical nomenclature a little more closely. He will soon see the beauty and intelligibility of such apparently absurd words as "ethylomethylpropylamine," and a host of others. C. W. Q.

THE NEW OTHELLO.

M. Fechter's 'Acting Edition of Othello' has produced a pamphlet by a Mr. Otley, in which that version is "critically analyzed, with prefatory observations on the stage, the audience, and the critics." Thus, "a very pretty quarrel" is springing up, one which was to be anticipated; and, foreseeing which, we stated that M. Fechter had provoked a contest by his unreserved denunciation of tradition. Yet, curiously enough, the strongest point that Mr. Otley has made against M. Fechter relates to an instance in which the latter has adhered to the usage of tradition in his stage-arrangements. It occurs in the third act, the great scene wherein Othello is tempted by Iago, which in the folio is described as carried on in the open air, as, also, is the continuation of it in the fourth act. But, in this stage edition the poet's arrangements are altered, and the action takes place, in both instances, in the interior of the castle. Now, this change naturally gives rise to social improprieties which are chargeable altogether on the stage-manager, and not on the dramatist. M. Fechter adopts the ordinary arrangements, but restores some passages which the players had omitted as evidently inconsistent with their plans. These concerning Bianca are among the number;

and her presence intensifies the improprieties which they occasion. The idea formed by Shakspeare is, that Desdemona meets Cassio in her walks. He never assumed that Cassio would have had the temerity and indiscretion to enter the castle, or that Desdemona would have admitted him to her *boudoir*, while engaged in working embroidery. He never imagined that Bianca would have had such free access to this apartment, and that she should there meet with Cassio. Much less did he imagine that Cassio would be found there as a matter of course. The upholstery of the apartment, according to Mr. Otley, increases the impropriety. "When M. Fechter makes the meeting take place in one of the most private apartments of the castle, and makes the intruder pass off to another inner apartment, Emilia (according to M. Fechter's stage-directions) 'drawing the tapestry on the left to give passage to Cassio,' and, when we find, only a few sentences on, that Othello conducts Desdemona to depart through the very same tapestry, the whole arrangements become marked with a questionable character, replete with irreconcilable suggestions which it is impossible to resist." Mr. Otley further urges, in not greatly improved English, that "not merely upon grounds of consistency with the letter of the text, but of common decency, was it the more incumbent upon M. Fechter to keep the action outside the palace, restoring, as he does, the scenes between Cassio and Bianca, the courtesan. The accidental meeting between the two in the open air was probable and natural enough." Let us hope that in future performances of the play the scene will be enacted according to the intention of Shakspeare himself.

Mr. Otley, however, in seeking further grounds of accusation against M. Fechter, goes beyond the mark. He says—

"For a woman of the class of Bianca to force herself into the governor's castle, and, above all, into his wife's apartment, is repugnant to every dictate of reason and propriety;—yet M. Fechter makes her do so, and gets rid of her—not in the easy and pretty discourse provided by Shakspeare, in which a show of tenderness and vain regret on the one part, and of apologetic and gallant attention on the other, are nicely mixed; but after the coarsest possible fashion, which shall be described in the words of the new 'Acting Edition'—

BIAN. Leave you! Wherefore?
CASS. I do attend here on the General,
And think it no addition, nor my wish,
To have him see me woman'd!"

Who would not have imagined from Mr. Otley's remark, that this little piece of dialogue was invented by M. Fechter? It is, nevertheless, Shakspeare's own—every word of it, without alteration. Perhaps, the critic's remarks apply to the stage-directions that follow; but in that case, he should have said so. With the same recklessness, Mr. Otley censures M. Fechter for omitting the splendid simile of "the Pontick sea,"—a simile which is scarcely ever spoken on the stage. Sometimes Mr. Otley's printer is at fault. For example, he prints a well-known speech as follows:—

If after every tempest come such calms,
May the wind blow till thy horn wakened death!
—instead of "winds," and "they have." If this mistake had been made in the folio, what a world of comment would it have occasioned! and which of our commentators would have hit upon the right reading?

M. Fechter is not infallible, of course; and he has acknowledged this by not carrying out all the stage-directions set down in his book. In making such directions he has only followed the example of eminent English performers who, in their spectacular revivals, have been accustomed to re-edit the prompt-book of particular plays in accordance with newly-invented stage arrangements, and have subjected the companies under their control to the disagreeable process of drilling. Macready, Phelps and Charles Kean have alike been guilty of this offence,—if offence it really be. In contriving new stage arrangements for a picturesque representation of 'Othello,' it was necessary to make various alterations in the ordinary business. English actors do so, but Mr. Otley absurdly thinks that a foreign actor takes an unwarrantable liberty in availing

himself of the privilege. This position manifestly involves a previous question, namely, should he be permitted to act Shakspeare at all on an English stage? Mr. Otley, if we understand him rightly, does not object to M. Fechter's having performed Hamlet; and if so, he concedes both positions. The same international feeling which allowed his appearance at all, would not deny to him the full advantages possessed by a leading English actor on whom his manager had conferred the responsibility of such an original getting up of a favourite tragedy as to present an old work with novel attractions.

One statement made by M. Fechter requires especial remark. "Shakspeare's plays," he says, "were certainly written to be acted,—not recited." It was, perhaps, imprudent in him to thus insinuate that English actors had hitherto only recited, not acted, Shakspeare; that he was going to do the latter, and that they might learn from him how the thing was to be done. But the terms admit of explanation. By acting, M. Fechter means impersonating a character so as to produce an individual reality, as is frequently done in melo-drama, and imitating the manners of ordinary life so as to assimilate the action to our daily experience. Now this implies a wide controversy, particularly in relation to Shakspearian characters (such as 'Othello'), which are eminently ideal, and involve, as Coleridge has said, "the universal in the individual." A certain degree of abstraction is, therefore, allowed to the actor, who is not compelled to creep by the light of his understanding alone, but may soar on the wings of imagination and passion to heights where mere intellectuality cannot follow. The elder Kean, in this very character of Othello, did this; and when so enrapt by the poetic spirit, the spectator knew not whether he was being carried. Now, this in England we are accustomed to regard as acting of the highest sort, not the mere copying of conventionalities, whether in regard to the scenic appliances or the individual identity.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Dr. Hook's new volume of 'Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury' will open with the Norman period of our Church History, a period contrasting strongly with the Saxon, which he treated with equal skill, taste and judgment in his first volume.

At Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co's. Trade Sale, on Tuesday, the leading books went off well. We find that 1,100 of the 'Selections from the Writings of Mr. Ruskin,'—1,200 of Thackeray's 'Four Georges,'—1,800 of his 'Lovel the Widower,'—1,500 of Mr. Trollope's 'Framley Parsonage,'—and 750 of Leigh Hunt's Correspondence were sold.

The first of the series of Lectures to Working Men, at the Museum of Practical Geology, in Jermyn Street, was delivered on Monday evening, by Dr. Percy; the subject was 'The Metallurgy of Copper and Zinc.' Five others 'On Metals,' by the same distinguished lecturer, will follow, to complete the first series. The lectures of the second and third series will have for subjects, 'On the First Principles of Chemistry,' by Dr. Hofmann, and 'On Natural Philosophy,' by Mr. Tyndall. These audiences of intelligent and inquiring working men are said to be the most attentive ever addressed by Professor.

Paternoster Row is about to possess its architectural feature, like some other of our streets. On the buildings lately occupied by Messrs. Longman, & Co., and their neighbours, the Messrs. Blackwood, a new and spacious edifice is to be erected for the former firm, which will combine beauty with convenience. In the mean time, the Messrs. Longman occupy the building on Ludgate Hill, formerly known as the Milton Club.

The Subscription to the Shakspeare Fund, established by Mr. Halliwell, has reached 2,706*l.*

We hear, from the West, that the Locke Memorial, in honour of the great philosopher, is on the eve of completion.

In the obituary of this week is the name of Sir Howard Douglas, son of the sea hero who first suggested, it is said by all except the supporters

of Mr. Clark's claims, the idea of breaking the French line of battle, and thus helping Rodney to a victory. Sir Howard, born in 1776, entered the Army when a boy, and, after adding to its glory as a soldier through a long course of years, served it by his pen even after he was an octogenarian. From the period of the Peace, in 1815, that pen became as active as his sword had been previously, and it was wielded earnestly, and often successfully, in behalf of the Navy as well as of the Army. In all these writings Sir Howard had the honour, happiness and security, of his country in view. His suggestions for the securing these good ends were acknowledged as most valuable by successive Governments, who lauded his theories, and declined, of course, to give them practical effect. As the hour of apparent danger approached, administrations became more tractable; and though Sir Howard was not always a true prophet, his far-sightedness and his sound sense were fully acknowledged; and the old soldier and patriot had the gratification of seeing measures adopted for the security of the nation which he had earnestly recommended, only to find the recommendation treated with polite neglect.

Geoffroy St. Hilaire, the illustrious son of an illustrious father, both naturalists,—died, this week, in France. From a child, he followed in his father's footsteps, and perhaps went further than was necessary when he set aside the classification of Cuvier for one more complex of his own. A list of his written and published works on subjects of Natural History would fill one of our pages. He was the founder and President of the Society of Acclimatization in France; one object of which was the introduction from other countries, of animals that might be rendered useful in France. To the last, M. St. Hilaire advocated the use of horse-flesh as food, eating thereof himself at public dinners, as a voucher for his sincerity. He died in his 56th year, and is in no wise to be connected or confounded with a certain Marco de St. Hilaire, who wrote on some very natural subjects too, but neither in the vein of a philosopher, nor on subjects a philosopher would condescend to handle.

The Copley Medal, in the gift of the Royal Society, has been awarded by the Council to the celebrated Agassiz, thus setting the seal to the opinion which has so long prevailed of the merits of the distinguished Professor. It is to be regretted that the date at which the Council necessarily make their decision, does not afford time for him to be present to receive the medal in person, at the Anniversary Meeting of the Society on St. Andrew's Day. One of the Royal Medals has been awarded to Dr. Carpenter, F.R.S., for his researches on the Foraminifera, into the Structure of Shell, and the Embryonic Development of Purpura, besides his other works on Physiology and Comparative Anatomy. The other Royal Medal is awarded to Prof. J. J. Sylvester, F.R.S., of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, for his important contributions to Mathematical Science. Papers by each of the two last named gentlemen have appeared in the *Philosophical Transactions*.

The Taylor Scholarship of 20*l.* or upwards, which may be held for a second and third year, provided the student shall produce in each year, a work of sufficient merit, has just been awarded by the Royal Dublin Society, after competition, to Mr. Henry Crowley, nephew of the late N. J. Crowley, Esq., R.H.A. The scholarship is the chief of several prizes left by the late G. A. Taylor, Esq., of Dublin, for the encouragement of Art in Ireland; and, by the terms of the bequest, can only be awarded "when high artistic talent shall be manifested."

From the eighth Annual Report of the Librarian to the Bolton Free Library, we find that in that comparatively small town there has been read, during the past year, 109,820 volumes, and that upwards of forty thousand artisans, labourers, cotton-mill operatives and others, have been readers, to a large extent, in history, biography, arts and science, theology, voyages and travels, &c. These readers, when they come up to the Great Exhibition of 1862, will, probably, be astonished to find that in London there is not a single Free Library.

The following may fittingly close the correspondence respecting Doré's Dante. Mr. Turner, the London agent of Messrs. Hachette & Co., says:—"The statement in your paper of the 19th ult. was to the effect, that a Correspondent having bought a copy of the book for 5*l.*, applied for a reduction of an overcharge, arising from a subsequent advertisement of the book; that the overcharge was admitted, and that an offer of 3*s.* was made for the difference, amounting to 20*s.* The letter in your number of to-day, while it is but *ex parte*, gives a very altered complexion to the matter. An allowance to a bookseller of 3*s.* on a book sold at 3*l.* 18*s.*, and afterwards reduced (in consequence of the abolition of the paper duty) to 3*l.* 15*s.*, differs very widely from an offer of 3*s.* on one sold at 5*l.*, and afterwards reduced, according to your statement, to 4*l.* The trade price for Dante's *Inferno* was originally 3*l.* 18*s.* At that price the book was subscribed, and at that price the copy in question was bought in August. Owing to the abolition of the paper duty on the 1st of October, the full benefit of it was given to future trade purchasers by a reduction of 3*s.* The weight of the book being 14 lb., and the duty on it, at 16*s.* per cwt., 2*s.*, the allowance in this case was in excess of the claim rather than *vice versa*, as implied; and, further, as the book was supplied in August, a refusal might very fairly have been urged on account of the duty having been paid on it; but the allowance was at once conceded to meet the complaint. The truth of the matter is, then, that I credited 3*s.* for no founded claim at all, rather than, as so very equivocally put, 3*s.* for a just one of 20*s.*"—So far, Mr. Turner. Meanwhile, a complaint reaches us from another quarter:—"I wish to confirm what 'A Subscriber' says in reference to Messrs. Hachette's Dante. I paid 5*l.* for my copy, which, I learnt afterwards, was advertised as selling for 100 francs, or 4*l.* I immediately applied to my booksellers for an indemnity, if they could get it from Messrs. Hachette; and they replied that, though the trade price was now such that it could be sold for 4*l.*, yet that it was impossible for them to sell it lower than 5*l.* to me. E. G. CULLING-EARDLEY."

While in London we have gentlemen lecturing to postmen, in Devonshire, a postman has been lecturing in presence of ladies and gentlemen of the county. At Bideford, last week, Mr. Caperne, "the poet-postman of Devon," delivered a lecture 'On Cornwall, its Coasts and Cairns.' When a minstrel lectures, his audience expect to hear the music of his harp as well as listen to the accents of his tongue; and Mr. Caperne did not disappoint his hearers. Sailing round the Land's End, "Rough as the weather was," he says, "we stood at the bow, and while our trusty boat dipped in the trough of the sea and rode the mountainous billows we sent forth this song upon the stormy wind for love of our dear old Isle:—

Leap up, O Sea!
Throw thy rude arms around her neck—
She loveth thee
An orphan child,
And very fair our England is;
And in his lair,
The Vandal wild
Would prey upon her queenly charms,
But cannot dare
For thee, O Sea!
Behold, O Sea!
Enthron'd upon our island rock—
In majesty
She ever smiles;
For well she knows
How sternly thou canst crush her foes,
Amid her isles;
And she is free—
Free as thyself—is the fair rose
Of Liberty."

—A collection of the Devon Postman's Songs has been published: some of them he has set to music himself; for others the music has been composed by Mr. T. Marby.

In the controversy that is now so lively respecting the traditional Othello and that of the innovating Charles Fechter, the writers refer to that gentleman sometimes as a "foreigner," at others as a "Frenchman." He is only either by education; he is neither by birth. He was born about as far east of the Princess's Theatre as Talma was

born west of it, if it be true that Talma was born in Holles Street. But Talma's parents were French, and their native country was his. M. Fechter is not French in this sense, his father being, we believe, a native of Germany. By education, indeed, the son became French, and he is likely to display some proofs of the soundness of that education, by producing at the Great Exhibition of 1862 samples of his craft as a sculptor. The school of sculpture was the first in which he underwent training as an artist, and is the one in which he profitably passes his few hours of leisure. As a profession, sculpture was early abandoned for the stage, where M. Fechter did not reach his present eminent position without severe discipline. He worked, rather than "played" in Italy, before he was known in France; and passed modestly but creditably, half-student half-actor, through the *Théâtre Français*, of which establishment he was a member when he acted with distinction in the French version of the 'Antigone,' produced at the St. James's Theatre. Fifteen years ago, he created a sensation in Berlin, as he is now doing in London, and then returned to France, where critics placed their seal upon his fame, a fame that culminated by his original representation of Duval, in 'La Dame aux Camélias.' On the stage he combines the artist and the actor, as we understand both terms. In the 'Fils de la Nuit,' he paid for the ship whose appearance formed so picturesque a portion of the drama; and in the 'Belle Gabrielle,' at the Porte St. Martin, his too great ardour precipitated him from a height with consequences which endangered his life. Thus, he has played in Italy, France, Germany and England, the last being his native land; "foreign" to it, he became, as we have shown, but it is a misnomer, we think, to describe M. Fechter as a "Frenchman."—We may add, that after the Christmas holidays M. Fechter will play Iago, alternately with Othello.

Hitherto the name of Ternaux has been chiefly associated with manufactures generally, and with that of French cashmeres in particular. But now the nephew of the well-known manufacturer, M. Mortimer Ternaux, has this very day published the first volume of a work which, to adopt a French illustration, will certainly go round the world. Its title is 'L'Histoire de la Terreur,' being the history of France from May, 1793, when the Mountain overthrew the Girondins, to July, 1794, when Robespierre fell, and blood ceased to flow in the old direction. The epoch succeeds that which M. Lamartine brilliantly, if not altogether correctly, described in his 'Histoire des Girondins.' M. Ternaux has made that epoch his particular study for years; and the fruits of such study he is now beginning to place before an eager public. As an author, this gentleman has not been previously known, except by a few pamphlets. From an early age (he was born in 1808) he was employed in various Government offices, and, in 1842, succeeded Marshal Clausel as Member for Rethel. For three years he supported the Ministry of Louis-Philippe; but passed into the ranks of the Opposition in 1845, where his talents secured him a hearty welcome. He accepted the Republic, served it as a Liberal Deputy, but warmly opposed the sanguinary *coup-d'état* of Louis Napoleon, by whom he was forced into a retirement, which he has employed in writing this 'History of the Reign of Terror,' founded on original documents, which, it is said, will shake many a hero now serene on his pedestal.

Intelligence has been received from the Expedition in search of Dr. Vogel, the African traveller. On the 19th of June, the Expedition was at Massawa, where Dr. Mundzinger, of Berne, had joined, swelling the number of members to that of twenty, exclusive of servants. In a few days the party were to start, with fifteen camels and eight mules, for Beren, in the Bogos Country, and pass on through Abyssinia. Several of the Europeans had been taken ill, from the great heat they endured. It was lately stated by Dr. Ule, the originator of the Expedition, that the reports of Dr. Vogel being still alive assumed a more and more definite shape as those sent in search of

him approached the place of his supposed captivity; and it had been determined by the Managing Committee to despatch a second Expedition by the road Vogel himself had taken (*vid* Tripolis, Murzuk and Kuka), which would have for its sole object the discovery and possible rescue of Vogel himself, instead of being made to answer, as the first Expedition, the ends of humanity as well as those of science. For this purpose, it would be composed of only a few individuals travelling in the guise of merchants, and endeavouring to pass without exciting notice.

An interesting paper has recently been read by M. Dumas, before the Paris Academy of Sciences, 'On the New Artesian Well at Passy.' After a series of difficulties, unparalleled in the history of artesian wells, water was struck at the great depth of 577½ metres, but it did not rise to the surface. Further borings increased the flow, and eventually, on the 2nd of October last, the well discharged 20,000 cubic metres of water in twenty-four hours. The well has cost nearly 1,000,000 francs; and, it is calculated, will yield water for the use of 500,000 inhabitants.

A very ingenious process has recently been perfected by M. Faye, by which he is enabled to pierce thick pieces of glass by means of an electric spark. That glass can be perforated by an electric spark has long been known, but M. Faye has now succeeded in piercing extremely thick plates. The results were laid before the last meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences. No traces of fusion were discernible.

A pamphlet by the Abbé Domenech has just appeared, entitled 'La Verité sur le Livre des Sauvages,' in which we expected to find some cause for modifying the ridicule which has been heaped upon the unlucky Author of the 'Manuscrit Pictographique,' and to which we have before referred. Unfortunately, this is not the case. His argument is something of the following sort:—"None of my critics know anything of American 'pictographie'; therefore it is in the highest degree presumptuous for them to offer an opinion. I have made up my mind that it is a *Manuscrit Pictographique* of the Red Indians, and the only question that remains to be decided is, respecting the German writing, which is easily done,—thus, either the Red Indian learned German from a German missionary, or, perhaps, some German 'enfant volé devenu sauvage' compiled the Red Indian pictographic manuscript." He tells us also that M. de Paulmy, the original possessor, received it, together with an Iroquois Dictionary; and that he himself wrote the title 'Livre des Sauvages,' on its wrapper. It requires, he tells us, a great amount of credulity to believe that a man "d'élite et savant" could possibly have been mystified! The rest of the book is glorification of France and abuse of Germany.

"The daily press will have already told you," writes a Correspondent at Naples, "of the formation in Naples of a 'Philanthropic Association,' to ameliorate, by means of new houses, the position of working men, of the poor, and of those of slender means, under the protection of Victor Emmanuel and the presidency of Prince Umberto. Lately a public subscription was opened for the shares of the first series, the price being 100 ducats each, the municipality guaranteeing 4 per cent. The want of such houses is greatly felt here, and it is not saying too much to attribute to such a want much of the degradation of the lower classes and of the filth of the city. Single gentlemen of small means, whether residents or visitors, would rejoice, too, if that very large and most *disinterested* body, lodging-house keepers, would make some provision for their wants; the fact being that it is as difficult to find a small apartment in Naples as it is to fall upon an honest man. Rome has a vast number of such small *quartieri*, and is therefore full of visitors during the winter; but Naples, alas! has scarcely anything to offer but long suites of rooms, as dear as any that are to be found in London, with gilded cornices and splendid chandeliers, all, of course, dimmed by dirt. It will be long before these people will learn the secret of filling their city by moderate prices and accom-

modation, honesty and cleanliness. The system in universal practice is one of extortion."

EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.—Mr. ROBIN, the Celebrated FRENCH WIZARD, will RE-APPEAR in his original SOIRÉES FANTASTIQUES, on the 26th November, with a New Selection of Startling Illusions.

SCIENCE

The Laws which regulate the Deposition of Lead Ore in Veins; Illustrated by an Examination of the Geological Structure of the Mining Districts of Alston Moor. By William Wallace. (Stanford.)

Of the hundreds of excursionists who may be found on fine summer holidays stealing an interested look at the long lines of hungry pensioners dining at Greenwich Hospital, or afterwards exchanging a word or two with those loquacious old sons of Neptune, perhaps there is hardly one who knows that Greenwich Hospital derives considerable funds from Alston Moor, and that such an out-of-the-way corner in Cumberland helps to feed our old disabled seamen on the banks of the Thames,—and that, not by the produce of its surface, but of its underground depths. These are explored by lessees of the mining ground, which was once a portion of the forfeited estates of the Earl of Derwentwater. You cannot get much out of the Moor besides lead; but of that several thousands of tons are annually extracted, and between 1,000 and 2,000 persons find employment in and about the Cumberland mines.

When the manor of Alston Moor was surveyed upwards of 200 years ago, its mines were reported to be nearly exhausted,—in consequence of which report the manorial rights—120 acres of land, several houses and a corn-mill—were sold for 2,500*l*. Now it is a singular contrast that, in 1821, Mr. Locker, then Secretary, and subsequently a Commissioner of the Hospital, reported this same estate to be "the most valuable and interesting part of the landed property of Greenwich Hospital," the mines then yielding an annual produce of 100,000*l*., nearly one-fifth of which was received as royalty or rent. Thus, the pensioners really live on lead, and are not poisoned, but replenished. Mr. Wallace might have mentioned this and other interesting circumstances, and thereby partly relieved the leaden level of theoretic disquisitions.

Visitors to the Lake scenery of the same county never perhaps think of crossing to its south-eastern extremity, and sojourning for a day or two at Alston Moor; if they did, they might find some things to interest them, even in the midst of the mines. From the hills around, the wild deer, which once abounded there, have disappeared, for a century past; but near the falling waters of Ashgill Force the summits of the rocks and the sides below the waterfall are clothed with larches; and still, as of old, down for about seventy feet, dashes the Force, and ends in foam and spray among huge blocks of limestone, disposed in confused and rugged masses. A passage through the limestone near the fall has been called the "Fairie Hole"; and from the rocks at the termination of this passage the view below is very impressive. The Force itself is not much of a fall when compared with Lodore; but it is curious to note how the increased velocity of the water at this point has enabled a small stream to cut for itself a passage through the rocks, not less than from 90 to 100 feet in depth,—a phenomenon which may aid the solution of a greater problem, viz., what are the agencies which have removed, one after another, widely-extended sheets of stratified rocks in this locality, until an aggregate thickness of not

less than 1,000 feet has been cut through, and the upper portions of the hydrographical basins of the three principal northern rivers formed? The whole of this neighbourhood has been the scene of a vast geological denudation; and the quantity of matter removed must have been enormous. Possibly, the bed of the River Tyne above Alston may have been, incalculable ages ago, some 200 feet higher than at present. On the other hand, it is thought that since the glacial epoch the district of Alston Moor has been raised about 1,800 feet.

But geological speculation would probably give place to mining speculation, if one dwelt long at Alston. Glance at Mr. Wallace's excellent map of the Alston Moor and Coal-Cleugh Mining Districts, and you will see what a rich field for exploration underlies all that desolate Moor,—and if the map be not at hand, then lay about a hundred knitting-needles and a hundred common needles partly parallel to, and partly across, each other, on any sheet of paper which may represent the Moor, and you have a rude indication of the crowd of lead veins underneath. Most of these take a direction nearly east and west, and then are generally well mineralized. Others run in a north and south direction; and when above the Great Limestone, they seldom contain metallic substances; yet much lead ore has been extracted from them when in the Great Limestone, and both lead and copper ores in the strata below. Both these classes of veins are intersected by other small veins traversing the country in two directions; and these are not usually productive of ore. Altogether, they form a large metallic network, which on the map appears to be perplexing, but which in the practice of mining is sufficiently understood. The several veins get all kinds of local names, generally of inharmonious sound; and the point in practice is to ascertain the course, character and promise or prospective failure of each one. Mr. Wallace has written only upon the theory and respecting the origin of lead veins; his aim being to establish a relation or sequence between the percolation and circulation of water below the earth's surface and the deposition of lead ore in veins. Aqueous agency appears to be his theoretic favourite. This, as we have observed upon another occasion, is not the prevailing theory amongst many eminent mineralogical geologists; but it is argued for by Mr. Wallace with modesty, and, as he thinks, derives support from the numerous local phenomena which he adduces. The formation of the limestone and sandstone strata has been effected with very different materials, and under very different conditions. Both, however, were oceanic sedimentary deposits, both are non-metalliferous in the lower beds, and both are highly metalliferous in the upper beds. "Is there not, therefore," asks Mr. Wallace, "some reason for the supposition or hypothesis that the lead or lead-ore producing principle or substance they contain, has been held in solution by the waters of the sea and precipitated at the time when the strata were formed?" The author examines in detail the various veins in the district, with a view to show in later instances the existence of conditions in the formations favourable to the percolation of fluids; and he thinks that the attentive reader cannot fail to be struck with the exact correspondence between the laws regulating the descent and circulation of fluids and the deposits of lead ore in the veins. As to the source of the lead ore, he adopts the theory which attributes it to segregation from, or decomposition of, the rocks which form the walls of the veins where such deposits are found. Whatever the substance was that produced

lead ore, it entered into the composition of the rocks in varied proportions; and there are variations in the amount of lead ore contained in veins, according to the facilities for the decomposition of the limestone and sandstone rocks by fluids circulating in them, and in the course of such circulation re-arranging the metallic particles in the veins. If a careful chemical investigation of the Alston limestones and sandstones should prove that lead is diffused throughout their whole mass, then the inquiry is much simplified; but should the most searching analysis fail to discover lead in the rocks—apart from the veins—then it may be supposed that this metal is formed from purely elementary substances as yet unknown in a separate state, but set free by the decomposition of the rocks, and held in solution by the circulating waters; and the comparatively non-productive character of the veins in the lower beds of Alston Moor would be due to the small quantity of the ore-producing substances which there entered into the composition of both limestone and sandstone rocks.

Three chemists have recently detected the presence of silver and copper in sea-water; and it is calculated that in the course of six years the copper sheathing of the vessels of England, France and America acquires from the sea as much as nine tons of silver. If lead should be found in like manner in sea-water, then the highly metalliferous character of the upper beds at Alston would be due to the precipitation of the lead in greater abundance at the time of the deposition of the upper part of the Mountain Limestone.

In the seclusion of Alston, Mr. Wallace has meditated upon these things; and the consequence is the present handsome volume, with coloured maps, plans and sections. It is highly creditable to a man who has not enjoyed "the inestimable boon of a careful literary training" to have produced such a volume with so few literary blemishes. Although we are not converted to his theory, we are glad of his observations upon the several veins; and all who are interested in such subjects will find these pages instructive. Mr. Wallace, however, must be a bold man to venture with such a volume on such a subject before an unconcerned public, who think much more of lead in the shape of bullets and shot, or pipes and gutters, or on cathedral roofs, than lead in veins. Less still are they concerned to know how it got there, if they only can learn how to get it out. Yet it is only by the classification of observed phenomena, and by careful inference therefrom, that we can hope to find where the ore is and to extract it at a profitable rate. At present, it is to be feared that there is at least as much "dead work" as lead work—or, in plainer terms, too many sink their gold and get no lead.

SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL.—Nov. 6.—Sir R. I. Murchison in the chair.—The following communications were read:—'Note on the Bone-Caves of Lunel-Viel, Hérault,' by M. Marcel de Serres.—These bone-caves contain a red earth with pebbles and an abundance of bones and coprolites of hyæna, lion, bear, wolf, fox, otter, boar, beaver, rhinoceros, horse, deer, ox, &c., with birds and reptiles.—'On the Petroleum-springs in North America,' by Dr. A. Gesner.—The author stated that 50,000 gallons of mineral oil are daily raised for home-use and for exportation. The oil-region comprises parts of Lower and Upper Canada, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, and California. It reaches from the 65th to the 128th degree of long. W. of Greenwich.—'Notice of the Discovery of some additional Land Animals in the Coal-measures of the South

Joggins, Nova Scotia,' by Dr. J. W. Dawson.—Two additional fossil stumps of trees have been examined by the author. One (*Stigillaria Brownii*) has yielded indications of six skeletons of *Dendropetion acadianum*, a jaw of a new species, two skeletons of *Hylonomus Lyellii*, one of *H. Wymani*, a number of specimens of *Pupa vetusta* and *Xylobius sigillariae*, and some remnants of insects (in coprolites). In a lower bed, a Stigmarian underclay, seven feet thick, the Pupa was found abundantly in a thickness of two inches, with fragments of Reptilian bones. The coal-seams between the trees and this bed indicate that this Pupa must have existed during the growth and burial of at least twenty forests.—'On a Volcanic Phenomenon observed at Manila, Philippine Isles,' by J. G. Veitch, Esq.—On the 1st of May, 1861, in the River Pasig, at Manila, a bank of fetid mud was thrown up several feet above the water.—The Chairman remarked that a bank of mud, thirty feet high, and more than a mile long, had lately been thrown up in the southern portion of the Caspian.

LINNEAN.—Nov. 7.—G. Bentham, Esq., President, in the chair.—S. Ainsworth, Esq. was elected a Fellow.—The President announced the donation of a marble bust, by Mr. Slater, of the late Robert Brown, Esq., Pres. L.S.; as also the bequest, by the late J. D. Salmon, Esq., of an extensive and valuable collection of birds' eggs, dried plants, and Natural History works, new to the Society's library.—The following papers were read:—'On West African Tropical Orchids,' by Dr. Lindley.—'Note on the Structure of the Anther,' by Prof. Oliver.—'Notes on *Coutoubea volubilis*, Mart., and some other Gentianæ of Tropical America,' by Dr. A. H. R. Grisebach.—The Secretary also read a letter from R. B. Cooke, Esq., announcing the discovery of *Maianthemum bifolium*, on the range of hills opposite Harkness, about four-and-a-half miles from Scarborough, where it grows in the woods, among luxuriant specimens of *Trientalis Europea*.

ZOOLOGICAL.—Nov. 12.—Dr. J. E. Gray, V.P. in the chair.—Mr. A. White read a description of a new and beautifully coloured species of Shrimp, from St. Vincent's Gulf, South Australia, found by Mr. G. F. Angas, and proposed for it the name *Hippolyte (Angasia) pavonina*.—Mr. White also described three new Moths, from India and Australia, and some miscellaneous species of Coleoptera, Lepidoptera, and other insects, from the British Museum and from Col. Jeake's collection.—A communication was read from Mr. S. P. Saville, entitled, 'Notice of the Capture and Discovery for the first time in the British Isles, of the Marsh Warbler (*Calomoherre palustris*).—The second portion of Mr. Morch's 'Review of the Vermetidae,' being a continuation of a former paper on this subject, was read.—Dr. J. E. Gray gave a notice of a new species of British Whale, proposed to be called *Globicephalus incrassatus*,—and of a large species of Tereido, probably referable to the genus *Furcella*, of Lamarck.—Dr. Gray also pointed out the characters of Helogale, a proposed new genus of Viverridae, and gave a list of the mammals collected by Mr. Wallace in the island of Mysol.—A paper was read 'On the Ophiidians of the Province of Bahia in Brazil,' by Dr. O. Wacherer; being a continuation of a former paper on the same subject.—The Secretary read an extract of a letter from E. Blyth, Esq., in which he identified the rhinoceros described some years previously, in the Society's Proceedings, by Dr. Gray, as *Rhinoceros Crossii* with *R. Sumatranus*.—Dr. P. L. Sclater exhibited a cast of the Skull of the Aye-Aye (*Chiromys Madagascariensis*), taken from a specimen in the possession of M. E. Verreaux, of Paris, the fourth example of this rare mammal received in Europe.—Mr. S. Stevens exhibited a portion of the collection of birds recently forwarded by Mr. Wallace from Mysol and Waigou, amongst which were many rare and interesting species.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Nov. 12.—George P. Bidder, Esq., President, in the chair.—The paper read was on 'The Hooghly and the Mutla,' by Mr. J. A. Longridge, M. Inst. C.E.—

The subject was divided into the following heads:—First, a statement of the commercial importance of the port of Calcutta. Secondly, a brief account of the present mode of transport of the traffic to the port, and the modification of it, by works now in progress. Thirdly, a sketch of the physical features of the two outlets, the Hooghly and the Mutla. Fourthly, remarks on the past and present state of those rivers, as navigable channels, together with a consideration of remedial measures.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—Nov. 4.—W. Pole, Esq., M.A., Treas. and V.P., in the chair.—The Rev. W. Wentworth H. A. Bowyer, M.A. was elected a Member.

SYRO-EGYPTIAN.—Nov. 12.—Dr. J. Lee in the chair.—A paper by Dr. H. Jolowicz, of Königsberg, was read, in which the author showed that the interpreters by whose help Herodotus, when in the Delta, made inquiry as to Egyptian customs and history, were native Egyptian priests who had learnt Greek, and not Greeks who had learnt the Egyptian language; and, consequently, that his information was all obtained directly from the priests, and not from any Greeks who had used their own observation and opportunities for gaining knowledge while resident in that country.—The Rev. B. H. Cowper read a paper 'On the Metals mentioned in Holy Writ, and the Places they were derived from.'

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon.** Royal Academy, 8.—'Anatomy,' Mr. Partridge.
- Tues.** Actuaries, 7.—'Mortality Experience of Scottish Amicable Life Society,' Mr. Spens.
- Architects,** 8.
- Tues.** Ethnological, 8.—'Ethnological Papers, British Association, 1861,' Dr. Hunt; 'Ethnology and Geography,' Mr. Crawford.
- Statistical,** 8.—'Proceedings of Sec. F. Brit. Assoc. '61,' Mr. Hammarck; 'Growth of Human Body,' Mr. Danson.
- Engineers,** 8.—'The Hooghly and Mutla.'
- Wed.** Meteorological, 7.—'General and Council,' Direction of Wind since '41, Mr. Glaisher; 'Rain-fall in Devonshire,' Mr. Eaton.
- Geological,** 8.—'Deposits, Bovey-Tracey, Devon,' Mr. Key; 'Carboniferous Brachiopoda, Punjab,' Mr. Davidson; 'Volcanic Cones at Foot of Etna,' Signor Gemmellaro.
- Society of Arts,** 8.—Opening Address, Sir T. Phillips.
- Tues.** Numismatic, 7.
- Zoological,** 4.—General.
- Linnean,** 8.—'The Two Forms in Primula,' Mr. Darwin.
- Chemical,** 8.—'Lentic Acid,' Dr. Thudicum; 'Crystalline Phases of Lime,' Dr. Benze Jones; 'Camphor of Peppermint,' Dr. Oppenheim.
- Royal,** 8.—'Lignites and Clays, Bovey-Tracey, Devon,' Mr. Pengelly; 'Fossil Flora of same,' Dr. Heer.
- Antiquaries,** 8.
- Sat.** Asiatic, 3.

FINE ARTS

Characteristics of Old Church Architecture, &c. in the Mainland and Western Islands of Scotland. By T. S. Muir. (Edinburgh, Edmonston & Douglas; London, Hamilton & Adams.)

THE aspect of this book does not promise much amusement to the merely general reader, bearing nothing more attractive on its square pages than a few plain outlines. The author has depended upon old-fashioned sketches for his illustrations. The result is, that the book looks sterling, but not attractive. The same character is maintained throughout, for under the dry crust the antiquary whose mental digestion is sound will find many a morsel of good savour, many a keen glance at the old time, and here and there a dash of eye-lighting humour such as Scotchmen delight in. It is well, indeed, for the author that he is a Scotchman, for a more ruthless destroyer of native idols we do not know to exist. The home tourist of northern race, or kilted pedestrian, or sportsman from the south, who may halt knee-deep in heather on the lone mountain sides or on the swardy islets of Argyshire, and see facing him and dream of a remote origin for some sculptured standard-cross, "fixed into a square plinth of one or more steps, tapering upwards, and terminating in a large disc or solid girdle, with short arms projecting from the summit and sides," will have those dreams dissipated by this book. He who sees the like of this, and incontinently goes off into a rapture, fancying stark missionaries of Erse race were slaughtered at

its foot by stiff-necked aborigines, and left on that spot in full possession of the martyr's crown,—or he who imagines that the place whereon he stands is distinguished by the cross as the site of the primal Christian converts' graves, is sadly mistaken, says our author, for the "*Dormit in Deo*" is not so old by many a hundred of years.

The author bisects his subject, as its examples occur on the Mainland or the Western Islands, and divides those of the first into three sections, the Norman and the First and Second Pointed Periods. The Islands follow one by one, from Arran and Bute to remote Rona, lying afar off in the lap of wild ocean, to which St. Ronan himself got on the back of a whale, where one may go a dozen times and not be able to land, "or what would be just about as serious, land well enough, but not be able to get off again in a hurry"; a place where the Devil himself had a difficulty in following the Saint, but, doing so, was so disgusted at seeing him at his devotions that he descended into the sea hind parts first—witness his still existing claw-marks on the rocks—and raised so diabolical a tempest that the holy man had to put his back against the east end of his little cathedral, "The Teampull Rona," to prevent its being blown in, which nevertheless did not prevent its being bent a bit, so to speak, into a sort of an apse. Of this early architecture, we learn that on the mainland little crypts and open caves marked with ecclesiastical features, and, in some cases, fronted with ponderous buildings of uncemented masonry, are the earliest and indeed the only remains of a date anterior to the Norman period. How many of the first are yet to be found in the even now imperfectly explored country, the lonely lake islets or "seld' seen" islands of the sea, is not to be told; but some dozen remains in such localities form the staple of Scotland's early church architecture, if they can be styled so. From these to the Norman period the author starts accordingly, and finds the appropriate style of the last numerically superior in examples to any that followed. We believe this to be the case in England itself likewise, and that Norman remains will be found to exist in by far the greater number of ecclesiastical edifices, however covered up by later work they are, or even, as is very commonly the case, wrought into such out of their solid bulk. The author considers that few, if any, of these so-called Norman remains, over the scantiness and mutilation of which he heaves an indignant sigh, are older than the first decade of the twelfth century. The earlier churches, founded by Malcolm the Third and Edgar, must have perished, as none of the peculiar Saxon-like features in the early Romanesque churches, extant in England, are observable in the oldest remains north of the Tweed. The author's remarks on this head are notable for their clear insight into the circumstances and peculiar position of Scottish architecture at this early period and its progress thereafter. The beautiful and elegantly proportioned cathedral of St. Magnus, Kirkwall, commenced in 1136, contains by far the greatest amount of Norman work in any building in Scotland; and, notwithstanding the introduction of certain features of First Pointed style and some things of even later date, its interior is a "grand, sweet, soft, sombre thing, nowhere equalled by any interior in Scotland." With few exceptions, the Norman chapels and small churches, which are numerous, and frequently nearly entire, are of the architecturally distinguished chancel and little oblong nave without aisles. This remote adherence to the basilican form is well worthy of notice, and not wholly to be accounted for by the poverty of the builders, we believe; but

shows them to be, as it were, on the edge of the wave, so to speak, of the Romanesque, and exhibiting its primary characteristic at a time long posterior to a great advance in the south country. Including the transition into the First Pointed style, the author thinks Norman architecture in Scotland had its limits within the one hundred and seven years between the accession of Alexander the First, in 1107, and the death of William the Lion, in 1214. A short period enough,—its devotion marked by the extent of country over which it extended, not less than the number of works still existent.

The cylindrical towers of Norman date which may take rank with the similarly-formed Irish round towers, are worthy of study beyond that they have received. That at Brechin is 110 feet in total height, and internally 25 feet in circumference at the base. There can be no doubt, from our author's account of the masonry of this edifice, that the attempt to give a far earlier date, "Pelagic," as people call it, to this and similar buildings is only a fresh example of the love of the mysterious in which poetically-inclined visitors are apt to indulge. The author throws a cruel, hissing javelin at the theories to be found in the well-known 'Prehistoric Annals of Scotland,' anent the assertions therein that the masonry of the Abernethy tower "closely corresponds to that at Brechin," and that the windows of the former are, probably, "of a later date than the original structure." He says that "each is of quite distinct character of masonry, and, as to the interpolated windows, if we are to assume such things as not original, without ample reason, we may make a building at any time, of any date we please. The burthen of proof of the renewal of the parts in question, of course, lies with the proposer of this old date for the edifices referred to. Stone coffins and sepulchral slabs are innumerable throughout Scotland, as in the northern counties of England.

The reader of this book should be careful to remember that the Second Pointed style, as designated by the writer, coincides with that commonly known as the "Middle Pointed." This is a liberty with the nomenclature of architecture which we deny his right to take. If Scotland, as according to him, although we cannot agree with the opinion, has no more than two styles of Pointed architecture, following the English fashions therein, because she found the art advanced a whole step when her wars between 1285 and 1422 had ceased, whereupon she jumped over the interval during which she had built little; because she did this is no reason why our whole ideas of the national architecture should be unsettled by the author ignoring that little altogether. It would have been better to name those few buildings of the Middle period which do exist, however few they may be, and so maintain the sequence generally understood. As in other countries, the so-called east end of a church is by no means often to be found to be due east. The cause of this diversity and divergence has been much disputed about. As a suggestion towards a solution, we should like some one to ascertain if the place of the sun's rising on the *fête*-day of the saint to whom the churches in question may be dedicated has not something to do with it. Of sepulchral brasses, such as bear effigies, the author gives us no news, as we hoped from so painstaking a traveller; the poor one in Glasgow is the only one known to exist.

The author voyaged in the most thorough-going fashion through the whole of the Western Islands, and found Christian civilization (of a sort) wherever he went, and remains of old time which the last half-century seems to have dilapidated more than whole ages

before it. The time for examination was opportune, therefore; and we should be glad indeed if words of ours should reach the ears of certain noble proprietors of the Isles, and move them to have some care for the remains of bygone time, for whose preservation they are responsible, and which duty, according to our author, they sadly neglect. Indeed, but for a certain reverence with which the country people regard at least some of these buildings, they must have been entirely swept away long ago. It seems that when the Sappers were at Rona—surveying for the Ordnance Map some years since—they made a hole in the walls of the "Teampull," to its great detriment, and an ill example to the simple islanders who report it. This is a matter which should be looked to. Onwards the author journeyed, seeing all there is to be seen for his purpose in many an islet seldom heard of amongst us; saw St. Kilda's, Sula Sgeir, the Eileanan Bhearnaraidh, Benbecula and Berna. At the first-named place he found not the slightest trace of the famous boat-ouge and violent sneezing which was said to run through the island whenever a stranger landed, although as late as 1846 a child, says the death register, died of the former. Neither here nor elsewhere did he find any theatrical properties in the way of kilts.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—The private view of the Winter Exhibition takes place this day (Saturday), at the French Gallery. The collection is, we understand, of considerable interest.

Mr. Cope's fresco, 'The Raising of the Standard at Nottingham by Charles the First,' may be seen in the Peers' Corridor of the Houses of Parliament, as stated by us last week. The King is represented standing beneath an oak-tree, his son leaning upon his arm. Charles's expression and attitude are of the tamest, even if he can be said to have expression at all, or the attitude were anything more than that of standing on his legs. The Prince's figure is much better, being graceful and lively. Behind them is the Castle and its towers, several of the Cavalier party, conventionally represented with curls, gewgaws and commonplace faces. A herald stands beside these, but seems to have no connexion with the party, nor any business but to wear the armorial tabard. Opposite these is a group of cheering partisans, one of which, to the front, considered as a single figure, is admirable. We miss much in this picture that artists in general are only too much delighted to produce—of faithful reproduction, broadly or elaborately. Of texture there is little indeed. The embroidered herald's coat hangs stiff and dull upon his shoulders, as a tile would. The King's armour is leaden, and any variety of this quality is omitted altogether in other parts of the picture. We have seen pictures by this artist we liked infinitely more than this one, which lacks uniformity of spirit, solidity, variety (as above), and strength.

Mr. Holman Hunt's picture, 'The Light of the World,' is to be seen at Mr. Corbould's studio, Eldon Lodge, Victoria Road, Kensington, on presentation of a visiting card. Mr. Corbould's kindness affords an opportunity of quietly inspecting this picture, which will be appreciated by those persons who have only seen it in its incongruous situation at the Royal Academy Exhibition.

The screw store-ship Supply has arrived with the before-mentioned sculptures recovered by Lieutenants Porcher and Smith from the ruins of Cyrene. This is the last consignment, we understand, from that site.

It is reported that Mr. Maclise has been offered a knighthood, and, like Mr. Thomas Fairbairn, declined the same.

Two prizes, respectively of 15*l.* and 10*l.*, have been offered to the pupils of the schools of the Department of Art, at South Kensington, by Messrs. Pellatt, for the best designs of a glass service, comprising wine and champagne glasses, goblets, wine-jugs, decanters, &c. No limitation as

to the style to be adopted is made, excepting that the ornamentation which may be employed shall be in characteristic keeping with the general form of the articles.

The Cabinet of choice Greek Coins formed by Mr. Merfyn, Vice-Consul at Athens, has been disposed of, during the past week, by Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson, at high prices. The following may be cited:—Naxos Sicilie, with bearded head of Bacchus, 13*l.* 13*s.*—a Syracusan Medallion, 17*l.* 10*s.*—Acanthus, with name of the artist, 12*l.* 12*s.*—Amphipolis, ob. full-faced bust of Apollo, with rare adjunct, 23*l.*—a silver coin of Larissa, with female head, full face, with necklace, 32*l.*—Molossæ, ob. a dog with collar, 7*l.* 7*s.*—Ætolia, ob. head of Hercules in lion's skin, 20*l.* 10*s.*; another specimen, with head of Diana, 20*l.* 10*s.*—Locri Operati, female head to the left, 9*l.* 9*s.*—Haliartus—Boeotia, a coin of the greatest rarity, 28*l.* 10*s.*—Platæa, ob. Boeotian buckler, 11*l.*—Nine extraordinarily fine coins of Elis, selected from a small hoard found near Olympia, 128*l.* 2*s.*—Carystus—Euboeæ, ob. cow suckling a calf, 20*l.*; another, from a different die, 10*l.* 10*s.*—Andros, with head of Bacchus, 5*l.* 5*s.*—Ios, insula, with head of Homer, 5*l.* 15*s.*—Paros, insula, with female head, 7*l.* 15*s.*—Parium—Mysia, with veiled head of Ceres, 6*l.* The 158 lots produced 578*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

Another great collection of coins and objects of *virtù*, similar—and in some respects superior—to that of Frau Mertens-Schaffhausen, which was sold a few years ago, will soon come under the hammer at Cologne. It is that of Herr Friederich Koch, who died on the 17th of last month, leaving to his heirs a collection of rare coins and antiquities, such as cannot frequently be met with in the possession of private gentlemen. His name is well known in the antiquarian world; for his transactions with all the cabinets of Europe were great, and his whole life and fortune were devoted to the study of the arts, and the gratification of his passion for collecting. A catalogue is in progress.

The Department of Art, being anxious to obtain on loan as many works of Art of a suitable character on the undermentioned occasion, have put forward a statement to the following effect:—"The forthcoming International Exhibition of 1862, being likely to cause a great increase in the number of visitors to the South Kensington Museum, and as the new Courts now in course of construction will, by the time of the opening of the Exhibition, be ready to receive collections, it is desirable on that occasion to extend, in a special manner, the system, which has hitherto been so successful, of receiving fine works of Art on loan. It is, therefore, the intention of the Department to assemble together in 1862 a special collection of works of Art, in categories analogous to those represented in the Art Museum, with the view, more particularly, of bringing together for temporary exhibition the finest known specimens of their several kinds in the country. Without, for the present, setting forth any definite scheme, objects in the following categories are specified by the Department as desirable for their purpose:—Decorative works in metal of the mediæval and more recent periods, gold and silver plate, bronzes, decorative arms and armour, jewelry, enamels, earthenware and porcelain, carvings in ivory and other materials, decorative furniture, miniatures, &c. Mr. J. C. Robinson, the superintendent of the Art Collections, is charged with the execution of this minute." This is, we presume, the official language to express the fact that the gentleman in question, who is one of the officers of the South Kensington Museum, will be happy to receive the contributions of the public.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.—Conductor: Mr. COSTA.—Thirtieth Season.—THE FIRST CONCERT ON FRIDAY, November 23, when will be performed Mendelssohn's *ATHALIE* and Handel's *DETTINGEN TE DEUM*. Principal Vocalists: Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Serle, Madame Laura Baxter and Mr. Winn. The Illustrative Verses to *Athalie* will be recited by Mr. George Vandenhoff.—Tickets, 3*s.*, 5*s.* and 10*s.* 6*d.* each, at the Society's Office, 6, in Exeter Hall.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE.—MR. W. HARRISON.—ON MONDAY AND FRIDAY, THE MARRIAGE OF GEORGETTE. After which, at Eight o'clock, ROBIN HOOD.—ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY (first time), a New Opera, THE TOMMAKER. After which, at Eight o'clock, THE TROUBLE OF THE LINE; and on WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, RUY BLAS.—Stalls, 7*s.*; Private Boxes, from 10*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 4*s.*; Dress Circles, 5*s.*; Upper Boxes, 4*s.*; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3*s.*; Pit, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Amphitheatre, 1*s.*—The Box-Office open Daily, from Ten till Five. Commence at Seven.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, St. James's Hall.—THE FIRST CONCERT of the Season will take place on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, November 18, to commence at Eight o'clock precisely. Piano-forte, Mr. Charles Halle; Violin, M. Vieuxtemps; Violoncello, M. Pucce. Vocalists: M. L. Florence Lancia and Mr. Winn. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. For full particulars, see Programme.—Box Stalls, 5*s.*; Balcony, 3*s.*; Admission, 1*s.* Tickets at Chappell's, Cramer's, Hammond's, Keitch, Prowse & Co.'s, and at the Hall.

GLEES, MADRIGALS AND OLD BALLADS.—THIRD SEASON.—Egyptian Hall (Dudley Gallery).—Mr. Mitchell has the pleasure to announce that the popular and eminently successful Entertainment of the LONDON GLEE AND MADRIGAL UNION (Miss J. Wells, Miss Eyles, Mr. Baxter, Mr. W. Cummings, Mr. Land and Mr. Lawler, under the direction of Mr. Land) will be resumed on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, November 18, and continued every Evening (except Saturday), and on Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons. The Analytical Programme, compiled by T. Oliphant, Esq., Literary Illustrator.—Reserved Seats, 3*s.*; Unreserved, 1*s.*; a *la Carte*, 6*d.*; and *Family*, 5*s.*, may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 23, Old Bond Street.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA.—More than a year ago [*Athen.* Nos. 1720–1] Mr. Macfarren's 'Robin Hood' was discussed here so fully that on its revival, with change of theatre and of cast, there is no need of remark. The music, however, was heard to great advantage as compared with that of the last novelty; and the opera was welcomed accordingly; but the management of Covent Garden Theatre would be wise in recollecting how far went the success of the work at the Haymarket, and that the public soon wearied of it there, even when 'Robin Hood' was new and Mr. Sims Reeves sang 'The guiding star.' Our impression remains,—recollecting, especially, the success of the revival of 'The Miller and his Men,' under Mr. Buckstone's management,—that a reproduction of Bishop's 'Maid Marian,' with some modifications, might have more legitimate hope of keeping the stage.

The new *Maid Marian*, Madame Guerrabella, was heard in a few concerts towards the close of last season. A lady more elegant in appearance than herself is not on the London stage; her voice is a *soprano*, of no peculiar beauty, but not antipathetic; sufficient in compass, sufficiently powerful under pressure, especially in the upper notes, but losing in tone in rapid music. Of its intonation, a first night does not justify any one in forming an opinion. She sings with refinement and feeling, and appears to have been trained according to good methods. Her action, too, is graceful and sufficient. She was very well received. That a part originally calculated for Mr. Sims Reeves will sit uneasily on Mr. Haigh was to be foreseen; and his *Robin Hood* was weak, though the ballad was so charmingly finished that the *encore* was not to be resisted. The best singing of the evening was Mr. Santley's. He makes steady progress, too, as an actor. Miss S. Pyne is a great improvement on the original *Alice*. The music went both smoothly and spiritedly,—and the fun of the fair (rough some of it is) told better at Covent Garden than at Her Majesty's Theatre, owing to the greater size of the stage.

LYCEUM.—The experiment of the ability of a dramatic author to manage a theatre of his own is here being triumphantly carried out, where many years ago the attempt was thought desperate, and was once made under difficulties which precluded success. Mr. Falconer produced on Saturday the new piece which he had long previously advertised, and which met, as it deserved, with decided approbation. His new drama is in four acts, and is entitled 'Peep o' Day; or, Savourneen Deekish.' It is founded upon one of the 'Tales of the O'Hara Family,' and, for the most part, is capitally arranged. The scenery is very striking and startling, and calculated to add to the reputation of Mr. Telbin and Mr. Grieve. The Lovers' Dingle, in the first and fourth acts, is an exquisite picture; and the Old Quarry in the Foil Dhuvir, or Dark Valley, is a scene of terror boldly imagined and artistically executed. Hither *Kathleen Kavanagh* (Mrs. Bowers) is invited by a forged letter, written by Squire Pussell, for the purpose of being murdered by his agent, in order to make room for his

second marriage with the heiress, *Mary Grace* (Miss Clara Weston). The bridge over the chasm is cut away by the assassin, and there seems to be no escape for the victim, when her brother, *Harry Kavanagh* (Mr. Herman Vezin), appears above on the precipice, with *Barney O'Toole* (Mr. Falconer), and, throwing himself on the branches of a tree, is enabled to descend into the gulf and effect her rescue. The other great incident consists of the abduction of *Mary Grace* by Pussell and his servants, disguised as Peep-o'-Day boys, which is defeated by the real boys themselves, under the leadership of *Kavanagh*, taking him in his own snare. *Barney O'Toole* is throughout the secret agent, who, by pretending to favour the plans of Pussell, contrives to subvert them. The dialogue of the new drama has most of Mr. Falconer's peculiarities, and abounds in ethical writing; but it is strangely interesting. As to the skill with which his plot is conducted, the fact that the audience felt a sustained interest in it for five hours is sufficient proof. Act the Second ends with a faction fight at a festival fair, which is suppressed on the appearance of the priest, *Father O'Leary* (Mr. Addison),—a character which is carefully drawn and cleverly acted. Mr. Falconer will probably see reason to reduce the length of the piece, and thus secure the favourable acceptance of it for many nights to come.

HAYMARKET.—A comedy which, it is stated, has been played eight hundred times in America, and is attributed to the pen of Mr. Tom Taylor, was produced on Monday. It is entitled 'Our American Cousin,' and is in three acts. The character referred to in the title was acted by Mr. Buckstone—a Yankee Rough, by name *Asa Trenchard*—and was as humorous as it was outrageous. Generous to the back-bone (which, by-the-bye, he speaks of as "blushing all the way down"), he uses no ceremony in accomplishing his ends by the readiest means, not shrinking either from theft or robbery. The scene is placed in England, but the free-and-easy manners portrayed can scarcely be accepted as representing any phase of English society; and considered in any way as intending anything of the kind, the picture is egregiously absurd. Utterly ridiculous as the whole affair certainly is, the reader will reasonably expect to know what can have led to its extraordinary success. A character, the extreme opposite to that of the unceremonious Yankee, is supplied by the author as an example of aristocratic manners and intelligence in the old country, in the person of an obtuse and harmless peer, named *Lord Dundreary*. Whether this character, by itself, would sustain any degree of interest, we much doubt; but in the hands of Mr. Sothorn, the gentleman who has been acting it for so many hundred nights over the water, it is certainly the *funniest* thing in the world. The part is abstractedly a vile caricature of an inane nobleman, intensely ignorant and extremely indolent. The notion once accepted by the audience that such an absurd animal could be the type of any class whatever, the actor was free to exaggerate to any extent the representation of the ridiculous. Mr. Sothorn, in the quietest way, takes full advantage of his position, and effectually subdues the audience to his mood. Laughter, at all times irrepressible, finally culminates in a general convulsion, which to our ears seemed quite a peculiarity—it was so strange, and yet so natural. The occasion was simply the reading of a letter from a brother in America, containing literally nothing more than that he feared a former letter had miscarried, from his having forgotten to direct it. This, with certain inane comments on its contents, sufficed to enable Mr. Sothorn to produce the prodigious effect we have indicated. We are, therefore, disposed to believe that Mr. Sothorn, as an eccentric actor, is a man of no ordinary genius, and reasonably desire his further acquaintance. The public, we have no doubt, will be of the same opinion.

MUSIC IN LEIPZIG.

Leipzig, November 10, 1861.

Our musical season is now in full course. Gewandhaus, Euterpe, Chamber Music, Sing-Acads—

mie, and the multitude of private societies, are all claiming the ears of the public. Six Gewandhaus concerts have already taken place; and in these we have had four new compositions and two exhumations.

To speak of the new pieces first. The most important is an 'Overture to Medæa,' by Herr Woldemar Bargiel, of Cologne. The former works of this composer, full of promise as they were, have often been marred by the want of symmetry of form. In the present composition he has overcome this defect to a very great degree, and proves that to a man of genius attention to the laws of form does not necessarily act as a clog to the imagination. The themes are melodious, and several even noble. The instrumentation, with the exception of one or two passages, which are rather harsh, is excellent. That the general effect is mournful and gloomy is almost inevitable, in consequence of the subject Herr Bargiel has chosen for illustration. All in all, it is indisputably a fine composition.

Kapellmeister Reinecke's 'Pianoforte Concerto' is also a new work. Like all this writer's productions, it at once tells us that its composer is a thorough musician. It is exquisitely made, and there is much that is interesting in it; but one cannot help feeling that it is too much of a cabinet piece,—the work is too fine, and it lacks the warmth which carries the hearer captive. The slow movement is somewhat novel. It is interspersed with passages for the violin and violoncello obligato. The passages in themselves are very melodious; but it is open to question whether they do not too much distract the attention from the principal instrument. But whatever doubt there may be of the perfection of the composition, of the excellence of Herr Reinecke's playing there can be none. As a player of pure, classical music, whether for the orchestra or for the chamber, he is admirable both in execution and in conception.

Herr Musik-director Levi, of Mannheim, has also appeared as the composer and performer of a 'Pianoforte Concerto.' Herr Levi was formerly a pupil of the Leipzig Conservatorium, and has left that institution about three years. His Concerto is modelled on a more ambitious scale than that of Herr Reinecke's; but in attempting too much he has been less successful. His recollections of Mendelssohn and of Schumann—especially of the latter—are too strong. But, with all this, his work shows that he has studied carefully and well. A Sonata, parts of which Herr Levi played in a Conservatorium *soirée*, proves that he can do better things; one movement, in the unusual time of $\frac{3}{4}$, is really very graceful and piquant.

The last novelty I have to mention is a 'Concert Allegro' for the violoncello, composed and played by Herr Davidoff, the principal violoncellist of the Gewandhaus orchestra. As a composition, it is essentially a display piece,—better than many of its kind, but, in a musical point of view, not equal to his Concertino, which he produced in a former season. Herr Davidoff's playing is masterly in every respect; indeed, except Signor Piatti, whose style is quite different, I have heard no one who equals him. As a quartett player he is also excellent,—so you may congratulate yourselves on having him in London next season.

And now for the exhumations. The first is from 'Blanche de Provence,' an opera written in 1821, for the Paris stage, by Cherubini, Boieldieu, Berton, Kreutzer and Paër. The "number" in question is by Cherubini,* and is a Lullaby for female voices, as exquisite and gracious as can be imagined. How it is possible that it should now be performed "for the first time" (in Leipzig, at least) is more than I can understand.—The second is likewise a chorus for female voices—Psalm xxiii.—by Schubert. This, also, is a beautiful work, and makes one the more eager that the immense mass of unknown music which Schubert has left behind him should at length be made known to the public. Both the above-mentioned works had originally only piano accompaniments. These Herr Ernst Rudorf, of Berlin, has instrumented for the orchestra with excellent taste and skill; his orchestra-

* This, we presume, is the chorus, which, like Handel's 'See the conquering hero comes,' is among the few stock-pieces at the concerts of the *Conservatoire* at Paris.—Ed.

tration of the Cherubini Lullaby is especially successful.

As a whole, the Gewandhaus orchestra does not seem to be under such thorough discipline as when it was under Herr Rielz's vigorous *bâton*. A.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—A repetition of a history often told is sometimes necessary in self-justification. Any one consulting the last page of last week's *Athenæum*, with a view of gathering from "opinions" there published some idea of the value of the new opera, will be "thrown out" by the withdrawal of 'Ruy Blas' from the Covent Garden bills of this week in favour of 'Lurline' and 'Robin Hood'! We had no idea of such an immediate issue when the paragraph was penned which appeared last week. The fact is worth noting by way of warning.

The concerts of the *Sacred Harmonic Society* will commence on the 29th.—Prince George Galitzin has been again opening promenade concerts at the St. James's Hall, with Miss Augusta Thomson for principal singer.—The *London Glee and Madrigal Union* commenced a series of their entertainments on Monday last.—We are informed that the overture to Herr Pauer's new opera, about to be produced in Germany, will be played to-day at the *Crystal Palace Concert*.

A new principle of constructing very small organs as they are to be called—*minima* organs has been, during the past week, exhibited at the Dudley Gallery. When carried to its extremity (or smallest form), the instrument is no larger than the harmonium, now so popular. One, having some of the characteristics of a church organ, is still by the makers compressed within limits moderate compared with those on the known principle of building. The tone seems satisfactory; less so the touch, which at present is heavy. In the supplying of wind, again, some improvement may be possible. These are matters all the more worth attending to from the smallness of scale; and, indeed, till the question of wear and tear has been settled by trial, it is not easy to pronounce on the new invention, beyond saying that it appears an ingenious one, which may prove of service, especially in the education of organists, whose difficulties of obtaining opportunities for practice are oftentimes great.

If bad news comes from York, good tidings arrive from Glasgow. We are assured that the Choral Union there is in a flourishing plight. At one of its late meetings the step was ventured of giving a male concert, after the fashion of the German *Liedertafel* societies, at which Mendelssohn's *Cantata*, 'The Sons of Art,' and his 'Bacchus' chorus from 'Antigone,' were performed, with other music of the kind. The 'Messiah,' too, has been given very well. The *Athenæum* has testified to the very superior powers of Mr. Lambeth as a conductor—powers far more rare than audiences dream of.—It is a disease among small composers (especially in England) to desire the possession of a *bâton*. It is a symptom of the malady that they often "break down," and spoil more music than they can save (their own included). The good conductors in Europe could be counted off on the right and left hand. We fancy Mr. Lambeth to be one of them, and are glad to see his influence telling in Glasgow. There is now some talk, we are assured, of a new music-hall being built, the City Hall being in many respects unsuitable for orchestral and choral performances.

It has been said for a few days past that there is a chance of Madame La Baronne Vigier (formerly Mlle. Cruvelli) returning to the Opera stage. If this be so, it is to be hoped that England will not be the place of return, great as is our dearth, and wide the void created by the final departure of Madame Grisi. A lady at once so richly gifted, so disturbing and so unsatisfactory, as Mlle. Cruvelli is not in the list of our musical recollections.

Law,—as reports of the vestry proceedings of St. James's, Westminster, show,—has again entered that unlucky building—*Her Majesty's Theatre*. By this, we should conceive that the chances of its re-opening next season are reduced.

The winter concert season at Vienna is setting in with great activity. The journals announce entertainments to come in number enough to make the head dizzy—some 130 concerts! Madame Schumann, Herren Joachim and Brahms are to be among the "stars." The established societies, meanwhile, offer no common variety, chiefly in research among that music of the past which we English will not know. Here is a concert bill of the *Sing-Academie*, printed in the *Deutsche Musik-Zeitung*:—A 'Magnificat,' by Durante; a first Chorus from one of the Cantatas of Bach; a 'Crucifixus,' by Lotti; a 'Christe Eleison,' by Eccard; a chorus, by Michael Haydn; a 'Tenebræ,' by Mendelssohn (some Roman Catholic music out of our knowledge); an 'Ave Maria,' by Calvisius (that strange man, half necromancer, half musician, a hero "to let" for any Art-romances to come, whose very name is unknown in England); a Christmas song, by Blumner; an air and chorus from 'Abraham'; a chorus, by Handel.—We can show nothing to match this in our choral London.

A new Cathedral organ, just ready for Arras, with four manuals (pedal-board, of course) and fifty-two stops, is said, in the *Gazette Musicale*, to be the most complete instrument till now "turned out" by its makers, MM. Mercklin & Schulze, who now stand in the very first rank of European builders.

MISCELLANEA

The Niger Exploring Expedition.—This Expedition, under Captain Douglas, has returned to Lagos. The Expedition spent eighty-one days in the river, undergoing during that period the usual visitation from fever inseparable from an exploration of the Niger. Captain Douglas seems to have been more successful in overcoming the opposition of the natives by employing force than by pacific measures. He destroyed five villages, the inhabitants of which were very hostile. The effect of this was to render the other chiefs and people met with extremely civil. The highest point reached on the river was Onitcha. The Expedition remained there a month, and communicated with Dr. Baikie, who has been in that part of Africa for some years.

The Massacres in Syria.—The following letter has been received from Mgr. Tobia Aun, Bishop of Beyrout, by Mr. Lewis Farley, author of the recent work on 'The Massacres in Syria':—

Beyrout, September 28, 1861.

"I have received with the greatest pleasure the book which you were so good to send me; but as it was in a tongue unknown to me, I have been obliged to delay acknowledging its receipt until I had well understood the book, and perfectly comprehended the just observations which it contains. I feel most grateful to you for the straightforward and truthful manner in which you so clearly and naturally describe everything about the massacre of the Christians, as also for your valuable pleading of their cause, in order to exonerate them from the false and unjust charges imputed to them in the House of Commons. Since the four bishops have defended themselves against what has been said against them in the English Parliament, by the means of a letter (which you have published in your book, at Chap. x.), they have not found anything worth answering. Nor could the noble orator adduce any argument, either sufficient or reasonable, which could in any way weaken the statements of the letter above mentioned. So the four bishops let the matter stand still. However, should any circumstance occur to oblige them again to write in their defence, so as to throw off the slander if it should be said against them in future, they will certainly send you a copy. I must renew to you my thanks and gratitude for the lively interest you took, in your most estimable book, in giving to the public a truthful picture of the Christians of Syria. I pray the Almighty to give you every blessing; and I remain, your faithful servant, TOBIA AUN, Bishop of Beyrout."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—G. R.—B. S.—R. A. K.—G. B.—A. B. M.—received.
W. D.—No.

FIRST-CLASS GIFT-BOOKS,

Published by HENRY G. BOHN, York-street, Covent-garden.

MRS. JAMESON'S BEAUTIES of the COURT of

CHARLES the SECOND, with their Portraits after Sir Peter Lely and other eminent Painters: illustrating the Diaries of Pepys, Evelyn, Clarendon, &c. A New Edition, considerably enlarged, with an Introductory Essay and additional Anecdotes. Imp. 8vo. Illustrated by 21 beautiful Portraits, comprising the whole of the celebrated suite of Paintings by Lely, preserved in the Windsor Gallery, and several from the Devonshire, Grosvenor and Althorp Galleries, extra gilt cloth, gilt edges, 11. 1s.

MRS. JAMESON'S CHARACTERISTICS of

WOMEN, Moral, Political and Historical, in Illustration of the HEROINES of SHAKESPEARE; with numerous Illustrations from her own Designs. Fifth Edition. 2 vols. post 8vo. Plates, extra cloth, gilt edges, 12s.

JACKSON'S HISTORY of WOOD ENGRAVING.

New Edition, with an Additional Chapter on the ARTISTS of the PRESENT DAY. Illustrated with 445 Wood Engravings, 145 of which are now first added. Imperial 8vo. cloth, 21. 5s.

CATTERMOLE'S ILLUSTRATED HISTORY of

the GREAT CIVIL WAR of the TIMES of CHARLES I. and CROMWELL, with 30 very highly-finished Engravings on Steel after Cattermole, by first-rate Artists. Imperial 8vo. cloth extra, gilt edges, 11. 1s.

SOUTHEY'S LIFE of NELSON. New Edition,

with considerable Additions, and a general Index, illustrated with 64 Engravings on Wood and Steel, many printed in Tints, from designs by Birket Foster, Duncan, and others. Post 8vo. extra cloth, 5s.

ANDERSEN'S DANISH LEGENDS and FAIRY

TALES, for the first time complete; containing many Tales not in any other edition. Translated from the original by CAROLINE PEACHEY. With 120 Wood Engravings, chiefly by Foreign Artists. 5s.

MILTON'S POETICAL WORKS, with a Memoir

and Critical Remarks by JAMES MONTGOMERY, an Index to Paradise Lost, Todd's Verbal Index to all the Poems, and a selection of Explanatory Notes by HENRY G. BOHN. Illustrated with 120 Wood Engravings by Thomson, Williams, O. Smith and Linton, from drawings by W. Harvey. 2 vols. post 8vo. cloth, 10s.; or extra gilt edges, 12s.

SHAW'S DRESSES and DECORATIONS of the

MIDDLE AGES, from the Seventh to the Seventeenth Century; containing 85 BEAUTIFULLY COLOURED PLATES, and a profusion of Examples of curious and singular Ornament. 2 vols. Imperial 8vo. the PLATES CAREFULLY COLOURED, boards, morocco backs, 51. 15s. 6d.

BRYAN'S DICTIONARY of PAINTERS and

ENGRAVERS. New Edition, corrected, greatly enlarged, and continued to the Present Time, with the addition of more than One Thousand Three Hundred Articles, by GEORGE STANLEY, Esq. Complete in 1 large vol. Imperial 8vo. numerous Plates of Monograms, cloth lettered, 21. 2s.

BOOK of FAVOURITE MODERN BALLADS;

containing Ballads by Sir W. Scott, Campbell, Rogers, Southey, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Macaulay, Longfellow, Hood, Lover, Tennyson, Mackay, Barry Cornwall, Præd, and others. Illustrated with 50 beautiful Engravings on Wood, printed in tints from Drawings by Birket Foster, Harrison Weir, Harvey, and others. Borders and Floral Decorations to every page PRINTED IN GOLD. Small 4to. extra cloth, richly gilt, 12s.

BOOK of BRITISH BALLADS. Edited by S. C.

HALL, Esq. Every page richly embellished, containing in all above 500 very highly-finished Wood Engravings after Creswick, Gilbert, Franklin, Corbould, &c. 2 vols. in 1, Imperial 8vo. New Edition, much improved, cloth, gilt edges, 11. 5s.

MARY HOWITT'S BRITISH QUEENS. Imperial

8vo. with 28 splendid Portraits by the first Artists, engraved on Steel, richly bound in crimson cloth, gilt edges, 11. 11s. 6d.

TURNER'S LIBER FLUVIORUM; or, River

SCENERY of FRANCE. 63 highly-finished Line Engravings on Steel, by Willmore, Goodall, Miller, Cousens, and other distinguished Artists. With Descriptive Letterpress by LEITCH RITCHIE; and a Memoir of J. M. W. TURNER, R.A., by ALARIC A. WATTS. Imperial 8vo. cloth extra, gilt edges, 11. 11s. 6d.

BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS. Illustrated

by STOTHARD with 17 exquisitely beautiful Engravings on Steel. Cloth gilt, 12s.; or elegantly bound in antique morocco, gilt edges, 11. 1s.

BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS. Illustrated

with several hundred fine Wood Engravings after Harvey. Post 8vo. cloth extra, gilt edges, 6s.

SHAKESPEARE, the LANSDOWNE EDITION,

complete in One Volume, with Glossary, beautifully printed in red and black, in very clear type, crown 8vo. with Fac-simile of the Original Portrait, cloth extra, gilt edges, richly gilt back and sides, 15s.

The SAME, illustrated with 37 extremely beautiful Steel Engravings, chiefly after STOTHARD, cloth extra, gilt edges, richly gilt back and sides, 11. 1s.

SOWERBY'S FERNS and FERN ALLIES of

GREAT BRITAIN. Illustrated in 80 accurately engraved Plates. With Letter-press Descriptions by CHARLES JOHNSON, Esq. In 1 vol. 8vo. cloth, gilt edges, 10s. 6d.

The SAME, royal paper, the Plates beautifully Coloured, in 1 vol. large 8vo. cloth, gilt sides, 11. 5s.

TENNYSON'S MILLER'S DAUGHTER. Illus-

trated with 18 beautiful Steel Engravings and fine Portrait of the Author. Small 4to. extra cloth, full gilt, 9s.

LONGFELLOW'S POETICAL WORKS. New

Edition, for the first time quite complete, including the two new Poems, HIAWATHA and MILES STANDISH, his Translations and Notes. 8vo. with a new Portrait, and 213 beautiful Illustrations on Wood by Birket Foster, Gilbert and others, cloth, richly gilt, gilt edges, 15s.

A SMALLER EDITION of the Same, post 8vo. without Plates, 3s. 6d.; or with 24 full-sized Plates, 5s.

The YOUNG LADY'S BOOK: a Manual of Elegant

RECREATIONS, ARTS, SCIENCES and ACCOMPLISHMENTS. Edited by distinguished Professors. With 1,200 Woodcut Illustrations, and several fine Engravings on Steel, 7s. 6d.

Includes Geology, Mineralogy, Conchology, Botany, Entomology, Ornithology, Costume, Embroidery, the Ecritoire, Archery, Riding, Music (Instrumental and Vocal), Dancing, Exercises, Painting, Photography, &c.

MARRYAT'S POOR JACK. 46 Plates by Stan-

field. Crown 8vo. cloth, gilt edges, 6s.

MARRYAT'S MASTERMAN READY; or, the

Wreck of the Pacific. (Written for Young People) Fcap. 8vo. with 93 Engravings on Wood, cloth extra, gilt edges, 6s.

MARRYAT'S PIRATE and THREE CUTTERS.

Illustrated with 20 beautiful Steel Engravings, from drawings by Stanfield. New Edition, to which is prefixed a Memoir of the Author. Post 8vo. cloth, 5s.; or extra gilt edges, 6s.

Other Works of Capt. Marryat's Illustrated Series of Tales for Young People, printed uniformly:—

SETTLERS in CANADA. 5s. SCENES in AFRICA. 5s.
PRIVATER'S MAN. 5s.

TALES of the GENII; or, the Delightful Lessons

of Horam, the Son of Asmar. By Sir CHARLES MORELL. New Edition, collated and edited by PHILOJUVENIS. Post 8vo. with numerous Woodcuts and 8 Steel Engravings in the manner of Stothard, cloth extra, 5s.

MERRY TALES for LITTLE FOLK. Illustrated

with upwards of 250 Wood Engravings, square 12mo. extra cloth gilt, 3s. 6d.

This highly popular Volume contains Forty different Stories of the Olden Time, and among them, The House that Jack Built—Old Mother Goose—The Death and Burial of Cock Robin—Old Mother Hubbard—Henny Penny—The Three Bears (Southey)—The Ugly Duck (Andersen)—The White Cat (Madame D'Aulnoy)—Jack the Giant-Killer—Jack and the Bean-Stalk—Sir Guy of Warwick—Tom Hickathrift—Robin Hood—Tom Thumb—Puss in Boots—Little Red Riding Hood—Little Dame Crump—Little Goody Two Shoes—The Sleeping Beauty—Beauty and the Beast—Cinderella—Hans in Luck (Grimm)—Red Jacket; or, the Nose Tree (Zwehm)—The Jew in the Bramble Bush (Grimm).

* * Catalogues of Henry G. Bohn's various Libraries may be had gratis on application.

HENRY C. LUNN'S Popular PIANOFORTE COMPOSITIONS—Le Papillon—La Fête des Fées—Adeline (Reverdy) Just published. "—*Observer*.
"Every bar bespeaks the accomplished musician."—*Observer*.
Just published, The Mountaineer's Evening Song.
London: Leader & Cook, 63, New Bond-street, E.C.

Second Edition.—Just published,
SIX CHRISTMAS CAROLS, set to Music for Four Voices, with Pianoforte Accompaniment, by HENRY E. HAVERGAL, M.A., Vicar of Copple. Price 1s. Separate Vocal Parts, 3d. each.

TWELVE CHRISTMAS CAROLS set to Ancient Melodies by the Rev. THOMAS HELMORE, M.A. The Words, principally in imitation of the original, by the Rev. J. M. NEALE, M.A. Vocal Score, Four Voices and Accompaniment, large size, 4s. 6d.; Short Score, 1s.; Treble Part, 6d.; the Words only, 1d.

London: J. A. Novello, 69, Dean-street, Soho, and 35, Poultry.

ANTHEMS for CHRISTMAS. Price 1½d. each, octavo size. "Arise, shine, for thy light is come!"—Dr. G. J. Elvey just published: "Behold, I bring you good tidings"—John Goss; "Sing unto the Lord"—Vincent Novello; "Let us now go even unto Bethlehem"—E. J. Hopkins; "Hallelujah! for unto us a child is born"—W. H. Monk; "Behold, I bring you good tidings"—T. L. da Vittoria; Ditto, by G. Croce. All for Four Voices, with Organ Accompaniment. They may also be had full music size, at 6d. or 9d. each. Also the Separate Vocal Parts, 1½d. each. Lists of Christmas Music gratis.

London: J. A. Novello, 69, Dean-street, Soho, and 35, Poultry.

100 CHANTS, Price SIXPENCE. BIRD'S 100 CHANTS (Single and Double), selected from the best Authors. Paper cover, 6d.; whole cloth, 1s.

TURLE'S WESTMINSTER ABBEY CHANT-BOOK, containing 189 Single and Double Chants (Ancient and Modern), pocket size, but printed in large notation. Paper cover, 1s.; whole cloth, 1s. 6d.

London: Novello & Co. 69, Dean-street, Soho.

1862 ALMANACKS, Pocket-books, Diaries, Directories, Peerages, Annuals, and all Books, &c. &c., whether in stock or not, including Medical Books, Law Books, or any other class, no matter by whom published, are supplied at the rate of 2d. discount from each shilling by S. & T. GILBERT, 4, Copthall-buildings, back of the Bank of England, E.C. Please copy the address.

THE QUEEN, of Saturday, November 16, contains, amongst other illustrations—The Investiture of the Order of the Star of India at Windsor; The Insignia of the Order of the Star of India—First Day of Courting; The Home Park—The Life-boat Accident at Scarborough—The New Game of Matrimony—A Bird's-eye View of the City of Mexico—Eton College: Five Engravings, representing the Dormitory, Chapel, Dining Hall, School-rooms, &c.—The Gipsies of Notting Hill: their Encampment, Interior of Tent, Exterior of Tent, Type of Faces, &c.—Old World Curiosities: Five Illustrations. The Needlework Department contains two handsome Engravings of a What-Not in Beads, Wool and Appliqué, for hanging against the wall.

In addition to the above novelties and attractions will be given, as

A SUPPLEMENT.

A Magnificent Plate-paper Impression of the 'BLIND BEGGAR,' from the famous picture in the South Kensington Museum. To be had of all Booksellers; and from the Office, on receipt of six stamps.—London, 248, Strand, W.C.

In December will be published,

THE ODYSSEY of HOMER, Translated into English Verse in the Spenserian Stanza.

By PHILIP STANHOPE WORSLEY, M.A.,

Scholar of Corpus Christi College.

Vol. I. BOOKS I. to XII. In crown 8vo.

W. Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

Recently published, price 1s. 6d.; coloured, 2s. 6d.

MAP-BOOK for BEGINNERS. 12 pages of Maps, above 70 large and small.

By J. CORNWELL, Ph.D. F.R.G.S.

London: Simpkin & Co.; Hamilton & Co. Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd.

SHIP-BUILDING and STEAM-SHIPS.

Just published, in 4to. cloth, with Plates and Woodcuts, price 14s.

THE THEORY and PRACTICE of SHIP-BUILDING, By ANDREW MURRAY, Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Member of the Institution of Naval Architects, and Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery, H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth. To which is added, STEAM-SHIPS, by ROBERT MURRAY, C.E., Engineer-Surveyor to the Board of Trade.

"Every detail connected with the construction of ships, from the laying of the keel until they are in finished working condition, is minutely given, the scientific explanation of every step being accompanied by a vast amount of practical data."

"The book comes forth stamped with high authority, and the greatest pains have been bestowed in its preparation."

"Ought to be in the hands of every ship-builder or shipwright who desires to see that branch of the country's industry prosecuted with an intelligence befitting the commanding position which Great Britain occupies amongst the maritime nations of the globe."

Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black.

London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

GROTE'S GREECE and RAWLINSON'S HERODOTUS.

. The above Histories being now finished, Subscribers are recommended to complete their sets without delay, as the Volumes in the next Editions will not be sold separately.

Now ready, with Portrait, Maps and Index, 12 vols. 8vo. 16s. each,
A HISTORY of GREECE. From the Earliest Period to the Close of the Generation contemporary with Alexander the Great. By GEORGE GROTE.

II.

Also, with Maps, Woodcuts and Index, 4 vols. 8vo. 18s. each,
The HISTORY of HERODOTUS. A new English Version. Translated with Notes and Essays. By Rev. GEORGE RAWLINSON.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

Now ready, Second Edition, price 6s.
COUNTY EDUCATION. A Letter, addressed to the Right Hon. the Earl of Devon, by the Rev. J. S. BRERETON, Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral, Rector of West Buckland.
James Ridgway, Piccadilly; W. Roberts, Exeter; and all Booksellers.

Now ready, in vol. 8vo. plates of Runic Inscriptions, cloth 15s.
THE CONQUEST of BRITAIN by the SAXONS.—A Harmony of the 'Historia Britonum,' the Writings of Gildas the 'Brut,' and the Saxon Chronicle, with reference to the Events of the Fifth and Sixth Centuries.
By DANIEL H. HAIGH.

Also by the same Author, 8vo. 8s. 6d.

THE ANGLO-SAXON SAGAS: an Examination of their Value as Aids to History. A Sequel to the 'History of the Conquest of the Saxons.'

London: J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square.

This day, post 8vo. cloth, 5s. 6d.

The FOOTSTEPS of SHAKSPEARE; or a Ramble with the Early Dramatists, containing new and interesting information respecting Shakspeare, Lilly, Marlowe, Greene and others. Post 8vo. cloth, 5s. 6d.

Lately published, post 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

The SONNETS of SHAKSPEARE, re-arranged and divided into Four Parts, with an Introduction and Explanatory Notes.

"A work well calculated to draw further attention to these remarkable productions."—*Notes and Queries*.
London: J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square.

Now ready, in small 8vo. price 4s. 6d.

THE PRAYER of PRAYERS. By the Hon. and Rev. ROBERT HENLEY, Perpetual Curate of Putney. Rivingtons, Waterloo-place, London.

THE FIFTH THOUSAND OF SIR JAMES KAY SHUTTLEWORTH'S LETTER to EARL GRANVILLE, K.G., on the REVISED CODE of EDUCATION. Pp. 80. price 1s.
Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill.

DR. HUNT'S NEW WORK ON IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH.

Recently published, post 8vo. price 2s. 6d. post free.

ON STAMMERING and STUTTERING: their Nature and Treatment. By JAMES HUNT, Ph.D. F.R.S. F.R.S.L., &c.

"Dr. Hunt treats his subject in a masterly and compendious manner. His remarks on the history, nature and cure of Stammering and Stuttering are sound, comprehensive, interesting and of important practical value. To all interested in the matter of which it treats, we can most unhesitatingly recommend this volume."—*Edinburgh Medical Journal*.

Also, by the same Author, price 7s. 6d.

A MANUAL of the PHILOSOPHY of VOICE and SPEECH, applied to the Art of Public Speaking.
London: Longman, Green, Longman and Roberts.

New and Uniform Edition, fcap. 8vo. price 5s. each Volume.

HAZLITT'S CRITICAL and MISCELLANEOUS WORKS. Edited by HIS SON.

Table Talk. 2 vols.

Characters of Shakspeare's Plays.

The Spirit of the Age; or, Gallery of Literary Portraits.

Criticisms on Art. 2 vols.

Dramatic Literature of Elizabeth.

The Plain Speaker. 2 vols.

Lectures on the English Comic Writers.

The Round Table.

"Hazlitt's Works by unanimous consent have been admitted among the standard literature of England."—*Examiner*.

Montaigne's Essays, Letters and Travels, forming his Complete Works. Third Edition, royal 8vo. Portrait and Vignette, price 15s.

Hallam, the historian, says:—"Montaigne is the only French author whom a gentleman is ashamed not to have read."

London: Templeman, 86, Great Portland-street, W.

MODERN RATIONALISTIC THEOLOGY.

Now ready, with a New Preface, in crown 8vo. a Third and Cheap Edition, price 3s. 6d. of

BASES OF BELIEF:

AN EXAMINATION OF CHRISTIANITY AS A DIVINE REVELATION BY THE LIGHT OF RECOGNIZED FACTS AND PRINCIPLES.

Also, a LIBRARY EDITION, price 10s. 6d.

"To all who feel desirous of hearing both sides of the great question of the time, we would recommend a perusal of 'Bases of Belief' after a course of 'Essays and Reviews.'"—*Manchester Examiner*.

London: A. HALL, VIRTUE & Co. 25, Paternoster-row.

LONDON SOCIETY:

A NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF LIGHT AND AMUSING LITERATURE,

FOR THE HOURS OF RELAXATION.

The FIRST NUMBER will appear on FEBRUARY 1, 1862.

. All Literary and Artistic Communications should be addressed to the Editor.

OFFICE, 49, FLEET-STREET, E.C.

Just published, in 8vo. price 2s.

TWO LECTURES on the PRESENT AMERICAN WAR. By MOUNTAGUE BERNARD, B.C.L., Chichele Professor of International Law and Diplomacy in the University of Oxford. November, 1. 61.
Oxford and London: J. H. & Jaa. Parker.

Just published, in fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth,

SKETCHES from PICTURES; LAYS of the BETTER LAND; and OTHER POEMS. By E. L. "Always writes smoothly and pleasantly, and sometimes even attains to something which almost 'impe inspiration.'"—*Critic*.
London: Edward Moxon & Co. 44, Dover-street.

Just published, demy 8vo. handsomely bound in cloth, price 2s. 6d.

A LETTER to SIR B. C. BRODIE, Bart. F.R.S. &c., in Reply to his Letter upon Homoeopathy in *Fraser's Magazine* for September. By WILLIAM SHARP, M.D. F.R.S. &c.

London: Henry Turner & Co. 77, Fleet-street, E.C. Manchester, 41, Piccadilly; and 15, Market-street.

THE SHAKSPEARE MYSTERY.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for SEPTEMBER (published in Boston, U.S.), contains an elaborate Article upon the Quilting Shakspeare Question. By RICHARD GRANT WHITE.
For Sale by Trübner & Co. 60, Paternoster-row.

AMERICAN SLAVES: THEIR CHRISTMAS WREK.

Beadle & Co., of London and New York, will publish early in December, in fcap. 8vo. embellished with Engravings by eminent Artists, price 1s. 6d. paper boards; 2s. 6d. extra cloth gilt, a highly-interesting and original Novel, entitled

MAUM GUINEA and her PLANTATION CHILDREN: a Romance of Christmas Week among the American Slaves.

By Mrs. METTA V. VICTOR.

All the joy and sorrow, pathos and tragedy, of slave life are daguerrotypied in this delightful volume. It tells the story of the Christmas Holidays as they are enjoyed in the great sugar and cotton plantations of the United States: Barbicous Night-Dances, Story-telling, Torch-light Hunting, Courting and Marriage, are all reproduced to the very life; while through the whole runs the thread of a romance of absorbing beauty and power, illustrating the lights and shades of slave experience in an impressive manner.

Beadle & Co. 44, Paternoster-row.

Just published, in 2 vols. demy 8vo. price 12s.

INTRODUCTION to the PENTATEUCH: An Inquiry, Critical and Doctrinal, into the Genesis, Authority and Design of the Mosaic Writings.

By the Rev. D. MACDONALD, M.A.

"A work of solid learning, and as solid argument; it contains a full review of the evidences, external and internal, on the subject. The author is an independent and able thinker, and his work is a valuable addition to Biblical Theology."

(*London Guardian*).

"Mr. Macdonald's valuable recent work."—*Isaac Taylor*.
"The author has thoroughly mastered the literature of his subject and has given us the results in a calm, thoughtful, scholarly and well-arranged book."—*Eccelesiastic*.

"While he has thrown the defence that was called for around the Pentateuch, he has given a higher than an apologetic character to his work by his ample and admirable treatment of its true place and functions in the revelation of God to man, as the first and germinating root of that Tree of Life whose leaves were for the healing of the nations."—*Witness*.

"A work of solid architecture, reminding you, in its solemn tone and bread-based masonry of induction, of an Egyptian pyramid."—*Christian Spectator*.

"He has far surpassed all his predecessors."—*Christian Witness*.
"Its author has raised himself, by its composition, to the foremost rank in Biblical Literature; we give it our most hearty commendation; as a monograph on the Pentateuch, it stands alone in our literature."—*Patriot*.

"We have no hesitation in saying that these volumes will fully sustain the author's reputation for sound judgment and scholarly acquirement."—*Scottish Guardian*.

By the same Author, in 8vo. price 12s.

CREATION and THE FALL: A Defence and Exposition of the First Three Chapters of Genesis.
Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark. London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.

In a few days, in 3 vols. post 8vo.

NORMAN SINCLAIR.

By W. EDMONSTOUNE AYTOUN, D.C.L.
Author of 'Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers,' &c.

Originally published in BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

This day is published, the Second Edition, with a Portrait, in crown 8vo., price 10s. 6d.

THREE GATES IN VERSE.

By CHAUNCEY HARE TOWNSHEND.

"Interpreting the dark things of all this unintelligible world in the light and by the law of love."
Colburn's New Monthly Magazine.
"As noble a lay sermon in verse as we have ever had the pleasure to meet with."—*Morning Chronicle.*
"Grapples with the mystery earnestly, passionately and with a dreadful integrity."—*Leader.*

CHAPMAN & HALL, 198, Piccadilly.

Price 2s. 6d. each, coloured (postage 1d.),

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

Just published,

STANFORD'S LARGE-SCALE MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN AMERICA.

In Four Coloured Sheets, price 2s. 6d. each; or mounted on cloth, in case, 4s. 6d. each.

Upon these Maps the ROADS, RAILROADS, MILITARY COMMUNICATIONS, FORTS, &c. are most distinctly drawn.

Sheet 1. VIRGINIA, MANASSAS JUNCTION, BULL'S RUN, &c.

Sheet 2. MISSOURI, FORT MONROE, &c.

Sheet 3. The LOWER MISSISSIPPI, NEW ORLEANS, FORT PICKENS, &c.

Sheet 4. The ATLANTIC COAST, CAPE HATTERAS, CHARLESTON, &c.

London: EDWARD STANFORD, 6, Charing Cross, S.W.

Just published, the 36th Thousand, post 8vo. price 7s. 6d.

SOYER'S MODERN HOUSEWIFE.

Comprising Receipts for the Economic and Judicious Preparation of every Meal of the Day, and for the Nursery and Sick-Room.

By the late ALEXIS SOYER.

With Illustrations on Wood, &c.

"Should be in the hands of every keeper of a kitchen and larder in the kingdom."—*Lancet.*

Also, by the same Author,

SOYER'S GASTRONOMIC REGENERATOR;

Or, SYSTEM of COOKERY for the KITCHENS of the WEALTHY.

With Plates. Ninth Edition. 8vo. 15s. cloth.

London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL & Co. Stationers' Hall-court.

Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & CO. will shortly publish the First Issue of TEN VOLUMES of a NEW SHILLING SERIES of STANDARD WORKS of FICTION. Each Volume in this Series will be published at the uniform price of One Shilling, and will be printed in clear type, on good paper, and in a conveniently portable form.

85, CORNHILL, 14th November, 1861.

PUNCH'S POCKET-BOOK for 1862, with a Coloured Illustration by JOHN LEECH, and numerous Woodcuts by JOHN LEECH and JOHN TENNIEL, will be published on the 20th inst.

PUNCH OFFICE, 85, Fleet-street; and sold by all Booksellers in Town and Country.

Published this day, price 6d.

THE ATHANASIAN CREED. By LL.D.
London: E. T. Whitfield, 178, Strand.

Fcap. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

BABY BIANCA; or, The VENETIANS.
By Mrs. VALENTINE.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

This day, 8vo. 2s.

ON the STUDY of CHARACTER, including an ESTIMATE of PHRENOLOGY. By ALEXANDER BAIN, Professor of Logic in Aberdeen.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

This day, fcap. 8vo. 6s.

TOWN and COUNTRY SERMONS. By the Rev. CHARLES KINGSLEY, Rector of Eversley, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

This day, 8vo. price 16s. the Fourth Volume, completing the Work, of

THE SPANISH CONQUEST in AMERICA, and its RELATION to the HISTORY of SLAVERY, and to the GOVERNMENT of COLONIES. By ARTHUR HALL. Vols. I. and II. 28s. Vol. III. 16s.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.GERMAN CLASSICS, with NOTES, by PROFESSOR BERNAYS.
SCHILLER'S MAID OF ORLEANS. 2s.
SCHILLER'S WILLIAM TELL. 2s.
SCHILLER'S MARY STUART. 2s.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.THE FRENCH CLASSICS ABRIDGED. By MARIN DE LA VOYE, late French Master at Addiscombe.
TÉLÉMAQUE. 2s. 6d.
VOYAGES DE CYRUS. 2s.
BÉLISAIRE. 1s. 6d.
PIERRE LE GRAND. 2s.
CHARLES XII. 2s.
GIL BLAS. 4s.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

QUEENSLAND. A FAITHFUL ACCOUNT OF THIS IMPORTANT COLONY.

By GEORGE WIGHT,
Two years and a half a Resident.
With Coloured Map. Post free, 2s. 6d.

G. Street, Colonial Newspaper Offices, 80, Cornhill, London; John Robertson, Dublin; Bell & Bradbury, Edinburgh.

In 1 vol. post 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth, a New Edition, revised and enlarged.

HISTORY of the TRANSMISSION of ANCIENT BOOKS to MODERN TIMES: together with the Process of Historical Proof; or, a concise Account of the Means by which the Genuineness of Ancient Literature generally, and the Authenticity of Historical Works especially, are ascertained; including incidental Remarks upon the relative Strength of the Evidence usually adduced in behalf of the Holy Scriptures. By ISAAC TAYLOR.

By the same Author, in post 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth, The WORLD of MIND: an Elementary Book.
London: Jackson, Walford & Hodder, 18, St. Paul's Churchyard.

MINE ENGINEERING.

Just published, royal 8vo. half calf, with 35 Illustrations, chiefly in colours, price 21s.; or 22s. by post.

VOL. IX., TRANSACTIONS of the NORTH of ENGLAND INSTITUTE of MINING ENGINEERS, N. WOOD, Esq. F.G.S., President.
Containing valuable Papers by eminent Mining Engineers.
There are now 9 vols. published, which can be had separately (21s. each) or in sets.

Newcastle-on-Tyne: published by A. Reid. London: J. Wm. & Co.

N.B. The whole of the volumes have numerous Illustrations.

15th THOUSAND.

Just published, price, in paper covers, 1s.; in limp cloth, 1s. 6d.; on fine paper and extra cloth binding, 2s. post free.

D R I F T: A STORY OF WALFS AND STRAYS.

By Mrs. C. L. BALFOUR,
Author of 'The Burnish Family,' &c. &c.

Just published, price, in paper covers, 6d.; cloth limp, 1s. post free, RITTER BELL: THE CRIPPLE.

A TALE FOR THE YOUNG. With 8 fine Illustrations.

By FAIRLEIGH OWEN.

Glasgow: Scottish Temperance League, 108, Hope-street.
London: Houlston & Wright; and W. Tweedie.

AN EXCELLENT BIRTHDAY OR CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

BUTTER'S TANGIBLE ARITHMETIC and GEOMETRY for CHILDREN; with numerous illustrative Cuts, forming a permanent fund of Amusement and Instruction. With 144 Cubes, in a box, price 2s.; larger sizes at 5s., 6s. and 7s.

BUTTER'S DISSECTED TRINOMIAL CUBE: an elegant Mathematical Illustration, and a highly interesting Puzzle. With ample Description and Explanation, in a box. Price 3s.; larger size, 5s.

May be had of all Booksellers, Fancy Repositories, &c. Sold wholesale by Joseph, Myers & Co. 144, Leadenhall-street, London, who have on sale a large variety of Educational and other Toys. Descriptive Catalogues free by post.

Just published, 2 vols. crown 8vo. cloth, price 12s.

ABBEYS AND ATTICS; or, Sketches of Artist Life. By JULIAN STRICKLAND.
London: William Freeman, 103, Fleet-street.

Second Edition, enlarged and improved, with 10 Coloured Illustrations by Harrison Weir, price 7s. 6d.

THE HENWIFE: her Own Experience in her Own Poultry-Yard.

By Mrs. FERGUSSON BLAIR, of Balthayock.
"A sensible, practical, elegantly got-up Poultry Manual, from the refined pen of a lady, who thoroughly understands and delights in her subject."—*The Field*.
Edinburgh: Thomas C. Jack. London: Hamilton & Co.

NEW WORK ON INDIA.

THE NIZAM, HIS HISTORY and RELATIONS with the BRITISH GOVERNMENT. By H. G. BRIGGS, Secretary, Bombay Municipality. 2 vols. 8vo. Portraits, 2s. 2s.
Bernard Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly.

Just published, a New Edition, with Additions, price 5s. cloth,
DR. DICKSON'S FALLACIES OF THE FACULTY.

"Almost as entertaining as a novel."—*Westminster Review*.
Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Stationers' Hall-court; and all Book-sellers.

OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

Preparing for publication,

THE SECOND BOOK OF MILTON'S PARADISE LOST, with Notes on the Analysis, &c. By C. P. MASON, B.A.

By the same Author:—

Second Edition, price 2s. 6d. cloth,
ENGLISH GRAMMAR; including the PRINCIPLES of GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS.

Price 1s. 6d.

The GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS of SENTENCES.

Nearly ready,

FIRST STEPS in ENGLISH GRAMMAR, for Junior Classes.

London: Walton & Maberly, Upper Gower-street; and Ivy-lane, Paternoster-row.

EMILY FAITHFULL & CO.

VICTORIA PRESS, Great Coram-street, W.C.

Now in the Press,

THE VICTORIA REGIA:

A VOLUME OF

ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS IN POETRY AND PROSE.

EDITED by ADELAIDE A. PROCTER.

Dedicated, by special permission, to

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Contributions by the following Eminent Authors:—

W. Allingham
Matthew Arnold
Author of 'A Lost Love'
Author of 'Guy Livingstone'
Author of 'Mrs. Margaret Maitland'
Author of 'Paul Ferroll'
Author of 'Bita'
Isa Blagden
Lord Carlisle
Thomas Carlyle
Mary Carpenter
H. F. Chorley
Barry Cornwall
Isa Craig
Aubrey De Vere
Sydney Dobell
Sir F. Doyle
Lady Dufferin
Amelia B. Edwards
Lady Georgiana Fullerton
Mrs. Gaskell
Mrs. Grote
Matilda M. Hays
Mary Howitt
Leigh Hunt (the late)
Mrs. Jameson (the late)
Geraldine Jewsbury

Julia Kavanagh
Rev. C. Kingsley
Holme Lee
Helen Lowe
James Lowell
George Macdonald
Theodore Martin
Harriet Martineau
Gerald Massey
Rev. F. Maurice
Owen Meredith
Dean Milman
R. Monckton Milnes, M.P.
Miss Mulock
Hon. Mrs. Norton
Bessie R. Parkes
Coventry Patmore
Adelaide A. Procter
Henry Reeve
Henry Taylor
Tom Taylor
Alfred Tennyson
W. M. Thackeray
Anthony Trollope
T. A. Trollope
Theodosia Trollope
G. S. Venables
A. M. Howitt Watts.

Handsomely bound in cloth, gilt edges .. £1 1 0
Morocco, gilt edges 1 10 6

SIGHTS AND STORIES:

A CHRISTMAS BOOK FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

By AMELIA B. EDWARDS.

Author of 'Hand and Glove,' 'A History of France,' &c.
With Illustrations by the Author.

POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS:

A FEW PLAIN WORDS CONCERNING THEM.

By FRANK IVES SCUDAMORE.

Revised Edition, with List of Banks opened in England and Wales.
Price 1d., or 5s. per 100. 50th Thousand now ready.

FRIENDLESS GIRLS, AND HOW TO HELP THEM.

By FRANCES P. COBBE.

Price 1d.; 5s. per 100 post free.

Agent: JOHN F. SHAW & CO., 48, Paternoster-row

THE BEST GIFT-BOOK OF THE SEASON, PRICE ONE GUINEA.

A BEAUTIFUL EDITION OF

THE HOLY BIBLE.

With Illustrations selected from Raphael's Pictures in the Vatican, freely adapted by ROBERT DUDLEY.

Superbly printed in tints, with gold borders, in the highest style of Art. Magnificently bound in Rillievo Leather, from a design by Owen Jones.

London: WARD & LOCK, 158, Fleet-street.

THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND,

From the DEATH of ELIZABETH to the PRESENT TIME.

By the Rev. G. G. PERRY,

Rector of Waddington, and late Fellow and Tutor of Lincoln College, Oxford.

In 3 vols. 8vo. Vol. I. 21s.

This Work has been commended by the *Saturday Review*, *Literary Churchman*, *Morning Post*, *Literary Gazette*, and by nearly every Church Paper, as the "best" History of the Church of England ever published.

Now ready, and may be obtained everywhere,

THE LITERARY WOMEN OF ENGLAND:

Their BIOGRAPHIES from the EARLIEST TIMES.

8vo. 18s.

WHEAT AND TARES.

Reprinted from FRASER'S MAGAZINE. 10s. 6d.

RECOLLECTIONS OF LABRADOR LIFE.

7s. (Ready.)

THE DAUGHTERS OF KING DAHER: A POEM.

By THOMAS HOOD. 3s. 6d.

THE INTERNATIONAL POLICY OF THE GREAT POWERS.

By P. J. BAILEY, Author of 'Festus.'

Fcap. 8vo. 5s. (Ready.)

THE LIFE OF SIR WILLIAM WALLACE.

Now ready at all the Libraries, and may be had of all Booksellers, post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

SIR WILLIAM WALLACE, THE SCOTTISH HERO:

A NARRATIVE OF HIS LIFE AND ACTIONS.

By the Rev. J. S. WATSON, M.A.

Author of 'The Life of Richard Porson,' &c.

SAUNDERS, OTLEY & Co. 66, Brook-street, Hanover-square.

Thirty-nine Maps, price One Guinea strongly half bound,

THE CYCLOPÆDIAN ATLAS OF GENERAL MAPS,

Designed by the USEFUL KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY, containing Thirty-nine Maps, beautifully coloured, with Index, price 1l. 1s.

*** This forms a Companion Atlas to the National, English and other Cyclopædias, and was recommended by the Publishers of 'The English Cyclopædia,' on the completion of the Geographical Division of that work.

London: EDWARD STANFORD, 6, Charing Cross, S.W.

One Hundred and Fifty Maps, price Five Guineas, handsomely bound,

THE USEFUL KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY'S ATLAS OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY,

Embracing RECENT DISCOVERIES, accompanied by a SERIES of STAR MAPS, a copious Consulting INDEX, &c.

*** Smaller Selections from the same Series may be had, at prices varying from 7s. to 3l. 3s.

Detailed Catalogues (gratis) on application.

London: EDWARD STANFORD, 6, Charing Cross, S.W.

Now ready, in 2 vols. 8vo. with Portraits and other Illustrations, 30s. bound,

THE LIFE OF J. M. W. TURNER, R.A.

By WALTER THORNBURY.

Also now ready at all the Booksellers,

LIFE OF ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES NAPIER.

By MAJOR-GENERAL ELMERS NAPIER. 2 vols. 8vo. with Portraits, &c.

THE LAST OF THE MORTIMERS.

By the AUTHOR of 'MARGARET MAITLAND,' &c. 3 vols.

FRENCH WOMEN OF LETTERS.

By JULIA KAVANAGH, Author of 'Nathalie,' &c. 2 vols. (Next week.)

HUBST & BLACKETT, Publishers, Successors to Henry Colburn, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

CHARLES READE'S WORK.

Just out, in 4 vols. price 11. 11s. 6d.

THE SECOND EDITION OF

THE CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH.

TURNER & Co. 60, Paternoster-row.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

8, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL MALL, S.W.

The HON. FRANCIS SCOTT, Chairman.

CHARLES BERWICK CURTIS, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

FOURTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Parties desirous of participating in the Fourth Division of Profits to be declared on Policies effected prior to the 31st of December, 1861, should make immediate application. There have already been Three Divisions of Profits, and the Bonuses divided have averaged nearly 2 per cent. per annum on the sums assured, or from 30 to 100 per cent. on the premiums paid, without the risk of copartnership.

To show more clearly what these Bonuses amount to, the three following cases are given as examples:—

Sums Insured.	Bonuses added.	Amount payable up to Dec. 1854.
£5,000	£1,987 10	£6,987 10
1,000	397 10	1,397 10
100	39 15	139 15

Notwithstanding these large additions, the Premiums are on the lowest scale compatible with security; in addition to which advantages, one-half of the premiums may, if desired, for the term of five years, remain unpaid at 5 per cent. interest, without security or deposit of the Policy.

The Assets of the Company at the 31st of December, 1860, amounted to £730,665 7s. 10d., all of which has been invested in Government and other approved securities.

No charge for Volunteer Military Corps whilst serving in the United Kingdom.

Policy stamps paid by the office.

For Prospectuses, &c. apply to the Resident Director, No. 8, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall.

By order,

E. L. BOYD, Resident Director.

EQUITABLE ASSURANCE OFFICE,

NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

ESTABLISHED 1762.

DIRECTORS.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD TREDEGAR, President.

William Dacres Adams, Esq.

Philip Hardwick, Esq.

William Samuel Jones, Esq.

John Aldin Moore, Esq.

William Frederick Pollock, Esq.

Charles Pott, Esq.

Rev. John Russell, D.D.

James Spicer, Esq.

John Charles Templer, Esq.

Right Hon. Lord Tredegar.

John Charles Burgoyne, Esq.

Lord George Henry Cavendish, M.P.

Frederick Cowper, Esq.

Richard Gosling, Esq.

Peter Martineau, Esq.

THE EQUITABLE is an entirely MUTUAL Office. The reserve, at the last "rest," in December, 1859, exceeded three-fourths of a million sterling, a sum MORE THAN DOUBLE the corresponding fund of any similar Institution.

The Bonuses paid on Claims in the Ten Years ending on the 31st December, 1859, exceeded Three Millions and a Half, being more than 100 per Cent. on the amount of all those Claims.

The amount added at the close of that decade to the Policies existing on the 1st January, 1860, was £1,977,000, and made, with former additions then outstanding, a total of £4,070,000, on Assurances originally taken out for £6,252,000 only.

These additions have increased the Claims allowed and paid under those policies since the 1st January, 1860, to the extent of 150 per Cent.

The Capital at this time consists of

£2,730,000—Stock in the Public Funds.

£3,006,297—Cash lent on Mortgages of Freehold Estates.

£300,000—Cash advanced on Railway Debentures.

£83,590—Cash advanced on security of the Policies of Members of the Society.

Producing annually, £221,482.

The total income exceeds £400,000 per Annum.

POICIES effected in the current year (1861) will participate in the distribution of Profits made in December, 1859, so soon as Six Annual Premiums shall have become due and been paid thereon; and, in the Division of 1869, will be entitled to additions in respect of every Premium paid upon them from the year 1862 to 1869, each inclusive.

On the surrender of Policies, the full value is paid, without any deduction; and the Directors will advance nine-tenths of that value as a temporary accommodation, on the deposit of a Policy.

No extra Premium is charged for service in any Volunteer Corps within the United Kingdom, during peace or war.

A Weekly Court of Directors is held every Wednesday, from 11 to 1 o'clock, to receive Proposals for New Assurances; and a Short Account of the Society may be had on application personally, or by post, from the Office, where attendance is given daily, from Ten to Four o'clock.

ARTHUR MORGAN, Actuary.

Now ready, Second Edition, price 21s. cloth,
A CYCLOPEDIA of the PHYSICAL SCIENCES: comprising Acoustics, Astronomy, Dynamics, Electricity, Heat, Hydrodynamics, Magnetism, Philosophy of Mathematics, Meteorology, Optics, Pneumatics, Statics. By Professor NICHOL, LL.D. Second Edition, revised and enlarged. With Maps and Illustrations. 8vo.
Griffin, Bohn & Co. 8, Stationers' Hall-court, London.

DE PORQUET'S FRENCH EDUCATIONAL WORKS:—

DE PORQUET'S Le TRÉSOR de l'ÉCOLIER FRANÇAIS, for turning English into French at Sight. 3s. 6d.

DE PORQUET'S FIRST FRENCH READING-BOOK: or, Lives of Celebrated Children. With Explanatory Notes. 2s. 6d.

DE PORQUET'S FRENCH-ENGLISH and ENGLISH-FRENCH POCKET-DICTIONARY. 4s. 6d. bd.

London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.; and may be had of the Author, at his Scholastic Agency, 14, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden.

This day is published, price 11. 11s. 6d.

THE BOOK

OF

FARM BUILDINGS:

THEIR ARRANGEMENT AND CONSTRUCTION.

By HENRY STEPHENS, F.R.S.E.

Author of 'The Book of the Farm,' &c. :

AND

ROBERT SCOTT BURN, Engineer.

In large 8vo. pp. 562, illustrated with 28 Engravings on Copper and 1,017 Engravings on Wood, half bound.

Uniform with the above.

The BOOK of the FARM. By HENRY STEPHENS, F.R.S.E. 3 vols. royal 8vo. with Engravings, price 21. half bound.

The BOOK of FARM IMPLEMENTS and MACHINES. By JAMES SLIGHT and R. SCOTT BURN. Edited by HENRY STEPHENS, F.R.S.E. Royal 8vo. with 875 Engravings, price 21. 2s. half bound.

The BOOK of the GARDEN. By CHARLES M'INTOSH. 3 vols. royal 8vo. with 1,065 Engravings, price 21. 2s. half bound.

The FORESTER. By JAMES BROWN, Wood-Manager to the Earl of Seafield. Third Edition. Royal 8vo. with Engravings, price 11. 10s. half bound.

FARM ACCOUNTS:—A PRACTICAL SYSTEM of FARM BOOK-KEEPING, being that recommended in 'The Book of the Farm,' by HENRY STEPHENS, F.R.S.E. Royal 8vo. price 2s. 6d. Also, SEVEN FOLIO ACCOUNT-BOOKS, constructed in accordance with the System. Price 22s.

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

DEDICATED BY SPECIAL PERMISSION TO
HER MAJESTY.

THE ROYAL ATLAS

OF

MODERN GEOGRAPHY,

IN A SERIES OF ENTIRELY ORIGINAL AND AUTHENTIC MAPS.

By A. KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E. F.R.G.S.

Author of the 'Physical Atlas,' &c.

With a complete Index of easy reference to each Map, comprising upwards of 150,000 Places contained in this Atlas.

Imperial folio, half bound in rusia or morocco, 51. 15s. 6d.

"Of the many noble Atlases prepared by Mr. Johnston and published by Messrs. Blackwood & Sons, this Royal Atlas will be the most useful to the public, and will deserve to be the most popular."—*Athenæum*, August 10, 1861.

"We know no series of Maps which we can more warmly recommend. The accuracy, wherever we have attempted to put it to the test, is really astonishing."—*Saturday Review*.

"The culmination of all attempts to depict the face of the world appears in the Royal Atlas, than which it is impossible to conceive anything more perfect."—*Morning Herald*.

"This is, beyond question, the most splendid and luxurious, as well as the most useful and complete, of all existing Atlases."—*Guardian*.

"There has not, we believe, been produced for general public use a body of maps equal in beauty and completeness to the Royal Atlas just issued by Mr. A. K. Johnston."—*Examiner*.

"In comparing this beautiful and valuable Atlas with previous collections, every one must be struck, not only by the immense advances in geographical knowledge, but by the greatly increased power of representing that knowledge to the eye in the course of the last thirty years."—*Economist*.

"An almost daily reference to, and comparison of it with others, since the publication of the first Part some two years ago until now, enables us to say, without the slightest hesitation, that this is by far the most complete and authentic Atlas that has yet been issued."—*Scotsman*.

W. Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.
Sold by all Booksellers.

STOVES FOR ENTRANCE HALLS, SCHOOL
ROOMS, CHURCHES, &c., all made with fire-brick linings, and entirely free from the objections found to some of the other stoves, which, from their liability to become overheated, are dangerous to the health, and render the atmosphere of the room in which they are used very oppressive, and without open fire, and to burn through the cold season, if required, without going out. Prospectuses forwarded. **FREDERICK EDWARDS & CO. GREEN**
General Stove and Kitchen Range Manufacturers, 49, GREEN
MARK LAMBOUGH STREET, W. For 25 years in Poland Street, adjoining.

ELKINGTON & CO. desire respectfully to call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry requiring PLATE, to their Manufactures, which may be obtained in great variety, both in SILVER and ELECTRO PLATE, from either of their Establishments:—

LONDON—22, Regent-street, St. James's, S.W.; and 25, Moorgate-street, E.C.
DUBLIN—College Green.
LIVERPOOL—Church-street.
MANUFACTORY and SHOW ROOMS, Newhall-street, Birmingham.
Estimates, Drawings and Prices sent free by post.
Replating and Gilding as usual.

STAINED GLASS WINDOWS

for CHURCHES and DWELLINGS.
HEATON & BUTLER will forward, post free, on receipt of thirty stamps, their ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUE of Stained Windows, with a Treatise on the Principles and Execution of the Art.

STAINED GLASS WORKS, 24, CARDINGTON-STREET, Hampstead-road, London, N.W.

MORTLOCK'S CHINA WAREHOUSE, 250, OXFORD-STREET.—SELLING OFF.—In consequence of the Marquis of Westminster's refusal to renew the Lease of the above Premises in connexion with Park-street, JOHN MORTLOCK is anxious to decrease his RICH STOCK, and is prepared to make a great allowance for Cash.—250, OXFORD-STREET, and 58, PARK-STREET, near Hyde Park.

CAUTION.—SMEE'S SPRING MATTRESS.
TUCKER'S PATENT or SOMMIER TUCKER. Comfortable, cleanly, simple, portable and inexpensive. Purchasers are respectfully warned against infringements and imitations in which somewhat of the general appearance of the SMEE'S SPRING MATTRESS is carefully preserved, but all its essential advantages are sacrificed.

WILLIAM SMEE & SONS, having now the entire of the Patent Right, are able to announce the following considerably REDUCED SCALE OF PRICES.

Size No. 1 for Bedsteads 3 feet wide 52s. 6d.
" " " " " " 47s. 6d.
" " " " " " 42s. 6d.

Other sizes in proportion. To be obtained of almost all respectable Upholsterers and Bedding Warehousemen.

SPECIAL NOTICE should be taken that each Spring Mattress bears upon the side the Label, "Tucker's Patent."

H. J. & D. NICOLL'S CURRENT LIST OF PRICES FOR GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, LADIES' CLOAKS, HABITS, &c., and YOUNG GENTLEMEN'S DRESSES, for different Ages, for the present season. The designs are various, and the materials consist of the finest productions of England, France, and Germany, the Cheviots of Scotland, and the Fines of Ireland. Outfits for the Winter Season as follows:—

GENTLEMEN.	Fine German Wool.	Australian Wool.	Cheviot Wool.	Mixed Wool.
Dress Coat or Cape Jacket	£ 5. 0. 0	£ 4. 5. 0	£ 4. 0. 0	£ 3. 5. 0
Vest	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 6 0
Trousers	1 15 0	1 8 0	1 1 0	0 16 0
Registered Waistcoat or Cape Coat	3 8 0	3 2 0	2 15 0	2 11 6
Inverness Wing Cape	4 4 0	3 3 0	3 2 0	2 15 0
LADIES.				
Riding Habit	6 6 0	5 5 0	4 4 0	3 3 0
Highland Cloak	4 4 0	3 3 0	3 2 0	2 18 6
Grandmother Mantle	4 4 0	3 3 0	3 2 0	2 18 6
Fitting Jacket	3 2 0	1 10 6	1 1 0	0 13 6
YOUNG GENTLEMEN.				
Knickerbocker Suits	3 8 0	3 2 6	1 15 0	1 1 0
Patent Lucerna	3 0 0	2 12 6	1 10 0	0 17 6

A New Department for Young Ladies' Mantles, Jackets, &c., has been added to Messrs. NICOLL'S Establishment, where may be seen a variety of Mantles; the Bernese and Shower-proof Cloaks, Jackets, &c. of all sizes, finished with the same style and care, and at the same moderate cost, as is observed in the other departments of the house.

A large selection of Overcoats and other Garments are prepared for immediate use. Particulars for Self-measurement, with patterns of materials, photographs of designs; or a selection of Overcoats, &c., Ladies' Cloaks, &c.; sample suits of Knickerbockers with necessary underclothing, caps, &c.; when requested, will be forwarded. "If accompanied by a reference in Town."—114, 116, 118, 120, Regent-street, W.; 24, Cornhill, E.C., London; and 10, St. Ann's-square, Manchester.

FENDERS, STOVES, FIRE-IRONS and CHIMNEY-PIECES.—Buyers of the above are requested, before finally deciding, to visit WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SHOW-ROOMS. They contain such an assortment of FENDERS, STOVES, RANGES, CHIMNEY-PIECES, FIRE-IRONS and GENERAL IRONMONGERY, as cannot be approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design or exquisiteness of workmanship. Bright Stoves, with or-molu ornaments and two sets of bars, £1. 12s. to £2. 10s.; Bronzed Fenders, with standards, 7s. to £1. 12s.; Steel Fenders, 2s. 10s. to 11s.; Ditto, with rich or-molu ornaments, from 2s. 10s. to 12s.; Chimney-pieces from 12s. to 80s.; Fire-irons from 2s. 3d. the set to 4s. 4s.—THE BURTON and other PATENT STOVES, with radiating hearth-plates.

GASOLIERS IN GLASS or METAL.—The increased and increasing use of gas in private houses has induced WILLIAM S. BURTON to collect from the various manufacturers in metal and glass all that is new and choice in Brackets, Pendants and Chandeliers, adapted to offices, passages and dwelling-rooms, as well as to have some designed expressly for him; these are ON SHOW over his SIXTEEN LARGE ROOMS, and present, for novelty, variety, and purity of taste, an unequalled assortment. They are marked in plain figures, at prices proportionate with those which have tended to make his Establishment the largest and most remarkable in the Kingdom, viz., from 12s. 6d. (two-light), to 124. 12s.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 500 illustrations of his illustrious Stock of British Silver and Electro-Plated Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish-Covers, Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gasoliers, Tea-Trays, Urns and Kettles, Brass Castles, Bed-rooms and Cabinet Furniture, &c., with Lists of Prices, and Plans of the Twenty large Show-rooms, at 20, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1a, 2, 3, and 4, Newman-street; 4, 5, and 6, Parry's-place; and 1, Newman-mews, London.

DENT, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock
Maker to the Queen and Prince Consort, and Maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, 61, Strand, and 24, Royal Exchange.

CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES—the most secure against Fire and Thieves.
CHUBB'S FIREPROOF STRONG-ROOM DOORS.
CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR AND STREET-DOOR LATCHES.
CHUBB'S CASH AND DEED BOXES.

Illustrated Price-List, gratis and post free.
CHUBB & SON, 27, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 28, Lombard-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Wolverhampton.

ALLEN'S PATENT PORTMANTEAUS and TRAVELLING BAGS, with SQUARE OPENINGS; Ladies' Wardrobe Trunks, Dressing Cases, with Silver Buckles; Dispatch Boxes, Writing and Dressing Cases, and 200 other articles for Home or Continental Travelling. Illustrated Catalogue, post free. J. W. ALLEN, Manufacturer and Patentee, 23 and 24, Abchurch-lane, London, E.C.
Also, Allen's Barrack Furniture Catalogue of Officers' Bedsteads, Washhand Stands, Canteens, &c., post free.

45, OXFORD-STREET, W.
OSLERS' GLASS CHANDELIERS, Wall Lights and Mantel-piece Lusters, for Gas and Candles. Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from 71. 15s. Glass Desert " " " " 51. 0s.
All Articles marked in plain figures.
Ornamental-Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for Presents.
Mess. Export and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.
LONDON—SHOW-ROOMS, 45, OXFORD-STREET, W.
BIRMINGHAM—MANUFACTORY and SHOW-ROOMS, Broad-street. Established 1807.

THE BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS and COFFEES in England are to be obtained of PHILLIPS & CO., Tea-Merchants, 3, King-William-street, City. Good strong useful Tea, 2s. 6d., 2s. 10d., 3s., and 4s.; and pure Coffee, 2s. 6d., 2s. 10d., and 3s. 6d. Tea and Coffee to the value of 40s. sent carriage-free by any railway-station or market-town in England. A Price Current sent gratis at market-prices. All goods carriage-free within eight miles of the City.

TEA.—DR. HASSALL'S ("The Chief Analyst of the Sanitary Commission of the Lancet on Food") Report on the Tea and Coffees sold by Messrs. STRACHAN & CO. 26, Cornhill, London, E.C.—"Having purchased through my own agents, in the ordinary way of business, a variety of samples of the several qualities of Tea and Coffee vendible by Messrs. STRACHAN & CO., I have subjected the whole of them to Microscopical Examination and Chemical Analysis. The result of the examination obtained was in the highest degree satisfactory."
A full Report of the above Analysis, also List of Prices, can be had on application to Messrs. STRACHAN & CO. 26, Cornhill, E.C. London. Carts to all parts of London daily.

A MOST DESIRABLE BREAKFAST BEVERAGE.
E P P S ' S C O C O A ,
(commonly called Epps's Homoeopathic Cocoa).

The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage. Each packet is labelled "James Epps, Homoeopathic Chemist, London." 1lb., 4lb., and 11lb. Packets, at 1s. 6d. per lb., by Grocers every where.

SAUCE—LEA AND PERRINS
beg to caution the Public against Spurious Imitations of their world-renowned **WARRIOR BRAND SAUCE.**
Purchasers should ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE, Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be "THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
* * * Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROUSE & BLACKWELL, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

DR. DE JONGH'S
(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL,
Prescribed by the most Eminent Medical Men throughout the world, as the safest, sweetest and most effectual remedy for
CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, MEASLES, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
Is incomparably superior to every other variety.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
Sir JOSEPH OLLIFFE, M.D., Physician to the British Embassy at Paris.—"I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and I have every reason to be satisfied with its beneficial and salutary effects."

Sir HENRY MARSH, Bart. M.D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.—"I consider Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil to be a most valuable remedy, and a therapeutic agent of great value."
Dr. LAWRENCE, Physician to H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.—"I invariably prescribe Dr. de Jongh's Oil in preference to any other, feeling assured that I am recommending a genuine article, and not a manufactured compound, in which the efficacy of this invaluable medicine is destroyed."

Dr. LANKESTER, F.R.S., Superintendent of the Food Collection, South Kensington Museum.—"I consider the Cod Liver Oil sold under Dr. de Jongh's guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is sold only in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 6d.; Quarts, 8s.; and labelled with his stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.

Sole Importers:
ANSAR, HARFORD & CO. 77, Strand, London, W.C.

CAUTION.—Beware of proposed Substitutions.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, Manu-
factured by the WHEELER & WILSON Manufacturing Company, with Recent Improvements. Crystal Cloth Presser, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. (Offices and Sale Rooms, 120, REGENT-STREET, W. LONDON (late 483, Oxford-street). Instructions gratis to every Purchaser. The Lock-stitch Sewing Machine will Gather, Hem, Fell, Bind, or Stitch, with great rapidity, is the best for all descriptions of work in simple, compact, and elegant in design, the work will not unravel, and is the same on both sides; the speed is from 1,000 to 3,000 stitches per minute; a child 12 years old can work it, and the Machine is suitable alike for the Family or the Manufacturer. Illustrated Prospectus, with Testimonials, gratis and post free.

ALL FOREIGN MEDICINES, Medicinal
Plants, Chemicals, &c. may be obtained of AUGUSTUS WHITBURN (late GRIGNON), Foreign Chemist, 174, REGENT-STREET, opposite Burlington-street. Preparations of the United States; French, Italian and German Pharmacopoeias.—West-End Agent for Mr. Jeffrey's Respirators.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA
has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession and universally accepted by the Public, as the Best Remedy for acidity of the stomach, heartburn, headache, gout and indigestion, and as a mild and delicate constitution, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an agreeable Efferescent Beverage, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. Dryness of Hot Seasons and in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity) by DINNEFORD & Co. 173, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the Empire.

CAPTAIN WHITE'S
CURRY or MULLIGATAWNY PASTE,
Curry Powder, Curry Sauce, and Oriental Pickle, may be obtained from all Sauce Vendors, and wholesale of
CROUSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho-square, London.

ONE OF DR. LOCK'S PULMONIC
WAFERS taken two or three times a day will immediately relieve a rapid course of Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, and all disorders of the Breath and Lungs. Have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 10d., 2s. 6d. and 11s. per box. Sold by all druggists.

FOR WEAKNESS, INFLAMMATION and
IRRITATION of the EYES, caused by the Winds, Blight, Close Application to Literary and other Professional Occupations, the EYE-DOUCHE or FOUNTAIN, invented by SAVERY & MOORE, for the perfect application of Cold Water, Eye Lotions, &c. The effects produced are grateful and refreshing, and the sight is improved and permanently strengthened by the regular use of the FOUNTAIN. SAVERY & MOORE, Chemists to the Queen, 143, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON, W. B. As the tradition of these Douches causes competition of the Vendors, it is important to OBSERVE that the names of SAVERY & MOORE are conspicuous on all instruments of their manufacture.

BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.
Price 1s. 10d. and 2s. 6d. per box.
This Preparation is one of the benefits which the Science of Modern Chemistry has conferred upon Mankind; for, during the first twenty years of the present century, the cure for Gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this Medicine are so fully demonstrated, by unassailable testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that Public Opinion pronounces this as one of the most important Discoveries of the present Age.
These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors, and at 202, Strand, London.

METCALFE, BINGLEY & CO.'S New Pat-
tern Brushes, and Penetrating unbleached Hair Brushes, Improved Flesh and Cloth Brushes, and genuine Smyrna Sponges, and every description of Brush, Comb, and Perfumery. The Tooth Brushes, each between the divisions of the Teeth—the hairs never come loose. M. & C.'s New and Delicious Perfumes—The Fairy Bouquet, The Oxford and Cambridge Bouquet, in bottles, 2s. 2d. and 4s. each.—Metcalfe's celebrated Alkaline Tooth Powder, 2s. per box.—Sole Establishment, 130 and 131, OXFORD-STREET.

DURABILITY OF GUTTA-PERCHA
TUBING.—Many inquiries having been made as to the Durability of Gutta-Percha Tubing, the Gutta-Percha Company have pleasure in giving publicity to the following letter. From SIR RAYMOND JARVIS, Bart. VENTNOR, Isle of Wight.
Second Testimonial.—March 10th, 1863.—In reply to your letter, received this morning, respecting the Gutta-Percha Tubing for Pump Service, I can state with much satisfaction, it answers perfectly. Many builders, and other persons have lately examined it, and there is not the least apparent difference since the first laying down, now several years; and I am informed that it is to be adopted generally in the houses that are being erected here. From this Testimonial it will be seen that the CORROSION WATER of the ISLE of WIGHT has no effect on Gutta-Percha Tubing.

THE GUTTA-PERCHA COMPANY, PATENTERS,
18, WHARF-ROAD, CITY-ROAD, LONDON.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is allowed by upwards of 300 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided: a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the PATENT LEVER, acting with so much elastic force, it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive Circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, being sent to the Manufacturer.

Price of a Single Truss, 10s. 51s., 52s. 6d. and 51s. 6d.; postage, 1s. Double Truss, 21s. 6d., 42s. and 52s. 6d.; postage, 1s. 6d.

P. O. O. made payable to JOHN WHITE, Post Office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.
for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. and 12s. each; postage 6d.
JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 223, PICCADILLY, London.

NEW ALEXANDRE HARMONIUMS.

These Instruments are lower in price and superior to all other cheap Harmoniums.

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1778.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1861.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
Stamped Edition, 4d.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN. DONNELLAN LECTURE.

Applications from Candidates for the Office of Donnellan Lecturer for 1862 should be sent to the Registrar of the University on or before the 27th of NOVEMBER.

Each Candidate is required to send in with his application a statement of the subject on which he proposes to lecture.

All Clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland who are Masters of Arts of the University of Dublin are eligible.

By order, JAMES H. TODD, Registrar.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, SOHO-SQUARE.—MRS. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry and Principals of Schools, to her REGISTER of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPTONERS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

THE REV. PHILIP SMITH, B.A., RECEIVES a limited number of PUPILS for Instruction in all the branches of a liberal Education, and Preparation for the Universities and the Civil and Military Services. St. James's Lodge, Croydon Common, S.

BRUNSWICK SCHOOL, LEAMINGTON.

OXFORD MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATIONS. The only First-Class Certificate awarded for the last two years at Birmingham, the Examining Centre for the Midland Counties, has just been gained by a Pupil of Brunswick School, Leamington. Three other Boys from the School passed their Examination. Prospectuses on application.

J. H. HAWLEY, Principal.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.—COMPE- TITORS for Sandhurst, Woolwich, or the Staff College, and Candidates for Direct Commissions or Staff Appointments, are PREPARED in all the Branches (completing and preparing their Programmes, at the Practical Military College, Sunbury, S.W.—Apply for Prospectuses, &c. to Captain LEVY.

HYDE PARK COLLEGE (now HYDE PARK INSTITUTE) RE-OPENED for the SENIOR CLASSES on NOVEMBER 1, at 115, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park.—The Half-Term for Junior Pupils commenced on the 4th of November.—Prospectuses to be had on application.

QUEENWOOD COLLEGE, four miles from Dunbridge Station, South-Western Railway, Hampshire.—The Course of Instruction embraces Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Theoretical and Practical Chemistry, English, Classics, Foreign Languages, Practical Surveying, Levelling, &c., Mechanical and Free-hand Drawing and Music. The Principal is assisted by ten Resident Masters. The position of the Establishment is healthy, and the advantages various and unusual. Attention is invited to the Prospectus, which may be had on application.

HARROW OR RUGBY.—A Married M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, Senior Optime and First Classman in the Classical Tripos. Head Exhibitor of his year at Rugby, who has been in the Public Schools, except Eton, has VACANCIES for next Half-year. His house, recently enlarged for the purpose, is situated in a beautiful and healthy part of the country. Terms, 80 Guineas a year, with no extras.—Address M. L., 7, High-street, Birmingham.

A LADY, who has had several years' experience in Teaching, desires to meet with a Re-engagement as GOVERNESS, either in a Private Family or in a First-class Ladies' School. She teaches English thoroughly, and the rudiments of French and Italian. She would not object to go abroad. Unexceptionable references given and required.—Address L. N. Z., Arie's Gazette Office, Birmingham.

LANGUAGES.—FRENCH, GERMAN and ITALIAN TAUGHT by Professor NEUMANN, 57, Nelson-square, Blackfriars. English to Foreigners. Schools attended. Translations done.

A GRADUATE of the UNIVERSITY of FRANCE, and for a long time Professor of both the living and dead languages, gives LESSONS to YOUNG MEN in the FRENCH LANGUAGE and LITERATURE. He is a Barrister, and, if desired, will undertake the instruction of the French Law.—Address, pre-paid, M. G., Mr. Ridgway's, 120, Piccadilly, London.

MR. HENRY JOHN LINCOLN begs to announce that he will shortly DELIVER, in London, TWO LECTURES on 'The Operative Overture,' with illustrations, from its Origin to the Present Time.

SINGING and PIANOFORTE.—A LADY (Pupil of Signor de Thorma) has a few hours each day at her disposal. Terms moderate.—Address M. G., 15, Weymouth-street, Portland-place, N.W.

MEDICAL.—A proportionate Bonus will be given by the Advertiser to any one who may legally procure for him a good and permanent Colonial or Foreign MEDICAL APPOINTMENT in a healthy Locality. The Advertiser is a fully qualified, married man, of considerable Experience.—Address or apply to the Advertiser, with full particulars, to 1, 123, care of Wm. Exams & Co., Medical Agents, 21, Abchurch-lane, E.C.

MSS., IN PROSE OR VERSE, carefully and confidentially REVISED by an INVALID GENTLEMAN, practised in both, who will be happy to exchange references.—Address Extra, Messrs. Leathwaite & Simmons, Pope's Head-alley, Cornhill, E.C.

LEIGH'S SCHOOL of FINE ART, 79, New- man-street, Oxford-street.—Conducted by Mr. THOMAS HEATHERLEY.—Hours of study, from 10 to 4 A.M. and from 7 to 10 P.M. Living Model 5 hours daily. Ladies and Gentlemen prepared for the Royal Academy. A fine Gallery of Casts. Life and Costume. Modelling in Clay. Engraving Monthly Fee 7s. 6d. A Lady desirous of a thorough Art-education, can be received as a boarder.

SOCIETY for the ENCOURAGEMENT of the FINE ARTS.

President.—The Right Hon. the Earl of ELLESMERE.

THE FOURTH SESSION (1861-2) will COMMENCE on THURSDAY, November 28, when Mr. Jas. Dafforne will deliver a Lecture on 'Art-Education, its Objects and Advantages.' To commence at 8 o'clock. A Discussion will follow.

Lectures on the various branches of the Fine Arts (including Music) will be delivered on succeeding Thursdays till the end of June, except in the weeks wherein the Conversations (six in number) take place.

A Programme of the Arrangements for the Session, with the Rules of the Society, Form of Application for Membership, &c., to be had at the Office of the Society, 8, Conduit-street, W. Subscription One Guinea per annum.

HENRY OTTLEY, Hon. Sec.

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE.—HEAD

MASTERSHIP of the High and Commercial Schools.—The Directors desire to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for the HEAD MASTERSHIP of the above Schools, from gentlemen competent to undertake that office, and to Advise and Assist in the Management of the Evening School of the Institute.

A Minimum Salary of Four Hundred and Fifty Pounds per annum (450*l.*) will be guaranteed.

Further particulars of Salary and Duties, and all other requisite information may be obtained by applying to the Undersigned, to whom Candidates are requested to send in their applications, with Copies of their Testimonials on or before the 21st of December.

ASTRUP CARLSS, Secretary.

Liverpool, November 19, 1861.

EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR

DRAWINGS.—ROYAL MANCHESTER INSTITUTION.

—In order to afford a more especial recognition of the claims of Water-colour Art than is possible at the General Annual Exhibition in the Autumn, the Council have again determined to OPEN an EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS in APRIL NEXT, and the opportunity of exhibiting will not be confined to artists and private individuals, but will be extended to the trade generally. The Exhibition will continue open until the end of June, and Drawings will be received under regulations stated in the usual printed Circular. Works should be forwarded so as to arrive not later than April 10.

Mr. Joseph Green, of 14, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, will take charge of any works sent to him to forward. Parties willing to contribute, are requested to communicate particulars to the Honorary Secretary as early as possible, as it is desirable to ascertain the extent of the proposed Exhibition, and what space will be required.

HENRY COOK, Honorary Secretary.

THE BIRMINGHAM CATTLE and POULTRY SHOW, 1861.

THE THIRTEENTH GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION of CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, DOMESTIC POULTRY, and ROOTS will be held at Bingley Hall, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th of December.

The PRIVATE VIEW on Monday, December 2nd. Admission, 5*d.*; Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, 1*s.* The Doors will be opened at Nine o'clock each Morning.

For SPECIAL RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS, see the Advertisements and Bills of the several Companies.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION of DOGS.

THE SECOND GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION of SPORTING and other DOGS will be held in extensive Premises, in TENNANT-STREET, Broad-street, near Bingley Hall, BIRMINGHAM, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of December next, the first three days of the Cattle and Poultry Show. The PRIVATE VIEW on Monday, December 2.

Admission: MONDAY, 5*d.*; TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 1*s.* For SPECIAL RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS, see the Advertisements and Bills of the several Companies, and of the Cattle and Poultry Show.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Professor

J. H. PEPPER, F.C.S. A. Inst. C.E., can accept a limited number only of ENGAGEMENTS to LECTURE at Institutions, Colleges and Schools; and his CHEMICAL LABORATORY for Analyzing Private Pupils. Instruction in the Scientific Portion of the Civil Service and Military Examinations, and for Morning and Evening Classes, is at the Polytechnic, 309, Regent-street.

N.B. The Laboratory is carefully fitted with every necessary Apparatus.

TO THE CLERGY and GENTRY.—Mrs.

CHARLTON, Granville House (near the Manor Park), Streatham, Surrey, S. will have VACANCIES for TWO YOUNG LADIES in her School at Christmas next. English and Foreign Governesses reside in the House, and Professors of high repute attend regularly. The Daughters of Clergymen will be received on advantageous Terms. The Domestic Arrangements offer every home comfort. Prospectuses of Terms, &c. (which can be made inclusive), forwarded on application.—Reference kindly permitted to Rev. J. R. NICHOLL, Rectory, Streatham, S., and other Clergymen.

LADIES' PRIVATE DRAWING-CLASSES,

4, FITZROY-SQUARE.—Mr. B. R. GREEN, Member of the New Water-Colour Society, begs to announce that he RECEIVES SIX YOUNG LADIES, two mornings in the week, for Instruction in Drawing and Painting. Green's RUSTIC MODELS, enabling the Pupils to sketch at once from Nature.—Sold at the principal Artists' Repositories, in sets, at 1*l.* and 2*s.*, or singly, from 5*d.*

GERMAN, French, Italian.—9, OLD BOND-

STREET.—Dr. ALTSCHUL, Author of 'First German Reading-Book,' dedicated to Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland, &c. M. Philol. Soc. Prof. Education.—TWO LADIES TEACH in the same lesson or alternately, on the same Terms as One, at the pupil's or the house. Each language spoken in his PRIVATE Lessons, and select CLASSES for Ladies and Gentlemen. Preparation for all ordinary pursuits of life, the Universities, Army and Civil Service Examinations.

WOOD ENGRAVING.—MR. GILKS

Respectfully announces to Publishers, Authors, Inventors, Manufacturers, &c. that he has increased facilities for executing every branch of the Art in the best style, and at moderate charges. London: 21, Essex-street, Strand, W.C.

MESSRS. LONGMAN and CO. have REMOVED to No. 14, LUDGATE HILL, the house known as the "Milton Club," during the re-building of their premises in Paternoster-row, recently damaged by fire.

THE AUTHORS, PUBLISHERS and NEWS-

PAPER PROPRIETORS.—A LADY, thoroughly experienced in Literary matters, good Musical critic, perfect mistress of French and Italian, desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT. An apt Translator, Amanuensis and Corrector of the Press.—M. S. S., Pelham Library, Pelham-road, Brompton.

TO PUBLISHERS.—A GENTLEMAN of capital is desirous of embarking in the PUBLISHING BUSINESS, either as Partner or by Purchase.—Address, in the first instance, to X.Y.Z., care of Mr. Lindley, 19, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C.

TO NEWS PROPRIETORS and OTHERS.—

The PRINTING and PUBLICATION of a WEEKLY PAPER, or other Journal, undertaken on moderate terms. Estimates given for every description of Printing, English or Foreign.—Apply to T. RICHARDS, 37, Great Queen-street, W.C.

WANTED, by an English Gentleman,

aged 50, PARTIAL ENGAGEMENT, as English, Italian or French Correspondent, Confidential Secretary, Interpreter, Reader, Translator, Teacher, Clerk, or otherwise. First-rate City and West-end references. Security, &c.—Address, p. p., to Mr. CURT, 23, Great Portland-street, Regent-street.

LITERARY EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—

Abstracts or Indices made; Translations from French or Latin, &c. &c. First-rate references.—Address W. T., 94, Carlton-road, Kentish-town, N.W.

TO BOOKSELLERS and PUBLISHERS.—

A Gentleman well acquainted with Publishing Accounts, would be happy to MAKE AN ENGAGEMENT, either temporary or otherwise, with any firm, requiring assistance in making up their books, &c., or would be glad to meet with a situation as Cashier or Manager, having had many years' experience. Can offer the highest testimonials.—Address T. SANDERSON, Messrs. Turner & Co., 77, Fleet-street, E.C.

A DRAMATIC CRITIC SEEKS an APPOINT-

MENT on a Daily or Weekly Paper.—Address D. C., 6, Duke-street, Manchester-square, W.

SUB-EDITOR or READER.—EMPLOY-

MENT WANTED, by a Young Man who has been Sixteen Years on a Weekly Newspaper.—Address, W. H., 23, Westmoreland-place, Camberwell, S.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, Member of

the London University, desires to meet with an Appointment as PRIVATE TUTOR in a Nobleman's or Gentleman's Family. He can be well recommended by the parents of his present pupils.—Address, A. A., care of J. Davis, Esq., Davenport, Bridgnorth.

ALGERIA.—A YOUNG LADY, of superior

Acquirements, furnished with excellent Testimonials, is desirous of obtaining a SITUATION AS GOVERNESS in a Family proceeding to Algeria.—Address A. Y., care of Mr. Arnold, 20, Poultry, E.C.

THE FINE ARTS.—To ARTISTS, PIC-

TURE DEALERS, &c.—Mr. SLATER begs to announce that, in addition to his large Room for the Exhibition of Paintings to be Engraved, he has opened Rooms for the reception of PICTURES FOR SALE.—18, St. Ann's-square, Manchester.

GERMAN.—Herr J. LUPSHUTZ's (late of the

University of Berlin) ELEMENTARY INSTRUCTION, by an easy method on combined principles of the Hamiltonian and Ahn's Systems.

FINISHING LESSONS, comprising History of the German Literature, combined with Readings of Select Portions of its Classics, Conversation, Correspondence, Composition of Essays, &c. All kinds of Translations expeditiously done at a moderate charge.

Preparation for Competitive, Army and Civil Service Examinations.—Apply at 20, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, W.C.

MR. B. H. SMART, REMOVED to 76, Charl-

wood-street, Belgrave-road, S.W., continues to INSTRUCT CLERICAL and other PUPILS in ELOCUTION, to attend Classes for English generally, and to engage for Readings.—THE INTRODUCTION to GRAMMAR on its TRUE BASIS, with relation to Logic and Rhetoric, price 1*s.* of all Booksellers.

ENGRAVINGS.—A Clearance Sale Catalogue

of Engravings of every description, by the most Popular Artists, with names of Painter, Engraver, Enset, Size, &c. Public and private prices from 6*d.* to 1*l.* each. Post free for Four Stamps.—London, Geo. NEWBOLD, 303 and 304, Strand, W.C.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS for CARTE de

VISITE PORTRAITS, and every other description of Book for keeping Photographs in, varying in price, from 5*s.* upwards.—M'LEAN, MELNICH & HARRIS, 20, Haymarket, S.W.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MINIATURES,

COLOURED by the BEST MINIATURE PAINTERS. Prices varying from One Guinea and upwards, according to the amount of finish required.—M'LEAN, MELNICH & HARRIS, 20, Haymarket, S.W.

COLLECTIONS of MINERALOGY and

GEOLOGY for Students, also Single Specimens, and Collections for Schools, Museums, &c., may be selected from a very Extensive Stock. Also, Geological Books, Maps, Diagrams, Hammers, Cabinets, Glass-top Boxes, &c., of JAMES R. GROOM, 26, Golden-square, London.—Series of Minerals to illustrate any special subject arranged to order.

TO BE SOLD, 'THE TIMES,' from the year

1811 to 1831, bound, with the principal Events lettered on the backs, and in excellent condition.—Apply at 26, Cloudeley-terrace, Islington.

WESTERTON'S LIBRARY, KNIGHTS-BRIDGE.—Upwards of 125,000 VOLUMES OF STANDARD WORKS in History, Biography, Travels, Fiction, &c. are in circulation at this Library; to which all the New Books are freely added. Books are sent regularly to Subscribers, or may be exchanged at pleasure. Single Subscriptions, One Guinea a Year. Subscriptions for Families, Book Clubs and Country Libraries in proportion to the number of Volumes required.

TO BOOK-BUYERS.—A LIST OF STANDARD BOOKS. Second-hand, and in good condition and cheap, in English History, Divinity and General Literature; French and Italian Books, &c. Send stamp for postage.—W. HEATH, 497, Oxford-street, London.

FIFTY THOUSAND VOLUMES OF RARE, CURIOUS, USEFUL AND VALUABLE BOOKS. Ancient and Modern, in various Languages and Classes of Literature; splendid Books of Prints and Illustrated Works; beautifully illuminated Manuscripts on Velum, &c. ON SALE, at very reduced prices, on account of removal, by J. LILLY, No. 15, Bedford-street, Covent-garden.

* A CATALOGUE, recently issued, containing a very choice Collection of Rare, Curious, and Useful Books, may be had on the receipt of six postage-stamps.

FORTHCOMING BOOKS.—C. E. MUDIE'S LIST OF WORKS of General Interest announced for early publication is NOW READY, and will be forwarded, postage free, on application. Also, a Revised List of Works recently added to his Library, and of Surplus Copies withdrawn for Sale.

New Oxford-street, London; Cross-street, Manchester; and New-street, Birmingham.

CHEAP BOOKS AT MUDIE'S LIBRARY.—Hopes and Fears, by Miss Yonge, 3 vols. 3s. 6d.—Silas Marner, 5s.—Essays and Reviews, 5s.—Atkinson's Travels in Siberia, 12s.—The Valley of a Hundred Fires, 3 vols. 5s.—Lord Elgin's Mission to China, 2 vols. 10s. 6d.—and more than One Thousand other Works of the Past and Present Seasons, Lists of which will be forwarded, postage free, on application.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, New Oxford-street, London; Cross-street, Manchester; and New-street, Birmingham.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.—Two or three Friends in any neighbourhood may unite in one Subscription to MUDIE'S LIBRARY and obtain a constant succession of the Best New Works on moderate terms. A Revised List of Recent Works in Circulation and on Sale is now ready, and will be forwarded, postage free, on application.—CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, New Oxford-street, London; Cross-street, Manchester; and New-street, Birmingham.

ATHUR'S MONTHLY CATALOGUE OF CURIOUS AND SCARCE OLD BOOKS (now ready).—Apply direct, THOMAS ARTHUR, 45, Booksellers-row, Strand, W.C.

Just published,
FITHIAN'S CHEAP SECOND-HAND BOOK CATALOGUE of about 3,000 Volumes, can be had gratis on application, or on receipt of a postage-stamp.

WILLIAM FITHIAN, Bookseller, 31, Withy Grove, Manchester.

VERY CHOICE RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS. MESSRS. UPHAM & BEET (formerly Rodwell) beg respectfully to call attention to their very extensive and choice Collection of SECOND-HAND BOOKS, including all Departments of Literature, and a valuable Selection of Topography and County History, many on large paper and in beautiful condition.

Catalogues may be had on application, or sent by post on receipt of a stamp.
UPHAM & BEET, 46, New Bond-street, London, W.
Libraries purchased for immediate cash, and high prices given.

PAMPHLETS.
A CATALOGUE OF PAMPHLETS on nearly every topic of the day forwarded on application,
ROBERT HARDWICK, Publisher, 129, Piccadilly, W.

BOOK SHOWROOM, where may be seen a large assortment of Elegant and Choice Books, suitable for Christmas, New Year, Birthday, Wedding and Christmas Presents. Each book is marked in plain figures the published price, from which a Discount of 3d. in the 1s. is allowed. All warranted perfect in every respect, and precisely the same as if the full price were paid.—S. & T. GILBERT, 4, Copthall-buildings, back of the Bank of England, London, E.C. Please copy the address.

LIBRARIES PURCHASED in all parts of England, and cash paid on delivery. High prices given for Early-printed Books, Manuscripts on Parchment, and fine sets of Works bound in morocco or in antique bindings. A List of Books specially wanted forwarded on application.
BERNARD QUARITCH, 15, Piccadilly.

TURKEY AND GREECE.—BOOKS FOR TRAVELLERS.—Redhouse's Turkish-English and English-Turkish Dictionary, 2 vols. 1887, 30s.—Redhouse's large English-Turkish Dictionary, 6vo. 1881, 24s.—Barker's Turkish Grammar, Dialogues and Vocabulary, 1854, 4s.—Barker's Turkish Reading-Book, (pub. at 14s.) 2s. 6d.—Corpe's Modern Greek Grammar, 1891, 5s.—Maer's Greek Interpreter, 1885, 2s. Catalogues gratis.
BERNARD QUARITCH, 15, Piccadilly.

EGYPT, SYRIA, PALESTINE.—BOOKS FOR TRAVELLERS.—Catalogue of Arabic-English and English-Arabic Dictionary, 2 vols. 1883, 30s.—Farr's Arabic Grammar and Dialogues, 1855, 3s.—Burton, Excerpta Hieroglyphica, Cairo, 1857, 6s. Pictorial bound, 21s. 10s.—Wilkinson's Ancient Egyptians, 6 vols. 8vo. 1841, 5s.—Macdonald's Coptic Grammar, 1866, 2s.
BERNARD QUARITCH, 15, Piccadilly.

HINDUSTANI BOOKS CHEAP, from Addiscombe College.—Shakespeare's Hindustani Dictionary, last edition published at 5s. 6d., 30s.; the third edition, 10s.—Shakespeare's Grammar, 1856, 6s.—The Selections, 2 vols. (published at 21s. 2s.), 5s.—The Introduction (published at 30s.), 6s.—Forbes's Bagh-o-Bahar, fourth edition, 1860, 8s. 6d.—Another edition, 5s.—Khurad Ufros, by Roeluck, 1815, 2 vols., 7s. 6d.—Gladwin's Persian and Hindustanee Dictionary, 3 vols. 1809, 7s. 6d.—Eastwick's Hindustani Grammar, 1806, 7s. 6d.—Dobbie's English-Hindustani Dictionary, 1847, 2s. 6d.—Tucker's Persian Dictionary, 1850, 2s. 6d.—Bleek's Persian Grammar, 1857, 5s.—Catalogues gratis.
BERNARD QUARITCH, 15, Piccadilly.

NEW POCKET BAROMETER.—MESSRS. NEGRETTE & ZAMBRA have great pleasure in informing Scientific Gentlemen that they have just brought out a trustworthy and reliable Instrument, one-third the size of the smallest Aneroid. Catalogue may be had only at MESSRS. NEGRETTE & ZAMBRA'S Establishments, 1, Hatton-garden, E.C.; 59, Cornhill, E.C.; and 122, Regent-street, W.

ALBUMS, &c., hold 25; post free, 48 stamps,
LONDON STEREOGRAPHIC COMPANY,
54, CHEAPSIDE.

The Largest Selection in London.
ALBUM PORTRAITS, 10 for 10s.
"Theirs are the finest."—Photographic News.
"None are superior."—Art-Journal.
"Full of life."—Athenæum.

MAYALL'S PORTRAIT GALLERIES,
224 and 226, REGENT-STREET.
Photographs, Stereographs, and Daguerreotypes
Taken Daily.

"Mr. Mayall stands supreme in Portraits, and is unrivalled for breadth, manner and finish. Either from the character of his sitters, or the taste of his composition, his portraits appear more dignified, self-possessed, and aristocratic, than those of any other photographer."—Athenæum.

PICTURES.—MR. FLATOU'S LAST EXHIBITION OF HIGH-CLASS MODERN PICTURES, at Messrs. HAYWARD & LEGGAT'S GALLERY, 25, CORNHILL.—MR. FLATOU begs to announce that he HAS OPENED the above GALLERY with his choice Collection prior to his retiring from picture-dealing, as in future he intends devoting his entire attention to the Exhibition and Publication of the forthcoming important work by W. P. Frith, R.A., The Railway Station. The Collection includes some of the choicest specimens by the most distinguished Members of the Royal Academy and other Eminent Artists. Admission Free on presentation of private address card.

PARCELS, TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD,
By WHEATLEY & CO.'S (late Waghorn) Parcel Express, Passenger, and Insurance Agency.

By Sea, to the Continent, Spain.
WEEKLY.—Portugal, Mediterranean, Egypt, Arabia, Africa, Canada, America.

PORTNIGHTLY.—India, China, Eastern Seas, Ceylon, Turkey, Adriatic, California, West Indies, Central America.
MONTHLY.—Australia, New Zealand, Cape Colonies, Western Africa, Mexico, Brazil, Pacific.
Tariffs, with through rates to 500 places, apply at 25, Regent-street, S.W.; Chaplin's, Regent-circus, W.; 153, Cheapside, E.C.; and the Chief Office, 160, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

BOOKBINDING—in the MONASTIC, GROLIER, MAIOLI and ILLUMINATED styles, in the most superior manner, by English and Foreign workmen.

JOSEPH ZAEHNISDORF,
BOOKBINDER TO THE KING OF HANOVER,
English and Foreign Bookbinder,
30, BRYDGES-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN, W.C.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BANKING COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1847.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and BILLS issued upon ADELAIDE, PORT ADELAIDE, GAWLER, ROBE, and WALLAROE. Approved Drafts negotiated and sent for collection.
Every description of Banking business conducted with Victoria and New South Wales through the Company's Agents.
WILLIAM PURDY, Manager.
54, Old Broad-street, E.C.

THE AQUARIUM.—LLOYD'S PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR TANK MANAGEMENT, with Descriptive and Priced List, 163 pages and 101 Engravings, post free for twenty-one stamps.—Apply direct to W. ALFORD LLOYD, Portland-road, Regent's Park, London, W.
Many manuals have been published upon aquaria, but we confess we have seen nothing for practical utility.
Ergo, Oct. 14, 1860.

SHELLS AND FOSSILS.
BRITISH SHELLS.—MR. R. DAMON, of WEYMOUTH, supplies single Specimens or named Collections. Priced Catalogues sent for 4d.

FOREIGN SHELLS.—A large Stock received direct from Foreign Correspondents.
FOSSILS.—An extensive Stock from every Formation.—Geological Collections, at prices ranging from 2s. to 50s.
Catalogue of British Shells, New Edition, 8vo. 1s. Labels for ditto, 6s. 6d. See printed List sent with above.

ORIENTAL GENERAL CARRIERS.
THE ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY (Limited), under subsidy from the Indian Government.
Capital, 500,000.

This Company acts as general carriers both by land and water, and as general forwarding Agents throughout the East. They receive goods in England for transmission to different points of India, whether on the Coast or in the Interior; they convey goods by railway, by steamboat, or other available means, from one part of India to another; and they receive goods at the different stations in the East. A number of these Agencies have been already established, and the others are being formed as rapidly as possible.

For tariff of rates, and of other necessary information, apply at the Company's Offices, 9, Billiter-street, London, or 3, Queen's-terrace, Southampton, or to the Company's Agents at the different Stations in the East. A number of these Agencies have been already established, and the others are being formed as rapidly as possible.

The following are some of the existing or proposed Stations:—
Agra
Ahmednuggur
Allahabad
Amam
Atook
Baroda
Bareilly
Benares
Bombay
Calcutta
Cawnpore
Commercolly
Dacca
Delhi
Ferozepore
Futteejgur
Fyzabad
Glasgow
Gwalior
Hydrabad (Scinde)
Kurrachee
Lahore
Londour
Loodheana
Lucknow
Mahabuleswar
Meerut
Mooltan
Moorabad
Moulton
Nemuch
Naynee Tall
Palna
Peshawur
Poonah
Rajmahal
Rawul Pindie
Sateira
Sehwan
Shikarpore
Simla
Sukkur
Tatta
Mysore
Umritsar.

The arrangements for the MADRAS PRESIDENCY are not matured, but will be announced when completed.

EGYPTIAN DESERT SANITARIUM, for the TREATMENT OF PULMONARY and OTHER INFALIDS.

The above Establishment, beautifully situated in the Desert, near Cairo, surrounded by Gardens and Groves for Exercise, is intended to supply a want long felt by Invalids visiting Egypt, where they may, with the great advantage generally derived from the pure air of the Desert, have regular Medical Attendance, combined with domestic comfort.

The domestic arrangements are conducted by the Matron, Mrs. MICHAEL, under the medical and general superintendence of Dr. PATTERSON, the resident English Physician of Cairo. A limited number only can be admitted this season.—Terms: 20 Guineas per Month.

TURKISH BATHS, BROMPTON.—Alfred-place, Tauris-square.—Public and Private, for Ladies and Gentlemen, OPEN DAILY from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M. This Establishment is the largest, most elegant and best ventilated of any yet erected. It is under the immediate superintendence of the Proprietors—Medical men. Cards sent on application.

ROYAL TURKISH BATHS, BLOOMSBURY.—BEST for GENTLEMEN, 2s. 6d. ONLY ONE for LADIES, 1s. 6d. ALWAYS READY, PUBLIC and PRIVATE. QUEEN-SQUARE, RUSSELL-SQUARE. FROM 6 to 9 P.M. ONE SHILLING, with every luxury.

HYDROPATHY.—WINTER TERMS.—THE BEULAH-SPA HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, Upper Norwood, within twenty minutes' walk of the Crystal Palace, is open for the reception of Patients and Visitors. Terms:—Patients, from 3 guineas; Visitors, from 2 guineas, according to accommodation.—Particulars of Dr. KITTERHAERT, M.D., the Resident Physician.

HYDROPATHIC SANATORIUM.—SUD-BROOK PARK, Richmond Hill, Surrey.—Physician, Dr. E. W. LANE, M.A., M.D. Edin.

THE TURKISH BATH on the premises, under Dr. Lane's Medical direction.

PETSCH & CO., FOREIGN BOOK-SELLERS.—The best Editions of Schiller (20s. to 50s.), of Goethe (4s. to 84s.), of Heine (3s.), &c., richly bound in stock; also all Books for the Study of Modern Languages. The Winter Catalogue, being just ready, will be sent post free on application. Translations into all Languages, and Advertisements in all parts of the world.—27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

TO PRINTSELLERS, FRAME-MAKERS, &c. Engraving CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS and choice LINE ENGRAVINGS of the highest character.—A DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR may be had, gratis and post free, of the few remaining copies of some of the choicest things ever produced, which will be shortly SOLD by AUCTION, at great reduction in price, but to become rare and valuable, and sought after on account of the steel plates and chromo-lithographic stones all being destroyed. Apply to DAY & SON, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields; and SOUTHGAT & BARNETT, 23, Fleet-street.

ESTIMATES FOR LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING and PRINTING, Promptly furnished by ASHBE & DANGERFIELD, Lithographic Artists and Printers in Colours, Engravers on Wood and Copper, Copper-plate and General Printers, 22, BEDFORD-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.

TO LET, at 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street, with use of a Committee Room, the Hall and Gallery of the Society of Galleries, to be the scene of the Art Exhibition, 40 feet by 21 feet, separate entrance from Maddox-street. Rent, including warming and gas, for one evening per week, between 6 and 10 o'clock, all the year round, and attendance, 30s. per annum; occasional use of the whole suite of Galleries may be had on request at present Monday and Tuesday Evenings.—Inquire of Mr. MOORE, on the Premises.

LUCKNOW, CAWNPORE, DELHI, AGRA, BENARES, and PUNJAB; HONGKONG, the PING PO, PEKIN, the SUMMER PALACE, and CANTON;

ALSO
PORTRAITS of the CELEBRITIES engaged during the Mutiny in India, and the late War in China.
SIGNOR F. BRATO has just arrived from China with a magnificent Collection of the above Photographic Views and Portraits which are now being published, by subscription, by E. H. HERING, PHOTOGRAPHER, 127, Regent-street, London, where the List is open for Subscribers' names.
A detailed Catalogue of the Views and Portraits will be forwarded free on receipt of two postage-stamps.

LEONARD & CO., BOOK-TRADE AUCTIONEERS, BOSTON, UNITED STATES.

The Subscribers, chosen by the Publishers of Boston to conduct the Trade Sales in that city, respectfully solicit consignments of Books and other Literary Property, either for their regular Sales during the business season, or the Autumn Trade Sales in August. Refer to—
Tribner & Co., London.
Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

Sales by Auction
Museum of Natural History.

MR. J. C. STEVENS begs to announce that he will SELL by AUCTION, at his great Room, 25, King-street, Covent-garden, on FRIDAY, November 20, at half-past 12, precisely, a Valuable MUSEUM of NATURAL HISTORY, including the Remaining Portion of the Collection formed by Prof. BELLI, F.R.S. F.L.S. &c. Sold in consequence of the death of the late Prof. Belli, consisting of fine Ornamental and Rare Shells, Madrepores, Minerals, scarce Fossils, Bird-skins from Borneo, Natal, China and other Localities, in fine preservation. Reptiles from Africa, fine head of the double-horned Rhinoceros, very handsome Rosewood cabinet and Bookcase, two Mahogany Cabinets adapted for Shells or Minerals, neat, well-made Show-case, a few Books, &c.
May be viewed on the day prior and morning of Sale, and Catalogues had.

Miscellaneous Books.
MR. HODGSON will SELL by AUCTION, at his New Rooms, the corner of Fleet-street and Chancery-lane, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, November 25 and 26, at half-past 12, a COLLECTION of BOOKS in General Literature, Modern Publications, Theological Works, Classics, &c.
To be viewed and Catalogues had.

Digitized by Google

Valuable Law Books.

MR. HODGSON will SELL by AUCTION, at his new Rooms, the corner of Fleet-street and Chancery-lane, on **THURSDAY, November 29, at half-past 12.** Valuable **LAW BOOKS**, being the Library of a Chancery Barrister retiring, and including the **Complete Reports of the Year-Books, 10 vols.** black letter—**Lyndwood's Provinciale, 1679.** **Spelman's Glossarium—Bracton de Legibus—Martin's Conveyancing, by Davidson, 5 vols.**—**Davidson's Common Forms—Jarman on Wills, 2 vols.**—**Public General Statutes, 25 vols.**—**Useful Practical Works**—**Sentences of the Reports in the Court of Chancery and other Courts—the Old Reports, in folio, &c.**
To be viewed and Catalogues had.

The Valuable Library of a Gentleman, deceased.

MR. HODGSON will SELL by AUCTION, at his new Rooms the corner of Fleet-street and Chancery-lane, on **TUESDAY, December 3rd, and three following days, the Valuable LIBRARY of a Gentleman deceased, to which is added the Library of a Clergyman from Oxford, comprising in Folio: Dugdale's History, 8 vols. half morocco—Camden's Britannia, by Gough, 4 vols. calf gilt—Valpy's Stephani Thesaurus, 10 vols. in parts—Catesby's History of Carolina, 3 vols.—Hogarth's Works—Lynson's Glossotechnia, plates—In Quarto: Clinton's Fasti Hellenici, 3 vols.—Rees's Cyclopædia, 4 vols. half bound—Rees's History of the Jews, 5 vols.—Gros's Antiquities, 3 vols.—Nesle's Westminster Abbey, 3 vols.—Doyle and Mait's Bible, by Hobart, 3 vols.—Henry's Bible, 4 vols.—In Octavo, &c.: Stillman's American Journal of Science and Art, from 1819 to 1860, 30 vols. half bound—Bohn's Classical Library, 29 vols.—Greke's Greece, 18 vols.—Currier's Animal Kingdom, by Griffith, 16 vols.—Shaw's Zoology, 29 vols. large paper—Sowerby's British Mineralogy, 5 vols.—Yarrell's British Fauna, 3 vols. and Supplement—Bewick's Quadrupeds and many others in Natural History—Napier's Peninsular War, 6 vols.—Byron's Works, 17 vols.—Valpy's Delphi Classics, 14 vols. boards—Parker Society's Publications with Index, 35 vols.—Penny Cyclopædia, 27 vols. in parts—a very interesting Collection of Voyages and Travels, many scarce and curious—Works relating to America and the West Indies—Theological Books—Classics, &c.
To be viewed and Catalogues had.**

Library of the late Rev. JAMES B. CARTWRIGHT.

**MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEY & JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 12 (late 9), Wellington-street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, Nov. 25, at 1 precisely, the LIBRARY of the late Rev. JAMES B. CARTWRIGHT, comprising Volumes of the Holy Scriptures—Works of the learned Fathers of the Church—Commentaries and Biblical Criticisms by Eminent English Divines—Works on Ecclesiastical History and Antiquities, and Jewish Literature—a fine Set of the Historical and Biographical Writings of Strabo—some valuable Lexicons—Topographical and Miscellaneous Literature in the different branches—Books of Prints, &c.
May be viewed two days prior, and Catalogues had on receipt of two stamps.**

The Valuable Professional and Miscellaneous Library of the late EDMUND TEBERNE, Esq. M.I.C.E.

**MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEY & JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 12 (late 9), Wellington-street, Strand, W.C., on THURSDAY, Dec. 5, at 1 precisely, the Valuable Collection of WORKS of ANCIENT and MODERN ART, formed by PETER MELLISH, Esq., comprising Ornamental and other China, Limoges Enamels, Objects in Ivory, Watches of Early Construction, Swiss and German Silver, &c.—some very fine Antique Bronzes, Vases, Tasse and Phenician Objects; to which are added, a capital Harp by Erat—an Assemblage of Antique, Decorative and useful Library Furniture, and some curious Miscellaneous Articles, the Property of the late E. TEBERNE, Esq. M.I.C.E.
Catalogues are nearly ready.**

Valuable Assemblage of Ancient and Modern Art.

**MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEY & JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 12 (late 9), Wellington-street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, Dec. 9, and two following days, the very Extensive and Valuable Assemblage of BOOKS and TRACTS, illustrative of the Times of Charles the First and Second, the Commonwealth and Restoration, formed by the late Rev. Dr. BANDINEL, of the Bodleian Library, Oxford; comprising numerous Pieces of distinguished rarity relating to this interesting period of English History, being the largest collection ever submitted to public competition—Tracts by, and relating to, Archbishop Laud—curious Manuscripts, Pageants, and other Royal Entertainments—Series of Tracts by W. Pryne—Collection of Curious Pieces by Edward Browne—Rare and Valuable Articles, the Property of the late E. TEBERNE, Esq. M.I.C.E.
May be viewed two days prior, and Catalogues had on receipt of two stamps.**

The late Rev. Dr. BANDINEL'S Celebrated Collection of Books and Tracts, illustrative of the Times of Charles the First and Second, the Commonwealth and Restoration.

**MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEY & JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 12 (late 9), Wellington-street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, Dec. 9, and two following days, the very Extensive and Valuable Assemblage of BOOKS and TRACTS, illustrative of the Times of Charles the First and Second, the Commonwealth and Restoration, formed by the late Rev. Dr. BANDINEL, of the Bodleian Library, Oxford; comprising numerous Pieces of distinguished rarity relating to this interesting period of English History, being the largest collection ever submitted to public competition—Tracts by, and relating to, Archbishop Laud—curious Manuscripts, Pageants, and other Royal Entertainments—Series of Tracts by W. Pryne—Collection of Curious Pieces by Edward Browne—Rare and Valuable Articles, the Property of the late E. TEBERNE, Esq. M.I.C.E.
Catalogues are nearly ready.**

Library of Capital English and Foreign Books, consigned from Heidelberg, together with another Library.

**MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C. (west side), on THURSDAY, November 29, and four following days, a VALUABLE LIBRARY consigned from Heidelberg, with another Library, together comprising the best Works of Standard Authors, English and Foreign, many in extra bindings—History and Biography—British Poets and Novels—in separate and collected editions—the Collected Works of English Authors—Works on the Fine Arts—Travels—Scientific Works—Encyclopædias and Dictionaries—Theology—a curious Collection of Works on Tobacco—the Manuscript Collections and Compilations of the late Joseph Taylor, author of numerous works—a Collection of Modern Novels and Romances, &c.
Catalogues on receipt of two stamps.**

Musical Library of a well-known Collector—Stock of a Country Musician—Musical Instruments of all kinds.

**MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C., in DECEMBER, a large Collection of PRINTED MUSIC, including the Library of a well-known Collector and the Stock of a Provincial Musician, with Consignments from various Private Collections—also, Musical Instruments of all kinds.
Musical Instruments for insertion in this Sale should be forwarded during the ensuing week.**

The Valuable Library of the late T. E. PLINT, Esq., removed from Leeds.

**SOUTHGATE & BARRETT will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet-street, on WEDNESDAY, December 4, and following day, the Valuable LIBRARY, including a variety of choice Illustrated Books, and Modern Statistics, amongst which will be found—In Folio: The Royal Gallery of British Art, artist's proofs, the complete work, 48 portfolios, published at 144 guineas—five copies of the Turner Gallery, artist's proofs, the complete work, in 20 portfolios, published at 40 guineas—the Florence Gallery, 4 vols. russie elegant—Specimens of Ornamental Art, in a Spanish manuscript case—Proni and Harding's Views in Switzerland and Italy, proofs, 5 vols. morocco elegant—Goldsmith's Deserted Village, illustrated by the Etching Club, largest paper, only a few printed of this—Etched Thoughts, by the Etching Club, morocco elegant—Bayne de Ary School, 40 plates—Condon's Poets, tables, morocco elegant—Shaw's Ornamenta, russie—In Quarto: Fendin's Illustrations to Byron, india proofs, 3 vols. morocco elegant—Turner's Illustrations to Scott, morocco elegant—Scott's Provincial Antiquities of Scotland, large paper, proofs, 2 vols. russie—Fendin's Illustrations to the Bible, proofs, 3 vols. calf elegant—Conybeare and Horson's Life and Epistles of St. Paul, 2 vols. russie elegant—Clinton's Fasti Hellenici, 3 vols. russie—Dalyell's Powers of the Creator, with the Supplement, 3 vols.—Burnet on Painting, in 1 vol. calf—In Octavo: Dibdin's Bibliographical Decameron, 3 vols.—Fendin's Tour in France, and the Northern Counties of England and Scotland, 5 vols. fine copies in russie—Bridge-water Treatises, a complete set, 12 vols.—Aldine Poets, 40 vols.—Knight's Pictorial Shakespeare, Arabian Nights, and London, 17 vols. calf elegant—Napier's Peninsular War, 6 vols. morocco—Allison's Europe, 6 vols. calf—Book of Reminiscences, morocco—Pitt's Horace, 2 vols. calf copy in russie—Gros's Antiquities, 3 vols. large paper, Peckering's Edition—Milton's Works, by Mitford, 8 vols.—Roby's Traditions of Lancashire, both series, large paper, 4 vols.—Clarke's Foreign Encyclopædia, 4 vols.—Rawlinson's Herodotus, 4 vols.—Rogers's Italy, and Poems, proofs before letters, 3 vols. morocco—Jackson on Wood Engraving, half morocco—Gibbon's Rome, by Dr. Smith, 8 vols.—Greswell's Exposition of the Parables, &c. 9 vols.—Yarrell's Works—Penny Cyclopædia, 27 vols.
Catalogues forwarded on receipt of two stamps.**

The Choice Collection of Ancient and Modern Engravings of the late T. E. PLINT, Esq., removed from Leeds.

**SOUTHGATE & BARRETT will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet-street, on FRIDAY EVENING, December 6, the CHOICE ENGRAVINGS, comprising a good selection of the Works of J. M. W. Turner, R.A., including—The Turner Gallery, artist's proofs, the complete set in 20 parts, published at 40 guineas—Calligula's Bridge, artist's proofs before letters, Hastings, artist's proofs—The Liber Studiorum—Heidelberg, artist's proofs—Temple of Jupiter—Mercury and Argus—Rogers's Italy—Rivers of France, &c.—fine Proofs by Raphael Morghen, Felsing, Mandel, Forster, Lefevre, Richomme, Martinet, Dupont, Desnoyers and Berville—Early and Rare Works by Albert Dürer, Lucas van Leyden and Rembrandt—Belfort and Delacroix's Productions—a choice assemblage of Sir E. Landseer's best Works, in the choicest states, including: Peace and War—There's Life in the Old Dog Yet—Shooting—Crossing the Bridge—The Drive—The Challenge, and Sanctuary, the large plates—Night and Morning—Dialogue—Waterloo—Refreshment—Windermere—Monarchs of the Glass—Highland Drovers—Forester's Family—Hunters at Grass—Horses at the Fountain—Other Hunt—Beauty's Bath—Midsummer Night's Dream, &c.
Catalogues forwarded on receipt of two stamps.**

The Miscellaneous Stock of Engravings of Messrs. GAMBART & Co., who are relinquishing that branch of their business.

**SOUTHGATE & BARRETT will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet-street, on MONDAY EVENING, December 9, and eight following evenings, (Saturday and Sunday excepted), by order of Messrs. GAMBART & Co., the whole of their stock of MISCELLANEOUS ENGRAVINGS, Lithographs, Fac-similes of Water-Colour Drawings, Photographs, &c., which have been removed from their late premises in Berners-street, they having discontinued that portion of their business, on the 30th of June last. There will also be included in the sale a number of the Engraved Steel Plates and Lithographic Stones, by Eminent Artists, with the remaining Impressions.
Full particulars will be forwarded (when ready) on application to the Auctioneers.**

Liverpool and London Chambers, Exchange, Liverpool.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice that they will SELL by AUCTION, at Messrs. Agnew's Galleries, the Liverpool and London Chambers, Exchange, Liverpool, on **WEDNESDAY, December 4, and following days, the very valuable and important COLLECTION of ENGLISH PICTURES, Drawings and Engravings, Bronzes and Decorative Objects, the Property of Messrs. THOMAS AGNEW & SONS, in consequence of the Retirement from Business of Mr. Thomas Agnew, the senior member of that eminent and highly respected firm; including amongst the Pictures: The Mountain Path, a beautiful work of P. F. Poole, R.A.—The Signal, a charming example of Phillip, R.A.—an important work of E. M. Ward, R.A.—The Artist in a Fix, an exquisite cabinet work of W. F. Frith, R.A.—The Death of Haidée, by J. R. Herbert, R.A.—Hubert and Madelon, by J. Macdonald, R.A.—Queen Catherine and Anne Boleyn, by A. Egg, R.A.—The Dame's School, and another beautiful work of T. Webster, R.A.—Returning Home, a charming example of T. Faed, A.R.A.—two very fine examples of C. Stanfield, R.A., a View on the Tyne, and The Citara in Autumn, a splendid example of T. Crewe, R.A.—Fishing Boats at Venice, and a View near Sidmouth, capital works of E. W. Cooke, A.R.A.—Highland Drovers, one of the most successful works of R. Ansell, A.R.A.—a pair of beautiful cabinet works of J. B. Pyne—Collecting the Flocks, a chef-d'œuvre of W. Linnell, &c.—The Drawings comprise two chefs-d'œuvre of J. F. Taylor—four splendid works of J. Linnell, sen., surpassing any other drawings by the same artist ever offered for sale—The Town Hall, Louvain, a magnificent work of L. Haghe—three important works of S. Prout—three beautiful works of J. Gilbert—three drawings by E. W. Topham—and very fine examples of J. E. Stanfield, R.A.—D. Roberts, R.A.—P. F. Poole, R.A.—T. S. Cooper, A.R.A.—Birket Foster, Copley Fielding, G. Catermole, J. H. Mole, Smallfield, Müller, D. Cox, W. Lee and Erskine Nicol—an interesting Volume containing 40 Original Studies by Sir E. Landseer and his Brothers, drawn by Sir E. Landseer during the course of the present day, most of which were painted expressly for Messrs. Agnew, or obtained by them direct from the different Exhibitions; also, a very fine collection of Proof Engravings after Turner, R.A.,**

Sir E. Landseer, R.A., T. Faed, A.R.A., C. Stanfield, R.A., and Rare Works of W. Massard, Bidois, Müller, Toschi, Desnoyers, Mandel, Forster, Stange and R. Mogen—an original coloured copy of Robert's Holy Land and Egypt—fine Florentine and French Bronzes, Clocks and Candelabra—Sèvres and Dresden Porcelain, &c.
May be viewed two days preceding.

Just published,

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, No. LXX.

Contents.

1. Prael as a Christian Philosopher.
2. What is Money?
3. Plato and Christianity.
4. Spain.
5. Poets and Poetry of Young Ireland.
6. Edmund Burke, his Life and Genius.
7. Scottish Humour.
8. Comets.
9. Mill on Representative Government.

Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark. London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.

LASÈGUE'S FRENCH ARTICULATION; or, Gift of Fluency to obtain Verbal and Idiomatic Sentences. Second Edit. Price 1s.—London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

THE HOROSCOPE of 1862.—The worst of us can stammer out a review of the past. It is only OLD MOORE who is gifted with the power of looking into the future. For years he has been listening to the "Vox Stellarum"—the motto of his famous Almanack; and reporting what he hears and sees in the sentences they utter. "We like OLD MOORE better than any Seer we know, for he is not given to religion or party, but writes impartially of all."—*Armagh Guardian*.
CAUTION.—Purchasers are respectfully requested to ask for the ominous "Old Moore's Penny Almanack," which may at once be known by observing at the foot of title-page the imprint of T. ROBERTS & CO. 8, Crane-court, Fleet-street, London. Sold by all Booksellers and Newsmen throughout the British Empire.

1862 ALMANACKS, Pocket-books, Diaries, Directories, Peerages, Annals, and all Books, &c. &c., whether in stock or not, including Medical Books, Law Books, or any other of no matter by whom published, are supplied at the rate of 5d. discount from each shipping by S. & T. GILBERT, 4, Copthall-buildings, back of the Bank of England, E.C. Please copy the address.

MR. PAYNE COLLIER'S EDITIONS OF SHAKESPEARE. In 6 vols. 8vo. price 4l. cloth.

A LIBRARY EDITION of the WORKS of A WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. Edited, with Life, &c., by J. PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. F.R.S.

Also, in super-royal, price One Guinea, cloth, **The PLAYS of WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, in One Volume.** Edited by J. PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. F.R.S. London: Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria-lane.

Just published, by the Author of 'Plain Words.'

TWENTY-FOUR PRACTICAL SERMONS. By the Rev. W. WALSHAM HOW, M.A. Price, in limp cloth, 1s.; and cloth boards, 2s. 6d. London: John Morgan, 10, Paternoster-row; and W. Skeffington, 168, Piccadilly.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

Recently published:—

TARIFFS. Supplemental Return for France. New and Old Rates of Duty. 6 pp. fcap. folio, price 1/6d.

BIRTHS, DEATHS and MARRIAGES in ENGLAND. Twenty-second Annual Report of the Registrar General. 260 pp. royal 8vo. price 1s. 6d.

INLAND REVENUE. Fifth Report of H.M. Commissioners on Inland Revenue. 92 pp. royal 8vo. price 6d.

PRISONS, GREAT BRITAIN. Twenty-fourth Report of Inspectors. Part II. Midland District. 138 pp. demy 8vo. price 9d.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS of the UNITED KINGDOM. Part III. 336 pp. fcap. folio, price 5s. 6d.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1858. Third Annual Report on the Execution of. 8 pp. royal 8vo. price 1/2d.

POST OFFICE. Seventh Report of the Postmaster General on the Post Office. 93 pp. royal 8vo. price 3/4d.

TRADE and NAVIGATION of the UNITED KINGDOM. Annual Statement for 1860. 476 pp. imperial 4to. price 5s.

H. M. COLONIAL POSSESSIONS. Reports on Part II. 1860. 178 pp. fcap. folio, price 2s.

MILITARY PRISONS. Reports of Inspector General on the Management and Discipline of, for 1859 and 1860. 28 pp. royal 8vo. price 3d.

HIGHWAYS, ENGLAND and WALES. Abstract of Receipt and Expenditure for the Year ending 25th March, 1860. 48 pp. fcap. folio, with three folding Tables, price 3d.

TURNUPIE TRUSTS, SCOTLAND. Abstract of Income and Expenditure for the Year ending Whit-Sunday, 1859. 34 pp. fcap. folio, and folding Table, price 6d.

TRADE of FOREIGN COUNTRIES and PLACES. Abstracts of Reports from H.M. Consuls for 1859. 38 pp. fcap. folio, price 1s.

The above, and all descriptions of Parliamentary Papers, may be had at very low prices of Mr. Hammond, 28, Abingdon-street, Westminster, and 6, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's Inn-fields; Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, New Street-square, London. Fleet-street, E.C.; Messrs. Longman, Paternoster-row, E.C.; Messrs. Black, Edinburgh; Messrs. Thom & Sons; Messrs. Hodges & Smith, Dublin; And generally of all Booksellers in all parts of the Country.

ROBERT COCKS & CO.'S LIST OF NEW MUSIC.

THE BURLINGTON ALBUM for 1863 consisting of original Musical Compositions from the most gifted pens, with Illustrations by Brandard, Pecker, &c. Price 15s. elegantly bound.

THE HOLY MOUNT. Sacred Melodies for Piano. By W. H. CALLCOTT. Three Series. Each, Solo, 5s.; Duett, 6s.

THE ADORATION. Sacred Melodies for Piano. By W. H. CALLCOTT. Three Series. Each, Solo, 5s.; Duett, 6s.

THE HOLY FAMILY. Sacred Melodies for Piano. By W. H. CALLCOTT. Three Series. Each, Solo, 5s.; Duett, 6s.

N.B. Ad lib. Accompaniments for Flute, Violin and Violoncello to 'The Holy Mount,' 'The Adoration,' and 'The Holy Family,' 1s. each Part.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN. New Vocal Arrangement, harmonized by Dr. CROUCH. Edited by W. H. CALLCOTT. On a Card, 2d.

LE TRIOMPHE DES ARTS. Quadrille. By ADAM WRIGHT. With View of the New Exhibition. 3s.

OH! YE TEARS. Song. Poetry by CHARLES MACKAY; Music by FRANZ ABT. 2s.

KATHLEEN AROON. Song. Poetry by Mrs. CRAWFORD; Music by FRANZ ABT. 2s.

WHAT ARE THE WILD WAVES SAYING? For Piano. By BRINLEY RICHARDS. 3s.

GENTLE RAY OF SUNLIGHT. Song. Poetry by J. T. TILDESLEY; Music by W. T. WRIGHTON. 2s.

ONE HUNDRED OPERATIC MELODIES, for Violin Solo. By N. MORI. 1s. 6d.

ONE HUNDRED SONGS WITHOUT WORDS. By N. MORI. 1s. 6d.

THE CHEERFUL DRUM. Four-part Song (Vocal March, No. 5). By FRANZ ABT. On a card, 2d.

WHERE THE BEE SUCKS. For Piano. By A. LEDUC. 3s.

OLD ENGLISH AIRS, Fantasia on, for Violin and Piano. By N. MORI. 4s.

A YOU LIKE IT. Polka for Piano. By ADAM WRIGHT. 2s. 6d.

THE OLDEN TIME. Polka Mazurka. By CARL FAUST, of Breslau. 2s. 6d.—"Pretty, and easy to play."—*Musical World*.

THE DRAGON-FLY. Polka. By CARL FAUST, of Breslau. Brilliantly illuminated, 3s.

N.B. Lists of the admired Compositions of CARL FAUST may be had gratis and post free.

London: Robert Cocks & Co. New Burlington-street, W., Publishers to the Queen.

THE 'PURITAN'S DAUGHTER,' New Opera, by M. W. BALFE, Libretto by J. V. BRIDGEMAN, to be immediately produced at the Royal English Opera, under the management of Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison. The whole of the Music is ready and will be Published the Morning after the first Performance.

Addison, Hoillier & Lucas, 210, Regent-street.

HENRY C. LUNN'S Popular PIANOFORTE COMPOSITIONS.—Le Papillon—La Fête des Fées—Adeline (Reverie)—Alicia (Mazurka).

"Every bar speaks the accomplished musician."—*Observer*.

Just published, *The Mountaineer's Evening Song*. London: Leader & Cook, 63, New Bond-street, W.

Second Edition.—Just published,
SIX CHRISTMAS CAROLS, set to Music for Four Voices, with Pianoforte Accompaniment, by HENRY E. HAVERGAL, M.A., Vicar of Copple. Price 1s. Separate Vocal Parts, 9d. each.

TWELVE CHRISTMAS CAROLS set to Ancient Melodies by the Rev. THOMAS HELMORE, M.A. The Words, principally in imitation of the original, by the Rev. J. M. NEALE, M.A. Vocal Score, Four Voices and Accompaniment, large size, 4s. 6d.; Short Score, 1s.; Treble Part, 8d.; the Words only, 1d.

London: J. A. Novello, 69, Dean-street, Soho, and 35, Poultry.

ANTHEMS for CHRISTMAS. Price 14d. each, octavo size. 'Arise, shine, for thy light is come'—Dr. G. J. Elvey (just published); 'Behold, I bring you good tidings'—John Goss; 'Sing unto the Lord'—Vincent Novello; 'Let us now go even unto Bethlehem'—E. J. Hopkins; 'Hallelujah! for unto us a child is born'—W. H. Monk; 'Behold, I bring you good tidings'—T. J. de Victoria; Ditto, by G. Croce. All for Four Voices, with Organ Accompaniment. They may also be had full music size, at 6d. or 9d. each. Also the Separate Vocal Parts, 14d. each. Lists of Christmas Music gratis.

London: J. A. Novello, 69, Dean-street, Soho, and 35, Poultry.

100 CHANTS, Price SIXPENCE. BIRD'S 100 CHANTS (Single and Double), selected from the best Authors. Paper cover, 6d.; whole cloth, 1s.

TURLE'S WESTMINSTER ABBEY CHANT-BOOK, containing 189 Single and Double Chants (Ancient and Modern), pocket size, but printed in large notation. Paper cover, 1s.; whole cloth, 1s. 6d.

London: Novello & Co. 69, Dean-street, Soho.

OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATIONS. Recently published, price 1s. 6d.; 2s. 6d. coloured.

MAP-BOOK for BEGINNERS. 12 pages of Maps, above 70 large and small.

By J. CORNWELL, Ph.D. F.R.G.S.

Also, by the Same, 1s.

BOOK OF BLANK MAPS. The above 70 Maps in Outline, including England, Scotland, Ireland, Russia, Switzerland, Italy, and the various British Colonies, as required at the next Oxford Local Examinations.

Also, by the Same, 1s.

BOOK OF MAP PROJECTIONS. The Lines of Latitude and Longitude only to the above Maps.

London: Simpkin & Co.; Hamilton & Co. Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd.

THE USEFUL KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY'S SERIES. Cheap Edition, illustrated.

Brougham's Hydrostatics, 4d.
Brewster's Optics, 8d.
Larimer's Mechanics, 1s. 4d.
Lindley's Botany, 3s.
Bell's Animal Mechanics, 1s.
Animal Physiology, 1s. 8d.

De Morgan's Mathematics, 1s.
Roget's Electricity, 8d.
Roget's Magnetism, 1s.
Natural Philosophy, 1s.
McCulloch's Commerce, 1s. 8d.
List of the Series, free.

"Publications at once accurate and popular."—*Times*.

Edward Law (late Baldwin & Co.), 16, Essex-street, Strand.

Now ready, Second Edition, price 6s.
COUNTY EDUCATION. A Letter, addressed to the Right Hon. the Earl of Devon, by the Rev. J. S. BRERETON, Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral, Rector of West Buckland.

James Ridgway, Piccadilly; W. Roberts, Exeter; and all Booksellers.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.
Just published, in 1 vol. 8vo. of about 800 pp. 80 Woodcuts, 4 Tinted Lithographs, and 3 Maps, price 15s.

THE RUSSIANS ON THE AMUR: HISTORY OF DISCOVERY, CONQUEST and COLONIZATION, up to the TREATY OF PEKING in 1860.

With a detailed Description of the Country, its Inhabitants, Productions and Commercial Capabilities; together with Personal Accounts of Russian Travellers.

By E. G. RAVENSTEIN, F.R.G.S., Correspond. F.G.S. Frankfurt. With an Appendix, on the Navigation of the Gulf of the Amur, by CAPTAIN PRUTZ.

* * For a Notice, see *Quarterly Review* for July, p. 179, and following.

London: Trübner & Co. 60, Paternoster-row.

SHAKESPEARIAN HANDBOOK.
Second Edition, fcap. 5s.

THE WISDOM AND GENIUS OF SHAKESPEARE, illustrated in 3,000 Classified Selections from his Works. With Notes, Scriptural Parallels, &c. By the Rev. THOMAS PRICE.

Edward Law (late Baldwin & Co.), 16, Essex-street, Strand.

MR. HARVEY ON DEAFNESS.
Third Edition, just published, price 2s. 6d.; free, 2s. 6d.

THE EAR IN HEALTH and DISEASE, and on the Prevention of Deafness. By WM. HARVEY, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, Soho-square.

Just published, Third Edition, price 1s.; by post, 1s. 3d.

ON DEAFNESS and NOISES in the EAR, resulting from Rheumatism, Gout, and Neuralgic Headache.

London: Henry Renshaw, 256, Strand.

EMILY FAITHFULL & CO.
VICTORIA PRESS, Great Coram-street, W.C.

Now in the Press,
THE VICTORIA REGIA:

A VOLUME OF ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS IN POETRY AND PROSE.

EDITED BY ADELAIDE A. PROCTER.

Dedicated, by special permission, to

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Contributions by the following Eminent Authors:—

W. Allingham	Julia Kavanagh
Matthew Arnold	Rev. C. Kingsley
Author of 'A Lost Love'	Holme Lee
Author of 'Guy Livingstone'	Helen Lee
Author of 'Mrs. Margaret Maitland'	James Lowell
Author of 'Paul Ferroll'	George Macdonald
Author of 'Rita'	Theodore Martin
Isa Blagden	Harriet Martineau
Lord Carlisle	Gerald Massey
Thomas Carlyle	Rev. F. Maurice
Mary Carpenter	Owen Meredith
H. F. Chorley	Dean Milman
Barry Cornwall	R. Monckton Milnes, M.P.
Isa Craig	Miss Mulock
Aubrey De Vere	Hon. Mrs. Norton
Sydney Dobell	Bessie R. Parkes
Sir F. Doyle	Conventry Patmore
Lady Dufferin	Adelaide A. Procter
Amelia B. Edwards	Henry Reeve
Lady Georgiana Fullerton	Henry Taylor
Mrs. Gaskell	Tom Taylor
Mrs. Grote	Alfred Tennyson
Matilda M. Hays	W. Thackeray
Mary Howitt	Anthony Trollope
Leigh Hunt (the late)	T. A. Trollope
Mrs. Jameson (the late)	Theodosia Trollope
Geraldine Jewsbury	G. S. Venables
	A. M. Howitt Watts

Handsomely bound in cloth, gilt edges .. £1 1 0
Morocco, gilt edges 1 10 6

SIGHTS AND STORIES:

A CHRISTMAS BOOK FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

By AMELIA B. EDWARDS,
Author of 'Hand and Glove,' 'A History of France,' &c.
With Illustrations by the Author.

POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS:

A FEW PLAIN WORDS CONCERNING THEM.

By FRANK IVES SCUDDAMORE.

Revised Edition, with List of Banks opened in England and Wales.
Price 1d., or 5s. per 100. 50th Thousand now ready.

FRIENDLESS GIRLS, AND HOW TO HELP THEM.

By FRANCES P. COBBE.
Price 1d.; 5s. per 100 post free.

EMIGRATION OF EDUCATED WOMEN.

By MARIA S. RYE.
Price 2d., or 10s. per 100, post free.

Agent JOHN F. SHAW & CO., 48, Paternoster-row.

This day is published, price 1s.

THE REVISED CODE OF THE COMMITTEE of COUNCIL on EDUCATION, Dispassionately Considered. An Address to the Clergy of the Diocese of Dorchester, by C. J. VAUGHAN, D.D., Vicar of Dorchester, and Rural Dean, late Head-Master of Harrow School. Macmillan & Co. Cambridge, and 23, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

MINE ENGINEERING.
Just published, royal 8vo. half calf, with 25 Illustrations, chiefly in colours, price 21s.; or 22s. by post.

VOL. IX., TRANSACTIONS OF THE NORTH of ENGLAND INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS,
N. WOOD, Esq. F.G.S., President.

Containing valuable Papers by eminent Mining Engineers.

There are now 9 vols. published, which can be had separately (21s. each) or in sets.

Newcastle-on-Tyne: published by A. Reid. London: J. Wale.

N.B. The whole of the volumes have numerous Illustrations.

AMERICAN SLAVES: THEIR CHRISTMAS WEEK.

Beadle & Co., of London and New York, will publish early in December, in fcap. 8vo. embellished with Engravings by eminent Artists, price 1s. 6d. paper boards; 2s. 6d. extra cloth gilt, a highly-interesting and original Novel, entitled

MAUM GUINEA and her PLANTATION CHILDREN: a Romance of Christmas Week among the American Slaves.

By Mrs. METTA V. VICTOR.

All the joy and sorrow, pathos and tragedy, of slave life are depicted in this delightful volume. It tells the story of the Christmas Holidays as they are enjoyed in the great sugar and cotton plantations of the United States; Barbados, Night-Dances, Story-telling, Torch-light Hunting, Courting and Marrying, are all reproduced to the very life; while through the whole runs the thread of a romance of absorbing beauty and power, illustrating the lights and shades of slave experience in an impressive manner.

Beadle & Co. 44, Paternoster-row.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.

In THE QUEEN OF SATURDAY, November 23, will appear the following Engravings, illustrative of the present condition and future aspect of the Great Exhibition Building:—Present Condition of the Nave—The Naves Completed—The Refinement Rooms—View of the Front of the Building as Completed, a large two-page Picture, with which are printed, for comparison's sake, the Design of the Building (Committee of 1851, and a View of Sir Joseph Paxton's Building—Portrait of Mr. Dilke. This number of 'The Queen' also contains the following Illustrations:—The First Fall of Snow—Portrait of the late King of Portugal—The Death of Tintoretto's Daughter, from a Picture in the Florence Exhibition—The Dancing School, drawn by Florence and Ada Claxton—Portrait of the late Thomas Duncombe, Esq.—The Volunteer Ball at the Guildhall—The Lowestoft Life-boat going out to a wreck on the Holme Sands—The Modern School of Athens: or, College Life in America, drawn by Florence and Ada Claxton—Landing of Federal Troops on the Kentucky Shore—The Public Scribe of San Carlo at Naples. The Needlework Department contains:—Bracket or Cornice Border in Bead-work and Wool-work, with a Key to the Colours to be employed.

Besides the eight-page Exhibition Supplement there will be given a Coloured 'Plate of the Fashions, expressly designed and prepared in Paris for 'The Queen.'

To be had of all Booksellers, and from the office on receipt of six stamps.—London, 248, Strand, W.C.

Now ready, price 1s.

THE EDUCATION of the PEOPLE: a Letter to the Right Hon. Sir John Coleridge. With an Appendix. By the Rev. DERWENT COLERIDGE, Principal of St. Mark's College, Chelsea, and Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Shortly will be published, by the same Author,
THE TEACHERS of the PEOPLE: a Tract for the Times.

"Ne sutor ultra crepidam."

Rivingtons, Waterloo-place, London.

Sold also at the National Society's Depository, Westminster.

PHILOLOGICA.

KENNEDY (JAMES).—ETHNOLOGICAL and LINGUISTIC ESSAYS, by the late JAMES KENNEDY, Esq., formerly H.B.M. Judge at the Havana. Edited with Preface and Appendices by his Son, C. M. KENNEDY, B.A. (Uniform with Garnett's and Latham's Essays.) 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

GARNETT'S LINGUISTIC ESSAYS.—The PHILOLOGICAL ESSAYS of the late Rev. RICHARD GARNETT. Edited, with a Memoir, by his Son. 8vo. cloth boards, 10s. 6d.

LATHAM'S PHILOLOGICAL, ETHNOGRAPHICAL, and other ESSAYS. By R. G. LATHAM, M.D. F.R.S. &c. 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.

MÜLLER (MAX).—A SURVEY of LANGUAGES, Semitic, Arian, and Turanian. By MAX MÜLLER, M.A., Professor of European Languages and Literature at the Taylor Institution, Oxford. Second Edition. With Appendix on the Missionary Alphabet, and an Ethnographical Map by A. Petermann. 8vo. cloth, 5s.

DANISH and NORWEGIAN.—A PRACTICAL INTRODUCTION to DANISH or NORWEGIAN, composed of Readings, accompanied by necessary grammatical Remarks and References to Raak's Danish Grammar. By J. W. FRÆDERSDORFF, of the Taylor Institution, Oxford. 12mo. cloth, 4s.

IRISH LANGUAGE.

WRIGHT (C. H. H.).—GRAMMAR of the MODERN IRISH LANGUAGE, designed for the Use of the Classes in the University of Dublin. By C. H. H. WRIGHT, M.A., Trin. Coll. Dublin. Second Edition, revised and enlarged. 12mo. sewed, 2s. 6d.

Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

Ready this day, with 400 Illustrations, cloth gilt, price 3s. 6d.

PRACTICAL AIDS

TO THE STUDY OF

Natural History, Botany, Geology, Mineralogy and Technology.

Adapted for the Use of Schools and Families.

By Dr. CARL ARENDTS,
Professor at the Military School of Munich.

Translated and Edited by G. M. L. STRAUSS, Ph.D.

* * This very instructive and interesting Work discourses in a popular manner on the various Forms and Developments of the Earth, Animals and Inanimate.

London: Ward & Lock, 158, Fleet-street.

This day, Illustrated with 500 Descriptive Engravings,
price 3s. 6d. crown 8vo. pp. 450.

THE HOME TUTOR:

A TREASURY OF SELF-CULTURE and Complete LIBRARY
of USEFUL KNOWLEDGE, by the BEST MASTERS.

London: Ward & Lock, 158, Fleet-street.

On the 1st and 15th of every Month, in fcap. 8vo. paper covers,
in the French Style of Binding,

THE SHILLING VOLUME LIBRARY.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, when proposing the Repeal of the Paper Duty, used as an argument for its removal the superiority, both in paper and print, of French popular Literature over the same class of works produced in England; and he attributed the reason of this difference to the fact that paper was untaxed in France, while it was taxed in England. Happily this distinction no longer exists. On the 1st October paper became free of Taxation. Therefore the

SHILLING VOLUME LIBRARY

is projected with the view of giving to the reading public the full benefit of the abolition of the Paper Duty. Each book in the

SHILLING VOLUME LIBRARY

will present to the buyer the utmost possible value both in quantity and quality.

The greatest care will be taken, so as to render the

SHILLING VOLUME LIBRARY

in all respects unexceptionable reading both for the young as well as for the old.

The following were ready November 15:—

1. FAMILY CREDIT. By WESTLAND MARSTON.
2. WHICH WINS—LOVE OR MONEY? By the Author of 'WHITEFRIARS.'
3. RECOLLECTIONS of a RELIEVING OFFICER. By E. P. ROWSELL.
4. LADY LISLE. By M. E. BRADDON.
5. The ROUND of WRONG. By EDMOND ABOUT. Translated by LASCELLES WRAXALL.
6. MEMOIRS of a LADY-IN-WAITING.

London: Ward & Lock, 158, Fleet-street.

WORKS BY WATTS PHILLIPS.

On December 1, fcap. 8vo. ornamental boards, price 2s.

AMOS CLARK; or, the Poor Dependent. A Story of Country Life in the Seventeenth Century. By WATTS PHILLIPS, Author of 'The Dead Heart,' &c.

CANARY BIRD: a Story of Town Life in the Seventeenth Century. (Sequel to 'Amos Clark.')

London: Ward & Lock, 158, Fleet-street.

NEW POPULAR WORKS.

In uniform volumes, price 3s. each. Ornamental Covers, printed in clear type and on good paper. Also an Illustrated Edition, on superior paper, cloth gilt, price 3s. 6d.

GUSTAVE AIMARD'S

TALES OF INDIAN LIFE AND ADVENTURE.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. TRAIL HUNTER. | 7. PRAIRIE FLOWER. |
| 2. PIRATE OF THE PRAIRIES. | 8. INDIAN SCOUT. |
| 3. TRAPPER'S DAUGHTER. | 9. BORDER RIFLES. |
| 4. TIGER SLAYER. | 10. FREEBOOTERS. |
| 5. GOLD SEEKERS. | 11. THE WHITE SCALPER. |
| 6. INDIAN CHIEF. | |

The above are now ready, and other Volumes are in active preparation.

NOTICE.—GUSTAVE AIMARD was the adopted son of one of the most powerful Indian tribes, with whom he lived for more than fifteen years, in the heart of the Prairies, sharing their dangers and their combats, and accompanying them everywhere, rifle in one hand and tomahawk in the other. In turn squatter hunter, trapper, warrior and miner, Gustave Aimard has traversed America from the highest peaks of the Cordilleras to the ocean shore, living from hand to mouth, happy for the day, careless of the morrow. Hence it is that Gustave Aimard only describes his own life. The Indians of whom he speaks he has known; the manners he depicts were his own.

London: Ward & Lock, 158, Fleet-street.

MR. SKEET

HAS JUST PUBLISHED

OLD VAUXHALL: a Romance.

By W. H. MARSHALL, 3 vols. post 8vo.

F. G. TRAFFORD'S WORKS.

NEW EDITION, 5s. bound.

TOO MUCH ALONE.

By F. G. TRAFFORD,
Author of 'City and Suburb.'

A NEW and CHEAPER EDITION,
in crown 8vo. price 5s. cloth.

[Now ready.]

"We can cordially recommend 'Too Much Alone' to any reader in quest of a thoroughly good novel. It is a well-conceived, well-wrought-out story; but we regard it less as a present success than the commencement of a successful career."—*Athenæum*.

"'Too Much Alone' is an exceedingly suggestive phrase, and what it portends is admirably realised in the novel of which it is the title. It is a thoroughly good novel, both in conception and execution, and ought at once to secure for its author an honourable popularity. Among the rare combination of qualities which distinguish it, is its downright reality, which yet does not preclude an infusion of ideal grace into a story of domestic life."—*Spectator*.

CITY AND SUBURB.

By F. G. TRAFFORD.

Author of 'Too Much Alone.'

A NEW and CHEAPER EDITION,
in crown 8vo. price 5s. cloth.

[Early in December.]

"This is a first-class work, and cannot fail to attract universal attention. It is one of the most interesting and instructive novels we have ever read."—*London Review*.

"In pathos, sentiment and vigour the author is almost equally at home, and we do not hesitate to say that he will be carried to a high status amongst the romance writers of the day."—*Press*.

"Sustains the author's right to hold a very high position among contemporary novelists."—*Spectator*.

"We feel assured that the author is destined to hold a high place in the ranks of English novelists."—*Literary Gazette*.

"Will repay perusal with interest. . . . Decidedly interesting."—*Athenæum*.

"Opens with great effect. Ruby reminds us of Thackeray's most successful female character—Trix."—*Globe*.

"Ruby the beauty will stand out as a distinct personage in the reader's memory when the dramatic persons of half-a-dozen intervening novels have melted into chaos."—*Saturday Review*.

"Has more than common interest attached to it."—*Observer*.

"We can unhesitatingly recommend the novel to all dwellers in 'City and Suburb.'"—*Critic*.

"The author has given us a really pleasing novel. The story is replete with interest."—*Morning Chronicle*.

"The announcement of a new work from this author's pen cannot fail to excite curiosity, and arouse expectation of that which is so dear to a novel reader, a really genuine, good novel. In the present instance that expectation is fulfilled: 'City and Suburb' is most equal in its ability and finish to the author's preceding works."—*Morning Post*.

FORTY YEARS' MILITARY AND PERSONAL ADVENTURES,

IN PORTUGAL, SPAIN, FRANCE, MALTA, NEW SOUTH WALES, NORFOLK ISLAND, NEW ZEALAND, ANDAMAN ISLANDS AND INDIA.

By Lieut.-Col. BUNBURY.

3 vols. with Illustrations, 51s. 6d.

[Now ready.]

"There is a vast fund of entertaining matter in these volumes, in which many particulars concerning the Wars in some of the localities named, and military duties in others, will afford very agreeable reading. The author has indeed 'done the State some service,' although, alas! it does not appear to have known it: he however writes in no carping or vindictive spirit, but merely gives an outline of his remarkable career, and leaves the world to wonder that one who was sent on military duty all over the world, and was engaged in the Peninsular War in his youth, and in the Indian Campaign in his later years, should have been overlooked and neglected by those in whose hands is the distribution of reward for active and able service."—*Bell's Messenger*.

"Reminiscences, which, extending as they do over a period of forty years (a great part of which have been passed in active service), cannot fail to comprise much that is interesting to the reader."—*Observer*.

"The Veteran who here speaks is a far better story-teller than the rank and file of his class. . . . His style is forcible and clear. . . . The descriptions of the author's residence in New South Wales are marked with more than average power; there is a good deal of really useful reading, too, in this portion of the work, for the Local Colonial Administration is faithfully portrayed and forcibly criticised."—*Literary Budget*.

"The author is strictly correct in calling the book a narrative of personal adventures—a book which, for light-hearted mirth and masculine energy, may be advantageously compared with any work of the season."—*Daily News*.

London: CHARLES J. SKEET, 10, King William-street, Charing Cross.

"This excellent and uniform series."
ENGLISH CHURCHMAN.

HISTORICAL CLASS BOOKS

FOR ADVANCED SCHOLARS.

These Works are designed to supply a long-acknowledged want in our School Literature—HISTORIES in Volumes of moderate size, adapted for the UPPER and MIDDLE FORMS in SCHOOLS.

The following are Now Ready:—

The STUDENT'S HUME; a History of England, from the Earliest Times to the Revolution of 1688. Based on the HISTORY by DAVID HUME, and continued to 1883. 20th Thousand. Woodcuts, post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

While Hume's language has been retained as far as was practicable, his errors have been corrected. The Roman and Saxon periods have been almost entirely re-written. In the remaining portion of the work very many important corrections and additions have been made from recent historians.

"'The Student's Hume' is certainly well done. In the form of Notes and Illustrations, many important subjects, constitutional, legal or social, are thus treated; and the authorities of the period are mentioned at its close."—*Spectator*.

II.

The STUDENT'S HISTORY of GREECE. From the Earliest Times to the Roman Conquest, with the History of Literature and Art. By DR. WM. SMITH. 20th Thousand. Woodcuts, post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

"'The Student's Greece' is written on an excellent plan, and has been carried out in a careful and scholarly manner. The great distinctive feature, however, is the History of Literature and Art. This gives it a decided advantage over all previous works."—*Athenæum*.

III.

The STUDENT'S HISTORY of ROME. From the Earliest Times to the Establishment of the Empire. With the History of Literature and Art. By DEAN LIDDELL. 20th Thousand. Woodcuts, post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

"'The Student's Rome' we should commend to the youthful student as the one history which will convey the latest views and most extensive information. Our opinion is, that there is no other work which so ably supplies a History of Rome suited to the present day."—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

IV.

The STUDENT'S GIBBON; a History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. By EDWARD GIBBON. Abridged by DR. WM. SMITH. 10th Thousand. Woodcuts, post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

"'The Student's Gibbon' is a single volume, with one hundred well-chosen engravings, the chief alterations being the omission of offensive anti-Christian sneers, and the incorporation of important notes in the body of the text. Dr. Wm. Smith has preserved the main features of the great historian's work."—*Guardian*.

V.

The STUDENT'S MANUAL of ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY. Based on the 'Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography.' Edited by DR. WM. SMITH. Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 9s.

"The Student's Manual is a valuable addition to our geographical works. It contains the newest and most reliable information derived from the researches of modern travellers. . . . no better text-book can be placed in the hands of scholars."—*English Journal of Education*.

Also nearly ready,

1. **The STUDENT'S HISTORY of FRANCE.** From the Earliest Times to the Establishment of the Second Empire, 1852. Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

2. **The STUDENT'S MANUAL of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE.** By GEORGE P. MARSH. Edited, with Notes and a Preface, by WM. SMITH, LL.D. Post 8vo.

SMALLER HISTORIES FOR JUNIOR CLASSES.

1. **A SMALLER HISTORY of GREECE.** By DR. WM. SMITH. Woodcuts. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

2. **A SMALLER HISTORY of ROME.** By DR. WM. SMITH. Woodcuts. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

3. **A SMALLER HISTORY of ENGLAND.** By DR. WM. SMITH. Woodcuts. 12mo. [Nearly ready.]

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

Now ready, in post 8vo. with 3 Illustrations, price 7s. 6d.
WILD DAYRELL: a Biography of a Gentleman Exile. By JOHN KEMP, Esq., Author of 'Sketches in the South of France,' &c.

"Various as a dream, or as actual life, are the persons who mix themselves naturally in the drama of this young Englishman's few years abroad; and very pleasant reading will be found in these pages."—*Globe*.

London: Longman, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

NEW FRENCH READING-BOOK FOR ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

Just published, in 12mo. price 4s. 6d. cloth.

LECTURES FRANÇAISES; or, Extracts in Press from Modern French Authors. With copious Notes for the use of English Students. By LÉONCE STIEVENARD, Principal French Master in the City of London School; Second French Master in St. Paul's School; and Lecturer on the French Language and Literature in King's College.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Just published, in 12mo. price 2s. cloth.

THE PRONOUNCING READING-BOOK for CHILDREN from Five to Ten Years of Age, on a New Plan, lessening the Difficulties of Learning to Read, and imparting a Correct Pronunciation. With an Introduction to the Art of Reading. By W. L. ROBINSON.

M. WINDHAM, Founder of the Infant School System, says in a letter to the Author:—"Your 'Pronouncing Reading-Book' is well suited to enable a child to read with greater facility than any plan I have seen." It supplies a long-felt public want, and I can confidently recommend it to all engaged in tuition. Several of my grandchildren being taught on your system, enables me to speak practically as to its results."

London: Longman, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

HINDUSTANI BOOKS IN ENGLISH ROMAN TYPE.

Now ready, in 12mo. price 7s. cloth.

GLOSSARY, HINDUSTANI AND ENGLISH, to the New Testament and Psalms. By COTTON MATHER, late Assistant Professor of Hindustani, at Addiscombe College.

By the use of this work and a copy of the *Psalms* and *Testament*, a tyro acquainted with only the elementary principles of the language would have no difficulty in acquiring a thorough knowledge of the *language* of India in its most common and colloquial form.

Monier Williams's Hindustani Primer, price 1s. 6d.

Williams and Mather's Introduction to Hindustani, 2s. 6d.

Monier Williams's Bagh-o-Bahar, price 5s.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

LIDDELL AND SCOTT'S TWO GREEK LEXICONS.

Now ready, in crown 4to. price 31s. 6d. cloth.

A GREEK-ENGLISH LEXICON, compiled by HENR. GEORGE LIDDELL, D.D., Dean of Christ Church; and ROBERT SCOTT, D.D., Master of Balliol College. Fifth Edition, revised and augmented.

This Fifth Edition has been thoroughly revised and corrected; and very large additions have been made to it, from the materials contained in Root and Palm's Greek-German Lexicon, and other works.

Also, the Ninth Edition, in square 12mo. price 7s. 6d. cloth.

A LEXICON, Greek and English, abridged from Liddell and Scott's 'Greek-English Lexicon.'

Oxford: at the University Press.
 London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts;
 and J. H. and J. Parker, London and Oxford.

DR. NEIL ARNOTT ON PROGRESS AND CIVILIZATION.

Just published, in 8vo. price 6s. 6d. cloth.

A SURVEY of HUMAN PROGRESS, from the Savage State to the Highest Civilization yet attained: a Progress so little perceived by the multitude in any age, as is the slow growing of a tree by the children who play under its shade—but which is leading to a new condition of Mankind on Earth. By NEIL ARNOTT, M.D. F.R.S. F.R.C.P. &c., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

London: Longman, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

Just published, in 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth.

ON WINDS AND STORMS: with an Essay on Weather and its Varieties. By THOMAS HOPKINS, M.B.M.S.

"In meteorological researches, observes the Author, the desideratum appears to be to obtain a clear perception of the natural powers or forces that disturb the atmosphere, so as to cause its great movements, and to prove what these forces are."

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Just published, 2 vols. crown 8vo. cloth, price 12s.

ABBEYS AND ATTICS; or, Sketches of Artist Life. By JULIAN STRICKLAND.
 London: William Freeman, 102, Fleet-street.

NEW WORK ON INDIA.

THE NIZAM, HIS HISTORY and RELATIONS with the BRITISH GOVERNMENT. By H. G. BRIGGS, Secretary, Bombay Municipality. 2 vols. 8vo. Portraits, 2s. 2s.

Bernard Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly.

This day, post 8vo. cloth, 5s. 6d.

THE FOOTSTEPS OF SHAKSPERE; or a Ramble with the Early Dramatists, containing new and interesting Information respecting Shakspeare, Lilly, Marlowe, Greene and others. Post 8vo. cloth, 5s. 6d.

Lately published, post 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

THE SONNETS OF SHAKSPERE, re-arranged and divided into Four Parts, with an Introduction and Explanatory Notes.

"A work well calculated to draw further attention to these remarkable productions."—*Notes and Queries*.

London: J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square.

The Seventh Thousand of

SIR JAMES KAY SHUTTLEWORTH'S LETTER to EARL GRANVILLE, K.G., on the REVISED CODE of EDUCATION. Pp. 80. Price 1s.
 Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill.

Just published,

THE BRITISH ALMANAC for 1862.

Sewed in a Wrapper, price 1s.

THE COMPANION to the ALMANAC.

Sewed in a Wrapper, price 2s. 6d.

Contents

On the CENSUS of the UNITED KINGDOM, 1861. By JAMES T. HAMMACK, of the Census Office.

The COTTON SUPPLY, Present and Prospective. By GEORGE DODD.

CO-OPERATION in Lancashire and Yorkshire. By JOHN PLUMMER.

STATE of POPULAR EDUCATION in ENGLAND: an Abstract of the Report of the Commissioners.

PERSPECTS of the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862. Industrial Department. By GEORGE DODD.

Fine Arts Department. By JAMES THORNE.

STATISTICS of the UNITED STATES for 1860; with Comparative Abstracts in Reference to the Civil War in 1861.

ARCHITECTURE and PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS, 1861. By JAMES THORNE. With Woodcuts.

With the other usual Articles on the Legislation, Statistics, &c. of 1861.

THE BRITISH ALMANAC and COMPANION.

Together, in cloth boards, lettered, price 4s.

London: Knight & Co. 90, Fleet-street; and sold by all Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

Now ready, fcap. 8vo. pp. 346, cloth, 5s.

T I W;

Or, A VIEW OF THE ROOTS AND STEMS OF THE ENGLISH AS A TEUTONIC TONGUE.

By the Rev. W. BARNES, B.D.

By the same Author,

A PHILOLOGICAL GRAMMAR, grounded upon English, and formed from a Comparison of more than Sixty Languages. Being an Introduction to the Science of Grammar of all Languages, especially English, Latin and Greek. 8vo. pp. 322, cloth, 2s.

An ANGLO-SAXON DELECTUS. 12mo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

POEMS in the DORSET DIALECT; with Glossary, &c. First Series, 10s. Second Series, 5s.

J. RUSSELL SMITH, 36, Soho-square, London.

NEW EDITION OF KITTO'S CYCLOPEDIA.

On the 1st of January will be published, Part I. price 2s. 6d. of

A NEW EDITION,

ENLARGED AND REMODELLED THROUGHOUT, OF

KITTO'S CYCLOPEDIA OF BIBLICAL LITERATURE.

Edited by the Rev. WM. LINDSAY ALEXANDER, D.D.

Assisted by numerous Contributors, whose Initials will be affixed to their various Contributions.

To be published in 24 Parts, super-royal 8vo. price 2s. 6d. each, illustrated with numerous Engravings on Wood and Steel, and to be completed in Two large Volumes, super-royal 8vo. price 3l.

This, though under certain aspects a New Edition of Kitto's Cyclopædia, will be found to a large extent ENTIRELY NEW WORK.

Specimens and Prospectuses are now ready, and may be obtained of all Booksellers.

Edinburgh: ADAM & CHARLES BLACK.

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE.

No. 24 (for DECEMBER) will be published on Thursday, the 28th inst., price ONE SHILLING, with Two Illustrations.

CONTENTS.

THE ADVENTURES OF PHILIP ON HIS WAY THROUGH THE WORLD. (With an Illustration.) Chapter XXV. Infanti Dolores.—XXVI. Contains a Tag of War.

THE TORMENTORS AND THE TORMENTED.

THE STRUGGLES OF BROWN, JONES AND ROBINSON. By ONE OF THE FIRM.

Chapter XIII. The Wisdom of Poppina.—XIV. Mistress Morony.—XV. Miss Brown names the Day.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

A POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT. (With an Illustration.)

ON A FURTHER RE-CONSTRUCTION OF THE NAVY.

MARE MEDITERRANEUM.

THE EXCURSION TRAIN.

AGNES OF SORRENTO.

Chapter XVI. Elsie pushes her Scheme.—XVII. The Monk's Departure.

ROUNDOABOUT PAPERS.—No. 17. A Mississippi Bubble.

SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

WM. BLACKWOOD & SONS'

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The MONKS of the WEST, from ST. BENEDICT to ST. BERNARD. By the COUNT DE MONTALEMBERT. 3 vols. 21s. AUTHORIZED TRANSLATION.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY of Dr. ALEX. CARLYLE, Minister of Inveresk. Containing Memorials of the Men and Events of his Time. With a Portrait. Third Edition, 12s.

The NEW "EXAMEN;" or, An Inquiry into the Evidence of certain Passages in 'Macanlay's History of England' concerning the Duke of Marlborough—THE MASSACRE OF GLENCOCK—THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND—VISCOUNT DUNDIE—WILLIAM PENN. By JOHN PAGET, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. 6s.

The PUNJAB and DELHI in 1857: Being a Narrative of the Measures by which the Punjab was saved and Delhi recovered during the Indian Mutiny. By the Rev. J. CAVE-BROWNE, Chaplain to the Punjab Movable Column. With Plans of the Chief Stations and of the different Engagements, and Portraits. 3 vols. 21s.

EGYPT, the SOUDAN, and CENTRAL AFRICA, with Explorations from Khartoum on the White Nile to the Regions of the Equator. By JOHN PETHERICK, F.R.G.S., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Soudan. With a Map, 16s.

The PAST and PRESENT LIFE of the GLOBE: Being a Sketch in Outline of the World's Life-System. By DAVID PAGE, F.G.S., Author of 'Text-Books of Geology,' &c. With 50 Illustrations, 6s.

TALES from 'BLACKWOOD.' Complete in 12 vols. The Volumes are sold separately, price 1s. 6d.; or in 36 Parts, price 6d. each.

ALISON'S HISTORY of EUROPE, from the COMMENCEMENT of the FRENCH REVOLUTION in 1789 to the BATTLE of WATERLOO. A New Library Edition, being the Tenth. 14 vols. demy 8vo. with Portraits and a Copious Index, price 10s. 10s.

The EIGHTEEN CHRISTIAN CENTURIES. By the Rev. JAMES WHITE. Third Edition, 7s. 6d.

By the same Author,
HISTORY of FRANCE. From the EARLIEST PERIOD to the YEAR 1848. Second Edition, 2s.

ENGLISH PURITANISM and its LEADERS: CROMWELL—MILTON—BAXTER—BUNYAN. By JOHN TULMAGE, D.D., Principal and Professor of Theology, St. Andrew's; Author of 'Leaders of the Reformation,' &c. 7s. 6d.

LEADERS of the REFORMATION: LUTHER—CALVIN—LATIMER—KNOX. By JOHN TULMAGE, D.D. A New and Enlarged Edition, 6s. 6d.

SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON'S LECTURES on METAPHYSICS and LOGIC. Edited by Professors MANSEL and VEITCH. Complete in Four Volumes, 21. 6s.

LAYS of the SCOTTISH CAVALIERS, and OTHER POEMS. By W. EDMONDSTOUNE AYTOUN, D.C.L., Professor of Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres in the University of Edinburgh. Thirteenth Edition, 7s. 6d.

POEMS and BALLADS of GOETHE. Translated by W. EDMONDSTOUNE AYTOUN, D.C.L., and THEODORE MARTIN. Second Edition, 6s.

THE COURSE of TIME: A POEM. By ROBERT POLLOK, A.M. A New and Cheaper Edition. With a Memoir of the Author, 6s.

The PHYSIOLOGY of COMMON LIFE. By GEORGE HENRY LEWES. Illustrated with numerous Engravings. 2 vols. 12s.

THE CHEMISTRY of COMMON LIFE. By PROFESSOR JOHNSTON. A New Edition, Edited by G. H. LEWES. Illustrated with numerous Engravings. 2 vols. 11s. 6d.

45, George-street, Edinburgh; 37, Paternoster-row, London.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NORMAN SINCLAIR. By W. EDMONDSTOUNE AYTOUN, D.C.L., Author of 'Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers,' 'Bothwell: a Poem,' &c. Originally published in *Blackwood's Magazine*. In 3 vols. post 8vo. price 11. 11s. 6d. [In a few days.]

The ODYSSEY of HOMER. Translated into English Verse in the Spenserian Stanza. By PHILIP STANHOPE WORSLEY, M.A., Scholar of Corpus Christi College. Vol. I., Books I. to XII. In crown 8vo. [On 1st December.]

The BOOK of JOB. By the late Rev. GEORGE CROLY, D.D., Rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook. In fcap. 8vo. [In December.]

The CHRISTIAN LIFE, in its ORIGIN, PROGRESS and PERFECTION. By the Very Rev. E. B. RAMSAY, LL.D. F.R.S.E., Dean of the Diocese of Edinburgh. In crown 8vo.

A CHEAPER EDITION OF
SILAS MARNER: the Weaver of Raveloe. By GEORGE ELIOT. Uniform with the Fcap. Octavo Editions of 'Adam Bede,' &c., price 6s. [In December.]

LIVES of LORD CASTLEREAGH and SIR CHARLES STEWART, Second and Third Marquesses of Londonderry. By SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON, Bart. D.C.L. From the Original Papers of the Family and other Sources. In 3 vols. 8vo. [On 1st December.]

HISTORY of the GREEK REVOLUTION. By GEORGE FINLAY, LL.D. Athens, Author of the 'History of Greece under Foreign Domination.' In 2 vols. 8vo. with a Map. [On 1st December.]

A CHEAP EDITION OF THE
POETICAL WORKS of MRS. HEMANS. Complete in 1 vol. large 8vo. price 12s. 6d. [Now ready.]

ESSAYS in HISTORY and ART. By R. H. PATTERSON, Author of the 'New Revolution; or, the Napoleonic Policy in Europe.'

COLOUR IN NATURE and ART.
REAL and IDEAL BEAUTY.
SCULPTURE.
ETHNOLOGY OF EUROPE.
UTOPIAS.
OUR INDIAN EMPIRE.
THE NATIONAL LIFE OF CHINA.
AN IDEAL ART-CONGRESS.
BATTLE OF THE STYLES.
GENIUS AND LIBERTY.
YOUTH AND SUMMER.
RECORDS OF THE PAST: NINEVEH AND BABYLON.
INDIA: ITS CASTS AND CREEDS.
"CHRISTOPHER NORTH"—IN MEMORIAM.
In 1 vol. 8vo.

A SECOND EDITION.
SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON'S LECTURES on METAPHYSICS. Edited by Professors MANSEL and VEITCH. In 2 vols. price 24s. [Now ready.]

A CHEAP EDITION OF THE
WORKS of GEORGE ELIOT. EACH NOVEL COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME.

The First Volume, containing
A D A M B E D E,
Price 6s. will be published on 1st January, and the remaining Volumes Monthly thereafter.

A NEW EDITION, being the SEVENTH.
The BOOK of BALLADS. Edited by BON GAULTIER. With Illustrations by Doyle, Leech and Crowquill. Price 8s. 6d. cloth, gilt edges. [Now ready.]

A NEW EDITION OF
TOM CRINGLE'S LOG. With Illustrations. In crown 8vo. price 6s. [On 1st December.]

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

NEW BOOKS.

The Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.

By DANIEL DEFOE.
With 100 Illustrations by E. H. Wehnert. Uniform with 'Andersen's Tales.'
Crown 8vo. gilt edges, price 7s. 6d. [Early next week.]

Nursery Carols.
Illustrated with 120 Pictures by Ludwig Riether and Oscar Fletsch.
Imperial 16mo. ornamental binding, 2s. 6d.; coloured, 5s. [Early next week.]

Little Maggie and her Brother.
By Mrs. GEORGE HOOPER.
Author of 'Recollections of Mrs. Anderson's School,' 'Arbell,' &c.
Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d. [Early next week.]

Cavaliers and Roundheads.
By J. G. EDGAR,
Author of 'Sea Kings and Naval Heroes.'
Illustrated by Amy Butts.
Fcap. 8vo. 6s. [Ready.]

The Children's Picture-Book of Useful Knowledge.
With 120 Illustrations. Uniform with the 'Children's Bible Picture-Book.'
Royal 16mo. 5s. [Shortly.]

The Book of Common Prayer.
Ornamented with Head-pieces and Initial Letters specially designed for this Edition. Printed in red and black at the Cambridge University Press. 24mo.
Also, a LARGE-PAPER EDITION, crown 8vo. [Shortly.]

A Course of Sermons.
By the Rev. M. F. SADLER, M.A., Vicar of Bridgewater.
Author of 'The Sacrament of Responsibility,' and 'The Second Adam and the New Birth.'
Fcap. 8vo. Advent to Trinity, 7s. 6d. [In a few days.]

The Spirit of the Hebrew Poetry.
By ISAAC TAYLOR, Esq.,
Author of 'The Natural History of Enthusiasm,' and 'Ultimate Civilization,' &c.
8vo. 10s. 6d. [Ready.]

A SECOND EDITION, enlarged, of
Home Life of English Ladies in the Seventeenth Century.
By the Author of 'Magdalen Stafford.'
Fcap. 8vo. 6s. [Ready.]

Domestic Life in Palestine,
With ESPECIAL REFERENCE to the HABITS and CUSTOMS of WOMEN.
By M. E. ROGERS.
Post 8vo. 10s. 6d. [Early next week.]

"The Old Folks from Home";
Or, a HOLIDAY in IRELAND in 1861.
By Mrs. GATTY.
Post 8vo. [Early next week.]

Among the Tartar Tents;
Or, THE LOST FATHERS: a Tale.
By ANNE BOWMAN,
Author of 'Esperanza,' 'The Boy Voyagers,' &c.
With Illustrations. [In a few days.]

Civilization Considered as a Science in Relation to its Essence, its Elements and its End.
By GEORGE HARRIS, F.R.S.,
Of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Author of 'The Life of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke.'
8vo. 12s. [Ready.]

Handbook of the Slide-Rule,
Showing its Application to Arithmetic (including Interest and Annuities) and Mensuration (including Land Surveying). With numerous Examples and Useful Tables.
By W. H. BAYLEY, H.M.E.I.C.S.
12mo. 6s. [Ready.]

BELL & DALDY, 186, Fleet-street, E.C.

MR. NEWBY'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The TURKISH EMPIRE in its RELATIONS with CHRISTIANITY and CIVILIZATION. By R. R. MADDEN, F.R.C.S. and M.R.I.A., Author of 'Travels in Turkey, Egypt, and Syria,' 'The Life of Savonarola,' 'Memoirs of the Countess of Blessington,' &c. 3 vols. demy 8vo. [In the press.]

VICTORIA AS I FOUND IT: During Five Years' Adventure in Melbourne, on the Roads, and the Gold Fields. By HENRY BROWN. In 1 vol. 10s. 6d.

The MANUAL of HAPPINESS. By the Rev. HENRY BARRY, M.A., late Rector of Draycot Cerney, Wilts, Author of 'Cesar and the Britons,' &c. Edited by HIS DAUGHTER, Author of 'Mabel,' 'Margaret Hamilton,' &c. Price 3s. [In the press.]

Madame d'EGVILLE MICHAU's TREASURE on DEPORTMENT and DANCING. Price 1s. 6d.
"We recommend this little brochure, with its unpretending common sense, to the perusal of parents and guardians." *Athenæum*.

HISTORICAL LESSONS: in English and French. By the Author of 'Lessons on Objects,' &c. Price 3s. 6d. [In the press.]

WIT and WISDOM; or, Friends for the Fireside: a Book for Christmas. By Mrs. MATHEWS.
"This is not only one of the cheapest, but one of the most invaluable Christmas books that ever came under our notice. It will cheer and enliven thousands of family groups by the brilliancy and smartness of its 'Wit,' as well as by the 'Wisdom' it so eloquently and morally inculcates." *Adford News*.

POPULAR NEW NOVELS.

The FRIGATE and the LUGGER: a Romance of the Sea. By C. F. ARMSTRONG, Author of 'The Two Midshipmen,' 'The Cruise of the Darling,' &c.
"The Frigate and the Lagger" is, we unhesitatingly pronounce, the most intensely interesting nautical fiction that has ever been presented to the reading public. It far surpasses all Capt. Armstrong's previous novels. The best sea tales of Marryat and Cooper do not excel or even equal this in incident." *Kent Express*.

The COST of a CORONET: a Romance of Modern Life. By JAMES MCGREGOR ALLAN, Author of 'The Intellectual Severance of Men and Women,' &c. In 3 vols. 21s.

CONSTANCE DALE: a Story.
"The Author of 'John Halifax' will find a powerful rival in Charlotte Hardcastle. This book, like Miss Mulock's, displays the impress of a master mind; it is striking, not only for original ideas, for unusual talent, but great genius." *Advertiser*.
"The story commends itself not less by the unimpeachable morality than by the agreeable style in which it is written, and cannot fail to be deeply interesting to the readers of works of fiction." *Observer*.
"The whole tone of the book is unexceptionable, and the moral excellent." *Athenæum*.

The ANCHORET of MONTSERRAT. By Mrs. KELLY, Daughter of the late Mrs. Sherwood, Author of 'The Lady of the Manor,' &c. In 3 vols. post 8vo. price 31s. 6d. [Now ready.]
"The admirers of the late Mrs. Sherwood will read with pleasure 'The Anchoet of Montserrat,' written by her daughter, Mrs. Kelly. The mother's lessons are beautifully, as it were, reproduced by the pen of the daughter; whilst a Preface by Dr. Madden, the celebrated Eastern traveller, gives, by its graphic description of the holy mountain, additional charm to the novel." *Express*.
"An able and powerfully-written novel." *Observer*.

CULVERLEY RISE. By Julia Corner, Author of 'The Histories of England, Spain,' &c.
"It will increase the reputation of Miss Corner." *Observer*.

LIFE in the LAND of the FIRE-WORSHIPER. Second Edition. Edited by FREDRIKA BREMER.
"It is both an amusing and an instructive book. The description of manners, customs and scenes are all fresh and vivid, drawn from actual life. It is not often we have read a more entertaining book." *Athenæum*.

NOVELS IN THE PRESS.

MARRYING for MONEY. By Mrs. MACKENZIE DANIELS, Author of 'Our Brother Paul,' &c. 3 vols. 31s. 6d.

SCAPEGRACE at SEA; or, Sailors on Shore and Soldiers at Sea. By J. NEALE, Esq., Author of 'Cavendish,' 'The Flying Dutchman,' &c. 3 vols. 31s. 6d.

WHALLABROOK; or, Desolate Hearts: a Tale of the Moor. In 3 vols. 21s.

MORTEFONTAINE; or, a Marriage at the Madeleine. By the CHIEF CLANONCHADH of MAR. 3 vols. 21s.

CHARITY: a Tale. By the Author of 'Angelo Sanmartino.' 1 vol. 10s. 6d.

EDMONSTON & DOUGLAS' LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

In the press, in 1 vol. crown 8vo.
AT THE SEA-SIDE.

By SHIRLEY.

A Series of Essays, reprinted from *Fraser's Magazine*.

Nearly ready, Second Edition, fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 4s. 6d.

THE CIRCLE of CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE.

A HANDBOOK of FAITH, framed out of a LAYMAN'S EXPERIENCE.

By LORD KINLOCH.

In 1 vol. demy 8vo. price 16s.

THE HISTORY of SCOTTISH POETRY,
From the MIDDLE AGES to the CLOSE of the SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

By the late DAVID IRVING, LL.D.

Edited by JOHN AITKEN CARLYLE, M.D. With a Memoir and Glossary.

In 1 vol. demy 8vo. price 10s. 6d.

MEMOIR of LIEUT.-GEN. SIR RALPH ABERCROMBY, K.B., 1793-1801.

By his Son, JAMES LORD DUNFERMLINE.

"The life of such a man is well worth studying; and through the judicious composition of this Memoir it may be studied easily. The book has the unusual merit of not containing a superfluous page." *Saturday Review*, Oct. 19.

In 1 vol. demy 8vo. with Illustrations, price 8s. 6d.

OBSERVATIONS ON CLINICAL SURGERY.

By JAMES SYME,

Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh.

Now ready, New Edition, 2 vols. fcap. 8vo. 15s.

HORÆ SUBSÆVÆ.

By JOHN BROWN, M.D. F.R.S.E.

"Of all the John Browns, commend us to Dr. John Brown, the physician, the man of genius, the humourist, the student of men, women and dogs. By means of two beautiful volumes, he has given the public a share of his by-hours, and more pleasant hours it would be difficult to find in any life. Dr. Brown's masterpiece is the story of a dog called 'Rab.' The tale moves from the most tragic pathos to the most reckless humour, and could not have been written but by a man of genius. Whether it moves to laughter or tears, it is perfect in its way, and immortalises its author." *Times*, Oct. 21.

Nearly ready, 1 vol. crown 8vo. with Illustrations,

**A SELECTION FROM DASEN'S
POPULAR TALES FROM THE NORSE.**

Now ready, in 1 vol. 4to. price 6s.

RAB AND HIS FRIENDS.

By JOHN BROWN, M.D.

With Illustrations by George Harvey, R.S.A.; J. Noel Paton, E.S.A.; and J. B.

Early in December will be published, in 1 vol. folio,

BRITISH BIRDS DRAWN FROM NATURE.

By (J. B.) Mrs. HUGH BLACKBURN.

NEW STORY FOR GIRLS.

Nearly ready, fcap. 8vo. price 5s.

AUNT AILIE and her BELONGINGS.

By CATHERINE D. BELL,
Author of 'Cousin Kate's Story.'

Edinburgh: EDMONSTON & DOUGLAS.

London: HAMILTON, ADAMS & Co.

ORIENTAL WORKS

PUBLISHED BY

WILLIAMS & NORGATE.

HALAYUDHA'S ABHIDHANARATNA.
MALA. A Sanskrit Vocabulary. Edited with Notes and a Sanskrit-English Glossary by TH. AUFRECHT. 8vo. cloth, 18s.

MONIER WILLIAMS.—The STUDY of SAN-
SKRIT in Relation to Missionary Works in India. An Inaugural Lecture delivered before the University at Oxford, April 19, 1871, by MONIER WILLIAMS, M.A., Bodley Professor of Sanskrit, with Notes and Additions. 8vo. 2s.

THE KORAN: New Translated from the Arabic,
with Preface, Notes and Index. The Suras arranged in Chronological Order. By the Rev. J. M. RODWELL, M.A., Rector of St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate. Crown 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.

LEES (W. N.)—A GUIDE to the EXAMINATIONS at FORT WILLIAM COLLEGE, CALCUTTA,
including the Orders of Government on the subject, and specimens of the Exercises given, with Practical Remarks by W. N. LEES, LL.D., Principal of the College. 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.

MOOR'S HINDU PANTHEON. A New Edition from the Original Copper-plates. 104 Plates, with descriptive Letter-press, by the Rev. A. P. MOORE. Royal 4to. cloth boards, gilt, 31s. 6d.

MUIR'S ORIGINAL SANSKRIT TEXTS
on the ORIGIN and HISTORY of the PEOPLE of INDIA. Vol. III. THE VEDAS: Opinions of their Authors, and of later Indian Writers in regard to their Origin, Inspiration and Authority. 8vo. cloth boards, 6s.

MULLER (MAX).—ANCIENT SANSKRIT LITERATURE and the PRIMITIVE RELIGION of the BRAHMINS. A History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature as far as it illustrates the Primitive Religion of the Brahmins. By MAX MÜLLER, M.A., Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford. 8vo. cloth, 21s.

MACNAGHTEN'S PRINCIPLES of HINDU and MAHOMMADAN LAW. Republished from the Principles and Proceedings of the same, by Sir WILLIAM MACNAGHTEN. Edited, with an Introduction, by Dr. H. H. WILSON, Bodley Professor of Sanskrit, Oxford. 8vo. cloth boards, 6s.

MORLEY'S LAW of INDIA. The Administration of Justice in British India, its past History and Present State, comprising an Account of the Laws peculiar to India. By WILLIAM H. MORLEY, Esq. Royal 8vo. cloth boards, 15s.

COLEBROOKE'S ESSAYS.—ESSAYS on the RELIGION and PHILOSOPHY of the HINDUS. By the late H. T. COLEBROOKE, Esq. A New Edition. 8vo. cloth boards, 10s. 6d.

R. SPENCE HARDY.—EASTERN MONACHISM (BUDDHISM). An Account of the Origin, Laws, Discipline, Sacred Writings, &c. &c. of the Order of Mendicants founded by Gotama Buddha. 8vo. cloth, (pub. at 12s.) reduced to 7s. 6d.

R. SPENCE HARDY.—A MANUAL of BUDDHISM in its Modern Development. Translated from Singapore MSS. 8vo. cloth, (pub. at 12s.) reduced to 7s. 6d.

CALDWELL'S (Rev. R.) COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR of the DRAVIDIAN or South Indian Family of Languages. 636 pp. 8vo. cloth boards, price 21s.

WILSON'S (H. H., Professor) ARIANA ANTIQUA. A Descriptive Account of the Antiquities and Coins of Afghanistan, with a Memoir of the Buildings called Topes. By G. MASSON, Esq. 25 Plates. 4to. cloth boards, price 21 12s. 6d.

The Advertisers have purchased the small number of copies of the last two works, which were found in the stores of the late East India Company.

Arabic Language.

WRIGHT (W.).—GRAMMAR of the ARABIC LANGUAGE, founded on the German Work of Caspari, and edited, with numerous Additions and Corrections, by W. M. WRIGHT, Professor of Arabic in the University of Dublin. Vol. I. 8vo. cloth boards, 7s. 6d.

The Same, Vol. II., Syntax. [In the Press.]

POLYGLOTT JONAH.—The BOOK of JONAH, in Four SEMITIC VERSIONS, viz., Chaldee, Syriac, Ethiopic, and Arabic. With corresponding Glossaries by W. WRIGHT, Professor of Arabic, Trin. Coll. Dublin. 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

Syriac Language.

COWPER (Rev. B. HARRIS).—SYRIAC GRAMMAR, founded on that of Dr. Hoffmann, with Additions. 8vo. cloth boards, 7s. 6d.

BERNSTEIN'S LEXICON SYRIACUM. 538 pp. double cols. 8vo. 2s.

BERNSTEIN and KIRSCH.—SYRIAC CHESTOMATHY and LEXICON. Chrestomathia Syriacum, cum Lexico. 2 vols. 8vo. 11ps. 1856. Cloth boards, (pub. at 12s.) 7s. 6d.

KIRSCHII CHESTOMATHIA. Separately. 236 pp. Syriac Text. Sewed, 2s.

WILLIAMS & NORGATE,

14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

BOOKS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

1. **MORAL EMBLEMS** from J. CATS and R. FARLIE: Woodcut Illustrations and Ornaments by J. LEIGHTON, F.S.A.; Text by R. PIGOT. Second Edition (*morocco by Hayday*, 52s. 6d.) Imperial 8vo. 31s. 6d.
2. **LYRA GERMANICA**: Hymns for the Sundays and Chief Festivals of the Christian Year. Translated by C. WINKWORTH. With 235 Woodcut Illustrations, engraved under the superintendence of J. LEIGHTON, F.S.A. (*morocco*, 36s.; *morocco antique by Hayday*, 42s.) Fcap. 4to. 21s.
3. **BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS**. With 126 Original Illustrations on Steel and Wood by C. BENNETT; Preface by the Rev. CHARLES KINGSLEY (*morocco*, 31s. 6d.) Square crown 8vo. 21s.
4. **TENNIEL'S EDITION** of MOORE'S LALLA ROOKH, with 69 Woodcut Illustrations from Original Drawings, and 5 Initial Pages of Persian Design by T. SULMAN, Jun. (*morocco by Hayday*, 36s.) Fcap. 4to. 21s.
5. **MOORE'S LALLA ROOKH**, with 13 Steel Plates by CORBOULD. MEADOWS and STEPHANOFF (*morocco*, 28s.) Square crown 8vo. 15s.
6. **POETRY and PICTURES** from THOMAS MOORE. — Selections, copiously illustrated with Engravings on Wood (*morocco by Hayday*, 42s.) Fcap. 4to. 21s.
7. **MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES**, with 13 highly-finished Steel Plates, from Original Designs (*morocco*, 31s. 6d.) Square crown 8vo. 21s.
8. **MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES**, with 161 Designs on Steel by DANIEL MACLISE, R.A. (*morocco by Hayday*, 52s. 6d.) Super-royal 8vo. 31s. 6d.
9. **THOMAS MOORE'S POETICAL WORKS**, in One Volume; People's Edition; with Portrait (*morocco*, 21s.) Square crown 8vo. 12s. 6d.
10. **MOORE'S LIFE**, complete in One Volume, abridged from the First Edition by the EARL JOHN RUSSELL. People's Edition, with 8 Portraits on Steel and 8 Vignettes Square crown 8vo. 12s. 6d.
11. **MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES**, complete with the MUSIC. People's Edition, bound in cloth, with gilt edges Small 4to. 12s.
12. **MOORE'S NATIONAL AIRS**, complete with the MUSIC. People's Edition, edited by C. W. GLOVER, cloth, gilt edges Small 4to. 12s.
13. **THOMSON'S SEASONS**, with Woodcut Illustrations by Members of the Etching Club (*morocco by Hayday*, 36s.) Square crown 8vo. 21s.
14. **GOLDSMITH'S POEMS**, with Woodcut Illustrations by Members of the Etching Club (*morocco by Hayday*, 36s.) Square crown 8vo. 21s.
15. **BOWDLER'S FAMILY SHAKESPEARE**, Genuine Edition, with 36 Woodcut Illustrations, complete in One Volume, medium 8vo. large type, price 14s. cloth, with gilt edges; or 31s. 6d. handsomely bound in morocco.
16. **LETITIA ELIZABETH LANDON'S (L. E. L.) POETICAL WORKS**, with 2 Vignettes by R. DOYLE (*morocco*, 21s.) 2 vols. 16mo. 10s.
17. **ROBERT SOUTHEY'S POETICAL WORKS**, complete in One Volume; with Portrait and Vignette (*morocco by Hayday*, 42s.) Medium 8vo. 21s.
18. **AGNES STRICKLAND'S LIVES of the QUEENS of ENGLAND**. Embellished with Portraits of every Queen 8 vols. post 8vo. 60s.
19. **LORD MACAULAY'S HISTORY of ENGLAND**, from the Accession of James II. New Edition (*calf by Hayday*, 73s. 6d.) 7 vols. post 8vo. 42s.
20. **LORD MACAULAY'S HISTORY of ENGLAND**, from the Accession of James the Second. Library Edition (*calf by Hayday*, 61. 8s.) 5 vols. 8vo. 30s.
21. **LORD MACAULAY'S CRITICAL and HISTORICAL ESSAYS**. People's Edition (*calf by Hayday*, 2 vols. in One, 13s.) 2 vols. crown 8vo. 8s.
22. **THE REV. SYDNEY SMITH'S WORKS**, including his Contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*. People's Edition (*calf by Hayday*, 2 vols. in One, 13s.) 2 vols. 8s.
23. **THE WIT and WISDOM of the REV. SYDNEY SMITH**: A Selection of the most Memorable Passages of his Writings and Conversations. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.
24. **LORD MACAULAY'S CRITICAL and HISTORICAL ESSAYS**. One-Volume Edition, with Portrait (*calf by Hayday*, 30s.) Square crown 8vo. 21s.
25. **LORD MACAULAY'S LAYS of ANCIENT ROME**. With Woodcut Illustrations from the Antique by G. SCHARF (*morocco by Hayday*, 42s.) 4to. 21s.
26. **LORD MACAULAY'S LAYS of ANCIENT ROME**: with IVRY and the ARMADA (*morocco by Hayday*, 10s. 6d.) 16mo. 4s. 6d.
27. **STORIES and TALES** by the AUTHOR of *AMY HERBERT*. Collective Edition, each Story complete in One Volume 9 vols. crown 8vo. 30s.
28. **AMY HERBERT** 2s. 6d.
29. **GERTRUDE** 2s. 6d.
30. **EARL'S DAUGHTER** 2s. 6d.
31. **EXPERIENCE OF LIFE** 2s. 6d.
32. **CLEVE HALL** 2s. 6d.
33. **IVORS, or the TWO COUSINS** 3s. 6d.
34. **KATHARINE ASHTON** 3s. 6d.
35. **MARGARET PERCIVAL** 5s. 6d.
36. **LANETON PARSONAGE** 4s. 6d.
37. **SKETCHES of the NATURAL HISTORY of CEYLON**; with Narratives and Anecdotes illustrative of the Habits and Instincts of the Mammalia, Birds, Reptiles, Fishes, Insecta, &c. By Sir J. EMERSON TENNENT, K.C.S. LL.D. With 82 Woodcut Illustrations (*calf half extra*, 18s.) Post 8vo. 12s. 6d.
38. **THE AFRICANS at HOME**: a Popular Description of Africa and the Africans. By the Rev. R. M. MACBRAIR, M.A. With Map and 70 Woodcut Illustrations. Fcap. 8vo. 7s. 6d.
39. **WILLIAM HOWITT'S VISITS to REMARKABLE PLACES**, OLD HALLS, BATTLE-FIELDS, &c. With Woodcuts. 2 vols. square crown 8vo. 25s.
40. **TALES from GREEK MYTHOLOGY**. By the Rev. GEORGE W. COX, M.A., late Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford Square 16mo. 3s. 6d.
41. **THE TALE of the GREAT PERSIAN WAR**. By the Rev. GEORGE W. COX, M.A., late Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford. With numerous Woodcuts. Fcap. 8vo. [Next week.]
42. **ACTON'S MODERN COOKERY for PRIVATE FAMILIES**. Newly revised and enlarged Edition; with 8 Plates of Figures and 150 Woodcuts (*calf half extra*, price, 12s.) Fcap. 8vo. 7s. 6d.
43. **HISTORY, OPINIONS, and LUCUBRATIONS of ISAAC BICKERSTAFF**, from the *Tadler*, by STEELE and ADDISON. With Notes, &c. by H. R. MONTGOMERY, and 11 Photographic Illustrations Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.
44. **SOUTHEY'S DOCTOR**, complete in One Volume; with Portrait, Vignette, Bust and Coloured Plate Square crown 8vo. 21s.
45. **MAUNDER'S TREASURY of KNOWLEDGE and LIBRARY of REFERENCE**. New Edition, reconstructed by WOODWARD, MORRIS, and HUGHES (*calf*, 13s.) Fcap. 8vo. 10s.
46. **MAUNDER'S SCIENTIFIC and LITERARY TREASURY**, or Popular Encyclopedia of Literature and Science (*calf*, 13s.) Fcap. 8vo. 10s.
47. **MAUNDER'S HISTORICAL TREASURY**: Comprising the History of every Nation. New Edition, revised throughout, with a new GENERAL INDEX (*calf*, 13s.) Fcap. 8vo. 10s.
48. **MAUNDER'S TREASURY of GEOGRAPHY**, Physical, Historical, Descriptive and Political. New and thoroughly revised Edition; with 7 Maps and 16 Steel Plates (*calf*, 13s.) Fcap. 8vo. 10s.
49. **MAUNDER'S BIOGRAPHICAL TREASURY**, comprising above 12,000 Memoirs and brief Notices. New Edition, extended (*calf*, 13s.) Fcap. 8vo. 10s.
50. **MAUNDER'S TREASURY of NATURAL HISTORY**, or Popular Dictionary of Animated Nature; with 900 Woodcuts (*calf*, 13s.) Fcap. 8vo. 10s.
51. **CALVERT'S WIFE'S MANUAL**, printed and ornamented in the style of Queen Elizabeth's Prayer-Book (*morocco*, 22s.) Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.
52. **CONYBEARE and HOWSON'S LIFE and EPISTLES of ST. PAUL**. New Edition; with a Selection of Maps, Plates and Wood Engravings (*morocco*, 65s.) 2 vols. square crown 8vo. 31s. 6d.
53. **CONYBEARE and HOWSON'S LIFE and EPISTLES of ST. PAUL**. The Original Library Edition, with more numerous Illustrations (*antique calf*, 4. 16s.) 2 vols. 4to. 48s.
54. **KONIG'S LIFE of LUTHER**, in 48 Historical Plates. Explanations by ARCHDEACON HARE and S. WINKWORTH (*morocco*, 42s.) Fcap. 4to. 25s.
55. **MRS. JAMESON'S LEGENDS of the SAINTS and MARTYRS**, as represented in Christian Art. New Edition, with numerous Etchings and Woodcut Illustrations 2 vols. square crown 8vo. 31s. 6d.
56. **MRS. JAMESON'S LEGENDS of the MONASTIC ORDERS**, as represented in Christian Art. New Edition, with numerous Etchings and Woodcut Illustrations Square crown 8vo. 25s.
57. **MRS. JAMESON'S LEGENDS of the MADONNA**, as represented in Christian Art. Second Edition; with 27 Etchings and 165 Woodcut Illustrations, from Designs by the Author Square crown 8vo. 25s.
58. **MAXIMS and PRECEPTS of the SAVIOUR**, illuminated and ornamented in the style of the Missals of the Renaissance by H. N. HUMPHREYS. Square fcap. 8vo. 10s. 6d.
59. **PARABLES of OUR LORD**, illuminated, &c. in the style of the Missals of the Renaissance by H. N. HUMPHREYS (*morocco*, 30s.) Square fcap. 8vo. 21s.
60. **MIRACLES of OUR SAVIOUR**, illuminated, &c. in the style of the Missals of the Renaissance by H. N. HUMPHREYS Square fcap. 8vo. 21s.
61. **SENTIMENTS and SIMILES of SHAKESPEARE**, illuminated, &c. in the style of the Books of the Middle Ages by H. N. HUMPHREYS Square post 8vo. 21s.
62. **READINGS for EVERY DAY in LENT**, selected from JEREMY TAYLOR by the Author of *Amy Herbert* Fcap. 8vo. 5s.
63. **READINGS for a MONTH PREPARATORY to CONFIRMATION**, selected from the Early and English Church Writers by the Author of *Amy Herbert*. New Edition Fcap. 8vo. 4s.

London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, and ROBERTS.

MR. BENTLEY'S LITERARY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Autobiography of Mary Granville

(MRS. DELANY), including her Reminiscences of the Court of Queen Charlotte. Second Part, in 3 vols. demy 8vo. with Nine beautiful Portraits, with Index, 50s.

Extract from 'The Times' Notice of the First Series.

"The best is still to come, the last eight-and-twenty years of her life, when age had ennobled her, and when she moved about the world in it, but not of it. She had known everybody, and could talk to the rising generations of innumerable persons now existing but in name."

Lives of the Archbishops

OF CANTERBURY; from the MISSION OF AUGUSTINE to the DEATH of HOWLEY. By WALTER FARQUHAR HOOK, D.D., Dean of Chichester. Vol. II. 8vo. 15s.

The History of Rome,

FROM THE EARLIEST TIME TO THE PERIOD OF ITS DECLINE. By Dr. MOMMSEN. Translated under the Sanction and Revision of the Author, including his latest Corrections, by the Rev. W. PITT DICKSON. With an Introduction by Dr. SCHMITZ. Vol. II. 8vo. 18s.

Lives of Wits and Humourists.

By JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A. 2 vols. crown 8vo. with 4 Portraits, 21s.

Dean Swift.
Sir Richard Steele.
Brimsley Sheridan.
Goldsmith.
Samuel Foote.

Theodore Hook.
Rev. Sydney Smith.
The Two Colmans.
Porson.
Horace and James Smith.

A Residence at Nagasaki

AND HAKODATE in 1859-60. With some Account of Japan. By C. P. HODGSON, H.M.'s Consul at those Ports. With Letters on Japan, by his Wife. Crown 8vo. with numerous Illustrations, 10s. 6d.

Maidensthorpe;

OR, INTERESTING EVENTS ABOUT THE YEAR 1825. By JEREMIAH BRIEFLESS, of the Year Temple. 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s. [Ready.]

P. Virgilii Maronis

BUCOLICA, GEORGICA et ÆNEIS. With English Notes, by C. D. YONGE. With Notes from the Notebook of the Provost of Eton, Dr. Munro, Professor Key, &c. &c. Post 8vo. 9s. 6d., strongly bound.

The American Union:

Its Value and real Effects on the Well-being of the American People; the Causes of its Disruption, and probable Results of the present Conflict; with an Examination of our own Interests in the Issue, and an Inquiry into Secession as a Constitutional Right. By JAMES SPENCE. 8vo. 10s. 6d. [Ready.]

London: RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street,
Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

13, Great Marlborough-street.

HURST & BLACKETT'S NEW WORKS.

The LIFE of J. M. W. TURNER, R.A.

From Original Letters and Papers furnished by his Friends and Fellow Academicians. By WALTER THORNBURY. 3 vols. 8vo. with Portraits, &c. 30s.

"Mr. Thornbury has been engaged, during the last four years, in collecting materials for this biography. He has had every possible advantage for the accomplishment of his task—a personal acquaintance with Turner, the advice of Mr. Ruskin, and the ready assistance of all Turner's friends. Every one to whom Mr. Thornbury applied for information appears to have given it willingly. Of the immense mass of materials thus brought together, Mr. Thornbury has made skilful use, and constructed an honest memorial of the great painter. He has done his part ably. The artist will refer to these volumes frequently for authentic information regarding the great modern master and his works, and the student of life and manners will find in them a rich store of entertainment."—*Daily News*.

The LIFE of Admiral Sir CHARLES

NAPIER, K.C.B.; with HIS CORRESPONDENCE. From his Private Papers. By Major-General EILEAS NAPIER. 3 vols. 8vo. with Portrait and Charts. 30s.

"Sir Charles Napier will undoubtedly rank among the first of our sea worthies. He has found a worthy biographer and chronicler in the person of his Step-son. The biography abounds in traits of character, and there are details of love, marriage and home-life which contrast very pleasantly with the more exciting scenes. The work is very honestly put together; without pretence, it accomplishes much; bringing all the incidents of the Admiral's life together, so as to create a story of great interest, with much that is amusing for the general, and more that is instructive to the professional reader."—*Athenæum*.

FRENCH WOMEN of LETTERS.

By JULIA KAVANAGH, Author of 'NATHALIE,' &c. 3 vols. 21s. [This day.]

TRAVELS in the HOLY LAND. By

FREDRIKA BREMER. Translated by MARY HOWITT. 3 vols. [Just ready.]

The OKAVANGO RIVER. A Nar-

ative of Travel, Exploration and Adventure. By CHARLES JOHN ANDERSON, Author of 'LAKE NGAMI.' 8vo. with Portrait of the Author and numerous Illustrations. 21s.

"Mr. Anderson's book, from the number of well-told adventures, its rich fund of information, and spirited illustrations, will command a wide circle of readers. The interest of his story never flags for a moment."—*Athenæum*.

LADY CHARLOTTE PEPYS'S DO-

MESTIC SKETCHES in RUSSIA. 3 vols. 21s.

"We recommend these interesting and agreeable volumes to all who wish for pleasant reading, besides acquiring a knowledge of the ways and customs of another country."—*Sun*.

TRAVELS in the REGIONS of the

AMOOR, and the Russian Acquisitions on the Confines of India and China. By T. W. ADAMS, Esq., Author of 'Oriental and Western Siberia.' Dedicated, by permission, to Her Majesty. Second Edition. With Map and 88 Illustrations, 21s. 2s. bound.

"A noble work. The entire volume is admirable for its spirit, unexaggerated tone, and the mass of fresh materials by which this really new world is made accessible to us."—*Athenæum*.

The SECRET HISTORY of the

COURT of FRANCE under LOUIS XV. Edited, from rare and unpublished Documents, by Dr. CHALLICE. 3 vols. with Portraits, 21s.

The VALLEY of a HUNDRED

FIRES. By the Author of 'MARGARET and her BRIDESMAIDS.' Illustrated by J. E. MILLAIS, A.R.A. 5s. bound. Forming the New Volume of HURST & BLACKETT'S STANDARD LIBRARY of CHEAP EDITIONS.

"Whether in delineation of character, in lucidity of plot, in description of scenery, in representation of life as it is, or in sound well-enforced moral, we know no novel of the last three or four years to equal this production. Of the popular Author of 'Margaret and her Bridesmaids.' If asked to classify it, we should give it a place between 'John Halifax' and 'The Caxtons.'"—*Herald*.

THE NEW NOVELS.

The LAST of the MORTIMERS. By

the Author of 'MARGARET MAITLAND,' 'THE HOUSE on the MOOR,' 'ADAM GRAEME,' &c. 3 vols.

SIR RICHARD HAMILTON.

"The reader will be delighted with this book, and will be the better for reading it. It is full of action, life and character. The plot is well constructed, and the style vigorous. The hero is a faithful portrait of a thorough English gentleman, and the pictures of English society are very gracefully and agreeably drawn."—*John Bull*.

The HOME at ROSEFIELD. By

EDWARD COPPING. 3 vols.

"A very touching and life-like story, of great simplicity and beauty; and hard indeed must be the heart unaffected by its genuine tenderness and pathos."—*Daily News*.

EAST and WEST. By J. Frazer

CORKRAN. 3 vols.

NOTICE TO QUIT. By W. G. Wills,

Author of 'LIFE'S FORESHADOWINGS.' 3 vols.

"An excellent novel, pleasant to read; and the moral that runs throughout is delicately spun, and not too obtrusive."—*Athenæum*.

WHITE and BLACK. A Tale of

the SOUTHERN STATES. 3 vols. [Next week.]

NEW WORKS.

THE CITY of the SAINTS; and

ACROSS the ROCKY MOUNTAINS to CALIFORNIA. By RICHARD F. BURTON, Captain H.M. Indian Army; Her Britannic Majesty's Consul in West Africa. With numerous Illustrations. 8vo. 15s.

SKETCHES of the NATURAL HIS-

TORY of CEYLON: With Narratives and Anecdotes Illustrative of the Habits and Instincts of the Mammalia, Birds, Reptiles, Fishes, Insects, &c. By Sir J. SMERSON TENNENT, K.C.S. LL.D. With 28 Woodcut Illustrations. Post 8vo. 12s. 6d.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY, LETTERS, and

LITERARY REMAINS of Mrs. PIOZZI (THALIA). Edited, with Notes, &c. by A. HAYWARD, Q.C. Second Edition, revised, with copious Additions. With Portrait and Plate. 3 vols. post 8vo. 24s.

JOHN ROGERS, the Compiler of the

First Authorized English Bible; the Pioneer of the English Reformation; and its First Martyr. By JOSEPH L. CHESTER. With Portrait and 5 Illustrations. 8vo. [Next week.]

NARRATIVE of the WAR with

CHINA in 1860; including a Short Residence with the T'ung Rebels at Nankin, and the Voyage thence to Hankow. By Lieutenant-Colonel WOLSELEY, 90th Light Infantry. 8vo. price 10s. 6d.

THE TALE of the GREAT PERSIAN

WAR. By the Rev. GEORGE W. COX, M.A., late Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford. With numerous Woodcuts. 8vo. [Next week.]

A DEFENCE of the FAITH, Part I.

FORMS of UNBELIEF. By SANDERSON ROBES. M.A., Vicar of St. Peter's, in the Isle of Thanet, and Rural Dean. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

THE ALPS; or, Sketches of Life and

Nature in the Mountains. By H. Von BERLEPESCH. Translated by the Rev. LESLIE STEPHEN, M.A. With 17 tinted Illustrations. 8vo. 15s.

FOREST CREATURES. By CHARLES

BONER, Author of 'Chamois Hunting in the Mountains of Bavaria.' With 18 Illustrations. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

HISTORY of the COLONIAL EM-

PIRE of GREAT BRITAIN. By BROWNE H. E. ROBERTS, B.A., of the University of Oxford. Post 8vo. 7s.

THE OXONIAN in ICELAND; or,

Notes of Travel in that Island in the Summer of 1860; with Glances at Icelandic Folk-Lore and Sagas. By the Rev. F. M. CALFE, M.A. With Map and Illustrations. Post 8vo. 12s. 6d.

THE CHASE of the WILD RED

DEER in the COUNTIES of DEVON and SOMERSET. By CHARLES PALK COLLYNS. With numerous Illustrations from Original Drawings. Square crown 8vo. [Nearly ready.]

EGYPTIAN SEPULCHRES and

SYRIAN SHRINES; including some stay in the Lebanon, at Palmyra, and in Western Turkey. By EMILY A. BEAUFORT. With Coloured Illustrations, Map, and Woodcuts. 3 vols. post 8vo. 20s.

THERES, its TOMBS and their

TENANTS, ANCIENT and PRESENT; with a Record of Excavations in the Necropolis. By A. HENRY REINHOLD, F.S.A. With numerous Illustrations. Imperial 8vo. [Just ready.]

THE ROMANCE of a DULL LIFE.

By the Author of *Morning Clouds*, and the *Afternoon of Life*. Post 8vo. 9s. 6d.

A SURVEY of HUMAN PROGRESS.

from the Savage State to the Highest Civilization yet attempted. By NEIL ARNOTT, M.D. F.R.S. &c. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, and ROBERTS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1861.

LITERATURE

Lives of the Engineers: with an Account of their Principal Works. Comprising also a History of Inland Communication in Britain.
By Samuel Smiles. Vols. I. and II. (Murray.)

It would appear that from the very moment when

—Britain first, at Heaven's command,
Arose from out the azure main,

there commenced a series of engineering processes, which have not yet been completed. The first occupiers of the coast-land were bound to keep out the invading sea, and Romney Marsh was drained, if not dried, it is supposed by parties of immigrating Frisians who came hither and "squatted." Then, while these early engineers were engaged in keeping the sea out, others were occupied in keeping rivers—and particularly the River Thames—in. From above London to the Nore, the Thames is an artificial river. All those localities on its banks still called Marshes were formerly broad reaches of the river, at certain states of the tide; and "bankside" continues to indicate how the river was kept where the gentleman in 'The Critic' says it should ever remain—"within its banks." The embanking of the Thames is said to have been a Roman work; but as Mr. Smiles believes that the British London had "acquired considerable importance even before the Roman period," it is possible that the then lords of the position may have had an early hand in the achievement. The Romans, however, were such reclaimers of land, particularly along the shores of the Wash, that the old conservative acorn-eaters pitied them as men who wore out their hands and bodies in clearing woods and banking fens. The labour, nevertheless, was not altogether perfected; and, even down to a recent period, so fatal was the atmosphere of these districts, that Death there was known as "the Bailiff of Marsh-Land."

The first great draining engineer on drowned lands was Vermuyden, who, in the Stuart days, at great cost and self-ruin, converted water, mud and ooze into rich corn, or healthy, inhabitable land. The cure effected was very much to the disgust of the patients, the Fen people. They hated the Dutchman and his Dutch labourers; they dreaded the loss of many privileges when the Muckslush Heath that was their own should be converted into Crown land. They foresaw a forfeiture of much liberty and lawlessness with their mingled land and water, through which every offender knew a way to safety, and no royal messenger dared carry the King's writ. They were content with things as they were: why should content and things be disturbed? Agree! Well, agree was their birthright; and as for rheumatism, if they liked to entertain it, why should they be deprived of the enjoyment by the Stuart and his Dutchman?

Out of the popular discontent political agitators spun a vast amount of "bunkum," but ultimately the work was carried through, and such districts as the Great Bedford Level, which had hitherto been incubating beneath mud and water, made their first appearance on the permanent stage of Great Britain.

This was not the only great work whose progress was hotly opposed by ignorant or interested people. James the First, who had promoted the ejection of the water from the fens, was quite as energetic, and a little more interested, in aiding Myddelton in introducing water into London. When, however, it was decided that the New River should bring

from Hertfordshire the pure water which was not to be found in sufficient supply in London, there was a stir on all the line, as if the end of the world were at hand, as a consequence. The landowners protested that they would be ruined: their meadows would be converted into bogs; their arable land would become squallid ground; farms and fields would be cut into fragments; the levels would be drowned whenever sudden rains caused the "cut" or "ditch," as they scornfully called the river, to overflow; the grass would perish, the highways be rendered impassable, and—happy thought!—the Church would be robbed of its righteously-earned tithes! The wail reminds one of the cry of anguish that went up when proposals were made to build a bridge at Kew, and to open a "New Road" from Paddington to the Bank. The utter ruin of our forefathers as a nation, and of ourselves as their vagabond sons, looking after their inheritance, was predicted; but, in spite thereof, the bridge was built, the road was cut, and we are all exceedingly comfortable under the circumstances.

It is satisfactory to know that Hugh Myddelton, who was a noble merchant and amateur engineer, was enriched and not impoverished, as the foolish old legend has it, by this achievement. The old conservatives, however, thought it a wicked matter, or would His most sacred Majesty have plumped over head and ears into it one day, as he was examining the great work? Moreover, it was subsequently asked, what Christian was to be expected to drink water brought into town by pipes? "Aye, marry!" cried the water-carriers, when they saw their occupation going—and their cry was a loud one—"Any pure river-water here! and none of your pipe-sludge!"

This little engineering feat, however, did not pay at first. For years there was no dividend at all; to-day each share produces 850*l.* a-year, and the capital value of a single share, at twenty years' purchase, would be about 17,000*l.*

Our good roads, it is to be observed, are of even later date than our supply of drinkable water. In the ancient days we possessed, indeed, finer highways than in the middle ages. Mr. Smiles says—"The Romans first brought into England the art of road-making"; but it is doubtful whether some of their own great lines were not founded on old British straight-ways. In the middle ages, the Government, caring more for the traveller than the route, ordered all trees and bushes to be cut away from roadsides,—not to render the latter drier for passage, but to prevent robbers from lying in ambush. In 1346, says Mr. Smiles, "a toll was levied by authority of Edward the Third, to maintain the road from St. Giles's to Charing Cross"; but he does not notice that, long previous to this, pious individuals who built bridges or made roads were generally permitted to establish a "hermit" on the spot, whose office it was to collect the tolls.

The circumstance that when our Kings went to Parliament, after the invention of coaches, faggots were thrown into the street-ruts in order to enable the precious freight to get along without an upset, is proof sufficient of a semi-barbarism of a very recent date. Had it been less in the royal Stuart's time, we should not hear of eight hundred horse being taken prisoners in the Civil Wars while sticking in the mud; but even when the case and the roads were amended, and the latter were made passable for stage-coaches and "fly-waggons" of equal dilatory swiftness, the public made an outcry against the innovation. Some declared that the national courage would be destroyed if a man who was wont to

ride over the country on horseback, and take his chance of meeting the highwaymen, were to slink along in carriages. "The public health will suffer," cried the philanthropists, who trembled for people shut up in a hot and dusty coach, instead of breathing the air from a high-peaked saddle. "Health—Trade will be annihilated!" exclaimed other parties. In the old ways, a suit of clothes was worn out in a single journey. A man might travel a year together in a stage without giving a tailor a fresh turn. "Where is the sun of England going to?" was the nearly universal cry.

The cry would almost seem to have been humoured, and the roads left fitter for horse-travelling than for driving. As late as 1789, the coach of George Prince of Wales, who was travelling near Newark, "was overturned by a cart in a narrow part of the road; it rolled down a slope, turning over three times, and landed at the bottom, shattered to pieces,"—without doing more than bruising the Prince. The old waggoners especially hated such travellers. The road was made for waggons, and gentlefolks had no right to be gadding about on them! Sometimes a coach-road ran near an old waggon-road; but, we believe, a pedestrian, in doubt which to take, would very much regret, after he had got half-way through either of them, that he had not selected the other.

The Turnpike, which was to levy the tolls by which these roads were to be made and kept generally useful, was a tremendous trial to the loyalty and patience of the unreasonable generation of the day. Why should people wish to travel faster? Their health would suffer; and country-inn landlords would find half their occupation gone! These results were grievous enough; it was still worse that the public must pay for them! Mr. Smiles has collected most of the pile of wrongs alleged by the contemporary public, but he has missed some good illustrations of the turn taken by the popular humour. Here is one, for example, which we cite from a poem, entitled 'The Adulteress,' published in 1773:—

There was a time this idle knew little sin,
When ladies wore their ruffs up to the chin;
When rosy country-dames were scarcely known
To go to Court,—or even come to Town.
But such an intercourse the Turnpikes make,
That every woman is become a rake;
They fly from Berwick, Beverley, and York,
To see a play and—pick up Tambour-work.
'Tis on the Turnpikes that we ought to rail—
The Turnpikes, where Vice runs upon the nail.
To keep them chaste, keep each to her abode,
And drive the plough through every Turnpike road!

It is a curious fact, that one of the best road-makers England ever possessed was blind Jack Metcalf, of Knaresborough—a poor fellow who could do everything, had never seen anything, and did nothing imperfectly. He was eminent, however, as a road-maker; and few things could better exhibit Mr. Smiles as a clever compiler and a perfect book-maker than his 'Life of Blind Jack,' taken from local histories and chap-books. As a bridge-maker, Metcalf was not surpassed by another peasant-engineer, the Welsh Edwards, who learned architecture by studying the ruins in his neighbourhood, who achieved triumphs by understanding his failures, and who reared the once famous Pont y Prydd only after two of his preceding bridges had tumbled to pieces. Thenceforward he knew his power.

We have expressed an opinion that there were tolerable, nay, good roads in Britain anterior to the Roman invasion. If the pre-Roman London was a city of some importance, it must have had roads for easy access and departure; and if the early bridges were British, many roads must have been of British work also. Such cavalry and chariots as Caesar speaks of

could not have moved over a merely wild country, nor crossed rivers, without some artificial aid. There is a portion of a British bridge still crossing the East Dart, between Moreton and Tavistock—"It is yet of a most durable character, otherwise it could not have withstood the fury of the Dart for full twenty centuries." No doubt; and they who could build such bridges must have been capable of constructing roads to lead to and from them.

In more modern times, the proposed erection of bridges to facilitate intercourse had its furious opponents, like all other projected improvements. The London Corporation fiercely opposed the erection of any second bridge over the Thames. We have already alluded to the outcry raised against the erection of a bridge at Kew. When one at Putney was first projected, the Lord Mayor declared "London would be destroyed by it." By which he meant that Putney Bridge would divert from the funds of the Corporation the amount of tolls for heavy traffic destined for the City, and down to that time compelled to cross the bridge at London. The Lord Mayor's cry, with a "consideration" tacked to it, touched the feelings of Charles the Second, and consent to erect the bridge was withheld.

The time arrived in England when roads and rivers combined did not suffice for the commerce and intercourse of the people. With the need came the remedy,—principally in the persons of James Brindley, a poor Derbyshire lad, born with powers of observation; and Egerton, Duke of Bridgewater, born with powers of purse, sound sense, and a great liking for the acute millwright from Derbyshire. These two men inaugurated the Canal system, so new, so useful, and so profitable the other day, but now partly superseded by its swifter rival of the rail. Mr. Smiles gives the following picture of the men amid whom, or their influences, Brindley was born:—

"The nearest town of any importance was Macclesfield, where a considerable number of persons were employed, about the middle of last century, in making wrought buttons in silk, mohair and twist—such being then the staple trade of the place. Those articles were sold throughout the country by pedestrian hawkers, most of whom lived in the wild country called 'The Flash,' from a hamlet of that name situated between Buxton, Leek and Macclesfield. They squatted on the waste lands and commons in the district, and were notorious for their wild, half-barbarous manners and brutal pastimes. Travelling about from fair to fair, and using a cant or slang dialect, they became generally known as 'Flash men,' and the name still survives. Their numbers so grew, and their encroachments on the land became so great, that it was at length found necessary to root them out; but for some time no bailiff was found sufficiently bold to attempt to serve a writ in the district. At length an officer was found who undertook to arrest several of them, and other landowners, taking courage, followed the example; when those who refused to become tenants left, to squat elsewhere, and the others then consented to settle down to the cultivation of their farms. Another set of travelling rogues belonging to the same neighbourhood was called the 'Broken Cross Gang,'—from a place called Broken Cross, situated to the south-east of Macclesfield. Those fellows consorted a good deal with the Flash men, frequenting markets and travelling from fair to fair, practising the pea-and-thimble trick, and enticing honest country-people into the temptation of gambling. They proceeded to more open thieving and pocket-picking, until at length the magistrates of the district took active measures to root them out of Broken Cross, and the gang became broken up. Such was the district and such the population in the neighbourhood of which our hero was born."

With Brindley may be said to commence the

portion of the book which best answers to the promise of the title-page. All previous is sketchy, very readable, and where not merely sketchy, still a mosaic—materials from very many sources, put together with true literary-engineering skill. Indeed, in these 'Lives,' replete with interest as they are, the biographer narrates very little that is positively new, but each Life is more complete, perhaps, than any biography of the same individual by any preceding writer. Mr. Smiles is skilled in the employment of materials brought to his door by preceding labourers; and this collection of biographical histories is as instructive and amusing a book as so cunning a hand could make it.

It is not uncommon to describe men who triumph over difficulties that seem insuperable, as geniuses. This is a profound error. Even so flimsy a dramatist as the elder Morton saw this; and his *Farmer Ashfield*, in 'Speed the Plough,' satirically remarks that his horse Genius is, despite his promise, the wildest and the laziest in the whole team.

Brindley, Smeaton, Telford, Rennie, and many a worthy brother of their class, were not "born geniuses"—that is, men born to achieve wondrous results, without thinking twice as to the method of effecting them. In proportion to the stupendous achievement was the amount of labour—of head, hand and heart—by which the glorious end was reached. Of all the noble army of workers, few have worked so nobly, so unselfishly, so willingly, so defiantly of despair itself, as the half-dozen heroes whom Mr. Smiles has here congregated. Some came from the lowlier hearths—others from homes of comfort and wealth. The starting-point was of no consequence. Each won his race by efforts of his own, and nothing was accomplished without effort, even when each engineer was surest of attaining the end triumphantly. "What is to be done now, Brindley?" asked the desponding and penniless Duke of Bridgewater, when his Canal system promised to break down. "You find the money, Duke, and I'll do the work," was the reply of the rough engineer,—who was as good as his word. This was confidence not ill-asserted, for expression was seldom given to it but on good grounds. Yet Winstanley perished in his own lighthouse, in one of those storms which he had almost invoked, to test it; and Smeaton, who fixed his column of light and life permanently on the Eddystone Rock, saw with a sigh, but with no diminution of self-respect or self-reliance, his own splendid bridge fall into ruins at Hexham. If Brindley trembled when the water flowed into the bed of his first canal; if Smeaton looked anxiously from the Hoe for the light from his pillar on the Rock; if Rennie held his breath when the arches of London Bridge were first left to their keystones; and if Telford hid his face and prayed when the grand test was applied to the marvellous and graceful bridge over the Menai, not one of them was influenced in the exhibition of such feelings by doubt or distrust of the power with which he had been endowed by Heaven, but by the thought that the neglect of some subordinate might bring disgrace upon the head that had to sustain every responsibility. The most accomplished worker of engineering miracles had blundered frequently enough at the outset, but there was instruction in every failure; and the comprehension of each early fault laid the foundations of many a later triumph. When Brindley was a wheelwright, he put in the whole of the spokes of one wheel the wrong way, and did not perceive his error till he had applied the gauge. Even the Duke, who so cordially took him by the hand

as a brother-labourer in the construction of the great water-ways of England, was accounted so meanly of in his youth, that an attempt was projected to cause his ducal inheritance to pass to the next heir; but the blundering wheelwright and the imbecile young Duke grew into strong and mighty men, with minds capable to carry out the great ideas by which they were alike possessed, and the realizing of which has enrolled them among the greatest benefactors of their country. The two men were worthy of each other; and we are only surprised that when Mr. Smiles recorded the entombing of the Duke at Little Gaddesden, he did not also quote his simple, noble, and appropriate epitaph there—

Impulit ille rates ubi duxit aratra colonus.

Of the great engineers whose lives are here recorded, Brindley was the worst paid, even when engaged on some of his greatest works. On this subject Mr. Smiles writes:—

"Long before Brindley's time, Inigo Jones was paid only eight shillings and fourpence a-day as architect and surveyor of the Whitehall Banqueting House, and forty-six pounds a-year for house-rent, clerks and incidental expenses; whilst Nicholas Stowe, the master mason, was allowed but four and tenpence a-day. When the Duchess of Marlborough was afterwards engaged in resisting the claims of one of her Blenheim surveyors, she told him indignantly 'that Sir Christopher Wren, while employed upon Saint Paul's, was content to be dragged up to the top of the building three times a-week in a basket, at the great hazard of his life, for only 200*l.* a-year'—the actual amount of his salary as architect of that magnificent Cathedral. Brindley, however, fared worse still, and for a long time does not seem to have risen above mere mechanic's pay, even whilst engaged in constructing the celebrated canal for the Duke of Bridgewater, which laid the foundation of so many gigantic fortunes."

Brindley, before a Committee of Parliament, was as practical in his explanations as Stephenson was at a later period:—

"Some curious anecdotes have, however, been preserved of his appearance as a witness on Canal Bills before Parliament. When asked, on one occasion, to produce a drawing of an intended bridge, he replied that he had no plan of it on paper, but he would illustrate it by a model. He went out and bought a *large cheese*, which he brought into the room and cut into two equal parts, saying, 'Here is my model.' The two halves of the cheese represented the semicircular arches of his bridge; and by laying over them some long rectangular object he could thus readily communicate to the committee the position of the river flowing underneath and the canal passing over it. On another occasion, when giving his evidence, he spoke so frequently about 'puddling,' describing its uses and advantages, that some of the members expressed a desire to know what this extraordinary mixture was that could be applied to so many and important purposes. Preferring a practical illustration to a verbal description, Brindley caused a mass of clay to be brought into the committee-room, and, moulding it in its raw untempered state into the form of a trough, he poured into it some water, which speedily ran through and disappeared. He then worked the clay up with water to imitate the process of puddling, and again forming it into a trough, filled it with water, which was now held in without a particle of leakage. 'Thus it is,' said Brindley, 'that I form a water-tight trunk to carry water over rivers and valleys, wherever they cross the path of the canal.' On another occasion, when Brindley was giving evidence before a committee of the House of Peers as to the lockage of his proposed canal, one of their Lordships asked him, 'But what is a lock?' on which the engineer took a piece of chalk from his pocket and proceeded to explain it by means of a diagram which he drew upon the floor, and made the matter clear at once."

Such was the man. Here is what was once

called his "master,"—the Duke whom he had helped to fertilize and enrich his country, and who loved to look on and over his own works:—

"One day a customer, of the poorer sort, having got his sack filled, looked about for some one to help it on to his back. He observed a stoutish man standing near, dressed in a spencer, with dark drab smallclothes. 'Heigh! mester!' said the man, come, gie me a lift wi' this sack o' coal on to my shoulder.' Without any hesitation, the person in the spencer gave the man the required 'lift,' and off he trudged with the load. Some one near, who had witnessed the transaction, ran up to the man, and asked, 'Dun yo know who's that yo've been speaking tull?'—'Naw! who is he?'—'Why, it's th' Duke his-sen!'—'The Duke!' exclaimed the man, dropping the bag of coals from his shoulder, 'Hey! what'll he do at me? Maun a goo an ax his pardon!' But the Duke had disappeared. He was very fond of watching his men at work, especially when any new enterprise was on foot. When they were boring for coal at Worsley, the Duke came every morning and looked on for a long time together. The men did not like to leave off work whilst he remained there, and they became so dissatisfied at having to work so long beyond the hour at which the bell rang, that Brindley had difficulty in getting a sufficient number of hands to continue the boring. On inquiry, he found out the cause and communicated it to the Duke, who from that time made a point of immediately walking off when the bell rang, returning when the men had resumed work, and remaining with them usually until six o'clock. He observed, however, that though the men dropped work promptly as the bell rang, when he was not by, they were not nearly so punctual in resuming work, some straggling in many minutes after time. He asked to know the reason, and the men's excuse was, that though they could always hear the clock when it struck twelve, they could not so readily hear it when it struck only one. On this, the Duke had the mechanism of the clock altered so as to make it strike *thirteen* at one o'clock; which it continues to do until this day."

One touch more of the benevolent and eccentric Duke:—

"In 1720, when Scroop Egerton, Earl of Bridgewater, had obtained the promise of a dukedom, he acquainted his brother with the circumstance, and told him, moreover, he had so much interest he could get the dukedom settled collaterally upon him and his heirs male, in case there should happen a failure of males in his own line direct, provided his brother would pay the additional office fees, which amounted to less than 320*l.*, for extending the patent. His brother, then Bishop of Hereford (and who, if he had lived, was to have been Archbishop of York), replied that if the Duke would consent to entail the old family estates upon the dukedom, he would consent to discharge the additional fees. To this the Duke answered that he himself had no immediate concern, and no particular interest, in the above proposal. He made it solely because he conceived it might be acceptable to his brother; he would bind himself, however, by no promise or condition in a matter which regarded the Bishop alone. If the Bishop thought it worth while to give about three hundred guineas for the chance, well; otherwise, the patent would stand as it was already directed to be made out. Hence the patent was not extended, and now there is a failure of males in the Duke's own line direct. The dukedom of Bridgewater is consequently become extinct, in the branch of the family of Egerton, by the death of Francis, the lake Duke; and the Earldom of Bridgewater is devolved to the direct heir of the above-mentioned Henry Bishop of Hereford."

The canals, when first rendered practicable, were looked upon as rapid ways of conveyance:—

"The following curious paragraph is from the *Times* of the 19th December, 1806. It relates to the despatching of troops from London for Ireland, during a time of great excitement:—'The first division of the troops that are to proceed by Paddington Canal for Liverpool, and thence by trans-

ports for Dublin, will leave Paddington to-day, and will be followed by others to-morrow, and on Sunday. By this mode of conveyance the men will be only seven days in reaching Liverpool, and with comparatively little fatigue, and it would take them above fourteen days to march that distance. Relays of fresh horses for the canal-boats have been ordered to be in readiness at all the stations.'

When Brindley proposed to carry a canal, by an aqueduct, over a river, an eminent (of course) engineer remarked, that he had often heard of castles in the air, but never before knew where they were erected. Brindley, in fact, was laughed at; but he not only had a "head" upon his shoulders, but his brains were in the right place, and he was no more discouraged than Smeaton was in his younger days, when his more lively and less thinking youthful contemporaries distinguished him by the name of "Fooly Smeaton." That he was not an ungenerous fool is clear from one of his many generous maxims, in which he observed that "the abilities of the individual are a debt due to the common stock of public happiness." When he had completed the Eddystone Lighthouse, he had not done all—he had to give courage to the keepers:—

"At first the men appointed as lightkeepers were much alarmed by the fury of the waves during storms. The year after the light was exhibited, the sea raged so furiously that for twelve days together it dashed over the lighthouse so that the men could not open the door of the lantern or any other. In a letter addressed to Mr. Jessop by the man who visited the rock after such a storm, he says:—'The house did shake as if a man had been up in a great tree. The old men were almost frightened out of their lives, wishing they had never seen the place, and cursing those that first persuaded them to go there. The fear seized them in the back, but rubbing them with oil of turpentine gave them relief.' Since then, custom has altogether banished fear from the minds of the lighthouse-keepers. The men became so attached to their home, that Mr. Smeaton mentions the case of one of them who was even accustomed to give up to his companions his turn for going on shore!"

In the following picturesque anecdote there is an excellent illustration of Smeaton's good common-sense:—

"Mr. Smeaton was walking with his wife in Ranelagh Gardens—the fashionable place of resort at that time—when he observed an elderly lady and gentleman fix their marked attention upon him. At length they came up, and the lady, who proved to be the eccentric Duchess of Queensberry, said to Mr. Smeaton, 'Sir, I do not know who you are or what you are; but so strongly do you resemble my poor dear Gay (the poet), that we must be acquainted. You shall go home and sup with us; and if the minds of the two men accord, as do the countenances, you will find two cheerful old folks, who can love you well; and I think (or you are a hypocrite) you can as well deserve it.' Mr. Smeaton and his wife accepted the invitation, and it proved the commencement of one of his most pleasant London friendships. It happened that the Duke and Duchess had a great love of card-playing, which Smeaton detested. But his good-nature would not permit him to hold aloof when asked to take a hand. He played, however, like a boy, his attention never following the game. On one occasion, when it was Pope Joan, and the stake in 'Pope' had accumulated to a considerable sum, it became Mr. Smeaton's turn by the deal to double it. Regardless of his cards, he took up a scrap of paper, made some calculations on it, and laid it on the table. The Duchess eagerly asked what it was. He replied, 'Your Grace will recollect that the field in which my house at Austhorpe stands may be about five acres, three roods, and seven perches, which, at thirty years' purchase, will be just my stake; and if your Grace will make a Duke of me, I presume the winner will not dislike my mortgage.' The hint thus given in a joke was kindly taken, and from that time they never played but for the merest trifle."

Watt nobly said of him, "His example and precepts have made us all engineers;" and Robert Stephenson declared that he was "the engineer of the highest intellectual eminence that had yet appeared in England." So was he lauded by men who surpassed him in many things, but who confessed they owed much of their superiority to his "preparing their way."

Then, to the great architect of lighthouses succeeded the builder of the three great London bridges, the raiser of the Plymouth breakwater, the engineer of the London and other docks, —Rennie, son of a humble Scottish farmer; and with him we may name—the last of Mr. Smiles's heroic men named in these volumes—"laughing Tam Telford," the son of a Scottish and "Unblameable Shepherd," the "Colossus of Roads," and the "Pontifex Maximus" of his times. Rennie's countryfolk were a hard people to deal with, as his master—Meikle—found, when he set up a winnowing-machine, with its pair of fanners:—

"Meikle was successful in setting his fanners to work; but they had a good deal of superstitious prejudice to encounter, the country people looking upon the grain cleaned by them with suspicion, as procured by 'artificially created wind.' The clergy even argued that 'winds were raised by God alone, and it was irreligious in man to attempt to raise wind for himself, and by efforts of his own;' and one clergyman even refused the holy communion to those of his parishioners who thus irreverently raised 'Devil's wind.'"

Earl Stanhope was not quite to Mr. Rennie what the Duke of Bridgewater had been to Brindley; nevertheless, the two men associated and harmonized, as they were likely to do from the following description:—

"Among the friends whom Mr. Rennie's practical abilities attracted about this time, was the eccentric but ingenious Earl Stanhope, who frequently visited his works to see what was going on that was new. His Lordship was one of the busiest mechanical projectors of his time, and England owes him a debt of gratitude for his many valuable inventions, one of the most useful of which was the printing-press which bears his name. He also made important improvements in the process of stereotype printing; in the construction of locks and canals; and among his lighter efforts may be mentioned the contrivance of an ingenious machine for performing arithmetical operations. He especially delighted in the society of clever mechanics, in whose art he took great pleasure; indeed, he was himself a first-rate workman, and it was truly said of him by his father-in-law, the Earl of Chatham, that 'Charles Stanhope, as a carpenter, a blacksmith, or millwright, could in any country or in any times preserve his independence and bring up his family in honest and industrious courses, without soliciting the bounty of friends or the charity of strangers.' Lord Stanhope even insisted that his children should devote themselves to acquire an industrious calling as he himself had done,—believing that a time of public calamity was approaching (arising from the extension of French revolutionary principles to England) which would render it necessary for them to depend for their livelihood upon their own personal labour and skill. Indeed a serious difficulty occurred between him and his wife on this very point, which ended in a separation; and the story went abroad that the Earl was crazed."

Scotland forms no exception to the rule that there is no honour for a prophet in his own country. Thus when Rennie had substituted, for the old, high-backed, dangerous bridge at Musselburgh, a new bridge, perfectly level with the road on either side, it was angrily remarked by a countryman, who was asked by a magistrate how he liked the new bridge:—"Brig! It's nae brig ava! ye neither ken when ye're on't, nor when ye're aff't!" Of Fulton, the American pretender to other men's inventions, there is this notice:—

"Mr. Rennie had a very mean opinion of Fulton, regarding him as a quack who traded upon the inventions of others. He considered that little merit belonged to him in regard to the invention of the steamboat. Thus, Jonathan Hulls, Miller of Dalswinton, and Symington had been at work upon the invention long before Fulton; Miller having actually made a voyage to Sweden and back with his steamboat as early as 1789, eighteen years before Fulton made his first successful experiment on the Hudson. Fulton's alleged invention of cast-iron bridges was not more original. Writing to Mr. Barrow of the Admiralty, in 1817, Mr. Rennie says: I send you Mr. Fulton's book on Canals, published in 1796, when he was in England, and previous to his application of the steam-engine to the working of wheels in boats. On the designs (as to bridges, &c.,) contained in that book, his fame, I believe, principally rests; although he acknowledges that Earl Stanhope had previously proposed similar plans, and that Mr. Reynolds of Coalbrookdale, in Shropshire, had actually carried them into execution; so that all the merit he has—if merit it may be called—is a proposal for extending the principle previously applied in this country. The first iron bridge was erected at Coalbrookdale in 1779, and between that and the publication of Fulton's book in 1796 many others were erected: so that, in this department, he has little to boast of. I consider Fulton, with whom I was personally acquainted, a man of very slender abilities, though possessing much self-confidence and consummate impudence."

Rennie, like all great men of his class, could turn his hand to anything:—

"A curious illustration of his expertness at smithwork occurred during a journey into Scotland, when on his way to visit the Earl of Eglinton at Eglinton Castle. He went by the stage-coach, in company with some Ayrshire farmers and one or two rather important 'Paialeys boddies.' When travelling over a very bad piece of the road, the jolting was such as to break the axle-tree of the coach, and it came to a stand on a solitary moor, with not a house in sight. Mr. Rennie asked the coachman if there was any blacksmith near at hand, and was told there was one a mile or two off. 'Well, then, help me to carry the parts of the axle there, and I'll see to its being mended.' The blacksmith, however, was not at home; but Mr. Rennie forthwith lit the forge fire, blew the bellows, and with the rather clumsy assistance of one of his fellow-passengers, he very soon welded the axle in a workmanlike manner, helped to carry it back to the coach, and after the lapse of a few hours the vehicle was again wheeling along the road towards its journey's end. Mr. Rennie's fellow-passengers, who had been communicative and friendly during the earlier part of the journey, now became very reserved, and the 'boddies' especially held themselves aloof from 'the blacksmith,' who had so clearly revealed his calling by the manner in which he had mended the broken axle. Arrived at their journey's end for the day, the travellers separated; Mr. Rennie proceeding onwards to Eglinton Castle. Next morning, when sitting at breakfast with his noble host, a servant entered to say that a person outside desired to have a word with the Earl. 'Show him in.' The person entered. He proved to be one of Mr. Rennie's fellow-travellers; and great indeed were his surprise and confusion at finding the identical 'blacksmith' of the preceding day breakfasting with my Lord! The Earl was much amused when Mr. Rennie afterwards described to him the incident of the mending of the broken axle."

Telford was as simple in his nature and as solid in his works as Rennie. The two, however, differed in their appreciation of music. Rennie had a musical ear. Telford, though he attempted poetry, had no conception either of harmony or melody. He had no music in his soul; but he was of such excellence besides, that Shakspeare's saying of such a man had no application to him:—

"Much more pleasant was his first sight of Mrs. Jordan at the Shrewsbury theatre, where he seems to have been worked up to a pitch of rapturous

enjoyment. She played for six nights there at the race time, during which there were various other entertainments. On the second day there was what was called an Infirmary Meeting, or an assemblage of the principal county gentlemen in the infirmary, at which, as county surveyor, Telford was present. They proceeded thence to church to hear a sermon preached for the occasion; after which there was a dinner, followed by a concert. He attended all. The sermon was preached in the new pulpit, which had just been finished after his designs, in the Gothic style; and he confidentially informed his Langholm correspondent that he believed the pulpit secured greater admiration than the sermon. With the concert he was completely disappointed, and he then became convinced that he could have no ear for music. Other people seemed very much pleased; but for the life of him he could make nothing of it. The only difference that he recognized between one tune and another was that there was a difference of noise. 'It was all very fine,' he says, 'I have no doubt; but I would not give a song of Jock Stewart for the whole of them. The melody of sound is thrown away upon me. One look, one word of Mrs. Jordan, has more effect upon me than all the fiddlers in England. Yet I sat down and tried to be as attentive as any mortal could be. I endeavoured, if possible, to get up an interest in what was going on; but it was all of no use. I felt no emotion whatever, excepting only a strong inclination to go to sleep. It must be a defect; but it is a fact, and I cannot help it. I suppose my ignorance of the subject, and the want of musical experience in my youth, may be the cause of it.'"

Incidental to Telford's great works on the Scotch harbours we have a singular record made against Aberdeen:—

"Down even to the middle of last century the Aberdonian notions of personal liberty seem to have been very restricted; for between 1740 and 1746 we find that persons of both sexes were kidnapped, put on board ships, and despatched to the American plantations, where they were sold for slaves. Strangest of all, the men who carried on this slave trade were local dignitaries, one of them being a town's baillie, another the town-clerk depute. Those kidnapped were openly 'driven in flocks through the town, like herds of sheep, under the care of a keeper armed with a whip.' So open was the traffic that the public workhouse was used for their reception until the ships sailed, and when that was filled, the tolbooth or common prison was made use of. The vessels which sailed from the harbour for America in 1743 contained no fewer than sixty-nine persons; and it is supposed that, in the six years during which the Aberdeen slave trade was at its height, about six hundred were transported for sale, very few of whom ever returned."

Of characteristics of the man himself, here are a few of his own describing:—

"He was himself accustomed to attribute much of his success to the thorough way in which he had mastered the humble beginnings of this trade. He was even of opinion that the course of manual training he had undergone, and the drudgery, as some would call it, of daily labour—first as an apprentice, and afterwards as a journeyman mason—had been of greater service to him than if he had passed through the curriculum of a University. Writing to his friend, Miss Malcolm, respecting a young man who desired to enter the engineering profession, he in the first place endeavoured to dissuade the lady from encouraging the ambition of her protégé, the profession being overstocked, and offering very few prizes in proportion to the large number of blanks. 'But,' he added, 'if civil engineering, notwithstanding these discouragements, is still preferred, I may point out that the way in which both Mr. Rennie and myself proceeded, was to serve a regular apprenticeship to some practical employment—he to a millwright, and I to a general housebuilder. In this way we secured the means, by hard labour, of earning a subsistence; and, in time, we obtained by good conduct the confidence of our employers and the public; eventually rising into the rank of what is

called Civil Engineering. This is the true way of acquiring practical skill, a thorough knowledge of the materials employed in construction, and, last, but not least, a perfect knowledge of the habits and dispositions of the workmen who carry out our designs. This course, although forbidding to many a young person, who believes it possible to find a short and rapid path to distinction, is proved to be otherwise by the two examples I have cited. For my own part, I may truly aver that "steep is the ascent, and slippery is the way." That Mr. Telford was enabled to continue to so advanced an age employed on laborious and anxious work, was no doubt attributable in a great measure to the cheerfulness of his nature. He was, indeed, a most happy-minded man. It will be remembered that, when a boy, he had been known in his valley as 'Laughing Tam.' The same disposition continued to characterize him even in his old age. He was playful and jocular, and rejoiced in the society of children and young people, especially when well-informed and modest. But when they pretended to acquirements they did not possess, he was quick to detect and see through them. One day a youth expatiated to him in very large terms about a friend of his, who had done this and that, and made so and so, and could do all manner of wonderful things. Telford listened with great attention, and when the youth had done, he quietly asked, with a twinkle in his eye, 'Pray, can your friend lay eggs?'"

Into regular biographical details of the men themselves, or into full notices of their many works, we have not space to follow Mr. Smiles, whose two volumes run to nearly a thousand pages. For such notices we must refer to the book itself, where readers will find them carefully and elaborately recorded. Nothing of value respecting either the men or their deeds is omitted; and it only remains for us to say, that if these volumes are the first of a series, they give fair promise of much instruction and amusement to come.

Colchester Castle, shown to have once been the Templar Citadel which the Roman Colonists raised to their Emperor Claudius at Colonia Camulodunum. By the Rev. H. Jenkins, B.D. (J. R. Smith.)

THERE is no town in the empire equal to Colchester in the antiquity and interest of its Roman remains, and we have to thank the Rev. H. Jenkins for this new contribution in illustration of them. As long since as December, 1853, we noticed a publication by him on the subject, and the tract we have now before us is to be taken as a continuation of his preceding investigations. We had then to complain of the polemical spirit displayed in pursuits that, of all others, seemed best adapted to allay and subdue it; but whatever angry feelings the Rev. Mr. Jenkins may then have evinced towards his antagonist, the Rev. E. L. Cutts, they have, with the lapse of time, subsided and disappeared, and we have now only to speak of his new production as one displaying both industry and learning. He has, also, during the interval, called in the scientific aid of a distinguished architect and antiquary, and, in general, the conclusions at which he has arrived are both sound and intelligible. We have, ourselves, again visited the scene, and can bear witness, at least, to the local accuracy of the statements and illustrations. We, however, venture to think that the Rev. Mr. Jenkins rather over-estimates the value of the three illustrations which accompany his remarks and quotations, when he calls them "beautiful plates": in the first place, they are not "plates" at all, but woodcuts, though executed sufficiently well for the purpose in view; and, secondly, they are mere ground-plans and elevations such as any architect's pupil could

readily furnish, and not picturesque representations at all meriting the praise bestowed upon them. There never was a time, since the invention of the art, when woodcutting was carried to anything like the pitch of excellence it has in our day attained, even for the commonest purposes; and we have at this moment on our table a country bookseller's penny list ornamented, we may say, by a woodcut of St. Michael's Mount that would do credit to any much more costly and permanent publication.

The main, indeed the sole object of the Rev. Mr. Jenkins is to establish that what is now called Colchester Castle was originally built as a templated citadel in honour of the deified Emperor Claudius, according to the testimony of Tacitus. The words of the reverend author are these:—

"Here, then, occurred those momentous events, which in the first century of the Christian era affected the destiny of Britain, but of which no record remains, save in the pages of Latin and Greek writers. On a perusal of them we seem to catch a view of the scenes described, and almost to participate in the hopes and fears, the joy and distress, of the conquerors and the conquered. Above the banks of the Colne, then flowing under a British name, and on the sites of modern Colchester and Lexden, stood Camulodunum, the metropolis of the Trinobantes, and the royal seat of their kings. Lexden, i.e. Lysdyn, the seat of royalty, equivalent to the Greek term *Βασιλειον*, still preserves in its name its ancient honour; and the long line of earthworks on Lexden Heath still marks the western boundary of the British town. Against it, A.D. 44, the Emperor Claudius led a resistless force of five legions, and on its capture formed his entrenched camp at its north-western extremity, occupying the space now comprised by the walls of Colchester. Six years later a large body of discharged veterans was transplanted hither as Colonists. From them the town of Colchester, the river Colne, and the district of the Colnes on its banks received their names. Many a gay and scattered villa, belonging to the chief functionaries of the colony, soon rose within the circuit of the legionary camp. There the public business was transacted; there, too, the Roman veterans raised to their deified Emperor a temple, which, in the cost of its erection, and of its maintenance, exhausted the wealth of the whole province, and in its massive strength seemed to the indignant Britons a presage of Rome's eternal domination."

We are of opinion that the author has satisfactorily established these various propositions; but, on the other hand, the chief point is avowedly by no means a novelty, for, as the Rev. Mr. Jenkins shows, General Roy, more than a century ago, maintained that the structure was Roman and not Norman, as had been asserted by Morant; and the Society of Antiquaries, as long since as 1732, published an engraving of Colchester Castle, expressly calling it *Arx Romanorum munitissima*. Of all this, the author affords evidence that he is aware, and, therefore, what he labours to prove is, not merely that the edifice was Roman, but that it was constructed as a temple, or templated citadel, in honour of the Emperor Claudius. Upon this part of the subject he has brought together all the authorities that, from time to time, have been referred to or quoted, and a few others that, we apprehend, are new.

We are unable to make out very clearly whether the Rev. Mr. Jenkins admits that any portion of the present structure is Norman: he seems to dispute it in some places, and, on the whole, we think that a negative may be gathered from what he advances. Certainly, when we first saw Colchester Castle, many years ago, it struck us that some of the additions and restorations had been made posterior to the Conquest; and when we last examined the building, our early impression was, in some

degree, confirmed. We appeal even to the representation of the principal entrance, as given by the Rev. Mr. Jenkins, on the authority of Mr. Buckler, the architect, to establish that if the original doorway were Roman, Norman columns and ornaments have since been introduced. This, however, is a minor point, of little importance, supposing it now to be settled, as we believe it is, that Colchester Castle was originally a Roman temple, and that that temple, being of a military character, was constructed in honour of Claudius.

Surrounded, as they are, with remains of the period of Roman occupation, the very walls of the town having been in many places preserved, and, as the Rev. Mr. Jenkins mentions, so many urns and other relics having been discovered, it is singular that on the spot so few people seem to possess any knowledge upon the subject. At the Infirmary, not long ago, that curious object the Sphinx was preserved; everybody in Colchester, we should suppose, would be anxious to inspect it; yet when we asked for it, the proper officer did not even know of its existence, but going away to inquire, brought back word that he believed they had in the house something that was called a *Spinix*. This answer was about of a piece with Morant's assertion that the Castle was Norman.

NEW NOVELS.

Maidenhorpe; or, Interesting Events about the Year 1825. By Jeremiah Briefless, Esq., of the Outer Temple, Fellow of No Society. 2 vols. (Bentley.)

A glance at the first two or three chapters of this story induced us to hope it would prove so grotesquely ludicrous that we should be justified in condensing its absurdities for the diversion of our readers. Chapter the First is entitled 'The Rescue,' and narrates the perils encountered by Lady Bewdley and her niece, Lady Susan Altham, in their journey across Yorkshire, to their seat, called Maidenhorpe, fifteen miles distant from York. At the close of a long day's drive, the ladies, just as their carriage is being lugged slowly along the verge of a precipice, "are overtaken by forked lightning, thunder of the most terrific growlness, and—robbers!" The purpose of the depredators is to take possession of the ladies' "portable property," and then hurl them, carriage, servants, horses and all, down the precipice, so that they may never again be heard of. The position is positively awful. The coachman swears and flogs his horses; the footman swears, and drops the umbrella with which he has been "preserving, as much as possible, the liveries of himself and his companion"; the robbers swear, and yell, and let off pistols in every direction. The thunder rolls, the blast howls, the wind rages, the forked lightning anon illumines the hideous gloom. Lady Bewdley faints away. Lady Susan Altham (the heroine) sits calmly awaiting death. At this awful conjuncture, Mr. Alfred Bohun (the hero), a barrister-at-law, who happens to be reposing somewhere in the neighbourhood of the precipice, springs out of the darkness, stabs one of the assailants to the heart, and prostrates two others. The rescue is effected; and Alfred Bohun sees three wretches lying in their blood beneath his feet. But the gallant hero is wounded; gore streams from his habiliments; he can scarce stand from faintness. "After leaning his head against Mike's (the coachman's) shoulder for a few seconds he recovered of his faintness, and desired to be set on the ground, with his head leaning against the wall,—after which Mike ran to the carriage, and was fortunately able to get

him a pocket-bottle of wine and some sandwiches, and was amazed at the avidity with which he took them, and said, 'They have saved my life for the present.' Having thus revived himself by leaning his head against a wall, and eating sandwiches with avidity, Alfred Bohun creeps along the road till he is near the carriage-window, when he asks Lady Susan Altham how she finds herself, and assures her she has no cause for alarm.—"You are very kind, sir," says the lady, 'for giving this information. I wish my poor aunt could have the benefit of it also; but, alas! she has fainted, and it seems impossible to restore her,—indeed, if the carriage had been going down hill, I should have been unable to keep her on the seat.'—"I am glad," answers Alfred Bohun, 'to see that she is upright at present: that is much the best posture for any one in a state of syncope; you have applied stimulants, of course?'—"Yes, but without any effect; however, if the horses can be set going, we shall be at home soon." Before the horses are set going, Lady Susan and her preserver have more conversation. "Indeed, sir," says the lady, 'I will attend myself to the matters you have mentioned.'—"You are very kind, and it encourages me to beg another favour, namely, that you will not allow me to be consigned to public-house quarters; the noise and detestable smells would kill me."—"There can be no doubt about that, for our house is sufficiently spacious to spare you a bed-room; were it otherwise, I would much rather sleep out myself than let you want good accommodation." The rain had now considerably abated, and the distant lightning enabled this pair to see one another; and the expression of our hero's warm and grateful acknowledgments for this were by no means unpleasant to the lady, who immediately called Mike, and told him that she was determined to have this gentleman into the carriage. Mike said, "Indeed, my lady, I am right glad to hear of it, for he's very faint, and it's a poor chance for him to stand in the wet and cold after losing so much blood, but it will spoil the lining of the carriage."—"Never mind the carriage, or my dress either. I insist on its being so." Our hero remonstrated also, but Mike bethought himself of tying him up in one of the horse-cloths which he had in the boot, and lifting him into his place like a bale of goods: indeed, by this time, what with wounds, excitement, fatigue and loss of blood, the unknown champion was at a very low ebb." Lady Bewdley remains in her upright posture and state of syncope for several hours; and Alfred Bohun, on arriving at Maidenhorpe, having "swallowed wine and bread eagerly," writes two long letters—one to his sister (to assure her that he is enjoying himself in Yorkshire), and another to a London friend, telling him to take precautions against a report of the "encounter with footpads" being inserted in the *Times* and other daily papers. Having finished his letters, Alfred wishes to know if he is in time to have them committed to the post that night. But though he has been able to indite the letters with his usual facility, he is unable to take his watch out of his waistcoat-pocket. "Our hero then told Mike to turn up the sleeve of his coat and put his hand into the left pocket of his (Bohun's) waistcoat, and pull out his watch and money; but when Mike complied with this, he drew out with the watch a large clotted mass of blood, which so shocked the lady that she drew back and sank into a chair just in the rear of Bohun." With such a beginning, we anticipated great fun out of this novel; but the hope was disappointed. The author has made a great mistake in putting so much spirit and action into his first

chapters. Every incident, after their intense excitement, falls flat and dull. The reader does not even shudder when the Lady Bewdley's malevolent kitchen-maid almost poisons Alfred Bohun with a basin of broth, seasoned with *three ounces of arsenic*! In the same way, Alfred Bohun's astronomical lecture, although it is reprinted in the body of Volume the First, with an engraver's illustrations, fails to afford so much amusement as might be expected from so singular an episode in romantic fiction. Of course, the hero, on recovering "of" his wounds, which are probed or bandaged or inspected in nearly every chapter of the first volume, marries Lady Susan in the second volume, and towards the conclusion of the tale sets up housekeeping on a prodigious scale, with wealth that comes to him through one of those many utterly impossible freaks of fortune by which gentlemen who rescue young ladies from the hands of robbers are accustomed to be enriched, in works of imagination.

Celebrated Friendships. By Mrs. Thomson. 2 vols. (Hogg & Sons.)

SINCE the days when Edmund Curll was represented as bequeathing for the benefit of his afflicted family a collection of "title-pages, which only wanted treatises wrote to them," the importance to a professional bookmaker of a taking title has certainly suffered no abatement. The idea of this work, Mrs. Thomson informs us, was "suggested by a literary friend." The "idea" is, of course, simply the title-page; and with this, as the experienced Mr. Curll was well aware, the book, meant only to sell, is as good as done. There have been published memoirs and biographies from many points of view and in many kinds of arbitrary connexion, but while friends can suggest and abundant materials are at hand, readers may be assured that the supply will not fail. We have had quarrels of authors and loves of poets, and have been called on to regard the men and women of past times, sometimes as "wits and beaux," sometimes as "Queens of Society," sometimes as people who have risen, sometimes as remarkable boys, but the characteristics of great men and their relations to each other and to society are endless. Even in the collection of memoirs before us we see numberless suggestions for more books of the kind. Here, for instance, is William Cowper, whose claim to be included is the fact that he maintained a long friendship with Mrs. Unwin. To-morrow, he may take place with Collins or Kit Smart in a book of 'Poets who became Insane,' or with Pope and Charles Lamb, two other of Mrs. Thomson's present heroes, in a collection of Bachelor geniuses. Addison and Pope, here figuring as the friends of Steele and Bolingbroke, may, of course, be brought into conjunction in a compilation of 'Celebrated Hatreds'; Marie-Antoinette and the Princess de Lamballe, disposed of in some fifty pages of the present work, may, ere long, rise again in the character of 'Persecuted Beauties,' while even the list of degrees of consanguinity in the Prayer Book may suggest new turns of the literary kaleidoscope; for every one of these 'Celebrated Friends' were, of course, Remarkable Sons, or Illustrious Daughters, or Famous Brothers, and may easily, if the demand holds out, be regarded in future works from those particular aspects.

Of course, if such books as these were really books—that is, works of original information, and not, as they generally are, mere bungling compilations, and shameless appropriations of the labours of others—there would be no serious objection to them. The assertion in the Preface

to the present work, that while its scope "may be limited, infinite care has been taken to render it accurate," induced us, therefore, to turn to a few of the best known biographies; but we had not read far before we discovered that Mrs. Thomson's claim to "infinite care" and accuracy are wholly without foundation. From a writer who some time ago produced two volumes of *Memoirs of "Viscountess Sundon"* without discovering that her heroine was not a Viscountess, but lived and died the wife of an Irish Baron, we should not indeed expect any great attention to trifles; but autumnal leaves of Valombrosa are not more thick than the blunders and absurdities scattered up and down these volumes. Not to mention such printer's errors as the "*Princess de Lambelle*," "*Easton Norton*" (for *Easton Neston*), "*Miss Gumby*" (the mistress of Bolingbroke) for *Miss Gumley*, "*Willis's*, where the wits congregated" (we suppose for *Will's Coffee-House*), and such French as "*bas-blue*," "*la Quietisme*," and "*savoirs-faire*," Mrs. Thomson informs us that Steele, "in order to impress upon his own erring heart principles of religion and self-control," wrote "a poem," which was "at first an anonymous work, and was called 'The Christian Hero.'" If so, it was certainly turned into *prose* before publication. Steele's illegitimate daughter, Elizabeth, we are told (i., 284), "became the wife of Mr. Arguston"; and, again (p. 292), her married name is stated to have been "Mrs. Ayreton"—the fact being, that her husband's name was neither Arguston nor Ayreton, but "Aynston," as Nichols, from whom Mrs. Thomson derives her information, several times informs his readers. So Lady Carteret, daughter of the Countess of Pomfret, figures (ii. 343) in the company of "the Duke of Bolton, who had married Lavinia Fenton;" but if this be correct, the Duke in addition to his other peccadilloes, must certainly have been guilty of bigamy; for his first Duchess, the daughter of the Earl of Carberry, did not die till 1751, when poor Lady Carteret had been dead several years. "The funeral of Mrs. Steele," says the author of '*Celebrated Friendships*,' "happened to be attended by a beautiful and charming woman of about twenty-nine years of age. She was the daughter of Jonathan Scullock, Esq., of Llandunno, Carmarthenshire; and Steele testified the great respect he bore her in his dedication to the '*Ladies' Library*.' Steele, it is hoped, testified his respect for this lady some years before, when (1707) he married her. The '*Ladies' Library*' was not published till 1714, and of course the dedication is "to Mrs. Steele."

With an air of great precision and laborious minuteness we are informed that Pope completed "his translation of Homer, which he had begun in 1712, in his twenty-fifth year, and which he finished in 1718, his thirtieth year." The fact is, that it was the *Iliad* which was finished in 1718—the "*Homer*" was only finished upon the completion of the translation of the *Odyssey*, in 1725. Nor is Mrs. Thomson more happy in her reflections than in her "facts." Steele, she tells us, sometimes wrote to his wife "from Bow Street, a suspicious address, indicative of his having been taken up to a police-station when fuddled," but unluckily Bow Street, though very suggestive of fines and imprisonment to modern readers of newspapers, at that time had no such associations, the police court not having been removed to Bow Street until many years after Steele was dead. By a similar unlucky flourish, Pope's father, whom the poet himself describes as

Born to no pride, inheriting no strife,
Stranger to civil and religious rage,

—is thus alluded to:—

"His father, indeed, was one of those staunch and resolute believers whom no son of so gentle a nature as Pope's could dare to contradict. No Jacobite of the sternest loyalty ever hated the new dynasties more than Alexander Pope, linen-draper (or, according to Mr. Ruffhead—merchant) as he was (and probably, as is now the case in Scotland, he might have been styled 'a merchant,' although a retailer of linen). Such was the tyranny of the liberal government under William the Third that Mr. Pope, senior, could not vest his money in real securities, on account of his being a papist. He scorned to lend it to a government which he did not acknowledge; and therefore he took with him, even into the then remote parts near Windsor Forest, the large sum of 20,000*l.*, upon which he lived, gradually consuming the capital, so that by the time of his death a great part had been consumed,—

For right hereditary tax'd and fin'd
He stuck to poverty with peace of mind.

To such a father Pope could not dare to betray the slightest deviation from the strictest rule of faith, far less to breathe a word of scepticism, or to utter a doubt of the authenticity of the Old Testament."

All this, as every reader of Johnson's '*Lives*' will easily perceive, is founded entirely on the absurd story of Pope's father locking up his fortune in a box rather than invest; although, as we showed some years since [*Athen.* No. 1393], by evidence beyond dispute, he had invested in every available security,—in lands, houses, mortgages, French *rentes*, &c. Again, Edward Blount, of Blagdon, Devon, Pope's friend and correspondent, does duty for Lister Blount, of Maple Durham, the father of Martha. "Amongst the friends dearest to Pope's heart was Edward Blount, of Maple Durham, a descendant from an ancient Roman Catholic family. To Mr. Blount many of Pope's letters were addressed in 1714; and they show a more than ceremonious interest in the father of one whom Pope loved with all the ardour of an impassioned nature." On which we may remark, that there is no letter from Pope to Mr. Blount, the father of Martha, of any date; he died, indeed, in June, 1710, and it is doubtful whether Pope ever knew him: and even to Edward Blount, with whom Lister had no connexion, there is but one letter in 1714, which is of doubtful authenticity.

Of Queen Anne and James Stuart, Mrs. Thomson says that the former "was too gentle at heart to issue proclamations against one whom, in spite of all calumnies, she believed to be her brother." But if Anne believed the Chevalier to be her brother, she must have been, not only a dull, but a despicable woman; for she it was who raised the question of his legitimacy; and her letters to her sister prove that she it was who poisoned the minds of the Prince and Princess of Orange on this point. The account which Mrs. Thomson gives of Swift is still more startling. Not only are the foolish speculations of others received and recorded as true, but the authorities have been read so carelessly, that undisputed facts are ridiculously misrepresented. Take an illustration:—

"The ramble down the Wye may chance, after viewing the beautiful fragment of Goodrich Castle, standing in its rich colouring, alone, away from the haunts even of peasants, to pass through the village that bears the same name. Let him pause at a half-ancient, half-modernized parsonage, and he will see above the entrance the arms of *Dean Swift's father*, who was, in 1667, when *Jonathan Swift was born*, vicar of the place. It is a modest yet solid building that parsonage, and the honoured incumbent shows you the armorial bearings of the Swift family with pride. How little in accordance with his after-life is that simple, delicious scene. Here, according to most records, *Jonathan was not, it is true, born*, but here his boyhood *must have been passed*; how simple, how secluded, must have

been Goodrich then: scarcely a high road there, save through the village—a bridle road, perhaps, may have skirted the base of Coppet Hill, on the other side of which flows the Wye. Swift's father, from his placing his arms on the house porch, must, probably, have owned the living. Can we imagine it? The author of 'The Tale of a Tub,' the murderer of the broken-hearted Stella,—above all, the writer of those incomparable yet despicable letters, so full of gossip, worldliness, wit, discrimination, and amusing beyond all other letters, because, perhaps, they are so remorselessly personal,—can he have wandered by that pure stream, and learned his first experience of this beautiful world in yon beechwood—or on the summit of the noble Doward Hills?"

This is circumstantial, but everybody knows that Swift was the posthumous son of Jonathan Swift, steward to the King's Inns, and born in Hoey Court, Dublin; that at six years old he was sent to school at Kilkenny, and at fourteen was admitted into Trinity College, Dublin. We say nothing of the "murderer." That is an absurd story which, having been countenanced by respectable authorities, we did not suppose that Mrs. Thomson would take the trouble to investigate, and it is re-echoed throughout the narrative; but let the reader think of a person who could write such circumstantial nonsense presuming to narrate and expound the career and character of Swift!

Upon the slender ground that Lady Hertford was said to have interceded with the Queen to save the life of Richard Savage, Mrs. Thomson gives us again the old story of the career of that "unhappy, misguided" man. Her sole authority is the well-known memoir by Johnson, which she adopts and paraphrases, evidently without a suspicion of its glaring inconsistencies and proved errors; for she assures her readers that "all its romantic events are well substantiated." We accordingly hear once more that the assumed unnatural mother, "to secure a release from the Earl of Macclesfield, made a voluntary confession that the wretched infant," &c., was "the offspring of the Earl of Rivers," though the annotators of Johnson have long ago discovered that this was all a mistake; and although the proceedings of the Earl in the Arches Court and in the House of Lords to procure a divorce, in the teeth of the Countess's strenuous resistance and denial of the charge of adultery, have actually been published. Of a piece with this curious proof of the vitality of romantic falsehoods, we have the following story of Dryden's funeral, once well known, but now, we must presume, forgotten, as Mrs. Thomson gives it merely *à propos* of the fact that Lord Jeffreys happens to be mentioned as the father of Lady Pomfret:

"On the Sunday morning after the poet's death, when the hearse was at the door and the poet's body in it, whilst eighteen mourning coaches were attending, a party of young rakes rode by the door, and one of them, Lord Jeffreys, seeing the procession, which had begun to move, asked whose funeral it was. He was told it was Mr. Dryden, whereupon he declared that so great a poet should not be buried in so private a manner, and he declared he would take upon himself the honour of interment, and give a thousand pounds for a monument. After a time he persuaded the servants to show him up to the room where Lady Elizabeth Dryden was still in bed: they complied, and he unfolded his wishes; Lady Elizabeth refusing, he fell on his knees and declared he would never rise till she granted his request. Poor Lady Elizabeth fainted away, and Jeffreys pretending that he had gained her consent, went down stairs, and ordered the body to be taken to Cheapside, to a Mr. Russell's, an undertaker, there to await further orders. Meantime the choir and the Abbey were lighted up, the grave was dug, and yawned to receive the dead. The Bishop awaited the corpse, and awaited for hours in vain. The following day Charles Dryden went

to the Bishop, and Lord Halifax, and stated the whole case to them. The undertaker repaired also three days afterwards—having heard nothing—to Lord Jeffreys for orders; but was told that his Lordship remembered nothing of the matter, and supposed it was a drunken frolic:—and added he might do what he liked with the body. Mr. Charles Dryden, in consternation, wrote to Lord Halifax and the Bishop of Rochester, who now refused to have anything to do with the affair, and the body remained unburied three weeks, until Dr. Garth, Dryden's intimate friend, sent for it to the College of Physicians. * * One heart throbbed with passionate grief and anger as the body of John Dryden was thus lowered into the earth. It was that of Charles Dryden; that ill-fated, high-spirited young man, whose nativity his father had cast. * * No sooner were the funeral obsequies over than he sent a challenge to Lord Jeffreys. It was not answered. Several others were sent. At last the young man went himself. Charles Dryden receiving no reply, waited and watched for the young lord; but waited and watched in vain; for Lord Jeffreys found it best to depart from London, and the insulted family of Dryden found no redress; and the matter was settled, as many disputes are, by the great arbitrator, death."

On the strength of this absurd narrative Mrs. Thomson remarks, that with the name of Dryden "the name of Jeffreys will henceforth ever be associated"; but we should have thought that every reader who has heard of the name of Dryden is aware that the circumstances of his funeral are well known, and that they bear no resemblance to this ridiculous fable. The whole story was, in fact, the mere invention of the notorious Mrs. Thomas, satirized by Pope in 'The Dunciad,' under the name of Corinna; and it first appeared in one of Curll's Grub Street pamphlets. Its groundlessness and absurdity were fully exposed by Malone some sixty years since; and Sir Walter Scott also alludes to it in his 'Life of Dryden' as a "memorable romance," which the industry of Mr. Malone has sent, with other fragments of the same lady, to the 'tomb of all the Capulets.' The "tomb of all the Capulets" was an unlucky metaphor; but Sir Walter could hardly have anticipated this new illustration of how that which is believed to be dead, and consigned to the "tomb of all the Capulets," may come forth and walk this world again.

An amusing illustration of the mere mechanical character of this kind of literary patchwork may be added. In the first volume we have the following anecdote of Sir Richard Steele and Lord Finch:—

"When the question of Steele's expulsion was mooted, Lord Finch stepped forward, and attempted to speak in behalf of the accused, but was overcome by modesty, and by deference to that assembly in which he had not hitherto spoken a word. As he sat down covered with confusion, he was heard to say, 'It is a struggle; I can't speak for this man, though I could readily fight for him.' His words being whispered from one to another, operated in an instant like electric fire; and a sudden burst from all parts of the House of 'Hear him! hear him!' with ineffable marks of encouragement, Lord Finch rose, and, with astonishing recollection and the utmost propriety, spoke a speech on the occasion, in which, as it was related to this writer, in the language of the theatre, 'there was not one word which did not tell.' The eyes of the whole company were upon him, and though he appeared to have utterly forgot what he rose up to speak, yet the generous motives which the whole company knew he acted upon, procured him such an acclamation of voices and cheering, that he spoke with clearness and magnanimity."

This is a fine story; though many of our readers have, no doubt, met with it before. But are we really to believe that an ear-witness "related it to the writer"? We are unwilling to make guesses upon such a

subject as a lady's age; but seeing that Steele's expulsion occurred nearly a century and a half ago, we must assume that in clipping this paragraph from some other book Mrs. Thomson merely forgot to strike out the puzzling voucher for its correctness. But when we come to another memoir we have, what is evidently the same story over again; though this time it is Lord Bolingbroke who is attacked, and General Ross who is the generous defender:—

"When the General [we are told] stood up to defend him he was so overpowered by his feelings that he could not utter a word. After remaining some time in an attitude to speak, he was about to desist, perfectly overcome. As he sat down in silence cheers burst from every part of the house. For a moment the General's composure returned; and he expressed his wonder that a hundred voices were not raised by those who were bound to Lord Bolingbroke by ties of friendship. Again his voice faltered: 'I have much to say,' he managed to say, 'in my friend's defence, but I must leave it to another opportunity.' He sat down amid loud cheers. 'It is strange,' he said to a gentleman near him, 'that I cannot speak for my friend, when I would willingly die for him.'"

No doubt, both these stories were found as they are given. It may be that General Ross ventured upon a plagiarism upon the young Lord Finch's anecdote, though, as the two events must have occurred in the very same place within a very few months of each other, such a fraud would have been somewhat bold. At all events, the coincidence should have been mentioned; but there is no such thing as memory in a pair of scissors, and a pastebrush can, of course, only secure mechanical coherence.

We have hastily noted these flagrant proofs of carelessness or incompetence, because Mrs. Thomson's work happens to belong to a class which is rapidly increasing, and which, if the useful aims of biography are not wholly given up, really form a serious obstacle to the spread of truth and sound information. The most ingenious apologist for bookmaking, the most hopeful believer in progress and improvement, could hardly, we think, maintain that any good purpose is served by the present wholesale production of compilations of this kind.

The American Union; its Effect on National Character and Policy, with an Inquiry into Secession as a Constitutional Right, and the Causes of the Disruption. By James Spence. (Bentley).

ALTHOUGH Mr. James Spence takes the right side on the main question raised in his book, and arranges with lucidity and force the arguments which establish the existence of a constitutional right to secede in the States of the American Union, he commits some errors of judgment, employs some unsound reasoning, and consequently we are unable to award to his volume, as a whole, the praise which is due to it in certain parts. Leading off with a general review of Republican institutions from the Amphyctionic Council of Greece to the Argentine Republic, Mr. Spence condemns Federal Republicanism on the ground that it is an arrangement liable, like all other systems of government, to decay, alteration and death. "In endeavouring to form an opinion of the real value of the Union, one of the first questions that arises in the mind is, whether this form of government—that of a Federal Republic—be really permanent in its nature." A reference to history enables Mr. Spence to state positively that we are not warranted in anticipating a perpetuity of vigour and harmonious action for republican

federations; and therefore he condemns them as mere chimerical delusions. This argument of durability might be applied with equal justice and effect to dynastic settlements of every sort and modification. In his first pages, also, Mr. Spence, while he expresses his distrust of republican federations, is not sufficiently precise as to the element of them which particularly rouses his suspicions; and to the last he seems at a loss whether he should attribute their rottenness to their Federalism, which he holds to be awkward and impracticable, or to their Republicanism, which he deems to be the source of every grave social evil. After thus surveying ancient and modern Republicanism Mr. Spence comes to the consideration of the American Union, and examines the origin, formation and adoption of its constitution, under the guidance of George Ticknor Curtis. With a loyal confidence in his teacher, Mr. Spence adopts implicitly all the mistakes, prejudices and misrepresentations of that partisan historian. The leaders of the Monarchist party, who, even during the War of Independence as well as after its successful termination, exerted themselves against the cause of constitutional liberty, are, to Mr. Spence, the philosophic leaders of Trans-Atlantic thought at the close of the last century. Alexander Hamilton is mentioned as "the master-spirit of the framers" of the Constitution! And *King Adams*, as he was derisively called for his absurd vanity and pernicious conduct, is mentioned as one of "the most eminent of the Fathers of the Republic." In the same way that this luckless hero of American history is eulogized with puerile ardour, Jefferson is covered with opprobrium and disdain. Indeed, under the influence of Curtis, Mr. Spence has lashed himself into such a fury with the great President and statesman, that he falls into the amusing blunder of stigmatizing the author of the Declaration of Independence as an upholder of the institution of slavery. Surely, decency as well as prudence requires that a writer should not address the public on questions affecting the character of the illustrious dead, until he has conscientiously taken pains to arrive at the truth; and that, when he has ascertained the "facts," he should state them fully and fairly.

On throwing aside the crutch lent him by the historian, Mr. Spence does not, at first, fare much better as a judicial observer of political and social phenomena. "What," he asks, "have really been the effects of the Union and the Constitution of the United States on the welfare and character of the people? Have they really worked for good or for evil? We know something of the period of Washington. Are the people now the same?" To answer these questions, Mr. Spence begins by enumerating the worst features of the ordinary, half-educated citizens of the United States,—their love of exaggeration, proneness to lie, laxity of political principle, readiness to adopt Lynch law, excitability and pecuniary immorality,—and ends by complacently setting down all these and divers other evil qualities to "The Union." In the period of Washington, the people were simple, honest, truthful, and the reverse of loquacious; since then, they have become an enormous nation of rogues, knaves and braggarts. The cause of this change for the worse is "The Union," by which term the author points to the rupture of the colonies from the mother-country, as well as their subsequent system of government. Had the States remained quietly attached to George the Third, the inhabitants would not have become remarkable for long talking, tobacco-chewing and addiction to exciting beverages. Such is Mr. Spence's position; and he maintains it with a

series of paradoxes, contradictions and gratuitous assumptions which point him out as peculiarly fitted to play the part of a stump-orator to those United States constituencies for whom he cherishes lively scorn. Most men of average common sense, endeavouring to trace the social and moral phenomena of a people to their sources, would consider all the anterior conditions of the nation, and see how far the phenomena and conditions had parallels in other societies. Had Mr. Spence pursued such a plan of inquiry, he would have found that nearly every characteristic he deplores in the United States makes itself manifest in our Australian colonies; where, though no disruption from the mother-country has taken place, the power of the aristocratic classes is small, and the influence of the multitude is paramount,—and where, in the absence of an adequate machinery for the instruction of a rapidly-increasing population, and in the presence of rich fields of industrial enterprise, offering no inducement to the young to undergo the irksomeness of continuous study, men are either only superficially educated or are left altogether to the tuition of life's chances. It would be useless if it were possible to enumerate all Mr. Spence's fallacies and self-contradictions in this portion of his work. "The Union" is represented as primarily the cause of the vulgar American's love of exaggeration; the said tendency to boast being immediately the effect of the rapid increase of the States in power, number and population. It never occurs to the philosophic writer that the rapid growth of the colonies set in generations before the Union was ever contemplated, and has, since the Union, progressed in obedience to laws, on which the political institutions of the country can have had only a trifling influence. The Union produced the enlargement of the colonies, and the enlargement of the colonies produced the habitual large-talking of the colonists; *ergo*, the Union produced the large-talking. Such is one of several similar propositions with which Mr. Spence entertains his readers. But the eccentricity of Mr. Spence's lawless argumentations is best seen by the *sang-froid* with which, after maintaining that the Americans have been gradually converted from honest Anglo-Saxon farmers into shameless rascals, by republican institutions, he proceeds to prove that those simple husbandmen of Washington's period (so enthusiastically lauded a few pages before) were as mean-spirited and corrupt as any of their descendants. To destroy and utterly sweep away the foundation on which his most elaborate argument against "The Union" rests, Mr. Spence quotes a letter, in which Washington says:—"Such dearth of public spirit, and such want of virtue; such stock-jobbing, and fertility in all the low arts to obtain advantage of one kind or another, in this change of military arrangements, I never saw before, and I pray God's mercy that I may never be witness to again."

Mr. Spence's introductory chapters are signal failures; but in the subsequent portions of his book, where, with a mind insufficiently stored and imperfectly trained, he no longer assumes the office of historical critic, but gives us his opinions, as a man of business, on recent events, he appears to much greater advantage. His chapter, entitled "Is Secession a Constitutional Right?" is so good that we regret he did not confine his attention to that one subject, and disseminate his views thereon in the form of a pamphlet. More than eight months since, when Mr. Lincoln was just about to enter on his disastrous tenure of the Presidential office, and had, a few days before, entertained the crowds thronging his road to Washington

with assertions that a State had no more constitutional right to secede from the Federation than a County had a right to secede from its State, we took occasion [No. 1740] to draw attention to the singular ignorance of constitutional law displayed by the nominee of the Abolitionists. At that time the question at issue was not so well understood as it is now; and we were almost alone, amongst the organs of public opinion on this side the Atlantic, in maintaining the doctrine of a constitutional right to secede being enjoyed by the separate States of the Union. The term "rebels" was almost universally applied in the columns of our contemporaries to the seceding States; and it required some courage at an ordinary London dinner-party to defend Mr. Jefferson Davis from a charge of treason to his country. Eight months have, however, wrought a change; and now it is only in the letters of vituperative New York journalists that disrespectful language is applied to the gallant defenders of Constitutional Liberty in the Confederate States. Discussion has effected a revolution of opinion, so that Mr. Spence will encounter scarcely any opposition to the following concise and forcible statement of his case:—

"Secession is by no means a novel doctrine. In the first session of Congress under the new Constitution, it was threatened in the first serious contest that arose; and this in the presence of several of the framers of the Constitution. Again, when Washington expressed reluctance to be elected as President for a second term, Jefferson wrote to urge his assent; and the weightiest reason he assigned, in proof that the country required experience at the head of affairs, was this,—that the coming election would involve great danger of a 'secession from the Union' of those who should be defeated. It can hardly be supposed that this right would have been openly declared by members of Congress, or that the probability of the event would have been thus urged on Washington, had it been regarded by public opinion as an illegal or treasonable act. It seems rather to be inferred that there existed in the minds of those who with the facts so recent were most competent to judge, a conviction that the right existed and might be exercised—that able and just government would avoid it—but still that it was there. The doctrine, indeed, has been maintained and loudly declared, both in the North and South, at frequent periods in the history of the Union. Jefferson, in his *Annals*, refers to that occasion of its being first raised in Congress, and observes that it was the Eastern, that is, the Northern States, who especially threatened to secede. He describes a walk with Hamilton, in which the latter painted pathetically the danger of the secession of their members, and the separation of the States. And the Northern States were the first to raise it practically. The war of 1813 was highly unpopular in that district, and when called upon by the President to supply their quotas of militia, they absolutely declined. In the words of Jefferson to Lafayette: 'During that war four of the Eastern States were only attached to the Union, like so many inanimate bodies to living men.' But they went far beyond inaction. They called a convention at Hartford, of which the proceedings were suppressed, but the object is well known; a flag appeared with five stripes, secession was threatened in the loudest terms, nor can there be a doubt in the mind of any one who studies the events of that period, that the New England States would have seceded from the Union had the war continued. The State of Massachusetts has threatened, indeed, on four separate occasions to secede from the Union. First, in the debates referred to on the adjustment of the State debts; secondly, on the purchase of Louisiana and its admission into the Union; thirdly, during the war of 1813; and fourthly, on the annexation of Texas, when, we believe, one chamber of her legislature actually passed a vote of secession. On these occasions it was no mere act of excited individuals, but the general voice of the community. Yet this

State is now the loudest in denouncing it, when inconvenient to herself; and a bastille is now said to be preparing in the vicinity of Boston, for the incarceration of those as political prisoners who simply utter the opinions which, when it suited, this very State has so often and so vehemently expressed. It has been a popular illustration with the advocates of the Union, that if a State may secede, so may a county from a State, or a town from a county, until society break up into chaos. The fallacy of this is very obvious. A State claims to secede in virtue of her right as a sovereignty. When a county becomes a sovereignty it may prefer an equal claim, but then it cannot be a county. The comparison fails in other respects. The secession of a State from others is the case of men who separate; the secession of a county would be that of a limb torn from the body. There is also no such practical danger as that which has been described. The secession of a single State would be suicidal; it would be surrounded with custom-houses, cramped with restrictions, and crushed under the expenses involved. North Carolina and Rhode Island, after refusing to join the Union, and holding out for more than two years, were at last constrained to accede, by the same causes which will always prevent any State from attempting to stand alone. Practically the right could not be exercised, even if conceded, except by a number of States together, sufficient in resources to enable them to maintain their position, and to endure the heavy cost of a separate government. Indeed, if justly governed, it is by no means clear why there should be any desire to secede."

It is often asked why the Constitution omitted to provide for the contingency of a State wishing to depart from the Federation. On this point, Mr. Spence observes:—

"On turning to the Constitution, it causes surprise to find that no prohibition of secession exists in it. Those who framed it were men well versed in public affairs, surrounded by angry passions, employed in the very act of breaking up a Constitution, if, indeed, it may not be said, of seceding from one of the States, for Rhode Island continued to adhere to it. They provided for a State dividing into two or more—for several uniting into one—for the admission of States yet to come into existence. Why, then, this remarkable omission? A contingency far more probable than these was that of a State becoming dissatisfied, and desiring to separate. Was such an omission the result of negligence, of inability to foresee so probable an event, or was it the result of design? It has been contended that it would have been improper to forbid a State to withdraw—that it would have been 'futile and undignified' to have added to a law, 'And be it further enacted that the said law shall not be violated.' But this is just what all law has to do; and that which does it not, is not law. Who had the powers of a lawgiver over independent, sovereign States entering into a compact of their own free will? And where is the law, either to be violated or obeyed? There is a provision for a State separating into pieces, and this appears quite as undignified as to provide against a State, whole and intact, separating from the rest. There is provision against the treason of individuals; and if a State can also commit treason, it would be strange law that provided against crime on a small scale, omitting to deal with it on a large one. The men who framed the Constitution were eminently practical men. It cannot be supposed that they would slight so formidable a danger. Why, then, the omission? For the soundest and wisest reasons, which we have on record from their own lips. In the first place, had there been inserted in the Constitution a compulsory clause of this nature, it would have been impossible to obtain the ratification of the States. Very difficult, at the present day, would it be to obtain the assent to such a clause even of the Northern States. Theoretically nothing would be easier, but when it came to the point it would hardly be possible to prevail upon Massachusetts, even at this day, to abandon, for ever, her often-asserted independence and sovereignty, and accept, in reality and truth, that position in which she is said now to exist—that of the province of a wider

power. And if there would now be such practical difficulty, with the State whose present professions are those most favourable to the step, how great would have been the obstacles when all the States were to be included, many hostile to, and jealous of, the rest, and when the task was regarded, and proved to be, all but impossible, without this further and strong element of repugnance?"

Mr. Spence shows so much ability in these and similar passages of his work that we sincerely regret the deficiencies and demerits of other parts. We heartily concur with nearly every opinion advanced in his chapter on 'Tariffs,' and the chapter entitled 'The Struggle to maintain the Union.' It is almost needless to say, that the author insists on the inability of the North to vanquish the South, and maintains "that a continuance of the war can have no other result than to leave the people of the South in possession of the political power they now possess, and to burthen the North with a crushing load of debt." Recent events indicate that the inhabitants of the North are already beginning to take this view of their case.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

A Million's Worth of Property and Five Hundred Lives Annually Lost at Sea by the Theory of Gravitation. A Letter on the Figure of the Earth, addressed to G. B. Airy, Esq., M.A. By Johannes Von Gumpach. (Stanford.)—If Government would send out an expedition to measure a degree at the equator, the knell of universal gravitation would be sounded, and the overweening pride of speculative science would be prostrated. For, Newton having made the earth flatter at the poles, instead of at the equator,—which the author is satisfied would be found the case if the expedition were set to work,—the consequence is such mistake in the methods of determining a ship's position as sends five hundred men to the bottom every year, each with two thousand pounds as an outfit. We are not much frightened by this, because we find that M. Von Gumpach and the mathematicians differ about the meaning of the words "degree of latitude" and "curvature." Moreover, for aught we can see in the tract, no such consequences would be incurred as the author describes, even if he were right. For if the wrong method of laying down places on the earth be accompanied by a correspondingly wrong method of going from place to place, the result is that the way from place to place is known. Many remember that, in the long Indian voyage, when no land whatever had been seen since the coast of England was lost, the captain would announce the approaching appearance of the flag-staff at Madras to his weary passengers, who would see it within an hour or two of his prediction, in the direction which had been given. This by no means proves that our author is wrong: all it proves is, that Madras and the way of looking out for it were made equally wrong; which will do. It would be better that both were right; but it seems that, practically, there is no astronomical danger in our actual navigation. The author has written one more of the tracts about the conclusions of which it is not necessary to inquire because, true or false, the methods are wrong.

Lays of Lovely Life. By Ruth Wills. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)—A nice little volume of pleasant verse by a worker in a warehouse, who began life in the lowliest homes of the poor. It is something for one in such a position to be able to commune with the masters of song, as the writer of this book speaks of doing, even to the responding with her whole soul, to the music of Milton's matchless poem. It is much to be thus endowed with the power of making one of the dark byways of life bright with the flashing magic lights of poetry, and weave one of its golden threads in the grey woof of a lowly lot. Only, as in many such cases, the writer will have to find in the reading of poetry, and the writing of her verse, her own exceeding reward. Not all who aspire are inspired to awaken in other souls those echoes which Poetry

may have awakened in their own. In this respect many are called, and but few are chosen. Nevertheless, we have nothing but a kindly word, and a hearty good wish for writers like Ruth Wills. If they never become famous, and win the ear and love of a world, may their passion for poetry create such a beauty in their lives, and such an illumination in their look, as shall be fully appreciated by some one who is more than all the world to them! To adapt the words of Wordsworth, may they croon over their verses, until the beauty born of murmuring sound, shall pass into their face. Perhaps the reader would like a specimen of Ruth Wills's verse. Here is one; and we hope the reader, like "Oliver," will ask for more.—

THE MAID IS NOT DEAD.

Oh, say not she is dead!
Breathe not a word so dread!
Though still and cold the graceful form reclineth.
Forget the beauteous clay,
High in a purer day—
A more exalted sphere, the spirit shineth.
What though her budding spring
Has felt the withering
Of mortal blight and merciless decay!
What though her life's young morn
Has darkened in its dawn,
Ere she had tasted of the golden day!

A nobler, purer life,
With fadeless beauty rife,
Of deeper consciousness and richer bloom,
Has all its fullness showered
On her young soul, and dowered
Her being with a bliss which knows no gloom.

Ah! why so sadly grieve
That your beloved should leave
Her earthly dwelling for a palace fair?
Your loss to her has been
A boundless gain I ween,
And heaven is richer for the loss ye bear.

For now another gem
Glows in the diadem
Of Him who fills the place with glory-beams;
Another precious flower
Blooms in the blissful bower;
Another lamb feeds by the crystal streams.

Another minstrel flings
Music from sweet harp-strings;
Another star illumines the spirit-land;
Another white-robed form
Beaks in the radiance warm;
Another seraph joins the sister band.

Ah, weep! but not in woe;
Rather should joy-tears flow,
That your sweet child hath found a home so fair.
Let hope and faith be strong,
And ye will both, ere long,
In all her joy and all her glory share.

Paul Duncan's Little by Little: a Story for Young Folks. Edited by Frank Freeman. (Low & Co.)—Here in this month of November, 1861, are Mr. Frank Freeman and his publishers presenting the public with a story of high moral purposes, and a commercial statement unquestionably false. Paul Duncan is a brave-hearted, honest, noble lad who does his business on great waters, and, "little by little," raises himself from the condition of a poor orphan sailor lad to be a thriving, happy and good man. The story of how he saves little Carrie Littleton from a watery grave, and eventually marries her, will interest children, who will also approve their hero's conduct in refusing to desecrate Sunday by entering his boat on that day, either for work or amusement. Paul is a fine fellow, and disdains to say anything at variance with the truth. Such, however, is not the case with Paul's historian and the publishers of his achievements, who audaciously avar, in the face of facts and calendars, that their book has been published in 1862. Perhaps the recent frosts have effected in them mental confusion as to the course of time, making them think that we are already in the heart of the winter. It is right to add, that Mr. Frank Freeman's 'Little by Little' is an adaptation for English children of Mr. William T. Adams's American tale entitled 'Little by Little.'

The Children's Picture-Book of the Sagacity of Animals. Illustrated with Sixty Engravings by Harrison Weir. (Low & Co.)—A better reading-book for young children than this illustrated 'Picture-Book of the Sagacity of Animals' we have not seen for many a day. The stories are numerous, brief, and of great variety. Mr. Harrison Weir's illustrations are all of them good, some of them being very good. For a few weeks, however, a grave objection can be urged against this meritorious work.

It teaches little children to tell falsehoods. Put forth by its publishers for sale at the next opening of a new year, it bears on its title-page the date 1862. When, however, time shall have removed the more apparent evidence of this "trade fib," papas and mammas will do well to think about buying the 'Picture-Book' for the nursery bookshelf.

Gabrielle: a Tale. By S. B. and C. D. (Weston-super-Mare, Wheareat; London, Hamilton, Adams & Co.)—This is one of those anomalies—a religious novel—where texts and flirtations are placed alternately one on the top of the other. A proposal is made with a solemn prayer for the more fortunate object of the lady's affections, and this prayer is supposed to result in her final conversion, after a great many years of trial and disappointment. There are two heroines in the book: one very religious, and the other very worldly-minded. They correspond constantly. Gabrielle marries a rich colonel, "a most fascinating man," and Emmeline espouses only a poor curate. They both have children, and we are led to infer much, from the different tones the ladies take in regard to their educational systems. Presently, their husbands die. Gabrielle Belmont is impatient and rebellious under her trials; Emmeline Trelawny is patient and submissive. The sons of each become college friends, and Augustine Belmont falls in love with his mother's namesake, Gabrielle Trelawny, who refuses him on the spot, because she has caught a glimpse of a book of doubtful tendencies lying on his table. But as soon as Mr. Belmont gives evidence that he has become very serious, and has rebuilt the church, and given her brother Alban a living, Gabrielle thinks better of it, and relents sufficiently to allow her brother to unite her hand to Augustine's "in the sacred bond of marriage." We have serious doubts whether this mixture of romance and religion has a very good effect upon the rising generation; but to those who approve of that style of book, 'Gabrielle' will, no doubt, prove acceptable.

Book of the Savages, from the Point of View of French Civilization. (Tribner & Co.)—The text of this book, with topics of some of the illustrations from the Abbé Domenech's pretended manuscript of American Pictography, is a fine satire on the swaggering assertion of M. Walewski, that France is at the head of human civilization, and that the world receives instruction from her. If the illustrations here produced are faithful copies of the original, we fear that the civilizers among the French statesmen and savants who adopt the Abbé's interpretations are something worse than mere swaggering insulters of other nations. If the plates in this critical pamphlet were simply silly, he who took them for Indian hieroglyphics of solemn significance might be allowed to pass either as a dupe or a hoaxer; but some of them are so hideously filthy that people should be warned not merely to refrain from buying or looking into the book, but even from speaking of it.

The Principles and Practice of Common School Education. By James Currie, A.M. (Hamilton, Adams & Co.)—Mr. Currie, the Principal of a Church Training College at Edinburgh, must needs have attended to his subject. He has methodized it in thirteen heads, involving four hundred and thirty points, each of which is treated in something more than a page, one point with another. Such an account of a book is refreshing, in this day of wordy dissertation without arrangement: it smacks of mastery in the writer and of utility to the reader. We recommend Mr. Currie's work to all who read on the subject. We are much in agreement with by far the greater part of what we have closely examined: and in every case in which we differ we recommend Mr. Currie to those who take our side, as an opponent worth consulting.

A First Latin Reader, by A. H. Bryce (Nelson), has been prepared upon a similar plan to that of the 'First Greek Reader,' by the same author. It contains the *Accidence* of the Grammar, intermingled with easy exercises for translation from Latin into English and *vice versa*, followed by extracts from Phædrus's 'Fables' and Prof. Lhomond's 'De Viris Illustribus Urbis Romæ,' with vocabularies and a brief synopsis of the syntax of

simple sentences. We fear the reading extracts will be found difficult without explanatory notes.—There is no room for any such fear in the case of *Easy Latin Exercises for Beginners, on the Accidence and the Simpler Rules of Syntax in the Latin Grammar*, by Rev. T. H. L. Leary (Mozley), which consist too often of isolated phrases or even single words. The exercises might have been made more suitable by an earlier use of a few verbal forms, and the introduction of longer sentences.—The principal feature in *The Edinburgh High School French Conversation Grammar*, by C. H. Schneider (Black), is, as indicated by the title, the insertion of questions and answers in French upon the grammatical rules, for the purpose of accustoming the pupil to converse in French. But if he is to commit the answers to memory, without understanding either the English or the grammatical construction, we do not think much will be gained. Besides the conversations, there are exercises for translation both ways, and the ordinary rules of grammar, first in English and afterwards in French.—There is a complexity about *The School Grammar, combined throughout with Aids to English Composition*, by J. Stormonth (Black), which we cannot think desirable. Too many things are attempted at once for all to be well done. The omission of illustrative examples after each rule or definition is another serious drawback.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

- Anderson's Ministers' Directory, 2nd edit. cr. 8vo. 5/6.
 Arnold's Henry's First Latin Book, new edit. 12mo. 3/6.
 Athelstan: a Poem, fc. 8vo. 6/6.
 Barnes's Tie, or, a View of English as a Teutonic Tongue, 5/6.
 Beeton's Dictionary of Universal Information, Vol. 3, 8vo. 6/6.
 Bible Readings: the Life of Abraham, 12mo. 3/6.
 Blunt's Duties of the Parish Priest, 4th edit. cr. 8vo. 7/6.
 Booker's Meditations in Poetry and Prose, fc. 8vo. 1/6.
 Bradley's Dark and Bright Spots in Life, 12mo. 1/6.
 Brewer's Guide to Roman History, 8th edit. 12mo. 3/6.
 Coleman's Paul's Epistle to the Romans, new transl. cr. 8vo. 7/6.
 Cullingworth's Guide to the Colony of Port Natal, 12mo. 2/6.
 Curling's Self-divorced: or, the School for Wives, 2 vols. 12/6.
 Cyclopædia of Moral and Religious Anecdotes, 8th edit. cr. 8vo. 3/6.
 Dangerfield's Sermons and Literary Remains, 8vo. 12/6.
 Defoe's Robinson Crusoe, with illustra. by Zwecker, cr. 8vo. 5/6.
 Eadie's Ecclesiastical Cyclopædia, cr. 8vo. 8/6.
 Early Egyptian History for the Young, by the Author of 'Sidney Grey,' fc. 8vo. 6/6.
 Florio's Fables, Fr. & Eng. Hamiltonian System, new edit. 3/6.
 Footsteps of Shakespeare; or, a Ramble with Early Dramatists, 5/6.
 Gleams on the Fount, fc. 8vo. 5/6.
 Greenwood's Wild Sports of the World, 8vo. 7/6.
 Grub's Ecclesiastical History of Scotland, 4 vols. 8vo. 42/6.
 Grub's History of the Christian Church, 2 vols. 8vo. 10/6.
 Hopes and Fears, by Author of 'Heir of Redclyffe,' 2nd edit. 6/6.
 Hunter's Remarkable Transaction in Early Life of J. Wesley, 2/6.
 Hymns for the Church or Home Circle, 2nd edit. royal 8vo. 5/6.
 Interesting Chapters in Scripture History, 12mo. 3/6.
 James's (J. A.) Collected Works, 2 vols. 8vo. Vol. 12, 7/6.
 James's (J. A.) Widow Directed to the Widow's God, 8th edit. 3/6.
 Jones's Stock Tables, folio, 63/ half-bd.
 Kavanagh's French Women of Letters, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 21/6.
 Lear's Book of Nonsense, 3rd edit. 8vo. 3/6.
 Lee's War and Peace, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31/6.
 Maldenhorpe; or, Interesting Events about the Year 1225, 2/6.
 Makina's Manual of Metallurgy, cr. 8vo. 12/6.
 Malling's Flowers and Foliage for Indoor Plant-Cases, fc. 8vo. 2/6.
 Marston's Family Credit, and other Tales, fc. 8vo. 1/6.
 Meet for Heaven by the Author of 'Meet our Home,' fc. 8vo. 3/6.
 Miller's Newsmonger, a New Spæ on the Rhine, 8vo. 1/6.
 Oxford Greek Texts, Aristophanes' The Knights, 16mo. 1/6.
 Oxford Latin Texts, Ciceronis pro Milone, 16mo. 1/6.
 Ravenstein's Russians on the Amur, 8vo. 16/6.
 Roberts's History of the Colony of Great Britain, 7/6.
 Robin's Defence of the Faith, Part I, Forms of Unbelief, 7/6.
 Robinson's Pronouncing Reading-Book for Children, 12mo. 3/6.
 Rowell's Recollections of a Relieving Officer, fc. 8vo. 1/6.
 Sharp's Letter to Sir B. C. Brodie, Bart. in Reply, 8vo. 2/6.
 Sidney's Magazine, Vol. 1, 8vo. 1/6.
 Sixpence Over; or, the Vicar of Slough, post 8vo. 10/6.
 Stewart's Outlines of Moral Philosophy, new edit. 12mo. 2/6.
 Stevenson's Lectures Françaises, from Modern French Authors, 4/6.
 Street's Church of St. Mary, Stone, near Dartford, roy. 8vo. 5/6.
 Strickland's Abbots and Abbess, 3 vols. post 8vo. 12/6.
 Story of King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table, 7/6.
 Thackeray's Four Georges, cr. 8vo. 6/6.
 Thackeray's Lovel the Widower, cr. 8vo. 6/6.
 Tom Brown's School Days, new edit. fc. 8vo. 5/6.
 Tom Brown at Oxford, 2nd edit. 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6.
 Two Love Stories, by "Waters," fc. 8vo. 1/6.
 Underwood's Student's Guide to Translations of Prescriptions, 5/6.
 Which Wins, Love or Money? fc. 8vo. 1/6.
 Wight's Queensland the Field for British Labour, 3/6.
 Will's Lays of Lowly Life, 2nd edit. 12mo. 2/6. gilt.

SIR JOHN FORBES.

THUS distinguished physician died at the residence of his son, Mr. Alexander Clark Forbes, of Whitchurch, near Reading, on Wednesday, the 13th inst. He had for the last three years retired from the active duties of his profession, on account of failing health. He was a native of Scotland, and was born at Cuttlebra, in Banffshire, on the 18th of October, 1787. He received his early education at the Fordyce Academy, after which he commenced the study of medicine at Marischal College, Aberdeen, and at Edinburgh. At school and at college he was the companion and friend of Sir James Clark. They entered the public service of their country at the same time, by joining the Navy in 1807. Sir John continued in active service in the Navy till

1816, when he again returned to Edinburgh and graduated in that University in 1817. He commenced the practice of his profession on shore, as physician at Penzance, in Cornwall. Here he entered on his scientific and literary career, by the preparation of a paper, entitled 'Observations on the Climate of Penzance and Land's End,' which was published in 1820. He afterwards contributed a paper 'On the Geology of the Land's End District and St. Michael's Mount,' which was published in the *Transactions* of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall. These papers indicate the enlarged views which he took of the nature of disease, and its relations to climate and soil. He had, in fact, obtained promotion whilst in the Navy, for an able Report which he made to the Admiralty on the Meteorology of the West India Station.

In 1820 he married, and, leaving Penzance, settled at Chichester. Here he soon obtained a large practice, and was one of the principal founders of the Infirmary. He took an active interest in all the local institutions of the place, and showed his sympathy with popular education by delivering several lectures to the Philosophical Society, many of which were published. He was one of the first members of the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association, and contributed a very valuable memoir, 'On the Medical Topography of the Hundred of Penrith,' to the first and second volumes of the *Transactions* of that body. It is to be regretted that so little has been done by the medical profession in this direction; and that Sir John Forbes should have died without seeing his desire fulfilled, that the profession should possess something like a scientific natural history of the diseases of the British Islands.

He was one of the first physicians in this country to appreciate the value of the methods of percussion and auscultation, introduced on the Continent by Avenbrugger and Laennec. In 1831 he published a translation of Laennec's 'Traité sur Auscultation and Diseases of the Chest'; and in 1833 he translated the work of Avenbrugger, giving a series of "original cases illustrating the use of the stethoscope." In the same year he commenced, in conjunction with Dr. Tweedie and Dr. Conolly, 'The Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine.' To this great national work he contributed numerous articles, and also wrote for it 'A Select Medical Bibliography,' which was afterwards published as a separate work.

No sooner was this great labour terminated than he started *The British and Foreign Medical Review*. This was begun in 1836; and he discontinued his connexion with it in 1848. This Review was published quarterly, and, more than any other journal, has exercised a powerful influence in elevating the character of medical study, and giving a scientific tendency and philosophical basis to the practice of medicine. Nevertheless, its projector, editor and proprietor for twelve years, was pecuniarily a loser by his speculation. This did not deter him from publishing a copious Index, which is, indeed, a model of how such a work should be executed, and will always remain a most valuable guide to the literature of a highly-interesting period in the history of medicine.

His connexion with this *Review* ceased with a remarkable contribution from his pen 'On Homœopathy, Allopathy and Young Physic.' In it he protested against the senseless practice of administering large quantities of medicine in disease, without a precise knowledge of either one or the other. He advocated the necessity of a rational study of the nature of disease, and an abandonment of the practice of giving medicines whose actions were unknown. He gave great offence by this essay, and exposed himself to the attacks of those whose less-advanced studies did not enable them to appreciate the scientific soundness of his positions. He was not, however, a man to be deterred from the declaration of his convictions by clamour and one of his last medical works, which he published in 1859, was written as a "Legacy" to his 'younger brethren,' and which, with the title 'Nature and Art in the Cure of Disease,' developed further the views he had previously enunciated in the pages of the *Review*.

Sir John was an easy and graceful writer, and,

in his hours of leisure from his severe medical studies, he contributed several volumes to popular literature. Besides his Lectures at Chichester he published, in 1849, his 'Physician's Holiday; or, a Month's Tour in Switzerland,' which is one of the pleasantest books on small travel in our language. In 1852 and 1856 he published similar volumes, giving an account of two holiday tours, one in Ireland and the other in Germany and the Tyrol.

With all his scientific attainments he was more the literary man than the accurate observer, the thinker than the investigator. Hence he displayed a tendency to receive with toleration doctrines and theories which the thorough student of induction would have rejected, without serious inquiry. He was the patron of, if not a believer in, a modified form of Phrenology; he backed up the views of the total-abstinence party, and exposed himself to the danger of not being able to detect the impostures of Clairvoyance and Animal Magnetism. In his investigations of the last of these follies he came off triumphant, and succeeded in detecting the tricks and exposing the frauds of several disciples of the school of Mesmer. The result of these experiments was given at the time, in a series of letters published in our own pages, and in papers in the *Medical Gazette*. These he published separately, under the title 'Illustrations of Modern Mesmerism, from Personal Investigation,' in 1846.

It is not to be supposed that a man of Sir John's active mind and habits could rest satisfied with a residence in a provincial town. Shortly after the commencement of the *Review* he removed to London. He soon obtained the appointment of Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty's Household. He was made a Fellow of the Royal Society, and became known for his sympathy with the advancement of science and the spread of education. He became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and was one of the active spirits that initiated the large reforms in that institution, which bid fair to place it once more at the head of the medical profession. During all the stages of the agitation for medical reform, he was found amongst those who advocated the principle of the changes which have been accomplished by the passing of the recent Medical Act.

He was not what is called a successful practitioner in London. The Metropolis will not tolerate even an apparent attention to other pursuits than prescribing at the bedside. But Sir John had other objects in view. He felt he had the power to draw the attention of his profession to its highest and noblest development. For this he wrote and worked; and few men, we believe, have left a more indelible impression upon the literature of his profession, in the first half of the nineteenth century, than the late Sir John Forbes.

THE CYRENE MARBLES.

THE following extract from a letter of an officer on board the *Melpomene*, which conveyed the marbles to Malta, will be read with interest:—

"We reached Marsa Sousa on the evening of the 26th September. Lieut. Porcher arrived early the next morning, and made all necessary arrangements; so that afternoon, at 4 P.M., I landed with one corporal and nine men, as a guard for Cyrene, and eleven carpenters. Cyrene is 12 miles from where we landed. At the above hour the men and myself started, carrying our haversacks, water-bottles and arms. The first part of the road was very fatiguing, for we had to climb the height of 2,000 feet on a road not of the best, a great portion of which was very precipitous. At first I could hardly keep up with my men; however, we maintained a good pace, halting occasionally to have a pull at our water-bottles, for it was awfully dry work, till about 6:30 P.M., when it became dark. At this time the men began to lag; and, for the last 4 miles, I had great difficulty in keeping them from halting altogether. However, by persevering, I succeeded in reaching Cyrene about eight. The carpenters and one or two of my men got so foot-sore they could hardly walk; some began reeling about, like drunken men, and

these were the men with whom, on first starting, I could with difficulty keep up. The great reason of their feet becoming so sore was, because they never wear shoes on board ship, and each man had served out to him, only that morning, a pair of ammunition boots, and these, of course, are indifferent fits. We surprised Lieut. Smith, who had just finished dinner, not thinking for one moment we should be marching in such a rough country at so late an hour, for we could not get the Arabs to hurry the loading of their camels at Marsa Sousa. Capt. Ewart thought it better I should push on at once, leaving the baggage to follow; so the men that night, having only what they stood up in, had to make themselves as comfortable as they could in a tomb, which Lieut. Smith used as a kitchen, and, having a number of grass mats, they spread them on the ground. Being so very tired, the men were almost instantly stretching themselves at full length upon them; but, as for sleep, not one of them got a wink the whole night, on account of the fleas, of which there are millions. Smith gave me a comfortable shake-down in his tomb, on a cork mattress on the top of some boxes; so that, by being off the ground, I managed, in some measure, to cheat the fleas, for I slept about half the night. Next day the camels arrived with our tents and baggage, and with wood with which to make the cases to receive the marbles. One camel was missing, and never afterwards turned up. I have not the least doubt, appearing the most valuable, it was coveted and stolen by the Arabs, for they are most inveterate thieves; it does not matter from whom they rob, whether friend or foe, all is fish that comes into their net. As ill luck would have it, it happened to bear my portmanteau, bed and bedding, and four great-coats and blankets belonging to the men of my guard.

I was at Cyrene for sixteen days, during which time my duties were not very arduous, so I had plenty of leisure time to wander in all directions in and about Cyrene, everywhere meeting with the most interesting ruins of temples and other public buildings, and immense columns of marble and red granite, the ground being much broken with mounds which, no doubt, cover some magnificent remains, and may be some day excavated. Lieuts. Smith and Porcher, in the few places they dug, have succeeded in making a splendid collection of marble statues, statuettes, heads and several inscriptions. Some of the statues are more than 8 feet high, and are pretty perfect, very beautifully sculptured, especially the drapery. Some of the statuettes, particularly those of women, are superb; the heads also are very beautiful, and strange to say, the hair is dressed much in the same fashion as at the present day. "*A l'Impératrice*" seems to have been the general mode in those days. The tombs are still very perfect, and extend on the hill side for a distance of 4 or 5 miles, the hill side being intersected by ravines, on each side of which they are to be seen; most of them are hewn out of the living rock, some are of great extent. Smith and Porcher counted in one no less than 108 niches for sarcophagi—the majority, however, hold only from seven to ten, with a few small niches, evidently for children; the faces of the tombs are still very perfect, and carved in the Doric style. Traces are still to be seen of the painted decorations, which were principally of gladiators, birds and flowers; they apparently only used the primary colours. Several of the sarcophagi are still well preserved, some being of the best marble, measuring about 7½ feet in length by 2½ in width—others are built tombs; all have been opened and rifled ages ago; the spoiler's hands have not left even a solitary one untouched. The site of the city is magnificent, and the country very rich and fertile. Were the water not allowed to run to waste, there would be an ample supply; the view is grand, and the horizon must be at least a distance of from 40 to 50 miles.

The working party from the ship consisted of about ninety seamen and marines, who were told off to three artillery waggons used for the purpose of transporting heavy guns,—they managed to get up from Marsa Sousa to Cyrene in two days, resting always a day at Cyrene, carrying with

them by camels their tents, baggage and water; there being no water between the two places: that at Marsa Sousa was left under the charge of a small guard at the beach, where two tanks are sunk in the sand and well supplied from the ship. The men worked very well, and made three trips in sixteen days, taking on each waggon two or three heavy statues, some weighing more than a ton. It was no joke taking them down the hill-side to the beach; and great care had to be used, the whole of the men being required to lower one waggon at a time. The statuettes were all sent down by camels. It was well we managed everything so quickly, for the Arabs were becoming very troublesome and threatening, one tribe on the road being anything but friendly: they did their best to extort as much as possible, but only succeeded in getting two bullocks' hides as a peace offering. The chief of this tribe was a Sheikh Sayed, who tried to pick a quarrel with us, collecting about 400 men at the Fountain of Apollo. He made washing clothes and the bathing of our men at the fountain the cause of dispute. These practices we gave up, on learning the commotion they produced, for although we were strong and well armed, it was good to keep friends almost at any price, for their fanaticism is very great, and very little would have brought the whole country down upon us. I do not know what lengths they might not have gone to, had it not been for one or two friendly tribes. Affairs looked so serious a day or two before leaving, that it was thought necessary to apply at the nearest military station to the governor, and acquaint him with the state of matters, that he might hold himself in readiness to co-operate with us in case of need. There is no government in the country, the natives are perfectly free and lawless, and the Turks with difficulty squeeze a heavy tax out of them. Their meetings are very stormy, attended with firing of guns in the air, and other noises; they look down with contempt upon any one who is not armed.

The most luxurious bath I ever indulged in was in the Fountain of Apollo—a natural basin, 6 feet by 2, and 1 foot deep, formed just at the exit of the water from the rock, at the foot of the hill, close to the ruins of the temple, the water always running at the rate of about 5 miles an hour, and always at the same temperature of 63°, nice and cool in summer, and comfortable in winter. The climate is splendid, the temperature all last summer never exceeding 80°. After the hot summer I had experienced, I was very loath to leave the place. The day before leaving, two or three men belonging to No. 2 waggon party, in walking about the ruins, came upon a beautiful statuette, about 4 feet 5 inches long, the arms alone being wanting. It was an Egyptian figure, and, for want of a better name, we christened it *Melpomene*: the men were very proud of their trophy. There is still much to be done in the way of excavation at some future time. Smith's collection, though, is very large and valuable. We brought away in all sixty-three cases, and twenty-seven had already been sent home."

HARRÂN OF THE COLUMNS.

Bekesburne House, Kent, November 1861.

THERE is probably no place mentioned in early Biblical history, respecting whose position there exists generally so little doubt as Haran in "Mesopotamia." In the latest authoritative work, Dr. Smith's 'Dictionary of the Bible,' page 755, it is stated that about midway in the district between the Khabour and the Euphrates, is "a town called Arrán, which seems never to have changed its appellation, and beyond any reasonable doubt is the Haran or Charran of Scripture."

Notwithstanding this weight of authority, I have for more than a quarter of a century questioned the correctness of the received identification of Haran. In my 'Origines Biblicæ,' published in the year 1834, after giving the reasons for my opinion that that town was certainly situate somewhere in the vicinity of Damascus, I asserted it to be highly probable that "the country watered by the Pharpar and Abana—the fertile district known in after-times as the Ager Damascenus, was Padan-

Aram, the country into which, by the Divine direction, Terah and his family removed, and in which was situate the city of Haran or Charran, whence Abraham was called, and which afterwards was the residence of Laban."

It is not surprising that this opinion of a young and unknown writer should have found little favour with the learned. My work became the object of a hostile, though courteous, critique in the *Quarterly Review*, attributed to a learned and accomplished dignitary of the Established Church, and of a less measured attack in the 'Heidelberger Jahrbücher,' from the pen of the well-known rationalist, Dr. Paulus. As I was not then in a position to point out the precise locality of Haran, I had only to wait patiently till the truth should manifest itself. At length I had the satisfaction of being able to announce the discovery of a place, named Harran, precisely in the locality which I attributed to the Haran of Scripture. This place is described in Murray's 'Handbook for Syria and Palestine,' (p. 497), as "a village called Harran-el-Awamid—Harran of the Columns. It gets its name from three Ionic pillars, which rise up all solitary in the midst of the mud houses. They stand on pedestals six feet high, and the total height to the top of the capital is forty feet. The stone is a hard black basalt. In the streets and lanes of the village are also some broken shafts and old hewn stones."

Harraa "of the Columns," was visited in November 1852, by the Rev. J. L. Porter, the editor of Murray's Handbook, whose description of it there given is abridged from that contained in his 'Five Years in Damascus,' (vol. I. p. 250). Yet so unconscious was Mr. Porter of having thus found for me what I had so long been waiting for, and so unaware is he even now of the value of the discovery, that in the article GILEAD in Dr. Smith's 'Dictionary of the Bible,' written by him and published only last year, when speaking of Jacob's flight from Harran to Gilead, he says:—"Jacob, having passed the Euphrates, set his face towards Mount Gilead; he struck across the desert, by the great fountain of Palmyra, then traversed the eastern part of the plain of Damascus, and the plateau of Bashan, and entered Gilead from the north-east."

Haran being, however, situate where it is now found to be, it follows that Jacob never came within three hundred miles of the Euphrates. His flight commenced in "the eastern part of the plain of Damascus," and a seven days' journey, or about one hundred miles, brought him to Gilead, where he was overtaken by his father-in-law, Laban.

It would occupy too much space, and is besides quite unnecessary, to show here how completely and satisfactorily Harran of the Columns answers to the requirements of the Scriptural history throughout. But I may be permitted to adduce two remarkable instances, in which seeming inaccuracies and inconsistencies under the generally received identification of Harran instantly vanish under my rectification.

The first instance is that of "Eliezer of Damascus," who is described by Abraham (Gen. xv. 3), as "one born in my house." These words of the Patriarch give rise to the following criticism:—"There is a contradiction in the authorized version; for it does not appear how, if he was 'of Damascus,' he could be 'born in Abraham's house.'"

In the second instance, we have the declaration of the proto-martyr Stephen, in Acts, vii. 2-4:—"The God of glory appeared to our father Abraham, when he was in Mesopotamia, before he dwelt in Charran, and said unto him, Get thee out of thy country. . . . Then came he out of the land of the Chaldeans, and dwelt in Charran;" on which simple and explicit statement we find this comment:—"Both Ur of the Chaldees and Haran were, properly speaking, in Mesopotamia, though Haran was much nearer to Canaan than Ur was."

Thus an erroneous traditional interpretation is first given to the text of Scripture; and then it is pretended, in the one case cited, that there is a "contradiction" in the text itself, and in the other that the words of Scripture are, "properly speaking," untrue!

But Harran in Aram-Naharaim (literally "Syria of the Two Rivers" being now found to

be situate in the plain country of Syria,—that is to say, Padan-Aram,—between the two rivers of that country, "Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus," and not at all within Mesopotamia, beyond the Euphrates, there is no longer any pretence for the alleged contradiction and untruth. For it is now manifest that Abraham came out of Mesopotamia, the land of the Chaldees, to dwell in Harran; and Harran being in the eastern plain of Damascus, the patriarch was properly called Abraham of Damascus—"Ibrahim-esh-Shami," as he is styled throughout the East to this day; and Eliezer having been born in his master's house, and having accompanied him into Canaan, was with equal propriety described by him as "this Eliezer of Damascus."

Mr. Porter's visit to Harran of the Columns having become known to me in the year 1859, while I was resident in Mauritius, I decided on proceeding thither last year on my way home to England. The deplorable disturbances in Syria, of which the intelligence met me in Egypt, forced me to postpone my undertaking. I am now on the point of leaving England for the purpose of renewing my attempt. But, lest anything should happen to prevent the realization of my intention, I deem it my duty to make my views publicly known, and I trust that you will afford me the means of doing so by allowing this letter to appear in your journal.

CHARLES BEKE.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

OUR readers will be glad to hear that the Post-Laureate has complied with the request of the Commissioners of the Exhibition to write an Inauguration Ode. The ode, we understand, is now in the hands of Mr. Sterndale Bennett, who has undertaken to compose appropriate music for it.

It is said that the executors of the late Royal Academician, Turner, are in possession of unpublished letters and papers which illustrate, in a new way altogether, the details of Turner's life.

The first volume of a complete edition of the whole of Hood's writings, except the two series of 'Hood's Own' and the novel 'Tyne Hall,' will appear with the New Year. The works will be chronically arranged, with notes incorporating letters from the author's contemporaries.

Of new works brought forward at Mr. Murray's recent trade-sale, nearly 8,000 copies were subscribed for. The book most coveted was 'Aids to Faith,' a reply, by various competent writers, to the various authors of 'Essays and Reviews.' 3,000 copies of this book were sold,—the next on the list being Mr. Smiles's 'Lives of Engineers.' Of Mr. Dyer's 'History of Modern Europe' and Prof. Rawlinson's 'Ancient History,' the latter extinguishing Rollin, 700 copies were ordered respectively. Dr. Percy's new work on Metallurgy was also greatly in demand, considering the limited circle to which such a work is addressed. Fresh sales of books already published were also made to the amount of 43,500 copies. Of these, 34,000 were exclusively educational works. While noticing sales of books, we may note the fact, that Mr. Luther Holden's 'Manual of Dissection' is said to have had the largest sale of any book, connected with medical literature, of the year.

In Lett's 'Diaries for 1862,' French dates are placed side by side with English dates; we can hardly see how this change will "meet the increased commercial intercourse between the two nations." A Table of French Weights and Measures, with their equivalents in English, would have been a more useful step in the direction alluded to, especially if a few notes on commercial laws and customs in France were added.

Messrs. Ward & Lock publish a Bible, "illustrated by a selection from Raphael's pictures in the Vatican, freely adapted and drawn on wood, by Robert Dudley." This book has an embossed or moulded leather binding, which would be estimable if its designs were in the first case more truly artistic, and, in the second, more appropriate than a mere assemblage of vine-leaves, grapes and wheat-ears can well be. As to the illustrations,—the free adaptation by Mr. Robert Dudley, whose

initials appear on every example, seems to us somewhat superfluous, our prejudice being hitherto to the effect that Raphael knew what he was about in designing the works in question under certain conditions which Mr. Robert Dudley may not have taken into consideration. Under these circumstances, we do not hesitate to designate these "adaptations" as extremely impertinent and uncalled for. Even if they had been well executed, which they are not, being commonplace and tame to the lowest degree, the publication would deserve the heartiest condemnation. Intended for a cheap, showy, gift-book, the engravings in question are calculated to do much harm in depreciating the popular taste for noble works of Art. The truly valuable portion of the publication, the annotation to the text, is what the publishers have no claim to, being procurable of Her Majesty's printers for a trifling sum.

Messrs. Griffith & Farran publish, as a gift-book, with illuminations by Mr. S. Stanesby, 'The Wisdom of Solomon,' the text of which is inclosed in rather heavily-designed coloured borders. We have seen much better productions from the hands of Mr. Stanesby, and hoped that a careful study of his subject, much needed at the best of times, would enable him to improve upon those tolerable works; in this we are disappointed.

Messrs. Routledge & Co. publish a selection of English Sacred Poetry, made and edited by the Rev. R. A. Willmott, and illustrated by Messrs. Holman Hunt, J. D. Watson, J. Gilbert, J. Wolf, &c. The literary portion of the work has been sensibly performed by the editor; and while we miss some, we find many another old and loved friend. It would have been easy to have crammed the volume with the operose religious poetry of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; indeed, some that is included, of that style, might have been omitted; but, on the whole, the selection is satisfactory. Of the illustrations, Mr. Holman Hunt's single, manly and expressive design to Dean Trench's poem, 'The Lent Jewels,' is incomparably the best in the series; the execution is truly artistic, broad, bold and original. We only wish the artist had chosen a better subject than the poem affords him, which, in its climax, sousing the reader, as it were, with a moral, is of a very low order of Art, that touches the melo-dramatic. The remaining contributors to this series have, in general, done well. A design, by Mr. F. Sandys, to Wither's 'Life's Journey,' though not very well produced, does him very great credit. The same artist's illustration to Alford's 'Little Mourner'—a child clearing snow from a grave—wants the repose of action characteristic of good Art. Many of Mr. J. D. Watson's drawings are tame, but some deserve praise; notably, for rendering of tone, the design showing the Return of the Kine, from Gray's 'Elegy in a Country Churchyard.' The children in the famous Return are also prettily done. There is a good deal of effectiveness in the last design to the poem in question—two men examining a tombstone. That to Ebenezer Elliott's 'Sunday in the Fields' is, perhaps, the best of all. All of Mr. Martin's designs are characteristic, although not always very refined or subtle. That to 'The Two Weavers' of Haanah More is a capital piece of prosaic rendering of the subject and nature; nevertheless, it is a sad mistake to substitute these things as works of Art. Mr. H. H. Ormstead's designs err in extravagance of strength, which, without being vulgar, is coarse. Of these, that heading Mr. Tennyson's 'When Lazarus left his Charnel Cave' is much the best, notwithstanding the ugliness of Mary's face. Two of Mr. Sliegh's drawings from rural nature are truly charming. Mr. F. R. Pickersgill is responsible for a miserable illustration—singularly out of comparison in merit with those above named—to Byron's 'Destruction of Sennacherib.'

Lord Palmerston has contributed his name as a subscriber to the national (Italian) edition of the 'Divina Commedia,' intended to commemorate the *risorgimento* of the Italian nation.

The sum subscribed to the Shakespeare Fund exceeds 3,000*l*. Mr. Henry Huth has contributed a second 100*l*. The Prince Consort gives a like sum, and three editors of Shakespeare's works—Mr.

Payne Collier, the Rev. W. Harness and the Rev. A. Dyce send the first, 50*l.*; the second, 10*l.*; and the third, 5*l.* to the rapidly-increasing fund.

Mr. F. Masson makes the following remarks on a quotation from 'The Life of J. M. W. Turner, R.A.' in our last number,—“which,” says Mr. Masson, “contains a disrespectful reference to my revered friend, the late Mr. Thomas Tomkison, the well-reputed pianoforte-maker. Mr. Tomkison died in the year 1853, at the advanced age of ninety-two; he must have therefore been born in 1761, eleven years before Turner, and by those years only his senior; so that he could not have been the individual at whose house the embryo artist gave signs of his future greatness. Mr. Tomkison's father was a silversmith in the neighbourhood of Maiden Lane, Covent Garden, and Turner's father, ‘the barber,’ attended him (the elder Tomkison) in that capacity,—one which, in those days, was a diurnal necessity. It was upon one of these occasions that the young artist made the sketch from the silver salver which enlisted the sympathies and gained the support of his father's employer. How far the epithets ‘self-conceited and fussy’ may apply to the bearing and character of Turner's original patron I am unable to say; but of their total misapplication to my late venerable friend, Mr. Tomkison (a man of singular urbanity), I and a host of others are ready to attest.”

In reference to the article in our last, ‘The New Othello,’ Mr. Otley, whose pamphlet was therein noticed, requests us to insert the following paragraph from that pamphlet, as explanatory of what was said touching the scene when Bianca is on the stage:—“In the ordinary acting edition, the scene is laid within the castle, but divided into two scenes, in two several apartments. This last arrangement, it must be allowed, does not meet the requirements of the case (even with the omission of the scene with Bianca); and if M. Fechter had returned to the original arrangement instead of adopting the ‘traditional’ stage arrangement (aggravated in extent and force of error by scenes he restores), he would have, indeed, ‘done the state some service,’ and entitled himself to the thanks of every true Shakespearian.” With regard to the leave-taking between Cassio and Bianca, Mr. Otley says, that when he described it as “coarse,” he did not refer to the words spoken, but to the following stage-business introduced:—

[Cassio conducts BIANCA to the arcade, embracing her. IAGO appears at the door on the left and breaks into a loud laugh as he kisses the hand of BIANCA, who runs off at the noise.]

CASSIO. I'll see you soon.
[He returns towards IAGO, making him signs to be silent. IAGO, with comical gravity, puts his finger on his lips, stretching out his hand, as if to make oath. The curtain falls.]

Mr. Boucicault's new drama, ‘The Octoroon,’ narrowly escaped entire failure from a singular cause,—namely, the death, instead of the triumph, of the heroine. This shows a sympathy in the audience, at which Mr. Boucicault, in a published letter, affects surprise. But the English do not like to see their heroines sacrificed. Richardson married Pamela to her rich lover, only because he saw which way the public feeling went for her; and when this was discovered by a reading-club at Slough, they turned out and rung the church-bells in honour of the wedding.

The obituary of this week records the death of Arthur Hugh Clough, an Inspector attached to the Educational Branch of the Privy Council Office. The deceased had not completed his half century of life, but was well known to literary students for his masculine and vigorous English hexameter poem, ‘The Bothie of Toper na Fousich,’ published about fifteen years ago, relating the adventures and mental experiences of a vacation reading-party in the Highlands. Mr. Clough had been a tutor at Oxford, and could, therefore, write with knowledge of the subject. He also took a share in the production, together with Mr. Burbage, of a small but notable volume of poems, styled ‘Ambarvalia.’ He held high University honours; his official post was an honourable one; his reputation in a literary point of view was much enhanced by an admirably-spirited translation of Plutarch, noticed in our columns some time ago.

Pilfering tourists having long since carried away all vestiges of the tombstone placed over the remains of Flora Macdonald, in the Isle of Skye, her grandson, Capt. J. Macdonald, has given directions to have a new tombstone, of Italian marble, placed over her grave at Kilmuir. It is to bear the following inscription:—“In the histories of Scotland and England is recorded the name of her by whose memory this tablet is rendered sacred, and mankind will consider that in Flora Macdonald were united the calm heroic fortitude of a man, together with the unselfish devotion of a woman. Under Providence, she saved Prince Charles Edward Stuart from death on a scaffold, thus preventing the House of Hanover incurring the blame of an impolitic judicial murder.” This last sentence seems to us a pure impertinence.

The holders of tickets admitting to the Reading-Room of the British Museum are warned that they must be always prepared to produce them on demand, and that the non-renewal of them, at the end of six months from the date they bear, will expose the holder to forfeiture of privilege.

A remark which appeared in the *Athenæum* a few weeks since, to the effect that the Temple Fountain was the most elegant and artistic example of its kind in London, must not be taken to apply to that ridiculous exhibition of bad taste which now vulgarizes the almost classic Fountain Court: a poor New-Road work with two basins, badly designed and as badly executed, even for the cheap material employed, so that it is already cracked and all awry. It is truly unfortunate that the light-springing and simply pleasant little jet of water which played under the old trees, an agreeable sight to all eyes, should have yielded place to the present unfortunate production, even temporarily, for we conceive the authorities intend to restore our old and graceful friend.

With reference to Torell's ‘Spitzbergen Expedition,’ a very interesting fact has not been hitherto noticed, viz., that seven reindeer were shot with their ears cut or marked. As these cannot possibly be Lapland deer, they must have found their way from Siberia to Nova Zemlia and thence to Spitzbergen. This would indicate that there must be some undiscovered islands between Nova Zemlia and Spitzbergen, as the distance would otherwise be too great for them to traverse. The Samoides mark the reindeer the same as the Laplanders. A Correspondent states that he recollects thirty-five years ago a similar story was brought by Norwegian hunters to Hammerfest. No doubt the members of the Royal Geographical Society would be glad to see one of these marked reindeer.

The following is extracted from a letter addressed by Mrs. Richard French (Author of ‘A Visit to Germany, in 1799-1800’) to Mrs. Leadbeater:—
“December 26, 1815.

“You ask me of Mrs. Piozzi. She is a lively, animated woman, far advanced in years, peculiarly agreeable in countenance, conversation and manners. So she appeared to me who have only met her in mixed company, and so I have heard her described by others. She is a woman of very high spirits, and only two years ago (being then seventy-three) went to a masquerade in Bath, disguised as a constable, Lady Belmore (the Dowager) and Miss Colwell attending her as watchmen; and they amused themselves, throwing the whole company into confusion by pretending they had a warrant to disperse and imprison them as engaged in an illegal amusement.”

The Commissione Reale per l'Insegnamento Nautico, instituted by the Italian Government, is actively engaged in collecting and arranging all statistics referring to navigation, and in carefully examining the resources of the country in this respect. For this purpose it has wisely determined to call in aid the Italian maritime grandeur of times gone by; it tries, so to speak, to excavate its former nautical greatness, not, indeed, for the sake of curiosity or philosophical speculation, but to be taught by it, and to take example for the present re-organization of the navy. The Commission trusts to find valuable matter as regards navigation, maritime legislation and administration in those sea-ports which once acquired such fame, splendour

and power—scientific treasures which have lain concealed and unnoticed for centuries, and which, at all events, have not been collected and arranged till now. These historical elements of Italian seafaring are now to be gathered, and compiled into a complete Nautical Bibliography; which will contain accurate information of the travelling reports and memoirs of Italian navigators, of the sources for the history of the Italian colonies, of the maritime law, and the works relating to the science of this law, of the international compacts; in short, of all the documents and records referring to the navy, as well as of all the works bearing any relation to it, as works on geography, statistics and commerce, &c. The Commission has addressed itself to all the libraries, especially in seaport towns, and to private persons in possession of rare books or manuscripts of this description, requesting them to aid its labours by communicating all bibliographical details that may be in their reach.

The Expedição Scientifica, despatched by the Brazil Government to the Northern province of Ceará, has returned to Rio de Janeiro, after having devoted two years to exploration and making collections. The appointed historian and ethnographer of the expedition, Senhor Gonçalves Dias, has not returned to Rio. Well used to the equatorial climate of the Amazon district, he has preferred to stay and continue his researches, especially on the Indians of those countries,—a task for which he is thoroughly prepared, as he has proved by his work ‘Diccionario da Lingua Tupy’ (Leipzig, 1858). The head of the Expedition, and at the same time its zoologist and botanist, Prof. Freire Allemão, has been fortunate enough to bring safely home all his collected materials; the natural philosopher and geologist of the party, S. Schlich de Capanema, however, had the mortification to find his meteorological, hypsometrical and geological notes, together with a great many photographic sketches, lost on their transport by water from Granja to Fortaleza. The result of the Expedition will soon be made public to the literary and scientific world.

FRENCH GALLERY, 130, Pall Mall.—The NINTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES by living British Artists is NOW OPEN daily, from Half-past Nine to Five.—Admission, One Shilling.

M. ROBIN, the original French Wizard, will RE-APPEAR in his SOIRÉES FANTASTIQUES, at the Egyptian Hall (which has been comfortably and elegantly refitted throughout), on the 25th of November, and following Evenings, at 8 o'clock (Saturday excepted), with an entire New Series of Magical Illusions and Scientific Experiments never Exhibited in Great Britain.—Balcony, 5*z.*; Reserved Stall Chaises, 3*z.*; Arms, 2*z.*; Gallery, 1*z.* Children under 10, Half-price. Morning Performance every Wednesday and Saturday, at Half-past Two.—Tickets may be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond Street; the principal Libraries, Music-sellers, and at the Hall.

SCIENCE

A Manual of Chemistry, Descriptive and Theoretical. By William Odling, M.B. Part I. (Longman & Co.)

THE science of Chemistry is just now going through one of those transitions in nomenclature which occur in all natural sciences, much too rapidly for the comfort of dilettante philosophers, and are always puzzling to the student commencing his career. It has long been apprehended by some of the more philosophical chemists of the day, that the views of the relations of one element to another, originally propounded by Laurent and Gerhardt in France, must be accepted universally by chemists, and all other systems must yield. Many of those, however, who have advocated these views in private have not dared to make them the basis of their public teachings. We believe we are correct in stating that the only public teachers in England who have recognized the “unitary system” as it is called in opposition to the old “rational” system, are the Reader in Chemistry in the ancient University of Oxford, and the Professor of Chemistry in University College, London. The reason why this system has not been more generally introduced in accordance with the conviction of its value, has

undoubtedly arisen from the want of any English manual in which it was adopted. We noticed in the *Athenæum* some two or three years since, two capital guides to laboratory work, the one by Mr. Conington, the other by Messrs. Northcote & Church, and both written under the guidance and inspiration of the distinguished Professor at Oxford. These were, however, insufficient to serve as guides in a course of lectures in the class-room, and teachers have waited for the promised book. The work by Dr. Odling,—of which we have here a first, and, we fear, but a small instalment,—has been expected a long time, and teachers have been waiting for it as for a deliverance from the bondage of the old rational formulæ. Not that the change is very great, but that it runs through all compounds in nature and necessitates a re-writing of every formula. To teach one set of formulæ in the class-room and send the poor student to his books to find another was a cruelty that only the two Professors we have named had scientific courage enough to inflict.

The principal changes required in the new or unitary system is the doubling the atomic weights of ten of the elementary bodies. These ten are—oxygen, sulphur, selenium, tellurium, carbon, boron, silicon, tantalum and tin. The student might have smiled at the unitarians, and accepted their doctrine without discussing either its convenience or heresy, if it had not been for the oxygen, the carbon, and the sulphur; but when it is considered that probably these three elements enter into at least two-thirds of the compounds known to the chemist, the undoing and doing of chemical formulæ involved is something very extensive. The way this is done, however, is not always simply to double the number of the changed element in the compound, but one or other of the elements with which it is combined is halved. An illustration will, perhaps, make this better understood. Under the old, and perhaps we ought to say orthodox, system—for the majority will probably still hold to it—the way in which water is expressed is H_2O , signifying one part by weight of hydrogen, and eight parts by weight of oxygen, 1 and 8 being the respective atomic numbers of hydrogen and oxygen. But we have seen above that the atomic weight of oxygen is doubled, which makes it 16; and as the real relation of the weight of oxygen to hydrogen is as 8 to 1, there is a necessity of doubling the quantity of hydrogen, and, according to the new system, water is written H_2O . These alterations have been made in relation to those substances only whose weights, when solid or liquid, do not agree with the measures of their elements when they exist as gases. Thus, nine pounds of water really contain eight parts by weight of oxygen, and one part by weight of hydrogen; but if these are expanded into gases, it will be found that the hydrogen gas occupies twice the space of the oxygen gas: and as hydrogen, not oxygen, is the standard of unity, the composition of water should be calculated from two measures of hydrogen and one of oxygen. This gives to water the atomic composition of $\text{H}_2 + \text{O} 16 = 18$. Into whatever compound oxygen enters, the atomic number of the compound is altered; and any one acquainted with the rudiments of chemistry will, at a glance, see the havoc such a system must make in all the old formulæ. Well may the chemist, advanced in years, hesitate before committing his old familiar compounds to the new unitarian dress.

This, however, is not the only peculiarity of Dr. Odling's book. Those accustomed to the old nomenclature will be surprised to meet

with such expressions as sulphate of sodium and nitrate of potassium, instead of sulphate of soda and nitrate of potash. According to the old theory, all acids combined with an oxide; and thus sulphuric acid and nitric acid were regarded as combining with the oxide of sodium (soda) and the oxide of potassium (potash), and written thus: $\text{SO}_3 + \text{Na}_2\text{O}$, and $\text{NO}_3 + \text{K}_2\text{O}$. But the view adopted by Dr. Odling supposes that the acid is really to begin with a sulphate or nitrate of hydrogen, thus: $\text{SO}_4 + \text{H}$ and $\text{NO}_3 + \text{H}$, not $\text{SO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{NO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, as written by the older chemists. The metals in the new formula do but take the place of the hydrogen, and we have the compounds mentioned above, written $\text{SO}_4 + \text{Na}$ and $\text{NO}_3 + \text{K}$. We have put down the above formulæ to explain the nature of the changes in the book; but we remind our chemical readers that the new notation of sulphuric and nitric acids, according to the unitarians, is $\text{SO}_4 + \text{H}_2$ and $\text{NO}_3 + \text{H}$.

Another feature in Dr. Odling's book which will strike chemical readers is, the absence of any distinction between inorganic and organic chemistry. This is such a time-honoured and popular distinction, that Dr. Odling must have determined to risk all consequences in abandoning it. Yet it must have been very evident to every thoughtful mind, that from the time when Wöhler prepared artificially from inorganic products the organic compound urea, the barrier between the two departments of chemistry was broken down. The application of the theory also of compound radicals to inorganic substances has shown, in the other direction, that there is really no difference between inorganic and organic chemistry. The theory of substitution, which has been so admirably worked by Hoffman in his investigation of ammonia-compounds, shows also how thoroughly the two branches of inquiry are one, and that only mischief can arise from distinction, especially if it should be supposed that organic chemistry can be studied independently of inorganic.

Of course, this plan involves a novel way of arranging and treating the various elements. Dr. Odling has placed them in groups according to their likeness to each other. Thus hydrogen is first studied. Then follow fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine. To this group succeed oxygen, sulphur, selenium, tellurium. Then come nitrogen, phosphorus, arsenic, antimony and bismuth. Here the Part very ominously ends. Carbon stops the way. We should be glad to know that the author has satisfactorily got through the compounds of this element with a volume half the size of the present. If so, we may expect the whole work soon, and of a bulk not too large for the purposes of the student. In order to afford himself the opportunity of giving a really good systematic account of the elements and their chief compounds, the author has dispensed altogether with chemical physics or experimental philosophy. This is a judicious curtailment, as it is now almost universally agreed that the forces—heat, light and electricity—demand separate and fuller treatment than they get in our manuals of chemistry. We may, in fact, congratulate the chemists of this country that there is amongst them a class of philosophical inquirers who will not confine their teachings to the limited demands of the medical student, but are determined to vindicate for themselves a name amongst the philosophers of Europe. In such a class we have no hesitation in placing the author of the present manual; and whether he succeeds or not in obtaining for his work the position of a text-book in our medical and technological schools, there can be no question with

regard to the scientific ability and philosophical insight which he has brought to bear on this first attempt to introduce the new system of chemistry to the scientific schools and class-rooms of this country.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON.	Actuaries, 7.—'Mortality Experience of Scottish Amicable Life Society,' Mr. Spens.
—	Royal Academy, 8.—'Anatomy,' Mr. Partridge.
—	Geographical, 8.—'Australian Explorations, Probable Fate of Leichhardt.'
TUES.	Engineers, 8.—'Measuring Distances by Telescope,' Mr. Bray; 'Lock Key Vinduct, Port Patrick Rail,' Mr. Blyth.
—	Zoological, 9.—'Mantehourian Crane, Society's Gardens,' Mr. Bartlett; 'Land Shells,' Dr. L. Pfeiffer.
WED.	Society of Arts, 8.—'Comparison of '61 with '61,' Mr. B. Jerrold.
—	Society of Literature, 8.
—	Archæological Association, 8.—'Discoveries on Site of the Priars, Ludlow,' 'Discoveries, Worcester,' Mr. Wright; 'Excavations, Netley Abbey,' Rev. E. Kell; 'Roman Antiquities, Devon,' Mr. Syer Cuming.
THURS.	Philological, 8.
—	Antiquaries, 8.
SAT.	Royal, 4.—Anniversary.

FINE ARTS

THE WINTER EXHIBITION.

THIS is the ninth annual Exhibition held at this time of the year in the French Gallery, and, unlike all its predecessors, it shows a lamentable want of selection in the works it contains. Few of the artists who were wont to contribute have done so on the present occasion; and of such as do, still fewer send notable works. Eliminating such as are thoroughly bad and worthless, even beyond censure, much of the interest derived from the remainder is due to certain pictures which have been before exhibited. Of these, it may be right to name a few:—amongst them, Mr. A. Johnstone's *Highland Coronach* (No. 3); Mrs. J. E. B. Hay's *Tobias patris oculos curans* (9), from the Royal Academy, being now hung where it can be seen, will receive more consideration than has hitherto fallen to the work of an excellent artist—a lady who is rapidly developing a meritorious style, such as may place her name in a very honourable position;—Mr. Dobson's *Charity of Dorcas* (84), which brought great increase of reputation to the painter, is amongst these;—the late Frank Stone's "*And Jesus answered, and said unto her*" (104);—most notably, *Goths in Italy* (119), by Mr. P. F. Poole, which preserves its force and brilliancy to a marked degree;—and the *Sketch* for Mr. Arthur Hughes's picture, recently at the Royal Academy, styled *The King's Orchard* (27). Every one of these the visitor will gladly see again, and, for so much, thank the proprietors for the opportunity. We can now observe the feeling for expression and the clever design of Mrs. Hay's picture; its want of vigour in execution, and occasional disproportion in drawing, and see the promise of power in colour, which thoughtful study may develop greatly. Mr. Dobson's '*Dorcas*' was well seen before, yet it will be examined again with interest, as it can be compared with a new work that displays greater manliness of style, and a more genuine range of feeling attained to, the result of a more unhesitating faith in nature, and elevation out of the somewhat bloodless system of treatment erst adopted by the painter. Mr. Hughes's little study is fascinating in delicate and elegantly-arranged colour; the figure of the page sitting at the feet of the little queen, who reclines along the bent bough of an orchard-tree, is indeed charming and delightful in every sense,—that of the girl-queen herself, notwithstanding its disproportionately large head, is sweet and fair and fresh; while the landscape behind is such as children dream of when reading an old romance. This work suffers greatly from its position,—in a narrow and half-lighted lobby. Such hanging is the rule here:—a charming picture by Mr. J. Clark, on the whole the most important of all the works exhibited for the first time, has a place out of sight and behind a screen, while specimens of a kind of Art that ought never to have been seen at all hold honourable spaces.

Mr. E. M. Ward sends *The Prisoner's Solace* (206), a study of a figure in the well-known Marie-Antoinette picture—a young lady pouring water into a bowl, treated with much delicacy of

colour and manly handling, and, while less bold than late productions of this artist, having a refinement and clearness from which he has somewhat departed. Equally solid with these last, this specimen of an earlier style is less heavy and opaque in treatment.—No. 15, *Elaine*, by Mr. C. Goldie, is a promising and expressive study for the head of Mr. Tennyson's heroine, which is delicate without weakness, and elegantly posed, as lying back, dead, with lilies upon the breast, and deep golden hair spread out upon a pillow.—Mr. Dicksee's *Ophelia* (7) is cleverly painted, in a somewhat meretricious, sentimental feeling; likewise a head only.—Mr. Gale has two little works of similar limitation; these are of unequal merit. No. 212, *The Rake*, is an extremely sweet head of a child, with a garden-rake thrown over its shoulder, and hair crowned with asters and poppy flowers. Not without vulgarity of feature, hard and ivory-like in painting, the second, *The Goblet* (213), a smiling child, with a jewelled gold goblet in its hand, and a wreath of berries and flowers upon its head, pleases us much less than the last.—Mr. Hayllar sends a head, *A Boulogne Fisherman* (214), cleverly but too showily handled. The same artist exhibits a landscape, *A Barley Field* (71), just as dashingly treated, showing considerable love of nature, and the same neglect of solidity.—Mrs. Robinson's not unsuccessful imitation of the inferior qualities of Mr. MacIise's manner of painting in oil, styled *The Love-Birds* (72), representing a child crowned with mayflowers, and holding two such birds upon her finger, needs refinement in the face to be pretty. The portrait of a bouncing child stiffly posed and without motive, lacks interest, and by its hard and tinty treatment lessens the merit of some careful as well as powerful handling. The lace the subject wears looks like paper cut out, and the shrubs behind suggest stamped metal, coloured green.—Far broader, and with signs of a genuine feeling for colour, Mr. Tourrier's half-length of a singularly odious-looking young woman plucking away petals from a sunflower, to the old theme, "*Love me, love me not*" (167), has for its better part the huge flower.—The venerable model with a beard, seated in a prison-chamber, styled by Mr. Maguire *Dr. Manette* (18), shows more dexterity of touch than feeling for colour, being clay-like and opaque,—hard without finish,—a blind, hopeless method of execution, unredeemed by sympathy with the subject.—Miss Ellen Edwards sends a prettily-painted, but flimsy, little picture of a young lady watering flowers. This trifle displays a feeling for bright and sparkling colouring which, cultivated heedfully with an eye to nature, may come to something notable; it is styled *La Belle Jardinière*.

With a good deal of commonplace character and tintiness of colour, Mr. Rossiter's *Making Music* (4) is amusing in a mild way. Considerable ability is wasted upon it.—Mr. Marks's *Sunshine* (106) is a very heavy attempt at the subject—an old man seated at a cottage door. Much vigour of treatment does not make the execution of this work other than coarse.—Mr. Long's *Zoe* (126), a Greek girl at a cottage door, heavily and conventionally French, has some grace of design.

There is not a man in England who can paint in so utterly vulgar a manner as Mr. T. P. Hall: his *Not half Good-looking Enough* (118), shows a postman looking at the portrait of a housemaid, who, with a companion, stands before him to receive the usual compliment.—Mrs. E. M. Ward's "*Fetch it*" (14), a young lady throwing a ball before a dog, has a good deal of spirit and elegance in the action. By the same artist is *Baby going for a Ride* (171), a work, despite its opacity, delightful to look at for the grace and vitality of a girl who stands attending a young brother in a little chaise. There are three figures, prettily composed.—Mr. P. R. Morris's *Shore Moorings* (122), an old sailor seated on a rusty anchor, attended by his grandchild, with a fleet of saluting ships in the background, shows a singular want of feeling and taste. Even out of childhood Mr. Morris has failed to get freshness or beauty. In painting such a subject we do not demand perfection of beauty; but mere dull portraiture of the characterless common-place is to be

condemned.—*The Pensioner* (16), M. Lutyens, is a clever opaquely-painted study of an old man filling a pipe.—Mr. F. S. Cary's *Neglected Bride* (98), is a tolerable imitation of the modern Flemish manner: a young woman seated with her back towards us, holding a peacock fan.—Opaque and painty as well as dull is Mr. Storey's *Consolation* (172), representing two girls, one of whom is looking heart-broken at some love disappointment, while the other, smiling, puts a letter in her hand; but this work is full of expression, and, though simply, is not inelegantly composed.—Very grimy and earthy is M. Hagelstein's *Chalk Seller* (28),—a *gamin* with a basket of cut chalk on his back, and not a grain of chalk on his clothes. Much the same is No. 33, *The Crossing Sweeper*, by the same, a boy with a broom, smoking a pipe,—both expressive and characteristic.—Mr. Lawless's pictures are crude, unpleasantly thin and oftentimes dirty in colour. No. 66, *The Letter*, a man reading, is no exception to this character; much care, though far less than is apparent, and considerable skill are marred by the little taste with which they are employed. The rawness of No. 185, by the same, *The Idler*, a man dozing over a book, mars, as it does in the former case, the cleverness and real accomplishment displayed in the design and drawing of the single figure.

M. Trayer's pretty single figure, *The Fair Correspondent* (6), a lady re-perusing a letter she has written, is pleasing in its sober, solid colour and natural pose. By the same is *The Artist in his Studio* (23).—Why Mr. F. Smallfield, who can paint sweetly and beautifully, should take to making bad imitations of M. Meissonier's manner, is a marvel to us; yet his *Family Discussion* (45) is a marked attempt to reach the hard and marvellously elaborate manner which is so characteristically popular in Paris. As a design, there is much spirit in Mr. Smallfield's little work, which represents three brothers in council; one of them kneels in a chair energetically expounding his views to a second, while a third, a little deaf, turns his best ear to catch the voluble wisdom.—Heavy and coarse in handling, and vulgar in one or two points of design, Miss Brownlow's *Lobesang at Berne* (179), interior of a Swiss church during service, has real merits of a high class, in portrayal of character, grouping and expression.—Mr. Calderon has a sketchy, clever picture, No. 34, *Le Secret des Amoureux*—a girl listening to a lover's talk; a picture notable for showing with how little effort a good feeling for Art may be ruined.

Miss Solomon has improved immensely with her picture here, *A Young Teacher* (77)—a girl of twelve teaching an Ayah and a younger sister of her own. Rather wanting in colour; a faint hope of something agreeable for the future may be obtained by this work. The expressions are good and genuine. *The Appointment* (90), by the same—a young lady impatiently awaiting her lover, whose advent we see by the reflexion in the looking-glass behind the girl herself. Her expression is good, and, as far as it goes, the work is creditable.—Mr. Deane's *In the Streets of Seville* (159) shows how a painter may succeed with a style in one subject, with which he fails lamentably in another. The mules and the boy in front are painted with spirit.—Mr. Dobson's "*How Pretty!*" (35), a little girl, who, standing on a bank, has a brightly-coloured handkerchief tied over her head by an elder sister, is extremely agreeable in its naive expressiveness and simple sentiment. The background of sapling trees, though thin, is bright, and very skilfully painted.—*Sunshine and Shadow* (60), by Mr. G. Smith—a young woman seated in a cliff-path, looking as if posed for her portrait—is hard, heavy in handling (particularly the sea), and opaque. Two children standing by are pretty, and a shaded bit of cliff to the left of the picture is admirable in colour.

Of the landscapes, there are more productions of the trashy Boddington class than any well-wisher to the Exhibition would like to see. Mr. Oakes has two notable pictures, *A Quiet Morning* (82), a sea-shore, with glassy waves just tumbling in upon the sand, overhead misty grey clouds and well-

painted herbage in the front, a little icy in colour, but bright and, with that reservation, faithful. Bolder is No. 88, *The Trout Stream*, amongst woods, a little over-green in the colour of parts of the foliage, showing singular dexterity in dealing with the foreground.—Mr. W. Field's *Thames* (39) is a very cleverly done sketch of the river bank.—Mr. E. G. Warren's water-colour drawing, *Wood Scene* (13), a sunny glimpse amongst trees, is charming, brilliant and fresh, as his works ever are.—Mr. Hargitt is an Edinburgh painter, whose works, despite their smeary texture and smoky colour, are only too seldom seen in London. *Looking over Bidstone, Cheshire* (85), boldly effective, is by this artist; a good study for one quality of a good picture, but not a picture in itself.—M. Daubigny's *Landscape* (61) is remarkable for rendering of reflexions in water, and gives breadth of effect, though careless and brown.—Mr. Ansdell has a picture, *Harvesting* (151), which shows how he has improved, for it is an old and feeble work.—Mr. F. R. Lee has a sketch of *Tangiers* (111), cold, hard and chilly, but bright, and more like, in feeling, his '*Gibraltar*,' that astonished us all last year, than anything else we have seen.—Mr. Cropsey has a bold, opaque and dull, but dashing and effective, representation of waves breaking, in his *Sea-Coast at Bonchurch, Isle of Wight* (128).

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—The copies made by the students of the School of Painting attached to the British Institution are now displayed. On the whole, while there seems to be an unusually large number of them, the works in question promise better than ordinary for the future of the practitioners. We trust they will not forget, while going through this phase of Art-study, that to copy, however well, is but a means, and not an end, of practice. Some of the students appear likely to forget this. Amongst the subjects placed before them is a noble '*Portrait of an Old Lady*,' by Rembrandt, the property of Mr. Allnutt. Mr. R. B. Paul, to whom our remark above particularly applies, seeing that he occupied just the same position last year,—one by no means honourable when held twice,—has produced by far the best, though not an entirely satisfactory, complete copy. Far better in all qualities of colour and tone, as well as drawing, is a study from a single hand in this portrait, by Mr. S. Le Resche. Mr. W. Weir has done best with '*The Head of a Jew*,' by the same master, belonging to Mr. Fordham.—Reynolds's '*School-boy*,' the property of Lord Warwick, has also found in that student the best copyist. A fine Canaletto, '*The Rialto*,' belonging to Sir Culling-Eardley, has been reproduced with singular felicity on a very small scale, but remarkable for broad feeling, for colour and tone, by Mrs. Player. Reynolds's '*Portrait of Lady Eardley*' has been very cleverly dealt with by Mrs. Sykes, in water-colour.

We understand it is intended to exhibit Mr. Holman Hunt's picture, '*The Finding of Our Saviour in the Temple*,' for the third annual occasion, next year, in London. The success of the previous exhibitions has been so great, that the proprietor feels justified in expecting the like when all the world comes here to see the grandest Art-gathering of modern works that has been known.

Messrs. Winsor and Newton publish a pamphlet upon colour, entitled '*The Chromatic Scale of Water-Colours*,' with a sketch of the science of colour, embodying six propositions from M. de Chevreul, together with three of the author's own. The chromatic scale, which is given on a large sheet of paper, has the disadvantage of being scattered in its disposition, so that it is a journey to travel from violet-blue to violet-blue at either end of the scale. The nature of the author's assumed new proposition will be understood by the initiated, when we state that he refutes certain deductions ordinarily made from the proposition, that 'material colours may be considered to produce white, or neutralize each other, in proportion of five red to three of yellow and eight of blue.'

A statue, by Mr. Theed, of Sir William Peel, has been placed in Sandy Church, near St. Neot's.

This is of marble, life-size, represented in the act of drawing a sword. This, or a cast, was in the last Royal Academy Exhibition.

We read in the *Monde* the following accounts, from Rome, of the terrific natural phenomenon which visited the Holy City on the 30th of October last, and threatened destruction to Raphael's frescoes in the Vatican:—"For two days the sirocco blew fiercely; great black clouds gathered over the city, and discharged themselves now and then in torrents of rain. Towards evening a waterspout, in shape of a cone, with broad shining base, approached from south-west. It took its way through the gardens and vineyards, swept close by the Janiculus and the Porta San Spirito, and precipitated itself down on the Vatican. The eighty-nine conductors which protect the dwelling of the Pope received the first charges of this fearful battery; then the point of the cone was seen whirling in the large court-yard of Sandanaseo, into which the loggie of Raphael look; at the same time the large glass doors and the immense windows of the galleries were wrenched off and smashed to atoms. All the lights went out, and the numerous inhabitants of the Vatican, stunned and half-suffocated, believed that entire destruction was going on around them. The fearful noise, the terrible thunderbolts, which shook the palace to its foundations, made every one think, in the first moment, that a mine had exploded under the rooms of the Pope. Pio Nono, during the uproar of the elements, knelt in prayer. He remarked to somebody entering his apartment, 'I am like Job; the Evil Spirit attacks me from all parts.' In the large saloon of Constantine, which contains the frescoes of Giulio Romano, all the windows have been destroyed and thrown out. Pieces of the glass globes on the gas-chandeliers in the large saloon of state were found in a neighbouring court, some sticking tight in the wall. Large Genoese tiles, which covered the Belvedere, of the thickness of a centimètre, whirled about in the air like feathers. Raphael's great paintings have escaped miraculously; none are injured."

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—Thirteenth Season.—FIRST CONCERT ON FRIDAY NEXT, November 22. Mendelssohn's, ATHALIE and Handel's *DETINGEN TE DRUM*. Principal Vocalists: Miss Louise Pyne, Miss Sorie, Madame Laura Baxter and Mr. Winn. The Illustrative Verses to 'Athalie' recited by Mr. George Vandenhoff. Tickets, 3s., 5s. and 10s. 6d. each, at the Society's Office, No. 6, in Exeter Hall.

Note.—On a few more Stalls or Reserved Gallery subscriptions can be received.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—On MONDAY, November 25th, THE MARRIAGE OF GEORGETTE. After which, at Eight o'clock, last time but one, ROBIN HOOD, supported by Messrs. Stanley, George Honey and Henry Halsey; Miss Susan Pyne and Madame Guerrabella. TUESDAY, THE TOY-MAKER. After which, at Eight o'clock, last time, JURLINE. Messrs. Stanley, W. Harrison and Miss Louise Pyne. WEDNESDAY, THE MARRIAGE OF GEORGETTE, and, last time, ROBIN HOOD. THURSDAY, THE TOY-MAKER, and, at Eight o'clock, for the last time, RUY BLAS. Messrs. Stanley, W. Harrison and Louise Pyne. FRIDAY, THE TOY-MAKER. After which, at Eight o'clock, first time this Season, MARIANA. By Messrs. Henri Corri, George Honey, W. Harrison; Miss Susan Pyne and Madame Guerrabella (her first appearance in this opera). SATURDAY, THE TOY-MAKER. After which, at Eight o'clock, will be produced (first time an entirely new and original Opera, in Three Acts, by J. V. Bridgman and Mr. Balfe, to be entitled THE PURITAN'S DAUGHTER; and in which Messrs. Stanley, Henri Corri, George Honey, A. St. Albans and W. Harrison; Miss Susan Pyne and Miss Louise Pyne will appear.—Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon.—Commence at Seven.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—On SATURDAY Next, November 30th, will be produced the New Grand Opera, in Three Acts, to be entitled THE PURITAN'S DAUGHTER, by J. V. Bridgman and M. W. Balfe.

GLEES, MADRIGALS AND OLD BALLADS.—Egyptian Hall, (Gladstone's Gallery).—EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at Half-past 7 o'clock, and on Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at Half-past Three.—Mr. Mitchell has the pleasure to announce that the popular and eminently successful Entertainments of the LONDON GLEE and MADRIGAL UNION (Miss J. Wells, Miss Eyles, Mr. Baxter, Mr. W. Cummings, Mr. Lawler, Mr. Land, director) are NOW RESUMED. The Analytical Programmes, compiled by T. Oulton, Esq., Literary Illustrator. Reserved and Numbered Seats, 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 2s.; a few Fauteuils, 1s., may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 25, Old Bond Street.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.—Those answerable for the music at the *Crystal Palace* are, as usual, bestirring themselves to give new music. This day week, a cheerful, pretty and cleverly scored overture, by Herr Pauer, to his comic opéra (very much what a prelude to a military comic opera should be), was performed there. Herr Sessel-

berg was one of the singers. — There seems a never-ending supply of dreary deep bass voices from Germany, whose owners, as a matter of course, sing the Priest's solemn ballad from 'Die Zauberflöte,' and some of whom do not sing it well.—This new *basso* is among the latter party.

The fourth season of the *Monday Popular Concerts* began on Monday last, with the players already announced, and no striking novelty in the music selected,—the least known piece being Dussek's Sonata in G, Op. 52, for pianoforte and violin.—It is perfectly true that a public is gathering every day to whom the music of the great masters is next to unknown. Still, unless critics are to beat the same ground over and over again, the amount of discovery which they have to explain and of characteristics to be discoursed upon, under circumstances like the present, must, in process of time, become exhausted,—unless there be a perpetual change among the performers—in regard to whose "reading" the world of amateurs, neither young nor old (one well worth catering for in its turn), may desire to hear some report. The givers of the *Popular Concerts*, however, know their own affairs best.—In the course of the ensuing series of concerts the whole of the Posthumous Quartets and last Pianoforte Sonatas of Beethoven are to be given; besides some revivals from Dussek and other great pianoforte composers; and a trio for pianoforte, violin and violoncello by the composer of 'Masaniello':—The last promise is one to excite some curiosity; meanwhile, we have no misgiving that our English public, renowned for constancy, will fail to do its part in the success of these well-prepared entertainments. Monday's concert is to be devoted to the works of Mozart.

Herr Pauer's *Performances of Pianoforte Music* continue to be full of interest. At his second, he introduced, among other elders, Froberger, Purcell, Rameau. The third contained names stranger still to the ears of pianoforte-players—Dumont—Lulli's charming *Suite* in D,—some elegant and quaint variations by Murschhauser (both of which last two pieces figure in the third part of Dr. Rimbauld's work on the Pianoforte),—and, among other pieces of the eighteenth century, an *Allegrò* by Domenico Scarlatti, in which there are passages as elegant and expressive as if Beethoven had fancied them,—and one of Sebastian Bach's sixteen transcriptions of Signor Vivaldi's violin Concertos. These works are little known; and the fact of their existence may be commended as a matter of meditation to those who have been outraged by the sacrilege done to a certain Prelude of Sebastian Bach, in a certain arrangement which has been the delight of half the concert audiences in Europe.—We must have done; though a word still remains to be added of hearty admiration of the *Fantasia* in C, (dedicated to his wife) by Mozart, which, again, is little known,—also of Herr Pauer's playing of the solemnly beautiful *Adagio* to Dussek's 'Invocation' Sonata.—Chamber concerts welcome more to those who desire to extend their list of pleasures in music have not come within our notice. To the specimens from more modern masters, we do not refer for obvious reasons.

DRURY LANE.—Mr. G. V. Brooke has followed up his *Othello* by *Sir Giles Overreach*, in Massinger's play of 'A New Way to pay Old Debts' and *Matthew Aylmer* in Mr. Lovell's play of 'Love's Sacrifice.' Mr. Brooke's merits in those parts have perhaps not diminished since he formerly played them in England; but the taste of the London public has so thoroughly changed that we are not at all surprised at his appearance in them producing no sensation. To increase the attractions of the house, a troupe of "Lilliputian Singers and Dancers" have been introduced to the audience,—last week at the morning performance, and this week as part of the evening's entertainment. This juvenile company, amounting to fifty in number, are said to have been brought from Spain, and to have achieved a reputation in the great capitals of Europe. They have evidently been carefully trained, and both in Donizetti's operetta of 'Il Campanello' and the ballet of *Caterina*; or, *La Fille du Bandit*, acquitted themselves well. The national theatre, however, should devote itself to higher aims than

the production of infant prodigies and dimmed stars. Under an intelligent direction, it would naturally take the lead of other theatres, instead of attracting little attention and deserving less.

ST. JAMES'S.—Mr. Wigan has adopted Mm. Dumanois and Lafargue's drama, *Le Pauvre Gentilhomme*, which was performed by the French company, during the recess, at this theatre, and taken to himself the character in which M. Paul Devaux made so good an impression. The English version bears the title of 'The Poor Nobleman,' and follows the original with similar accuracy, the task of adaptation requiring but slight alterations either in the texture or dialogue of the work. The principal character is one entirely in Mr. Wigan's way, and admits of all that detail in the feelings and failings of refined and artificial people which is so rich in domestic pathos. The pride, in the midst of poverty, that supports his aristocratic hero, was most carefully portrayed; and afterwards, when playing an honest art as the means of procuring subsistence, he commanded the sympathy of his audience. Miss Herbert, as the daughter, wise, unknown to her father, resorts to similar expedients for earning an income, likewise merits commendation. Mrs. Wigan threw considerable humour into the part of the rich widow, *Madame Bonbon*. Altogether, this pleasing drama acts exceedingly well in English, and will, no doubt, secure a permanent place on our stage.

ADLPHI.—After many postponements, the new sensation-drama was produced on Monday. 'The Octoroon' is one of a series of plays which have been tried and proved by Mr. Boucicault, in America, as remarkably effective with that mixed class of audiences which requires in a drama an exciting story, with a scene or two calculated to cause a thrilling sensation in the majority. And it is a "sensation" properly so called;—not an emotion of the mind, not a tragic feeling in response to passion, not sympathy with suffering or heroism, but the impression made on the nervous system by an actual occurrence passing before the senses, calculated to awaken fear or expectation, or wonder, and to give a shock, not always pleasant, to the frame. Here, as it were, the whole audience meet on the same level, receiving an impression affecting the lower powers of the mind, compounded of sights and sounds that cause a certain degree of apprehension for the safety of an individual, for whom a strong dramatic interest has been created. Mr. Boucicault has reduced the means of producing such an effect to an art; and, by calling in the scene-painter and machinist to his aid, has augmented the effect in a manifold manner. 'The Octoroon,' in this respect, is not inferior to 'The Colleen Bawn'; perhaps is charged even more strongly with the elements of sensational effect;—but its manners are not so familiar nor so easily accessible to the public mind, as those of the singularly-profitable drama which it has succeeded. America is more distant from the popular affections than "dear old Ireland." The scene of 'The Octoroon' is Louisiana, where the marriage of an "eight bleed" with a white is illegal; and the interest of the story turns upon that prejudice. The hero, *George Peyton* (Mr. Billington) succeeds to an incumbered estate, which has been much mismanaged by a villainous overseer, *Jacob M'Closkey* (Mr. Emery), who is in love with Zoe, the natural child of its late possessor, Judge Peyton. Her emancipation he discovers to have been incomplete. Zoe (Mrs. Boucicault) has been brought up in luxury, and acquired the affection of the heir to the plantation, who is anxious to prevent its sale, more particularly as the beautiful Octoroon must be sold with it. Mr. Peyton, therefore, awaits with impatience the arrival of a remittance from Liverpool, which will enable him to avoid the necessity of parting with the property. He sends Paul, a negro (Miss Denzil), with an Indian, *Wahnotee* (Mr. R. Phillips), to the landing-shed on the river, where the letter-bag is thrown ashore, that he may obtain his packet sooner. M'Closkey endeavours to intercept them, but fails;—but afterwards falling in with the negro, kneels him on the head. But a daguerrotype machine,

worked by Salem Scudder (Mr. Boucicault), another over-seer of the Peyton plantation, having all the apparatus ready set, takes a picture of the murder, which subsequently serves to convict M'Closkey, and subject him to Lynch-law. Previous to this, however, the villain has succeeded in his object. He has driven Peyton to sell the plantation, with the slaves on it, and has himself purchased the fair Octoroon. This is the exciting sensation-scene;—the bidding for the poor girl, and the determined out-bidding by the remorseless villain, whose lawless love is her ruin. This scene is most skillfully handled;—there is neither exaggeration nor apparent seeking for effect in it;—but it is a literal representation of such transactions in the South, and tells all the more forcibly by reason of its naked truth. Justice, as we have said, comes up at last with M'Closkey, who is confined in the hold of a steamer, but, while there, contrives to throw a lighted lantern among some tar-barrels, and to escape in the confusion consequent on the conflagration. He falls, however, into the power of the Indian, who sacrifices him on the grave of little Paul. The packet, also, reaches the hands of Peyton, but too late;—for poor Zoe has, in her despair, taken poison.

It is probable that this tragic ending will somewhat impair the popularity of the new drama; for mixed audiences, after having enjoyed the sensations that accompany the presence of danger, expect a happy deliverance, as a reward for the terrors they have voluntarily suffered, and, if denied this, are apt to regard themselves as defrauded of their due rights. Some such feeling was manifested at the conclusion of this exciting drama. But the elegance of the dialogue, the novelty of the situations, and the merit of the acting, particularly on the part of Mrs. Boucicault, had already extorted an abundance of applause, and the curtain fell upon an unquestionable triumph. For the rest, the beauty of the scenery, and the general completeness of the accessories, will secure it a prolonged success; if the steamer on fire do not, some night, prove more "sensational" than was originally intended.

STRAND.—A new piece, written by Mr. T. L. Greenwood, entitled 'Is it the King?' has been introduced here for the purpose of giving *éclat* to the debut of Miss Ada Swanborough, the sister of the late conductress of this theatre. The plot is curious, and takes for granted a political position which would be sought for in vain in history. The Salic law is supposed to prevail in Denmark, and *Christian*, the supposed King (the part supported by Miss Ada Swanborough), is opposed by the *Duchess of Oldenburg* (Mrs. Manders);—who plots with the Duke, her husband, in order to gain the crown for herself. Accordingly, they unite to bring about a repeal of the offensive law. They succeed in the last part of their project, but not in the first. *Christian* appears in female attire, and declares the fact that her sex has hitherto been concealed, to evade the law, the repeal of which renders such concealment no longer needful. A faithful adherent, the young Count *Eric of Holstein*, is also named as her future husband; and thus her power is secured against further attacks. The part is one well calculated to set off the young lady's elegant figure; and is, in other respects, within the compass of her powers.

NEW ROYALTY.—This place of amusement, recently known as the Soho Theatre, was last week opened by Mdle. Albina di Rhona, for other than the amateur purposes to which hitherto it has been principally devoted. The announcement of this lady's intention was made a considerable time ago, but some "unforeseen difficulties" interfered with the immediate fulfilment of her design. It was expected that light pieces would have been chosen for so small a stage and so diminutive a house; but Mademoiselle's advisers have thought differently, and we have had, therefore, to encounter, on our first acquaintance with the fair manager, an elaborate melo-drama in three acts and five tableaux, stuffed to repletion with startling and astounding effects. This prodigious piece of attraction has been adapted by Mr. B. Barnett, from

Eugène Sue's romance of 'Atar-Gull,' and bears the same name. The hero is a slave in St. Domingo, who is well inclined to his master, whom he saves from violence, but who is perverted to malignity by the simultaneous fact of his own father being hanged by the planters. He swears revenge; and, taking advantage of his good character, binds his employer to him by ties of gratitude and affection, and even establishes a place in the heart of his master's daughter,—only for the purpose of ultimately insuring their misery, and exulting over it. Mr. Sinclair enacts *Atar Gull* with force and judgment; and Mr. Graham, as Mr. Thompson, the planter, and Miss Fanny Clifford, as his eldest daughter, *Emma*, are also as judicious and effective as the limited stage will permit. Miss Ellen Terry, as his younger daughter, *Clementine*, acted with an interesting naïveté, and had a situation of some difficulty to realize. She is attacked in a summer-house, the door of which is locked, by a large serpent, and forces her way out of the window, with the coils about her neck, shrieking with terror. The young lady depicted this fearful incident so naturally, that she deservedly obtained very great applause. Mr. W. Worboys, as *Snazles*, a cockney servant to Mr. Thompson, is a meritorious low comedian, and is likely to prove beneficial to the management. We met with this gentleman again in the new *vaudeville*, constructed for the purpose of introducing Mdle. Albina in two national dances; and, as the valet to an artist, recognized in him full power to give importance to trifles, and by his own personal humour to create an interest in the audience. The two dances executed by Mdle. Albina were the celebrated *Les Folies d'Espagne* and *La Hongroise*. They were superbly interpreted. We should also mention, that Mr. R. Hall performed some Aron-variations and 'The Last Rose of Summer' on his Magic Bugle, which recently won the Gold and Silver Medal of the Lowell Association.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—There is a talk that among the sights and sounds of next year will be an English opera at Drury Lane Theatre, to combine, it is added, Mademoiselle Tietjens and Mr. Sims Reeves. The plans for improving the sonority of the orchestra in the Crystal Palace for the Handel Festival of 1862 are complete, and so far as a judgment can be passed on them, satisfactory.

Mr. Macfarren is said to have made great progress in another opera on an English subject.—The *Musical World* states that Mr. F. Scott Clarke is engaged in the composition of an opera.

All lovers of music—and especially those who, like ourselves, are opposed to centralization—will be glad to hear of the flourishing estate of Mr. C. Halle's Concerts at Manchester.—The subscription-list (for a series of twenty) is said to be very large: a fact increased in value by the commercial anxieties of the writer;—and, besides a nucleus of subscribers, there is a floating public mounting to upwards of a couple of thousand persons at favourite performances.—We may return to these concerts as of the highest importance.

Other of the provincial manufacturing towns are setting an example, not to be disdained by our cathedral cities, nor even by London.—Last evening a concert was held in the Town Hall, Birmingham, by the *Birmingham Amateur Harmonic Association*, at which a new one-act Oratorio 'Hezekiah,' by Mr. Gaul (who belongs to Warwickshire, we believe), was to be given, and after a short miscellaneous act, Dr. Bennett's 'May-Queen.'

The following is from the column of Chatham news in the *Morning Post* of Monday last:—"A very amusing and highly instructive Lecture 'On Music and Part Singing' was delivered the other evening, by Capt. Charles Prevost, 31st Regiment, at the newly-erected school-rooms, Military Road. The entertainment was given specially for the military, who were admitted free, but, of course, a charge for entrance was made to civilians. The room was excessively crowded, and the audience seemed fully to appreciate the excellent manner in which the proceedings were carried out. The sing-

ing was good; the chorus numbered about forty voices, and several of the choristers of Rochester Cathedral lent their assistance. The profits, if any were realized, are to be handed over to the fund for the *Soldiers' Institute*, now building at the rear of Chatham Barracks."

A list of the orchestra of the *Amateur Bristol Musical Society*, with a programme of its first concert, indicates that the gentlemen composing it are strong enough to grapple with good music. M. C. Boosé is the conductor.

It is not our wont to announce schools undertaken by private individuals; but we may state that the form of Dr. Wyld's advertisement of the Musical Academy, at the head of which he has placed himself, indicates an attempt to provide, what the Royal Academy of Music does not, efficient education; and further that the defects of that establishment are becoming more and more openly acknowledged.

By a slip of the pen in last week's *Athenæum*, the commencement of the *Glee and Madrigal Union's* concerts was ante-dated. They were resumed on Monday last.

In respect to the treatment of the third act of 'Othello,' a discovery has been made in reference to the day of the week on which the action takes place. Clearly as this is defined in the text, the commentators have never yet hit on it:—

OTH. Not now, sweet Desdemona; some other time.

DES. But shall't be shortly?

OTH. The sooner, sweet, for you.

DES. Shall't be to-night at supper?

OTH. No, not to-night.

DES. To-morrow dinner then?

OTH. I shall not dine at home;

I meet the captains at the citadel.

DES. Why, then, to-morrow night—or Tuesday morn—

Or Tuesday noon, or night—or Wednesday morn.

The to-morrow was the day before Tuesday, *argued* Monday;—and the day on which this interesting discourse was held, of course, was Sunday. This was the day of all days, selected by the irreverent and malignant Iago for tempting his master into his fatal jealousy. A mocking Correspondent suggests that, in future, advantage should be taken of this interesting discovery, and particularly in reference to the open-air action of the scenes intended by the author. All parties might be made to meet accidentally as going to and from church; and, at a convenient part of the action, the congregation could be shown processional, as just emerging from the place of worship. It might be then supposed that Othello himself referred to his morning's experience when he said of Emilia—

And yet she'll kneel and pray! I have seen her do't!

Opera affairs seem moving on but slowly in Paris.—The *Grand Opéra* seems to be perpetually trying new singers who do not turn out well,—thus at once making a repetition of works worn threadbare necessary,—while contributing to tire the public of accepted favourites, and to sink the reputation of the better artists, who can hardly help singing spiritlessly when they have to go over the old ground as part of an ill-composed team. And where are the composers? No want of new names, but the fruit withers quickly.—A new ballet, 'L'Etoile de Messina,' was to be produced on Wednesday last.—Meanwhile, it would appear that 'Alceste' grows in favour; since we read of *encores* beginning to be heard in that opera. The *solo* of the *High Priest*, with chorus, 'Dieu puissant,' was repeated at the fourth performance; for the first time, it is said, since the music was written.—At the *Opéra Comique*, two of the less excellent operas of the octogenarian composer, M. Auber, 'La Sirène' and 'La Circassienne,' go the round of the week. A new work, however, 'Le Joaillier de St.-James,' by M.M. Grisar, Saint-Georges and Leuven, is in active rehearsal.—At the *Théâtre Lyrique* some fresh trial and failure seem to take place every ten days—not worth chronicling. There must be mismanagement in all this, or else a sad exhaustion of invention and diligence among those who are indulged with opportunities.—An opera by M. Jules Beer (nephew, we believe, of M. Meyerbeer), which is forthcoming there shortly, is expected to make a sensation.—Meanwhile, a German comic-opera company, headed by Madame Ida Brünnig, who bears the name, we are told, of the German Deje-

zet, are playing and singing little pieces (some of them nearly as old as the century), at the *Théâtre des Jeunes Artistes*.

M. Padeloup, the spirited conductor of the Concerts of the *Société des Jeunes Artistes*, in Paris, has just established three cheap concerts, consisting of the best instrumental music, which we are assured have a prodigious success. We are especially glad to record the great favour which attended M. Jacquart's performance of the Violoncello Concerto, by our excellent townsman Herr Molique.

A friend on whom we can rely confirms the impression already stated as regards the indifferent success of the late meeting of the Orphéonistes in Paris. There appeared to him great disunion in the body—and the numbers to be less than had been announced in the advertisements, by some thousands.

The St. Cecilian Mass, performed according to usage, in the Church of St. Eustache, Paris, yesterday, was to be the one by Signor Bonetti, already given there in 1860.

Our London amateurs will gather some idea of the plight of the *Teatro San Carlo*, Naples, by reading that the season commenced with 'La Traviata,' in which Mdlle. Sarolta and Signor Aldighieri were two of the principal singers.

The Arch—(how should he be named?) of that haunt of luxury and ruin, Baden-Baden, M. Bénazet,—has commissioned two new French operas for the inauguration of the new theatre, which he is about to add to the temptations of that lovely watering-place;—'Erostrate,' by MM. Reyer and Méry, in two acts, and a two-act work, the words and music by M. Berlioz, founded on a Shakspearian subject.

It is said that Dr. Liszt is about to leave Weimar definitively, if, indeed, he have not already done so. We cannot but fancy that the party of which he has been so chivalrous a champion is breaking up.

Note should be taken of the communication addressed to the French papers by Mr. Dion Boucicault, explaining that 'Le Lac de Glenaston,'—the new piece with "the header" which has been drawing the Boulevard public to see it,—has little or nothing to do with 'The Colleen Bawn,' save inasmuch as that stage effect is concerned.—This can surprise no one: since how was the brogue-drama to be "discussed in French"?—Elsewhere, however, our far-famed neighbours, from whom we are taking plots by the dozen, are beginning to pay themselves by appropriating our "transformation" tricks.—The effect in 'La Prise de Pékin,' which all Paris has been running to see, was invented for the Lyceum Theatre when under the management of Madame Celeste.

We may have something to say next week of Mr. G. Linley's "entirely new and original operetta," 'The Toy-maker' (to quote from the Covent Garden bills).

MISCELLANEA

Australia, Colonization and Cotton.—At the opening of the Session of the Royal Dublin Society, this week, Mr. Locke, Chairman of the Meeting, stated that he had received a letter from Adelaide, notifying the return of Mr. J. M'Douall Stuart from "one of his dashing rides into the interior," after a third unsuccessful attempt to cross the continent. He had discovered, however, vast districts, peculiarly suitable for the growth of cotton; and was preparing to start again, with the determination to solve the geographical mysteries of the central country, and plant the British flag on the shore of the Indian Ocean. Mr. Locke had communicated an account of Stuart's second expedition in 1860, for which that indomitable traveller had been awarded the medal of the Royal Geographical Society; and he expected, by the Southampton mail, the journal of this last expedition, the results of which, together with a chart of the route, he hoped to lay before the Royal Dublin Society, at their December meeting.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—M. C. C.—R. S.—A. H.—J. D.—C. M. A.—T. H.—C. S.—A. S.—H. O.—J. O. H.—J. H.—Inquirer—A Superficial—J. S.—J. A. T.—J. H.—W. H.—received.

J. S. 'The Philosophy of the Plays of Shakspeare Unfolded,' (Groombridge).

MACMILLAN'S NEW LIST.

1.

3 vols. 12. 11s. 6d. on Monday next, the SECOND EDITION of

TOM BROWN AT OXFORD.

May be had at all Libraries and Booksellers' in the Kingdom.

2.

Immediately, pot 4to. handsomely printed and bound, with Four Illustrations from the Author's Designs,

THE LADY OF LA GARAYE.

By the Hon. Mrs. NORTON.

Dedicated to the Marquis of Lansdowne.

3.

Now ready, SIXTH THOUSAND,

Small pot, handsomely printed and bound, with a Vignette from design by T. Woolmer, 4s. 6d.

THE GOLDEN TREASURY

OF THE BEST SONGS AND LYRICAL POEMS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Selected and Arranged, with Notes, by F. T. PALGRAVE,
Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford.

** Also kept in morocco binding, plain, 7s. 6d.; extra, 10s. 6d.

4.

Immediately, small pot, uniform with the 'Golden Treasury,'

THE CHILDREN'S GARLAND FROM THE BEST POETS.

Selected and Arranged by COVENTRY PATMORE.

5.

Immediately, small pot, uniform with the 'Golden Treasury,'

THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS FROM THIS WORLD TO THAT WHICH IS TO COME.

By JOHN BUNYAN.

With a Vignette from a design by Holman Hunt.

6.

This day is published, price 5s.

EARLY EGYPTIAN HISTORY FOR THE YOUNG;

WITH DESCRIPTION of the TOMBS and MONUMENTS.

By the Author of 'Sidney Gray' and 'Mia and Charlie,' and her Sister.

7.

Next week, SECOND EDITION, fcap. 8vo. cloth, 5s.

EDWIN OF DEIRA.

By ALEXANDER SMITH.

8.

Next week, TWENTY-SEVENTH THOUSAND, fcap. 8vo. 5s.

TOM BROWN'S SCHOOL DAYS.

By AN OLD BOY.

9.

In the Spring will be published, in 8vo.

SYRIA AS A PROVINCE OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

Being a SKETCH of the POLITICAL HISTORY of SYRIA under the TURKISH RULE;

And comprising a Detailed Account of the War in Lebanon and the Massacres in 1860, with Considerations on the Future Prospects of the Province.

By CYRIL GRAHAM.

MACMILLAN & CO.

Cambridge; and 23, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London.

CHAPMAN & HALL'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MR. ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S NEW WORK.

In demy 8vo. price 11s. Vol. I. of

O R L E Y F A R M.

By ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

[On December 3.

A NEW VOLUME OF

POEMS BY ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

[In the press.

A NEW WORK BY T. COLLEY GRATTAN.

In 2 vols. post 8vo.

BEATEN PATHS AND THOSE WHO HAVE TRODDEN THEM.

[In December.

1 vol. post 8vo.

WITCH STORIES.

Collected by E. LYNN LINTON, Author of 'Aeth, the Egyptian,' &c.

[Early in December.

In post 8vo.

A HISTORY OF THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

By J. G. KOHL.

[In the press.

In 1 vol. post 8vo.

MADAME RECAMIER:

WITH A SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF SOCIETY IN FRANCE.

[Early in December.

In 1 vol. post 8vo.

NOTES ON FIELDS AND CATTLE,

FROM THE DIARY OF AN AMATEUR FARMER.

By the Rev. W. HOLT BEVEER, M.A. Oxon. With Illustrations.

[Next week.

1 vol. fcap. 8vo. with Illustrations,

THE COMMON SIGHTS IN THE HEAVENS, AND HOW TO SEE AND KNOW THEM.

By Captain A. W. DRAYSON, R.A.

[Early in December.

1 vol. demy 8vo.

A MEMOIR OF THE LATE DUKE OF RICHMOND.

[In December.

In 3 vols. fcap. 8vo. a NEW EDITION of

POEMS BY ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

[In December.

1 vol. crown 8vo.

LITTLE DORRIT.

By CHARLES DICKENS.

Forming the NEW VOLUME of the CHEAP EDITION of Mr. DICKENS'S WORKS.

[Next week.

1 vol. post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

TALES OF ALL COUNTRIES.

By ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

2 vols. post 8vo. 18s.

THE DUTCH AT HOME:

ESSAYS from the REVUE DES DEUX MONDES. By ALPHONSE ESQUIROS, Author of 'The English at Home.' Translated and Edited by LASCELLES WRAXALL.

1. GEOLOGY IN HOLLAND.

2. DUTCH MANNERS.

3. THE PEAT-BEDS.

4. THE FISHERIES.

5. WHALES AND WHALING.

6. PAUPERISM AND CHARITY.

7. THE UNIVERSITIES.

8. THE JEWS IN HOLLAND.

9. ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

10. A PAGE OF DUTCH HISTORY.

1 vol. post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

THE HISTORY AND LITERATURE OF THE CRUSADES.

By VON SYBEL. Edited by LADY DUFF GORDON.

MR. DICKENS'S NEW WORK.

In 3 vols. post 8vo. Fifth Edition.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS. By Charles DICKENS.

Second Edition, in crown 8vo. this day.

THREE GATES IN VERSE. By CHAUNCEY HARE TOWNSHEND.

Third Edition, in fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

TANNHÄUSER; or, the Battle of the BARDS: a Poem. By NEVILLE TEMPLE and EDWARD TREVOR.

In post 8vo. 6s.

FORAYS AMONG SALMON and DEER. By J. CONWAY.

In post 8vo. with Illustrations, 10s. 6d.

OUR CRUISE in the CLAYMORE. With a VISIT to DAMASCUS and the LEBANON. By Mrs. HARVEY, of Ickwell-Bury.

In fcap. 8vo. 4s.

OURSELVES, OUR FOOD, and OUR PHYSIC. By Dr. BENJAMIN RIDGE.

Third Edition, post 8vo. 6s.

THE UNCOMMERCIAL TRAVELLER. By CHARLES DICKENS.

In 2 vols. post 8vo. 18s.

THE ENGLISH AT HOME. By ALPHONSE ESQUIROS. Translated by Lascelles Wraxall.**MR. CHARLES DICKENS'S WORKS.**

THE ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY EDITION; with the Original Illustrations. Now issuing in Monthly Volumes, price 7s. 6d. each.

Already published.

Pickwick Papers, 3 vols. 15s. Old Curiosity Shop, 3 vols. 15s.
Nicholas Nickleby, 3 vols. 15s. Barnaby Rudge, 3 vols. 15s.
Martin Chuzzlewit, 3 vols. 15s. Sketches by Boz, 1 vol.

To be followed by

Oliver Twist, 1 vol. David Copperfield, 3 vols.
Dombey and Son, 3 vols. Bleak House, 3 vols.
Pictures from Italy, and American Notes, 1 vol. Little Dorrit, 3 vols.
Christmas Books, 1 vol.**CHEAP AND UNIFORM EDITION.**

Handsomely printed in crown 8vo. cloth, with Frontispieces.

The Pickwick Papers, 5s. Sketches by Boz, 3s. 6d.
Nicholas Nickleby, 5s. Christmas Books, 3s. 6d.
Martin Chuzzlewit, 5s. American Notes, 3s. 6d.
Barnaby Rudge, 4s. Dombey and Son, 5s.
Old Curiosity Shop, 4s. David Copperfield, 5s.
Oliver Twist, 3s. 6d. Bleak House, 5s.**Mr. THOMAS CARLYLE'S WORKS.****UNIFORM EDITION.**

Handsomely printed in crown 8vo. price Six Shillings per Volume.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION: a History. In 3 vols. 12s.
OLIVER CROMWELL'S LETTERS and SPEECHES. With
Elucidations and Connecting Narrative. In 3 vols. 12s.
LIFE of JOHN STERLING.—LIFE of SCHILLER. 1 vol. 6s.
CRITICAL and MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS. In 4 vols. 34s.
SARTOR RESARTURUS.—HERO WORSHIP. 1 vol. 6s.
LATTER-DAY PAMPHLETS. 1 vol. 6s.
CHARITISM.—PAST and PRESENT. 1 vol. 6s.
TRANSLATIONS of GERMAN ROMANCE. 1 vol. 6s.
WILHELM MEISTER. By Goethe. A Translation. In
2 vols. 12s.**CHAPMAN & HALL'S STANDARD EDITIONS of POPULAR AUTHORS.**

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S CASTLE RICHMOND: a Novel.

New Edition, 5s.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S DOCTOR THORNE: a Novel.

Sixth Edition, 5s.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S THE BERTRAMS: a Novel.

Fifth Edition, 5s.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S THE KELLYS and the O'KELLYS.

Fourth Edition, 5s.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S MACDERMOTS of BALLY-CLORAN. Third Edition, 5s.

W. M. THACKERAY'S IRISH SKETCH-BOOK. Third

Edition, crown 8vo. 5s.

ALBERT SMITH'S WILD OATS and DEAD LEAVES.

Second Edition, crown 8vo. 5s.

MISS ANNA DRURY'S MISREPRESENTATION. Third

Edition, 5s.

TILBURY NOGO. By the Author of 'Digby Grand.' Third

Edition, 5s.

MRS. GASKELL'S NORTH and SOUTH. Fourth Edition, 5s.

G. A. SALA'S GASLIGHT and DAYLIGHT. Second

Edition, 5s.

W. H. WILLS' OLD LEAVES GATHERED FROM 'HOUSE-

HOLD WORDS.' 5s.

ROBERT HOUDIN'S MEMOIRS: Ambassador, Author, and

Conjuror. Written by Himself. Third Edition, 5s.

MISS MULOCK'S HEAD OF THE FAMILY. Sixth

Edition, 5s.

CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, PICCADILLY.

COMPLETION OF DR. CUMMING'S SCRIPTURE READINGS;

Or, Popular and Practical Expositions of the New Testament.
This day, price 6s. cloth.

SABBATH EVENING READINGS on the EPISTLES of JAMES, PETER, JOHN and JUDE.

THE FOUR GOSPELS, in 4 vols. price 20s.
Vol. V.—THE ACTS of the APOSTLES, price 7s.
.. VI.—EPISTLE to the ROMANS, price 4s. 6d.
.. VII.—THE CORINTHIANS, price 5s.
.. VIII.—GALATIANS, EPHESIANS, and PHILIPPIANS, price 6s.
.. IX.—COLOSSIANS and THESSALONIANS, price 4s. 6d.
.. X.—TIMOTHY, &c., price 4s.
.. XI.—THE HEBREWS, price 5s.
REVELATIONS, price 7s. 6d.

READINGS ON SAMUEL, price 5s.

READINGS ON DANIEL, price 5s.

THINGS TO BE UNDERSTOOD.

Publishing Monthly.

Arthur Hall, Virtue & Co. 25, Paternoster-row.

Early in December will be published,

THE HISTORY of SHORTHAND WRITING. By MATTHIAS LEVY, Shorthand Writer. To which is appended, the System used by the Author. Trübner & Co. Paternoster-row.

NEARLY 10,000 COPIES SOLD LAST YEAR.

WHISTLECRAFT'S WEATHER ALMANACK for 1862, is now ready, price 6d.

"This wonderful Almanack—quite a literary curiosity."
Presbyterian Banner (U.S.).
London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.; and all Booksellers and Newsmen.

PRESENT AND PRIZE BOOK.

THE LIVES of the BACHELOR KINGS of ENGLAND. By AGNES STRICKLAND, Author of 'Lives of the Queens of England.' Portraits on Steel, and other Engravings. Cloth, 10s. 6d.; also, with bevelled boards, gilt edges, 12s. 6d.

"We have read the book once as a duty, we shall certainly read it again for delight."—*Westminster Times*.
London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

BY THE REV. OSWALD COCKAYNE, M.A.

SPOON and SPARROW; or, English Roots in the GREEK, LATIN and HEBREW. 8vo. pp. 300, price 10s. 6d.

Parker, Son & Bourn.

ANGLO-SAXON NARRATIUNCULÆ. 1. *Epistola Alexandri. 2. Oratio Mirabilis. 3. Passio: Margaretæ, &c.*, from the MSS. 8vo. 350 copies, pp. 90, price 5s. Russell Smith, Soho-square.

In the Press,

SEINTE MARHERETE MEIDEN and MARTYR. In Alliterative Old English of about 1200, &c., from the MSS.

BOHN'S ENGLISH GENTLEMAN'S LIBRARY

FOR DECEMBER.

Handsomely printed in demy 8vo.
And ILLUSTRATED with PORTRAITS and PLATES,
at 9s. per volume,

THE ENTIRE CORRESPONDENCE

OF

HORACE WALPOLE;

With the PREFACES of Mr. CROKER, Lord DOVER, and others;

The NOTES of all previous Editors, and additional NOTES
By PETER CUNNINGHAM.

Illustrated with numerous fine Portraits engraved on Steel.
Complete in 9 vols.

VOL. IX. with General Index.

HENRY G. BOHN, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

BOHN'S PHILOLOGICAL LIBRARY
FOR DECEMBER.

LOWNDES'S BIBLIOGRAPHER'S MANUAL

OF

ENGLISH LITERATURE;

Comprising an ACCOUNT of RARE, CURIOUS and
USEFUL BOOKS

Published in England since the Invention of Printing; with
Bibliographical and Critical Notices and Prices.

New Edition, revised and enlarged,

By HENRY G. BOHN.

PART VII. containing Letters P to R, price 3s. 6d.

HENRY G. BOHN, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

REPEAL OF THE PAPER DUTY.

On the 1st of January, 1862, will be published, in fcap. 8vo.

Price ONE SHILLING,

THE FIRST VOLUME OF A RE-ISSUE OF THE
WAVERLEY NOVELS.

With all the Author's INTRODUCTIONS, NOTES and EMENDATIONS.

To be continued MONTHLY, and completed in 25 vols. fcap. 8vo. price One Shilling each.

* * The First Volume, WAVERLEY, will appear on the 1st of January, 1862.

Edinburgh: ADAM & CHARLES BLACK.

In a few days will be published,

AUSTRALIA:
ITS RISE, PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

By WILLIAM WESTGARTH, Esq.

Edinburgh: ADAM & CHARLES BLACK.

NEW EDITION OF ERIC; OR, LITTLE BY LITTLE:

Just published, in fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 5s.

A NEW EDITION OF

ERIC; OR, LITTLE BY LITTLE:
A TALE OF ROSLYN SCHOOL.

By F. W. FARRAR,
Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

By the same Author, Fourth Thousand, price 5s.

JULIAN HOME:
A TALE OF COLLEGE LIFE.

Edinburgh: ADAM & CHARLES BLACK. London: LONGMAN & Co.

NEW EDITION OF OWEN'S PALÆONTOLOGY.

Just published, Second Edition, 8vo. with Index and Glossary, price 16s.

PALÆONTOLOGY;
OR, A SYSTEMATIC SUMMARY OF EXTINCT ANIMALS AND
THEIR GEOLOGICAL RELATIONS.

By RICHARD OWEN, F.R.S.

Superintendent of the Natural History Departments in the British Museum, &c.

Edinburgh: ADAM & CHARLES BLACK.

BLACK'S NEW LARGE MAP OF AUSTRALIA.

Just published,

A NEW EDITION (THE THIRD) OF
BLACK'S MAP OF AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND
AND TASMANIA,

39½ by 49 Inches; showing the LATEST DISCOVERIES and TRAVELLERS' ROUTES.

Price 10s. 6d. in sheets; 14s. in case; 21s. on rollers varnished.

Edinburgh: ADAM & CHARLES BLACK.

NEW WORK BY DR. CUMMING.

TEACH US TO PRAY:

Being EXPERIMENTAL, PRACTICAL and DOCTRINAL OBSERVATIONS on the LORD'S PRAYER.

By Rev. J. CUMMING, D.D.

Fcap. 8vo. gilt cloth antique, 3s. 6d.

CONTENTS.

DRAWING NEAR TO GOD.
OUR FATHER.
THE ADORING WORSHIPPER.

A MISSIONARY DESIRE.
A SUBMISSIVE HEART.
THE CRY OF THE CHILDREN.

THE CRY OF THE SINFUL.
THE CRY OF THE TEMPTED.
THE GREAT DELIVERER.—ADORATION.

JOHN F. SHAW & Co. Paternoster-row and Southampton-row.

This day is published, in fcap. 8vo. price 6s. cloth,

A T H E L S T A N : A POEM.

London: EDWARD MOXON & Co. 44, Dover-street.

NEW WORKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

Fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth, gilt edges,
CORTEZ AND PIZARRO:
The Stories of the Conquests of Peru and Mexico, retold
for Youth.
By WILLIAM DALTON.
Illustrated by John Gilbert.

1 vol. 8vo. price 5s. cloth gilt,
THE LIFE OF JOHNSON.
By JAMES BOSWELL.
New Edition, by MALONE.
With Illustrations by Godwin.

Fcap. 8vo. price 3s. 6d. cloth, gilt edges,
**The ADVENTURES of the SEVEN
CHAMPIONS of CHRISTENDOM.**
By RICHARD JOHNSON.
Illustrated by Edwin Corbould.

1 vol. 8vo. price 5s. cloth gilt,
ROBINSON CRUSOE.
By DANIEL DEFOE.
New Large-Type Edition.
With Illustrations by Zwecker.

London: GRIFFIN, BOHN & Co. Stationers' Hall Court.

Published at £4 4s., reduced to £2 5s.

In Six very large Volumes, 8vo.

SHAKSPEARE'S COMPLETE WORKS.

Edited and Annotated by Rev. ALEXANDER DYCE.

"A minute examination has satisfied us that this is the best text of Shakspeare which has yet been given to the world.... Mr. Dyce has succeeded in a department where so many have failed. He unites, indeed, the necessary qualifications in a singular degree. He is an admirable classical scholar, is deeply read in Elizabethan literature, has a fine ear for metre, and a strong sense of poetic beauty. His industry is on a par with his accomplishments.... This at least is beyond doubt, that we have never possessed so admirable a text of Shakspeare before; and we would suggest to the thousands of people who are always inquiring for something interesting to read, that they should read again the works of the monarch of literature, and read him in the edition of Mr. Dyce."—*Quarterly Review*.

Messrs. GRIFFIN, BOHN & CO. having purchased the entire remainder of the above Work, are enabled to offer it at the marvellously low price affixed. Early application is necessary to secure copies.

London: GRIFFIN, BOHN & Co. Stationers' Hall-court.

Now ready, in 1 vol. 8vo. Plates of Runic Inscriptions, cloth, 15s.

THE CONQUEST OF BRITAIN BY THE SAXONS:

A Harmony of the 'Historia Britonum,' the Writings of Gildas the "Brut," and the *Saxon Chronicle*, with reference to the Events of the Fifth and Sixth Centuries.

By DANIEL H. HAIGH.

Also, by the same Author, 8vo. 8s. 6d.

The ANGLO-SAXON SAGAS: an Examination of their Value as Aids to History. A Sequel to the 'History of the Conquest of the Saxons.'

London: J. RUSSELL SMITH, 36, Soho-square.

DEDICATED, BY PERMISSION, TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT.

On Monday, November 21, in One Volume, cloth, price 10s. 6d.

BELGIAN EPISODES:

HISTORICAL—LEGENDARY—AND CONTEMPORARY.

By H. G. MOKE,

Member of the Royal Academy of Belgium, Professor at the University and Athénée Royal of Ghent, Officer of the Order of Leopold; and

ALICE WILMERE,

Author of 'Life of Champlain,' Translator of 'Champlain's Voyage to the West Indies and Mexico' (published by the Hakluyt Society).

CONTENTS.

THE LEGEND OF GODFREY OF THE CRADLE.
EDWARD THE THIRD IN FLANDERS.
THE YOUTH AND LAST DAYS OF VAN DYCK.
GENERAL VAN DEN PUTTE: AN EPISODE OF THE SIEGE OF BRUSSELS.
THE REGISTRAR OF BOSSCHEM.
THE TRIBULATIONS OF A LOUVAIN STUDENT.
THE JEW OF BRUSSELS.
THE ADVOCATE OF MALINES.

London: JAMES HOGG & SONS.

Second Edition, Revised, 8vo. 15s.

THE INSTITUTES OF JUSTINIAN; with English Introduction, Translation and Notes. By THOMAS SANDARS, M.A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

REVOLUTIONS in ENGLISH HISTORY.
By ROBERT VAUGHAN, D.D.
The First Volume, REVOLUTIONS of RACE. 8vo. 15s.
The Second Volume, REVOLUTIONS in RELIGION. 8vo. 15s.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

This day, New and Cheaper Edition, 1 vol. 6s.
HOPES AND FEARS; or, Scenes from the Life of a Spinster. By the Author of 'The Heir of Redcliffe,' 'Heartsease,' &c.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

This day, Second Edition, demy 8vo. 8s.
CONSIDERATIONS ON REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT.
By JOHN STUART MILL.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

3 vols. 8vo. 36s.
HISTORY OF THE LITERATURE OF ANCIENT GREECE. By Professor K. O. MÜLLER. The first half of the Translation by the Right Hon. Sir G. C. LEWIS, Bart. M.P. The remainder of the Translation, and the Completion of the Work, by J. W. DONALDSON, D.D. The New Portion, 2 vols. 50s.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

WORKS BY GEORGE COMBE.

THE CONSTITUTION OF MAN considered in RELATION TO EXTERNAL OBJECTS. Ninth Edition, crown 8vo. pp. 408, 7s. 6d. cloth.

THE PEOPLE'S EDITION. Crown 8vo. pp. 351, 2s. sewed.

THE RELATION between SCIENCE and RELIGION. Fourth Edition, 8vo. 5s.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY. Second Edition, crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

THE PEOPLE'S EDITION. Royal 8vo. 8s.

A SYSTEM OF PHRENOLOGY. Fifth Edition, 3 vols. 8vo. 15s.

ELEMENTS of PHRENOLOGY. Eighth Edition, 8s. 6d.

OUTLINES of PHRENOLOGY. Ninth Edition, 1s.

MacLachlan & Stewart, Edinburgh; Longman & Co. and Shapkin, Marshall & Co. London.

LORD BROUGHAM'S WORKS.

I.
LIVES of PHILOSOPHERS of the TIME of GEORGE III. comprising Black, Watt, Priestley, Cavendish, Davy, Simon, Adam Smith, Lavoisier, Banks and D'Alembert. Post 8vo. 6s. cloth.

II.
LIVES of MEN of LETTERS of the TIME of GEORGE III. comprising Voltaire, Rousseau, Hume, Robertson, Johnson and Gibbon. Post 8vo. 6s. cloth.

III.
SKETCHES of STATESMEN of the TIME of GEORGE III and IV. New Edition. 3 vols. post 8vo. 15s. cloth.

IV.
NATURAL THEOLOGY; comprising a Discourse of Natural Theology, Dialogues on Instinct, and Dissertations on the Structure of the Cells of Bees, and Fossil Osteology. Post 8vo. 5s. cloth.

V.
RHETORICAL and LITERARY DISSERTATIONS and ADDRESSES; comprising Discourses of Ancient Eloquence—Lord Rector's Address—Rhetorical Contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*—and Discourses of the Objects, Pleasures and Advantages of Science and Political Science. Post 8vo. 5s. cloth.

VI.
HISTORICAL and POLITICAL DISSERTATIONS; comprising Balance of Power—Foreign Policy and Relations—War Measures—Penal Legislation—Revolutions—Reform—Right of Search, &c. Post 8vo. 5s. cloth.

VII.
SPEECHES on SOCIAL and POLITICAL SUBJECTS, with Historical Introduction. 2 vols. post 8vo. 18s. cloth.

VIII.
THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION: its History, Structure and Working. Post 8vo. 5s. cloth.

IX.
TRACTS, MATHEMATICAL and PHYSICAL. Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth.

X.
ENGLAND and FRANCE under the HOUSE of LANCASTER. New Edition. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

GRIFFIN, BOHN & Co. Stationers' Hall-court, London.

SHORTHAND.—PITMAN'S PHONOGRAPHIC TEACHER: A Guide to a Practical Acquaintance with the Art of Shorthand, 6d.; by post, 7d. *The lessons of Students are corrected gratuitously, per post, by Members of the Phonetic Society.*

London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

PHONETIC READING.—First Book in Phonetic Reading, 1d.; Second Book, 2d.; Third Book, 3d. Children and Adults can acquire the art of reading common books in one-fourth of the time now spent in learning, by first going through a course of Phonetic Reading.

London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

In 8vo. boards, gilt edges, price 2s. 6d.

A MUSICAL GIFT FROM AN OLD FRIEND: containing Twenty-four NEW SONGS for the YOUNG.

Author of 'The Singing-Master,' &c. Walton & Maberly, Ivy-lane; and J. A. Novello, Dean-st., Soho.

NEUENAUH: A NEW SPA on the RHINE: being an Account of a Visit there in August, 1861. By JAMES MILLER, F.R.S.E., F.R.C.S.E., &c., Professor of Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, &c. 8vo. 1s.

Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

FRENCH LITERATURE.

Just published, in crown 8vo. cloth, pp. 500, price 4s. 6d.

CLASS-BOOK OF FRENCH LITERATURE: comprehending Specimens of the most distinguished Writers, from the Earliest Period to the Beginning of the Present Century. By GUSTAVE MASSON, B.A., Assistant-Master at Harrow School, &c.

By the same Author, in 18mo. cloth, price 2s. 6d.

INTRODUCTION to the HISTORY of FRENCH LITERATURE.

"As a Companion Volume to Mr. R. Demaus' Introduction to the History of English Literature, Messrs. Black have published a similar volume by M. G. Masson, Assistant at Harrow, on the History of French Literature. We have already spoken favourably of Mr. Demaus' book, and can do so of its companion in still higher terms. It is excellently adapted for its purpose, as a handbook for the upper classes of Schools, in which something more than the mere grammar of the language is attempted to be taught. As he classes each period of his review, M. Masson gives a very useful table of authors to be consulted by those who wish to study the subject, which his limits do no more than allow him to introduce to his readers. The extensive study requisite for the production of a small volume like the present, has but little opportunity of displaying itself otherwise than in the judicious remarks and general mastery of his subject, which M. Masson everywhere displays. The book is remarkably well fitted for the purpose it has in view, and will, we should think, meet with the welcome it deserves at the hands of those engaged in education."

Westminster Review.

Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black. London: Longman & Co.

In course of publication, in 8vo.

THE BIBLIOTHECA CLASSICA: a Series of Latin and Greek Authors, by Various Editors.

Volumes already published:—

ÆSCHYLUS, with English Notes. By F. A. PALEY, M.A. 8vo. 18s. cloth.

CICERO'S ORATIONS, with English Notes. By G. LONG, M.A. Vol. I. 18s. cloth; Vol. II. 14s. cloth; Vol. III. 12s. cloth; Vol. IV. 12s. cloth.

DEMOSTHENES, with English Notes. By the Rev. R. WHISTON, M.A. Vol. I. 18s. cloth.

EURIPIDES, with English Notes. By F. A. PALEY, M.A. 3 vols. 18s. each. cloth.

HERODOTUS, with English Notes. By the Rev. J. W. BLAKESLEY, B.D. 2 vols. 32s. cloth.

HESIOD, with English Notes. By F. A. PALEY, M.A. 10s. 6d. cloth.

HORACE, with English Notes. By the Rev. A. J. MACLEANE, M.A. 18s. cloth.

JUVENAL and PERSIUS, with English Notes. By the Rev. A. J. MACLEANE, M.A. 14s. cloth.

SOPHOCLES, with English Notes. By the Rev. H. F. M. BLAYDES, M.A. Vol. I. 18s. cloth.

TERENCE, with English Notes. By the Rev. E. ST. JOHN PARRY, M.A. 18s. cloth.

VIRGIL, with English Notes. By J. CONINGTON, M.A. Vol. I. ECLUQUES and GEORGICS. 12s. cloth.

London: Whittaker & Co.; and George Bell.

In course of publication, in 12mo.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL CLASSICS, by Various Editors.

Volumes already published:—

CÆSAR DE BELLO GALlico, with English Notes. By G. LONG, M.A. 5s. 6d. cloth.

DITTO, Books I. to III., for Junior Classes. By G. LONG, M.A. 2s. 6d. cloth.

CICERO DE AMICITIA and DE SENECTUTE, with English Notes. By G. LONG, M.A. 4s. 6d. cloth.

HORACE, with English Notes. By the Rev. A. J. MACLEANE, M.A. 6s. 6d. cloth.

OVID'S FASTI, with English Notes. By F. A. PALEY, M.A. 5s. cloth.

SALLUST, with English Notes. By G. LONG, M.A. 5s. cloth.

TACITUS, GERMANICA and AGRICOLA of, with English Notes. By the Rev. P. FROST, M.A. 2s. 6d. cloth.

XENOPHON'S ANABASIS, with English Notes. By the Rev. J. F. MACMICHAEL, 5s. cloth.

XENOPHON'S CYROPEEDIA, with English Notes. By the Rev. G. M. GORHAM, M.A. 6s. cloth.

London: Whittaker & Co.; and George Bell.

Just published, in 1 vol. 8vo. of nearly 1,000 closely-printed pages, and 40 Plates, price, coloured, 50s.; plain, 36s.

A HISTORY OF INFUSORIA;

Including all the British and Foreign Species of DESMIDIACEÆ and DIATOMACEÆ.

By ANDREW PRITCHARD, Esq.

Fourth Edition, enlarged and revised by J. T. ARLIDGE, M.B., WM. ARCHER, Esq., J. RALFS, M.R.C.S., Prof. WILLIAMSON, F.R.S., and the Author.

London: WHITTAKER & Co. Ave Maria-lane.

This day is published, Third Edition, in 2 vols. 8vo. price 26s.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MISS CORNELIA KNIGHT,

LADY COMPANION TO THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES; with Extracts from her Journals and Anecdote-Books.

"Why we should turn to these volumes as among the most interesting of the recent season, will be sufficiently evident as we indicate their contents."—*Times*, Oct. 19.

"Of the popularity of these volumes, on account of their historical as well as gossiping merits, there can be no doubt whatever."—*Athenæum*, June 8.

London: WM. H. ALLEN & Co. 7, Leadenhall-street.

THE BEST GIFT-BOOK OF THE SEASON, PRICE ONE GUINEA.

A BEAUTIFUL EDITION OF

THE HOLY BIBLE.

With Illustrations selected from Raphael's Pictures in the Vatican, freely adapted by ROBERT DUDLEY.

Superbly printed in tints, with gold borders, in the highest style of Art. Magnificently bound in Rillievo Leather, from a design by Owen Jones.

London: WARD & LOCK, 158, Fleet-street.

"A volume containing upwards of 15,000 articles, and perhaps more than fifteen times 15,000 facts. What the London Directory is to the merchant, this Dictionary of Dates will be found to be to those who are searching after information, whether classical, political, domestic or general."—*Times*.

Lately published, Tenth Edition, 8vo. 762 pp. price 18s. cloth,

HAYDN'S DICTIONARY OF DATES,

RELATING TO ALL AGES AND NATIONS,
FOR UNIVERSAL REFERENCE;

COMPREHENDING

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES, ANCIENT AND MODERN—THE FOUNDATION, LAWS AND GOVERNMENTS OF COUNTRIES—THEIR PROGRESS IN CIVILIZATION, INDUSTRY, LITERATURE, ARTS AND SCIENCE—THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS IN ARMS—THEIR CIVIL, MILITARY AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS—AND PARTICULARLY OF

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

By JOSEPH HAYDN.

TENTH EDITION, revised and greatly enlarged by BENJAMIN VINCENT, Assistant Secretary and Keeper of the Library of the Royal Institution of Great Britain.

"My aim throughout has been to make the book, not a mere Dictionary of Dates, but a Dated Encyclopedia,—a digested summary of every department of the History of the World."—*Preface*, 10th Edition.

London: EDWARD MOXON & Co. 44, Dover-street.

Thirty-nine Maps, price One Guinea strongly half bound,

THE CYCLOPÆDIAN ATLAS OF GENERAL MAPS,

Designed by the USEFUL KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY, containing Thirty-nine Maps, beautifully coloured, with Index, price 14. 1s. strongly half bound.

The following Notice was issued on the Completion of THE ENGLISH CYCLOPÆDIA:—

"Soon after the commencement of the GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISION OF THE ENGLISH CYCLOPÆDIA, the Publishers announced their intention to produce an Atlas especially suited for this work. They now feel it their duty to state that they have, at least for the present, abandoned that intention. The essential difficulty in producing such a collection of Maps consists in reconciling the two opposite demands of cheapness and completeness. A cheap Atlas can only consist of the general Maps of Countries. For example, a general Map of Russia would only therein find a place. But in a general Map of Russia, the Crimea is a mere speck. If a particular Map of the Crimea were introduced, upon the principle we should require a special Map of the Principalities; and thus a large Atlas would have to be produced, in which the condition of cheapness would necessarily be thrown aside. For these reasons, at the present time, the Publishers recommend those who desire Maps to accompany the Cyclopædia of Geography, to make a selection from the Maps of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, which were prepared under the same superintendence as the Penny Cyclopædia, upon which the English Cyclopædia is founded.

"The General Maps of that series have been collected and published under the title of 'The Cyclopædian Atlas,' This selection consists of Thirty Maps, with Index; and is sold, very neatly half bound, at 15s. plain, and 21s. coloured.—*December, 1855.*"

N.B. 'The Cyclopædian Atlas' now contains Thirty-nine Maps, with all important discoveries introduced.—*December, 1861.*

London: EDWARD STANFORD, 6, Charing Cross, S.W.; and all Booksellers.

NEW NOVEL by the AUTHOR of 'MARGARET MAITLAND.'

Now ready at all the Libraries, in 3 vols.

THE LAST OF THE MORTIMERS.

By the AUTHOR of 'MARGARET MAITLAND,' &c.

Also now ready, in 2 vols. 21s.

FRENCH WOMEN OF LETTERS.

By JULIA KAVANAGH, Author of 'Nathalie,' &c.

HURST & BLACKETT, Publishers, Successors to Henry Colburn, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

This day is published, beautifully printed by WHITTINGHAM in Old English Type, with the Borders and Initial Letters in red, square 8vo. price 21s. cloth elegant; 27s. calf extra; 31s. 6d. Turkey morocco antique,

SPIRITUAL CONCEITS.

Extracted from the Writings of the FATHERS, the OLD ENGLISH POETS, &c.

With One Hundred entirely New Designs, forming Symbolical Illustrations to the Passages, by W. HARRY ROGERS.

* * * The special characteristics of the work are, that unlike its predecessors, it does not consist of any former collection of emblems, but of a series of entirely new designs, forming symbolical illustrations to one hundred available passages from the Fathers, the Old English Poets, &c. The illustrations unite boldness with elaboration, and are uniformly engraved by Swain, while the subject-matter is calculated to direct the attention of the reader to works, many of which are possibly new to him, but eminently worthy of his acquaintance, if not indeed of his affectionate study.

THE WISDOM OF SOLOMON.

From the BOOK of PROVERBS. Every page richly Illuminated in Gold and Colours from Designs by SAMUEL STANESBY.

Small 4to. price 14s. cloth elegant; 18s. calf extra; 21s. morocco antique.

Dedicated, by permission, to Alfred Tennyson.

**THE STORY OF KING ARTHUR
AND HIS KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.**

Beautifully Illustrated by G. H. THOMAS. Post 8vo. price 7s. cloth; 9s. coloured, gilt edges.

TRUE BLUE;

Or, THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF A BRITISH SEAMAN OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

By W. H. G. KINGSTON,

Author of 'Peter the Whaler,' 'Will Weatherhelm,' &c.

With Illustrations by JOHN GILBERT. Fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth; 5s. 6d. gilt edges.

GRIFFITH & FARRAN, the corner of St. Paul's Churchyard.

EQUITABLE ASSURANCE OFFICE,

NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

ESTABLISHED 1762.

DIRECTORS.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD TREDEGAR, President.

William Dacres Adams, Esq.
Philip Hardwick, Esq.
William Samuel Jones, Esq.
John Aldin Moore, Esq.
William Frederick Pollock, Esq.

Charles Pott, Esq.
Rev. John Russell, D.D.
James Spicer, Esq.
John Charles Templer, Esq.
Right Hon. Lord Tredegar.

John Charles Burgoyne, Esq.
Lord George Henry Cavendish, M.P.
Frederick Cowper, Esq.
Richard Gosling, Esq.
Peter Martineau, Esq.

THE EQUITABLE is an entirely MUTUAL Office. The reserve, at the last "rest," in December, 1859, exceeded three-fourths of a million sterling, a sum MORE THAN DOUBLES the corresponding fund of any similar Institution.

The Bonuses paid on Claims in the Ten Years ending on the 31st December, 1859, exceeded **Three Millions and a Half**, being more than 100 per Cent. on the amount of all those Claims.The amount added at the close of that decade to the Policies existing on the 1st January, 1860, was **£1,977,000**, and made, with former additions then outstanding, a total of **£4,070,000**, on Assurances originally taken out for **£6,252,000** only.

These additions have increased the Claims allowed and paid under those policies since the 1st January, 1860, to the extent of 150 per Cent.

The Capital at this time consists of

£2,730,000—Stock in the Public Funds.**£3,006,297**—Cash lent on Mortgages of Freehold Estates.**£300,000**—Cash advanced on Railway Debentures.**£83,590**—Cash advanced on security of the Policies of Members of the Society.Producing annually, **£221,482**.The total Income exceeds **£400,000** per Annum.

POLICIES effected in the current year (1861) will participate in the distribution of Profits made in December, 1859, so soon as Six Annual Premiums shall have become due and been paid thereon; and, in the Division of 1869, will be entitled to additions in respect of every Premium paid upon them from the year 1862 to 1869, each inclusive.

On the surrender of Policies, the full value is paid, *without any deduction*; and the Directors will advance *nine-tenths* of that value as a temporary accommodation, on the deposit of a Policy.

No extra Premium is charged for service in any Volunteer Corps within the United Kingdom, during peace or war.

A Weekly Court of Directors is held every Wednesday, from 11 to 1 o'clock, to receive Proposals for New Assurances; and a Short Account of the Society may be had on application personally, or by post, from the Office, where attendance is given daily, from **Ten to Four** o'clock.

ARTHUR MORGAN, Actuary.

Second Edition, enlarged and improved, with 10 Coloured Illustrations by Harrison Weir, price 7s. 6d.

THE HENWIFE: her Own Experience in her Own Poultry-Yard.

By Mrs. FERGUSSON BLAIR, of Bathayock.

"A sensible, practical, elegantly got-up Poultry Manual, from the refined pen of a lady, who thoroughly understands and delights in her subject."—*The Field*.

Edinburgh: Thomas C. Jack. London: Hamilton & Co.

Just published, a New Edition, with Additions, price 5s. cloth,

DR. DICKSON'S FALLACIES OF THE FACULTY."Almost as entertaining as a novel."—*Westminster Review*. Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Stationers' Hall-court; and all Book-sellers.**DR. HUNT'S NEW WORK ON IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH.**

Recently published, post 8vo. price 3s. 6d. post free,

ON STAMMERING AND STUTTERING: their Nature and Treatment. By JAMES HUNT, Ph.D. F.R.S. F.R.S.L., &c."Dr. Hunt treats his subject in a masterly and compendious manner. His remarks on the history, nature and cure of Stammering and Stuttering are sound, comprehensive, interesting and of important practical value. To all interested in the matter of which it treats, we can most unhesitatingly recommend this volume."—*Edinburgh Medical Journal*.

Also, by the same Author, price 7s. 6d.

A MANUAL OF the PHILOSOPHY of VOICE and SPEECH, applied to the Art of Public Speaking.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Now ready,

THOMAS DE LA RUE & CO'S RED-LETTER DIARIES and CALENDARS for 1862. Edited by JAMES GLAISHER, F.R.S. In a variety of sizes for the Pocket or the Desk. Detailed Lists on application.

To be had of all Booksellers and Stationers.

Just published, 5th Edition, price 2s. 6d.; free by post, 32 stamps,

DISEASES OF THE SKIN: a Guide to their Treatment and Prevention, illustrated by Cases. By THOS. HUNT, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin, 21a, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square. This new Edition contains a chapter on the Turkish Bath."Mr. Hunt has transferred these diseases from the incurable class to the curable."—*Lancet*.

London: T. Richards, 37, Great Queen-street.

J. H. DALLMEYER (Son-in-Law and Pupil of the late ANDREW ROSS)

Respectfully begs to inform the Scientific Public that he exclusively manufactures the ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE according to A. R.'s processes, who has also bequeathed to him the whole of that faculty.

For particulars of J. H. D.'s recent IMPROVEMENTS in MICROSCOPIC OBJECT-GLASSES, PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES, &c. see Catalogue, which may be had on application at 19, BLOOMSBURY-STREET, Oxford-street, W.C.

SMITH, BECK & BECK,**OPTICIANS,****AND****MANUFACTURERS OF ACHROMATIC****MICROSCOPES,****&c. &c.****6, COLEMAN-STREET, London, E.C.,****AND****LISTER WORKS, HOLLOWAY.****WENHAM'S****BINOCULAR MICROSCOPE.**

Having increased our facilities for the manufacture of the Prisms, as well as the other parts of this important improvement in the Microscope, we are now enabled to make the addition to any Microscope, when it is really practicable, at the cost of 7l. 10s. In the case of new Instruments, the extra price will be only 6l.

SMITH, BECK & BECK.

September, 1861.

CATALOGUES, giving full particulars respecting Microscopes, Stereoscopes, &c., may be had on application, or sent post free.

the Empire.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT HARDWICKE, 192, PICCADILLY, W.

The Popular Science Review:

A Quarterly Miscellany of Entertaining and Instructive Articles on Scientific Subjects. Edited by JAMES SAMUELSON.
No. I. price Half-a-Crown, contains, besides other interesting and instructive matter: CORN, by Prof. Buckman, F.L.S. F.G.S. F.S.A. &c., illustrated by the Author—THE DAISY, by Mrs. Lankester, illustrated by J. E. Sowerby, THE CROWN ANIMALCULE, by P. H. Gosse, F.R.S., with illustrations by the Author, engraved by Tuffen West, F.L.S.—THE LOWEST FORMS OF LIFE, by the Editor, with illustrations by the Author and Dr. J. B. Hicks, F.L.S., engraved by G. H. Ford and Tuffen West, F.L.S.—IRON and STEEL, by Prof. R. Hunt, F.R.S.—ARTIFICIAL LIGHT, by Prof. Ansted, F.R.S.—WESTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA, by the Editor, with a coloured Map—THE BREATH OF LIFE, by W. Crookes, F.C.S.—THE GREAT COMET of 1861, by J. Breen, illustrated by the Author—DOGS, by Edward Jesse, F.L.S. &c.

A Manual of Structural Botany.

For the Use of Classes, Schools and Private Students. By M. C. COOKE. With 215 Illustrations. 18mo. limp, 1s.; cloth, 1s. 6d.

Dr. Lankester on Food.

Part I. price One Shilling, contains:—Water; Salt; Heat-givers—Oil, Butter, Fat; Flesh-formers—Animal Food.
Part II. price Eighteenpence, contains:—Alcohol; Wines, Spirits and Beer; Condiments and Spices; Tea, Coffee and Chocolate; Tobacco and Opium.
Complete, bound in cloth, price 3s.

Dr. Lankester on Uses of Animals;

IN RELATION TO THE INDUSTRY OF MAN. Lectures delivered at the South Kensington Museum.

1. On SILK. 2. On WOOL. 3. On LEATHER. 4. On BONE. 5. On SOAP. 6. On WASTE.

Part I. price One Shilling, now ready. Part II. will be ready shortly.

Our Social Bees.

PICTURES OF TOWN AND COUNTRY, and other Papers. By ANDREW WYNTER, M.D. Containing 45 amusing and instructive Articles, amongst which will be found: The Post-Office—London Smoke—Mock Auctions—The Suction Post—The India-rubber Artist—Our Peck of Dirt—The Artificial Man—Britannia's Smelling-bottle—Commercial Grief—Aerated Bread—The German Fair—Needle-making—Preserved Meats—London Stout—Palace Lights, Club Cards and Bank Pens—Wenham Lake Ice—Candle-making—The Turkish Bath—Who is Mr. Reuter?—The Sewing Machine—A Fortnight in North Wales—The Englishman Abroad—Physical Antipathies—Brain Difficulties—Human Hair. Third Edition, crown 8vo. price 6s.

Curiosities of Civilization.

By Dr. ANDREW WYNTER. Reprinted from the *Quarterly and Edinburgh Reviews*. Contents: The London Commissariat—Food and its Adulterations—Advertisements—The Zoological Gardens—Rag—Woolwich Arsenal—Shipwrecks—Lodging, Food and Dress of Soldiers—The Electric Telegraph—Fire and Fire Insurance—The Police and the Thieves—Mortality in Trades and Professions—Lunatic Asylums. Fourth Edition. Crown 8vo. cloth, price 6s.

Wild Flowers worth Notice.

A Selection from the British Flora of some of our Native Plants, which are most attractive for their Beauty, Uses or Associations. By Mrs. LANKESTER. Author of 'A Plain and Easy Account of British Ferns.' Fully illustrated by J. E. Sowerby. Price 2s. 6d.; Illustrations coloured by hand, 4s.

The Fern Collector's Album.

A Descriptive Folio for the reception of Natural Specimens: containing on the Right-hand Page a Description of each Fern printed in colour, the opposite Page being left blank, for the Collector to affix the Dried Specimen; forming, when filled, an elegant and complete collection of this interesting family of Plants. Handsomely bound, price One Guinea. A Large Edition, without Descriptive Letter-press, One Guinea. Size of the Small Edition, 11½ by 8½ in.; Large Edition, 17½ by 11 in.

Old Bones;

Or, Notes for Young Naturalists. By the Rev. W. S. SYMONDS, Rector of Pendock; Author of 'Stones of the Valley,' &c. Fcap. 8vo. price 2s. 6d.

"A small manual of Paleontology, very carefully compiled, and likely to be very useful to those who have not the means to purchase or leisure to read Professor Owen's larger work."—*Spectator*.

How to Address Letters to Titled People.

Companion to the Writing Desk; or, How to Address, Begin and End Letters to Titled and Official Personages: together with a Table of Precedence, copious Lists of Abbreviations, Rules for Punctuation, and other Useful Information. Royal 8mo. 1s.

Hardwicke's Elementary Books.

CHEMISTRY, complete, 6d.; Three Parts, 2d. each.

MECHANICS, complete, 4d.; Two Parts, 2d. each.

HYDROSTATICS, complete, 2d.

HYDRAULICS, complete, 2d.

OPTICS, complete, 4d.; Two Parts, 2d. each.

PNEUMATICS, complete, 2d.

MURRAY'S GRAMMAR, complete, 2d.

MACKENZIE'S TABLES, 2d.

WALKINGHAME'S ARITHMETIC, complete, 4d.; Two Parts, 2d. each.

BOOK-KEEPING, complete, 2d.

MAVOR'S SPELLING, 4d.; Two Parts, 2d. each.

SHORTHAND, 2d.

PHRENOLOGY, 2d.

On Diseases of the Kidney and Dropsy.

By S. J. GOODFELLOW, M.D. F.R.C.P., Physician to the Middlesex Hospital. Crown 8vo. cloth, price 7s. 6d., with Illustrations from Nature by Tuffen West.

A Manual of Botanical Terms.

For the Use of Classes, Schools and Private Students. By M. C. COOKE, Author of 'A Manual of Structural Botany,' &c. Fcap. 8vo with more than 300 Illustrations, price Half-a-crown. [In a few days.]

The British Fungi (A Plain and Easy Account of);

With especial reference to the Esculent and other Economic Species. By M. C. COOKE. With coloured Plates of 40 Species. Fcap. 8vo. price 6s. [Shortly.]

Heraldry Founded on Facts;

Or, the Pursuivant of Arms. By J. R. PLANCHÉ, Rouge Croix. Second Edition, with additional Notes, and more than 200 Illustrations from the most authentic sources. Demy 8vo. cloth, with Illuminated Frontispiece, price 6s.

Half-Hours with the Microscope:

A Popular Guide to the Use of the Microscope, as a Means of Amusement and Instruction. By E. LANKESTER, M.D. F.R.S. With Drawings of 250 Objects from Nature, by Tuffen West. Contents: Half-an-Hour on the Structure—Half-an-Hour in the Garden—Half-an-Hour in the Country—Half-an-Hour at the Pond-side—Half-an-Hour at the Sea-side—Half-an-Hour In-doors. Appendix: the Preparation and Mounting of Objects. Profusely illustrated. Price 2s. 6d. plain; 4s. coloured.

Graceful Riding:

A Pocket Manual for Equestrians of both Sexes. By C. S. WAITE. With Illustrations. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 2s. 6d.

Landscape Photography:

Or, a Complete and Easy Description of the Manipulations and Apparatus necessary for the Production of Landscape Pictures, Geological Sections, &c., by the Calotype and Collodion, Collodio-Albumen, Gelatine and Wax-paper Processes, by the assistance of which an Amateur may at once commence the Practice of the Art. By JOACHIM OTTÉ, F.G.S. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 2s. 6d.

Whist:

The Laws and Practice of Whist. By CŒLEBS. As played at the London Clubs. Fourth Edition, price 2s. 6d.

The Gastric Regions, and the Virtuall

DEPARTMENT. By an OLD MILITIA SURGEON. The whole outward and inward man, from the crown of his head to the curls on his little toes, all tell the sad tale of the Gastric Regions' Wrongs. Crown 8vo. cloth, price 2s. 6d.

The Foot and its Covering.

With Dr. Camper's Work on 'The Best Form of Shoe,' translated from the German. By JAMES DOWIE. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, illustrated, price 2s. 6d.

Country Cottages.

A Series of Designs for an Improved Class of Dwellings for Agricultural Labourers. With numerous Plans, Elevations, &c. By JOHN VINCENT, Architect. Second Edition, folio, fully illustrated, price 12s.

Hardwicke's Handy-Book of London:

An Easy and Comprehensive Guide to everything worth Seeing and Hearing. Contents:—Bazars, Ball-Rooms, Cathedrals, Dining-Rooms, Exhibitions, Mansions of Nobility, Markets, Money Order Offices, Monuments and Statues, Museums, Music Halls and Concert-Rooms, Out-door Amusements, Omnibuses, Palaces, Parks, Passport Offices, Picture Galleries, Regulations, Popular Entertainments, Police Courts, Prisons, Railway Stations, Steamboats, Theatres, Telegraph Offices, &c. Royal 32mo. cloth, price 1s.

Mangnall's Questions, Complete. 1s.

Carefully revised and brought up to the Present Time. It is well printed and strongly bound. A Sample Copy sent on receipt of 12 stamps.

Consumption (Practical Observations on

the PREVENTION of); with Statistical Tables of the Prevalence of the Disease, and of the Comparative Salubrity of various Places at Home and Abroad. By JOHN HOGG, M.D. Edinburgh. Demy 8vo. 6s.

Peter Schlemihl.

From the German of ADELBERT VON CHAMisso. Translated by Sir JOHN BOWRING, LL.D., &c. Crown 8vo. cloth, the Illustrations by George Cruikshank, price 2s. 6d.; the Illustrations on India paper, price 5s.

Ray Society.

The Publications of this Society are now offered to the Public at fixed Prices. Catalogues on application.

A Plain and Easy Account of the British

FERNS. Together with their Classification, Arrangement of Genera, Structure and Functions, Directions for Out-door and In-door Cultivation, &c. By Mrs. LANKESTER. In fcap. 8vo. fully illustrated, coloured by hand, price 4s.; plain, 2s. 6d.

The County Families of the United King-

DOM; or, Royal Manual of the Titled and Untitled Aristocracy of Great Britain and Ireland. Containing a Brief Notice of the Descent, Birth, Marriage, Education and Appointments of each Person, in their Apparent or Presumptive, as also a Record of the Offices hitherto held, together with Town Address and Country Residences. By EDWARD WALFORD, M.A., late Scholar of Balliol College, Oxford, and Fellow of the Genealogical and Historical Society of Great Britain. In One handsome 8vo. Volume, price 11s.

LONDON: ROBERT HARDWICKE, 192, PICCADILLY.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, 30, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.
Printed by JAMES HOLMES, of No. 4, New Ormond-street, in the county of Middlesex, at his office, 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in said county; and published by JOHN FRANCIS, 30, Wellington-street, in said county, Publisher, at 30, Wellington-street aforesaid.—Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradburn, Edinburgh; for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, November 23, 1861.

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1779.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1861.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
Stamped Edition, 4d.

NOTICE.

The price of THE ATHENÆUM is now THREE-PENCE.

Thirty years ago, when THE ATHENÆUM came into the hands of its present Proprietors, its price was Eightpence, and its contents, with advertisements, forty-eight columns. Convinced that the circulation of Literary Journals was restricted by high price, and that every advantage offered to the public would bring increase of circulation and authority, the Proprietors reduced the price one-half—to Fourpence. The experiment succeeded, and cheap Literary Journals became the rule.

The Proprietors have always held to the principle then proved. They have given to the public the benefit of every change in the law, increasing the size of the paper without increase of price, until the average has become double its former size—above ninety-six columns.

The Proprietors, taking advantage of the abolition of the Paper Duty, therefore resolved that the price of THE ATHENÆUM should be reduced to THREEPENCE.

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE.—HIGH and COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS.—The Directors desire to receive Applications for the HEAD-MASTERSHIP of the above-named Schools from Gentlemen competent to undertake that office, and go advise and assist in the Management of the Evening School of the Institute. A minimum salary of £500 per annum will be guaranteed. Further particulars of salary and duties, and all requisite information, may be obtained by applying by letter to the undersigned, to whom Candidates are requested to send in their applications, with copies of their testimonials, on or before the 31st of December next. **ASTRUP CARISS, Secretary.**
Liverpool, November 19, 1861.

MANCHESTER MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—WANTED, a SECRETARY, to enter upon his duties on the 1st of February, 1862. Salary, £500 per annum. Applications and Testimonials to be sent to the Undersigned, not later than the 14th of December next, indorsed, "Application for Secretaryship." By order, **THOS. MARSHALL, Sec.**
David-street, Nov. 22, 1861.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Professor J. H. PEPPER, F.R.S., A. Inst. C.E., can accept a limited number only of ENGAGEMENTS to LECTURE at Institutions, Colleges and Schools; and his CHEMICAL LABORATORY for Analyses, Private Pupils, Instruction in the Scientific Portion of the Civil Service and Military Examinations, and for Morning and Evening Classes, is at the Polytechnic, 399, Regent-street.
N.B. The Laboratory is carefully fitted with every necessary Apparatus.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—In accordance with general desire, M. BLONDIN will COMMENCE a RENEWED ENGAGEMENT of a series of Daily Performances on the TIGHT-ROPE on MONDAY, December 9th. The enormous lavished on the occasion of M. Blondin's display of these marvellous feats last summer, renders it unnecessary to dilate upon them. For their complete display, a Platform will be erected immediately in front of the Great Orchestra, the Rope being fixed a few feet above the lowest step of the Orchestra.
The Performances, accompanied by the Full Orchestral Band, will be varied daily.
Admission, ONE SHILLING. Schools of Ten or more Pupils will be admitted at Half-price.
M. Blondin's Performance will commence at Three o'clock each day.

PRIZE CATTLE SHOW of the Smithfield Club.—The Annual Exhibition of Prize Cattle, Seeds, Roots, Implements, &c., commences on Tuesday Morning and closes on Friday Evening, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th of December.—Bazaar, King-street and Baker-street. Open from Daylight till Nine in the Evening. Admission, One Shilling. Last year at the Bazaar.

THE BIRMINGHAM CATTLE and POULTRY SHOW, 1861.

The THIRTIETH GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION of CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, DOMESTIC POULTRY and ROOTS, will be held in Bingley Hall, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th of December.

The PRIVATE VIEW on Monday, December 2nd. Admission: Monday, 6s.; Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 1s. The Doors will be opened at Nine o'clock each Morning.
For SPECIAL RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS, see the Advertisements and Bills of the several Companies.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF DOGS.

THE SECOND GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION of SPORTING and other DOGS will be held in extensive Premises, in TENNANT-STREET, Broad-street, near Bingley Hall, BIRMINGHAM, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of December next, the first three days of the Cattle and Poultry Show. The PRIVATE VIEW on Monday, December 2.

Admission: MONDAY, 6s.; TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 1s. For SPECIAL RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS, see the Advertisements and Bills of the several Companies, and of the Cattle and Poultry Show.

LITERARY PROPERTY.—A LITERARY GENTLEMAN wants to BORROW 5000. on his Copyrights, or would sell an interest in the same for 6000. the whole of which Sum would be realised within six months. None but Principals with real income answered.—Address A. D., Post-Office, Chancery-lane, Fleet-street.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, SOHO-SQUARE.—MRS. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools, to her REGISTER of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

BRUNSWICK SCHOOL, LEAMINGTON.
OXFORD MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

The only First-Class Certificate awarded for the last two years at Birmingham, the Examining Centre for the Midland Counties, has just been gained by a Pupil of Brunswick School, Leamington. Three other Boys from this School passed their Examination. Prospectuses on application.
J. H. HAWLEY, Principal.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.—COMPE-
TITORS for Sandhurst, Woolwich, or the Staff College, and Candidates for Direct Commissions or Staff Appointments, are PREPARED in all the Branches (compulsory and optional) of their Programmes, at the Practical Military College, Sunbury, S.W.—Apply for Prospectuses, &c. to Captain LEXNBY.

QUEENWOOD COLLEGE, four miles from Dunbridge Station, South-Western Railway, Hampshire.—The Course of Instruction embraces Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Theoretical and Practical Chemistry, English, Classics, Foreign Languages, Practical Surveying, Levelling, &c., Mechanical and Free-hand Drawing and Music. The Principal is assisted by ten Resident Masters. The position of the Establishment is beautiful, and the advantages various and unusual. Attention is invited to the Prospectus, which may be had on application.

HARROW or RUGBY.—A Married M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, Senior Optime and First Classman in the Classical Tripos, Head Exhibitor of his year at Rugby, who Prepares Boys for the Public Schools, except Eton, has VACANCIES for next Half-year. His house, recently enlarged for the purpose, is situated in a beautiful and healthy part of the country. Terms, 30 Guineas per year, with no extras.—Address M. L., 71, High-street, Birmingham.

HYDE PARK COLLEGE (now HYDE PARK INSTITUTE) is REOPENED at 115, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park.—The Half-Term for the Senior Classes commences on the 6th of December.—Prospectuses to be had on application.

EDUCATION in GERMANY, BONN.—Mr. Th. STROMBERG, authorized Translator of LORD MACAULAY'S "HISTORY," Vol. 5, of the POEMS of CATULLUS, &c., RECEIVES TWO PUPILS. Highest references to English Noblemen and Gentlemen whose sons he has prepared for the Universities, &c. Apply to particulars to Dr. A. HELMANN, Professor at the London University, 67, Gordon-square, London.

EDUCATION.—Banks of the MEUSE, Belgium.—A Married, Protestant GENTLEMAN, recently Professor in a Foreign University, and residing in a healthy, pleasant, and desirable locality, is desirous of securing GENTLEMEN'S SONS, to whom he can offer every educational advantage. Unexceptionable references given and required.—For fuller Particulars, apply to T. W., 30, Rue Belliard, Brussels.

FRENCH, ITALIAN, GERMAN.—9, OLD BOND-STREET.—Dr. ALTSCHEL, Author of 'First German Reading-Book,' dedicated to Her Grace the Duchess of Rutland, &c. M. Philol. Soc., Prof. Eloquence.—TWO LANGUAGES TAUGHT in the same lessons, or alternately, on the same Terms as One, at the pupils' or at his house. Each language spoken in his PRIVATE Lessons, and select CLASSES for Ladies and Gentlemen. Preparation for all ordinary pursuits of life, the Universities, Army and Civil Service Examinations.

TO CLERGYMEN and OTHERS.—A GENTLEMAN is about DISPOSING of his SCHOLASTIC ESTABLISHMENT: consisting of a twelve-roomed house, large School-room, Coach-house, Stables, &c., &c., together with between three and four acres of land, including Shrubbery, Flower and Kitchen Gardens, Orchard and Play-ground. The situation cannot be surpassed for health or beauty; there is every accommodation for a First-class School of from twenty to thirty Pupils. The Premises are held on an unexpired term of eleven, eighteen or twenty-five years, at the low rental of 500. per annum. The neighbourhood is highly fashionable, and the house and grounds, surrounded by park-like country, are within thirty miles of London. Good-will for Lease, Furniture, School Books, &c., about 3000. No School Agent need apply.—Address A. A., care of Kingsbury & Co., 30, Clements-lane, London, E.C.

SCHOLASTIC.—The sole Direction and Proprietorship of a high-class Institution for Gentlemen's Sons is, through the impaired health of the Principal, OFFERED to a competent successor. The position and income are good. The present Principal could, if desired, continue his nominal help and presence.—For particulars, address Messrs. ALLEN, Clerical and Educational Agents, 8, Craig's-court, Charing Cross, S.W.

TO CLERGYMEN and OTHERS GOING ABROAD.—The Resident Surgeon to a London Dispensary GIVES PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION in MEDICINE and SURGERY. Terms moderate.—Address M.R.C.S., the Dispensary, Church-road, Brixton, S.

A MEDICAL MAN, married and practising in the most beautiful and healthy Suburb, four miles from London, having a larger house than he requires, DESIRES to meet with a LADY or GENTLEMAN invalid or not, to reside with him. Separate accommodation could be offered.—Address, post-paid, M.D., Foreign Newspaper Office, 3, St. Ann's-lane, General Post-Office, E.C.

LADIES' PRIVATE DRAWING-CLASSES, 41, FITZROY-SQUARE.—Mr. B. R. GREEN, Member of the New Water-Colour Society, begs to announce that he RECEIVES SIX YOUNG LADIES, two mornings in the week, for Instruction in Drawing and Painting. Green's RUSTIC MODELS, enabling the Pupil to sketch at once from Nature.—Sold at the principal artists' Repositories, in sets, at 10s. and 35s., or singly, at 2s. 6d.

DIED, November 26th, at his Residence in Hoxton-square, London, Mr. JAMES NICHOLS, Author and Printer, in the Seventy-seventh Year of his Age.

WANTED, a HEAD-MASTER for the MANCHESTER SCHOOL of ART, who must have received a Certificate from the Department in London. The minimum Salary is 3000. He must devote the whole of his time to the duties of the office, and be fully competent to instruct in every branch of Art taught in the Institution.—Application, with Testimonials, to be forwarded to the Secretary on or before the 1st of January next. **RICHARD ASPDEN, Sec.**
92, Mosley-street, Manchester.

TO AUTHORS, PUBLISHERS and NEWS-PAPER PROPRIETORS.—A LADY, thoroughly experienced in Literary matters, good musical critic, perfect mistress of French and Italian, desires a RE-GIG. An apt Translator, amanuensis and Corrector of the Press.—M. S. S., Pelham Library, Fulham-road, Brompton.

REPORTER.—A Young Man wants an ENGAGEMENT as JUNIOR REPORTER. He has had some years' experience, writes Short-hand verbatim, and can read Proofs, if necessary.—Address O. P., Reporter, Mr. Henry Green, Advertising Agent, 8, Chancery-lane, W.C.

TO EDITORS of JOURNALS and MAGAZINES.—THE ADVERTISER is open to an Engagement as LONDON CORRESPONDENT to a Country Journal, or as Contributor of Literary and Art Critiques to a Magazine.—Address, stating terms, to DALRYTH, 14, North-crescent, Bedford-square, W.C.

TO PUBLISHERS.—A GENTLEMAN of capital is desirous of embarking in the PUBLISHING BUSINESS, either as Partner or by Purchase.—Address, in the first instance, to X. Y. Z., care of Mr. Lindley, 19, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C.

WANTED, by an English Gentleman, aged 50, PARTIAL ENGAGEMENT, as English, Italian or French Correspondent, Confidential Secretary, Interpreter, Reader, Translator, Teacher, Clerk, or otherwise. First-rate City and West-End references. Security, &c.—Address, p. p., to Mr. CURR, 33, Great Portland-street, Regent-street.

TO CHEMISTS.—Wanted in an Old-Established Manufactory in the Country, the PERMANENT SERVICES of a GENTLEMAN, thoroughly qualified to develop, by experiments, the articles manufactured. One who has been engaged in connexion with the Oil and Colour Trades would be preferred. Salary, 8000. per annum and occasional bonuses. Applications will be considered confidential and should specify age and antecedents, with references for personal and professional character (not to be made available without prior communication), and addressed X. A., care of Charles Barker & Sons, 8, Birch-lane, E.C.—Testimonials will be returned to unsuccessful candidates.

MEDICAL.—A proportionate Bonus will be given by the Advertiser to any one who may legally procure for him a good and permanent Civil or Foreign MEDICAL APPOINTMENT in a healthy Locality. The Advertiser is a fully qualified, married man, of considerable Experience.—Address or apply, in strictest confidence, with full particulars, to 1,093, care of Wm. Eames & Co., Medical Agents, 21, Abchurch-lane, E.C.

LEIGH'S SCHOOL of FINE ART, 79, New-man-street, Oxford-street.—Conducted by Mr. THOMAS HEATHERLEY.—Hours of Study, from 10 to 4 A.M. and from 7 to 10 P.M. Living Model 5 hours daily. Ladies and Gentlemen prepared for the Royal Academy. A fine Gallery of Casts, Life and Costume Models alternate Evenings.—Monthly Fee, 7s. 6d. A Lady desirous of a thorough Art-education can be received as a boarder.

EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, ROYAL MANCHESTER INSTITUTION.—In order to afford a more especial recognition of the claims of Water-colour Art than is possible at the General Annual Exhibition in the Autumn, the Council have again determined to OPEN an EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS in APRIL NEXT, and the opportunity of exhibiting will not be confined to artists and private individuals, but will be extended to the trade generally. The Exhibition will continue open until the end of June, and Drawings will be received under regulations stated in the usual printed Circular. Works should be forwarded so as to arrive not later than April 10.

Mr. Joseph Green, of 14, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, will take charge of any works sent to him to forward. Parties willing to contribute, are requested to communicate particulars to the Honorary Secretary as early as possible, as it is desirable to ascertain the extent of the proposed Exhibition, and what space will be required.

HENRY COOK, Honorary Secretary.

ARTICLED MUSIC PUPIL.—The Organist and Choir-Master of York Cathedral will RECEIVE ONE MORE PUPIL into his House. Age, about 15.—For Terms, &c., address Dr. Moss, Minster-yard, York.

TO the NOBILITY and GENTRY.—A GERMAN GENTLEMAN, who besides his Native Language thoroughly understands English, French and Latin, is desirous of permanent or occasional EMPLOYMENT in a Library, in reading with Pupils, Translating, or in any other Literary Capacity. References unexceptionable.—Address B. S., care of Messrs. Hookham, 15, Old Bond-street.

TO NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN about to travel with their Families or alone, a PHYSICIAN, of mature age and ample experience, OFFERS his SERVICES.—Address, by letter only, appointing an interview.—M. D., care of Messrs. J. Bell & Co., 338, Oxford-street.

GALLERY PICTURES, by PYNACKER to be SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT. Three very fine Landscapes, with Figures by Adam Pynacker, in perfect preservation, the Property of a Nobleman. Size of each about 14 feet by 12 feet.—May be seen at Messrs. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS, 8, King-street, St. James's-square, S.W.

KHADIKAT-EL-AKHBAR.—An Arabic Newspaper, published weekly in Beyrout, Syria. To be had of H. BENDER, Importer of Foreign Books and Newspapers, 8, Little Newport-street, Newport-market, W.C.
Specimen Copy, 8d. Yearly Subscription, 30s.

LONDON NEWSPAPERS at HALF-PRICE.—The Times, Illustrated London News, Saturday Review, London Review, and a few other Papers, regularly posted at Half-price. For particulars, inclose a stamped directed envelope to R. HENRY, 12, Weymouth-terrace, Hackney-road, London.

PUBLISHED GRATIS.
M. W. ROONEY'S CATALOGUE of over 7,000 Volumes of Scarce, Curious and Valuable Second-hand Books, embracing History, Drama, Shakspeariana, Irish History, Law and Miscellaneous Literature.—36, Anglesea-street, Dublin. Sent Free on application.

AN INTERESTING CATALOGUE of SCARCE BOOKS on Alchemy, Astrology, Apparitions, Magic, Witchcraft, Freemasonry, Maxims and Proverbs, Romans, Contes, Erotiques, Plaisanteries, Secret Memoirs, Old Poetry, English, Irish and Scottish Songs, the Drama and General Literature, sent post free, price two stamps. Books bought in any quantity.—C. J. SKEET, 10, King William-street, Charing Cross, W.C.

CHEAP LIST, No. 2.—A LIST OF SURPLUS COPIES AND SECOND-HAND COPIES OF VALUABLE EDITIONS OF THE CLASSICS, and Classical Languages and Antiquities, offered at very much reduced prices.
FOREIGN BOOK CIRCULAR, No. 65. New Books and New Purchases, sent free on application.
WILLIAMS & NORGATE, Importers of Foreign Books, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; 30, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

WESTERTON'S LIBRARY, KNIGHTS-BRIDGE.—Upwards of 150,000 VOLUMES OF STANDARD WORKS in History, Biography, Travels, Fiction, &c. are in circulation at this Library; to which all the New Books are freely added. Books are sent regularly to Subscribers, or may be exchanged at pleasure. Single Subscription, One Guinea a Year. Subscriptions for Families, Book Clubs and Country Libraries in proportion to the number of Volumes required.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.—Two or three Friends in any neighbourhood may unite in one Subscription to MUDIE'S LIBRARY and obtain a constant succession of the Best New Works on moderate terms. A Revised List of Recent Works in Circulation and on Sale is now ready, and will be forwarded, postage free, on application.—CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, New Oxford-street, London; Cross-street, Manchester; and New-street, Birmingham.

PAMPHLETS.
A CATALOGUE OF PAMPHLETS on nearly every topic of the day forwarded on application.
ROBERT HARDWICK, Publisher, 129, Piccadilly, W.

LIBRARIES PURCHASED in all parts of England and cash paid on delivery. High prices given for Early-printed Books, Manuscripts, Parchment, and fine sets of Works bound in morocco or in antique bindings. A List of Books specially wanted forwarded on application.
BERNARD QUARITCH, 15, Piccadilly.

HINDUSTANI BOOKS CHEAP, from Addiscombe College.—Shakspeare's Hindustani Dictionary, first edition (published at 2l. 6s.), 30s.; the third edition, 10s.—Shakspeare's Grammar, 1858, 7s. 6d.—The Selections, 3 vols. (published at 2l. 6s.), 5s.—The Introduction (published at 30s.), 4s.—Forbes's Bagh-o-Bahar, fourth edition, 1860, 8s. 6d.—Another edition, 6s.—Kharid Ufros, by Roebuck, 1815, 2 vols., 7s. 6d.—Gladwin's Persian and Hindustanee Dictionary, 2 vols. 1800, 7s. 6d.—Eastwick's Hindustani Grammar, 1858, 7s. 6d.—Dobbin's English-Hindustani Dictionary, 1847, 3s. 6d.—Tucker's Persian Dictionary, 1850, 3s. 6d.—Eloek's Persian Grammar, 1857, 4s.—Catalogues gratis.
BERNARD QUARITCH, 15, Piccadilly.

ENGRAVINGS.—A Clearance Sale Catalogue of Engravings of every description, including many exquisite proofs by the most Popular Artists, with names of Painter, Engraver, Exact size. Publication and present prices from 6d. to 10l. each. Post free for Four Stamps.—London, Gros, Newbold, 203 and 304, Strand, W.C.

WOOD ENGRAVING.—MR. GILKS respectfully announces to Publishers, Authors, Inventors, Manufacturers, &c., that he has increased facilities for executing every branch of the Art in the best style, and at moderate charges. London: 21, Essex-street, Strand, W.C.

NOW EXHIBITING, CHROMOTYPES, suitably framed and unframed, at low prices, including all eye published. No charge for packing-cases. PAUL JERRARD & Son, Fine-Art Gallery, 170, Fleet-street, E.C. Catalogues on receipt of two stamps.

DINING-ROOM FINE-ART FURNISHING.—Gentlemen furnishing their dining-rooms will find on view several thousand ENGRAVINGS by Landseer, Turner, &c., at one-eighth the published prices. Frames at wholesale prices. Catalogues for two stamps.—PAUL JERRARD & Son, 170, Fleet-street. Shippers supplied.

DRAWING-ROOM FINE-ART FURNISHING.—Gentlemen furnishing their drawing-rooms will find on view all the CHROMOTYPES ever published, together with a selection of superb water-colour drawings, at unheard-of reductions. Illustrated Guides on receipt of two stamps. The largest gallery in England.—PAUL JERRARD & Son, 170, Fleet-street, E.C. Shippers supplied.

EGYPTIAN DESERT SANITARIUM, for the TREATMENT OF PULMONARY AND OTHER INVALIDS. The above Establishment, beautifully situated in the Desert, near Cairo, surrounded by grounds and gardens for Exercise, is intended to supply a want long felt by Invalids visiting Egypt, where they may, with the great advantage generally derived from the pure air of the Desert, have regular Medical Attendance, combined with domestic comfort.

The domestic arrangements are conducted by the Matron, Mrs. MICHAEL, under the medical and general superintendence of Dr. PATTERSON, the resident English Physician of Cairo. A limited number only can be admitted this season.—Terms: 30 Guineas per Month.

ALBUMS, 4s., hold 25; post free, 48 stamps.
LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY,
54, CHEAPSIDE.
The Largest Selection in London.
ALBUM PORTRAITS, 10 for 10s.
"They are the finest."—Photographic News.
"A superior to any other."—Art-Journal.
"Full of life."—Athenæum.

MAYALL'S PORTRAIT GALLERIES,
224 and 226, REGENT-STREET.
Photographs, Stereographs, and Daguerrotypes
The Daily.

"Mr. Mayall stands supreme in portraits, and is unrivalled for breadth, manner and finish. Either from the character of his sitters, or the taste of his composition, his portraits appear more dignified, self-possessed, and aristocratic, than those of any other photographer."—Athenæum.

PICTURES.—MR. FLATOU'S LAST EXHIBITION OF HIGH-CLASS MODERN PICTURES at Messrs. HAYWARD & LEGGAT'S GALLERY, 25, CORNHILL.—MR. FLATOU best to announce that he has OPENED the above GALLERY with his choice Collection prior to his retiring from picture-dealing, as in future he intends devoting his entire attention to the Exhibition and Publication of the forthcoming important work by W. F. Frith, R.A., The Railway Station. The Collection includes some of the choicest specimens by the most distinguished Members of the Royal Academy and other Eminent Artists. Admission Free on presentation of private address card.

TO PRINTSELLERS, FRAME-MAKERS, &c.—Exquisite CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS and choice LINE ENGRAVINGS of the highest character.—A DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR may be had, gratis and post free, of the few remaining copies of some of the choicest things ever produced, which will be shortly SOLD BY AUCTION, at great reduction in price, but to become rare and valuable, and sought after on account of the steel plates and chromo-lithographic stones all being destroyed. Apply to DAY & SON, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields; and SCOTCHGATE & BARRETT, 23, Fleet-street.

ESTIMATES FOR LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
Promptly furnished by
ASHBEE & DANGERFIELD,
Lithographic Artists and Printers in Colours,
Engravers on Wood and Copper,
Copper-plate and General Printers,
22, BEDFORD-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.

NEW POCKET BAROMETER.—MESSRS. NEGRETTE & ZAMBRA have great pleasure in informing Scientific Gentlemen that they have just brought out a trustworthy and reliable Instrument, one-third the size of the smallest Aneroid. Can be sent by the post and upwards, according to the amount of finish required.—M'LEAN, MELNISH & HAZZ, 36, Haymarket, S.W.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS FOR CARTE-DE-VISITE PORTRAITS, and every other description of Book for keeping Photographs in, varying in price, from 5s. upwards.—M'LEAN, MELNISH & HAZZ, 36, Haymarket, S.W.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MINIATURES, COLOURED by the BEST MINIATURE PAINTERS. Prices varying from One Guinea and upwards, according to the amount of finish required.—M'LEAN, MELNISH & HAZZ, 36, Haymarket, S.W.

Just published,
HIGLEY'S SCIENCE AND ART PHOTOGRAPHY FOR THE MAGIC-LANTERN.
Subjects:—Unger's Ideal Views of the Primitive World in its Geological and Palaeontological Phases. Kaulbach's Geincke Fuchs (Beyond the Fox).—Illustrations of Good and Idle Apprentices, &c. A Prospectus forwarded on application.—SAMUEL HIGLEY, 70, Dean-street, Soho, London, W.

THE AQUARIUM.—LLOYD'S PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR TANK MANAGEMENT, with Descriptive and Priced List, 10s. pages and 10l. Engravings, post free for twenty stamps.—Apply to W. ALFORD LLOYD, Portland-road, Regent's Park, London, W.
"Many manuals have been published upon aquaria, but we confess we have seen nothing for practical utility like this."
Era, Oct. 14, 1860.

ORIENTAL GENERAL CARRIERS.
THE ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY (Limited), under subsidy from the Indian Government.
Capital, 500,000l.

This Company acts as general carriers both by land and water, and as general forwarding Agents throughout the East. They receive goods in England for transmission to different points of India, whether on the Coast or in the Interior; they convey goods by railway, by steamboat, or other available means, from one part of India to another; and they receive goods at the different stations in India for transmission to England. They forward both by the Cape and Overland Routes, as shippers may desire; and parcels or merchandise entrusted to them, whether in India or in England, will be conveyed to their destinations at the lowest possible charge, without further trouble to the shipper or consignee, than the present risk of detention, and without requiring the intervention of any other agency.

For tariff of rates, and all other necessary information, apply at the Company's Offices, 9, Billiter-street, London, or 2, Queen's-terrace, Southampton, or to the Company's Agents at the different Stations in the East. A number of these Agencies have been already established, and the others are being formed as rapidly as possible.

The following are some of the existing or proposed Stations:—

Agm	Ferozepore	Moulton
Ahmednagar	Puttichur	Nemuch
Allypore	Fyzabad	Naynee Tal
Allahabad	Ghazipur	Pahna
Assam	Gwalior	Peshawar
Attock	Hydrabad (Scinde)	Poonah
Baroda	Kurmchee	Rajmahal
Bareilly	Lahore	Rawal Pindoe
Bombay	Landour	Satna
Bombay	Loodhiana	Selwan
Canton	Lucknow	Shikarpore
Calcutta	Mahabuleswar	Simla
Cannore	Merrut	Sukkur
Commercolly	Mitapore	Tate
Dacca	Moorshedabad	Umrutur
Delhi		

The arrangements for the MADRAS PRESIDENCY are not matured, but will be announced when completed.

TO NEWS PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.—The PRINTING and PUBLICATION of a WEEKLY PAPER, or other Journal, undertaken on moderate terms. Estimates given for every description of Printing, English or Foreign.—Apply to T. RICHARDS, 37, Great Queen-street, W.C.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BANKING COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1847.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and BILLS issued upon ADELAIDE, PORT ADELAIDE, GAWLER, ROBE, and WALLAROO. Approved Drafts negotiated and sent for collection.
Every description of Banking business conducted with Victoria and New South Wales through the Company's Agents.
WILLIAM PURDY, Manager.
54, Old Broad-street, E.C.

PETSCH & CO., FOREIGN BOOK-SELLERS.—The best Editions of Schiller (30s. to 60s.), of Goethe (44s. to 84s.), of Heine (26s.), &c., richly bound, always in stock; also all Books for the Study of Modern Languages. The Winter Catalogue, being just ready, will be sent post free on application. Translations into all Languages, and Advertisements in all parts of the world.—37, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

PARCELS, TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
By WHEATLEY & CO.'S (late Waghorn's) Parcel Express, Passenger, and Insurance Agency.
DAILY.—To the Continent, Spain.
WEEKLY.—Portugal, Mediterranean, Egypt, Arabia, Africa, Canada, America.

Adriatic, California, West Indies, Central America.
MONTHLY.—Australia, New Zealand, Cape Colony, Western Africa, Mexico, Brazil, Pacific.
Tariffs, with through rates to 500 places, apply at 21, Regent-street, S.W.; Chaplin's, Regent-circus, W.; J. H. Chesapeake, E.C.; and the Chief Office, 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

TURKISH BATHS, BROMPTON.—Alfred-place, Thurloe-square.—Public and Private, for Ladies and Gentlemen, OPEN DAILY from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M. This Establishment is the largest, most elegant and best ventilated of any yet erected. It is under the immediate superintendence of the Proprietors—Medical men. Cards sent on application.

HYDROPATHY.—WINTER TERMS.—The BEULAH-SPA HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, Upper Norwood, within twenty minutes' walk of the Crystal Palace, is open for the reception of Patients and Visitors. Terms:—Patients, from 2 guineas; Visitors, from 1 guinea, according to accommodation. Particulars of Dr. RITZGERAND, M.D., the Resident Physician.

HYDROPATHIC SANATORIUM.—SUD-BROOK PARK, Richmond Hill, Surrey.—Physician, Dr. E. W. LANE, M.A., M.D. Edin.
The TURKISH BATH on the premises, under Dr. Lane's Medical direction.

TO STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS and OTHERS.—In a beautiful District within a few miles of Town, Messrs. BAYLY & NEWMAN, Auctioneers, to SELL the TRADE of a BOOKSELLER, STATIONER and DEALER in PRINTS. Advantageously situated in a Locality of surpassing beauty annexed to which there is a Foundation School, which will at all times command a respectable Trade. About 4000 required, after the purchase-money is paid. Money not all required down, if good security can be given. A portion of the business moves the house. The purchaser may have a lease for any term required, with option of purchase. 4000 spent on improving the premises in 1857. 8000 will carry on the business comfortably, after the purchase-money is paid. Money not all required down, if good security can be given. A portion of the furniture may be bought by valuation if a purchaser wishes to have it. Very good profits obtained, and the connexion a general one. This is a first-class opportunity for any one to settle for life.—For particulars, address Mr. Holmes, Accountant and Valuer to the Trade, 42, Paternoster-row.

TO PRINTERS AND OTHERS.—A Capital City Trade.—Messrs. BAYLY & NEWMAN have been instructed by the owner to SELL a LETTER-PRESS, BOOKWORK and JOBBING Trade, together with a Lithographic Business. There is a good connexion. About 5000 required. Apply to Messrs. BAYLY & NEWMAN, Auctioneers and Valuers to the Trade, 10, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

TO BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS and PRINTERS.—MR. HOLMES is instructed to SELL the BUSINESS of a BOOKSELLER, Stationer and Printer, established above 30 years, in a large and flourishing town. The returns are between 3,000l. and 4,000l. a year, and the amount to purchase will not exceed 1,800l. to 1,900l. Excellent stock, all new within the last four years; and printing-office well fitted with every requisite of the trade. Rent 500l. Commanding premises situate in centre of market-place. Proprietor of the business owns the house. The purchaser may have a lease for any term required, with option of purchase. 4000 spent on improving the premises in 1857. 8000 will carry on the business comfortably, after the purchase-money is paid. Money not all required down, if good security can be given. A portion of the furniture may be bought by valuation if a purchaser wishes to have it. Very good profits obtained, and the connexion a general one. This is a first-class opportunity for any one to settle for life.—For particulars, address Mr. Holmes, Accountant and Valuer to the Trade, 42, Paternoster-row.

LEONARD & CO., BOOK-TRADE AUCTIONEERS, BOSTON, UNITED STATES.
The Subscribers, chosen by the Publishers of Boston to conduct the Trade Sales in that city, respectfully solicit consignments of Books and other Literary Property, either for their regular Sales during the business season, or the Autumn Trade Sales in August. Refer to—
Tribner & Co., London.
Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

Sales by Auction
Valuable Assemblage of Ancient and Modern Art.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEY & JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL BY AUCTION, at their New Gallery, Wellington-buildings, Wellington-street, Strand, on THURSDAY, Dec. 5, at 1 precisely, the valuable Collection of WORKS of ANCIENT and MODERN ART, formed by PETER MELLISH, Esq., comprising Ornamental and other China, Limoges Enamels, Objects in Ivory, Watches of Early Construction, Snuff-Boxes, Precious Stones and Jewellery, some very fine Antique Bronzes, Vases, Tasses and Phoenician Ware—Philosophical and Mathematical Instruments, and other Objects, to which are added a capital Library by Erskine an Assemblage of Antique, Decorative and useful Library Furniture, and some curious Miscellaneous Articles, the Property of the late E. FREDERICK, Esq. M.I.C.E.
May be viewed two days prior, and Catalogues had on receipt of two stamps.

The Valuable Law Library of an Eminent Judge, deceased.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEY & JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, (late 31) Wellington-street, Strand, W.C., on FRIDAY, December 6, at 10 o'clock precisely, the Valuable LAW LIBRARY and a Portion of the MISCELLANEOUS LIBRARY of an Eminent JUDGE, deceased, to which is added the Law Library of a Gentleman retiring from the Profession, comprising all the best Reports in Common Law and Equity, and many Valuable Practical Works.

May be viewed two days prior, and Catalogues had.

Dried Plants and Books.

MR. J. C. STEVENS will SELL by AUCTION, at his Great Room, 38, King-street, Covent-garden, on SATURDAY, December 7, at Half-past Twelve precisely, a large number of Collections of DRIED PLANTS, Ferns and Mosses, Carptological Specimens and other Botanical Items by various Collections, including some from most parts of the World, being together with some interesting Lots of Autographs of Celebrated Botanists, and Botanical Works, &c., the First Portion of the Stock of MR. PAMPLIN, of Fritch-street, Soho, London.

May be viewed on the day prior and morning of Sale, and Catalogues had.

The Botanical and Scientific Library of the late Prof. HENFREY, F.R.S., F.L.S. &c., Lecturer on Botany at King's College.

MR. J. C. STEVENS begs to announce that he will SELL by AUCTION, at his Great Room, 38, King-street, Covent-garden, on THURSDAY, December 12, the above VALUABLE LIBRARY.

Catalogues are preparing.

The Valuable Library of a Gentleman, deceased.

MR. HODGSON will SELL by AUCTION, at his new Rooms the corner of Fleet-street and Chancery-lane, on TUESDAY, December 3, and three following days, the Valuable LIBRARY of a Gentleman deceased, to which is added the Library of a Clergyman from 1800, comprising Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum, 8 vols.—Camden's Britannia, by Gough, 4 vols.—Valpy's Stephanus Thesaurus, 10 vols. in parts—Catechy's History of Carolina, 3 vols.—Hogarth's Works—Lynce's Gloucestershire—Clinton's Fasti Helveticæ, 3 vols.—Bosch's Cyclopædia, 48 vols.—Calmer's History of the Bible, 5 vols.—Grosz's Antiquities, 3 vols.—Neale's Westminster Abbey, 2 vols.—Doyle and Mant's Bible, by Hobart, 2 vols.—Henry's Bible, 6 vols.—Silliman's American Journal of Science and Art, from 1819 to 1860, 30 vols. half bound.—Bohn's Classical Library, 28 vols.—Grote's Greece, 13 vols.—Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, by Griffith, 16 vols.—Shaw's Zoology, 29 vols. large paper.—Bowerby's British Mineralogy, 5 vols.—Yarrell's British Fishes, 3 vols. and Supplement—Bewick's Quadrupeds, and many others in Natural History—Napier's Penitential War, 6 vols.—Byron's Works, 17 vols.—Valpy's Delphinus Classics.—Parker Society's Publications with Index, 55 vols.—Penny Cyclopædia, 27 vols. in parts—a very interesting Collection of Voyages and Travels, many scarce and curious—Works relating to America and the East Indies—Theological Books—Classics, &c.

To be viewed and Catalogues had.

30,000 Volumes of Modern Books of all Classes, bound and in quires—the Stock of Religious Publications of a Bookseller declining Business.—The Remaining Stock and Copper Plates of several Architectural Works—a Consignment of handomely bound Books from America—a quantity of New Novels, &c.

MR. HODGSON will SELL by AUCTION, at his new Rooms, the corner of Fleet-street and Chancery-lane, on TUESDAY, December 10, and following days, at half-past 12, upwards of 30,000 Volumes of MODERN BOOKS as above.

Catalogues are preparing, and full particulars will be shortly announced.

In Bankruptcy—By J. C. SMITH, Goldsmith & Jeweller, of 15, King William-street, City. Sale of the Residue (about 1,800*l.* worth) of the beautiful and well-selected Stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c.

MESSRS. DEBENHAM, STORR & SONS are instructed by the Assignees to SELL by AUCTION, at their Gallery, 36, King-street, Covent-garden, on WEDNESDAY, December 4, at 11, 300 Gold and Silver Watches, all new and of the finest finish—Gold Guards and Chains—Diamond Bracelets—Rings—Brooches and Shirt Studs—and other Fashionable Jewellery recently supplied to the Bankrupt by eminent London Manufacturers.

On View on and from the Saturday prior. Catalogues of H. H. Stanfield, Esq., 6th, and 7th, Bevington-street, of Messrs. Lewis & Sons, Solicitors, 7, Wilmington-square; and of the Auctioneers, King-street, Covent-garden.

The Great Metropolitan Auction Mart, King-street, Covent-garden, London.—ANNOUNCEMENT OF EXTENSIVE and IMPORTANT SALES of every variety of valuable CHATELAIN PROPERTIES NEXT WEEK.

MESSRS. DEBENHAM, STORR & SONS beg to announce that their AUCTIONS for THIS WEEK will be held thus:—

On MONDAY, and Dec.—Foreign Lace, Genoa and French Silks, Velvets, Cloths, Apparel, &c.
On TUESDAY, the 5th—A Silver Plate, Jewellery, Diamond Work, and 160 Gold and Silver Watches.
On the same day—A stock of Meerschaum Pipes, Cigars, Tobacco, &c., and a Lady's Wardrobe.
On WEDNESDAY, the 4th—A beautiful stock of fine Gold Bijouterie, enriched with precious stones and Chains—Diamond capital Sheffield Plated Ware, by order of the assignees of Mr. J. C. Smith, a bankrupt.
On the same day—In the large ground-floor room, a sale of Apparel and Piece Goods.
On THURSDAY, the 5th—A sale of Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, and Plate.
On the same day—In the large ground-floor room, 500 lots of Miscellaneous Ladies' and Gentlemen's Winter Attire, Beavers, Cloths, Doakings, Satins and Silks, and effects.
On FRIDAY, the 6th—A similar sale.
For Catalogues and particulars, apply at the Office of the Auctioneers, King-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

Engravings, Drawings, &c.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C. (west side), on MONDAY, December 9, and following day, a Large COLLECTION of ENGRAVINGS in all the Classes—Numerous Interesting Portraits, for the portfolio and for illustration—Etchings by Old Masters—a Collection of Drawings by Ancient and Modern Masters.

Catalogues on receipt of two stamps.

Miscellaneous Books, including a Selection of Duplicates from the Library of the Royal Agricultural Society.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C. (west side), on WEDNESDAY, December 11, and following days, a COLLECTION of BOOKS from various Libraries, including Duplicates from the Royal Agricultural Society's Library, comprising Works on Agriculture and General Science, Magazines, &c., together with a small Library of Puritan Theology and Books in the various classes of Literature.

Catalogues on receipt of two stamps.

Portion of the Library of the late SIR JAMES GRAHAM, &c.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, on DECEMBER 11, a Large COLLECTION of PRINTED and MANUSCRIPT MUSIC, including the Library of a well-known Collector, together with the Modern Stock of a Provincial Music-seller, and selections from several private Libraries; also, Musical Instruments of various kinds.

Catalogues on receipt of two stamps.

Musical Library of a well-known Collector—Stock of a Music-seller—Musical Instruments of various kinds.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, on DECEMBER 11, a Large COLLECTION of PRINTED and MANUSCRIPT MUSIC, including the Library of a well-known Collector, together with the Modern Stock of a Provincial Music-seller, and selections from several private Libraries; also, Musical Instruments of various kinds.

The Valuable Library of the late T. E. PLINT, Esq., removed from Leeds.

SOUTHGATE & BARRETT will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet-street, on WEDNESDAY, December 11, and following days, the Valuable LIBRARY, including a variety of choice illustrated Books, and Modern Standard Publications, amongst which will be found—IN FOLIO: The Royal Gallery of British Art, artists' proofs, the complete work, in 49 portfolios, published at 144 guineas—five copies of the Turner Gallery, artists' proofs, the complete work, in 30 portfolios published at 40 guineas—the Florence Gallery, 4 vols. rusia elegant—Gruner's Specimens of Ornamental Art, in a Spanish mahogany case—Proust and Harding's Views in Switzerland and Italy, proofs, 3 vols. morocco elegant—Goldsmith's Described Village, illustrated by the Etching Club, bound paper, only a few printed of this—Etched Thoughts, by the Etching Club, morocco elegant—Guerres de Ary Scheffer, 59 plates—Houbraken's Heads, turkey morocco elegant—Shaw's Ornamenta, rusia—IN QUARTO: Flinders' Illustrations to Byron, india proofs, 3 vols. morocco elegant—Flinders' Illustrations to Scott, morocco elegant—Scott's Provincial Antiquities of Scotland, large paper, proofs, 3 vols. rusia—Flinders' Illustrations to the Bible, proofs, 3 vols. calif. elegant—Conybeare and Howson's Life and Epistles of St. Paul, 3 vols. rusia elegant—Clinton's Fasti Helveticæ, 3 vols. rusia—Dalrymple's Powers of the Doctor, with the Supplement, 3 vols.—Baron de Selys Longchamps, 1 vol. calif.—IN OCTAVO: Dibdin's Bibliographical Decameron, 3 vols. rusia—Dibdin's Tour in France, and the Northern Counties of England and Scotland, 5 vols. fine copies in rusia—Bridge-er Treatises, a complete set, 12 vols.—Aldine Poets, 40 vols.—Knight's Pictorial Shakerspeare, Artists' Proofs, and London, 17 vols. calif. elegant—Napier's Penitential War, 6 vols. morocco—Allison's Europe, 10 vols. calif.—Book of Gems, 3 vols. morocco elegant—Pine's Horæ, 3 vols. choice copy in green morocco—Milton's Horæ, turkey morocco—Walton and Cotton's Angler, 2 vols. calif. elegant—Pictorial Dictionary, 2 vols. calif. elegant—Mittford, 8 vols.—Roby's Traditions of Lancashire, both series, large paper, 4 vols.—Clarke's Foreign Theological Library, 42 vols.—Rawlinson's Herodotus, 4 vols.—Rogers's Italy, and Poems, proofs before letters, 3 vols. morocco—Jackson on Water Engraving, 2 vols. calif. elegant—Roby's Traditions of Lancashire, 8 vols.—Grell's Exposition of the Parables, &c. 9 vols.—Yarrell's Works—Penny Cyclopædia, 27 vols.

Catalogues forwarded on receipt of two stamps.

The Choice Collection of Ancient and Modern Engravings of the late T. E. PLINT, Esq., removed from Leeds.

SOUTHGATE & BARRETT will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet-street, on FRIDAY EVENING, December 6, the CHOICE ENGRAVINGS, comprising a good selection of the Works of J. M. W. Turner, R.A., including:—The Turner Gallery, artists' proofs, the complete set, in 30 parts, published at 40 guineas—Caligula, Bridon, artist's proof—Dover and Hastings, artist's proofs—The Listerium—Heidelberg, artist's proof—Tivoli—Temple of Jupiter—Mercury and Argus—Rogers's Italy—Rivers of France, &c.—Fine Proofs by Raphael Morghen, Feising, Mandel, Forster, Lefevre, Richomme, Augustin, Dupont, and Desnoyers, and many others, the Works of Albert Dürer, Lucas van Leyden and Rembrandt—Scheffer and Delaroc's Productions—a choice assemblage of Sir E. Landseer's best Works, in the choicest states, including: Peace and War—There's a Life in the Old Dog Yet—Shoehing—Crossing the Bridge—The Challenge, and many others, the large plates, Night and Morning—Dialogue at Waterloo—Refreshment—Windor Castle—Monarch of the Glen—Highland Drovers—Forester's Family—Hunters at Grass—Horses at the Fountain—Otter Hunt—Beauty's Bath—Midsummer Night's Dream, &c.

Catalogues forwarded on receipt of two stamps.

The Miscellaneous Stock of Engravings of Messrs. GAMBART & Co., who are relinquishing that branch of their business.

SOUTHGATE & BARRETT will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet-street, on MONDAY EVENING, December 8, and eight following evenings, (Saturday and Sunday excepted), by order of Messrs. GAMBART & Co., the whole of their Stock of MISCELLANEOUS ENGRAVINGS, Lithographs, Fac-similes of Water-Colour Drawings, Photographs, &c., which have been removed from their late premises in Berners-street, they having discontinued that portion of their business, on the 30th of June last. There will also be included in the sale a number of the Engraved Steel Plates and Lithographic Stones, by Eminent Artists, with the remaining Impressions.

Full particulars will be forwarded (when ready) on application to the Auctioneers.

Liverpool and London Chambers, Exchange, Liverpool.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice that they will SELL by AUCTION, at Messrs. Agnew's Galleries, the Liverpool and London Chambers, Exchange, Liverpool, on WEDNESDAY, December 4, and following day, at 11 o'clock precisely, the very valuable and Important COLLECTION of ENGLISH PICTURES, Drawings and Engravings, Bronzes and Decorative Objects, the Property of Messrs. THOMAS AGNEW & SONS, in consequence of the Retirement from Business of Mr. Thomas Agnew, the senior member of that eminent and highly-respected firm; including, among the Pictures, The Mountain Path, a beautiful work of P. F. Poole, R.A.—The Signal, a charming example of Phillip, R.A.—an important work of E. M. Ward, R.A.—The Artist in a Fix, an exquisite cabinet

work of W. P. Frith, R.A.—The Death of Haidée, by J. R. Herbert, R.A.—Hubert and Madge, by D. A. A.—Queen Catherine and Anne Boleyn, by A. Egg, R.A.—The Dame's School, another beautiful work of T. Webster, R.A.—Returning Home, a charming example of T. Faed, R.A.—two very fine examples of C. Stanfield, R.A., a View on the Tyne, and The City—A Fine Day in Autumn, a splendid example of T. Crawshay, R.A.—Fishing Boats at Venice, and a View near Sidmouth, capital works of E. W. Cooke, R.A.—Highland Drovers, one of the most successful works of R. Ansell, R.A.—a pair of beautiful cabinet works of J. B. Pyne—Collecting the Flocks, a chef-d'œuvre of W. Linnell, &c.—The Drawing completed, two chefs-d'œuvre of F. Taylor—four splendid works of J. Linnell, sen., surpassing any other drawings by the same artist ever offered for sale—The Town Hall, Louvain, a magnificent work of L. Haghe—three important works of S. Prout—three beautiful works of J. Gilbert—three superb drawings by F. W. Topham—and very fine examples of C. Stanfield, R.A., D. Roberts, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., T. A. Cooper, R.A., Birket Foster, Copley Fielding, G. Cattermole, J. H. Mole, Smallfield, Müller, D. Cox, W. Lee and Erskine Nicol—an interesting Volume, containing 40 Original Studies by Sir E. Landseer and his Brother—and many others by the favourite artists of the present day, most of which were painted expressly for Messrs. Agnew, or obtained by them direct from the different Exhibitions, also, a very fine collection of Proof Engravings after Turner, R.A.; Sir E. Landseer, R.A.; T. Faed, R.A.; C. Stanfield, R.A., and Rare Works of W. M. Marshall, Bridon, Müller, Tesch, Demoreux, Mandel, Forster, Strange and R. Morghen—an original coloured copy of Robert's Holy Land and Egypt—fine Florentine and French Bronzes, Clocks and Candelabra—Sèvres and Dresden Porcelain, &c.

May be viewed two days preceding.

TO METALLURGISTS.—ROBERT HENSON

has received from Scotland some fine Specimens of METALLIC TITANIUM, from 6*l.* each. Antimonite or So So, Galena or Pb, Pyrrhotite or Mus Os, Hematite or Fe Os, Iron Pyrites or Fe S₂, Cassiterite or Sn Os, &c., all named and locality given, 3*d.* each. Specimens sent for Selection on receipt of reference. Lists of glass-topped Boxes sent on application, 115*d.* Strand, W.O.

COLBURN'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE

Edited by W. HARRISON AINSWORTH, Esq.

CONTENTS for DECEMBER. No. CCCCXIII.

- I. THE FRENCH IN AUSTRALASIA AND POLYNESIA.
- II. THE SHADOW OF ASHLYDYAT. By THE AUTHOR OF 'EAST LYNN.' Part III.
- III. AMVOY. By SIR NATHANIEL.
- IV. L'ENVOI TO 'STEREOSCOPIC GLIMPSES.' By W. CHARLES KENT.
- V. THE GREYAVOE ELOPEMENT. Part III.
- VI. GRANVILLE DE VIGNE: A TALE OF THE DAY. Part XII.
- VII. BISHOP DOYLE'S LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE.
- VIII. SCIENTIFIC AND GEOGRAPHICAL PROGRESS IN FRANCE.
- IX. NATURAL HISTORY OF CEYLON.
- X. THE HISTORY OF THE FRENCH ARMY.
- XI. ESSAYS OF A THINKER. No. II.

Chapman & Hall, 138, Piccadilly.
* Sold by all Booksellers and Newsmen.

BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY.

The DECEMBER NUMBER (now ready) contains—

- I. THE DISCOUNT RATE OF THE BANK OF FRANCE.
- II. CROWNED USAGE; OR, THE ADVENTURES OF LORD LORION. By DUDLEY COSTELLO. Chap. XXXIV. to XXXVI.
- III. THE GERMAN ALMANACKS FOR 1862.
- IV. THE FRENCH SILK TRADE. By FREDERICK MARSHALL.
- V. THE AMERICAN ATHENS. By J. G. KOHL.
- VI. THE WORRIES OF A CHAPERONE; OR, LADY MARABOUT'S TROUBLES. By OUIDA. Part III.
- VII. LETTERS OF JUNIUS UNDER THEIR COMIO ASPECT.
- VIII. THE CAMPAIGN OF THE ROYAL NEAPOLITAN ARMY IN THE AUTUMN OF 1860. By MAJOR CHAMBER.
- IX. HIGHLY RESPECTABLE. By MONKSHOOD.

In the JANUARY NUMBER will be commenced A NEW SERIAL STORY, entitled,
THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON;
Or, City Life in the Last Century.
By WILLIAM HARRISON AINSWORTH.
London: Chapman & Hall, 138, Piccadilly.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE,
for DECEMBER, 1861. No. DLIV. Price 2*s.* 6*d.*

Contents.

- Captain Clutterbuck's Champagne: A West Indian Reminiscence.—Part III.
Augustus Welby Pugin.
Chronicles of Carlisleford: The Doctor's Family.—Part III.
Wassail.—Christmas Story.—The Mexican Expedition.—Docks, Ships and Harbours.—The Royal Military Academy—Facts about the Armstrong Gun.—The Admiralty Instructions.—The Army Medical Department—More about Alderney, with Map—Naval Reserves—Baron Larrey and the French Medical Department—Life and Correspondence of Admiral Sir Charles Napier—Gazettes, General Orders, &c.
* A Month with "The Rebels."
* Some Account of Both Sides of the American War.
* By two recent Visitors to the Northern and Southern States.
William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

COLBURN'S UNITED SERVICE MAGAZINE

ZINE and NAVAL and MILITARY JOURNAL for DECEMBER, contains: General Sir Howard Douglas—Discipline in the Army—Training Ships for Boys—On the Warming and Ventilation of Barracks—The Mexican Expedition—Docks, Ships and Harbours—The Royal Military Academy—Facts about the Armstrong Gun—The Admiralty Instructions—The Army Medical Department—More about Alderney, with Map—Naval Reserves—Baron Larrey and the French Medical Department—Life and Correspondence of Admiral Sir Charles Napier—Gazettes, General Orders, &c.
Hurst & Blackett, Publishers, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

Now ready, in 4to. price 8s. 6d. cloth,
THE CLIMATE OF ENGLAND. By GEORGE SHEPHERD, C.E. This work foretells the general Meteorological Character of each succeeding Year; also when the wet years will again re-occur in England.
 London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Just published, in 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth,
A DEFENCE OF THE FAITH. PART I.
Forms of Unbelief. By SANDERSON ROBINS, M.A., Vicar of St. Peter's in the Isle of Thanet, and Rural Dean.
 *PART II. on Christian Evidences, and PART III. on Holy Scripture, are in preparation.
 London: Longman, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

Now ready, in post 8vo. with 9 Illustrations, price 7s. 6d.
WILD DAYRELL: a Biography of a Gentleman Exile. By JOHN KEMP, Esq., Author of 'Sketches in the South of France,' &c.
 "Very cleverly and well written, and contains some admirable sketches of English society abroad."—*Daily News*.
 London: Longman, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

THE REV. F. METCALFE'S WORK ON ICELAND.
 In 1 vol. post 8vo. with Map and 4 Illustrations, price 12s. 6d.
THE OXONIAN IN ICELAND; or, Notes of Travel in that Island in the Summer of 1860; with Glances at Icelandic Folk-Lore and Sagas. By the Rev. FREDERICK METCALFE, M.A., Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford; Author of 'The Oxonian in Norway,' &c.
 London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

DR. NEIL ARNOTT ON PROGRESS AND CIVILIZATION.
 Just published, in 8vo. price 6s. 6d. cloth,
A SURVEY OF HUMAN PROGRESS, from the Savage State to the Highest Civilization yet attained: a Progress as little perceived by the multitude in any age, as is the slow growing of a tree by the children who play under its shade—but which is leading to a new condition of Mankind on Earth. By NEIL ARNOTT, M.D. F.R.S. F.R.C.P. &c., Physician-Extraordinary to the Queen.
 London: Longman, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

THE TRAINING SYSTEM OF EDUCATION, AS ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED FOR SCHOOLS AND TRAINING COLLEGES.

The 11th Edition, in post 8vo. with Illustrations, price 6s. 6d.
THE TRAINING SYSTEM OF EDUCATION; including Moral School Training for large Towns, and Normal Seminary for training Teachers to conduct the System. By DAVID STOW, Honorary Secretary to the Normal Seminary, Glasgow.
 "This system of education is the best I have seen at home or abroad."—*Dr. Dug*.
 London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Just published, in 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth,
ON WINDS AND STORMS: with an Essay on Weather and its Varieties. By THOMAS HOPKINS, M.B.M.S.
 "In meteorological researches, observes the Author, the desideratum appears to be to obtain a clear perception of the natural powers or forces that disturb the atmosphere, so as to cause its great movements, and to prove what these forces are."
 London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

HINDUSTANI BOOKS IN ENGLISH ROMAN TYPE.
 Now ready, in 12mo. price 7s. 6d. cloth,

GLOSSARY, HINDUSTANI AND ENGLISH, to the New Testament and Psalms. By COTTON MATHER, late Assistant Professor of Hindustani, at Addiscombe College.
 By the use of this work and a copy of the *Psalms and Testament*, a tyro acquainted with only the elementary principles of the language would have no difficulty in acquiring a thorough knowledge of the *lingua franca* of India in its most common and colloquial form.

Monier Williams's Hindustani Primer, price 1s. 6d.

Williams and Mather's Introduction to Hindustani, 2s. 6d.

Monier Williams's Bagh-o-Bahar, price 5s.
 London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

PROFESSOR FARADAY'S POPULAR WORKS.
LECTURES ON THE PHYSICAL FORCES.
 Delivered to a Juvenile Audience at the Royal Institution, Christmas, 1859. By Professor FARADAY, D.C.L. Third Edition. Reported and Edited by WILLIAM CROOKES, F.R.S. With numerous Illustrations. Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cloth.

LECTURES ON THE CHEMISTRY OF A CANDLE. Delivered to a Juvenile Audience at the Royal Institution, Christmas 1860. By Professor FARADAY, D.C.L. Reported and Edited by WILLIAM CROOKES, F.R.S. With numerous Illustrations. Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cloth.
 Griffin, Bohn & Co. S. Stationers' Hall-court, London.

Just published, in 4to. on fine paper, gilt edges, handsomely bound, price 2s. 2s.

IDEAL VIEWS OF THE PRIMITIVE WORLD
 In its GEOLOGICAL and PALEONTOLOGICAL PHASES. By Dr. F. UNGER, of Vienna. Edited by SAMUEL HIGGLEY, F.G.S., F.C.S. &c. Illustrated by 17 Photographic Plates of the Silurian, Devonian, Transition, Carboniferous, Permian, Trias, Muschelkalk, Keuper, Lias, Oolite, Wealden, Chalk, Eocene, Miocene, Diluvium, and Alluvium or Recent Periods.

"The subjects, far from being the mere diagrammatic sketches which we are apt to associate in our minds with geological illustrations, are, on the contrary, poetical, pictorial works of art of no mean order, pleasing when viewed as isolated specimens, still more so when regarded as a series, and to which the perusal of the *new series* adds an additional charm."
British Journal of Photography,
 Samuel Highley, 70, D'Arny-street, Soho, London, W.

JOHNSTON'S SCHOOL ARITHMETIC,
 with Hints on Teaching, also Critical Notes for Teachers.—
 Price 2s. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

This day, post 8vo. cloth, 5s. 6d.
THE FOOTSTEPS OF SHAKSPERE; or, a Ramble with the Early Dramatists, containing new and interesting Information respecting Shakspeare, Lilly, Marlowe, Greene and others. Post 8vo. cloth, 5s. 6d.
 Latest published, post 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

THE SONNETS OF SHAKSPERE, re-arranged
 and divided into Four Parts, with an Introduction and Explanatory Notes.
 "A work well calculated to draw further attention to these remarkable productions."—*Notes and Queries*.
 London: J. Russell Smith, 38, Soho-square.

Just published, by the Author of 'Plain Words,'
TWENTY-FOUR PRACTICAL SERMONS.
 By the Rev. W. WALSHAM HOW, M.A. Price, in limp cloth, 2s.; and cloth boards, 3s. 6d.
 London: John Morgan, 10, Paternoster-row; and W. Skeffington, 183, Piccadilly.

This day is published, price 1s.
THE REVISED CODE OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION, Dispassionately Considered: An Address to the Clergy of the Deanery of Doncaster, by C. J. VAUGHAN, D.D., Vicar of Doncaster, and Rural Dean, late Head-Master of Harrow School.
 Macmillan & Co., Cambridge, and 38, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

MINE ENGINEERING.
 Just published, royal 8vo. half calf, with 35 Illustrations, chiefly in colours, price 21s.; or 22s. by post.

VOL. IX., TRANSACTIONS OF THE NORTH OF ENGLAND INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS.
 N. WOOD, Esq. F.G.S., President.
 Containing valuable Papers by eminent Mining Engineers.
 There are now 9 vols. published, which can be had separately (21s. each) or in sets.
 Newcastle-on-Tyne: published by A. Reid. London: J. Wemble. N.B. The whole of the volumes have numerous Illustrations.

Early in December will be published,
THE HISTORY OF SHORTHAND WRITING. By MATTHIAS LEVY, Shorthand Writer. To which is appended, the System used by the Author.
 Trübner & Co. Paternoster-row.

In December will be published,
THE ODYSSEY OF HOMER,
 Translated into English Verse in the Spenserian Stanza.
 By PHILIP STANHOPE WORSLEY, M.A., Scholar of Corpus Christi College.
 Vol. I. BOOKS I. to XII. In crown 8vo.
 W. Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

French Simplified and Condensed, Fifth Edition, 5s. 6d.
HOW TO SPEAK FRENCH; or, French and France: Facts, Rules, Practices. By A. ALBATES, LL.B., Paris, Edgborough Proprietary School.
 "A true gem."—*Delille*. "Incomparably superior."—*Athenæum*. "Perfect."—*Era*. "Most valuable, and extremely well adapted for self-instruction."—*Aris's Gazette*. Longmans.

NEW WORK BY DR. CUMMING.
 Fcap. 8vo. cloth, gilt antique, 3s. 6d.
TEACH US TO PRAY: being Experimental, Doctrinal, and Practical Observations on the Lord's Prayer. By Rev. J. CUMMING, D.D.
 John F. Shaw & Co. 48, Paternoster-row.

Fourth Edition, post 8vo. price 4s. 6d.
THE RATIONALE OF RELIGIOUS ENQUIRY; or, the QUESTION STATED OF REASON, the BIBLE, and the CHURCH.
 By JAMES MARTINEAU.
 Of this Work (fourth edition), which was supposed to be exhausted, and which the Author declines to reprint, a remainder has been found in the Printer's warehouse.
 London: E. T. Whitfield, 173, Strand.

Just published, in 2 vols. price 21s.

CELEBRATED FRIENDSHIPS.

By Mrs. THOMSON,
 Author of 'Memoirs of the Duchess of Marlborough,' 'Life of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham,' &c.

From the OBSERVER.
 "Among the various forms of historical literature the plan of this work is certainly novel, and it has, no doubt, many advantages. There are few great men who have not had their intimates and their loving friends to whom all their inmost thoughts are laid bare; and the correspondence which has passed in this familiar strain would show the natural thoughts and feelings far better than those public acts that are prepared and arranged beforehand for special objects. Instead of adopting the usual method of writing biographies, the author has chosen particular aspects of character, only glancing at political events, and has given the details of private affairs and the analyses of human feelings, unhackneyed by a narration of those graver events which affect the public weal and act upon the destiny of nations. The scope of this work enables the author to place two characters in such a position as to show the influence of the one upon the other; and it portrays the inner life of man with many of the secret springs by which that life is directed. No particular period has been chosen for these outlines of character; and we find John Evelyn and Robert Boyle standing beside the Earl of Surrey and Sir Thomas Wyatt, and William Cowper and Mary Unwin beside Marie-Antoinette and the Princess de Lamballe. In addition to the above, the first volume contains the friendships of Addison and Steele, Magdalen Herbert and Dr. Donne, and Sir Kenelm Digby and Sir Anthony Van Dyke; sufficient, as any one will acknowledge, to make a very interesting book. In the second volume we have Sir Philip Sydney and Sir Fulke Greville, Samuel Taylor Coleridge and Charles Lamb, Fénelon and Madame Guyon, Mrs. Carr and Miss Talbot, Lord Bolingbroke and Pope, Garrick and Mrs. Clive, the Earl of Clarendon and Viscount Falkland, and the Countess of Hertford and the Countess of Pomfret. From these names, all of them so celebrated in history, it will be at once seen that the work contains subjects of considerable interest; and the care and talent brought to bear upon the elucidation of facts connected with the lives of these persons cannot be spoken of in too high terms of praise."

From the DAILY NEWS.

"Mrs. Thomson has certainly produced an interesting work. She says little of public events, nor does she submit to historical sequence in the arrangement of her chapters. The object she has had in view has been to develop the peculiar qualities of each pair of friends, and show how they fitted one another; she deals much, therefore, in analysis of feelings, as they are interpreted by actions, and shows very clearly that absolute similarity of character, so far from being essential to intimate friendship, often causes people to move in parallel lines without ever meeting."

London: JAMES HOGG & SONS.

Price 5s.
THE SUNBEAM; or, the Misused Gift: a Tale by the Author of 'My Christian Home,' 'Ready and Desirous,' &c.

Thy manifold and glorious gifts,
 Lord, grant us full and free,
 Nor leave us destitute of grace
 To use them all for Thee.
Spiritual Songs.
 "A useful addition to our sound lighter literature."
 London: J. Masters, Aldergate-street and New Bond-street.

PRACTICAL MECHANICS JOURNAL for DECEMBER, 1861, Part 163, price 1s., with a Folio Engraving of Barclay's Pumping Engine, and 40 Woodcuts.—Original Articles on Mr. Mallet's Embraures and Gun Mounting—Fireproof Dresses—Rennie's Floating Dock—The Hydrostatic Press—Steam and its Economy—Sir John Herschel's Spring Coil—Barclay's Mining Engine—Recent Patents: Barnett, Grain; Manning, Gases; Johnson, Motive Power; Hodgson, Soap; Johnson, Pulp—Law Reports of Patent Cases—Reviews—Correspondence—Scientific Societies—Monthly Notes—Marine Memoranda—Lists of Patents—Designs Registered, &c.
 London: Longmans, Paternoster-row; Editor's Offices (Offices for Patents), 47, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

SPLENDID MUSIC GIFTS.—The BURLINGTON ALBUM for 1862. Price 15s. List of Contents gratis and post free. 'The Holy Family,' Sacred Airs for Piano, by W. H. Callcott. 12s. 'The Adoration,' Sacred Airs for Piano, by ditto. 12s.
 London: Robert Cooks & Co. New Burlington-street, W.

ROSE CULTURE.
THE SEVENTH EDITION of the ROSE AMATEUR'S GUIDE. By THOMAS RIVERS, Esq. 6d.
 A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF ROSES. By THOMAS RIVERS. Free per post.
 London: Longman & Co., or from the Author, Sawbridgeworth, Herts.

Third Edition, with 433 Engravings, 8vo. 11s. 6d. of
A GENERAL OUTLINE OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM AND MANUAL OF COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.
 By THOMAS RYMER JONES, F.R.S., Professor of Comparative Anatomy in King's College, London, late Fullerian Professor of Physiology to the Royal Institution of Great Britain, &c. John Van Voort, 1, Paternoster-row.

To be ready the first week of January next, fcap. 8vo.
WINE AND WINE COUNTRIES: a Record and Manual for Wine Merchants and Wine Consumers. By CHARLES TOVEY.
 London: Hamilton, Adams & Co. 33, Paternoster-row.

In a few days will be published, in 8vo. cloth,
ÆDIPUS ON THE SPHINX OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY; or, Politico-Polemical Riddles Interpreted. By an OLD-CLOTHES PHILOSOPHER.
 London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

Just published, in fcap. 8vo. price 6d.
SUNDAY: a P O E M.
 "All is vanity.... and there is no new thing under the sun."
Ecclesiastes, 1, 2, 3.
 London: George Manwaring. Belfast: Henry Greer.

NEW CHRISTMAS BOOK.
 Early in December will be published, in post 8vo. cloth, antique,
ROMANTIC EPISODES OF CHIVALRIC AND MEDIEVAL FRANCE. Done into English, by ALEXANDER VANCE.
 London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS.
ENGLISH SACRED POETRY. Edited by the Rev. R. A. WILLMOTT. With 80 Illustrations from designs by J. Gilbert, J. D. Watson, J. Wolf, &c., engraved by the Brothers Dalziel. Small 4to. cloth, gilt, 2s.
TENNYSON'S PRINCESSES. Illustrated by D. MACLISE, R.A. Small 4to. cloth, 10s. 6d.

KEATS'S POEMS. With a Memoir by R. MONCKTON MILNES. Illustrated with upwards of 100 Illustrations from designs by George Scharf. Demy 8vo. cloth, 8s.
 London: Routledge, Warne & Routledge, Farringdon-street.

Just published, in 2 vols. price 21s.

CELEBRATED FRIENDSHIPS.

By Mrs. THOMSON,
 Author of 'Memoirs of the Duchess of Marlborough,' 'Life of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham,' &c.

From the OBSERVER.
 "Among the various forms of historical literature the plan of this work is certainly novel, and it has, no doubt, many advantages. There are few great men who have not had their intimates and their loving friends to whom all their inmost thoughts are laid bare; and the correspondence which has passed in this familiar strain would show the natural thoughts and feelings far better than those public acts that are prepared and arranged beforehand for special objects. Instead of adopting the usual method of writing biographies, the author has chosen particular aspects of character, only glancing at political events, and has given the details of private affairs and the analyses of human feelings, unhackneyed by a narration of those graver events which affect the public weal and act upon the destiny of nations. The scope of this work enables the author to place two characters in such a position as to show the influence of the one upon the other; and it portrays the inner life of man with many of the secret springs by which that life is directed. No particular period has been chosen for these outlines of character; and we find John Evelyn and Robert Boyle standing beside the Earl of Surrey and Sir Thomas Wyatt, and William Cowper and Mary Unwin beside Marie-Antoinette and the Princess de Lamballe. In addition to the above, the first volume contains the friendships of Addison and Steele, Magdalen Herbert and Dr. Donne, and Sir Kenelm Digby and Sir Anthony Van Dyke; sufficient, as any one will acknowledge, to make a very interesting book. In the second volume we have Sir Philip Sydney and Sir Fulke Greville, Samuel Taylor Coleridge and Charles Lamb, Fénelon and Madame Guyon, Mrs. Carr and Miss Talbot, Lord Bolingbroke and Pope, Garrick and Mrs. Clive, the Earl of Clarendon and Viscount Falkland, and the Countess of Hertford and the Countess of Pomfret. From these names, all of them so celebrated in history, it will be at once seen that the work contains subjects of considerable interest; and the care and talent brought to bear upon the elucidation of facts connected with the lives of these persons cannot be spoken of in too high terms of praise."

From the DAILY NEWS.

"Mrs. Thomson has certainly produced an interesting work. She says little of public events, nor does she submit to historical sequence in the arrangement of her chapters. The object she has had in view has been to develop the peculiar qualities of each pair of friends, and show how they fitted one another; she deals much, therefore, in analysis of feelings, as they are interpreted by actions, and shows very clearly that absolute similarity of character, so far from being essential to intimate friendship, often causes people to move in parallel lines without ever meeting."

London: JAMES HOGG & SONS.

NEW BOOKS AND PRESENTS.

BELL & DALDY'S POCKET VOLUMES.

A Series of Select Works of Favourite Authors, moderate in price, compact and elegant in form, and executed in a style fitting them to be permanently preserved.

Now ready,

SOUTHEY'S LIFE OF NELSON. 2s. 6d.
GEORGE HERBERT'S POEMS. 2s.
GEORGE HERBERT'S WORKS. 2s.
LONGFELLOW'S POEMS. 2s. 6d.
LAMB'S TALES FROM SHAKESPEARE. 2s. 6d.
MILTON'S PARADISE LOST. 2s. 6d.
MILTON'S PARADISE REGAINED, with OTHER POEMS. 2s. 6d.

Or in cloth, 6d. extra; half Roxburgh morocco, gilt top, 1s. extra; best morocco, 4s. extra.

Crown 4to. ornamental cloth, 10s. 6d.; antique morocco, elegant, 12. 1s.

SHAKESPEARE'S TEMPEST. With Illustrations by Birket Foster, Gustave Doré, Frederick Skill, Alfred Slader, and Gustave Janet.

Ready, crown 8vo. cloth, gilt edges, uniform with 'Andersen's Tales,' price 7s. 6d.

THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF ROBINSON CRUSOE. By DANIEL DEFOE. With 100 Illustrations by E. H. Wehnert.

Ready, fcap. 8s.

CAVALIERS and ROUNDHEADS. By J. G. EDGAR. Illustrated by Amy Butts.

Also, by the same Author, fcap. 8vo. price 5s.

SEA KINGS and NAVAL HEROES. With Illustrations.

Just ready, post 8vo. with Illustrations, price 5s.

AMONG the TARTAR TENTS; or, the Lost Fathers; a Tale. By ANNE BOWMAN, Author of 'Esperanza,' 'The Boy Voyagers,' &c.

Just published, imperial 16mo. price 3s.

GUESSING STORIES; or, the Surprising Adventures of the Man with the Extra Pair of Eyes: a Book for Young People. By a COUNTRY PARSON.

Mrs. Gatty's Popular Works.

Just published, with Illustrations, 16mo. price 2s.

RED SNOW, and OTHER PARABLES from NATURE. Third Series.

A large Illustrated Edition of

PARABLES from NATURE; with Notes on the Natural History. Illustrations by W. Holman Hunt, Otto Speckter, C. W. Cope, R.A., E. Warren, W. Millais, G. Thomas and H. Calderon. 8vo. ornamental cloth, 10s. 6d.; morocco, 12. 1s.

AUNT JUDY'S TALES. 3s. 6d.

LEGENDARY TALES. 5s.

THE FAIRY GODMOTHERS, and OTHER TALES. 2s. 6d.

PARABLES from NATURE. 3s. 6d.—Part I. 1s. 6d.; Part II. 2s.

WORDS NOT REALIZED. 2s.

PROVERBS ILLUSTRATED. 2s.

THE HUMAN FACE DIVINE, and OTHER TALES. 3s. 6d.

THE POOR INCUMBENT. 1s.; cloth, 1s. 6d.

Crown 8vo. cloth, gilt edges, price 7s. 6d.

ANDERSEN'S TALES for CHILDREN. Translated by A. WEHNERT. With 105 Illustrations by E. H. Wehnert, W. Thomas and others.

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

Cloth, gilt edges, 5s. each; or, with Coloured Illustrations, 8s. each.

THE CHILDREN'S PICTURE-BOOK of USEFUL KNOWLEDGE. With 130 Illustrations.

2. GOOD and GREAT MEN. With 50 large Engravings.

3. ENGLISH HISTORY. With 60 large Engravings.

4. THE BIBLE. With 80 large Engravings.

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

Cloth, red edges, 2s. 6d. each; or, with Coloured Illustrations, 3s. 6d. each.

THE CHILDREN'S PICTURE-BOOK of SCRIPTURE PARABLES. With 16 large Illustrations.

2. BIBLE MIRACLES. With 16 large Illustrations.

The Two in 1 vol. gilt edges, 5s.; coloured, 7s. 6d.

3. THE LIFE of JOSEPH. With 16 large Illustrations.

4. BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS, With 16 large Illustrations.

New Edition, super-royal 8vo. 51s.; antique morocco, 51s. 6d.

CHRISTMAS with the POETS. Illustrated by Birket Foster, and with numerous Initial Letters and Borders, beautifully printed in gold and colours by Edmund Evans.

Just ready, imperial 16mo. price 3s. 6d.

NURSERY CAROLS. Illustrated with 123 Pictures by Ludwig Richter and Oscar Pleisch.

Just ready, with a Frontispiece, fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

LITTLE MAGGIE and HER BROTHER. By Mrs. GEORGE HOOPER. Author of 'Recollections of Mrs. Anderson's School,' 'Arbell,' &c.

Illustrated, at 2s. 6d. each,

THE LIFE of CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, in Short Words. By SARAH CROMPTON.*

2. VOICES from the GREENWOOD. Adapted from the Original, by LADY MAXWELL WALLACE.

3. PRINCESS ILSE: a Legend. Translated from the German, by LADY MAXWELL WALLACE.

4. NURSERY TALES. By Mrs. MOTHERLY. Or coloured, 3s. 6d.

5. NURSERY POETRY. By Mrs. MOTHERLY. Or coloured, 3s. 6d.

6. REDFIELD; or, a Visit to the Country. Or coloured, 3s. 6d.

7. A POETRY BOOK for CHILDREN.*

* An Edition for Schools at 1s. each.

New Edition, each in 3 vols. 1s. 6d. each; or in 1 vol. 3s. each.

VERY LITTLE TALES for VERY LITTLE CHILDREN. In Single Syllables of Three and Four Letters.

2. PROGRESSIVE TALES for LITTLE CHILDREN. In Words of One or Two Syllables.

With Eight large Illustrations, 2s. 6d.; or coloured, 4s. 6d.

POETRY for PLAY HOURS. By GERDA FAY.

By the late Mrs. Woodrooffe.

SHADES of CHARACTER; or, the Infant Pilgrim. Seventh Edition. 3 vols. fcap. 8vo. 12s.

THE HISTORY of MICHAEL KEMP, the Happy Farmer's Lad. Eighth Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 4s.

MICHAEL, the MARRIED MAN. (A Sequel to the above.) New Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

COTTAGE DIALOGUES; or, Characters and Scenes in Rural Life. New Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

Fcap. 8vo. price 5s.

The Hon. C. L. LYTTELTON'S TRANSLATION of the WHITE LADY and UNDINE. With numerous Illustrations. Also, separately, price 2s. 6d. each.

By the Rev. J. Erskine Clarke.

1. HEART MUSIC—for the Hearth Ring, the Street Walk, the Country Stroll, the Work Hours, the Rest Day, the Trouble Time. New Edition. 1s. paper; 1s. 6d. cloth.

2. The GIANT'S ARROWS: a Book meant for the Children of Working People. 6d. paper; 1s. cloth.

3. CHILDREN at CHURCH. Twelve Simple Sermons. 2s. 6d.; in 2 vols. 1s. each, paper; or 1s. 6d. each, cloth.

4. PLAIN PAPERS on the SOCIAL ECONOMY of the PEOPLE. Price 2s. 6d.; or separately, No. 1. Recreations of the People—No. 2. Penny Banks—No. 3. Labourers' Clubs and Working Men's Refreshment-Rooms—No. 4. Children of the People. 6d. each.

In the press, post 8vo.

BARONCLIFFE; or, the Deed of Other Days. By Mrs. P. M. LATHAM, Authoress of 'The Wayfarer.'

Just ready, post 8vo. price 10s. 6d.

DOMESTIC LIFE in PALESTINE. By M. E. ROGERS.

Just ready, post 8vo.

THE OLD FOLKS from HOME; or, a Holiday in Ireland in 1861. By Mr. GATTY, Authoress of 'Parables from Nature,' 'The Poor Incumbent.'

Just published, a Second Edition, enlarged, fcap. price 6s.

HOME LIFE of ENGLISH LADIES in the SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

By the same Author,

1. MAGDALEN STAFFORD. Price 5s.

2. ROMANCE and its HERO. 2 vols. price 12s.

London: BELL & DALDY, 186, FLEET-STREET.

"This is such a Dictionary as perhaps no other language could ever boast."

Quarterly Review.

DR. RICHARDSON'S NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY. In 2 vols. 4to. with the Supplement, 4l. 14s. 6d.; half russet, 5l. 15s. 6d.; russet, 6l. 12s.

In this Dictionary the Words are traced to their origin and etymologically explained; and the various usages are subjoined in a copious Selection of Illustrative Quotations, chronologically arranged, so as to make a Complete Philosophical Lexicon of the English Language. The great first principle regulating the explanation of the word is, "that a word has one meaning, and one only; that from it all uses must spring and be derived; and that this single intrinsic meaning must be found in its Etymology."

The first extension of the use of Words from this Literal Meaning is to supposed or assumed similar or correspondent objects, or actions, or operations in the human mind. This, the metaphorical application of the Literal Meaning, has, for the sake of brevity, been called the Metaphorical Signification.

From this Literal Meaning and Metaphorical Signification, the next step may be named the Consequential; and hence descend, in wide and rapid course, the application of Words in all their variety.

These Explanations have been given as briefly but accurately as possible, and copiously illustrated by the quotation.

DR. RICHARDSON'S SMALLER DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE: combining Explanations with Etymology. New Edition, 8vo. 15s.

A Series of Grammatical and Etymological Questions suited to the Dictionary, and specially adapted to the Public Examinations in the English Language, is prefixed.

London: BELL & DALDY, 186, Fleet-street.

DR. WEBSTER'S COMPLETE DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE. New Edition, Revised and greatly Enlarged, by CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH, Professor in Yale College. New Edition, much Enlarged and Improved, price, in cloth, 12. 11s. 6d.; or 2l. 2s. bound in calf.

Though the circulation of Dr. Webster's celebrated Dictionary, in its various forms, in the United States, in England, and in every country where the English Language is spoken, may be counted by hundreds of thousands, it is believed that there are many persons to whom the book is yet unknown, and who, if seeking for a Dictionary which should supply all reasonable wants, would be at a loss to select one from the numerous competitors in the field.

In announcing this New Edition, the Proprietors desire to call attention to the features which distinguish it, and to put before those who are in want of such a book the points in which it excels all other Dictionaries, and which render it the best that has as yet been issued for the practical purposes of daily use.

1. ACCURACY OF DEFINITION.

In this department Dr. Webster has always been pre-eminent, as a reference and comparison will show. Thoroughness, clearness and accuracy is aimed at, and vague verbiage avoided.

2. PRONUNCIATION INTELLIGIBLY MARKED.

Each word has its syllabic division; the length of doubtful syllables is marked, and the accent is placed over the syllable requiring the stress to be laid upon it. Letters of doubtful sound, such as c, g, are so distinguished that the reader may know whether they are to be pronounced hard or soft.

3. COMPLETENESS.

In this respect Dr. Webster may claim to be unrivalled. A careful examination has been made during the last ten years of all scientific vocabularies and original works on science, and 9,000 words principally bearing on technical subjects, are added. This portion will be found particularly valuable to readers of a more educated class.

4. ETYMOLOGY.

The Etymology has been adopted after a careful comparison of twenty different languages, and a study of the modern European languages.

5. OBSOLETE WORDS.

Many of the words in use by our greatest writers are now obsolete; but all those that appeared necessary for the understanding of their works have been preserved.

6. UNIFORMITY in the MODE of SPELLING.

Words that, from caprice, or disregard of analogy, have hitherto been spelt differently, are brought to one standard.

7. QUOTATIONS.

Quotations, helping to the understanding of a word, or happily indicating its use, are largely used. This particular distinguishes it from all abridgments.

8. CHEAPNESS.

The Volume, containing 1,624 pages, is sold at 12. 11s. 6d. in cloth, and will be found, on comparison, to be one of the cheapest books ever issued. In this New Edition One Hundred and Seventy Pages have been added, without any addition to the Price.

With the determination that the superiority of the work shall be fully maintained, and that it shall keep pace with the requirements of the age and the universal increase of education, the Proprietors have added to this New Edition, under the editorship of Professor Goodrich,

A TABLE of SYNONYMS.

Giving brief discriminations between many hundreds of words closely allied in meaning. This table will be found very useful for literary purposes, and where complete accuracy in the use of words is desired.

AN APPENDIX of NEW WORDS.

Giving more than Nine Thousand Words collected by the Editor, and including all recent Scientific Terms.

When educated people refer to a Dictionary, it is most frequently for some recent scientific word with which they are unacquainted, and they are generally unsuccessful in finding it: this will not be found to be the case with Webster's.

TABLE of QUOTATIONS, WORDS, PHRASES, &c.

This Table contains brief explanations of Words, Phrases, Proverbs, and Colloquial Expressions, from the Latin and other Languages, current in Modern Literature.

This GENUINE EDITION, the property of the Author's Family, of WEBSTER'S COMPLETE DICTIONARY, is in 4to. 1,624 Pages, with a Portrait of the Author.

London: LONGMAN & CO.; WHITTAKER & CO.; SIMPKIN & CO.; BELL & DALDY; GROOMBRIDGE & CO.; A. HALL & CO.; and all Booksellers.

This day, price 2s. 6d. with Steel-Engraved Frontispiece, and Illustrated with 200 Woodcuts, pp. 334, crown 8vo. cloth gilt,

Christmas Mirth, Christmas Comfort, and Christmas Entertainment will be insured to every Purchaser of the Christmas Volume of the

FAMILY FRIEND,

Which contains Christmas Stories, Christmas Games, Christmas Poetry and Christmas Pastime of every novel description. Also, elegant Needle-work Designs, and a charming Illustrated Story, 'ELIE'S SHADOW,' by MARY BENNETT. Every class of reader, and every member of the family, will find the best entertainment in the CHRISTMAS VOLUME of the FAMILY FRIEND. With 300 beautiful Illustrations, and Steel Frontispiece by Chas. Heath. Price 2s. 6d.

London: WARD & LOCK, 158, Fleet-street.

THE CHEAPEST VOLUME EVER PUBLISHED.

This day, price 3s. 6d. cloth gilt, the First Volume of

THE SIXPENNY MAGAZINE,

Containing 640 pages of Entertaining and Instructive Literature, illustrated with 200 Engravings, from Designs by the most Eminent Artists.

London: WARD & LOCK, 158, Fleet-street.

This day, Illustrated, price Sixpence, Monthly,

THE SIXPENNY MAGAZINE.

CONTENTS for DECEMBER.

- I. THE COTTON SUPPLY.
- II. THE CHAPERON AND THE DÉBUTANTE.
- III. THE KING OF THE MOUNTAINS; with Three Illustrations.
- IV. ANIMAL LIFE IN THE OCEAN; Five Illustrations.
- V. THE ROUND OF WRONG.
- VI. TRIPS AFTER HEALTH. By SPENCER THOMSON, M.D. Eight Illustrations.
- VII. PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF POPULAR FALLACIES.

- VIII. ROCK ME TO SLEEP.
- IX. TALES OF THE MUSICIANS; Illustrated.
- X. THE CAPTAIN OF THE VULTURE.
- XI. LIFE'S PROGRESS.
- XII. A PLEA FOR THE MONEY-LENDER.
- XIII. PETTICOAT GOVERNMENT.
- XIV. LITERATURE.
- XV. SCIENCE AND ART.
- XVI. LAW AND CRIME.

Sixteen Original and Copyright Articles, illustrated with numerous Engravings. Back numbers are all reprinted.

. Vol. I. price 3s. 6d., also Binding Cases, 1s., are ready.

London: WARD & LOCK, 158, Fleet-street.

This day, price One Shilling, the DECEMBER NUMBER of

TEMPLE BAR:

A LONDON MAGAZINE FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY READERS.

Edited by G. A. SALA.

CONTENTS of No. XIII.

- I. THE SEVEN SONS OF MAMMON: a Story. By G. A. SALA.
Chap. XXXII.—Time works Wonders.
" XXXIII.—Upwards and Downwards to an End.
" XXXIV.—The Agony of Florence Armistage: Stage the Last.
- II. DREAMING.
- III. MUSCULAR EDUCATION.

- IV. THE MYSTERY AT FERNWOOD.
- V. THE NEW EDUCATION MINUTE.
- VI. DAUGHTERS OF EVE.
IV. Madame de Staël-Delaunay.
- VII. THE HERMIT OF VAUCLUSE.
- VIII. AT FLORENCE.
- IX. A HEART STRUGGLE.
- X. TWILIGHT.

NOTICE.—In the next Number will commence THE STRANGE ADVENTURES OF "CAPTAIN DANGEROUS", who was a Soldier, a Pirate, a Merchant, a Spy, a Slave among the Moors, a Bashaw in the Service of the Great Turk, and died at last in his own House in Hanover-square. By GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA. Also, in the same Number will commence a New Novel, AURORA FLOYD. By the Author of 'Lady Audley's Secret,' &c.

Now ready, Vol. III. price 5s. 6d.; also Binding Cases, 1s.

London: WARD & LOCK, 158, Fleet-street.

This day, No. IX. price One Shilling,

ST. JAMES'S MAGAZINE.

Conducted by Mrs. S. C. HALL.

CONTENTS for DECEMBER.

- I. THE MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY. By ROBT. HUNT, F.R.S.
- II. CAN WRONG BE RIGHT? a Tale. By Mrs. S. C. HALL.
- III. THE SOVEREIGN'S MESSENGER.
- IV. THE MYSTERY OF MISS MARSH'S LODGER.
- V. WHENCE?
- VI. LOVE AND DUTY: an Incident in a Life.
- VII. THE CAROLLERS. By THOMAS HOOD.

- VIII. SAILORS' HOMES.
- IX. THE POWER OF WATER.
- X. THE TRACY FAMILY. By "WATERS"
- XI. TRADITIONS OF THE COTE D'OR.
- XII. AN OLD MAN'S STORY.
- XIII. FOGGY THOUGHTS IN NOVEMBER.
- XIV. NELLY'S CHRISTMAS DAY. By FRANCES FREELING BRODERIP.

N.B.—Now ready, price 5s. 6d. each, Vols. I and II.; Binding Cases, 1s. each.

London: W. KENT & Co. Paternoster-row.

Ready this day, with 400 Illustrations, cloth gilt, price 3s. 6d.

PRACTICAL AIDS

TO THE STUDY OF

Natural History, Botany, Geology, Mineralogy and Technology.

Adapted for the Use of Schools and Families.

By Dr. CARL ARENDTS, Professor at the Military School of Munich.

Translated and Edited by G. M. L. STRAUSS, Ph.D.

. This very instructive and interesting Work discourses in a popular manner on the various Forms and Developments of the Earth, Animate and Inanimate.

London: Ward & Lock, 158, Fleet-street.

This day, Illustrated with 500 Descriptive Engravings, price 3s. 6d. crown 8vo. pp. 450,

THE HOME TUTOR:

A TREASURY of SELF-CULTURE and Complete LIBRARY of USEFUL KNOWLEDGE, by the BEST MASTERS.

London: Ward & Lock, 158, Fleet-street.

On the 1st and 15th of every Month, in fcap. 8vo. paper covers, in the French Style of Binding,

THE SHILLING VOLUME LIBRARY.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, when proposing the Repeal of the Paper Duty, used as an argument for its removal the superiority, both in paper and print, of French popular Literature over the same class of works produced in England; and he attributed the reason of this difference to the fact that paper was untaxed in France, while it was taxed in England. Happily this distinction no longer exists. On the 1st October paper became free of Taxation. Therefore the

SHILLING VOLUME LIBRARY

is projected with the view of giving to the reading public the full benefit of the abolition of the Paper Duty. Each book in the

SHILLING VOLUME LIBRARY

will present to the buyer the utmost possible value both in quantity and quality.

The greatest care will be taken, so as to render the

SHILLING VOLUME LIBRARY

in all respects unexceptionable reading both for the young as well as for the old.

The following are now ready:—

1. FAMILY CREDIT. By WESTLAND MARSTON.
2. WHICH WINS—LOVE OR MONEY? By the Author of 'WHITEFRIARS.'
3. RECOLLECTIONS of a BELIEVING OFFICER. By E. P. ROWSELL.
4. LADY LISLE. By M. E. BRADDON.
5. The ROUND of WRONG. By EDMOND ABOUT. Translated by LASCELLES WRAXALL.
6. MEMOIRS of a LADY-IN-WAITING.

. Future Volumes, never before published, on the 15th and 1st of every Month.

London: Ward & Lock, 158, Fleet-street.

WORKS BY WATTS PHILLIPS.

On December 10, fcap. 8vo. ornamental boards, price 3s.

AMOS CLARK; or, the Poor Dependent. A Story of Country Life in the Seventeenth Century. By WATTS PHILLIPS, Author of 'The Dead Heart,' &c.

CANARY BIRD: a Story of Town Life in the Seventeenth Century. (Sequel to 'Amos Clark.')

London: Ward & Lock, 158, Fleet-street.

NEW POPULAR WORKS.

In uniform volumes, price 3s. each. Ornamental Covers, printed in clear type and on good paper. Also an Illustrated Edition, on superior paper, cloth gilt, price 3s. 6d.

GUSTAVE AIMARD'S TALES OF INDIAN LIFE AND ADVENTURE.

1. TRAIL HUNTER.
2. PIRATES of the PRAIRIES.
3. TRAPPER'S DAUGHTER.
4. TIGER SLAYER.
5. GOLD-SEEKERS.
6. INDIAN CHIEF.
7. PRAIRIE FLOWER.
8. INDIAN SCOUT.
9. BORDER RIFLES.
10. FREEBOOTERS.
11. THE WHITE SCALP.

The above are now ready, and other Volumes are in active preparation.

NOTICE.—GUSTAVE AIMARD was the adopted son of one of the most powerful Indian tribes, with whom he lived for more than fifteen years, in the heart of the Prairies, sharing their dangers and their combats, and accompanying them everywhere, rifle in one hand and tomahawk in the other. In turn squatter hunter, trapper, warrior and miner, Gustave Aimard has traversed America from the highest peaks of the Cordilleras to the ocean shores, living from hand to mouth, happy for the day, careless of the morrow. Hence it is that Gustave Aimard only describes his own life. The Indians of whom he speaks he has known; the manners he depicts were his own.

London: Ward & Lock, 158, Fleet-street.

CHOICE BOOKS OF THE SEASON.

MANY COPIES of each of the FOLLOWING WORKS are in CIRCULATION at
MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY,

AND MAY BE OBTAINED WITHOUT DELAY BY ALL SUBSCRIBERS:—

De Chailin's Explorations in Africa
 Thornbury's Life of J. W. M. Turner
 Travels in Egypt, by Emily Beaufort
 Thackeray's Lectures on the Four Georges
 Smiles's Lives of the Engineers
 Tom Brown at Oxford—Warp and Wool
 Napier's Life of Admiral Napier
 Great Expectations, by Charles Dickens
 French Women of Letters, by Julia Kavanagh
 The Cloister and the Hearth
 Goldwin Smith on Rationalism
 Colenso's Translation of the Romans
 The Romance of a Dull Life
 Sunsets on the Hebrew Mountains
 The Last of the Mortimers, by Mrs. Oliphant
 Guizot's Christian Church and Society
 Gosse's Romance of Natural History
 Selections from the Writings of John Ruskin
 The Story of Livingstone's Travels
 The Young Stepmother, by Miss Yonge
 Burton's Visit to Great Salt Lake City
 Kingsley's Town and Country Sermons
 Life of Rev. Joseph Stortan
 De Tocqueville's Life and Correspondence
 Scott's Gleanings in Westminster Abbey
 Hide and Seek, by Wilkie Collins. *A New Edition.*
 Memoirs of Sergeant Marjoram
 Olmsted's Travels in the Cotton Kingdom
 Silas Marner, the Weaver of Raveloe
 Our Social Bees, by Dr. Wynter
 Life of Edward Forbes, by his Sister
 Churton's Life of Joshua Watson
 Max Müller's Lectures on Language
 Miss Gwynne of Woodford
 Trench's Lectures on the Seven Churches
 Forbes's Campaign with Garibaldi
 Anderson's Travels on the Okavango
 Bishop Smith's Visit to Japan
 Wyndham's Travels in Norway
 Vacation Tourists, edited by Galton
 Petherick's Travels in Egypt
 Raikes's Correspondence with Wellington
 Motley's History of the Netherlands
 Thornbury's British Artists
 Hind's Exploring Expedition in Canada
 Turner's Residence in Polynesia

Schubert's Life of the Duchess of Orleans
 Autobiography of Mrs. Delany
 Early Egyptian History for the Young
 Smith's Lectures on Modern History
 Irish History and Irish Character
 Casella's Residence in South Africa
 Lovel the Widower—Maidenthorpe
 Buckle's History of Civilization, Vol. 2.
 Stanley's Lectures on the Eastern Church
 Autobiography of Cornelia Knight
 Bain on the Study of Character
 Tannhäuser—King Daher's Daughter
 Dale's Life of Angell James
 The Martyrs of Spain
 Life of John Clay, the Prison Chaplain
 Jesse's Life of Richard the Third
 Forest Creatures, by Charles Boner
 Swinhoe's Chinese Campaign of 1860
 Dutch Pictures, by G. A. Sala
 Watson's Life of Porson
 Tracts for Priests and People
 The Old Manor's Heir—East and West
 Dicey's Life of Cavour
 The Constable of the Tower
 Lewin's City and Temple of Jerusalem
 The Stokesley Secret—East Lynne
 Fragments of Truth, by J. A. Scott
 Glencreggan, by Cuthbert Bede
 My Heart's in the Highlands
 Temple's Sermons, preached at Rugby
 Paul Foster's Daughter—Said and Done
 Recollections of A. and N. Welby Pugin
 Filley's Visit to Japan
 Constance Dale—The Broken Troth
 A Hero in Spite of Himself
 The Literary Women of England
 Hunt's Saunter through the West End
 The Chronicles of Ethelfled
 Miss Strickland's Bachelor Kings of England
 Conway's Forays among Salmon
 Calderwood's Philosophy of the Infinite
 Davis's Researches in Carthage
 Hook's Lives of the Archbishops
 Forbes's Travels in Iceland
 Letters from Florence, by Mrs. Trollope
 Berlepsch's Sketches in the Alps

Challice's Court of Louis XIV.
 Wild Dayrell, by John Kemp
 Wagner's Wanderings of the Children of Israel
 No Church, by the Author of 'High Church'
 Page's Past and Present Life on the Globe
 Earl Stanhope's Life of Pitt
 Autobiography of Mrs. Piozzi
 Von Sybel's History of the Crusades
 Framley Parsonage—The Silver Cord
 Hore Subseclva, by Dr. John Brown
 Memoirs of Sir Ralph Abercromby
 Gasparin's Near and Heavenly Horizons
 Smith's Life of Wesley
 Wolseley's Campaign in China
 The Dutch at Home, by Esquiros
 Macfarlane's Life of Dr. Lawson
 Chretien's Lectures on Inspiration
 Cross Country, by Walter Thornbury
 Catlin's Life among the Indians
 Broad Shadows on Life's Pathway
 The Oxonian in Iceland
 Montalembert's Monks of the West
 Tallack's Visit to Malta
 The English Cathedral, by Beresford-Hope
 Sermons, by Bishop Thomson
 The Cruise of the Claymore
 Notice to Quit! by R. G. Wilks
 Pearson's Early Ages of England
 Taylor's Spirit of the Hebrew Poetry
 Perry's History of the English Church
 Stanford's Life of Joseph Alleine
 Paul's Picture of Old England
 Social Life in Australia, by a Lady
 Madame Pfeiffer's Last Voyage
 Bicknell's Track of the Garibaldians
 Lord Lindsay on Eccepsism
 Alpine By-ways, by a Lady
 Henry IV. and Marie de Medici
 Buckingham's Court of Victoria
 La Beata, by T. A. Trollope
 Memoirs of Royal Ladies, by Emily Holt
 Berkeley's Sportsman in the Prairies
 Catlow's Sketching Rambles in the Alps
 Lockhart's Residence in China
 Elsie Venner—Market Harborough
 Studies from Life, by Miss Mulock.

The following Works, and many others, announced for Early Publication, will also be added when ready in numbers fully proportioned to the demand:—

Aids to Faith, by Various Writers
 Keble's Life of Bishop Wilson
 Stanley's Lectures on the Jewish Church
 Life of Prof. John Wilson
 Correspondence of Leigh Hunt
 Life of Edward Irving, by Mr. Oliphant
 Darwin's Notes on Intercrossing
 Mallows's Memorials of Lacroix
 Rawlinson's Five Great Monarchies
 Dyer's History of Modern Europe

Marryat's Year in Sweden
 Travels in Palestine, by Fredrika Bremer
 Butler's Harrow School Sermons
 The Story of Livingstone's Travels
 Gilchrist's Life of William Blake
 Burgon's Letters from Rome
 A Volume of Replies to 'Essays and Reviews'
 Hallah's History of Modern Music
 Patterson's Lectures on Art
 Alison's Life of Lord Castlereagh

Mommsen's History of Rome
 A Holiday in Ireland, by Mr. Gatty
 The Astronomy of the Ancients, by Sir G. C. Lewis
 Goulburn's Thoughts on Personal Religion
 The Seal's Exodus, by Baldwin Brown
 Domestic Life in Palestine
 Leslie's Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds
 Underground London, by John Hollingshead
 Rossetti's Early Italian Poets
 Hartwig's Life of the Tropics.

Single Subscription—ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SUBSCRIPTION, THREE GUINEAS and upwards, according to the number of Volumes required.

Prospectuses will be forwarded postage free on application.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE,
 New Oxford-street, London; Cross-street, Manchester; and New-street, Birmingham.

LOVELL REEVE & CO.'S PUBLICATIONS.

In Preparation.

PROFESSOR C. PIAZZI SMYTH.

THREE CITIES in RUSSIA. 2 vols. crown 8vo. Maps, Physical and Geological, and Wood Engravings.

CAPT. ALLAN N. SCOTT, M.A.

SKETCHES in INDIA. One Hundred Photographic Vignettes, chiefly illustrative of Military Life and Native Character and Habits. An elegantly bound volume.

THOMAS MOORE, F.L.S.

The FIELD BOTANIST'S COMPANION: a Familiar Account in the Four Seasons of the British Flowering Plants, Copiously illustrated with Coloured Figures.

THE REV. M. J. BERKELEY, F.L.S.

HANDBOOK of the BRITISH MOSSES. With Coloured Figures and Dissections of all the Species. 8vo.

JOHN E. HOWARD, F.L.S.

The NUEVA QUINOLOGIA of PAVON. With Observations on the Barks described. Imperial folio. Coloured Plates.

THE LATE JOHN KEMBLE, M.A.

HORÆ FERALES. Studies in the Archæology of the Northern Nations. Edited by Dr. LATHEAM and A. W. FRANKS. 4to. 30 Plates, mostly Coloured.

LOVELL REEVE, F.L.S.

LAND and FRESHWATER SHELLS: a History of the Terrestrial and Fluvial Mollusca of the British Isles. Wood Engravings of the Shells and Living Animals.

LOVELL REEVE, F.L.S.

CONCHOLOGY for BEGINNERS: an Easy Introduction to the Study of Shells, and of the Animals which form them.

PROFESSOR GRISEBACH.

FLORA of the WEST INDIES. Demy 8vo.

PROFESSOR HARVEY, F.R.S.

PHYCOLOGIA AUSTRALICA: a History of Australian Sea-Weeds. 4 vols. royal 8vo. 240 Coloured Plates.

DR. J. D. HOOKER, F.R.S.

RHODODENDRONS of SIKKIM-HIMALAYA. A New Edition. Imperial folio. 30 Coloured Plates.

DR. BADHAM.

The ESCULENT FUNGUSES of ENGLAND. An Account of their Uses and Nutritious Properties, Modes of Cooking, &c. A New Edition. Coloured Plates.

Publishing Monthly.

SIR W. J. HOOKER, F.R.S.

CURTIS'S BOTANICAL MAGAZINE; comprising the New Plants of the Royal Gardens of Kew, and other Establishments. Royal 8vo. 6 Coloured Plates, 3s. 6d.

THE REV. H. H. DOMBRAIN.

The FLORAL MAGAZINE; comprising the New Florists' Varieties of Popular Garden Flowers. Imperial 8vo. 4 Coloured Plates, 2s. 6d.

SIR W. J. HOOKER, F.R.S.

GARDEN FERNS. A Selection of the Kinds best adapted for Cultivation in the Garden, Hot-house or Conservatory. Royal 8vo. 4 Coloured Plates, 2s. 6d.

SIR W. J. HOOKER, F.R.S.

The BRITISH FERNS. A New Series, with full Analyses of Fructification and Venation. Royal 8vo. 4 Coloured Plates, 2s. 6d.

LOVELL REEVE, F.L.S.

CONCHOLOGIA ICONICA. Figures and Descriptions of the Shells of the Mollusca. Demy 4to. 8 Coloured Plates, 10s.

The STEREOSCOPIC MAGAZINE. 3 Stereographs, with Descriptive Letter-press, 2s. 6d.

The STEREOSCOPIC CABINET. 3 Stereographs on cards, for use in the ordinary Stereoscope, 2s. 6d.

Recently Published.

GEORGE BENTHAM, F.L.S.

HANDBOOK of the BRITISH FLORA. A Description of the Flowering Plants and Ferns, for the use of Beginners and Amateurs. 1 vol. crown 8vo. 12s.

THE REV. M. J. BERKELEY, M.A.

OUTLINES of FUNGOLOGY; containing Characters of above a Thousand Species. Copiously illustrated with Coloured Figures, 30s.

LOVELL REEVE, F.L.S.

ELEMENTS of CONCHOLOGY. An Introduction to the Natural History of Shells, and of the Animals which form them. Royal 8vo. 2 vols. 68 Coloured Plates, 2l. 16s.

PROFESSOR HARVEY, F.R.S.

SYNOPSIS of BRITISH SEAWEEDS; comprising Descriptions, with Critical Remarks, of all the known Species. 12mo. 5s.

PROFESSOR HARVEY, F.R.S.

ATLAS of BRITISH SEAWEEDS; comprising Figures, with Dissections, of all the known Species. Demy 4to. 80 Coloured Plates, 2l. 2s.

DR. J. D. HOOKER, F.R.S.

FLORA of TASMANIA: the Concluding Section of the Botany of the Antarctic Voyage of H.M.S.S. Erebus and Terror. Royal 4to. 2 vols. 200 Coloured Plates, 17l. 10s.

GEORGE BENTHAM, F.L.S.

FLORA HONGKONGENSIS: a Description of the Flowering Plants and Ferns of the Island of Hong-Kong. Demy 8vo. 16s.

SIR W. J. HOOKER, F.R.S.

FILICES EXOTICÆ. A Century of Exotic Ferns, particularly such as are most worthy of Cultivation. Royal 4to. 100 Coloured Plates, 6l. 11s.

DR. J. D. HOOKER, F.R.S.

SIKKIM-HIMALAYAN PLANTS, selected from Drawings made in Sikkim under the superintendence of the late J. F. CATHEART, Esq. Imperial folio, 6l. 6s.

GEORGE BENTHAM, F.L.S.

OUTLINES of ELEMENTARY BOTANY, as Introductory to Local Floras. 2s. 6d.

DR. J. D. HOOKER, F.R.S.

ESSAY on the FLORA of AUSTRALIA, its Origin, Affinities and Distribution. Royal 4to. 10s.

THE REV. J. M. JEPHSON.

A WALKING TOUR in BRITANNY, accompanied by Notes of a Photographic Expedition. Royal 8vo. 12s.

HENRY LAWES LONG.

EARLY GEOGRAPHY of WESTERN EUROPE, as connected with the First Inhabitants of Britain. Demy 8vo. 6s.

THE REV. C. BOUTELL, M.A.

MANUAL of BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGY, copiously illustrated with Coloured Plates. 12mo. 10s. 6d.

Reduced in Price.

JOHN CURTIS, F.L.S.

BRITISH ENTOMOLOGY; the Genera of Insects illustrated by Figures of the most Rare and Beautiful Species, and, in many instances, of the Plants on which they are found. Royal 8vo. 16 vols. 770 Coloured Plates. Published at 23l. 10s.; now offered at 16l. 16s. Any Volume separately, 21s.

PROFESSOR HARVEY, F.R.S.

PHYCOLOGIA BRITANNICA: a complete History of the British Seaweeds, with Coloured Figures and Dissections of all the Species. Royal 8vo. 4 vols. 260 Plates. Published at 7l. 17s. 6d.; now offered at 6l. 6s.

LOVELL REEVE, F.L.S.

CONCHOLOGIA SYSTEMATICA: a complete System of Conchology, copiously illustrated. Demy 4to. 2 vols. 200 Coloured Plates. Published at 12l. 12s.; now offered at 8l. 8s.

LOVELL REEVE & CO. 5, HENRIETTA-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.

ALBEMARLE-STREET,
December, 1861.**MR. MURRAY'S LIST.**

LIVES of ENGINEERS: with an ACCOUNT of their PRINCIPAL WORKS, and a HISTORY of INLAND COMMUNICATION in BRITAIN. By SAMUEL SMILES, Author of 'Life of Stephenson,' &c. With 5 Portraits and 200 Woodcuts. Vols. I. and II. 8vo. 48s.

II.

A NEW HISTORY of MODERN EUROPE; from the TAKING of CONSTANTINOPLE by the TURKS to the CLOSE of the WAR in the CRIMEA. By THOMAS H. DYER. Vols. I. and II. 8vo. 30s. [Next week.]

III.

METALLURGY: the ART of EXTRACTING METALS from their ORES and ADAPTING them to VARIOUS PURPOSES of MANUFACTURE. By JOHN PERCY, F.R.S. First Division—Slags, Fuel, Fire Clays, &c., Copper, Zinc and Brass. With numerous Illustrations. 8vo. 21s.

IV.

The WELLINGTON SUPPLEMENTARY DESPATCHES. Edited by the PRESENT DUKE. Vol. VIII.—PENINSULA and SOUTH of FRANCE, 1813—14. 8vo. 20s.

V.

PERSONAL NARRATIVE of TWO YEARS' IMPRISONMENT in BURMAH. By HENRY GOUGER. Second Edition, with an additional Chapter. Woodcut. Post 8vo. 12s.

VI.

The STORY of DR. LIVINGSTONE'S MISSIONARY TRAVELS in SOUTH AFRICA. Condensed from his larger Work. Map and Illustrations. Post 8vo. 6s.

VII.

A THIRD SERIES of PLAIN SERMONS. By the late Rev. J. J. BLUNT, B.D. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

VIII.

The MESSIAH. By the Author of 'The Life of Bishop Ken.' Map. 8vo. 18s. [Next week.]

IX.

HANDBOOK of DESCRIPTIVE and PRACTICAL ASTRONOMY. By GEORGE F. CHAMBERS. With numerous Illustrations. Post 8vo. 12s. [Next week.]

X.

A FIRST LATIN DICTIONARY: applicable for those reading PRÆTOR, CORNELIUS NEPOS and CÆSAR. By WM. SMITH, LL.D. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

XI.

LIFE of the Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT, with Extracts from his MS. Papers. By EARL STANHOPE. Portrait. Vols. I. and II. Post 8vo. 21s.

XII.

MEDICINE: its HISTORY and its HEROES. By J. RUTHERFORD RUSSELL, M.D. Portrait. 8vo. 14s.

XIII.

EXPLORATIONS and ADVENTURES in EQUATORIAL AFRICA. By M. DU CHAILLU. Tenth Thousand. With numerous Illustrations. 8vo. 21s.

XIV.

SUNDAY: ITS ORIGIN, HISTORY, AND PRESENT OBLIGATIONS: being the BAMPTON LECTURES for 1860. By Rev. JAMES A. HESSEY, D.C.L. Second Edition. 8vo. 16s.

XV.

The ENGLISH CATHEDRAL of the INETENTH CENTURY. By A. BERESFORD-HOPE. With Illustrations. 8vo. 12s.

XVI.

The PRIVATE DIARY of the late GENERAL SIR ROBERT WILSON, during his TRAVELS, PERSONAL SERVICES and PUBLIC EVENTS, 1813—14. With Map. 3 vols. 8vo. 36s.

XVII.

ANCIENT LAW: its CONNEXION with the EARLY HISTORY of SOCIETY, and its RELATION to MODERN IDEAS. By H. SUMNER MAINE. 8vo. 12s.

XVIII.

The PROVINCE of JURISPRUDENCE DETERMINED. By the late JOHN AUSTIN. 2nd Edition. 8vo. 18s.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

**CHAPMAN & HALL'S
NEW PUBLICATIONS.**

MR. ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S NEW WORK.
In demy 8vo. price 11s. Vol. I. of
ORLEY FARM. By Anthony Trollope.
[On December 3.]

**A NEW VOLUME OF
POEMS by ELIZABETH BARRETT
BROWNING.** [In the press.]

A NEW WORK by T. COLLEY GRATTAN.
In 2 vols. post 8vo.

**BEATEN PATHS, and THOSE WHO
TROD THEM.** By THOMAS COLLEY GRATTAN.
Author of 'Highways and Byways,' 'Traite of Travel,' 'Civilized America,' &c. [In December.]

WITCH STORIES. Collected by E.
LYNN LINTON, Author of 'Azoth, the Egyptian,' &c.
[Early in December.]

**A HISTORY of the DISCOVERY of
AMERICA.** By J. G. KOHL. [In the press.]

**MADAME BECAMIER; with a Sketch
of the HISTORY of SOCIETY in FRANCE.**
[Early in December.]

**NOTES on FIELDS and CATTLE, from
the DIARY of an AMATEUR FARMER.** By the Rev. W.
HOLT BEVEER, M.A. Oxon. With Illustrations.
[This day.]

**The COMMON SIGHTS in the
HEAVENS, and HOW to SEE and KNOW THEM.** By
Captain A. W. DRAYSON, R.A. [Early in December.]

**A MEMOIR of the late DUKE of RICH-
MOND.** [In December.]

**POEMS by ELIZABETH BARRETT
BROWNING.** [In December.]

LITTLE DORRIT. By Charles Dickens.
Forming the NEW VOLUME of the CHEAP EDITION of
MR. DICKENS'S WORKS. [This day.]

TALES of ALL COUNTRIES. By
ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

The DUTCH at HOME. Essays from
the REVUE DES DEUX MONDES. By ALPHONSE
ESQUIRON, Author of 'The English at Home.' Translated
and Edited by LASCHELLES WRAXALL.

1. GEOLOGY in HOLLAND.
2. DUTCH MANNERS.
3. THE PEAT-BEDS.
4. THE FISHERIES.
5. WHALES and WHALING.
6. PAUPERISM and CHARITY.
7. THE UNIVERSITIES.
8. THE JEWS in HOLLAND.
9. ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.
10. A PAGE of DUTCH HISTORY.

**The HISTORY and LITERATURE of
the CRUSADES.** By VON SYBEL. Edited by LADY
DUFF GORDON.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS. By Charles
DICKENS.

**TANNHÄUSER; or, the Battle of the
BARDS:** a Poem. By NEVILLE TEMPLE and EDWARD
TREVOR.

FORAYS AMONG SALMON and DEER.
By J. CONWAY.

OUR CRUISE in the CLAYMORE.
With a VISIT to DAMASCUS and the LEBANON. By
Mrs. HARVEY, of Ickwell-Bury.

CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

**NEW WORKS
PUBLISHED THIS DAY.**

The CORNHILL MAGAZINE, No. 24,
for DECEMBER, price One Shilling, with Two Illustrations.

Contents.

The Adventures of Philip on his Way through the World. / With an Illustration.
Chapter XXV. Infant's Dolores.
XXVI. Contains a Tug of War.
The Tormentors and the Tormented.
The Struggles of Brown, Jones, and Robinson. By One of the Firm.
Chapter XIII. The Wisdom of Poppins.
XIV. Mistress Morony.
XV. Miss Brown names the Day.
Competitive Examinations.
A Popular Entertainment. / With an Illustration.
On a further Re-construction of the Navy.
Mare Mediterraneum.
The Excursion Train.
Agnes of Sorrento. Chapter XVI. Elsie pushes her Scheme.
XVII. The Monk's Departure.
Roundabout Papers. No. 17. A Mississippi Bubble.

**HISTORY of the FOUR CONQUESTS
of ENGLAND.** By JAMES AUGUSTUS ST. JOHN. 2 vols.
8vo. price 28s. cloth.

**SELECTIONS from the WRITINGS of
JOHN RUSKIN, M.A.,** Author of 'Modern Painters,'
'Stones of Venice,' 'Seven Lamps of Architecture,' &c. Post
8vo. 450 pp. with Portraits, price 6s. cloth.

**The LADY'S GUIDE to the ORDERING
of HER HOUSEHOLD, and the ECONOMY of the DIN-
NER-TABLE.** By A. LADY. Post 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth.

The EARLY ITALIAN POETS. From
Ciullo d'Alcamo to Dante Alighieri (1100, 1200, 1300). In the
Original Metres; together with Dante's Vita Nuova. Trans-
lated by D. G. ROSETTI. Part I. Poets chiefly before
Dante. Part II. Dante and his Circle. Post 8vo. 12s. cloth.

NEW NOVEL BY HOLME LEE.

**WARP and WOOF; or, the Reminiscences
of Doris Fletcher.** By HOLME LEE, Author of 'Against
Wind and Tide,' 'Kathie Branda,' &c. 3 vols. post 8vo.

NEW VOLUME of FAIRY TALES BY HOLME LEE.
**The WONDERFUL ADVENTURES of
TUFLONGBO and his ELFIN COMPANY,** in their JOUR-
NEY with LITTLE CONTENT through the ENCHANTED
FOREST. By HOLME LEE, Author of 'Legends from
Fairy Land,' &c. With 8 Illustrations by W. SHARPE.
Small post 8vo. price 3s. 6d. cloth.

**EXPERIENCES of an ENGLISH SISTER
of MERCY.** By MARGARET GOODMAN. Small post 8vo
price 3s. 6d. cloth.

**SONG BIRDS, and HOW to KEEP
THEM.** By E. A. MALING. Uniform with 'In-door Plants.
With coloured Frontispiece. Price 2s. 6d. cloth.

By the same Author,

**FLOWERS and FOLIAGE for IN-DOOR
PLANT CASES; or, Hints for Arranging and Preserving
Flowers in Cases and in Rooms.** Fcap. 8vo. price 1s.

II.

**IN-DOOR PLANTS, and HOW to GROW
THEM FOR THE DRAWING-ROOM, BALCONY,
and GREENHOUSE.** With coloured Frontispiece. Fcap. 8vo.
price 2s. 6d. cloth.

**The FOUR GEORGES: Sketches of Man-
ners, Morals, Court and Town Life.** With Illustrations. By
W. M. THACKERAY. Crown 8vo. price 5s. cloth.

LOVEL THE WIDOWER. By W. M.
THACKERAY. With Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 6s. cloth.

CHEAP EDITIONS.

FRAMLEY PARSONAGE. By Anthony
TROLLOPE. New Edition. 1 vol. post 8vo. price 5s. cloth.

LAVINIA. By the Author of 'Doctor
Antonio,' 'Lorenzo Benoni,' &c. New Edition. Small post 8vo
price 2s. 6d. cloth.

HOUSEHOLD EDUCATION. By Harriet
MARTINEAU. A New Edition. Post 8vo. price 5s. cloth.

JUST READY.

UNIQUE GIFT-BOOK FOR THE APPROACHING SEASON.

EGYPT, NUBIA, and ETHIOPIA. Illus-
trated by One Hundred Stereoscopic Photographs, taken by
FRANCIS FRITH for Messrs. Nesbitt & Zambra, and
numerous Wood Engravings. With Descriptive Letter-press
by JOSEPH BONOMI and SAMUEL SHARPE, Author of
'Egyptian Antiquities,' &c. In 1 vol. small 4to. elegantly
bound.

**The CORRESPONDENCE of LEIGH
HUNT.** Edited by his Eldest Son. With a Photographic
Portrait. 2 vols. post 8vo.

**The SOUL'S EXODUS and PILGRIM-
AGE.** By the Rev. J. BALDWIN BROWN, Author of 'The
Divine Life in Man.' Crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth.

London: SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

EDMONSTON & DOUGLAS' LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

In the press, in 1 vol. crown 8vo.
AT THE SEA-SIDE.

By SHIRLEY.

A Series of Essays, reprinted from *Fraser's Magazine*.

Nearly ready, Second Edition, fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 4s. 6d.

THE CIRCLE OF CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE.

A HANDBOOK of FAITH, framed out of a LAYMAN'S
EXPERIENCE.

By LORD KINLOCH.

In 1 vol. demy 8vo. price 15s.

THE HISTORY OF SCOTISH POETRY,

From the MIDDLE AGES to the CLOSE of the SEVEN-
TEENTH CENTURY.

By the late DAVID LEVING, LL.D.

Edited by JOHN AITKEN CARLYLE, M.D. With a Memoir
and Glossary.

In 1 vol. demy 8vo. price 10s. 6d.

MEMOIR OF LIEUT.-GEN. SIR RALPH ABERCROMBY, K.B., 1793—1801.

By his Son, JAMES LORD DUNFERMLINE.

"The life of such a man is well worth studying; and through
the judicious composition of this Memoir it may be studied easily.
The book has the unusual merit of not containing a superfluous
page."—*Saturday Review*, Oct. 19.

In 1 vol. demy 8vo. with Illustrations, price 8s. 6d.

OBSERVATIONS ON CLINICAL SURGERY.

By JAMES SYME,

Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh.

Now ready, New Edition, 2 vols. fcap. 8vo. 15s.

HORÆ SUBSECIVÆ.

By JOHN BROWN, M.D. F.R.S.E.

"Of all the John Browns, commend us to Dr. John Brown, the
physician, the man of genius, the humourist, the student of men,
women and dogs. By means of two beautiful volumes, he has
given the public a share of his by-hours, and more pleasant hours
it would be difficult to find in any life. Dr. Brown's master-
piece is the story of a dog called 'Rab.' The tale moves from the
most tragic pathos to the most reckless humour, and could not
have been written but by a man of genius. Whether it moves to
laughter or tears, it is perfect in its way, and immortalizes its
author."—*Times*, Oct. 21.

Nearly ready, 1 vol. crown 8vo. with Illustrations,

A SELECTION FROM DASENT'S POPULAR TALES FROM THE NORSE.

Now ready, in 1 vol. 4to. price 6s.

RAB AND HIS FRIENDS.

By JOHN BROWN, M.D.

With Illustrations by George Harvey, R.S.A.; J. Noel Paton,
R.S.A.; and J. B.

Early in December will be published, in 1 vol. folio,

BRITISH BIRDS DRAWN FROM NATURE.

By (J. B.) Mrs. HUGH BLACKBURN.

NEW STORY FOR GIRLS.

Nearly ready, fcap. 8vo. price 5s.

AUNT AILIE and her BELONGINGS.

By CATHERINE D. BELL,
Author of 'Cousin Kate's story.'

Edinburgh: EDMONSTON & DOUGLAS.
London: HAMILTON, ADAMS & Co.

COMPLETION OF THE ENGLISH CYCLOPÆDIA.

CONDUCTED BY

CHARLES KNIGHT.

The ENGLISH CYCLOPÆDIA is published in
FOUR DIVISIONS, each Division being complete in
itself, and sold as a separate work.

THE CYCLOPÆDIA OF GEOGRAPHY.

THE CYCLOPÆDIA OF BIOGRAPHY.

THE CYCLOPÆDIA OF NATURAL HISTORY.

THE CYCLOPÆDIA OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Each Division of the English Cyclopædia
is sold as a separate Work.

GEOGRAPHY, 4 Vols. £2 2 0
or 2 Vols. half morocco, 2l. 10s.

BIOGRAPHY, 6 Vols. 3 0 0
or 3 Vols. half morocco, 3l. 12s.

NATURAL HISTORY, 4 Vols. 2 2 0
or 2 Vols. half morocco, 2l. 10s.

ARTS AND SCIENCES, 8 Vols. 4 16 0
or 4 Vols. half morocco, 5l. 12s.

* * For List of Writers, and full details, see Prospectus,
which may be had from the Publishers, or through any
Bookseller.

From the *TIMES*, Oct. 4, 1861.

"As regards the contents of this Cyclopædia, it is, however,
impossible to give any sufficient impression of an aggregate which
includes somewhere or other all the information generally required
upon every conceivable topic. A good Encyclopedia, as every
one knows, is a compendious library, and though students may
require further information upon some points than its summaries
contain, even students will be surprised in this instance to find
the materials at their disposal when they once adopt the habit of
resorting to its pages. For all practical purposes a large propor-
tion of the articles may be said to be exhaustive; they are accu-
rate to a degree which will strike even those who know what pains
have been taken to render them so; and, as they are concise as
well as full, every column being rammed like a sky-rocket, the
owner has a reservoir out of all proportion to the library shelves it
will occupy."

From the *SATURDAY REVIEW*, Sept. 28, 1861.

"Upon the whole, then, we are able to speak very favourably of
this new Cyclopædia. Its great recommendation is not its com-
parative cheapness (though the cost only averages about half-a-
guinea a volume), but its originality, completeness, and general
trustworthiness. We may express a hope that its enterprising
Publisher will have no reason to regret his considerable venture.
He is not likely, we think, to have to complain of want of patron-
age, if it is sufficiently remembered that any one of his four great
Divisions may be purchased separately as a work complete in
itself. Few may be able to afford the whole series; but there are
many who will be glad to procure, for example, a Biographical
Dictionary, while others will require, for their peculiar tastes or
studies, the Geographical Cyclopædia, or those of the Arts and
Sciences, or of Natural History."

BRADBURY & EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street,
Fleet-street, E.C.

ILLUSTRATED WORKS.

In Three Handsome Folio Volumes, price 12s. each.

PICTURES OF

LIFE AND CHARACTER.

From the Collection of Mr. Punch. By JOHN LEECH.

Price 5s. Plain; 7s. 6d. Coloured.

YOUNG TROUBLESOME;

Or, MASTER JACKY'S HOLIDAYS.

By JOHN LEECH.

A Handsome 4to. Volume, cloth extra, price 2s.

THE FOREIGN TOUR OF

Messrs. Brown, Jones and Robinson.
What they Saw and Did in Belgium, Germany, Switzerland and
Italy.

By RICHARD DOYLE.

Elegantly bound in half morocco, price 15s.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE ENGLISH.

By RICHARD DOYLE.

With Extracts by PERCIVAL LEIGH from 'PAPA'S DIARY.'

With a Coloured Frontispiece, and numerous Illustrations on
Wood by John Leech, price 10s. 6d.

A LITTLE TOUR IN IRELAND;

Being a Visit to Dublin, Galway, Connemara, Athlone, Limerick,
Killarney, Glengarriff, Cork, &c.

By AN OXONIAN.

In square 16mo. price 7s. gilt edges.

JAPANESE FRAGMENTS.

By Captain SHERARD OSBORN, R.N.

"We look upon this as a genuine little book, which is quite a
relief to the eye among the reproduction of mawkish originals
which abound at this season, and which give such a dreary aspect
to the drawing-rooms of deluded purchasers."—*Times*.

In 2 vols. royal 8vo. price 4l. 4s.

BRITISH FERNS NATURE-PRINTED.

Nature-Printed by HENRY BRADBURY.

The Descriptions by THOMAS-MOORE, F.L.S.

The work contains 129 Plates and 500 Pages of Letter-press, and
is completed in Two Volumes, royal 8vo. uniform with the
'Nature-Printed British Sea-Weeds.' Either Volume may be had
separately. The price of each is 2l. 2s.

In 4 vols. royal 8vo. price 8l. 8s.

BRITISH SEA-WEEDS NATURE- PRINTED.

Containing 70 Coloured Nature-Prints, with Engraved magnified
Dissections of the whole Species described in the Volumes.

Nature-Printed by HENRY BRADBURY.

The Descriptions by WILLIAM G. JOHNSTONE and
ALEXANDER CROALL.

The 'Nature-Printed British Sea-Weeds' forms Four handsome
Volumes, in royal 8vo. consisting of 210 Plates, with the necessary
Letter-press. Either Volume may be had separately. The price
of each is 2l. 2s.

PUNCH'S TEN ALMANACKS. 1842 to
1861. Price 2s. 6d. in stiff boards, gilt edges.

PUNCH'S TEN ALMANACKS. Second
Series. 1862 to 1861. Price 2s. 6d.

PUNCH'S TWENTY ALMANACKS.
1848 to 1861. Bound in cloth, price 5s. 6d.

"It was a happy notion to reproduce a volume of these Alman-
acks for the last twenty years, in which we can trace their man-
ifest improvement up to Christmas, 1860."—*Times*.

Price 2s. 6d.

PUNCH'S POCKET-BOOK FOR 1862.

With a Coloured Illustration (A CROQUET MATCH)
by JOHN LEECH.

And numerous Woodcuts by JOHN LEECH and JOHN
TENNIEL.

BRADBURY & EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street,
Fleet-street, E.C.

A. & C. BLACK'S NEW WORKS.

RIGHT REV. RENN DICKSON HAMPDEN,
Bishop of Hereford.

The Fathers of Greek Philosophy.
1 vol. 8vo. [In the press.]

RICHARD OWEN, F.R.S.

*Palaeontology; or, a Systematic
SUMMARY of EXTINCT ANIMALS, and their Geological
Relations.* Second Edition, with Index and Glossary, and
Illustrated with nearly 300 Wood Engravings. 8vo. price 16s.
[Now ready.]

F. W. FARRAR,
Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Erie; or, Little by Little.

A Tale of Bessy School. New and Cheaper Edition. Fcap.
8vo. price 5s. [Now ready.]

REV. W. L. ALEXANDER, D.D.

*Kitto's Cyclopædia of Biblical
LITERATURE.* New Edition, revised and Enlarged, and
re-modelled. Part I. super-royal 8vo. price 2s. 6d.
[In January.]

REV. W. L. ALEXANDER, D.D.

Christian Thought and Work.
A Series of Meditations on Passages of Scripture.
[In the press.]

GUSTAVE MASSON, B.A.,
Assistant-Master at Harrow School.

Class-Book of French Literature,
comprehending Specimens of the most distinguished Writers,
from the Earliest Period to the beginning of the Present Century.
12mo. cloth, pp. 617, 4s. 6d., or in two Parts at 2s. 6d.
each.

T. W. NUNN, F.R.C.S. and A. M. EDWARDS.

The Ambulance Surgeon;
or, Practical Observations on Gunshot Wounds. Fcap. 8vo.
[In the Press.]

WILLIAM WESTGARTH.

*Australia: its Rise, Progress and
PRESENT CONDITION.* Fcap. 8vo. with Map.
[In the press.]

SIR JOHN F. W. HERSCHEL, BART.

Physical Geography.

Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d. [Now ready.]

SIR JOHN F. W. HERSCHEL, BART.

The Telescope.

Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d. [Now ready.]

SIR JOHN F. W. HERSCHEL, BART.

Meteorology.

Fcap. 8vo. 5s. [Now ready.]

J. HUGHES BENNETT, M.D.

Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of
Edinburgh.

Introduction to Clinical Medicine.

New Edition (the Fourth). Fcap. 8vo. [In preparation.]

BLACK'S MAP OF AUSTRALIA.

Black's new large Map of Australia.
LIA. New Edition (the Third), 30½ by 40 inches, showing the
latest Discoveries and Travellers' Routes. 10s. 6d. in sheets,
14s. in cases, 21s. on rollers, varnished.

ANDREW MURRAY, Engineer, and Inspector of Machinery,
H. M. Dockyard, Portsmouth; and
ROBERT MURRAY, Engineer, Surveyor to the Board of Trade.

*The Theory and Practice of
SHIP-BUILDING and STEAMSHIPS.* 4to. cloth, with
Plates and Woodcuts, 14s.

Edinburgh: ADAM & CHARLES BLACK.

NEW WORKS.

NEW EDITION of MAX MÜLLER'S
LECTURES on the SCIENCE of LANGUAGE. 8vo.
[In a few days.]

FELIX MENDELSSOHN'S LET-
TERS from ITALY and SWITZERLAND. Translated by
LADY WALLACE. [Nearly ready.]

RECORDS of the MINISTRY of the
Rev. E. T. MARCH PHILLIPPS, M.A. By the Author
of *My Life, and What shall I do with it?* 1 vol. post 8vo.
[Nearly ready.]

HISTORY of the ROMANS under the
EMPIRE. By the Rev. C. MERIVALE, B.D. Vol. VII.
completing the work to the point where the Narrative of Gracchus
commences. [Early in 1862.]

JOHN ROGERS, the Compiler of the
First Authorised English Bible. By JOSEPH L. CHES-
TER. With Portrait and 5 Illustrations. 8vo. 14s.
[On Thursday next.]

THE TALE of the GREAT PERSIAN
WAR. By the Rev. GEORGE W. COX, M.A. With
numerous Woodcuts. Fcap. 8vo. 7s. 6d. [On Saturday next.]

AUTOBIOGRAPHY, LETTERS, and
LITERARY REMAINS of Mrs. PIOZZI (THRALE).
Edited by A. HAYWARD, Q.C. Second Edition, with Additions.
3 vols. post 8vo. 34s.

INTRODUCTION to MENTAL PHI-
LOSOPHY, on the INDUCTIVE METHOD. By J. D.
MORELL, M.A. LL.D. 8vo. 12s.

A SURVEY of HUMAN PROGRESS,
from the Savage State to the Highest Civilization yet
attempted. By NEIL ARNOTT, M.D. F.R.S. &c. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

THE ODYSSEY of HOMER, in
English Hexasyllabic Verse. By HENRY ALFORD,
Dean of Canterbury. Part I. Books I. to XII. Square crown
8vo. 3s. 6d.

BRIEF EXAMINATION of PRE-
VALENT OPINIONS on the INSPIRATION of the
SCRIPTURES. By a LAY MEMBER of the CHURCH of
ENGLAND. With an Introduction by H. B. WILSON, B.D.
8vo. 5s. 6d.

A DEFENCE of the FAITH, Part I.
FORMS of UNBELIEF. By Rev. S. ROBINS, M.A., Vicar
of St. Peter's, Isle of Thanet, and Rural Dean. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

THE OXONIAN in ICELAND: Notes
of Travel in that Island in the Summer of 1860. By the Rev.
F. METCALFE, M.A. Post 8vo. Illustrations, 12s. 6d.

THE CITY of the SAINTS; and
ACROSS the ROCKY MOUNTAINS to CALIFORNIA.
By RICHARD F. BURTON, Captain H.M. Indian Army.
Maps and Illustrations. 8vo. 12s.

LECTURES on WELL-KNOWN
ANIMALS. By ADAM WHITE, Assistant, Zoological
Department, British Museum. No. I. Passages from the Life of
the Gorilla in the British Museum; with Notes on Works of Ad-
venture, and on the so-called Gorilla Controversy, by Arach-
nophiles; and 2 Woodcuts of the Gorilla, the Chimpanzee, and
the Orang-Outang. Crown 8vo. price 1s. [In a few days.]

SKETCHES of the NATURAL HIS-
TORY of CEYLON. By Sir J. EMERSON TENNENT.
K.O.S. LL.D. With 28 Woodcut Illustrations. Post 8vo. 12s. 6d.

FOREST CREATURES. By CHARLES
BONER, Author of 'Chamois Hunting in the Mountains of
Bavaria.' With 18 Illustrations. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

BERLEPSCH'S Work, THE ALPS,
translated by the Rev. LESLIE STEPHEN, M.A. With
17 tinted Illustrations. 8vo. 15s.

NARRATIVE of the WAR with
CHINA in 1860. By Lieutenant-Colonel WOLSELEY, 90th
Light Infantry. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN,
and ROBERTS.

PUBLISHED

By DEIGHTON, BELL & CO.
CAMBRIDGE.

DR. MILL'S OBSERVATIONS on the
ATTEMPTED APPLICATION of PANTHEISTIC PRIN-
CIPLES to the THEORY and HISTORIC CRITICISM of
the GOSPEL. Second Edition, with the Author's latest
Notes and Additions. Edited by B. WEBB, M.A. 8vo. 14s.

REV. F. H. SCRIVENER'S PLAIN
INTRODUCTION to the CRITICISM of the NEW TES-
TAMENT. 8vo. 15s.

REV. W. J. BEAMONTS CAIRO to
SINAL, and SINAL to CAIRO; with Map and Plates
Fcap. 8vo. 5s.

WIESELER'S CHRONOLOGICAL
SYNOPSIS of the FOUR GOSPELS. Translated by the
Rev. E. VENABLES, M.A. 8vo. [Preparing.]

VERSES and TRANSLATIONS. By
C. S. C. Fcap. 8vo. 5s. [Ready.]

CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL and COLLEGE
TEXT-BOOKS.

ELEMENTARY STATICS. By
H. GOODWIN, D.D. 2s. 6d. sewed, 3s. cloth. [Ready.]

ELEMENTARY DYNAMICS. By
H. GOODWIN, D.D. 2s. 6d. sewed, 3s. cloth. [Ready.]

EXERCISES in EUCLID and in
MODERN GEOMETRY; containing Applications of the
Principles and Processes of Modern Pure Geometry. By
J. M'DOWELL, B.A. [Preparing.]

Others in Preparation.

A COMPANION to WRIGLEY'S COL-
LECTION of EXAMPLES and PROBLEMS, being Illus-
trations of Mathematical Processes and Methods of Solution.
By J. PLATTS, Esq., Head-Master of the Government Col-
lege, Denares, and Rev. A. WRIGLEY, M.A., of St. John's
College, Cambridge, and the Royal Military Academy, Addis-
combe. 8vo. 15s.

A COMPANION to the NEW TESTA-
MENT. Designed for the Use of Theological Students and
the Upper Forms in Schools. By A. C. BARRETT, M.A.
Fcap. 8vo. 5s.

PSALTER (The), or PSALMS of DAVID
in English Verse. With Preface and Notes. By a MEMBER
of the UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE. Dedicated by per-
mission to the Lord Bishop of Ely, and the Reverend the
Professors of Divinity in that University. 5s.

On the IMITATION of CHRIST. A
New Translation. By the Very Rev. the DEAN of ELY.
18mo. 2s. 6d.

DEIGHTON, BELL & CO.
London: BELL & DALDY.

NEW WORKS AND NEW EDITIONS

Printed for WALTON & MABERLY,
Upper Gower-street and Ivy-lane.

LATHAM on the ENGLISH LANGUAGE. Fifth Edition, revised, with considerable alterations. Complete in 1 vol. 8vo. [In a few days.]

By the same Author,

SMALLER ENGLISH GRAMMAR. By LATHAM and MABERLY. Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

ELEMENTARY ENGLISH GRAMMAR. 18th Thousand. Small 8vo. 4s. 6d.

HANDBOOK of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE. Fourth Edition. Small 8vo. 7s. 6d.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR for CLASSICAL SCHOOLS. Third Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

LOGIC in its APPLICATION to LANGUAGE. 12mo. 6s.

II.

DR. SMITH'S DICTIONARY of the BIBLE. By Various Writers. Medium 8vo. In Monthly Parts, at 4s. each. Vol. I. To be completed in Ten Parts. [Part I. price 4s. now ready.]

III.

HANDBOOK of ASTRONOMY. By Dr. LARDNER and Mr. DUNKIN, of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. Second Edition. 37 Plates and 100 Wood Engravings. Small 8vo. 7s. 6d.

IV.

DR. EDWARD SMITH on the CYCLICAL CHANGES in the HUMAN SYSTEM.—Health and Disease as influenced by the Daily, Seasonal and other Cyclical Changes in the Human System. Small 8vo. 10s. 6d. "We said at the beginning of our review, that we regarded this as a most remarkable, valuable, and useful work; and we now appear with confidence to the outline we have given of its contents, imperfect and meagre as it is, in confirmation of our judgment." *Dublin Medical Journal.*

V.

LIEBIG'S FAMILIAR LETTERS on CHEMISTRY, in its Application to Physiology, Dietetics, Agriculture, Commerce and Political Economy. Fourth Edition, with Additional Letters. Small 8vo. 7s. 6d.

VI.

LIEBIG'S LETTERS on MODERN AGRICULTURE. Small 8vo. 6s.

"The Author has for years occupied himself with the elucidation of the laws of the nutrition of plants; passes in review, in these Letters, the mass of practical facts thus acquired; and by the light of science endeavours to give them their true import, and to deduce from them fundamental laws of general application in agriculture."—*Editor's Preface.*

VII.

GUESSES AT TRUTH. By Two BROTHERS. Fifth Edition. Small 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth, red edges.

"Various, however, as are the matters discussed or touched on in the following pages, I would fain hope that one spirit will be felt to breathe through them. It would be a delightful reward, if they may help the young, in this age of the Confusion of Thoughts, to discern some of those principles which infuse strength and order into men's hearts and minds. Above all, I would desire to suggest to my readers, how in all things, small as well as great, profane as well as sacred, it behoves us to keep our eyes fixed on the star which led the Wise Men of old, and by which alone can any wisdom be guided, from whatever part of the intellectual globe, to a place where it will rejoice with exceeding great joy." *J. C. H.—From the Preface.*

VIII.

The STUDENT'S HANDBOOK of ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY. Edited by Dr. SMITH. Illustrations. Small 8vo. 9s.

IX.

ERICHSEN'S SCIENCE and ART of SURGERY. A Treatise on Surgical Injuries, Diseases and Operations. 450 Illustrations. 8vo. 1l. 8s.

X.

ELLIS'S DEMONSTRATIONS of ANATOMY. A Guide to the Knowledge of the Human Body by Dissection. Illustrated Edition. 130 Engravings on Wood. Small 8vo. 12s. 6d.

XI.

DR. WALSHE on DISEASES of the HEART and GREAT VESSELS, including the Principles of Physical Diagnosis. Third Edition, revised and greatly enlarged. Small 8vo. [Early in Dec. mscr.]

XII.

DR. WALSHE on DISEASES of the LUNGS, including the Principles of Physical Diagnosis. Third Edition, revised and greatly enlarged. Small 8vo. 12s. 6d.

The present Edition has been carefully revised and much enlarged, and may be said, in the main, to be re-written.

13, Great Marlborough-street.

HURST & BLACKETT'S NEW WORKS.

The LIFE of J. M. W. TURNER, R.A.

From Original Letters and Papers furnished by his Friends and Fellow Academicians. By WALTER THORNBURY. 2 vols. 8vo. with Portraits, &c. 30s.

"Mr. Thornbury has been engaged, during the last four years, in collecting materials for this biography. He has had every possible advantage for the accomplishment of his task—a personal acquaintance with Turner, the advice of Mr. Ruskin, and the ready assistance of all Turner's friends. Every one to whom Mr. Thornbury applied for information appears to have given it willingly. Of the immense mass of materials thus brought together, Mr. Thornbury has made skillful use, and constructed an honest memorial of the great painter. He has done his part ably. The artist will refer to these volumes frequently for authentic information regarding the great modern master and his works, and the student of life and manners will find in them a rich store of entertainment."—*Daily News.*

The LIFE of Admiral Sir CHARLES

NAPIER, K.C.B.; with HIS CORRESPONDENCE. From his Private Papers. By Major-General ELLERS NAPIER. 2 vols. 8vo. with Portraits and Charts. 30s.

"Sir Charles Napier will undoubtedly rank among the first of our sea worthies. He has found a worthy biographer and chronicler in the person of his Step-son. The biography abounds in traits of character, and there are details of love, marriage and home-life which contrast very pleasantly with the more exciting scenes. The work is very honestly put together; without pretence, it accomplishes much; bringing all the incidents of the Admiral's life together, so as to create a story of great interest, with much that is amusing for the general, and more that is instructive to the professional reader."—*Athenæum.*

FRENCH WOMEN of LETTERS.

By JULIA KAVANAUGH, Author of 'NATHALIE,' &c. 2 vols. 21s.

TRAVELS in the HOLY LAND.

By FREDRIKA BREMER. Translated by MARY HOWITT. 2 vols. [Next week.]

The OKAVANGO RIVER. A Nar-

ative of Travel, Exploration and Adventure. By CHARLES JOHNSON. Author of 'LAKE NGAMI,' &c. 8vo. with Portrait of the Author and numerous Illustrations. 21s.

"Mr. Anderson's book, from the number of well-told adventures, its rich fund of information, and spirited illustrations, will command a wide circle of readers. The interest of his story never flags for a moment."—*Athenæum.*

LADY CHARLOTTE PEPYS' DO-

MESTIC SKETCHES in RUSSIA. 2 vols. 21s.

"We recommend these interesting and agreeable volumes to all who wish for pleasant reading, besides acquiring a knowledge of the ways and customs of another country."—*Sun.*

TRAVELS in the REGIONS of the

AMOO, and the Russian Acquisitions on the Confines of India and China. By T. W. ATKINSON, F.R.G.S. F.G.S., Author of 'Oriental and Western Siberia.' Dedicated, by permission, to Her Majesty. Second Edition. With Map and 83 Illustrations. 2l. 2s. bound.

THE SECRET HISTORY of the

COURT of FRANCE under LOUIS XV. Edited, from rare and unpublished Documents, by Dr. CHALLICE. 2 vols. with Portraits. 21s.

THE VALLEY of a HUNDRED

FIRES. By the Author of 'MARGARET and her BRIDESMAIDS.' Illustrated by J. E. MILLAIS, A.R.A. 5s. bound. Forming the New Volume of HURST & BLACKETT'S STANDARD LIBRARY of CHEAP EDITIONS.

"Whether in delineation of character, in lucidity of plot, in description of scenery, in representation of life as it is, or in sound well-enforced moral, we know no novel of the last three or four years to equal this production of the popular Author of 'Margaret and her Bridesmaids.' If asked to classify it, we should give it a place between 'John Halifax' and 'The Cartons.'"—*Herald.*

THE NEW NOVELS.

The LAST of the MORTIMERS.

By the Author of 'MARGARET MAITLAND,' 'THE HOUSE on the MOOR,' 'ADAM GRAEME,' &c. 3 vols.

"The reader of these volumes will find enough to rivet his attention and to awaken his liveliest sympathy. His feelings will be deeply stirred by the natural pathos and tenderness of the narrative, the interest of which grows more and more intense as it nears its dénouement. We have nowhere met with language more natural and touching than that employed in these volumes to express the various feelings of the narrators. There is immense power exhibited in the delineation of Sarah Mortimer, and we do not remember a more truly humorous conjunction of characters than that of Lizzie, the rough Scotch maid, and Domenico, the fat, polite, good-tempered Italian."—*Daily News.*

WHITE and BLACK. A Tale of

the SOUTHERN STATES. 3 vols.

SIR RICHARD HAMILTON.

"The reader will be delighted with this book, and will be the better for reading it. It is full of action, life and character. The plot is well constructed, and the style vigorous. The hero is a faithful portrait of a thorough English gentleman, and the pictures of English society are very agreeably drawn."—*John Bull.*

The HOME at ROSEFIELD.

By EDWARD COPPING. 3 vols.

"A very touching and life-like story, of great simplicity and beauty, and, indeed, almost the only one unaffected by its genuine tenderness and pathos."—*Daily News.*

The CASTLEFORD CASE.

By FRANCES BROWNE, Author of 'MY SHARE OF THE WORLD,' &c. 3 vols. [Just ready.]

NEW WORKS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR DECEMBER.

In Two Volumes, price 21s.

CELEBRATED FRIENDSHIPS.

By Mrs. THOMSON, Author of 'Memoirs of the Duchess of Marlborough,' 'Life of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham,' &c.

Contents.

John Evelyn and Robert Boyle.	Samuel Taylor Coleridge and Charles Lamb.
Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, and Sir Thomas Wyatt.	Fénelon and Madame Guyon.
William Cowper and Mary Unwin.	Mrs. Elizabeth Carter and Miss Sedgwick.
Marie Antoinette and the Princess de Lamballe.	Henry St. John, Lord Bolingbroke, and Alexander Pope.
Joseph Addison and Richard Steele.	David Garrick and Mrs. Clive.
Magdalen Herbert and Dr. Donne.	Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, and Lucretia Cary, Viscountess Falkland.
Sir Kenelm Digby and Sir Anthony Van Dyck.	Frances, Countess of Hertford and Henrietta Louisa Countess of Pomfret.
Sir Philip Sidney and Sir Fulke Grevill.	

Dedicated, by permission, to his Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

In One Volume, cloth, price 10s. 6d.

BELGIAN EPISODES:

HISTORICAL—LEGENDARY—AND CONTEMPORARY.

By H. G. MOKE,

Member of the Royal Academy of Belgium, Professor at the University and Athenæum Royal of Ghent, Officer of the Order of Leopold; and

ALICE WILMERE,

Author of 'Life of Champlain,' Translator of 'Champlain; Voyage to the West Indies and Mexico' (Published by the Hakluyt Society).

Contents.

The Legend of Godfrey of the Cradle.	Episode of the Siege of Brussels.
Edward the Third in Flanders.	The Registrar of Bassehem.
The Youth and Last Days of Van Dyck.	The Tribulations of a Louvain Student.
General Van den Putte: an	The Jew of Brussels.
	The Advocate of Malines.

Grace and Philip Wharton's Works.

Second and Cheap Editions, carefully revised.

In One Volume each, price 9s. with numerous Illustrations.

I.

THE QUEENS of SOCIETY.

By GRACE and PHILIP WHARTON.

With Sixteen fine and characteristic Engravings on Wood by CHARLES ALTMONT DOYLE and the BROTHERS DALZIEL.

A Series of Memoirs of the most Celebrated Women who, in virtue of their Wit, Strength of Mind, or Beauty, have taken a lead in the Literary, Political and Court Circles of the last two and present centuries. In England and France, who have been the Intimate Friends of Great Men, or taken a prominent part in Great Movements; with Notices and Anecdotes of their principal Contemporaries, and Reviews of the Character of the Society in which they moved and shone.

II.

THE WITS and BEAUX of SOCIETY.

By GRACE and PHILIP WHARTON.

Author of 'The Queens of Society.'

With Fifteen Illustrations from Drawings by H. K. BROWNE and JAMES GODWIN. Engraved by the BROTHERS DALZIEL.

Memoirs of Men who, from the days of Louis XIV. and Charles II. to the Present Century, have been celebrated for their Wit, their Manners, their Dress and their general Social Pre-eminence, in England and France; Anecdotes of their Eccentricities, their Sayings and Doings; Sketches of their Characters, of the Courts, Clubs and Coteries they frequented, and of the Phases of Society in which they moved and shone. [On Monday, Dec. 2.]

CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

To be ready early in December,

I.

DOUBLE ACROSTICS.

EDITED BY K. L.

"* * This Collection contains many Original Contributions by Authors of the day, and other Eminent Persons, whose initials are given."

II.

RIDDLES IN RHYME

A BOOK OF ENIGMAS, CHARADES AND CONUNDRUMS.

Selected from those contributed during the last thirty years to Fulcher's 'Ladies' Poetical Miscellany.'

Edited by EDMUND SYER FULCHER.

London: JAMES HOGG & SONS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1861.

LITERATURE

French Women of Letters: Biographical Sketches.
By Julia Kavanagh. 2 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

WHETHER Miss Kavanagh has not in some measure limited the interest of her agreeable book, which may be accepted as a sequel to her 'Woman in France,' by confining herself to novelists, may be questioned.—She is discreet, however, in only dealing with those who have passed away, though the interest of these volumes might have been increased had their retrospect come nearer to our own times,—so as (for instance) to include the Gays—mother and daughter,—and that less famous, but still remarkable writer, Madame d'Arboville. These women of talent, however, are possibly reserved for a future day; meanwhile what is given affords, it may be repeated, agreeable reading.

Miss Kavanagh's list is opened by Mdlle. de Gournay, Montaigne's adopted daughter, with a sketch of her 'Alinda and Leontine,' "the first genuine novel written in French by a woman," and a glance at the Hôtel de Rambouillet. This is accompanied by a study of Mdlle. de Scudéri. For the sayings and doings of the intellectual exquisites who assembled in that Palace of Conceit a defence is stoutly made out against the ridicule which they were sure to excite, and *did*.—Miss Kavanagh points out how the affectation, the super-delicacy, the prudish refinement of language, the high-flown daintiness of sentiment, to exchange which formed the main business of life among a society of clever ladies and gentlemen,—were not merely wholesome, at the period of their existence, but inevitable, as a protest on behalf of good manners and high morals.—A like argument, it may be recollected, has been ingeniously used in apology for the dandyism of our English Regency. A Brummell with his "one pea" had been held as merely an extreme consequence of a state of society in which such brutes as *Squire Western* were too common. Allowing—not the pea, but the plea—all its weight, and avoiding all deduction from the success of such an important item as the amount of miserable imitation bred by this coterie-work, the laughs and the satirists had still the best of it.—The speeches of *Madelon* and *Cathos* in 'Les Précieuses' have passed into the world's stock of good things, while the 'Grand Cyrus' of Mdlle. de Scudéri and her 'Clélie' have gone down "full fathom five" to the depths from which they will never again emerge.—Miss Kavanagh is probably the only living Englishwoman who has waded through them. This, however, she seems to have courageously accomplished, and with a fair amount of pleasure to herself. The analysis she offers is well executed, and reasoned out with a womanly steadiness and clear-sightedness which give us a higher opinion of her power than we had derived from her former works. On one point, however, we are at issue with her. We do not admit that the reputation of a novel must of necessity be ephemeral;—neither wholly depend on the fashions of the time. Leaving on one side such a tale as 'Don Quixote' or 'Gil Blas,'—what has become of those novelists as John Bunyan and Daniel Defoe? They have a place in every house of ours, even as Shakespeare has, though far lower than the dramatist's. Then there are people who still read the novels of Richardson, and there will be so long as England has readers. The flight of *Clarissa*, the insanity of *Clementina*, are "of all time."—'Udolpho' (to come on Miss

Kavanagh's own ground) is not dead; though Mrs. Bennet's 'Beggar Girl,' admired by Coleridge, possibly is. But the strongest example which could be cited is Miss Austen, whose novels on their appearance produced no effect, the world being for the moment in chase of romance, or else of national humours,—carried away by the Porters, Edgeworths, Morgans—who deified Poles and other patriot heroes, or else drew attention, with womanly prescience and tenderness, to neglected places and to neglected races. She was retired in her gentle life, not therefore obscure, and while living enjoyed no celebrity. Her novels are made up of common-place incidents and common-place people. Nevertheless, they have passed into the small library of English fiction, containing the tales which may endure so long as men and women read "story-books."

From Mdlle. de Scudéri, thus rescued, in some measure, from the hearsay ridicule too indiscriminately attached to her name, we pass by Madame de Sévigné's friend, the charming Madame La Fayette, whose 'Princess of Cleves' has yet readers;—by the unscrupulous and corrupt Madame de Tencin, and from these ladies to Madame Riccoboni, who may be described as marking the transition from what may be called the chivalric period of Fiction to that in which the beatings of the human heart were thought worthy of being watched,—though the heart belonged to a personage less august than a victorious commander or an ermined countess. Madame Riccoboni, however, only bettered the instruction of her predecessors in one respect. Whereas Mdlle. de Scudéri had paraded the courteous knights and the exquisitely-refined dames of the Hôtel de Rambouillet in her interminable procession-novels,—Madame Riccoboni told her own story in her first fiction—'The Letters of Mistress Fanni Buttlerd!'—(its title reminding us of the perverse resolution on the part of our neighbours to spell English as some of them "spike" it).—It may have been this descent to what is more intimately familiar with us than the adventures of *Alexanders* and *Mandanes* which gave Madame Riccoboni's novels for a while so wide a vogue in this country. When the Walpoles and Selwyns were solacing their essentially coarse tastes by the novels of the younger Crébillon, the Thrales and the Montagues talked of Riccoboni; and when 'Evelina' surprised the Streatham coterie, as a new manifestation of female genius, Miss Burney's place was adjusted by comparison with the popular French authoress, to whom, and justly, she was found superior. 'Evelina' and 'Cecilia' are not yet dead, though possibly it might be hard to find a copy of either in the railway libraries of to-day; but what lover of novels belonging to this generation has read a line of 'The Marquis of Cressy'?

Next in Miss Kavanagh's list figures that strange, versatile, active woman, Madame de Genlis. Few things have been more remarkable than the manner in which one who had played so conspicuous a part as hers, outlived her fame, and seemed to slide out of public recollection during her lifetime. Whereas, to the last, a woman like Madame Récamier, with little to sustain her social reputation save her remains of great beauty, elegance of manners, her friendship with Chateaubriand, and the tradition of her impenetrability to lovers, could attract the attention of Europe, so that it was a distinction and a seal to be admitted to her fireside,—the lively old authoress of 'Tales of the Castle,' and half-a-hundred more stories,—the Governess who lived to hail on the throne the Prince whom she had educated,—was as

much forgotten as if herself, and her harp, and her tales, and her pupils, and the charming nose—the charm of which, when she was an aged woman, she disfigured by tumbling over a trunk—had never existed,—had never been set down, one and all, with as much vivacity as vanity, in her Memoirs.—When Madame de Genlis was met, for the last time, in the Memoirs of Amelia Opie,—during her visit to *Friend Lafayette* in Paris,—the encounter amounted to something like a case of resurrection: so entirely had she passed out of sight, out of mind. Madame Gay had already given up her throne to her daughter, Delphine de Girardin,—Madame Dudevant was beginning to be heard of in the midst of the convulsionary school of writers brought together by the heavings of the '30 Revolution. A score of clever men had come and gone—among them that most "gifted of men in woman's disguise" (as Talleyrand called Necker's daughter),—yet the authoress of 'The Palace of Truth' was extant in Paris, had still not thrown away her pen.—There is something in such longevity, outliving renown, mournful to study, especially if the subject be a woman. The once favourite actress, who has thirty years to wear out, after she has vanished (reluctantly) from the gaze of those who are beginning to weary of her wane, has always struck us to be one of the saddest figures presented by the world of society. But little less rueful is the old wit and beauty, writing on, writing to the last, when there is no longer a circle of admirers, new or old, to listen to her anecdotes and to applaud her sallies, or to read that which her pen mechanically pours out on the paper.—We cannot help feeling as if the world has not been just to Madame de Genlis.

It was in the year 1844 that an ingenious and minute article (unless we are mistaken, by M. Sainte-Beuve), in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, may be said to have disinterred another authoress, less recollected than she deserved to be—Madame de Charrière,—another of those Frenchwomen whose lives may be said to have been sacrificed to man's selfishness. She was one of the many who had cause to mark with a black stone the day when she met, at the house of the Neckers, with Benjamin Constant:—

"Like all sensitive men who have lost their mothers in youth—his died at birth—he seemed impelled to seek in woman the friendship and tenderness home deprived of its great charm could no longer yield. In Madame de Charrière he found friendship tender and indulgent; a charming mind, just sceptical enough to suit his, and that seduction which the remains of beauty give to a woman at every age. For a time she was all-powerful. Then he married a German, Wilhelmina, whom he soon divorced; then came the reign of Madame de Staël, fervent and stormy; then a second marriage, of which we know little, and, last of all, when Benjamin Constant was fifty, when he seemed to have exhausted every passion, even gambling, and every political opinion—for he had passed through all—the mystic, penitent Madame de Krüdener helped to soothe the passionate sorrow caused by the inexorable beauty of Madame Récamier. That Madame de Charrière was his first genuine friend, the first who exercised real influence over him, is certain. Her years did not allow the feeling that bound them to go beyond friendship; but it had much of the exclusiveness of love, and some of its jealousy, too. * * Happiness was not likely to be the lot of one so perverse. After a dissipated life in Paris, he went off to England with a few guineas in his pocket; thence he wrote half-polite, half-ironical letters to Madame de Charrière. On his return to Lausanne he was rather sharply received by his family, and took refuge at Madame de Charrière's country home, Colombier. Two

pleasant months he spent there; but the friends were too much alike to be long happy. They began by exchanging notes from their apartments in Colombier, by writing weekly after their first separation, then a bitter and insolent letter of Benjamin's broke their correspondence for a while. It was resumed, but never with the old warmth. Benjamin Constant's passion for Madame de Staël pained and annoyed Madame de Charrière, who called her the talking machine. Her letters to Benjamin Constant became scarce, and she complained that he left them unanswered, and lost the MSS. she sent him. He complained in his turn that her letters were all filled up with the *errata* in her works; and he is said to have spoken of her slightly. And thus ended, in something worse than the silence in which so many friendships lie buried, a feeling which promised to be life-long, and which, with a little more faith on either side, might surely have lasted a life-time. But it was to Madame de Charrière that Benjamin Constant wrote, 'I like poetry in no language.' Would he have dared to write this to Madame de Staël? It was to her, even at Colombier, at the dawn of their friendship, in one of the familiar and affectionate notes sent from his room to hers, that he exclaimed, talking of mankind, 'Poor little insects!—what is happiness or dignity?' * * * Madame de Charrière was attached to her young friend, forgave him constantly, and loved him to the last. He admired and appreciated her, and for years felt and expressed a friendship that was tender for him. But, alas! there were no illusions on either side, and even friendship cannot do without illusions. What Madame de Charrière thought of Constant we do not well know; she is generally thought to be the original of the following portrait taken from his bitter novel of 'Adolphe':—'At the age of seventeen, I witnessed the death of an elderly lady, whose remarkable and eccentric mind had helped to develop mine. Like many, she had, in the beginning of her career, stepped into life with the consciousness of a strong mind and of great intellectual powers; like many, too—and for having refused to bend to factitious but necessary conventionalities—she had seen her hopes destroyed, and her youth spent without pleasure. Old age had reached her at last, but had not subdued her. She resided in a château near our property. She led a dissatisfied and retired life. Her mind was her last resource; and she used it to analyze everything. For a year we contemplated life, under every aspect, in our endless conversations, and death as the only end of all; and after having so long talked of death with her, I saw death strike her before me.' There is more tenderness in Benjamin Constant's letter of farewell to Madame de Charrière, one of the last she received from him, and which he wrote on the eve of the journey to France which gave him a political career and a new country. 'Farewell! you who have made lovely eight years of my life; you whom, spite a sad experience, I cannot imagine either constrained or false; you whom I appreciate better than any will ever appreciate you! Farewell!'

We will allow (for argument's sake) that Miss Kavanagh has coloured highly the character of the stronger party in this unequal bargain. But, after such allowance has been made, it is impossible to avoid recognizing the cruel inequality of the lot, in all such cases of capricious affection and chilled intercourse and broken friendship, which meant something more than friendship in its outset, and which at its close ended in something less. The man could, to the last, make new ties, embrace new enthusiasms, accept new sensations,—Madame Récamier could dangle him on her hook, after Madame de Staël was no more,—he could go through the semi-mystical, semi-political performances of Madame de Krüdener's fanaticism with a great show of unction, finding in them something to pique his jaded appetite,—he could always stand before the world as a being somehow misplaced, if not spited, by Fortune, who had somehow failed to fulfil expectation.

—The man's is a notoriously fascinating character; provided the grievance be worked adroitly, and the melancholy be intimated, not obtruded, to importunity. But the woman could only gather herself up—in silence, in disappointment partially expressed, when she was too old to make new heart-ventures—to die. There have been as many variations of the Swift and the Stella story as there are versions of every old tune. This is one among them.

After Madame de Charrière—with her 'Neufchâtel Letters'—comes Madame de Krüdener; whose 'Valérie' some few may have read, but whose literary reputation is entirely effaced by the European attention drawn to the saintly quackery of one who, when self-installed on the tripod, managed to bring thither, as a listener to her oracles, no auditor less distinguished, conscientious and credulous than the Czar of all the Russias. By her prophecies may Madame de Krüdener be recollected—not by her books. She managed admirably in choosing her time and place for taking leave of adventure, and for exchanging robe of festival for robe of mortification. She chose, with a true feminine acuteness, her principal patient. The Czar was fond of toying with spiritual excitement or quietism, as might be. When William Allen, the benevolent Quaker, returned from a visit to Russia, on a philanthropic errand, he said, speaking of Alexander the Emperor, 'He is one of us'!—M. Tourguenev has told us how strong is the element of fanaticism in the Muscovite character—that Russia has her own sects, her own saints,—has had her own martyrs, without dream of self-illustration, whose names are utterly unknown. All this Madame de Krüdener—an Esthonian by birth—seems to have divined, and to have arranged her altar in Paris,—with that shrewdness of decision which is not incompatible with distemper of brain or of morals. She vanished, however, as an authoress, before she set a-going those meetings for prayer and prophecy, at which Madame Récamier was requested by the ticket-taker to suppress some of her beauty, and at which the inconstant Constant excited so much remark by his devout genuflections.

Lastly in Miss Kavanagh's gallery comes Madame de Staël. That most remarkable of women who have written poetical prose, is a subject beyond the grasp of the gentler English authoress. Cleopatra's self had not moreameleon colours than Madame de Staël. With so much power, and so much weakness, with such an intuitive grasp on great questions, and such a fearlessness in confronting strange opinion, whether popular or unpopular,—with her Swiss blood, as Rousseau's countrywoman must have—the training of her Calvinistic mother, contradicted by the passion of temperament, poetical and personal, which breathes in every line of 'Corinne,'—with the intense appetite for social distinction bred in the French minister's daughter, who, in her child's chair, kept a little *salon* at Paris,—with the later notable persecutions of her life, during which she could say to herself 'I and Napoleon'! or, 'Napoleon against me'!—with her triumphant pilgrimages into Germany, and her lionism in England,—with her luckless investments of heart in such marriages as her second, after a former one,—with all these incidents and characteristics (to sum up) Madame de Staël is no easy subject to handle;—and Miss Kavanagh's chapters on her life and works make the weakest part of these two volumes.

Nevertheless, the book has engaged us. Why should not its writer, who analyzes fiction with so fine a touch, speak of her own sister

novelists? Clara Reeve,—the Lees of Bath, one of whom suggested an invention to Byron,—Hannah More, Mrs. Garrick's 'Chaplain,' tiresome on one hand in 'Coelebs,' on the other hand, wise in her practical attempts to benefit the poor,—Mrs. Bennet,—Charlotte Smith (underrated as regards imagination),—Mary Wollstonecraft,—still wait their characters; not to count up such more famous female novelists as the Porters, Opie, Edgeworth, Morgan, Austen. The taste and feeling shown by Miss Kavanagh in this book account for the above recommendation.

The Four Georges: Sketches of Manners, Morals, Court, and Town Life. By W. M. Thackeray. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

To such readers as the respectable Mrs. Clapham Rise, whose life has perhaps been innocent of plays, novels and naughty memoirs; or as the pious Miss Hackney Wick, whose personal profligacy may have been limited to sitting under a pet preacher with dark eyes and clouded reputation—the 'Four Georges' should prove a most delicious work. The book contains among its galleries of brilliant portraits, among its treasures of anecdote and humour, a good many things that such women always want to know, without daring to seek for them in the improper quarter, and that women of liberal culture are supposed to know through the processes of a more general education. It is full of the wickedness of the great world. Its pages flutter with the satins of fine ladies and the feathers of fine gentlemen. There is in them a riot of laughter, dancing, love-making, gaming, swearing and forswearing; a pulse of music, a whisper of flirtation, an odour of *boudoirs*, a sinner of scandal, a savour of banquets; all the noise, reek, roll and devilry of that court and society of the Brunswick line, which succeeded to the more picturesque, but not more wicked, court and society of the Stuarts—of which we are promised by His Grace of Manchester the Story from Elizabeth to Anne. Will not the respectable British maid and matron—timidly anxious, it may be, about the lives of celebrated sinners—like to get a peep behind the scenes of this comedy in the castle and the palace?

Some portion of our respectable middle classes—the portion which in jest and farce is supposed to reside in the pleasant old dwellings about Hackney and on the sunny slopes of Clapham, and which in jest and farce considers the whole duty of man to consist in keeping with strictness the Ten Commandments and paying their rent punctually on quarter-day—are a little dainty, perhaps a little hypocritical, in their notions of what is proper for the females of their families to read. For fear of offence, good fathers deny their daughters much that is wholesome for the intellect and strengthening for the character. As a rule, the fathers of families exclude plays, romances, poetry (except Cowper and Mrs. Hannah More, and in some cases, liberal cases, Milton), and for the most part histories and memoirs—unless expurgated and reduced to the due level of Family Reading. To such people Shakespeare is profane, Fielding dissolute. Macaulay, who had sprung from them, said, 'the Bible itself is not good enough for them.' We are not quarrelling with the fact—we are not laughing at it—we are only stating it. The objection of this portion of our middle classes to polite literature, and especially to its influence on the female mind, is of old account, and is not likely to disappear in our day. It is as old as the Puritans and as staunch as the Ironsides. It may be lived down, but it will

never be reasoned down, still less laughed down, though all the jesters who take wit to market should turn their merry faces on it. Time only will convince these people that women who are better educated than their own make, in spite of their familiarity with works of fancy and with the history of mankind, as good mothers and as pure wives as the Dorcas and Marthas who have never wept over Ophelia, and never heard of Molly Lepell. In the mean time, let us note the living facts. Some people refuse to read memoirs and novels, some people refuse to see plays. They made the fortune of 'Mont Blanc.' We predict they will take up a large edition of 'The Four Georges.'

It will suit them thoroughly and will do them good. Though it is full of the beauty and frailty of famous women, and the weakness and debauchery of famous men, the tone of it is highly decorous, and the morals of the vice exhibited are put in at the due places, and are seasoned with exquisite shreds of humour. Yet, in spite of its good intentions and its cleanly execution, the book has the charm of being perpetually and extremely wicked; wicked as one of Latimer's sermons, or as a favourite chapter in Taylor's 'Holy Living.' To the staid British female whose reading has been narrow and selected, it will present many attractions. A little wickedness is very alluring when we have it in good company and served up by an eminent pen. The author of this book is known to be a man of mature years, a good husband and father, an excellent companion, a worthy patriot; and the discourse which he now addresses to all the world, through Messrs. Smith & Elder, he had previously rehearsed before audiences of intellect and rank in many parts of England and America. Here, then, there can be no harm. Women who from delicacy or from timidity might shrink from Hervey or Walpole, and who would tremble at the thought of Fielding or Defoe, may safely take into their hands a record of good and evil to which duchesses have listened with a languid approval. Profligacy is modified by time and place. We may hear things at church, for example, which would not be borne in the House of Commons or from the Judicial bench. Allusions are coarse according to those who make them. In some people's opinion, the pulpit can never be stained, the theatre can never be purified. This notion is another of our middle-class hypocrisies and make-believes, the root of which lies deep in the very heart of our society. The blush is often for the manner rather than for the matter. But the Lecturer on the Four Georges has been delicate in his words, as there was very great need for him to be. He knows that the references to wicked things which are often enough found tolerable in a sermon, would be frightful in a book. He has not the recognized right, as a mere painter of manners, to allude to breaches of the Seventh Commandment with such plainness of speech as his neighbour, the gentleman in the black coat, and he wisely remembers that he writes among wiser, but not more curious, people, for those who think "the Bible not good enough for them."

Mr. Thackeray opens his discourse with happy art. "Very few years since, I knew familiarly a lady who had been asked in marriage by Horace Walpole, who had been patted on the head by George the First." These two lives, as he tells us, cover the period of his tale. The lady mentioned was of course Miss Berry, who passed from among us only the other day. She had been a beauty in her youth, and had inspired the gouty old beau with a whimsy which he thought a passion. She had rejected his

suit and the suits of other gay gentlemen, and died in her virgin state—a personage who had known the world and its ways longer than Samuel Rogers, and had kept her wit bright and her reputation untouched through all. We are glad to meet her shade, thus affectionately introduced as a link between the old world of wits and beaux and our own more sober times. Horace Walpole and Miss Berry—lover and mistress—lived through all that wicked, whirling, valiant, reprobate, inventing and exhausting Georgian era—gone, most happily, with its blunders and successes, its prejudices and its virtues, never to return on earth. If Mr. Thackeray has painted it truthfully, who would like to look on it again?—

"As one views Europe, through contemporary books of travel in the early part of the last century, the landscape is awful—wretched wastes, beggarly and plundered; half-burned cottages and trembling peasants gathering piteous harvests; gangs of such tramping along with bayonets behind them, and corporals with canes and cats-of-nine-tails to flog them to barracks. By these passes my lord's gilt carriage floundering through the ruts, as he swears at the postillions, and toils on to the Residenz. Hard by, but away from the noise and brawling of the citizens and buyers, is Wilhelmstul or Ludwigruhe, or Monbijou, or Versailles—it scarcely matters which,—near to the city, shut out by woods from the beggared country, the enormous, hideous, gilded, monstrous marble palace, where the prince is, and the Court, and the trim gardens, and huge fountains, and the forest where the ragged peasants are beating the game in (it is death to them to touch a feather); and the jolly hunt sweeps by with its uniform of crimson and gold; and the prince gallops ahead puffing his royal horn; and his lords and mistresses ride after him; and the stag is pulled down; and the grand huntsman gives the knife in the midst of a chorus of bugles; and 'tis time the Court go home to dinner; and our noble traveller, it may be the Baron of Pöllnitz, or the Count de Königsmarck, or the excellent Chevalier de Seingalt, sees the procession gleaming through the trim avenues of the wood, and hastens to the inn, and sends his noble name to the marshal of the Court. Then our nobleman arrays himself in green and gold, or pink and silver, in the richest Paris mode, and is introduced by the chamberlain, and makes his bow to the jolly prince, and the gracious princess; and is presented to the chief lords and ladies, and then comes supper and a bank at Faro, where he loses or wins a thousand pieces by daylight. If it is a German court, you may add not a little drunkenness to this picture of high life; but German, or French, or Spanish, if you can see out of your palace-windows beyond the trim-cut forest vistas, misery is lying outside; hunger is stalking about the bare villages, listlessly following precarious husbandry; ploughing stony fields with starved cattle; or fearfully taking in scanty harvests. Augustus is fat and jolly on his throne; he can knock down an ox, and eat one almost; his mistress Aurora von Königsmarck is the loveliest, the wittiest creature; his diamonds are the biggest and most brilliant in the world, and his feasts as splendid as those of Versailles. As for Louis the Great, he is more than mortal. Lift up your glances respectfully, and mark him eyeing Madame de Fontanges or Madame de Montespan from under his sublime periwig, as he passes through the great gallery where Villars and Vendôme, and Berwick, and Boissuet, and Massillon are waiting. Can court be more splendid; nobles and knights more gallant and superb; ladies more lovely? A grander monarch, or a more miserable starved wretch than the peasant his subject, you cannot look on. Let us bear both these types in mind, if we wish to estimate the old society properly. Remember the glory and the chivalry? Yes! Remember the grace and beauty, the splendour and lofty politeness; the gallant courtesy of Fontenoy, where the French line bids the gentlemen of the English guard to fire first; the noble constancy of the old king and Villars his general, who fits out the last army with the last crown-piece from the treasury, and goes to

meet the enemy and die or conquer for France at Denain. But round all that royal splendour lies a nation enslaved and ruined; there are people robbed of their rights—communities laid waste—faith, justice, commerce trampled upon, and well-nigh destroyed—nay, in the very centre of royalty itself, what horrible stains and meanness, crime and shame! It is but to a silly harlot that some of the noblest gentlemen and some of the proudest women in the world are bowing down; it is the price of a miserable province that the king ties in diamonds round his mistress's white neck."

This for the general; but the particular, according to our humourist, was not a whit more noble. English society in the times when Farmer George ruled at Windsor is painted in passages which the representative ladies of Clapham and Hackney will perhaps devour with eager interest. This is in Mr. Thackeray's manner:—

"Lord Carlisle was one of the English fine gentlemen who was well-nigh ruined by the awful debauchery and extravagance which prevailed in the great English society of those days. Its dissoluteness was awful: it had swarmed over Europe after the Peace; it had danced, and raced, and gambled in all the courts. It had made its bow at Versailles; it had run its horses on the plain of Sablons, near Paris, and created the Anglo-mania there; it had exported vast quantities of pictures and marbles from Rome and Florence; it had ruined itself by building great galleries and palaces for the reception of the statues and pictures; it had brought over singing-women and dancing-women from all the operas of Europe, on whom my lords lavished their thousands, whilst they left their honest wives and honest children languishing in the lonely, deserted splendours of the castle and park at home. Besides the great London society of those days, there was another unacknowledged world, extravagant beyond measure, tearing about in the pursuit of pleasure; dancing, gambling, drinking, singing; meeting the real society in the public places (at Ranelagh, Vauxhalls, and Riddottos, about which our old novelists talk so constantly), and outvying the real leaders of fashion in luxury, and splendour, and beauty. For instance, when the famous Miss Gunning visited Paris as Lady Coventry, where she expected that her beauty would meet with the applause which had followed her and her sister through England, it appears she was put to flight by an English lady still more lovely in the eyes of the Parisians. A certain Mrs. Pitt took a box at the opera opposite the countess; and was so much handsomer than her ladyship, that the parterre cried out that this was the real English angel, whereupon Lady Coventry quitted Paris in a huff. The poor thing died presently of consumption, accelerated, it was said, by the red and white paint with which she plastered those luckless charms of hers. (We must represent to ourselves all fashionable female Europe, at that time, as plastered with white, and ruddled with red.) She left two daughters behind her, whom George Selwyn loved (he was curiously fond of little children), and who are described very drolly and pathetically in these letters, in their little nursery, where passionate little Lady Fanny, if she had not good cards, flung hers into Lady Mary's face; and where they sate conspiring how they should receive a new mother-in-law whom their papa presently brought home. They got on very well with their mother-in-law, who was very kind to them; and they grew up, and they were married, and they were both divorced afterwards—poor little souls! Poor painted mother, poor society, ghastly in its pleasures, its loves, its revelries!"

In Mr. Thackeray's manner, but not in his best manner. If the dry, sardonic humourist loves to paint the rag and waste of beauty, the littleness of fine gentlemen, and to laugh over many things which a healthy, if an artificial, convention has agreed to screen, he loves with a yet warmer heart to select and praise the homelier and manlier virtues, and his passages of deepest power and brightest charm are those in which he treats of genuine heroism, of honest

affections, of the love that is always true, of the friendship that is always strong. There are few things in our language finer in style, none nobler in feeling, than the paragraphs in which he compares George the Fourth with the real gentlemen of his time. Few, we think, will read these few extracted lines on Cuthbert Collingwood without beating hearts:—

"Beyond dazzle of success and blaze of genius, I fancy shining a hundred and a hundred times higher, the sublime purity of Collingwood's gentle glory. His heroism stirs British hearts when we recall it. His love, and goodness, and piety make one thrill with happy emotion. As one reads of him and his great comrade going into the victory with which their names are immortally connected, how the old English word comes up, and that old English feeling of what I should like to call Christian honour! What gentlemen they were, what great hearts they had! 'We can, my dear Coll,' writes Nelson to him, 'have no little jealousies; we have only one great object in view,—that of meeting the enemy, and getting a glorious peace for our country.' At Trafalgar, when the Royal Sovereign was pressing alone into the midst of the combined fleets, Lord Nelson said to Capt. Blackwood: 'See how that noble fellow, Collingwood, takes his ship into action! How I envy him!' The very same throb and impulse of heroic generosity was beating in Collingwood's honest bosom. As he led into the fight, he said: 'What would Nelson give to be here!' After the action of the 1st of June, he writes:—'We cruised for a few days, like disappointed people looking for what they could not find, until the morning of *little Sarah's birthday*, between eight and nine o'clock, when the French fleet, of twenty-five sail of the line, was discovered to windward. We chased them, and they bore down within about five miles of us. The night was spent in watching and preparation for the succeeding day; and many a blessing did I send forth to my Sarah, lest I should never bless her more. At dawn, we made our approach on the enemy, then drew up, dressed our ranks, and it was about eight when the admiral made the signal for each ship to engage her opponent, and bring her to close action; and then down we went under a crowd of sail, and in a manner that would have animated the coldest heart, and struck terror into the most intrepid enemy. The ship we were to engage was two ahead of the French admiral, so we had to go through his fire and that of two ships next to him, and received all their broadsides two or three times, before we fired a gun. It was then near ten o'clock. I observed to the admiral, that about that time our wives were going to church, but that I thought the peal we should ring about the Frenchmen's ears would outdo their parish bells.' There are no words to tell what the heart feels in reading the simple phrases of such a hero. Here is victory and courage, but love sublimer and superior. Here is a Christian soldier spending the night before battle in watching and preparing for the succeeding day, thinking of his dearest home, and sending many blessings forth to his Sarah, 'lest he should never bless her more.' Who would not say Amen to his supplication? It was a benediction to his country—the prayer of that intrepid loving heart."

There is in this book a good deal that we do not indorse—views of history, characters of men, which are not ours. We cannot accept the portraits of Pope and Swift. We utterly reject the etching made of Marlborough. We should shade the character of George the Third in quite another way. We could even find in our hearts to say some kindly words for his debauched and erring son. We have, therefore, praised 'The Four Georges,' not because it expresses in any great degree our own sentiments or advocates with any precision our own views; but because, in itself, taken on its own ground, it is an airy, humorous and brilliant picture of English life and manners, produced by honest reading out of many books, and

lighted with the glow of individual sympathy and intellect.

Tom Brown at Oxford. By the Author of 'Tom Brown's School-Days.' 3 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

It was an unfortunate day for Mr. Hughes when the success of 'Tom Brown's School-Days' induced him to enter the lists as a novelist. The popularity of that capital story for schoolboys was due to causes distinct from the purely literary capabilities of the writer. Though it possessed none of the highest qualities of fiction, 'Tom Brown's School-Days' was a vivid picture of the brighter side of a school-boy's life under Dr. Arnold. A fresh, hearty, honest tone pervaded its pages; and fathers who bought the book for their children, and turned over its leaves before giving it to the young people, were charmed with the sunny reminiscences it presented them of long-forgotten interests in days, about which men always love to romance as they advance in years. The tale gave a pleasant filipp to the memory of Paterfamilias, and the praise he awarded it over the dinner-table was the language of gratitude, not tempered by discretion. The 'School-Days' had also points that strongly recommended it to the ordinary run of ladies, inasmuch as it praised Dr. Arnold, and displayed in an agreeable light those public schools, to which their curly-pated urchins are consigned on emancipation from the nursery. Boys, of course, approved it, in consideration of the countenance it gave to manly sports, spiced with just a little playground ruffianism. Again, in appealing to the school-pride of Rugby men, powerful beyond other public schools amongst professional writers, it secured a strong hold on those who were, in due course, required to speak critically on its merits. No one, however, grudged the book its success; for it possessed so much sterling merit, that had its author been content with his one rich harvest of honour, he might, as "single-work Hughes," have sustained to the last the enthusiasm of admirers eloquent about the great things he could do as he would. It is solely to himself, and in no degree to the proverbial fickleness of mankind, that his fall in public estimation is due. 'Tom Brown at Oxford' is no mere negative failure. A worse novel, written by a gentleman of education and ability, we do not remember to have ever perused. We have read it through—as far as it is possible to read so uninteresting a novel through,—and we have not been sufficiently fortunate to light on any single passage that atones for its prevailing dullness. Nor is inability to amuse by any means the gravest charge that can be preferred against it. The sketches of University life are unreal and offensive, repulsive to delicacy, and extremely unjust to those resident Fellows who have for years been steadily raising the reputation of Oxford as a seat of learning and a place of education. Oxford has either greatly altered since Mr. Hughes honoured her with his presence, or he was singularly unlucky in the selection of associates during his undergraduate career. The history given of St. Ambrose College is a sample of the *animus* the author displays to the University authorities, whom he delights to paint as corrupt, imbecile and indolent. St. Ambrose had, in days long past, been a reading college, and gained for its scholarship a wide and enduring reputation. Its fame attracted men of all ranks to its walls, until a youth was deemed lucky who gained admittance to its roll of undergraduates. Under these circumstances, the authorities of the college deliberately resolved to sell the

honour of their house for private advantage. "Go to," said these shrewd men; "why should we not make the public pay for the great benefits we confer on them? Have we not the very best article in the educational market to supply—almost a monopoly of it—and shall we not get the highest price for it?" Such are the words put by Mr. Hughes into the lips of the resident Fellows of St. Ambrose, who forthwith relax the discipline of their domus in order to attract gentlemen-commoners who "pay double fees to the college and have great expectations of all sorts." Of course, in the hands of such dishonest stewards, who put "the double fees" of gentlemen-commoners and the pleasure of dining in hall with beardless scions of the aristocracy, before considerations of duty or self-respect, St. Ambrose becomes demoralized. The undergraduates do not read, and the tutors do not urge them to read. Although attempts at reform have been inaugurated, the college is still little more than a club for vicious, idle young men, when Tom Brown joins it, and gains admission to "the fast set." At first Tom finds Oxford very dull, and he is disappointed with the place. His dissatisfaction, however, is not a consequence of his removal from home amusements and old friends, but is mainly due to a cause which surely none but a model monitor of Dr. Arnold's rearing would have imagined. Tom Brown, the Oxford freshman, looks back to Rugby with regret because "there he had a share in the ruling of 300 boys, and a good deal of responsibility." Unhappy at not being allowed a share "in the ruling" of the St. Ambrose undergraduates, poor Tom comforts himself with much boasting, some drinking, and continual idleness, and with hanging about a public-house, where he makes love to the pretty barmaid. In short, Tom Brown becomes what the better style of Oxford men would designate "a stupid young cad." We cannot enumerate all his acquaintance within and without the walls of St. Ambrose; nor do we care to reproduce the scenes of vulgar debauchery in which he figures. No good purpose could be answered by doing so: for the side of Oxford life illustrated by them is only the vicious side of that life—the side that concerns only the movements of the small minority of undergraduates who pass their lives in a continued excess of meat and drink, consort with money-lenders and dog-fanciers, and periodically steep themselves in revolting sensuality at Abingdon and Woodstock. It is no mystery that such foolish and depraved lads are to be found in the University; but we must exclaim against the writer who points to them as fair average specimens of *Alma Mater's alumni*. When Mr. Farrar, in 'Julian Home,' gave a picture of Cambridge life, he showed the reader the fast men, moving to and fro in their dull rounds of unpleasurable excitement; but, with equal truth and good taste, he kept them in the background, and made the interest of his story turn on the ambitions and pleasures and achievements of well-bred and gentle-mannered young men, who could enjoy their wine without drunkenness, could read hard without adopting the affectations of scholastic pedantry, could pull a good oar without emulating watermen in slang; and on proper occasions could enter with zest on the enjoyments of foreign travel or British field-sports, without forgetting that their amusements were only amusements, and that as gentlemen and scholars they had better work before them in life than mere indulgence in passing pleasure. To University-men of this stamp, the pleasant cheery youngsters who keep our country homes alive at Christmas and in long vacations, and who at

the close and opening of term come up to town in crowds to have a peep at the theatres. Mr. Hughes never introduces his readers. Indeed, it is clear he does not believe in the existence of such a class amongst Oxford undergraduates—and yet we can undertake to say that they abound in the University at the present time, and abounded also years since, when Mr. Hughes attended lectures and chapels in St. Ambrose. If he did not know them, the fault was not *theirs*.

As a contrast to indolent "dons," who bow with servile cringe before the wearers of tufted caps, and to undergraduates whose highest enjoyment is to get drunk and sing unchaste songs, Mr. Hardy, one of the servitors of St. Ambrose is introduced to the reader as a specimen of what an Oxford undergraduate should be. But apart from his poverty (of which he makes a parade) and his muscular development (which he employs in boating and sparring), there is little in the gentleman to excite either sympathy or admiration. Even the author seems to regard Mr. Hardy's position as servitor as his best recommendation to the goodwill of generous readers, who are again and again entertained with an unmanly wail over the meanness of rich undergraduates, who decline to live on intimate terms with servitors. Of all the various cries with which Mr. Hughes has ineffectually attempted to rouse our indignation against University "dons" and the insolence of wealth, this is about the weakest. Far from thinking that the gentlemen-commoners of St. Ambrose ought to have called on Mr. Hardy, the servitor, and invited him to their wine-parties, we think that had they done so they would have acted very foolishly, in cumbering themselves with an unsuitable companion, and causing him, if he were a gentleman, infinite discomfort. The members of a small college ought to know each other intimately, or not at all. A mere nodding acquaintance is an embarrassment to men who, if they do not live on the same staircase, have their rooms within a stone's throw, and meet each other a score times a day in lecture-room and quadrangle; but close intimacy between two men of widely different fortunes can very rarely be maintained without sacrifice of personal dignity. In college life such an alliance, without such a sacrifice, is utterly impossible where, within certain limits, a man's expenses are regulated by the habits of his companions. Whatever "set" a man may live with, he knows them intimately, and without those formalities which render it easier for people of diverse fortunes to meet together in London society. He has the *entrée* of their rooms at all hours, and takes part in their pleasures, whatever the expense of them may be. Under such circumstances, any attempt to force together the rich nobleman and the poor scholar in University society would be followed by even greater inconveniences and evils than invariably follow in the outer world from a constrained intercourse of persons of different estates and conditions.

To make his picture of Oxford life as lively as possible, Mr. Hughes brings up to "Commemoration" a bevy of lionesses, and sets them down amongst Tom Brown's friends; but however pleasant this change of society may have been to them, it affords little relief to the reader, who is introduced to the young ladies through the medium of a series of the most prolix conversations that were ever inserted in a work of fiction. These "talkies" cover from ten to fifteen pages, printed more closely than the ordinary run of novels; and as it is only occasionally that they are illustrated by the

introduction of a "said he" or a "replied she," before he has perused the first five leaves an ordinary reader is quite unable to assign the remarks to their proper characters. The following extract is taken from the body of about fourteen pages of similar matter:—

"And not avoid first-year men?" "Exactly so." "Because they are foolish, and therefore fit company for ladies. Now, really—" "No, no; because they are foolish, and, therefore, they ought to be made wise; and ladies are wiser than dons." "And therefore, duller, for all wise people, you said, were dull." "Not all wise people; only people who are wise by cramming—as dons; but ladies are wise by inspiration." "And first-year men, are they foolish by inspiration and agreeable by cramming, or agreeable by inspiration and foolish by cramming?" "They are agreeable by inspiration in the society of ladies." "Then they can never be agreeable, for you say they never see ladies." "Not with the bodily eye, but with the eye of fancy." "Then their agreeableness must be all fancy." "But it is better to be agreeable in fancy than dull in reality." "That depends upon whose fancy it is. To be agreeable in your own fancy is compatible with being as dull in reality as—" "How you play with words; I see you won't leave me a shred either of fancy or agreeableness to stand on." "Then I shall do you good service. I shall destroy your illusions; you cannot stand on illusions." "But remember what my illusions were,—fancy and agreeableness." "But your agreeableness stood on fancy, and your fancy on nothing. You had better settle down at once on the solid basis of dullness, like the dons." "Then I am to found myself on fact, and try to be dull? What a conclusion! But perhaps dullness is no more a fact than fancy;—what is dullness?" "Oh, I do not undertake to define; you are the best judge." "How severe you are! Now, see how generous I am. Dullness in society is the absence of ladies."

Mr. Hughes is by no means felicitous in his delineations of feminine beauty and character. Tom Brown falls in love with Miss Mary Porter (a very elegant and fascinating young lady, whom he eventually marries), but the author can devise no better machinery for exhibiting Tom's passion and tenderness to the pretty girl than the following incident, which terminates a nutting excursion:—

"He was standing up in the hedge, and reaching after a tempting cluster of nuts, when he heard a short sharp cry of pain behind him, which made him spring backwards, and nearly miss his footing as he came to the ground. Recovering himself, and turning round, he saw Mary lying at the foot of the bank, writhing in pain. He was at her side in an instant, and dreadfully alarmed. 'Good heavens! what has happened?' he said. 'My ankle!' she cried; and the effort of speaking brought the sudden flush of pain to her brow.—'Oh! what can I do?' 'The boot! the boot!' she said, leaning forward to unlace it, and then sinking back against the bank. 'It is so painful. I hope I sha'n't faint.' Poor Tom could only clasp his hands as he knelt by her, and repeat: 'Oh, what can I do—what can I do?' His utter bewilderment presently roused Mary, and her natural high courage was beginning to master the pain. 'Have you a knife?' 'Yes—here,' he said, pulling one out of his pocket, and opening it; 'here it is.' 'Please cut the lace.' Tom, with beating heart and trembling hand, cut the lace, and then looked up at her. 'Oh, be quick, cut it again; don't be afraid.' He cut it again; and, without taking hold of the foot, gently pulled out the ends of the lace. She again leaned forward, and tried to take off the boot. But the pain was too great; and she sank back, and put her hand up to her flushed face. 'May I try?—perhaps I could do it.' 'Yes, pray do. Oh, I can't bear the pain!' she added, next moment; and Tom felt ready to hang himself for having been the cause of it. 'You must cut the boot off, please.' 'But perhaps I may cut you. Do you really mean it?' 'Yes, really. There, take care. How

your hand shakes. You will never do for a doctor.' His hand did shake certainly. *He had cut a little hole in the stocking; but, under the circumstances, we need not wonder—the situation was new and trying. Urged on by her, he cut and cut away, and, at last, off came the boot, and her beautiful little foot lay on the green turf.* She was much relieved at once, but still in great pain; and now he began to recover his head. 'The ankle should be bound up; may I try?' 'Oh, yes; but what with?' Tom dived into his shooting-coat pocket, and produced one of the large, many-coloured neck-wrappers which were fashionable at Oxford in those days. 'How lucky,' he said, as he tore it into strips. 'I think this will do. Now, you'll stop me, won't you, if I hurt, or don't do it right?' 'Don't be afraid; I'm much better. Bind it tight—tighter than that.' He wound the strips as tenderly as he could round her foot and ankle, with hands all alive with nerves, and wondering more and more at her courage as she kept urging him to draw the bandage tighter yet. Then, still under her direction, he fastened and pinned down the ends; and, as he was rather neat with his fingers, from the practice of tying flies and splicing rods and bats, produced, on the whole, a creditable sort of bandage. Then he looked up at her, the perspiration standing on his forehead, as if he had been pulling a race, and said: 'Will that do? I'm afraid it's very awkward.' 'Oh, no; thank you so much! But I'm so sorry you have torn your handkerchief.' Tom made no answer to this remark, except by a look. What could he say, but that he would gladly have torn his skin off for the same purpose, if it would have been of any use. But this speech did not seem quite the thing for the moment.—'But how do you feel? Is it very painful?' he asked.—'Rather. But don't look so anxious. Indeed, it is very bearable. But what are we to do now?'"

The sprained ankle being thus bandaged, Mary tries to walk; but finding herself unable to proceed, she allows Tom to carry her.—

"But what am I to do?" she said. 'I must get back somehow.'—'Will you let me carry you?'—She looked in his face again, and then dropped her eyes, and hesitated.—'I wouldn't offer, dear, if there were any other way. But you mustn't walk. Indeed, you must not; you may lame yourself for life.'—He spoke very quietly, with his eyes fixed on the ground, though his heart was beating so that he feared she would hear it.—'Very well,' she said; 'but I'm very heavy.'—So he lifted her gently, and stepped off down the ride, carrying his whole world in his arms, in an indescribable flutter of joy, and triumph, and fear. He had gone some forty yards or so, when he staggered, and stopped for a moment.—'Oh, pray put me down—pray do! You'll hurt yourself. I'm too heavy.'—*For the credit of muscular Christianity, one must say that it was not her weight, but the tumult in his own inner man, which made her bearer totter.* Nevertheless, if one is wholly unused to the exercise, the carrying a healthy young English girl weighing a good eight stone, is as much as most men can conveniently manage."

If this be muscular Christianity, the less we have of it the better. We are at a loss to see what object Mr. Hughes's muscular Christianity can have had in constructing the above passages, if it was not to suggest the pleasure to be derived from such gambols as Squire Western wished Tom Jones to indulge in with Miss Sophia.

History of the Four Conquests of England.
By James Augustus St. John. 2 vols.
(Smith, Elder & Co.)

HERE are two volumes which reflect credit on the patience, research, industry and learning of the author. The story of the Four Conquests is not now told for the first time; but it has never been narrated more lucidly or less drily. The one is not made to succeed to the other as an independent narrative; but each is shown to have been a natural and inevitable consequence of the one by which it was pre-

ceded,—and thus to the four divisions in which the series of wars is portrayed is given the interest and the warmth of a continuous history. Mr. St. John has done his work well and honestly; and although we detect one or two contradictory opinions here and there, and encounter an expression of feeling in which our sympathies have small share, we think nothing the worse of a couple of volumes so creditable to the head and the hand by which they have been produced.

If, like most of his predecessors over the dark and difficult road by which he has travelled, Mr. St. John can throw little light on the pre-Roman condition of Britain, he evidently, and, as we believe, justly, conceives that there existed a higher civilization, a more numerous people, a better trained martial force, and a more perfectly organized social and political system, than are generally allowed to have been then in existence. Assuredly, the first Roman who invaded the land, now nearly two thousand years ago, found a worthy and a most obstinate foe. The first attempt was clearly a defeat, the second lacked many of the essentials of success, and many years were allowed to pass before the Roman eagles descended on the green pastures of the Britons, held all in subjection beneath their talons,—and only let go their hold when, the head growing faint and sick, the talons themselves became relaxed and nerveless.

Whatever policy or luxury may have prevailed anterior to the Roman Conquest, the Britons owed much increase of the latter, if not of improvement in the former, to their invaders. These brought with them “the vine, which beautified with its purple and golden clusters the neighbourhood of London, the Vale of Gloucester, and many other southern districts.” Durweston, in Dorsetshire, still cherishes the tradition of the old beauty and flavour of her vineyards. “Fruit trees, the knowledge of which Rome itself owed to Greece or the East, accompanied the eagles into Britain; and plums, apples and pears, improved by grafting, augmented the stores of the British farmer.”

We fear the British youth who did not take to the mountains, and thence bade defiance to successive generations of invaders, fell easily into the ways and fashions of the enemy, and were assuredly objects of the bitter hatred of the old conservative skin-bearers. After centuries of splendid, and not useless dominion, the legions left the island to its fate; but more than one cry of anguish crossed the waters, and implored the return of the old masters and the protection of their arms. The echo of the cry reached the ear of the rough and coveting Saxon, who became thereby aware that Britain's calamity was the Saxon's opportunity. For this opportunity he had long been watching; but the record of how the Saxon availed himself of it, how he profited by it, what battles he fought and what victories he won,—all this is darker, more doubtful, less satisfactory, and altogether more mythical, than the story of the earlier invasions of Julius, and the subjugation of the later Britons in the reign of Claudius.

One circumstance, however, is indisputable; namely, that again the invader had a formidable foe to encounter, one who was not to be subdued in one—no, not in one hundred fights. The Romanized Britons “encountered the invaders bravely on a thousand fields, and all the vast body of marauders which Northern Germany could put to sea took upwards of 200 years to subdue even a portion of England, though the divisions of the natives, and their fierce mutual hostilities, facilitated the projects of the invaders.”

Then followed the foreshadowing of king-

doms: though similar clanships and chieftainships are to be traced in Britain before the Romans began driving the sea out of Romney Marsh. Under leaders who transmitted their power to “sons or natural successors,” came in a worse Paganism than that which the Romans found here, and which had given way to the early missionaries of Christianity. As times improved the new opportunity was seized by new conquerors in a holy war, and Saxon kings and people embraced Christianity, in name if not in principle, and our early six or seven English bishops were enthroned in sees whose limits, we believe, were exactly co-terminous with the respective kingdoms. Thus there became in fact, as there exists in some Eastern governments, a duplex royalty, a secular and a religious, a governing and a teaching king.

Again, after a few centuries of rule, the quiet of the Saxon was rudely disturbed by the wild incursion of the Dane. Here again, however, the conquest was not the swift result of “coming” and of “seeing.” “In contemplating the subjection of England,” says Mr. St. John, “by the barbarians of Scandinavia, modified in manners through their settlement in France, we are apt to confine our views to the circumstances of Edward the Confessor's reign, and the nine brilliant months of Harold. But the Conquest, in reality, occupied three centuries; having begun A.D. 787 with the landing of the Danes, in three piratical galleys, at Dorchester” (on the coast of Dorsetshire, as the author subsequently and more correctly remarks), “and terminated A.D. 1007, when William the Bastard transmitted the crown of England to his son.” Mr. St. John describes the savage Northmen as coming over hither “intoxicated with blood and ale,” which must be taken as one of the unpleasantest forms of inebriety. East, west, north and south we meet the Danes “burning, murdering, plundering, violating, and covering the land with ruins.” It is when occupied with this subject that Mr. St. John is given to flounder a little, and to become contradictory, and while recording in detail the horrible and unprofitable atrocities of the Danes, adding, by way of running commentary, the apologetic assurance that their object was not to carry on a war of extermination. It is singular to see men of ability stumbling so continually when they are handling this Danish question. Mr. St. John evidently thinks that the Danes, with some objectionable points about them, were a sort of hilarious good fellows; and he has a weakness for them something like that of Mr. Mackenzie Walcott, who, after writing a guide through the counties where those sanguinary ruffians rioted before they ruled—even destroying Oxford University out of mere wantonness—dedicated his book to the King of Denmark, in honour to the memory of the sons of violence who erst laid waste our land.

In 1042, nine-and-twenty years after England was overrun by King Sweyn, “the Saxon element again became predominant”; but in 1066 the Norman invasion, ostentatiously prepared and menacingly announced, touched our shore at Bulverhythe, and made good its footing at Hastings. At that time, says the author, “the Saxons, after occupying England for six hundred years, and passing through every species of vicissitude, addicting themselves to trades and handicrafts, to gardening and agriculture, to industry and commerce, and in some degree to literature and the fine arts, had attained a pitch of civilization unknown on the Continent, except, perhaps, in Italy and among the Mohammedans of Spain.” If there be any who think this picture overcharged, we have only to refer them to Dr. Hook's volume of the ‘Lives of the

(Saxon) Archbishops of Canterbury,’ where they will find confirmation resting upon proof. Even William of Poitiers says of the Englishwomen of this period, that they excelled all others in cunning plying of the needle, and especially in works of golden tissue. Mr. St. John, who never misses an opportunity to be civil to the ladies, declares of those Saxon-English dames that “they excelled those of all other countries by their acquirements and domestic virtues as much as by their beauty. . . . From the earliest times, moreover, they had been addicted to poetry, and knew, by heart, the popular songs and ballads of their country. The knowledge even of Latin was not uncommon among them, and they are said occasionally to have amused themselves with a style of reading to which few ladies of Europe could now be found equal.” This is, perhaps, somewhat highly pitched, but Mr. St. John must be allowed some gallantry when he is treating of ladies. He appears to look upon the Norman Invasion as a check to civilization. The social condition of the Saxons he pronounces as having been far superior to anything introduced by the Normans, “among whom feudalism prevailed in its most repulsive form.” All virtue, however, did not go out with the Saxon, whom we suspect of being not altogether so excellent a gentleman as Mr. St. John takes him to be. Whatever be the fact, on this matter we may rest satisfied that the amalgamation of races produced one of the most energetic, persevering, valiant and self-reliant, yet modest, people on the earth. If the few pure Celts whom we occasionally encounter are to be taken as excellent samples of the original race, the latter were a stunted, low-browed, pig-eyed, snub-nosed, obstinate, yet hearty race. Where they did not take to the rocks, but remained on the pasture-lands, went into towns with the Romans, married and intermarried, and left sons and daughters to do the same with the Saxons, as those did with the fair-haired Danes, and the descendants of these again with other Saxons whose daughters and widows, when sires and husbands had fallen before or been enslaved by the Norman, mated with the new comers,—the issue of all was a race whom the world cannot excel—in men for honest-heartedness and valour, in women for purity of mind, gentleness, virtue and beauty. “Thank God, if you will,” said the late Dominican Preacher, Lacordaire, to his congregation,—“thank God that you have been baptized; but certainly thank Him that you are baptized Frenchmen!” Let us thank God that we are what He has made us by the Conquests here narrated—British-Roman-Saxon-Norman, in sum “English” neither courting the favour nor fearing the hostility of any would-be invader,—be he “baptized” or otherwise.

Codex Zacynthius. *Æ. Greek Palimpsest Fragments of the Gospel of St. Luke obtained in the Island of Zante by the late General Colin Macaulay, and now in the Library of the British and Foreign Bible Society.* Deciphered, Transcribed and Edited by Samuel Prideaux Tregelles, LL.D. (Bagster & Sons.)

AMONG the scholars of this country there is no one to whom we are so much indebted as to Dr. Tregelles for his indefatigable labours in the textual criticism of the New Testament. On the Continent even he has no rival in this respect, with the single exception of Tischendorf. Between them they have collated or re-collated almost every known early MS. of the New Testament or its parts; not working together, but independently of each other, though occasionally communicating on the

subject of their labours. Of the two, certainly Tischendorf has done the more in transcribing and publishing texts of ancient MSS. He has also discovered many himself, the most important of which, named the 'Codex Sinaiticus,' is now on the eve of publication at the expense of the Russian Government. Dr. Tregelles's labour has been more that of collation; but in this he has not confined himself to the Greek text. He has examined all the ancient versions of the New Testament and all the passages quoted in the Ante-Nicene Fathers, and has sought to demonstrate the value of authorities by comparative criticism. His first published work of great importance was a critical edition of the Book of Revelation in Greek and English, published in 1844: the object of which was to put the reader in possession of some of the results of criticism in connexion with that book, the Greek text of which was revised entirely upon ancient evidence. In 1848, he put forth the Prospectus of a new edition of the entire New Testament, the text to be based upon a collation of the most ancient MSS., and upon that work he has been sedulously engaged ever since. The first portion of it, containing Matthew and Mark, was delivered to subscribers in 1857, and the second, containing the other two Gospels, has been just completed. We are sorry to hear that ill health is likely to interfere, for a while, at least, with the progress of the remainder. In the interval between 1844 and 1861 Dr. Tregelles has published many other works well known to Biblical scholars, and has also re-written an entire Part of the volume on the New Testament in the last edition of Horne's 'Introduction,' namely, that which treats of the textual criticism and study of the New Testament, besides carefully editing and revising the other two parts.

Although so many years of Dr. Tregelles's life have been occupied in collation, there being few known and accessible MSS. which he has not subjected to that process, the present 'Codex' is the only one of which he has published the complete text. It comes before us in a handsome quarto volume, printed from the types cast for the fac-simile of the famous Alexandrine MS., edited many years ago by Mr. Baber, of the British Museum, which types have been liberally lent for the purpose by the Museum Trustees, through the intervention mainly of Dr. Cureton. Dr. Cureton, who has himself edited an ancient Syriac version of the Gospels from the Nitrian MSS. in the British Museum, besides giving us the genuine text of St. Ignatius and other ancient Fathers from the same sources, naturally feels a strong interest in all persons engaged in kindred pursuits; and the present is only another instance of the benefit which scholars derive from his appointment as Royal Trustee. The first intimation that Dr. Tregelles received of the existence of the 'Codex Zacynthius' was in a letter from Dr. De Lagarde, of Berlin, on the 11th of August, 1858, who had been shown it a few years previously by Mr. Knolleke, one of the Secretaries of the Bible Society, but was not allowed to carry it with him out of the country for collation. Dr. Tregelles then inspected it, and found it to be a *Palimpsest* or *Codex Rescriptus*, on vellum, of a great portion of the Gospel of St. Luke, accompanied by a Catena. A *Palimpsest* MS., we may observe for the benefit of the uninitiated, is one which has been obliterated or partially obliterated by scraping the vellum (whence the word *καλὴμψρον*, from *πάλιν*, again, and *ψάω*, to rub or scrape), so as to admit of its being written upon again—a process that was frequently had recourse to in times when the

materials for writing were scarce. But in the course of centuries the earlier writing re-appears in a greater or less degree, so that it may be deciphered with minute attention, or with the aid of a chemical application. And in this way many valuable fragments of antiquity have been discovered by Cardinal Mai and others: such as the Epistles of St. Paul in the Gothic version of Ulphilas, the Institutes of Gaius, Cicero 'De Republica,' and more recently the fragments of Homer edited by Dr. Cureton. The Greek *Palimpsests* are generally written in the large Uncial letters, and such is the case in the MS. before us, which, at first sight, inclined Dr. Tregelles to assign to it as early a date as the sixth century. The text of St. Luke, which is in round, full and well-formed Uncial letters, has quite this early appearance, but then the Catena with which it is accompanied has the round letters so cramped as to appear to belong to the eighth century. Dr. Tregelles takes it for granted that the texts of the Gospel and of the Catena were both written by the same hand; but with due submission, may it not be possible that the former is of the sixth century, and the latter of the eighth? In the fac-simile here given of one page of the MS. we see nothing that need hinder us from arriving at such a conclusion. The later writing, which was intended to supersede the original MS., consists of an Evangelistarium or Lectionary from the Four Gospels, and from its style of execution appears to belong to the thirteenth century.

Such is a brief description of this MS., which was obtained in the island of Zante, in the year 1820, from Prince Antony Comuto, by the late General Colin Macaulay, who, in the following year, presented it to the Library of the British and Foreign Bible Society. General Macaulay was the brother of the late Zachary Macaulay, and consequently uncle of the historian. Of Prince Comuto we have very little information, except that he was a pious elderly man at the time when General Macaulay visited Zante, and that he bore a part in some discussions with respect to the value of the Bible Society's Modern Greek version of the New Testament. It would be interesting to know how or where he obtained this MS.; but the time has now gone by for instituting any inquiries upon the subject. "But," says Dr. Tregelles, "while the history of the MS. before it passed into the hands of Prince Comuto is buried in obscurity, it is, at least, worthy of note that this is the only Greek New Testament MS. which seems to have come to us from Greece itself; Egypt, Constantinople and Mount Athos having been, it seems, the ordinary localities from which our libraries in Western Europe have been furnished with these precious documents."

Dr. Tregelles, following the usual custom of giving a notation to the MSS. of the New Testament, according to the letters of the alphabet, has designated the 'Codex Zacynthius' by the letter *Ξ*, that being the first convenient letter hitherto unappropriated. Whatever may be its date, certainly not later than the eighth century, he claims for it a high importance from the character of its readings, which throughout exhibit a strong affinity to those of the "very best codices." It is also the oldest Greek Codex, accompanied by a Catena, with which we are acquainted, and "is the only Uncial *Palimpsest* of the Greek Testament yet described of which the later writing is also Biblical." In the Catena nine ecclesiastical writers are cited by name, at the head of the pages, as authors of the extracts, viz., "The Holy John (Chrysostom), Bishop of Constantinople," "Origen," "Eusebius," "Isidore,

Presbyter, of Pelusium," "Victor, Presbyter," "The Holy Basil," "The Holy Cyril," "The Holy Titus," and "The Holy Severus, Archbishop of Antioch." With respect to the last-mentioned, Dr. Tregelles notices a curious fact. Severus was a Monophysite, and in this Catena he is quoted five times, which would indicate on the part of the author or scribe an adherence to the Monophysite teaching, but in the MS. before us the name of Severus has been carefully deleted. "This erasure of the name of Severus," says Dr. Tregelles, "is worthy of notice; for whatever be the date of the MS. this alteration seems to have been made by some one who stood in fear of the Edict of Justinian, against all who possessed or transcribed the writings of Severus. . . . The penalty against any one who dared to transcribe them was the loss of his right hand." Now if we knew how long this Edict of Justinian, passed in the year 536, remained in force, it might help us to determine the date of the present MS. But there is scarcely any means of ascertaining this fact in Byzantine history; failing which, "it is worthy of inquiry," as suggested by Dr. Tregelles, "whether the MS. *Ξ* may not have been really written before the Synod of the year 536, and whether the erasure of the name of Severus did not take place in consequence."

The City of the Saints; and Across the Rocky Mountains to California. By Richard F. Burton. (Longman & Co.)

HAVING visited Memphis, Benares, Jerusalem, Rome, Mecca, the New Jerusalem of the distant West had to be added to the number. It shows the growing interest in the Saints and their ways, that two books so good as those of M. Remy and Capt. Burton should appear in England within a few months. Capt. Burton is one of the best travellers we have. One would like him better if he had a little more faith and a little less credulity. It is surely possible to mix with the Beloochees, to be chased for one's life by the Somalis, and to treat an Indian of the West to a glass of whiskey, without losing faith in humanity. It would do all London good to watch him as he packs up his kit,—so simple, so real, so jolly is he. One India-rubber blanket, he tells us, pierced in the centre for a poncho, and serving in an emergency for a carpet bag; a buffalo robe, a coat, two revolvers and a bowie-knife served "to defy the dangerous 'bunks' of the stations." No doubt he grumbles now and then, in no unmistakeable manner, as belongs to his nation all the world over, but there is always an occasion when he complains, which cannot always be affirmed of John Bull. His commendation is as hearty as his disapproval. No one requires to be told that he is a great linguist, who is perpetually astonishing his reader by quoting stray scraps of Hindustani or Arabic, Hebrew or Persian, Latin or French, German or Italian, or that he could read off by head-mark the nationality of every inhabitant of the globe as readily as most of us could an American Indian. Though "not spoiled by books," as Randolph said of Johnson, he seems to know a great deal more of them than any of his readers is likely to carry away. There is no end to his "quips and cranks and wanton wiles"; his good humour and fun seem positively inexhaustible. He hugs reality like a bride. If one would see him in his element, he must look at him face to face with a wild Dakota of the Rocks, a hundred miles from any human abode, rather than among the half-civilized inhabitants of Great Salt Lake City. One

cannot help feeling that the description of his journey over the Rocky Mountains from east to west exceeds in interest by a great degree his sojourn among the Mormons. He seems as if he had been so long "among the savage men" that he can describe them alone with interest.

When the party of which Capt. Burton formed one were some nine days on their journey from St. Louis to the New Jerusalem, they encountered a train of Mormon waggons slowly wending their way under the "captaincy" of Brigham Young, a nephew of the Mormon Pope, towards the Promised Land. It was impossible to mistake the nationality of the emigrants,—“British-English” was written, he tells us, “in capital letters upon the white eyelashes and tow-coloured curls of the children, and upon the sandy-brown hair and staring eyes, heavy bodies and ample extremities, of the adults.” When he entered the colony on the 26th of August, 1860, after a journey over the Rocky Mountains of 19 days, the same thing struck him regarding the whole territory. The modified English appearance of the colony as exhibited in the prodigious number of white-headed children is frequently referred to in this book, and from unmistakable statistics this shrewd guess is amply borne out.

The traveller confesses to a feeling of sadness, such as is apt to haunt the pleasure-seeker on entering a new place, on his arrival at Great Salt Lake City. The reader, likewise, will soon have to confess to a kindred emotion as he trudges patiently the dirty roads of the Holy City. In the summer visit which M. Remy paid to it, everything was dry and clean; but the winter rains break up the roads or streets, and render them next to impassable. Here is Capt. Burton's description of the houses of the Saints, which, we must say, possesses much more verisimilitude than the sunny picture of the Frenchman:—

“The houses are almost all of one pattern—a barn shape, with wings and lean-to's, generally facing, sometimes turned endways, to the street, which gives a suburban look to the settlement; and the diminutive casements show that window-glass is not yet made in the Valley. In the best abodes the adobe rests upon a few courses of sand-stone, which prevent undermining by water or ground-damp, and it must always be protected by a coping from the rain and snow. The poorer are small, low and hut-like; others are long, single-storied buildings, somewhat like stables, with many entrances. The best houses resemble East Indian bungalows, with flat roofs, and low shady verandahs, well trellised, and supported by posts or pillars. All are provided with chimneys, and substantial doors to keep out the piercing cold. The offices are always placed, for hygienic reasons, outside; and some have a story and a half—the latter intended for lumber and other stores. I looked in vain for the out-house harems, in which certain romancers concerning things Mormon had informed me that wives are kept, like any other stock. I presently found this but one of a multitude of delusions.”

The latter portion of this statement must be received with caution, contrary as it is to all the anti-Mormon writers who have visited the settlement. Capt. Burton, no doubt, is out of sight the most accomplished traveller who has ever set foot in the Great Salt Lake City: one is forced to own this before he has been long in his company. He is constantly comparing the results of his past travels in Asia and Africa with the scenes which are passing before him. But a danger arises from this consciousness of superiority, and this very reputation is apt to beget in an observer a disposition to see things precisely the reverse of every other body. In

the course of his remarks Capt. Burton has occasion often to differ from, seldom to agree with, any previous traveller whatever. From novelists to natural historians, all share alike. Yet he candidly confesses that “no Gentile can expect to see anything but the superficialities” of Mormonism, or of any other religion into which he would penetrate from without. Why did not Capt. Burton, so facile in creeds, assume the Mormon garb, as he did that of the Eastern Dervish, when he penetrated to Mecca? This is a dangerous experiment, and for one to risk it more than once in a lifetime, might be attended with danger. Elder Stenhouse, a Scot by birth, went round the City and showed him the “lions.” The Elder told him that most of the new arrivals “expect to be at the top of the tree at once, and they find themselves in the wrong box; no man gets on here by pushing; he begins at the lowest seat; a new hand is not trusted; he is first sent on a mission, then married, and then allowed to rise higher if he shows himself useful.”

The energy and secrecy of the police force in Utah city is somewhat remarkable. Some thirty of a police staff, presided over by one Sharp, a Scotsman by birth, keep this great straggling town in as perfect order as any lone plain in all America. Two notorious horse-stealers were sauntering idly home one fine evening through its quiet streets when suddenly, as if launched by the hand of fate, “a bullet placed accurately under the heart-arm” of each sent both of them into the dark land in an instant. Nobody knew who did it, and nobody cared to inquire; but it was rumoured by the Gentiles to be the work of Brigham Young and his myrmidons. No murder was committed among the Saints during the twenty-five days' stay of Capt. Burton; while in Carson City, which he denominates Christian, there were no less than *three* in as many days. The “Danite Band,” otherwise called the “Daughters of Gideon,” the “Destroying Angels,” the “Devils,” or “Death Society,” were organized in 1837, as assassins in the name of the Lord. This company was originally set on foot by D. W. Patten, popularly known as Capt. Fearnot, to act as avengers of blood on every Gentile or apostate Mormon whom the Saints had reason to dislike. One Ephe Hanks is the present captain of the corps, whom Burton describes as a rough, cordial man, “frank as a bear-hunter,” and with nothing of that infernal bloodthirstiness for which he popularly gets credit. Yet the band which he commands, by their secrecy, mystery and decision, are well calculated to inspire terror in every Gentile breast. However, the Mormons all aver that the existence of the Danites, like that of the spiritual wives, is altogether a Gentile illusion. The Utah Militia and the old Nauvoo Legion are still in existence. The latter, which was organized in 1840, and originally included all male Saints between the ages of sixteen and fifty, now numbers 6,000 or 8,000 men. The Utah battalion consists of 2,821 men; but in case of war it would have the assistance of some 30,000 or 40,000 Indian warriors, whom the Saints do all they can to propitiate. As an essential portion of the arrangements for maintaining order, and for affording amusement to the Saints, theatres, dancing and music play an important part. All the inhabitants of Great Salt Lake City who can afford it go periodically to a great feast, which is invariably wound up by a dance, often protracted into the morning. The finest party of the season (tickets, 2*l.* per couple), including prayers and benedictions, spread over thirteen mortal hours while Capt. Burton was there. He describes the revellers as

straggling irregularly home chanting a national hymn,—

Let the Chorus still be sung
Long live Brother Brigham Young,
And blessed be the Vale of Deseret—*rét-rét*;
And blessed be the Vale of Deseret,

to the tune of ‘Ole Kentucky Shore.’ Prophets, apostles and bishops, all exultate their sacred limbs in the dance; and they point to the Singer of Israel and even to the hero of Africa as shedding a lustre on this venerable pastime by their example. Perhaps Sir E. Bulwer Lytton will be pleased to hear that his ‘Lady of Lyons’ excited a prodigious *furor* among the Saints of the Latter Day, and Mr. Wilkie Collins that his ‘Woman in White’ had lost nothing of her attractions by being transported across the salt water. The public library in Great Salt Lake City contains already about 1,000 volumes.

Capt. Burton has obviously bestowed considerable care on a portrait which he has drawn of Prophet Brigham Young; but it is far too elaborate for insertion here. In all the great essentials it corresponds with the one which was given of him in this journal in the month of June last, although in some accidental particulars the one given in the volume under notice is much more favourable. The Captain heard Brigham speak at the Bowery, and was somewhat disappointed with the Prophet. His Holiness said he would dance like a Shaker, and, suiting the action to the word, gave an exceedingly comical imitation of the flings of the descendants of Ann Lee. This little touch of buffoonery seemed to tickle the Saints immensely. Listen to the contempt Brigham pours out upon the gentler sex, in his grand, dignified way. Englishwomen, we hope, will not forget that the Prophet simply speaks of *Mormon* ladies. “If I did not consider myself competent,” he says, “to transact business without asking my wife, or any other woman's counsel, I think I ought to let *that* business alone.” Verily, this must be a great one! The milk of human kindness must be quite dried up in that arid Utah territory. And yet, strange to say, this Moslem of the West takes to his bosom some seventeen or thirty-six—for accounts differ—of those weak creatures on whom he pours so much scorn, and has a family of considerably over seventy members. Is the difference great between the Seraglio of Constantinople and the Bee-house of Utah? Young's second man, Kimball, a rough-and-ready Boanerges, who talks much more noise than he does of sense, is accused by the Gentiles of occasionally being very indelicate, and of sometimes alluding to his young wives as his “little heifers.” Though the Temple of the Lord is merely represented by a hole in the ground, Brigham, his prophet, rejoices in his Palaces and Kanyons, his Bee-houses and Saw-mills. The gateway of the Pope's palatial residence is surmounted by a plaster group, consisting of a huge vulturine eagle, perched, with wings outspread, neck bent, as if snuffing the carrion from afar, and talons clinging to a yellow beehive. All this noise about bees is merely emblematical, as there is not an insect of the kind in the territory. Deseret, it is said, signifies the “land of the honey-bee.” Brigham, still mindful of number one, like the Imam of Muscat, is the chief merchant of the place, and his possessions value upwards of 50,000*l.*, a prodigious sum for a Rocky Mountaineer. We were prepared to take most of Capt. Burton's statements respecting Brigham *cum grano salis* until he told us that the Prophet's “favourite food is baked potatoes and butter-milk, and his drink water.” A practical cause, for which he had been looking, now

presented itself, why there were so few Irish among the Saints. Depend upon it, if Patrick is aware of the food relished by His Holiness, he will think twice before leaving the Green Isle. The Captain winds up his somewhat flattering portraiture of His Holiness in these words:—"The arts by which he rules the heterogeneous mass of conflicting elements are indomitable will, profound secrecy and uncommon astuteness."

The projected Temple, a pile of prodigious size, and with which all who merely saw the outside of M. Remy's book will be familiar, unlike the sacred edifice of Nauvoo, is of human design, and consists of a syncretism of Greek and Roman, Gothic and Moorish styles, emblematic, no doubt, of the professed eclecticism of the faith which is to raise it. Joseph Smith said in 1843, that every system had a "little truth mixed with error," which, of course, it is the duty of the pure Mormon industriously to sift out of divine knowledge. Yet, strange to say, in the face of all this professed charity, no negro is admitted within the pale of the Mormon Church, while its adherents stoutly allege that there is no salvation out of it. Yet slavery is legalized in Utah solely, we are told, to induce the Saints to buy negro children who have been abandoned by their parents. According to the census taken in 1860 by a Gentile, General Burr, the negro slaves numbered twenty-nine in Great Salt Lake City. Liberty and slavery, professed eclecticism and real exclusiveness, freedom of judgment, and yet absolute intolerance, co-exist in this young Mecca of the West. There are about 9,000 Gentiles in Utah, of whom some 300 are merchants, who as soon as they have made from 120*l.* to 600*l.* per cent. on capital are obliged to decamp, so overwhelming is the Mormon pressure from without.

In 1859, M. Remy estimated the number of Mormons in Utah at 80,000, and throughout the world at 180,000. But the last official census, taken by a United States official, makes the Saints in Utah little more than half that number. The Saints, no doubt, grumbled prodigiously over the 40,266 as the grand total, and alleged, in the loudest manner, that 90 or 100,000 would have been nearer the figure.

Of the young Mormons, regarding whose character the most flattering pictures have not been drawn, Capt. Burton speaks rather dubiously, but nevertheless approvingly. Unlike their parents, unaccustomed and disinclined to severe toil, their constitutional indolence, induced, no doubt, by the climate, strikes every visitant to the Great Salt Lake City. "Pleasurable physical exertion" is all they care for. At fifteen a boy can use a whip, brandish an axe, or wield a hoe; but he does not take quite so readily to the plough. He sits a bare-backed horse like a Centaur, handles his bowie-knife skilfully, never misses a mark with his revolver, and on the sly can "punish" half a bottle of raw whiskey without winking. This is the perfection of physical training, according to Capt. Burton; though he says drily that he would not commend it to the youths of London or Paris. One would say not.

The condition of the Mormon women is a topic of ever-increasing interest. Girls hardly ever remain single past sixteen, and they pity that community, such as England, where women cannot marry until thirty. If a Mormon woman marry a Gentile, as Mrs. Joseph Smith did, she is instantly cut off from Mormon society. The Mormon apostles have bribed their women with glowing pictures of paradise,

and they have subjugated them with threats of annihilation. But, in truth, the great majority of these poor creatures would, we fear, prefer being the fiftieth "sealing" of Dives, to being the single drudge of Lazarus. Now that polygamy is an express command from on high, no Saint, unless he be at heart still a sinner, will dream of violating it. The first wife has the preference in Utah, as all over the world where polygamy is practised; she is queen over the rest of the sisters, both in this world and in the next. Rivalry, jealousy, envy, malice, spite, hatred, may exist in Utah, but Capt. Burton was too gallant a gentleman to notice them, or indicate that they existed. All that he cares to notice is the fact of Bossuet and some of the reformers countenancing polygamy, and the present Bishop of Natal defending it in his diocese "on the ground of religion and humanity." Of the three forms that unite the sexes, polygamy increases, monogamy balances, and polyandry diminishes progeny. As was acutely guessed long ago by Montesquieu and Bruce, the former custom has lately been proved by the statisticians to give a preponderance of female births, while the latter acts in the inverse order, and produces an advantage in favour of males. Both of these propositions have now been abundantly established. That polygamy, as in Utah, always produces a large preponderance of females, and that polyandry, or the union of one woman with many men, as in many parts of India, always produces a preponderance of males, are two statements, particularly the latter one, that the "statists" must take under their especial protection. Into the arguments, religious, physiological, social and economic, which the Saints are accustomed to advance in favour of polygamy, we cannot now enter. About four-fifths of the population of the world are said to be polygamists.

'The City of the Saints' is as eminently human a book as we have perused for a long while. It is full of humour, laughter and good sense, but, as we said before, the Desert is the author's natural home.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Tiny Tadpole, and other Tales. By Frances Freeling Broderip. With Illustrations by her Brother, Thomas Hood. (Griffith & Farran.)—The author of 'Funny Fables for Little Folks' steadily improves as she continues her literary labours. Of all the children's books put forth as yet by publishers, in readiness for the approaching Christmas sale, this little volume is the best we have seen. Most tragic is the fate of Tiny Tadpole, who gives the title to the volume, in which her folly and destruction are recorded. "Mother," said Tiny Tadpole, "when shall I get bigger? When shall I be a full-grown frog?"—"Have patience," answered the frog mamma, a venerable being. But Tiny cannot have patience. Those who wish to know the terrible end of this foolish little Tiny, discontented with a childhood free from care, must buy Mrs. Broderip's book. The best story of the collection, however, is that of "The Gilt Pin." The "Gilt Pin" simply because she looks like real gold, and lies in the upper tray of the jewel-case, gets the most preposterous and stuck-up notions of her own value and dignity. She brags about her grand acquaintances—the Brooch and the Bracelet, the Gold Chains and the Precious Stones,—and sneers at the Bodkin, for spending all her days in low life. Miss Bodkin retorts, "I dare say you may like the show and appearance, but I would rather be a plain honest bodkin, and do my daily work in my own fashion, than be a gilt trifle like you. Why, with all your smart looks, you are sure to get dirty and discoloured soon, and then you'll be thrown into the fire." But a more ignominious death than that of being burnt punishes Miss Gilt Pin. The foolish thing, unable to "take to her work well," slips out of the shawl, which it

was her appointed business to keep securely fastened, and falls upon the muddy pavement, when she is instantly trodden upon and destroyed. "Ah, well, nevere mind!" says the lady's maid, "it was only vun poor gilded peen. Ce n'est rien." Long after the Gilt Pin has been thus disposed of, the honest, industrious Bodkin goes on working, and doing lots of good in the world, like her grandmother—

Old Mother Twitchett, who has but one eye,
And a long tail, which she lets fly;
And as she whips through every gap,
She leaves a piece of her tail in the trap.

The pencil of Tom Hood the younger has done good service in illustrating his sister's humorous tales.

Guy Rivers; or, a Boy's Struggles in the Great World. By Alfred Elwes. With Illustrations by H. Anelay. (Griffith & Farran.)—Mr. Alfred Elwes, who is known as a writer of children's stories, sustains his reputation with the history of Guy Rivers, a poor lad who wanders up from the Weald of Kent to seek work in London, and eventually becomes a prosperous merchant. In his Preface, Mr. Alfred Elwes states that he tells his story as it was told him by "the veritable Guy Rivers, a successful London merchant." The effect of this announcement, however, is lessened to the mind of the critical reader, by the description of Guy's narrow escape from robbers, under circumstances which precluded him from consciousness of the peril in which he had been placed. As the text does not explain how the hero was subsequently informed of the danger avoided, the reader experiences an uncomfortable suspicion that either "the veritable Guy Rivers" drew on his imagination for that portion of his "veritable history," or that the author has attributed words to "the veritable Guy Rivers," which that "successful London merchant" never used. This trifling blunder excepted, 'Guy Rivers' is a capital story. Its moral tone is excellent; and boys will derive from it both pleasure and profit.

Meadow Lea; or, the Gipsy Children. A Story founded on Fact. By the Author of 'The Triumph of Steam.' With Illustrations by John Gilbert. (Griffith & Farran.)—The "fact" foundation of this story is so slight, that though we have burrowed after it with pick and shovel—paper-knife and spectacles—for several minutes, our search has been in vain. Of the superstructure we can speak with certainty, as being silly, romantic stuff about tent-loving gipsies and their ignorance of the sweet experiences of Divine grace. The advent of Christmas always disposes us amiably towards the caterers of literary amusement for the young; but, out of the depths of our benevolence, we cannot find a single word of commendation for 'Meadow Lea.' Its only point of interest is a misquotation. "There is no use in attempting to convert you," replied Mrs. Harcourt,

"A man convinced against his will
Is of the same opinion still."

The pious Author of 'Meadow Lea; or, the Gipsy Children,' of course is not familiar with the profane writings of Samuel Butler; but if she refers to 'Hudibras,' Part III. Canto III. line 547, she will find—

He that complies against his will,
Is of his own opinion still.

Compliance and conviction are two words with widely different significations. If the author would show how a person can be convinced of the truth of a new doctrine, and at the same time believe in the old error which it corrects, the achievement would be even more wonderful than any of "the triumphs of steam."

Live Toys; or, Anecdotes of our Four-Legged and other Pets. By Emma Davenport. With Illustrations by Harrison Weir. (Griffith & Farran.)—As on former occasions, Miss Emma Davenport, in her present attempt to amuse children, completely achieves her object. The stories told of the Four-Legged Pets are clearly narratives of actual occurrences, and are therefore well calculated to please those little people who like their nursery tales to be "all true." Praise is due to Miss Davenport, and still greater praise to her engraver. Harrison Weir's illustrations are capital. The pictures of 'The Sparrow Hawk and the Cat,' and 'Drake, the Retriever,' will win the

applause of any child who has the full use of a pair of eyes.

Distant Homes; or, the Graham Family in New Zealand. By Mrs. J. B. Aylmer. With Illustrations by J. Jackson. (Griffith & Farran.)—An unexpected loss of fortune compels Mr. and Mrs. Graham, with their children, to quit England, and emigrate to New Zealand. The adventures in colonial life furnish the subjects which Mrs. Aylmer, with much good taste and knowledge of the juvenile mind, dresses up into a series of entertaining pictures. English children, who are about to migrate to the colonies, or who have relations in New Zealand, will be delighted with the history of "the Graham Family," and be enabled, by its pages, to form pleasant and sufficiently truthful conceptions of the "distant homes" inhabited by their kindred.

Harry at School: a Story for Boys. By Emilia Marryat (daughter of the late Capt. Marryat). With Illustrations by John Absolon. (Griffith & Farran.)—Miss Marryat, in this story, is rather over-anxious to inspire her juvenile readers with sentiments of sound morality; but though she does not altogether hold herself secure from a charge of "preaching," she will not fail to amuse little children. In Dr. Owen's school, Elton is the model boy, and Tom Lawton the wicked urchin. Harry is an impulsive, high-spirited, well-trained lad, anxious to do right, but too easily influenced by his companions for evil as well as for good. Placed between Elton and Tom Lawton, Harry finds a representative of human iniquity on his right hand, and a representative of moral excellence on his left. Of course, he fares ill or well, just in proportion as he listens to the former, or is guided by the latter. At the close of the tale, Justice awards to Elton a liberal meed of praise, and to Tom Lawton an overwhelming share of disgrace, whilst Harry comes to the conclusion that it is foolish for little boys to be naughty. This is as it should be. But Elton had no need to be priggish with his goodness. Parents who like a book of this sort may buy 'Harry at School' with confidence that their money spent will bring them their money's worth.

Montrose, and other Biographical Sketches. (Low & Co.)—La Tour, the Acadian adventurer of the seventeenth century, Beau Brummell, Dr. Johnson, and James Graham, Marquis of Montrose, are the four celebrities who reap the advantages and disadvantages of biographical treatment in the present volume. The most ambitious and the worst executed of the four memoirs is the sketch of Montrose, about whom the author has nothing new to say. The article on Samuel Johnson contains some kindly and discerning observations on his personal character. The notice of the famous arbiter of fashion is simply a condensation of what is best in Capt. Jesse's 'Life of George Brummell, commonly called Beau Brummell.' The materials for the portrait of La Tour are taken from various published histories. Each of the four sketches is up to the average standard of magazine writing; but the entire volume does not contain much to recommend it. The author would have succeeded better if he had not aimed at reproducing the more striking peculiarities of Carlyle's style.

Of lectures and miscellaneous publications we have to mention Mr. Goldwin Smith's *Lectures on Modern History* (J. H. & J. Parker),—Dr. Bernays's *Syllabus of the Course of Lectures on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy* (Adlard),—*Two Lectures on the Present American War*, by Prof. Bernard (Parker),—*Poland, a Letter to the Earl of Ellenborough*, by General Count L. Zamoyski (Ridgway),—*Outside Belgravia, a Word to Mothers*, by Rebecca Raboteau (Shaw),—*'The Times' the Looking-glass of the Nation, a Sketch from Nature*, by A. Fitzadam (Ridgway),—*An Anti-Slavery Pamphlet*, by Otto Wenkster (Mann Nephews),—*Speech of the Bishop of Capetown in the Supreme Court of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope* (Street),—*County Education, a Letter addressed to the Earl of Devon*, by the Rev. J. L. Brereton (Ridgway),—*The Thirty-Fourth Report of the Directors of James Murray's Asylum for Lunatics* (Morrison),—*The Bastille in America; or, Democratic Absolutism*, by an Eye-Witness (Hardwicke),—*Mis-expenditure*, by W. Cham-

bers, being No. IV. of 'Chambers's Social Science Tracts' (Chambers),—and Sir J. K. Shuttleworth's Letter to Lord Granville on the *Revised Code of Regulations contained in the Minute of the Committee of Council on Education* (Smith, Elder & Co.).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

About's Round of Wrong, 12mo. 1/ swd.
Alford's Gold-Seekers, illust. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Alford's Indian Chief, illust. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Alford's Old & New Testament Disputations Compared, 2nd ed. 7/6
Allison's Lord Castlereagh and Sir Charles Stewart, 3 vols. 42/ cl.
Archbold's Law of Bankruptcy & Insolvency, & Orders, 2nd ed. 15/ swd.
Away from Home, 8vo. 2/ cl.
Aylmer's Memoirs of a Lady in Waiting, 12mo. 1/ swd.
Babes in the Basket; or, Daph and her Charge, 12mo. 1/ cl.
Beever's Notes on Fields and Cattle, cr. 8vo. 8/6 cl.
Bohn's English Gent.'s Lib., Walpole's Letters, Vol. 9. 8vo. 9/ cl.
Bohn's Phil. Lib., Lowndes's Bibliographer's Manual, VI. 4. Pt. 1. 2/6
Blunt's Duties of the Parish Priest, 4th ed. cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Blunt's History of the Christian Church, 2nd series, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Blunt's Plain Sermons to a Country Congregation, 3rd series, 7/6
Book of Field Sports, ed. by Miles, Vols. 1 & 2, 4to. 12/6 each, cl.
Braddon's The Lady Lisle, 12mo. 1/ swd.
Burlington Album, The, Piano-forte, Vocal, & Dance Music, fol. 15/ cl.
Cassell's History of the Christian Church, 2nd series, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Cassell's Handbooks, Emergencies and Accidents, 12mo. 1/ cl.
Casella (Dolores & Costanza, Sisters), Memoirs of, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Chambers's Lib. for Young, and series, 'My Birthday Book,' 1/ cl.
Chappell's Fashionable Dance Book, 4to. 1/ swd.
Chappell's Juvenile Vocal Album, 4to. 1/ swd.
Chappell's Standard Dance Music, 4to. 1/ swd.
Chappell's Vocal Christmas Album, 4to. 1/ swd.
Coleman's English Confessors to Days of the Commonwealth, 4/6 cl.
Cornhill Magazine, Vol. 4, 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Crispin Ken, by Author of 'Mistral,' May, new ed. 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 7/6
Cruikshank's Only Once a Year, illustrated, obl. 1/6 bds.
De Boillon's Recollections of Labrador Life, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Defoe's Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, illust. 7/6 cl. gt.
Dickens's Little Dorrit, new ed. cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Dickens's Works, illust. ed., by Marryat & Rudge, Vol. 9. 7/6 cl.
Exiled Family and their Restorers, illust. 12mo. 2/6 cl. gilt.
Family Friend, Christmas Volume, 1861, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Fifty Selected Sacred Melodies, arranged by Wade, 4to. 1/ swd.
Finlay's History of the Greek Revolution, 3 vols. 8vo. 34/ cl.
Godeaux's Experiences of an English Statesman of Mercy, 8vo. 3/6
Halliwell's Rambles in Western Cornwall, 4to. 7/6 cl.
Hatty and Marcus, 12mo. 1/ cl.
How's Canticles, Pointed for Chanting, with appro. Chants, 1/ swd.
How's Twenty-four Practical Sermons, 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Jemmett's Bankruptcy Acts & Orders, Notes & Index, 12mo. 10/6 cl.
Johnson's Life, by Boswell, with Notes by Malone, new ed. 8vo. 5/6
Jones's General Outline of the Animal Kingdom, 3rd ed. 3/6 cl.
Journal of Horticulture, conducted by Johnson & Hogg, Vol. 1, 8/6
Lady's Guide to the Ordering of her Household & Dinner Table, 10/6
Lavinia, by the Author of 'Lorenzo Bonomi,' cheap ed. 8vo. 2/6
Lawson's Lib. Life & Times, by Rev. S. M. Lush, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Lee's Adventures of Toldubogo & his Elfin Company, illust. 8vo. 2/6
Lib. Old Authors, 'Mather's Wonders of Invisible World,' 8vo. 5/6
Lytton's Novels, Library Edit., 'Zanoni,' Vol. 2. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Macaulay's Family Prayers, new ed. cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Macaulay's Sermons on the Holy Mount, cr. 8vo. 6/6 cl.
Macrory's Few Notes on the Temple Organ, 2nd ed. 12mo. 3/6 cl. bd.
Maling's Song Birds and How to Keep Them, 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Marryat's Dog Friend, new ed. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Martineau's Household Education, new ed. cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Masson's Class Book of French Literature, cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl.
Masson's Poets and Prose Writers of France, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Meggie of the Pines, 12mo. 1/ cl.
Moke and Wilmore's Belgian Episodes, cr. 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Orange Seed, The, 12mo. 1/ cl.
Parlor Library, 'Parlor's Rival Beauties,' 8vo. 2/6 bds.
Punch, Re-issue, Vol. 10, 4to. 5/6 bds.
Railway Library, 'Francesca Carrara, by L.E.L.,' 8vo. 2/6 bds.
Robertson's Lectures on Literary & Social Topics, new ed. 8vo. 5/6
Ruskin, Selection from the Writings of, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Scott's Tom Cringle's Log, new ed. 12mo. 1/6 cl.
Smiles's Lives of the Engineers, Vols. 1 and 2, 8vo. 42/ cl.
Smith's Comic Tales, new ed. 8vo. 1/ bds.
Smith's First Latin Dictionary, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Struthers' Colleges of Physicians & Surgeons under Mod. Act., 1/ swd.
Theatricals, 8vo. 1/ cl.
Thackeray's Love the Widower, illust. cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Trollope's Framley Parsonage, new ed. cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Verses and Translations, by C. C. C., 8vo. 5/ cl.
Wellington's Supplementary Despatches, ed. by his Son, Vols. 8, 9/6
Wentworth's Australia, its Rise, Progress & Present Condition, 2/6
White and Black, a Story of the Southern States, 3 vols. 21/6 cl.
Young Musicians; or, the 'Sweet Power of Music,' 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Young Painters; or, Tales of the Studio, 8vo. 5/ cl.

NEW TESTAMENT CRITICISM.

270, Strand, Nov. 27, 1861.

MUCH interest having recently been excited in Germany by the discovery of the long-lost Codex of Reuchlin, may I claim a corner for the following translation of a letter on that subject, which I have just received from the discoverer of the Codex—the learned and well-known Prof. Delitzsch, of Erlangen:—

"The importance of the Codex does not consist so much in its high antiquity, as in the facility which it affords for controlling the Erasmusian Text of the Apocalypse. Erasmus's Text is the foundation of the Textus Receptus, of Luther's translation, as well as of King James's version, and of most of the translations of the Churches which came into existence at the Reformation. Many passages, in which Erasmus misled Luther and the other translators, are now perfectly intelligible, and require rectification. Among others, the following may be quoted:—

"I. 9. 'I, John, who also am your brother.' This singular 'also' is owing to the misapprehension of a K (kappa), which in only trace the scissors have left of the word *Κεῖμενος* (text), following the *Ἐγὼ ὁ ὡνάμηνος*.

"XV. 3. 'Thou, King of Saints.' This 'of saints' is the Erasmusian interpolation of a bad

Vulgate reading, in which the abbreviation of 'Sanctorum' is confounded with 'Seculorum.' The Codex has 'King of the Heathen.'

"XVII. 8. 'The beast that was, and is not, and yet is.' This 'and yet is—though he is' rests on a non-Hellenic reading fabricated by Erasmus.

"XXI. 24. 'And the nations of them which are saved,' or 'of those which are saved.' In this reading the words of the commentator, Andrew the Cappadocian, are confounded with the genuine words of the Apostle.

"The Codex is of considerable importance as regards the history of the Text of the New Testament, affords an excellent and long-wished-for opportunity for the purification of the critical apparatus, and is a striking proof of the necessity of a thorough revision of the translation of the Apocalypse. The work upon which I am engaged is not an edition of the text of the Apocalypse, as in the Codex, but a critical edition of the Commentary of Andrew, and will, no doubt, be sincerely welcomed by the countrymen of a Tregelles, a Wordsworth and a Kelly, whose distinguished labours have more particularly benefited the text of the Apocalypse."

From the pen of Prof. Delitzsch an interesting exhibition of these corruptions of the text of the Apocalypse has just appeared, as a pamphlet, under the title 'Handschriftliche Funde.' D. NUTT.

HARAN OF THE BIBLE.

Nov. 27, 1861.

ABRAHAM, after he had been called from Ur of the Chaldees, tarried at Haran, or Harran, till his father Terah died, when he proceeded to the land of Canaan. (Gen. xi. 31, 32; Acts vii. 4.) The elder branch of the family still remained at Haran; which led to the interesting journeys thither described in the patriarchal history—first, that of Abraham's servant, to obtain a wife for Isaac (Gen. xxiv.); and next, that of Jacob, when he fled to evade the wrath of Esau. (Gen. xxviii. 10.) If Dr. Beke is correct in his surmise, that Haran is identical with Harran-el-Awamid, between the rivers of Damascus, all previous ideas of the geography of the Bible, regarding one of the earliest and most interesting events recorded therein—the emigration of Abraham from Chaldaea to Canaan—will be so utterly overthrown, that I do hope you will allow me to point out at least some of the difficulties involved in the question.

It is as impossible to say positively that Harran in Mesopotamia is the Haran of the Bible, as it is that Harran-el-Awamid represents that ancient city. The mere fact of going to the one or the other will not determine the question. I have been to Harran, in Mesopotamia, and am but little the wiser; if Dr. Beke goes to Harran-el-Awamid, and discovers a cuneiform or Hebrew inscription, recording that Abraham dwelt there and his father Terah died there, the question might be set at rest; but as it is, it is simply a question of comparative amount of evidence, and of common sense as applied to that evidence. We have, in the first place, the preservation of name, as dwelt upon by the Rev. Mr. Porter and by Mr. Vaux, in Dr. Smith's 'Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography,' and in Kitto's 'Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature,' albeit that name was modified by the Greeks and Romans, into Karrai, Carrhae, Charran, &c.; we have the country between the two rivers, *per excellence*; we have the site of a large and important city, which Harran-el-Awamid (if, as is possible, a second Haran) does not seem to have been, and in which the Sabians had a temple dedicated to Abraham; we have extensive ruins of Carrhae of old, still standing upon a vast mound of ruin belonging to primeval times, and well worthy of archaeological exploration; and, lastly, we have local tradition, which, as dwelt upon in my 'Assyria,' p. 152, still preserves the memory of the patriarch's movements, where he tarried, where he crossed the Euphrates, and how he, and his followers and herds, found a resting-place at Bernea, now Aleppo. A mosque, at Urfa, still preserves the memory of Ibrahim-el-Khalil, "Abraham the beloved," (the designation of Ibrahim-sh-Shami is not used, at least in that part of

the East,) and, at its foot, is a reservoir, in which, to the present day, are fish, said to be sacred to the memory of Abraham, although, no doubt, revered from quite different associations. We have, also, another patriarchal site, Serag, afterwards Betne, and where are two colossal lions of Assyrian times, in the same neighbourhood.

Against this accumulative, albeit not positive, evidence, Dr. Beke adduces that "Harran being situated where 'it is now found to be,' Jacob's flight commenced in the eastern part of the plain of Damascus." This is begging the whole question, and implies a satisfactory determination of Gilead, which Michaelis ('Mos. Reicht.' i. 86.) says must be situated beyond the region sketched in our maps, and somewhere about the Euphrates. That Eliezer of Damascus should be described (Gen. xv. 3.) as one born in Abraham's house, presents as great a difficulty in regard to Harran-el-Awamid, as to Haran in Mesopotamia. The passage quoted by Dr. Beke from Acts vii. 2-4, and which establishes a difference between the land of the Chaldees and Charran, might be explained by supposing that a distinction existed between Ur in the land of the Chaldees, looked upon as Urfah, and Charran, which was a city of the Sabians; or that, according to Sir Henry Rawlinson, Ur was identical with Mugayir, on the Lower Euphrates, and to which territory the term Mesopotamia was then more particularly applied. But it would by no means establish that Abraham travelled all the way from Ur to the plain of Damascus before he reached Haran. The old statement is to the effect that the patriarch went forth from Ur of the Chaldees to Haran, and not from "the land of the Chaldees," as it was put in more recent times in the Acts. If Abraham went from Mugayir to Haran, near Damascus, he would not have had to cross the Euphrates at all.

The idea that Haran was in Syria, and not in Mesopotamia, is not new. Harduin believed that place to be Palmyra. The Helam of 2 Sam. x. 16, has been identified with Haran as belonging to the Syrians "that were beyond the river," and *ergo*, as in Syria. Judith (ii. 14) has also been quoted as proving that Mesopotamia was, on the other hand, in Syria. This from an error, however, easily rectified. Certain it is, that Jacob is clearly described, in Genesis xxix. 1, as proceeding on his journey to the people in the East. That was on his way to Haran. Could that have been said had he been going to the plains of Damascus? He is also said (Gen. xxviii.) to have been ordered to Padan-Aram, a portion of Aram Naharaim, "the land of the rivers,"—*universally* admitted, says a writer in Kitto's 'Cyclopædia,' to be Mesopotamia, "with the exception only of Mr. Tiltton Beke, who, in his 'Origines Biblicæ,' among many other paradoxical notions, maintains that 'Aram Naharaim' is the territory of Damascus."

I am ready to admit that there is no positive proof in all this. It would require, indeed, far greater space than you can be expected to place at my disposal to discuss a moiety of all the points of detail that are connected with the question. But I cannot help expressing a feeling, that if Dr. Beke thinks that he can decide it by going to Harran-el-Awamid, he should also, in justice to the advocates of the opposite view, go to Haran in Mesopotamia. I feel convinced that he, as well as others, would then feel the force of local traditions which he would meet with at almost every step, and that such would have due weight with him (when combined with a fair and common sense handling of critical and comparative geography) in ultimately affecting his opinion.

W. F. AINSWORTH.

FRENCH SURVEY OF THE ISTHMUS OF DARIEN.

63, North Cumberland Street, Dublin, Nov. 26, 1861.

I have lately learnt with great satisfaction that several French engineers, under the direction of M. Bonardiol, have made a partial exploration of the Isthmus of Darien, and are to sail for Darien again next month, to make a detailed survey of the line for a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. There is thus at length a prospect of this grand project being carried into execution. The line about to be surveyed, which was discovered

by me in 1849, after several long and perilous explorations in different directions through the forests, extends from the Gulf of San Miguel on the Pacific, in a direction N.E. by E. & E. by compass, to Caledonia Harbour and Port Escocoes on the Atlantic. The Gulf of San Miguel receives numerous rivers, the largest of which are the Tuyra and the Savana, which unite together just before falling into it. The Savana is navigable for the largest ships up to the confluence of the Lara with it, that is, for 14 miles towards the Atlantic. From the confluence of the Lara with the Savana, at which point the future canal will commence, the line extends to the Chuquanaqua, a distance of 12 miles. From the Chuquanaqua the line follows the bed of the Sucubti, one of its tributaries, up to the confluence of the Asmati with the Sucubti, a distance of 9 miles; and then continues along the bed of the same river Sucubti to a point 9 miles higher up. From that point to the Atlantic the distance is 6 miles. The whole length of the projected canal will therefore be 35 nautical, or nearly 41 English miles.

After my first explorations in 1849, for which previous travels in the interior of British Guiana (Demerara, Essequibo, &c.), Spanish Guiana (Venezuela), and many other forest countries in both hemispheres had well qualified me, I made subsequent voyages to and explorations in Darien in 1850, 1851, and 1852, alone, and at my own expense. I then proceeded to Bogota, the capital of New Granada, where I applied to the Congress, who passed a law, granting a privilege for cutting the canal, together with a concession of all the lands necessary, and of 200,000 acres in addition, to Edward Cullen, Charles Fox, John Henderson, and Thomas Brassey. The above law received the *executur* of José Hilario Lopez, the President, and of José Maria Plata, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, on the 1st of June, 1852.

Soon after my return to London with the concession, the Atlantic and Pacific Junction Company was formed with the object of carrying the project into execution. On the 29th of March, 1853, the Emperor Napoleon gave an audience to a deputation of fifteen, consisting of Sir Charles Fox, Mr. Brassey, several of the directors of the company, and myself, invited us to dine with him at the Tuilleries, and declared his determination to cut the canal, if it were practicable.

On the 17th of December, 1853, Mr. Lionel Gisborne, Messrs. Forde, Bennett, Devenish, Armstrong, and Bond, the company's engineers, and myself, sailed from Southampton in the West India mail steamer, Orinoco, for St. Thomas, whence the assistant engineers proceeded to Navy Bay and Panama, and thence to the Gulf of San Miguel and the river Savana, to survey the line from the Pacific towards the Atlantic side; whilst Mr. Gisborne and myself proceeded to Jamaica, in the Teviot, and thence, in H.M.S. *Espiegle*, to Caledonia Harbour, where we arrived on the 21st of January, 1854. In February and March, 1854, H.M.S. *Espiegle*, Commander Hancock, H.M.S. *Devastation*, Commander De Horsey, the French war-steamer, *Chimère* (*avis*), Capt. Jauréguiberry, and the United States sloop of war, *Cyane*, Capt. Hollins, lay at anchor in Caledonia Harbour; and H.M. steamer *Virago*, Commander Marshall, lay in the Savana River, with the object of affording assistance to the engineers. At the same time H.M. surveying ship *Scorpion*, Commander Parsons, was engaged in surveying the Atlantic harbours and coast for the Hydrographic Office. It may be necessary to state that no British, French, or American man-of-war had ever before anchored either in Caledonia Harbour or in the Savana River. During the above two months the line, from the Pacific to the point on the Sucubti, mentioned above as being 6 miles distant from the Atlantic, was surveyed by the assistant engineers, and found, so far, to present every facility for the excavation of a canal. But, of the 6 miles not surveyed, Mr. Gisborne, after a most cursory, hurried and imperfect reconnaissance in a wrong direction, reported that 3 miles would require to be tunnelled, although he admitted, in the same Report, that "his examination of the country was by no means complete." Upon this, the company,

deeming the presumed necessity for a tunnel a formidable obstacle, immediately dissolved, returning the shareholders the amounts of their deposits without any deduction.

Five months afterwards, however, the Admiralty published the 'Survey of Caledonia Harbour and Port Escocoes,' by Commander Parsons, of H.M. surveying ship *Scorpion*, in which a wide and low valley is plainly laid down immediately to the north-west of the mountain, which, according to Mr. Gisborne's Report, would render a tunnel necessary. The existence of that valley, which is marked in Parsons's 'Survey,' precisely in the position assigned to it by me four years before the Expedition went out, completely obviates the necessity for a tunnel. I repeatedly offered to guide Mr. Gisborne to it, and had accompanied the Expedition for that purpose; but that gentleman was actuated by so strong a desire to find out a valley for himself, and to mark out a line in a direction different from that indicated by me, that he not only refused me permission to accompany him, but gave directions that I was not to be allowed to leave the ship; so that I was actually a prisoner on board the *Espiegle* whilst Mr. Gisborne was "botching" my project. Having failed in his rambling and ill-directed attempts to find a valley between the range of mountains which runs parallel to the coast, Mr. Gisborne hastily "concluded his surveying operations on the 29th of March," and returned to London with his celebrated Report about the tunnel, which threw complete discredit on my statements. Fortunately for me, however, the Survey made by that distinguished officer, Commander Parsons, completely stultifies Mr. Gisborne's Report, and confirms the veracity and accuracy of my original statements as to the existence of the valley.

In 1857 the Emperor Napoleon carefully examined the maps, plans and documents which I submitted to him, and referred the question to a Commission of Engineers of the Corps Impérial des Ponts et Chaussées. The Report drawn up by that Commission, and presented to the Emperor by Count Walewski, was decidedly in favour of the practicability of the canal without a tunnel.

In 1859 I went again to Bogota, and on my return to Paris I had the honour, on the 30th of October, of a third audience with the Emperor, who declared his decided conviction of the feasibility of the canal, saying, that he could see no difficulty in it, and expressed his determination to cut it. I hope that the Expedition about to sail, the sending out of which may be considered as the first step towards the carrying out of His Majesty's determination, may conduct its operations in a scientific manner, and avoid the errors which proved fatal to the success of the Expedition of 1854.

E. CULLEN, M.D., M.R.C.S.E.

NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF PERSPECTIVE.

(No. VI.)

November 25, 1861.

Brook Taylor (died 1731, aged 46) was a *Sieur*—we call it a *Squire*—as well as Desargues: but not so easily disgusted by opposition. His name is a household word with mathematicians; of whom those who attend to biography would be interested to know whether the *gens* of Taylor of Bifrons still exists, and in what relation the present head stands to Taylor of Taylor's Theorem. I think I have heard that the late Sir Herbert Taylor was of this race. Taylor left a daughter, whose son, Sir William Young, printed an account of his ancestors in 1798 for private distribution. As Sir W. Y. was not an entire worshipper of his foregoers, but gave a dash of satire to their weak points, we may probably trust his account when he says that Taylor's early paintings do not need the allowance made for amateurs, but will bear to be judged as the works of an artist. He was also an excellent musician, and a fine—we now say accomplished—gentleman.

I cannot give any full account of the previous history of Perspective in England: nor does it fall within my plan to do so, as no originators can be named, no ordinarators of specious figments, as Viator said. I find that the *Practical Perspective*

of Joseph Moxon (London, folio, 1670) comes between a translation of Serlio in 1611, and a reprint with translation of Pozzo in 1707: and I suspect that this is the epitome of the most important facts previous to the publications of Taylor. John James's edition of Pozzo is a splendid specimen both of typography and engraving. All that has any relation to the subject in the 'Catalogue of the most vendible books in England,' 1658, which has been attributed, with little reason, to Thomas Guy, may be seen in the following extract, of which I leave the spelling uncorrected:—
 "Shinerli Ars nova delineandi—Fundamentum Opticum. Vignola, the Compleat Architect.... English, 8vo. The same Latin, folio. The following works of Architecture, all folio: Parrallele de Architecture; Vitruvius; Sebastian Shirley (Serlio); Hans Blooms. S. Colloms; And. Poladio; Albrecht Duer; Ving boon."

Joseph Moxon (born 1625), author of more than a dozen creditable works, was an original, as any one may see, if not with half an eye, at least with two-thirds, for he always spells the word *eye* without the second *e*: and he managed to make the printer follow him. He says that nothing but the translation of Serlio had been published in England. His book is an excellent performance on the basis of the points of sight and distance; with various curiosities. His title is as follows:—

"Practical Perspective: or Perspective made easie. Teaching, By the Opticks, How to Delineate all Bodies, Buildings, or Landscips, &c. By the Catoptricks, How to Delineate confused Appearances, so as when seen in a Mirror a Pollisht Body of any intended shape, the reflection shall shew a Designe. By the Dioptricks, How to draw parts of many Figures into one, when seen through a Glass or Chrystal cut into many Faces. Usefull for all Painters, Engravers, Architects, &c. and all others that are any waies inclined to Speculatory Ingenuity. By Joseph Moxon, Hydrographer to the King's most Excellent Majesty. London: Printed by Joseph Moxon, and sold at his shop in Russell Street, at the sign of Atlas. 1670."

The last treatise before Taylor was that of Humphry Ditton in 1712, a small work. Ditton, anything in Swift to the contrary notwithstanding, was an able man: but though he could quote Vitruvius and Tzetzes as to ancient points, he mentions no modern except Pozzo. And he demands calculation from the draughtsman, on certain occasions: one of our time would stare at being asked to find a point on the picture by help of a square root.

It is important to remember that Taylor published two different works; not two editions of one work. To enable the reader to know which he possesses, I give the full titles of both:—

"1. Linear Perspective: or a new method of representing justly all manner of objects as they appear to the eye in all situations. A work necessary for Painters, Architects, &c. to judge of, and regulate designs by. By Brook Taylor, LL.D. and R.S.S. London: Printed for R. Knaplock at the Bishop's Head in St. Paul's Churchyard. mdcxcv. (8vo. pp iv + 42, plates 18). 2. New Principles of Linear Perspective: or the art of designing on a plane the representations of all sorts of objects, in a more general and simple method than has been done before. By Brook Taylor, LL.D. and R.S.S. London: Printed for R. Knaplock at the Bishop's Head in St. Paul's Churchyard. mdcxcix. (8vo. pp xvi + 70, plates 13)."

Colson reprinted the second work in 1749, and called it the *third* edition. Hachette mentions a French translation of 1757, which I have never seen. It is often thought that Joshua Kirby's work is a reprint of Taylor's, because its title is 'Dr. Brook Taylor's Method of Perspective': this, as the author says, is "out of gratitude"; I suspect Taylor would not have thanked him.

What reading Taylor had on the subject cannot easily be gathered, except as it may be surmised from his general character. He names no man alive or dead except Newton as to light and colours; and the only taste of foreign in the whole book is the information that the Italians call light and shadow by the name of *Chiaroscuro*. In one and the same year, 1715, he produced the book on Perspective and the famous *Methodus Incrementorum*, which contains his theorem. He was then but thirty years old. I take it to be exceedingly probable that Taylor never troubled himself to read on the subject, to any extent which can by stretch of fancy be called erudition. An artist from early youth, he had of course become possessed of some rules; and rules, in a mind like his, generate principles. Possibly, when he came to read, he found it easier to go on with the velocity acquired than to wait for his author's propul-

sion. The exceeding newness and freshness of his combinations lend force to this supposition.

Taylor did nothing after 1721; those who look at Sir W. Young's account, or at the *Penny Cyclopædia*, will see the reason of this cessation, and one of the probable causes of his early death. There is, at this distance of time, something grotesque in a name which, even as it is, must be repeated in every language to which civilization finds its way, being deprived of its growth because the owner married a wife, whose fortune his father did not think duly proportioned to the measure of Kentish importance which the husband was one day to inherit.

It is very commonly said that Taylor was the first who conceived the idea of vanishing points out of the horizontal line. This, as we have seen, is not true. Many, I dare say, have thought that he was the first who divided every line whatsoever in a given ratio perspectively: this also is not true. But no one that I know of has given him what, so far as I can make out, is peculiarly his: the conception and use of the *vanishing line*, which stands to parallel planes in the same relation in which a vanishing point stands to parallel lines. Until contradicted by evidence, I shall hold that this was Taylor's especial part in the matter: and it is certainly what he claims. Observe that, in the following passage, he distinctly asserts his having put all planes on the footing on which till his time only horizontal planes had stood: while he does not make any claim to anything which has been given to others in the preceding notes:—

".... I found it absolutely necessary to consider this Subject entirely anew, as if it had never been treated of before: the Principles of the old Perspective being so narrow and so confined, that they could be of no use in my Design: And I was forced to invent new Terms of Art, those already in use being so peculiarly adapted to the imperfect Notions that have hitherto been had of this Art, that I could make no use of them in explaining those general Principles I intended to establish. The term of Horizontal Line, for instance, is apt to confine the Notions of a Learner to the Plane of the Horizon; and to make him imagine that that Plane enjoys some particular Privileges, which make the Figures in it more easy and more convenient to be described, by the means of that Horizontal Line, than the Figures in any other Plane; as if all other Planes might not as conveniently be handled, by finding other Lines of the same nature belonging to them. But in this Book I make no difference between the Plane of the Horizon, and any other Plane whatsoever; for since Planes, as Planes, are alike in Geometry, it is most proper to consider them as so, and to explain their Properties in general, leaving the Artist himself to apply them in particular Cases, as Occasion requires."

Taylor's merits appear to me to be—1. The conception and use of the vanishing line. 2. The systematic introduction of all kinds of vanishing points into use. 3. The excessive simplification of the perspective division, by the connexion of it with the vanishing plane. 4. The junction into system of the results of Ubaldo and Desargues, and all others who had given results. 5. The presentation of the whole under a geometrical form which geometers at least could read. 6. The creation of the subject in England, which had always been far behindhand. Any one of these points would have made the character of a book. I lay much stress on the fourth: genius is never more truly at work upon its own proper duty than when it is combining the separate things of which nothing but genius can see the connexion. *Novum tulit punctum qui miscuit antiqua antiquis* (not Horace).

The artists of the time would not read Brook Taylor's first book, because it seemed to deal more in geometrical propositions than in the description of instances, cubes, solids, buildings, &c. To meet this objection the second book was published, which looks more like the older ones in the particular objected to. But the artists read the second no more than the first: the fact is, that then, as now, few had the slight amount of elementary geometry requisite for the acquisition of perspective; and they wanted the merest routine directions for their usual cases. Mr. Ruskin's recent book is, in structure, a return to the method of Taylor, so far as it breaks up the subject into its elements. I suppose that Taylor reinvented the method of perspective division. Nobody of his time must, without proof, be held to have seen a work of Desargues, or of Bosse. It is indeed

possible that some work of the seventeenth century may have contained the result, though not likely. This is one of the points which must be left open for further research.

Joshua Kirby is better known than Taylor. The first edition was published in 1754: it was furnished with a new title and an appendix in 1755, and called the second edition. There was another edition in 1768. It is a return to the old plan of writing, with considerable adoption of Taylor's generalizations: but, as I have said, Taylor would not have thanked Kirby. According to Watt, Kirby (who is *John* Joshua both in Watt and Chalmers) published in 1757 some strictures upon the then recent translation of Sirigatti by Isaac Ware, maintaining the superiority of Taylor, which I presume Ware had contested. I mention this tract because I never heard of it otherwise, and it is not in the British Museum.

Kirby's Treatise is noted for the frontispiece by Hogarth, a ludicrous plate purporting to set forth the errors to which those are subject who draw without attention to perspective. Nothing can be further from the point: but if any one would draw another picture which truly represents absence of all notion of perspective, the two put together would be the best sermon on the distinction between sins of ignorance and sins against light and knowledge that ever was made. Hogarth's picture is a masterpiece of successful crime, made to represent unconsciousness of the difference between right and wrong.

I should be glad to see a republication of the two works of Taylor, the second *emptied* into the first, with sufficient notes. There are now geometers enough spread about to relish such a work: and the young artists would soon become aware, if a really good geometrical book on Perspective were published, that they must not allow the external world to get ahead of them in the graphical principles of their own pursuit. A good geometrical beginning is especially wanted, as leading the way to a sound discussion of the manner in which Art must break rules for its own higher purposes. For the eye is not a point; and a large picture requires certain modifications of rule in extreme cases. But no two persons are fit to discuss these cases, except upon true geometrical perspective as a starting-point. Nothing could beat the geometry given by Taylor, which wants very little additional explanation. The late Peter Nicholson, who to sound mathematical knowledge added immense experience of practice, says of Taylor's works that "although mere pamphlets they contain all the elementary knowledge necessary on the science of Perspective." This I have always thought, though not knowing until lately that I could produce so weighty an opinion of our own time.

I now conclude these Notes. I have given what may be definitely augmented, corrected, or opposed: those who have access to books which I have not seen may be able to reinforce some of my statements, and to amend others.

A. DE MORGAN.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NAPLES.

Naples, November 21, 1861.

ON the 18th of this month, the Royal University of Studies in Naples was opened to the youth of Italy. After having been reduced to a nullity by the Bourbons, an institution scantily provided with professors, some of whom were utterly incompetent and chosen entirely for their servility, whilst others, who were able men, were afraid to discuss any subject with independence, the University of Naples has been re-opened with a fair list of professors of acknowledged merit, who will attract to this ancient city young men of talent from every district in the Province. There are, I perceive, five Faculties, viz., of Philosophy and Literature, Jurisprudence, Mathematics, Natural Science, Medicine,—embracing almost every subject of human inquiry. Amongst the subjects enumerated are many which were prohibited under the late dynasty, or were necessarily treated with such limitations as to discourage and disgust Professors, and leave the minds of students sterile. As an

instance, I may speak of Geology, which was formerly under the care of Cavalier Sacchi, a name well known to science, now Professor of Mineralogy. The reason of his confining himself to the latter subject was originally, as I can tell you from his own lips, that he was restricted in the mode in which Geology was to be treated. All new theories were watched with a jealous eye by the priests, who had anticipated the investigations of science and laid down the system to be taught. The present able Professor of Geology, Signor Guiscardi, was, when I knew him first, under the ban, scarcely tolerated in Naples, and contending with many difficulties for existence. Giuseppe Fiorelli, Professor of Archaeology, was only saved from a prison by the late Count of Syracuse, who, to his honour, employed him as his secretary, and when his residence was no longer possible here, himself took him on board the steamer which bore him to a more friendly country. Bertrando Spaventa and Emilio Scubiani, the one Professor of the Philosophy of Law and the other Professor of Philosophy, were long in exile, whilst Cavalier Seticulbrini, Professor of Italian Literature, was, within my recollection, condemned to death, and saved by the paternal mercies of an "adored sovereign, more father than king," to linger out many years in an *ergastolo*. In the same way, I might give you short histories of many other men who now occupy and adorn Professorial Chairs in our University, and whose very names are so many protests against a dynasty which loved darkness rather than light, and existed only by cramping the intellect. Altogether, there are fifty-six Professors attached to the University, most of them known to science—many of them schooled in adversity. I have remarked on the qualifications which recommended a Professor to the Bourbons; and when, by chance, any man of merit was continued as a public instructor, I have pointed out prohibitions which were imposed on him, directly or indirectly, in the proper development of the subject on which he was called upon to treat; but I have said little of pupils. Let me add a word or two, then, from incidents and facts of which for many years I was an attentive witness. Fearing the reunion of any body of men, more especially of young men of ardent minds, it was the policy of the Bourbons to drive them from the capital, and they did so by affecting to encourage the provincial Lyceums, and by throwing every obstacle in the way of students anxious to come up to Naples. I remember one case, and it was not an exception, of a young man who was desirous of coming up here to finish his studies for the medical profession. But he could not move without the sanction of the local police authorities, confirmed by the Intendente, and finally approved by the central authorities. A year passed away, and the sanction was still withheld; the young man became learned in the evolutions of the *ballerine*, and finished up with being a worthless debauchee. This case I knew well, because application was made to me for counsel or assistance; but it was the history of the whole generation from 1848 to 1861, and a retributive Providence converted the men whom the Bourbons had done their utmost to ruin into being their scourges. To return to the Lyceums: the Professors were men of inferior intellect, and the students, baffled in their strongest wishes, were careless of improvement. Of what use was learning to them? So reasoned many of the more promising of the youth of Southern Italy; in Naples, too, where the Professors were for the most part time-servers, or incapacitated from giving free instruction, the attendance fell off to one-tenth of the numbers who once crowded the University, and those who did attend were registered in the police books, and almost literally treated like small boys, whipped and put to bed at an early hour by a sbirro. The wonder is that the people of the Neapolitan province are as they are; but I can have no hesitation in saying that the present generation in point of acquirement is greatly inferior to the last. Better days are now in prospect, and if the political difficulties which still avowedly exist can be got over, if kind and generous allies do not contrive to smother the rising fortunes of

Italy with too much affection, an impulse will be given to the mind of Italy which it has not felt for ages.

H. W.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE warmest partisans of poetical justice must begin to feel satisfied with the misfortunes rained down on those who have had art and part in what Mr. Disraeli calls "that unfortunate book—the Essays and Reviews." Of the publishers, the first, it is remarked, is dead, and the second has had his house burnt down. Of the writers, one is dead; a second has lost the whole of his private fortune; a third is under prosecution by his bishop; and a fourth, Prof. Jowett, has just failed to obtain the remuneration due to him as Regius Professor of Greek. We have not heard of any divine or other catastrophe at Rugby; on the contrary, we hear that the school is more popular and prosperous than ever. But there is always time for the marvellous to happen. The rejection of the statute to pay Prof. Jowett the wages of his labour is far from creditable to the University—the rejection having been made on grounds altogether foreign to those which properly concern the teaching of Greek.

The Kensington vestry have petitioned the committee of the Privy Council on Education for aid in improving the approaches to the Great Exhibition. The Chelsea vestry had an interview yesterday (Friday) with the Metropolitan Board of Works, on the same subject. We are glad to see the great bodies taking up this important work; and we trust that, either with or without aid from the Royal Commissioners, they will succeed in effecting their purpose.

For some months past we have heard rumours of dissensions among the Trustees of the Soane Museum. We now hear of the sudden resignation of two of these Trustees, Mr. Jones and Mr. Tidd Pratt, a resignation which cannot, and need not, be concealed from the public. What this act may mean, we do not pretend to understand; but it is obvious to every one familiar with the working of the Soane Trust that great reforms are needed in the management of the Institution in Lincoln's Inn Fields. The powers claimed by the life trustees, as opposed to those exercised by the representatives of great public bodies, is in itself a fertile source of discord. The only real cure for the evils inherent in the constitution of the Soane Trust is a new Act of Parliament, with a better definition, and a more liberal direction, of its powers.

Warwickshire is stirring in good earnest on behalf of the Shakespeare Fund. At Birmingham an influential committee has been formed, chiefly through the exertions of Mr. A. Ryland, the late mayor. Sir Robert Hamilton, Bart., of Avon Cliffe, near Stratford-on-Avon, acts as Local Secretary for Stratford and neighbourhood, assisted at Leamington by Dr. Thomson, and at Warwick by Mr. R. C. Heath.

Mr. Montgomery Martin is preparing from official papers an account of the dependencies of Great Britain, under the title of 'India and the Colonies: Present State and Prospects.'

We are requested by Mr. Van Voort to say that a cancel of four pages having been printed to complete the third edition of Yarrell's 'History of British Fishes,' edited by Sir John Richardson, those who possess this edition may obtain these pages through the bookseller who supplied them with the work.

A change has been made in the cast of 'The Octoroon,' which strengthens the play—now running more freely than at first. A question of Mr. Boucicault's claim to any considerable share in the merit of authorship has arisen, and a mass of evidence has been placed in our hands against that claim. This evidence suggests the unpleasant inference that what Mr. Boucicault put forward at the Adelphi Theatre as the result of his own experience and observations in Louisiana is derived in substance and in spirit from Capt. Mayne Reid's story of 'The Quadroon.' "Octoroon," it is urged, is but a colourable alteration of "Quadroon." Zoe is Aurore, Dora is Eugénie. The change introduced into the story, by means of the poisoning, is not a

happy effort of art. One who knows the life of Louisiana assures us that the scenes introduced into 'The Octoroon' originally, or from some other source than 'The Quadroon,' are so unlike the real life of that country as to suggest the idea that Mr. Boucicault has found his original on the stage of New Orleans, not in the plantations. The captain of the Mississippi steamer, we are assured, is a very gross caricature; the original being as well-dressed, well-bred, *débonnaire* a gentleman as the captain of the Quirinal or the Alhambra. The French planters of the coast are not less vilified, we are told, in 'The Octoroon.' In dress and manners the real men resemble their countrymen on the Boulevards and the Rue Rivoli. These points have an appearance of supporting the charge made against Mr. Boucicault, that he has adopted without permission or acknowledgment the work of a literary brother; but our readers know that appearances are often extremely misleading; and it would be unjust to condemn Mr. Boucicault until he has had, and neglected, the opportunity of justifying his acts. As the case now stands before the public, Capt. Mayne Reid appears in the position of a man of letters who has suffered a literary wrong. Can Mr. Boucicault show that the wrong is unsubstantial?

The University of Tübingen has conferred on Mr. Leone Levi the degree of Doctor of Economical and Political Sciences.

Messrs. Trübner & Co. have been appointed by the Commission in Florence as London agents for the 'National Edition of the Works of Dante Alighieri.' The first volume is expected to appear early in the ensuing year.

Prizes to the amount of 20l. were recently offered by Mr. Benson, of Ludgate Hill, to the various Schools of Art throughout the kingdom in connexion with the South Kensington Art-School, for designs for watch-ornamentation. The Inspector-General has just notified "that none of the designs which have been received are of a character to merit the full prize in any one of the three classes into which they were divided; he has, however, made the following awards:—Two guineas to Mr. R. F. W. Liddle, Durham School of Art; two guineas to Mr. W. A. Boon, South Kensington School; two prizes of three guineas and one guinea respectively to Miss Annie Wharry, Charterhouse School, and two guineas to Mr. George O. Blacker, of Wolverhampton School.

Two portraits of distinguished characters have recently been added to the National Portrait Gallery. John Wesley (painted by Hone), when he was sixty-three years of age. He is represented life-size to the knees, in his own brown, flowing hair, preaching in the open air, at the foot of a tree. He wears a black gown, with bands; his right hand is raised; the left firmly grasping the Gospel. His calm attitude contrasts strikingly with that of his contemporary and associate, Whitfield, as seen in the picture purchased for the Gallery a few months ago. The second portrait added during the recess represents Sir Richard Arkwright, well known from engravings, and the picture which Arkwright himself presented to Dr. Darwin, in acknowledgment of the testimony which he had given in favour of Arkwright's invention. The portraits of the two friends, both by Wright, of Derby, are placed side by side. The pictures in the Gallery are now seen to better advantage, as the walls have been more richly coloured, and the bare wooden floors and furniture have been covered with carpets and cloths of tints no longer injurious to the pictures themselves. The portraits are now becoming very crowded, and bid fair soon to rival the Royal Academy in the manner in which pictures are over-lapped and squeezed together. Many have been lowered to touch the floor; but, in these narrow rooms, it appears that the best lights are obtainable at this level.

The poet's vision of the magic belt encircling the globe is in a fair way of being realized. Intelligence has arrived of the completion of the last link of the American telegraph, connecting Cape Race with the Golden Horn, traversing nearly 5,000 miles, with one continuous wire, and bringing these two points within two hours' telegraphic time of

one another. The next westward extension of the line will be by the way of Behring's Straits to the mouth of the Amoor river, to which point the Russian Government is already constructing a line commencing at Moscow. San Francisco is now at the end of the longest telegraphic line in the world:—70 degrees of longitude—St. John's, Newfoundland, being in 52° 43' long. W., Greenwich, while San Francisco is in 122°. The news which starts from Newfoundland at 4 o'clock in the afternoon will reach the Pacific coast about half-an-hour before noon of the same day.

Sir John Franklin will not be one of those who have extended the renown of England without due appreciation for distinguished services. The Government has commissioned Mr. Nash to execute a full-length statue of the illustrious navigator, to be placed in Trafalgar Square; and Lincolnshire, Sir John's native county, has done itself and him honour by erecting a statue of him in Spilsby, the town of his birth. This statue was inaugurated on Tuesday last by Sir John Richardson, Franklin's old companion in his famous Arctic explorations, who delivered an appropriate address. The statue, which is in bronze, was executed by Mr. Bacon, the cost being defrayed by subscriptions from the relatives and friends of Sir John Franklin. Lady Franklin was at great pains to insure a faithful likeness; and we are enabled to state that Mr. Bacon has perfectly succeeded in carrying out Lady Franklin's wishes.

A card with "Mr. Charles Mathews at Home" on it, has a humorous and pleasant look. Many persons have asked, "Why Mr. Mathews did not, like his father before him, entertain his friends, the Public, at Home?"—and he has answered by appearing at Her Majesty's Concert Room, in the character of a Monologist, with a budget of Reminiscences belonging to his own life. The programme was inaugurated on Monday, and, though susceptible of many improvements, showed so much merit and promised so much more that it was warmly received. Strange to say, Sir Charles Coldstream was so nervous that the lecture suffered from his anxiety, and will evidently be better delivered on future occasions. The matter of the entertainment is of a higher class than usual, and contains more than one character which nobody but Mr. Mathews could personate. We may mention the Neapolitan expounder of Ariosto, and the Italian street-preacher. In both these Mr. Mathews pronounced the Italian with as much fluency as his own language. He had previously sung a song in French, *à la Perlet*, with national gesture and emphasis, true to the very life. In these impersonations he will distance competition. Mrs. C. Mathews is associated with her husband in the exhibition, and assumes several parts in costume with characteristic vigour. The Fag at Merchant Taylors', the English Lady's-Maid in Italy, the irate Bethnal Green Housekeeper, who refuses to pay the District Surveyor's fee, and the Yankee Gal, were embodied with a distinctness of outline and a force of humour that went direct to the mark. Mr. Mathews's entertainment is divided into two parts. The first relates to his journeys in Italy and Scotland, and is entitled the "romance" of his life; the second to his managerial and theatrical experiences, and is entitled its "reality." He describes his arrest and incarceration in Lancaster Castle, and represents the treatment of debtors there as disgraceful to a civilized country. The lecture is illustrated by scenes painted by Mr. O'Connor from sketches made by Mr. Mathews himself on the several spots they represent, which are really well executed, and will aid considerably in securing popularity for the entire entertainment.

Mr. Charles Dickens, a few years ago, advocated the hanging of criminals in private—in the presence of proper functionaries,—and the Bishop of Oxford introduced a Bill into the House of Lords to make such executions legal. The idea, lost to us, has been adopted in Munich. The last public execution in Bavaria—so, at least, it is hoped and expected—took place a few days ago. "As for capital executions," says Bacon, "men need not to be put in mind of them; yet are they not to be

neglected." By the new laws, from the 1st of July, 1862, capital punishment, in Bavaria, is to be inflicted with closed doors, in the presence of certain officials, of the criminal's advocate, and of twenty-four citizens, as witnesses. So much has been written for and against public executions in England, that many will be interested to hear of this measure, and curious as to the efficacy of its workings. There is something still stranger connected with capital punishment in countries where the Lottery exists—the habit of staking on numbers connected with the criminals and their victims. In Prague, the other day, a father, aged 43, and 4 of his children, were murdered, and their bodies were found on the 28th of October. Consequently, everybody put into the Lottery on the numbers 28, 4, 43, and, what rarely happens, all three numbers came out. It is said that no less than 300,000 florins (30,000*l.*) were won on those very numbers. As a crowning point in this series of coincidences, the Lottery in Bavaria is to come to an end just six months before the adoption of capital punishment in private. The Liberal party has won the victory that so long seemed doubtful, and finally effaced gambling from the resources of the State.

A Correspondent writes:—"I see that the authorities of the British Museum declare that a recent announcement, that readers must be prepared to produce their tickets on demand, and to strictly observe the rules for renewing them, has been issued without their sanction. Whether a Napoleonic policy of airing a projected measure by unofficial announcements has been decided on, I know not; but perhaps few readers who have observed the signs of the times would be surprised to find that the author of this now-repudiated statement had, after all, an inkling of coming events. We have had lately a succession of such warnings. A conspicuous notice has forbidden us to peruse in the Reading-room publications not belonging to the Library; we have been publicly and officially charged with not keeping silence; and other intimations more painful have for some time been staring us in the face. The propriety of these various public notices I do not question; but it has become impossible for a reader not to suspect that our rapidly increasing number is rendering us unmanageable, and compelling the Trustees, like the Poor-Law Reformers, to adopt severer tests and to administer their literary assistance in a somewhat less palatable form. How, indeed, can it be otherwise? There are readers old enough to remember the days when fourteen or fifteen students, in the little apartment which then did duty for the Reading-room, was considered a full muster. From that we came to a larger room; from that to two small rooms; thence to two rooms each as big as a church, and, finally, we removed to Mr. Panizzi's magnificent dome, with its luxurious accommodation for some three hundred and fifty persons. Even this, however, is already outgrown. I have heard that as many as forty new readers sometimes sign the books in one day; and I believe that it is not uncommon to have more than five hundred actually attend on a Saturday. To find a seat is of course frequently impossible; and, doubtless owing to the great pressure upon the assistants, readers (as I can testify) are sometimes kept a full hour waiting for a book. It is obvious that these are evils which are progressively increasing, and for which, sooner or later, some remedy must be found. I could suggest that it is time to consider whether some attempt cannot be made to render the Library less attractive to merely idle or objectless readers. The maintenance of such an institution at the expense of the State can only be defended on the ground that it secures to the public important advantages which could not be as well provided by private enterprise. As a depository of our national literature, and a guarantee that one copy, at least, of every publication issued from the press will be preserved for public use, no one who knows the labour of collecting copies of the publications of the past will be disposed to underrate the value of our great Library; but books which can easily be obtained elsewhere ought not to be supplied to readers. While the law compels authors to furnish gratuitous

copies of their works, the Museum surely ought not to attempt to rival the neighbouring establishment of Mr. Mudie. I am strongly of opinion that justice and sound principle require that books should not be available, without special reasons given, until an average term of copyright had expired; but even a step in this direction would be beneficial. It might be fairly assumed, for instance, that all works published during the last ten years could be easily obtained by purchase or by a small subscription to a private library. The principle is already conceded in the case of newspapers, which are, I believe, never entered in the catalogue until four years old, the only reason, of course, being that files may always be consulted elsewhere. I will undertake to say, that even the banishment from the Reading-room of recent school and university books, and law reports—not to speak of long rows of reviews and magazines—would speedily reduce our numbers, and perhaps render henceforth impossible the spectacle which I lately saw of an eminent historical writer gazing wistfully at the convenient seat of a young gentleman who had dropped asleep over a volume of Miss Strickland's 'Queens.'

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall Mall.—The NINTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES by living British Artists, is NOW OPEN daily, from Half-past Nine to Five.—Admission, One shilling.

ROHMANN HUNT'S Great Masterpieces of Sacred Art "BEHOLD! I STAND AT THE DOOR AND KNOW" specially valuable as the highest most complete expression of the genius of this eminent English Painter, is NOW ON VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 188, New Bond Street, prior to its being returned to its private possessor, and final exclusion from public exhibition altogether.—Admission, Staircase, from Ten to Five. A perfect light insured at all times.

M. ROBIN, the French Wizard, will give at the EGYPTIAN HALL his SOIRÉES FANTASTIQUES, consisting of a New Series of Magical Illusions, Every Evening at Eight (Saturday excepted), and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at Half-past Two.—Admission, 1*s.* and 2*s.*; Stall Chairs, 3*s.*; Balcony, 5*s.*—Tickets at Mr. Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond Street; the principal Libraries and at the Hall.

SCIENCE

ROYAL.—Nov. 21.—Sir B. C. Brodie, Bart., President, in the chair.—The following papers were read:—"On some Varieties of Tannin,"—"On Larixinic Acid, a Crystallizable Volatile Principle found in the Bark of the Larch Tree (*Pinus Larix*, Linn.), by J. Stenhouse."—"On the Great Magnetic Disturbance of August 28 to September 7, 1859, as recorded by Photography at the Kew Observatory," by Balfour Stewart, M.A.—"On the Aquiferous and Ovoidal System in the Lamellibranchiate Mollusks," by G. Rolleston, M.D. and C. Robertson.—"Notes of Researches on the Polyanmonias, No. XVI. Triatomic Ammonias, No. XVII. Mixed Triammonias, containing Monatomic and Diatomic Radicals, No. XVIII. Tetrammonium Compounds," by Dr. Hofmann.—"On the Lead-Zinc and Bismuth-Zinc Alloys,"—"On some Gold-Tin Alloys," by A. Matthiessen and M. Von Bose.—"On the Sensory, Motory and Vaso-Motory Symptoms resulting from the Refrigeration of the Ulna Nerve," by Dr. A. Waller.—"Note on the Oxidation and Disoxidation effected by the Peroxide of Hydrogen," by Prof. B. C. Brodie.—"On the Contact of Curves,"—"On the Calculus of Functions," by W. Spottiswoode.—"On the Action of Hydriodic Acid upon Mannite," by J. A. Wanklyn and Dr. Erlenmeyer.—"The Lignites and Clays of Bovey-Tracey, Devonshire," by W. Pengelly.—"The Fossil Flora of Bovey-Tracey," by Dr. Oswald Heer.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—Nov. 11.—Sir R. I. Murchison, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Galton read a paper 'On the Expedition to the Upper Yang-tee-Kiang, in China,' by Lieut.-Col. Sarel, of the 17th Lancers, who was accompanied by Capt. Blackiston, Dr. Barton, and an American missionary.—Capt. Cameron, late Consul at Poti, in the Caucasus, read 'Notes, Geographical, Ethnological and Statistical, from the Caucasus.'

Nov. 26.—The Earl De Grey and Ripon in the chair.—Mr. Galton read a paper, by Mr. MacDougall Stuart, describing the last Expedition he had made in exploring the interior of Australia.—Mr. R. Dalrymple read a paper 'On Queensland,' showing that the land which had a few years ago

been nothing but a waste, was now a thriving and fertile colony.—The last paper read was from the Governor and the Bishop of Western Australia, respecting the Expedition of Messrs. Deasgaster, which penetrated into the interior, east of Perth.

GEOLOGICAL.—Nov. 20.—Sir R. I. Murchison, V.P., in the chair.—Messrs. C. Sanderson, H. Worms, R. Tate, J. R. Eddy and H. Dennys were elected Fellows.—The following communications were read:—‘On the Bovey Basin, Devonshire,’ by J. H. Key, Esq.—‘On two Volcanic Cones at the Base of Etna,’ by Signor G. G. Gemmellaro.—‘On some Fossil Brachiopoda of the Carboniferous Rocks of the Punjab and Kashmir, collected by A. Fleming, M.D., &c., and W. Purdon, Esq., F.G.S.,’ by T. Davidson, Esq.

ASIATIC.—Nov. 23.—Lord Strangford, President, in the chair.—A. Russell, Esq., M.P., and C. Wells, Esq., were elected Resident Members, and Prof. Max Müller, with Dr. J. R. Ballantyne, were elected Honorary Members.—At this, the first Meeting of the Session, a paper was read by O. De Beauvoir Prieux, Esq., ‘On the Indian Embassies to Rome, from the Reign of Claudius to the Death of Justinian.’

ANTIQUARIES.—Nov. 21.—Earl Stanhope, President, in the chair.—G. Stephens, Esq., Professor at the University of Copenhagen, was elected a Fellow.—D. Bruce, Esq. exhibited an urn and a celt stated to have been found in Ireland.—W. Tite, Esq., M.P., V.P., exhibited a stamp inscribed c. H. CRESCENTIS, and a steel ring of early sixteenth-century work, engraved with the letter I.—W. L. Lawrence, Esq. exhibited the impression of a seal of Gaufrid Pourcell, the last Abbot of the Monastery of St. Peter, Mauléon (1317 circa), on which C. Knight Watson, Secretary, communicated some remarks.—Mrs. Mayle exhibited the impression of a seal of Beatrice Domina De Torp.—C. F. Angell, Esq. exhibited his warrants for the committal to the Tower of—Stafford, Envoy to the Court of Spain (June 24th, 1690), and of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham (December 19th, 1686). On these warrants the Secretary communicated some remarks.—A. W. Franks, Esq. communicated a letter from M. Troyon on some recent excavations in the Canton du Vaud.—C. Reed, Esq. exhibited a document (printed in Morant’s ‘Colchester’) on the refounding of the guild of St. Helen’s, Colchester, with remarks.—The Secretary laid before the Society the transcript of a letter in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, dated Rome, June 11th, 1667, and written by F. Parry, of C.C.C. College, to Dr. Paris, of the same College. The letter contained some curious particulars on the death of Pope Alexander VII., and on the election of his successor. These particulars received ample illustration from Octavius Morgan, Esq., V.P.—W. L. Lawrence, Esq. presented and exhibited a photograph of the principal votive crown included among five which have recently come into the possession of the Queen of Spain, and which were found near Guarrázar. Nine crowns of a similar nature were deposited three years ago in the Maison Cluny, at Paris. On this photograph the Secretary communicated some remarks, which he followed up with the official Spanish account of their discovery, an account differing as materially from the previous accounts as they did from each other.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—Nov. 27.—J. G. Teed, Esq. in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected Members:—J. O. Roe, F. W. Madden, J. A. Horne, and M. Farrow, Esqrs.—Mr. Vaux read extracts from Letters and Journals of D. E. Colnaghi, Vice-Consul of Missolonghi, giving an interesting account of a tour recently made by him through parts of Acarnania, with some details relative to the ruins of the ancient city of New Pleuron.—Mr. Vaux also called the attention of the Society to a work just published by C. Simonides, containing *fac-similes*, translations, &c., of what purport to be portions of the Gospel of St. Matthew, and of the Epistles of St. James and St. Jude, written on papyrus of the first century, and now in the museum of Joseph

Mayer, at Liverpool. Mr. Vaux stated that the antecedents of C. Simonides were well known to the scholars of this country and Germany; and expressed a hope that his work would be carefully examined by those who have paid especial attention to the subjects of which he treats, and particularly by Members of the Royal Society of Literature, to whom many of his most doubtful MSS. were exhibited so long ago as 1853.

NUMISMATIC.—Nov. 21.—W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., President, in the chair.—Morley Farrow, Esq., J. H. Hartwright, Esq., Rev. J. H. Pollexfen, Prof. W. Ramsay, and George Sim, Esq., were elected Members of the Society.—Mr. Boyne exhibited two Antioch coins of Diadumenianus, and one of Elagabalus.—Mr. Sharpe exhibited a groat of Edward the Third: the peculiarity consisting in the bust being carried beyond the circle.—Mr. Evans read a paper, communicated by S. Sharpe, Esq., ‘On a Sterling of Marie d’Artois,’ the widow of John the First, Count of Namur (who died in 1331), bearing on the reverse the legend, ‘MONETA MERAUD.’—Mr. Madden read a paper, communicated by the Rev. Churchill Babington, B.D., ‘On some unpublished Jewish Coins.’ Among them may be mentioned—one of Antigonus, the smallest known, and remarkable for having a Greek inscription on the same side as the Horn of Plenty; two of Herod the Great, with the rude tripod and rude helmet; two varieties of Herod Archelaus, and one of the reign of Tiberius, supposed to belong to the class struck under the Procurators. On all of these Mr. Babington made some interesting observations.—Mr. Madden read a paper by himself, ‘On the Imperial and Consular Dress.’

STATISTICAL.—Nov. 19.—Col. Sykes, V.P., in the chair.—W. R. D. Gilbert, Esq. was elected a Fellow.—A paper by Mr. J. T. Danson, ‘On the Growth of the Human Body in Height and Weight in Males, from 18 to 30 Years of Age,’ was read.—Mr. Danson stated that his observations had been made upon the prisoners confined in the Liverpool Borough Gaol, and extended over 4,800 cases. Rejecting, for various reasons, the ages under 18, he confined his inquiries to males from that age up to 30. The lowest number at any age, from which he had constructed an average, was 95, the highest was 200. As regards both height and weight the results were extremely irregular, and did not indicate progression. For instance, the average height of 185 men at 24 was less than that of 200 men at 23; and 100 at 26 gave a lower average than 200 at 25; while 100 at 30 gave a lower average than 95 at 29. With regard to weight, the observations indicated an excess at age 25, while at ages 24, 26, 28 and 30 it seemed deficient.

LINNEAN.—Nov. 21.—G. Bentham, Esq., President, in the chair.—E. Clapton, Esq., M.D., was elected a Fellow.—Mr. D. Hanbury exhibited a specimen of the resinous wood of *Aquilaria Agallocha* (Roxb.), the aloes, or lignum aloes of the Bible.—Mr. Darwin read a paper ‘On the Two Forms (or dimorphic condition) in the Species of *Primula*.’—Mr. H. W. Bates read a paper, entitled, ‘Contributions to an Insect Fauna of the Amazon Valley,—Lepidoptera, Heliconide.’—Dr. Cobbold made some observations, illustrated by sketches, on the mode of reproduction of *Gyrodactylus elegans*, a parasite on the common stickleback.

ZOOLOGICAL.—Nov. 26.—Dr. J. E. Gray, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. A. D. Bartlett read some notes ‘On the Reproduction of the Manchourian Crane in the Society’s Gardens,’ and ‘On the Changes of Plumage exhibited by the Young Birds.’—Dr. A. Gunther communicated a List of a Collection of Fishes sent to the Society by Capt. Dow, Corresponding Member from the Pacific coast of Central America. Out of fourteen species contained in this small but valuable collection, no less than nine proved to be new to science.—Dr. Sclater exhibited some original drawings, by Mr. G. T. Vigne, of two species of Wild Sheep, from Northern India; and some new Birds from Panama, from the collection of G. N. Lawrence, Esq., Corresponding Member. Dr. Sclater also read papers describing some new species of South American Birds from his own col-

lection, and a new species of Finch of the genus *Sycalis*, from Mexico, proposed to be called *Sycalis chrysops*.—The Secretary read papers, by Dr. L. Pfeiffer, entitled ‘Descriptions of Sixteen New Species of Land Shells,’ and by Mr. H. Adams, ‘On some New Genera and Species of Shells from Mr. Cuming’s Collection.’—Mr. A. White exhibited some new species of Coleoptera, of the genera *Carabus*, *Geotrupes* and *Anomala*, from Japan.—Mr. Leadbeater exhibited three heads of a species of true Deer, from specimens obtained in the Imperial Gardens of the Summer Palace at Peking, by Lieut.-Col. Sarel.

CHEMICAL.—Nov. 21.—Dr. Hofmann, President, in the chair.—Peter M’Owan, Esq. was elected a Fellow.—Dr. Thudichum read a paper ‘On Leucic Acid, and some of its Salts.’ The acid was made by treating leucine with nitrous acid gas and exhausting the product with ether. Its formula was determined to be $C_{12}H_{13}O_6$.—Dr. Bence Jones read a paper ‘On the Occurrence of Crystalline Deposits of Phosphate of Lime in Human Urine.’ The formation of these crystals was shown to depend upon the amount of lime in the urine and upon the degree of its acidity. They could be produced at will by the administration of acetate of lime.—Mr. E. J. Mills read a paper ‘On Sparteine,’ the volatile oily base obtained by Stenhouse from *Spartium scoparium*: 150 lb. of the plant yielded 22 cubic centimetres of sparteine. It was shown to be a diammonic base, having the formula $C_{30}H_{26}N$.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Nov. 19.—G. P. Bidder, Esq., President, in the chair.—The whole of the evening was occupied by the discussion upon Mr. Longridge’s paper ‘On the Hooghly and the Muttia.’

Nov. 26.—J. R. M’Clean, Esq. V.P., in the chair.—The paper read was ‘On Measuring Distances by the Telescope,’ by Mr. W. B. Bray.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Nov. Royal Academy, 8.—‘Anatomy,’ Mr. Partridge.
— Entomological, 8.
— Architects, 8.
Tues. Ethnological, 8.—‘Dyaks of Borneo,’ Bishop of Labuan; ‘Languages of West Port of N. America,’ Mr. Tyley.
— Engineers, 8.—‘Discharge from Under-drainage,’ Mr. Bailey Denham.
— Photographs, 8.
Wed. Society of Arts, 8.—‘Building for International Exhibition,’ Capt. Philpotts.
— Geological, 8.—‘Bracklesham Deposits,’ Rev. O. Fisher.
Thurs. Linnean, 8.—‘Tunicata,’ Mr. Macdonald; ‘*Scyllarus arctus* in England,’ Mr. Couch.
— Chemical, 8.—‘Camphor of Peppermint,’ Dr. Oppenheim; ‘Picric and Hydropicric Acids,’ Mr. Foster; ‘Tin-Lead Alloys,’ Prof. Bailey.
— Royal Soc., 8.—‘Crystallisation and Liquefaction,’ Mr. Thomson; ‘Magnetic Declination &c. in the Islands,’ Col. Smythe; ‘Calculus of Functions,’ Mr. Russell; ‘Tschirnhauser’s Transformation,’ Mr. Cayley.
— Antiquaries, 8.
Fri. Archaeological Institute, 4.

FINE ARTS

Medieval Alphabets and Initials for Illuminators. By F. G. DelaMotte, with an Introduction by J. Willis Brooks. (Spon.)

Suggestions for Illuminating. By W. Randle Harrison, chromolithographed by Vincent Brooks. (Barnard & Son.)

Handbook of Initial Letters and Borders. By V. Touche. (Barnard & Son.)

A Guide to Beginners in the Art of Illumination. By Albert H. Warren. (Barnard & Son.)

A Manual of Illuminated and Missal Painting. By Edwin Jewitt, with a Historical Introduction by Llewellyn Jewitt. (Barnard.)

Guide to the Art of Illuminating and Missal Painting. By W. and G. Audsley, Architects. (Rowney & Co.)

THESE little books are of different degrees of merit; upon more than one it would be as absurd to waste serious criticism as if we were to analyze and examine a Guide to Potichomany, and find serious fault with the misdirections for carrying on the recondite processes of that happily almost forgotten ladies’ amusement.

Mr. F. G. DelaMotte’s name and style should be guarantees for accuracy and fidelity; and,

among the flimsy things which appear to flatter an idle fancy of the day, whatever comes from him should be sound to the limit of its pretensions. What is the case? let us see. The chief object of the text, by Mr. J. Willis Brooks, seems that of recommending a certain 'Primer' for the use of illuminators, to furnish information which is heedfully excluded from the pages of the present little publication bearing the name of Mr. F. G. DelaMotte. What is the value of this recommendation may be ascertained when we say that, in reference to a certain Plate showing some initial letters of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, which are distinguishable by beautiful pen-strokes and elaborate flourishes of the most delicate character, known to all students as amongst the most intricate and difficult of illuminating tasks, and perhaps requiring more previous study and practice of the art *per se* than any other of its developments, we have the following remark:—"On page 9 will be found a few specimens of a style at once easy to practise and effective in execution. The pen may here be used with almost reckless freedom." Mr. J. Willis Brooks considerably says that, in the illuminations following his text, and for which, we presume, he as well as Mr. F. G. DelaMotte is responsible, "care has been taken to select that class of characters (of lettering) which tends most directly to develop the normal form. At the same time an endeavour has been made to choose with judgment." Then he proceeds thus:—"For our selection our own taste is responsible. In the large majority of instances, the letters have been literally copied from works of ascertained authority; in some the principles deduced from many years' study of such works have been made the basis of original design." It is difficult to say to which of the examples in the book before us either of these peculiar claims upon our attention is to be attached; but if it is seriously intended that the letters on Plate 1, professedly showing initials of the ninth century, are specimens of the normal forms developed in that age, the news indeed comes upon us rather like a surprise, seeing that we had hitherto believed them to be almost peculiar to the eleventh of the Christian era.

The second-named book on our list bases its hopes of success upon the originality of the designs it contains for initial letters and borders, and the practical nature of its instructions; for, unlike the foregoing, we have now before us practical instructions for the illuminating art itself. These instructions are simple and sensible enough, evidently the production of a practised workman, and, so far as they go, may be serviceable to the student, whose intelligence does not outrun a very limited amount of practice. With regard to the Plates, we cannot say so much that is complimentary, for, like the writer we have just dealt with, Mr. Harrison mistakes the whole function of illuminating art, and, led away by the taste of the day, treats it rather as a pictorial than a decorative study; and his opening recommendation of the famous 'Hours' of Anne of Brittany shows the bias of his feelings as much as it evinces his miscomprehension of the ends of the art he treats upon. Here are fancy borders for poems, which are really coloured vignettes of the most commonplace and trivial order; the tawdriness of Plate 19 is painful.

Mr. V. Touche's book is a mere compilation or congregation of letters and borders from manuscripts in the British Museum, reproduced with such typographical coarseness that it is not worth our while to find fault with them: the offence of vulgar colour is not added to the above, seeing that these specimens are not "illuminated," as the phrase goes, but merely

printed in self-colours. In Mr. Albert H. Warren's production we are told that illumination, being established as a requirement of advancing civilization, renders necessary Mr. A. H. Warren's little book. Then follows a recommendation like that famous one of "first catch your hare," to the effect that the embryo artist should first find a subject worthy of his pencil. The reader will thank us for not entering further into this poor stuff.

If Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt were less clumsy in his peculiar views of grammar, we might have read his little book with more satisfaction than we actually experienced. His condensed and popular account of the history of the illuminating art is little more than a chronological catalogue, enlarged. With regard to the practical advice given in the second section of the book, it is poor and incomplete. The author's aim seems to be rather to introduce a string of feeble and commonplace chromolithographs by his text, than to make that text a vehicle for the reader's instruction. In short, this book is a toy, and no "Manual" at all. The illustrations are only less bad than those in the books we have already noticed because they are better printed, which gives to them an appearance of superior finish and delicacy.

The last of the above-named books is of a very different stamp from that of its companions, being really what it professes to be—a practical and sensibly written little Manual, such as the student may profitably use. It is not given to every one, as the above examples show, to compile intelligently even a history of the art of Illuminating, still less to write a series of practical instructions for its study. The Messrs. Audsley have done both. The sketch of the history of the art during the middle ages, so far as the object of the publication goes, which is entirely introductory and practical, is concise, correct and comprehensive. A tolerable idea of the characteristics of the styles of conventional ornament in their progress may be obtained from it, notwithstanding the merely outline nature of its illustrations.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—Pictures intended for the forthcoming Exhibition at the British Institution must be sent to the Gallery on Monday the 13th, and Tuesday the 14th, of January next, between ten and five o'clock, and sculptures, on Wednesday the 15th of the same month, between the same hours. No quotation exceeding eight lines can be inserted in the Catalogue. No picture will be received for sale that is not *bona fide* the property of the artist.

Turner's 'Liber Studiorum,' at least those thirty original drawings now in the possession of the Department of Art at South Kensington, which constitute so large a proportion of the whole, have been photographed "under the superintendence of the Department of Science and Art," and published by Messrs. Cundall & Downes, of New Bond Street. Mr. Thurston Thompson made the negatives. The highest praise we can give to these is to say they so perfectly resemble the originals that for a few shillings each the world may obtain good fac-similes of the set of glorious landscapes. What the English School owes to these works of Turner is beyond estimate. We believe no student of Art can look even casually at them without considerable benefit. No lover of Nature can regard them without delight, that increases the longer they are examined. The photographs before us render admirably the vast mountain wilderness of the 'St. Gothard,' its startling rock-cut road, the huge shadow, the falls from one mountain to the opposite, swallowing up a whole valley in its depths, and the peaks beyond peaks that overlook each other in the distance. Here is 'Blair Athol,' the river running in its rocky path, hung about with trees;—and the impressive 'Solitude,' the lonely

castle ruin upon the margin of the sea. Busy little 'Thun,' with the wonderfully-rendered avenue of trees and delicious reflections on the lake;—and that ineffable sunny mystery styled 'Hindoo Devotions.' Life-like 'Greenwich Hospital,' with the sweeping wreaths of smoke and streams of dun sunlight falling upon the great city. 'St. Catherine's Hill,' with its vista and lines of shadow. The lovely 'Pastoral Scene,' rich in evening softness, umbrageous trees, and the infinitely varied plain, through which goes the slow-winding river, with the bluff cliff rising suddenly up to catch the failing golden light. The airy, shadowy 'Fall of Clyde,' with its mist of broken water. Inimitable 'Norham Castle,' its details absorbed in a haze of shadow, but distinct with solid form against the sky. The 'Bexhill,' with its wealth of piled clouds, worlds of darkness at their feet, and sunlight entangled in their summits, rearing their mighty masses over against the shore while the flying gleam marks the sea-towers with pallid fire. Here are the 'Jason,' 'The Tenth Plague,' and that image of perfect peace the ruin-guarded bluff that overlook the 'Wye,' the arcades of 'Rivaux,' seen in stormy sunlight, with trees straining in the wind, and the bold shoulder of 'Hindhead Hill,' 'Holy Island,' 'Inverary,' the famous 'Peat Bog,' 'Dunstanborough,' 'Flint Castle,' the 'Storm on the Lake of Thun,'—and many more whose names have become household words in Art. We feel ourselves performing a duty in commending to the utmost this magnificent series. It is our conviction that more knowledge of the soundest and purest Art is to be gained by study of these marvellous drawings than by visiting the public galleries for a lifetime. They are lectures, sermons or poems, just as the mind is fitted to receive them.—The same publishers produce a portrait of the Laureate, taken from life, which is as perfect a likeness as photography can render.

Mr. Noel Paton is engaged upon a picture for the Royal Academy Exhibition, representing two clowns seated upon a hillock, watching a raid of fairies by moonlight. Some of the spirits are habited as knights and ladies, and others appear as goblins, after the manner of the work by which Mr. Paton first became known to the public, the 'Titanias.'

Mr. Mitchell publishes four oval medallion portraits of Mr. Buckstone in various characters, and, in the centre of the sheet, the gentleman when off the stage. These are from photographs by Mr. H. Watkins, drawn on stone by Mr. R. J. Lane: they are executed with great spirit, and are full of character. The same may be said for a companion sheet, representing Mr. C. Mathews in a similar manner. The photographs from which the same draughtsman has executed his work are, in this case by Messrs. C. Watkins and H. B. Lee. As likenesses, both of these are irreproachable.

We understand it is the intention of the authorities having charge of Mr. Butterfield's Church in Wells Street, Oxford Street, to replace those portions of the stonework of the exterior which are reported to be much decayed. Also, to have the interior re-decorated, which is reported to look rather dingy already.

Some stained glass is to be placed in the range of windows of Oxford Cathedral, on the north side of the Latin chapel. This glass is ancient, having been originally placed where it will be restored, and moved therefrom about half-a-century ago by a zealous Canon to the great west window of the Cathedral, which it, until now, filled rather incongruously. The monument to Bishop Fell has been removed to the west end.

A memorial window, to the memory of the late Lord Holland, has been erected, not in the parish church at Kensington, where it would have been appropriate, but in a district church in the neighbourhood. The principal subjects illustrated are, "Our Saviour Blessing Little Children," occupying the greater part of the three centre lights, surrounded by a series of smaller subjects, illustrating the Nine Beatitudes. The window was designed and executed by Messrs. Heaton & Butler.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss LOUISA FINE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—MONDAY, December 3rd, and Every Evening until further notice, Balfe's New Opera of THE PURITAN'S DAUGHTER (Libretto by J. V. Bridgeman, supported by Miss Louisa Fine, Miss Susan Fyne, Messrs. Santley, Henry Corri, George Honey, A. St. Albans, Percy C. Loyal, Walworth, T. Distin, E. Dusek and W. Harrison.—Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon.—Commence at Seven.—The New Scenery by Mr. William Callcott. Private Boxes from 10s. 6d. to 4s. 4s.; Stalls, 7s.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3s.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 1s.—Box-office open daily from Ten till Five. No charge for Booking.

GLEES, MADRIGALS AND OLD BALLADS.—Egyptian Hall, Dudley Gallery.—EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at Half-past Eight, and on Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at Half-past Three.—Mr. Mitchell has the pleasure to announce that the popular and eminently successful Entertainments of the LONDON GLEE and MADRIGAL UNION (Miss J. Wells, Miss Eyles, Mr. Baxter, Mr. W. Cummings, Mr. Lawler, Mr. Land, directors) are NOW RESUMED. The Analytical Programmes, compiled by T. Oliphant, Esq., Literary Illustrator.—Reserved and Numbered Seats, 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 2s.; a few Fautouls, 5s., may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
MARCHES.

A given rhythm, precisely insisted upon, may serve as a spur, instead of a fetter, to imagination. What could be conceived, at first thought, more inexorable (to avail ourselves of one of the favourite epithets of M. Berlioz) than the measure of the quick, old 'Vienna Waltz'?—Yet the varieties given to it by Lanner and Strauss and Labitzky are countless. The March—even if funeral or pathetic marches are not taken into the list—admits of still greater differences, because every conceivable local colour can be thrown over it.—Think of Schubert's four-handed Marches (among the most stirring things in music),—of the tune of Weber's gipsies in 'Preciosa',—of the quick step, stolen from Theophilus Muffat by that splendid thief, Handel, for his 'Judas',—of Mendelssohn's 'Wedding March'.—Here are before us four publications, as distinct as possible—all of march music. The first, *Marche des Bohémiens, Russes, &c.*, par W. Krüger, Op. 104 (Ewer & Co.), is rather a piece of fancy-work than a march which could be scored, and to which a pageant or military troop might defile,—but it has a peculiar and wild character, whether the theme be imagined and recorded, which is not unpleasant.—Of *Marche du Tannhäuser*, de R. Wagner.—*Transcription de Concert*, same composer, Op. 105, No. 1 (same publishers), we have spoken, ere meeting it thus dressed up—as containing one of its composer's best eight-bar phrases, and then wandering away into devices of another school and humour. As arranged here, its incoherences are, in part, disguised, and it makes a fair concert-piece.—The excitement of volunteering seems to have called into being *Five Marches for the Pianoforte, with Words ad libitum*, by John Oxenford, Esq., composed and arranged by Arthur O'Leary (same publishers). These are not bad of their kind; but brisk and manly music, creditable to their composer.—No. 9, *Second Series of Gems from the Great Masters*, contains Handel's 'Dead March in Saul,' arranged for the pianoforte, by George Frederick West (Cocks & Co.). Simple as the task might seem to set forth this glorious and solemn procession tune—the style of modern execution and the fullness of modern instruments considered—Mr. West has missed accomplishing it well. Other versions are extant which are far more effective.—Let us here again offer an idea to some publisher, home or foreign, who follows the excellent fashion of the day in republishing and collecting that by the great masters which has been overlaid or forgotten. A complete edition—or a skillfully executed transcription—of Handel's Marches, from his oratorios, operas and other compositions, would be a work of great interest.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA.—Let managers believe it or not, as they please,—there is some virtue in an opera having a good story which lends itself to music, and in its singers having common sense to sing. One half of these truths was vividly brought home to us on Tuesday week by the presentation of the English reproduction of the book of 'La Poupée de Nuremberg,' set for the *Théâtre Lyrique* in 1852, by Adolphe Adam,—already known here as 'Magic Toys,' and the present version purported to have been made and re-set by Mr. G. Linley.

Though the story encourages more "breadth" in the actors than is always safe, it is sprightly as a piece of broad farce, and excites curiosity. So much for an operetta advertised as "new and original"! But how much share has Mr. Linley really had in the work? The overture is by one M. Auber, that to 'Le Philtre,'—re-scored, if we mistake not,—and it was said in the theatre, re-scored by an English composer of repute (not Mr. Linley), who does well to recognize the questionable nature of such an artistic transaction by concealing his name. This is a return to the worst practices of past times; when Bishop, to please his managers, consented to arrange Signor Rossini's music! It need surprise no one, should it prove that every other bar of the music has been suggested. We were haunted from first to last by an air of coincidence, to which it will be remembered Mr. Linley has been proved liable, in no common degree, by the literal resemblance of his 'Springtime Returning' to a melody by Herr Lindblad. Why not announce obligations frankly? Provided the rights of property are respected, no one would object to a *pasticcio* avowedly made up from minor French operas not strong enough to be worth giving in all their completeness.

PRINCESS'S.—This theatre finds it profitable to indulge in Shakespearian revivals; wherefore, on the alternate nights we find 'The Merry Wives of Windsor' changing places with 'Othello.' Mr. Ryder's success in the character of Iago has marked him as a rising actor, and encouraged the management to confide to him the impersonation of *Falstaff*. Mr. Ryder has certain advantages of figure for the assumption; and, though he lacks the unction which would be shown by a humorous actor, presents an outline that is at once intelligent and effective. He makes the most of the text, and throws the entire force of his conception into the character. The whole is evidently the effect of much study on the part of the actor, and is, therefore, the more deserving of special notice. What he has thoroughly thought out in the closet he carefully depicts on the stage. The knightly qualities of the jovial wassailer he marks with capital discrimination, while he solicitously softens the grosser features. Miss Elsworth and Miss Carlotta Leclercq respectively fill the parts of the merry *Mrs. Ford* and *Mrs. Page*. Mr. J. G. Shore is decidedly good in *Master Slender*; and Mr. Widdicombe of course excellent in *Justice Shallow*. The comedy, in fact, is well cast throughout, and evidently well appreciated.

OLYMPIC.—A new comedy, by Mr. Palgrave Simpson, taken from the French of 'La Frileuse,' a work ascribed to M. Scribe, but claimed for M. Augustin de Bercy by the actors of the Vaudeville, was produced on Monday. It is called 'Court Cards'; and, as its name imports, is courtly in style and manners. Miss Sedgwick is the heroine, the princess *Amelia*, who in her wanderings visits the hut of Lieutenant *Conrad* (Mr. W. Gordon), and warms herself at his fire. Of course they become mutually enamoured. But there is an obstacle in the way of their happiness. She is destined to become the bride of *Prince Max* (Mr. Neville), who, however, is in love with a maid of honour (Miss Cottrell). Conrad, having deserted his post, is condemned to death by a court-martial, and seeks refuge in the chamber of the lady, where he is found by the *Duchess* (Mrs. Leigh Murray) who insists on his immediately marrying her, or naming the lady of whom he was actually in pursuit. Afterwards, he penetrates to the oratory of the princess, who sees her opportunity and claims him for her husband. Prince Max, who is of a diffident disposition, is made jealous in the course of these incidents, suspecting that the object of the lieutenant's pursuit is the favourite maid of honour. The Grand-Duchess, too, is herself compromised by an intriguing baron, and is only too happy to escape the consequences by calling in the aid of the princess, who thus has everything her own way. The piece, which is in two acts, was well acted, and proved successful.

NEW ROYALTY.—The management have now got rid of 'Atar Gull,' and substituted a light piece, called 'All in the Dark,' in which Mr. Worboys, as an amorous grocer, provokes much mirth. The piece is so confused as to be scarcely intelligible; but this is intended as the general effect, and alluded to in the title. Mdlle. Albina di Rhona appeared on Thursday week in the ballet-farce of 'Smack for Smack,' with its three national dances, as well as in that of 'Camelia,' with its two. The farce of 'The Thumping Legacy' was also enacted.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—A confusion made in foreign musical journals, which, we have reason to know, has startled and misled others besides ourselves, should be here set right. The announcement of Herr Molique's death as having recently taken place at Stuttgart, refers to a relative of the great violinist, our townsman.

The Mozart Night "came off" duly at the Popular Concerts, with the well-known players, and Madame Lancia and Mr. Winn as the singers. —The fourth of Herr Pauer's performances of pianoforte music included works by Matheson, Zipoli, Handel, Muffat, Porpora, Cramer, Ries, Kalkbrenner, Czerny, Mendelssohn, Hiller, Döhler, and Heller.

The Philharmonic Concerts for next season, eight in number, will commence on the 10th of March. The Jubilee Meeting is to be held on the 14th of July.

That rising young pianist, M. Ritter, has passed through London on his return from a concert tour, in company with M. Sainton, Madame Sainton-Dolby, and Signor Piatti.

Among the courses of lectures to be given before Easter, 1862, at the Royal Institution, are announced four on National Music, by Mr. Henry F. Chorley.

Gluck's 'Orpheus,' with its English words, will be performed at one of Mr. C. Halle's concerts, in Manchester, on the 12th of December.—Lovers of musical reading are recommended to the carefully-executed series of studies on 'Alceste,' published by M. Berlioz in the *Journal des Débats*, as full of information and interest. Many will learn from them, for the first time, that not merely was the brief part of *Hercules*, in the closing act of the opera, an afterthought interpolated by Du Rollet, but that the air given to him was composed by Gossec during Gluck's absence from Paris, and accredited by him—as was the *bravura*, by Guadagni and Bertoni, which now closes the first act of 'Orphée'.—Yet, this was the man whose preface to 'Alceste,'—as we had occasion to point out not long since,—has passed in its stern perquisitions as "a law of the Medes and the Persians."

The following note from Naples only takes up the weary tale of decadence in music there, to which we have had so often to call attention.—"After long promise and much expectation, the 'Trovatore' was given in San Carlo on Thursday, the 7th inst. The principal voices on the occasion were Signora de Vries, who made her *début* in Naples, and the tenor, Malvezzi, who is no stranger here. They were accompanied by the baritone Aldighieri, who has sung in the 'Traviata,' and the contralto Signora Grossi. In the first acts almost all the choice bits were applauded, and particularly the cavatina of the *prima donna* in the final *terzetto* of the first act, the act of the baritone, and the duett between the tenor and the contralto; but the applause was afterwards disputed. 'We cannot,' says the critic in the Official Journal, 'pronounce judgment on a first performance, because we know well the trepidation of a *début*, but we cannot abstain from saying that the *prima donna*, Signora de Vries, has a beautiful voice and very great compass, which appears to us better adapted for that music in which the artist is not compelled to strain it for excited dramatic declamation. We are of opinion that De Vries will please yet more when she is not embarrassed by the agitation of a first appearance. The Signora Grossi distinguished herself by the

truth of dramatic expression. Signor Aldighieri sang with that perfect cultivation for which our public have admired and applauded him in the 'Traviata.'

'Les Huguenots,' an opera, long barred out by censure, has at last got into the Papal States, having been recently given at Bologna with great care, under the direction of the Chevalier Mariani. Three of the principal singers were French—Mesdames Barbot and De Joly and M. Junca.

M. Rubinstein's 'Children of the Moorland' is to be performed at Berlin.—Four Concerts, directed by Mynheer Von Bree the younger, have been organized at Amsterdam with the purpose of bringing forward the works of Dutch composers, many of which are of real solid merit. A new Mass, by Mynheer Verhulst, has been lately an object of attention and discussion in the German journals.—From the *Deutsche Musik Zeitung* we learn that Haydn's Oratorio, 'The Return of Tobias,' has been performed at Munich—that on behalf of the German fleet,

Which is not yet in sight;

—Cherubini's 'Requiem' and Handel's 'Dettingen Te Deum' (an odd choice!) are to be performed at Leipzig;—that M. Gounod's 'Faust' has travelled to Coburg;—and that the prize for the best Piano-forte Trio, offered by the "*Deutschen Tonhalle*," has been awarded by Herren David, F. Hiller and F. Lachner (the appointed umpires) to Herr Julius Schepfler.

The Cherubini Concert at the Conservatoire of Paris, where Signor Rossini will emerge into public hearing after his long silence, is, for the present, says the *Gazette Musicale*, fixed for the 28th of December.

MISCELLANEA

A newly-discovered Caxton.—Mr. Bradshaw, of Cambridge, a name well known to bibliographers, has had the good fortune, to discover in the Library of Corpus Christi College another work that must be added to the long list of books printed by Caxton. This is the 'Rhetorica Nova, fratris Laurentii Gulielmi de Saona,'—a work considered by Ames, and afterwards by Herbert, to have been among the first-fruits of printing at Cambridge. It is thus described by them:—"In this famous University they received the art of printing among them soon, though which was their first book is difficult to ascertain, or who were the persons that brought it there." Mr. Bagford, in a letter to Bishop Tanner, dated in November, 1707, and communicated to Mr. Ames by his brother, has these words:—"I cannot but impart unto you that very lately good Mr. Strype gave me an account of a booke, which Archbishop Parker gave to the publick library of Bennet (or Corpus Christi) College, and is a piece of rhetoric by one Gull. de Saona, a minorit, printed at Cambridge, 1478...It is in folio, without the number of page, catchwords or signatures; the types very much like Caxton's largest. At the end, *Complatum autem fuit hoc opus in alma universitate Cantabrigie, anno Domini 1478, die 6 Julii, quo die festum sancte Marthe recolitur. Sub protectione serenissimi regis Anglorum Edwardi quarti.*" Ames and Herbert were evidently deceived by the position of the word "Cantabrigie" at the end, where the place of imprint is usually given in old books, into imagining that the book was printed at Cambridge, whereas it was only compiled there; and as few since their time may have seen it, owing to the restrictions upon seeing the Corpus books and MSS., first imposed by the donor of them, Archbishop Parker, and still continued, the mistake has been perpetuated until now. It needed only Mr. Bradshaw's experienced eye to detect at once that it is a Caxton, printed in the same type as the 'Myrrour of the Worlde.' So far as is at present known, the copy at Corpus Christi is unique. It may be mentioned that the same work was printed at St. Alban's in the year 1480, and that a copy of it is in the King's Library, British Museum.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—F. J. F.—M. H.—J. B. S.—W. H.—J. S.—J. L.—J. G. T.—M. R.—received.

SAMPSON LOW, SON & CO.'S LIST.

ILLUSTRATED AND JUVENILE BOOKS FOR 1862.

* * ILLUSTRATED SPECIMEN LIST, 8vo. gilt edges, price 6d., ready this day.

Illustrated by Eminent Artists.

I. SHAKSPEARE'S SONGS and SONNETS. Illustrated by John Gilbert. With 10 large fac-simile Water-coloured Drawings, and 23 Woodcuts. Super-royal 4to. price 48s.; or morocco, 68s. [Ready Dec. 1.]

II. POETRY of the ELIZABETHAN

AGE: a Selection of Songs and Ballads. 24 Illustrations by Birket Foster and others. Cloth, bevelled antique, price 7s. 6d.; morocco, 12s. [Ready Dec. 1.]

III. The PSALMS of DAVID. With

Illustrated and Ornamental Borders, designed by John Franklin, and Initial Letters printed in Colour. Small 4to. price 21s.; morocco antique, 42s. [Ready Dec. 1.]

IV. FAVOURITE ENGLISH

POEMS of the LAST HUNDRED YEARS—THOMSON to TENNYSON. With 200 Illustrations. An entirely new and Improved Edition. Demy 8vo. cloth elegant, price 21s. [Ready Dec. 1.]

V. The POETRY of NATURE.

Selected and Illustrated with 25 Engravings by Harrison Weir. Small 4to. handsomely bound, 12s.; morocco, 21s.

VI. Mr. TENNYSON'S MAY

QUEEN. Illustrated with 25 Designs by E. V. R. Small 4to. cloth, bevelled boards, 7s. 6d.; crown 8vo. Edition, cloth, 4s.; morocco, 10s. 6d.

VII. ART STUDIES.—The OLD

MASTERS of ITALY. By JAMES J. JARVES. 2 vols. medium 8vo. printed on toned paper, with 49 Engravings on Copper (uniform style with Kugler's Works on Painting, edited by Eastlake), price 32s.

VIII. A SERIES of CHOICE EDI-

TIONS of CHOICE BOOKS. Illustrated by the first Artists. Crown 8vo. cloth, 5s. each; bevelled boards, antique cloth, 5s. 6d.; or in morocco, gilt edges, 10s. 6d.

Farmer's Boy. Pleasures of Hope. Ancient Mariner. Deserted Village. Vicar of Wakefield.	Eve of St. Agnes. L'Allegro. May Queen. The Hamlet. Pastoral Poems.
---	---

Elegy in a Churchyard.

For Young People, beautifully Illustrated.

I. LIFE AMONGST the INDIANS.

By George Catlin, the Indian Traveller. With 24 Illustrations. Small 8vo. cloth, price 6s.
"To compare a child's book with 'Robinson Crusoe,' and to say that it sustains such comparison, is to give it high praise indeed; this commendation, however, we bestow on Mr. Catlin's work, which is one of the best volumes for the nursery or the schoolroom we have ever read."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 25.

Also uniform, price 5s. each.

The BOY'S OWN BOOK OF BOATS.

ERNEST BRACEBRIDGE; or, School-Boy Sports.

The VOYAGE of the CONSTANCE.

II. LITTLE BIRD RED and

LITTLE BIRD BLUE: a Song of the Woods told for Little Ones at Home. Beautifully printed, with Coloured Illustrations and Borders, price 8s. bevelled boards.

"The appearance of a book like this, full of innocent fun, and altogether childlike, is positively refreshing."—*The Queen*, Oct. 25.

Also uniform, price 5s. each.

CHILD'S PLAY, Illustrated in Colours by E. V. R.

III. GREAT FUN for LITTLE

FRIENDS. By the Author of 'The Voyage of the Constance.' With 29 large Illustrations by Edward Wehnert. 4to. cloth, 5s.; Coloured, 7s. 6d.

Also, price 5s. with 200 Pictures, THE NURSERY PLAYMATE.

IV. The CHILDREN'S PICTURE-

BOOK of the SAGACITY of ANIMALS. With 25 Engravings. Square, cloth, gilt edges, price 2s.; Coloured, 3s.

Also uniform, price 5s. each.

CHILDREN'S PICTURE FABLE-BOOK.
CHILD'S PICTURE TREASURY of PLEASURE BOOKS.

V. PAUL DUNCAN'S LITTLE BY

LITTLE; or, the Cruise of the Flyaway. Edited by FRANK FREEMAN. Fcap. cloth, gilt edges, price 3s. 6d.

Also uniform, price 2s. 6d. each, cloth, gilt edges.

DIFFICULTIES OVERCOME.

JACK BUNTLINE; or, Life on the Ocean.

THE BOY MISSIONARY.

THE BABES in the BASKET.

VI. The CHILD'S PICTURE AL-

PHABET. Edited by MARK WILSON. Price 6d.

Also shortly,

WILSON'S PICTURE PRIMER.

STANDARD AND POPULAR WORKS.

PLUTARCH'S LIVES. Best Edition.

Edited by A. H. CLOUGH. 5 vols. 8vo. 50s.

AN EXTENSIVE COLLECTION of

ENGLISH and SCOTCH BALLADS. By J. F. CHILDS. 6 vols. fcap. 8vo. 32s.

COMMANDER MAURY'S PHYSICAL

GEOGRAPHY of the SEA. Tenth Edition, enlarged and revised by the Author. 8s. 6d.

The TWELVE GREAT BATTLES of

ENGLAND—HASTINGS to WATERLOO. Cloth, 8s.

DR. WORCESTER'S NEW and EN-

LARGED ENGLISH DICTIONARY. 4to. half-morocco, 42s.; cloth, 24s. 6d.

The COTTON KINGDOM: a Traveller's

Observations on Cotton and Slavery in America. By FREDERICK LAW OLDMSTED. With a Map. 3 vols. post 8vo. 21s.

The FIRE SHIPS: a Tale of the Sea.

A New Novel. By W. H. G. KINGSTON. 3 vols. post 8vo. [Just ready.]

A STRANGE STORY. By the Author

of 'Rienzi,' and 'Last of the Barons.' [Shortly.]

ROUGH DIAMONDS: in Four Stories.

By JOHN HOLLINGSHEAD. With Illustrations by H. Sanderson. Square 16mo. cloth, price 2s. 6d. [Det. 4.]

AFTER ICEBERGS with a PAINTER:

a Summer Voyage to Labrador and Newfoundland. By the Rev. LEWIS L. NOBLE. 6 Tinted Lithographs, 10s. 6d.

CROSS COUNTRY. By WALTER

THORNBURY. Author of 'Ice-bound,' &c. With Frontispiece on Steel, handsomely bound in cloth, price 5s. Forming the Seventh Volume of "Low's Popular Library of Favourite Books."

The Volumes now ready are—

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. The Eye Witness, 5s. | 4. Woman in White, 5s. |
| 2. Antonina, 5s. | 5. My Lady Liddlow, 5s. |
| 3. Dead Secret, 5s. | 6. Hide and Seek, 5s. |

London: SAMPSON LOW, SON & Co. 47, Ludgate-hill.

WORKS ON SCIENCE.

With nearly 1,500 Engravings on Wood, fcap. 8vo. cloth, 12s. 6d.

A MANUAL of BOTANY. By Robert Bentley, F.L.S., Professor of Botany, King's College.

Second Edition, with 378 Engravings on Wood, fcap. 8vo. cloth, 12s. 6d.

The MICROSCOPE and its REVELATIONS. By W. B. CARPENTER, M.D. F.R.S.

Eleventh Edition, Illustrated, post 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

VESTIGES of the NATURAL HISTORY of CREATION.

Eighth Edition, carefully revised, fcap. 8vo. cloth, 12s. 6d.

FOWNES' MANUAL of CHEMISTRY. Edited by H. BENCE JONES, M.D. F.R.S., and A. W. HOFMANN, Ph.D. F.R.S.

8vo. cloth, 14s.

The GENEALOGY of CREATION, newly Translated from the Unpointed Hebrew Text of the Book of Genesis; showing the general Scientific Accuracy of the Cosmogony of Moses and the Philosophy of Creation. By HENRY P. A. PRATT, M.D.

Fourth Edition, with numerous Engravings on Wood, 8vo. cloth, 24s.

COMPARATIVE PHYSIOLOGY. By W. B. CARPENTER, M.D. F.R.S.

Post 8vo. cloth, 5s.

On DROWNING and other FORMS of SUSPENDED RESPIRATION: the Ready Method of Restoration. By MARSHALL HALL, M.D. F.R.S.

8vo. cloth, 2l. 10s.

An EXPOSITORY LEXICON of the TERMS, ANCIENT and MODERN, in MEDICAL and GENERAL SCIENCE: including a Complete Medical and Medico-Legal Vocabulary, and presenting the Correct Pronunciation, Derivation, Definition and Explanation of the Names, Analogues, Synonyms and Phrases in English, Latin, Greek, French and German, employed in Science and connected with Medicine. By R. G. MAYNE, M.D.

Second Edition, post 8vo. cloth, 6s.

On NATURE and ART in the CURE of DISEASE. By SIR JOHN FORBES, M.D. F.R.S. D.C.L., Physician to Her Majesty's Household.

FRESENIUS' CHEMICAL ANALYSIS. Edited by LLOYD BULLOCK.

QUALITATIVE. Fifth Edition. 8vo. cloth, 9s.

QUANTITATIVE. Third Edition. 8vo. cloth, 16s.

Third Edition, fcap. 8vo. cloth, 5s.

The FIRST STEP in CHEMISTRY. By ROBERT GALLOWAY, F.C.S., Professor of Practical Chemistry in the Museum of Irish Industry.

By the same Author, Third Edition, post 8vo. cloth, 5s.

A MANUAL of QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

Third Edition, 1,350 pages, 8vo. cloth, 36s.

The CYCLOPÆDIA of PRACTICAL RECEIPTS, and COLLATERAL INFORMATION in the ARTS, PROFESSIONS, MANUFACTURES and TRADES. By ARNOLD J. COOLEY.

Fcap. 8vo. 2s.

The EASTERN, or TURKISH BATH: its History. Revival in Britain, and Application to the Purposes of Health. By ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S.

With an Iso-Thermal Chart, post 8vo. cloth, 12s.

MEDICAL CLIMATOLOGY; or, a Topographical and Meteorological Description of the Localities Resorted to in Winter and Summer by Invalids of Various Classes, both at Home and Abroad. By R. E. SCORESBY-JACKSON, M.D. F.R.S.E.

Post 8vo. cloth, 4s.

The CLIMATE of EGYPT. Meteorological and Medical Observations, with Practical Hints for Invalid Travellers. By DONALD DALEYMPLE, M.D.

Post 8vo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

MENTONE and the RIVIERA as a WINTER RESIDENCE. By J. HENRY BENNET, M.D.

Third Edition, post 8vo. cloth, 7s.

The CLIMATE of PAU; with a Description of the Watering Places of the Pyrenees, and of the Virtues of their respective Mineral Sources in Disease. By ALEXANDER TAYLOR, M.D. F.R.S.E.

Post 8vo. cloth, 5s.

TORQUAY in its MEDICAL ASPECT as a RESORT for PULMONARY INVALIDS. By C. RADCLIFFE HALL, M.D., Physician to the Torquay Hospital for Consumption.

Second Edition, much enlarged, 8vo. cloth, 30s.

INFLUENCE of TROPICAL CLIMATES in PRODUCING the ACUTE ENDEMIC DISEASES of EUROPEANS; including Practical Observations on their Chronic Sequelæ under the Influences of the Climate of Europe. By SIR RANALD MARTIN, K.C.B. F.R.S., Physician to the Council of India.

Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 5s.

A MANUAL of the DISEASES of INDIA. By WILLIAM JAMES MOORE, M.D., Medical Officer to the Abco Sanatorium for European Soldiers.

With Fifty Engravings on Wood, post 8vo. cloth, 6s. 6d.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MANIPULATION: treating of the Practice of the Art, and its Various Appliances to Nature. By LAKE PRION, Esq.

Sixth Edition, with Engravings, fcap. 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMISTRY, including the PRACTICE of the COLLODION PROCESS. By T. FREDERICK HARDWICH, late Lecturer on Photography at King's College, London.

Fifth Edition, with numerous Engravings on Wood, fcap. 8vo. cloth, 12s. 6d.

ELEMENTS of NATURAL PHILOSOPHY; being an EXPERIMENTAL INTRODUCTION to the STUDY of the PHYSICAL SCIENCES. By GOLDING BIRD, M.D. F.R.S., and CHARLES BROOKE, F.R.S.

Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

A CATECHISM of the PHYSIOLOGY and PHILOSOPHY of BODY, SENSE and MIND. For Use in Schools and Colleges. By WHARTON JONES, F.R.S.

With numerous Illustrations, Third Edition, fcap. 8vo. cloth, 6s. 6d.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY, including ANALYSIS. By JOHN E. BOWMAN. Edited by CHARLES L. BLOXAM, Professor of Practical Chemistry in King's College, London.

Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 6s.

The CHEMISTRY of WINE. By J. C. Mulder, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Utrecht. Edited by H. BENCE JONES, M.D. F.R.S.

Contents.

On the Grape—On the Fermentation of Grape Juices—On Clearing—On Cellaring—On the Diseases of Wine—On the Constituents—On the Amount of Alcohol—On the Colouring Matters—On the Fatty Matter—On the Free Acids—On the Albuminous Matter—On the Ammonia or Ammoniacal Salts in Wine—On the Sugar in Wine—On the Odoriferous Constituents—On the Analysis—On Tests—On Adulteration—On Fruit Wines.

JOHN CHURCHILL, NEW BURLINGTON-STREET.

LOVELL REEVE & CO.'S SERIALS FOR DECEMBER.

CURTIS'S BOTANICAL MAGAZINE, No. 304. 3s. 6d.
 THE FLORAL MAGAZINE, No. 90. 2s. 6d.
 SIR W. J. HOOKER'S GARDEN FERNS, No. 12. 2s. 6d.
 SIR W. J. HOOKER'S BRITISH FERNS, No. 12. 2s. 6d.
 REEVE'S CONCHOLOGIA ICONICA, Nos. 212 and 213. 30s.
 THE STEREOSCOPIC MAGAZINE, No. 42. 3s. 6d.
 THE STEREOSCOPIC CABINET, No. 26. 2s. 6d.
 THE FOREIGN STEREOSCOPIC CABINET, No. 24. 2s. 6d.
 Lovell Reeve & Co. 5, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

THE ENGLISH WOMAN'S JOURNAL.

NOVEMBER 1, 1861.

Contents: Local Societies—Miss Boucherett's Paper, the New-castle and Durham Report and Irish Prospectus—Rosa Ferrucci—Stray Letters on Emigration—"Behold I stand at the door, and knock"; La Feuille; L'Arbre Exotique: Poems—Italian Ladies' Philanthropic Association—West-End Housekeepers—Hospital of the Mater Misericordia in Dublin—Slavery in the South—Our French Correspondent—Notices of Books—Open Council—Passing Events.

London: Published by the English Woman's Journal Company (Limited), at their Office, 19, Langham-place, Regent-street, W.; and for the Company by W. Kent & Co. Paternoster-row.

THE QUEEN OF SATURDAY, Nov. 30th,

contains, amongst other illustrations, the following Engravings: "On Her Majesty's Service," drawn by Benjamin Herring—Portrait of Pere Lacordaire—The Farne Islands—The House Island—View of Farne Island from Bamborough Sand—St. Cuthbert's Coffin—Harrow School, five views of the School, Village, Churchyard, &c.—The Secret, from a picture by Calum—A Scene from Mr. Boucicault's new Drama "The Octoroon"—Burning of the American Merchant Ship Harvey Birch—November Miseries, drawn by Florence Claxton—The Fauna of Ceylon, illustrated.

Besides the above attractions, there will be given with THE QUEEN THREE SUPPLEMENTS.

1. A four-page Work-Table Supplement, containing the following illustrations: Diagrams of the various sized petals required for making the Camelia in paper—Camelia Leaf—Braided Smoking Cap, ornamented with beads—Crochet Square for Counterpanes—Cravat Bow, trimmed with straw and lace—Dress Trimmings in Plaited Braid—Crochet Border for Antimacassars, Breadcloths, &c.—Lamp Protector in the form of a Hungarian Cap—Rose Collar and Cuffs in Venetian Embroidery on Muslin or Net.
 2. Camelia, designed to illustrate the Art of making Paper Flowers.
 3. Border in Berlin Wool-Work.

To be had of all Booksellers, and from the Office on receipt of six stamps.

London: 248, Strand, W.C.

Just published, fcap. 8vo. cloth boards, pp. 560, 4s. 6d.

BAKER'S SCIENTIFIC CLASS-BOOK
 (Circle of Knowledge, Gradation IV.). Illustrated with 330 Woodcuts.
 London: Wertheim & Co. 24, Paternoster-row, and 23, Holles-street; Varty, 3, Adelaide-street, Strand.

Now ready, price 1s. 6d.: gilt edges, 2s.

MISCELLANEOUS POEMS. By J. CRITCHLEY PRINCE, Author of 'Hours with the Muses.'
 Manchester: John Heywood. London: Simpkin & Marshall; and Houlston & Wright.

Now ready, price 6s. 6d. cloth.
 (Dedicated to Wm. Fairbairn, Esq. C.E. LL.D.)

EUCLID'S PLANE GEOMETRY, pp. 678.
 Diagrams 576. Books I. to VI. practically applied, or Gradations in Euclid, Parts I. and II. With an Explanatory Preface and Notes, Algebraical and Arithmetical Illustrations, Explanatory Notes, and a Synoptical Index to the Six Books, showing the Uses of the Propositions, &c.
 By HENRY GREEN, A.M.

Manchester: John Heywood. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

Just published, in fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth,

SKETCHES from PICTURES; LAYS of the BETTER LAND; and OTHER POEMS. By E. L.
 "Always writes smoothly and pleasantly, and sometimes even attains to something which almost 'inspiration.'"—*Critic*.
 London: Edward Moxon & Co. 44, Dover-street.

BY THE REV. OSWALD COCKAYNE, M.A.

SPOON and SPARROW; or, English Roots in the GREEK, LATIN and HEBREW. 8vo. pp. 360, price 10s. 6d.

Parker, Son & Bourn.

ANGLO-SAXON NARRATIUNCULÆ:
 1. Epistola Alexandri. 2. Orientis Mirabilia. 3. Passio: Margaretæ, &c., from the MSS. 8vo. 250 copies, pp. 90, price 5s.
 Russell Smith, Soho-square.

In the Press.

SEINTE MARHERETE MEIDEN ant MARTYR. In Alliterative Old English of about 1200, &c., from the MSS.

COMPLETION OF DR. CUMMING'S SCRIPTURE READINGS;

Or, Popular and Practical Expositions of the New Testament.

This day, price 6s. cloth.

SABBATH EVENING READINGS on the EPISTLES of JAMES, PETER, JOHN and JUDE.

THE FOUR GOSPELS, in 4 vols. price 30s.

Vol. V.—THE ACTS of the APOSTLES, price 7s.

.. VI.—EPISTLE to the ROMANS, price 4s. 6d.

.. VII.—THE CORINTHIANS, price 5s.

.. VIII.—GALATIANS, EPHESIANS, and PHILIPPIANS, price 6s.

.. IX.—COLOSSIANS and THESSALONIANS, price 4s. 6d.

.. X.—TIMOTHY, &c., price 4s.

.. XI.—THE HEBREWS, price 5s.

REVELATIONS, price 7s. 6d.

READINGS ON SAMUEL, price 5s.

READINGS ON DANIEL, price 3s.

THINGS TO BE UNDERSTOOD.

Publishing Monthly.

Arthur Hall, Virtue & Co. 25, Paternoster-row.

Now ready, square 8vo. printed on toned paper, price 12s. 6d. in elegant binding,

MANY THOUGHTS OF MANY MINDS;

BRING

A TREASURY OF REFERENCE,

Consisting of SELECTIONS from the WRITINGS of the most CELEBRATED AUTHORS.

By HENRY SOUTHGATE.

Third Edition, thoroughly revised.

London: GRIFFIN, BORN & Co, Stationers' Hall-court.

NOTICE. — "*THE SEVEN SONS OF MAMMON*," by *GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA*, Author of '*William Hogarth*,' '*Twice Round the Clock*,' &c., is now ready at every Library.

Now ready, price 5s.

DUTCH PICTURES:

With SOME SKETCHES in the FLEMISH MANNER.

By GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA,

Author of '*Seven Sons of Mammon*,' '*Twice Round the Clock*,' &c.

"There is a genuine air of homespun earnestness about such a picture as the following, which, though it might have been written by Dickens, has more in it of Mr. Sala's personal bias."—*Spectator*.

"Mr. Sala is a masterly inventor of strange incident and delineator of strange character: herein there is no man living who has shown anything like similar power."—*Press*.

"The title of the volume indicates well enough the style in which it is written, but gives no idea of the endless variety of subjects over which it ranges. All classes in society, except the highest, all conditions and phases of life, all possible and many imaginary combinations of circumstances, are here photographed with admirable skill."—*Daily News*.

London: TINSLEY BROTHERS, 18, Catherine-street.

Now ready, at every Library, in 3 vols. price 12s.

THE SELF-DIVORCED;

OR, THE SCHOOL FOR WIVES.

By Capt. CURLING,

Author of '*The Soldier of Fortune*,' &c.

THE TWO PRIMA DONNAS.

By GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA,

Author of '*William Hogarth*,' '*Seven Sons of Mammon*,' '*Dutch Pictures*,' &c.

[In the press.]

THE LITERARY BUDGET FOR DECEMBER,

Price ONE SHILLING,

CONTAINS:

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH AND THE 'WEST-MINSTER REVIEW' ON A SCIENCE OF HISTORY.
 THE WRITINGS OF ANTHONY TROLLOPE.
 THACKERAY'S WORKS.
 THE EDUCATION MINUTE.
 MISS YONGE: HER WRITINGS, PAST AND PRESENT.
 PAGET AND MACAULAY.
 SOCIETY AND POETRY.
 SHAKSPEARE IN LONDON.
 THE GREEN ROOM.

INTELLECTUAL CLUBS.
 THE BRAIN LAWS.
 EASY WRITING.
 THE FLORENCE EXHIBITION.
 THE FILTER-BEDS OF LITERATURE.
 ALMANACS.
 FRENCH AND GERMAN LITERATURE.
 REVIEWS OF ALL THE NEW BOOKS OF THE MONTH.
 LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

SAUNDERS, OTLEY & Co. 66, Brook-street, Hanover-square;

And to be had of all Booksellers in Town and Country; and at all the Railway Book-stalls.

Price ONE SHILLING,

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE.

Edited by DAVID MASSON.

No. XXVI. for DECEMBER, 1861.

CONTENTS.

- I. SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESSES, AND WOMEN'S PART IN THEM. By FRANCES POWER COBBE, Author of '*An Essay on Intuitive Morals*,' '*Workhouse Sketches*,' &c.
- II. THE FAIR OPHELIA. By THOMAS HOOD.
- III. RAVENSHOE. By HENRY KINGSLEY, Author of '*Geoffrey Hamlyn*.' Chap. XLII. Charles's Second Expedition to St. John's Wood.—XLIII. Ravenshoe Hall during all this—XLIII. A Meeting.
- IV. THE VICTORIES OF LOVE. By COVENTRY PATMORE.
- IX. The Wedding Sermon.
- V. PARIS REVISITED. By ONE WHO KNEW IT WELL. Second Article.
- VI. GAMES AT CARDS FOR THE COMING WINTER.
- VII. AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A NAVVY. Chap. I. Struggles for a Livelihood.—II. Matrimonial Speculations.—III. On the Tramp.—IV. Caroline.—V. Turning over a New Leaf.—VI. My Wife.—VII. Our Last Tramp.
- VIII. LIFE'S QUESTION. By the DEAN OF CANTERBURY.
- IX. DR. LUSHINGTON, MR. HEATH, AND THE THIRTY-NINE ARTICLES. A Letter to the Editor. By the Rev. F. D. MAURICE.
- X. TWO SONNETS. By SYDNEY DOBELL.
- XI. ANONYMOUS JOURNALISM. By THOMAS HUGHES, Author of '*Tom Brown at Oxford*.'
- XII. THE PASSAGLIA PHASE OF THE PAPAL QUESTION. By EDWARD DICEY, Author of '*Rome in 1860*,' &c.

Vols. I, II, III. and IV. are now ready, handsomely bound in cloth, price 7s. 6d. each.

MACMILLAN & Co. Cambridge, and 23, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London.

Sold by all Booksellers, Newsmen, and at all the Railway Stations.

MACMILLAN'S NEW LIST.

1.

Now ready, 3 vols. 1l. 11s. 6d. the SECOND EDITION of

TOM BROWN AT OXFORD.

May be had at all Libraries and Booksellers' in the Kingdom.

2.

Immediately, small 4to. handsomely printed and bound, with Four Illustrations from the Author's Designs,

THE LADY OF LA GARAYE.

By the Hon. Mrs. NORTON.

Dedicated to the Marquis of Lansdowne.

3.

Now ready, SIXTH THOUSAND,

18mo. handsomely printed and bound, with a Vignette from design by T. Woolner, 4s. 6d.

THE GOLDEN TREASURY

OF THE BEST SONGS AND LYRICAL POEMS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Selected and Arranged, with Notes, by F. T. PALGRAVE,
Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford.

** Also kept in morocco binding, plain, 7s. 6d.; extra, 10s. 6d.

4.

Immediately, in 18mo. uniform with 'The Golden Treasury,'

THE CHILDREN'S GARLAND FROM THE BEST POETS.

Selected and Arranged by COVENTRY PATMORE.

5.

Immediately, in 18mo. uniform with 'The Golden Treasury,'

THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS FROM THIS WORLD TO THAT WHICH IS TO COME.

By JOHN BUNYAN.

With a Vignette from a design by Holman Hunt.

6.

This day is published, price 5s.

EARLY EGYPTIAN HISTORY FOR THE YOUNG;

With DESCRIPTION of the TOMBS and MONUMENTS.

By the Author of 'Sidney Gray' and 'Mia and Charlie,' and her Sister.

7.

Next week, SECOND EDITION, fcap. 8vo. cloth, 5s.

EDWIN OF DEIRA.

By ALEXANDER SMITH.

8.

Now ready, TWENTY-EIGHTH THOUSAND, fcap. 8vo. 5s.

TOM BROWN'S SCHOOL DAYS.

By AN OLD BOY.

9.

In the Spring will be published, in 8vo.

SYRIA AS A PROVINCE OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

Being a SKETCH of the POLITICAL HISTORY of SYRIA under the TURKISH RULE;

And comprising a Detailed Account of the War in Lebanon and the Massacres in 1830, with Considerations on the Future Prospects of the Province.

By CYRIL GRAHAM.

MACMILLAN & CO.

Cambridge; and 23, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London.

NEW WORK BY PROFESSOR ATTOUN.

On 7th December will be published,

NORMAN SINCLAIR.

By W. EDMONDSTOUNE ATTOUN, D.C.L.,
Author of 'Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers,' 'Bothwell: a Poem,' &c.Originally published in *Blackwood's Magazine*.

In 3 vols. post 8vo. price 1l. 11s. 6d.

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

This day is published, a New Edition of

TOM CRINGLE'S LOG.

With Illustrations by Stanfield, Weir, Skelton, Walker, &c.,
engraved by Whymper.

Crown 8vo. price 6s. bound in cloth.

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

NEW VOLUME BY DEAN RAMSAY.

In the press,

THE CHRISTIAN LIFE,

In its ORIGIN, PROGRESS and PERFECTION.

By the Very Rev. E. B. RAMSAY, LL.D. F.R.S.E., Dean of the
Diocese of Edinburgh.

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

In the press,

THE BOOK OF JOB.

By the late Rev. GEORGE CROLY, D.D.,
Rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook.

In fcap. 8vo.

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

This day is published,

A CHEAP EDITION OF THE

POETICAL WORKS OF MRS. HEMANS.

Complete in 1 vol. large 8vo. price 12s. 6d.

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

This day is published,

THE ODYSSEY OF HOMER.

Translated into English Verse in the Spenserian Stanzas.

By PHILIP STANHOPE WORSLEY, M.A.,
Scholar of Corpus Christi College.

Books I. to XII.

In crown 8vo. price 9s.

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

This day is published, in 2 vols. 8vo. price 24s.

HISTORY OF THE GREEK REVOLUTION.

By GEORGE FINLAY, LL.D.

Author of the 'History of Greece under Foreign Domination.'

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

Of whom may be had, by the same Author,

GREECE UNDER THE ROMANS. B.C. 146
to A.D. 717. Second Edition. 16s.HISTORY OF THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE;
and of the GREEK EMPIRE of NICÆA and CONSTANTINOPLE. A.D. 716 to 1453. 2 vols. 1l. 7s. 6d.MEDIÆVAL GREECE AND TREBIZOND.
1204 to 1566. 12s.GREECE UNDER OTHOMAN AND VENE-
TIAN DOMINATION. A.D. 1453 to 1821. 16s. 6d.

This day is published,

LIVES OF LORD CASTLEREAGH and SIR CHARLES STEWART,

Second and Third Marquesses of Londonderry.

By SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON, Bart. D.C.L.

From the Original Papers of the Family and other Sources.

In 3 vols. 8vo. price 2l. 2s.

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

This day is published, a Second Edition,

SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON'S LECTURES ON METAPHYSICS.

Edited by Professors MANSEL and VEITCH.

In 2 vols. price 24s.

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

Eighth Edition, with numerous Illustrations, 5s.
TALES and STORIES from HISTORY.
 By AGNES STRICKLAND.
 London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

Fifth Edition, 8vo. 10s. 6d.
BACON'S ESSAYS, with Annotations. By
 RICHARD WHATELY, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin.
 London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

Third Edition, 8vo. 20s.
THE NEW CRATYLUS; or, Contributions
 towards a more Accurate Knowledge of the Greek Language.
 By JOHN W. DONALDSON, D.D.
 London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

This day, Second Edition, 2 vols. 12s.
HOURS with the MYSTICS. By ROBERT
 ALFRED VAUGHAN, B.A.

2 vols. post 8vo. 14s.
ESSAYS and REMAINS of the Rev. ROBERT
 ALFRED VAUGHAN. Edited, with a Memoir, by ROBERT
 VAUGHAN, D.D.
 London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

Second Edition, crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.
MANUAL of GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION. By H. MUSGRAVE WILKINS, M.A., Fellow of
 Merton College, Oxford.

KEY for TUTORS and STUDENTS, 2s. 6d.
 By the same Author, Third Edition, 5s.
MANUAL of LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION. A KEY for TUTORS and STUDENTS. 2s. 6d.

ELEMENTARY EXERCISES in GREEK
 PROSE COMPOSITION, crown 8vo. 4s. 6d.

The OLYNTHIACS of DEMOSTHENES,
 crown 8vo. 4s. 6d.

On December 2nd, Part 3, price 2s. 6d. of
**A HISTORY of BRITISH SESSILE-
 EYED CRUSTACEA.**
 By C. SPENCE BATE, F.R.S., F.L.S., and
 J. O. WESTWOOD, M.A., F.L.S.
 Hope Professor of Zoology in the University of Oxford.
 The work contains a figure of each species, and other illustra-
 tive woodcuts, and is intended as a companion to Prof. Bell's
 'History of the British Stalk-Eyed Crustacea.'
 John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster-row.

HENRY C. LUNN'S Popular PIANOFORTE
 COMPOSITIONS:—Le Papillon—La Fête des Fées—
 Adeline (Reverie)—Alicia (Mazurka).
 "Every bar bespeaks the accomplished musician."—*Observer*.
 Just published, The Mountaineer's Evening Song.
 London: Leader & Cock, 63, New Bond-street, W.

CRIVELLI'S ART of SINGING. The Sixth
 Edition of this Celebrated Work contains the Author's
 latest observations and emendations. Price 20s.

GARCIA'S NEW TREATISE on the ART
 of SINGING, with Examples and Exercises for the cultiva-
 tion of the voice. Price 12s.

WALTER MAYNARD'S INSTRUCTIONS
 in the ART of SINGING, after the methods of the best
 Italian Masters. Price 7s.

THE VOCALIST'S GUIDE. Instructions
 and Solfege, with Illustrative Examples. Revised from
 the MSS. of the late A. Bennett, M.B.O., by T. COOKE. Price
 10s. 6d.

THE CHILD'S OWN SINGING-BOOK.
 Songs and Rounds for little Singers. By MARIA & W. H.
 CALLCOTT. Price 2s.
 Cramer, Beale & Wood, 201, Regent-street.

POPULAR MUSIC of the OLDEN TIME.
 A collection of Ancient Songs, Ballads, and Dance Tunes,
 illustrating the National Music of England. The Airs arranged
 chronologically, and in Modern Notation, with Notices from
 Dramatists and other Writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth
 centuries. Also Introductions to the various Reigns, and a short
 Account of the Minstrels, by W. CHAPPELL, F.S.A. The Airs
 harmonized by G. A. MACFARREN. In Two vols. imp. 8vo.,
 hot pressed, with fac-similes of Manuscripts, &c., 2l. 8s.
 Cramer, Beale & Wood, 201, Regent-street.

PIANOFORTES BY THE BEST MAKERS,
 For SALE or HIRE.

CRAMER, BEALE & WOOD, 201, Regent-
 street, have for SALE or HIRE the best of every descrip-
 tion selected with the utmost care from the Factories of BROAD-
 WOOD, COLLARD and ERARD.—The Warehouses of CRAMER
 & CO. afford the public an invaluable opportunity of testing the
 different qualities of tone possessed by the Pianofortes of each
 maker, placed, as they are, side by side, in carpeted rooms of the
 ordinary size, enabling purchasers to hear them under the same
 circumstances as in a private residence.

CRAMER, BEALE & WOOD'S NEW
 MODEL COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, price 32 Guineas.
 Every Instrument Warranted and Sold at the Lowest Cash Price.
 Should any Instrument fail to give entire satisfaction, it may be
 exchanged any time within six months from the date of purchase,
 if returned to CRAMER & CO. free of expense.

PIANOFORTES.
CRAMER, BEALE & WOOD select PIANO-
 FORTES from the Factories of the Chief Makers, and
 forward them to all parts of the world. The best quality of tone
 guaranteed, and the lowest market prices charged.
 201, Regent-street, W.

CRAMER, BEALE & WOOD execute all
 kinds of REPAIRS on PIANOFORTES and HARMO-
 NIUMS. The most highly-skilled workmen only employed.
 201, Regent-street, W.

HARMONIUMS.—CRAMER, BEALE &
WOOD'S latest LIST of PRICES is now ready, and may
 be had on application, at—201, Regent-street.

MISS KAVANAGH'S NEW WORK.

Now ready at all the Libraries, in 2 vols. 21s. bound,

FRENCH WOMEN OF LETTERS.

By JULIA KAVANAGH, Author of 'Nathalie,' &c.

Also now ready, in 3 vols.

THE LAST OF THE MORTIMERS.

By the AUTHOR of 'MARGARET MAITLAND,' &c.

"The author of this delightful work has long been ranked among the most successful writers of fiction that the present day possesses. 'The Last of the Mortimers' is a first-rate novel—brilliant, vigorous and fascinating—in which amusement and instruction are combined."—*Sun*.

WHITE AND BLACK.

A STORY OF THE SOUTHERN STATES. 3 vols.

HURST & BLACKETT, Publishers, Successors to Henry Colburn, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

MODERN RATIONALISTIC THEOLOGY.

Now ready, with a New Preface, in crown 8vo. a Third and Cheap Edition, price 3s. 6d. of

BASES OF BELIEF:

AN EXAMINATION OF CHRISTIANITY AS A DIVINE REVELATION BY THE LIGHT OF RECOGNIZED
 FACTS AND PRINCIPLES.

By EDWARD MIALL.

Also, a LIBRARY EDITION, price 10s. 6d.

"To all who feel desirous of hearing both sides of the great question of the time, we would recommend a perusal of 'Bases of Belief' after a course of 'Essays and Reviews.'"—*Manchester Examiner*.

London: A. HALL, VIRTUE & Co. 25, Paternoster-row.

Messrs. CUNDALL, DOWNES & CO. have just published, Under the Authority of the Department of Science and Art, TURNER'S LIBER STUDIUM.

A SET OF PHOTOGRAPHS,

Taken by Mr. THURSTON THOMPSON,

From the THIRTY ORIGINAL DRAWINGS by TURNER,

Now in the SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

The greatest care has been taken to produce the best possible Negatives, from which the Photographs are printed in Tints similar to the Originals. To Artists this set of Photographs will be even more valuable than the well-known Engravings. In order to render the work available to Students, the Publishers are prepared to supply the Set of Thirty, half bound, for 3l. 13s. 6d.; or mounted on cardboard, in a portfolio, 4l. 4s.

Also, just ready,

WAIFS AND STRAYS FROM THE SCRAP- BOOK OF E. V. B.

Being TWELVE PHOTOGRAPHS, from ORIGINAL DRAWINGS. Half bound in morocco, 25s.

THE VALLEY OF THE NILE.

An entirely New Series of ONE HUNDRED STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES, taken in EGYPT and NUBIA
 by MAJOR PENRICE.

This Series, whilst embracing a great variety of River Scenery, Street Views, &c., comprises all the principal objects of interest in the Valley of the Nile, and especially the recent Excavations at Karnac, the glorious Temple of Edfou, &c., which have never before been published. Price Five Guineas in paper box to contain the Series.

PORTRAIT OF ALFRED TENNYSON,

FROM LIFE. Large Size, price 5s.; Album Size, 1s. 6d.

CUNDALL, DOWNES & Co. 168, New Bond-street; and 10, Bedford-place, Kensington.

REPEAL OF THE PAPER DUTY.

THE WAVERLEY NOVELS will be published in MONTHLY
 Volumes, price ONE SHILLING each, commencing 1st
 January, 1862. The whole Series will be completed in 25 vols.
 fcap. 8vo., and will contain all the Author's Introductions,
 Notes and Emendations.

EDINBURGH, November 25, 1861.

This day is published, the Second Edition, with Portrait, in crown 8vo. price 10s. 6d.

THREE GATES IN VERSE.

By CHAUNCEY HARE TOWNSEND.

"Interpreting all the dark things of all this unintelligible world in the light and by the law of love."
Colburn's New Monthly Magazine.
 "As noble a lay-sermon in verse as we have ever had the pleasure to meet with."—*Morning Chronicle.*
 "Grapples with the mystery earnestly, passionately and with a dreadful integrity."—*Leader.*

CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

THE EXTRA DOUBLE NUMBER FOR CHRISTMAS,

Price Fourpence, of

ALL THE YEAR ROUND,

Conducted by CHARLES DICKENS,

ENTITLED,

TOM TIDDLER'S GROUND,

CONTAINS:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| I. PICKING UP SOOT AND CINDERS. | IV. PICKING UP WAIFS AT SEA. |
| II. PICKING UP EVENING SHADOWS. | V. PICKING UP A POCKET-BOOK. |
| III. PICKING UP TERRIBLE COMPANY. | VI. PICKING UP MISS KIMMEENS. |
| | VII. PICKING UP THE TINKER. |

SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON'S NEW SERIAL, A STRANGE STORY,

Will be completed in March, when

A NEW NOVEL BY MR. WILKIE COLLINS

Will be commenced.

Published in Weekly Numbers, price 2d., also in Monthly Parts and Half-Yearly Volumes, at 26, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.; and by Messrs. CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly, W.

Now ready, in 1 vol. 8vo. Plates of Runic Inscriptions, cloth, 15s.

THE CONQUEST OF BRITAIN BY THE SAXONS:

A Harmony of the 'Historia Brittonum,' the Writings of Gildas the "Brut," and the Saxon Chronicle, with reference to the Events of the Fifth and Sixth Centuries.

By DANIEL H. HAIGH.

Also, by the same Author, 8vo. 8s. 6d.

The ANGLO-SAXON SAGAS: an Examination of their Value as Aids to History. A Sequel to the 'History of the Conquest of the Saxons.'

London: J. RUSSELL SMITH, 36, Soho-square.

NEW EDITION OF OWEN'S PALEONTOLOGY.

Just published, Second Edition, 8vo. with Index and Glossary, price 16s.

P A L Æ O N T O L O G Y; OR, A SYSTEMATIC SUMMARY OF EXTINCT ANIMALS AND THEIR GEOLOGICAL RELATIONS.

By RICHARD OWEN, F.R.S.

Superintendent of the Natural History Departments in the British Museum, &c.

Edinburgh: ADAM & CHARLES BLACK.

BLACK'S NEW LARGE MAP OF AUSTRALIA.

Just published,

A NEW EDITION (THE THIRD) OF BLACK'S MAP OF AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND TASMANIA,

30½ by 40 inches; showing the LATEST DISCOVERIES and TRAVELLERS' ROUTES.

Price 10s. 6d. in sheets; 14s. in case; 21s. on rollers varnished.

Edinburgh: ADAM & CHARLES BLACK.

BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET:

A SHILLING LIBRARY OF POPULAR
MUSIC.

1. Twenty Songs by Mendelssohn, 1s.
2. Twenty Songs by Balfe, 1s.
3. Fourteen Songs by Verdi, 1s.
4. Twenty Christy's Minstrel's Songs (1st selection), 1s.
5. Fifty Popular Waltzes, 1s.
6. Twelve Sets of Quadrilles, 1s.
7. Fifty Polkas and Galops, 1s.
8. Twenty Five Gems by Verdi, for Pianoforte, 1s.
9. Nine Original Pianoforte Pieces, by J. Ascher, 1s.
10. Ten Nocturnes and Mazurkas de Salon for Pianoforte, by Goria, Talery, Wely and Cramer, 1s.
11. Twelve Drawing-room Pianoforte Pieces, 1s.
12. Fifteen Songs by Beethoven, 1s.
13. Twelve Songs by Hatten and Linsley, 1s.
14. Twenty Ballads by Popular Composers, 1s.
15. Sixteen Songs by Knucken, 1s.
16. Twelve English Duets by Mendelssohn, Knucken and Keller, 1s.
17. Mendelssohn's Music to Midsummer Night's Dream, complete, 1s.
18. Twelve Songs by François Schubert, 1s.
19. Twelve Fantasies by Brimley Richards and Osborne, 1s.
20. Twelve Songs by Donisetti, 1s.
21. Dance Music for Christmas, 1s.
22. Sixteen Sacred Songs by Handel, 1s.
23. Six Standard Overtures by Mozart, Rossini and Beethoven, 1s.
24. Six Four-Part Songs by Meyerbeer, Balfe, Hatten and Mori, 1s.
25. Twenty Christy's Minstrel's Songs (2nd selection), 1s.
26. Twenty Christy's Minstrel's Songs (3rd selection), 1s.
27. Twenty Buckley's Serenaders' Songs, edited by F. Buckley, 1s.
28. Eighteen Standard English Songs for Gentlemen's Voices, 1s.
29. Sixteen Standard English Songs for Ladies' Voices, 1s.
30. Five Sets of Dance Music, as Pianoforte Duets, 1s.
31. Ten Songs by Bellini, from *The Sonnambula*, 1s.
32. Six Four-Part Songs by Meyerbeer, Verdi, Flotow, &c. 1s.
33. Mendelssohn's Songs without Words, Books 1 and 2, 1s.
34. Mendelssohn's Songs without Words, Books 3 and 4, 1s.
35. Mendelssohn's Songs without Words, Books 5 and 6, 1s.
36. Ten Favourite Songs by Abt, Curschmann, Molique, Froeh, &c. 1s.
37. Twenty-four Schottisches, Varsovianas, Redowas, 1s.
38. Twenty Romances, by Massini, Puget, Arnaud, Hanrion, &c. 1s.
39. Ten Standard Glee, 1s.
40. The Opera *La Traviata* for Pianoforte Solo, 1s.
41. The Opera *La Traviata* for Pianoforte Solo, 1s.
42. Twenty Welsh Melodies, with English Words, 1s.
43. Ten Popular Tenor Songs, as sung by Sims Reeves, 1s.
44. Twelve Popular Contralto Songs, as sung by Madame Sainton-Dolby, 1s.
45. Selection of Popular Soprano Songs sung by Miss Louise Pyne, 1s.
- 46 to 58. Beethoven's 33 Sonatas in 14 Nos. 1s. each.
59. Ten Ballads in Maschera, for Pianoforte, 1s.
60. Twelve Devonshire Songs, by Edward Capern, 1s.
61. Howard Glover's New Opera, *Ruy Blas*, for the Pianoforte, 1s.
62. Christmas Annual of Dance Music for 1863, 1s.
63. Thirty Comic Songs, 1s.
64. One Hundred Reels, Country Dances, for Pianoforte, 1s.
65. One Hundred Christy's Airs for Pianoforte, 1s.

BOOSEY'S CHRISTMAS ANNUAL OF
DANCE MUSIC is now ready, price 1s., and contains a Selection of entirely new Quadrilles, Valse, Polkas and Galops, never before published. Also, another Edition, suitable for presentation, handsomely bound in Magna cloth, gilt edges, price 2s. 6d.

Boosey & Sons, Holles-street.

BOOSEY'S SIX CHRISTMAS CAROLS,
price 6d., for Four Voices and Pianoforte or Organ Accompaniment. Edited by W. H. BIRCH.

Boosey & Sons, Holles-street.

BOOSEY'S 250 CHANTS (Single and Double),
price 1s.; or in cloth, gilt edges, suitable for Presentation price 1s. This Collection contains every good Chant ever composed.

Boosey & Sons, Holles-street.

BOOSEY'S EDITION OF CHRISTY'S
SONGS. Sixty Songs, with Choruses and Pianoforte Accompaniments, price 4s. superbly bound. — One Hundred Christy's Songs, arranged for Pianoforte, price 1s. — Two Hundred Christy's Songs, arranged for Violin, 1s. 6d. in cloth. — Two Hundred Christy's Songs, arranged for German Concertina, 1s. 6d. in cloth. Boosey's Editions must always be ordered.

Boosey & Sons, Holles-street.

EVANS'S ENGLISH HARMONIUMS for Cottages, Schools, Drawing-Rooms, Churches, Literary and other Public Institutions, are made in every possible variety at Prices from 6 to 140 Guineas. The Manufacturers have to announce the complete success of a New Patent Self-Acting Blowing Machine, the only self-acting blower that has ever succeeded, which may be seen in operation at Holles-street daily.

The most distinguished living Musicians, including Balfe, Sterndale Bennett, Cipriani Potter, Best, Henry Smart, &c., have testified to the extraordinary merits of Evans's Harmoniums. See Testimonials attached to Illustrated Catalogues of Harmoniums, to be had gratis of the Manufacturers, Boosey & Ching, 24, Holles-street, London, W.

EVANS'S ENGLISH MODEL HARMONIUM, with Two Rows of Keys, price 66 Guineas in Oak Case, or 70 Guineas in Rosewood Case, combines every modern improvement. The most beautiful and varied orchestral effects can be produced upon this Instrument, which possesses every gradation of tone from the greatest power to the most delicate Pianissimo. The English Model Harmonium is managed with that facility which characterizes all Evans's Harmoniums, and is equally effective both in the Drawing-room and Church.

Boosey & Ching, Manufacturers, 24, Holles-street, London, W.

EVANS'S PEDAL HARMONIUMS, with independent Pedal Reeds, can be had either with a Single or Double Row of Keys, at Prices from 51l. to 130 Guineas. Also, with the New Patent Self-Acting Blowing Machine.

Boosey & Ching, Manufacturers, 24, Holles-street, London, W.

RAWLINSON'S HERODOTUS.

* * Purchasers of this Work who have neglected to complete their sets, may obtain the Volumes wanted, provided they order them at once of their respective Booksellers. Extra copies of the New Edition, which is printed in volume form, though not page for page, with the old, will be struck off for those who apply in time; otherwise, the next Edition will not be sold in separate Volumes.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

THE EIGHTH THOUSAND OF

SIR JAMES KAY SHUTTLEWORTH'S
LETTER to EARL GRANVILLE, K.G., on the Revised Code of Education. Pp. 80.—Price One Shilling.

Smith, Elder & Co. 55, Cornhill.

Now ready, price 2s. 6d.

FIVE SHORT LETTERS to SIR WILLIAM
HEATHCOTE, Bart., M.P. for the University of Oxford, on the Studies and Discipline of Public Schools. By GEORGE MOBERLY, D.C.L., Head-Master of Winchester College.
Rivingtons, Waterloo-place, London; D. Nutt, Winchester.

Just published, 8vo. sewed, price 1s.

THOUGHTS on the DOUBTS of the DAY.
By The DOWAGER LADY SHELLEY.
London: Harrisons, 59, Pall Mall.

BOHN'S ENGLISH GENTLEMAN'S LIBRARY FOR DECEMBER.

Handomely printed in demy 8vo. and illustrated with Portraits and Plates, at 9s. per volume.

THE ENTIRE CORRESPONDENCE of
HORACE WALPOLE, with the Prefaces of Mr. Croker, Lord Dover, and others, the Notes of all previous Editors, and additional Notes, by PETER CUNNINGHAM. Illustrated with numerous fine Portraits Engraved on Steel. Complete in 9 vols. Vol. IX. with General Index.
Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

BOHN'S PHILOLOGICAL LIBRARY FOR DECEMBER.

LOWNDES'S BIBLIOGRAPHER'S
MANUAL of ENGLISH LITERATURE, comprising an account of rare, curious and useful Books published in England since the invention of Printing; with bibliographical and critical Notices, and Prices. New edition, revised and enlarged, by HENRY G. BOHN. Part VII., containing Letters P to R, price 3s. 6d.
Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

On the 10th of December will be published, price 1l. 11s. 6d. bound in cloth.

THE VOLUME of the ART-JOURNAL for
1861, containing the completion of the Series of Engravings from the Royal Pictures, upwards of Four Hundred Woodcuts, and numerous interesting articles on artistic subjects, &c.
London: James S. Virtue, 35, Ivy-lane.

Now ready, 12mo. cloth, price 2s. 6d.

A LATIN GRAMMAR. By the Rev.
LEWIS MARCUS, M.A. Incumbent of St. Paul's, Bunhill-row, Finsbury.
London: Lockwood & Co. 7, Stationers' Hall-court, E.C.

Second Edition, in the press, nearly ready, in 8vo.

FIRST LESSONS in SANSKRIT GRAMMAR. To which is now added an Introduction to the Study of the History of Sanskrit Literature, and a Description of the College at Benares. By Dr. BALLANTYNE, late Principal of the College at Benares. Museum of Joseph Mayer, Esq., Liverpool. With a Portrait of St. Matthew, from a Fresco Painting at Mount Athos.
London: James Madden, 3, Leadenhall-street.

O. READE'S STRANGE BUT TRUE STORY.

Just out, the Third Edition of

THE CLOISTER and THE HEARTH.

Trübner & Co. 60, Paternoster-row.

Now ready, in 1 volume, large folio, 80 pages of letter-press and 15 plates of fac-similes, sewed, price 1l. 11s. 6d.

FAC-SIMILES of CERTAIN PORTIONS of
the GOSPEL of St. MATTHEW, and of the EPISTLES of St. JAMES and JUDE, written on Papyrus in the First Century, and preserved in the Egyptian Museum of Joseph Mayer, Esq., Liverpool. With a Portrait of St. Matthew, from a Fresco Painting at Mount Athos.

Edited and illustrated with Notes and Historical and Literary Prolegomena, in English, containing confirmatory fac-similes of the same portions of Holy Scripture from Papyri and Parchment MSS. in the Monasteries of Mount Athos, of St. Catherine on Mount Sinai, of St. Sabas in Palestine, and other sources, by the Discoverer, C. SIMONIDES, Ph.D.

London: Trübner & Co. Paternoster-row.

PAUL JERRARD & SON'S NEW GIFT-BOOK FOR
CHRISTMAS AND ALL SEASONS,
Price 51s. 6d.

THE NIGHT-FLYERS; Intended as a companion volume to 'Butterflies in their Floral Homes,' by the same Author. The habits and haunts of the Night-flying Moths are illustrated and described in this work as those of their cousins, the Butterflies, were in the previous volume.

An entirely novel feature will distinguish the present volume, in those Plates which represent portions of woods and glades by night, in which the Moths are seen sporting among the foliage, in the half light of the moon or twilight.

In a handsome and novel cover, introduced especially for this elegant Gift-Book without regard to cost.

London: Paul Jerrard & Son, 170, Fleet-street.

Price 1s.

WILKEY'S LETTERS FROM THE
PENINSULA, ITALY, &c. including Lisbon, Cintra, Cadix, Seville, Gibraltar, Genoa, La Riviera, Nice, &c.

"A pleasing and instructive volume."—Era.

London: Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange.

In 1 vol. square crown 8vo. cloth, with Illustrations, price 10s. 6d., the Third Edition of

THE HISTORY of the KNIGHTS
TEMPLARS. By C. G. ADDISON, Esq. of the Inner Temple.

"Presenting splendid and lively pictures of scenes, customs and events passed away for ever."—Dublin University Magazine.

London: Longman & Co.

This day is published, price 5s. Vol. X. in boards, of

THE RE-ISSUE OF PUNCH.

The following Vols. are already published:—

Vol. 1 (for 1841).....	6s.	Vols. 4 and 5 (1843)	10s. 6d.
Vols. 2 and 3 (1841)	10s. 6d.	Vols. 6 and 7 (1844)	10s. 6d.
		Vols. 8 and 9 (1845)	10s. 6d.

* * Any Volume or Double Volume may always be had separately.

ONCE A WEEK.

Part XXIX. price 1s. is published this day.

BRADBURY & EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street, E.C.

NEW ILLUSTRATED PERIODICAL.

On January 1st, 1862, will be published, in post 8vo. price 3d.

No. I. of

THE CHURCH BUILDER:
A JOURNAL OF CHURCH EXTENSION IN ENGLAND AND WALES,

In Connexion with the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building and Repairing of Churches and Chapels.

To be continued Quarterly.

RIVINGTONS, Waterloo-place, London; and all Booksellers.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
8, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL MALL, S.W.

The HON. FRANCIS SCOTT, Chairman.

CHARLES BERWICK CURTIS, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

FOURTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Parties desirous of participating in the Fourth Division of Profits to be declared on Policies effected prior to the 31st of December, 1861, should make immediate application. There have already been Three Divisions of Profits, and the Bonuses divided have averaged nearly 2 per cent. per annum on the sums assured, or from 30 to 100 per cent. on the premiums paid, without the risk of copartnership.

To show more clearly what these Bonuses amount to, the three following cases are given as examples:—

Sums Insured.	Bonuses added.	Amount payable up to Dec. 1854.
£5,000	£1,987 10	£6,987 10
1,000	397 10	1,397 10
100	39 15	139 15

Notwithstanding these large additions, the Premiums are on the lowest scale compatible with security; in addition to which advantages, one-half of the premiums may, if desired, for the term of five years, remain unpaid at 5 per cent. interest, without security or deposit of the Policy.

The Assets of the Company at the 31st of December, 1860, amounted to £730,665 7s. 10d., all of which has been invested in Government and other approved securities.

No charge for Volunteer Military Corps whilst serving in the United Kingdom.

Policy stamps paid by the office.

For Prospectuses, &c. apply to the Resident Director, No. 8, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall.

By order,

E. L. BOYD, Resident Director.

EQUITABLE ASSURANCE OFFICE,

NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

ESTABLISHED 1762.

DIRECTORS.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD TREDEGAR, President.

William Dacres Adams, Esq.
Philip Hardwick, Esq.
William Samuel Jones, Esq.
John Aildin Moore, Esq.
William Frederick Pollock, Esq.

Charles Pott, Esq.
Rev. John Russell, D.D.
James Spicer, Esq.
John Charles Templer, Esq.
Right Hon. Lord Tredegar.

John Charles Burgoyne, Esq.
Lord George Henry Cavendish, M.P.
Frederick Cowper, Esq.
Richard Gosling, Esq.
Peter Martineau, Esq.

THE EQUITABLE is an entirely MUTUAL Office. The reserve, at the last "rest," in December, 1859, exceeded three-fourths of a million sterling, a sum more than DOUBLES the corresponding fund of any similar Institution. The Bonuses paid on Claims in the Ten Years ending on the 31st December, 1859, exceeded Three Millions and a Half, being more than 100 per Cent. on the amount of all those Claims.

The amount added at the close of that decade to the Policies existing on the 1st January, 1860, was £1,977,000, and made, with former additions then outstanding, a total of £4,070,000, on Assurances originally taken out for £6,252,000 only.

These additions have increased the Claims allowed and paid under those policies since the 1st January, 1860, to the extent of 180 per Cent.

The Capital at this time consists of

£2,730,000—Stock in the Public Funds.
£3,006,297—Cash lent on Mortgages of Freehold Estates.
£300,000—Cash advanced on Railway Debentures.
£83,590—Cash advanced on security of the Policies of Members of the Society.

Producing annually, £221,482.

The total Income exceeds £400,000 per Annum.

POLICIES effected in the current year (1861) will participate in the distribution of Profits made in December, 1859, so soon as Six Annual Premiums shall have become due and been paid thereon; and, in the Division of 1869, will be entitled to additions in respect of every Premium paid upon them from the year 1862 to 1869, each inclusive.

On the surrender of Policies, the full value is paid, without any deduction; and the Directors will advance nine-tenths of that value as a temporary accommodation, on the deposit of a Policy.

No extra Premium is charged for service in any Volunteer Corps within the United Kingdom, during peace or war.

A Weekly Court of Directors is held every Wednesday, from 11 to 1 o'clock, to receive Proposals for New Assurances; and a Short Account of the Society may be had on application personally, or by post, from the Office, where attendance is given daily, from Ten to Four o'clock.

ARTHUR MORGAN, Actuary.

THE TEA TRADE.

[ANNUAL CIRCULAR.]

ROYAL BANK BUILDINGS,

Liverpool, December 2nd. 1861.

The Fine Black Teas, purchased at the new Port of HANKOW, alluded to in our Circular of September, have now arrived, and the qualities will be found (as we reported) truly fine,—and prices, moderate—**4s. and 4s. 4d.**—Very good Mediums much lower—**3/—3/4—3/8.**—Those Families who can make it convenient to comply with our Terms of doing business—viz. Payment—in about **twenty days** after the receipt and approval of Tea—will find combined advantages, as regards Quality and Price.

English Families and others residing abroad will find in our extended arrangements continued care in the execution of Foreign Orders, (under Bond—duty free). The distinctive feature of our system of business—during the past twenty-one years—has brought to us a large amount of Foreign Trade.

BANKERS.

For the special convenience of Families, we have an account open with "The City Bank," London,—“Bank of Ireland,” Dublin,—“National Bank of Scotland,” Edinburgh and Glasgow,—the “Gloucestershire Banking Co.” Cheltenham,—the “Br. Bank of England,” in Liverpool, and “Royal Bank of Liverpool.”—Amounts paid into any of above Banks, on our account, advising us of the same, will be duly passed to credit. Remittances can also be made direct to us by Bankers' Cheques, Post-office Orders, &c.

*Your obliged and faithful Servants,***ROBT. ROBERTS & COMPY.**

Tea and Coffee Salesmen,

Entrance up the Steps—Leading to the Royal Bank,**LIVERPOOL.**

Now ready,
THOMAS DE LA RUE & CO.'S RED-LETTER DIARIES and CALENDARS for 1862. Edited by JAMES GLAISHER, F.R.S. In a variety of sizes for the Pocket or the Desk. Detailed Lists on application.
To be had of all Booksellers and Stationers.

NEARLY 10,000 COPIES SOLD LAST YEAR.
WHISTLECRAFT'S WEATHER ALMANACK for 1862, is now ready, price 6d.
"This wonderful Almanack—quite a literary curiosity."
Presbyterian Banner (U.S.).
London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.; and all Booksellers and Newsmen.

PRESENT AND PRIZE BOOK.
THE LIVES of the BACHELOR KINGS of ENGLAND. By AGNES STRICKLAND, Author of 'Lives of the Queens of England.' Portraits on Steel, and other Engravings. Cloth, 10s. 6d.; also, with bevelled boards, gilt, gilt edges, 12s. 6d.
"We have read the book once as a duty, we shall certainly read it again for delight."—*Westeyan Times*.
London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

QUEENSLAND.
A FAITHFUL ACCOUNT OF THIS IMPORTANT COLONY.

By GEORGE WIGHT,
Two years and a half a Resident.
With Coloured Map. Post free, 3s. 4d.
G. Street, Colonial Newspaper Offices, 30, Cornhill, London;
John Robertson, Dublin; Bell & Bradfute, Edinburgh.

In 8vo. boards, gilt edges, price 2s. 6d.
A MUSICAL GIFT FROM AN OLD FRIEND: containing Twenty-four NEW SONGS for the YOUNG. By W. E. HICKSON, Author of 'The Singing-Master,' &c.
Walton & Maberly, Ivy-lane; and J. A. Novello, Dean-st., Soho.

Second Edition, enlarged and improved, with 10 Coloured Illustrations by Harrison Weir, price 7s. 6d.
THE HENWIFE: her Own Experience in her Own Poultry-Yard.
By Mrs. FERGUSSON BLAIR, of Balthayock.
"A sensible, practical, elegantly got-up Poultry Manual, from the refined pen of a lady, who thoroughly understands and delights in her subject."—*The Field*.
Edinburgh: Thomas C. Jack. London: Hamilton & Co.

Just published, a New Edition, with Additions, price 5s. cloth,
DR. DICKSON'S FALLACIES OF THE FACULTY.
"Almost as entertaining as a novel."—*Westminster Review*.
Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Stationers' Hall-court; and all Book-sellers.

DR. HUNT'S NEW WORK ON IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH.
Recently published, post 8vo. price 3s. 6d. post free,
ON STAMMERING and STUTTERING: their Nature and Treatment. By JAMES HUNT, Ph.D. F.R.S. F.R.S.L. &c.
"Dr. Hunt treats his subject in a masterly and compendious manner. His remarks on the history, nature and cure of Stammering and Stuttering are sound, comprehensive, interesting and of important practical value. To all interested in the matter of which it treats, we can most unhesitatingly recommend this volume."—*Edinburgh Medical Journal*.

[Also, by the same Author, price 7s. 6d.
A MANUAL of the PHILOSOPHY of VOICE and SPEECH, applied to the Art of Public Speaking.
London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

AN EXCELLENT BIRTHDAY OR CHRISTMAS PRESENT.
BUTTER'S TANGIBLE ARITHMETIC and GEOMETRY for CHILDREN: with numerous Illustrative Cuts, forming a permanent fund of Amusement and Instruction. With 144 Cubes, in a box, price 3s.; larger sizes at 5s., 6s. and 7s.

BUTTER'S DISSECTED TRINOMIAL CUBE: an elegant Mathematical Illustration, and a highly interesting Puzzle. With ample Description and Explanation, in a box. Price 3s.; larger size, 5s.
May be had of all Booksellers, Fancy Repositories, &c. Sold wholesale by Joseph, Myers & Co. 144, Leadenhall-street, London, who have constantly on sale a large variety of Educational and other Toys. Descriptive Catalogues free by post.

FRENCH LITERATURE.
Just published, in crown 8vo. cloth, pp. 500, price 4s. 6d.
CLASS-BOOK of FRENCH LITERATURE: comprehending Specimens of the most distinguished Writers, from the Earliest Period to the Beginning of the Present Century. By GUSTAVE MASSON, B.A., Assistant-Master at Harrow School, &c.

By the same Author, in 12mo. cloth, price 2s. 6d.
INTRODUCTION to the HISTORY of FRENCH LITERATURE.
"As a Companion Volume to Mr. R. Demaus' Introduction to the History of English Literature, Messrs. Black have published a similar volume by M. G. Masson, Assistant at Harrow, on the History of French Literature. We have already spoken favourably of Mr. Demaus' book, and can do so of its companion in still higher terms. It is excellently adapted for its purpose, as a handbook for the upper classes of Schools, in which something more than the mere grammar of the language is attempted to be taught. As he classes each period of his review, M. Masson gives a very useful table of authors to be consulted by those who wish to study the subject, which his limits do no more than allow him to introduce to his readers. The extensive study requisite for the production of a small volume like the present, has but little opportunity of displaying itself otherwise than in the judicious remarks and general mastery of his subject, which M. Masson everywhere displays. The book is remarkably well fitted for the purpose it has in view, and will, we should think, meet with the welcome it deserves at the hands of those engaged in education."
Westminster Review.
Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black. London: Longman & Co.

THE MAHABHASHYA, i.e., the "Great Commentary," by Patanjali, on the Grammatical Aphorisms of Panini, with its Commentary the Bhashya-Pradipika, and the Commentary thereon, The Bhashya-Pradipikayota. Vol. I. oblong 8vo., containing the portion (808 pages) of Sanskrit and 40 of English, entitled The Navahnika.

Edited by JAMES R. BALLANTYNE, LL.D., Principal of the Government Sanskrit College at Benares, with the aid of the Pandits of the College.
Mirzapore, 1862.

James Madden, 3, Leadenhall-street, London.
Price, in Sheets, 2s. 3s. A few Copies only for Sale.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

In 12mo. cloth, Second Edition, pp. 564, price 4s. 6d.

CLASS-BOOK OF ENGLISH PROSE, Comprehending Specimens of the most Distinguished Prose Writers, from Chaucer to the present time. With Biographical Notices, Explanatory Notes, and Introductory Sketches of the History of English Literature.

By the Rev. ROBERT DEMAUS, M.A.

"A very excellent class-book."—*Westminster Review*.
"A volume which the more general reader may peruse with pleasure, and which the student of English Composition may consult with advantage."—*Notes and Queries*.
"We have met with no book better arranged, or furnished with a more judicious selection of extracts, than Mr. Demaus's Class-Book."—*Guardian*.

By the same Author, in 12mo. cloth, price 2s.

INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

"We have been much pleased with an 'Introduction to the History of English Literature,' by Robert Demaus, M.A., which, though a comparatively small Manual, is of sufficient extent to give a very good notion of our literature from the earliest times to the present. The leading writers and works are ably described, and even of those more concisely. It is so often that so much condensed information is conveyed in so lively and agreeable a manner."—*Athenæum*.

"One of the most convenient manuals, introductory to a fuller study of the history and progress of English literature, that we have ever seen."—*English Churchman*.
Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black. London: Longman & Co. and all Booksellers.

APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS, Folding, Rigid, and Stereoscopic CAMERAS in variety, combining great portability and lightness, with every Adjustment suggested by the most experienced Operators.
Water-tight Glass and Gutta-Percha Baths, Pressure Frames, Plate-Holders, and all needful Apparatus, of best Quality only.
LENSES by Ross, Lerebours and Viallaud.
COLLODIONS for Positive and Negative Pictures, highly sensitive and uniform in action. Varnishes, Cases, Pasteboards, Albumenized Saxe Paper, and every requisite for the Amateur or Professional Photographer.
Importers of the True Saxe Paper. Wholesale Manufacturers of all Chemical Preparations. Catalogue, free, on application.
BOLTON & BARNITT, Operative and Photographic Chemists, 145, HOLBORN BARS, London.

SMITH, BECK & BECK, OPTICIANS,

AND

MANUFACTURERS OF ACHROMATIC
MICROSCOPES,
&c. &c.

6, COLEMAN-STREET, London, E.C.,

AND

LISTER WORKS, HOLLOWAY.

WENHAM'S BINOCULAR MICROSCOPE.

Having increased our facilities for the manufacture of the Prisms, as well as the other parts of this important improvement in the Microscope, we are now enabled to make the addition to any Microscope, when it is really practicable, at the cost of 7l. 10s. In the case of new Instruments, the extra price will be only 6l.

SMITH, BECK & BECK.

September, 1861.

CATALOGUES, giving full particulars respecting Microscopes, Stereoscopes, &c., may be had on application, or sent post free.

J. H. DALLMEYER (Son-in-Law and Pupil of the late ANDREW ROSS) Respectfully begs to inform the Scientific Public that he exclusively manufactures the ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE according to A. R.'s processes, who has also bequeathed to him the whole of that faculty.
For particulars of J. H. D.'s recent IMPROVEMENTS in MICROSCOPIC OBJECT-GLASSES, PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES, &c. see Catalogue, which may be had on application at 19, BLOOMSBURY-STREET, Oxford-street, W.C.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
No. 1, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Established in the Year 1854.
Committees in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.
Agents throughout India.

The last Annual Reduction of Premium amounted to 45 per cent., so that a person being assured for 1,000l. at the age of 30 is now paying 13l. 7s. 7d. instead of 24l. 8s. 4d.
INVESTED CAPITAL UPWARDS OF 750,000l.
M. E. IMPEY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
No. 3, PRINCES-STREET, BANK, E.C. Established 1865.

Advantages of assuring with this Society:—
Economic management, no paid agents, and no commission allowed.
The whole of the profits applied to the reduction of the premiums of members.
The guarantee of an accumulated fund exceeding 925,000l.
A gross annual income of 148,000l.
Amount paid in claims without a single instance of dispute, 600,000l.
Returned to members in reduction of their premiums, 500,000l.
HENRY MARSHALL, Actuary.

NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY,
Head Office—44, PRINCES-STREET, Edinburgh.

London Office—4, New Bank-buildings, Lothbury.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies opened before 31st December will be entitled at next Distribution of Profits, in 1865, to rank for five years' bonus.

PROGRESS OF BUSINESS.

	Policies	Sum Assured.
For five years, from 1853 to 1857 inclusive, the annual average was	267	256,946
In 1858, the Policies issued	455	277,420
1859	605	449,913
1860	741	475,649

This increase in the business of the Company will, it is expected, beneficially affect the Bonus to be declared at next Division of Profits.

New and liberal conditions of Assurance have recently been adopted, particulars of which, together with Prospectuses and all necessary information, may be had as above, or will be forwarded.
ROBERT STRACHAN, Secretary,
4, New Bank-buildings, October, 1861.

INSTITUTED 1834.
SCOTTISH UNION FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

London Office, 37, Cornhill; Edinburgh, and Dublin.
The books closed for the quinquennial division of profits on the 31st July last.

The bonus will be declared at the Annual General Meeting of the Company, on the 4th December next.
Persons desiring life insurances now, and before the end of July next, will be entitled to five full years' profits at the division in 1865.

Mercantile and other Fire Insurances on the most liberal terms and conditions.

LONDON BOARD.

President—The Right Hon. the EARL OF MANSFIELD.

DIRECTORS.

P. Anstruther, Esq.	H. M. Kemshad, Esq.
Charles Balfour, Esq.	John Kingston, Esq.
Robert Colburn, Esq. M.D.	R. Robertson, Esq.
J. E. Goodhart, Esq.	H. P. Sandeman, Esq.
George Ramsay, Esq., Manager.	

Secretary—F. G. Smith, Esq. | Surpense—E. W. Duffin, M.D.
Solicitors—Messrs. Oliver, Lavin & Peachey.

Forms of Proposals, and Prospectuses, may be had at the Offices, 37, Cornhill, London; and of the Agents throughout the Kingdom.
FREDK. G. SMITH, Secretary to the London Board.
No. 37, Cornhill, London.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 3 WILL. 4.

THE ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
6, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.
Established 1853.

Directors.

ROBERT BIDDULPH, Esq., Chairman.
WILLIAM ROUTH, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

Alfred Kingsford Barber, Esq.	Sir Alexander Duff Gordon, Bt.
Henry Barnett, Esq.	Rear-Admiral Robert Gordon.
The Right Hon. E. Playdell	Charles Morris, Esq.
Bouverie, M.P.	George Kettibby Rickards, Esq.
Edward Harrington, Esq.	Augustus Keppel Stephenson, Esq.
Passcoe Charles Glynn, Esq.	

Actuary—James John Downes, Esq. F.R.A.S.
Secretary—Alexander Macdonald, Esq.

The Society offers the following advantages:—
The Lowest Rates of Premium on the Mutual System.
The whole of the Profits divided every Fifth Year.
Reversionary Bonuses have been added to Policies to the extent of 1,365,000l.

The last Bonus, declared in 1859, which averaged 63 per cent. on the Premiums paid, amounted to 475,000l.
8,471 Policies are now in force, yielding an annual income of 180,000l., assuring the sum of 6,637,572l., which, with 610,337 Bonus additions, makes a total liability of 7,308,390l.
The Invested Capital is 1,911,500l., producing upwards of 74,000l.
—Thus making the present Annual Income of the Society 255,000l.
Service in the Militia, Yeomanry or Volunteer Corps will not affect the validity of Policies.
Prospectuses and further particulars may be obtained on application.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS, AND FROM ANY CAUSE, may be provided against by an Annual Payment of 2l. to the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, which secures 1,000l. at death by Accident, or 6l. weekly for Injury.
NO EXTRA PREMIUM FOR VOLUNTEERS.
ONE PERSON in every TWELVE insured is injured yearly by ACCIDENT.

75,000l. has been already PAID as COMPENSATION.

For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, or at the Head Office, 64, Cornhill (late 2, Old Broad-street).

ANNUAL INCOME, 40,000l.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

64, Cornhill, E.C., January, 1861.

THE SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, the oldest Life Office in Scotland, is now, in annual revenue and extent of business, the largest Mutual Life Office in the world.

I. BONUS SYSTEM.

Bonuses are declared on the original sum assured, and on Bonuses added at previous Divisions of Profits; and, accordingly, the Policies of this Society increase in a ratio similar to a sum of money laid out at compound interest. At the last Division of Profits for the seven years ending 31st December, 1859, the additions varied from 1l. 6d. per cent. to 3l. 6s. per cent. per annum under the youngest policy, up to 3l. 6s. per cent. per annum on the older policies. These additions formed one of the largest bonuses ever declared by any insurance company, being equal to an average Bonus of from 50 per cent. on the seven premiums paid on the more recent policies, to 107 per cent. on the older policies.

Persons intending to effect assurances will bear in mind that these unusually large bonuses have all been declared out of profits actually realized at the respective terms of division, and that every element of profit ever possessed by the Society, with vastly increased resources, remains for the increase of present and new members' policies.

II. CASH VALUE OF POLICIES PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

Many offices decline giving any surrender value, unless the policy shall have been of a certain number of years' standing, although the premiums paid greatly exceed the risk borne by the office and the proper expenses of the assurance. The practice of the Scottish Widows' Fund is, and always has been, to pay at any time from the day of the issue of a policy the actual office value, and even when the policy is issued by non-payment of the premiums during the 12 months within which they can be received, an allowance equal to the full surrender value is paid.

These two important features, viz.—1. The largeness of the bonuses declared out of realized profits; and 2. The certainty from the first of a fixed cash value being paid to the member himself in the event of his desiring to discontinue his assurance—render policies in the Scottish Widows' Fund, whether held for family or business purposes, instruments of the highest value.

III. FUNDS AND REVENUE.

Invested Funds, 3,700,000l. Annual Revenue, 430,000l.

A NEW PROSPECTUS.

containing detailed tables, explanations, and examples of the practical results of the above, and other important features, will be sent free on application to the Head Office, or any of the Society's Agents.

SAMUEL RALEIGH, Manager.

J. J. P. ANDERSON, Secretary.

Edinburgh, November, 1861.

London Honorary Board.

George Young, Esq., Mark-lane.
Charles Edward Pollock, Esq., Barrister, Temple.
David Hill, Esq., Sunner-square.
John Murray, Esq., Publisher, Albemarle-street.
Samuel Laing, Esq., Indian Finance.
Sir John Thomas Briggs, Admiralty.
Leonard Horner, Esq., F.R.S.
James Anderson, Esq., Q.C., Lincoln's Inn.

Agents for London.

Central Agent—Hugh M'Kean, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings, Cornhill.

London Agents.

Major R. S. Ridge, 49, Pall Mall.
Benton Seely, Bookseller, Islington Green.
Robertson & White, Accountants, 4, Princes-street, Bank of England.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Proposals lodged at the Head Office, or with any of the Agents, before 31st of December, will secure participation in the above advantages, and also one Bonus more than proposals of later date.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
WHEN YOU ASK FOR
SEE THAT YOU GET IT,
AS INFERIOR KINDS ARE OFTEN SUBSTITUTED.
WOTHERSPOON & CO., GLASGOW AND LONDON.

FOR DEAFNESS, arising from the accumulation of Cerumen, SAVORY & MOORE'S PATENT EAR DOUCHE is a valuable substitute for ordinary Syringes. Patients use it without assistance, and the possibility of injury to the interior of the Ear and the splashing and inconvenience attending the use of Syringes are entirely obviated. — SAVORY & MOORE, Chemists to the Queen, 143, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED ENEMAS.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is allowed by upwards of 300 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided: a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the elastic resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive Circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, being sent to the Manufacturer.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s. 31s. 36s. 6d. and 31s. 6d.; postage, 1s. 8d.
Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s. and 53s. 6d.; postage, 1s. 8d.

P. O. O. made payable to JOHN WHITE, Post-Office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.
for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are worn on both an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. and 18s. each; postage 6d.
JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 233, PICCADILLY, London.

DENT, CHRONOMETER, WATCH and CLOCK MAKER to the Queen and Prince Consort, and **MAKER OF THE GREAT CLOCK FOR THE HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT**, invites attention to the superior Workmanship and elegance of Design of his extensive Stock of Watches and Drawing-room Clocks.

Guinea.		Guinea.	
Ladies' Gold Foreign	8	Strong Silver Lever	8
Gentlemen's ditto	10	Gentlemen's Gold Compensated Balance do.	40
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Gold English Lever	18	Silver ditto	28
ditto Marine Chronometers, 25 Guinea.			

Gold and Silver Pocket Chronometers, Astronomical, Turrot, and Bracket Clocks of every description. An elegant Assortment of London-made Fine Gold Albert and Guard Chains, &c. Day, 61, Strand (adjoining Coote's Bank); 34 and 36, Royal Exchange; and at the Clock and Marine Compass Factory, Somerset Wharf, Strand, London.

ELKINGTON & CO. desire respectfully to call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry requiring **PLATE**, to their Manufactures, which may be obtained in great variety, both in **SILVER** and **ELECTRO PLATE**, from either of their Establishments:—

LONDON—23, Regent-street, St. James's, S.W.; and 45, Moor-gate-street, E.C.
DUBLIN—College Green.
LIVERPOOL—Church-street.

MANUFACTORY and SHOW ROOMS, Newhall-street, Birmingham.
Estimates, Drawings and Prices sent free by post. Engraving and Gilding as usual.

STAINED GLASS WINDOWS for CHURCHES and DWELLINGS.

HEATON & BUTLER will forward, post free, on receipt of thirty stamps, their **ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUE** of Stained Windows, with a Treatise on the Principles and Practice of the Art.

STAINED GLASS WORKS, 24, CARDINGTON-STREET, Hampstead-road, London, N.W.

MORTLOCK'S CHINA WAREHOUSE, 250, OXFORD-STREET.—**SELLING OFF**.—In consequence of the Marquis of Westminster's refusal to renew the Lease of the above Premises (in connection with Park-street), JOHN MORTLOCK is anxious to decrease his **RICH STOCK**, and is prepared to make a great allowance for Cash.—250, OXFORD-STREET, and 58, PARK-STREET, near Hyde Park.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, in Bottle, recommended by Baron Liebig and all the Faculty, may now be had in the finest condition of Messrs. **HARRINGTON PARKER & CO.**, 44, Pall Mall, and 144, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, S.W.

CAUTION.—SMEE'S SPRING MATTRESS. TUCKER'S PATENT, or SOMMIER TUCKER. Comfortable, cleanly, simple, portable and inexpensive. Purchasers are respectfully warned against infringements and imitations, in which somewhat of the general appearance of the **SMEE'S SPRING MATTRESS** is carefully preserved, but all its essential advantages are sacrificed.

WILLIAM SMEE & SONS, having now the entire of the Patent Right, are able to announce the following considerably **REDUCED SCALE OF PRICES.**

Size No. 1 for Bedsteads 4 feet wide	25s. 6d.
" " " " " "	37s. 6d.
" " " " " "	45s. 6d.

Other sizes in proportion. To be obtained of almost all respectable Upholsterers and Bedding Warehousemen.

ESPECIAL NOTICE should be taken that each Spring Mattress bears upon the side the Label, "Tucker's Patent."

FENDERS, STOVES, FIRE-IRONS and CHIMNEY-PIECES.—Buyers of the above are requested, before finally deciding, to visit **WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SHOW-ROOMS**. They contain such an assortment of **FENDERS, STOVES, RANGES, CHIMNEY-PIECES, FIRE-IRONS and GENERAL IRONMONGERY**, as cannot be approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design or excellence of workmanship. Bright Stoves, with or without ornaments, at two sets of prices, 2s. 6d. to 32s. 6d.; Bronzed Fenders, with standards, 7s. 6d. to 12s.; Metal Fenders, 3s. 6d. to 11s.; Ditto, with rich or-molu ornaments, from 2s. 6d. to 18s.; Chimney-pieces, from 1s. 6d. to 100s.; Fire-irons, from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.—The **BURTON** and all other **PATENT STOVES**, with radiating hearth-plates.

BEDSTEADS, BATHS and LAMPS.—**WILLIAM S. BURTON** has **SIX LARGE SHOW-ROOMS** devoted exclusively to the **SEPARATE DISPLAY** of Lamps, Baths and Metallic Bedsteads. The stock of each is at once the largest, newest and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make his establishment the most distinguished in this country.

Bedsteads, from	12s. 6d. to 50s. 0d. each.
Shower Baths, from	8s. 0d. to 25s. 0d. each.
Lamps (Moderate), from	6s. 0d. to 27s. 0d. each.

(All other kinds at the same rate.)
Pure Colza Oil, 4s. 6d. per gallon.

CUTLERY, WARRANTED.—The most varied assortment of **TABLE CUTLERY** in the world, all warranted, is on **SALE** at **WILLIAM S. BURTON'S**, at prices that are remunerative only because of the largeness of the sales. 24-inch ivory-handled table knives, with high shoulders, 12s. 6d. per dozen; deserts to match, 10s.; if to balance, 6d. per dozen extra; carvers, 4s. 3d. per pair; larger sizes, from 20s. to 27s. per dozen; extra fine ivory, 32s. 6d. if with silver ferrules, 40s. 6d.; white-bone table knives, 6s. per dozen; deserts, 5s.; carvers, 2s. 6d. per pair; black-horn table knives, 7s. 4d. per dozen; deserts, 4s.; carvers, 2s. 6d.; black wood-handled table knives and forks, 6s. per dozen; table steels, from 1s. 6d. The largest stock in existence of plated cutlery knives and forks, in cases and otherwise, and of the new plated silver carvers.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 500 Illustrations of his Iron, Brass, and Copper Goods, and Electro-Plated Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish-Covers, Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gasaliers, Tea-Trays, Urns and Kettles, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, Toilet Ware, Furniture, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed-room and Cabinet Furniture, &c. with Lists of Prices, and Plans of the Twenty large Show-rooms, at 20, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, 2, 3, and 4, Newman-street, 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place; and 1 Newman-mews, London.

CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES—the most secure against Fire and Thieves.

CHUBB'S FIREPROOF STRONG-ROOM DOORS.

CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR AND STREET-DOOR LATCHES.

CHUBB'S CASH AND DEED BOXES.
Illustrated Price-List, gratis and post free.

CHUBB & SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 23, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Wolverhampton.

ALLEN'S PATENT PORTMANTEAUS and TRAVELLING BAGS, with SQUARE OPENINGS; Ladies' Wardrobe Trunks, Dressing Bags, with Silver Fittings; Despatch Boxes, Writing and Dressing Cases, and 500 other articles for Home or Continental Travelling. Illustrated Catalogue post free.—J. W. ALLEN, Manufacturer and Patentee, 23 and 25, West Strand, London, W.C.

Also, Allen's Barrack Furniture Catalogue of Officers' Bedsteads, Washhand Stands, Canteens, &c., post free.

45, OXFORD-STREET, W.

OSLERS' GLASS CHANDELIERS, Wall Lights and Mantel-piece Lusters, for Gas and Candles.

Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from 7l. 15s. Glass Desert 2l. 0s.

All Articles marked in plain figures. Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for Presents. Mess, Export and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.

LONDON—SHOW-ROOMS, 45, OXFORD-STREET, W. BIRMINGHAM—MANUFACTORY and SHOW-ROOMS, Broad-street. Established 1807.

TEA.—DR. HASSALL'S ("The Chief Analyst of the Sanitary Commission of the Lowest on Food") Report on the Tea and Coffee sold by Messrs. STRACHAN & CO. 26, Cornhill, London, E.C.—Having purchased through my own agents, and in the ordinary way of business, a variety of samples of the several qualities of Tea and Coffee vended by Messrs. Strachan & Co., I have subjected the whole of them to Microscopical Examination and Chemical Analysis. The result of the examinations obtained was in the highest degree satisfactory.

A full Report of the above Analysis, also List of Prices, can be had on application to Messrs. STRACHAN & CO. 26, Cornhill, E.C. London. Cards to all parts of London daily.

A MOST DESIRABLE BREAKFAST BEVERAGE.

EPPS'S COCOA, (commonly called Epps's Homoeopathic Cocoa).

The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage. Each packet is labelled "James Epps, Homoeopathic Chemist, London." 1 lb., 1 lb., and 1 lb. Packets, at 1s. 6d. per lb., by Grocers everywhere.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, Manufactured by the **WHEELER & WILSON** Manufacturing Company, with Recent Improvements. Crystal Cloth Presser, new style Hemmer, Binder, Cord, &c. Offices and Sale Rooms, 139, REGENT-STREET, W. LONDON (late 483, Oxford-street). Instructions to every part of the world. The Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine will Gather, Hem, Fell, Bind, or Stitch, with great rapidity, is the best for all descriptions of work, is simple, compact, and elegant in design, the work will not wrack, and is the same on both sides; the speed is from 1,000 to 3,000 stitches per minute; a child 12 years old can work it, and the Machine is suitable alike for the Family or the Manufacturer. Illustrated Prospectus, with Testimonials, gratis and post free.

STOVES for ENTRANCE HALLS, SCHOOL ROOMS, CHURCHES, &c. all made with fire-brick linings, and entirely free from the objections found to so many, which, from their liability to become overheated, are dangerous, and render the atmosphere offensive. These Stoves burn little fuel, may be had with or without open fire, and to burn throughout the cold season, if required, without going out. Illustrated Prospectus forwarded. **FREDERICK EDWARDS & SON**, General Stove and Kitchen Range Manufacturers, 49, GREAT MARLBOROUGH-STREET, W. For 26 years in Poland-street, adjoining.

DR. DE JONGH'S (Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, Prescribed by the most Eminent Medical Men throughout the world, as the safest, most digest and most effectual remedy for

CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS. Is incomparably superior to every other variety.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Sir **JOSEPH OLLIFFE, M.D.**, Physician to the British Embassy at Paris.—"I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and I have every reason to be satisfied with its beneficial and salutary effects."

Sir **HENRY MARSH, Bart. M.D.**, Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.—"I consider Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil to be a very pure Oil, not likely to cause disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

Dr. **LAWRANCE**, Physician to H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.—"I invariably prescribe Dr. de Jongh's Oil in preference to any other, feeling assured that I am recommending a genuine article, and not a manufactured compound, in which the efficacy of this invaluable medicine is destroyed."

Dr. **LANKESTER, F.R.S.**, Superintendent of the Food Collection, South Kensington Museum.—"I consider the Cod Liver Oil sold under Dr. de Jongh's guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy."

Dr. **de JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL** is sold only in bottles, 2s. 6d.; 1 lb., 5s. 6d.; 2 lb., 10s. 6d.; 4 lb., 20s. 6d.; and labelled with his stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.

SOLE COUNTRYMEN: **ANSAR, HARFORD & CO.** 77, Strand, London, W.C.

CAUTION.—Beware of proposed Substitutions.

JENNER & KNEWTUB have just OPENED

their **NEW SHOW-ROOMS** with a superb Selection of **ELEGANCES and NOVELTIES** for the **BOUDOIR, Toilet and Writing Table**, Dressing Bags and Writing Cases, Photograph Books, and Albums, in every variety of Binding, 5s. to 30 guineas. All the new Almanacks, Pocket-Books, &c. 3,000 Carte-de-Visite Portraits. Lists post free. **JENNER & KNEWTUB**, 33, St. James's-street, and 66, Ferny-street, E.W.

HARVEY'S SAUCE.—CAUTION.—The admirers of this celebrated Sauce are particularly requested to observe that each bottle bears the well-known label, signed "Elizabeth Lazenby." This label is protected by perpetual injunction in Chancery of the 9th July, 1856, and without it none can be genuine.

ELAZENBY & SON, of 6, Edwards-street, Portman-square, London, as sole Proprietors of the receipt for Harvey's Sauce, are compelled to give this caution, from the fact that their labels are closely imitated with a view to deceive purchasers.

Sold by all respectable Grocers, Druggists and Oilmen.

ELAZENBY & SON beg to offer to notice their selections of **NEW FOREIGN PRESERVED FRUITS** for Dessert—Apricots, Greenages, Peas, Strawberries, Angelica, and other kinds, Crystallized and Girded; Dried Cherries, Almonds, Muscadel Raisins, Figs, French and Elvas Plums, Normandy Pippins, Valencia and Sultan's Raisins, Currants, &c. Their Sauces, Pickles, Jam, Fruit, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Spices, Sops, Colza and other Oils, Candles, and General Groceries, will also be found of the best descriptions.

6, Edwards-street, Portman-square, London, W. N.B.—Sole Proprietors of the receipt for HARVEY'S SAUCE.

SAUCE—LEA AND PERRINS beg to caution the Public against Spurious Imitations of their world-renowned **Worcestershire Sauce**.

Purchasers should **ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE**, Recommended by Counselors at Law.

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

* * * Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. **CROSSE & BLACKWELL**, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

TAIT'S ORIENTAL BALM.—The most efficacious means yet discovered for Strengthening, Preserving, Restoring, and Beautifying the Hair. Prepared from a receipt by the late John Oldridge, inventor of the celebrated Balm of Columbia, under the experienced superintendence of his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Tait. To be had of all Perfumers, in bottles, at 1s., 2s., 6d., 5s., and 10s., and at the Manufactory of John Tait, 6, Cosmo-place, Southampton-row, Russell-square, W.C.

FOR WEAKNESS, INFLAMMATION and IRRITATION of the EYES, caused by the Winds, Blight, Close Application to Literary and other Professional Occupations, the **EYE-DOUCHE or FOUNTAIN**, invented by **SAVORY & MOORE**, for the perfect application of Cold Water, Eye Lotions, &c. The effects produced are grateful and refreshing, and the sight is improved and permanently strengthened by the regular use of the Douche.—**SAVORY & MOORE**, Chemists to the Queen, 124, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.—N.B. As the foundation of these Douches causes competition of the Vessels of the Eye, it is important to observe that the names of **SAVORY & MOORE** are conspicuous on all instruments of their manufacture.

BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.

Price 1s. 14d. and 2s. 9d. per box. This Preparation is one of the benefits which the Science of Modern Chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for, during the first twenty years of the present century, to speak of a Cure for the Gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this Medicine are so fully demonstrated, by uncollected testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that Public Opinion prescribes it as one of the most important Discoveries of the Present Age.

These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors, and at 289, Strand, London.

METCALFE, BINGLEY & CO.'S New Palm-leaf Brushes and Penetrating unbleached Hair Brushes, Improved Flesh and Cloth Brushes, and genuine Smyrna Sponges, and every description of Brush, Comb, and Perfumery. The Tooth Brushes search between the divisions of the Teeth—the hairs never come loose. M. B. & Co.'s New and Delicious Perfumery. The Cherry Bouquet, the Orange and Cambrige Bouquet, in bottles, 2s., 3s., 4d. and 5s. each.—Metcalfe's celebrated Alkaline Tooth Powder, 2s. per box.—Sole Establishment, 120s. and 131, OXFORD-STREET.

DURABILITY OF GUTTA-PERCHA TUBING.—Many inquiries having been made as to the Durability of Gutta-Percha Tubing, the Gutta-Percha Company have pleasure in giving publicity to the following letter:—From **SIR RAYMOND JARVIS, Bart.**, VENTNOR, Isle of Wight.—"Second Testimonial.—March 14th, 1853.—In reply to your letter, received this morning, respecting the Gutta-Percha Tubing for Pump Service, I can state with much satisfaction, it answers perfectly. Many builders, and other persons, have lately examined it, and there is not the least apparent difference since the first laying down, now several years; and I am informed that it is to be adopted generally in the houses that are being erected here."—N.B. From this Testimonial it will be seen that the **CORROSION WATER of the ISLE of WIGHT** has no effect on Gutta-Percha Tubing.

THE GUTTA-PERCHA COMPANY, PATENTERS, 18, WHARF-ROAD, CITY-ROAD, LONDON.

CAPTAIN WHITE'S

CURRY or MULLIGATAWNY PASTE, Curry Powder, Curry Sauce, and Oriental Pickle, may be obtained from all Sauce Vendors, and wholesale of

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Foho-square, London.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA

has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession and universally accepted by the Public, as the Best Remedy for acidity of the stomach, heartburn, indigestion, gout and indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate children. Combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an agreeable Effervescent Draught, in which its Aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons and in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. It is prepared with the utmost attention to strength and purity, by **DINNEFORD & Co.** 173, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the Empire.

THE GUTTA-PERCHA COMPANY, PATENTERS, 18, WHARF-ROAD, CITY-ROAD, LONDON.

CAPTAIN WHITE'S

CURRY or MULLIGATAWNY PASTE, Curry Powder, Curry Sauce, and Oriental Pickle, may be obtained from all Sauce Vendors, and wholesale of

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Foho-square, London.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA

has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession and universally accepted by the Public, as the Best Remedy for acidity of the stomach, heartburn, indigestion, gout and indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate children. Combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an agreeable Effervescent Draught, in which its Aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons and in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. It is prepared with the utmost attention to strength and purity, by **DINNEFORD & Co.** 173, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the Empire.

IMPORTANT WORKS.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE for December, 2s. 6d.

CONTAINS

UTILITARIANISM. By JOHN STUART MILL. Conclusion.
DUTIES OF ENGLAND TO INDIA.
GOOD FOR NOTHING; or, ALL DOWN HILL. By the Author of 'DIOBY GRAND,'
'THE INTERPRETER,' &c. Conclusion.
COWPER'S POEMS.
MEXICO.

YELITZA AND HER BROTHERS. A Servian Ballad.
BARREN HONOUR. A Tale. By the Author of 'GUY LIVINGSTONE,' 'SWORD AND GOW,'
&c. Chapters VIII.—X.
BETWEEN THE CATARACTS WITHOUT A DRAGMAN. By G. J. CAYLEY.
VESTIGIA RETROSUM. By ARTHUR J. MUNBY.
SHAKESPEARE AND HIS LATEST STAGE INTERPRETERS.

By Richard Chenevix Trench, D.D.,
Dean of Westminster.

Commentary on the Epistles to the Seven Churches in Asia.

8s. 6d. New Edition. (In the Press.)

Sermons Preached in Westminster Abbey.

Second Edition. 10s. 6d.

Notes on the Parables.

Eighth Edition. 12s.

Notes on the Miracles.

Sixth Edition. 12s.

St. Augustine's Exposition of the Sermon on the Mount

5 Second Edition. 7s.

On the Authorized Version of the New Testament.

Second Edition, enlarged. 7s.

The Fitness of Holy Scripture for Unfolding the Spiritual Life of Men.
THE HULSEAN LECTURES for 1845 and 1846.

Fourth Edition. 5s.

Synonyms of the New Testament.

Fifth Edition. 5s.

Five Sermons Preached before the University of Cambridge.

2s. 6d.

On the Study of Words.

Tenth Edition. 4s.

Glossary of English Words used formerly in Senses different from their Present.

Second Edition. 4s.

English, Past and Present.

Fourth Edition. 4s.

Proverbs and their Lessons.

Fifth Edition. 3s.

On Deficiencies in our English Dictionaries.

Second Edition. 3s.

Calderon's 'Life's a Dream.'
WITH AN ESSAY ON HIS LIFE AND GENIUS.

4s. 6d.

Justin Martyr, and other Poems.

New Edition. (In the Press.)

Poems from Eastern Sources.

Second Edition. 5s. 6d.

Elegiac Poems.

Third Edition. 2s. 6d.

By Charles J. Ellicott, B.D.,
Dean of Exeter, and Professor of Divinity, King's College, London.

Historical Lectures on the Life of Our Lord Jesus Christ.

Second Edition. 10s. 6d.

The Destiny of the Creature, and other Sermons.

New Edition. (In the Press.)

A Critical and Grammatical Commentary on St. Paul's Epistles.

I. GALATIANS.

Second Edition. 8s. 6d.

II. EPHESIANS.

Second Edition. 8s. 6d.

III. PASTORAL EPISTLES.

Second Edition. 10s. 6d.

IV. PHILIPPIANS, COLOSSIANS, and PHILEMON.

Second Edition. 10s. 6d.

V. THESSALONIANS.

7s. 6d.

By the Rev. Charles Kingsley,
Rector of Eversley, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.

Town and Country Sermons.

6s.

Sermons on National Subjects.

Second Edition. Two Series. 5s. each.

The Good News of God.

Third Edition. 6s.

Sermons for the Times.

Third Edition. 3s. 6d.

Village Sermons.

Sixth Edition. 2s. 6d.

Miscellanies.

Second Edition. 2 vols. 12s.

Yeast.

A Problem. Fourth Edition, with New Preface. 5s.

Hypatia; or, New Foes with an Old Face.

Third Edition. 6s.

Andromeda, and other Poems.

Second Edition. 5s.

The Saint's Tragedy.

Third Edition. 5s.

Translated by Theodore Martin.

Aladdin:

A DRAMATIC POEM.

By ADAM OEHLenschläGER.

5s.

Correggio: a Tragedy.

By ADAM OEHLenschläGER.

3s.

King René's Daughter.

By HENRICH HERTZ.

2s. 6d.

The Odes of Horace.

WITH LIFE AND NOTES.

Second Edition. 9s.

Catullus.

WITH INTRODUCTION AND NOTES

6s. 6d.

The Vita Nuova of Dante.

WITH INTRODUCTION AND NOTES.

(Nearly ready.)

By Arthur Helps.

The Spanish Conquest in America, and its Relation to the History of Slavery and to the Government of Colonies.

Complete in 4 vols.

Vols. I., II., 28s.; Vol. III., 16s.; Vol. IV., 16s.

By the Author of 'Friends in Council.'

Friends in Council.

A NEW SERIES.

2 vols. Second Edition. 14s.

Friends in Council.

FIRST SERIES.

New Edition. 2 vols. 9s.

Companions of My Solitude.

Fifth Edition. 3s. 6d.

Essays written in Intervals of Business.

Seventh Edition. 2s. 6d.

Oulita, the Serf:

A TRAGEDY.

6s.

King Henry the Second:

AN HISTORICAL DRAMA.

6s.

London: PARKER, SON & BOURN, West Strand, W.C.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, 20, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.
Printed by JAMES HOLMES, of No. 4, New Ormond-street, in the county of Middlesex, at his office, 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in said county; and published by JOHN FRANCIS, 20, Wellington-street, in said county, Publisher, at 20, Wellington-street aforesaid.—Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradburn, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, November 30, 1861.

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1780.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1861.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
Stamped Edition, 4d.

NOTICE.

The price of THE ATHENÆUM is now THREEPENCE.

Thirty years ago, when THE ATHENÆUM came into the hands of its present Proprietors, its price was Eightpence, and its contents, with advertisements, forty-eight columns. Convinced that the circulation of Literary Journals was restricted by high price, and that every advantage offered to the public would bring increase of circulation and authority, the Proprietors reduced the price one-half—to Fourpence. The experiment succeeded, and cheap Literary Journals became the rule.

The Proprietors have always held to the principle then proved. They have given to the public the benefit of every change in the law, increasing the size of the paper without increase of price, until the average has become double its former size—above ninety-six columns.

The Proprietors, taking advantage of the abolition of the Paper Duty, therefore resolved that the price of THE ATHENÆUM should be reduced to THREEPENCE.

ATHENÆUM OFFICE, Dec. 7, 1861.

NOTICE.—It is requested that Advertisements intended for insertion in the current week's publication be sent to this Office not later than Wednesday.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—INTERNATIONAL LAW.—Dr. Leone Levi, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Commerce, will deliver, at King's College, a Course of Six Lectures on the LAW OF NATIONS, including—the History, Principles and Authority of International Law—the Rights and Duties of Nations in time of Peace—Rights of Belligerents, Blockade and Privateers—Rights of Neutrals and Right of Search, and "Contract of War"—on the Evenings of the 12th, 16th, 19th and 23rd of December, 1861, and the 6th and 9th of January, 1862, at 6 o'clock.—Tickets for the Course, 1l. 1s. to be obtained at the College Office. R. W. JELF, B.A., Principal.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

ALBEMARLE-STREET, LONDON, W.

November, 1861.

LECTURE ARRANGEMENTS.

CHRISTMAS LECTURES.

Professor TYNDALL.—Six Lectures 'On Light' (adapted to a Juvenile auditory)—Dec. 26, 28 and 31, 1861, and Jan. 2, 4 and 7, 1862, at Three o'clock, P.M.

BEFORE EASTER, 1862.

Professor J. MARSHALL, F.R.S.—Twelve Lectures 'On the Physiology of the Senses'—Tuesdays, Jan. 21 to April 8, at Three o'clock.

Professor TYNDALL, F.R.S.—Twelve Lectures 'On Heat'—Thursdays, Jan. 23 to April 10, at Three o'clock.

Rev. A. J. DORNEY, B.D.—Five Lectures 'On the English Language'—Saturdays, Jan. 25 to Feb. 22, at Three o'clock.

H. F. CHORLEY, Esq.—Four Lectures 'On National Music'—Saturdays, March 1, 8, 15 and 22, at Three o'clock.

Professor H. E. ROSCOE.—Three Lectures 'On Spectrum Analysis'—Saturdays, March 29, April 5 and 12, at Three o'clock.

AFTER EASTER.

C. T. NEWTON, Esq.—Four Lectures 'On Ancient Sculptural Art,' illustrated by Specimens in the British Museum—Tuesdays, April 29, May 6, 13 and 20, at Four o'clock.

Rev. G. BUTLER.—Three Lectures 'On the Art of the Last Century'—Tuesdays, May 7, June 3 and 10, at Three o'clock.

Professor LYON PLAYFAIR, C.B., F.R.S.—Six Lectures 'On the Progress of the Chemical Arts in the Last Ten Years'—Thursdays, May 8 to June 12, at Three o'clock.

Professor T. ANDERSON, F.R.S.E.—Seven Lectures 'On Agricultural Chemistry'—Saturdays, May 3 to June 14, at Three o'clock.

The Admission to all these Courses of Lectures is Two Guineas. To a Single Course of Lectures One Guinea or Half-a-Guinea.

The FRIDAY EVENING DISCOURSES before EASTER, 1862, will probably be given by Professors Tyndall, Rolleston, W. Hopkins and Huxley; Dr. W. Odling; Messrs. James Ferguson and A. E. Durham; Professor Oliver; Messrs. W. S. Savory, F. A. Abel, J. A. Froude; Commissioner M. D. Hill and the Astronomer Royal.

To the Friday Evening Meetings Members and their Friends only are admitted.

New Members can be proposed at any Monthly Meeting. When proposed, they are admitted to all the Lectures, to the Friday Evening Meetings, and to the Library and Reading-Rooms; and their Families are admitted to the Lectures at a reduced charge.

Syllabuses of the Lectures and Friday Evening Discourses and further information can be obtained at the Institution. Dec. 7th, 1861. H. BENCE JONES, Hon. Sec.

TO CHEMISTS.—Wanted in an Old-

Established Manufactory in the Country, the PERMANENT SERVICES of a GENTLEMAN, thoroughly qualified to develop, by experiments, the articles manufactured. One who has been engaged in Connection with the Oil and Colour Trades would be preferred. Salary, 200l. per annum and occasional bonuses. Applications will be considered confidential and should specify age and antecedents, with references for personal and professional character (not to be made available without prior communication), and addressed X.A., care of Charles Barker & Sons, 8, Bishop-lane, E.C.—Testimonials will be returned to unsuccessful candidates.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.—The Days fixed for the EXHIBITIONS of PLANTS, FLOWERS and FRUIT, at the Gardens next Season, are WEDNESDAYS, May 29th, June 18th and July 9th, 1862.

AMERICAN PLANTS, in June.
THE SPRING EXHIBITIONS will be held on WEDNESDAYS, March 26th, April 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th, May 7th. By Order of the Council.

J. DEC. SOWERBY, Secretary.

SOCIETY for the ENCOURAGEMENT of the FINE ARTS.

President.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Ellesmere.
The Fourth Session (1861-2) has commenced. Lectures on the various Branches of the Fine Arts (including Music) will be delivered every THURSDAY till the end of June, except in the weeks when the conversations are in number take place. Lectures to commence at Eight: a Discussion will follow. A Programme of the Arrangements for the Session, with Form of Application for Membership, &c., to be had at the Office of the Society, 9, Conduit-street, W. Subscription, One Guinea per annum.

. Programmes were sent out to all Members on the 21st of November; should any not have received them, they are respectfully requested to notify the fact to the Hon. Secretary.

MANCHESTER MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—WANTED, a SECRETARY, to enter upon his duties on the 1st of February, 1862. Salary, 180l. per annum. Applications and Testimonials to be sent to the Undersecretary, not later than the 14th of December next, indorsed, "Application for Secretaryship." By order, David-street, Nov. 22, 1861. THOS. MARSHALL, Sec.

MUSICAL UNION INSTITUTE.—The

LIBRARY is NOW OPEN to Members Daily, from 2 until 4 Saturdays excepted, when any innumeration on Subjects of Musical Interest may be obtained, with every convenience afforded for the perusal of Books and MSS. belonging to the Institute. A Special Report of the First Session will be sent to Members. Letters addressed to Mr. ELIA, 18, Hanover-square, will be promptly attended to.—Nov. 30, 1861.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

The GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Society's House, No. 18, Hanover-square, London, on WEDNESDAY, December 11, 1861.

By Order of the Council, H. HALL DARE, Secretary.

London, December 4, 1861.

PRIZE CATTLE SHOW of the Smithfield Club.—The Annual Exhibition of Prize Cattle, Seeds, Rootes, Implements, &c., commences on Tuesday Morning and closes on Friday Evening 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th of December.—Bazaar, King-street and Baker-street. Open from Daylight till Nine in the Evening. Admission, One Shilling. Last year at the Bazaar.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—RE-ENGAGEMENT of BLONDIN, with ENTIRE CHANGE of PERFORMANCE.

From the Success attending M. Blondin's Extraordinary Exhibition of Gymnastic Feats upon the TIGHT ROPE in July last, an Arrangement has been made for a Limited Number of Representations, commencing on MONDAY NEXT, the 9th of December.

This Entertainment, which has been only once publicly witnessed in this country, and was then described by the entire Press of the Metropolis as "THE CLEVEREST and MOST AGREEABLE PERFORMANCE EVER SEEN," will Commence each Day at Three o'clock.

The Performance will take place on a Platform erected for the purpose in the Centre Transept.

Admission, One Shilling; Children and Schools, Half-price.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CATTLE SHOW WEEK.—BLONDIN'S MARVELLOUS

EXTRAORDINARY TIGHT ROPE, in the Centre Transept, Daily, at Three o'clock.

BLONDIN WILL COMMENCE ON MONDAY

NEXT with an entire Change of Character of Performance at the CRYSTAL PALACE.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—ANNUAL BAZAAR

and GREAT CHRISTMAS FAIR.—Commences on MONDAY NEXT, with a most extensive and varied assortment of USEFUL and FANCY ARTICLES suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

LIVERPOOL ART-UNION, 1861.—

SOCIETY OF FINE ARTS.

NOTICE.

By special authority from the Lords of the Privy Council, the UNCLAIMED PRIZES of 1860 and 1861 (amongst which is the 100l. Prize of last year, amounting to 900l. in value, will be placed in the DRAWING of THIS YEAR, for the benefit of the Subscribers, making Twenty additional Prizes gratis.

There will consequently be in this year's drawing TWO 4100 PRIZES.

besides several others of smaller value. The Drawing will commence on the 24th of December.

TICKETS ONE SHILLING EACH, may be had of the Agents in all parts of London; or the Secretary will forward any amount on receipt of a Stamped Envelope with Postage Stamps, or Money Order for the number required. No Tickets can be had after the 17th inst.

By order, R. R. RIPLEY, Secretary for London,

22, Melville-terrace, Camden-road.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, SOHO-SQUARE.—MRS. WAUGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, Principals of Schools, to her REGISTER of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TUTORS and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.—COMPE-

MITORS for Sandhurst, Woolwich, or the Staff College, and Candidates for Direct Commissions or Staff Appointments, are PREPARED in all the Branches (compulsory and optional) of their Programmes, at the Practical Military College, Sunbury, S.W.—Apply for Prospectuses, &c. to Captain LEZARD.

WANTED, by an English Gentleman, aged 50, PARTIAL ENGAGEMENT, as English, Italian or French Correspondent, Confidential Secretary, Interpreter, Reader, Translator, Teacher, Clerk, or otherwise. First-rate City and West-End references. Security, &c.—Address, p. p., to Mr. CURZ, 33, Great Portland-street, Regent-street.

TO PUBLISHERS.—A GENTLEMAN of capital is desirous of embarking in the PUBLISHING BUSINESS, either as Partner or by Purchase.—Address, in the first instance, to X. Y. Z., care of Mr. Lindley, 19, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C.

WANTED, AN EDITOR TO CONDUCT A FIRST-CLASS PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPER upon strictly Honest and Independent Principles. There will be no stint of Capital to carry out the Business with the best Machinery, and the Editor may receive all the Profit after paying expenses and five per cent. upon the Capital advanced. No one need apply who cannot give the most satisfactory References as to his ability and integrity.—Address "Box 46," Post-Office, Warrington.

A GENTLEMAN Experienced in the Management and Details of Newspapers is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT, as SUB-EDITOR to a London Weekly Paper. He is accustomed to write on various topics, including Literature, the Drama, Fine Arts, &c., and would be willing to assist in the general routine duties of a paper. First-class references.—Address A. B. C., Mr. Lindley's, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C.

THE ADVERTISER, who has devoted considerable attention to the Study of Comparative Philology, and thoroughly understands Accounts, is desirous of OBTAINING an ENGAGEMENT as LIBRARIAN, or would undertake the Transcription of Manuscripts, or any other occupation requiring a neat legible handwriting. Satisfactory references can be given.—Address J. A., 14, Manchester-terrace, Liverpool-road, N.W.

LITERARY NOTICES.—A writer for four years, of Notes on New Books in a Monthly Literary Circular, is OPEN to a SIMILAR ENGAGEMENT. Terms moderate. Address Wurtza, Messrs. Cassell & Co., Belle Sauvage-yard, Ludgate-hill.

A PUBLISHER having Commodious Premises in "the Row," would be glad to UNDERTAKE the MANAGEMENT of PERIODICAL and OTHER WORKS, at a fixed charge in lieu of Commission.—Address A. B., care of Mr. H. G. Heath, 41, Ludgate-hill.

TO LITERARY and other INSTITUTIONS.

—A Gentleman of competent acquirements, DESIRES an ENGAGEMENT to Deliver a Course of Lectures on the "Heroes of Truth."—For particulars, &c., apply post-paid to J. C., Messrs. M'Neill & Co., 23, Moorgate-street, E.C.

ARTICLED MUSIC PUPIL.—The Organist

and Choir-Master of York Cathedral will RECEIVE ONE MORE PUPIL into his House. Age, about 15.—For Terms, &c., address Dr. MCNA, Minster-yard, York.

THE REV. PHILIP SMITH, B.A.,

RECEIVES a limited number of PUPILS for instruction in all the branches of a liberal Education, and Preparation for the Universities and the Civil and Military Services. St. James's Lodge, Croydon Common, S.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Professor

J. H. PEPPER, F.C.S. A. Inst. C.E. can accept a limited number only of ENGAGEMENTS to LECTURE at Institutions, Colleges and Schools; and his CHEMICAL LABORATORY for Analyses, Private Pupils, instruction in the Scientific Portion of the Civil Service and Military Examinations, and for Morning and Evening Classes, is at the Polytechnic, 300, Regent-street.

N.B. The Laboratory is carefully fitted with every necessary Apparatus.

GOVERNESS.—The Friends of a young Lady

in her twenty first year are anxious to obtain for her, after Christmas, a SITUATION as RESIDENT GOVERNESS, either in a first-class School or a good family. She is prepared to take advanced Pupils in Music, and can be recommended as competent to impart instruction in French and German, both conversationally and grammatically, and in the first principles of Drawing. References exchanged.—Address, stating Salary, H.F.L., Mr. Edingham Wilson, 11, Royal Exchange.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A

Vacancy exists for an Articled Pupil in the Office of a First-Class Newspaper. He will be instructed in the commercial as well as literary department of the profession. Premium 100l.—Address LITERARY, Deacon's, 150, Leadenhall-street.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE and LITERATURE

taught by Mr. BIGNAMI. High references.—21, Sackville-street, Piccadilly.

DANISH LANGUAGE and LITERATURE.

A Danish Literary Lady, intending to make a short stay in London, is desirous to give LESSONS in her own language and literature.—References given by the Danish Legation, 13A, Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square.

PRIVATE TUITION.—An Oxford Graduate,

in high honour, of considerable experience in tuition, wishes to meet with a few Young Gentlemen in the West End of London for daily Private Tuition during the Christmas Vacation. For particulars, address to OMROA, 33, Paternoster-row, E.C.

HYDE PARK COLLEGE (now HYDE

PARK INSTITUTE) is RE-OPENED at 115, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park. The Half-Term for the Senior Classes commenced on the 6th of December.—Prospectuses to be had on application.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY, BONN.—

M. M. STROMBERG, authorized Translator of LORD MACAULAY'S HISTORY, Vol. 6, of the POEMS of CATULUS, &c., RECEIVES TWO PUPILS. Highest references to English Noblemen and Gentlemen whose sons he has prepared for the Navy, Universities, &c. Apply for particulars to Dr. A. HEIMANN, Professor at the London University, 57, Gordon-square, London.

LADIES' PRIVATE DRAWING-CLASSES.
41, FITZROY-SQUARE.—Mr. B. R. GREEN, Member of the New Water-Colour Society, begs to announce that he RECEIVES SIX YOUNG LADIES, two months in the week, for Instruction in Drawing and Painting. Green's RUSTIC MODELS, enabling the Pupil to sketch at once from Nature.—Sold at the principal Artists' Repositories, in sets, at 10s. and 25s., or singly, from 2s. 6d.

QUEENWOOD COLLEGE, four miles from Dunbridge Station, South-Western Railway, Hampshire.—The Course of Instruction embraces Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Theoretic and Practical Chemistry, English, Classics, Foreign Languages, Practical Surveying, Levelling, &c., Mechanical and Free-hand Drawing and Music. The Principal is assisted by ten Resident Masters. The position of the Establishment is healthy, and the advantages various and unusual. Attention is invited to the Prospectus, which may be had on application.

HARROW OR RUGBY.—A Married M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, Senior Optime and First Classman in the Classical Tripos, Head Exhibitor of his year at Rugby, who Prepares Boys for the Public Schools, except Eton, has VACANCIES for next Half-year. His house, recently enlarged for the purpose, is situated in a beautiful and healthy part of the country. Terms, 80 Guineas a year, with no extras.—Address M. L., 71, High-street, Birmingham.

BRUNSWICK SCHOOL, LEAMINGTON.
OXFORD MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATIONS.
The only First-Class Certificate awarded for the last two years at Birmingham, the Examining Centre for the Midland Counties, has just been gained by a Pupil of Brunswick School, Leamington. Three other Boys from this School passed their Examination. Prospectuses on application.
J. H. HAWLEY, Principal.

EDUCATION.—Brighton, 21, Montpelier-terrace.—Miss ELEANOR MORGAN RECEIVES TWELVE YOUNG LADIES under 14 years of age. Terms, from 40 to 50 guineas. References kindly permitted to the Parents of Pupils; also to the Rev. J. Vaughan, Brighton; Rev. H. Briggs, Brighton; and R. D. Craig, Esq., Q.C., 30, Old-square, Lincoln's Inn, London.—Prospectuses forwarded on application.

A YOUNG LADY, competent to impart a sound ENGLISH EDUCATION, and to give Instruction in MUSIC, FRENCH, and DRAWING in French and English. REFERENCE after Christmas. References given and required.—Address M., care of Thos. Hodgson, News-agent, Exchange-street, E., Liverpool.

A GERMAN GENTLEMAN, Ten Years' resident in London, good Latin, English and French Scholar, and of extensive experience, as a Translator, desires permanent or occasional EMPLOYMENT in Reading with Pupils, Translating for Editorial or other purposes, or in any other literary capacity. References unexceptionable.—Address B. K., care of Messrs. Hooking, 15, Old Bond-street.

GERMAN, French, Italian.—Dr. ALTSCHUL, Author of 'First German Reading-Book,' dedicated to Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland, &c. M. Philolog. Soc., Prof. Eloquence.—TWO LANGUAGES TAUGHT in the same Lesson, or alternately, on the same Terms as one, at the pupils' or at his house. Each language spoken in his PRIVATE Lessons, and select CLASSES for Ladies and Gentlemen. Preparation for all ordinary pursuits of life, the Universities, Army and Civil Service Examinations.—9, OLD BOND-STREET, PICCADILLY.

EDUCATION IN HANOVER.—Dr. AUGUSTUS W. PETERS, No. 3, Gloucester-Strasse, Hanover, a Protestant, and a Graduate of the University of Göttingen, assisted by an English Graduate, and by a Member of the Université de France, resident in the Establishment and exclusively attached to it, as well as the most eminent Professors of the town, RECEIVES a select number of PUPILS, of the sons of Gentlemen, for whom the strictest attention is paid to their studies, all the comforts of a cheerful home are provided. The Pupils are admitted to attend Divine Service in the King's English Chapel. German in its purest dialect and French are made the medium of conversation. Terms, from 60 to 80 guineas, no extra whatever. References given to the Hanoverian Legation in London.

A FINISHING GOVERNESS, who has had varied experience, is open to an Engagement now, or at the March quarter. Her qualifications are: English in its higher branches; fluent French and German, learned on the Continent; a good knowledge of her own and Foreign Literature; and Latin to Caesar. She can give Elementary Lessons in Music and Drawing. She would not object to delicate boys, nor to go to the Mediterranean Countries or the Bombay Presidency. A liberal salary expected. H. H., Gurner's Library, Brompton.

WILLIAM HOGARTH.—The Courteous Correspondents, Clerical and Lay, who, during the progress of the Essays on Hogarth in the *Cornhill Magazine*, favoured the writer with Information and Corrections relative to the Painter and his Works are respectfully requested to renew their valuable Suggestions (some of them having been mislaid), with a view to the republication of the Essays in an amended form.—Address, G. A. S., Upton-court, Slough, Bucks.

WANTED, BOARD AND RESIDENCE for a CLERGYMAN'S DAUGHTER, a Lady by birth and education, who would, in return, devote two or three hours daily to the tuition of Pupils in French, German, Music, Drawing, and the usual branches of English. References exchanged.—Address A., Read's Library, 7, Rose-terrace, Brompton, S.W.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.—A French Writer (Single) wishes to be RECEIVED as a FRIEND in a cheerful strictly private or literary family. As it is for a permanency, the terms must be moderate. The most unexceptionable references will be required. Letters stating Religion and all desirable particulars, are to be addressed to M. H. T. A., General Post-Office, London.

SCIENTIFIC PRESENTS.—ELEMEN-TARY COLLECTIONS, to facilitate the Study of Geology, Mineralogy and Conchology, can be had at 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s., 12s., 15s., 20s., 25s., 30s., 40s., 50s., 60s., 70s., 80s., 90s., 100s. Also Single Specimens of Minerals, Rocks, Fossils, and Recent Shells, Geological Maps, Hammers, all the Recent Publications, Blowpipes, Microscopic Objects, &c., of J. TENNANT, Geologist, 149, Strand. Practical Instruction is given in Geology and Mineralogy by Mr. Tennant, at 149, Strand, W.C.

SWISS PHOTOGRAPHS.—New Views just published.—The Theodolite Pass, Monte Rosa, the Matterhorn, and various Views around Zermatt—the Valley of Sixt—Panoramic Views of the Chain of Mont Blanc from the Brevent, the Flegère and the Buet—a View from the Grands Mulets, &c. Also, will be ready shortly, a Series of interesting Views of the Engadine and Valais. Catalogues may be had on application to T. H. GLADWELL, Publisher, 21, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

THE QUEEN'S CONCERT-ROOMS, Hanover-square. Mr. COCKS begs to inform those Ladies and Gentlemen who propose giving Concerts, Balls, Soirées, Matins, &c., or other Entertainments, as also the Directors of Religious and other Societies—that these Celebrated ROOMS will be READY for USE the FIRST WEEK in JANUARY, 1862. The rooms have been highly decorated and are furnished with the latest and every modern appliance for the promotion of comfort.—For particulars, apply to Messrs. Robert Cocks & Co., New Burlington-street (Publishers to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen), and No. 4, Hanover-square.

COLLARD & COLLARD'S NEW WEST-END ESTABLISHMENT, 16, GROSVENOR-STREET, BOND-STREET, where all Communications are to be addressed. Pianofortes of all Classes for Sale and Hire.

WOOD ENGRAVING.—MR. GILKS respectfully announces to Publishers, Authors, Inventors, Manufacturers, &c., that he has increased facilities for executing every branch of the Art in the best style, and at moderate charges. London: 31, Essex-street, Strand, W.C.

NOW EXHIBING, CHROMOTYPES, suitably framed and unframed, at low prices, including all ever published. No charge for packing-cases. PAUL JERRARD & SON, Fine-Art Gallery, 170, Fleet-street, E.C. Catalogues on receipt of two stamps.

DINING-ROOM FINE-ART FURNISHING.—Gentlemen furnishing their dining-rooms will find on view several thousand ENGRAVINGS by Landseer, Turner, &c., at one-sixth the published prices. Frames at wholesale prices. Catalogues for two stamps.—PAUL JERRARD & SON, 170, Fleet-street, E.C. Shippers supplied.

DRAWING-ROOM FINE-ART FURNISHING.—Gentlemen furnishing their drawing-rooms will find on view all the CHROMOTYPES ever published, together with a selection of superb water-colour drawings, at unheard-of reductions. Illustrated Guides on receipt of two stamps. The largest gallery in England.—PAUL JERRARD & SON, 170, Fleet-street, E.C. Shippers supplied.

EGYPTIAN DESERT SANITARIUM, for the TREATMENT of PULMONARY and OTHER INVALIDS. The above Establishment, beautifully situated in the Desert, near Cairo, surrounded by Grounds and Gardens for Exercise, is intended to supply a want long felt by Invalids visiting Egypt, where they may, with the great advantage generally derived from the pure air of the Desert, have regular Medical Attendance, combined with domestic comfort.

The domestic arrangements are conducted by the Matron, Mrs. MICHAEL, under the medical and general superintendence of Dr. PATTERSON, the resident English Physician of Cairo. A limited number only can be admitted this season.—Terms: 30 Guineas per Month.

ALBUMS, 4s., hold 25; post free, 48 stamps, LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY, 54, CHEAPSIDE.

The Largest Selection in London.
ALBUM PORTRAITS, 10 for 10s.
"Theirs are the finest."—*Photographic News*.
"None are superior."—*Art-Journal*.
"Full of life."—*Athenæum*.

MAYALL'S PORTRAIT GALLERIES, 224 and 226, REGENT-STREET.
Photographs, Stereographs, and Daguerreotypes Taken Daily.

"Mr. Mayall stands supreme in Portraits, and is unrivalled for breadth, manner and finish. Either from the character of his sitters, or the taste of his composition, his portraits appear more dignified, self-possessed, and aristocratic, than those of any other photographer."—*Athenæum*.

BRITISH NATURAL-HISTORY SOCIETY.—The following Sets of FOSSILS are now being made up for distribution:—

Formation.	Locality.	No. of Specimens.	No. of Species.	Subscription.
Crag	Suffolk, Essex, Bridlington	60	24	0 10 6
Eocene Beds	Essex, Chiff, Isle of Wight	60	30	0 10 6
Chalk	Wiltshire, Cambridge, Flamborough, &c.	35	30	0 10 6
Greenland and Gault	Warrminster, Folkestone and Cambridge	30	30	0 10 6
Oolitic Rocks, (Corn-brush, Cornhill, &c.)	Wiltshire, Yorkshire, Gloucester, &c.	30	30	0 10 6
Lias	Whitby, Lyme Regis, &c.	15	15	0 10 6
Mountain Limestone	Lancashire, Yorkshire, Kildare, &c.	20	30	0 10 6

RECENT BRITISH SHELLS.				
Marine Species	Tenby, Southport, Weymouth, &c.	60	30	0 10 6
Land and Fresh-water Species	Various Localities	60	30	0 10 6

The Specimens are carefully named and securely packed for travelling. They will be sent free to London, to be forwarded thence as Subscribers may direct. Any one or more of the Collections may be subscribed for; the Subscription to be remitted when notice is sent that the Collections are ready for delivery.

EDWARD CHARLESWORTH, Secretary. Subscribers wishing to possess larger suites of Species are requested to communicate with the Secretary.

York, December, 1861.
An Association of Naturalists under the name of the British Natural History Society was formed in 1848, for the purpose of collecting Fossils, recent Shells, &c., and distributing the Specimens found (named and made up in sets amongst the Subscribers whose pre-paid contributions had furnished the means for setting the Association on foot. Of the beautiful Tertiary Fossils of the Isle of Wight and Barton Cliff, about 3,000 sets were issued; but the preparation of the specimens, and the correspondence with the Subscribers, occupied so much more time than was originally contemplated, that the delivery of the Collections fell into arrears. The liquidation of the arrears is now nearly accomplished, and for the future Naturalists who may wish to subscribe will not be expected to pay their Subscriptions until notice is given that the Collections are ready for delivery.

CHEAP BOOKS at BULL'S LIBRARY.—Surplus Copies of Du Chaillu's 'Africa,' Atkinson's 'The Amoor,' Galtier's 'Venetian Tourist,' Elgin's 'Mission to China,' and many other Books now on Sale, at greatly reduced prices. Catalogues sent gratis.—BULL'S LIBRARY, 19, Holles-street, Cavendish-square.

A CATALOGUE of RARE ENGRAVINGS and ETCHINGS by OLD MASTERS, Choice Old Paintings and Water-Colour Drawings, will be sent to Collectors on receipt of two postage stamps.
GEORGE LOVE, Printer, 51, Bunhill-row, London.
** Established above Fifty Years.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS.
Now ready, post free for two stamps, DAWSON'S CITY OF LONDON BOOK-CIRCULAR for DECEMBER contains 3,000 Volumes of Standard Second-hand Books in all Classes of Literature, including Natural History, Topography, Ancient and Modern Poetry, Illustrated Works, &c.
Wm. Dawson & Sons, 74, Cannon-street, City, London, E.C.
Established 1809.

CHEAP LIST, No. 2.—A LIST of SURPLUS COPIES and SECOND-HAND COPIES of VALUABLE EDITIONS of the CLASSICS, and Classical Languages and Antiquities, offered at very much reduced prices.
FOREIGN BOOK CIRCULAR, No. 35. New Books and New Purchases, post free on application.
WILLIAMS & NORGATE, Importers of Foreign Books, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; 30, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

PAMPHLETS.
A CATALOGUE of PAMPHLETS on nearly every topic of the day forwarded on application.
ROBERT HARDWICK, Publisher, 129, Piccadilly, W.

LIBRARIES PURCHASED in all parts of England, and cash paid on delivery. High prices given for Early-printed Books, Manuscripts on Parchment, and fine sets of Books bound in morocco or in antique bindings. A List of Books specially wanted forwarded on application.
BERNARD QUARITCH, 15, Piccadilly.

HINDUSTANI BOOKS CHEAP, from Hindiscombe College.—Shakespeare's Hindustani Dictionary, last edition (published at 5s. 2s. 30s.; the third edition, 10s.—Shakespeare's Grammar, 1855, 6s.—The Selections, 2 vols. (published at 2s. 3s. 6s.—The Introduction (published at 3s. 1s. 6s.—Forbes's Bagh-o-Bahar, fourth edition, 1860, 6s. 6d.—Another edition, 6s.—Khird Ufrah, by Roebuck, 1815, 2 vols., 7s. 6d.—Gladwin's Persian and Hindustani Dictionary, 2 vols. 1809, 7s. 6d.—Eastwick's Hindustani Grammar, 1855, 7s. 6d.—Dobbie's English-Hindustani Dictionary, 1847, 8s. 6d.—Tucker's Persian Dictionary, 1850, 2s. 6d.—Brook's Persian Grammar, 1857, 5s.—Catalogues gratis.
BERNARD QUARITCH, 15, Piccadilly.

LONDON NEWSPAPERS at HALF-PRICE.—The Times, Illustrated London News, Saturday Review, London Review, and a few other Papers, regularly posted at Half-Price.—For particulars, inclose a stamped directed envelope to R. HENRY, 13, Weymouth-terrace, Hackney-road, London.

TO BE SOLD, the TIMES, from the Year 1811 to 1831, bound, and all the Principal Events lettered on the Backs, and in excellent condition.—Apply at 25, Cloudeley-terrace, Islington.

WIT AND WISDOM, PHILOSOPHY AND FUN.
MR. KIDD'S HOLIDAY "GOSSIPS."

"Let those now laugh who never laughed before, And those who always laughed now laugh the more."

From the SURREY EXPRESS.
"All the World knows that WILLIAM KIDD is a Philosopher, and there can be few who do not know that he is a laughing Philosopher—a Nature Magician too, gifted with the marvellous and happy power of charming the human heart at will.... Never shall we forget Mr. Kidd's recent visit to our town (Lewes). For more than two hours did he keep his large and happy audience in tip-top glee, winning the affections of every person present long before his 'Gossip' was over.... To give an additional zest to his Entertainment, Mr. Kidd noted both Worlds; and he was especially eloquent in praise of Animals. Birds, Beasts and Fishes, all were introduced in turn, and all contributed largely to the fun of the evening. The boys laughed, the girls laughed, the President laughed, the Secretary laughed, the ladies laughed; in fact, all laughed, including the Lecturer, who was (to the last) merry as the rest."

*. Particulars on Application; and (early) Previous Engagement absolutely necessary.
Apply, by letter only, to Mr. WILLIAM KIDD, 8, Great Castle-street, Regent-street, London, W.

GLOVER'S PORTRAITS of POPULAR MEN.—No. 1.
MR. WILLIAM KIDD, of HAMMERSMITH, The PHILANTHROPIST and ANIMALS' FRIEND.
ALBUM PORTRAIT, on Card, (post free) .. 1s. 6d.
VIGNETTE SIZE, on Card .. 6
A HALF PLATE, Framed and Glazed .. 7 6
(N.B.—The Trade supplied.)

EDWARD GLOVER, Photographic Artist, 41, Connaught-terrace, Edgware-road, London, W. (near the Marble Arch). Sold also by T. STEPHENSON, 99, Oxford-street (nearly opposite the Pantheon).

OUR SONG-BIRDS, AND ALL ABOUT THEM.
KIDD'S (W.) BRITISH SONG-BIRDS, WARBLERS and BIRDS of PASSAGE. The New Edition is now ready, beautifully illustrated and elegantly Bound. Price 8s. post free.

"No mansion, no homestead, no cottage, can be properly furnished without the addition of WILLIAM KIDD'S Popular 'TAXIDOME on SONG-BIRDS.'—*Literary Gazette*.

London: GROOMBRIDGE & SONS, 5, Paternoster-row.

SHELLS and FOSSILS.
BRITISH SHELLS.—Mr. R. DAMON, of Weymouth, supplies single Specimens or named Collections. Priced Catalogues sent for 4d.
FOREIGN SHELLS.—A large Stock received direct from Foreign Correspondents.

FOSSILS.—An extensive Stock from every Formation.—Geological Collections, at prices ranging from 2s. to 50s.
Catalogue of British Shells, New Edition, 8vo. 1s. Labels for ditto, &c. &c. See printed List sent with above.

MR. B. H. SMART, REMOVED TO 76, CHARLWOOD-STREET, BELGRAVE, S.W., continues to INSTRUCT CLERICAL and other PUPILS in ELOCUTION, to attend Classes for English generally, and to engage for Readings—THE INTRODUCTION TO GRAMMAR on its TRUE BASIS, with relation to Logic and Rhetoric, price 1s. of all Booksellers.

PICTURES.—MR. FLATOU'S LAST EXHIBITION OF HIGH-CLASS MODERN PICTURES at Messrs. HAYWARD & LEGGATT'S GALLERY, 23, CORNHILL.—MR. FLATOU begs to announce that he has OPENED the above GALLERY with his choice Collection prior to his retiring from picture-dealing, as in future he intends devoting his entire attention to the Exhibition and Publication of the forthcoming important work by W. P. FRITH, R.A., *The Railway Station*. The Collection includes some of the choicest specimens by the most distinguished Members of the Royal Academy and other Eminent Artists. Admission Free on presentation of private address card.

TO PRINTSELLERS, FRAME-MAKERS, &c.—Exquisite CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS and choice LINE ENGRAVINGS of the most beautiful and DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR may be had, gratis and post free, of the following copies of some of the choicest things ever produced, which will be shortly SOLD BY AUCTION, at great reduction in prices, but to become rare and valuable, and sought after on account of the small plates and chromo-lithographic stones all being destroyed. Apply to DAY & SON, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields; and SOUTHGATE & BARRETT, 23, Fleet-street.

ESTIMATES FOR LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING AND PRINTING, promptly furnished by ASHBE & DANGERFIELD, Lithographic Artists and Printers in Colours, Engravers on Wood and Copper, Copper-plate and General Printers, 27, BEDFORD-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.

NEW POCKET BAROMETER.—MESSRS. NEGRETTE & ZAMBRA have great pleasure in informing Scientific Gentlemen that they have just brought out a trustworthy and reliable instrument, one-third the size of the Aneroid. Can be sent by post, and may be had only at MESSRS. NEGRETTE & ZAMBRA'S Establishments, 1, Hatton-garden, E.C.; 50, Cornhill, E.C.; and 122, Regent-street, W.

THE AQUARIUM.—LLOYD'S PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR TANK MANAGEMENT, with Descriptive and Priced List, 162 pages and 100 Engravings, post free for twenty-one stamps. Apply direct to W. ALFRED LLOYD, Portland-road, Regent's Park, London, W.
"Many manuals have been published upon aquaria, but we confess we have seen nothing for practical utility like this."
Eds., Oct. 14, 1860.

BOOKBINDING.—in the MONASTIC, GROELIER, MAIOLI and ILLUMINATED styles, in the most superior manner, by English and Foreign workmen. JOSEPH ZAEHNDOERF, BOOKBINDER TO THE KING OF HANOVER, English and Foreign Bookbinder, 30, BRYDGES-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN, W.C.

BOOKBINDING.—JOHN POWNCEBY, Working Bookbinder, of 242, Euston-road, N.W., Solicits Orders. Books bound, with the Best Materials and Workmanship, at the Lowest Charges.—Bookbinding, Rolling and Finishing for the Trade.

WHAT WILL THIS COST TO PRINT? is a thought often occurring to Literary Men, Public Characters and Persons of Benevolent Intentions. An immediate answer to the inquiry may be obtained. A SPECIMEN BOOK of TYPES, and the information for Authors sent on application, by Richard Barrett, 13, Mark-lane, London.

GAS-BURNERS FOR CHEMICAL USE.—The attention of Chemists is directed to a New Series of powerful and convenient GAS-BURNERS and GAS-FURNACES, suitable for Ignitions, Evaporations and all similar Processes in Scientific and Domestic Chemistry. JOHN J. GRIFFIN, F.C.S., 119, Bunhill-row, E.C.

CABINETS OF CHEMICAL APPARATUS. JOHN J. GRIFFIN, F.C.S., Author of 'Chemical Recreations,' has prepared a Series of PORTABLE CABINETS, containing Apparatus and Preparations suitable for a Series of Elementary Experiments.
Price 16s., 32s., 42s., 52s., 62s., 72s., 82s., 92s., 102s., 112s., 122s., 132s., 142s., 152s., 162s., 172s., 182s., 192s., 202s., 212s., 222s., 232s., 242s., 252s., 262s., 272s., 282s., 292s., 302s., 312s., 322s., 332s., 342s., 352s., 362s., 372s., 382s., 392s., 402s., 412s., 422s., 432s., 442s., 452s., 462s., 472s., 482s., 492s., 502s., 512s., 522s., 532s., 542s., 552s., 562s., 572s., 582s., 592s., 602s., 612s., 622s., 632s., 642s., 652s., 662s., 672s., 682s., 692s., 702s., 712s., 722s., 732s., 742s., 752s., 762s., 772s., 782s., 792s., 802s., 812s., 822s., 832s., 842s., 852s., 862s., 872s., 882s., 892s., 902s., 912s., 922s., 932s., 942s., 952s., 962s., 972s., 982s., 992s., 1002s., 1012s., 1022s., 1032s., 1042s., 1052s., 1062s., 1072s., 1082s., 1092s., 1102s., 1112s., 1122s., 1132s., 1142s., 1152s., 1162s., 1172s., 1182s., 1192s., 1202s., 1212s., 1222s., 1232s., 1242s., 1252s., 1262s., 1272s., 1282s., 1292s., 1302s., 1312s., 1322s., 1332s., 1342s., 1352s., 1362s., 1372s., 1382s., 1392s., 1402s., 1412s., 1422s., 1432s., 1442s., 1452s., 1462s., 1472s., 1482s., 1492s., 1502s., 1512s., 1522s., 1532s., 1542s., 1552s., 1562s., 1572s., 1582s., 1592s., 1602s., 1612s., 1622s., 1632s., 1642s., 1652s., 1662s., 1672s., 1682s., 1692s., 1702s., 1712s., 1722s., 1732s., 1742s., 1752s., 1762s., 1772s., 1782s., 1792s., 1802s., 1812s., 1822s., 1832s., 1842s., 1852s., 1862s., 1872s., 1882s., 1892s., 1902s., 1912s., 1922s., 1932s., 1942s., 1952s., 1962s., 1972s., 1982s., 1992s., 2002s., 2012s., 2022s., 2032s., 2042s., 2052s., 2062s., 2072s., 2082s., 2092s., 2102s., 2112s., 2122s., 2132s., 2142s., 2152s., 2162s., 2172s., 2182s., 2192s., 2202s., 2212s., 2222s., 2232s., 2242s., 2252s., 2262s., 2272s., 2282s., 2292s., 2302s., 2312s., 2322s., 2332s., 2342s., 2352s., 2362s., 2372s., 2382s., 2392s., 2402s., 2412s., 2422s., 2432s., 2442s., 2452s., 2462s., 2472s., 2482s., 2492s., 2502s., 2512s., 2522s., 2532s., 2542s., 2552s., 2562s., 2572s., 2582s., 2592s., 2602s., 2612s., 2622s., 2632s., 2642s., 2652s., 2662s., 2672s., 2682s., 2692s., 2702s., 2712s., 2722s., 2732s., 2742s., 2752s., 2762s., 2772s., 2782s., 2792s., 2802s., 2812s., 2822s., 2832s., 2842s., 2852s., 2862s., 2872s., 2882s., 2892s., 2902s., 2912s., 2922s., 2932s., 2942s., 2952s., 2962s., 2972s., 2982s., 2992s., 3002s., 3012s., 3022s., 3032s., 3042s., 3052s., 3062s., 3072s., 3082s., 3092s., 3102s., 3112s., 3122s., 3132s., 3142s., 3152s., 3162s., 3172s., 3182s., 3192s., 3202s., 3212s., 3222s., 3232s., 3242s., 3252s., 3262s., 3272s., 3282s., 3292s., 3302s., 3312s., 3322s., 3332s., 3342s., 3352s., 3362s., 3372s., 3382s., 3392s., 3402s., 3412s., 3422s., 3432s., 3442s., 3452s., 3462s., 3472s., 3482s., 3492s., 3502s., 3512s., 3522s., 3532s., 3542s., 3552s., 3562s., 3572s., 3582s., 3592s., 3602s., 3612s., 3622s., 3632s., 3642s., 3652s., 3662s., 3672s., 3682s., 3692s., 3702s., 3712s., 3722s., 3732s., 3742s., 3752s., 3762s., 3772s., 3782s., 3792s., 3802s., 3812s., 3822s., 3832s., 3842s., 3852s., 3862s., 3872s., 3882s., 3892s., 3902s., 3912s., 3922s., 3932s., 3942s., 3952s., 3962s., 3972s., 3982s., 3992s., 4002s., 4012s., 4022s., 4032s., 4042s., 4052s., 4062s., 4072s., 4082s., 4092s., 4102s., 4112s., 4122s., 4132s., 4142s., 4152s., 4162s., 4172s., 4182s., 4192s., 4202s., 4212s., 4222s., 4232s., 4242s., 4252s., 4262s., 4272s., 4282s., 4292s., 4302s., 4312s., 4322s., 4332s., 4342s., 4352s., 4362s., 4372s., 4382s., 4392s., 4402s., 4412s., 4422s., 4432s., 4442s., 4452s., 4462s., 4472s., 4482s., 4492s., 4502s., 4512s., 4522s., 4532s., 4542s., 4552s., 4562s., 4572s., 4582s., 4592s., 4602s., 4612s., 4622s., 4632s., 4642s., 4652s., 4662s., 4672s., 4682s., 4692s., 4702s., 4712s., 4722s., 4732s., 4742s., 4752s., 4762s., 4772s., 4782s., 4792s., 4802s., 4812s., 4822s., 4832s., 4842s., 4852s., 4862s., 4872s., 4882s., 4892s., 4902s., 4912s., 4922s., 4932s., 4942s., 4952s., 4962s., 4972s., 4982s., 4992s., 5002s., 5012s., 5022s., 5032s., 5042s., 5052s., 5062s., 5072s., 5082s., 5092s., 5102s., 5112s., 5122s., 5132s., 5142s., 5152s., 5162s., 5172s., 5182s., 5192s., 5202s., 5212s., 5222s., 5232s., 5242s., 5252s., 5262s., 5272s., 5282s., 5292s., 5302s., 5312s., 5322s., 5332s., 5342s., 5352s., 5362s., 5372s., 5382s., 5392s., 5402s., 5412s., 5422s., 5432s., 5442s., 5452s., 5462s., 5472s., 5482s., 5492s., 5502s., 5512s., 5522s., 5532s., 5542s., 5552s., 5562s., 5572s., 5582s., 5592s., 5602s., 5612s., 5622s., 5632s., 5642s., 5652s., 5662s., 5672s., 5682s., 5692s., 5702s., 5712s., 5722s., 5732s., 5742s., 5752s., 5762s., 5772s., 5782s., 5792s., 5802s., 5812s., 5822s., 5832s., 5842s., 5852s., 5862s., 5872s., 5882s., 5892s., 5902s., 5912s., 5922s., 5932s., 5942s., 5952s., 5962s., 5972s., 5982s., 5992s., 6002s., 6012s., 6022s., 6032s., 6042s., 6052s., 6062s., 6072s., 6082s., 6092s., 6102s., 6112s., 6122s., 6132s., 6142s., 6152s., 6162s., 6172s., 6182s., 6192s., 6202s., 6212s., 6222s., 6232s., 6242s., 6252s., 6262s., 6272s., 6282s., 6292s., 6302s., 6312s., 6322s., 6332s., 6342s., 6352s., 6362s., 6372s., 6382s., 6392s., 6402s., 6412s., 6422s., 6432s., 6442s., 6452s., 6462s., 6472s., 6482s., 6492s., 6502s., 6512s., 6522s., 6532s., 6542s., 6552s., 6562s., 6572s., 6582s., 6592s., 6602s., 6612s., 6622s., 6632s., 6642s., 6652s., 6662s., 6672s., 6682s., 6692s., 6702s., 6712s., 6722s., 6732s., 6742s., 6752s., 6762s., 6772s., 6782s., 6792s., 6802s., 6812s., 6822s., 6832s., 6842s., 6852s., 6862s., 6872s., 6882s., 6892s., 6902s., 6912s., 6922s., 6932s., 6942s., 6952s., 6962s., 6972s., 6982s., 6992s., 7002s., 7012s., 7022s., 7032s., 7042s., 7052s., 7062s., 7072s., 7082s., 7092s., 7102s., 7112s., 7122s., 7132s., 7142s., 7152s., 7162s., 7172s., 7182s., 7192s., 7202s., 7212s., 7222s., 7232s., 7242s., 7252s., 7262s., 7272s., 7282s., 7292s., 7302s., 7312s., 7322s., 7332s., 7342s., 7352s., 7362s., 7372s., 7382s., 7392s., 7402s., 7412s., 7422s., 7432s., 7442s., 7452s., 7462s., 7472s., 7482s., 7492s., 7502s., 7512s., 7522s., 7532s., 7542s., 7552s., 7562s., 7572s., 7582s., 7592s., 7602s., 7612s., 7622s., 7632s., 7642s., 7652s., 7662s., 7672s., 7682s., 7692s., 7702s., 7712s., 7722s., 7732s., 7742s., 7752s., 7762s., 7772s., 7782s., 7792s., 7802s., 7812s., 7822s., 7832s., 7842s., 7852s., 7862s., 7872s., 7882s., 7892s., 7902s., 7912s., 7922s., 7932s., 7942s., 7952s., 7962s., 7972s., 7982s., 7992s., 8002s., 8012s., 8022s., 8032s., 8042s., 8052s., 8062s., 8072s., 8082s., 8092s., 8102s., 8112s., 8122s., 8132s., 8142s., 8152s., 8162s., 8172s., 8182s., 8192s., 8202s., 8212s., 8222s., 8232s., 8242s., 8252s., 8262s., 8272s., 8282s., 8292s., 8302s., 8312s., 8322s., 8332s., 8342s., 8352s., 8362s., 8372s., 8382s., 8392s., 8402s., 8412s., 8422s., 8432s., 8442s., 8452s., 8462s., 8472s., 8482s., 8492s., 8502s., 8512s., 8522s., 8532s., 8542s., 8552s., 8562s., 8572s., 8582s., 8592s., 8602s., 8612s., 8622s., 8632s., 8642s., 8652s., 8662s., 8672s., 8682s., 8692s., 8702s., 8712s., 8722s., 8732s., 8742s., 8752s., 8762s., 8772s., 8782s., 8792s., 8802s., 8812s., 8822s., 8832s., 8842s., 8852s., 8862s., 8872s., 8882s., 8892s., 8902s., 8912s., 8922s., 8932s., 8942s., 8952s., 8962s., 8972s., 8982s., 8992s., 9002s., 9012s., 9022s., 9032s., 9042s., 9052s., 9062s., 9072s., 9082s., 9092s., 9102s., 9112s., 9122s., 9132s., 9142s., 9152s., 9162s., 9172s., 9182s., 9192s., 9202s., 9212s., 9222s., 9232s., 9242s., 9252s., 9262s., 9272s., 9282s., 9292s., 9302s., 9312s., 9322s., 9332s., 9342s., 9352s., 9362s., 9372s., 9382s., 9392s., 9402s., 9412s., 9422s., 9432s., 9442s., 9452s., 9462s., 9472s., 9482s., 9492s., 9502s., 9512s., 9522s., 9532s., 9542s., 9552s., 9562s., 9572s., 9582s., 9592s., 9602s., 9612s., 9622s., 9632s., 9642s., 9652s., 9662s., 9672s., 9682s., 9692s., 9702s., 9712s., 9722s., 9732s., 9742s., 9752s., 9762s., 9772s., 9782s., 9792s., 9802s., 9812s., 9822s., 9832s., 9842s., 9852s., 9862s., 9872s., 9882s., 9892s., 9902s., 9912s., 9922s., 9932s., 9942s., 9952s., 9962s., 9972s., 9982s., 9992s., 10002s., 10012s., 10022s., 10032s., 10042s., 10052s., 10062s., 10072s., 10082s., 10092s., 10102s., 10112s., 10122s., 10132s., 10142s., 10152s., 10162s., 10172s., 10182s., 10192s., 10202s., 10212s., 10222s., 10232s., 10242s., 10252s., 10262s., 10272s., 10282s., 10292s., 10302s., 10312s., 10322s., 10332s., 10342s., 10352s., 10362s., 10372s., 10382s., 10392s., 10402s., 10412s., 10422s., 10432s., 10442s., 10452s., 10462s., 10472s., 10482s., 10492s., 10502s., 10512s., 10522s., 10532s., 10542s., 10552s., 10562s., 10572s., 10582s., 10592s., 10602s., 10612s., 10622s., 10632s., 10642s., 10652s., 10662s., 10672s., 10682s., 10692s., 10702s., 10712s., 10722s., 10732s., 10742s., 10752s., 10762s., 10772s., 10782s., 10792s., 10802s., 10812s., 10822s., 10832s., 10842s., 10852s., 10862s., 10872s., 10882s., 10892s., 10902s., 10912s., 10922s., 10932s., 10942s., 10952s., 10962s., 10972s., 10982s., 10992s., 11002s., 11012s., 11022s., 11032s., 11042s., 11052s., 11062s., 11072s., 11082s., 11092s., 11102s., 11112s., 11122s., 11132s., 11142s., 11152s., 11162s., 11172s., 11182s., 11192s., 11202s., 11212s., 11222s., 11232s., 11242s., 11252s., 11262s., 11272s., 11282s., 11292s., 11302s., 11312s., 11322s., 11332s., 11342s., 11352s., 11362s., 11372s., 11382s., 11392s., 11402s., 11412s., 11422s., 11432s., 11442s., 11452s., 11462s., 11472s., 11482s., 11492s., 11502s., 11512s., 11522s., 11532s., 11542s., 11552s., 11562s., 11572s., 11582s., 11592s., 11602s., 11612s., 11622s., 11632s., 11642s., 11652s., 11662s., 11672s., 11682s., 11692s., 11702s., 11712s., 11722s., 11732s., 11742s., 11752s., 11762s., 11772s., 11782s., 11792s., 11802s., 11812s., 11822s., 11832s., 11842s., 11852s., 11862s., 11872s., 11882s., 11892s., 11902s., 11912s., 11922s., 11932s., 11942s., 11952s., 11962s., 11972s., 11982s., 11992s., 12002s., 12012s., 12022s., 12032s., 12042s., 12052s., 12062s., 12072s., 12082s., 12092s., 12102s., 12112s., 12122s., 12132s., 12142s., 12152s., 12162s., 12172s., 12182s., 12192s., 12202s., 12212s., 12222s., 12232s., 12242s., 12252s., 12262s., 12272s., 12282s., 12292s., 12302s., 12312s., 12322s., 12332s., 12342s., 12352s., 12362s., 12372s., 12382s., 12392s., 12402s., 12412s., 12422s., 12432s., 12442s., 12452s., 12462s., 12472s., 12482s., 12492s., 12502s., 12512s., 12522s., 12532s., 12542s., 12552s., 12562s., 12572s., 12582s., 12592s., 12602s., 12612s., 12622s., 12632s., 12642s., 12652s., 12662s., 12672s., 12682s., 12692s., 12702s., 12712s., 12722s., 12732s., 12742s., 12752s., 12762s., 12772s., 12782s., 12792s., 12802s., 12812s., 12822s., 12832s., 12842s., 12852s., 12862s., 12872s., 12882s., 12892s., 12902s., 12912s., 12922s., 12932s., 12942s., 12952s., 12962s., 12972s., 12982s., 12992s., 13002s., 13012s., 13022s., 13032s., 13042s., 13052s., 13062s., 13072s., 13082s., 13092s., 13102s., 13112s., 13122s., 13132s., 13142s., 13152s., 13162s., 13172s., 13182s., 13192s., 13202s., 13212s., 13222s., 13232s., 13242s., 13252s., 13262s., 13272s., 13282s., 13292s., 13302s., 13312s., 13322s., 13332s., 13342s., 13352s., 13362s., 13372s., 13382s., 13392s., 13402s., 13412s., 13422s., 13432s., 13442s., 13452s., 13462s., 13472s., 13482s., 13492s., 13502s., 13512s., 13522s., 13532s., 13542s., 13552s., 13562s., 13572s., 13582s., 13592s., 13602s., 13612s., 13622s., 13632s., 13642s., 13652s., 13662s., 13672s., 13682s., 13692s., 13702s., 13712s., 13722s., 13732s., 13742s., 13752s., 13762s., 13772s., 13782s., 13792s., 13802s., 13812s., 13822s., 13832s., 13842s., 13852s., 13862s., 13872s., 13882s., 13892s., 13902s., 13912s., 13922s., 13932s., 13942s., 13952s., 13962s., 13972s., 13982s., 13992s., 14002s., 14012s., 14022s., 14032s., 14042s., 14052s., 14062s., 14072s., 14082s., 14092s., 14102s., 14112s., 14122s., 14132s., 14142s., 14152s., 14162s., 14172s., 14182s., 14192s., 14202s., 14212s., 14222s., 14232s., 14242s., 14252s., 14262s., 14272s., 14282s., 14292s., 14302s., 14312s., 14322s., 14332s., 14342s., 14352s., 14362s., 14372s., 14382s., 14392s., 14402s., 14412s., 14422s., 14432s., 14442s., 14452s., 14462s., 14472s., 14482s., 14492s., 14502s., 14512s., 14522s., 14532s., 14542s., 14552s., 14562s., 14572s., 14582s., 14592s., 14602s., 14612s., 14622s., 14632s., 14642s., 14652s., 14662s., 14672s., 14682s., 14692s., 14702s., 14712s., 14722s., 14732s., 14742s., 14752s., 14762s., 14772s., 14782s., 14792s., 14802s., 14812s., 14822s., 14832s., 14842s., 14852s., 14862s., 14872s., 14882s., 1489

BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET:

A SHILLING LIBRARY OF POPULAR MUSIC.

1. Twenty Songs by Mendelssohn, 1s.
2. Twenty Songs by Balfe, 1s.
3. Fourteen Songs by Verdi, 1s.
4. Twenty Christy's Minstrel's Songs (1st selection), 1s.
5. Fifty Popular Waltzes, 1s.
6. Twelve Sets of Quadrilles, 1s.
7. Fifty Polkas and Galops, 1s.
8. Twenty-five Gems by Verdi, for Pianoforte, 1s.
9. Nine Original Pianoforte Pieces, of J. Acher, 1s.
10. Ten Nocturnes and Mazurkas de Salon for Pianoforte, by Goria, Talczy, Wely and Cramer, 1s.
11. Twelve Drawing-room Pianoforte Pieces, 1s.
12. Fifteen Songs by Beethoven, 1s.
13. Twelve Songs by Hatten and Linley, 1s.
14. Twenty Ballads by Popular Composers, 1s.
15. Sixteen Songs by Kucken, 1s.
16. Twelve English Duets by Mendelssohn, Kucken and Keller, 1s.
17. Mendelssohn's Music to Midsummer Night's Dream, complete, 1s.
18. Twelve Songs by François Schubert, 1s.
19. Twelve Fantasias by Brinley Richards and Osborne, 1s.
20. Twelve Songs by Donizetti, 1s.
21. Dance Music for Christmas, 1s.
22. Sixteen Sacred Songs by Handel, 1s.
23. Six Standard Overtures by Mozart, Rossini and Beethoven, 1s.
24. Six Four-Part Songs by Meyerbeer, Balfe, Hatten and Mori, 1s.
25. Twenty Christy's Minstrel's Songs (2nd selection), 1s.
26. Twenty Christy's Minstrel's Songs (3rd selection), 1s.
27. Twenty Buckley's Serenaders' Songs, edited by F. Buckley, 1s.
28. Sixteen Standard English Songs for Gentlemen's Voices, 1s.
29. Sixteen Standard English Songs for Ladies' Voices, 1s.
30. Five Sets of Dance Music, as Pianoforte Duets, 1s.
31. Ten Songs by Bellini, from *The Sonnambula*, 1s.
32. Six Four-Part Songs by Meyerbeer, Verdi, Flotow, &c. 1s.
33. Mendelssohn's Songs without Words, Books 1 and 2, 1s.
34. Mendelssohn's Songs without Words, Books 3 and 4, 1s.
35. Mendelssohn's Songs without Words, Books 5 and 6, 1s.
36. Ten Favourite Songs by Abt, Curschmann, Molique, Proch, &c. 1s.
37. Twenty-four Schottisches, Varsovianas, Redowns, 1s.
38. Twenty Romances, by Massini, Puget, Arnaud, Henrion, &c. 1s.
39. Ten Standard Songs, 1s.
40. The Opera *Il Trovatore* for Pianoforte Solo, 1s.
41. The Opera *La Traviata* for Pianoforte Solo, 1s.
42. Twenty Welsh Melodies, with English Words, 1s.
43. Ten Popular Tenor Songs, as sung by Sims Reeves, 1s.
44. Twelve Popular Contralto Songs, as sung by Madame Sainton-Dolby, 1s.
45. Selection of Popular Soprano Songs sung by Miss Louisa Pyne, 1s.
46. 20. Beethoven's 32 Sonatas in 14 Nos. 1s. each.
47. Un Bello in Maschera, for Pianoforte, 1s.
48. Twelve Devonshire Songs, by Edward Capern, 1s.
49. Howard Glover's New Opera, Ruy Blas, for the Pianoforte, 1s.
50. Christmas Annual of Dance Music for 1862, 1s.
51. Thirty Comic Songs, 1s.
52. One Hundred Irish Country Dances, for Pianoforte, 1s.
53. One Hundred Christy's Airs for Pianoforte, 1s.

BOOSEY'S CHRISTMAS ANNUAL of DANCE MUSIC is now ready, price 1s., and contains a Selection of entirely new Quadrilles, Waltzes, Polkas and Galops, never before published. Also, another Edition, suitable for presentation, handsomely bound in Magenta cloth, gilt edges, price 2s. 6d.

Boosey & Sons, Holles-street.

BOOSEY'S SIX CHRISTMAS CAROLS, price 6d., for Four Voices and Pianoforte or Organ Accompaniment. Edited by W. H. BIRCH.

Boosey & Sons, Holles-street.

BOOSEY'S 250 CHANTS (Single and Double), price 1s.; or in cloth, gilt edges, suitable for Presentation price 2s. This Collection contains every good Chant ever composed.

Boosey & Sons, Holles-street.

BOOSEY'S EDITION OF CHRISTY'S SONGS. Sixty Songs, with Choruses and Pianoforte Accompaniments, price 4s. superbly bound.—One Hundred Christy's Songs, arranged for Pianoforte, price 1s.—Two Hundred Christy's Songs, arranged for Violin, 1s. 6d. in cloth.—Two Hundred Christy's Songs, arranged for German Concertina, 1s. 6d. in cloth. Boosey's Editions must always be ordered.

Boosey & Sons, Holles-street.

EVANS'S ENGLISH HARMONIUMS for Cottages, Schools, Drawing-Rooms, Churches, Literary and other Public Institutions, are made in every possible variety at Prices from 6 to 140 Guineas. The Manufacturers have to announce the complete success of a New Patent Self-Acting Blowing Machine, the only self-acting blower that has ever succeeded, which may be seen in operation at Holles-street daily.

The most distinguished living Musicians, including Balfe, Sterndale Bennett, Cipriani Potter, Best, Henry Smart, &c., have testified to the extraordinary merits of Evans's Harmoniums. See Testimonials attached to Illustrated Catalogues of Harmoniums, to be had gratis of the Manufacturers, Boosey & Ching, 24, Holles-street, London, W.

EVANS'S ENGLISH MODEL HARMONIUM, with Two Rows of Keys, price 66 Guineas in Oak Case, or 70 Guineas in Rosewood Case, combines every modern improvement. The most beautiful and varied orchestral effects can be produced upon this instrument, which possesses every gradation of tone from the greatest power to the most delicate Pianissimo. The English Model Harmonium is managed with that facility which characterises all Evans's Harmoniums, and is equally effective both in the Drawing-room and Church.

Boosey & Ching, Manufacturers, 24, Holles-street, London, W.

EVANS'S PEDAL HARMONIUMS, with independent Pedal Reeds, can be had either with a Single or Double Row of Keys. Prices from 51s. to 130 Guineas. Also, with the New Patent Self-Acting Blowing Machine.

Boosey & Ching, Manufacturers, 24, Holles-street, London, W.

ROBERT COCKS & CO.'S LIST of MUSICAL PRESENTS for the SEASON.

The BURLINGTON ALBUM of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1862, finely illustrated and elegantly bound. 15s.

N.B. A few Copies remain of the issue for 1861.

The HOLY FAMILY: Sacred Melodies for Piano. By W. H. CALLCOTT. 12s.

The ADORATION: Sacred Melodies for Piano. By W. H. CALLCOTT. 12s.

N.B. These two admired Works are each finely illustrated in Oils by Baxter, and elegantly bound.

RECOLLECTIONS of WALES: Welsh Airs for Piano. By BRINLEY RICHARDS. Illustrated, 21s.

BEAUTIES of BEETHOVEN. For Piano. By W. H. CALLCOTT. 10s. 6d.

SONGS of BEETHOVEN (21). English Words. By W. HILLS. Cloth boards, 11. 11s. 6d.

BRINLEY RICHARDS' VOCAL ALBUM. 6s.

Dr. RIMBAULT on the PIANOFORTE (with Specimens of Music). Royal 4to. handsomely bound in cloth, 11. 16s.

HOPKINS and RIMBAULT on the ORGAN. Royal 8vo. cloth boards, 11. 11s. 6d.

BEST'S CHORUSES (130) of HANDEL. Oblong folio, cloth boards, 81. 3s.

The TYROLESE MELODIES. 3 vols. boards, each 12s.

SCHLEGELER'S LIFE of HANDEL. 8vo. cloth boards, 7s. 6d.

ROBERT COCKS & CO.'S NEW DRAWING-ROOM PIANOFORTE, 3s.

N.B. Pianofortes for Hire from 10s. a Month and upwards.

Copious Lists of Musical Presents gratis and post free.

London: Robert Cocks & Co. New Burlington-street, Regent-street, W.; and of all Music-sellers.

THE PURITAN'S DAUGHTER.—

The New Grand Successful Opera by M. W. BALFE.

The Popular Songs sung by Miss Louisa Pyne:—

"Pretty, lowly, modest flower" 2s. 6d.

"A loving daughter's heart" 2s. 6d.

"The paradise of love" 2s. 6d.

The Popular Songs sung by Mr. W. Harrison:—

"Hail, gentle sleep" 2s. 6d.

"Tho' we fond men all beauties woo" 2s. 6d.

The celebrated Drinking Song 2s. 6d.

The Popular Songs sung by Mr. C. Santley:—

"The bliss for ever past" (in G flat or E) 2s. 6d.

"How peal on peal of thunder" 2s. 6d.

Addison, Hollier & Lucas, 210, Regent-street, W.

CRIVELLI'S ART of SINGING. The Sixth

Edition of this Celebrated Work contains the Author's latest observations and emendations. Price 20s.

GARCIA'S NEW TREATISE on the ART

of SINGING, with Examples and Exercises for the Cultivation of the Voice. Price 12s.

WALTER MAYNARD'S INSTRUCTIONS

in the ART of SINGING, after the methods of the best Italian Masters. Price 7s.

THE VOCALIST'S GUIDE. Instructions

and Solfege, with Illustrative Examples. Revised from the MSS. of the late A. Bennett, M.D.O., by T. COOKE. Price 10s. 6d.

THE CHILD'S OWN SINGING-BOOK.

Songs and Rounds for little Singers. By MARIA & W. H. CALLCOTT. Price 2s.

Cramer, Beale & Wood, 201, Regent-street.

POPULAR MUSIC of the OLDEN TIME.

A collection of Ancient Songs, Ballads, and Dance Tunes, illustrating the National Music of England. The Airs arranged chronologically, and in Modern Notation, with Notices from Dramatists and other Writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Also Introductions to the various Reigns, and a short Account of the Minstrels, by W. CHAPPELL, F.S.A. The Airs harmonised by G. A. MACPAREN. In Two vols. imp. 8vo., hot pressed, with fac-similes of Manuscripts, &c. 21. 2s.

Cramer, Beale & Wood, 201, Regent-street.

PIANOFORTES by the BEST MAKERS,

For SALE or HIRE.

CRAMER, BEALE & WOOD, 201, Regent-street, have for SALE or HIRE the best of every description selected with the utmost care from the Factories of BROADWOOD, COLLARD and ERARD.—The Warehouses of CRAMER & CO. afford the public an invaluable opportunity of testing the different qualities of tone possessed by the Pianofortes of each maker, placed, as they are, side by side, in carpeted rooms of the ordinary size, enabling purchasers to hear them under the same circumstances as in a private residence.

CRAMER, BEALE & WOOD'S NEW MODEL COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, price 22 Guineas. Every Instrument Warranted and Sold at the Lowest Cash Price. Should any Instrument fail to give entire satisfaction, it may be exchanged any time within six months from the date of purchase, if returned to CRAMER & CO. free of expense.

PIANOFORTES.

CRAMER, BEALE & WOOD select PIANO-

FORTES from the Factories of the Chief Makers, and forward them to all parts of the Kingdom. The best quality of tone guaranteed, and the lowest manufacturers' prices charged.

201, Regent-street, W.

CRAMER, BEALE & WOOD execute all

kinds of REPAIRS on PIANOFORTES and HARMONIUMS. The most highly-skilled workmen only employed.

201, Regent-street, W.

HARMONIUMS.—CRAMER, BEALE &

WOOD'S latest LIST of PRICES is now ready, and may be had on application, at—201, Regent-street.

THE AMERICAN CRISIS.

In folio, cloth, price 16s. elegantly coloured (postage 1s. 6d.).

BLACK'S ATLAS of NORTH AMERICA:

a Series of Twenty Maps, and accompanied by Introductory Descriptions and Statistics, and a complete Index.

"Complete as any Englishman can need."—*Examiner*.

"The best Atlas of North America extant."

North American Review.

Edinburgh: A. & C. Black. London: Longman & Co.

Now ready, Vol. XLIV. In 8vo. pp. 286, with 10 Plates

(4 coloured), price 12s. cloth, gilt top.

MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL TRANSACTIONS

published by the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London. Vol. XLIV.; Second Series, Vol. XXVI.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Just published, in 4to. price 8s. 6d. cloth,

THE CLIMATE of ENGLAND.

By GEORGE SHEPHERD, C.E. This Work foretells the general Meteorological Character of each succeeding Year; also when the wet years will again re-occur in England.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

DR. NEIL ARNOTT on PROGRESS and CIVILIZATION.

Just published, in 8vo. price 6s. 6d. cloth,

A SURVEY of HUMAN PROGRESS, from

the Savage State to the Highest Civilization yet attained: a Progress as little perceived by the multitude in any age, as is the slow growth of a tree which grows up under its shade—but which is leading to a new condition of Mankind on Earth. By NEIL ARNOTT, M.D. F.R.S. F.R.C.P. &c., Physician-Extraordinary to the Queen.

London: Longman, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

THE TRAINING SYSTEM of EDUCATION, AS ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED for SCHOOLS and TRAINING COLLEGES.

The 11th Edition, in post 8vo. with Illustrations, price 6s. 6d.

THE TRAINING SYSTEM of EDUCATION;

including Moral School Training for large Towns and Normal Seminary for training Teachers to conduct the System. By DAVID STOW, Honorary Secretary to the Normal Seminary, Glasgow.

"This system of education is the best I have seen at home or abroad."—*Dr. Dug.*

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Second Edition, in post 8vo. price 5s. cloth,

TRAVELS of RABBI PETACHIA of RATIS-

BON, who, in the latter end of the Twelfth Century, visited Poland, Russia, Little Tartary, the Crimea, Armenia, Assyria, Syria, the Holy Land and Greece. Translated from the Hebrew, together with the Original, on opposite Pages, by Dr. A. BENISCH. With Explanatory Notes by the Translator and W. F. AINSWORTH, F.S.A. F.R.G.S.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

HINDUSTANI BOOKS in ENGLISH ROMAN TYPE.

Now ready, in 12mo. price 7s. cloth,

GLOSSARY, HINDUSTANI and ENGLISH,

to the New Testament and Psalms. By COTTON MATHER, late Assistant Professor of Hindustani, at Addiscombe College.

By the use of this work and a difficulty in acquiring a thorough knowledge of the *lagna* / *lagna* of India in its most only the elementary principles of the language would have no common and colloquial form.

Monier Williams's Hindustani Primer, price 1s. 6d.

Williams and Mather's Introduction to Hindustani, 2s. 6d.

Monier Williams's Bagh-o-Bahar, price 5s.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

LASÈGUE'S FRENCH PROSE, after Ollen-

dorf's System; recommended by the Rev. T. K. ARNOLD, M.A. 6th Edit. Price 3s. 6d.—London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

Price 16s. cloth, lettered,

AN ATLAS of NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA,

Being 19 Maps, selected from the USEFUL KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY'S SERIES, with the addition of a Map of the United States, showing the Area and extent of the Free and Slave-holding Territories.

"The United States are given with great fullness in this series." *Saturday Review*.

London: Edward Stanford, 6, Charing Cross, S.W.

NEW CHRISTMAS BOOK BY A. L. O. E.

THE SHEPHERD of BETHLEHEM, King

of ISRAEL. Post 8vo. beautifully illustrated, price 3s. 6d.

A delightful book, in which lessons from incidents in the life of David are beautifully applied in a tale of every-day life.

BEAUTIFUL PRESENT BOOK.

PIONEERS; or, Memorial Sketches of Leaders

in various Paths. By the Rev. A. L. SIMPSON. With fine Steel Engravings by Willmore, from Designs by K. Halswelle. Post 8vo. price 5s.

FLOWER STORIES and their LESSONS: a

Book for the Young. With Four Illustrations, price 3s.

THINGS in THE FOREST. By MARY and

ELIZABETH KIRBY, Authors of 'Truth is always Best,' &c. With Illustrations, price 2s.

JUST OUT, BY A. L. O. E.

MY NEIGHBOUR'S SHOES; or, Feeling for

Others: a Tale. By A. L. O. E. Fcap. 8vo. with Four Illustrations, price 2s.

NEW BOY'S BOOK, JUST OUT.

THE GORILLA HUNTERS: a Tale of the

WILDS of AFRICA. By R. M. BALLANTYNE, Author of 'The Young Fur Traders,' &c. Post 8vo. with Illustrations, price 5s.

ROMANTIC INCIDENTS and SCENES of TRAVEL. By C. L. BRIGHTWELL, Author of 'Bye-paths of Biography,' &c. Post 8vo. with Illustrations, price 3s. 6d.

T. Nelson & Sons, London, Edinburgh and New York.

Digitized by Google

Scale, 54½ miles to an inch; Size, 6 feet by 4 feet 8 inches. Price, coloured and mounted, roller or case, 3l.; morocco case, 3l. 13s. 6d.; spring roller, 6l.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

MAP of the UNITED STATES and MEXICO, with CANADA, NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA and NEWFOUNDLAND, and PARTS of CENTRAL AMERICA and the WEST INDIES.

This Map, the materials for which have been collected by Professor H. D. ROGERS, of Boston, and others who, from official position, are intimately acquainted with the Countries represented, and the preparation for which has involved a large outlay of labour and expense, gives the correct Names and Position of Places; the Sea-board, as laid down in the elaborate Coast Surveys undertaken by the United States' Government and the British Admiralty; the Discoveries, resulting from recent explorations of the Countries situated east and west of the Rocky Mountains; the basin of the Great Salt Lake, and the regions of California; the recently erected Townships in Canada, and the fullest information regarding Canal and Railway communication. Enlarged Plans of the principal Cities and Ports are also introduced. At the present moment the Map will be viewed with the more interest on account of its elaborate delineation of the Mexican Territory, which it exhibits on a scale exceeding that of the largest General Atlas. The Island of Cuba is also a prominent feature; and it may be said that the Map embraces all the great points of interest now attracting so much attention to these parts of the world.

London: EDWARD STANFORD, 6, Charing Cross, S.W.

Size, 57 inches by 36 inches. Price, Two Sheets, coloured, 21s.; case, 25s.; rollers, varnished, 30s.

UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA.

STANFORD'S NEW RAILWAY and COUNTY MAP of the UNITED STATES and TERRITORIES, CANADA. &c.

This Map will be found upon comparison to be very superior to those of a smaller scale. It exhibits the Subdivision of every State into its Counties, by which means the position of the smallest localities may be ascertained within narrow limits; the Railways of the United States are very elaborately delineated, and brought up to the present time; the numerous Ports and Harbours along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts are fully distinguished; and the important Frontiers on the Great Lakes are seen to advantage on such a scale. The Map also embraces the whole of Upper Canada and the chief portion of the Lower Province, and shows the connexion of the Canadian Railway System with that of the States. The Pacific Coast is also included, together with the debateable Islands in Juan de Fuca Strait; the New Territories along the Rocky Mountains, which have been only very recently formed, are also laid down from official information.

London: EDWARD STANFORD, 6, Charing Cross, S.W.

Size, 52 inches by 40 inches. Price, 10s. 6d. in sheet; or mounted, in case, 16s.

MEXICO.

A GENERAL MAP of the REPUBLIC of MEXICO. By the Brigadier-General PEDRO GARCIA CONDÉ. Constructed from the Survey made by order of the Mexican Government.

London: EDWARD STANFORD, 6, Charing Cross, S.W.

Scale, 50 miles to an inch; Size, 48 inches by 44 inches.

Full Coloured, in sheet, 21s.; case, 25s.; roller, varnished, 30s.

AUSTRALIA.

STANFORD'S NEW MAP of AUSTRALIA. Delineating the

Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria or Port Philip, South Australia, Queensland, and Western Australia, divided into Counties; as well as all the Discoveries towards the Interior, including those of Messrs. Stuart, Gregory, Sturt, Kennedy and others. Tasmania is also shown in its relative position to Australia.

London: EDWARD STANFORD, 6, Charing Cross, S.W.

Just published,

Demy 8vo. handsomely bound in cloth, with Portraits and numerous Illustrations, price 21s.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A. N. WELBY PUGIN,

AND HIS FATHER,

AUGUSTUS PUGIN.

WITH NOTICES OF THEIR WORKS.

By BENJAMIN FERREY, Architect, F.R.I.B.A.

With an Appendix, by E. SHERIDAN PURCELL, Esq.

"But through the dim architectural lantern herein held forth, there gleam such glimpses of a passionate human soul, hard driven, but never overmastered till the end of its career, that we cannot refrain from attempting to elucidate a little more clearly this Agonistes' life, contending for forty years with a world of material difficulty, which it could and did overcome, and with a spiritual might which repulsed it hopelessly, and drove it to its rest through the anguish of madness and premature death;—a life not perfect, nor entirely noble—a hasty, rude, peremptory, unreasonable existence, incapable of repose, in many respects deficient, wanting in grace, gentleness and patience; but still according to its arbitrary and impatient strain, a life worth noting—the passion and conflict of a full-blooded and genuine man, through a world of phantoms, and creatures half alive."—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

"Abundant knowledge and warm interest in his subject entitled Mr. Ferrey to write Welby Pugin's life; and he has written it with an unaffected heartiness deserving the warmest praise; and, as to all essentials, as in dealing with the religious element in the life of one who was a convert to Catholicism, with good feeling and great tact."—*Examiner*.

London: EDWARD STANFORD, 6, Charing Cross, S.W.

THE LITERARY BUDGET.

(The only MONTHLY LITERARY REVIEW.)

Price ONE SHILLING, post free.

CONTENTS for DECEMBER.

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH and THE 'WEST-MINSTER REVIEW' ON A SCIENCE OF HISTORY.
THE WRITINGS OF ANTHONY TROLLOPE.
THACKERAY'S WORKS.
THE EDUCATION MINUTE.
MISS YONGE: HER WRITINGS, PAST AND PRESENT.
PAGET AND MACAULAY.
SOCIETY AND POETRY.
SHAKSPERE IN LONDON.
THE GREEN ROOM.
INTELLECTUAL CLUBS.
THE BRAIN LAWS.
EASY WRITING.
THE FLORENCE EXHIBITION.
THE FILTER-BEDS OF LITERATURE.
ALMANACS.
FRENCH AND GERMAN LITERATURE.
REVIEWS OF ALL THE NEW WORKS OF THE MONTH.
LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Opinions of the Press.

The *Literary Budget* (which has of late excited some small attention in the world) is conducted with considerable energy and skill.—*Literary Gazette*.

Amongst the monthlies we would notice the *Literary Budget*, a summary of news in literature, drama, science and art. It is very cleverly done.—*Guardian*.

The *Literary Budget* certainly has no small pretensions to merit. It is written with great spirit, the articles being moulded palpably on the model of those in the *Saturday Review*. The collection of news, gossip and information is very extensive. *Illustrated London News*.

The *Literary Budget* is conducted with great vigour, and we understand that writers of distinction contribute to its pages. Literature, the Drama, Science and Art are impartially treated, and nothing can afford readers a better general idea of the progress of events. We should add that the printing is admirable. *John Bull*.

The *Literary Budget* is a periodical which aims at being a kind of monthly *Athenæum*. It seems exceedingly well done—the reviews and literary leaders being equal to the best kind of writing going. It deserves to succeed—and the public will be to blame if it does not.—*Press*.

The articles are ably written.—*Notes and Queries*.

Useful and well executed: the *Literary Budget* more than fulfils its object of being a monthly *Athenæum*.—*Spectator*.

The *Literary Budget* is a successful attempt to supply a thoroughly independent record of literary matters. The reviews are ably written; the *résumé* of literary news which is given attests a thorough knowledge on the part of the writers of what is passing in the literary world; and the gossip which it gives is interesting and valuable. If it adopts the same tone of independence which pervades the first number, it is not hazzarding much to predict for it a prosperous career.—*Observer*.

The *Literary Budget* is a monthly literary review of more than ordinary merit; the vigorous style adopted is a novelty, and it is pursued with great ability.—*News of the World*.

Although not, strictly speaking, a Magazine, the *Literary Budget* is so useful a periodical, that it may be fairly included with the number. The object of the work is to furnish a complete review of English and foreign literature. For this end, a list is given of new works published during the month, together with capital notices of nearly all of them. Works of importance are honoured with long, well-written reviews, whilst minor ones are dismissed with a few pointed sentences. In addition the *Literary Budget* contains all literary and artistic news, and some smart essays. For completeness, the Periodical stands unrivalled. *Shipping Gazette*.

The *Literary Budget* is one of the best monthlies, if it does not rank A.1. It is truly a marvel for the amount of matter it contains, the literary portion of the *Literary Budget* being the most extensive, complete, and admirable of all literary contemporaries; while the spirit and ability which characterize its reviews must render it invaluable to the man of letters, the author or student. As a complete Digest of News for the month, in Literature, Art, Science, Music and the Drama, and Politics, we honestly believe that the *Literary Budget* stands alone and foremost.—*Brd*.

Considering the variety of the subjects brought forward and the vigour and breadth that pervade their tenor, we must congratulate this new Serial on its excellent arrangement, and on the superiority of its contents. If it is carried on with all the same spirit and energy as marks its onset, there will be no cause to fear it will have other than a favourable reception, or not fulfill its promise of being a *Literary Budget* on an extended scale and an elevated principle.—*Sun*.

The *Literary Budget* is decidedly the most racy budget of literature issued from the press.—*Liverpool Albion*.

No other publication supplies such a mass of literary news as the *Literary Budget*.—*Hastings News*.

The only known publication to which we can liken the *Literary Budget* is the *Saturday Review*.—*Wigan Standard*.

We will not depreciate other publications, but we would say to the most popular, 'Look to your laurels, for the *Literary Budget* will prove a formidable rival.' With critical acumen equal to the best of similar publications, the *Literary Budget* possesses a mission all its own. If it has any fault, it is that of young writers inclined to the too mercenary use of the tomahawk and scalping-knife. Still, however the unfortunate victims may feel, the public will enjoy the freshness and earnestness which have been surely wanting of late years in most literary publications.—*Jersey Independent*.

SAUNDERS, OTLEY & Co.

66, Brook-street, Hanover-square, London; And to be had of all Booksellers in Town and Country, and at all the Railway Book-stalls.

BOOKS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

FRIENDS IN COUNCIL. First Series. New Edition. 3 vols. 9s.
FRIENDS IN COUNCIL. Second Series. The Second Edition. 3 vols. post 8vo. 14s.
COMPANIONS OF MY SOLITUDE. Fifth Edition. 3s. 6d.
ESSAYS WRITTEN in the INTERVALS of BUSINESS. Seventh Edition. 2s. 6d.
THE RECREATIONS of a COUNTRY PARSON. First Series. 9s.
THE RECREATIONS of a COUNTRY PARSON. Second Series. 9s.
MISCELLANIES. By the Rev. CHARLES KINGSLEY. Second Edition. 2 vols. 18s.
HOURS with the MYSTICS. By ROBERT ALFRED VAUGHAN, B.A. Second Edition. 3 vols. 12s.
THE HEIR of REDCLIFFE. Cheap Edition. 6s.
 By the same Author,
HEARTSEASE. Cheap Edition. 6s.
THE DAISY CHAIN. Cheap Edition. 6s.
DYNEVOR TERRACE. Second Edition. 6s.
THE YOUNG STEP-MOTHER. 10s. 6d.
HOPES and FEARS; or, Scenes from the Life of a Spinster. 6s.
THE LANCES of LYNWOOD. Fourth Edition. 3s.
THE LITTLE DUKE. Cheap Edition. 1s. 6d.
DOROTHY: a Tale. Second Edition. 4s. 6d.

By the same Author,
THE MAIDEN SISTERS. 5s.
UNCLE RALPH: a Tale. 4s. 6d.
STILL WATERS. 2 vols. 9s.
DE CRESSY: a Tale. 4s. 6d.
MARTHA BROWN: a Tale. 5s.

BABY BIANCA; or, the VENETIANS. By Mrs. VALENTINE. 4s. 6d.
MADAMOISELLE MORI: a Tale of Modern Rome. Cheap Edition. 1 vol. 6s.
THE NUT-BROWN MAIDS: a Family Chronicle of the Days of Queen Elizabeth. 10s. 6d.

By the same Author,
MY HEART'S IN THE HIGHLANDS. 10s. 6d.
MEG OF ELIBANK, and other Tales. 9s.
WEARING THE WILLOW: a Tale of Ireland and of Scotland Sixty Years Ago. 9s.

TALES from the GERMAN of TIECK. Containing the Old Man of the Mountain, The Love Charm, and Pietro of Abano. Second and Cheaper Edition. 2s. 6d.

THE CHRISTMAS TREE, and other Tales. Adapted from the German. By FRANCES KEMBLE. With Frontispiece, gilt edges. 4s. 6d.

SELECTED TALES of the GENII. Edited by RICHARD WHATELY, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin. Second Edition. 5s.

THE OLD COALPIT: a Story for Boys. By E. J. MAY, Author of 'Louis School Days.' Fcap. 8vo. with Frontispiece. 4s. 6d.

AMUSEMENTS in CHESS. By C. TOMLINSON. 4s. 6d.

TALES and STORIES FROM HISTORY. By AGNES STRICKLAND. Cheap Edition. 5s.

CONVERSATIONS of a FATHER with his CHILDREN. Cheap Edition. 2s. 6d.

FAMILIAR HISTORY of BIRDS. By the late Bishop STANLEY. 3s. 6d.

DOMESTICATED ANIMALS. By MARY ROBERTS. Cheap Edition. 2s. 6d.

WILD ANIMALS. By MARY ROBERTS. 2s. 6d.

SISTER MARY'S TALES in NATURAL HISTORY. 1s. 6d.

POPULAR POEMS, SELECTED. By E. PARKER. 2s. 6d.

THE CRUSADERS. By T. KEIGHTLEY. 7s.

HISTORY of MOHAMMEDANISM. By Dr. COOKE TAYLOR. 4s.

London: PARKER, SON & BOURN,
West Strand, W.C.

CHAPMAN & HALL'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MR. ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S NEW WORK.
 In demy 8vo. price 11s. Vol. I. of
ORLEY FARM. By Anthony Trollope.
 [This day]

A NEW VOLUME OF POEMS by ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.
 [In the press.]

A NEW WORK BY T. COLLEY GRATTAN.
 In 2 vols. post 8vo.
BEATEN PATHS, and THOSE WHO TROD THEM. By THOMAS COLLEY GRATTAN. Author of 'Highways and Byways,' 'Trails of Travel,' 'Civilized America,' &c.
 [In December.]

WITCH STORIES. Collected by E. LYNN LINTON, Author of 'Azeth, the Egyptian,' &c.
 1 vol. post 8vo.
 [10th December.]

A HISTORY of the DISCOVERY of AMERICA. By J. G. KOHL.
 In post 8vo.
 [In the press.]

MADAME RECAMIE; with a Sketch of the HISTORY of SOCIETY in FRANCE.
 In 1 vol. post 8vo.
 [This day.]

NOTES on FIELDS and CATTLE, from the DIARY of an AMATEUR FARMER. By the Rev. W. HOLT BEVEER, M.A. Oxon. With Illustrations.
 In 1 vol. post 8vo. 8s. 6d.
 [Now ready.]

The COMMON SIGHTS in the HEAVENS, and HOW to SEE and KNOW THEM. By Captain A. W. DRAYSON, R.A.
 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. with Illustrations.
 [This day.]

A MEMOIR of the late DUKE of RICHMOND.
 1 vol. demy 8vo.
 [In December.]

Will be published in 1 vol. fcap. 4to. price 5s. bound in an appropriate Ornamental Cover,

A HISTORY of DOMESTIC MANNERS and SENTIMENTS in ENGLAND, DURING the MIDDLE AGES. By THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A. F.S.A. Hon. M.R.S.L., &c.; Corresponding Member of the Imperial Institute of France (Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres). Illustrated by upwards of 300 Engravings on Wood; with illustrations from the Illuminations in Contemporary Manuscripts, and other sources, drawn and engraved by F. W. FAIRHOLT, Esq., F.S.A.
 [Early in December.]

In 2 vols. fcap. 8vo. a NEW EDITION of POEMS by ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.
 [In December.]

LITTLE DORRIT. By Charles Dickens.
 1 vol. crown 8vo. 5s.
 Forming the NEW VOLUME of the CHEAP EDITION of MR. DICKENS'S WORKS.
 [Now ready.]

TALES of ALL COUNTRIES. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE.
 1 vol. post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

THE DUTCH at HOME. Essays from the REVUE DES DEUX MONDES. By ALPHONSE ESQUIROS, Author of 'The English at Home.' Translated and Edited by LASCELLES WRAXALL.
 3 vols. post 8vo. 18s.

The HISTORY and LITERATURE of the CRUSADES. By VON SYBEL. Edited by LADY DUFF GORDON.
 1 vol. post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

MR. DICKENS'S NEW WORK.
 In 3 vols. post 8vo. Fifth Edition,
GREAT EXPECTATIONS. By Charles DICKENS.

Third Edition, in fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.
TANNHAUSER; or, the Battle of the BARDS: a Poem. By NEVILLE TEMPLE and EDWARD TREVOR.

In post 8vo. with Illustrations, 10s. 6d.
OUR CRUISE in the CLAYMORE. With a VISIT to DAMASCUS and the LEBANON. By Mrs. HARVEY, of Ickwell-Bury.

CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

NEW ILLUSTRATED GIFT-BOOKS, PUBLISHED BY GRIFFITH & FARRAN, CORNER OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

Beautifully printed by Whittingham in Old English Type, with the Borders and Initial Letters in Red. Square 8vo. price 21s. cloth elegant; 27s. calf extra; 31s. 6d. Turkey morocco antique.

Spiritual Conceits.

Extracted from the Writings of the FATHERS, the OLD ENGLISH POETS, &c.
 With One Hundred entirely New Designs, forming Symbolical Illustrations to the Passages.
 By W. HARRY ROGERS.

"There is more thought in this beautiful book than is seen at a glance. The central emblem on its singularly elegant cover is of cross and crown; its central thought is that through struggle against evil we attain to good.... Apart from its meaning, nearly every drawing pleases the eye as a choice ornament by the arrangement of its lines and shadows.... Printed throughout in black letter, with red initial letters, it is by far the most complete and beautiful specimen of modern black letter we have ever seen."
 Examiner, Nov. 30.

THE WISDOM of SOLOMON,

FROM THE BOOK OF PROVERBS.
 Small 4to. price 14s. cloth elegant; 18s. calf extra; 21s. morocco antique.

STANESBY'S ILLUMINATED GIFT-BOOKS.

EVERY PAGE PRINTED IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

THE BIRTH-DAY SOUVENIR: a Book of Thoughts on Life and Immortality. Selected from Eminent Writers. Small 4to. price 12s. 6d. cloth elegant; 18s. Turkey morocco antique.

THE BRIDAL SOUVENIR. Containing the choicest Thoughts of the best Authors, in Prose and Verse. New Edition, with a Portrait of the Princess Royal, after Winterhalter. 4to. price 21s. elegantly bound in white and gold. "A splendid specimen of decorative art, and well suited for a bridal gift."—*Literary Gazette*.

SHAKSPEARE'S HOUSEHOLD WORDS. A Selection of the Wise Saws of the Immortal Bard. With a Photographic Portrait taken from the Monument at Stratford-on-Avon. New and Improved Edition. Elegantly bound in cloth, richly gilt, price 9s.; Turkey morocco antique, 14s.

NEW ILLUSTRATED JUVENILE WORKS.

Dedicated, by permission, to Alfred Tennyson.
THE STORY of KING ARTHUR and his KNIGHTS of the ROUND TABLE. Illustrated by G. H. Thomas. Post 8vo. price 7s. cloth; 9s. coloured, gilt edges.

TRUE BLUE; or, the Life and Adventures of a British Seaman of the Old School. By W. H. G. KINGSTON, Author of 'Peter the Whaler,' &c. Illustrations by Gilbert. Fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth; 6s. 6d. gilt edges.

GUY RIVERS; or, a Boy's Struggles in the Great World. By ALFRED ELWES, Author of 'Ralph Seabrooke,' &c. Illustrations by Anelay. Fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth; 6s. 6d. gilt edges.

Thomas Hood's Daughter.

TINY TADPOLE, and other Tales. By FRANCES FREELING BRODERIP, Daughter of the late Thomas Hood. With Illustrations by her BROTHER. 2s. 6d. cloth; 4s. 6d. coloured, gilt edges.

Captain Marryat's Daughter.

HARRY AT SCHOOL: a Story for Boys. By EMILIA MARRYAT, Author of 'Long Evenings,' &c. With Illustrations by Absolon. Price 2s. 6d. cloth; 3s. 6d. coloured, gilt edges.

MEADOW LEA; or, the Gipsy Children: a Story founded on Fact. By the Author of 'The Triumphs of Steam,' &c. Illustrations by Gilbert. Fcap. 8vo. price 4s. 6d. cloth; 5s. gilt edges.

LIVE TOYS; or, Anecdotes of our Four-Legged and other Pets. By EMMA DAVENPORT. With Illustrations by Weir. Price 2s. 6d. cloth; 3s. 6d. coloured, gilt edges.

DISTANT HOMES; or, the Graham Family in New Zealand. By Mrs. J. E. KYLMER. Illustrations by J. Jackson. Price 3s. 6d. cloth; 4s. 6d. coloured, gilt edges.

GRIFFITH & FARRAN, the Corner of St. Paul's Churchyard.

DECEMBER, 1861.

JAMES NISBET & CO.'S

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Now Ready.

I.
SUNSETS in the HEBREW MOUNTAINS. By the Rev. J. R. MACDUFF, Author of 'Memoirs of Genesaret.' Post 8vo. 6s. 6d. cloth.

II.
MEMORIALS of the Rev. JOSEPH SORTAIN, B.A., of Trinity College, Dublin. By his WIDOW. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth.

III.
The WANDERINGS of the CHILDREN of ISRAEL. By the late Rev. GEORGE WAGNER, Author of 'Sermons on the Book of Job.' Crown 8vo. 6s. cloth.

IV.
The MARTYRS of SPAIN and the LIBERATORS of HOLLAND. Memoirs of the Sisters Isolores and Costanza Cazalla. By the Author of 'Tales and Sketches of Christian Life,' &c. Crown 8vo. 5s. cloth.

V.
MEMORIALS of SERGEANT WILLIAM MARJOURAM, Royal Artillery. Edited by SERGEANT WILLIAM WHITE. With a Preface by the Author of 'Memoirs of Captain Hedley Vicars.' Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. cloth.

VI.
A SECOND SERIES of HYMNS of FAITH and HOPE. By HORATIO BONAR, D.D. Fcap. 8vo. 5s. cloth.

VII.
The BASUTOS; or, Twenty-three Years in South Africa. By the Rev. E. CASALLIS, late Missionary Director. Post 8vo. 6s. cloth.

VIII.
A KEY to the EMBLEMS of SOLOMON'S SONG. With a Translation. By the Rev. A. MOODY STUART. Square 16mo. 2s. 6d. cloth.

IX.
The GOSPEL ACCORDING to ST. MATTHEW EXPLAINED. By JOSEPH ADDISON ALEXANDER, D.D., Professor in the Princeton Theological Seminary. Post 8vo. 5s. cloth.

X.
DAYBREAK; or, Right Struggling and Triumphant. By CYCLA, Author of 'Passing Clouds,' 'Warfare and Work,' &c. 16mo. 2s. 6d. cloth.

XI.
The PATH of LIFE; or, the Nature, Origin and Reception of Salvation. By the Rev. WILLIAM LANDELS, Author of 'Woman's Sphere and Work.' Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. cloth.

XII.
A NEW EDITION of the ANCIENT CHURCH: its History, Doctrine, Worship and Constitution traced for the first Three Hundred Years. By W. D. KILLEN, D.D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History. 8vo. 12s. cloth.

XIII.
CRUSHED HOPES CROWNED in DEATH. Memorials of the Life, particularly the Last Days, of ALEXANDER BROWN, Bengal Civil Service, who died in Sea on his way home. By his Father, the Rev. DAVID BROWN, D.D., Professor of Theology, Aberdeen. Crown 8vo. 5s. cloth.

XIV.
A THIRD SERIES of PLAIN SERMONS for all the SUNDAYS and CHIEF HOLYDAYS of the YEAR. Preached to a Village Congregation. By the Rev. ARTHUR ROBERTS, M.A., Rector of Woodrising, Norfolk, Author of 'Village Sermons.' 2 vols. crown 8vo. 10s. cloth.

XV.
A SECOND SERIES of the ROMANCE of NATURAL HISTORY. By PHILIP HENRY GOSSE, F.R.S. With Illustrations by Wolf. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth.

Contents: 1. The Extinct—2. The Marvellous—3. Mermaids—4. The Self-immured—5. Hibernation of Swallows—6. The Crested and Rattle Snake—7. The Doubtful—8. Fascination—9. Serpent-charming—10. Beauty—11. Parasites.

In the Press.

I.
The LIFE of ARTHUR VANDELEUR, Major Royal Artillery. By the Author of 'Memoirs of Captain Hedley Vicars,' 'English Hearts and English Hands.' Crown 8vo.

II.
From SCYLLA to CHARYBDIS: a Tale of College Life. By MELBOURNE HOLLINGS. Post 8vo.

III.
RAMBLES at SUNNYSIDE; or, Stories of a Godmother. 16mo.

IV.
The PHYSICIAN'S DAUGHTERS; or, the Spring-time of Woman. Crown 8vo.

V.
The SYMPATHY of CHRIST with MAN: its Teaching and its Consolation. By the Rev. OCTAVIUS WINSLOW, D.D. Fcap. 8vo.

VI.
LOUISE JULIANE, ELECTRESS PALATINE, and her TIMES. By FANNY ELIZABETH BUNNETT, Author of 'The Hidden Power,' &c. Post 8vo.

VII.
MEMORIALS of JOHN BOWEN, D.C.L., late Bishop of Sierra Leone. Compiled from his Letters and Journals, by his SISTER. Post 8vo.

VIII.
The CANON of the HOLY SCRIPTURES; from the Double Point of View of Science and of Faith. By the Rev. L. GAUSSEN, of Geneva. 8vo.

IX.
BRIEF MEMORIALS of the Rev. ALPHONSE FRANÇOIS LACROIX, Missionary of the London Missionary Society in Calcutta. By his Son-in-Law, Rev. JOSEPH MULLENS, Missionary of the same Society. Crown 8vo.

X.
The MYSTERY of the CHURCH, and COUNSELS of PERFECTION: being Notes on Matthew xvi. 13 to xx. 28. By ANDREW JUKES, Author of 'The Characteristic Differences of the Four Gospels,' &c. Crown 8vo.

XI.
SCENES and INCIDENTS of MISSIONARY LIFE in FIJI. By THOMAS WILLIAMS, M.R.S.P., Author of 'Fiji and the Fijians.' Crown 8vo.

XII.
GOD'S WAY of PEACE: a Book for the Inquiring. By HORATIUS BONAR, D.D. 16mo.

XIII.
The RESURRECTION and the LIFE; or, Lazarus Revived. By the Rev. JAMES CULROSS, M.A. Crown 8vo.

XIV.
A NEW and CHEAPER EDITION of the LIFE and LETTERS of JOHN ANGELL JAMES; including an Unfinished Autobiography. Edited by R. W. DALE, M.A., his Colleague and Successor. Post 8vo.

XV.
The SEVENTEENTH COURSE of LECTURES now being delivered before The Young Men's Christian Association in Exeter Hall. This Series will contain Lectures by ISAAC TAYLOR, Esq.; Revs. SAMUEL MARTIN, JOHN STOUTON, W. B. MACKENZIE, M.A.; EDWARD CORDEROY, Esq.; Revs. HENRY ALLON, C. H. SPURGEON, ARCHIBALD ROYD, M.A.; W. C. MAGEE, D.D.; ROBERT CANDLISH, D.D. Edinburgh; J. C. MILLER, D.D., Birmingham; W. MORLEY PUNSHON, M.A. Crown 8vo.

Recently Published.

I.
QUARLES' EMBLEMS. With entirely New Illustrations, drawn by Charles Bennett, and Allegorical Borders, &c. by W. Harry Rogers. Crown 4to. handsomely bound, 21s.; morocco, 31s. 6d.

II.
EXPOSITIONS of the CARTOONS of RAPHAEL. By RICHARD HENRY SMITH, jun. Illustrated by Photographs, printed by Messrs. Negretti & Zambra. 8vo. 8s. 6d. cloth elegant.

III.
PRE-ADAMITE MAN; or, the Story of our old Planet and its Inhabitants, told by Scripture and Science. Third Edition. Demy 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

IV.
LIFE WORK; or, the Link and the Rivet. By L. N. R., Author of 'The Book and its Story,' 'The Missing Link.' Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. cloth.

V.
BLACK DIAMONDS; or, the Gospel in a Colliery District. By H. H. B. With a Preface by the Rev. J. B. OWEN, M.A., Incumbent of St. Jude's, Chelsea. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. cloth.

VI.
DOCTRINE and PRACTICE; Lectures Preached in Portman Chapel, London. By the Rev. J. W. REEVE, M.A., Minister of the Chapel. Crown 8vo. 5s. cloth.

VII.
BRIGHT SUNBEAMS in DARK DWELLINGS: a Tale of the Coventry District. By CLERUS. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. cloth.

VIII.
"The OMNIPOTENCE of LOVING-KINDNESS": being a Narrative of the Results of a Lady's Seven Months' Work among the Fallen in Glasgow. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. cloth.

IX.
TRUE MANHOOD: its Nature, Foundation and Development. A Book for Young Men. By the Rev. W. LANDELS. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. cloth.

X.
ANNALS of the RESCUED. By the Author of 'Haste to the Rescue.' With a Preface by the Rev. CHARLES E. L. WIGHTMAN. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. cloth.

XI.
EARNING A LIVING; or, From Hand to Mouth: Scenes from the Homes of Working People. By M. A. S. BARBER, Author of 'Castle Rag and its Dependencies.' Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. cloth.

XII.
WORKMEN and their DIFFICULTIES. By the Author of 'Ragged Homes, and How to Mend Them.' Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. cloth. Also, a Cheap Edition, 1s. cloth limp.

XIII.
DAVID, KING of ISRAEL: the Divine Plan, and Lessons of his Life. By the Rev. WILLIAM GARDEN BLAIKIE, A.M. Crown 8vo. 5s. cloth.

XIV.
MEMOIR of the LIFE and BRIEF MINISTRY of the Rev. DAVID SANDEMAN, Missionary to China. By the Rev. ANDREW A. BONAR, Author of the 'Memoir of Rev. R. M. McChyne,' &c. Crown 8vo. 5s. cloth.

XV.
The ROMANCE of NATURAL HISTORY. With Illustrations. By P. H. GOSSE, F.R.S. Third Edition. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth.

Contents: 1. Times and Seasons—2. Harmonies—3. Discrepancies—4. Multum in Parvo—5. The Vast—6. The Minute—7. The Memorable—8. The Recluse—9. The Wild—10. The Terrible—11. The Unknown—12. The Great Unknown.

LONDON: JAMES NISBET & CO. BERNERS-STREET.

NEW ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF AIMARD'S TALES.

In Uniform Volumes, printed in clear Type and on superior Paper, with Illustrations by the most Popular Artists, cloth gilt, price 3s. 6d.

GUSTAVE AIMARD'S

TALES OF INDIAN LIFE AND ADVENTURE.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. TRAIL HUNTER. | 5. GOLD SEEKERS. | 9. BORDER RIFLES. |
| 2. PIRATES OF THE PRAIRIES. | 6. INDIAN CHIEF. | 10. FREEBOOTERS. |
| 3. TRAPPER'S DAUGHTER. | 7. PRAIRIE FLOWER. | 11. THE WHITE SCALPER. |
| 4. TIGER SLAYER. | 8. INDIAN SCOUT. | |

** An Edition, in ornamental boards, price 2s. each, is also ready.

NOTICE.—GUSTAVE AIMARD was the adopted son of one of the most powerful Indian tribes, with whom he lived for more than Fifteen Years, in the heart of the Prairies, sharing their dangers and their combats, and accompanying them everywhere, rifle in one hand and tomahawk in the other. In turn squatter, hunter, trapper, warrior and miner, Gustave Aimard has traversed America from the highest peaks of the Cordilleras to the ocean shores, living from hand to mouth, happy for the day, careless of the morrow. Hence it is that Gustave Aimard only describes his own life. The Indians of whom he speaks he has known; the manners he depicts were his own.

London: WARD & LOCK, 158, Fleet-street; and all Booksellers.

FOR CHRISTMAS.

On December 15 (Never before Published), price 1s. fcap. 8vo. pp. 256,

THE NIGHT MAIL:

ITS PASSENGERS, AND HOW THEY FARED AT CHRISTMAS.

London: WARD & LOCK, 158, Fleet-street.

FOR CHRISTMAS.

On December 15 (Never before Published), price 1s. fcap. 8vo. pp. 256,

STORM BEATEN;

Or, CHRISTMAS AT THE "OLD ANCHOR" INN.

London: WARD & LOCK, 158, Fleet-street.

This day, price 2s. 6d. with Steel-Engraved Frontispiece, and Illustrated with 200 Woodcuts, pp. 334, crown 8vo. cloth gilt,

Christmas Mirth, Christmas Comfort, and Christmas Entertainment will be insured to every Purchaser of the Christmas Volume of the

FAMILY FRIEND,

Which contains Christmas Stories, Christmas Games, Christmas Poetry and Christmas Pastime of every novel description. Also, elegant Needle-work Designs, and a charming Illustrated Story, 'ELIE'S SHADOW,' by MARY BENNETT. Every class of reader, and every member of the family, will find the best entertainment in the CHRISTMAS VOLUME of the FAMILY FRIEND. With 200 beautiful Illustrations, and Steel Frontispiece by Chas. Heath. Price 2s. 6d.

London: WARD & LOCK, 158, Fleet-street.

THE CHEAPEST VOLUME EVER PUBLISHED.

This day, price 3s. 6d. cloth gilt, the First Volume of

THE SIXPENNY MAGAZINE,

Containing 640 pages of Entertaining and Instructive Literature, illustrated with 200 Engravings, from Designs by the most Eminent Artists.

London: WARD & LOCK, 158, Fleet-street.

In Monthly Parts, Ninepence, to be completed in Fifteen Parts,

Parts I. to VI. ready December 23,

ILLUSTRATED UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER.

Edited by W. F. AINSWORTH, F.R.G.S.

On Dec. 23 will be published Parts V. and VI. of AINSWORTH'S ILLUSTRATED UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER, and the issue of two Parts every Month will be continued regularly till completion of the Work.

The Proprietors have much pleasure in announcing that this most valuable work is now far advanced at press, and that it will be completed in about Four Months from this time. The imperative necessity of accuracy, and the great labour and time involved in the production of the illustrations and letter-press, have caused an unavoidable delay, and compelled the periodical issue to be temporarily suspended. Subscribers are gainers by this, for the delay has afforded only necessary time to verify the accuracy of every statement, and to properly engrave the Photographs of the chief cities of the world specially obtained for this Gazetteer. It is emphatically asserted that the 'Illustrated Universal Gazetteer,' edited by W. F. Ainsworth, F.R.G.S., will be the fullest, cheapest, most recent, and most accurate Work of the kind extant.

London: HOULSTON & WRIGHT, 65, Paternoster-row.

Ready this day, with 400 Illustrations, cloth gilt, price 3s. 6d.

PRACTICAL AIDS

TO THE STUDY OF

Natural History, Botany, Geology, Mineralogy and Technology.

Adapted for the Use of Schools and Families.

By Dr. CARL ARENDT, Professor at the Military School of Munich. Translated and Edited by G. M. L. STRAUSS, Ph.D.
** This very instructive and interesting Work discourses in a popular manner on the various Forms and Developments of the Earth, Animals and Inanimate.

London: Ward & Lock, 158, Fleet-street.

This day, Illustrated with 500 Descriptive Engravings, price 3s. 6d. crown 8vo. pp. 450,

THE HOME TUTOR:

A TREASURY of SELF-CULTURE and Complete LIBRARY of USEFUL KNOWLEDGE, by the BEST MASTERS.

London: Ward & Lock, 158, Fleet-street.

On the 1st and 15th of every Month, in fcap. 8vo. paper covers, in the French Style of Binding,

THE SHILLING VOLUME LIBRARY.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, when proposing the Repeal of the Paper Duty, used as an argument for its removal the superiority, both in paper and print, of French popular Literature over the same class of works produced in England; and he attributed the reason of this difference to the fact that paper was untaxed in France, while it was taxed in England. Happily this distinction no longer exists. On the 1st October paper became free of Taxation. Therefore the

SHILLING VOLUME LIBRARY

is projected with the view of giving to the reading public the full benefit of the abolition of the Paper Duty. Each book in the

SHILLING VOLUME LIBRARY

will present to the buyer the utmost possible value both in quantity and quality.

The greatest care will be taken, so as to render the

SHILLING VOLUME LIBRARY

in all respects unexceptionable reading both for the young as well as for the old.

The following are now ready:—

1. FAMILY CREDIT. By WESTLAND MARSTON.
2. WHICH WINS—LOVE OR MONEY? By the Author of 'WHITEFIARS.'
3. RECOLLECTIONS of a RELIEVING OFFICER. By E. P. ROWSELL.
4. LADY LISLE. By M. E. BRADDOCK.
5. The ROUND of WRONG. By EDMOND ABOUT. Translated by LASCELLES WRAXALL.
6. MEMOIRS of a LADY-IN-WAITING.

Will be ready, December 15,

7. CRUISE of the BLUE JACKET. By Lieut. WARNEFORD, R.N., Author of 'Tales of the Coast Guard,' &c.
8. SCENES WHERE the TEMPTER has TRIUMPHED. By Author of 'Gael Chaplain,' &c.

** Future Volumes, never before published, on the 15th and 1st of every Month.

London: Ward & Lock, 158, Fleet-street.

WORKS BY WATTS PHILLIPS.

On December 15, fcap. 8vo. ornamental boards, price 2s.

AMOS CLARK; or, the Poor Dependent. A Story of Country Life in the Seventeenth Century. By WATTS PHILLIPS, Author of 'The Dead Heart,' &c.

CANARY BIRD: a Story of Town Life in the Seventeenth Century. (Sequel to 'Amos Clark.')

London: Ward & Lock, 158, Fleet-street.

This day, price One Shilling, the DECEMBER NUMBER of

TEMPLE BAR:

A LONDON MAGAZINE FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY READERS.

Edited by G. A. SALA.

Contents of No. XIII.

- I. The SEVEN SONS of MAMMON: a Story. By G. A. SALA.
- Chapter 32. Time works Wonders.
33. Upwards and Downwards to an End.
34. The Agony of Florence Armatage: Stage the Last.
- II. DREAMING.
- III. MUSCULAR EDUCATION.
- IV. The MYSTERY at FERNWOOD.
- V. The NEW EDUCATION MINUTE.
- VI. DAUGHTERS of EVE.
4. Madame de Staël-Delaunay.
- VII. The HERMIT of VAUCLUSE.
- VIII. At FLORENCE.
- IX. A HEART STRUGGLE.
- X. TWILIGHT.

NOTICE.—In the next Number will commence THE STRANGE ADVENTURES of "CAPTAIN DANGEROUS"; who was a Soldier, a Pirate, a Merchant, a Spy, a Slave among the Moors, a Bushaw in the service of the Great Turk, and died at last in his own House in Hanover-square. By GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA. Also, in the same Number will commence a New Novel, AURORA FLOYD, by the Author of 'Lady Audley's Secret,' &c.

Now ready, Vol. III. price 5s. 6d.; also Binding Cases, 1s.

London: Ward & Lock, 158, Fleet-street.

A. W. BENNETT'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Crown 8vo. cloth, with Twenty Illustrations, price 10s. 6d.

WILL ADAMS, the FIRST ENGLISHMAN in JAPAN. A Romantic Biography. By WM. DALTON.

"We have no hesitation in recommending 'Will Adams' to any one who is interested either in Japan or in the history of the Christian religion."—*Saturday Review*.
"The book is exceedingly interesting. All that relates to Japan is as good as the best fairy tale."—*Spectator*.
"Possesses all the fascination of a romance, while it is richly deserving of a careful perusal on the ground of the *bond fide* information it so pleasantly conveys."—*Morning Star*.

Crown 8vo. Illustrated, price 7s. 6d.

MALTA, under the Phœnicians, KNIGHTS and ENGLISH. By WILLIAM TALLACK.

"It [the book] is probably the best guide the intended visitor to Malta can take with him. In a tone partly historical, partly scientific, partly antiquarian, and everywhere religious, the author tells us about all that is interesting in Malta, from the Bakery to the Religious Procession of Passion-week; from the Cabiri to the hammer-headed sharks."—*Literary Gazette*.
"The book is good reading, being both informing and interesting; and is likely to be often and long sought for for clear and accurate particulars of the natural history and the modern social condition of Malta."—*Nonconformist*.
"A pleasant volume on one of the pleasantest spots of the South of Europe."—*London Review*.

Crown 8vo. Illustrated, price 5s.

PETER JONES and the OJEB- WAY INDIANS; with special reference to their Conversion to Christianity. By Rev. PETER JONES (Kahkewagonahy), Indian Missionary. With a brief Memoir of the Writer.

"The quotations we have given will certainly recommend this graphically-written book to the Christian philanthropist."—*Nonconformist*.
"There is nothing connected with the character, mode of life, social institutions, government or religion of the Indians which is not described in a simple and instructive manner."—*Morning Star*.
"Full of graphic pictures and most interesting details of Indian life, manners, customs, religious feasts and sacrifices, wars, amusements, &c."—*Caledonian Mercury*.

Crown 8vo. Illustrated, price 5s.

NEW ZEALAND SETTLERS and SOLDIERS; or, the War in Taranaki: being Incidents in the Life of a Settler. By Rev. THOMAS GILBERT, formerly Pastor of the General Baptist Church, Ditchling, Sussex.

"The volume is a well-executed 'picture in little' of a highly-interesting portion of the globe, intimately connected with the mother-country."—*Morning Advertiser*.

Crown 8vo. cloth, price 2s. 6d.

The EARTH we INHABIT: its PAST, PRESENT and PROBABLE FUTURE. By Capt. A. W. DRAYSON, R.A.

"The book is neatly turned out, is a complete *multum in parvo*, and deserves to be examined with great care, and without prejudice; for the editor, to a mind gifted with common sense, is certainly most convincing. There will, however, probably, be considerable opposition offered to it by those whose fame has been built upon the various and intricate theories which are now supposed to explain all the above-mentioned facts, but which, in too many cases, merely mystify the reader, and leave the causes more obscure than ever."—*Kentish Independent*.

"The book broaches a curious and interesting theory: the author sustains it in a manner to compel attention, and writes with a vast amount of knowledge and profound scientific scholarship."—*Illustrated Paper*.

Fourth Edition, price 1s.

The SEARCH for a PUBLISHER; or, COUNSELS for a YOUNG AUTHOR. It contains Advice about Binding, Composition, Printing and Adver- tising; also Specimens of Type and Sizes of Paper. It is a complete *Literary Guide* for a Novice, and full of exact and trustworthy information. Sent post free.

"We wish we had seen such a book fifteen years ago, that's all. It is full of necessary information; and if thoroughly digested, it will save some head-aches, heart-aches, and perhaps—despicable as the consideration must be to the child of genius, quaffing nectar above the clouds—a few golden sovereigns, bearing the image and superscription of Victoria the First."—*Christian Weekly News*.

ALFRED W. BENNETT, 5, Bishopsgate-street
Without.

HOULSTON & WRIGHT, 65, Paternoster-row.

BOOKS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

Tom Cringle's Log. A New Edition, with Illustrations from Designs by Stanfield, Weir, Skelton, Walker, &c., engraved by Whymper, &c. Price 6s.

The Course of Time. By Robert POLLOCK, A.M. An Illustrated Edition, from Designs by Birket Foster, Tenniel, &c. Large 8vo. in extra cloth gilt, and gilt edges, 21s.

A Cheap Edition of the Course of TIME, being the Twenty-third. Price 5s.

The Poetical Works of Mrs. Hemans. A Cheap Edition, complete in One Volume, price 12s. 6d.

The Book of Ballads. Edited by Bon GAULTIER. With Illustrations by Doyle, Leech and Crow- quill. Seventh Edition, cloth gilt, and gilt edges, 8s. 6d.

Tales from 'Blackwood,' complete. 12 vols. bound in 6, price 12s.

The Royal Atlas of Modern Geogra- PHY. By A. KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E. &c. Beauti- fully engraved and coloured, with index of easy reference to nearly 150,000 Names. Imperial folio, half-bound morocco or russia, 6l. 15s. 6d.

The Physical Atlas of Natural Phe- NOMENA. By A. KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E. Second Edition, imperial folio, half-bound russia or morocco, 8l. 8s.

A Condensed Edition of the Physical ATLAS. By A. KEITH JOHNSTON. Imperial 4to. half- bound morocco, 2l. 12s. 6d.

An Atlas of Astronomy. By A. Keith JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E. Edited by J. A. HIND. Imperial 4to. printed in colours, half-bound morocco, 1l. 1s.

Alison's History of Europe, from the French Revolution to the Battle of Waterloo. A New Library Edition, being the Tenth. 14 vols. 8vo. with Portraits, 10l. 10s. Another Edition, 20 vols. 6d. People's Edition, 13 vols. 2l. 11s.

Silas Marner. By George Eliot. A New and Cheaper Edition, 6s.

Adam Bede. By the same Author. 2 vols. 12s.

Diary of a late Physician. By Samuel WARREN, D.C.L. Complete in One Volume, 5s. 6d.

The Caxtons. By Sir E. Bulwer LYTTON. Complete in One Volume, 7s. 6d.

My Novel. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. 4 vols. 30s.

What will He do with It? By Sir E. BULWER LYTTON, Bart. 4 vols. 30s.

Lady Lee's Widowhood. By Lieut.- COL. HAMLEY. With Illustrations. Complete in One Volume, 6s.

Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers. By Professor AYTOUN. Thirteenth Edition, 7s. 6d.

Professor Wilson's Tales,—viz. MARGARET LYNDSAY, THE FORESTERS, and LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF SCOTTISH LIFE. Complete in One Volume, 6s.

Poems and Ballads of Goethe. Trans- lated by Professor AYTOUN and THEODORE MARTIN. Second Edition. 6s.

Poems and Ballads of Schiller. Trans- lated by SIR E. BULWER LYTTON, Bart. 10s. 6d.

The Poetical Works of D. M. Moir (DELTA). Second Edition. 2 vols. 12s.

The Mother's Legacy to her Unborne CHILDE. By Mrs. ELIZABETH JOCELINE. Cloth, gilt edges, 4s. 6d.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and
London.

Sold by all Booksellers.

ILLUSTRATED AND JUVENILE BOOKS for 1862.

* * * ILLUSTRATED SPECIMEN LIST, 8vo. gilt
edges, price 6d., ready this day.

Illustrated by Eminent Artists.

The PSALMS of DAVID. With Illus-
trated and Ornamental Borders, designed by John Franklin,
and Initial Letters printed in Colours. Small 4to. price 21s.;
morocco antique, 42s.

POETRY of the ELIZABETHAN AGE:
a Selection of Songs and Ballads. 24 Illustrations by Birket
Foster and others. Cloth, bevelled antique, price 7s. 6d.;
morocco, 12s.

SHAKSPEARE'S SONGS and SON-
NETS. Illustrated by John Gilbert. With 10 large fac-simile
Water-coloured Drawings, and 32 Woodcuts. Super-royal 4to.
price 42s.; or morocco, 62s.

FAVOURITE ENGLISH POEMS.
of the LAST HUNDRED YEARS—THOMSON to TEN-
NYSON. With 200 Illustrations. An entirely new and
Improved Edition. Demy 8vo. cloth elegant, price 21s.

A SERIES of CHOICE EDITIONS
of CHOICE BOOKS. Illustrated by the first Artists. Crown
8vo. cloth, 6s. each; bevelled boards, antique cloth, 8s. 6d.;
or in morocco, gilt edges, 10s. 6d.

Farmer's Boy.	Eve of St. Agnes.
Pleasures of Hope.	L'Allegro.
Ancient Mariner.	May Queen.
Deserted Village.	The Hamlet.
Vicar of Wakefield.	Pastoral Poems.

Elegy in a Churchyard.

A FAC-SIMILE of the AUTOGRAPH
ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT of GRAY'S ELEGY in a
COUNTRY CHURCHYARD. Beautifully photographed by
Cundall & Downes. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

For Young People, beautifully Illustrated.

LIFE AMONGST the INDIANS. By
GEORGE CATLIN, the Indian Traveller. With 13 Illus-
trations. Small 8vo. cloth, price 6s.

"To compare a child's book with 'Robinson Crusoe,' and to
say that it sustains such comparison, is to give it high praise
indeed; this commendation, however, we bestow on Mr. Catlin's
work, which is one of the best volumes for the nursery or the
schoolroom we have ever read."—*Advertiser*, Oct. 26.

Also uniform, price 5s. each.

THE BOY'S OWN BOOK OF BOATS.
ERNEST BRACEBRIDGE; or, School-Boy Sports.
THE VOYAGE of the CONSTANCE.

LITTLE BIRD RED and LITTLE
BIRD BLUE: a Song of the Woods told for Little Ones at
Home. Beautifully printed, with Coloured Illustrations and
Borders, price 5s. bevelled boards.

"The appearance of a book like this, full of innocent fancy
and altogether childlike, is positively refreshing."
The Queen, Oct. 26.

Also uniform, price 5s.

CHILD'S PLAY, Illustrated in Colours by E. V. B.

GREAT FUN for LITTLE FRIENDS.
By the Author of 'The Voyage of the Constance.' With 29
large Illustrations by Edward Wehnert. 4to. cloth, 5s.;
Coloured, 7s. 6d.

Also, price 5s. with 200 Pictures,
THE NURSERY PLAYMATE.

The CHILDREN'S PICTURE-BOOK
of the SAGACITY of ANIMALS. With 60 Engravings.
Square, cloth, gilt edges, price 5s.; Coloured, 9s.

Also uniform, price 5s. each,

CHILDREN'S PICTURE FABLE-BOOK.
CHILD'S PICTURE TREASURY of PLEASURE BOOKS.

PAUL DUNCAN'S LITTLE by
LITTLE; or, the Cruise of the Flyaway. Edited by FRANK
FREEMAN. Fcap. cloth, gilt edges, price 3s. 6d.

Also uniform, price 2s. 6d. each, cloth, gilt edges,
DIFFICULTIES OVERCOME.
JACK BUNTLINE; or, Life on the Ocean.
THE BOY MISSIONARY.
THE BABES in the BASKET.

The CHILD'S PICTURE ALPHABET.
Edited by MARK WILSON. Price 6d.

Also shortly,
WILSON'S PICTURE PRIMER.

London: SAMPSON LOW, SON & CO.
47, Ludgate-hill.

MR. BENTLEY'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1. **MARY GRANVILLE.**—Mrs. DELANT'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY. Second Part; containing her Life at the Court of Queen Charlotte. 3 vols. demy 8vo. with numerous fine Engravings, 50s. [Immediately.]

2. **LIVES of the ARCHBISHOPS of CANTERBURY**, from the Mission of Augustine to the Death of Howley. By WALTER FARQUHAR HOOK, D.D., Dean of Chichester. Vol. II. 8vo. 15s. [Immediately.]

3. **LIVES of WITS and HUMOURISTS.** By JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A.

Dean Swift.	Theodore Hook.
Sir Richard Steele.	Rev. Sydney Smith.
Brinsley Sheridan.	The two Colman.
Goldsmith.	Forster.
Samuel Foote.	Horace and James Smith.

2 vols. crown 8vo. with 4 Portraits, 18s. [Nearly ready.]

4. **A RESIDENCE at NAGASAKI and HAKODATE in 1859-60.** With an Account of Japan. By C. P. HODGSON, Her Majesty's Consul at those Ports. With LETTERS on JAPAN, by his Wife. Crown 8vo. with numerous Illustrations, 10s. 6d. [Just ready.]

5. **THE AMERICAN UNION; its Value and real Effects on the Well-being of the American People.** The Causes of its Disruption and probable Results of the present Conflict; with an Examination of our own Interest in the Issue; and an Inquiry into Secession as a Constitutional Right. By JAMES SPENCE. 8vo. 10s. 6d. [Now ready.]

6. **MR. HENEAGE JESSE'S MEMOIRS of KING RICHARD III.** 8vo. price 15s. With Portrait and coloured Illustration. [Now ready.]

"This is a complete Memoir of Richard, tracing his career from his peaceful infancy at Middleham to its stormy close on Bosworth Field. We have here the story of his youthful love, of his marvellous heroism in battle, of his wisdom as a ruler, and of his crimes. The story is more exciting than any romance." *Daily News.*

7. **FRANCATELLI'S COOK'S GUIDE.** With 1,100 Recipes, and 40 Woodcuts, price 5s. [Now ready.]

8. **LORD DUNDONALD'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.** Popular Edition, with Portrait, 5s. [Now ready.]

9. **EAST LYNNE: a Story of Modern Life.** By Mrs. HENRY WOOD. 3 vols. [A New Edition, now ready.]
"A tale of remarkable power; the whole story exhibits unquestionable genius and originality." *Daily News.*

10. **THE FIFTEEN DECISIVE BATTLES of the WORLD, from MARATHON to WATERLOO.** By Sir EDWARD S. CRESSY, Chief Justice of Ceylon. Tenth Edition, with Plans. 8vo. 10s. 6d. [Now ready.]

11. **JAMES'S NAVAL HISTORY of GREAT BRITAIN to the BATTLE of NAVARINO.**

"The best Naval History of England. Its impartial statement of facts is so well established, that it was constantly referred to by French Naval Officers visiting my ship in the Mediterranean, to decide any question in discussion."

Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm.
"Containing the best account of the American war in 1812." 6 vols. small 8vo. with Portraits, 30s. [Now ready.]

12. **THE RISE and PROGRESS of the ENGLISH CONSTITUTION.** By Sir EDWARD CRESSY. Sixth Edition, post 8vo. 7s. 6d. [Now ready.]

13. **BUCKLAND'S CURIOSITIES of NATURAL HISTORY.** Each Series price 6s. each.

FIRST SERIES.	SECOND SERIES.
Rats.	Wild Cats.
Fishes.	Eagles.
Monkeys.	Helicægæ.
Serpents.	Worms.
Frogs.	Dogs.
&c. &c.	&c. &c.

[Now ready.]

14. **THE INGOLDSBY LEGENDS; or, Mirth and Marvels.** Twenty-eighth Thousand. New Illustrated Edition, in 2 vols. with all the Illustrations by Cruikshank and Leech, 15s.; or in 1 vol. with Illustrated Frontispiece, 5s. [Now ready.]

15. **M'CAUSLAND'S (Dr.), Q.C., SERMONS in STONES; or, Scripture Confirmed by Geology.** Eighth Edition, 4s. [Now ready.]

London: RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street.

HURST & BLACKETT'S NEW WORKS.

FRENCH WOMEN of LETTERS.

By JULIA KAVANAGH, Author of 'NATHALIE,' 'ADELE,' &c. 3 vols. 21s.

"Miss Kavanagh has shown taste and feeling in this agreeable book." *Athenæum.*
"A most attractive work, especially to the ladies of England." *Observer.*

"The name of the author of these charming volumes is a guarantee for their excellence. Miss Kavanagh's previous writings have been so sensible and attractive, that it was scarcely possible she could fail when undertaking the interesting task of relating the incidents in the lives of these celebrated French women of letters who flourished during the last few centuries, and most of whom exercised a marked influence on the times in which their lot was cast. The entire volumes abound with pleasing and interesting characteristics, and are also specimens of a style of composition as elegant as it is chaste." *Messenger.*

TRAVELS in the HOLY LAND. By FREDRIKA BREMER. Translated by MARY HOWITT. 3 vols. 21s.

The LIFE of J. M. W. TURNER, R.A. From Original Letters and Papers furnished by his Friends and Fellow Academicians. By WALTER THORNBURY. 2 vols. 8vo. with Portraits, &c. 30s.

"Mr. Thornbury may be congratulated on the completion of an arduous task, the difficulties of which, however, have been alleviated by the ready co-operation he has met with on all hands from the friends of the deceased artist, who have only been too glad to place their stores at his disposal. Impressed with the importance of the subject, the author has treated it with reverence and earnestness. Mr. Thornbury has honestly endeavoured to paint Turner truly, regarding him neither with the eyes of an enthusiast nor with those of a cynic. Mr. Thornbury's work must not only be considered as the very best he has written, but as a valuable addition to our artistic biography. To the professional student it will be especially interesting." *Spectator.*

The LIFE of Admiral Sir CHARLES

NAPIER, K.C.B.; with HIS CORRESPONDENCE. From his Private Papers. By Major-General ELMER NAPIER. 3 vols. 8vo. with Portrait and Charts. 30s.

"Sir Charles Napier will undoubtedly rank among the first of our sea worthies. He has found a worthy biographer and chronicler in the person of his stepson. The biography abounds in traits of character, and there are details of love, marriage and home-life which contrast very pleasantly with the more exciting scenes. The work brings all the incidents of the Admiral's life together, so as to create a story of great interest, with much that is amusing for the general, and more that is instructive to the professional reader." *Athenæum.*

The OKAVANGO RIVER. A Nar-

rative of Travel, Exploration and Adventure. By CHARLES JOHN ANDERSON, Author of 'LAKE NGAMI.' 8vo. with Portrait of the Author and numerous Illustrations. 21s.

"Mr. Anderson's book, from the number of well-told adventures, its rich fund of information, and spirited illustrations, will command a wide circle of readers." *Athenæum.*

TRAVELS in the REGIONS of the

AMOOH, and the Russian Acquisitions on the Confines of India and China. By T. W. ATKINSON, F.R.G.S., F.G.S., Author of 'Oriental and Western Siberia.' Dedicated, by permission, to Her Majesty. Second Edition. With Map and 83 Illustrations, 21s. bound.

MEMOIRS of QUEEN HORTENSE,

MOTHER of NAPOLEON III. Edited by LASCELLES WRAXALL. 3 vols. with Portrait, 21s. [Just ready.]

The VALLEY of a HUNDRED

FIRES. By the Author of 'MARGARET and her BRIDESMAIDS.' Illustrated by J. E. MILLAIS, A.R.A. 5s. bound. Forming the New Volume of HURST & BLACKETT'S STANDARD LIBRARY of CHEAP EDITIONS.

THE NEW NOVELS.

The LAST of the MORTIMERS. By

the Author of 'MARGARET MAITLAND,' 'THE HOUSE on the MOOR,' 'ADAM GRAEME,' &c. 3 vols.

"The reader of these volumes will find enough to rivet his attention and to awaken his liveliest sympathy. His feelings will be deeply stirred by the natural pathos and tenderness of the narrative, the interest of which grows more and more intense as it nears its dénouement. We have nowhere met with language more natural and touching than that employed in these volumes to express the various feelings of the narrators." *Daily News.*

"The Last of the Mortimers' has given us much pleasure. It is not only good in itself, but is quite as clever in its way as 'Mrs. Margaret Maitland,' and has something stronger in the fibre of its romance. The story is really so interesting that it would be injurious to tell it, as all novel readers must read it for themselves. It is the most powerful and most interesting novel by this authoress; and the world will thank her for more tales as good and as amusing." *Globe.*

WHITE and BLACK: a Story of the SOUTHERN STATES. 3 vols.

SIR RICHARD HAMILTON.

"This story is thoroughly thought out and well written. Its style is animated, and it contains many passages fraught with sound judgement and highly-toned feeling. It deserves a hearty welcome, for it is that pleasant rarity, a novel which evinces talent and taste." *Post.*

The HOME at ROSEFIELD. By

EDWARD COPPING. 3 vols.
"A very touching and life-like story, of great simplicity and beauty." *Daily News.*

The CASTLEFORD CASE. By

FRANCES BROWNE, Author of 'MY SHARE OF THE WORLD.' 3 vols. [Just ready.]

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

English Sacred Poetry of the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th CENTURIES: Selected and edited by the Rev. ROBERT ARIS WILLMOTT. Illustrated by Holman Hunt, Watson, Gilbert, Wolf, &c. 4to. cloth elegant, 21s.

Tennyson's Princess; with numerous Illustrations by D. MacIac, R.A. Large 8vo. cloth elegant, 10s. 6d.

Keats's Poetical Works. With a Memoir by R. MONCKTON MILNES, and 120 Illustrations by George Scharf, F.S.A. 8vo. cloth, gilt edges, 2s.

Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Edited by GEORGE OFFOR. With a Portrait, and 110 Illustrations by J. D. Watson. 4to. cloth, gilt edges, 21s.

Tennyson's Poems. Illustrated by Mulready, MacIac, Creswick, Millais, Stanfield, and Hornsey. 4to. cloth elegant, 21s.

James Montgomery's Poems. Edited by WILLMOTT. Illustrated by Birket Foster, Gilbert, and Wolf. 4to. cloth elegant, 21s.

Wordsworth's Poems. Edited by WILLMOTT. With 100 Illustrations by Gilbert, Wolf, and Birket Foster. 4to. cloth, gilt edges, 21s.

Eliza Cook's Poetical Works. With Portrait, and Illustrations by Gilbert, Watson, and Wolf. 4to. cloth elegant, 21s.

Longfellow's Poems. With Portrait, and 140 Illustrations by John Gilbert. 4to. cloth, 21s.

Goldsmith's Poetical Works. Edited by WILLMOTT. Printed in Colours, from Designs by Birket Foster. Cloth elegant, 21s.

The Poets of the 19th Century. Edited by WILLMOTT. With 100 Illustrations by Birket Foster, John Gilbert, &c. 4to. cloth elegant, 21s.

Barnard on Landscape Drawing in WATER-COLOURS. Illustrated by Drawings printed in Colours, and numerous Illustrations. Large 8vo. cloth, gilt edges, 21s.

Campbell's Poetical Works. With Illustrations on Steel, from Designs by J. M. W. Turner, R.A., and a Portrait. 8vo. cloth, gilt edges, 16s.

Moore's Lalla Rookh. Illustrated by Corbould, Birket Foster, Thomas, &c. 4to. cloth elegant, 12s.

Rhymes and Roundelays in Praise of a COUNTRY LIFE. Illustrated by Ansell, Birket Foster, &c. 4to. cloth elegant, 15s.

Summer Time in the Country. By the Rev. R. A. WILLMOTT. Illustrated by Birket Foster. 4to. cloth, gilt edges, 10s. 6d.

Odes and Sonnets. Illustrated by Birket Foster and Bleigh. Cloth elegant, 10s. 6d.

Beattie's Minstrel. With 35 Illustrations by Birket Foster. Cloth elegant, 7s. 6d.

Jack Manly's Adventures by Sea and LAND. By JAMES GRANT. With Illustrations by Kirby Halswell. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 5s.

The Red Eric; or, the Whaler's Last CRUISE. By R. M. BALLANTYNE. Illustrated by Coleman. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 5s. 6d.

The Nursery Picture-Book. With 640 Illustrations, 5s.

A Book of Nonsense. By Edward LEAR. With 112 Funny Illustrations by the Author. 2s. 6d.

How to Make the best of It: a Book for Young Ladies. By ANNE BOURNEM. Illustrated by Absolon. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

School-Boy Honour: a Tale of Hal-minster College. By the Rev. H. C. ADAMS. Illustrations by Porch. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

Through Life and For Life: a Tale for Young Ladies. By the Author of 'Annie Maitland.' Illustrations by J. D. Watson. 3s. 6d.

Tales of Charlton School. By the Rev. H. C. ADAMS. With Illustrations. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

Eildon Manor: a Tale for Girls. By the Author of 'The Four Sisters.' Illustrations by Watson. 2s. 6d.

Shakespeare. Edited by H. Staunton. With 1,200 Illustrations by John Gilbert. 3 vols. royal 8vo. cloth, 21s. 10s.

The Picture-Book of Birds. By the Rev. J. G. WOOD. 322 Illustrations by Wolf, &c. 5s.

London: ROUTLEDGE, WARNE & ROUTLEDGE.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1861.

LITERATURE

Fac-similes of Certain Portions of the Gospel of St. Matthew, and of the Epistles of St. James and St. Jude, written on Papyrus in the First Century. By Constantine Simonides. (Trübner & Co.)

Is there no limit to public credulity? Is there no limit to the power of abusing this credulity? M. Simonides is not before the public for the first time; but he has never made a more singular appearance before it than as author of these "Fac-similes." It would seem that in the opinions of some men there is no possible folly that the British people may not be expected to accept and approve, if it be only presented to their notice with the requisite assurance. This view is, indeed, not wholly erroneous. The editor of 'Uranus' has found a printer and publisher, and he may, therefore, hope to find a public. When you find an ass's shoe, you may expect to find an ass. Weak and amiable people love to be gulled by an enterprising genius. Lancashire is not so critical as Berlin. After a long silence, M. Simonides speaks from an unexpected Lancashire home, without the fear of Lepsius and his myrmidons, and with the wealth, if not the learning, of Liverpool to sustain him,—an "honorary" member of a distinguished northern Society, the glory of provincial newspapers, the chosen associate—to quote the words which he so freely and offensively uses—of "those who love the Lord." No wonder that he makes the most of a position to which the incredulity of English scholars and the ready zeal of the Berlin police have raised him, and shows how resolutely he still adheres to the character which, some years since, he played in Eastern Europe and Germany.

Before we notice the wonderful Fac-similes now printed, it may be desirable for us to remind our readers of some of this Greek gentleman's antecedents, that we may not be deemed discursive should we value his lucubrations at a lower figure than Mr. Mayer and the Cheshire archaeologists. In the whirl of events the practices of M. Simonides must have been partially, if not wholly, forgotten, and thus an opportunity was afforded him of emerging from his retirement, armed with a mass of documents far weightier than any he has produced as yet. Now, of the early history of this gentleman we know so much as this, if we accept the story he has repeatedly told of himself: that he was the nephew of an old gentleman who had something to do with the MS. treasures preserved at Mount Athos, and that in this way he early acquired a taste for deciphering and copying MSS. Other stories, possibly as credible, declare that he came from Syme, in Caria, a statement in some degree confirmed by his publication of a work entitled 'Symais: a History of the School of Syme,' the genuineness of which no scholar has ever ventured to advocate. It is certain that many years ago M. Simonides came to Athens with a collection of the rarest MSS., sacred and classical, professedly obtained at Mount Athos, and containing, *inter alia*, an ancient Homer, with the complete Commentary of Eustathius, of which the Homer, on close examination, turned out to be a minutely accurate copy of Wolf's edition of that poet, *errata* included! We know, also, that in 1851 he proposed at Constantinople to publish a complete Sanchoniathon—but did not; that he, then, declared himself the possessor of an ancient Greek work on hierogly-

phics, whereby he attempted, but utterly failed, to read an inscription on a figure belonging to M. Cayol; that, on this, he asserted he had some cuneiform inscriptions in MS., with a transcript in Phœnician—which, however, he did not exhibit to the Constantinopolitan sceptics; and that, finally abandoning, perhaps fearing, Christian critics, he turned, though with little more success, to the Armenians and Turks. For the former he produced a history of Armenia, in which the names, through the clumsiness of the inventor, happened not to be Armenian; for the latter he promised the discovery of an Arabian MS. in Syriac characters, from an excavation then in progress near Atmeidan. The box containing the precious MS. was duly found; and M. Simonides, for a few minutes, was able to boast of being a prophet in his own land. Unfortunately, however, his "enemies" prevailed here as elsewhere, the workmen declaring they had seen M. Simonides burrowing in the hole while the excavators were indulging in luncheon! Need we wonder that the East could not afford room enough for his enterprise, and that he came soon after to Western Europe, bearing with him a goodly stock of rarities, and a reputation which the Cretans of the Apostolic times would have envied. Of course, poor England was to take the Levantine to her bosom:—wiser, more scholarlike Germany having been warned in time. Was this really so? M. Simonides did come to England; but his fame had preceded him, and when, at a solemn meeting of the Royal Society of Literature in May, 1853, he produced four books of the Iliad from his "uncle Benedictus" of Mount Athos, and spoke largely of an "Egyptian Hieroglyphical Dictionary containing an exegesis of Egyptian History," and the "Chronicles of the Babylonians, in Cuneiform writing, with interlinear Greek," men admired, as they well might, the zeal that could collect such treasures. They would, doubtless, have wondered still more had they known, as was pointed out that evening, that the so-called cuneiform characters belonged to no recognized form of these writings, while the Greek letters suspiciously resembled badly or carelessly formed Phœnician characters. Let it be borne in mind that if, in the course of his many dealings, M. Simonides has sometimes persuaded simple men like Sir Thomas Phillipps to purchase his pretended MSS., such good luck tells but little in his favour. Nothing is more easy than to deceive a red-hot collector, especially if the object produced be just what he chances to have sought far and wide. So it was that Lepsius, and Bunsen, and Dindorf fell, when exposed somewhat later to the wily blandishments of M. Simonides. The Germans wanted a confirmation of their own wild dreams; the Greek had the wit to cater for their wants: and some few scholars of a nation eminent for sagacity, heedlessly swallowed all he had ready for them. Not so, however, in England:—neither the British Museum nor the Bodleian failed to discriminate the chaff from the wheat, though the former institution bought no less than eleven genuine MSS. from him. From England M. Simonides migrated to Germany, and, as we have said, made fools, for a short time, of the ablest scholars of that country. They were, and are, very angry to have been made the dupes of a wholesale dealer in suspicious papers,—and we sympathize with them.

Such is a brief and a very inadequate sketch of the life and deeds of M. Simonides, so far as they had become public property, up to the explosion of the Uranus bubble. Since then we have heard nothing of him; and, for the comfort of biblioplists, and the repose of public libraries, we had hoped he had found

his way to the obscurity from which he had unhappily emerged. But he is among us again,—lively as ever, audacious as ever;—this time with a goodly folio, containing some fifteen lithographed plates of Papyri, &c., besides other illustrations.

As our readers may like to be amused, and may, at the same time, be curious to learn something of the discoveries which M. Simonides proposes for their acceptance, we give the following list. M. Simonides discovers:—1. Three fragments of St. Matthew, written by the hand of Nicholas the Deacon; 2. Two fragments of the Epistle of St. James; 3. A fragment of the Epistle of St. Jude; 4. Part of the eight first chapters of Genesis; 5. The Ten Commandments in Greek and Egyptian Demotic character; 6. The Voyages of Hanno the Carthaginian, more perfect, he tells us, than any yet known; 7. A piece of Aristæus; 8. The Oracles of Zoroaster Magus. All these, he asserts, are on Papyri, and written in the first century of our era. Then follow—Fragments of various historical writings; Seven Epistles of Hermippus, the son of Eumenides, of Berytus; A fragment of the Oikistika of Androsthenes, of Thassos; Two more Epistles of Hermippus, on Hieroglyphics and the Kings of Egypt; most, or all of which, he asserts, belong to the second century A.D.

Besides these, which we should think, if genuine, were wonderful enough, and, if real discoveries, far exceeding those made by Young, Champollion or Rawlinson,—indeed, by all the inquirers whose learning has adorned the nineteenth century,—M. Simonides claims a personal knowledge of MSS. of the earliest date, at Mount Sinai, at the Monastery of St. Sabbas, at that of St. Dionysius, of the first, second and third centuries respectively, together with one in the handwriting of the Emperor Theodosius, and a mass of miscellaneous documents relating to Papias and to Heliodorus the Elder, which, he tells us, are still "unfortunately unpublished."

Most of these extraordinary fragments M. Simonides declares he found among papyri collected by the Rev. H. Stobart, and now in Mr. Mayer's Museum, at Liverpool. The remainder are said to have belonged to a once well-known dealer in curiosities, Mr. Sams. M. Simonides appears to have made Mr. Mayer acquainted as quickly as possible with his discoveries; and that gentleman, with laudable zeal, at once assembled an archaeological meeting in his Museum, May 1, 1860, to whom he communicated them. The local journals vied with each other and with a London literary journal in trumpeting forth the wonderful news. "Many of the learned in Liverpool," says M. Simonides, "called on me in order to see the passages, and, after a minute inspection, heartily glorified God." Could M. Simonides oblige mankind with the names of these Liverpool sages? Many wise men of the metropolis, we are also told, saw these fragments, and were delighted at these discoveries; especially "the amiable and truly evangelical family of N. Banyard, Esq., who invited to their house, for the purpose of seeing and examining the fragments, several learned persons, all of whom were in ecstasies at the sight, and particularly the brother of Mrs. Banyard, a genuine servant of the Lord (whose name, unfortunately, I do not remember), who took for his text at evening devotions the 28th of St. Matthew, and offered up prayer and thanksgiving for the discovery of these sacred fragments of the oldest version of the New Testament!" What a pity that M. Simonides should have forgotten the name of this "genuine servant of the Lord." Perhaps

it may be recovered. What reason, scholars will ask, is there for putting more faith in this work of M. Simonides than in his previous labours, seeing that exposure has no terrors for him, and that he is ready to bring forward again, in 1861, what has been repeatedly shown in previous years to be forgeries? Perhaps he rests his claim to be heard again on the portrait of St. Matthew, which forms the frontispiece of his new work, and which, he says, "was executed in the fifth century by Hierotheus of Thessalonica, the saint portrait painter. . . . The original is preserved among frescoes of Athos. The copy here given was taken from it by C. S." Fifth century, indeed! either language must have lost its usual meaning, or M. Simonides must have gone stark mad. Byzantine art! why the original of this portrait, if, indeed, there be any original at Athos, is assuredly later than the times of Raphael or Michael Angelo, probably of a date not earlier than 1600. If M. Simonides really believes that such a portrait could be of the fifth century, the fact only proves that he knows no more of Art than of Theology and History.

The reader will have gathered from what we have already stated our opinion of the documents; but it may not be wholly useless to subject them to a closer examination. Now, in the first place, we consider it would require nothing short of a miracle to bring together in one place, at the bidding of any one person, so extraordinary a collection of rarities as M. Simonides avers he has found in Mayer's Museum during the researches of only two or three days. It may not be generally known, but it is an undoubted fact, that no MSS. of any kind, if we except the Hieratic papyri, are known to ascend to the first or second century, and that of those of the fourth or fifth there are not more than five or six throughout all the libraries of Europe; yet M. Simonides, if he is to be believed, has got these wonders "plenty as blackberries," there being, as it would seem, no limit to the treasures with which he kindly proposes to flood the world. Again, when we remember with what zeal the MS. treasures of antiquity have been hunted during the last three centuries, and especially within the last fifty years, we may pronounce it wholly past belief that so many and such valuable fragments should be huddled together in one small collection. More than this, as regards Mr. Stobart's papyri, though it may be true they were not all minutely examined while in the Museum, yet sufficient research was made among them to detect 'The Funeral Oration of Hyperides over Leosthenes,' which has been edited so admirably by the Rev. C. Babington. It could hardly be that every one of the important documents M. Simonides professes to have discovered among them should have been overlooked during the researches then made. On these and similar grounds, we hold that the *à priori* evidence against M. Simonides' new discoveries is irresistible. We are, however, prepared to go much further than this, and to declare, unreservedly, that we have no confidence whatever in any one of the documents he has just put forward; and this, not from the subject-matter of which they treat, but from the manner in which these MSS. have been made. We may add our belief, that there is not one person, however little acquainted with palæography, who will not condemn them wholly at the first glance; and more than this, that a careful examination of them has convinced us, that they are quite modern, and probably the work of some scribe of the nineteenth century. Of course, we have no means of knowing how it is that they have found their way into Mr.

Mayer's Museum, nor how many of them may actually have belonged to either Mr. Stobart or Mr. Sams. But if they are the product of one scribe — as would appear on the face of them — it is remarkable that they should have been found in one collection, in such suspicious company as Uranius & Co. and under the supervision and editing of M. Simonides. That the handwriting of all of them is that of one and the same person, we appeal with confidence to every one who has any acquaintance with early MSS. Let them compare, for instance, the Θ s, Es, As, Δ s, and they will not fail to perceive running through them all the most striking family likeness — a resemblance too remarkable to be the result of accident, and such as we nowhere find in genuine MSS. differing by centuries in date. The examiner will further notice, or we are greatly mistaken, on some of the MSS. what may be called fanciful or impossible letters; in other words, such letters as are met with nowhere else, and which we should be justified in declaring are not ancient Greek at all. We allude particularly to the transcript of a stone said to have been found at Thyatira, and published here in Plate I. B, p. 14. With some knowledge of palæography, we do not scruple to say that we have never yet seen a Greek inscription containing such a jumble of characters as this page presents; while among them we observe also a MS. Θ , if not some other letters, the form of which, so far as they resemble anything Greek, approach more nearly to MS. than to lapidary writing.

But our space warns us that we must bring to conclusion an article which, to do full justice to M. Simonides, might easily be extended through many pages. We omit, therefore, to remark on the theological bearing of these presumed discoveries and make no remarks on the words of many of his so-called ancient MSS., which read to our ears, in many cases, strangely like the most modern schoolboy's Greek. We are compelled also to pass over the interesting fact that M. Simonides speaks of an inscription proving that Pontius Pilate's wife was named Pempelpe, with his argument that, in the Received Text of the New Testament, the name Πεμπελη has been corrupted into Επεμψεν!! and his still more elaborate reasonings (mainly founded, as he asserts, on unpublished MSS. still in his possession) to prove the now well-settled question, whether St. Matthew's Gospel was first written in Greek or Hebrew. All these points will, we doubt not, be duly handled ere long by competent critics and scholars; nor will any one of those who can read the Greek Delectus, be found, we imagine, to accept either the MSS. or the arguments of M. Simonides.

For the same reason, we are compelled to pass over M. Simonides' further claim to have made known to the world the discovery of *Heliotypy*, which, he asserts, also from a MS. in his safe keeping, to have been invented by one Panselenus in the fourth century, and to have been stolen (from information received at Mount Athos) by a certain Frenchman named Daguerre; to say nothing of the properties of gun-cotton (*Βαμβάκοπυρίτις*!), which M. Simonides, from an equally authentic source, published to the world in 1843, in a tract entitled, *Χημικά Ἀθωϊκῶν*. So, too, we can only mention that M. Simonides professes to possess, indeed exhibited at the opening of the Brown Free Library, at Liverpool, an "Egyptian theological work in hieroglyphics, with a Greek translation, by Melambus, written on human (female) skin in the first century after Christ"; and, also, a Greek poem, by "Cenopides, written on pre-

pared human (female) skin," of the same date; though by what ingenuity M. Simonides can detect whether his presumed skin be male or female, is hard enough to conjecture.

Mr. Mayer, if he values his collection, should be more careful how he uses his MS. treasures. The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire has surprised everybody by their selection of an "honorary" member. Our own opinion is, that not one of these pretended documents is genuine. We are not alarmed by the threat which M. Simonides levels against all those who object to his pretended relics of antiquity. We are content to share the abuse levelled at Dr. Cureton, Dr. Tregelles, and the authorities of the British Museum.

Supplementary Despatches, Correspondence and Memoranda of Field-Marshal Arthur Duke of Wellington, K.G. Edited by his Son the Duke of Wellington, K.G. Vol. VIII. *The Peninsula and South of France, June 1813 to April 1814.* (Murray.)

ALTHOUGH the hand of the Duke is less seen, perhaps, in this volume than in its predecessor, and there is more correspondence addressed to, than written by him, yet even the former serves to illustrate the man, and this volume, accordingly, sustains the interest and character of the series.

The period, as will be seen by the dates on the title-page, was an eventful one. The war was drawing towards a close, though its thunders boomed crashingly as ever over the world. The glory was now at almost uninterrupted flood, on the part of the army commanded by the Duke; and the last victories of those who drove the invading French from Spain were only the prelude to the triumphant entry and career of the invading Anglo-Spanish army into France.

Of this career and course the one thing remarkable in this volume is the respect which the men of most exalted rank pay to, and the reliance which the humblest as well as the highest place on, the Commander-in-Chief. Occasionally, indeed, we meet with negligent officers forgetting their duty and responsibilities, but as a rule every one immediately or remotely under his command exhibits zeal in the fulfilment of his office, and an earnest desire to find reward in their chief's commendation. He, meanwhile, is as unexcited as an Olympian deity; and as polite as a master of the ceremonies. Nevertheless, he can be moved by ignorant and injurious interference from home, as well as by mistakes and failures of his own officers in matters of greater or smaller importance; but in either case, he never loses his temper; he can be severe, but never, as it would seem, unjust; his commands and his censures are delivered with equal clearness and coolness, and "My Lord" is alike unimpassioned, whether he touches on the cutting of green corn, or directs the proper officer to be good enough to look to the shooting of a deserter.

In a certain prolixity of courtesy, Lord Wellington's notes differ greatly from those penned by "F.M. the Duke of Wellington." A General of Division is politely requested to be kind enough to press the enemy as much as he conveniently can; another is not ordered, but prayed to have the goodness to repulse the foe at a certain point; and a third is told that if he can contrive to effect a certain object which the Commander-in-Chief has in view, one of course very unpleasant to the enemy, he, the aforesaid Commander, will be exceedingly obliged to him. It was assuredly agreeable to

Lord Wellington's subordinate officers to be thus directed; but they were well aware that the order was not the less stringent for being conveyed in dainty phrase.

The sentiment which Nelson conveyed in his one memorable signal was implied, more or less, in every command or note of commendation addressed to his army by Wellington. Of acquiring glory he very rarely spoke; of the performance of duty, most frequently. Never, we believe, after the hardest-won victory did he vauntingly tell his men that they had covered themselves with "glory." They were informed that they had done their duty, and the men learned to value such expressions, for to be conscious that they had done what they ought to do, and what he expected from them, was praise enough; and it was warmly appreciated.

Again, when reference is made to the enemy, there is no vapouring, no railing, no denunciation of them, nothing of the malignity and mendacity which flowed especially from the pen of Napoleon, whose violations of truth occasionally staggered his not too scrupulous Marshals. If his adversary makes a point in the sanguinary game of war, Wellington makes no secret of it. His chivalrous spirit in this respect was beyond all praise; and there was policy in it too. He did not allow his men to think little of a check by glossing it over as a success. He stimulated them to recover the ground by showing what they had lost of it; and the feeling then was that they must go forward and make it good.

When speaking of his own deeds, nothing can be more simple than the style of the narrator. On the 22nd of June, 1813, he writes to his brother, Lord Wellesley:—"I attacked the enemy, under King Joseph, at Vittoria, yesterday, and gained a complete victory, having taken from them 151 pieces of cannon, &c. &c. . . . They went off very fast—much more expeditiously than we could follow them. . . . They say they have lost 20,000 men. . . . It is a curious circumstance that the battle was fought, yesterday, on the ground called in the country the *English Hills*, on which the Black Prince fought a battle against the French, and gained a victory in favour of Don Pedro, called the *Cruel*. I don't recollect the date of this battle." This last confession shows what little chance the great soldier would have had in a competitive examination. He would have been sent back to school in place of obtaining a commission.

Our victory at Vittoria was followed by a great evil for ourselves. The army became disorganized and insubordinate, chiefly through the negligence and incompetency of the officers. These Lord Wellington censured on the spot, and forwarded complaints of them to the authorities at home. In reply, the Duke of York writes:—"I strongly urge you, my dear Lord, to make examples, if necessary, among the higher ranks of officers under your command, to whose indolence and want of attention the principal blame must be attributed; and you may depend upon receiving my cordial support in the dismissal of any officer, from the senior General to the lowest Ensign." The sense of duty, with stringent measures, speedily restored order; but lest this should be interrupted when the army crossed the French frontier, flushed with victory, their leader, in the course of a long admirable Order of the Day, bade the officers and soldiers of his army to "recollect that England and Spain were at war with France solely because the ruler of the French nation will not allow them to be at peace." And further, "that the worst of the evils suffered by the enemy in his profligate

invasion of Spain and Portugal have been occasioned by the irregularities of the soldiers, and their cruelties, authorized and encouraged by their chiefs, towards the unfortunate and peaceful inhabitants of the country."

The conduct of the French authorities was in other cases most hurtful to their own followers. They made prisoners-of-war of our medical men who fell into their hands. When St. Sebastian was taken, the French "Officers of Health" most humbly implored to be set free, putting forward as ground for such a boon that they had humanely treated the English prisoners taken before the last successful assault. Lord Wellington orders his secretary to reply to their petition thus:—"Tell them that I am very much gratified by their care of the British wounded; . . . and I hope they will find that the numerous French wounded in our hands are invariably well taken care of. . . . That I am much concerned that the conduct of the French Government must prevent me from considering them otherwise than as prisoners-of-war." At a later period, the Baron de Maucune earnestly entreated to be set at liberty on parole, and urged as his claim to such favour that his brother, General Maucune, had treated Lord Paget kindly, after the latter was taken prisoner. "Return the enclosure," writes Lord Wellington to his secretary, "and tell him that I am obliged to act towards him and other French officers in the manner the French Government act towards our officers; and that, notwithstanding many French officers have, to my knowledge, been allowed to go to France on their parole, not one has been permitted to return: and not one English officer has yet been allowed to go to England, or to return to the army on his parole. Tell him that I should be happy to show any civility to General Maucune's brother, but that it is impossible."

If this was something like justifiable retaliation, Lord Wellington, on the other hand, generously and unceasingly exerted himself to protect the French people from consequences to which they had been exposed by the cruelty of their own Government. He saw that if the innocent people were harassed by marauders, one cause was in the negligence of officers who did not think it their business to interfere, but who were reminded that the possession of rank in the service was attended by the necessity for the performance of duty, and for attention to the maintenance of good order and discipline. He determines to send "officers so grossly negligent of their duty" to England, as he is "determined not to command officers who will not obey his orders." Officers are threatened with being made to pay for the damage done by the men under their control. "Till lately," he writes,—8th March, 1814,—"I could not say too much in favour of their conduct;" . . . but now, "I have no doubt the inhabitants of this country, however at first well inclined towards us, will be as much our enemies as the Spaniards and Portuguese ever were to the French army." In all these cases, the Commander attributes the conduct of the troops entirely to the regimental officers, whose incapacity, apathy or unwillingness he not only lashes severely, but traces "to the promotion of officers in regiments by regular rotation, thus holding forth no reward to merit or exertion." They are all brave enough, he allows, in going into action and defeating the enemy; but victory disorganizes them, and "I have always found that we lose more men in a pursuit than in any general action." Straggling parties were continually surprised and cut off, and Lord Wellington again pro-

tested, in vain, for awhile, against a condition of things so discreditable.

Matters improved as the troops fought and advanced. Towards the end of March, 1814, the Earl of Dalhousie writes from Bordeaux to the Field-Marshal, that "the regularity and excellent conduct of the troops astonish the city and even myself. I assure your Lordship I don't mean to pay them compliments in saying so." At this time the Duc d'Angoulême, nephew of Louis the Eighteenth, was also in Bordeaux, where there was as yet but a "gloomy suspense," and "no energy nor activity" on the part of the Bourbonite citizens, so uncertain still was the future career of events, and so great the lack of money to keep the Bourbonite cause progressing. It was not yet quite certain that all was lost for Bonaparte, or, if all *were* lost, that the Bourbons would necessarily be his successors. Bernardotte is spoken of in a communication forwarded to the Field-Marshal as "entertaining the somewhat romantic hope of being able to appear as a mediator between his allies and the French people, and receiving from the latter the sceptre, in testimony of its gratitude." This was absurd enough, but there is a scarcely less absurd report noticed in a letter of the 5th of April, 1814, from Sir C. Stewart to Viscount Castlereagh. "I believe they have been endeavouring," he says, "to have a decision for a regency for Buonaparte's son. This has been most peremptorily refused, and, if there were no other reasons, there is indisputable proof, I am told, that this child is not the son of Maria Louisa, but that she was delivered of a dead child, and this infant was substituted from a girl of one or two that Buonaparte had at the moment at hand in case of accidents. I have heard this from such authority I can hardly doubt it." This story, and the English in which it is expressed, are worthy of the writer, whom the late Duke of Buckingham has pilloried in his Correspondence.

Perhaps the most important portion of this volume will be found in the few pages at the end, written by the Duke in 1838, comprising a criticism of M. Choumara's book, published the preceding year, and which book professed to settle certain disputes between Marshals Suchet and Soult, and to award the victory in the Battle of Toulouse, not to the English, but to their adversaries. With regard to the disputes between the Marshals, our own Field-Marshal describes such disputants as caring less for the public interest than for the objects of their own ambition and aggrandizement. With respect to Suchet, he quietly points out his mendacity and exaggerations when the latter had a purpose to serve, and he says of Choumara's book generally, that it is "well worthy of attention, as showing the evils with which these great military establishments and systems are pregnant, and which must destroy them."

After this pregnant text, upon which M. Fould is now preaching sermons to Louis-Napoleon, the Field-Marshal turns to the question, who won the Battle of Toulouse, Wellington or Soult? It is only necessary to remember that the object of the British General was to dislodge the enemy from Toulouse and its neighbourhood, and that there was no other mode of effecting this but by forcing his entrenched position. This position was accordingly forced after a gigantic struggle, but Soult remained in the town a day after the battle was fought, and, therefore, according to Choumara, gained the victory. Soult, however, retreated from the town before the enemy could capture him in, or drive him out of it. "Toulouse," says Lord Wellington, "was a

field of battle, of which the principal fortified position most important in the view of those who attacked, as well as of those who defended it, was taken by the allied army after a desperate combat. The consequence of the battle was that the allied army took possession of the passages of the Canal de Languedoc above the town. In his letter to the *Ministre de la Guerre*, of the 12th of April, Marshal Soult says that the Allied army occupied the heights of Baziege by which he was to retire. In his letter of the 11th, he had expressed to the same minister and to Marshal Suchet his apprehension that he should have to fight his way out of Toulouse,—as he certainly would if he had not marched when he did." Nothing can well be more simple. Soult was driven from the key of the position, and after breathing his vanquished men for a few hours in the city which he could not keep, he fled with them thence, and left positions, city, people, cannon and stores, in the hands of those whom French writers denominate, with characteristic generosity, the vanquished! It will not be amiss to add that strict moralists regard Soult as the murderer of every man who fell on either side in the Battle of Toulouse. When he fought that battle, he was aware that the reign of his master was broken, that the Bourbons had been proclaimed in and accepted by France, and that, under such circumstances, to continue the contest was mere wanton blood-shedding. But the vanity of Soult was stronger than his humanity or sense of right. He struck a last blow in hopes to revive the cause, or give respectability to the fall of the great "Military Establishment" which constituted France. He failed, but denied his failure; and yet he was so little of an Imperialist when the Empire went to ruin that there was no more fanatic Bourbonite than he, when the priests congregated beneath the white flag on the Tuileries, nor a more unreserved friend of Orleans when Louis-Philippe had succeeded in overthrowing the dynasty of his cousins.

Lovel the Widower. By W. M. Thackeray. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

THERE is a superstition amongst many people that photographs are likenesses, and that, however hideous the result may be, the photograph only brings to light the ugly possibilities that lie dormant in the individual. Again, there is a notion that caricaturists produce the strongest likenesses; it being essential to the success of caricatures that every one should "recognize them at a glance." In both cases candid friends mildly insinuate against the "vanity" which protests against accepting the award. It is always easy to understand a dashing exaggeration; it saves trouble both to the artist and the public, and spares the skill and patience necessary to produce or to discern the delicate shades of the *poco meno e poco più* needed to make a genuine portrait. What is true of portrait-painting holds good of the art of delineating character. It is easy to produce a caricature which, by its exaggeration of some salient peculiarity, is certain to be recognized—and to raise a chuckle of recognition from its trick of resemblance to some people we have seen and observed; but that does not constitute a knowledge of human nature. Mr. Thackeray's present work—the sad failure of a man of genuine powers—seems to us to be in Literature what a photograph or a caricature is in Art. 'Lovel the Widower' was given out to the public in graduated measure, and there was not enough at once to allow the reader to ascertain the full flavour of it. The coarse pungency kept criticism in abeyance. There was the skilful delineation and clever

drawing of superficial manners and customs in the English society of to-day—club men, university tutors, lodging-house landladies, broken down militia captains, odious mothers-in-law, and victimized sons to match; in short, all the characters which are written in the chronicles of the Snobs, only that there was less fun and more ill-nature. Readers, however, took their instalment of bitters with a shrug, and a mild question whether the bitter had a wholesome flavour. Now that the whole is administered in a single dose, we doubt whether the most cynical will not decline to gulp it down; it is not sparkling bitter ale, but a deleterious beverage, neither good nor pleasant.

The characters are slightly-drawn, sketchy exaggerations; they have no more claim to be considered life-like delineations than the masks in a Christmas pantomime, but they do not profess to be burlesques. They are set forth by Mr. Thackeray as average specimens of the real human beings going about the world, only that he declares he sets them forth as they really are, stripped of all their pretence and self-deception. He seems to consider that he disarms objection or remonstrance by adopting the first person in the narrative, and making the I, myself, I, who tells the story, considerably the most contemptible, disagreeable person in the lot. Nurses tell their charges that "beauty is but skin deep," but that skin is an essential provision of nature for the health and comfort as well as for the beauty of the human being; it is an elaborately contrived resource for facing and containing the wonderfully made bodies given us for our habitation. It is neither a glove nor a garment, but part of our living selves; and to destroy the tissue with sulphuric acid, or to strip it off *à la St. Bartholomew*, would not make human beings bear any more resemblance to truth and reality. At every line of this present story Mr. Thackeray brings out his little bottle of sulphuric acid: the result is hideous disfigurement, without any end gained or aimed at, beyond the coarse insolent laugh of fools, who feel that if all this be true to nature, they are as good as their betters;—or, rather, that everything is mean and bad, and that better is only a pretence. Not good teaching, this—nor true teaching, either. Everybody knows the deceitfulness of his own heart, whatever he may know of that of his neighbour. Each of us knows that he is weak, and can be wicked; but we every one of us revolt against being told and taught that there is nothing better than the worst part of ourselves—that the aspiration to be better than we are is only pretence and humbug. The joking and jesting recognition of baseness and meanness and selfish ends in generous impulses, takes off the edge of the shame and humiliation which the consciousness of those flaws ought to inspire. The instinct to hide them is not, as Mr. Thackeray broadly says, hypocrisy; it is a confession to ourselves that they ought not to exist.

Mr. Thackeray has the responsibility of being one of the chief writers of the light literature of the present day. All that he writes is sure to be read; all that he asserts as his own opinion is sure to be listened to, if it is not accepted. How does Mr. Thackeray use his power? In the present story—with which alone we have to do—there is not one single touch to kindle in the reader a spark of generosity or kindly feeling; not one word to awaken or to stimulate a noble thought. After closing the book, the reader will feel conscious of having suffered a moral deterioration, from the intense ingrained vulgarity of spirit which pervades and shapes the whole story.

Mr. Thackeray should do better work than this in his generation. If he shall always be content to be a satirist of men and manners, and no more, there will be for him no enduring fame.

The Alps; or, Sketches of Life and Nature in the Mountains. By H. Berlepsch. Translated by the Rev. Leslie Stephen. (Longman & Co.)

ALPINE adventure and description have already become a conspicuous part of our travelling literature. Within a few years we have had before us the 'Peaks, Passes and Glaciers,' by members of the Alpine Club collectively, and four several volumes, at least, by members of the club individually, while one or two of them have contributed their essays on special localities, to "Vacation Tourists." Ladies, of course, aspire to mountain honours, but anonymously, since they would "blush to find it fame." One fair mountaineer on a mule has favoured us with her 'Tour Round Monte Rosa,' and another (a lady as we infer) has trodden 'Alpine Byways.' Two agreeable sisters, not anonymous, have sketched as well as scribbled on the Alps, and bold Miss Bremer has made a lengthened sojourn in Switzerland, scribbling all the while in her usual readable manner. It is not well, however, for man or woman to be alone in Switzerland; and it is better that man and woman should be there together than man and man, and woman and woman. The most enjoyable mode of mountaineering is to go with one's wife, as the Rev. Mr. King did when preparing his *Italian Valleys of the Pennine Alps* (for we take the mysterious E—to be his wife); and if any lady should desire to prompt her husband or brother to adventure on such a tour next summer, she will find it to her advantage to bring the volume now before us into evening reading at her own fireside.

Although simple "H. Berlepsch" appears on the title-page, we believe it is Baron von Berlepsch who has penned this volume. It differs from such predecessors as we have indicated, in being a popular and methodical reduction of much of the existing knowledge respecting the more commonly-visited Alps. Individuality, therefore, is here merged in an abstract of the seeings and sayings and doings of many, and the author rarely mentions himself. Indeed, but for the evident gusto which he has for Alpine scenery, life and adventure, it might be fancied that he was merely a well-read and diligent compiler. Those readers, however, who have seen some of the principal scenes described, will at once detect numerous discriminating touches and tints in these verbal pictures, which show that although the Baron has profited much by books, he has also studied much from Nature. If he has been surpassed in glow of description by Von Tschudi, his partial predecessor in the same direction, he has not been surpassed, and perhaps not equalled, in the art of grouping Alpine objects and subjects, in bringing forward instructively a great number of scattered observations, and in presenting attractively to the general reader the scanty traces of human life, and the abundant phenomena of unrestrained nature in the great snow mountains and the rugged passes.

Of humanity in the High Alps the traces are comparatively few, yet when contrasted with our civilized life and luxury they are full of interest. Very few, for instance, in a thousand of the rapid tourists who ride or tread the beaten paths of travel, in August and September, know or remember that at this very time the hardy wild-hay cutter is higher up than they are, and bent upon the most hazardous of occupations. For the rest of the year he may

be either a builder, or a hired workman, or a weaver, a carver, a labourer, or a chamois-hunter. Now he is away at daybreak with scythe, alpenstock, crampons, a bag of provisions, and a cloth for the wild-hay when cut. Ascending heights is to well-fed foreigners an enjoyment of the highest order, to him it is a sombre and dangerous task. He goes not for scenery, appetite and romance; he selects not famed peaks and perilous yet picturesque passes, but winds up a rock-wall almost overhanging the green terrace below. It may be formed by elevated layers of slate, limestone or dolomite, placed edgeways. Storms and weatherings have loosened particular layers at different heights, and having broken them and rolled the débris down into the valley, narrow terrace-like ridges run along the blank, inaccessible front; and along these carefully creeps the chamois-hunter for prey, and anon the poor peasant for hay. Over these slippery, crumbling, hand-breadth tracks this man painfully paces. A sharp, vertical, mountainous wall is on his right, and to that he applies his broad opened hand. On his left there is nothing upwards but the opposite mountains and the blazing sky, and downwards, but the grey or blue mists that float hazily upon the tops of distant pines, or slightly soften the slaty wastes and the loosely-piled tumbled stone-blocks of ten thousand years. Stones falling from overhead may now suddenly finish the poor man's daring course, or a sudden snowfall at these heights of six or more thousand feet may overwhelm him, or in a few minutes cover up the narrow ledges and hide his future path. But suppose him successful, and that he reaches his scanty hay-crop of thin-stalked, short weeds and grasses of tender and almost Lilliputian growth; even then these must be mown—no easy work up yonder near the ridges of a vertical mass. The grass has then to be collected, packed and rolled up in a rough linen cloth or in nets, and tumbled down to a favourable spot. Sometimes it may happen that the mower has no choice, but must needs carry his burden of a hundredweight on his shoulders, while he descends the cliff ledges with double difficulty,—often scarcely able to put one foot boldly and easily before the other, and always with a chance of being overbalanced and hurled down with his load into swift destruction. And what is his reward if he escape and house his hay?—Three or four francs; the same sum that a thoughtless tourist below is at this same time expending for a bottle of bad wine!

As to the chamois-hunters, their feats and escapes have long been notorious enough,—and almost exhaustively treated by Von Tschudi in his 'Thierleben,'—so the Baron wisely hurries over this topic. Almost every adventurous English tourist has at one time or other had a chamois-hunter for his guide; and almost every confiding Englishman has partaken of so-called chamois at the Alpine hotels. "Where ignorance is bliss," &c. One word only—if goat's-flesh disagrees with you, do not touch the "chamois." The chamois-hunters, however, are the true sons of the mountains, and but for their knowledge of heights and passes many a now accomplished and boasted ascent must have been untrodden. Ignaz Troger, of Oberems, in the Valais, is one of those wonderful hunters, and has silently usurped, as his exclusive hunting-ground, several square miles. Unlike prophets, chamois-hunters have a reputation in their own country, and Troger in particular. "He is," says the Baron, "at the same time the rashest and most adventurous mountaineer; if the ascent of the Weisshorn should ever be possible, Troger would be the first on the top." The Weisshorn has been

ascended (as we informed our readers some weeks ago), and the first man on the top was not Troger, but an Englishman, Dr. Tyndall.

Other native and adventurous mountaineers are the timber fellers and floaters. Their work is dangerous, even though trees stand still and need not be followed like the fleet and light-footed chamois; for the larches and red fir, like genuine storm-trees, boldly stand upon steep cliffs, and often on slopes as steep as church-steeple. Then, in the far recesses of the mountain folds there are isolated cones, surrounded by jagged cliffs which bear on their shoulders flourishing forest canopies. Though apparently inaccessible, like a group of tree sentinels, their day comes at last, and their doom is sealed. Up to them climbs the feller, and they fall, not like ancient lightning-split stems, which have mouldered down from splintered ridges, but in their full and flourishing age, and under the hand of the lightning-like blow of a strong man's axe. Up there, too, must hard-faring woodmen climb,—up there must they live on maize-meal porridge and a little cheese, without a drop of spirituous liquor, for only equable and natural strength lifts that axe to glance clear and cold in the sunshine,—then to ring, and ring again, amidst the eternal silence of those lofty slopes, and to elicit groans from the shuddering trees. At length, when their last tough fibre is severed, the wild woodman must stand aside while some mountain forest-pillar plunges down—sometimes sweeping an unwary bystander away with its crushing branches. Next year the passing traveller who lifts his eyes to the high old-wooded cliffs sees nothing but cold grey rocks and despoiled parapets. And the fellers, do they flourish for ever? No, their turn comes also; if not cut off by accident, you may see them in their old age staggering about with frost-bitten feet or with maimed bodies. Their various exposures and perils make many chapters in their lives, and also form one in this book.

There are glimpses at "high life," in one sense, and low life in another. But in the Alps high life is always hard life, at least to natives and workmen. It is the exact opposite to our own, and therefore, perhaps, so interesting to us. But there is village life in the mountains, as well as lonely life. There are, as everybody has seen in passing along the valleys, little villages perched half-way up the great mountain slopes; and churches, with shining tin-steeple, it may be, and all the appendages of rustic communities. Everything, too, is self-provided up there. Meat, milk, cheese and butter come from rough stall and dairy, while hard black-bread comes from scanty hill-side harvests, and the coarse clothing is woven at home. Only money is absent or rare,—for what need of coin where without it there is every necessary that coin commonly buys? Still life and lofty isolation settle upon such out-of-the-world villages; and there is one in the recesses of the Tyrol where four brothers live together, who work in common at all the trades which must be carried on to supply the wants of life. At a height of 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, these helpful four play into each other's hands, and also each other's feet and mouths. They have and want no other neighbours, for they enjoy undisturbed liberty, equality and fraternity, in a self-providing quartett.

Chalet-life in the Alps is really far from romantic. It sounds well, but it smells bad. Nothing in the line of pastoral simplicity is capable of more romantic rendering than a journey up to the chalets on the heights, at the end of May. The "Senn" and his little company set out gaily, with nosegays of flowers, and gold

tinsel and wreaths of young leaves and box in the hat of one, and fluttering ribands in the cap of another. Cows stroked and sleeked till their coats actually glisten in the sunshine, follow the music of large and loud-sounding bells, and whole herds of obedient followers, succeeded by goats and lambs, wind in long procession, till the packhorse with cheese implements brings up the rear. But all this is the festal show, the delusive delight that introduces to a hard and uncleanly course of daily duty. True, those who follow it like it, but let no fastidious Englishman ever be tempted to try a night in a chalet. It may serve to help him in a long mountain ascent, but unless he be capable of enduring every kind of foe to the senses, and one foe in particular to the person—unless, in fact, he be pachydermatous and one of the Seven Sleepers, it is doubtful whether he will not wish himself a cow in the night, and declare himself to be a calf in the morning for attempting to herd with cows and cowkeepers.

Such is a glance at Alpine humanity; but as for "Nature in the Mountains," who that has been below and amidst them knows how to begin, when he must speedily end? If we select only the more prominent objects, such as the famous snow-mountains themselves, their name is Legion, and their charms innumerable. There are the massive chains, the soaring aiguilles, the solitary peaks, the mighty monoliths, like the Matterhorn, and the grand frontier-like ridges, such as the Rigi. They all live in memory, and when one sits down at the fireside to recall them, they come back before the mind's eye, not pale and cold as in the morning light, but invested with all the rainbow hues of fancy, as they themselves colour and glow and blush and crimson beneath the evening sunbeams. Take, again, those other prominent and pleasing objects, the waterfalls—what can be compressed in a few lines about the beautiful Staubbach, sending down its white, soft, thousand-fold spray, or flinging down its refreshing columns like a reversed fountain, and shooting down its reversed water-rockets into the rainbow-arched basin below? But it has been described, drawn and apostrophized at least a hundred times, and as everybody who visits the Alps sees it, let it drop down and shoot its rockets and plunge its fullness, and bedew the watered wall of rock for its whole 800 feet, without further note from us,—except to say that the Baron has pictured it in every light and under all circumstances but one, and that, doubtless, because he knew it not. But we have listened to its gentle pleadings, and heard its musical murmurs harmonize with the accompaniment of a skilfully-touched piano-forte! We have sat opposite, and attempted to count its water-headed rockets while the strains of Beethoven wonderfully enriched its plunging monotone. How this was contrived is our riddle—not to be lightly solved, lest the fair performer repent her graceful compliance with an Englishman's petition.

On glaciers we hesitate to touch at all at this moment,—and we must therefore slide down them, not even pausing at a crevasse, or mineralizing at a moraine. The same, too, of avalanches,—only wishing that we could ever see a monster in its descending madness. As to those dust avalanches which one commonly sees or hears from the Wengern Alp, coming by comparison so softly and slidingly down from the Jungfrau in the months of August or September, one cannot believe in their mightiness or dread their desolation; one would naturally long to behold a ground avalanche in spring rushing down with chaotic confusedness—"this complete dissolution, this universal,

instantaneously developed phenomenon of hurricane, earthquake, landslip and thunderstorm, uproar, flight, destruction, annihilation, accompanied by the crashing of the snow pressed together, the overwhelming roar of splintered trees, the hissing flight of rocks, and their sharp blows against the cliffs,—in short, an indefinable deafening tumult, whose echo, repeated a hundredfold from the corner of every valley, is collected into the roar." This, indeed, would be worth seeing, at a safe distance; and reading of such natural catastrophes, we can understand the alleged instinctive prescience of many beasts just before such a fall. Mountain daws come down from the heights, dogs grow perceptibly restless or howl loudly, and horses warningly shiver and shy on the doomed pathway. So at least it is reported, and there was an old packhorse many years employed over the Scaletta Pass who regularly prefigured by his restiveness and excitement the approach of avalanches. Once during winter he manifested his prescience by stopping stubbornly at a certain point in the pass over which he was dragging passengers in a sleigh. Cruelly and foolishly urged to advance, he first neighed loudly, then put out all his strength, and sought by desperate haste to escape the dreaded danger. In vain—a few seconds elapsed, when down came a sudden crashing overwhelming mass, and horse and travellers never emerged from it!

Of thunderstorms in high places we cannot do more than passingly speak; though no one who had ever been caught by one in a pass or near a peak would care ever to speak much about it. As compared with such meteoric phenomena in the low lands they are indescribably terrific. High up on a snow pass, on the very slippery ridge, and just in sight of the wooden cross that marks the summit of 8,000 feet and upwards (we are writing from our own recollections of a particular pass and storm this year), a solitary traveller is manfully mounting, alpenstock in hand. Warned in vain by the last human being he met with, at the last chalet four or five miles behind, he dares the pass alone, not difficult under ordinary circumstances. An hour or two earlier he might have gone over securely. But now the dark masses of cloud have flocked together and formed a threatening black canopy. In a moment down comes a rushing wind, against which no man can stand;—down comes a plunging rain, the drops of which hit the face like swan-shot, and the storm breaks forth with all its resistless force. A bundle of forked lightnings is loosened—and away and away, zigzag—flashing, blinding, leaping, shooting, filling the air with keen forked flame—terrifying the dazzled solitary, who in vain draws his cap over his eyes. And now the roll of the volleyed thunder—ah! this is thunder—crashing from cloud to cloud, seeming to rebound from mountain to mountain, and to find awful echoes in unseen caverns. How it claps its gigantic hands again and again in wild rage over the bewildered man who has dared to climb, alone and a stranger, up to the haunt of storms! To get back, half drowned and dazed, to the huge barrack-like inn, to remain there the whole stormy night as the only guest, to call to mind again and again, in the hours of darkness, those fearful flashes, those terrible reverberations, those sweeping winds and those sheeted rains—was all that could be done, and is all that shall be here said of Alpine thunderstorms! To describe a dozen is nothing to enduring one.

Of course, there is religion, and, of course, there are churches and chapels, in the mountains. Where such storms break forth, or such avalanches dash down, even the most benighted race

must have its places and times of worship. The English have their own little churches here and there in the most frequented spots. But, at all events, approach the mountain village church, towards the beginning and at the close of the morning's service. Sunday in the mountains is man's as well as Nature's holiday. To stand upon a lofty point, and hear the church-bells ring below, is to listen to most touching music. What though it be a monotone!—it reminds you of home and holiday with friends and family. Peace is all around, as well as poverty. See how yonder dark ravines, and those old, brown, timber houses dotting the green meadows, yield their slowly accumulating congregation! They all wind towards the tall church, bend before the huge wooden cross, enter the door; and after a while you hear the soft swellings of a pealing organ floating out to you, and attuning your spirit to the time and the scene. But mass has been said; the doors are again opened, and out come, in a kind of regular order, pairs of women and girls in district costume; some, matronly and aged, in thickly-folded gowns; some, youthful and conscious of youth, clad in bright lively colours and with picturesque caps, perhaps with silver chains or brooches. The matronly and maidenly pairs defile before you, and old eyes and young eyes are upon you as they pass, for you are the only stranger. Well for you that you cannot understand that subdued *patois*, or else you would not feel yourself complimented. And now come the men, feeble with age, with snows on their heads like those on the mountains, or young in years, laughing as they scan you. Follow the procession until it divides:—the women go straight home; the men, however, do not. They sidle off into an inn, there to listen and to chatter, and, lightly or heavily, to imbibe. Yet not always do they enter the inn, for sometimes there is a general meeting for Government proclamations and military orders. In the afternoon the younger men are—not at their Catechism, but—in the shooting-ground. Or, to close the scene, down yonder slope is descending a little cart with an apparent box; yet the lad who drives, and the peasants who follow, are mournful and silent. Their faces are downcast, and there are moistened eyes in that little orderly group. It is a mountaineer who lies in that box, and that box is his coffin! For many a day did he pass down this very way to church,—for many a year, from the time when he bounded along as a boy, to that in which he picked his steps cautiously as a senior. It was a long way to walk—it is now a long way to be carried—on a narrow little cart to which is harnessed his own horse or cow. Old friends come up and join the procession as it winds round the head of the valley to the churchyard. Into the grave he is lowered; rough faces, that whole winters did but harden, are now relaxed, and tears are dropped. Here is an end of the simple annals of one poor man. A little wooden cross marks the place where he who so long dwelt in the mountains now lies low in the valley. A female hand adorns it with an *immortelle*, and all is over.

The volume before us has suggested to us so many topics of interest that our pen has run faster than our feet would do in the snow-fields. We can honestly commend it to all who stay at home, or who have been in the Alps, and still mean to go again, or to those who simply mean to go. It is not in any way a guide; but a very agreeable, readable, well-constructed volume, illustrated with several spirited plates. The translator merits thanks for having introduced so acceptable a book to English readers. A few sentences might have been clearer; but we only desire that others

may peruse it with an interest equal to our own.

William Shakespeare's Sonnets in a German Version—[*William Shakespeare's Sonnette in Deutscher Nachbildung*, von Friedrich Bodenstedt]. (Berlin.)

SHAKESPEARE has been fortunate in Germany, both with critics and translators. It is true that a mass of folly has been accumulated round his name by some of his critics, but even this is counterbalanced by the amount of light that has been shed on his Plays by the more expert among the number, and no quantity of bad translations could be made a reproach to a country that has given us the version of Tieck and Schlegel. Prof. Bodenstedt pays a graceful compliment to his predecessors, though he does not sufficiently prize his own work, when he hopes that this translation may be judged worthy "to be set as a portrait-bust of Shakspeare in a niche of that magnificent monument which Schlegel has erected to the English poet, by the masterly translation of his Dramas." It is more than worthy. In finish of execution, in poetical and critical appreciation of the original, in sharpness of insight, and in justness of views, the portrait-bust can claim no subordinate place, no little niche in the monument, with which only the smallness of its scale prevents it from competing. In truth, Prof. Bodenstedt's difficulties have been greater, and are more strikingly overcome. Translation into rhymed verse is always a harder task than translation into blank verse; and with Shakspeare's Sonnets, unequalled in condensation, stamped with originality of form and pithiness of expression in the very highest degree, the difficulty might seem insuperable. To say that Prof. Bodenstedt has mastered all the turns of thought and intricacies of phrase, that he has rendered worthily those many noble lines which stand out like massive gems, and are familiar by constant quotation, is to give him very high praise, but no more than is justly due.

Though we are unfortunately debarred from proving our assertion by giving samples and entering into details, we are not so restricted from considering the critical views Prof. Bodenstedt has enounced. He discusses the various questions connected with the Sonnets in a postscript, and reviews the solutions offered with a kind forbearance of any addition to the number. We doubt if our gratitude is not as fully earned by this forbearance as by the translation. Whatever may be the probabilities in favour of any chosen hero, it is impossible at this time of day to accept them as proofs. Whether we believe with Farmer that Mr. W. H. means William Harte, who was not born till after most of the Sonnets were written,—or with Tyrwhitt, that it means W. Hughes, who has never been proved to exist,—or with Boaden, William Herbert Earl of Pembroke,—or with others, Henry Wriothesley Earl of Southampton,—or with Chalmers, Queen Elizabeth,—or with Herr-Barnstorff, Mr. William Himself,—our conjectures are equally liable to be overthrown, and equally valueless if established. And we should be very sceptical about the taste of the critic who should only see in Shakspeare's Sonnets a ground for disputing the owner of two initial letters. Prof. Bodenstedt has done far more to ensure the due appreciation of the Sonnets by adopting a new order of sequence, and by analyzing the poet's character as shown in his personal effusions.

We will first examine the new order in which Prof. Bodenstedt has disposed the

Sonnets, regretting only that he has not more fully stated the principle of his classification. He divides them into four parts, placing in the first those Sonnets which seem to date from the earliest period of Shakspeare's life, and then grouping the rest by their contents, so as to form a connected story. Thus in the first detachment Shakspeare is in love, in the second his love is false to him with his friend, in the third he is exhorting his friend to marry, in the fourth he glorifies his friend and boasts that his poems are proof against time. It will be seen that the translator has entirely inverted the general order, and, on comparing the present succession with that hitherto adopted, that very few of the Sonnets stand to each other in the same relation. At the beginning of the third division the Sonnets which are placed first of all, in the English editions, follow each other exactly up to the nineteenth; with this exception, there is no coincidence. Prof. Bodenstedt has here abandoned tradition as boldly as M. Fechter; but we believe the conservatives will admit the judiciousness of his endeavour, even if they ask for some alteration in the details.

We come now to the light thrown on Shakspeare's character by his Sonnets, a point which has already been ably commented upon by Hallam. But Prof. Bodenstedt judges more favourably the indications of humanity conveyed in their confessions of weakness, and rejoices that the poet, who seems so unapproachably high in his Plays, comes nearer to us in his Sonnets, in the changes from sadness to joy, in the sufferings, weaknesses and errors that belong to mortals. "Our reverence for him is not lessened, it rather increases, as well as our love for him, when we see what dark and steep paths led him aloft to the pure summits of Art. Is it not affecting when we hear this powerful man, who gave immortal life to everything he touched, complaining of the infirmities of mortality?" Hallam regrets, in the name of Shakspeare's admirers, that such evidences of the great poet's frailty should appear, that such weakness of love can be laid to his charge; and Hallam's complaint reads strangely when we remember that a similar monument of love was destined to be erected to his son. Prof. Bodenstedt takes a ground with which Shakspeare's admirers will be more satisfied, and in demolishing Herr Barnstorff's idle theory he defends the poet from the charges of undue weakness, of vagrant love, of extravagant friendship. He quotes Lessing's defence of Horace, and asks what hinders moral carpers from seeing an ideal mistress in the lady of the Sonnets, a study for Cleopatra. He agrees with most English critics, that the "Friend" of the Sonnets is the Earl of Southampton, referring to expressions in the Sonnets which are paralleled by expressions in the dedication of 'Lucrece.' He dwells on the fact that in the time of Queen Elizabeth friendship was much more cultivated than it has been subsequently, and yet Schiller has glorified friendship in strains little less glowing than those of Shakspeare. He produces passages from 'Twelfth Night' and 'Romeo and Juliet,' which are almost identical in tone with those which have excited Herr Barnstorff's virtuous indignation. "Let us imagine Shakspeare," he says, "coming from a small town, from needy circumstances, to be a player in London, suddenly winning by his poetic talent the friendship of the handsomest, most brilliant Earl in England, who, disregarding all vulgar prejudices, honours the great Genius even under that most despised covering, and offers him a warm, intelligent heart. Is it so difficult to understand that such a friendship, increasing every year, making him in-

wardly happy, and also procuring him external advantages which we will not further dwell upon, should transport the young poet to the most glowing enthusiasm and veneration for the man who stood so high above him in the estimation of the world?" We only regret that Prof. Bodenstedt has devoted so much of his space to refuting Herr Barnstorff, and that he has been led by the necessity of meeting so many charges into an occasional repetition.

The History of Modern Europe, from the Fall of Constantinople in 1453, to the War in the Crimea in 1857. By Thomas Henry Dyer. 4 vols. Vols. I. and II. (Murray.)

A compilation which should unite within its pages the results of the historical labours of the present generation and give a compendious account of European politics and civilization for the last four centuries, would doubtless supply a want which has been felt by the student of European history. The critical investigation of history has in the present age been carried to a perfection previously unknown, and of which, indeed, preceding ages were not capable. The mass of recondite materials which has within the few past years been made accessible has been immense, and these materials have been sifted, examined and collected with a patience and ingenuity which taken in their entirety is unparalleled in any age of the world. For in this, as in most of the other achievements of the age, it is the collective and not the individual results which affect us with admiration. If we have no Muratori, Montfaucon, or Ducange, rising majestically above his fellows, there has been a crowd of writers, all animated with the same love of truth, co-operating without design in the same good work, and devoting the best years of their lives to slow and patient labour, with the unwearied hope of raising some portion of the veil of obscurity which divides the Present from the Past. They have ransacked the unexplored depths of libraries, sifted piles of confused, antiquated and illegible manuscript, read through bales of unpublished correspondence, examined in detail despatches, state documents and records, now first become accessible, and condemned themselves to intellectual drudgery of the most repulsive nature, often simply for the purpose of establishing a fact or verifying the conception of a character. The results, however, of this labour are scattered about in too large a number of volumes to be immediately accessible to the general reader; and the historical student, who takes in order the works of Ranke, Von Hammer, Zinkeisen, Sismondi, Michelet, Martin, Mignet, Hallam, Prescott, and others, acquires his knowledge in such a fragmentary manner that, unless he is gifted with an unusual retentiveness of memory and grasp of historic conception, he is unable, while reading the narrative of each separate portion, to attain to a clear view of the progress of our homogeneous civilization carried on by the separate members of the European family of nations. For, as Mr. Dyer observes, the history of modern Europe, complicated and extensive as it is, is still to be viewed as a whole:—

"That it is capable of a certain degree of unity may appear when we reflect that the greater part of the European populations are descended from a barbarian ancestry possessing very similar laws and customs; that all have derived a common civilisation from Rome; that a large portion of them trace their language and their laws to the same source; that Latin was long the common idiom of the learned throughout Europe; and especially, that all the European nations, under the title of Christendom, are united together by a common

religion. Viewed in this light, the great Roman Empire may still be said to subsist in Europe in effect if not in form; and to testify its presence, not, indeed, by the trammels of political obedience, but by the nearly uniform standard it imposes in dress, manners, literature and art. The religious unity of Europe which prevailed during the middle ages, as shown by the Crusades, the General Councils, and more permanently by the authority exercised by the Pope as the common father of Christendom, was severed by the Reformation; but already what has been called the European system was arising to supply another bond of union. During the dark ages the aggressions committed by one state upon another were viewed with indifference by the rest; and thus, for instance, the conquests of the English in France were utterly disregarded in Europe. But when by the destruction of feudalism, the rise of the middle class, the consolidation of the great monarchies, and the institution of standing armies, the various European States were enabled to enter into long and distant wars with one another, the aggressive ambition of one became the common concern of all; leagues and alliances were made to check and repress the domination of grasping monarchs, and to preserve the balance of power; and Europe began to form one large republic of nations, acknowledging the same system of public law, and becoming in their transactions amenable to the voice of international opinion. The history of Europe, in fact, presents as much unity as that of Greece in early times. Composed of a cluster of independent states, of which one, now Sparta, now Athens, now Thebes, was always aspiring to the hegemony, the only rallying cry of Greece was against the *Barbarian*, as that of Europe once was against the *Infidel*, whilst her sole bond of union was also a religious one, manifested in the Amphictyonic Council and the national games at Olympia and other places, which bear some analogy to the General Councils and the festivals and jubilees of the Roman Church. It is, then, the change from a unity cemented by religion to a political unity that chiefly distinguishes modern Europe, regarded universally, from the Europe of the middle ages. The commencement of this change dates from the French wars in Italy towards the close of the fifteenth century; but as the capture of Constantinople by the Turks and the destruction of the last vestiges of the Greek Empire, have commonly been regarded as the true epoch of modern history, it has been adopted in the present work. The real importance of that event, however, and what renders it truly an epoch, lies not so much in the fall of the Greek Empire, which had long been effete, and must at no distant period have either perished of natural decay or have been swallowed up by some of its more powerful Christian neighbours, as in the final and complete establishment in Europe of the Ottoman power. The bond of modern Europe being its policy, its history necessarily becomes a political history. Europe, indeed, as already remarked, has also a common civilisation, and in some degree also a common literature and art; but marked in each nation by peculiarities which render an account of those subjects proper rather to the histories of its particular states than to one comprising its general affairs. The history of European literature, moreover, from the fifteenth to the seventeenth century, has been already written by Mr. Hallam, nor could it be treated in the present work, without swelling it to an inconvenient bulk, at sufficient length to be either instructive or entertaining. When we arrive at the eighteenth century, it will, however, be necessary to take a general survey of the literature of the age, as one of the causes which produced the French Revolution."

Although we take exception in some respects to the above remarks, to Mr. Dyer's notion of the method by which the task is to be accomplished, to the limitations he puts upon himself as well as the execution of his work,—yet Dr. Russell's 'Modern Europe' has now become so antiquated a production, so far behind the historical information of the time, that any serious effort to supply its place must be viewed with indulgence, as a guide to

the student of modern history. Dr. Russell's work is bad in style, narrow in view. Its relation of the events of Continental nations is meagre and unsatisfactory in the extreme, and its historic blunders are numerous and glaring; but still, there was a wholeness of design and a clearness of statement which rendered the book recommendable for a commencing student, and has a certain directness of exposition which Mr. Dyer wants. And although Dr. Russell's matter is not so valuable as that which is to be found in these volumes, we doubt whether his facts would not fix themselves more in the memory—a point of immense importance in a commencing book. There is an absence of philosophic method in Mr. Dyer's compilation which must make it a confusing book for a beginner; and the great events of each period are not brought into sufficient relief to give them prominence and to stamp them on the memory. There are no marginal headings, which, in an elementary book of this nature, is a great omission. And Mr. Dyer has fallen into the usual fault of compilers of history:—the accumulation of small facts. He has not made his historic narrative turn round central principles, causes and characters, so as to give events affiliation and connexion. In the Introduction we looked for some account of the changed condition of the Feudal system, and of the mode of levying armaments. Considering that Louis the Eleventh did so much towards breaking up the great feudal system of France, it was necessary that the reader should have clear notions of the then state of the feudal system in order to form some judgment of the reason and nature of Louis the Eleventh's policy. The account of the destruction of the feudal system in Book II. Chap. 1. is meagre in the extreme. Mr. Dyer does not distinguish between chivalry and feudalism, and in his estimate of the spirit of chivalry shows a want of acquaintance with the subject. His depreciation of Mr. Hallam is oddly expressed:—"If the spirit of chivalry, and what has been called knight-errantry, on which Mr. Hallam has passed so glowing a panegyric, be not mere chimeras and creations of the brain."—The state of military science and tactics at the period at which Mr. Dyer commences his history is also a point on which we had a right to expect information, as well as on the relative importance of the different classes of society and on account of the general decrease of slavery throughout Europe.

The dissemination of Greek learning at the fall of Constantinople is also a point surely not to be omitted in four large volumes of the 'History of Modern Europe.' The neglect altogether of the influence of literature on the course of civilization is a grave error of judgment; and generally Mr. Dyer shows a want of appreciation of the value of ideas and principles; and this it is which leads him to be too diffuse in the chronicling of wars, revolutions and such external facts and circumstances, which, after all, are but one form of expression of the passions and intelligence of humanity. Nor, considering that the author's design is to make his history a political history, can we give him great praise for his political treatment of his subject. The policy of the various states in their political action is not clearly set forth, nor is the personality of the chief actors of each drama brought out with sufficient distinctness; and frequently the most important details are omitted about them, as, especially, the age at which they died, while other less important information is put in. We are not told, for example, at what age died John Hunyad, the heroic defender of Christendom

against the Turks. Our information about Scanderbeg, who so long filled all Europe with the renown of his exploits, is of the scantiest. The character of Lorenzo de' Medici is very insufficiently drawn, and for such a glimpse as we have of it, the reader is directly referred to Roscoe, whose authority in this matter is exploded.

The account of Savonarola, whose memory is still fresh in the minds of the Florentine people, is also poor and drawn from second-rate authorities, and the recent work of Villari on the subject not alluded to. Mr. Dyer does not even allude to the very dramatic deathbed interview of Lorenzo and Savonarola, so significant of the time and of the country. Italian affairs generally, and the relations of the Papacy with Europe, and its pernicious results for Italy, are, also, not represented so as to convey all the interest and instruction the limits of the narrative admit of.

The history of France and Belgium is, however, much better treated. The contest of Louis the Eleventh and Charles the Terrible is told with some spirit, if with little dramatic power. When we come to the League of Cambrai, we naturally look for the observation that it was Pope Julius the Second who, by his league with the Spaniards and the French, introduced those barbarians into the Peninsula whom he subsequently declared he would drive out of Italy; and we were not prepared for the statement which is made, vol. 1. p. 241, that one of the grand objects of Julius the Second, on his accession to the papacy, was his expulsion of foreigners from the soil of Italy, and that the policy was pursued in a "truly patriotic spirit." Nor is the infamy of Clement, in being a party to the treaty of Barcelona, sufficiently made clear. The subjugation of the Florentines, with the forced restoration of the house of Medici, is one of the most important events in the whole history of Italy, and its effect should have been more clearly stated. For the history of the Reformation, the rise of the Dutch Republic, the story of the French Civil Wars and the Thirty Years War in Germany, the author had at command abundant materials, greatly enriched by recent additions of the greatest value; but we cannot say these subjects meet with the treatment which is adapted to bring out the most imposing features of that great movement. The narrative of the progress of the Reformation is so broken up, and its interest made so subordinate to other events of the age, that we fail to catch any of the impassioned spirit of those times, and the great characters of Luther, Calvin, and Zwinglius are not drawn at all with a free and bold hand. The great character of Richelieu meets with very moderate appreciation from Mr. Dyer, and the immense influence of his policy in raising France in the scale of nations is not duly set forth in these pages; nor of so grave a personage, are we prepared to find a sentence commence with "Richelieu evidently chuckles in relating these tricks,"—which is below the level of even Mr. Dyer's style.

In looking over volumes embracing so large a tract of history, we have been obliged to choose our points of exception to Mr. Dyer's book somewhat widely apart. But, notwithstanding these and similar strictures on the method and execution of the work, we are glad to give it the praise of being likely to be a useful compendium. Mr. Dyer has, with few exceptions, consulted the best and latest authorities on each portion of the history of which he treats. The historical importance of each series of events is fairly considered, and meets with a tolerable proportion of narra-

tive. It is unfair to judge such a book by too high a standard; but there is an amount of information here contained which could only be acquired by the perusal of very many volumes: the style, though not elevated or elegant, is direct and simple;—and if the two succeeding volumes are equal to the first two, the 'History of Modern Europe' in so convenient a form will be an acceptable addition to many libraries.

The Massacres in Syria. By J. Lewis Farley. (Bradbury & Evans.)

Mr. J. Lewis Farley has done noble service to the persecuted Maronites of the Lebanon; and all who are interested in the fortunes of the Christians in Syria should read his temperate volume, which, in a series of letters, sketches the rise and progress of the Druses and Maronites, and describes with stern fidelity the massacres recently perpetrated by the former on their wretched victims. Of those outrages, as well as the wholesale punishment awarded to their chief promoters in the August of last year, we have already begun to speak as affairs of the past. Mr. Farley, however, directs attention to the future, and urges on the Porte and its Christian Allies the duty of preventing, as well as punishing, guilt. "The final settlement of the Syrian question," says the author, "is yet to be arranged by the European Commission; and the measures which must be taken to prevent a recurrence of such atrocities as have lately startled Christendom will require mature deliberation, and will certainly be not less important in their results than the mere execution of a temporary vengeance." Mr. Farley's plan for effecting the permanent tranquillity of the Christian population of Mount Lebanon is the expulsion, on terms consistent with humanity, of the Druses from the regions which they now occupy only to harass the followers of the Cross. The population of Mount Lebanon numbers, in all, 211,000, made up of the following constituents:—Maronites, 112,000; Greeks (Orthodox and Catholic), 58,000; Druses, 28,000; Metualis, 7,500; Mussulmans, 5,500. Of the 28,000 Druses only 4,000 are in the Christian Kaimacam, the remainder being under their own rule; whilst the 80,000 Maronites no less than 32,000 dwell under the oppressive dominion of the Druses. "The Druses, it will be seen," observes the author, "number only 28,000, exclusive of their brethren in the Anti-Lebanon and the Haurân,—and the most prudent course, therefore, to adopt would be to separate them altogether from the Christians; for peace and security can never be perfectly insured in Mount Lebanon as long as these two races, so dissimilar in religion and character, are compelled to remain together. Let the lands of the Druses be fairly valued, and the amount equitably assessed upon the Maronites. Let the Druses of Lebanon retire altogether to the Haurân, where, with the compensation they shall have received, they can readily establish themselves. Then the Maronites, ruled over, as formerly, by a Christian governor, will become free and happy, and the Lebanon will once more give signs of that activity and industry for which its inhabitants are remarkable. If, however, the policy of any of the great Powers renders this project impracticable, measures should, at least, be taken to prevent the recurrence of those fearful atrocities which have for the past fifteen years desolated the Lebanon, and the Christians of Syria should be placed in such a position as would enable them no longer to fear the attacks of their enemies." Mr. Farley's strongest chapter is his

tenth, in which he defends the Maronites against charges of having first incensed the Druses by systematic aggression, and then at the day of retribution manifested an impious thirst for vengeance. Mr. Farley's exertions for the Christians of Lebanon recently met with grateful acknowledgment by the Bishop of Beyrout, in a letter published in our columns. Topics of greater interest at the present crisis engross the attention of politicians; but "the Massacres in Syria" may not be forgotten.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Metrical Lay Sermons. (SNOW.)—We respect the purity of intention manifested by the writer of these verses. They will be welcome to many persons who still think that poetry is "about" a subject, and do not demand that it shall pierce to the heart of the matter. But their only success must be sought in the so-called religious world, where there is such a great dearth of real poetry, and doctrinal chaff is ground for food instead of the golden grain. To us it is dreary work, this spinning out in lofty language the subjects of Sacred Writ, that have been done once and for ever with such sublime simplicity. It is most strange that any one can come fresh from the pathos of Job, the common human language of David, the homely English of St. John the Evangelist, and straightway mount upon two stilts of rhyme, and think to get nearer the heart of the people by preaching on scriptural subjects in the longest possible words, and in verse that does its best to re-echo the emptiness of Robert Montgomery's. It has been well said that knowledge must be like music and nursery-songs before the Clodhoppers can dance to it. Especially should this be so with religious writings. One man above all others had the secret of writing for the people in words the simplest and homeliest, and see his success: his name was John Bunyan.

Glow-worm Lamps. By W. Brailsford. (Enfield, Meyers.)—Mr. Brailsford is a writer of very pleasant verses, full of sweetness and quiet thoughtfulness. We are afraid they lack the power to move any considerable number of persons; but they show the true poet's feeling and artist's touch in their own modest way. This book contains a hundred sonnets, and not one that is not readable. This description of twilight musing is a fair example:—

Rich purple mists o'erspread the dreamy dells,
And crofts and woods beneath the drooping sun,
Are covered with a haze; the day is done,
And each fond heart with true contentment swells;
Up from the valley depths a sound of bells
Floats over wild and mere. The glow-worms shun
The mossy brakes, and true as love's old spells,
On thyme-wove banks their constant courses run.
Oh! blessed peace! oh! calm and holy time,
Give me your benison, and let me be
Partaker of your gentle sanctity:
So may my thoughts arise to realms sublime,
While one dear spirit in some heavenly clime,
Still holds my heart in sweet supremacy.

Looking at the author's "Portrait Gallery," we see that he is no mere weak and whining echoer of the sentimental commonplaces of foolish historians. We take two etchings in proof that he has looked, thought, and apprehended for himself with a right judgment:—

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Scan closely all the features as they seem
To move from out the canvas, note the eye,
With all its latent will and energy,
A subject truly for a poet's theme;
No feeble woman this—no idle dream,
Drawn in a fitful freak or ecstasy;
This the presentment of great majesty.
A face to be remembered as a gleam
Of old heroic ages, when the hand,
Though all a woman's, could right nobly guide
A great grand people in a mighty band,
And with true sense of justice, yet abide
The dictates of the law with humbled pride,
Losing all selfish love at truth's demand.

LORD BACON.

If men were suffered to behold the dead
For some brief moments, and could hear them speak,
Methinks one great true heart mine own would seek,
And in the mazes of his thoughts would tread,
A patient learner; then, above us spread
An atmosphere of light around the peak
Of some vast Alp, should a bright glory shed
That I might feel myself not faint, or weak,

Or nerveless near him. Oh! master mind!
Thy England's noble son. For ever great,
Thy braver sense could smile at time and fate;
Far-seeing all the wants of human kind
Thou dost despise man's scorn and selfish hate,
Deaf to poor praises, to stern glances blind.

The Pleasures of Virtue. By O. Ceva. (Tresidder.)—A poem to make the ghosts of Goldsmith, Rogers, Bloomfield, Akenside and other kindred spirits rejoice in their Elysium. For two causes:—first, that they secured their places when they did, and cannot be summoned to answer the obstinate questionings of a more critical time; and second, that in spite of sterner verdicts, spasmodic successes, and the general vicissitude of things, there are still worshippers at their old shrine, who get none of the praise which was awarded to them, and all the neglect which they were early and lucky enough to escape.

God and Man. (Houlston & Wright.)—The author of this poem does not think the Book of Job complete. Probably the conclusion of that sublime work was lost! He was so struck with the want of it, that he has proceeded to supply the missing chapters. This is the beginning:—

Day dawned—the East burst roseate on the Night,
And startled all her secrets. From his lair
Life rose with hasty toilet, half awake;
And blushing stood 'neath the new-lighted heaven,
Bewildered 'mid the radiance of the moon.

—But the reader will be braver and more enterprising than we are if the end is ever reached.

Fables and Poems. By T. (Saunders & Otley.)—We suspect that the author of the chief piece in this collection was the writer of a notorious letter which appeared in the *Times* signed "Beaujolais." If not the same person, it must be a friend of his, or at least a friend of his cause, which was the disparagement of marriage and commendation of the other thing. Lady Brown, here trotted out, is one of the "pretty horsebreakers," and she lectures the lords of creation with very bad language, in execrably bad rhymes. The last lines in the book are addressed to its publishers.

I cannot say, my dearest airs,
The hopes you give me lively are:
"A hundred poems pass your mint,
And one don't pay expense of print."
These are, in truth, but baddish times,
For jinglers of gentle rhymes;
The world don't know its interest,
And what for it 'tis clear is best,
Else it would quickly run to buy
Whatever I wrote of poetry.
I may trust well to you I know,
To feel for my undoubted woe;
And you agree with me, I'm sure,
In wishing that there was a cure;
But still the fact remains the same,
My songs are nought without a "name."
You will not bring them out? "Oh, no!
Unless I pay expense." Just so!
You say "The risk is very great,
Poems have had no sale of late!
A hundred poets twang the lyre,
And ninety are consigned to fire."
But, airs—you add with decent smirk,
"If I will bravely set to work,
And get a name like Tennyson,
You'll take my poems every one.
Whatever I scrawl you'll print with pleasure,
And call me your poetic treasure;
You'll give me the best price you can,
And treat me like a gentleman."
Bravo, my publishers! I say
You shine just like the light of day;
Like Tennyson I'll get a name,
And then you shall enjoy my fame.

Poems. By John N. Bissell. (Relfe Brothers.)—A very small book of very brief poems. The following reminds us of the celebrated chapter of history on 'Snakes in Iceland':—

ODE TO SOLITUDE.

Oh, Solitude, where are thy charms?
I've loitered on hill,
I've wandered thro' the wood
And by the river's side,
But ne'er, oh Solitude, have found thy charms.

Household Proverbs; or, Tracts for the People. By the Author of 'Sunlight through the Mist.' Vol. II. (Shaw & Co.)—We are glad to welcome a second volume of 'Household Proverbs.' They are worthy of the first series, and calculated to do much good among the working classes. In this series there are several excellent tracts for women. 'Fine Feathers make Fine Birds,' 'Marry in Haste and Repent at Leisure,' 'She that pawns Once, buys Twice,' are most

useful pieces of advice to all working men's wives, and, we fear, very much needed by many of them. One of the great merits of these tracts is the total absence of all party-spirit in the religious truth inculcated therein. Beyond the one golden rule of fearing God and loving our neighbours as ourselves, there is nothing which can interfere with the prejudices of any sect or denomination. The most bigoted Romanist, or the most strait-laced Puritan, might equally derive benefit from their perusal, without danger of meeting with any doctrine likely to alarm him. Evangelical and Puseyite clergymen can neither of them find anything to object to in these papers, and many a Socialist or Atheist among the mechanics, who would sneer at the proffer of a religious tract, might willingly accept a 'Household Proverb,' and so the way would be paved for better things at some other opportunity. There is nothing like getting in the small end of the wedge; and we imagine that much more might be done in that way, if zealous tract-distributors would begin by proving that 'Cleanliness is next to Godliness,' or that 'Well begun is half done,' before they thrust into scoffing hands the intimation that their owners must "turn or burn."

Gentle Blood; or, the Secret Marriage: a Novel. By J. R. O'Flanagan. (Dublin, M'Glashan & Gill.)—The author of this work is, apparently, seized all of a sudden with a violent desire to write a novel. He tries, in vain, to make a plot, and to "draw upon his imagination" for materials out of which to concoct his characters. He has been kindly warned, that he "lacked the vision and faculty divine" necessary to a writer of fiction. He does not even "pretend to originality"; but still, he has made up his mind to do something in the way of authorship, and these minor difficulties may, he believes, be overcome. After racking his brain for an idea, without any satisfactory result, a thought strikes him: he will try to get a subject out of the newspapers! There is always something going on in the newspapers—a murder, or a trial, or a robbery, which might, perhaps, be turned to good account—who knows? Ah, he has it at last! that "recent trial in the Court of Common Pleas disclosed so many striking scenes and stirring events," Mr. O'Flanagan flatters himself that "even his unpractised pen can hardly make them uninteresting." No sooner said than done. What can be easier? There are the plot, the characters, the conversations, all ready for use. Everybody has studied the subject, and talked it well over, and bought up thousands of little shilling books about it, and the fair victim herself has published her own views of the matter; though, to be sure, the story is becoming a little hackneyed by this time; but never mind that! "We will try it once more," says Mr. O'Flanagan, and it shall be dedicated to "My brethren of THE BAR OF IRELAND," with a few pleasing compliments to the Judge and Jury, and surely that will make it "go down" with the public, if anything will. So, in the form of a narrative, Mr. O'Flanagan begins boldly with the meeting of Major Yelverton and Miss Longworth on the steamboat, at Boulogne. Although he does not pretend to disguise the fact, that his tale is perfectly true, and that his characters are real living people, still Mr. O'Flanagan thinks it necessary to make some slight attempt at giving colour and ornament to the original history, as related in all the papers of the day. He therefore goes through the ceremony (which, under the circumstances, is really giving himself much useless trouble) of transposing the names of the principal actors and actresses in this domestic melo-drama, in such a manner as to prevent any mistake as to their real identity. This is a delicate and arduous task, but has been managed with immense tact and ingenuity, considering all things. Thus Major Yelverton figures as "the Honourable Rodolphus Silvertown, Captain of Engineers." Miss Theresa Longworth is called "Sybilla Longsword." General Van Straubensee is turned into "General Von Stenz"; and the lawyers for the plaintiff are respectively designated as "Mr. Serjeant Solomon," "The Right Hon. Mr. Rightside, Q.C.," "Mr. Harrison Endville"; while those for the defendant may easily be recognized in "Adam Truesir,"

"Serjeant Strongbow," "Dr. Paul" and "Mr. Kellett." Under these assumed names the author takes the opportunity of giving a short sketch of each of the gentlemen in question, with which we hope they feel duly flattered. For the rest of the book, we have long descriptions (also drawn from the newspapers, it would seem) of the Crimean campaign. But the finale is really an invention of the author's, we presume; for it certainly has some pretensions to originality. Just as Captain Silvertown is on the point of being married to somebody else, the ceremony is stopped, and Sybilla's uncle, Count Louis de Franchi, announces to the astonished wedding-guests that the bridegroom is already the husband of one wife. The company feel rather "awkward," and return home as fast as they can. The trial ensues, and as soon as it is ended, in Sybilla's favour, Rodolphus rushes to her lodgings, and is received with open arms. It is discovered that a misunderstanding has been caused by a certain Count Rascalli, who confesses all, when lying on his death-bed at an hospital in Dublin. Sybilla has a fortune left to her; Rodolphus becomes Earl of Annandale, and makes a speech to his tenantry, in which he states that good conduct "is sure to be ever regarded as the best indication of GENTLE BLOOD,"—a very fine sentiment, but not one very likely to be echoed by the real Rodolphus Silvertown. It is difficult to see wherein the merit of this method of book-making lies. No ability is required; no imagination; no common sense; no command of language. There seems to be very little wit and no great art wanting, in order to transpose a few names, and tack on a satisfactory end to a most unsatisfactory story. If, however, there should remain in the United Kingdom any person or persons who have not heard enough (and a great deal more than enough) of the "Yelvertown marriage case," by all means let them read the version of it entitled 'Gentle Blood.'

The Science of Exchanges. By N. A. Nicholson. (Effingham Wilson).—The Archbishop of Dublin has recommended Political Economists to discard the established name for their science, and to substitute that of "Catalactics, or the Science of Exchanges." Whether Mr. Nicholson has adopted this hint does not appear; but this is certainly not the kind of work for which the learned Archbishop took the trouble of making his suggestion. Mr. Nicholson's idea of developing a "science" is to construct a catechism in which his own notions and opinions form the answers to the questions, and are delivered as if they were strict definitions or demonstrable truths. Question 273, for instance, is, "What is the golden rule of commerce?" Now, this is clearly a question which fifty men may answer, according to their humours, in fifty ways. A sharp retail trader might probably say, "Cultivate small profits with a large sale"; or a merchant, "Let your word be as good as your bond." But Mr. Nicholson will only allow one rule to be really "golden," which is, to "buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest markets." This is, no doubt, a very important maxim; though why it is important, the catechiser, being a Pope in his own book, leaves the student to guess. Mr. Nicholson disclaims all novelty, and informs us that his object is "to put forward rudimentary truths in the clearest way" that he is able; but his rudimentary truths are only his own vague notions, or at best mere misconceptions of the principles taught by the Political Economists. "Profit" he defines as "any gain or advantage, from whatever source it is derived"—a definition which would confound profits with such widely different things as rent and wages. Rent, again, he considers to be the "price paid for the use of land, houses, &c.," whereas, as every smatterer in this subject knows, "house-rent" is merely a popular expression, and one which could not be used in Political Economy without confusion. When we add, that Mr. Nicholson considers "the source of wealth" to be "trade" (that is, exchange); that the rate of interest "ought to depend" upon "the proportion between the quantity of money" in a country and the demand for its employment; and that "retrenchment" by diminishing consumption for the sake of enjoyment "injures trade," no one who has given attention to these subjects will have any difficulty

in estimating his qualifications for philosophizing on the science of exchanges.

Mr. M. C. Cooke, having found that a cheap manual is wanted "to place in the hands of students in the Botanical Classes established for operatives in connection with the Department of Science and Art," has prepared *A Manual of Structural Botany* (Hardwicke), which, being sold for a shilling, is within the means of everybody. Of course the matter has been compiled from other books, so that original views are not to be expected; all that the public can demand is good arrangement and accuracy. The former is provided by the author, and such inaccuracies as have caught our eye are not very important.

Of publications of a religious nature we have to announce—the Rev. F. H. Scrivener's *Plain Introduction to the Criticism of the New Testament, for the Use of Biblical Students* (Cambridge, Deighton, Bell & Co.).—*St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans: newly Translated and Explained from a Missionary Point of View*, by the Right Rev. Dr. Colenso (Macmillan).—*An Exposition of The Lord's Prayer, Devotional, Doctrinal and Practical*, by the Rev. W. H. Karlake (J. H. & J. Parker).—*The Letter and the Spirit: Six Sermons on the Inspiration of the Scripture*, by the Rev. P. Chretien (Macmillan).—*The Higher Christian Doctrine; or, God the Father, through Christ the Son, by the Spirit, the Life and Righteousness of His People*, by M. A. Cantabrigie (Whittaker).—*The Ministration of Angels: a Sermon Preached in St. George's Chapel, Windsor* (Parker).—*Short Notes on St. John's Gospel*, by the R. H. Downing (Parker).—*The Athanasian Creed*, by L. D. (Whitfield).—Part II. of *the Book of Common Prayer: its History and Principles*, by the Rev. C. H. Bromby (Black).—No. IX. of "Tracts for Priests and People," containing *Dissent and the Creeds* (Macmillan).—*The Importance of Intellectual Culture for the Work of the Christian Minister*, by the Rev. J. G. Rogers (Jackson, Walford & Hodder).—*Teach Us to Pray: being Experimental, Doctrinal and Practical Observations on the Lord's Prayer*, by the Rev. J. Cumming (Shaw).—*Church of England! Reformation or Ruin?* by J. Hampden (Tresidder).—*The Sabbath Made for Man: a Sermon*, by the Rev. T. A. Holland (Wertheim).—*and Flowers of the Churchyard* (Moxley).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Adams's Cherry-Stones; or, Force of Conscience, 6 ed. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Angus's Hand-Book of the English Tongue, 12mo. 5/6 cl.
Art-Journal, The, Vol. 1861, 4to. 31/6 cl.
Aykbour's Practice of High Court of Chancery, 7 ed. 8vo. 21/6 cl.
Ayton's Reformers, 3 vols. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Baker's Circle of Knowledge, Grad. 4, a Selen. Class-Bk. 8vo. 4/6
Ballantyne's Gorilla Hunters, 8vo. 5/6 cl.
Bickersteth's Sayings of the King, 8vo. 5/6 cl.
Birks's The Bible and Modern Thought, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Book and Mission, Vol. 6, 8vo. 4/6 cl.
Bowman's The Castaways, new ed. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Boy's Own Acting Punch and Judy, fol. 2/6 swd.
Bridges's Hints to Mothers on Home Education, 8vo. 5/6 cl.
Bridges's Exposition of Psalm cix., 24th edit. 12mo. 5/6 cl.
Brief Examination of the Inspiration of the Scriptures, 8vo. 8/6 cl.
Brightwell's Elements in Lives of Naturalists, 8vo. 3/6
Broad Shadows on Life's Pathway, new ed. 12mo. 5/6 cl.
Brock's Home Memories, new ed. 12mo. 5/6 cl.
Broderip's Tiny Tadpole, and other Tales, illust. 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, illust. cr. 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Catalogue of the MSS. in Univ. of Cambridge, Vol. 4, 8vo. 20/6 cl.
Charlesworth's Ministry of Life, new ed. 12mo. 5/6 cl.
Child's Companion, 1861, 18mo. 1/6 cl.
Children's Friend, 1861, sm. 4to. 1/6 bds.
Clever Girls of our Time, 8vo. 5/6 cl.
Copplestone's Canada: Why we Live in It, 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Cottager in Town and Country, 1861, 4to. 1/6 swd.
Cox's Tale of the Great Persian War, 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Dalton's Cortes & Pizarro: the Conquests of Mexico & Peru, 8vo. 5/6
Davies's A B C of Thought, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Dyer's History of Modern Europe 4 vols., Vols. 1 & 2, 8vo. 30/6 cl.
Family Treasury of Sunday Reading, ed. Rev. A. Cameron, Vol. 2, 4/6
Field of Life, The; or, Sowing & Reaping, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Flower Stories and their Lessons, 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Footsteps of the Reformers in Foreign Lands, 8vo. 5/6 cl. gt.
Forsyth's Mary Portkalan, the Cottager's Daughter, 2nd ed. 18mo. 1/6
Gatty's Old Folks from Home; or, Holidays in Ireland in 1861, 7/6
Gatty's Red Snow & other Parables from Nature, 3rd series, 2 ed. 2/6
Gutch's Literary & Scientific Register and Almanac for 1862, 3/6 bds.
Happy Stories for Happy Hearts, 8vo. 2/6 cl. gt.
Hodgson's Residence at Japan in 1850-60, cr. 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Homer's Odyssey in Henderson's Illustrated Verse, by Alfred, Part 1, 9/6
Homer's Odyssey, Bks. 1 to 12, translated by Wordsley, cr. 8vo. 9/6
Hooper's Little Maggie and her Brother, 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Hollingshead's Rough Diamonds, 18mo. 3/6 cl.
Hollingshead's Underground London, post 8vo. 2/6 bds.
Interpreter, The, Vol. 2, 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Johnson's Seven Champions of Christendom, new ed. illust. 3/6
Kennedy's Essays, Ethnological & Linguistic, ed. by Kennedy, 7/6
Kirby's Things in the Forest, 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Koran, The, Translated from the Arabic by Rodwell, cr. 8vo. 10/6
Lectures before the Dublin Y.M.C.A. Men's Christ. Assoc., cr. 8vo. 4/6
Leisure Hour, The, 1861, imp. 8vo. 6/6 cl.
Mackenzie's Married Life, new ed. 12mo. 1/6 cl.
Marrat's Harry at School; a Story for Boys, illust. 16mo. 2/6 cl.
Mason's First Steps in English Grammar, 18mo. 1/6 cl.
Meadow Lea; or, the Gipsy Children, 8vo. 4/6 cl.
Melville's Good for Nothing; or, All Down Hill, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 16/6
Morell's Mental Philosophy on the Inductive Method, 8vo. 12/6 cl.
My Neighbour's Shoes; or, Feeling for Others, 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Nursery Carols, illustrated by Richter and Fletech, sq. 3/6 bds.

Oke's Magisterial Synopsis, 7th edit. Supplement to, 8vo. 6/6 cl.
Parlour Library, "Banim's Peep o' Day," 8vo. 2/6 bds.
Percy's Metallurgy: Extracting Metals from their Ores, 8vo. 21/6
Poets of the Elizabethan Age, illust. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Power's Law of Bankruptcy, royal 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Prince's Miscellaneous Poems, 8vo. 1/6 cl.
Psalms of David, with illustrations by Franklin, 4to. 21/6 cl. gt.
Reid's Wild Huntress, 2nd ed. cr. 8vo. 5/6 cl.
Rogers' John: Life of, by Chester, 8vo. 14/6 cl.
Sadler's Parish Sermons, Advent to Trinity, 8vo. 7/6 cl.
St. John's Hist. of the Four Conquests of England, 4 vols. 8vo. 28/6 cl.
Sala's Seven Sons of Mammou, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Scott's Miscellan. Works, new ed. Vols. 9 & 10, 8vo. 3/6 each, cl.
Selwyn's Nid Prius, 12 ed. with new index, 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Seton's Forms of Deceases in Equity, 3 ed. by Harrison & Leach, 28/6
Shepherd of Bethlehem, King of Israel, 8vo. 1/6 cl.
Simpson's Pioneers; or, Biographical Sketches of Leaders, 8vo. 5/6
Smith's Eva and her Playfellows, 8vo. 2/6 cl. gt.
Sunday at Home, 1861, imp. 8vo. 6/6 cl.
Tract Magazine and Christian Miscellany, 1861, 12mo. 1/6 cl.
Turner's Liber Studiorum, Photographs from 30 Drawings, 73/6 bds.
Unger's Ideal Views of the Primitive World, ed. by Higley, 4to. 4/6
Victor's Maum Guinea & her Plantation "Children," 8vo. 1/6
Victoria Regia, The, edited by Procter, royal 8vo. 21/6 cl.
Walls and Strays from a Scrap-Book, 2nd ed. royal 4to. 25/6 cl.
Wharton's Queen of Society, 2nd ed. illust. cr. 8vo. 9/6 cl.
Wharton's Wife and Beau of Society, 2nd ed. illust. cr. 8vo. 9/6 cl.
Whitfield's Voices from the Valley Testifying of Jesus, cr. 8vo. 5/6 cl.
Winslow's Work of the Holy Spirit, new ed. 8vo. 5/6 cl.

THE OCTOROON.

ANOTHER literary voice, no less than that of the Author of 'Whitefriars,' puts in a claim to the merit, be it much or little, of the story which Mr. Boucicault has dramatized as 'The Octoroon.' This new voice claims a prior title to that of Capt. Mayne Reid; in fact, puts Capt. Reid into the same unpleasant position of defence as that in which Mr. Boucicault stood, and stands. How the Author of 'Whitefriars' can be answered, if at all, is pointed out in the following note. Altogether, the authorship of 'The Octoroon' is growing into a curiosity of literature. The case stands thus:—

Mr. Boucicault produces at the Adelphi 'The Octoroon,' a melo-drama which he offers as a transcript of life in Louisiana—from his original observations.

Capt. Mayne Reid urges (or it is urged on his behalf) that 'The Octoroon' is a play adapted lately from his story of 'The Quadroon'—a transcript from life in Louisiana—from his original observations.

The Author of 'Whitefriars' now comes forward with an assertion, backed by dates and other details, that 'The Octoroon'—and, therefore, presumably, 'The Quadroon' also—is a close version of his tale of 'Masks and Faces.'

The most curious fact in the affair is, that while Mr. Boucicault and Capt. Mayne Reid assert that 'The Octoroon' and 'The Quadroon' are each based on the author's knowledge of life in Louisiana, as seen by themselves, the author of 'Masks and Faces,' the common original, as it is now averred, does not pretend to have ever been in Louisiana at all!

Here follows the new claim, with a statement of the ground on which it is made.—

"December 4, 1861.

"It has not been my good fortune (probably) ever to peruse the tale of 'The Quadroon,' for which Capt. Mayne Reid, it appears, claims the honours of the original invention and characterization of the Adelphi melo-drama of 'The Octoroon.' But if this story greatly resembles that of the piece mentioned, a new question of authorship arises, which I beg to submit to you, and which, it appears to me, can only be settled by a reference to dates.

"In the year 1855 there appeared in the columns of the *London Journal* one of those long, exciting romances in which your very popular contemporary's public chiefly delights, entitled 'Masks and Faces.' It extended over a period possibly of eight months in publication, and included a great variety of adventures by sea and land. The principal of these consisted of the achievements of the captain of an English ship in rescuing a lady of mixed blood, placed in exactly the circumstances and surrounded by exactly the same kind of persons and events as form the staple of 'The Octoroon.' That is to say, the Oriana of 'Masks and Faces,' like the Zoë of 'The Octoroon,' is almost a perfect white, her mother being a quadroon; has been educated in every refinement and luxury, and is a dazzling beauty. She is descended, on the father's side, from one of the original French planters of Louisiana, a certain Count Avery, and this father has died, and left his

affairs in great disorder, chiefly through the under-hand dealings of a villanous Yankee overseer on his estate, called in 'Masks and Faces' Jonathan Leppard, in 'The Octoroon' Macdowsky. These two Antipholi of Louisiana are enamoured, in exactly the same villanously impassioned and resolute manner, of the unhappy Oriana, *alias* Zoë, whom exactly the same slight flaw in their father's act of manumission leaves exposed to the hard fate of being sold, with the rest of the "property," to pay the late possessor's debts. This duplicate overseer, Jonathan Leppard or Macdowsky, hopes to secure possession of the charms of the beautiful Creole lady (as the writer of 'Masks and Faces' styles her, very probably in compliance with the popular English ascription of that term to all persons of mixed European and dark blood) by outbidding competition at a public sale, *precisely* in the same style one as the other. The scene of the sale of the slave lady is almost literally the same in the novel of 'Masks and Faces' as in the grand "sensation scene" of 'The Octoroon.' An American sea-captain figures in the novel, whose characteristics exactly correspond with those of the captain of the Mississippi steamer in the melo-drama. In fact, the romance differs only in some few minor points of detail from the drama, excepting in the catastrophe, which would appear more judiciously arranged in the novel than in the play, or, at least, more to English taste, for in the former the British captain saves his Oriana, carrying her off in triumph under all the guns of New Orleans, and in defiance of a ship of war bearing the stars and stripes, and an assault of a rowdy mob of New Orleans to prevent the departure.

"Now, these stories of the tale of 'Masks and Faces,' and of the drama of 'The Octoroon,' thus detailed, are so completely identical—still more in the characters of the novel—with the *dramatis personæ* that it is impossible to doubt but that one is the direct product of the other, inasmuch as they are almost as precisely repetitions as the figures of a crowd in a ball-room reflected in a mirror. Does Capt. Mayne Reid, then, state that the story of his 'Quadroon' is similarly identical, or even bears any strong degree of similar resemblance to that of 'The Octoroon,' whose inspiration he claims? If so, the decision becomes, as previously hinted, a question of dates. 'Masks and Faces' appeared in the *London Journal* in 1855. It was publicly announced to be by a distinguished writer of popular fiction, known as the Author of 'Whitefriars.' It excited much attention at the time, and in a publication so generally diffused, and paraded with significant illustrations in news-venders' windows, could hardly have escaped coming to the notice of Capt. Mayne Reid. If his production was anterior to this, does he mean then to say that he allowed an open, indiscriminate plagiarist of the kind to go on without a word of remonstrance, in a work of a similar form to his own, when he claims authorship so eagerly in a species of transmutation in which the greatest masters of the drama (and why not the writer of a melo-drama?) have in all ages indulged?

"In justice to all parties, let Capt. Mayne Reid therefore state *precisely* what it is he claims in the origination of the story and characters of 'The Octoroon,' and give the date of his publication; so that the literary public may decide if he is not himself as guilty as any one else of the offence he denounces. Nor will it be the first time, in that case, that those huge popular tales have proved the convenient quarries of the library novelist.

"As respects the claims of Mr. Boucicault to originality, he also should favour us with dates. It is stated that his play has been long performed in the United States previous to its introduction in London. Can he show that it was performed before 1855, when the story of 'Masks and Faces' was reprinted, week by week, in the *New York Tribune*?—although, as the present writer happens to know, it was found so little pleasing to the inordinate self-esteem of Yankee and Southern slaveholder alike, that it excited violent animadversion throughout the 'States,' until finally the proprietors of the American journal broke off the republication.

SCUM CUIQUE."

SITE OF HARAN.

Brandon Towers, Belfast, Nov. 29, 1861.

I OBSERVE, in the last number of the *Athenæum*, a letter from Mr. Charles Beke, in which he attempts to identify the village of *Harrân-el-Awamid* with the *Haran* mentioned in the book of Genesis. I have no doubt this letter will surprise all Biblical geographers as much as it has surprised me.

I first visited the village of *Harrân-el-Awamid* ("Harrân of the Columns"), which is situated in the eastern part of the plain of Damascus, in the year 1852; and I confess I was then as unconscious as I am still doubtful of having made any important discovery, so far, at least, as the *Haran* of Abraham is concerned. But as Mr. Beke seems fully convinced of the truth of his opinion, as his argument manifests considerable ingenuity, and as he professes thereby to remove seeming inaccuracies and inconsistencies in Scripture, I shall state in a few sentences my reasons for not identifying *Haran* and *Harrân-el-Awamid*.

1. *Haran* is said, in Gen. xxiv. 10, to be in *Aram-Naharaim*, "Aram of the two rivers." The epithet *Naharaim* is here attached to *Aram* to distinguish the province referred to from the country of *Aram*, which included Syria as well as Mesopotamia (compare Num. xxiii. 7; 2 Sam. x. 6); and also from *Aram-Dameek* (the *Syria Damascus* of Pliny), which was the special appellation of the territory of Damascus (2 Sam. viii. 6; Isai. vii. 8).

2. The position of *Haran*, as given in the Bible, would not agree at all with that of *Harrân-el-Awamid*. We read in Gen. xxix. 1:—"Then Jacob went on his journey, and came into the land of the people of the east." How could this be applied to a district adjoining Damascus? When returning again to Canaan it is said (Gen. xxxi. 21) that "he passed over the river," which evidently means the Euphrates. So the incidental allusions in Gen. xxiv. 4—8 show that *Haran* was far distant from Canaan; whereas Damascus is upon its border.

3. It appears that the people of *Haran* depended upon "wells" for a supply of water for themselves and their flocks (Gen. xxiv. 11, xxix. 2 *seq.*). Now, this is applicable to *Haran* in Mesopotamia, but would not be true of *Harrân*, or any place in the plain of Damascus, where there is abundance of water in the rivers and lakes.

4. In the Septuagint *Aram-Naharaim* is rendered "*Mesopotamia*,"—a name which appears to have been as definite at that time as it is now, and which is just a translation of *Naharaim*.

5. Josephus describes *Haran* as being in Mesopotamia, and he speaks emphatically of its great distance from Canaan. Alluding to the journey of Abraham's servant, he says—"The servant got thither not under a considerable time; for it requires much time to pass through Mesopotamia, in which it is tedious travelling, both in winter for the depth of the clay, and in summer for want of water." (Ant. i. xvi. 1.)

6. Jerome, in Eusebius's 'Onomasticon' (s. v. *Charra*), thus writes:—"Charra civitas Mesopotamiæ trans Edessam, quæ usque hodie *Charra* dicitur, ubi Romanus cæsus est exercitus, et Crassus dux captus." The position of this city is also described by Pliny (H. N. v. 24), Strabo (xvi.), and Ptolemy (v. 18), who places it in Central Mesopotamia, and who also defines, with great precision, the bounds of that province.

I think, upon considering the foregoing simple statement of facts, Mr. Beke will admit that to locate *Haran* in Mesopotamia cannot be designated an "erroneous traditional interpretation of Scripture." The Scripture narrative indicates very clearly the position of *Haran*; and the very high ancient authorities—the authors of the Septuagint version, Josephus, Eusebius and Jerome—are unanimous in placing it in Mesopotamia. To interpret *Aram-Naharaim* as "*Aram* between the two rivers of *Damascus*," and to interpret "the river" which Jacob crossed, on his return to Canaan, as the "*Pharpar*," is against all authority and all probability.

The "seeming inaccuracies and inconsistencies

of Scripture," to which Mr. Beke refers, are easily solved.

First, as to Abraham's servant being called "*Eliezer of Damascus*," and yet said in the succeeding verse to be "one born in my house," there is no difficulty. (Gen. xviii. 2, 3.) Every one can fully understand this who is familiar with the languages and idioms of the East. I hold that both expressions are correctly rendered in the Authorized Version. *Ben-bethi* is, literally, "son of my house"; but its real signification is, "one born in my house," and not, as some imagine, a mere "member of the household." Both the expressions are well-known Oriental idioms; and both are true as applied to *Eliezer*. When he is called "*Eliezer of Damascus*," it does not follow that he was born there, nor even that he had ever been in the city. I knew well in Damascus two men, one called *Ibrahim-el-Haleby*, "*Abraham of Aleppo*," and the other *Elias-el-Akkary*, "*Elias of Akka*," neither of whom had ever been in the town whose name he bore. Their ancestors had come from those towns; and that is all such expressions usually signify in the East. So it was with Abraham's servant.

Secondly, as to the passage in Acts, vii. 2-4, it seems to me to require a considerable amount of ingenuity to frame a difficulty from it. "The God of glory appeared to our father Abraham when he was in Mesopotamia, before he dwelt in Charran." It is not here said, or even implied, that *Charran* was not in Mesopotamia. And as if to prevent any one from inferring that he thought so, Stephen says, in verse 4, "Then came he out of the land of the Chaldeans, and dwelt in Charran." Had he thought that *Charran* was not in Mesopotamia, he would have said, "Then came he out of Mesopotamia, and dwelt in Charran."

Mr. Beke makes two serious blunders in his zeal to advance his own argument. First, he says, referring to a statement of mine in 'Smith's Dictionary of the Bible,' that Jacob "never came within 300 miles of the Euphrates." Now, it so happens that the Plain of Damascus, where Mr. Beke locates *Haran*, is only about 170 miles from that river! Secondly, he says the flight of Jacob occupied only seven days from *Haran* to Gilead. The Bible tells us it occupied ten (Gen. xxxi. 22, 23).

The whole distance from the town of *Haran* in Mesopotamia to Mount Gilead is about 300 miles. It would seem that Jacob, when meditating his flight, moved his flocks down to the banks of the Euphrates, sent for his family to join him there, and then, crossing the river, struck across the country direct toward Gilead. The distance he travelled in ten days was thus about 250 miles. It is no unusual thing for Arab tribes, under similar circumstances, to make as quick marches at the present day. Laban, on his swift dromedaries, could easily accomplish the same distance in seven days.

J. L. PORTER.

MR. THORNBURY'S 'LIFE OF TURNER.'

Hutton, Brentwood, Dec. 2, 1861.

"Turner hated plagiarism," says Mr. Thornbury in his recently published life of our great landscape painter (vol. ii. p. 256); and he endeavours to show, in no very graceful terms, in his preface, that plagiarism in literature is as repugnant to his feelings as a man of letters, as plagiarism in art was to the artist. "Mr. Timbs," remarks the biographer, "with little of that courtesy which should distinguish literary men, playing his scissors with his usual industry, has lately cut out a dozen or two of trite or erroneous Turner stories and published them in a catchpenny form—for which, as partly fulfilling Job's wish—I thank him."

I may very fairly exclaim with Gratiano, "I thank thee, Jew, for teaching me that word"; for Mr. Thornbury has plied his scissors on a short memoir of Turner of mine with a prodigality that seems almost incredible. Mr. Timbs, the prolific compiler, publishes his Turner stories as a compilation. Mr. Thornbury prints all the best of my Turner stories, scattered over many pages, as his own. In the last edition of Turner's 'Rivers of France,' published in 1853, by Mr. Bohn, there

is a memoir of the artist by Mr. Alaric Watts, in which is included six pages of extracts from my memoir, with honourable mention of me as the author. I need only refer to Mr. Watts's extracts, because it is from these that Mr. Thornbury has helped himself. Out of the six pages (p. xlii. to xlviii.) containing them, he has appropriated three; the contents appear in vol. i. pp. 67 and 198-199, and in vol. ii. pp. 130-131, 141, 161, 217-218 and 318. The first extract Mr. Thornbury takes the trouble to re-write:—

Reeve, 1861.

"He would walk through portions of England, twenty to twenty-five miles a day, with his little modicum of baggage at the end of a stick, sketching rapidly on his way all striking pieces of composition, and marking effects with a power that daguerrotypy them in his mind. There were few moving phenomena in clouds or shadows which he did not fix indelibly in his memory."

Thornbury, 1861.

"He walked twenty to twenty-five miles a day, with his baggage tied up in a handkerchief, and swinging on the end of a stick. He sketched quickly all the good pieces of composition he met. He made quick pencil notes in his pocket-book, and photographed into his mind legions of transitory effects by aid of a stupendous, relative, and minute memory."

Mr. Thornbury, thinking probably that my style was now sufficiently elegant for his purpose, lays down the pen for the scissors. His next extract, commencing "An intimate friend, while travelling in the Jura," vol. i. p. 198-199, is printed *verbatim*. The next cutting is manipulated with the skill of an accomplished penny-a-liner. It occupies an entire page of Mr. Thornbury's work, vol. ii. pp. 130-131, commencing "One element in Turner's success was his indifference to praise," and ending "He felt keenly the ignorant criticisms and ridicule with which his own pictures were sometimes treated." The ingenuity exercised to give originality to this paragraph, consists in half a dozen lines in one part of it being printed between turned commas, and attributed to Mr. Peter Cunningham! The fourth extract, p. 141, commencing "He never would tell his birth-day," is printed *verbatim*. Of the next interpolated paragraph, p. 161, commencing, "He wrote few letters," I have less to complain of. Mr. Thornbury does not print this similar to the rest as his own, but, like a vast number of other collectanea in his book, between turned commas, without acknowledgment or reference. The next extract occupies an entire page, p. 217-218, and is printed, also, *verbatim*; it commences, "Turner was always on the alert for any remarkable effects," and ends "in which the great artist's attention had been caught by the hissing and puffing and glowing fire of the locomotive." The seventh and last clause in my indictment against Mr. Thornbury is a short one; and as it is altered I must ask permission to give it entire:—

Reeve, 1861.

"There is yet another portrait to record: Mr. Charles Turner, A.R.A., the mezzotint engraver of his Liber Studiorum, and his oldest and most constant friend, was so desirous of securing a likeness of him, that he offered to pay Sir Thomas Lawrence, or any other artist that Turner should name, if he would only consent to sit, but he was not to be prevailed upon. Mr. C. Turner was, however, determined to have a likeness of him at all hazards, and availed himself from time to time of every opportunity of collecting memoranda for his purpose. He at length obtained a most characteristic portrait in oil, small, half-size, in the act of sketching. The singularity of his dress and figure have been scrupulously attended to, and it has been pronounced an admirable and faithful likeness. It will be gratifying to Turner's friends to know that Mr. C. Turner intends to engrave the portrait."

Thornbury, 1861.

"There is yet another portrait to record. Mr. Charles Turner, A.R.A., the mezzotint engraver of his Liber Studiorum, and his oldest and most constant friend, was so desirous of securing a likeness of him at all hazards, that he availed himself from time to time of every opportunity of collecting memoranda for the purpose. He at length obtained a most characteristic portrait in oil, small, half-size, in the act of sketching. The singularity of his dress and figure have been scrupulously attended to, and it has been pronounced an admirable and faithful likeness. I believe that Mr. C. Turner engraved this portrait."

If anything were needed to show the worthlessness of Mr. Thornbury's 'Life of Turner,' it is the unnecessary appropriation of this passage. One would think that a chapter devoted especially to "The Turner Portraits," about which so much

curiosity prevails, would be at least marked by some research. But Mr. Thornbury cuts out my paragraph in all its detail, as related to me by Charles Turner himself, bad grammar—a common failing with Mr. Thornbury (here printed in *Italic*)—included; and having run his pen through the rash assertion of the engraver that he had offered to give a commission to Sir Thomas Lawrence, winds up simply with the remark, "I believe that Mr. C. Turner engraved this portrait." Mr. Thornbury, perceiving in my statement of ten years ago that Mr. C. Turner intended to engrave it, assumes that he did engrave it. By happy accident, in no way, however, due to Mr. Thornbury's research, he has hit the mark; for on the death of Charles Turner about three years ago, the secret came to light, at the sale of his effects, as every *dilettanti* knows, of his having engraved this portrait, as long back, apparently, as twenty years before. What criticism, then, can be too strong to denounce Mr. Thornbury's random assertion "I believe Mr. Charles Turner engraved this portrait"? A print from this plate, which it is suspected the sly engraver destroyed, may be seen at Mr. Graves', the eminent publisher of Pall Mall.

My memoir of Turner, it may be added, was drawn up from *visd voce* information imparted to me by some of the great artist's most intimate friends within three days of his decease.—Mr. Charles Turner, one of his executors, and Mr. Leslie, both of whom have since followed him to the grave; Mr. Windus and others.

Speaking of dear old John Britton, the well-known author of many beautiful works of vast and original research on the Cathedrals of England—a man whose memory is cherished by every true-hearted antiquary with homage and respect,—Mr. Thornbury says (vol. ii. p. 151),—"There is a story told of Turner's love of concealment, which connects him with Britton, the publisher of so many architectural works; a plausible and, I fear, a very mean man; one of those bland, selfish squeezers of other men's brains that still occasionally disgrace literature." To whom should this scandalous observation be addressed? I trust that some new biographer of Turner will arise to board this piratical craft, and rescue the valuable freight which the painter's bosom friends have committed to its keeping. It must be painful, indeed, to these gentlemen, to Mr. Trimmer and to Mr. Ruskin especially, to find their precious reminiscences mixed up with such an unlettered commentary. How light the manner, how flippant the treatment, how utterly unworthy of a great subject!

LOVELL REEVE.

SWEDISH EXPEDITION TO SPITZBERGEN.

Christiania, Nov. 18, 1861.

THE brief notice you gave, a short time back, of the Swedish Scientific Expedition to Spitzbergen, has induced me to send you some additional particulars, which will, I think, prove interesting to your readers. It will necessarily take a considerable time before the numerous and valuable specimens—zoological, geological, botanical, &c.—collected by the Expedition can be thoroughly examined in all their divisions and branches; yet, some patent facts, which rather tend to modify previous theories and inferences, may be communicated to English readers. This is done on the authority of Mr. Torell, who is at present in this city.

And, first, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt that the Gulf Stream impinges on the Spitzbergen coast. Not only was the seed of the *Mimosa scandens* discovered there, but also quantities of glass bottles, which the inhabitants of the Lofoden Islands and of Finmarken use in their cod-fisheries, as floats for their nets. It may, therefore, be inferred that this branch is a continuation of that which touches the Norwegian coast. The drift timber, however, which is found in large quantities along the coast, is carried thither by a stream from the East—namely, the Siberian—as a quantity of birch-bark, rolled together in a peculiar form, and evidently manufactured by man, was found amongst it, and it is known that the tribes along the Siberian coast use this birch-bark for net-floats. The

pumice-stone, which was found in large quantities on the coast, in all probability comes from Iceland, the southern coast of which is marked by a branch of the Gulf Stream. The Gulf Stream, however, was found to exert no influence on the marine animal life, which is entirely of a glacial nature; but that it does have great influence on the temperature and climate, there can be no question.

Formerly, it was supposed that the limit of eternal snow reached down nearly to the surface of the sea in the northern part of Spitzbergen; but from observations made on a range of rounded and uniform mountains (devoid of projecting points, &c.), it was ascertained that this limit is at least 1,000 Swedish feet above the level of the sea, so that there can be no glacier formation at a lower altitude.

Another experiment of much interest was also made with reference to the temperature of the sea at great depths. It had been the opinion that at great depths in the Arctic Ocean the temperature was at least +2° Cent.; but by using the apparatus termed the M'Clintock apparatus, a compact mass of bottom clay was brought up from a depth of 2,800 yards; and a thermometer being thrust in to a depth of 2 inches from the surface of the lump showed 0°6' C., while in the centre it showed 0°3' C.; the temperature of the water on the surface being 4° C.: and though the decreasing temperature of the clay might have been affected by the increasing temperature of the water, as it was being hauled up from the bottom (a business of two and a half hours), still it can have had no possible influence on the centre. At all events, therefore, the temperature at the bottom was by this experiment proved to be not less than 0°3' C. Notwithstanding this low degree of warmth, there were found several marine animals of different types and classes—amongst others a moderately large Polyparium, probably belonging to the Hydroid class; a bivalved mussel, some Tunicata attached to the Polyparium, Annelides, and one Crustacean of bright colours.

The Flora in Spitzbergen is poor; but still the Expedition has collected about sixty species of Phanerogamous plants. A white bear that was shot was on being opened found to have its stomach full of plants, thus proving that these animals can be herbivorous.

An interesting observation that was made led Mr. Torell and his colleagues to infer that the tusks of the walrus, among other uses, are employed to dig up food from the bottom; for in the stomach of one of the specimens was found a quantity of the *Myn truncata*, a species of sand-mussel, which lies buried at least one foot below the surface of the mud, and which the walrus, therefore, could only reach by using its tusks like a (dung) fork, with which to turn up the mud from the bottom.

Of land birds, a few only were found—the Falco, Gerfalco, Stryx nyctea, Ptarmigan, and Snow-bunting. As far as can be recollected, there were no strand birds, except the *Tringa maritima*. Eider-ducks were found, both kinds of Auk, and Gulls in plenty. The sea around Spitzbergen is very poor in fish; but marine animals of a low type were numerous; and among these will probably be found much that is new. Of geological specimens an interesting and valuable collection has been made. The palæontological formations seem to belong to the Permian and Jura. Numerous fossils were collected, amongst which were Ammonites, and impressions of leaves of Dicotyledonous genera, bearing a strong resemblance to palm-leaves.

On the whole, the Expedition has been very successful: old charts have been corrected, new harbours, &c. discovered, and parts that were before supposed to be water are now found to be land. When the scientific gentlemen who are engaged in examining the collections shall have completed their labours, a very interesting and valuable addition to our knowledge of those far northern latitudes may be expected.

M. R. B.

POPE CLEMENT V. AND THE 'INFERNO' OF DANTE.

Di ver ponente un pastor senza legge.—*Inf.* xix. 83.

Newington Butts, Surrey.

Pope Clement V. was a very unfortunate man; he was unfortunate in his life, he was unfortunate

in his death, and he was unfortunate ever after. But the sentence which Dante passed upon his soul saved him from eternal oblivion; and the anticipated arrival of his Holiness in Hell has come to possess some historical importance, as tending more than any other circumstance to fix the time at which the poet terminated the first cantica of his immortal *Divina Commedia*.

Clement V. was born at Uzeste, near Bazas, in Gascogne, about 1264 (*'Nouvelle Biographie Générale,'* Tom. X.). In 1295 Boniface VIII. made him Bishop of Comminges, and, in 1299, Archbishop of Bordeaux. On June 5, 1305, he was elected Pope, at Perugia, and, on the 11th of November of the same year, was crowned at Lyon, in the church of St. Just. With this elevation his misfortunes began. On returning from the ceremony, as the *cortège* was passing the descent of Gourguillon, an old wall, covered with spectators, came down with a crash. The Pope was knocked off his palfrey, the triple crown, first assumed, it is believed, by him, rolled in the dust, and the precious ruby on the top of it was lost. The Pope's brother, Gaillard de Got, was killed at his side; the mangled body of John, Duke of Bretagne was drawn almost lifeless from the ruins, and many unfortunate persons perished miserably.

Clement had been made Pope through the intrigues of Philip le Bel, King of France; and one of the conditions, stipulated for by the monarch, was that Clement should render infamous the name of his early benefactor. The Pope, who was a very artful man, contrived to evade this. After his coronation, he went to reside at Bordeaux; but the vindictive persecution of the memory of Boniface by his royal patron so frightened him, that, in 1308, he resolved to remove to Avignon, which was beyond the limits of Philip's dominions.

Another motive for selecting Avignon as his residence was its vicinity to the Comtat Venaissin, which was subject to the Holy See. On the octave of the Epiphany, January 13th, of the following year, the Pope took up his quarters there at the convent of the preaching friars. The presence of the Papal court at Avignon brought many illustrious strangers to that city, much to the satisfaction of the inhabitants. A few days after Clement's arrival, the ambassadors of the newly-elected Emperor, Henry VII., who had been chosen chiefly through the Pope's influence, waited upon him, to make submission, in the name of their master. They were very graciously received; and his Holiness, who willingly confirmed the election, promised to crown the Emperor with his own hands. But Clement wanted the courage, or consistency, to carry out what he had commenced, and alternately betrayed all parties.

Among other things which the King of France desired of the Pope was the suppression of the order of the Templars. This, with the condemnation of the Beguards and the Dulcins, Clement ordered at the Council of Vienne, which was held in October, 1310; but, as an offset against it, the memory of Boniface was cleared from the accusation of heresy, and he was numbered with the true successors of St. Peter. Thus, while the Pope contented the cupidity of the King in one matter, he provoked the royal indignation in another.

After four years spent at Avignon, Clement thought it would be better for him to establish himself at Carpentras, the chief city of the Comtat Venaissin. Before his departure, he celebrated with great pomp the canonization of Celestin V. (Pier da Morrone), May 5, 1313. This circumstance and the death of Clement, in the following year, have an important relation to the time at which the *Inferno* was finished.

In selecting the pleasant and patrician-like little city of Carpentras for his abode, Pope Clement V. showed much taste for the picturesque, as well as a wise consideration for his general health. Carpentras is situated on an elevated and commanding position, in the midst of a fertile and very beautiful country, surrounded with villas and farms and pretty villages. The general features of the scenery are suggestive of Perugia; and, though the two cities will not bear comparison, yet the country about them may. Possibly, Clement

perceived some resemblance; and the association may partly have determined his choice. It is true there is no Apennine range to bound the prospect on either hand, but the lofty Mont Ventoux rises up with majestic mien, a monarch among French mountains, and materially contributes to compensate the loss. The city itself is not without attractions. Many are the memorials of Roman rule still remaining to reward the researches of the curious, mingled with mediæval monuments of much interest, both military and ecclesiastical. There is a palace with a princely promenade, a cathedral, a theatre, and a public library containing many precious manuscript records, and among them one which relates to the subject of this sketch. There was once a codice of the *Divina Commedia* here, but that has disappeared in a most mysterious manner. Carpentras, in the Middle Ages, was a strongly fortified city; but the citizens no longer crouch within the crenellated walls; they have burst through these embattled barriers, and spread their homes in liberty beyond.

The Pope remained at Carpentras nearly a year, when, early in April, 1314, he fell ill. Being recommended to try his native air, he set out for Bordeaux, but, his malady increasing by the way, he was obliged to stop at Roque Maure, on the confines of the Comtat, where he died, April 20, 1314, aged fifty years. His complaint is affirmed to have been an ulcerous affection of the lower part of his body, by some biographers called "lupus."

No sooner was Clement dead than the treasures he had accumulated were pillaged; and his mortal remains became the subject of a long and vexatious lawsuit. With the consent of the cardinals, at the request of the bishop and chapter, his body had been transported to Carpentras, to be buried in the vaults of the cathedral, but the canons of the collegiate church of Uzeste, founded by him, claimed it as their property, in virtue of a promise the Pope had once made them to be interred there. The cause took two years to decide, and was gained by the Pope's compatriots. But before the corpse could be deposited underground, the catafalque over it caught fire, and, setting light to the coffin, the body of the Pope was consumed from the feet to the waist. Nor did the residue left for burial, when laid in its last resting-place, remain long undisturbed. In 1577 reforming Calvinists burst open the Pope's sepulchre and dispersed his bones. Thus did the hand of Heaven pursue Clement V. even to the grave, and the Imperial cause, which he had so basely betrayed, was avenged by a retributive Nemesis.

These were the misfortunes which befell the Pope's body:—those which happened to his soul have next to be noticed.

Dante is informed by the shade of Pope Nicolo III., that his successor in Hell, Boniface VIII., will not there remain "*sottosopra*," so long as he had done, before Clement V. will come and take his place. Nicolo III. died in August, 1280, the period of the vision is April, 1300; Boniface died October 11, 1303. The former, therefore, had been in the position described rather less than twenty years, and Dante announces as a positive fact, that the death of Clement V. will take place within a corresponding space of time, that is, before October, 1323. And now comes the question—Would the poet have ventured on this prediction unless Clement had been already dead? The most reasonable among the readers of the *Divina Commedia*, who have no favourite notions to save by maintaining the contrary, affirm that Dante would not, and consequently that the *Inferno* was not finished as we have it now till after Clement's death in April, 1314. Others pretend that the poet might safely have ventured on this prediction, and did so. The question involves some matters of importance in reference to the more recondite meaning of certain passages in this cantica. Those who maintain that the *Inferno* was finished by 1309, among whom is Signor Fratticelli, bring forward three arguments to support their opinion, and to justify the poet in risking an assertion, which nothing could justify but the fact itself. These arguments are founded on three propositions:

the advanced age of Clement—his chronic disease—and the dictum that no Pope would ever hold the keys so long as the Apostle Peter had done, "*non videbis annos Petri*" being a received Papal axiom. This latter notion, a mere clerical superstition, may be dismissed as unworthy of consideration. Even admitting the assertion, itself requiring proof, that Peter came to Rome before Paul, and ruled the Church in that city for nearly twenty-four years, Pope Pius VI. ruled it for nearly twenty-five. If the words be taken in reference to the age of the Apostle Peter when he died, between seventy and eighty, not a few Popes have lived quite as long. Great weight of argument has been laid on the supposed advanced age of Clement, the "*grave età*" as it has been called; but this would seem to be an error, since he was little more than forty when elected, and in 1309 only forty-five. Dante, therefore, could not have drawn any certain conclusion from the Pope's age that he would not live fifteen years longer. Did he venture on that assertion from the known state of the Pope's health? This is the only question of real importance. That Clement was in delicate health, and much given to the consulting of physicians and the taking of medicine, were circumstances well known to those who were about his person, and probably had spread beyond the precincts of the court; they are frequently alluded to in his correspondence with the King of France. But that Dante was so perfectly well acquainted with these things, had so accurate a personal knowledge of the Pope's malady, and was so skilful a physician, so learned a pathologist, so consummate a master of diagnosis, as to predict his death with the infallibility of fate, five years before it happened, is rather exceeding the limits of probability. That Dante was a very learned physiologist, and personally acquainted with the phenomena of disease and the practice of the healing art, we learn from the *Divina Commedia*; but that he ever attended Pope Clement V., or was at any time called in to consultation on his case, we have no reason whatever to suppose, but quite the contrary. The Pope was then in the prime of life, exceeding the age of Dante himself by only one year,—and even supposing him to have been a confirmed invalid, this circumstance was much in his favour. But was the Pope a confirmed invalid either in 1307 or in 1309, and did the character of his disease, whatever it may have been, threaten at either time a speedy dissolution? We must now turn to authorities. Lucens, in his '*Historia Ecclesiastica*' (*Scrip. Rer. Ital.* Tom. xi.), states, that in 1307, the Papal court having gone to Poitiers to accommodate a certain difference between the Kings of France and England, Clement was taken so unwell that the business had to stand over for nearly a year; and Baluzius, in his '*Historia Paparum Avenionensium ab Anno 1305 ad 1394*' (Paris, 1693), gives several letters which passed between the King and the Pope just before this period in reference to their place of meeting, which show that Clement was very careful of his health, and made the necessity of his taking medicine a plea for postponing his engagement to meet the King, thus turning his bodily infirmity to a political advantage. Whatever this infirmity may have been it was not a very serious matter, but rather so slight as not to be thought worth mentioning by another ecclesiastical historian, Bernardo Guidon, who had an especial talent for noticing disease, and in his *Life of Clement* (*Scrip. Rer. Ital.* Tom. iii.) says nothing about it. What he does say of the Pope, that he was in no way affected by the severe epidemic of 1311, might be taken to signify that he was then in tolerably good health. In fact, after 1307 His Holiness would seem to have had no other complaint worthy of being chronicled, until 1313, when, for the benefit of his health, he was induced to remove to Carpentras. Nor was he taken seriously ill till the following year. These facts show how untenable is the assumption of those who affirm that Dante might most safely and certainly have declared, five years at least before the Pope's death, that Clement V. would not live to be sixty years old, and who consequently conclude that the *Inferno* was finished and in the hands of Dante's friends as early as 1309. With the destruction of

this frail hypothesis falls to the ground the story of the letter ascribed to the Frate Ilario. There are other indications in the *Inferno* that it was not finished, as we have it now, until several years after 1309; but the evidence deduced from the death of Pope Clement V. is the most satisfactory and conclusive.

H. C. BARLOW, M.D.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker of the House of Commons, with a long list of official, elected and family Trustees, attended a meeting, on Tuesday, at the British Museum. So large a gathering has not been held for years. The object was to decide on the great scheme of separating the contents of the Museum into their natural groups,—a scheme long advocated by Mr. Panizzi in behalf of literature, and by Prof. Owen in the interests of science. This plan was adopted in principle by the Trustees a year ago, though only by a majority of one voice. Since then the Government has made the work its own; and the meeting of Tuesday was convened to take the final opinion of the whole body of Trustees. The vote of last year was confirmed, we understand, by a large majority. This act decides the preliminary stage of the business; and permits the Government to meet the House of Commons, without fear of misrepresentation or opposition from the Museum itself. The details of the change are, of course, not settled; nor can they be until Parliament meets.

The Dean of Windsor, as we hear, has privately invited some distinguished archaeologists to visit Windsor Castle, and subject its lions to a more exact and minute examination than has yet been made. Mr. Parker, we believe, has been looking into the structure; Mr. Winter Jones into the books; Mr. Albert Way at the figures in the magnificent west window; Mr. George Scharf at the great collection of historical portraits; Mr. Glover at the armorial bearings of the Knights of the Garter; and Mr. Woodward into everything. What may come of these inquiries, it is impossible for us, as yet, to say. In the spring, when London will be full of guests from all nations, the Dean may possibly give a breakfast or a luncheon, improved by half-a-dozen learned papers on the subject. Windsor Castle is a structure interesting to all Englishmen, and, indeed, to all who speak or read the English tongue. We do not suppose that Her Majesty's house is being thus scrutinized without authority from its occupants.

M. Chacornac having requested Mr. Hind to name the fifty-ninth asteroid (hitherto distinguished only by its number), he proposes to call it *Olympia*, one of a list of names selected by Sir John Herschel.

We are glad to be able to contradict the rumour that Mr. Charles Andersson, the South African Explorer, and author of 'Lake Ngami' and 'The Okavango River,' had suddenly died. Letters from him, dated Cape Town, October 7, have just been received, according to which he was about to start for the interior.

On Thursday next, the Society of Antiquaries will begin a new series of special Exhibitions, after the manner of those which last year gave so much pleasure to the Fellows and their friends. The evening will be devoted to Early and Curious Books, from the introduction of printing down to the seventeenth century, on which Mr. Tite will read a paper. Many choice examples will be contributed by Mr. Tite, including some beautiful works from the Paris press, block-books, books of devotion, Caxton's works, a series of Shakspeare quartos, a Coverdale Bible, and many other rarities. The Council of the Society will be glad to receive additional contributions of rare books for the evening.

In these days of inflammable ladies, we shall, perhaps, render good service by giving publicity to the discovery recently made by a French chemist, that muslin, lace and all descriptions of light stuffs may be rendered fireproof by steeping them in starch mixed with half its weight of carbonate of lime, or, as it is commonly called, Spanish chalk.

A reader, who complains that many good books are published without indexes, or even copious tables of contents, and who proposes to avoid purchasing any serious work unless it shall be provided with the means of easy reference, asks if some joint action on the part of readers and buyers could not be taken in the matter? We fear not.

The London Stereoscopic Company have issued, among their later enterprises, a series of instantaneous views of Paris—of buildings, boulevards, street-views and the like—taken, we infer, by French artists. They are extremely sharp, vivid, brilliant, full of life and motion; the very image of the actual places and events transferred and fixed for ever. We have recently been looking over a good many French and Italian photographs; and we must warn our English friends, that in the coming contests at South Kensington they must look for stern trials of strength. The French artists have the advantage over us in marine and street subjects, the Roman and Venetian artists in landscape and structure. Our figure photography is, perhaps, superior to the French or the Italian.

We have received the following communication:

"West Strand, Dec. 5, 1861.

"The attention of Her Majesty's Commissioners has been drawn to statements, which have lately appeared in several public journals, implying that a pamphlet, entitled 'Some Account of the Building designed by Capt. Fowke for the International Exhibition' (Chapman & Hall), emanates officially from Her Majesty's Commissioners. I am directed to request that you will take an early opportunity of stating that the pamphlet in question having been published without the knowledge or sanction of Her Majesty's Commissioners, is in no sense to be regarded as official, and that the Commissioners will not issue any account of the Building, or of their proceedings, which does not bear on the face of it direct evidence of its being published by their authority.—I am, &c.,

"F. R. SANDFORD, Secretary."

Christmas books, in gorgeous covers, begin to fall thickly upon our tables. Messrs. Low & Co. publish 'Shakspeare's Songs and Sonnets,' illustrated by John Gilbert. The examples are selected, for they are limited to fifteen in number, with judgment. The illustrations consist of woodcuts and chromo-lithographs; the first are in Mr. Gilbert's best style, apt, pretty and spirited. Considering the position assumed by the book, we know of none better applied to the themes. The chromo-lithographs are not of unmixed merit; the designs of some are far superior to the colouring which has been employed upon them. The artist's besetting sin of over-florid colour is discoverable in many which are hot and almost tawdry with reds, burning browns and rank greens. How much these need the introduction of cool and chaste tints may be seen in a design of a hawking party, appropriate to the Sonnet "Some glory in their birth"; still more so in a graceful and telling sketch to "Sigh no more, Ladies." The best of all, and strongest example of the better taste, is a beautiful picture preceding "Come away, come away, Death," where the "fair, cruel maid," with a vain, gay smile upon her lips, and love-deriding eye, sweeps in graceful stateliness past the kneeling lover who sings the famous song. His action is not less expressive than the lady's is elegant and characteristic. This drawing is so beautiful that it redeems at once the shortcomings of the above named. Mr. Gilbert shows what a master of charming colour he is in such designs. The next work, illustrating "Who is Sylvia?" has almost as many beauties. Our objections to the first must be understood to be comparative, and applicable to the colour alone. Notwithstanding these, the publication is one of the best examples of its class. The chromo-lithographic reproductions are by Mr. Vincent Brooks, and do him honour.

Mr. A. W. Bennett publishes 'The Ruined Castles and Abbeys of Great Britain,' by W. and M. Howitt, with photographic illustrations by several eminent operators. This book contains a memoir of the subjects, which include Bolton, Glastonbury, Iona, Holyrood, Lanthony, Tintern,

Fountains, Melrose and Rivaulx Abbeys, with the Castles of Chepstow, Raglan, Conway, Goodrich, Roslin and Carisbrooke, and Elgin Cathedral. It will be seen from the selection that the picturesque element alone is aimed at in this book: to this end, we are bound to say, the result is a successful one. There is just enough of an archaeological character in the papers to give that mould of sentimental antiquity which is so highly appreciated in drawing-rooms. It is so delightful, without study, to believe oneself accomplished, or, when repeating the uncouth phrases of antiquity, to fancy we understand their force! To assay the gold of time, without soiling our fingers, is an ecstatic process. Accordingly, here are all sorts of outlandish phrases, to which the fancy can attach indistinct meanings, vast, of course, in the mistiness surrounding them. A snack of mediæval Latin gives the rime of age—"the hoar-frost of antiquity," as Sir Thomas Browne has it—to a tinted and hot-pressed page, whereon a good deal of simple gossip is retailed. As to the taste with which this has been done, we leave the reader to please himself, with the statement of the authors, that "the visitor will be agreeably surprised to find the nave" (of Bolton Abbey) "converted into a parish church." It is with great regret we find the text of this book to be a mere compilation from commonplace authorities, repeating scores of exploded notions and fables regarding the dead men of old. Historians, biographers and genealogists have laboured in vain to correct the ignorance, the blunders, and the malicious falsehoods perpetrated by blockheads, clowns and satirists,—which, as far as the authors are concerned, will now obtain a new currency. To those who do not care about truth, and are heedless of history, the book may be entertaining in a mild way.

The Earl of Caithness, Capt. Kater, and Dr. Hugh Diamond, have been appointed by the Royal Commissioners for the International Exhibition as a committee on Photography and Photographic Apparatus. Mr. P. Le Neve Foster acts as secretary.

Those interested in the recent great discovery in physical science by Kirchhoff and Bunsen will find a searching analysis of the two new metals, *Cærium* and *Rubidium* in the recent number of Poggendorf's *Annalen*.

Although the Emperor of Russia does not seem disposed to favour the spread of education in his vast dominions, he follows the example set him by his predecessors in favouring astronomical science. His Majesty has just placed 125,000 francs in the hands of M. Otto Struve, the distinguished Russian astronomer, to enable him to erect an observatory on Mount Ararat. This observatory and one about to be erected on a mountain near Poonah, to be placed under the superintendence of Capt. Jacobs, may be regarded as results of Prof. Piazzi Smyth's successful astronomical researches on Tenerife. We believe that Prof. Smyth's forthcoming work on Russia contains an account of his visit to M. Otto Struve at the Pulkowa Observatory.

The noted "original French wizard," M. Robin, has re-appeared amongst us, and holds his *Soirées Fantastiques* at the Egyptian Hall. Ten years since he created a considerable sensation; but, in the interval, we have made the acquaintance of too many magicians to be easily surprised. Not that M. Robin repeats his old wonders, but that he is one of those who depend upon machinery, and we have been recently taught to admire the sleight-of-hand that is apparently independent of all mechanical apparatus. In these days, there is none that is really so; and M. Robin is only more honest, or more ostentatious, than his competitors. In fact, M. Robin appears to have been desirous of parting with the advantage of delusion altogether, and endeavours to give a scientific character to his *stance*, by explaining to his audience the laws of electricity, to which he was indebted for many of his effects. For this purpose, he brought forward Ruhmkorff's monster coil, on which are rolled 22,000 yards of copper, and which emits an electric spark seventeen inches long,—with the explanation of a plan by which all the street-lamps in London could be lighted simul-

taneously. As the audience, however, did not respond to this part of his lecture in the manner that he had expected, it has been, since the first night, discontinued.

In Mr. Elhanan Bicknell the arts have lost a sagacious friend. Mr. Bicknell not only readily acknowledged, but munificently sustained, and also aided in calling into existence, many of the more important efforts of the British School, as well in water-colours as in oil. With the decease of this gentleman terminates the career of the last of the four principal collectors of modern Art, at a time when it was a spectacle to behold the hand extended to any but an established and long-cherished favourite. The names of Vernon, Wells, Sheepshanks and Bicknell stand prominently forth as those of men uninspired by desire of profit, unimpelled by motive of investment—men who collected works of the painter's skill because of the pleasure and the instruction they derived from their contemplation, and of their love for the art exhibited in the works,—who sought companionship with their authors because of the interest that extended beyond the surface of the picture. Mr. Bicknell died on the 27th of November, deeply lamented by a large circle of the artists of his country.

James Nichols, "author and printer," whose death was advertised in our last number, was one of the rare race of learned printers, and a man of unbounded general information. In controversial literature, his great work was his 'Arminianism and Calvinism compared.' Among the many works which he edited, there are two, at least, which cannot be surpassed for judgment, zeal, care and scholarship on the part of the editor; namely, 'The Poetical Works of Thomson' and 'The Complete Works of Dr. Young.'

Prof. Leitch has announced a new theory on the Queen Bee, a puzzle which has exercised the wits of naturalists and philosophers for many ages. How is a Queen Bee produced from an egg, which, under ordinary circumstances, would produce a sterile worker? It is commonly supposed that this change is effected by the supply of a peculiar food (a "royal jelly," it has been termed) to the larvæ. Prof. Leitch considers that the change is effected by an increase of the temperature of the cell containing the larvæ intended for the production of a queen bee, and that the object of the isolated position of the royal cell, is to admit of it being surrounded by a cluster of bees, who, by their rapidly increased respiration, produce the warmth necessary to accomplish the growth of the queen. It may prove to be so. Who will undertake critical observations with a view to test this theory?

"In your last issue," writes a Correspondent, "you speak of the discontinuance of public executions in Bavaria. It may interest your readers to know that for some years back there have been no public executions in the colony of Victoria, in Australia. Criminals have been quietly hung in the court-yard of the jails in presence of the proper functionaries. I believe the adoption of this system was owing to its advocacy by Mr. C. Dickens."

An exploration among the archives of Lucca is said to have been rewarded by the discovery of two treasures of widely different value—namely, a manuscript by Galileo and a play by Metastasio. We hope this may be true; but announcements similar to these are so frequent in foreign journals, when the editors are in the condition of a London colleague, who was compelled to "burn a child in Cornwall," that hope in this case is stronger than expectation.

In a little Silesian town near Breslau, among old papers which had been stowed away for many years, letters and rescripts of Frederic the Great have been discovered. They are two hundred and seventy in number, and are addressed to the Generals Von Borek and Von Schultze, who at that time commanded Silesian regiments. The letters have come indirectly from the descendants of the two Generals into the hands of the present possessor; they are dated from the years 1740 to 1755, and seem to have been all dictated by the King, whose own signature they all bear. The contents are of various nature, and throw interest-

ing lights on the character of the time and contemporaries.

Berlin has lost, this week, two of its celebrities. The papers announce the death of Prof. Wilhelm Hensel, painter to the Court, and brother-in-law to the late Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, as well as that of Dr. Theodor Mundt, the well-known poet, novel-writer and critic, formerly one of the most conspicuous members of the so-called "Junge Deutschland."

Mr. Anton Hartinger, of Vienna, the first who applied printing in colours to the illustrations of works on Natural History, as shown in the *Paradiseus Vindobonensis*, and who has also carried printing in oil colours on paper to a high degree of perfection, has at last succeeded in printing oil-paint on canvas, after nearly giving it up in despair. The principal difficulty to be conquered was the laying of the ground-colour on which the other tints could be printed. By a fortunate accident, this difficulty has been surmounted. The inventor has already taken out a patent for the Austrian dominions. We have lately seen specimens of this mode of printing, some three feet long.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall Mall.—The NINTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES by living British Artists, is NOW OPEN daily, from Half-past Nine to Five.—Admission, One Shilling.

HOLMAN HUNT'S Great Masterpiece of Sacred Art "BEHOLD! I STAND AT THE DOOR AND KNOCK," specially valuable as the highest most complete expression of the genius of this eminent English Painter, is NOW ON VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 108, New Bond Street, prior to its being returned to its private possessor, and final exclusion from public exhibition altogether.—Admission Sixpence, from Ten to Five. A perfect light insured at all times.

SCIENCE

The Romance of Natural History. By Philip Henry Gosse. Second Series. (Nisbet & Co.)

THERE is no good reason why this should be entitled 'The Romance of Natural History.' The only recent volume to which such a title can be appropriately given is that by M. Du Chaillu. The gorilla of that gentleman is, indeed, a very popular romance, awakening lively interest from Africa to Albemarle Street, and from the British Museum to Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle. This is the really novel and entertaining Romance of Natural History, by the side of which Mr. Gosse's miscellany is as a church rat to a Barbary ape. The Miscellany of Natural History would have been a more appropriate title,—for what romance can be found in the absurdities of mermaidism or in the "self-immured," to wit, "Mr. Bartlett's toad, Mr. Bree's toad, Mr. Smith's toad, Mr. Clark's toad," and the toads of other respectable gentlemen? Romance about toads—whether toads in the hole or out of it—no one has ever yet discovered except Mr. Gosse. So again, what romance in Peruvian vipers, black snakes, rattlesnakes, cobras and lizards? What possible romance can be thrown around snakes swallowing mice, and frogs, and hedge-sparrows, and robins, and eels, and other fascinated dainties? There may, perhaps, be some romance in the sea-serpent—indeed, that is nothing but romance—but then it "dragged its slow length along" in the First Series, and only appears here in a small bit of its tail, by way of an appendix.

As we explained the process of manufacturing such a volume as the present in our notice of the First Series, we will only now observe on this point, that the present volume is produced in the same manner, but is somewhat inferior in style and character to its predecessor. We have, however, to make the best of this book as it is, and to find what interest we can in it for those numerous readers—old and young—who prefer the easy and inactive perusal of a number of dovetailed extracts and re-dressed copyings to the study of

a really-informing and well-arranged book on Natural History. Such readers have at least the advantage of a respectable caterer in the entertainment now set before them; and as the *fricassées* are light and easy of digestion, no one of them perhaps will complain that they have not had a more solid meal, for is it not announced as a romance?

In the first chapter, entitled "The Extinct," the most is made of such animals as are actually extinct or are rapidly becoming so,—and no compiler with ordinary knowledge of books could fail to find enough, as Mr. Gosse has found, for nine-five pages, under this heading. Of course, in regarding extinct animals, we see in a moment passing before us any number of the fossil Fauna of any geological epoch we please. We can conjure up large beasts or small, and beasts early or late in point of time, and we can discourse about them in dozens of pages, or arrange our extracts and add a word or two of connexion here and there. Any one era will suffice for a hundred pages. If we take a recent period, we have only to pronounce the words, and up come the Dinotheres of Germany and the Sirathere of India; immense tortoises, almost, but not quite, trodden upon by the heavy rhinoceros and the huge mastodon; gigantic sloths, Irish elks, and pachyderms from Siberia. After them stalk along the huge birds of New Zealand. Here walk in majestically the Dinornis, the Notornis and the mighty Moa; the latter said to have been once seen in nocturnal loneliness by a party of Englishmen and natives, who were so frightened as to frighten and not shoot the bird. Then we might return to Britain and find the great Auk becoming or actually extinct. A careful search after the specimens preserved leads to the conclusion, that of this bird English collections contain fourteen specimens and twenty-three eggs, while those of continental Europe include eleven birds and twenty eggs, and of the United States, one bird and two eggs. Thus there are twenty-six stuffed great Auks and forty-five of their eggs now known. So precious are these that even an egg is worth, we believe, a number of guineas; and good birds will rise in value until their price may really become something romantic. Already we see that a specimen in the British Museum is doubly cased in glass, so important is its preservation considered.

Upon "The Extinct" follows "The Marvellous," in which Mr. Gosse elegantly observes: "Still less can I consent to set aside every phenomenon which I cannot explain with the common recourse—'Pooh! Pooh! there must be some mistake!' Rather would I say, 'There must be some ignorance in me: near as I have reached to the summit of the ladder of knowledge, there must be one or two rungs to be mounted before I can proclaim my mastery of all, absolutely all, the occult causes of things.'" Many a man who places himself one or two rungs from the top of the ladder is placed by others one or two rungs from the bottom. But to "The Marvellous"—which consists of red snow, blood-water, snail showers, toad showers, fish showers, travelling fishes and climbing fishes. On the latter Sir J. E. Tennent's 'Ceylon' is quoted, and in an illustration (quite original, we fancy) a little fish is represented getting up a tree, or round it, in a truly marvellous manner, and in a fashion better befitting an adventurous climber of the Alps. As to mermen and mermaids they are beneath grave notice, although the stories about them make up a chapter. "The Self-Immured" comprises the toads which have been found, according to various reports, imbedded in stone, and have leaped out when the stone was split open. But it cannot be supposed that either "Mr. Smith's

toad" or "Mr. Clark's toad," or, indeed, any toad belonging to Jones, Brown or Robinson, immured himself, or got into his own grave and designedly lay there until it hardened in the course of centuries. Buckland forcibly imprisoned his experimental toads in stone cells,—and it might as well be said of them as of others that they were self-immured. In truth, the title of the chapter is ridiculous, unless we attribute to the toad a most monk-like devotion. With reference to the assumed fact, that toads and frogs have torpidly lived in the heart of stone and of solid trees during all the long centuries in which the process of induration in the one case and growth in the other have been going on, Mr. Gosse can throw no new light on the question, and only arranges the old toads and the old tales according to his fancy. His conclusion is on the side of the long incarceration of the animals. "If we admit the reported cases to be—only a few of them—true, we cannot evade the conclusion, that the longevity of these imprisoned toads must be immense, incalculable. For a toad that emerges when a block of stone is split up from a matrix that fits (say somewhat roughly, if you please) its form and size, must have been there ever since the stone was in a soft state, how long soever that may have been." To this it must be objected that it is difficult to admit "only a few" of the reported cases,—that Buckland's experiments proved only, at the best, that most of the toads inclosed in limestone survived upwards of thirteen months; and that to suppose a toad, if really found immured in a piece of limestone or sandstone, got in there, and has lived there since the time when the stone was soft, is to suppose an incredible longevity even in the shortest conceivable computation of geological time. To speak of a toad 20,000 years old would be absurd; to imagine it possible, no less absurd. Even Mr. Gosse's short-time geology would hardly help him here, for the shortest possible periods must have been vastly too long for the liveliest patriarch of pre-Adamic toads.

It was desirable that we should have a chapter on "Beauty," after having been detained so long and so inconclusively with creatures "ugly and venomous," and accordingly a long and not unpleasing compilation follows—a sort of kaleidoscope of Natural History, made up of bits of birds, and beetles, and trees, and ferns, and mosses, and flowers. "It is rather an unhappy sequence to so much of beauty that we are immediately afterwards plagued with "fleas on fleas *ad infinitum*" and "intestinal worms." If there is the shadow of romance about any of these, it does not appear; nor is it possible to conceive a more inappropriate title than that of this book to fleas, and tape-worms, and ichneumon-flies, and grubs of the oil-beetle and countless parasites. Why not simply style such a volume "Readings in Natural History"? and then every curious creature would find an appropriate place according to the compiler's fancy, and no purchaser of the book would be deceived and disappointed.

Some pretty illustrations are interspersed in these pages; but they are not all equal to those in the first series, and one or two are particularly inferior. In one of these, styled "Toad in a Hole," the discovery of a toad in a stone-quarry is represented, and its escape amidst the wonder of the workmen. This plate is, unfortunately, inappropriate; for the accompanying pages narrate a clear case of the exposure of the mendacity of a company of professed toad-finding quarrymen.

It is not agreeable to see Mr. Gosse dwindling down to a feeble compiler of miscellanies from sources open to all readers. But when

an author has issued one or two dozen publications, great and small, upon Natural History, in somewhat rapid succession, he must of necessity end in the way Mr. Gosse is ending, unless he be a man of original research or wide observation and extensive travel.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Nov. 30.—*Anniversary Meeting*.—Sir B. C. Brodie, Bart., President, in the chair.—The annual address was delivered, and the following were elected as Council and Officers for the year ensuing:—*President*, Maj.-Gen. C. Sabine; *Treasurer*, W. A. Miller, M.D.; *Secretaries*, W. Sharpey, M.D., G. G. Stokes, Esq.; *Foreign Secretary*, W. H. Miller, Esq.; *Other Members of the Council*, J. C. Adams, Esq., Sir W. G. Armstrong, B. G. Babington, M.D., Sir B. C. Brodie, G. B. Buckton, Esq., W. B. Carpenter, M.D., Sir P. de Malpas G. Egerton, W. Fairbairn, Capt. D. Galton, W. R. Grove, Esq., W. Hopkins, Esq., J. Lubbock, Esq., J. Paget, Esq., J. Prestwich, Esq., W. Spottiswoode, Esq. and J. Tyndall, Esq.

Dec. 5.—Gen. Sabine, R.A., President, in the chair.—The following papers were read:—"On Crystallization and Liquefaction, as influenced by Stresses tending to change of Form in the Crystals," by Mr. J. Thompson; "Determination of the Magnetic Declination, Dip and Force at the Fiji Islands in 1860 and 1861," by Col. W. J. Smythe; "On the Calculus of Functions," by Mr. W. H. L. Russell; "On Tschirnhausen's Transformation," by Mr. A. Cayley.

ANTIQUARIES.—Nov. 28.—Octavius Morgan, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—Dr. William Smith was elected a Fellow of the Society.—Beriah Botfield, M.P., exhibited a medal of Charles the Second, bearing the design of a Royal Oak, from the stump of which rose a head of the King (to the right), and on each of the three branches were suspended a crown. The medal was found in pulling down a house at Norton. Mr. Botfield also exhibited a Photograph from an inscription recently found at Wroxeter.—R. T. Pritchett exhibited a steel Look of great beauty and ingenuity, bearing the name of "J. Lucotte,"—also a 'Book of Offices,' dated 1610, with the autograph of Henry Savile, Provost of Eton. The binding seemed to indicate that the MS. had yet earlier been royal property. The peculiar interest of this MS. (the like of which has in other respects been published by the Society of Antiquaries in 'The Book of Ordinances,' 4to., while two MSS. of the same nature, and nearly the same date, are in the Society's library,) lies in the fact that, along with the fees, the names of the holders of offices are in many cases annexed; so that we are supplied with a kind of Court Guide of the period. Among names of note appear those of Francis Bacon and Matthew Hale.—Mr. G. S. Steinmann exhibited an Inventory of Chevening and Hurstmonceaux, A.D. 1616, and two General Pardons granted, 15th of January, 1559, to John Lennard, and 23rd of December, 1603, to Sampson Lennard, respectively.—Mr. H. B. Lennard exhibited an Exemplification of a Common Recovery, with a Seal for writs of the Court of Common Pleas attached. Date 12 Henr. viij. Easter Term.—All the above exhibitions were accompanied by illustrative remarks from the Secretary, who read further portions of the Official Report of the Spanish Government on Crowns recently found near Guarrazar.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—Nov. 27.—T. J. Pettigrew, V.P., in the chair.—Nineteen new Associates were announced: F. Cornwell, Esq., Capt. W. P. Carew, Capt. Dumergue, E. Clarke, Esq., G. N. Collyns, Esq., Rev. S. F. Creswell, Dr. C. W. Pridham, J. V. Gibbs, Esq., E. P. Brock, Esq., W. F. Pettigrew, jun., Esq., C. H. Turner, Esq., J. Gendall, Esq., Miss Vallance, T. Blashill, Esq., W. Cann, Esq., P. O. Hutchinson, Esq., S. J. Northmore, Esq., Rev. G. K. Morrell, D.C.L., and W. R. Scott, Ph.D.—Mr. H. Syer Cuming exhibited the Tapestry panel of a Casket of Flemish work.—Miss Gibbs exhibited a Danish silver coin of Frederick the Third, found at West

Hill, Wandsworth.—Mr. Blashill exhibited the drawing of a sepulchral slab from Mansell Gamage Church, Herefordshire, having a rich floreated cross, circa 1280.—Mr. Blashill also exhibited a portion of Roman Pavement found opposite Bow Church, Cheapside, formed of square red and white tesserae, but having no pattern.—Mr. Cecil Brent produced some Roman Paternæ, obtained from Whitstable: one dish was perfect.—Mr. Thomas Wright gave an account of discoveries made at Ludlow, in Shropshire, in laying out the ground for a new Cattle Market.—Mr. Wright also made a report on the result of the excavations on the site of the ancient Cemetery of the Roman City of Uriconium at Wroxeter. The remainder of the evening was occupied by the reading of a paper 'On Netley Abbey.'

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—Nov. 4.—J. W. Douglas, Esq., President, in the chair.—Mr. Reading exhibited some examples of *Leucania putrescent*, from Torquay, and other Lepidoptera from South Devon.—Mr. Stevens exhibited some fine examples of *Damaster blaptoides*, and other rare and remarkable Coleoptera, collected in Japan by Mr. Fortune.—Mr. Miller exhibited some living larvae of a species of *Incurvaria*, in their cases, formed of portions of dead leaves, lately found at West Wickham Wood.—Mr. A. White exhibited a *Lycena* from New Zealand, a fine new Bombyx, brought from Northern India by Sir John Hearsey, and a small but interesting collection of insects, chiefly Coleoptera, obtained during the voyage of H.M.S. Herald in the South Seas, by Mr. Ragner, Surgeon R.N.—Mr. White also called attention to the injury sustained by ginger-root, brought to this country from the East Indies, by the larva of a small beetle, apparently the *Lasioderma testaceum* of Stephens. The depreciation in value of the ginger imported from Cochin and Calicut is estimated at upwards of 3,000l. annually. Mr. White observed, that this insect was first noticed in this country in 1835, and since that time it has become a common species in houses, not only in this country, but on the Continent.—Mr. Waterhouse exhibited three remarkable species of Curculionidæ, from Australia, in which the claw joints of the tarsi are totally wanting. He regarded them as forming a new genus, allied to Strongylorhinus; and read descriptions of the species, proposing for their reception the genus *Atelicus*.—Mr. Desoignes read descriptions of two new species of Schneumonidæ, belonging to the genus *Ephiatæ*.

ETHNOLOGICAL.—Dec. 3.—J. Crawford, Esq., President, in the chair.—Messrs. J. Baker, G. F. Copeland, F. Mouat, M.D., and B. C. Smart were elected Fellows; M. Holmberg, Dr. Phebus, Dr. Lucas, Dr. Leuckhardt and M. Quatrefages were elected Honorary Fellows.—The Bishop of Labuan (the Rev. Dr. McDougall) delivered an oration 'On the Province of Sarawak, in Borneo, and its Inhabitants, the Dyaks.'

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Dec. 3.—G. P. Bidder, Esq., President, in the chair.—At the monthly ballot, the following candidates were elected:—Messrs. J. Grant, R. Jeffrey, H. L. Smith, and A. Whitehead, as Members; Messrs. J. L. Anley, G. P. Bidder, jun., C. Billson, S. Duer, G. Hardinge, J. W. Haynes, J. B. Paddon, C. Slagg, F. G. Slessor, G. K. Stothert and Capt. H. Hyde, B. E., as Associates.—The paper read was 'On the Discharge from Under-drainage, and its Effect on the Arterial Channels and Outfalls of the Country,' by Mr. J. Bailey Denton.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—Dec. 2.—W. Pole, Esq., Treas. and V.P., in the chair.—J. Bass, Esq., Rev. G. B. Macilwain, and Dr. Ricardo, Esq., were elected Members.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—Nov. 20.—Sir T. Phillips occupied the chair, and delivered his inaugural address.

Nov. 27.—J. Dillon, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—The paper read was, 'On the Foreign Department of the International Exhibition of 1862,' by P. L. Simmonds.

Dec. 4.—Mr. H. T. Hope in the chair.—The

paper read was, 'On the Building for the International Exhibition of 1862,' by Capt. W. C. Phillpotts.

INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES.—Nov. 25.—C. Jellicoe, Esq., President, in the chair.—Messrs. R. B. Markby and T. J. Searle were elected Associates.—Mr. Spens read a paper 'On the Mortality Experience of the Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society,' illustrated by proof copies, which he presented to the Institute, and other tables. It appeared that the mortality of the Society referred to, tested by the General English Life Table, showed among males, non-hazardous, 81·3 per cent. of the expected deaths; among females, non-hazardous, 82·6 per cent.; among West India risks, 154·3 per cent.; and other hazardous risks, 145·4 per cent.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MOR. Royal Academy, 8.—'Anatomy,' Mr. Partridge.
—Geographical, 8½.—'Latest Explorations, Africa.'
TRIN. Syro-Egyptian, 7½.
—Engineers, 8.—'Discharge from Under-drainage,' Mr. Denton.
—Zoological, 9.—'European Oology,' Mr. Newton; 'Mollusks of Bermuda,' Rev. H. B. Tristram; 'New Species of Serranus, Australia,' Dr. Günther.
WED. Graphic, 8.
—Society of Literature, 4.
—Society of Arts, 8.—'Railway Management, from Traveler's Point of View,' Mr. T. Baker.
—Archæological Association, 8½.—'Domestic Life, temp. Edward I.,' Mr. Hartshorne; 'Ogham Inscriptions,' Mr. Hettigrew.
THUR. Microscopical, 8.
—Philosophical, 8.
—Royal, 8½.—'Calculating Ratio of Circumference of Circle to Diameter,' Mr. Clarkson; 'Vibrations and Sounds by Electrolysis,' Mr. Gore; 'Perchloric Acid and its Hydrates,' Mr. Roscoe.
—Antiquaries, 8½.—'Early-printed Books.'
FRI. Astronomical, 8.
SAT. Asiatic, 3.

PINE ARTS

The Principles and Practice of Photography. By C. Jabez Hughes. (Lenaire.)

It is satisfactory to get hold of a sensible manual for beginners in photography. Considering the Collodion process to be the most perfect and comprehensive, as well as the most simple of all those in vogue, the author confines himself to directing the student's attention to it in the first place, and accordingly furnishes a list of the necessities for its practice, thereby avoiding the error of writers who seem bent upon making up, as it were, for the trifling cost of their own advice by the recommendation of a huge and costly variety of things, which they report to be indispensable to carrying on with any hope of success the process they treat of. Directions for preparing the dark-room, and "how to begin work," succeed this section. How to take glass positives, with formulae for preparing the solutions for developing and fixing, and minute directions as to how to clean the plates, follow. The little section upon pouring out the collodion, that stern test of the steadiness and nerve of the young operator, is terse and well written. How to take negatives follows this, with instructions, not only as to the manipulation and setting to work, but upon the nature and qualities of the materials employed. This is succeeded by directions for varnishing the negatives when obtained. A concise section upon a process for taking negatives by an easier and more expeditious method than that before described follows this; the student will find no novelty in the system thus explained, but the tyro may read and even practise it with advantage. How to print on plain or albumenized paper, and "How to sensitize the paper" are contained in the directions which come after, and are the necessary complements to the foregoing sections.

Part II. treats of the Dry Collodion processes; firstly, of the Collodio-Albumen process, then, of the Iodized-Albumen process, the Fothergillian and Tannin systems. Copying and enlarging next receive attention, followed

by directions for the use of the solar camera, invented by Mr. Woodward, in the production of life-size pictures, those portentous affairs which so amaze the uninitiated. A discourse on diaphragms, or "stops" in lenses, succeeds, in which, with great justice, it is said that the happy blending of softness and sharpness which characterizes the works of the best artists can only be secured by the liberal use of diaphragms and the exercise of good taste.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—Mr. Guinness, of Dublin, is proceeding in the restoration of St. Patrick's Cathedral. Caen stone, or Bath stone, having failed in previous external restorations, is used only in the interior works. The whole of the south arcade, triforium and clerestory of the nave have been taken down and rebuilt; the south wall of the aisle has been similarly dealt with; the south transept front is being almost entirely rebuilt; a new south porch has been built, and flying buttresses have been added in several places—namely, three on the south side of the choir, and two on the north side of the nave. The fine and characteristic steeple at the north-west angle has not yet been, and, we trust, will not be touched. We regret not to be able to say anything in favour of the new work,—the buttresses, flying buttresses, and general details being very poor. We are, however, gratified at the evident care which has been taken to re-produce and copy the old detail, wherever it exists. The south side of the nave has been very creditably rebuilt; and, unless it is spoilt by carving and finishing, will make a very fair work. We presume the church is to be groined; if so, look with considerable anxiety to the result, as few architects at the present day understand how to execute vaulting. They have learnt certain false rules as to its construction given in text-books, and do not, apparently, take the trouble to study old groining for themselves. The wall-ribs of the vaulting at St. Patrick's are very peculiar, being trefoiled in outline. How to fit the groining to them is a difficulty; but Mr. Guinness will find precisely the same features in the groining of the Lady Chapel at Chester; and we strongly advise him to repeat at St. Patrick's the vaulting which he will find there, or, at any rate, as much of it as is applicable to this point. An example of the difficulty of copying is afforded in the parapets lately put on the aisles at St. Patrick's. They are ineffective, owing to the flat pitch of their coping, yet on the steeple there is an admirable example of the Irish parapets, which should have been taken as a model.

Oxford Convocation will have to decide, on the 10th inst., upon a proposal to enable the Curators of the University Galleries to expend a sum not exceeding 100*l.* for the purpose of furnishing a room in the building, to be used as a Drawing School. We trust the adoption of this proposal may be the first step towards affording the means of obtaining a sound knowledge of Art by the members of the University.

The obituary of this week records the death of Mr. Alexander Gilchrist, known as the author of a Life of Etty, written in a very different spirit from that which has produced the recent artistic biographies of Hogarth and Turner. Mr. Gilchrist was known as an Art-critic of great experience. It was but the other day we announced the early publication by him of a Life of William Blake, the painter of mysteries, to be illustrated by numerous engravings and fac-similes from his extraordinary designs. He died on the 30th ult., aged 35.

The Academy of the Beaux-Arts of Paris proceeded, on Saturday last, to elect a member in the place of the deceased M. Abel de Pujol, in the section of Painting. M. Meissonnier was elected, the other candidates being M. M. Hesse, Larivière, Yvon, Cabanal and Gudin, the first-named of these being considerably in advance, in number of votes, of the other unsuccessful candidates.

"Herr Reichardt," says our Munich correspondent, "has lately acquired an unfinished half-length of the Saviour, by Albert Dürer, of whose authenticity there seems very little doubt. It was

discovered in the house of the Hallers, in Nuremberg, coarsely painted over and thrown on the floor, was then cleaned by a picture-dealer in Bamberg, and sold by him to the present owner. The work itself is the chief evidence to its genuineness, as I trust my description of it may show; but, in addition to this testimony, it has an inscription on the back of the wood panel on which it is painted: 'This picture of Albert Dürer had Imhof from Pirkheimer, and I from Imhof. Haller von Hallenstein.' The name of Pirkheimer is fully familiar to the students of Albert Dürer, for his house exists still in Nuremberg, and his name occurs most frequently in the painter's correspondence. This inscription, however, and the evidence of the old frame, and old wooden panel identical with that on which Dürer's own portrait, in the Pinacothek, is painted, are only small additions to the effect of the picture, which has already been pronounced genuine by eminent judges, and can hardly be seen without impressing the mind with a sense of its authenticity."

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY. Exeter Hall.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—FRIDAY NEXT, December 13, Handel's 'MESSIAH.' Tickets, 3*s.*, 5*s.*, and Stalls, 10*s.* each, at the Society's Office, 6, in Exeter Hall.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—Triumphant Success of Balfie's New Grand Opera.—On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, and Every Evening during the Week, the entirely New and Original Grand Romantic Opera, in Three Acts, by M. V. Balfie, the Libretto by J. V. Bridgman, entitled, 'THE PURITAN'S DAUGHTER.'—Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Susan Pyne; Messrs. Santley, Henri Corri, George Honey, A. St. Albans, Patey, C. Lyall, Walworth, T. Distin, E. Dussick and W. Harrison.—Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon.—The Overture will commence at Seven o'clock. To conclude with THE TOY MAKER. Stalls, 7*s.*; Private Boxes from 10*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.*; Dress Circles, 5*s.*; Upper Boxes, 4*s.*; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3*s.*; Pit, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Amphitheatre, 1*s.*—Box-office open daily from Ten till Five. No charge for Booking.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—The SISTERS MARCHISIO.—Jan. 2, 1862.—Mr. LAND begs to announce a GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, when the celebrated Vocalists, Mdlle. Carlotta Marchisio (Soprano) and Mdlle. Barbara Marchisio (Contralto), from the Grand Opera, Paris, and the principal Continental Theatres, will have the honour of making their first appearance in this country. Further particulars will be duly announced, to be obtained at Messrs. Cramer, Beale & Wood's, 301, Regent Street; at Messrs. Chapell's, 50, New Bond Street; and at Mr. Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond Street.

GLEES, MADRIGALS AND OLD BALLADS.—LAST WEEK.—Egyptian Hall (Dudley Gallery).—The successful Entertainments of the LONDON GLEE and MADRIGAL UNION.—Miss J. Wells, Miss Eyles, Mr. Baxter, Mr. W. Cummings, Mr. Lawler, and Mr. Land (Director)—will terminate this week.—EVENING (except Saturday) at Half-past Eight; and on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Afternoons at Half-past Three.—Reserved and Numbered Seats, 3*s.*; Unreserved Seats 2*s.*; a few Fautouils, 5*s.*, may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond Street.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The thirtieth season of the concerts of the Sacred Harmonic Society—now avowedly the leading assemblage of its order in Europe—began spiritedly, yesterday week, with Mendelssohn's 'Athalie' music and Handel's 'Dettingen Te Deum.'—The two, in conjunction, make an excellent sacred-concert bill; though the former work cannot but be heard with sensations of regret. More interesting, both in point of musical development and variety, than either the 'Antigone' or the 'Œdipus' music (the latter two being written for only male voices), it shares their inadaptability for general purposes. Once in a century there may be a King or a Queen (as a sovereign in a fairy tale) who will command the Greek or the French drama to be presented on the stage with all the vigorous acting and poetical declamation which they require, with the musical pomp necessary to the right working-out of the composer's labours in their behalf;—but this is poor recompense for the time, pains and poetry which they have cost their decorators,—small amends to the world for the loss of services which might have been so much more efficiently bestowed.—On the drawback of concert, as distinguished from stage performances, it would be impossible to insist too strongly. In the English version of 'Athalie' the pompous connecting heroics are, of their kind, not bad; but they, in their turn, require gloss, commentary and explanation,—and even if delivered by the best of elocutionists, they displace the music as much as they suggest its purpose. Yesterday week's performance was, in its main points, very good. The chorus was fine and firm, rich and tuneful in its body of sound,—the orchestra has

improved. The *trio* in the stately war-march was so admirably rendered—thanks to the excellence of the trombone accompaniment—as to demand specification. The *solo* singers were Miss L. Pyne, who is always sure,—Miss Serle, a niece to Madame Novello, and, it may be added, a niece of good promise,—and Madame Laura Baxter. The last lady must learn to move in her author's paces, not her own more dilatory ones, if she wishes to sing music in which the singer is so strictly bound by the orchestral forms as this. Mr. George Vandenhoff read the verses somewhat too theatrically; but his task was the hardest one of the evening.—The Dettingen 'Te Deum' went splendidly, with Mr. Winn (who seems deservedly rising in occupation) as *bass solo*.

HERR PAUER'S PIANOFORTE PERFORMANCES.—The interest of these is well sustained. The first quarter of the fifth performance was devoted to French composers—Chambonnières, Couperin his pupil, and Rameau. The specimens by the two last-named writers were delightful, distinct in melody, pleasantly quaint in harmony, with those national touches of phrase and form which have never been laid aside from the days of 'Hippolyte et Aricie' to those of the 'Val d'Andorre.' In particular, a *Gigue*, *Musette* and *Tambourin* were charming. The second "Period" included an excellent Sonata by Paradis, another by English Bach, the youngest of the illustrious family, and two movements by Wanhall. In the third period we shall confine ourselves to noticing the fine duett Sonata in E flat by Prof. Moscheles, in order to take the opportunity of mentioning a most promising young lady, Signora Rubini, who assisted Herr Pauer, and who appears to possess some of the best requisites of a great player—charm of touch, elasticity of finger, and feeling without extravagance.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA.—It would be idle to expect that, after so many years of practice and popularity, Mr. Balfe will now re-make himself;—therefore it would be lost time to point out again what there is wanting to his style, which separates him from those complete masters of their craft,—the Rossinis, Meyerbeers, Aubers, of modern Opera,—whose choicest works not only attract during the period in which they are born, but also return, after the lapse of years, with new individuality, if not freshness, given to them by contrast.—One thing, however, may be insisted on, for the sake of those who are to come, by Nature as liberally endowed with genius as the Irish boy whose setting of poor Haynes Bayly's 'Lover's Mistake' was his start in popularity,—and in reference and deference to that improvement of taste which is so remarkable in England—Mr. Balfe has too easily allowed himself to be controlled in places where he should have held his ground. Everyone has laughed at the anecdote of Astley, who informed the orchestral player counting his bars, that he was not there to rest.—Everyone has held up classical eyes and hands at the paltry managerial taste which, some thirty years ago, insisted on the removal of all serious constructed music from every new opera in English, and allowed the translated masterpieces of the German and Italian age to be patched and weakened by interpolations. But abuses as great remain untouched; the folly of which will, so long as it is endured, preclude the establishment of a real English school of opera in conformity with the requirements of the time.—The notion that every tale, whether it be serious or comic, pastoral or fantastic, Chaldean or belonging to Cornwall, must contain a certain number of ballads;—and the resolution to poke these in somehow, no matter what be the passion, no matter how heavy the crowd on the stage,—is entirely destructive of unity, character, or colour in opera, save it be a ballad opera. No treason is intended against that form of entertainment, which is susceptible of a charm and an artistic colour of its own, let the words be only poetical and reasonable, such as Gay, and Carey, and Bickerstaffe, and Sheridan, and Dibdin wrote, and if the melodies have the freshness of those by Arne, Shield, Storace and Bishop. No objection is hinted against the introduction of

"couplets" (to use the French term), in what may be called the level spaces of grave stories, when it is done with taste and discretion.—But the apparition of a harp brought by a clodhopper into a corn-field, and with it a milking-stool, in order that the *Rosetta* of 'Love in a Village' may sit down and sing 'Oh, no, we never mention her' (which we have seen),—is not more utterly at variance with every principle of drama, of music, of hope that our singers shall conceive their duties in a dramatic spirit,—than that fatal compliance with "the shops," and that fatal appetite for *encores*, which has forced 'My mother's smile,' and 'My father's home,' and 'My sister's tear,' and 'My brother's heart' (not to speak of the ballads of the "dear cottage" and "the sweet church bell," so prized by the *Mrs. Fugglestons* and *Mrs. Micawbers*), into positions so monstrous, that the experienced opera-goer naturally begins to wince and be afraid whenever a sentiment is expressed, or a season of the year mentioned.—In 'The Puritan's Daughter,' an agony duett, which is to bring on the situation closing the first act, is brought to a full stop just ere its crisis, that Mr. Santley may express his feelings and exhibit his beautiful baritone notes on the subject of sad memories.—In the third act, a character of genteel comedy fairly placed by the dramatist, and exceedingly well acted (as we shall have to say) is turned upside down, in order that Mr. Harrison, who went to bed drunk, as *Lord Rochester*, when he wakes sober may have something very sentimental, if not very new, to deliver concerning the blessings of sleep.—In the final scene, when death, conspiracy, terror, madness, are all in the fray,—in place of the few frantic appeals of which the situation admitted, there must be a sweet tune about "a daughter's heart" for the heroine. The melody is meritorious, we admit, for the pianofortes of *Miss Pinkerton's* establishment, but as much misplaced, as would be a 'Pas de Mélancolie' with a muffled tambourine, executed by the pantomimist or the first *danseuse* of the theatre.

So clearly at variance with all common sense, so vicious, and destructive of progress, are these cut-and-dry requisitions (no matter from whom they originate), that we have small scruple in re-stating the absurdity,—and the less because in Mr. Bridgman's share of this new drama for music there is much to praise, much of promise for the future. The story is welcome, because an English one,—of the Cavalier and Puritan strife, which yielded a 'Peveril' and a 'Woodstock.' It includes the contrast (always a musical desideratum) of the gay, frivolous, profligate courtier with the rigid, conscientious *Ironsides*,—and the intermediate element of intrigue and hypocrisy on both sides.—The heroine, *Mary Wolf* (Miss Pyne), is a Puritan's daughter (but how came a Puritan's daughter by her satins and her pearls?).—The lover, *Clifford* (Mr. Santley, a welcome variety is a baritone lover), is a Cavalier.—By accidentally becoming cognizant of a Puritan movement, Mary is placed in the gripe of a wicked hypocrite, one *Seymour* (Mr. St. Albyn), who claims her hand, and binds her by an oath of secrecy as the price of her lover's security.—As if all this was not bad enough, *Charles the Second* (Mr. Patey) and *Rochester* (Mr. Harrison), when disguised, out a-roving and in need of shelter from a storm, get enmeshed in this net of conspiracy and distress.—The King, of course, makes love to the beauty on the strength of a wager with his rakish familiar. In the ardour of the encounter betwixt his pursuit and her indignation, the secrets of the two come out. The Monarch undertakes to see Mary righted, and the Puritan's daughter connives at the escape of the Cavalier King from his self-commissioned judges and executioners by the agency of the now disabused Clifford, who loyally takes his sovereign's place. The reader will see in this a strong but thoroughly warrantable reminiscence of the duelscene in the park of 'Woodstock.' The Third Act is devoted to the solution of the difficulty—how, we need not detail. Enough to add that, among the other principal characters, is a cowardly serving-man, *Ralph* (Mr. Honey), who is, by "right divine," enamoured of a serving-maid, *Jessie* (Miss Susan Pyne).

There is, we repeat, in the above story excellent

material for an opera-book. Mr. Bridgman has, however, not sufficiently studied variety in its arrangement. Both the first and the second acts end with what may be called situations of suppressed emotion—in which anything like the effect of a great musical *finale* is impossible. Act the Third, of course, must close with the inevitable *canary-bird* felicity of the *prima donna*, who, but two or three minutes before, had been trembling on the verge of madness and the grave.—Then, his scenes are too lengthy everywhere. The comical man, who "means well," becomes mournfully tiresome;—the second encounter of misunderstanding between the jealous lover and his misunderstood lady would bear concentration;—and *Lord Rochester's* tipsy sayings and doings become perilous, not because of their coarseness, so much as because of their quantity. All these, however, may be faults arising from inexperience. On the other hand, the book has many effective situations, and, what is rarer, the verse given to the musician to set is lyrically "well cut" for music,—generally neat, without formality,—the words, for the most part, familiar, without undue vulgarity, and sentimental (if not poetical), without involution or vagueness. Mr. Bridgman may become a valuable assistant—let us rather say, a creative suggester,—to future composers of English opera,—and, as such, is an object of interest to all its well-wishers.

Of Mr. Balfe's share in 'The Puritan's Daughter,' there is no need to speak in detail.—The concerted music is the most to our liking,—that given to the Puritans being often spirited and effective, and the business of the scenes is often led on and linked together by the animated use of some orchestral phrase, with a skill which belongs to the good school of writing. The ballads are clever, and some of them will become popular, it may be expected.—There is life in the comic music,—and if the "hiccup" in the drunken song is found too literal, the composer would have a right to appeal for precedent to the cough in 'La Traviata,' and the snuff-music in M. Halévy's 'Nabab.'—As in his later operas, Mr. Balfe has shown increased solicitude and finish in the treatment of his orchestra. The overture, however, barring its brief introduction in triple time, is not good—the subjects are not fresh, and the modulations are somewhat of the crudest.

'The Puritan's Daughter' was generally well performed; every one on the stage being steady in her and his part.—Miss L. Pyne acted with real feeling, and sang with all her known skill and finish; but she must watch her voice. The tax on any singer's powers of singing night after night in a vast theatre must, sooner or later, be paid for. Mr. Santley sang excellently; but he, too, must be warned not to be tempted by the delight excited by his high notes. They cannot be used as increasingly by a baritone, as it appears his wish to use them, without enfeebling the lower portion of the register.—Mr. Harrison, whose *forte* is comedy as an actor, was lively and libertine as *Rochester*. Mr. Patey, as "Old Rowley," was satisfactory. The same epithet may be extended to the rest of the cast.—Mr. Honey, however, would do well to check his habit of harping on one favourite word or phrase, which, in place of enhancing the drollery of his scenes, goes far sometimes to make them hazardous.

The opera is well dressed and well put upon the stage. Why was the effect of the moonlit ruin, in the first act, destroyed by the intense rosy suffusion on the gables and an upper layer of the foliage? The scene in the third act—an interior—is particularly good, without that patchiness at "the wings" and aloft, which is somehow seldom, if ever, to be seen in any French theatre;—but which, in England, as a rule, damages too many of the effects of our artists, far as they surpass our neighbours in felicity of touch and of colour.

The work was received with every sign of enthusiastic approval. Composers, singers, publishers, managers, could not desire an audience more eager to *encore*, more willing to enjoy, more patient with what is tedious. But thus also were received 'Bianca' and 'Ruy Blas,'—and this the managers of the Royal English Opera would do well to recollect, in conjunction with another fact, derived by

experience of the Paris theatres. It is impossible to feed a repertory of grand opera rapidly. There have not been eight remunerating new successes during the past twenty years at the Grand Opéra, —a theatre supported by the State, which has only to pick and choose among the authors and the composers of Europe! Thus, we must insist, no ordinary discretion in choice and effort is required in a country like ours, which, as regards its musical stage, is, to make the best of matters, but in a state of transition.—The gambols and triumphs of Mr. Bunn ended, for him, not brilliantly,—while they threw back the steady and progressive course of English opera for something like twice the number of years that his mismanagement held out.

DRURY LANE.—A burlesque on 'The Colleen Bawn,' by Mr. Henry J. Byron, under the title of 'Miss Eily O'Connor,' now supplies the place of Mr. Brooke, and appears to be more attractive. The work is in the author's best style, and abounds in pun and parody, and in musical adaptations productive of absurd effects. His mental associations are extraordinary, and in wedding popular airs with theatrical incidents or situations strikingly peculiar. Think of drowning the Colleen Bawn to the tune of 'Sally, come up,' and rescuing her to that of 'The Perfect Cure.' Other street airs, such as that of 'The Prairie Flower,' 'Uncle Sam,' 'Aunt Sally,' and 'I'm a Young Man from the Country,' all found their curiously selected places, and were introduced with startling effect. We can fancy Mr. Byron studying the principles of arbitrary association, and reducing them to a law of opposition or contrariety, with the practical purpose of combining the anomalous with the most effect in dramatic travesty. He appears to have made a philosophical discovery, and applied it to the manufacture of "sensational" burlesque, as if the kind of thing were not sensational enough already. He seems to indicate this by the double epithet which he uses on the playbills to describe his production. It is, forsooth, a "burlesque-extravaganza;" not either simply, whatever may be the nice distinction between them. With their bread thus buttered on both sides, the audience, of course, have reason to be satisfied; and to do them justice, show their gratitude for the author's liberality in no measured applause, and are as boundless in their mirth as he is in his humour. The performers revelled in the opportunity of making themselves superbly ridiculous; and Mr. Atkins, as the heroine, sang and danced like a Bacchante specially inspired for the occasion. Miss Louisa Keeley as *Myles-na-Coppaleen*, Mrs. Selby as *Mrs. Cregan*, and Mr. Roxby as *Danny Mann*, were most efficient caricaturists. Mrs. Selby, in tempting the latter in the language of King John to Hubert, performed a feat in elocution worthy of her reputation. The scenery, which is painted by Mr. Beverley, is all good; and the Water-Cave scene set with elaborate care. Miss Keeley is, however, provided with a *trapèze* instead of a rope, and crosses the cavern like Leotard. The music is arranged by Mr. Tully, and consists of cheerful popular melodies. The whole was exceedingly well arranged, and the performance must be pronounced a decided success.

STRAND.—Here also we have a new burlesque, and again from the pen of Mr. Byron, evidently a more hasty production than that for Drury Lane, but not less effective, and to our mind better, because briefer. 'The Rival Othellos' is the title of the piece, and the single object to give Mr. J. Clarke and Mr. J. Rogers an opportunity of caricaturing Mr. Brooke and Mr. Fechter. The piece opens with a provincial manager in distress. Mr. *Fogville* (Mr. H. J. Turner), of the Theatre Royal Little Grumley, writes to Mr. Brooke to accept a starring engagement, and receiving no answer concludes his consent from his silence, and placards the town accordingly. The manageress does the same thing in regard to Mr. Fechter. A strolling actor, and a travelling entertainer, accustomed to trade on the names of others, arrive just as the house opens, and are both engaged to perform Othello. The rivals meet in the Green-room, and a characteristic contest occurs, in which the style

of each of the eminent actors they represent is burlesqued.—Mr. Clarke as Brooke bearing off, as we think, the palm from his more exact resemblance to the manner of his original. The faults of the stilted style are brought out into prominent relief, and the transitions of voice produced with exaggerated effect. Mr. Rogers's caricature is fantastical, and bears but a remote likeness to the tragedian of the Princess's; but it has a special humour of its own, and gains its point. The whole excited hearty and continuous laughter, and is likely to prove attractive for some time.

ASTLEY'S.—On Monday, Mr. Boucicault's drama of 'The Colleen Bawn' was introduced to the stage of this theatre, which has been closed for a considerable period, but is now re-opened for the winter season. The stage is under the direction of Mr. Searle, who enacts the part of *Danny Mann*, and brings out many traits of the character in a novel and telling way. Miss Marion Lacy, as *Eily O'Connor*, presents a pleasing interpretation of the interesting heroine; and the other parts are very respectably cast. The play is well mounted, with appropriate scenery. In the attempt now making at this theatre to perform the regular drama in the regular way, we wish the management success.

HAYMARKET.—Mr. Sothorn, desirous of improving upon his success in his remarkable portrait of *Lord Dundreary*, has undertaken a new part in a small piece, adapted by himself from the French, under the title of 'Aunt's Advice.' The subject of the drama is well-known by a little comedieta, which was popular a season or two ago, under the title of 'A Novel Expedient,' or 'Livre I., Chapter III.' The character undertaken by him is that of the judicious friend, who turns the tables so adroitly both on the lady and her husband, and which he performs with the gentlemanly ease of which his *Lord Dundreary* showed him so capable. We shall be pleased to see him in other characters, where his great abilities may be more easily measured with those of the general actor.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—The *Era* states that "it is asserted from good authority that Her Majesty's Theatre will positively open next season. The new manager is M. Bagier, of the Theatre Oriental, Madrid, and an immensely rich *agent de change*. His first novelty will be to bring out his *protégée*, Mdlle. Sarolta, who appeared for a few nights at Drury Lane Theatre in 1859, under Mr. E. T. Smith's management."—From the *Gazette Musicale* we learn that M. Obin (as we were told some weeks ago in Paris) has been engaged by Mr. Gye to appear at the Royal Italian Opera in 'Robert le Diable.' But the French journal is, as too often happens, mistaken about English matters, when it speaks of the revival being the first performance of M. Meyerbeer's work in Italian here—'Robert' having been twice cast in that language at Covent Garden Theatre, both times without making any great impression.

There has been organ-playing this week of no common quality,—Mr. Best having been retained to make a new organ speak, built by Mr. Walker, for a church in Dublin. Of performances like these it is not possible to offer any regular report. Once again it may be pointed out, how much it is to be regretted that in this London of ours—so rich in many things, so poor in more—there can be maintained no instrument of the first class in a locality more suitable than a factory, and more accessible than a church, which might, on certain days of the week, be exhibited by the best players as a settled attraction of London. This, it may be recollected, the "Apollonicon" was for many years. The "Panopticon" experiment failed, in these better musical days of ours, because it had not a fair trial.—It is superfluous almost to add, that the organs in Exeter Hall and St. James's Hall do not, in the least, fulfil the required conditions.

At Monday's *Popular Concert* the principal piece of the evening was Beethoven's Septett.

The sixteen hundred voices forming the London contingent of the Handel Festival Choir began their rehearsals last evening, at Exeter Hall, with the choruses of 'Acis and Galatea.'—Mr. Martin's 'Messiah' for the "red coats" will be produced shortly.

The following is from the *Morning Post* of Wednesday last:—"Sir Frederic A. G. Ouseley, Bart., Professor of Music in the sister University of Oxford, gave a lecture, in the Hall of Clare College, to-day, 'On Madrigal Music,' the illustrations being given by members of the Fitzwilliam Musical Society, which comprises the *élite* of the amateur talent both of the University and town. The lecture, which had been previously delivered at the Sheldonian Theatre, in Oxford, before the University there, showed the most intimate acquaintance with, and proficiency in, that branch of art to which it referred. The lecture was under the auspices of the Cambridge Church Music Society; and the only regret expressed was, that there had not been a previous performance of a similar character, as Cambridge boasts a musical Professor of her own."

—We have received of late many communications and representations on this subject; and by the above invitation to the Professor belonging to one University to lecture at another, it would seem as if the spirit of the time, which is one of active interest in Music, will not much longer acquiesce in the abstinence of a functionary from one of his leading duties. When the appointment was made, it may be recollected that we doubted the power, not the will, of Dr. Bennett to fulfil its duties satisfactorily.—There can be no right for any one to blame—however great be our regret—the persevering manner in which he has postponed intercourse with the public, as a composer and an executive artist, to private tuition.—In the case of an accepted Professorship, the duties of which are slackly performed or unfulfilled, matters stand on a different footing.—The days of sinecures are gone by.

At the second subscription concert in Munich, we perceive, by the *Deutsche Musik-Zeitung*, that an orchestral composition, by Herr Franz Lachner, has been performed, in the old-fashioned form of a "Suite,"—*alias* a series of characteristic movements,—less developed than in a Symphony, though the earlier, doubtless, contained the germ of the later form of composition. The work is described as highly interesting. Here, then is another chance for our Philharmonic Society,—did not its directors share the humour of the Irish lady, whom a Correspondent met with in a foreign capital, and who declared that she was "above seeing any of their sights!" Some player ought to bring next year before us Herr Hiller's new *Pianoforte Concerto*, which common report declares to be an effective and interesting work.

There has been a brisk controversy in certain foreign papers respecting M. Meyerbeer's age, which proves to have been exaggerated, owing to his having appeared in public when very young. He is now stated, on good authority, to be sixty-seven.

A new concert-hall has been opened at Frankfurt, by a performance of 'The Creation.'

Madame Miolan-Carvalho is singing at Brussels.

The *Gazette Musicale* states that a new opera by *Maestro Cagnoni*, 'La Valle d'Andorra' (on the same subject, it may be presumed, as M. Halévy's opera), has succeeded at Genoa.

Among the solemn things written concerning the monarch of antique tragic opera, it has too much passed out of memory that Gluck was renowned, ere he arrived at his great fame (long and weary was the road!), for his comic music. It was merely the accident of the burning of the Opera-house which prevented Gluck from coming to Paris as the guest and collaborator of Garrick's sprightly correspondent Favart, who took a lively interest in his success, and promoted the publication of the score of 'Orfeo' at Paris.—During five years (it is instructive to recollect) only fifteen copies of the publication were sold!—and this not owing to neglect on the part of the French composers, by two of whom especially—Philidor (who, it may be remembered, was accused of pirating

from the music) and Mondouville, the author of 'Titan et Aurore'—Gluck's music was warmly admired and recommended. Those who lament the "good old times" of patronage for rising genius (themselves, possibly, not exactly Glucks in embryo),—can hardly be well read in musical history.

As might have been foreseen, the revival of 'Anna Bolena' at the Italian Opera in Paris has proved a failure.—The music is not Donizetti's best; and the dream of self-delusion in which Madame Alboni must have lost herself ere she consented to personate the Queen-heroine, is, indeed, one hard to read.—There is a talk of reviving there Signor Pacini's 'Saffo,' for the introduction of the Viennese tenor, who will sing as Signor Bruni.

Judging by accounts from Paris, the Popular Concerts, directed by M. Padeloup, appear to be a real "hit." At the fifth, the vast audience would hear the *andante* from Mendelssohn's Italian symphony a second time, and, on the conductor refusing to comply, insisted on its repetition after the *Sallarella* was over.

M. Janin makes handsome mention of a new comedy, 'Nos Intimes,' in four acts, by M. Victorien Sardou, which has just been produced at the Théâtre Vaudeville, with Mlle. Fargueil as its heroine.

MISCELLANEA

The Scotch Church and Fanners.—In Mr. Smiles's 'Lives of the Engineers' there is cast upon the Scotch Church an aspersion which requires correction. It is represented, in a paragraph quoted from that work in the *Athenæum*, that winnowing-machines, when first introduced, were superstitiously censured by the clergy, one of whom, it is added, "even refused the Holy Communion to those of his parishioners who thus irreverently raised 'Devil's wind.'" The whole language of the writer, and especially the use of the term "parishioners," clearly direct the charge against the National Church. It ought, then, to be known, that this grovelling superstition was displayed exclusively by the Seceders—then a very small body. This point is settled in Chambers's 'Domestic History of Scotland,' vol. iii. p. 304, where, amongst other matter, it is said: "The author has been informed that an uncle of the late national poet, Robert Gilfillan, was excluded from a Fife congregation of this kind (*i.e.*, Seceder) because of his persisting to use fanners." K.

Rattle Snakes.—Our scientific readers, who have visited the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, may remember seeing, in one of the rooms of that Institution, certain boxes from which, occasionally, peculiar rattling sounds proceeded. We, at least, have a vivid remembrance of seeing the said boxes when we were at Washington a few years ago; for they contained rattlesnakes in all stages of liveliness, which no amount of confinement could tame, and which, when in the smallest degree irritated, agitated their rattles as vigorously as if they had been intruded upon in their native haunts, on Rattlesnake Island, in Lake George. We also remember being told by the gentleman who kindly acted as our cicerone on that occasion that among the most active rattlesnakes were those which had been kept without food for many months, or rather did not feed, for rattlesnakes rarely eat in captivity. We are now informed that these rattlesnakes figure in the new volume of the 'Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge.' This is a reptilian monograph, from the pen of Dr. S. Mitchell, of Philadelphia; and those who are interested in rattlesnakes will find some curious particulars of these venomous reptiles in Dr. Mitchell's work. He kept as many as three dozen together in a box at one time, and tried various experiments having reference to their poisonous secretion and its toxicological action upon animals.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. W.—W. T.—S. H.—J. C. T.—H. P.—C. D.—J. S.—P. N. F.—J. H.—L. M.—D.—received.

LEIPZIGER ILLUSTRIRTE ZEITUNG.—Wöchentlich eine Nummer von 16 Foliosseiten.—Jährlich über 1000 Originalabbildungen. Preis für drei Monate 2 Thaler.—Inserate 5 Ngr. pro Zeile. Abonnements bei allen Buchhandlungen und Zeitungs-Expeditionen.
London, bei H. Bender, 8, Little Newport-street, Leicester-square. Leipzig, bei J. J. Weber.

This day, 2 vols. post 8vo. 16s.

GOOD FOR NOTHING; or, All Down Hill.
By G. J. WHITE MELVILLE. Reprinted from FRASER'S MAGAZINE.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

In a few days will be published, in 8vo. cloth,
CEPIDUS ON THE SPHINX OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY; or, Politico-Polemical Riddles Interpreted. By an OLD-CLOTHES PHILOSOPHER.
London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

Just published, in fcap. 8vo. price 6d.

SUNDAY: a POEM.
"All is vanity....and there is no new thing under the sun."
Ecclesiastes, i. 2, 9.
London: George Manwaring. Belfast: Henry Greer.

NEW CHRISTMAS BOOK.

Early in December will be published, in post 8vo. cloth, antique,
ROMANTIC EPISODES OF CHIVALRIC AND MEDIEVAL FRANCE. Done into English, by ALEXANDER VANCE.
London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR PRESENTS.

LORD BYRON'S CHILDE HAROLD'S PILGRIMAGE. With 80 Illustrations of the most remarkable Scenes and Objects described in the Poem. Crown 8vo. 21s.
"A wonder of embellishment."—*Athenæum*.
"Gems of wood engraving."—*Spectator*.

II.

LOCKHART'S SPANISH BALLADS: Historical and Romantic. With Portrait, Illuminated Titles, Borders and Woodcuts. 4to. 31s.
"One of the most beautiful of all gift-books."—*Examiner*.

III.

MILMAN'S HORACE. Illustrated by 300 Engravings of Coins, Gems and Statues. 8vo. 31s.
"Not a page can be opened where the eye does not light upon some antique gem. Mythology, history, art, manners, topography, have all their fitting representatives."—*Classical Museum*.

IV.

WORDSWORTH'S GREECE. Pictorial, Descriptive and Historical. With 600 Illustrations of the Scenery, Architecture and Fine Arts of the Country. Royal 8vo. 32s.
"This work is so well known, that it is only necessary to call attention to this new and beautiful edition."—*Times*.

V.

LIFE OF STOTHARD, R.A. With Personal Reminiscences. By MRS. BRAY. With Portrait and numerous Illustrations. Small 4to.
"It is difficult at times to escape the conviction that the pencil of Stothard himself has adorned the volume."—*Times*.

VI.

The CATHEDRALS OF ENGLAND. SOUTHERN DIVISION. Winchester, Salisbury, Exeter, Wells, Chichester, Rochester, Canterbury. With 300 Illustrations. 2 vols. crown 8vo. 34s.
"Profusely and beautifully illustrated with engravings on wood, of high character."—*Builder*.

VII.

The ITALIAN SCHOOLS OF PAINTING. Edited by Sir CHARLES EASTLAKE, R.A. With numerous Illustrations. 2 vols. post 8vo. 30s.
"The best manual for every one who desires a real study of art."—*The Ecclesiastic*.

VIII.

The GERMAN, FLEMISH AND DUTCH SCHOOLS OF PAINTING. Edited by Dr. WAAGEN. With numerous Illustrations. 2 vols. post 8vo. 34s.
"A very superior work."—*Athenæum*.

IX.

ÆSOP'S FABLES. A New Version. By Rev. THOMAS JAMES, M.A. With 100 Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 2s. 6d.
"Mr. Tanniel's clever and graceful designs."—*Examiner*.

X.

PUSS IN BOOTS. Illustrated by OTTO SPECKTER. 16mo. 1s. 6d. plain, or 2s. 6d. coloured.
"Twelve designs full of excellent humour."—*Examiner*.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

Just published, price 1s.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND'S ROTTEN PLANK. By CLEMENT CARLYON, M.D., Author of 'Early Years and Late Reflections,' &c.
London: Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria-lane.

Ready Monday, Dec. 9, price 1s. 6d. boards; 2s. 6d. cloth gilt,
MAUM GUINEA (illustrated): a Story of Christmas Week among the American Slaves. By Mrs. M. V. VICTOR.
London: Beadle & Co. (during rebuilding), 125, Fleet-street.

Just published, in One 4to. Volume (320 pages and 2 Maps) price 16s.

HISTORY OF WRAYSBURY, Ankerwycke Priory, Magna Charter Island, with Hinton, and the Township of Colnbrook, Bucks. By GORDON WILLUGHBY JAMES GILL, Esq., of Wraybury, Bucks.
Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden.

On the 23rd, in scarlet cloth, gilt edges, 2s. 6d.; by post, 2s. 8d.
WHO'S WHO IN 1862. Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, Parliamentary Guide, &c.

"A complete epitome of that handy knowledge of the personnel of the public life of this country which every one so often requires to refer to."—*Illustrated London News*.

London: Baily Brothers, Cornhill.

NEW SCHOOL PRIZE AND PRESENTATION BOOKS.

Beautifully printed on toned paper, and elegantly bound in cloth, price 2s. each; cloth, gilt edges, bevelled boards, 6s.

CHOICE POEMS AND LYRICS. (Just ready.) Containing Extracts from Tennyson, Bulwer Lytton, Macaulay, Moir (Delta), Kingsley, &c.

CHOICE THOUGHTS FROM SHAKSPEARE, in which, whilst the salient Beauties are retained, objectionable Passages are excluded, so as to render it suitable for youth.
"Another pretty and handy book from the great Poet of Nature."—*Athenæum*.

The BOOK OF FAMILIAR QUOTATIONS. Third Edition.

"It will serve to correct errors which are of almost universal occurrence."—*Manchester Guardian*.
London: Whittaker & Co.

AUSTRALIA.

Just published, in fcap. 8vo. price 3s. 6d.

AUSTRALIA: Its Rise, Progress and Present Condition. By WILLIAM WESTGARTH, Esq.
Edinburgh: A. & C. Black. London: Longman & Co.

ROSE CULTURE.

THE SEVENTH EDITION of the ROSE AMATEUR'S GUIDE. By THOMAS RIVERS, Esq. 3s. 6d.
A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF ROSES. By THOMAS RIVERS. Free per post.
London: Longman & Co., or from the Author, Sawbridgeworth, Herts.

To be ready the first week of January next, fcap. 8vo.
WINE AND WINE COUNTRIES: a Record and Manual for Wine Merchants and Wine Consumers. By CHARLES TOVEY.

London: Hamilton, Adams & Co. 33, Paternoster-row.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

Now ready,

NEW EDITIONS of the SOCIETY'S READING BOOKS, without any abridgment, at the following greatly-reduced prices:—

	per doz.	price 6d.
First Reading Book, Part I.	0 6	0 6
Second Reading Book, Part II.	0 6	0 6
Complete	1 6	1 6
Second Reading Book, Scriptural and Miscellaneous Lessons, with Exercises in Spelling	0 4	0 4
First Sequel to the Second Reading Book	0 4	0 4
Second Sequel to the Second Reading Book	0 4	0 4
Third Reading Book	0 4	0 4
Supplement to the Third Reading Book	0 8	0 8
Fourth Reading Book	0 8	0 8
English History	0 8	0 8

The usual allowances to Members and the Trade.

Depositories:—London: 77, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.; 4, Royal Exchange, E.C.; and 16, Hanover-street, Hanover-square, W.; and sold by all Booksellers.

TEXTUAL CRITICISM FOR ENGLISH STUDENTS.—A Comparison of the Authorized Version of the New Testament with the Critical Texts of Griesbach, Scholz, Lachmann, Tischendorf, Tregelles and Alford, and with various Uncial MSS. By C. E. STUART.
8vo. and 16mo. price 3s.

THE "NARROW" GREEK TESTAMENT, with Various Readings. In good type, and very portable form. Price 4s. 6d.

THE "NARROW" PSALMS, Authorized Version. Price 1s. 8d.

THE "NARROW" GOSPELS, Authorized Version. Price 2s. 6d.

THE "NARROW" EPISTLES, Authorized Version. Price 2s. 6d.

Catalogues, gratis, by post free, of Polyglot Bibles, Church Services, Books of Common Prayer, in Ancient and Modern Languages, Aids to the Study of the Old and New Testament, Concordances, Grammars, Lexicons, &c.

London: Samuel Bagster & Sons, 15, Paternoster-row.

NEW WORKS AND NEW EDITIONS

PUBLISHED BY

GRIFFIN, BOHN AND COMPANY, STATIONERS' HALL COURT.

Now ready, square 8vo. printed on toned paper, price 12s. 6d. cloth extra gilt; or 21s. morocco,

MANY THOUGHTS OF MANY MINDS;

Being a TREASURY of REFERENCE, consisting of SELECTIONS from the WRITINGS of the most CELEBRATED AUTHORS.

By HENRY SOUTHGATE.

Third Edition, thoroughly revised.

Great as has been of late years the number of what may be termed "Furniture," or "Illustrated" Gift-Books, there have been very few publications of intrinsic literary value suitable for presentation. This New and carefully-revised Edition of Mr. Southgate's well-known work, printed in the best style on toned paper, and elegantly bound, is certain, therefore, to recommend itself to a numerous class of purchasers.

Now ready, One large Volume, 8vo. price 8s. 6d. cloth,

THE ECCLESIASTICAL CYCLOPEDIA:

A DICTIONARY of CHRISTIAN and JEWISH SECTS, DENOMINATIONS and HERESIES; HISTORY of DOGMAS, RITES, SACRAMENTS, CEREMONIES, &c.—LITURGIES, CREEDS, CONFESSIONS, MONASTIC AND RELIGIOUS ORDERS, &c.

By the Rev. JOHN EADIE, D.D. LL.D.

Professor of Biblical Literature in the United Presbyterian Church.

Assisted by numerous Contributors.

On December 12, One large Volume, crown 8vo. price 12s. 6d.

A MANUAL OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

By W. JOHN MACQUORN-RANKINE, LL.D. F.R.S. C.E. &c.

Regius Professor of Civil Engineering and Mechanics in the University of Glasgow.

With numerous Illustrations.

"Professor Rankine, whose high mathematical attainments, and power of applying them to practical objects, place him at the head of our scientific engineers."—SIR DAVID BREWSTER in the *North British Review*.

On December 12, in One large Volume, 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth,

LONDON LABOUR AND THE LONDON POOR.

THE EXTRA VOLUME,

THOSE THAT WILL NOT WORK.

COMPRISING,

THE NON-WORKERS. By HENRY MATHEW.
PROSTITUTES. By BRACEBRIDGE HEMMING.THIEVES and SWINDLERS. By JAMES BINNET.
BEGGARS. By ANDREW HALLIDAY.

With an Introductory Essay on the Agencies at present in operation in the Metropolis for the Suppression of Crime and Vice, by the Rev. WILLIAM TUCKNISS, B.A., Chaplain to the Society for the Rescue of Young Women and Children.

With Illustrations of Scenes and Localities.

"This volume forms the 'extra' or concluding volume of this extraordinary work. Its contents are entirely original, either supplied by the Police Authorities or gathered from the unfortunate parties themselves; and in addition to numerous deeply-interesting autobiographies, the work contains reliable statistical and social information, showing, not only the actual state of the dangerous and vicious classes of the metropolis, but what is doing for their reformation and elevation."

Now ready, in Two large Volumes, 8vo. price 24s.

**A COMPENDIOUS HISTORY OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
FROM THE NORMAN CONQUEST.**

With NUMEROUS EXAMPLES.

By GEORGE L. CRAIK, LL.D.

Professor of History and English Literature, Queen's College, Belfast.

Now ready, fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth, gilt edges,

CORTES AND PIZARRO:

The STORIES of the CONQUESTS of MEXICO and PERU, with the EARLY DISCOVERIES and ADVENTURES of the SPANIARDS in the NEW WORLD, re-told for Youth.

By WILLIAM DALTON,

Author of 'Jack Adams,' 'The Wolf-Boy in China,' &c.

With Illustrations by John Gilbert.

In the whole scope of history, there are no events so plucky and extraordinary, and therefore so interesting to young people, as the story of the settlement and conquest of America by the Spaniards.

Now ready, fcap. 8vo. price 3s. 6d. cloth, gilt edges,

**THE LIVES AND EXTRAORDINARY ADVENTURES OF
THE SEVEN CHAMPIONS OF CHRISTENDOM.**

By RICHARD JOHNSON.

With Illustrations by Edward Corbould.

This is a New and carefully-revised Edition of an old favourite. Written anterior to the time of Spenser and Shakspeare, it contains records (at that time generally believed of chivalry, magic and necromancy, much more wonderful than the namby-pamby "Table-turning," "Mesmerism," and other creeds of the present day. It is, indeed, a stirring and absorbing book for young people, and second only to the Arabian Nights in imagination, fancy and interest.

THE AUTHORS OF ENGLAND:

A SERIES OF PORTRAITS OF EMINENT LITERARY CHARACTERS,

With Memoirs by HENRY F. CHORLEY.

Second Edition revised, royal 8vo. price 10s. 6d. elegantly bound.

**THE RANK AND TALENT OF THE
TIME:**

A DICTIONARY of CONTEMPORARY BIOGRAPHY, Containing One Thousand Memoirs.

New Edition, post 8vo. price 6s. in cloth antique, bevelled.

THE CLASSIFIED BIBLE:

A COMPLETE ANALYSIS OF THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.

By JOHN EADIE, D.D. LL.D.

New Edition, post 8vo. price 8s. 6d. in elegant binding.

**THE TREASURY OF POPULAR
SCIENCE:**

A CYCLOPEDIA OF THE NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES.

With numerous Illustrations.

By Professor SCHOEDLER and Dr. MEDLOCK.

Post 8vo. price 7s. 6d. antique cloth, bevelled.

THE STRATFORD SHAKSPEARE.

Edited by CHARLES KNIGHT.

New and Improved Edition, in 6 vols. fcap. 8vo. price 21s. cloth gilt.

YOUNG BENJAMIN FRANKLIN;

OR, THE RIGHT ROAD THROUGH LIFE.

By HENRY MATHEW.

With Illustrations by JOHN GILBERT.

Second Edition, fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth, gilt edges.

THE FAVOURITE STORY-BOOK.

A SERIES OF TALES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

ANDERSEN.
MARY HOWITT,
MISS MULOCH,GRIMM.
AUEBACH,
MRS. MYRTLE,

And other Popular Writers.

With Illustrations by ANSOLOV, WARREN, &c.

Square 8vo. 5s. cloth, gilt edges.

**THE SURPRISING ADVENTURES OF
ROBINSON CRUSOE.**

By DANIEL DEFOE.

With New and Original Illustrations by ZWICKER.

New Edition, 8vo. price 5s. in cloth and gold.

THE LIFE OF SAMUEL JOHNSON.

By JAMES BOSWELL.

New Edition, Edited by MALONE.

With Illustrations by GODWIN and Others.

New Edition, 8vo. price 5s. in cloth and gold.

BELL'S ENGLISH POETS.

In Elegant Bindings, for Presents.

Fcap. 8vo. price 2s. 6d. each.

BALLADS OF THE PEASANTRY.

EARLY HISTORICAL BALLADS.

SONGS FROM THE DRAMATISTS.

THOMSON'S SEASONS, &c.

SHAKSPEARE'S POEMS AND SONNETS.

BEN JONSON'S POETICAL WORKS.

BUTLER'S HUDIBRAS.

Edited and Annotated by ROBERT BELL.

New Edition, price 5s. elegantly bound.

CHAUCER'S WORKS.

Edited and Annotated by ROBERT BELL.

New Edition, in 8 vols. price 9s. elegantly bound.

On the 10th of December will be published, price 1l. 11s. 6d. bound in cloth,

THE VOLUME OF THE ART-JOURNAL for 1861, containing the completion of the Series of Engravings from the Royal Pictures, upwards of Four Hundred Woodcuts, and numerous interesting articles on artistic subjects, &c.
London: James S. Virtue, 26, Ivy-lane.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for DECEMBER, 1861. No. DLIV. Price 2s. 6d.

Contents.

Captain Clutterbuck's Champagne: A West Indian Reminiscence. Part III.
Augustus Welby Pugin.
Chronicles of Carlisle: The Doctor's Family. Part III.
Wassail: A Christmas Story. Part I.
A Word from a New Dictionary—"Flunkiesim."
Fletcher in Hamlet and Othello.
A Month with "The Revels."
Some Account of Both Sides of the American War.
By two recent Visitors to the Northern and Southern States.
William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

On January 1st, 1862, No. I., price THREEPENCE, 32 pages, Large Octavo, Double Columns.

THE NORTHERN MONTHLY: A Magazine of Religion and Literature, Science and Art: containing Articles on Topics of the Day, Essays in Theological and General Literature, Fiction, Reviews, Religious Intelligence, and a Survey of the New Books of the Month.
Principle of this New Periodical: Free Thought and Free Speech, combined with Christian Faith and Catholic Feeling.

London: W. Kent & Co., Paternoster-row; Manchester, Dunnill & Palmer; Edinburgh, MacLaren.

THE QUEEN OF SATURDAY, December 7th, contains amongst other Illustrations, the following Engravings:—The Trent, boarded by the San Jacinto, Sketched from the Description of an Officer on board the Mail Steamer—A Silly Night—Nigger Contraband of War—Marshaled to their daily Labour—Burial Service in Honour of the late King of Portugal at the King St. Chapel—Miss Faithfull's Printing-office—Portrait of the late Geoffrey St. Hillaire—Cotton Cultivation in India, six Illustrations—The late Accident at Edinburgh—The Flight of King Charles the First with Jane Lane, from Ward's Fresco in the House of Lords—An Unwarrantable Intrusion, drawn by Florence Claxton—Crochet for Counterpanes—Tablets for Photographs.

A Beautifully Engraved Fashion Plate, expressly designed and prepared in Paris, will be given with **THE QUEEN**.
To be had of all Booksellers; and from the office, on receipt of six stamps.

London: 248, Strand, W.C.

STEAM CULTURE.—A large number of RETURNS OF COST OF PLOUGHING with FOWLER'S HOWARD'S & SMITH'S STEAM CULTIVATORS, is given in the *Agricultural Gazette and Gardener's Chronicle* of Saturday last, November 30. May be ordered, price 6d., of any News Agent, or a copy had from the Office, 41, Wellington-street, Covent-garden, W.C., on receipt of 6 postage-stamps.

THE AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE and **GARDENER'S CHRONICLE** of SATURDAY, December 7 and 14, will contain Two LECTURES by Dr. DAUBENY, 'On the PHYSICAL FORCES CONCERNED IN THE PHENOMENA OF VEGETATION.' May be ordered of any News Agent, price 6d.

DR. DAUBENY on the PHYSICAL FORCES CONCERNED IN THE PHENOMENA OF VEGETATION. The *Gardener's Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette* of Saturday, December 7 and 14, will contain full reports of these two Lectures. May be ordered of any News Agent, price 6d.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE and **AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE** of SATURDAY, December 7 and 14, will contain Two LECTURES by Dr. DAUBENY, 'On the PHYSICAL FORCES CONCERNED IN THE PHENOMENA OF VEGETATION.' May be ordered of any News Agent, price 6d.

NEW CHURCH FOR CEYLON.—CONDITION OF OUR CHIEF TOWNS.—THE BUILDER OF THIS DAY, price 4d., contains:—Fine View of Point de Galie Church, Ceylon—Condition of Preston—Concrete at the London Docks—Educational Persuaders (with Illustrations)—Lives of the Engineers—Self-Instruction in Drawing the Catastrophe in Edinburgh—Payment to Architects—Architects' Actions—Clerks of Works—Metropolitan Board of Works—Advantages of Art—Stained Glass—Monuments—School-building News—Competitions Church-building News—School-building News—Provincial News, &c.—Office, 1, York-street, Covent-garden, and all Booksellers.

BOOKS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS at less than HALF-PRICE.—Art of Illuminating, 90s., pub. at 3l. 10s.—Art-Album, 16 coloured plates, 10s. 6d., pub. at 2l. 10s.—Curry and Rice, 40 plates, 9s. 6d., pub. at 2l. 10s.—Campaign in India, 24 plates, 11s., pub. at 3l. 3s.—Hall's (Mr. and Mrs. S. C.) Book of South Wales, 200 illustrations, 9s., pub. at 2l. 10s.—Household Songs, illustrated, 3s. 6d., pub. at 7s. 6d.—Paradise and the Peri, illuminated, 20s., pub. at 2l. 2s.—Penitential Psalms, illuminated, 10s. 6d., pub. at 2l. 10s. All warranted perfect in every respect, and precisely the same as if the full price were paid.—S. & T. GILGATE, 4, Cophall-buildings, back of the Bank of England, E.C. Catalogues gratis and post free.

DUNN & DUNCAN'S DIARIES for 1862. —Forty-first Year of Publication.—Now Ready, the various Editions of the above, containing, in addition to a Copious Diary for the Year, all the Usual Information to be found in an Almanac, together with Instructions as to Accounts to be rendered by Executors and Trustees of Wills, &c., Tables of Assessed and Income Taxes and various other Useful Tables, an Analysis of the Acts of 24 & 25 Victoria, and Table of Local and Personal Acts of Last Session.
This Work circulates largely among Merchants, Bankers, Literary and Professional Men, and is used at the Government, Railway and other Public Offices.
Prices, either Plain or Ruled, from 3s. upwards.
London: Dunn & Duncan, 9, Fleet-street, and to be obtained through all Booksellers.

POEMS. By the Rev. G. E. MAUNSELL. 8vo. pp. 301. 5s. cloth.
Morning Post.—"Genuine poetry. This volume affords a very favourable specimen of his taste and poetic ability."
Morning Advertiser.—"Many a beautiful thought, and in two lines perhaps, many a truthful sermon. The author is in the highest and noblest, because the truest sense, a poet."
Bell's Messenger.—"Direct poetic inspiration."
John Bull.—"Carefully and musically modulated, with a soul for the beautiful at all times."
Smith, Elder & Co. 63, Cornhill.

J. H. MARKLAND, D.C.L., on the OFFERTORY.—CHURCH OF THE PEOPLE, December.—Kent & Co. Price 3d.

This day, post 8vo. cloth, 5s. 6d.

THE FOOTSTEPS OF SHAKSPERE: or, a Ramble with the Early Dramatists, containing new and interesting information respecting Shakspeare, Lilly, Marlowe, Greene and others. Post 8vo. cloth, 5s. 6d.

Lately published, post 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

THE SONNETS OF SHAKSPERE, re-arranged and divided into Four Parts, with an Introduction and Explanatory Notes.

"A work well calculated to draw further attention to these remarkable productions."—*Notes and Queries*.
London: J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square.

READY EARLY IN DECEMBER.

CHRISTMAS GIFT-BOOK,

Handsome done up in cloth extra, gilt, price 3s.

ENTERTAINING THINGS:

A MAGAZINE OF

THOUGHTFUL AND INTELLECTUAL AMUSEMENT.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

Containing above 70 first-class Engravings on Wood by W. J. LIXTON and others, from Designs by Birket Foster, Harrison Weir, Hablot K. Browne, G. Du Maurier, F. J. Skell, Julian Forth, T. Morten, Edwin Weedon, Wm. M'Connell, M. S. Morgan, F. W. Justice, T. H. Nicholson, Geo. J. Knox, &c.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"There is a good deal of matter for the money—combining a good mixture of historical and scientific information, with a still larger proportion of notes on foreign countries, and tales of fiction, that will assuredly captivate the popular imagination."
—*John Bull*.

"The cheapest and best of all periodicals that have ever yet sought, on the ground of historical and scientific information, a claim to general favour and universal circulation."—*London Review*.

London: ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE & CO.; and all Booksellers.

THE NOCTURNAL SKETCH,

An Artist Story, illustrated by G. Du Maurier, appears, in addition to the usual Entertaining and instructive matters, in **ENTERTAINING THINGS** for December. EXTRA NUMBER, consisting of 48 pages of readable matter, profusely illustrated, price 3d.

London: ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE & CO.; and all Booksellers.

THE MAID OF THE WOOLPACK,

A Story by ANDREW HALLIDAY, illustrated by A. Houghton, forms the principal feature in the CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF 'ENTERTAINING THINGS,' 48 pages, profusely illustrated, price 3d.

London: ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE & CO.; and all Booksellers.

NEW GRAND HISTORICAL ROMANCE.

MARY TUDOR;

Or, THE QUEEN, THE PRIEST, AND THE MAIDEN, will commence in the January Number of the 'WHAT-NOT' or, 'LADIES' HANDY-BOOK,' an Illustrated Magazine of Fiction, Fashion, and Fancy Work. Price 3d. Monthly.

The Annual Volume, cloth extra, gilt, forming a most appropriate Christmas Present, is now ready. Price 4s.

London: WM. KENT & CO. Paternoster-row; and all Booksellers.

DR. WM. SMITH'S BIBLICAL DICTIONARY.

This day, Part I. 8vo. 4s. (to be continued monthly, and Vol. I. completed in 10 Parts),

A DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE:

Its ANTIQUITIES, GEOGRAPHY, and NATURAL HISTORY.

By VARIOUS WRITERS.

Edited by WM. SMITH, LL.D.

Classical Examiner in the University of London.

** Prospectuses, with a List of the Contributors, may be obtained of the Publishers,

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street; WALTON & MABERY, Upper Gower-street.

LONDON SOCIETY:

A NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF LIGHT AND AMUSING LITERATURE, FOR THE HOURS OF RELAXATION;

CONTAINING

SELECT TALES—BIOGRAPHY AND ANECDOTE OF SOCIAL CELEBRITIES—TABLE TALK—OBSERVATIONS OF LIFE AND MANNERS—REMINISCENCES OF DISTINGUISHED LEADERS OF SOCIETY—THE ROMANCE OF LONDON LOCALITIES—LEAVES FROM THE HISTORY OF OLD ENGLISH FAMILIES—ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO SOCIAL AMUSEMENT—POPULAR STUDIES: LITERARY, CRITICAL, ARTISTIC AND SCIENTIFIC—HOLIDAY NOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL—QUESTIONS OF DOMESTIC INTEREST AND TOPICS OF THE DAY.

The FIRST NUMBER will appear on FEBRUARY 1, 1862, price One Shilling.

** All Literary and Artistic Communications should be addressed to the Editor, accompanied by envelopes for their return, if necessary.

OFFICE: 49, Fleet-street, E.C.

INTERESTING BOOKS FOR PRESENTS.

Price 5s. elegantly bound and illustrated.

JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN.

Forming a Volume of

HURST & BLACKETT'S STANDARD LIBRARY.

Also, by the same Author, 5s. each, bound and illustrated,
A WOMAN'S THOUGHTS ABOUT WOMEN.
A LIFE FOR A LIFE.
NOTHING NEW.

Hurst & Blackett, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

Now ready, cloth gilt, elegant, price 3s. 6d.

A I M E E: the Story of a Life.
London: published by E. Marlborough & Co. Ave Maria-lane.

Next week will be published,

THE HISTORY OF SHORTHAND WRITING. By MATTHIAS LEVY, Shorthand Writer. To which is appended, the System used by the Author.
Trübner & Co. Paternoster-row.

Now ready, post 8vo. cloth, 12s. 6d.

THE SIGNS AND DISEASES OF PREGNANCY. By T. H. TANNER, M.D. F.R.S., Assistant-Physician for the Diseases of Women and Children to King's College Hospital, &c.
London: Henry Renshaw, 356, Strand.

JOHNSTON'S SCHOOL ARITHMETIC, with Hints on Teaching, also Critical Notes for Teachers.—Price 2s.
London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

Third Edition, with 423 Engravings, 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d. of

A GENERAL OUTLINE OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM AND MANUAL OF COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

By THOMAS RYMER JONES, F.R.S., Professor of Comparative Anatomy in King's College, London, late Fullerian Professor of Physiology to the Royal Institution of Great Britain, &c.
John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster-row.

Now ready, price 2s. 6d.

FIVE SHORT LETTERS TO SIR WILLIAM HEATHCOTE, Bart., M.P. for the University of Oxford, on the Studies and Discipline of Public Schools. By GEORGE MOBERLY, D.C.L., Head-Master of Winchester College.
Rivingtons, Waterloo-place, London; D. Nutt, Winchester.

BOHN'S ENGLISH GENTLEMAN'S LIBRARY FOR DECEMBER.

Handsome printed in demy 8vo. and illustrated with Portraits and Plates, at 9s. per volume.

THE ENTIRE CORRESPONDENCE of HORACE WALPOLE, with the Prefaces of Mr. Croker, Lord Dover, and others, the Notes of all previous Editors, and additional Notes, by PETER CUNNINGHAM. Illustrated with numerous fine Portraits Engraved on Steel. Complete in 9 vols. Vol. IX. with General Index.
Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

BOHN'S PHILOLOGICAL LIBRARY FOR DECEMBER.

LOWNDES'S BIBLIOGRAPHER'S MANUAL OF ENGLISH LITERATURE, comprising an account of rare, curious and useful Books published in England since the invention of Printing; with bibliographical and critical Notices and Prices. New edition, revised and enlarged, by HENRY G. BOHN. Part VII., containing Letters P to R, price 3s. 6d.
Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

REPEAL OF THE PAPER DUTY.

THE WAVERLEY NOVELS will be published in *MONTHLY Volumes*, price *ONE SHILLING* each, commencing 1st January, 1862. The whole Series will be completed in 25 vols. fcap. 8vo., and will contain all the Author's Introductions, Notes and latest Emendations.

EDINBURGH, November 25, 1861.

On Thursday, the 12th of December, will be published,

THE EXTRA DOUBLE NUMBER FOR CHRISTMAS,

Price FOURPENCE, of

ALL THE YEAR ROUND,

Conducted by CHARLES DICKENS,

ENTITLED,

TOM TIDDLER'S GROUND,

CONTAINING:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| I. PICKING UP SOOT AND CINDERS. | IV. PICKING UP WAIFS AT SEA. |
| II. PICKING UP EVENING SHADOWS. | V. PICKING UP A POCKET-BOOK. |
| III. PICKING UP TERRIBLE COMPANY. | VI. PICKING UP MISS KIMMEENS. |
| VII. PICKING UP THE TINKER. | |

SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON'S NEW SERIAL, A STRANGE STORY,

Will be completed in March, when

A NEW NOVEL BY MR. WILKIE COLLINS

Will be commenced.

Published in Weekly Numbers, price 2d., also in Monthly Parts and Half-Yearly Volumes, at 26, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.; and by Messrs. CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly, W.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF 'HEAVEN OUR HOME.'

Now ready, crown 8vo. cloth, price 3s. 6d.

MEET FOR HEAVEN.

A STATE OF GRACE UPON EARTH THE ONLY PREPARATION FOR A STATE OF GLORY IN HEAVEN.

* Twenty-four thousand copies of 'Heaven our Home' have been sold within the last nine months; and a New Work by the same talented Author—treating of a subject of even more universal interest than the former book—cannot fail, it is hoped, to be acceptable to the reading public.

Edinburgh: WILLIAM P. NIMMO. London: SIMPKIN & Co.; and HOULSTON & WRIGHT.

This day is published, Third Edition, in 2 vols. 8vo. price 26s.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MISS CORNELIA KNIGHT,

LADY COMPANION TO THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES; with Extracts from her Journals and Anecdote-Books.

"Why we should turn to these volumes as among the most interesting of the recent season, will be sufficiently evident as we indicate their contents."—*Times*, Oct. 19.

"Of the popularity of these volumes, on account of their historical as well as gossiping merits, there can be no doubt whatever."—*Athenæum*, June 8.

Also, just ready, in 2 vols. post 8vo.

A HISTORY of the OPERA in ITALY, FRANCE, ENGLAND, GERMANY and RUSSIA, from its Origin in Italy down to our Own Times. By SUTHERLAND EDWARDS, Esq.

London: WM. H. ALLEN & Co. 7, Leadenhall-street.

Just published, in 1 vol. 8vo. of nearly 1,000 closely-printed pages, and 40 Plates, price, coloured, 50s.; plain, 36s.

A HISTORY OF INFUSORIA;

Including all the British and Foreign Species of DESMIDIACEÆ and DIATOMACEÆ.

By ANDREW PRITCHARD, Esq.

Fourth Edition, enlarged and revised by J. T. ARLIDGE, M.D., WM. ARCHER, Esq., J. RALFS, M.R.C.S., Prof. WILLIAMSON, F.R.S., and the Author.

London: WHITTAKER & Co. Ave Maria-lane.

With numerous Original Illustrations, 2 vols. 8s.

PHYSIOLOGICAL ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY of MAN. By ROBERT BENTLEY TODD, M.D. F.R.S., and WILLIAM BOWMAN, F.R.S., of King's College.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

This day, fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

CANADA: WHY WE LIVE IN IT, and WHY WE LIKE IT. By Mrs. EDWARD COPELSTON.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

Royal 8vo. Second Edition, 22s.

ANATOMY, DESCRIPTIVE and SURGICAL. By HENRY GRAY, F.R.S., Lecturer on Anatomy at St. George's Hospital. With nearly 400 Woodcuts, from Original Drawings, from Dissections made by the Author and Dr. Carter.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

THE NINTH THOUSAND OF SIR JAMES KAY SHUTTLEWORTH'S LETTER to EARL GRANVILLE, K.G., on the Revised Code of Education. Pp. 30.—Price One Shilling.
Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill.

Just published, price 10s. 6d. in cloth, gilt edges, The DOUBLE VOLUME for 1846 (Vols. 10 and 11) of **THE RE-ISSUE OF PUNCH.** Also, the Eleventh Volume, in boards, price 5s.

The following are already published:—
Vol. 1 (for 1841) 6s. Vols. 4 and 5 (1843) 10s. 6d.
Vols. 2 and 3 (1842) 10s. 6d. Vols. 6 and 7 (1844) 10s. 6d.
Vols. 8 and 9 (1845) 10s. 6d.

* Any Volume or Double Volume may always be had separately.

This day is published, price 2s. 6d.

PUNCH'S POCKET-BOOK FOR 1862. With a Coloured Illustration (A GAME AT CROQUET) by JOHN LEECH, and numerous Woodcuts by JOHN LEECH and JOHN TENNIEL.

In a few days will be published, price 3d., stamped 4d.

PUNCH'S ALMANACK FOR 1862. Illustrated by JOHN LEECH and JOHN TENNIEL.

PUNCH'S TEN ALMANACKS. 1842 to 1851. Price 2s. 6d. in stiff boards, gilt edges.

PUNCH'S TEN ALMANACKS. Second Series. 1852 to 1861. Price 2s. 6d.

PUNCH'S TWENTY ALMANACKS. 1842 to 1861. Bound in cloth, price 5s. 6d.
Published at the Punch Office, 85, Fleet-street, E.C.

NEW ATLASES BY WILLIAM HUGHES, F.R.G.S. Just published, Imperial 8vo. handsomely bound in cloth, price 10s. 6d.

PHILIP'S SCHOOL ATLAS of PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, comprising a Series of Maps and Diagrams in illustration of the Features, Climates, Various Productions and Chief Natural Phenomena of the Globe.

Edited by W. HUGHES, F.R.G.S.

And designed as a Companion to Hughes's 'Class-book of Physical Geography.'

Lately issued, New and Enlarged Edition, medium folio, price 15s. bound in cloth.

THE TRAINING-SCHOOL ATLAS. By W. HUGHES, F.R.G.S.

The Training-School Atlas consists of a series of Maps (Sixteen in number) designed to illustrate, on a scale of large size, and in a strictly clear and methodical manner, the leading features in Physical Geography:—1st, Of the World at large; 2ndly, Of the Great Divisions of the Globe (Europe, &c.); 3rdly, Of the British Islands; and, lastly, Of the Holy Land. The principal divisions of the earth at the present time are embodied upon the information thus afforded, but in such a manner as not to interfere with its clear and distinct exposition.
London: George Philip & Son, 32, Fleet-street; and Caxton-buildings, Liverpool.

This day is published, price 11. 11s. 6d.

THE BOOK of FARM BUILDINGS: THEIR ARRANGEMENT and CONSTRUCTION.

By HENRY STEPHENS, F.R.S.E., Author of 'The Book of the Farm,' &c.; And ROBERT SCOTT BURN, Engineer.

In large 8vo. pp. 562. Illustrated with 38 Engravings on Copper and 1,017 Engravings on Wood. Half bound.

Uniform with the above,

The BOOK of the FARM. By HENRY STEPHENS, F.R.S.E. 2 vols. royal 8vo. with Engravings. Price 3l. half bound.

The BOOK of FARM IMPLEMENTS and MACHINES. By JAMES SLIGHT and R. SCOTT BURN. Edited by HENRY STEPHENS, F.R.S.E. Royal 8vo. with 85 Engravings. Price 2l. 2s. half bound.

The BOOK of the GARDEN. By CHARLES M'INTOSH. 2 vols. royal 8vo. with 1,053 Engravings. Price 4l. 7s. 6d. half bound.

The FORESTER. By JAMES BROWN, Wood-Manager to the Earl of Seafield. Third Edition. Royal 8vo. with Engravings. Price 1l. 10s. half bound.

FARM ACCOUNTS.—A PRACTICAL SYSTEM of FARM BOOK-KEEPING, being that recommended in 'The Book of the Farm,' by HENRY STEPHENS, F.R.S.E. Royal 8vo. price 2s. 6d. Also, SEVEN FOLIO ACCOUNT-BOOKS, constructed in accordance with the System. Price 22s. William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

BY THE REV. OSWALD COCKAYNE, M.A.

SPOON and SPARROW; or, English Roots in the GREEK, LATIN and HEBREW. 8vo. pp. 360, price 10s. 6d. Parker, Son & Bourn.

ANGLO-SAXON NARRATIUNCULÆ: 1. Epistola Alexandri. 2. Orientis Mirabilia. 3. Passio: Margarete, &c., from the MSS. 8vo. 250 copies, pp. 90, price 5s. Russell Smith, Soho-square.

In the Press.

SEINTE MARHERETE MEIDEN ant MARTYR. In Alliterative Old English of about 1200, &c., from the MSS.

Second Edition, in the press, nearly ready, in 8vo.

FIRST LESSONS IN SANSKRIT GRAMMAR. To which is now added an Introduction to the Study of the Hitopades. By Dr. BALLANTYNE, late Principal of the College at Benares. London: James Madden, 3, Leadenhall-street.

C. READE'S STRANGE BUT TRUE STORY.

Just out, the Third Edition of

THE CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH.

Trübner & Co. 60, Paternoster-row.

Now ready,

THOMAS DE LA RUE & CO.'S RED-LETTER DIARIES and CALENDARS for 1862. Edited by JAMES GLAISHER, F.R.S. In a variety of sizes for the Pocket or the Desk. Detailed Lists on application. To be had of all Booksellers and Stationers.

In 8vo. boards, gilt edges, price 2s. 6d.

A MUSICAL GIFT FROM AN OLD FRIEND: containing Twenty-four NEW SONGS for the YOUNG. By W. E. HICKSON, Author of 'The Singing-Master,' &c.

Walton & Maberly, Ivy-lane; and J. A. Novello, Dean-st., Soho.

Second Edition, enlarged and improved, with 10 Coloured Illustrations by Harrison Weir, price 7s. 6d.

THE HENWIFE: her Own Experience in her Own Poultry-Yard. By Mrs. FERGUSON BLAIR, of Balthayock.

"A sensible, practical, elegantly got-up Poultry Manual, from the refined pen of a lady, who thoroughly understands and delights in her subject."—*The Field*. Edinburgh: Thomas C. Jack. London: Hamilton & Co.

Just published, a New Edition, with Additions, price 5s. cloth,

DR. DICKSON'S FALLACIES OF THE FACULTY.

"Almost as entertaining as a novel."—*Westminster Review*. Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Stationers' Hall-court; and all Booksellers.

DR. HUNT'S NEW WORK ON IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH.

Recently published, post 8vo. price 3s. 6d. post free,

ON STAMMERING and STUTTERING: their Nature and Treatment. By JAMES HUNT, Ph.D. F.S.A. F.R.S.L., &c.

"Dr. Hunt treats his subject in a masterly and compendious manner. His remarks on the history, nature and cure of Stammering and Stuttering are sound, comprehensive, interesting and of important practical value. To all interested in the matter of which it treats, we can most unhesitatingly recommend this volume."—*Edinburgh Medical Journal*.

Also, by the same Author, price 7s. 6d.

A MANUAL of the PHILOSOPHY of VOICE and SPEECH, applied to the Art of Public Speaking. London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

AN EXCELLENT BIRTHDAY OR CHRISTMAS PRESENT. BUTTER'S TANGIBLE ARITHMETIC and GEOMETRY for CHILDREN; with numerous Illustrative Cuts, forming a permanent fund of Amusement and Instruction. With 144 Cubes, in a box, price 3s.; larger sizes at 5s., 6s. and 7s.

BUTTER'S DISSECTED TRINOMIAL CUBE: an elegant Mathematical Illustration, and a highly interesting Puzzle. With ample Description and Explanation, in a box. Price 3s.; larger size, 5s.

May be had of all Booksellers, Fancy Repositories, &c. Sold wholesale by Joseph Myers & Co. 14, Leadenhall-street, London, who have constantly on sale a large variety of Educational and other Toys. Descriptive Catalogues free by post.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

In 12mo. cloth, Second Edition, pp. 564, price 4s. 6d.

CLASS-BOOK OF ENGLISH PROSE, Comprehending Specimens of the most Distinguished Prose Writers, from Chaucer to the present time. With Biographical Notices, Explanatory Notes, and Introductory Sketches of the History of English Literature.

By the Rev. ROBERT DEMAUS, M.A.

"A very excellent class-book."—*Westminster Review*. "A volume which the mere general reader may peruse with pleasure, and which the student of English Composition may consult with advantage."—*Notes and Queries*. "We have met with no book better arranged, or furnished with a more judicious selection of extracts, than Mr. Demaus's Class-Book."—*Guardian*.

By the same Author, in 12mo. cloth, price 2s.

INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

"We have been much pleased with an 'Introduction to the History of English Literature,' by Robert Demaus, M.A., which, though a comparatively small Manual, is of sufficient extent to give a very good notion of our literature from the earliest times to the present. The leading writers and works are ably described, and even of those more concisely treated enough is said to indicate their true character. It is not often that so much condensed information is conveyed in so lively and agreeable a manner."—*Athenæum*.

"One of the most convenient manuals, introductory to a fuller study of the history and progress of English literature, that we have ever seen."—*English Churchman*.

Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black. London: Longman & Co. and all Booksellers.

NEW BOOKS FOR THE FIRESIDE.

On the 12th of December, in 3 vols. post 8vo. 3ls. 6d. at all Libraries and Booksellers,

THE FIRE SHIPS:

A TALE OF THE SEA AND OF THE DAYS OF LORD COCHRANE.

By W. H. G. KINGSTON, Esq.

London: SAMPSON LOW, SON & Co. 47, Ludgate-hill.

Now ready, at all Booksellers' and Railway Stations in the Kingdom, in 1 vol. cloth extra, gilt edges, price 3s. 6d.

ROUGH DIAMONDS, IN FOUR STORIES:

A BOOK FOR CHRISTMAS.

By JOHN HOLLINGSHEAD, Author of 'Under Bow Bells,' &c.

London: SAMPSON LOW, SON & Co. 47, Ludgate-hill.

On the 10th of December, at all Booksellers', Libraries and Railway Stations in the Kingdom, in 1 vol. post 8vo. handsomely bound, price 5s.

WHEN THE SNOW FALLS.

By WILLIAM MOY THOMAS.

With Steel Frontispiece by John Gilbert, and Vignette-Title. Forming the Eighth Volume of Low's Favourite Library.

THE VOLUMES NOW READY ARE—

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 1. THE EYE WITNESS. 5s. | 4. WOMAN IN WHITE. 5s. |
| 2. ANTONINA. 5s. | 5. MY LADY LUDLOW. 5s. |
| 3. DEAD SECRET. 5s. | 6. HIDE AND SEEK. 5s. |
| 7. CROSS COUNTRY. By WALTER THORNBURY. | |

London: SAMPSON LOW, SON & Co. 47, Ludgate-hill.

In January, in 2 vols. post 8vo. price 21s.

A STRANGE STORY.

By the Right Hon. Sir E. B. LYTTON, Bart.

Author of 'Rienzi,' 'Last of the Barons,' &c.

London: SAMPSON LOW, SON & Co. 47, Ludgate-hill.

COMPLETION

OF

THE ENGLISH CYCLOPÆDIA.

Conducted by CHARLES KNIGHT.

The ENGLISH CYCLOPÆDIA is published in FOUR DIVISIONS, each Division being complete in itself.

THE CYCLOPÆDIA OF GEOGRAPHY.

THE CYCLOPÆDIA OF BIOGRAPHY.

THE CYCLOPÆDIA OF NATURAL HISTORY.

THE CYCLOPÆDIA OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Each Division of the English Cyclopædia is, and is sold as, a separate Work.

GEOGRAPHY	4 Vols. £2 2 0	or 2 Vols. half morocco	£2 10 0
BIOGRAPHY	6 Vols. 3 0 0	3 Vols. „	3 12 0
NATURAL HISTORY ...	4 Vols. 2 2 0	2 Vols. „	2 10 0
ARTS AND SCIENCES ...	8 Vols. 4 16 0	4 Vols. „	5 12 0

* * For full details, see Prospectus, which may be had from the Publishers, or through any Bookseller.

FROM THE EXAMINER, Oct. 19.

"Mr. Knight completed a few weeks ago the two-and-twenty volumes of that excellent English Cyclopædia, into which the 'Penny Cyclopædia' has now been re-cast. The revised issue was planned in Four Divisions. Each is a complete work, having distinct claims on a large special class of readers, while the four together now constitute a general Cyclopædia singularly accurate and full, of which the two-and-twenty volumes—eight given to Arts and Sciences, six to Biography, four to Geography, and four to Natural History—cost only twelve pounds. Now that its reprints may be on untaxed paper, this admirable work and others that preceded or are concurrent with it will, we trust, bring their late worldly reward to one who, having been for forty years a most unwearied labourer for the instruction of the public, toils yet with the determined vigour of youth when his years are threescore-and-ten."

BRADBURY & EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

This day is published,

THE ODYSSEY OF HOMER.

TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH VERSE IN THE SPENSERIAN STANZA.

By PHILIP STANHOPE WORSLEY, M.A.
Scholar of Corpus Christi College.

Books I. to XII. In crown 8vo. price 9s.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

This day is published, in 2 vols. 8vo. price 24s.

HISTORY OF THE GREEK REVOLUTION.

By GEORGE FINLAY, LL.D.

Author of the 'History of Greece under Foreign Domination.'

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

NEW WORK BY PROFESSOR AYTOUN.

On Monday will be published,

NORMAN SINCLAIR.

By W. EDMONDSTOUNE AYTOUN, D.C.L.

Author of 'Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers,' 'Bothwell: a Poem,' &c.

Originally published in BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

In 3 vols. post 8vo. price 11. 11s. 6d.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

This day is published, in 3 vols. 8vo. price 21. 2s.

LIVES OF LORD CASTLEREAGH AND SIR CHARLES STEWART,

SECOND AND THIRD MARQUESSSES OF LONDONDERRY.

From the Original Papers of the Family, and other sources, embracing a full Account of the Campaigns of 1813 and 1814 in Germany and France, and of the Congresses of Vienna, Laybach and Verona.

By SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON, Bart. D.C.L.
Author of the 'History of Europe.'

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

NOTICE.—'THE SEVEN SONS OF MAMMON,' by
GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, Author of 'William Hogarth,'
'Dutch Pictures,' &c., in 3 vols., is now ready at every Library.

Now ready, price 5s.

DUTCH PICTURES:

With SOME SKETCHES in the FLEMISH MANNER.

By GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA,

Author of 'Seven Sons of Mammon,' 'Twice Round the Clock,' &c.

"There is a genuine air of homespun earnestness about such a picture as the following, which, though it might have been written by Dickens, has more in it of Mr. Sala's personal bias."—*Spectator*.

London: TINSLEY BROTHERS, 18, Catherine-street.

Now ready, at every Library, in 2 vols. price 12s.

THE SELF-DIVORCED;

Or, THE SCHOOL FOR WIVES.

By Capt. CURLING,

Author of 'The Soldier of Fortune,' &c.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF 'MR. VERDANT GREEN.'

Now ready, and may be had everywhere, 1 vol. 10s. 6d.

THE CURATE OF CRANSTON.

By CUTHBERT BEDE.

A NEW TALE OF CLERICAL LIFE.

Now ready, and may be had at all Libraries in town or country, 3 vols. 31s. 6d.

**THE FIELD OF LIFE;
OR, SOWING AND REAPING.**"This work, it is understood, is to be of that order to which Miss Yonge has accustomed us; and that lady for the first time may, perhaps, find a rival by her side, although, from reasons it is unnecessary to explain, the rivalry will be very friendly."—*Literary Budget*.

SAUNDERS, OTLEY & Co. 66, Brook-street, Hanover-square.

CHELTENHAM COLLEGE.

Just published, price 1s. 6d.

A LETTER to the PARENTS and GUARDIANS of PUPILS, and to the PROPRIETORS of CHELTENHAM COLLEGE; containing a Full Account of the late Proceedings, and AN EXPOSURE of the NUMEROUS MIS-STATEMENTS which have been circulated on the subject.

By the Rev. H. HIGHTON, Principal.

Henry Davies, Montpellier Library, Cheltenham; and Marlborough & Co. London.

Just published,

WYLD'S MILITARY MAP of the UNITED STATES, showing the Northern States, and the Southern Confederate States, with the Ports, Harbours, Arsenals and Military Positions, with enlarged Plans of Washington, country round Washington, Charleston and Pensacola. In one sheet, 5s.; in case, 8s.; on rollers, varnished, 10s.

WYLD'S MAP of the UNITED STATES, OREGON, TEXAS and CALIFORNIA. One sheet, showing the Slave and Free Labour States. Coloured, 3s.; in case, 4s. 6d.

WYLD'S STATISTICAL MAP of the UNITED STATES, showing the Free and Slave Populations, the Exports, Imports, &c. In sheet, 1s.; in case, 2s.

STRATEGIC WAR POINTS of the UNITED STATES. One sheet, 1s.; in case, 2s.

James Wyld, Geographer to the Queen, 457, Strand, Charing Cross, W.C., next door to the Post-Office, and 2, Royal Exchange.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

Just published, in 1 vol. 8vo. of about 500 pp. 80 Woodcuts, 4 Tinted Lithographs, and 3 Maps. price 15s.

THE RUSSIANS ON THE AMUR; HISTORY of DISCOVERY, CONQUEST and COLONIZATION, up to the TREATY of PEKING in 1860.

With a detailed Description of the Country, its Inhabitants, Productions and Commercial Capabilities; together with Personal Accounts of Russian Travellers.

By E. G. RAVENSTEIN, F.R.G.S., Corresp. F.G.S. Frankfurt.

With an Appendix, on the Navigation of the Gulf of the Amur, by CAPTAIN PRUTZ.

** For a Notice, see *Quarterly Review* for July, p. 179, and following.

London: Trübner & Co. 60, Paternoster-row.

THE VICTORIA REGIA:

A VOLUME OF

ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS IN POETRY AND PROSE.

EDITED by ADELAIDE A. PROCTER.

Dedicated, by special permission, to

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Printed and published by EMILY FAITHFULL & CO. at the Victoria Press.

Contributors to the Victoria Regia:—

ALLINGHAM, W.
ARNOLD, Edwin
ARNOLD, Matthew
Author of 'Guy Livingstone'
Author of 'A Lost Love'
Author of 'Mrs. Margaret Maitland'
Author of 'Paul Ferroll'
Author of 'Rita'
BINGHAM, Ida
CARLILE, Earl of
Carpenter, Mary
Chorley, H. F.
Cornwall, Barry
Craig, Ida
De Vere, Aubrey
Dobell, Sydney
Doyle, Sir F.
Edwards, Amelia B.
Forster, John
Fullerton, Lady G.
Grote, Mrs.
Hays, Matilda M.
Howitt, Mary
Hunt, Leigh (The late)
Jameson, Mrs. (The late)
Jewsbury, Geraldine

KAVANAGH, Julia
Law, Isabella
Lee, Holmes
Lowe, Helen
Lowell, James R.
Macdonald, George
Martin, Theodore
Martineau, Harriet
Maurice, Rev. F. D.
Meredith, Owen
Milman, Dr. Dean of St. Paul's
Milnes, R. Monckton
Mulock, Dinah
Norton, Hon. Mrs.
Parkes, Jessie
Patterson, Coventry
Procter, Adelaide A.
Procter, B. W.
Reeve, Henry
Taylor, Henry
Taylor, Tom
Thackeray, W. M.
Trollope, Anthony
Trollope, T. Adolphus
Trollope, Theodosia
Vernan, G. S.
Watts, A. M. Howitt.

Handsomely bound in cloth, gilt edges .. £1 1 0
Morocco, gilt edges .. 1 10 6

THE VICTORIA REGIA is now ready.

SIGHTS AND STORIES:

A CHRISTMAS BOOK FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

By AMELIA B. EDWARDS,

Author of 'Hand and Glove,' 'A History of France,' &c.
With Illustrations by the Author. Price 5s.**POST-OFFICE SAVINGS' BANKS:**

A FEW PLAIN WORDS CONCERNING THEM.

By FRANK IVES SCUDAMORE.

Revised Edition, with List of Banks opened in England and Wales.
Price 1d., or 5s. per 100. 70th Thousand now ready.**FRIENDLESS GIRLS, AND HOW TO HELP THEM.**

By FRANCES P. COBBE.

Price 1d.; or 5s. per 100 post free.

EMIGRATION OF EDUCATED WOMEN.

By MARIA S. RYE.

Price 3d., or 10s. per 100, post free.

Agent: JOHN F. SHAW & CO., 48, Paternoster-row.

GIFT BOOK, NEW.

SONGS and TUNES for EDUCATION.
 Edited by JOHN CURWEN. The Harmonies by JAMES
 TURLE, Esq., Organist of Westminster Abbey. The Piano-
 forte Edition in handsome cloth binding, with gilt title, price
 Half-a-Crown.

This Work is the fruit of the Editor's residence in Germany. He collected books of music for young people in every town he visited. With the aid of Mr. James S. Stallybrass, the whole of this collection was analyzed, and the choicest translated or adapted for English use. The Editor, however, never preferred a German piece when an English one would do as well. He aims to educate the feelings and sympathies of childhood by the habit of singing good songs. This he considers the proper office of music in schools. He takes care that the three school ages (childhood, boy-and-girlhood and youth) are suited with songs on the following subjects:—Country Scenes, the Seasons, Fancy and Humour, Kindness to Animals, Home Sympathies, Patriotism, Industry, Integrity, Religion, &c. There are two hundred and sixty-seven songs. This Work will doubtless supersede the Editor's widely-known 'School Music' and 'School Songs.'

An Edition in the Tonic-Sol-fa Notation, containing the Treble Voice "parts" only, price, in paper, 1s.; in cloth, 1s. 4d. The 'Education Songs,' containing the words only, price 6d.
 Ward & Co. 27, Paternoster-row.

Just published, Second Edition, enlarged, price 10s.

BRADSHAW'S INVALIDS' COMPANION
 to the CONTINENT; comprising General and Medical
 Notices of the Chief Places of Resort, with Remarks on Climate
 and Travelling, and Meteorological Tables.

By EDWIN LEE, M.D.,
 Member of several Medical Academies, &c.
 W. J. Adams, 59, Fleet-street.

This day is published, in 1 vol. 12mo. cloth boards, price 6s.

PRIMEVAL SYMBOLS;
 or, the ANALOGY of CREATION and NEW-CREATION.
 By WILLIAM FETHERSTON H.

Barrister-at-Law,
 Formerly Scholar, Gold Medalist, Mathematical and Ethical
 Moderator, Hebrew Prize-man, of Trinity College, Dublin, &c.
 Dublin: Hodges, Smith & Co. 104, Grafton-street.
 London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Stationers' Hall-court.

Now ready, demy 8vo. price 2s. 6d.

**OBSERVATIONS on the AMALGAMA-
 TION of the REGIMENTS of ROYAL and INDIAN
 ARTILLERY and ENGINEERS:** with Proposals for an improved
 Organization and System of Promotion for the British
 Artillery Service. By AN OFFICER.
 Smith, Elder & Co. 61, Cornhill.

**THE ANNOTATED EDITION OF THE
 BRITISH POETS.**

Edited by ROBERT BELL.
 Twenty-nine Volumes, fcap. 8vo. price 2l. 12s. 6d.

New Editions of the following are now ready:—

WALLER'S POETICAL WORKS. With
 Notes and Memoir. 2s. 6d.

BEN JONSON'S POEMS. With Notes and
 Memoir. 2s. 6d.

POEMS of GREENE and MARLOW. With
 Notes and Memoir. 2s. 6d.

**ANCIENT POEMS, BALLADS and SONGS
 of the PEASANTRY of ENGLAND.** Taken down from Oral
 Recitation, and Transcribed from Private Manuscripts, Rare
 Broadside and Scarce Publications. 2s. 6d.

Griffin, Bohn & Co. Stationers' Hall-court, London.

Just published,

**GUTHCH'S SCIENTIFIC REGISTER and
 ALMANACK for 1862.** Price 3s. 6d.

"A more portable compendium can scarcely be imagined."—
Times. "It has our cordial commendation."—*Morning Advertiser*.
 "No publication of the day is, to our mind, so useful."—
Standard. "There is in this volume an amount of information
 upon a variety of subjects."—*London Review*.
 W. Kent & Co. Paternoster-row; and all Booksellers.

Just published, 5th Edition, price 2s. 6d.; free by post, 3s. stamps.

DISEASES of the SKIN: a Guide to their
 Treatment and Prevention, illustrated by Cases. By THOS.
 HUNT, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases
 of the Skin, 21A, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square. This new
 Edition contains a Chapter on the Turkish Bath.

"Mr. Hunt has transferred these diseases from the incurable
 class to the curable."—*Lancet*.
 London: T. Richards, 37, Great Queen-street.

Messrs. CUNDALL, DOWNES & CO. have just published,
 Under the Authority of the Department of Science and Art,

TURNER'S LIBER STUDIUM. A Set
 of PHOTOGRAPHS taken by Mr. THURSTON THOMP-
 SON, from the THIRTY ORIGINAL DRAWINGS by TUR-
 NER, now in the South Kensington Museum.

The greatest care has been taken to produce the best possible
 Negatives, from which the Photographs are printed in Tints
 similar to the Originals. To Artists this set of Photographs will
 be even more valuable than the well-known Engravings. In order
 to render the work available to students, the Publishers are pre-
 pared to supply the Set of Thirty, half bound, for 3l. 13s. 6d.; or
 mounted on cardboard, in a portfolio, 4l. 4s.

Also, just ready,

**WAIFS and STRAYS from the SCRAP-
 BOOK of E. V. B.:** being TWELVE PHOTOGRAPHS, from
 Original Drawings. Half bound in morocco, 25s.

The VALLEY of the NILE. An entirely
 New Series of ONE HUNDRED STEREOGRAPHIC PICTURES,
 taken in EGYPT and NUBIA by MAJOR PENNIE.

This Series, whilst embracing a great variety of River Scenery,
 Street Views, &c., comprises all the principal objects of interest in
 the Valley of the Nile, and especially the recent Excavations at
 Karnak, the glorious Temple of Edfu, &c., which have never
 before been published. Price Five Guineas in paper box to con-
 tain the Series.

PORTRAIT of ALFRED TENNYSON,

From LIFE. Large size, price 5s.; Album size, 1s. 6d.
 Cundall, Downes & Co. 168, New Bond-street; and 10, Bedford-
 place, Kensington.

Just published, in small 8vo. price 5s. bound in cloth,

HINTS TO MOTHERS ON HOME EDUCATION.

By FREDERICK BRIDGES,
 Author of 'Phrenology made Practical,' &c.

Also, lately issued, Second Edition, profusely illustrated, price 3s. 6d.

PHRENOLOGY MADE PRACTICAL, AND POPULARLY EXPLAINED.

"Mr. Bridges is a true Baconian philosopher; the very strongest antithesis to the scientific pretender.... We have no hesitation in recommending this treatise as the most reliable and perfect in any language on the subject of phrenology."—*Morning Herald*.

"Mr. Bridges is a master of the theory he undertakes to expound.... We have been interested in his book, which we commend to public notice, as presenting the latest views of phrenological science."—*Leader*.

London: GEORGE PHILIP & SON, 32, Fleet-street; and Caxton-buildings, Liverpool.

Now ready, in 1 vol. 8vo. Plates of Runic Inscriptions, cloth, 15s.

THE CONQUEST OF BRITAIN BY THE SAXONS:

A Harmony of the 'Historia Britonum,' the Writings of Gildas the "Brut," and the Saxon Chronicle, with reference to the Events of the Fifth and Sixth Centuries.

By DANIEL H. HAIGH.

Also, by the same Author, 8vo. 8s. 6d.

The ANGLO-SAXON SAGAS: an Examination of their Value
 as Aids to History. A Sequel to the 'History of the Conquest of the Saxons.'

London: J. RUSSELL SMITH, 36, Soho-square.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

More than Half a Million of Volumes have been added to this Library since January, 1858. This supply includes a large number of copies of every recent work of acknowledged merit in HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, RELIGION, PHILOSOPHY, TRAVEL and ADVENTURE, and the HIGHER CLASS of FICTION.

Revised Lists of Works recently added, and of Surplus Copies withdrawn for Sale, will be forwarded, postage free, on application.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE,

New Oxford-street, London; Cross-street, Manchester; and New-street, Birmingham.

EQUITABLE ASSURANCE OFFICE,

NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

ESTABLISHED 1762.

DIRECTORS.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD TREDEGAR, President.

William Dares Adams, Esq.
 Philip Hardwick, Esq.
 William Samuel Jones, Esq.
 John Aldin Moore, Esq.
 William Frederick Pollock, Esq.

Charles Pott, Esq.
 Rev. John Russell, D.D.
 James Spicer, Esq.
 John Charles Templer, Esq.
 Right Hon. Lord Tredegar.

John Charles Burgoyne, Esq.
 Lord George Henry Cavendish, M.P.
 Frederick Cowper, Esq.
 Richard Gosling, Esq.
 Peter Martineau, Esq.

THE EQUITABLE is an entirely MUTUAL Office. The reserve, at the last "rest," in December, 1859, exceeded three-fourths of a million sterling, a sum MORE THAN DOUBLE the corresponding fund of any similar Institution.

The Bonuses paid on Claims in the Ten Years ending on the 31st December, 1859, exceeded **Three Millions and a Half**, being more than 100 per Cent. on the amount of all those Claims.

The amount added at the close of that decade to the Policies existing on the 1st January, 1860, was **£1,977,000**, and made, with former additions then outstanding, a total of **£4,070,000**, on Assurances originally taken out for **£6,252,000** only.

These additions have increased the Claims allowed and paid under those policies since the 1st January, 1860, to the extent of 150 per Cent.

The Capital at this time consists of

£2,730,000—Stock in the Public Funds.

£3,006,297—Cash lent on Mortgages of Freehold Estates.

£300,000—Cash advanced on Railway Debentures.

£83,590—Cash advanced on security of the Policies of Members of the Society.

Producing annually, **£221,482**.

The total Income exceeds **£400,000** per Annum.

POLICIES effected in the current year (1861) will participate in the distribution of Profits made in December, 1859, so soon as Six Annual Premiums shall have become due and been paid thereon; and, in the Division of 1869, will be entitled to additions in respect of every Premium paid upon them from the year 1862 to 1869, each inclusive.

On the surrender of Policies, the full value is paid, without any deduction; and the Directors will advance nine-tenths of that value as a temporary accommodation, on the deposit of a Policy.

No extra Premium is charged for service in any Volunteer Corps within the United Kingdom, during peace or war. A Weekly Court of Directors is held every Wednesday, from 11 to 1 o'clock, to receive Proposals for New Assurances; and a Short Account of the Society may be had on application personally, or by post, from the Office, where attendance is given daily, from TEN to FOUR o'clock.

ARTHUR MORGAN, Actuary.

THE TEA TRADE.

[ANNUAL CIRCULAR.]

ROYAL BANK BUILDINGS,

Liverpool, December 2nd, 1861.

The Fine Black Teas, purchased at the new Port of HANKOW, alluded to in our Circular of September, have now arrived, and the qualities will be found (as we reported) **truly fine**,—and prices, moderate—**4s. and 4s. 4d.**—Very good Mediums much lower—**3/—3/4—3/8.**—Those Families who can make it convenient to comply with our Terms of doing business—viz. Payment—in about **twenty days** after the **receipt and approval** of Tea—will find combined advantages, as regards Quality and Price.

English Families and others residing abroad will find in our extended arrangements continued care in the execution of Foreign Orders, (under Bond—duty free). The distinctive feature of our system of business—during the past twenty-one years—has brought to us a large amount of Foreign Trade.

BANKERS.

For the special convenience of Families, we have an account open with "The City Bank," London,—“Bank of Ireland,” Dublin,—“National Bank of Scotland,” Edinburgh and Glasgow,—the “Gloucestershire Banking Co.” Cheltenham,—the “Br. Bank of England,” in Liverpool, and “Royal Bank of Liverpool.”—Amounts paid into any of above Banks, on our account, advising us of the same, will be duly passed to credit. Remittances can also be made direct to us by Bankers' Cheques, Post-office Orders, &c.

Your obliged and faithful Servants,

ROBT. ROBERTS & COMPY.

Tea and Coffee Salesmen,

Entrance up the Steps—Leading to the Royal Bank,

LIVERPOOL.

MR. HARVEY ON DEAFNESS.

Third Edition, just published, price 3s. 6d.; free, 2s. 6d.

THE EAR IN HEALTH and DISEASE, and on the Prevention of Deafness. By WM. HARVEY, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, Soho-square.

Just published, Third Edition, price 1s.; by post, 1s. 2d.

On DEAFNESS and NOISES in the EAR, resulting from Rheumatism, Gout, and Neuralgic Headache. London: Henry Renshaw, 356, Strand.

PILLISCHER, OPTICIAN, 88, New Bond-street, W., Manufacturer of Achromatic Microscopes, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Opera, Race and Field Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, and every other kind of Optical and Mathematical Instruments of the most approved construction, and at moderate prices.—N.B. Pillischer's celebrated Microscope and Reading Lamp, as used by Her Majesty and the Nobility, to be had only of M. PILLISCHER, 88, New Bond-street, London, W.

J. H. DALLMEYER (Son-in-Law and Pupil of the late ANDREW ROSS)

Respectfully begs to inform the Scientific Public that he exclusively manufactures the ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE according to A. R.'s processes, who has also bequeathed to him the whole of that faculty.

For particulars of J. H. D.'s recent IMPROVEMENTS in MICROSCOPIC OBJECT-GLASSES, PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES, &c. see Catalogue, which may be had on application at 19, BLOOMSBURY-STREET, Oxford-street, W.C.

SMITH, BECK & BECK,

OPTICIANS,

AND

MANUFACTURERS OF ACHROMATIC MICROSCOPES, &c. &c.

6, COLEMAN-STREET, London, E.C., AND

LISTER WORKS, HOLLOWAY.

WENHAM'S

BINOCULAR MICROSCOPE.

Having increased our facilities for the manufacture of the Prisms, as well as the other parts of this important improvement in the Microscope, we are now enabled to make the addition to any Microscope, when it is really practicable, at the cost of 7l. 10s. In the case of new Instruments, the extra price will be only 6l.

SMITH, BECK & BECK.

September, 1861.

CATALOGUES, giving full particulars respecting Microscopes, Stereoscopes, &c., may be had on application, or sent post free.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 3 WILL. 4.

THE ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

6, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON. Established 1833.

Directors.

ROBERT BIDDULPH, Esq., Chairman.
WILLIAM ROUTH, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

Alfred Kingsford Barber, Esq.	Sir Alexander Duff Gordon, Bt.
Henry Barrett, Esq.	Rear Admiral Robert Gordon.
The Right Hon. E. Pleydell	Charles Morris, Esq.
Bouverie, M.P.	George Kettilby Richards, Esq.
Edward Charrington, Esq.	Augustus Keppel Stephenson, Esq.
Passcoe Charles Glyn, Esq.	

Actuary—James John Downes, Esq. F.R.A.S.
Secretary—Alexander Macdonald, Esq.

The Society offers the following advantages:—

The Lowest Rates of Premium on the Mutual System.

The whole of the Profits divided every Fifth Year.

Reversionary Bonuses have been added to Policies to the extent of 1,365,000l.

The last Bonus, declared in 1859, which averaged 65. per cent. on the Premiums paid, amounted to 475,000l.

8,471 Policies are now in force, yielding an annual income of 189,000l. assuring the sum of 6,697,575l. which, with 610,527 Bonus additions, makes a total liability of 7,308,102l.

The Invested Capital is 1,911,000l. producing upwards of 74,000l. —thus making the present Annual Income of the Society 263,000l.

Service in the Militia, Yeomanry or Volunteer Corps will not affect the validity of Policies.

Prospectuses and further particulars may be obtained on application to ALEXANDER MACDONALD, Secretary.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS,
AND FROM ANY CAUSE,
may be provided against by an Annual Payment of 2s. to the
RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,
which amounts to 1,000s. by Accident, or 5s. weekly for injury.
NO EXTRA PREMIUM FOR VOLUNTEERS.
ONE PERSON in every TWELVE insured is injured yearly
or more.

75,000s. has been already PAID as COMPENSATION.
For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the
Railway Stations, or at the Head Office, 61, Cornhill (late 3, Old
Broad-street).

ANNUAL INCOME, 40,000s.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.
61, Cornhill, E.C., January, 1861.

LONDON LIFE ASSOCIATION,
11, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

Instituted 1800.
President—CHARLES FRANKS, Esq.
Vice-President—JOHN BENJAMIN HEATH, Esq.

Trustees.
Francis Henry Mitchell, Esq. Robert Hanbury, Esq.
Alfred Head, Esq. Bonamy Dobree, Esq.

The London Life Association was established more than fifty
years ago, on the principle of Mutual Assurance, the whole of the
benefit being shared by the Members assured. The surplus is
distributed each year, and appropriated solely to a reduction of
the premiums after seven yearly payments have been made.

If the present rate of reduction be maintained, persons now
effecting Assurances will be entitled, after seven years, to a
reduction of 75 per cent, whereby each lot of annual premium
will be reduced to 2s. 12s.

This Society has paid in claims more than £4,150,000
And has policies now in force amounting to 6,450,000
Its accumulated fund exceeds £2,750,000
And its gross income is upwards of 340,000
Assurances may be effected up to 10,000s. on the same life.

The Society has no agents and allows no commission, never-
theless the new assurance effected in the last financial year
amounted to 237,240s., and the new annual premiums to 10,567s.
EDWARD DOCKER, Secretary.

THE SAFEST LIFE POLICY
An Insurance can possess is obviously that which insures
Government Stock.

THE MOST USEFUL LIFE POLICY
is that which can always be used, like a Bank of England Note,
for financial purposes, and exchanged for cash ON DEMAND, at
the option of the holder, while he lives.

WHERE OBTAINABLE.

The only Policies providing these advantages are those issued by
the CONSOLS INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, 439, Strand,
London.

CONSTITUTION OF THE ASSOCIATION.

This Association is incorporated pursuant to Act of Parliament.
It possesses nearly SIX HUNDRED WEALTHY SHARE-
HOLDERS, who have subscribed a large Capital to guarantee its
engagements. This fact, combined with the distinctive advan-
tages the Institution confers on Insurers and Shareholders,
renders it an unusually eligible channel either for effecting Life
Insurances or Investments.

Full particulars may be obtained of

THOMAS H. BAYLIS, Managing Director.

Applications for public or private Agencies requested.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

The Profits of this Society will be divided in future Quinquen-
nally; and Policies will participate at each division, after three
Annual Payments of Premium have been made.

Policies effected now will participate in four-fifths, or 80 per
cent, of the Profits, according to the conditions contained in the
Society's Prospectus.

The Premiums required by this Society for insuring young
lives are lower than in many other old-established Offices, and
Insurers are fully protected from all risk by an ample guarantee
fund, in addition to the accumulated funds derived from the
investments of Premiums.

No charge for services in the Militia or in any Yeomanry or
Volunteer Corps in the United Kingdom.

Policy Stamps paid by the Office.
Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office in Threadneedle-
street, London, or of any of the Agents of the Society.

CHARLES HENRY LIDDERDALE, Actuary.

THE SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND LIFE
ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

Head Office: 9, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh,

18 NOW,

IN ANNUAL REVENUE AND EXTENT OF BUSINESS,
THE LARGEST MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE IN
THE WORLD.

I. BONUS SYSTEM.

The last Bonus for the Seven Years ending December, 1859,
yielded additions on the sum assured of from 12s. 6d. on the
most recent Policies, up to 3s. 6d. per Cent. per Annum on the
oldest Policies, which was equal, on an average, to from 50s. per
Cent. to 107s. per Cent. of the Seven Premiums paid, and was one
of the largest Bonuses ever declared by any Insurance Company.

II. CASH VALUE OF POLICIES PAYABLE ON
DEMAND.

Cash value is allowed at any time from the issue of a Policy on
a strictly equitable scale, by which neither retiring nor remaining
members are benefited at the expense of the other.

III. FUNDS AND REVENUE.

Invested Funds, 3,700,000s.; Annual Revenue, 430,000s.

HUGH M'KEAN, Central Agent.
London, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings,
Cornhill, November, 1861.

London Agents.

Major B. S. Rider, 49, Pall Mall.
Benton Sealey, Bookseller, Islington Green.
Robertson & White, Accountants, 4, Princes-street, City.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Proposals lodged at the Head Office, or with any of the Agents,
before 31st of December, will secure participation in the above
advantages, and also one Bonus more than proposals of later date.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE
AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Fire Premiums £315,000
Mercantile Risks in London and elsewhere, at Home and
Abroad, freely insured by Floating Policies and otherwise.
20 and 21, Poultry.

INSTITUTED 1834.

SCOTTISH UNION FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

London Offices, 37, Cornhill; Edinburgh, and Dublin.
The books closed for the quinquennial division of profits on the
31st July last.

The bonus will be declared at the Annual General Meeting of
the Company, on the 4th December next.
Persons effecting life insurances now, and before the end of July
next, will be entitled to five full years' profits at the division in
1868.

Mercantile and other Fire Insurances on the most liberal terms
and conditions.

LONDON BOARD.

President—The Right Hon. the EARL OF MANSFIELD.

DIRECTORS.

P. Anstruther, Esq. H. M. Kemshend, Esq.
Charles Balfour, Esq. John Kingdon, Esq.
Robert Collum, Esq. M.D. J. R. Robertson, Esq.
J. E. Goodhart, Esq. Hugh F. Sandeman, Esq.
George Ramsay, Esq., Manager.

Secretary—F. G. Smith, Esq. | Surgeon—E. W. Duffin, M.D.
Solicitors—Messrs. Oliphant, Leslie & Peachay.

Forms of Proposals, and Prospectuses, may be had at the Offices,
37, Cornhill, London; and of the Agents throughout the Kingdom.

FREDK. G. SMITH, Secretary to the London Board.
No. 37, Cornhill, London.

NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE
COMPANY.

Head Office—44, Princes-street, Edinburgh.

London Office—4, New Bank-buildings, Lothbury.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies opened before 31st December will be entitled at next
Distribution of Profits, in 1865, to rank for five years' bonus.

PROGRESS OF BUSINESS.

	Policies.	Sum Assured.
For five years, from 1853 to 1857 inclusive,	307	£276,948
The annual average was	455	377,425
In 1858, the Policies issued	605	449,913
1859	605	449,913
1860	741	476,640

This increase in the business of the Company will, it is
expected, beneficially affect the Bonus to be declared at next
Division of Profits.

New and liberal conditions of Assurance have recently been
adopted, particulars of which, together with Prospectuses and
all necessary information, may be had as above, or will be
forwarded.

ROBERT STRACHAN, Secretary.
4, New Bank-buildings, October, 1861.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY,

No. 1, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established in the Year 1834.

Committees in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

Agents throughout India.

The last Annual Reduction of Premium amounted to 45 per
cent., so that a person being assured for 1,000s. at the age of 30 is
now paying 13s. 2d. 7d. instead of 24s. 8d. 4d.

INVESTED CAPITAL UPWARDS OF 780,000s.

M. E. IMPEY, Secretary.

ALEXANDER ROBB,
FAMILY AND EXPORT BISCUIT BAKER AND
CONFECTIONER,

Begs to acknowledge with grateful thanks the long-continued
patronage of his Friends and the Public, and to call their atten-
tion to his

SHOW OF CHRISTMAS AND TWELFTH-DAY CAKES,
now preparing, and which this Season will be of the most choice
and elegant description, many New and Tasty Decorations
being selected and introduced.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, ORNAMENTED, 1s. 6d. per lb.
TWELFTH-DAY CAKES,
First quality, highly decorated, 2s. per lb. Second ditto, 1s. 6d.
per lb. Third ditto, for Juveniles, 1s. per lb.

A large Assortment of SAVOY, ALMOND, and other CAKES
(in Moulds), 1s. 8d. per lb.

POUND CAKES, 1s. 4d. per lb.
RATAFIAS, and MACARONS, 1s. 6d. per lb.

SCOTCH SHORTBREAD, 1s. 3d. per lb.
ASSORTED CASES OF BISCUITS, for PRESENTS, 2s. 6d.
and upwards.

PASTRY of every description, CREAMS, ICES, JELLIES, &c.
A large STOCK OF WEDDING CAKES always on hand.

Manufactory, 79, ST. MARTIN'S-LANE, CHANCERY CROSS.
Delivery by Cart to all parts of Town daily.

BISCUITS FOR EXPORTATION.

ALEXANDER ROBB
Begs to inform Export Houses, Families going Abroad, and
others, that he has always on hand a large Stock of

WINE, DESSERT, and other BISCUITS,
made by machinery expressly for exportation; also his
GINGER NUTS and GINGER BISCUITS,

much approved of in warm climates; all in cases of 2s. and
upwards.—Only goods of the first quality made.

Manufactory, 79, ST. MARTIN'S-LANE, LONDON.

STOVES FOR ENTRANCE HALLS, SCHOOL
ROOMS, CHURCHES, &c. all made with fire-brick
linings, and entirely free from the objections found to so many,
which, from their liability to become overheated, are dangerous,
and render the atmosphere offensive. These Stoves burn little
fuel, may be had with or without open fire, and to burn through-
out the cold season, if required, without going out. Illustrated
Prospectuses forwarded.

FREDERICK EDWARDS & SON,
General Stove and Kitchen Range Manufacturers, 49, GREAT
MARLBOROUGH-STREET, W. For 26 years in Poland-street,
adjoining.

MESSRS. J. & R. M'CRACKEN, FOREIGN
AGENTS, and AGENTS to the ROYAL ACADEMY, 7,
Old Jewry, beg to remind the Nobility, Gentry and Artists, that
they continue to receive Consignments of Objects of Fine Arts,
Baggage, &c. from all parts of the Continent, for clearing through
the Custom House, &c.; and that they undertake the shipment of
effects to all parts of the world. Lists of their Correspondents
abroad, and every information, may be had on application at
their Offices above. Also, in Paris, at M. C. CHASSUS, 24, Rue
Croix des Petits Champs (established upwards of fifty years),
Packer and Custom-House Agent to the French Court and to the
Musée Royal.—Messrs. J. & R. M'Cracken have added to their other
business that of EAST INDIA AGENCY in all its branches.

ORNAMENTS for the MANTELPIECE, &c.—
Large and choice Selection, including, among other articles,
Groups, Statuettes, Vases, &c. in Parian and English and Foreign
Porcelain—Clocks (brass, marble and gilt)—first-class Brasses—
Lustres, Candelabra, Candlesticks and Bohemian Glass.

Novelty, Beauty and Art.
ALFRED B. PEARCE, 23, Ludgate-hill, E.C. Established 1760.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS, COMBINING
THE USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, MANU-
factured by the WHEELER & WILSON Manufacturing
Company, with Recent Improvements. Offices and Sale Rooms,
139, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, W. Instruction gratis to
every purchaser. The Lock-stitch Sewing Machine will gather,
Hem, Fell, Bind, or Stitch, with great rapidity; is the best for
ALL description of work; is simple, compact, and elegant in de-
sign, and is suitable alike for the Family and Manufacturer.

Manufacturers of FOOT'S PATENT UMBRELLA STAND. A
useful stand, with perfect security against the loss of an Um-
brella. Illustrated Prospectus, with Testimonials, gratis and
post free.

FISHER'S DRESSING CASES
and TRAVELLING BAGS.
FISHER'S PORTMANTEAUS.

First-Class Workmanship, at Moderate Prices.
188, STRAND, LONDON. Catalogues post free.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH
USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,
And pronounced by HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS to be
THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c. &c.
WOTHERSPOON & CO. GLASGOW and LONDON.

GLASS for ORCHARD HOUSES, as supplied
by us to Mr. RIVAZ. Packed in boxes of 100 feet each.

	14-in.	16-in.	18-in.
20 in. by 12 in. (Common)	13 6	0 18	0
20 " 14 in. (Superior ditto)	16 0	1 8	0
20 " 15 in. (English Glass)	18 0	1 9	0

The above prices include the boxes. Every description of Glass
for Dwelling Houses, Greenhouses, Greenhouse Frames, &c.

JAMES PHILLIPS & CO. Glass Merchants,
180, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHOUT, LONDON.

JENNER & KNEWSTUB have just OPENED
their NEW SHOW-ROOMS with a superb Selection of
ELEGANCES and NOVELTIES for the ROUOIR, Toilet
and Writing Table, Dressing Bags and Writing Cases, Photo-
graph Albums, and every variety of Binding, 5s. to 30s.
Guineas. All the new Almanacks, Pocket-Books, &c. 3,000 Carte-
de-Visite Portraits. Lists post free.

JENNER & KNEWSTUB, 23, St. James's-street, and 66,
Jermyn-street, S.W.

HARVEY'S SAUCE—CAUTION.—The
admirers of this celebrated Sauce are particularly re-
quested to observe that each bottle bears the well-known label,
signed "Elizabeth Lazenby." This label is protected by perpetual
injunction in Chancery of the 9th July, 1858, and without it none
can be genuine.

E. LAZENBY & SON, of 6, Edwards-street, Portman-square,
London, are sole Proprietors of the receipt for Harvey's Sauce, are
compelled to give this caution, from the fact that their labels are
closely imitated with a view to deceive purchasers.

Sold by all respectable Grocers, Druggists and Oilmen.

E. LAZENBY & SON beg to offer to notice
their selections of NEW FOREIGN PRESERVED
FRUITS for Dessert—Appricots, Greenapples, Pears, Strawberries,
Angelica, and other kinds, Crystallized and Glacé; Dried Cher-
ries, Almonds, Muscatel Raisins, Figs, French and Elvas Plums,
Guineas. All the new Almanacks, Pocket-Books, &c. 3,000 Carte-
de-Visite Portraits. Lists post free.

JENNER & KNEWSTUB, 23, St. James's-street, and 66,
Jermyn-street, S.W.

HARVEY'S SAUCE—CAUTION.—The
admirers of this celebrated Sauce are particularly re-
quested to observe that each bottle bears the well-known label,
signed "Elizabeth Lazenby." This label is protected by perpetual
injunction in Chancery of the 9th July, 1858, and without it none
can be genuine.

E. LAZENBY & SON, of 6, Edwards-street, Portman-square,
London, are sole Proprietors of the receipt for Harvey's Sauce, are
compelled to give this caution, from the fact that their labels are
closely imitated with a view to deceive purchasers.

Sold by all respectable Grocers, Druggists and Oilmen.

SAUCE—LEA AND PERRINS
beg to caution the Public against Spurious Imitations
of their world-renowned
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Purchasers should
ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Wor-
cester: Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, &c. &c.; and
by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

RUPTURES—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is
allowed by upwards of 300 Medical Gentlemen to be the
most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA.
The use of a steel spring, so often hurting, in its effects, is here
avoided; a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the
requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and
PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that
it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descrip-
tive Circular may be had, and the Truss which cannot fail to be
forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches
below the hips, being sent to the Manufacturer.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s. 2s. 6d. and 31s. 6d.; postage, 1s.
Double Truss, 31s. 6d. and 52s. 6d.; postage, 1s. 6d.

P. O. C. made payable to JOHN WHITE, Post-Office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.
for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS
and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous,
light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordi-
nary stocking. Price 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. and 16s. each; postage 6d.

JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 238, PICCADILLY, London.

SAUCE—LEA AND PERRINS
beg to caution the Public against Spurious Imitations
of their world-renowned
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Purchasers should
ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Wor-
cester: Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, &c. &c.; and
by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

RUPTURES—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is
allowed by upwards of 300 Medical Gentlemen to be the
most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA.
The use of a steel spring, so often hurting, in its effects, is here
avoided; a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the
requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and
PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that
it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descrip-
tive Circular may be had, and the Truss which cannot fail to be
forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches
below the hips, being sent to the Manufacturer.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s. 2s. 6d. and 31s. 6d.; postage, 1s.
Double Truss, 31s. 6d. and 52s. 6d.; postage, 1s. 6d.

P. O. C. made payable to JOHN WHITE, Post-Office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.
for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS
and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous,
light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordi-
nary stocking. Price 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. and 16s. each; postage 6d.

JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 238, PICCADILLY, London.

SAUCE—LEA AND PERRINS
beg to caution the Public against Spurious Imitations
of their world-renowned
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Purchasers should
ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Wor-
cester: Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, &c. &c.; and
by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

RUPTURES—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is
allowed by upwards of 300 Medical Gentlemen to be the
most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA.
The use of a steel spring, so often hurting, in its effects, is here
avoided; a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the
requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and
PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that
it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descrip-
tive Circular may be had, and the Truss which cannot fail to be
forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches
below the hips, being sent to the Manufacturer.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s. 2s. 6d. and 31s. 6d.; postage, 1s.
Double Truss, 31s. 6d. and 52s. 6d.; postage, 1s. 6d.

P. O. C. made payable to JOHN WHITE, Post-Office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.
for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS
and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous,
light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordi-
nary stocking. Price 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. and 16s. each; postage 6d.

JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 238, PICCADILLY, London.

DENT, CHRONOMETER, WATCH and **CLOCK MAKER** to the Queen and Prince Consort, and **MAKER OF THE GREAT CLOCK FOR THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.** Invites attention to the superior Workmanship and elegance of Design of his extensive Stock of Watches and Drawing-room Clocks.

Guineas.	Strong Silver Lever	Guineas.
Ladies' Gold Foreign	5	
Watches		
Gentlemen's ditto	8	
Ladies' or Gentlemen's		
Gold English Lever	40	
ditto	18	

Gold and Silver Pocket Chronometers, Astronomical, Turret, and Bracket Clocks of every description. An elegant Assortment of London-made Fine Gold Albert and Guard Chains, &c. Dress, 61, Strand (adjoining Coutts's Bank); 34 and 35, Royal Exchange; and at the Clock and Marine Company Factory, Somerset Wharf, Strand, London.

ELKINGTON & CO. desire respectfully to call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry requiring PLATE, to their Manufactures, which may be obtained in great variety, both in **SILVER** and **ELECTRO PLATE**, from either of their Establishments:—

LONDON—22, Regent-street, St. James's, S.W.; and 45, Moor-gate-street, E.C.

DUBLIN—College Green.

LIVERPOOL—Church-street.

MANUFACTORY and SHOW ROOMS, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

Estimates, Drawings and Prices sent free by post. Replating and Gilding as usual.

STAINED GLASS WINDOWS for CHURCHES and DWELLINGS.

HEATON & BUTLER will forward, post free, on receipt of thirty stamps, their **ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUE** of Stained Windows, with a Treatise on the Principles and Practice of the Art.

STAINED GLASS WORKS, 34, CARDINGTON-STREET, Hampstead-road, London, N.W.

MORTLOCK'S CHINA WAREHOUSE, 250, OXFORD-STREET.—SELLING OFF.—In consequence of the Marquis of Westminster's refusal to renew the Lease of the above Premises in connection with Park-street, J. Mortlock is anxious to decrease his RICH STOCK, and is prepared to make a great allowance for Cash.—250, OXFORD-STREET, and 58, PARK-STREET, near Hyde Park.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, in Bottle, recommended by Baron Liebig and all the Faculty, may now be had in the finest condition of Messrs. HARRINGTON PARKER & CO., 24, Pall Mall, and 145, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, S.W.

CAUTION.—SMEE'S SPRING MATTRESS. TUCKER'S PATENT or SOMMER TUCKER's comfortable, cleanly, simple, portable and inexpensive. Purchasers are respectfully warned against imitations and imitations, in which somewhat of the general appearance of the SMEE'S SPRING MATTRESS is carefully preserved, but all its essential advantages are sacrificed.

WILLIAM SMEE & SONS, having now the entire of the Patent Right, are able to announce the following considerably **REDUCED SCALE OF PRICES.**

Size No. 1 for Bedsteads 3 feet wide	25s. 0d.
" 2 "	37s. 6d.
" 3 "	45s. 0d.

Other sizes in proportion. "To be obtained of almost all respectable Upholsterers and Bedding Warehousemen.

ESPECIAL NOTICE should be taken that each Spring Mattress bears upon the side the Label, "Tucker's Patent."

FENDERS, STOVES, FIRE-IRONS and **CHIMNEY-PIECES.**—Buyers of the above are requested, before finally deciding, to visit **WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SHOW-ROOMS.** They contain such an assortment of FENDERS, STOVES, RANGES, CHIMNEY-PIECES, FIRE-IRONS and GENERAL IRONMONGERY, as cannot be approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design or excellence of workmanship. Bright Stoves, with or-molu ornaments and two sets of bars, 31. 15s. to 32. 10s.; Bronzed Fenders, with standards, 7s. to 32. 15s.; Steel Fenders, 3s. 3d. to 14s.; Ditto, with rich or-molu ornaments, from 3s. 3d. to 15s.; Chimney-pieces, from 11s. 6d. to 100s.; Fire-irons, from 3s. 3d. to 4s. 4d.—The BURTON and all other PATENT STOVES, with radiating hearth-plates.

BEDSTEADS, BATHS and LAMPS.—**WILLIAM S. BURTON** has SIX LARGE SHOW-ROOMS devoted exclusively to the SEPARATE DISPLAY of Lamps, Baths and Metallic Bedsteads. The stock of each is at once the largest, newest and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make his establishment the most distinguished in this country.

Bedsteads, from	12s. 6d. to £30 0s. each.
Shower Baths, from	8s. 0d. to 25 0s. each.
Lamps (Modérateur), from	6s. 0d. to 47 7s. each.
(All other kinds at the same rate.)	
Pure Colza Oil,	4s. per gallon.

CUTLERY, WARRANTED.—The most varied assortment of TABLE CUTLERY to the world, all warranted, is on SALE at **WILLIAM S. BURTON'S**, at prices that are remunerative only because of the largeness of the sales. 31-inch ivory-handled table knives, with high shoulders, 12s. 6d. per dozen; deserts to match, 10s.; if to balance, 6d. per dozen extra; carvers, 4s. 3d. per pair; larger sizes, from 30s. to 37s. per dozen; extra fine ivory, 32s.; if with silver ferrules, 40s. to 50s.; white-bone table knives, 6s. per dozen; deserts, 5s.; carvers, 3s. 3d. per pair; black-bone table knives, 7s. 4d. per dozen; deserts, 6s.; carvers, 3s. 6d.; black wood-handled table knives and forks, 6s. per dozen; table steel, from 1s. each. The largest stock in existence of plated desert knives and forks, in cases and otherwise, and of the new plated fish carvers.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 500 Illustrations of his Unlimited Stock of Sterling Silver and Electro-Plated Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish-Covers, Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Tea-Trays, Urns and Kettles, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed-room and Cabinet Furniture, &c., with Lists of Prices, and Plans of the Twenty large Show-rooms, at 30, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, 3, 5, and 4, Newman-mews, London, 4, 5, and 6, Ferry-place; and 1, Newman-mews, London.

CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES—the most secure against Fire and Thieves.

CHUBB'S FIREPROOF STRONG-ROOM DOORS.
CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR AND STREET-DOOR LATCHES.
CHUBB'S CASH AND DEED BOXES.

Illustrated Price-List, gratis and post free.
CHUBB & SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 39, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Wolverhampton.

ALLEN'S PATENT PORTMANTEAUS and **TRAVELLING BAGS**, with SQUARE OPENINGS; Ladies' Wardrobe Trunks, Dressing Bags, with Silver Fittings; Despatch Boxes, Writing and Dressing Cases, and 500 other articles for Home or Continental Travelling. Illustrated Catalogue post free.—J. W. ALLEN, Manufacturer and Patentee, 22 and 21, West Strand, London, W.C.

Also, Allen's Barrack Furniture Catalogue of Officers' Bedsteads, Washhand Stands, Canteens, &c., post free.

45, OXFORD-STREET, W.
OSLERS' GLASS CHANDELIERS, Wall Lights and Mantel-piece Lusters, for Gas and Candles. Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from 71. 15s. Glass Deserts 21. 0s.

All Articles marked in plain figures. Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for Presents. Mess, Export and Furnishing Orders promptly executed. LONDON—SHOW-ROOMS, 45, OXFORD-STREET, W. BIRMINGHAM—MANUFACTORY and SHOW-ROOMS, Broad-street. Established 1807.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
MESSRS. MECCHI & BAZIN'S ESTABLISHMENTS are replete with a large and well-selected Assortment of useful and elegant ARTICLES ADAPTED FOR PRESENTATION.

DRESSING CASES, TRAVELLING DRESSING BAGS, Medival-mounted Writing-table sets, Antique Bronzes, Papier-mâché Productions, Chess-boards and Chessmen, Card Cases, Postage Balances, Parian Novelties in Urn-mold, Work Boxes, Knitting Boxes and Bricolages.

DESPATCH BOXES and **WRITING CASES**, in Russia and Morocco leather, 30 different forms and sizes, fitted with real Bramah and Chubb Locks, and others of a Cheaper description.

PORTABLE WRITING AND DRESSING CASES, Brush Cases, Courier Bags, Picnic Cases, Wicker Luncheon Baskets, Sporting Knives, Wine and Spirit Flasks, &c.

THE BIJOU PHOTOGRAPHS of 3,000 Living Celebrities of the day, 1s. 6d. each.

DRAWING-ROOM ALBUMS, for ditto, to contain from 12 to 300 Portraits, 3s. 6d. to 10 guineas.

Catalogues, post free, on application.
4, LEADENHALL STREET, and 112, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.—Established 1827.

TEA.—STRACHAN & CO'S Strong Rough "Domestic" Black at 3s. 4d. per lb. 2s. Cornhill, London, E.C.

TEA.—STRACHAN & CO'S Fine "Intermediate" Black at 2s. 4d. per lb. 1s. Cornhill, London, E.C.

TEA.—STRACHAN & CO'S Delicious "Drawing-room" Black at 4s. 2d. per lb. 3s. Cornhill, London, E.C.
Dr. HASSALL's certificate of purity, and a price current, free on application.—26, Cornhill, London, E.C.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' GENUINE MUSTARD.—Dr. HASSALL, in his Report on Taylor Brothers' Genuine Mustard, says, "I find this Mustard perfectly genuine, and of superior quality, possessing a delicate flavour and much pungency." Sold by all Grocers and Oilmen.

DR. DE JONGH'S (Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium) **LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL**, Prescribed by the most Eminent Medical Men throughout the world, as the safest, speediest and most effectual

remedy for CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, Is incomparably superior to every other variety.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is sold only in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 6d.; Quarts, 8s.; capuled and labelled with his stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists and Druggists.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
Sir HENRY MARSH, Bart. M.D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.—"I consider Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disease, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

Sir JOSEPH OLLIFFE, M.D., Physician to the British Embassy at Paris.—"I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and I have every reason to be satisfied with its beneficial and salutary effects."

Dr. LAWRENCE, Physician to H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.—"I invariably prescribe Dr. de Jongh's Oil in preference to any other, feeling assured that I am recommending a genuine article, and not a manufactured compound, in which the efficacy of this invaluable medicine is destroyed."

Dr. BARLOW, Senior Physician to Guy's Hospital.—"I have frequently recommended persons consulting me to make use of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil. I have been well satisfied with its effects, and believe it to be a very pure Oil, well fitted for those cases in which the use of that substance is indicated."

SOLE CORRESPONDENTS:
ANSAR, HARFORD & CO. 77, Strand, London, W.C.

CAUTION.—Beware of proposed Substitutions.

GRANGER'S PATENT COLLARS, 6d., 9d. and 1s. per dozen. Everlasting Collars, require no washing, 6d. each. Paper Lace Collars, 1d. and 2d. each. Trade supplied, at 308, High Holborn, W.C. Agents wanted.

MR. HOWARD, SURGEON-DENTIST, 52, FLEET-STREET, has introduced an ENTIRELY NEW DESCRIPTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Decayed teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication.—At home from Ten till Five.

THE FAIRY BOUQUET.—Dedicated (by Special Permission) to the QUEEN OF THE FAIRIES. It is made from Wild Flowers, culled by Fairy hands from the bank whereon the wild thyme grows. The authenticity of the receipt is vouched for with the same degree of certainty as is the existence of Titania herself. In bottles, 2s., 3s. 6d. and 5s. each.

METCALFE, BINGLEY & CO'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSHES, Penetrating Hair Brushes, Genuine Smyrna Sponges, and every description of Brush, Comb, and Perfumery. Metcalfe's celebrated Alkaline Tooth Powder, 2s. per box.—130s. and 131, Oxford-street.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS and FAMILY ALKALINE PILLS.—These pills are composed of the mildest vegetable aperients, with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile, and combining aromatic and tonic properties, will be found the best remedy for indigestion, bilious attacks, sick headache, acidity or heartburn, flatulency, spasms, &c.—Prepared only by **JAMES COCKLE**, 18, New Ormond-street, and to be had of all Medicine Vendors, in boxes, at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s.

NO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER MEDICINE.—"We find DR. BARRY'S HEALTH RESTORING REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD the safest remedy for habitual constipation, indigestion (dyspepsia), palpitation, coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, diarrhoea, nervousness, biliousness, torpidity of the liver, &c."—Andrew Ure, M.D., F.R.S., Dr. Harvey, Dr. Shorland, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Wurser. Packed in tins, 11b., 2s. 6d.; 5lb., 4s. 6d.; 1lb., 11s.; 13lb., 22s.; 21lb., free of carriage, 40s.—Barry Du Barry & Co., 77, Regent-street, London; Portman & Mason; also at 60, Gracechurch-street; 4, Chancery; 63 and 150, Oxford-street; 229, 330, 430 and 451, Strand; and all Grocers.

INFANT DENTITION.
MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Thirty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as effluvia, tending to produce the Teeth with ease and without pain, that no Child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very careful to ask for **JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP**, and to notice that the Names of **BARCLAY & SONS**, 95, Farringdon-street, London (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the Recipe), are on the Stamp affixed to each Bottle. Price 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession and universally accepted by the Public as the Best Remedy for acidity of the stomach, heartburn, headache, gout and indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an agreeable Effervescent Draught, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons and in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity) by **DINNEFORD & CO. 173, New Bond-street, London**; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the Empire.

TAIT'S ORIENTAL BALM.—The most efficacious means yet discovered for Strengthening, Preserving, Restoring, and Beautifying the Hair. Prepared from a receipt by the late John Oldridge, inventor of the celebrated Balm of Gilead, under the experienced superintendence of his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Tait.—To be had of all Perfumers, in bottles, at 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s. and 10s. 6d., and at the Manufactory of John Tait, 6, Cosmo-place, Southampton-row, Russell-square, W.C.

CAPTAIN WHITE'S CURRY or MULLIGATAWNY PASTE, Curry Powder, Curry Sauce, and Oriental Pickle, may be obtained from all Sauce Vendors, and wholesale of **CROSSE & BLACKWELL**, Purveyors to the Queen, 30, Soho-square, London.

NO CHRISTMAS GIFT is more VALUABLE than **OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA**, which has been established upwards of thirty years. It is the best and only certain REMEDY ever discovered for PRESERVING, RESTORING, BEAUTIFYING, and RESTORING the HAIR, Whiskers or Moustaches, and preventing them turning grey. Sold in bottles, 2s. 6d., 5s. and 11s., by C. & A. OLDRIDGE, and all Chemists and Perfumers. For Children's and Ladies' hair it is most efficacious and unrivalled.

CAUTION.—COUGHS.—The only safe, immediate, and effectual remedy for **DR. LOOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS**, is counteracted by diaphoretic Persone. Observe none but the genuine have the words "Dr. Loock's Wafers" in the Government stamp.
Price 1s. 14d. and 2s. 9d. per box. Sold by all respectable Chemists.

PERSONS who are SUFFERING from HEADACHE or INDIGESTION, whether arising from constitutional inaction, biliary disarrangement, or over-indulgence at the table, are particularly recommended to try **PARR'S LIFE PILLS**. They have never been known to fail in affording immediate relief. Parr's Pills are highly efficacious in bilious ailments, scorbutic complaints, affections of the nervous system, looseness of spirits, palpitation of the heart, rheumatic pains in the head and limbs, oppression of the chest, indigestion, redundancy of bile, dizziness of the eyes, violent pains across the forehead, impaired memory, sick headache, restlessness and bad dreams, stuporid dosing, flatulency, costiveness, &c. In boxes, price 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., and in family packets, 11s. each. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

GROOMBRIDGE & SONS' PUBLICATIONS.

On the 31st of January, 1862, will be commenced a NEW SERIES of 'RECREATIVE SCIENCE,' much enlarged and illustrated with full-page Plates in Colours and Tints, together with Woodcuts printed with the Text, demy 8vo. price One Shilling Monthly, entitled

THE INTELLECTUAL OBSERVER. REVIEW OF NATURAL HISTORY, MICROSCOPIC RESEARCH and RECREATIVE SCIENCE.

A HISTORY of the FISHES of the BRITISH ISLANDS.

By JONATHAN COUCH, F.L.S. First VOLUME. Illustrated with Fifty-seven Coloured Plates and numerous Engravings on Wood. Price 17s.

A HISTORY of BRITISH BIRDS.

By the Rev. F. O. MORRIS, B.A. With an Illustration of each Species, comprising in all Three Hundred and Sixty Coloured Plates. 6 vols. royal 8vo. cloth gilt, price 5l.

The NESTS and EGGS of BRITISH BIRDS.

By the Rev. F. O. MORRIS, B.A. With Illustrations, comprising in all Two Hundred and Twenty-three Coloured Plates. 3 vols. royal 8vo. cloth gilt, price 3l. 3s.

BRITISH BUTTERFLIES.

By the Rev. F. O. MORRIS, B.A. With Coloured Illustrations of each Species, and separate Figures of the Male and Female. Royal 8vo. cloth gilt, price 20s.

The BIRDS of EUROPE NOT OBSERVED in the BRITISH ISLES.

Illustrated with Coloured Plates. By C. R. BREE, M.D. Vols. I. and II. ready. Royal 8vo. cloth gilt, price each, 17s.

BRITISH GAME BIRDS and WILD FOWL.

Illustrated with Sixty Coloured Plates from Original Drawings after Nature. By BEVERLEY R. MORRIS, M.D. Royal 4to. half-bound crimson morocco, gilt edges, price 2l. 5s.

FLORIGRAPHIA BRITANNICA.

Engravings and Descriptions of the Flowering Plants and Ferns of Britain, comprising One Thousand Six Hundred and Twenty-five Illustrations. By RICHARD DEAKIN, M.D. 4 vols. 8vo. cloth gilt, 3l. 10s.; or with the Plates Coloured, price 5l.

BEAUTIFUL-LEAVED PLANTS.

A Description of the most Beautiful-leaved Plants in Cultivation. By E. J. LOWE, F.L.S., and W. HOWARD, F.H.S. Illustrated with Sixty Coloured Plates and other Engravings. Royal 8vo. cloth gilt, price 25s.

A NATURAL HISTORY of BRITISH GRASSES.

Illustrated with Seventy-four Coloured Plates and other Engravings. By E. J. LOWE, F.R.S. Royal 8vo. cloth gilt, price 21s.

BRITISH and EXOTIC FERNS.

Scientific and Popular Descriptions of all the Cultivated Species, with Instructions for their Management. Illustrated with Four Hundred and Seventy-nine Coloured Plates and other Engravings. 8 vols. royal 8vo. cloth gilt, price 6l. 5s.

MARVELS of POND LIFE.

A Year's Microscopic Recreations among the Polyps, Infusoria, Rotifers, Water Bears and Polyzoa. By HENRY J. SLACK, F.R.S. Illustrated with Seven full-page Plates in Tints and Sixty-five Engravings on Wood. Post 8vo. cloth, price 5s.

A DICTIONARY of BOTANICAL TERMS.

Illustrated by nearly Two Hundred Woodcuts. By the Rev. J. S. HENSLOW, late Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge. New Edition, fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 4s.

FIRST TRACES of LIFE on the EARTH;

Or, the Fossils of the Bottom Rocks. By S. J. MACKIE, F.G.S. Crown 8vo. cloth, illustrated, price 5s.

TELESCOPE TEACHINGS.

By the Hon. Mrs. WARD. Dedicated, by permission, to the Earl of Rosse. Illustrated in Colours. Price 7s. 6d.

This day is published, post 8vo. cloth, pp. 244, price Half-a-Crown,

UNDERGROUND LONDON. GAS—WATER—SEWERS—RAILWAYS.

By JOHN HOLLINGSHEAD.

CONTENTS.

Dreams and Theories.
Gossip.
History.
Old Channels.
A Day Below.
A Bunch of Legends.
New Channels.
Old Crusted London.
Under St. Paul's.
The Giant Sewer.
Running Brooks.
Old Fountains.

A Great Projector.
Supply and Demand.
Spiritual Manifestations.
The Genii of the Lamps.
Underground Railways.
Sewer Tables.
Sewer Accidents.
Sewer Parliament.
Sewer Routes.
The Thames Embankment.
Heads and Houses.

SUGGESTIVE HINTS

TOWARDS IMPROVED SECULAR INSTRUCTION, making it bear upon Practical Life. By RICHARD DAWES, Dean of Hereford. Eighth Edition, 12mo. cloth, price 3s. 3d.

MEDALS of the BRITISH ARMY,

AND HOW THEY WERE WON. By THOMAS CARTER, Author of 'Curiosities of War and Military Studies.' 3 vols. 8vo. cloth gilt, with Illustrations of the Medals and Ribbons in Colours, price 1l. 2s. 6d.

RECREATIVE SCIENCE:

A Record and Remembrancer of Intellectual Observation. 3 vols. fcap. 4to. Illustrated, price 1l. 2s. 6d.

The MAGNET STORIES,

For SUMMER DAYS and WINTER NIGHTS.
FIRST VOLUME, with Thirty Illustrations, price 2s. 6d.
SECOND VOLUME, with Thirty Illustrations, price 2s. 6d.
THIRD VOLUME, with Thirty Illustrations, price 2s. 6d.

The POETICAL WORKS of POPE.

Revised and Arranged expressly for Family Reading. By W. C. MACREADY. Fcap. 8vo. cloth gilt, price 3s. 6d.

The POETICAL WORKS of BURNS.

With Memoir and Copious Glossary. Illustrated with Portrait and Sixteen Vignette Engravings. Fcap. 8vo. cloth gilt, price 6s.

GEMS from the POETS.

Illustrated with Twenty-eight Plates on Toned Paper in Colours. Imperial 8vo. arabesque binding, price One Guinea.

PLAYS for HOME ACTING and Young Performers.

By JULIA CORNER.

1. THE KING and THE TROUBADOUR.
 2. THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.
- Each with Coloured Frontispiece and other Illustrations, price 1s.

The HISTORY of a SHIP.

From Her Cradle to Her Grave. By GRANDPA BEN. With One Hundred Illustrations, cloth gilt, price 3s.

OUT and ABOUT.

A BOY'S ADVENTURES. By HAIN FRISWELL. Illustrated by George Cruikshank. Second Edition, cloth gilt, price 3s. 6d.

CHRONICLES of an OLD OAK.

By EMILY TAYLOR. Illustrated, cloth gilt, price 3s. 6d.

CHILDREN of OTHER LANDS.

By SARA WOOD. Illustrated, cloth gilt, price 3s. 6d.

GRACE AGUILAR'S WORKS:—

New Editions, Illustrated.

- HOME INFLUENCE. 5s.
MOTHER'S RECOMPENSE. 6s.
WOMAN'S FRIENDSHIP. 5s.
VALE OF CEDARS. 5s.
DAYS OF BRUCE. 6s.
HOME SCENES. 5s.
WOMEN OF ISRAEL. 2 vols. 10s.

GROOMBRIDGE & SONS, 5, Paternoster-row.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, 20, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.
Printed by JAMES HOLMES, of No. 4, New Ormond-street, in the county of Middlesex, at his office, 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in said county; and published by JOHN FRANCIS, 20, Wellington-street, in said county, Publisher, at 20, Wellington-street aforesaid.—Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradburn, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, December 7, 1861.

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1781.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1861.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
Stamped Edition, 4d.

NOTICE.

The price of THE ATHENÆUM is now THREEPENCE.

Thirty years ago, when THE ATHENÆUM came into the hands of its present Proprietors, its price was Eightpence, and its contents, with advertisements, forty-eight columns. Convinced that the circulation of Literary Journals was restricted by high price, and that every advantage offered to the public would bring increase of circulation and authority, the Proprietors reduced the price one-half—to Fourpence. The experiment succeeded, and cheap Literary Journals became the rule.

The Proprietors have always held to the principle then proved. They have given to the public the benefit of every change in the law, increasing the size of the paper without increase of price, until the average has become double its former size—above ninety-six columns.

The Proprietors, taking advantage of the abolition of the Paper Duty, therefore resolved that the price of THE ATHENÆUM should be reduced to THREEPENCE.

ATHENÆUM OFFICE.

NOTICE.—It is requested that Advertisements intended for insertion in the current week's publication be sent to this Office not later than Wednesday.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—

On TUESDAY, the 10th inst., being the NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY of the FOUNDATION of the ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS,—

At a General Assembly of Academicians, the following GOLD MEDALS were awarded—

To Andrew Brown Donaldson for the best Historical Painting. To George Slater for the best Historical Group in Sculpture. To Thomas Henry Watson for the best Architectural Design.

SILVER MEDALS were likewise awarded—

To Norman Edward Taylor for the best Drawing from the Life. To Thomas Gray for the next best Drawing from the Life. To William Blake Richmond for the next best Drawing from the Life.

To Henry Bursill for the best Model from the Life. To Joseph H. Wynn for the next best Model from the Life. To John Stewart Calcott for the best Painting from the Living Draped Model.

To George Smith for the best Drawing from the Antique. To Thomas Henry Thomas for the next best Drawing from the Antique.

To Walter Tomlinson for the next best Drawing from the Antique. To David Davis for the best Model from the Antique. To George Augustus Scappa for the best Perspective Drawing in Outline.

To Alfred Ridge for a Specimen of Sciagraphy. JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Secretary.

MR. CLAUDET begs to announce that he has returned from the Continent, and that he now ATTENDS AT HIS STUDIO daily as usual.—PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, 107, Regent-street, near Vico-street.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, BOHO-SQUARE.—MISS WACHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites for attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools, to her REGISTER of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.—COMPETITORS for Sandhurst, Woolwich, or the Staff College, and Candidates for Direct Commissions or Staff Appointments, are PREPARED in all the Branches (compulsory and optional) of their Programmes, at the Practical Military College, Sunbury, S.W.—Apply for Prospectuses, &c. to Captain LEWIS.

THE REV. PHILIP SMITH, B.A., RECEIVES a limited number of PUPILS for instruction in all the branches of a Liberal Education, and Preparation for the Universities and the Civil and Military Services. St. James's Lodge, Croydon Common, S.

HYDE PARK COLLEGE (now HYDE PARK INSTITUTE) is REOPENED at 115, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park.—The Half-Term for the Senior Classes commenced on the 6th of December.—Prospectuses to be had on application.

EDUCATION in GERMANY, BONN.—MR. TH. STROMBERG, authorized Translator of LORD MACAULAY'S HISTORY, &c. of the POEMS of CATULLUS, &c. RECEIVES TWO PUPILS. Highest references to English Noblemen and Gentlemen whose sons he has prepared for the Navy, Universities, &c. Apply for particulars to Dr. A. HEIMANN, Professor at the London University, 5, Gordon-square, London.

QUEENWOOD COLLEGE, four miles from Dunbridge Station, South-Western Railway, Hampshire.—The Course of Instruction embraces Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Theoretic and Practical Chemistry, English, Classics, Foreign Languages, Practical Surveying, Levelling, &c. Mechanical and Free-hand Drawing and Music. The Principal is assisted by ten Resident Masters. The position of the Establishment is healthful, and the advantages various and unusual. Attention is invited to the Prospectus, which may be had on application.

THE CAMDEN SOCIETY.—The attention of those who possess imperfect sets of Works published by the Camden Society is directed to the following terms on which such sets may be completed:—

To Members of the Society, i.e. Subscribers for the current year, applying whilst the Works of former years remain in stock, they will be supplied:

The Books for each year except the first (which are out of print) and the last, at Ten Shillings.

The Books for 1859-60 and 1860-61 (together) for Thirty Shillings.

The Subscription of One Pound is due in advance on the 1st of May in every year. No Books are delivered until the Subscription for the Year has been paid.

Copies of the Prospectus, containing a List of the Society's Publications, or the Report, may be had on application to Messrs. Nichols & Sons, 25, Parliament-street, Westminster.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—EXHIBITION SPACE.—The Forthcoming Season being one of great interest to intending Exhibitors of all classes, the Directors of the CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM, are prepared to receive Applications for the EXHIBITION of Special and Important ARTICLES of Manufacture, under arrangements to be agreed upon.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—EXHIBITION SPACE.—THE COURT of INVENTIONS, and the Industrial Courts have recently been enlarged and re-arranged, and they offer great advantages to Inventors and Manufacturers during the International Exhibition of 1862.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—EXHIBITION SPACE.—THE CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT at the Crystal Palace has been extended, and will be found very advantageous to Exhibitors for the Sale of Carriages, as well as affording the greatest publicity. Ample accommodation can also be provided for the Exhibition of Machinery, for which steam-power will be supplied.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—BLONDIN.—The SEVENTH of a short Series of TIGHT-ROPE PERFORMANCES by this most talented Gymnast will begin on MONDAY at a Quarter of Three o'clock, and will be continued Daily during the Week, with a Change of Performances each Day. A Platform has been specially erected in front of the Handel Orchestra, upon which these Extraordinary Feats are Exhibited.

This Entertainment, although entirely different to M. Blondin's High-Rope Performances, which caused so great a sensation during the Summer months, is none the less astounding, and has been described by the entire Metropolitan Press as "THE CLEVEREST and MOST AGREEABLE PERFORMANCE EVER SEEN."

Admission, One Shilling; Children and Schools, Half-price.—Saturday, Half-a-Crown.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—ANNUAL BAZAAR and GREAT CHRISTMAS FAIR.—NOW OPEN with a most extensive and varied assortment of USEFUL and FANCY ARTICLES suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.—Great Preparations are being made for the GRAND CRYSTAL PALACE CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT, for which an immense Stage, with appropriate Scenery, Fittings, and Mechanical Effects, is in course of construction. Full particulars will be duly announced.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Professor J. H. PEPPER, F.C.S. A Inst. C.E. can accept a limited number only of ENGAGEMENTS to LECTURE at Institutions, Colleges and Schools; and his CHEMICAL LABORATORY for Analysis, Private Pupils, Instruction in the Scientific Portion of the Civil Service and Military Examinations, and for Morning and Evening Classes, is at the Polytechnic, 309, Strand, E.C. N.B. The Laboratory is carefully fitted with every necessary Apparatus.

HARROW or RUGBY.—A Married M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, Senior Optime and First Classman in the Classical Tripos, Head Exhibitor of his year at Rugby, who prepares Boys for the Public Schools, except Eton, has VACANCIES for next Half-year. His house, recently enlarged for the purpose, is situated in a beautiful and healthy part of the country. Terms, 80 Guineas a year, with no extra.—Address M. L., 71, High-street, Birmingham.

BRUNSWICK SCHOOL, LEAMINGTON. OXFORD MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATIONS. The only First-Class Certificate awarded for the last two years at Birmingham, the Examining Centre for the Midland Counties, has just been gained by a Pupil of Brunswick School, Leamington. Three other Boys from this School passed their Examination. Prospectuses on application. J. H. HAWLEY, Principal.

EDUCATION.—BRIGHTON, 21, Montpelier crescent.—Miss ELEANOR MORGAN RECEIVES TWELVE YOUNG LADIES under 14 years of age. Terms, from 40 to 80 guineas. References kindly permitted to the Parents of Pupils; also to the Rev. J. Vaughan, Brighton; Rev. H. Brass, Brighton; and R. D. Craig, Esq., Q.C., 30, Old-square, Lincoln's Inn, London.—Prospectuses forwarded on application.

THE REV. F. GILBERT WHITE, M.A. OXON., wishes to receive into his Family FOUR more BOYS, between 9 and 14, to be prepared for the Public Schools. Full number, six. Terms, 80 Guineas.—Address, Tarrant Hinton Rectory, Bradford.

LADIES' CLASSES.—MR. N. TRAVERS, B.A. OXON., and late Professor of Modern History in the Ladies' College, Bedford-square, receives CLASSES for the study of ENGLISH, ELOCUTION, LATIN and HISTORY.—4, Fitzroy-square, W.

TO ADMIRERS of the FINE ARTS.—MR. AMOS now OFFERS for SALE, with the Copyright, Eugene Verboeckhoven's Masterpiece, "CATTLE LEAVING the FARM-YARD," pronounced the grandest composition of the Flemish School. Price and Opinions of the Press forwarded, on applying to Mr. AMOS, 25, Snaregate-street, Dover.

WANTED, by an English Gentleman, aged 50, PARTIAL ENGAGEMENT, as English, Italian or French Correspondent, Confidential Secretary, Interpreter, Reader, Translator, Teacher, Clerk, or otherwise. First-rate City and West-End references. Security, &c.—Address, p. p., to Mr. CURT, 33, Great Portland-street, Regent-street.

TO PUBLISHERS.—A GENTLEMAN of capital is desirous of embarking in the PUBLISHING BUSINESS, either as Partner or by Purchase.—Address, in the first instance, to X.Y.Z., care of Mr. Lindley, 19, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C.

THE PRESS.—Wanted a Situation as NEWSPAPER REPORTER. The Advertiser is also competent to Contribute Occasional Articles, and he would consider the prospects of the appointment, rather than the remuneration.—Address H.S., Daily Post Office, Birmingham.

TO BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS.—WANTED an EXPERIENCED ASSISTANT of good address, to take the Management of the Stationery Department, in a first-class Business. Also an ASSISTANT for the Educational Department.—Address "Box, P. 45," Post-Office, Liverpool.

TO THE LITERARY PROFESSION.—The HALF-SHARE of a POPULAR PERIODICAL for SALE. None need apply who cannot undertake the Literary Department.—Apply, by letter only, to G. E. G., 337, Strand, London.

TO BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS and PRINTERS.—A BUSINESS in the COUNTRY for DISPOSAL. It has been established a very long time. The Profits are about 800l. a-year, and are on the increase. The Stock, Printing Plant and Pictures at a Valuation. Small Premium expected, 1,000l. to 1,250l. required.—Address, for particulars, to T. J. B., 35, Ludgate-street, London.

NEWSPAPER PROPERTY.—The Proprietor of a Provincial Liberal Newspaper is desirous to treat for the DISPOSAL of the PROPERTY. The Journal, which is published weekly, is the organ of a large constituency in a populous County, and, by the employment of a moderate capital, with personal energy, it might easily be extended both as regards its advertising connexion and its circulation. The constant occupation in other business is the reason for wishing to part with the Newspaper. The Proprietor would be willing to share in the commercial responsibility of the Paper with a gentleman who could command a small capital, and who would be qualified to undertake its management.—Direct P. F. Y., District Post-Office, Bethnal-green, London, N.E.

TO NATURALISTS.—For PARTICULARS of the Collections of Fossils and British Recent Shells which are now in preparation. Naturalists are referred to an ADVERTISEMENT in the Athenæum of last week, page 746, col. 2, British Natural History Society, York, Dec. 12th, 1861.

GALLERY PICTURES, by PYNACKER, to be SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT. Three very fine Landscapes with Figures by Adam Pynacker, in perfect preservation, the work of a Nobleman. Size of each about 14 feet by 19 feet.—May be seen at Messrs. CHRISTIE, MARSON & Woods, 6, King-street, St. James's-square, S.W.

POLARISCOPE WANTED.—Any one who may wish to DISPOSE of a POLARISCOPE, adapted for the Analysis of Sugar, may find a purchaser by sending description and price to Messrs. WILLIAMS & GIBSON, Greenock.

TRAVELLING COMPANION.—A Young Gentleman, Aged 22, SEEKS an ENGAGEMENT with some Nobleman or Gentleman as above. No objection to go to India, America, &c.—Address S. J. B., care of Mr. W. P. Payne, Eagle House, West Brompton, S.W.

MILL HILL SCHOOL, NEAR HENDON, N.W., WILL RE-OPEN, WEDNESDAY, January 20th, 1862. Applications for Admission or Prospectuses to the Rev. Dr. HUMMELL, Head-Master, or the Rev. THOMAS REES, at the School.

PAU.—A LADY, resident at Pau, having larger Apartments than she requires, is desirous of receiving ONE or TWO LADIES to BOARD for the season longer.—Address G., Salter's Library, Upper Baker-street, N.W.

FRENCH, Italian, German.—Dr. ALTSCHUL, Author of 'First German Reading-Book' (dedicated to Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland), &c., M. Philolog. Soc., Prof. Elocution.—TWO LANGUAGES TAUGHT in the same Lesson, or alternately, on the same Terms as One, at the pupils' or at his house. Each language spoken in his PRIVATE Lessons, and select CLASSES for Ladies and Gentlemen. Preparation for all ordinary pursuits of life, the Universities, Army and Civil Service Examinations.—9, OLD BOND-STREET, PICCADILLY.

A LADY, residing in the Neighbourhood of London, is desirous of Receiving One or Two PUPILS for Private Tuition as Companion to the Daughter of a Lady of Rank. Terms, 100 guineas. The highest references are given, and will be required.—Address L.L., 161, Regent-street.

MR. PARKINSON'S NEW TRIP to SCARBOROUGH, with a Dissertation on the SPA, its Beauties, its Customs and its HABITU S. Mr. Parkinson delivers his Discriptive Lecture in the Home Counties, from the second week in January until the first week in March, 1862.—For terms and disengaged dates, address JOSEPH C. PARKINSON, Esq., 1, Wimbledon-terrace, Wimbledon, S.W.

THE QUEEN'S CONCERT-ROOMS, Hanover-square.—The Proprietor of these, MR. COCKS, begs to inform those Ladies and Gentlemen who propose giving Concerts, Balls, Soirées, Matinees, Lectures, or other Entertainments, as also the Directors of Religious and other Societies,—that these celebrated ROOMS will be READY for USE the FIRST WEEK in JANUARY 1862. The rooms have been highly decorated, and are furnished with lavatories and every modern appliance for the promotion of comfort.—For particulars, apply to Messrs. ROBERT COCKS & Co., New Burlington-street (Publishers to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen), and No. 4, Hanover-square.

0

CHOICE, RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS.

MESSRS. UPHAM & BEET have just issued a NEW CATALOGUE, including RARE BLACK LETTER and EARLY-PRINTED BOOKS. Dr. Dibdin's Works—Bewick's Birds and Quadrupeds, first editions—Facsimile—Homer, printed on vellum—Topography and Country History—many on large paper, and a beautiful assemblage of Books in all Classes of Literature. The whole in the finest condition. Sent by Post on receipt of a Stamp addressed UPHAM & BEET, 45, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON, W. All New Books supplied at a Discount of Two-pence in the Shilling for ready money.

LIBRARIES PURCHASED.—**MESSRS. UPHAM & BEET** PURCHASE LIBRARIES and small COLLECTIONS OF BOOKS, and give high prices; they also remove them from any part of the Country without any expense to the Vendor, by these means the publicity and high charges of Sales by Auction are entirely avoided. Address UPHAM & BEET, 45, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON, W. Established nearly a Century.

ORIENTAL GENERAL CARRIERS.

THE ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY (Limited), under subsidy from the Indian Government. Capital, 500,000.

This Company acts as general carriers both by land and water, and as general forwarding Agents throughout the East. They receive goods in England for transmission to different points of India, whether on the Coast or in the Interior; they convey goods by railway, by steamboat, or other available means, from one part of India to another; and they receive goods at the different stations in India for transmission to England. They forward both by the Cape and Overland Routes, as shippers may desire; and parcels or merchandise entrusted to them, whether in India or in England, will be conveyed to their destinations at the lowest possible charge, without further trouble to the shipper or consignee, without the present risks of detention, and without requiring the intervention of any agency.

For tariff of rates, and all other necessary information, apply at the Company's Offices, 9, Billiter-street, London, or 3, Queen's-terrace, Southampton, or to the Company's Agents at the different Stations in the East. A number of these Agencies have been already established, and the others are being formed as rapidly as possible.

The following are some of the existing or proposed Stations:—

Agra	Perozepore	Moulton
Ahmednuggur	Fateyghur	Nemuch
Allypore	Fyzabad	Naynee Tall
Alibabad	Chaspoore	Patna
Assam	Gwalior	Peshawar
Attok	Hydrabad (Seinde)	Poonah
Barda	Kurrachee	Rajmahal
Bareilly	Lahore	Rawal Pindee
Benares	Laudow	Sattara
Bombay	Loodheana	Shikarpore
Calcutta	Lucknow	Simla
Cawnpore	Mahabulshwur	Sikkur
Commercolly	Meerut	Tata
Dacca	Mirzapore	Umritsur.
Delhi	Moornhadabad	

The arrangements for the MADRAS PRESIDENCY are not matured, but will be announced when completed.

PARCELS, TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

By WHEATLEY & CO.'S (late Waghorn's) Parcel Express, Passenger, and Insurance Agency.

DAILY.—To the Continent, Spain, WEEKLY.—To Portugal, Mediterranean, Egypt, Arabia, Africa, Canada, America.

FORTNIGHTLY.—India, China, Eastern Seas, Ceylon, Turkey, Adriatic, California, West India, Central America.

MONTHLY.—Australia, New Zealand, Cape Colonies, Western Africa, Mexico, Brazil, Pacific.

Tariffs, with through rates to 500 places, apply at 33, Regent-street, S.W.; Chaplin's, Regent-circus, W.; 155, Cheapside, E.C.; and the Chief Office, 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

TURKISH BATHS, BROMPTON.

Alfred-place, Thurloe-square.—Public and Private, for Ladies and Gentlemen, OPEN DAILY from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M. This Establishment is the largest, most elegant and best ventilated of any erected. It is under the immediate superintendence of the Proprietors—Medical men. Cards sent on application.

HYDROPATHY.—WINTER TERMS.

The BEULAH-SPA HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, Upper Norwood, within twenty minutes' walk of the Crystal Palace, is open for the reception of Patients and Visitors. Terms:—Patients, from 2 guineas; Visitors, from 1 guinea, according to accommodation.—Particulars of Dr. RITZBAUER, M.D., the Resident Physician.

HYDROPATHIC SANATORIUM.—SUD-

BROOK PARK, Richmond Hill, Surrey.—Physician, Dr. E. W. LANE, M.A., M.D., Edin.

The TURKISH BATH on the premises, under Dr. Lane's Medical direction.

LEONARD & CO., BOOK-TRADE AUCTIONEERS, BOSTON, UNITED STATES.

The Subscribers, chosen by the Publishers of Boston to conduct the Trade Sales in that city, respectfully solicit consignments of Books and other Literary Property, either for their regular Sales during the business season, or the Autumn Trade Sales in August. Refer to—

Tribner & Co., London.
Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

Sales by Auction

The Valuable Libraries of Books and Oriental Manuscripts formed by the late Rev. GEORGE HUNT and the late GENERAL MILES.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13 (late 3), Wellington-street, Strand, W.C., on THURSDAY, December 17, and following day, at 1 precisely, the Valuable LIBRARY of the late Rev. GEORGE HUNT, M.A. F.R.S., F.S.A., and of the late GENERAL MILES, comprising valuable Books in every Department of Oriental Literature—also, a Collection of very important Manuscripts in the Sanscrit, Copic, Cutchi, Arabic, Persian, Hindustanee, Cingalese, and other languages—together with some valuable Books in English Literature.

May be viewed two days prior, and Catalogues had on receipt of four stamps.

The Valuable Library of the late Rev. JOSEPH HUNTER, F.S.A.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13 (late 3), Wellington-street, Strand, W.C., on THURSDAY, December 19, and three following days, at 1 precisely, the Valuable LIBRARY of the late Rev. JOSEPH HUNTER, F.S.A., author of the 'Histories of South Yorkshire, Hampshire, and other well-known Books, comprising interesting Works on Family History and Biography—English Genealogy, Heraldry and kindred Subjects—Antiquarian and other Treatises—Curious Ballads, Romances and Chap-books—Glossarial, Dialectal and other Philological Works—rare printed Missals and Hours—a Series of the Records of Shalkepeare—also, some valuable Manuscripts, including Biblia Verificata, atque Alia Opuscula, in versu et prosa, a highly-important and singularly-curious Volume from the Library of St. Mary's Abbey, York, fifteenth century, upon vellum—and a Visitation of the See of Derry, 14th October, 1597.

May be viewed two days prior, and Catalogues had on receipt of four stamps.

Microscopes, Dissolving-View Lanterns, Telescopes, Photographic Apparatus, &c.

MR. J. C. STEVENS will SELL by AUCTION, at his Great Room, 38, King-street, Covent-garden, on FRIDAY, December 20, at half-past 12 precisely, a valuable COLLECTION OF PHILADELPHIC INSTRUMENTS, consisting of Microscopes by Ross, Dollond, Chevalier and other esteemed Makers—Guns-Microscope and Dissolving-View Lanterns by Carpenter & Westley, with a number of beautiful and interesting Slides—Telescopes by Tully and others—excellent Lathes with Camera and Apparatus of the best quality—Chemical Balance, &c.

May be viewed on the day prior and morning of Sale, and Catalogues had.

Valuable Topographical and Antiquarian Books, and Standard Works in General Literature, from the Libraries of two Gentlemen.

MR. HODGSON will SELL by AUCTION, at his Great Rooms, the corner of Fleet-street and Chancery-lane, on TUESDAY, December 17, and three following days, at half-past 12, a valuable COLLECTION OF BOOKS, comprising, in Folio: Stothard's Monumental Effigies of Great Britain, large paper—Skelton's Oxfordshire, proofs—Thompson's History of Boston, Lincolnshire—Simpson's Best of the East—Monuments of the Histoire de l'Etat de l'Honneur, plates—Catesby's Carolina, 4 vols.—Herrera, Historia del Felipe II., 3 vols.—Torquemada, Monarquia Indiana, 3 vols.—London Gazette, from 1649 to 1680, in numbers—Blackie's Imperial Bible, plates. In Quarto: Du Cange, Glossarium, cum Supplementis, 7 vols.—Wailly, Elements de Paleographie, 2 vols.—Costumes de la Cour de Rome, 80 plates—Breviarium Aberdonense, 3 vols.—Hollie Bible, 3 vols.—Doway & Rhemes, 1683-1610—Polivhele's Cornwall, 7 vols. in 2—Whitaker's Craven, Yorkshire—Brayley's Surrey, India proofs, 5 vols.—Baines's Lancashire, 4 vols.—Whitaker's Manchester, 3 vols.—Gosse's Antiquities, 4 vols.—Banks's Boman and Extinct Baronage, with the Arms emblazoned, 3 vols.—Encyclopaedia Britannica, 7th edition, in 26 vols.—State Papers of Henry VIII., 11 vols. royal 4to.—New York, Documents relating to the Colonial History of 40 vols. royal 4to.—Wood's Athene Oxonienses, by Bliss, 4 vols.—Hall's History of Music, 5 vols.—Transactions of the Linnean Society, 1791 to 1843, 18 vols.—In Octavo: Curtis's Botanical Magazine, coloured plates, 68 vols. and 90 numbers—Another Set, 55 vols. in 26—Quarterly Review, from 1809 to 1861, inclusive, 141 vols.—Swift's Works, 16 vols.—Johnson's Works, 18 vols.—Fielding's Works, 10 vols.—Scott's Novels, 41 vols. 8vo.—Roe's Biographical Dictionary, 12 vols.—Lingard's England, 13 vols. crown 8vo.—Hume and Smollett's England, 10 vols.—Dod's Church History, 3 vols.—Venerable Bede's Works, 6 vols.—12 vols.—Constantinople, Societas Jesu, 4 vols.—Honoré, 18 vols.—1843-8—Marie Stuart, Lettres de, 8 vols. large paper—Benoist's Histoire de Beaujeu, Histoire de, plates, 2 vols.—Bibliothèque des Ecrivains de la Compagnie de Jesus, 3 vols.—Napier's Peninsular War, 6 vols.—Wilson's Rural Cyclopaedia, 4 vols.—Popular Encyclopedia, 4 vols.—Great Britain's Exhibition Catalogue, 5 vols.—Jackson and Chatto on Wood Engraving, Imperial 8vo., &c., many in handsome bindings, Standard Theological Works, Classics, Modern Literature, &c.

To be viewed and Catalogues had.

Costly Miscellaneous Property.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works of Art, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W. (west side), on WEDNESDAY, December 18, a large COLLECTION OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, consisting of—Bijouterie, Clocks, Watches, Silver Plate massive Chased Gold, 208 oz., part of the property of a Lady deceased—Best Plated Ornamental Jewellery, Gems set in fine gold, large and small—old Books in Steel and Leather—4 vols.—Great Britain's Exhibition Catalogue, 5 vols.—Jackson and Chatto on Wood Engraving, Imperial 8vo., &c., many in handsome bindings, Standard Theological Works, Classics, Modern Literature, &c.

Catalogues on application.

Portion of the Library of the late SIR JAMES GRAHAM—some fine Books of Prints—also a Valuable Foreign Library consigned from Augsburg.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, on THURSDAY, December 19, and two following days, a large COLLECTION OF THE LIBRARY of the late SIR JAMES GRAHAM, comprising Books and Pamphlets on the Political and Financial History of the Present Century, Miscellaneous Books in the different departments of Literature—a complete set of the Gentlemen's Magazine to June, 1860, with all the Indexes &c. together with some fine Books of Prints, including Silvestre, Universal Paleography, 4 vols.—Robert's Holy Land, large edition, 4 vols.—Finden's Royal Gallery of British Art—Nash's Mansions, 4 vols.—Sotheby's Principia Typographica, 3 vols.—Rudling's Annals of the Magazine, 18 vols.—New edition, 1812, 18 vols.—A large Collection of Works illustrated by T. and J. Bewick—also, a Library of Early Printed and other valuable Foreign Books consigned from Augsburg, comprising some extremely Curious Articles in various classes of Literature—Rare Works on Heraldry and Calligraphy, and some curious Early Musical Treatises.

Musical Library of a well-known Collector—Stock of a Music-seller—Musical Instruments of various kinds.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, on MONDAY, December 23, and following day, a large COLLECTION OF PRINTED and MANUSCRIPT MUSIC, including the Library of a well-known Collector, together with the Modern Stock of a Provincial Music-seller, and selections from several Private Libraries; also, Musical Instruments of various kinds.

Engravings, Drawings, &c.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C. (west side), on THURSDAY, January 2, and following day, a large COLLECTION OF ENGRAVINGS in all the Classes—numerous interesting Portraits, for the Portfolio and for Illustration—Enchings by Old Masters—a Collection of Drawings by Ancient and Modern Masters.

Catalogues on receipt of two stamps.

FOR SALE.—The VALUABLE COLLECTION OF SHELLS made by the late PROFESSOR FLEMING of Edinburgh, including about 4,500 Species, British and Foreign. The British Collection, which includes the original Specimen of *Terebratulina Crameri*, is arranged separately. Price of the whole, exclusive of Cabinets, 200l.—Apply to Dr. A. FLEMING, Seagrave House, Leith.—N.B. Where the Collection may be seen, and a Reference may be made to Mr. E. Charlesworth, Naturalist, York, who has examined the Collection, for further particulars.

Just published, price 4s. 6d. (Double Number),

JOURNAL OF THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY for DECEMBER (Vol. XXIV., Part IV.).

Contents.

1. Mr. Newmarch's Opening Address as President of Section F. of the British Association at Manchester, Sept., 1861.
2. Dr. Farr on the Health of the British Army.
3. Dr. Strang on the Scotch Census of 1861.
4. Alderman Neild (Manchester) on the Prices of Printing Cloth, 1819-60.
5. Dr. Watts on Strikes.
6. Rev. W. N. Moleworth on Co-operative Associations at Rochdale.
7. Dr. Strang on the Embroidered Muslin Manufacture.
8. Rev. J. E. T. Rogers on Wages and Prices in England, 1833-1860.
9. Miscellaneous, Quarterly Returns, Index, Title-Page, &c.

London: Edward Stanford, 6, Charing Cross, S.W.

On January 1st, 1862, No. 1, price THREEPENCE, 32 pages, Large Octavo, Double Columns.

THE NORTHERN MONTHLY: A Magazine of Religion and Literature, Science and Art: containing Articles on Topics of the Day, Essays in Theological and General Literature, Fiction, Reviews, Religious Intelligence, and a Survey of the New Books of the Month.

Principle of this New Periodical: Free Thought and Free Speech, combined with Christian Faith and Catholic Feeling.

London, W. Kent & Co., Paternoster-row; Manchester, Dunnill & Palmer; Edinburgh, MacLaren.

THE AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE and **GARDENERS' CHRONICLE** of SATURDAYS, December 7 and 14, will contain TWO LECTURES by Dr. DAUBENY, 'On the PHYSICAL FORCES CONCERNED IN THE PHENOMENA OF VEGETATION.' May be ordered of any News-agent, price 6d.

DR. DAUBENY on the PHYSICAL FORCES CONCERNED IN THE PHENOMENA OF VEGETATION. The *Gardeners' Chronicle* and *Agricultural Gazette* of Saturdays, December 7 and 14, will contain full reports of these two Lectures. May be ordered of any News-agent, price 5d.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE and **AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE** of SATURDAYS, December 7 and 14, will contain TWO LECTURES by Dr. DAUBENY, 'On the PHYSICAL FORCES CONCERNED IN THE PHENOMENA OF VEGETATION.' May be ordered of any News-agent, price 5d.

DUNN & DUNCAN'S DIARIES for 1862.

Forty-first Year of Publication.—Now Ready, the various Editions of our Diaries, containing, in addition to a Copious Diary for the Year, all the Usual Information to be found in an Almanac, together with Instructions as to Accounts to be rendered by Executors and Trustees of Wills, &c., Tables of Assessed and Income Taxes, and various other Useful Tables, an Analysis of the Acts of 24 & 25 Victoria, and Table of Local and Personal Acts of Last Session.

This Work circulates largely among Merchants, Bankers, Literary and Professional Men, and is used at the Government, Railway and other Public Offices.

Entered either Plain or Bound, from 3s. upwards. London: Dunn & Duncan, 9, Fleet-street, and to be obtained through all Booksellers.

PARIS ÉLÉANT, JOURNAL of

FASHION, on the 1st of Jan. 1862, price 2s., and to appear Monthly. This Work will be printed in English, and illustrated with beautiful Engravings, Engravings, occasional Pieces of Music and Embroidery Patterns. Edited by MADAME L. COMTESS D'ARH, who will commence in the First Number a most interesting Romance, entitled 'BEAUTY AND DEVOTION.' The Fashion Department will be conducted by the MARCHIONESS DE BERNIN. Early Orders for the Work, which should be sent to V. THOMAS, Publisher, 25, Brydges-street, Covent-garden. Sold by all Booksellers and News-agents. Price 2s., or sent post free for 26 stamps.

BOHN'S ENGLISH GENTLEMAN'S LIBRARY FOR DECEMBER.

Handsomely printed in demy 8vo. and illustrated with Portraits and Plates, at 2s. per volume.

THE ENTIRE CORRESPONDENCE OF HORACE WALPOLE, with the Prefaces of Mr. Croker, Lord Dover and others, Notes of all previous Editors, and additional Notes, by PETER GUNNINGHAM. Illustrated with numerous fine Portraits Engraved on Steel. Complete in 9 vols. Vol. IX. with General Index.

Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

BOHN'S PHILOLOGICAL LIBRARY FOR DECEMBER.

LOWNDES'S BIBLIOGRAPHER'S MANUAL OF ENGLISH LITERATURE, comprising an account of the principal works published in England since the invention of Printing; with bibliographical and critical Notices and Prices. New edition, revised and enlarged, by HENRY G. BOHN. Part VII., containing Letters F to R, price 3s. 6d.

Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

THE DUKE OF SOMERSET'S—CONDITION OF OUR TOWNS.—THE BUILDER OF THIS DAY, price 4s., contains:—Fine View and Plan of Balustrade, the Duke of Somerset's—Condition of our Large Towns—Exhibition Building and our Architects—Competitions—Trade Outrages—On entering the Profession—Hypothetical Temples—Payment to Architects—Architects' Actions—Proceeding under Metropolitan Building Act—A Sketch of Geology—The Award to St. Thomas's Hospital—Music and the Stage—Monumental—School-building News—Provincial News—Church-building News, &c.—Office, 1, York-street, Covent-garden; and all Booksellers.

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER

(ENLARGED TO 32 PAGES)

OF

NOTES AND QUERIES

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY, 21st,

And contain, among many other curious Papers on Folk-Lore and Popular Antiquities,

CHRISTMAS MUMMING, CARDS, SPORTS and FEASTING. By Dr. RIMBAULT.

FOLK-LORE EXPLAINED FROM NATURAL CAUSES.

LEGENDS of CANTIRE. By CUTHBERT BEDE.

KING PLAY.

CHRISTMAS at BRISTOL in OLD TIMES.

MAZER BOWL.

PROPHECY of CANTIRE.

A HAMPSHIRE 'CHRISTMAS MYSTERY.

SCOTTISH WEATHER PROVERBS.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE SUPERSTITIONS.

Price 4d.; Stamped, 5d., sent for five Stamps.

BELL & DALDY, 136, Fleet-street; and, by order, of all Booksellers and Newsmen.

THE STORY OF

Dr. LIVINGSTONE'S TRAVELS.

Now ready, with Map and 16 Illustrations, post 8vo. 6s.

A POPULAR ACCOUNT of MISSIONARY TRAVELS AND RESEARCHES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

By DAVID LIVINGSTONE, M.D. Condensed from his larger Work.

. Of Dr. Livingstone's Travels 30,000 Copies have been sold.

Also, uniform with the above,

THE STORY OF

SIR FOWELL BUXTON'S LIFE.

By HIS SON. Portrait, post 8vo. 2s. 6d.

. Of Buxton's Life 15,000 Copies have been sold.

LAYARD'S POPULAR ACCOUNT OF HIS DISCOVERIES AND RESEARCHES AT NINEVEH.

Woodcuts, post 8vo. 5s.

. Of Layard's Travels 30,000 Copies have been sold.

THE STORY OF

GEORGE STEPHENSON'S LIFE, THE RAILWAY ENGINEER.

By SAMUEL SMILES. With Woodcuts, post 8vo. 6s.

. Of Stephenson's Life 20,000 Copies have been sold.

SELF-HELP.

With ILLUSTRATIONS of CHARACTER and CONDUCT.

By SAMUEL SMILES. Post 8vo. 6s.

. Of Self-Help 40,000 Copies have been sold.

LIFE of the REV. GEORGE CRABBE, THE PEOPLE'S POET.

By HIS SON. Portrait, fcap. 8vo. 3s.

. Of Crabbe's Life 18,000 Copies have been sold.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE.

No. XXV. (for JANUARY) will be published on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, price ONE SHILLING, with Two Illustrations.

CONTENTS.

THE ADVENTURES OF PHILIP ON HIS WAY THROUGH THE WORLD. (*With an Illustration.*)

Chapter XXVII.—I Charge you, Drop your Daggers.

,, XXVIII.—In which Mrs. MacWhirter has a New Bonnet.

AN ELECTION CONTEST IN AUSTRALIA.

THE FAIRY LAND OF SCIENCE.

TO ESTHER.

THE STRUGGLES OF BROWN, JONES AND ROBINSON. By ONE OF THE FIRM.

Chapter XVI.—Showing how Robinson walked upon Roses.

,, XVII.—A Tea-Party in Bishopsgate-street.

,, XVIII.—An Evening at the Goose and Gridiron.

LIBERALISM.

AT THE PLAY.

THE QUADRILATERAL.

DINING DOWN THE RIVER. (*With an Illustration.*)

AGNES OF SORRENTO. Chapter XVIII.—The Penance. XIX.—Clouds Deepening.

ROUNDOABOUT PAPERS. No. 18. ON LETTIS'S DIARY.

SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

DR. PERCY'S WORK ON METALLURGY.

Now ready, with numerous Illustrations, carefully drawn to scale, 1 vol. 8vo. 21s.

METALLURGY:

THE ART of EXTRACTING METALS from their ORES, and ADAPTING them to VARIOUS PURPOSES of MANUFACTURE.

By JOHN PERCY, M.D. F.R.S.

Lecturer on Metallurgy at the Government School of Mines.

FIRST DIVISION.—Physical Properties of Metals, Metallurgical Processes; Slags—FUEL, Wood, Peat.—COAL, Charcoal, Coke.—Materials employed in Construction of Furnaces.—FIRE-CLAYS.—COPPER, Metallurgical Chemistry, Copper-smelting.—ZINC, History, Metallurgical Chemistry.—BRASS.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

DR. WM. SMITH'S BIBLICAL DICTIONARY.

This day, Part I. 8vo. 4s. (to be continued Monthly, and Vol. I. completed in 10 Parts),

A DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE:

Its ANTIQUITIES, BIOGRAPHY, GEOGRAPHY and NATURAL HISTORY.

By VARIOUS WRITERS.

Edited by WM. SMITH, LL.D.

Classical Examiner in the University of London.

. Prospectuses, with a List of the Contributors, may be obtained of the Publishers,

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street; WALTON & MABERLY, Upper Gower-street.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

Single Subscription—One Guinea per Annum.

First-Class Country Subscription—Three Guineas and upwards, according to the number of Volumes required.

Two or Three Friends in any neighbourhood may unite in One Subscription, and obtain a constant succession of the best New Works as they appear.

LISTS of WORKS recently added, and of SURPLUS COPIES WITHDRAWN for SALE, will be forwarded, postage free, on application.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE,

New Oxford-street, London; Cross-street, Manchester; and New-street, Birmingham.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

*More than Half a Million of Volumes have been added to this Library since January, 1858. This supply includes a large number of copies of every recent work of acknowledged merit in HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, RELIGION, PHILOSOPHY, TRAVEL and ADVENTURE, and the HIGHER CLASS of FICTION.**Revised Lists of Works recently added, and of Surplus Copies withdrawn for Sale, will be forwarded, postage free, on application.*

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE,

New Oxford-street, London; Cross-street, Manchester; and New-street, Birmingham.

Mr. Murray's meritorious Series.—TIMES.

Now Ready, at all the Booksellers', in Post 8vo. Volumes, neatly bound in Cloth,

MR. MURRAY'S

HOME AND COLONIAL LIBRARY,

A RE-ISSUE AT A REDUCED PRICE.

THE object of this Library when first published was to furnish the highest Literature of the day, at a very low price. The great success which has attended its publication shows how well suited it was to the wants of the reading public at that period. Since then a fresh class of readers has arisen, and the establishment of LITERARY INSTITUTIONS, SCHOOL and VILLAGE CLUBS, BOOK-HAWKING SOCIETIES, PAROCHIAL and LENDING LIBRARIES, has become so general, that it appears to the Publisher a good opportunity to disseminate these Volumes, at a rate which shall place them within reach of a still less wealthy class. By removing the impediment of price, he hopes to throw open these attractive and useful works to the Million; so that having hitherto been the delight of the Parlour and Drawing-room, they may now do equally good service in the FACTORY and WORKSHOP—in the COTTAGE of the PEASANT and LOG-HUT of the COLONIST—in the SOLDIER'S BARRACK and the SAILOR'S CABIN.

The works composing the "Colonial and Home Library" have been selected for their acknowledged merit and the ability of their authors, and are exclusively such as are calculated to please all classes and circles of readers. The character of the work is well known and esteemed, so that the Publisher has great confidence in calling the attention of the CLERGY, of SECRETARIES of VILLAGE READING-CLUBS, of MASTERS of FACTORIES and SCHOOLS, to this great reduction of price, and inviting their attention to the Lists which follow, in which for greater convenience the various Works have been arranged under two distinct heads.

CLASS A.

Biography, History and Historic Tales.

- I. HISTORY of the SIEGE of GIBRALTAR. By JOHN DRINKWATER. 2s.
- II. The AMBER WITCH.—The MOST INTERESTING TRIAL FOR WITCHCRAFT EVER KNOWN. From the German. 2s.
- III. LIVES of OLIVER CROMWELL and JOHN BUNYAN. By ROBERT SOUTHEY, LL.D. 2s.
- IV. LIFE, VOYAGES and EXPLOITS of ADMIRAL SIR FRANCIS DRAKE. By JOHN BARROW. 2s.
- V. CAMPAIGNS of the BRITISH ARMY at WASHINGTON and NEW ORLEANS. By Rev. G. R. GLEIG. 2s.
- VI. The FRENCH in ALGIERS; The SOLDIER of the FOREIGN LEGION; and The PRISONERS of ABDEL-KADIE. From the French and German. 2s.
- VII. HISTORY of the FALL of the JESUITS in the 18th CENTURY. From the French. 2s.
- VIII. LIVONIAN TALES: The Disponent, The Wolves, The Jewess. By Author of 'Letters from the Baltic.' 2s.
- IX. LIFE of CONDÉ, surnamed THE GREAT. By LORD MAHON. 3s. 6d.
- X. SALE'S BRIGADE in AFFGHANISTAN, with the Defence of Jellalabad. By Rev. G. R. GLEIG. 2s.
- XI. The TWO SIEGES of VIENNA by the TURKS. Translated by LORD ELLESMERE. 2s.
- XII. The WAYSIDE CROSS: a Tale of the Carlist War. By Capt. E. A. MILMAN. 2s.
- XIII. SKETCHES of GERMAN LIFE, and SCENES from the WAR of LIBERATION in GERMANY. Translated by SIR ALEXANDER DUFF GORDON. 3s. 6d.
- XIV. The STORY of the BATTLE of WATERLOO. By Rev. G. R. GLEIG. 3s. 6d.
- XV. ADVENTURES on the ROAD to PARIS during the CAMPAIGNS of 1813-14. By HENRY STEFFENS. 2s.
- XVI. LIVES of the BRITISH POETS; with an Essay on English Poetry. By THOMAS CAMPBELL. 3s. 6d.
- XVII. HISTORICAL and CRITICAL ESSAYS. By LORD MAHON. 3s. 6d.
- XVIII. LIFE of LORD CLIVE. By Rev. G. R. GLEIG. 3s. 6d.
- XIX. STOKERS and POKERS; or, The North-Western Railway, Electric Telegraph, &c. By SIR FRANCIS B. HEAD. 2s.
- XX. LIFE of SIR THOMAS MUNRO. By Rev. G. R. GLEIG. 3s. 6d.

CLASS B.

Voyages, Travels and Adventures.

- I. The BIBLE in SPAIN; or, The Adventures of an Englishman in an Attempt to Circulate the Scriptures. By GEORGE BORROW. 3s. 6d.
- II. The GIPSIES of SPAIN: their Manners and Customs. By GEORGE BORROW. 3s. 6d.
- III. IV. JOURNALS KEPT in INDIA. By BISHOP HEBER. 2 vols. 7s.
- V. TRAVELS in EGYPT and the HOLY LAND. By CAPTS. IRBY and MANGLES. 2s.
- VI. MOROCCO and the MOORS; or, Western Barbary, its Wild Tribes and its Savage Animals. By J. DRUMMOND HAY. 2s.
- VII. LETTERS from the BALTIC. By A LADY. 2s.
- VIII. NOTES and SKETCHES of NEW SOUTH WALES. By Mrs. MEREDITH. 2s.
- IX. A RESIDENCE among the NEGROES in the WEST INDIES. By M. G. LEWIS. 2s.
- X. SKETCHES of PERSIA. By SIR JOHN MALCOLM. 3s. 6d.
- XI. FATHER RIPA'S RESIDENCE at the COURT of PEKIN. 2s.
- XII. XIII. TYPEE and OMOO: a Narrative of a Residence among the Marquesses and South Sea Islanders. By HERMAN MELVILLE. 2 vols. 7s.
- XIV. MEMOIRS of a CHURCH MISSIONARY in CANADA. By Rev. J. ABBOTT. 2s.
- XV. LETTERS from MADRAS. By A LADY. 2s.
- XVI. WILD SPORTS of the HIGHLANDS. By CHARLES ST. JOHN. 3s. 6d.
- XVII. RAPID JOURNEYS ACROSS the PAMPAS. By SIR FRANCIS B. HEAD. 2s.
- XVIII. GATHERINGS from SPAIN. By RICHARD FORD. 3s. 6d.
- XIX. A VOYAGE UP the RIVER AMAZON. By WILLIAM EDWARDS. 2s.
- XX. A POPULAR ACCOUNT of INDIA. By Rev. CHARLES AGLAND. 2s.
- XXI. ADVENTURES in MEXICO and the ROCKY MOUNTAINS. By GEORGE F. RUXTON. 3s. 6d.
- XXII. PORTUGAL and GALICIA. By LORD CARNARVON. 3s. 6d.
- XXIII. BUSH LIFE in AUSTRALIA, during a Residence of Eight Years. By Rev. H. W. HAYGARTH. 2s.
- XXIV. ADVENTURES in the LIBYAN DESERT. By BAYLE ST. JOHN. 2s.
- XXV. LETTERS from SIERRA LEONE. By A LADY. 3s. 6d.

. Each Work is complete in itself, and may be obtained separately.

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE-STREET.

CHRISTMAS, NEW YEAR'S & BIRTHDAY GIFTS,

Published by LOCKWOOD & CO.

THE BOY'S OWN BOOK: a Complete Encyclopædia of all the Diversions, Athletic, Scientific and Recreative, of Boyhood and Youth. With many Hundred Woodcuts and Ten Vignette Titles, beautifully printed in Gold. New Edition, greatly enlarged and improved, price 8s. 6d. handsomely bound in cloth.

. This is the original and genuine 'Boy's Own Book,' formerly published by Mr. Bogue, and recently by Messrs. Kent & Co. Care should be taken, in ordering, to give the exact title, or the name of either the former or present Publishers.

THE LITTLE BOY'S OWN BOOK of SPORTS and PASTIMES. With numerous Engravings. (Abridged from the above.) 16mo. 3s. 6d. cloth.

"MANY HAPPY RETURNS of the DAY!" A Birthday Book. By CHARLES and MARY COWDEN CLARKE, Authors of 'The Concordance to Shakespeare,' &c. Beautifully Illustrated by the Brothers Dalziel. Small post 8vo. price 6s. cloth elegant, gilt edges.

"An unobjectionable child's book is the rarest of all books. 'Many Happy Returns of the Day' is not only this, but may rely, without shrinking, upon its positive excellencies for a long and deserved popularity."—*Westminster Review*.

"It will be as acceptable to the young as 'Sandford and Merton' was wont to be half a century since. The authors will henceforth share the affections of the young with Hans Andersen, Peter Parley, and the Brothers Grimm."—*Plymouth Journal*.

TRUTHS ILLUSTRATED by GREAT AUTHORS. A Dictionary of nearly Four Thousand Aids to Reflection. Quotations of Maxims, Metaphors, Counsels, Cautions, Proverbs, Aphorisms, &c. &c. In Prose and Verse. Compiled from the Great Writers of all Ages and Countries. Tenth Edition. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, gilt edges, 568 pp., 6s.

"The quotations are perfect gems; their selection evinces sound judgment and excellent taste."—*Dispatch*.

"We accept the treasure with profound gratitude—it should find its way to every home."—*Era*.

"We know of no better book of its kind."—*Examiner*.

THE PHILOSOPHY of WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: delineating, in Seven Hundred and Fifty Passages selected from his Plays, the Multiform Phases of the Human Mind. By the Editors of 'Truths Illustrated by Great Authors.' Second Edition. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, gilt edges, nearly 700 pages, with beautiful Vignette Title, price 6s.

. A glance at this volume will at once show its superiority to Dodd's 'Beauties,' or any other volume of Shakespearian selections.

SONGS of the SOUL during its PILGRIMAGE HEAVENWARD: being a New Collection of Poetry, illustrative of the Power of the Christian Faith; selected from the Works of the most eminent British, Foreign and American Writers, Ancient and Modern, Original and Translated. By the Editors of 'Truths Illustrated by Great Authors,' &c. Second Edition. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, gilt edges, 638 pages, with beautiful Frontispiece and Title, price 6s.

This elegant volume will be appreciated by the admirers of 'The Christian Year.'

THE BEAUTY of HOLINESS; or, the Practical Christian's Daily Companion: being a Collection of upwards of Two thousand Reflective and Spiritual Passages, remarkable for their Sublimity, Beauty and Practicability; selected from the Sacred Writings, and arranged in Eighty-two Sections, each comprising a different theme for meditation. By the Editors of 'Truths Illustrated by Great Authors.' Third Edition. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, gilt edges, 536 pp., 6s. (large type, suitable for aged eyes).

TIMBS'S "THINGS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN" SERIES. By JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A. In Six Volumes, fcap. cloth, price 15s., viz.:—General Information (Things not Generally Known), 2 vols.; Curiosities of Science, 2 vols.; Curiosities of History, 1 vol.; Popular Errors Explained, 1 vol.

. Each Volume is sold separately, price 2s. 6d.

"Any one who reads and remembers Mr. Timbs's encyclopædic varieties should ever after be a good tea-table talker, an excellent companion for children, a 'well-read person,' and a proficient lecturer."—*Athenæum*.

TIMBS'S SCHOOL-DAYS of EMINENT MEN. Containing School and College Lives of the Most Celebrated British Authors, Poets and Philosophers; Inventors and Discoverers; Divines, Heroes, Statesmen and Legislators. By JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A. With a Frontispiece by JOHN GILBERT, and 13 Views of Public Schools, &c., in a close-printed volume, price 3s. 6d. cloth.

. This book is extensively used, and specially adapted, for a Prize Book at Schools.

"A book to interest all boys, more especially those of Westminster, Eton, Harrow, Rugby and Winchester."—*Notes and Queries*.

TIMBS'S STORIES of INVENTORS and DISCOVERERS in SCIENCE and the USEFUL ARTS. By JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A. Numerous Illustrations. Fcap. 5s. cloth.

"These stories by Mr. Timbs are as marvellous as the 'Arabian Nights' Entertainments, and are wrought into a volume of great interest and worth."—*Athenæum*.

TIMBS'S PAINTING POPULARLY EXPLAINED. With HISTORICAL SKETCHES of the PROGRESS of the ART. A Manual for Art-Students and Visitors to the Exhibitions. By THOMAS JOHN GULLICK, Painter, and JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A. With a Frontispiece and Vignette. Small 8vo. pp. 336, 6s. cloth.

. This Work has been adopted as a Text-book in the Schools of Art at South Kensington, in connexion with the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education.

"This is a book which all lovers of Art will rejoice in, as containing, in small compass, the very information which Exhibitions and Art-Unions must have made so many thousands sensible of their want of."—*National Magazine*.

SIDNEY GREY: a Tale of School Life. By the Author of 'Mia and Charlie.' Second Edition, with Six Illustrations. Fcap. 4s. 6d. cloth.

EVENTS to be REMEMBERED in the HISTORY of ENGLAND. Forming a Series of Interesting Narratives, extracted from the Pages of Contemporary Chronicles or Modern Historians, of the most Remarkable Occurrences in each Reign; with Reviews of the Manners, Domestic Habits, Amusements, Customs, &c. &c. of the People, Chronological Table, &c. By CHARLES SELBY. Twenty-fifth Edition. 12mo. fine paper, with Nine beautiful Illustrations by Anelay, price 3s. 6d. cloth elegant, gilt edges.

VICTORIAN ENIGMAS; or, Windsor Fireside Researches: being a Series of Acrostics enigmatically propounded on Historical, Biographical, Geographical and Miscellaneous Subjects; intended in a novel manner to combine Amusement with Exercise in the Attainment of Knowledge. By CHARLOTTE ELIZA CAPEL. Royal 16mo. elegantly printed, price 2s. 6d. cloth.

. The idea for this entirely original style of Enigmas is taken from one said to have been written by Her Majesty for the Royal Children, which, with the Solution, is given.

London: LOCKWOOD & Co. 7, Stationers' Hall-court, Ludgate-hill.

VALUABLE WORKS IN ENGINEERING, ARCHITECTURE, AGRICULTURE, &c.

THE YEAR-BOOK of FACTS in SCIENCE and ART. Exhibiting the most important Improvements and Discoveries of the past Year in Mechanics and the Useful Arts, Natural Philosophy, Electricity, Chemistry, Zoology and Botany, Geology and Mineralogy, Meteorology and Astronomy. By JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A. Fcap. 5s. cloth, with fine engraved Frontispiece and Vignette. (Published Annually.)

. This Work records the Proceedings of the principal Scientific Societies, and is indispensable for such as wish to possess a faithful picture of the latest novelties of Science and the Arts.

ALBAN.—THE HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINE. By Dr. ERNST ALBAN, Practical Machine Maker, Pilsen, Bohemia. Translated from the German, by WILLIAM POLE, C.E. F.R.A.S. Assoc. Inst. C.E. 8vo. with 28 fine Plates, 10s. 6d. cloth.

BUCK.—A PRACTICAL and THEORETICAL ESSAY on OBLIQUE BRIDGES. With 13 large Folding Plates. By GEORGE W. BUCK, M. Inst. C.E. Second Edition, corrected by W. H. BARLOW, M. Inst. C.E. Imperial 8vo. 12s. cloth.

DEMPSEY.—THE PRACTICAL RAILWAY ENGINEER. By G. DRYSDALE DEMPSEY, Civil Engineer. Fourth Edition, revised and greatly extended. With 71 double 4to. Plates, 73 Woodcuts, and Portrait of G. Stephenson. 1 large vol. 4to. 2s. 12s. 6d. cloth.

SIMMS.—A TREATISE on the PRINCIPLES and PRACTICE of LEVELLING. By FREDERICK W. SIMMS, M. Inst. C.E. Fourth Edition. With 7 Plates and numerous Woodcuts. 8vo. 8s. 6d. cloth.

SIMMS.—PRACTICAL TUNNELLING. By FREDERICK W. SIMMS, M. Inst. C.E. Second Edition, with Additions by W. DAVIS HASKOLL, C.E. Imperial 8vo. numerous Woodcuts and 16 Folding-Plates. 1l. 1s. cloth.

INWOOD.—TABLES for the PURCHASING of ESTATES, Annuities, Advowsons, &c., and for the Renewing of Leases; also, for valuing Reversionary Estates, Deferred Annuities, Next Presentations, &c. By WILLIAM INWOOD, Architect. Seventeenth Edition, with considerable Additions. 18mo. cloth, 7s.

THE STUDENT'S GUIDE to the PRACTICE of DESIGNING, MEASURING, and VALUING ARTIFICERS' WORKS; with 43 Plates and Woodcuts. Edited by EDWARD DOBSON, Architect and Surveyor. Second Edition, with Additions on Design. By E. LACY GARBETT, Architect. 1 vol. 8vo. extra cloth, 9s.

RYDE.—A GENERAL TEXT-BOOK, for the Constant Use and Reference of Architects, Engineers, Surveyors, Solicitors, Auctioneers, Land Agents, and Stewards. By EDWARD RYDE, Civil Engineer and Land Surveyor: to which are added several Chapters on Agriculture and Landed Property. By Professor DONA DUBSON. 1 large thick vol. 8vo. with numerous Engravings, 1l. 8s. cloth.

TREDGOLD.—THE ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES of CARPENTRY. By THOMAS TREDGOLD, Civil Engineer. Illustrated by 33 Engravings, a Portrait of the Author, and several Woodcuts. Fourth Edition. Edited by PETER BARLOW, F.R.S. 1 large vol. 4to. 2s. 2s. in extra cloth.

WIGHTWICK.—HINTS to YOUNG ARCHITECTS. By GEORGE WIGHTWICK, Architect, Author of 'The Palace of Architecture,' &c. Second Edition. With numerous Woodcuts. 8vo. extra cloth, 7s.

TEMPLETON.—THE OPERATIVE MECHANIC'S WORKSHOP COMPANION. Comprising a great variety of the most useful Rules in Mechanical Science, with numerous Tables of Practical Data and Calculated Results. By W. TEMPLETON, Author of 'The Engineer's Common-place Book,' &c. Sixth Edition, with 11 Plates. 12mo. price 6s. bound and lettered.

DOWSING.—THE TIMBER MERCHANTS and BUILDER'S COMPANION; containing new and copious TABLES, &c. &c. By WILLIAM DOWSING, Timber Merchant, Hull. Second Edition, revised. Crown 8vo. 3s. cloth.

BARLOW.—TREATISE on the STRENGTH of TIMBER, CAST IRON, MALLEABLE IRON, and other Materials. By PETER BARLOW, F.R.S. Hon. Mem. Inst. C.E., &c. A New Edition, by J. F. HEATHER, M.A., of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, with Additions by Prof. WILLIS, of Cambridge. With 9 Illustrations, 8vo. 16s. cloth.

YOUATT.—THE COMPLETE GRAZIER, and Farmer's and Cattle Breeder's Assistant. A Compendium of Husbandry. By WILLIAM YOUATT, Esq. V.S. Member of the Royal Agri. Soc. of England; Author of 'The Horse,' 'Cattle,' &c. Tenth Edition, much Enlarged, with numerous Engravings, 8vo. price 12s. cloth lettered.

HUDSON.—THE LAND VALUER'S BEST ASSISTANT: being Tables, on a very much improved Plan, for Calculating the Value of Estates. By R. HUDSON, Civil Engineer. New Edition, with Additions and Corrections, price 4s. bound.

NOAD.—A MANUAL of ELECTRICITY. Including Galvanism, Magnetism, Dia-Magnetism, Electro-Dynamics, Magneto-Electricity, and the Electric Telegraph. By HENRY M. NOAD, Ph.D. F.R.S., Lecturer on Chemistry at St. George's Hospital. Fourth Edition, entirely re-written, illustrated by 500 Woodcuts. 8vo. 1l. 4s. cloth. Sold also in two Parts. Part I. Electricity and Galvanism, 8vo. 16s. cloth. Part II. Magnetism and the Electric Telegraph, 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

PYNE.—PRACTICAL RULES on DRAWING, for the Operative Builder and Young Student in Architecture. By GEORGE PYNE, Author of 'A Rudimentary Treatise on Perspective for Beginners.' With 14 Plates, 4to. 7s. 6d. boards.

London: LOCKWOOD & Co. 7, Stationers' Hall-court, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

. Kept also in a variety of elegant bindings.

DAILY SERVICES of the CHURCH of ENGLAND. Complete in One portable Volume. A New Edition, with References to the Sunday Lessons. With a Prefatory Notice by the BISHOP OF OXFORD. Crown 8vo. with Rubrics, in roan, 12s.; in morocco, 18s.

An Edition on thick paper, in 2 vols. morocco, 11. 10s.

DAILY STEPS TOWARDS HEAVEN. A small pocket Volume, containing a few Practical Thoughts on the Gospel History, with Texts for every Day in the Year, commencing with Advent. Eleventh Edition. Roan, 2s. 6d.; morocco, 4s. 6d.

. A LARGE-TYPE EDITION of the above is nearly ready.

A PLAIN COMMENTARY on the FOUR HOLY GOSPELS, intended chiefly for Devotional Reading. 7 vols. fcap. 8vo. cloth, 11. 8s. 6d.; strongly bound, 21. 2s.

A PLAIN COMMENTARY on the BOOK of PSALMS, chiefly grounded on the Fathers. For the Use of Families. 2 vols. fcap. 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.; strongly bound, 14s.

OXFORD EDITIONS OF DEVOTIONAL WORKS.

IMITATION of CHRIST. Four Books. By THOMAS à KEMPIS. A New Edition, revised, handsomely printed in fcap. 8vo. with Vignettes and red borders, cloth, 5s.; antique calf, red edges, 10s. 6d.

LAUD'S DEVOTIONS. The Private Devotions of Dr. WILLIAM LAUD, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Martyr. A New and revised Edition, with Translations to the Latin Prayers. Handsomely printed, with Vignettes and red lines. Fcap. 8vo. cloth antique, 5s.; bound, 10s. 6d.

WILSON'S SACRA PRIVATA. The Private Meditations, Devotions and Prayers of the Right Rev. T. WILSON, D.D., Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man. Now first printed entire. From the original MS. Fcap. 8vo. antique cloth, 4s.

ANDREWES' DEVOTIONS. Devotions. By the Right Rev. LAUNCELOT ANDREWES, Lord Bishop of Winchester. Translated from the Greek and Latin, and arranged anew. Fcap. 8vo. antique cloth, 5s.; antique calf, red edges, 10s. 6d.

SPINCKES' DEVOTIONS. True Church of England Man's Companion in the Closet; or, a Complete Manual of Private Devotions, collected from the Writings of Eminent Divines of the Church of England. By NATHANIEL SPINCKES. Fcap. 8vo. floriated borders, cloth antique, 4s.

The above set of Five Volumes, in neat grained calf binding, 21. 2s.

TAYLOR'S HOLY LIVING. The Rule and Exercises of Holy Living. By Bishop JEREMY TAYLOR. In which are described the means and instruments of obtaining every virtue, and the remedies against every vice. Antique cloth, 4s.

TAYLOR'S HOLY DYING. The Rule and Exercises of Holy Dying. By Bishop JEREMY TAYLOR. In which are described the means and instruments of preparing ourselves and others respectively for a blessed death, &c. Antique cloth, 4s.

. Kept also in various bindings.

CHURCH POETRY.

By the Rev. JOHN KEBLE.

The CHRISTIAN YEAR. Thoughts in Verse for the Sundays and Holydays throughout the Year.

8vo. Edition—Large type, cloth, 10s. 6d.; morocco by Hayday, 21s.; antique calf, 18s.
Fcap. 8vo. Edition—Cloth, 7s. 6d.; morocco, 10s. 6d.; morocco by Hayday, 15s.; antique calf, 12s.
18mo. Edition—Cloth, 6s.; morocco, 8s. 6d.
32mo. Edition—Cloth, 3s. 6d.; morocco, plain, 5s.; morocco by Hayday, 8s.
Cheap Edition—Cloth, 1s. 6d.; bound, 2s.

LYRA INNOCENTIUM. Thoughts in Verse for Christian Children.

Fcap. Edition—Cloth, 7s. 6d.; morocco, 10s. 6d.; morocco by Hayday, 15s.; antique calf, 12s.
32mo. Edition—Cloth, 3s. 6d.; morocco, plain, 5s.; morocco by Hayday, 8s.
Cheap Edition—Cloth, 1s. 6d.; bound, 2s.

By the Rev. ISAAC WILLIAMS.

The CATHEDRAL. 32mo. with Engravings, 4s. 6d.; fcap. 8vo. 8th Edition, 7s. 6d.

THOUGHTS in PAST YEARS. The 6th Edition, with several new Poems, 32mo. cloth, 4s. 6d.

The BAPTISTERY; or, the Way of Eternal Life. 32mo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

The above Three Volumes, uniform, neatly bound in morocco, 32mo. 18s.

The CHRISTIAN SCHOLAR. Fcap. 8vo. 10s. 6d.; 32mo. cloth, 4s. 6d.

The SEVEN DAYS; or, the Old and New Creation. Fcap. 8vo. New Edit. cl. 7s. 6d.

The CHILD'S CHRISTIAN YEAR. Hymns for every Sunday and Holyday throughout the Year. Cheap Edition, 18mo. cloth, 1s.; limp morocco, 3s. 6d.

FLORUM SACRA. By the Rev. G. HUNT SMYTTAN. 2nd Edition. 16mo. 1s.

CHRISTIAN BALLADS and POEMS. By the Rev. A. C. COXE. 18mo. A New Edition, with Additions, price 3s.; morocco, 6s.; calf antique, 7s. 6d.

MORNING THOUGHTS. By a CLERGYMAN. Suggested by the Second Lessons for the Daily Morning Service throughout the Year. 2 vols. fcap. 8vo. cloth, 5s. each.

Oxford, and 377, Strand, London: J. H. & JAS. PARKER.

LATELY PUBLISHED.

AN INTRODUCTION to the STUDY of GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE. By JOHN HENRY PARKER, F.S.A. Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged, with 170 Illustrations, and a Glossarial Index. Fcap. 8vo. cloth lettered, price 6s.

"The attention which of late years has been given to Gothic Architecture, especially by men who are not professional architects, renders necessary some sure and safe guide to the study of the art. Such a book is that by Mr. Parker, a second edition of which has just made its appearance. The new matter and illustrations, incorporated with the old, combine to make it the most comprehensive and practically useful treatise upon the subject which can be placed in the hands of any one desirous of being taught the principles of Gothic structure. It was written, as the author says, not so much 'for architects as for their employers, the gentry and clergy of England.'"—*Art-Journal*.

In 4 vols. 8vo. with 400 Engravings, and a General Index, price 31. 12s.

SOME ACCOUNT of DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE in ENGLAND, with numerous Illustrations of Existing Remains from Original Drawings. From WILLIAM L. to Henry VIII. By the late T. HUDSON TURNER, and J. H. PARKER, F.S.A.

"People do not realize the fact that Gothic ever was a prevalent civil style. Mr. Parker's beautiful volumes on English Domestic Architecture show in most opportunely to drive away this error. His book opens to us a vast store of exquisite remains of mediæval civil architecture still existing in our own country, and gives some glimpses of the far richer stores which exist in other lands. The popular ignorance of this subject is truly amazing. Our land is still studded with beautiful fragments of mediæval domestic art; only the difficulty is to make people believe that they are domestic."—*National Review*, January, 1860.

"It is a work of thorough research and first-rate authority on a deeply interesting and important subject."
Saturday Review, Nov. 25, 1860.

OUR ENGLISH HOME: its Early History and Progress. With Notes on the Introduction of Domestic Inventions. Second Edition. Crown 8vo. price 5s.

"It contains the annals of our English civilization, and all about our progress in social and domestic matters, how we came to be the family and people which we are. All this forms a book as interesting as a novel, and our domestic history is written not only with great research, but also with much spirit and liveliness."
Christian Remembrancer.

In 8vo. price 21s. cloth,

ESSAY on the MILITARY ARCHITECTURE of the MIDDLE AGES. Translated from the French of M. Violette-le-Duc, by M. MACDERMOTT, Esq., Architect. With the 151 Original French Engravings.

"We commend the research, philosophical spirit and erudition of the author, who unites these qualities with a rare power of lively and succinct description, which renders the book as delightful as it is profitable to read."—*Athenæum*, March 9, 1861.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

3 vols. fcap. 8vo. with Illustrations, cloth, 11s.

Recommended by the Examiners in the School of Modern History at Oxford.

The ANNALS of ENGLAND: an Epitome of English History, from Contemporary Writers, the Rolls of Parliament, and other Public Records.

Vol. I. From the Roman Era to the End of the Plantagenets.
Vol. II. From the Accession of the House of Lancaster to Charles I.
Vol. III. From the Commonwealth to the Death of Queen Anne.

Just published, post 8vo. cloth lettered, price 5s.

IRISH HISTORY and IRISH CHARACTER. By GOLDWIN SMITH.

"A very exhaustive and masterly dissertation on the influences which have shaped the destiny of Ireland... He has succeeded in a remarkable degree in making a political anatomy of Ireland, which throws out gives proof of judgment and skill, and deserves the notice of the thinker and the statesman... We do not hesitate to characterize this essay as a fine specimen of philosophical inquiry, of generous thought and keen observation, and as one of the best examples we know of a pure style of political writing."
Times, Nov. 7, 1861.

"It is, in fact, a masterpiece of historical analysis, of profound and accurate thought, and of ingenious observation, conveyed in language of singular purity and precision. We shall not attempt to review this most remarkable volume, for it is in itself the critical essence of Irish history, and not a word can be subtracted from it without injuring the marvellous effect of the composition. After all that has been said of Ireland, this essay has the freshness of truth, and we do not think we overrate its excellence in placing it among the best specimens of political writing in the language."
Edinburgh Review, Oct. 1861.

Just published, 8vo. cloth, price 5s.

LECTURES on MODERN HISTORY, delivered in Oxford, 1859-61. I. On the Study of History; II. On some Supposed Consequences of the Doctrine of Historical Progress; IV. On the Foundation of the American Colonies; with an Inaugural Lecture. By GOLDWIN SMITH, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford.

Oxford and London: J. H. & JAS. PARKER.

BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET:

A SHILLING LIBRARY OF POPULAR
MUSIC.

1. Twenty Songs by Mendelssohn, 1s.
2. Twenty Songs by Balfe, 1s.
3. Fourteen Songs by Verdi, 1s.
4. Twenty Christy's Minstrel's Songs (1st selection), 1s.
5. Fifty Popular Waltzes, 1s.
6. Fifty Sets of Quadrilles, 1s.
7. Fifty Polkas and Galops, 1s.
8. Twenty Five Gems by Verdi, for Pianoforte, 1s.
9. Nine Original Pianoforte Pieces, by J. Ascher, 1s.
10. Ten Nocturnes and Mazurkas de Salon for Pianoforte, by Goria, Talcay, Wely and Cramer, 1s.
11. Twelve Drawing-room Pianoforte Pieces, 1s.
12. Fifteen Songs by Beethoven, 1s.
13. Twelve Songs by Hattton and Linley, 1s.
14. Twenty Ballads by Popular Composers, 1s.
15. Sixteen Songs by Kucken, 1s.
16. Twelve English Duets by Mendelssohn, Kucken and Keller, 1s.
17. Mendelssohn's Music to Midsummer Night's Dream, complete, 1s.
18. Twelve Songs by François Schubert, 1s.
19. Twelve Fantasias by Brinley Richards and Osborne, 1s.
20. Twelve Songs by Donizetti, 1s.
21. Dance Music for Christmas, 1s.
22. Sixteen Sacred Songs by Handel, 1s.
23. Six Standard Overtures by Mozart, Rossini and Beethoven, 1s.
24. Six Four-Part Songs by Meyerbeer, Balfe, Hattton and Mori, 1s.
25. Twenty Christy's Minstrel's Songs (2nd selection), 1s.
26. Twenty Christy's Minstrel's Songs (3rd selection), 1s.
27. Twenty Buckley's Serenaders' Songs, edited by F. Buckley, 1s.
28. Eighteen Standard English Songs for Gentlemen's Voices, 1s.
29. Sixteen Standard English Songs for Ladies' Voices, 1s.
30. Five Sets of Dance Music, as Pianoforte Duets, 1s.
31. Ten Songs by Bellini, from *The Sonnambula*, 1s.
32. Six Four-Part Songs by Meyerbeer, Verdi, Flotow, &c. 1s.
33. Mendelssohn's Songs without Words, Books 1 and 2, 1s.
34. Mendelssohn's Songs without Words, Books 3 and 4, 1s.
35. Mendelssohn's Songs without Words, Books 5 and 6, 1s.
36. Ten Favourite Songs by Abt, Curschmann, Molique, Proch, &c. 1s.
37. Twenty-four Schottisches, Varsovianas, Redowns, 1s.
38. Twenty Romances, by Massini, Puget, Arnaud, Henrion, &c. 1s.
39. Ten Standard Glee, 1s.
40. The Opera II Trovatore for Pianoforte Solo, 1s.
41. The Opera La Traviata for Pianoforte Solo, 1s.
42. Twenty Welsh Melodies, with English Words, 1s.
43. Ten Popular Tenor Songs, as sung by Sims Reeves, 1s.
44. Twelve Popular Contralto Songs, as sung by Madame Sainton-Dolby, 1s.
45. Selection of Popular Soprano Songs sung by Miss Louisa Pyne, 1s.
46. To 66. Beethoven's 32 Sonatas in 14 Nos. 1s. each.
47. Un Ballo in Maschere, for Pianoforte, 1s.
48. Twelve Devonshire Songs, by Edward Capern, 1s.
49. Howard Glover's New Opera, Ruy Blas, for the Pianoforte, 1s.
50. Christmas Annual of Dance Music for 1862, 1s.
51. Thirty Comic Songs, 1s.
52. One Hundred Reels, Country Dances, for Pianoforte, 1s.
53. One Hundred Christy's Airs for Pianoforte, 1s.

BOOSEY'S CHRISTMAS ANNUAL of DANCE MUSIC is now ready, price 1s., and contains a Selection of entirely new Quadrilles, Valses, Polkas and Galops, never before published. Also, another Edition, suitable for presentation, handsomely bound in Magenta cloth, gilt edges, price 2s. 6d.

Boosey & Sons, Holles-street.

BOOSEY'S SIX CHRISTMAS CAROLS, price 6d., for Four Voices and Pianoforte or Organ Accompaniment. Edited by W. H. BIRCH.

Boosey & Sons, Holles-street.

BOOSEY'S 250 CHANTS (Single and Double), price 1s.; or in cloth, gilt edges, suitable for Presentation, price 2s. This Collection contains every good Chant ever composed.

Boosey & Sons, Holles-street.

BOOSEY'S EDITION OF CHRISTY'S SONGS. Sixty Songs, with Choruses and Pianoforte Accompaniments, price 4s. superbly bound. — One Hundred Christy's Songs, arranged for Pianoforte, price 1s. — Two Hundred Christy's Songs, arranged for Violin, 1s. 6d. in cloth. — Two Hundred Christy's Songs, arranged for German Concertina, 1s. 6d. in cloth. Boosey's Editions must always be ordered.

Boosey & Sons, Holles-street.

EVANS'S ENGLISH HARMONIUMS for Cottages, Schools, Drawing-Rooms, Churches, Literary and other Public Institutions, are made in every possible variety at Prices from 6 to 140 Guineas. The Manufacturers have to announce the complete success of a New Patent Self-Acting Blowing Machine, the only self-acting blower that has ever succeeded, which may be seen in operation at Holles-street daily.

The most distinguished living Musicians, including Balfe, Sterndale Bennett, Cipriani Potter, Beet, Henry Smart, &c., have testified to the extended and illustrated merits of Evans's Harmoniums. See Testimonials attached to Illustrated Catalogues of Harmoniums, to be had gratis of the Manufacturers, Boosey & Ching, 24, Holles-street, London, W.

EVANS'S ENGLISH MODEL HARMONIUM, with Two Rows of Keys, price 66 Guineas in Oak Case, or 70 Guineas in Rosewood Case, combines every modern improvement. The most beautiful and varied orchestral effects can be produced upon this Instrument, which possesses every gradation of tone from the greatest power to the most delicate Pianissimo. The English Model Harmonium is managed with that facility which characterizes all Evans's Harmoniums, and is equally effective both in the Drawing-room and Church.

Boosey & Ching, Manufacturers, 24, Holles-street, London, W.

EVANS'S PEDAL HARMONIUMS, with Independent Pedal Reeds, can be had either with a Single or Double Row of Keys, at Prices from 51l. to 130 Guineas. Also, with the New Patent Self-Acting Blowing Machine.

Boosey & Ching, Manufacturers, 24, Holles-street, London, W.

CHAPMAN & HALL'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MR. ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S NEW WORK.
In demy 8vo. price 11s. Vol. I. of
ORLEY FARM. By Anthony Trollope.
With 20 Illustrations by J. E. MILLAIS.

**A NEW VOLUME OF
POEMS by ELIZABETH BARRETT
BROWNING.** [In the press.]

A NEW WORK BY T. COLLEY GRATTAN.
In 2 vols. post 8vo.
**BEATEN PATHS, and THOSE WHO
TROD THEM.** By THOMAS COLLEY GRATTAN.
Author of 'Highways and Byways,' 'Traits of Travel,' 'Civilized America,' &c. [Next week.]

WITCH STORIES. Collected by E.
LYNN LINTON, Author of 'Aseth, the Egyptian,' &c. [This day.]

**A HISTORY of the DISCOVERY of
AMERICA.** By J. G. KOHL. [In the press.]

**MADAME RECAMIER; with a Sketch
of the HISTORY of SOCIETY in FRANCE.**
In 1 vol. post 8vo. 8s. 6d.

**NOTES on FIELDS and CATTLE, from
the DIARY of an AMATEUR FARMER.** By the Rev. W.
HOLT BEVEER, M.A. Oxon. With Illustrations.

**The COMMON SIGHTS in the
HEAVENS, and HOW to SEE and KNOW THEM.** By
Captain A. W. DRAYSON, R.A. [On Monday.]

**A MEMOIR of the late DUKE of RICH-
MOND.** [In December.]

Will be published in 1 vol. fcap. 4to. price 51s. bound in an appropriate Ornamental Cover.

**A HISTORY of DOMESTIC MANNERS
and SENTIMENTS in ENGLAND DURING the MIDDLE
AGES.** By THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A. F.S.A. Hon.
M.R.S.L., &c.; Corresponding Member of the Imperial Insti-
tute of France (Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres).
Illustrated by upwards of 300 Engravings on Wood; with
Illustrations from the Illuminations in Contemporary Manu-
scripts, and other sources, drawn and engraved by F. W.
FAIRHOLT, Esq., F.S.A. [Next week.]

**IN 3 vols. fcap. 8vo. a NEW EDITION OF
POEMS by ELIZABETH BARRETT
BROWNING.** [In December.]

DINNERS and DINNER-PARTIES. [Next week.]

LITTLE DORRIT. By Charles Dickens.
Forming the NEW VOLUME of the CHEAP EDITION of
Mr. DICKENS'S WORKS.

TALES of ALL COUNTRIES. By
ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

The DUTCH at HOME. Essays from
the REVUE DES DEUX MONDES. By ALPHONSE
ESQUIROS, Author of 'The English at Home.' Translated
and Edited by LASCELLES WRAXALL.

**The HISTORY and LITERATURE of
the CRUSADES.** By VON SYBEL. Edited by LADY
DUFF GORDON.

MR. DICKENS'S NEW WORK.
In 3 vols. post 8vo. Fifth Edition,
GREAT EXPECTATIONS. By Charles
DICKENS.

**TANNHAUSER; or, the Battle of the
BARRIS.** A Poem. By NEVILLE TEMPLE and EDWARD
TREVOR.

OUR CRUISE in the CLAYMORE.
With a VISIT to DAMASCUS and the LEBANON. By
Mrs. HARVEY, of Ickwell-Bury.

CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

CELEBRATED FRIENDSHIPS. By Mrs.
THOMSON, Author of 'Memoirs of the Duchess of Marl-
borough,' 'Life of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham,' &c.
2 vols. 51s.

Contents.
John Evelyn and Robert Boyle.
Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, and Sir Thomas Wyatt.
William Cowper and Mary Unwin.
Marie-Antoinette and the Princesses de Lamballe.
Joseph Addison and Richard Steele.
Magdalen Herbert and Dr. Donne.
Sir Kenneth Digby and Sir Anthony Van Dyck.
Sir Philip Sidney and Sir Fulke Greville.
Samuel Taylor Coleridge and Charles Lamb.
Fénelon and Madame Guyon.
Mrs. Elizabeth Carter and Miss Talbot.
Henry St. John, Lord Bolingbroke, and Alexander Pope.
David Garrick and Mrs. Clive.
Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, and Lucius Cary, Viscount Falkland.
Frances, Countess of Hertford, and Henrietta Louisa, Countess of Pomfret.

"Among the various forms of historical literature, the plan of this work is certainly novel, and it has, no doubt, many advantages. It contains subjects of considerable interest; and the care and talent brought to bear upon the elucidation of facts connected with the lives cannot be spoken of in too high terms of praise."—Observer.

London: James Hogg & Sons.

Dedicated, by permission, to H.R.H. the Prince Consort.
**BELGIAN EPISODES: Historical, Legen-
dary and Contemporary.** By H. G. MOKE, Member of the
Royal Academy of Belgium, Professor at the University and
Athénée Royal of Ghent, Officer of the Order of Leopold; and
ALICE WILMERE, Author of 'Life of Champlain,' Translator of
'Champlain's Voyage to the West Indies and Mexico.' 1 vol.
10s. 6d.

Contents.
The Legend of Godfrey of the Cradle.
Edward the Third in Flanders.
The Youth and Last Days of Van Dyck.
General Van Den Putte: An Episode of the Siege of Brussels.
The Registrar of Boeschem.
The Tribulations of a Louvain Student.
The Jew of Brussels.
The Advocate of Malines.

"M. Moke is a distinguished scholar and Professor of the University of Ghent; and Alice Wilmere has already earned a reputation as the translator of 'Champlain's Voyage,' published by the Hakluyt Society. The joint authorship will therefore give the volume a prestige which its execution will amply sustain. Its contents are based in part upon history, and made up from personal knowledge and investigations, but greater care has been taken to give the whole a truthful and consistent colouring. Of the tales themselves we can only say that they are masterly performances, abounding in accurate delineation of character, and in situations full of interest. They will be read by thousands to whom longer works would prove tedious, and all who read them will feel grateful for the rational pleasure they are richly calculated to afford."—Daily News.

London: James Hogg & Sons.

Grace and Philip Wharton's Works.
Second and Cheap Editions, carefully revised.
In One Volume each, price 9s. with numerous Illustrations,
THE QUEENS of SOCIETY. By GRACE
and PHILIP WHARTON. With Sixteen fine and char-
acteristic Engravings on Wood by Charles Altamont Doyle and
the Brothers Dalziel.

**A SERIES of MEMOIRS of the most CELE-
BRATED WOMEN who, in virtue of their Wit, Strength
of Mind, or Beauty, have taken a lead in the Literary, Political
and Court Circles of the last two and present centuries, in Eng-
land and France, who have been the Intimate Friends of Great
Men, or taken a prominent part in Great Movements; with
Notices and Anecdotes of their principal Contemporaries and
Reviews of the Character of the Society in which they moved and
shone.**

THE WITS and BEAUX of SOCIETY. By
GRACE and PHILIP WHARTON, Authors of 'The
Queens of Society.' With Fifteen Illustrations from Drawings by
H. Browne and James Godwin, engraved by the Brothers
Dalziel.

**MEMOIRS of MEN who, from the Days of
Louis XIV. and Charles II. to the Present Century,
have been celebrated for their WIT, their MANNERS, their
DRESS and the general SOCIAL PRINCIPLES, in Eng-
land and France; Anecdotes of their Eccentricities, their Say-
ings and Doings; Sketches of their Characters, of the Courts,
Clubs and Companies they frequented, and of the Phases of Society
in which they moved and shone.**

London: James Hogg & Sons.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS.
DOUBLE ACROSTICS. By various Authors.
Edited by K. L. Cloth, gilt edges, 2s. 6d.

RIDDLES in RHYME. A Book of Enigmas,
Charades and Conundrums. Selected from those contributed
during the last thirty years to 'Fulcher's Ladies' Poetical Miscel-
lany.' Edited by EDMUND S. FULCHER. Cloth, gilt edges, 3s. 6d.

London: James Hogg & Sons.

THE HABITS of GOOD SOCIETY. A
Handbook of Etiquette for Ladies and Gentlemen. With
Thoughts, Hints and Anecdotes concerning Social Observances,
nice points of Taste and Good Manners, and the Art of making
One's-self Agreeable. The whole interspersed with Humorous
Illustrations of Social Predicaments, Remarks on the History
and Changes of Fashion, and the Differences of English and Con-
tinental Etiquette. With a Frontispiece. Cloth, rich gilt bind-
ing, 3s. 6d.

London: James Hogg & Sons.

In full music size, elegantly Bound in cloth, price, 21s.
**THE PIANO PRIMER; illustrating the Art
of Pianoforte playing, in a Series of Twenty Conversations
between Teacher and Pupil, and One Hundred Exercises and
Recreations. Intended both for Elementary Instruction and to
aid Governesses and Parents, in utilising to the utmost the
Professor's efforts.** By EDMUND S. DIXON, M.A. The con-
tents include specimens of Devotional, Dramatic, Ball-room, and
Popular Music, besides Studies whose principal aim is to form the
Hand, give a Brilliant Touch, and extend the Technical Know-
ledge of the Art.

London: James Hogg & Sons.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

English Sacred Poetry of the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th CENTURIES: Selected and edited by the Rev. ROBERT ARIS WILLMOTT. Illustrated by Holman Hunt, Watson, Gilbert, Wolf, &c. 4to. cloth elegant, 21s.

Tennyson's Princess; with numerous Illustrations by D. MacLise, R.A. Large 8vo. cloth elegant, 10s. 6d.

Keats's Poetical Works. With a Memoir by R. MONCKTON MILNES, and 120 Illustrations by George Scharf, F.S.A. 8vo. cloth, gilt edges, 2s.

Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Edited by GEORGE OFFOR. With a Portrait, and 110 Illustrations by J. D. Watson. 4to. cloth, gilt edges, 21s.

Tennyson's Poems. Illustrated by Mulready, MacLise, Creswick, Millais, Stanfield, and Horsley. 4to. cloth elegant, 21s.

James Montgomery's Poems. Edited by WILLMOTT. Illustrated by Birket Foster, Gilbert, and Wolf. 4to. cloth elegant, 21s.

Wordsworth's Poems. Edited by WILLMOTT. With 100 Illustrations by Gilbert, Wolf, and Birket Foster. 4to. cloth, gilt edges, 21s.

Eliza Cook's Poetical Works. With Portrait, and Illustrations by Gilbert, Watson, and Wolf. 4to. cloth elegant, 21s.

Longfellow's Poems. With Portrait, and 140 Illustrations by John Gilbert. 4to. cloth, 21s.

Goldsmith's Poetical Works. Edited by WILLMOTT. Printed in Colours, from Designs by Birket Foster. Cloth elegant, 21s.

The Poets of the 19th Century. Edited by WILLMOTT. With 100 Illustrations by Birket Foster, John Gilbert, &c. 4to. cloth elegant, 21s.

Barnard on Landscape Drawing in WATER-COLOURS. Illustrated by Drawings printed in Colours, and numerous Illustrations. Large 8vo. cloth, gilt edges, 21s.

Campbell's Poetical Works. With Illustrations on Steel, from Designs by J. M. W. Turner, R.A., and a Portrait. 8vo. cloth, gilt edges, 16s.

Moore's Lalla Rookh. Illustrated by Corbould, Birket Foster, Thomas, &c. 4to. cloth elegant, 15s.

Rhymes and Roundelays in Praise of a COUNTRY LIFE. Illustrated by Ansell, Birket Foster, &c. 4to. cloth elegant, 15s.

Summer Time in the Country. By the Rev. R. A. WILLMOTT. Illustrated by Birket Foster. 4to. cloth, gilt edges, 10s. 6d.

Odes and Sonnets. Illustrated by Birket Foster and Sleigh. Cloth elegant, 10s. 6d.

Beattie's Minstrel. With 35 Illustrations by Birket Foster. Cloth elegant, 7s. 6d.

Jack Manly's Adventures by Sea and LAND. By JAMES GRANT. With Illustrations by Kirby Halswell. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 5s.

The Red Eric; or, the Whaler's Last CRUISE. By R. M. BALLANTYNE. Illustrated by Coleman. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

The Nursery Picture-Book. With 640 Illustrations, 5s.

A Book of Nonsense. By Edward LEAR. With 115 Funny Illustrations by the Author. 3s. 6d.

How to Make the best of It: a Book for Young Ladies. By ANNE BOURNEM. Illustrated by Absolon. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

School-Boy Honour: a Tale of Hal-minter College. By the Rev. H. C. ADAMS. Illustrations by Porlich. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

Through Life and For Life: a Tale for Young Ladies. By the Author of 'Annie Maitland.' Illustrations by J. D. Watson. 3s. 6d.

Tales of Charlton School. By the Rev. H. C. ADAMS. With Illustrations. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

Eldon Manor: a Tale for Girls. By the Author of 'The Four Sisters.' Illustrations by Watson. 3s. 6d.

Shakespeare. Edited by H. Staunton. With 1,500 Illustrations by John Gilbert. 3 vols. royal 8vo. cloth, 21. 16s.

The Picture-Book of Birds. By the Rev. J. G. WOOD. 248 Illustrations by Wolf, &c. 5s.

London: ROUTLEDGE, WARNE & ROUTLEDGE.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
FOR JANUARY.

I.
New Work by the Author of 'The Arrest of the Five Members.'

THE LIFE of SIR JOHN ELIOT: REWRITTEN. Being the First Volume of a New and greatly enlarged Edition of FORSTER'S *Statesmen of the Commonwealth*. In 1 vol. post 8vo. uniform with 'The Arrest of the Five Members.'

2.
LECTURES on the SCIENCE of LANGUAGE, delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain in April, May and June, 1861. By MAX MÜLLER, M.A., Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford; Corresponding Member of the Imperial Institute of France. *New Edition, revised.* 8vo. [On Thursday next.]

3.
EGYPTIAN SEPULCHRES and SYRIAN SHRINES; including some stay in the Lebanon, at Palmyra, and in Western Turkey. By EMILY A. BEAUFORT. With numerous Illustrations from Drawings by the Author, and a Map of Syria and Palestine. *New Edition, 2 vols.* post 8vo.

4.
DEMOCRACY in AMERICA. By ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE. Translated by HENRY REEVE, Esq. *New Edition, 2 vols.* 8vo.

5.
Miss Sewell's Stories and Tales, Cheap Edition.

URSULA: a Tale of Country Life. By the Author of 'Amy Herbert.' *New and cheaper Edition,* in One Volume; completing the cheap uniform Edition of the Tales and Stories by the Author of 'Amy Herbert.' Crown 8vo. price 4s. 6d.

6.
RECORDS of the MINISTRY of the Rev. E. T. MARCH PHILLIPPS, M.A., Fifty Years Rector of Hathern, Leicestershire, and for some time Minister of Dishley-with-Thorpe-Acre, and Chancellor of the Diocese of Gloucester. By the Author of *My Life, and What shall I do with it!* 1 vol. post 8vo.

7.
THE CHASE of the WILD RED DEER in the COUNTIES of DEVON and SOMERSET. By CHARLES PALK COLLYNS, Esq., of Dulverton. With numerous Illustrations in Chromo-Lithography, &c. Square crown 8vo.

London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, and ROBERTS.

Just published, in 8vo, price 12s.

**THE LAW OF NATIONS
CONSIDERED AS INDEPENDENT
POLITICAL COMMUNITIES.**

By TRAVERS TWISS, D.C.L.,
Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford, and
One of Her Majesty's Counsel.

PART I. *On the Right and Duties of Nations in Time of Peace.*

"It is lucid and orderly in the arrangement of its facts, and appears to omit nothing that can throw light upon the practice of nations." *Law Magazine*, Nov.

Oxford: At the UNIVERSITY PRESS.

London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, and ROBERTS.

LIST OF
NEW WORKS.

I.
THE CITY of the SAINTS; and ACROSS the ROCKY MOUNTAINS to CALIFORNIA. By RICHARD E. BURTON, Captain H.M. Indian Army, H.B.M. Consul in West Africa; Author of a 'Pilgrimage to Medina and Mecca,' &c. With 3 Maps on Steel and 18 Illustrations on Wood. 8vo. 18s.

II.
NARRATIVE of the CHINA WAR of 1860; To which is added, the Account of a Short Residence with the Tai-Ping Rebels at Nankin; and a short Voyage from thence to Hankow. By Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. WOLSELEY, 90th Light Infantry, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General to the Expeditionary Force. With a Portrait of Lieutenant-General Sir J. Hope Grant, G.C.B. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

III.
SKETCHES of the NATURAL HISTORY of CEYLON: With Narratives and Anecdotes illustrative of the Habits and Instincts of the Mammalia, Birds, Reptiles, Fishes, Insects, &c., including a Monograph of the Elephant, and a Description of the Modes of Capturing and Training it. By Sir J. EMERSON TENNENT, K.C.S. LL.D. &c. With 82 Illustrations on Wood. Post 8vo. 12s. 6d.

IV.
JOHN ROGERS, the Compiler of the First Authorized English Bible; the Pioneer of the English Reformation; and its First Martyr. Embracing a Genealogical Account of his Family, Biographical Sketches of some of his principal Descendants, his own Writings, &c. By JOSEPH LEMUEL CHESTER. With a Portrait and 5 other Illustrations. 8vo. 14s.

V.
THE ALPS; or, Sketches of Life and Nature in the Mountains. By Baron H. Van BERLEPSCH. Translated by the Rev. LESLIE STEPHEN, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. With 17 tinted Illustrations, from the Original Designs of Emil Rittmeyer. 8vo. 15s.

VI.
AUTOBIOGRAPHY, LETTERS, and LITERARY REMAINS of Mrs. PIOZZI (THRALE). Edited, with Notes and an Introductory Account of her Life and Writings, by A. HAYWARD, &c. Second Edition, thoroughly revised, with copious Additions; Portrait and Plate. 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s.

VII.
THE ROMANCE of a DULL LIFE. By the Author of 'Morning Clouds' and the 'Afternoon of Life.' Post 8vo. 9s. 6d.

"This is a novel standing after the manner of the latter somewhere between those of authors. Apart from this, Miss Austen and those of Miss Brontë: it has affinities with each of the schools which they represent. The treatment of the central figure is a good deal found in 'Jane Eyre.'" *Saturday Review*.

VIII.
THE ODYSSEY of HOMER, in English Hexameters. By HENRY ALFORD, Dean of Canterbury. Part I. Books I. to XII. Square crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

IX.
THE ILIAD of HOMER, translated into English Hexameters. By J. HENRY DART, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford; Author of 'The Exile of St. Helena, Newdigate, 1838.' Square crown 8vo. [In the press.]

X.
THE TALE of the GREAT PERSIAN WAR, from the Histories of Herodotus. By the Rev. GEORGE W. COX, M.A., late Scholar of Trinity Coll., Oxford; Author of 'Tales from Greek Mythology.' With 12 Woodcut Illustrations. Fcap. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

XI.
CATS and FARLIE'S MORAL EM-BLEMS, with Aphorisms, Adages, and Proverbs of all Nations. Illustrated with Sixty large circular Pictures, Sixty Tail-Pieces, and a Frontispiece, composed from Designs found in Cats and Farlie's works by JOHN LEIGHTON, F.S.A., engraved on Wood under his superintendence. The Text translated and edited with Additions by RICHARD PIGOT. Second Edition. In One Volume, Imperial 8vo. price 31s. 6d. in Grolier cloth covers, designed by the Artist; or price 52s. 6d. bound in morocco by Hayday.

London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, and ROBERTS.

MR. BENTLEY'S LIST OF CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

THE INGOLDSBY LEGENDS; or, Mirth and Marvels. Forty-second Thousand. With all the Illustrations of George Cruikshank and John Leech. 2 vols. 8vo. 18s.

"Abundant in humour, observation, fancy; in extensive knowledge of books and men; in palpable hits of character, exquisite, grave irony, and the most whimsical indulgence of point and epigram: we doubt if even Butler bends the Author of these Legends in the easy drollery of verse. We cannot open a page of the book that is not sparkling with its wit and humour, that is not ringing with its strokes of pleasantry and satire; and by a little gentle thought, a modicum of small reflection, how easy to discover beneath the careless, laughing surface of the Legends the sensible, manly purpose."—*Examiner*.

INGOLDSBY LEGENDS. Popular Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY of THOMAS COCHRANE, LORD DUNDONALD. Crown 8vo. Portrait. 5s.

LIBRARY EDITION of LORD DUNDONALD'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s.

SIR EDWARD CREASY'S FIFTEEN DECISIVE BATTLES of the WORLD, from MARATHON to WATERLOO. 8vo. Twelfth Edition, 10s. 6d.

BUCKLAND'S CURIOSITIES of NATURAL HISTORY.

Each Series price 6s.

FIRST SERIES.	SECOND SERIES.
Rats.	Wild Cats.
Fishes.	Eagles.
Monkeys.	Hedgehogs.
Serpents.	Worms.
Frogs.	Dogs.

ANECDOTES of ANIMALS. With Eight spirited Illustrations by Wolff. Small 8vo. 5s.

MARY RUSSELL MITFORD'S SELECTIONS from her FAVOURITE PROSE WRITERS and POETS; together with her LITERARY LIFE. Crown 8vo. Portrait. 5s.

JOHN TIMBS'S ANECDOTES, LIVES.

Each Series, price 6s., can be had separately.

FIRST SERIES.	SECOND SERIES.
Burke.	Sir Joshua Reynolds.
Lord Chatham.	Sir Thomas Lawrence.
	Hogarth.
	Gainsborough.
	Fuseli, &c.

MRS. ELLIS'S MOTHERS of GREAT MEN. Crown 8vo. 5s.

THE BENTLEY BALLADS. An entirely New Edition, containing the Gems of Father Prout, Dr. Maginn, Lover, Longfellow, Albert Smith, Maxwell, The Old Sailor, &c. &c. 5s.

MIGNET'S LIFE of MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS. Crown 8vo. 2 Portraits. 5s.

GUIZOT'S LIFE of OLIVER CROMWELL. Crown 8vo. 6s.

MISS KAVANAGH'S MADELINE: a Tale of Auvergne. Bound as a Present Book. 4s.

THE REV. C. B. TAYLER'S NOT OF THE WORLD. Bound as a Present Book. 5s.

LAMARTINE'S CELEBRATED CHARACTERS. Crown 8vo. 5s.

Contents.

Nelson.	Oliver Cromwell.
Bossuet.	William Tell.
Milton.	Christopher Columbus.

RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street,
Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

HURST & BLACKETT'S NEW WORKS.

13, Great Marlborough-street.

TRAVELS in the HOLY LAND. By FREDRIKA BREMER. Translated by MARY HOWITT. 2 vols. 21s.

FRENCH WOMEN of LETTERS. By JULIA KAVANAGH, Author of 'NATHALIE,' 'ADELE,' &c. 2 vols. 21s.

"Miss Kavanagh has shown taste and feeling in this agreeable book."—*Athenæum*.
"These biographical sketches bring before the mind, in a lively and truthful style, the manners of a period which has passed away, and enable us to form an estimate of the intellectual condition of the age for which Miss Kavanagh's heroes provided literary entertainment. The author gives analyses of the principal works of the ladies whose lives she sketches, and this is no mean part of the value of her book. We need hardly add, that the writing is beautifully correct and expressive. In this work Miss Kavanagh has found a subject worthy of her recognised talents."—*Daily News*.

THE LIFE of J. M. W. TURNER, R.A. From Original Letters and Papers furnished by his Friends and Fellow Academicians. By WALTER THORNBURY. 2 vols. 8vo. with Portraits, &c. 30s.

"Mr. Thornbury may be congratulated on the completion of an arduous task, the difficulties of which, however, have been alleviated by the ready co-operation he has met with on all hands from the friends of the deceased artist, who have only been too glad to place their stores at his disposal. Impressed with the importance of the subject, the author has treated it with reverence and earnestness. Mr. Thornbury has honestly endeavoured to paint Turner truly, regarding him neither with the eyes of an enthusiast nor with those of a cynic. Mr. Thornbury's work must not only be considered as the very best he has written, but as a valuable addition to our artistic biography. To the professional student it will be especially interesting."—*Spectator*.

The LIFE of Admiral Sir CHARLES NAPIER, K.C.B.; with HIS CORRESPONDENCE. From his Private Papers. By Major-General ELERS NAPIER. 2 vols. 8vo. with Portrait and Charts. 30s.

"Sir Charles Napier will undoubtedly rank among the first of our sea worthies. This work brings all the incidents of the Admiral's life together, so as to create a story of great interest, with much that is amusing for the general, and more that is instructive to the professional, reader."—*Athenæum*.

LODGE'S PEERAGE and BARONET-AGE for 1862. Under the special Patronage of HER MAJESTY and H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF CONWY, and corrected throughout by the Nobility. Thirty-first Edition, 1 vol. with the Arms beautifully engraved, handsomely bound, gilt edges. 51s. 6d. [Next week.]

THE OKAVANGO RIVER. A Narrative of Travel, Exploration and Adventure. By CHARLES JOHN ANDERSSON, Author of 'LAKE NGAMI,' &c. with Portrait of the Author and numerous Illustrations. 21s.
"Mr. Andersson's book, from the number of well-told adventures, its rich fund of information, and spirited illustrations, will command a wide circle of readers."—*Athenæum*.

TRAVELS in the REGIONS of the AMOOR, and the Russian Acquisitions on the Confines of India and China. By T. V. ATKINSON, F.R.G.S., F.G.S., Author of 'Oriental and Western Siberia.' Dedicated, by permission, to Her Majesty. Second Edition. With Map and 88 Illustrations, 2s. 2s. bound.

MEMOIRS of QUEEN HORTENSE, MOTHER of NAPOLEON III. Edited by LASCELLES WRAXALL. 2 vols. with Portrait, 21s. [Next week.]

THE NEW NOVELS.

The LAST of the MORTIMERS. By the Author of 'MARGARET MAITLAND,' 'THE HOUSE on the MOOR,' &c. ADAM GRAEME, &c. 3 vols.

"The Last of the Mortimers has given us much pleasure. It is not only good in itself, but is quite as clever in its way as 'Mrs. Margaret Maitland,' and has something stronger in the fibre of its romance. The story is really so interesting, that it would be injurious to tell it, as all novel readers must read it for themselves. It is the most powerful and most interesting novel by this author; and the world will thank her for more tales as good and as amusing."—*Globe*.

"The reader of these volumes will find enough to rivet his attention and to awaken his liveliest sympathy. His feelings will be deeply stirred by the natural pathos and tenderness of the narrative, the interest of which grows more and more intense as it nears its dénouement. We have nowhere met with language more natural and touching than that employed in these volumes to express the various feelings of the narrators."—*Daily News*.

WHITE and BLACK: a Story of the SOUTHERN STATES. 3 vols.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" excited a profound sensation by its thrilling descriptions of effects of American slavery upon the black race before us is likely to attract much attention by the vivid pictures it draws of the sufferings of the system upon the slaveholders themselves. The tale is founded on facts which are frequently verified by extracts from authoritative documents. It is well that the book comes out at the present crisis. If one-half which it contains be true for only the hundredth part, the malediction of Heaven must rest on the system it illustrates."—*Daily News*.

SIR RICHARD HAMILTON.
"This story deserves a hearty welcome, for it is that pleasant rarity, a novel which evinces talent and taste."—*Post*.

THE CASTLEFORD CASE. By FRANCES BROWNE, Author of 'MY SHARE OF THE WORLD,' Dedicated to the MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE. 3 vols. 3 vols. [Just ready.]

New Complete, in 21 vols. 4to. and Index,
THE EIGHTH EDITION

OF THE

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA:

A DICTIONARY OF ARTS, SCIENCES
AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

ILLUSTRATED BY UPWARDS OF

5,000 Engravings on Wood and Steel.

The Work may be had in the following Styles of Binding:—

In full cloth Price £25 12 0
In half russias, marbled edges ... 32 2 6

BLACK'S ATLASES.

I.

Black's General Atlas of the World.

A Series of Fifty-six Maps of the Principal Countries of the World, accompanied by an Index of 65,000 Names. Imperial Folio, half morocco, gilt edges, 60s.

"One of the most complete of modern publications in this department."—*Times*.

"An exceedingly valuable Atlas."—*Economist*.

II.

Black's School Atlas of Modern Geography,

Including Physical, Ancient, and Scripture Geography. A Series of Forty Maps. By W. HUGHES, F.R.G.S., and J. BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S. With a Complete Index of Names, exhibiting the Latitude and Longitude of each Place, and a Reference to the Map. Royal 4to. or 8vo. 10s. 6d.

"In comprehensiveness, accuracy, finished execution, judicious adaptation to educational purposes, and moderation of price, this Atlas stands quite alone."—*Athenæum*.

"The best Atlas of Modern Geography that has yet fallen in our way. It is at once a duty and a pleasure to recommend it."—*English Journal of Education*.

III.

Black's Atlas for Beginners.

New Edition. A Series of Twenty-seven Coloured Maps of the Principal Countries in the World. In oblong 12mo. 2s. 6d.

"Deserves a wide circulation. Compared with other Atlases of the same size and price which we have seen, this has decidedly the advantage."—*Athenæum*.

IV.

Black's Atlas of North America.

A Series of 20 Maps by JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S. Accompanied by Introductory Descriptions and Statistics, and a Complete Index. In Folio, cloth, price 16s., elegantly coloured (Postage, 1s. 4d.).

CONTENTS: 1. North America—2. British America—3 and 4. Canada (2 sheets)—5. New York, Massachusetts, &c.—6. Maine—7. Pennsylvania, &c.—8. Ohio, &c.—9. Michigan, &c.—10. Virginia—11. North and South Carolina—12. Kentucky, &c.—13. Missouri, &c.—14. Georgia, &c.—15. Alabama, &c.—16. Mississippi, &c.—17. Texas, &c.—18. The Western States, California, &c.—19. Central America and West Indies—20. Map showing the Communication between Europe, North America, and the Pacific. And an Extra Map of the United States, showing the Free and Slave States, and Unorganized Territories.

"Complete as an Englishman can need."—*Examiner*.

"The best Atlas of North America extant."—*North American Review*.

Edinburgh: ADAM & CHARLES BLACK,
and all Booksellers.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1861.

LITERATURE

Lives of Lord Castlereagh and Sir Charles Stewart, the Second and Third Marquesses of Londonderry: with Annals of Contemporary Events in which They bore a Part. From the Original Papers of the Family. By Sir Archibald Alison, Bart. 3 vols. (Blackwood & Sons.)

WE have seen many deceptive title-pages, but have never met with one so likely to mislead the reader as that which Sir Archibald entitles 'Lives of Lord Castlereagh and Sir Charles Stewart.' A huge book, of two thousand pages, contains a history, such as it is, of the British dominions, of Europe, of the world; and the historical details are so dealt with as to give to the two brothers the appearance of having ruled events, and of having been, above all their contemporaries, the great and beneficent spirits of the momentous period during which they acted. As to "the original papers of the family," which are said to be the source whence the statements are derived, the greater part of such papers have been printed before, and the only really amusing or valuable portion of them is quoted in the notes. Mr. Disraeli describes the other big book of Sir Archibald Alison as written to prove that Providence fights on the side of the Tories. These 'Lives of the Londonderrys' seem to have been compiled to show that Providence is but an agent of the Stewarts. Then the style of the narrative is as little to be commended as the subject. Sir Archibald is still Mr. Wordy. Nor is "wordiness" his only or his greatest literary sin. From the opening to the close, whenever either hero can be dragged in, he is pelted with continual laudation. The commencement is after the Dryasdust manner of Debreit; the conclusion, detailing the objects heaped about the tomb of the third Marquess, is in the most approved fashion of a country showman. The solemn dignity of the beginning is balanced by the pompous caricature of the end; and when this is reached, the reader thankfully gets rid of the wearisome and stupendous exhibition.

That such a book should be marked by blunders and contradictions is to be expected. At the third page the author tells us that "in the month of June 1791, George, first Earl of Waldegrave, one of the scholars at Eton, was drowned in the Thames," and that Charles Stewart perilled his life to save that of his little friend. Now, the first Earl of Waldegrave died an old man, in 1741. The poor lad drowned near Eton was the fifth earl, and he lost his life on the 29th of June, 1794. If that calamity had even occurred, as the author represents, in "June 1791," we do not see how young Stewart could have been there, since we are informed, at page 4, that "he entered the army on 3d April 1791 as ensign in the 108th regiment." In 1794 he was a captain in the same regiment. How these dates and circumstances are to be reconciled we leave to Sir Archibald to determine.

Again, at page 8, the elder brother, Lord Castlereagh, is described as rescuing a boy named Sturrock from drowning in Strangford Lough. "Castlereagh was a very indifferent swimmer, and such was his fortitude and presence of mind that he contrived to keep both himself and the boy" (who could not swim at all) "above water for more than an hour." Sir Archibald (who, in the third volume, increases the time to two hours) refers to a picture and an inscription in the "Temple of the Winds," on Strangford Lough, for corroboration of the

above and other details into which he enters. He is, however, entirely unsupported by the testimony which he cites. The inscription makes no mention whatever of Lord Castlereagh having saved his friend, in the way depicted by the author. It more simply states that they, "sailing on the lake and being overtaken in a thunderstorm, nearly three miles from the shore, floated on the water more than an hour, till they were taken up," &c. They seem to have clung to the boat as long as they were able, and the inscription contains a thanksgiving for the rescue of both. This circumstance is an excellent illustration of the manner in which the author adapts facts to agree with his theory. He converts simple occurrences into deeds of superlative heroism.

This too eager spirit marks and mars the volumes throughout. We are gravely told, that "the new and resolute mode of warfare," by which Napoleon and his Marshals were foiled, was "originally conceived by Lord Castlereagh and Sir Charles Stewart, and afterwards executed by Wellington"! With perversions like the above are intermingled the most absurd contradictions. At page 274, Vol. I., we find that "A very strange offer, as is well known, was made in a circuitous way, and with great caution, by some of the chief officers of Marshal Soult's army, which had penetrated from Corunna to Oporto, to seize their General, throw off their allegiance to the Emperor, make peace with England, and dethrone Napoleon... Soult, wholly ignorant of this conspiracy, was at the same time dreaming of procuring the crown of Portugal for himself, and becoming, like Murat, the monarch of a kingdom dependent upon France!" At page 333, the inactivity of Soult at Oporto is accounted for by his design of "making himself independent, and setting up for himself in the north of Portugal. His design was to carve out for himself a sovereignty separate from either Spain or Portugal." In the treachery implied we can readily believe. The French commanders of Spandau and other fortresses, in 1813, offered to capitulate, for money; but Sir Charles Stewart, whom Prussia expected to furnish the price of infamy from England, declared that the way to triumph was "by force of arms, and not by treachery or gold."

In his anxiety to record the honours conferred on his heroes, Sir Archibald renders them ridiculous. Thus, in 1812, Sir Charles lost his first wife, but "it was some consolation in this bereavement that he shortly after received the honour of a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath from his Sovereign." Sir Archibald evidently thinks it well that the poor lady should have died, for "that melancholy event made a material difference on [sic] his position, and in the end opened the way to a great and auspicious change in his fortunes." By this pretty euphuism, Sir Archibald indicates the advantages brought to the feet of Sir Charles by the death of his first wife (Katherine, daughter of Earl Darnley, and mother of the present Marquis of Londonderry); that circumstance enabled him to marry the only child of Sir Henry Vane Tempest, (mother of the present Earl Vane), who brought in her lap as pretty a dower as bride could bring, namely, the Durham estates of the old Nevilles, Earls of Westmoreland, which were confiscated early in the seventeenth century, and purchased by the Vanes, at that time a Kentish family.

The author is greatest when dealing with Lord Castlereagh. At page 50, for instance, of the third volume, we find the words: "It was Revolution, not Reform, which he combated";

and at page 191 the words: "He resisted reform as long as he lived; but the nation conquered it after his death; but experience has already taught the people its results, and it has refused to advance farther in the same career." We say nothing here about the truth of these assertions. It is of slight importance now to the world whether Lord Castlereagh resisted Reform or only resisted Revolution. Our concern is with Sir Archibald's logic and style. Many good people infer that because he has published big books he must be a great writer, and that because his books are called histories he must be an historian. We ask the careless holder of such an opinion to look at this sentence. It is not more foolish in expression, more feeble in construction, than thousands of other sentences; but having quoted it for another purpose, we may also study it as a specimen of style. Can anybody tell us what it means? "He resisted reform as long as he lived, but the nation conquered it after his death." Then the nation consummated his resistance by a final conquest! Though Sir Archibald says this, he means the precise contrary. No: the nation established reform. "But experience has already taught the people its results." Does *experience* teach *results*? "It has refused to advance." What has refused to advance? Reform or the People? If you say the first, as appears indeed to be Sir Archibald's meaning, will anybody tell us how Reform can have refused to advance? When did it speak out like Balaam's ass? And why should it have refused? And in what career has it refused to advance? Having been "resisted" and "conquered," how can it have had the choice of advancing, or retreating, or of standing still? Since the days of William Laud no writer of any name has made such singular use of the English tongue.

Lord Castlereagh was superior to his younger brother, though we cannot go the length reached by their biographer, when he states of the former that he seemed, on some occasions, to be "inspired by the gift of prophecy," which, of course, Sir Archibald illustrates by circumstances which show how very small the gift was. The family of which they were members, a Scotch family located in Ireland, was poor, but the times were profitable in opportunities for the ambitious and skilful. Castlereagh was a statesman before he entered the Irish Parliament, where undoubtedly he distinguished himself. He alone, when in office, may be said to have carried the Union, by his courage, audacity, dignity, self-possession and conviction of the justness of a cause which, after all, he could render triumphant only by lavish expenditure of money and titles, in return for votes. The old Irish parliaments existed and were suppressed by corruption; but that by which they were extinguished was as nothing compared with that by which they lived and the people perished. Facts prove the value of the measure, and its favourable effects on the prosperity of the country; but it lowered the standing of men who lost influence and wealth by it, and whose descendants seek for its repeal that they may prosper, whatever becomes of the Empire.

In the suppression of the rebellion, as in the establishment of the Union, that end which was least coveted by the so-called patriots was brought about in great measure by the double-dealing of men professedly on the popular side. In the accomplishment of both ends Lord Castlereagh acted a conspicuous part, and when he became a member of the "Imperial Parliament" in England, he was welcomed there as a man who was qualified and destined to rise

to the highest offices in the State. He did not altogether rule the helm, but his hand was on it, with the hands of others, when the ship was beset by such a series of storms as never yet had shaken the nations. The hurricane raged within as well as without, but Lord Castlereagh strove as energetically, and yet coolly, against democracy at home as against enemies abroad. Amidst the worst of the tempest he bore a beaming face. "Prosperity Robinson" himself never exceeded him in the flattering views in which he described the condition of the country, and that "country hardly knew whether to laugh or to cry at the audacity of the Minister who, in the terrible and trying year 1806, declared with a jaunty air—the nation was in so flourishing and satisfactory a state that the Ministers actually were reclining "on a bed of roses!" Thirteen years later, he and Lord Sidmouth were so impressed by a contrary feeling, that they carried the famous Six Acts, whereby the right of traversing in cases of misdemeanor was abolished; a second conviction for libel was punished by transportation; the right of public meeting for the discussion of affairs of Church and State was so impeded as to be rendered unavailable; military training of the people was made impossible, save under the sanction of magistrates; political pamphlets were stamped like newspapers; and domiciliary visits by night, to search for arms, authorized. Lord Castlereagh never recovered the popularity which he had once enjoyed, but had now lost by the passing of these measures, which were not all alike objectionable; and his mind, yielding under the pressure of business, and otherwise grievously agitated, at length gave way, and suicide closed all. At his funeral in Westminster Abbey (1822), Sir Archibald tells us "the feelings of grief were universal and heartfelt," but that "some miscreants mixed with the multitude at the door raised a savage shout, which was *re-echoed through the lofty aisles of the venerable pile.*" We had not thought till now that "heartfelt grief" was thus illustrated.

Sir Charles Stewart (late Marquess of Londonderry) was perhaps as good a soldier as his brother was a statesman, without either of them being so peerless as Sir Archibald makes him. Throughout the long war Sir Charles behaved gallantly, was promoted rapidly, and rewarded munificently. He was a brave and judicious officer, but had not the head for great commands which his biographer would fain fix on his shoulders. As a diplomatist he made no figure. He was inferior to his brother at the Congress of Vienna, where that brother passed for the most distinguished in appearance, for the reason that he was the only member present who wore neither stars nor gold-laced dresses. The Whigs managed to overthrow the nomination of the younger brother to the embassy at St. Petersburg; but he solaced himself by travel, flashed, with his second wife, through several courts, which were dazzled and amused by the appearance of such visitors, addressed himself to literature, to the no small delight of those good men, the critics; aspired to rule the country as Prime Minister,—a fact which we learn from the droll revelations in the Buckingham-Chandos Correspondence—and finally settled down an excellent country gentleman, with an acute perspicacity as to what would greatly profit the county of Durham, and increase his balance at his bankers'; leaving at his death a fortune and example to his sons, the former of which, it is to be hoped, they will enjoy, and the latter of which they will not do ill to follow.

In some respects, the brothers were not

unlike. If the younger tripped in his literary compositions, so did the elder, now and then, in his speeches. Cobbett selected examples from the latter to illustrate, in his 'Grammar,' how the rules of syntax might be violated; and we have all heard of the Castlereagh figures of speech,—of a man "turning his back upon himself" "the ignorant impatience of taxation," and some others which have been preserved, like flies in amber, by the poet Moore. Some of his figures of speech were solecisms, offences against good taste, offences of which the younger brother was not guiltless in his acts; as for instance, when he invited the French Ambassador to dinner, and received him in a gallery decorated by battered French cuirasses collected from Waterloo!

Turning to the text of the book, we must first remark, that it is difficult to give an abstract of a work which, professing to be individual biography, is really a history of the world for the time being. In our extracts, we shall keep the former profession in view, and present one or other of the brothers to our readers, rather than passages from the history of Europe and its heroes. We have spoken of the bribes taken by Irish members to sell or save their country, according to circumstances. A single vote was bought for 5,000*l.*, others by promises of peerages, made by the Lord Lieutenant Cornwallis, and the Secretary Castlereagh:—

"Aware that the measure could never be forced through with the existing Irish Parliament but by influence, and that often of the grossest kind, Lord Castlereagh as well as the Lord Lieutenant had all along warned the English Government that this was the only way in which the desired object could be effected, and they had received repeated pledges to support whatever measures might be deemed necessary, or promises to insure success. In a private verbal conference with Mr. Pitt, Lord Cornwallis had mentioned sixteen peerages or advancements in the peerage, as required to insure the support of the requisite number of influential landholders; and no objection had been stated, nor indeed could any such have been advanced, as fourteen peerages had been conferred on a less important occasion in 1796. No sooner was the bill passed, therefore, than Lord Cornwallis sent to the Duke of Portland a letter, enclosing a list of the peerages, sixteen in number, which he had promised to the supporters of the measure, being all persons of fortune adequate to support this dignity, and whose services entitled them to expect it. But either Mr. Pitt had not communicated to the Duke of Portland what had passed on the subject, or insurmountable difficulties had been experienced in the highest quarter when the list came to be examined, for his Grace returned a cold answer, making difficulties at every step, and declining to recommend one half of the names submitted to his Majesty for approval. The conduct both of Lord Cornwallis and Lord Castlereagh upon this was dignified and decided. They both wrote immediately to the Duke of Portland, saying in respectful but firm language, that if Government was unable to make good the promises they had made on their behalf to their supporters, they could no longer retain office under them. The private letters of both at this crisis breathe a warm and very natural feeling of indignation at such a return being made for the services they had rendered to their country. This spirited conduct had the desired effect."

On going out of office in 1809, the author gives this *résumé* of Lord Castlereagh's achievements at the War Office:—

"He entered upon the direction of the War Office in April 1807, on the verge of the battle of Friedland and Treaty of Tilsit, when the victories of Napoleon had enabled him to array the whole forces of the Continent, with the exception of Sweden, against us, and when our alliance even with Russia, the last and most faithful of our supporters, had been broken by the unhappy

refusal of the Whig Government to render her any, even the most trifling, assistance, during the critical months, when the scales of fortune hung even, which immediately succeeded the battle of Eylau. When removed from office in September 1809, he had succeeded, by his unaided efforts, not only in securing the independence of his country and arresting the torrent of Napoleon's victories, but he had set in motion that chain of events which in their final results produced his decline and fall. He had, by land forces skilfully directed, and by taking proper advantage of the means of descent on decisive points which the command of the sea afforded, wrested from the enemy, during this short period, a hundred sail of the line, and forty frigates, of which a third had been brought as prizes, or to be detained in security, to the British shores. He had deprived the French Emperor of both the wings of the vast naval armament which he was preparing for our destruction, and which it was the principal object of his life to render irresistible. He had planned and fitted out the greatest expedition of land and sea forces which the world had ever seen, and which, if it had been directed in the field with the same skill and vigour with which it had been planned in the Cabinet, would have cut Napoleon's naval centre through the middle, destroyed one-half of his remaining maritime resources, and for ever determined the war in our favour, by reducing to a mere fraction the fleets of the enemy. He had resuscitated the contest on the Continent, brought the British legions to contend on terms of equality with the French on their own element, and fanned a flame in the Peninsula destined never to be extinguished till the Imperial eagles were chased with disgrace beyond the Pyrenees. He had fitted out an army, and appointed a commander, whose exploits had already recalled the days of Crecy and Agincourt. He had established a military system for the defence of the country, based on the local, and gradually ascending through the regular, militia to the line, which amply provided for the national defence, and furnished an inexhaustible stream of recruits to supply the waste of life in the Peninsular campaigns, and left a disposable force of 60,000 to second the efforts of their immortal general. The military system of Prussia and Austria is in great measure founded on this model. By the example which he set in Spain, he had revived the spirit of resistance in Germany, and brought Napoleon to the brink of ruin on the field of Aspern. He had adopted a plan for the defence of Portugal, which, conceived and executed by Wellington, proved the salvation of that country, and in its ultimate results led to the deliverance of Europe. Never was a Minister who, in so short a time, had conferred such benefits on his country, or so quickly raised it from a state of imminent danger to one of comparative security and imperishable glory. What was the return which his countrymen made to him for these inestimable services? Was it that he was crowned with laurel, and honoured with a civic ovation for having saved the State? It was that he was overwhelmed with obloquy, and by a unanimous vote of the Cabinet declared unfit to retain the office of War Minister!"

In 1811 his share in the Orders in Council, after Napoleon had blockaded the world against us, is thus spoken of:—

"It was very natural that the British Government, seeing such extreme measures adopted by the enemy, and the industry of its people so much injured by their effects, should have thought of retaliating in kind, and causing the subjects of the French Emperor to feel in their own persons the evils that the novel and outrageous method of war which he had adopted was causing them to experience. By so doing they might hope either to oblige him to return to the usual system of hostility between belligerent nations; or, if he persevered in it, to excite so widespread and intense a feeling of indignation against his government as might eventually lead to his overthrow. It was with this view that the British Orders in Council were issued, which in effect declared every vessel, with its cargo, good prize on the high seas, bound for any harbour under the French power, which had

not touched at a British harbour. Thus Napoleon confiscated the vessels and their cargo if they had come from England, and the British Government confiscated them if they had not. It was difficult to see how neutral vessels or cargoes could avoid confiscation at the hand of one or other of these powers, or how any trade from foreign parts could by possibility be carried on. In fact, it would have been totally extirpated had not the *licensing system* been introduced, which, in consideration of large sums paid to the belligerent powers, granted licences from both to particular parties, securing them from capture or detention. As Lord Castlereagh was Minister at War, not for Foreign Affairs, at the time when this ruthless system of hostility was introduced, he was not peculiarly responsible for it; but its energetic character entirely coincided with his disposition; and although the Orders in Council were the work of the whole Cabinet, he was too manly not to take his full share of the responsibility connected with their adoption."

It is not to be denied that the foresight and vigour of Lord Castlereagh were exceedingly injurious to Napoleon both by sea and land; but we cannot agree with Sir Archibald that his Lordship was invariably right in all he did, and his opponents as invariably wrong, or that the deliverance of Europe was owing to him and his brother Charles.

Sir Archibald's enthusiasm fairly runs away with him; and remembering his hero's patronage of the Bourbons, and his general foreign policy, he is not afraid to assert that "in the formation of a defensive league by the other Powers [against France], and a return to Lord Castlereagh's policy, that the only lasting security for the peace or independence of Europe is to be found." He loves to make assertions like these so repeatedly that the reader wearies of them. The generalship of Wellington he as often and as tiresomely declares would have been of no value at all but for the courage and policy of Castlereagh. That the latter ever erred, even in his most despotic measures, the excited panegyrist will not for a moment allow. "On all the leading points," he says, "on which Lord Castlereagh was at issue with his times, subsequent events have proved that he was right and they were wrong." What events?—how have they established the proof in question? If the nation had only listened to him in 1816, Sir Archibald further remarks, and had consented to be patient under a continued war taxation, when peace was firmly established and nowhere menaced, if our fathers had only followed his counsel, "the whole National Debt might have been discharged by 1845, and the entire naval and military armaments of the State have been paid for ever out of what now annually goes for the interest of that burden." Eight hundred millions paid off in less than thirty years, and the expenditure of the country kept at the same time in satisfactory order! No, not even M. Fould himself could have cooked a National Account into such a condition of pleasantness as this! We are glad to turn from such silly generalization to obtain a glance of the man at home:—

"A faithful and affectionate husband, he bore with unvarying temper several little caprices of Lady Castlereagh, who was an uncommonly handsome woman, much followed, at the very head of fashion, and perhaps a little spoiled by the admiration she met with. He had not a trace of jealousy in his composition, and surprised the Parisians not a little, when at Paris in 1815, by walking out arm in arm with her in the morning, without either carriage or attendants. On one occasion his indulgence to her whims had nearly cost him his life. Lady Castlereagh had a passion for large mastiffs, and two or three of these formidable inmates were generally in the house. Two of them having

engaged in a furious combat, Lord Castlereagh rushed between them, seized one by each collar, and by a great exertion of strength tore them asunder; but, in doing so, his hands and arms were severely bitten, and he suffered long great pain from these wounds. In his latter years he suffered much from hereditary gout, notwithstanding his abstemious habits; but the pain he underwent, often so productive of ill-humour even in the best tempers, never occasioned irritability in him. In his will he left a legacy to every one of his domestics, down to the lowest helper in the stables; a last act in perfect harmony with the uniform sweetness and benevolence of his disposition. His conduct to all public persons with whom he was connected was marked by the same unselfish feelings and kind forethought. He acted himself on the principle—which he uniformly inculcated on others—that the head of any office was bound to sustain and protect all those under him, when their conduct was not obviously indefensible, and undertake all responsibility where there was any doubt upon the matter. So far did he carry this, that during the latter years of the war, when the currency was depreciated below gold by its excessive issue, he repeatedly remonstrated with the Treasury upon the hardship thereby sustained by our consuls, and other representatives abroad, who were paid in English notes at par. He was constantly met by the objection, however, that no relief could be given, because that would be an admission of the depreciation of the Bank of England notes. In consequence, he desisted, but made up the difference to the severest sufferers from his own resources, which were far from considerable, and as much affected as theirs by the change. His hereditary fortune was by no means large, the estates of the family, though extensive, being burdened with debt; and it required more than his official salary to meet the heavy expenses to which, as Foreign Secretary, he was necessarily put. Unlike many other great statesmen, however, he was not unmindful of his private affairs. He had no personal expenses, except the considerable sums he devoted to charity; his household was well regulated; and his establishment, though very handsome, was not beyond what his income could bear. He had a strong feeling of pride, however, in upholding the dignity of his office in the eyes of foreign diplomats, and his entertainments to them were on a scale of uncommon magnificence, to which the splendid Dresden and Sevres china, presented to him by foreign sovereigns, according to established usage, on the conclusion of the treaties of Paris and Vienna, not a little contributed."

We have said little of the younger brother, the late Marquess of Londonderry, of whom Sir Archibald has, however, much to say. The sum of all the gross eulogy will be found in the following passage, in which, for the first time, we learn that Sir Charles "conquered the French Cuirassiers in single combat"! Caius Marius, who fluttered the Volscians in Corioli, was a fool to him:—

"Sir Charles Stewart's talents as a general were of a very high order. To the daring intrepidity which rendered him a fit leader of a headlong charge, and enabled him to conquer the French Cuirassiers in single combat, he united the still rarer qualities of coolness in direction and vigour in execution on the field of battle. No man saw more clearly where the decisive point in a combat lay, or applied his mind with more vigour to strike at it with his utmost strength; of this, his powerful agency with Bernadotte at Leipsic, already mentioned, his steady participation in the Russian resistance to superior forces at the vital point of Culm, his vigorous attack on the squares at Fère Champenoise, under Lord Cathcart's orders, and sudden and successful charge on the Esla, afford memorable examples. The glorious termination of the war, not a little through his own and his brother's active agency, alone prevented him from rising to the highest commands, and perhaps leaving a name as distinguished in Oriental as it had already become in European fame. The gradual change in the direction of Sir Charles Stewart's talents after he became Marquess of Londonderry,

was not a little owing to the brilliant and fortunate marriage which he had made. His alliance with the beautiful and accomplished daughter and heiress of Sir Harry Vane Tempest, a family of historic fame, and his succession to the title and estates of the Londonderry family in Ireland, opened to him a new career both of honour and usefulness, on which he speedily entered with all the characteristic ardour and energy of his disposition. He in consequence became involved both in Ireland and England in vast and gigantic undertakings, almost transcending the limits of individual enterprise, and requiring an incessant expenditure of capital, time and patience. In the hands of a man of less vigour, determination and mental resources, they would probably have failed; but, aided as he was in carrying them on by the kindred spirit, patriotic ardour and vast resources of the Marchioness, they have all turned out at last eminently prosperous, proved of the highest benefit to his estates and the adjacent country, and left to his family a princely fortune, and noble mansions alike in town and country; as if to demonstrate by a living example that the days when a knight by his good sword carved his way to a kingdom, and won a princess, have not passed away with the manners of chivalry."

Writing like the above, in order to help a good second-rate man to seat himself upon the shoulders of fame, is like the aid which Jupiter tendered to the Hunchback to get him into the saddle,—aid overmuch, which flung the Would-be rider into the mud on the other side. The late Lord Londonderry has been unlucky in finding panegyrist like Sir Archibald. At the inauguration of his statue at Durham recently, Mr. Disraeli insisted on his Lordship's wisdom because of his Lordship's success, as if the incendiary who succeeded in destroying the Temple of Diana was consequently and necessarily a sage and a hero. As for Sir Archibald's "standpoint," that if England would enjoy prosperity and security she must forthwith return to the policy of Lord Castlereagh, we can only suppose that the biographer is ignorant concerning that policy in its fullness. In terrible times it was not ineffective; but times and men have changed, and Sir Archibald Alison might as well declare, because Boards of Health are occasionally troublesome, that it is desirable to bring back the plague, and restore the old medical-police measures which were adopted as a remedy.

Song-Birds, and How to Keep Them. By E. A. Maling. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

It is pleasant, if from nothing but contrast, when the December winds are whistling in the chimneys and the hail is pattering on the window-panes, to take up a little book on Song-birds. 'In-door Plants' belonged to the constantly-increasing library of books published to enable ladies to be their own flower-growers; and this publication is one of the numerous manuals issued to tell them how to keep their Song-birds. The works composing what may be called the Invalid Lady's Library now consist of a goodly number of volumes, treating of subjects of varied interest; and they have several peculiarities. The home is the most important by far of all schools and colleges; and flower-growing, and fish and bird keeping in-doors, may be made the best of all possible ways of beginning the studies of botany and zoology. Viewed as recreations for invalids, they minister to minds diseased by planting subjects of healthy interest in ground often but too full of rooted sorrow. Plants, fish and birds have been cultivated from the most ancient times; and they are now cultivated in a larger and more scientific way than ever they were in the houses of our forefathers. In-door flower-growing, instead

of being confined to growing a few geraniums or fuschias on a window-sill or relays of flowering plants supplied for display by a gardener, is now pursued in many homes as a means of observing the phases of plant life, the transformations of the leaf, and the circle from the seed to the seed. Golden carp are still, indeed, exhibited in glass globes, although this Chinese fish is now naturalized in our ponds; but the fresh and salt water tanks, or aquaria, are fast superseding them, bringing the life of our rivers and shores into the rooms and chambers of our crowded towns. And, what the conservatory and aquarium are doing for botany and zoology, the aviary is doing for ornithology, making the sciences familiar, household and homely things.

The canary has been, at least, three centuries in Europe without being naturalized, or what is now called acclimatized. When canaries escape from cages they are hunted by flocks of sparrows, who would peck them to death if they did not seek a refuge in houses. Sparrows, cats and bird-catchers, and not the climate, prevent their being bred in the woods and copses of Italy and the south of England. It is a singular fact, that this native of the Canary Islands should now be bred in Germany for wholesale exportation to all the world. The best book on chamber birds is written by a German (of course, we mean Bechstein), and the cake most esteemed as food for such birds is called German Paste.

Something of the bird life of the country and the coast, and of cold and hot climes, can be brought into our homes at very little expense. The flower-stand and the aviary, the fern-case and the cage, can gladden with beauty and music the eyes and ears of the prisoners of sick rooms. And, perhaps, the pleasure they afford is rather more suggestive than actual. Like all other musical vibrations, the songs of birds please most by stimulating the imagination. The notes of a cage bird charm by recalling to the mind the ornithological concerts which we have heard in the country, and which had the blue dome for their music-hall. They bring back the summer nights in which we heard the thrills and ecstasies of song issuing from the delicate larynx of the nightingale. They recall the mornings in the country, on which, when lying awake during the coolest hour of the twenty-four, soon after two o'clock, we have heard the cock crow, and the starlings and cuckoos commence their chatterings, intended, if sounds have any significance, to arouse all the sleepers in all the nests of the copse. The blackbird himself chatters and chirps, while flitting from bush to bush, for a quarter of an hour after waking, as if knocking up his neighbours, so that the first songster of the morning is the lark, who

At the first faint gleaming in the dappled east—rises with beating wings up into the blue, and when he has thrilled his mate into sympathy with his raptures, descends upon his nest like a dart which is shot straight down. After the first song of the lark, the rooks are heard cawing. A score of minutes later the thrushes begin singing, and then the swallows must needs be twittering, and, as if to drown their noise, the thrushes and blackbirds vie with each other in charming melodies. The cooing of ring and turtle doves can be discerned about four o'clock, when the cuckoo is calling, the sparrows chirping, and the skilful ear distinguishes the different songs of the spotted fly-catcher, the yellowhammer, the chaffinch, the lesser whitethroat and the wren. Crows, cawings and chirpings being unworthy of the name of song, the lark, thrush and blackbird are really the three chief songsters of a June or July morning in the woodland parts of green Eng-

land. At four o'clock every copse rings with rounds and madrigals, in which the very discords are resolved, and the differences of pitch and time of tunes and voices produce the most delightful although incomprehensible harmonies. As late as eight o'clock in the morning, the nightingales with other warblers (foreigners surpassing all the natives) may be heard in the copses of Sussex during the ten weeks of the song season.

The first use of books on Song-birds, however elementary they may be, is to stay the mischievous practice of destroying them which is prevalent among the unintelligent farmers of Europe. The farmers for many years past have been paying rewards for the slaughter of their friends; for birds are far more useful in keeping down the plague of insects in the spring than they are noxious by eating grains and pecking fruits in the autumn. The French, who kill birds by shooting them even more recklessly than the English, in vain issue ordinances of police annually commanding the destruction of insects; and consequently, it has been truly said their revolutions commence with the insects who cause the dearths, and are continued by the boys who make the insurrections. Nor have the naturalists been wiser than the French and British farmers. The discovery of the secrets of bird-life being the object of the ornithologist, his process hitherto has been to begin by starting off the moment he hears of a rare bird with his gun in his hand to shoot it. Germans, Gauls and Britons, farmers and naturalists, are in this way at the present moment busy all round the globe extirpating beauty and music from the earth and waters. It is painful to read the self-complacent narratives of shooting naturalists who infest the rocks and forests, destroying many living and charming creatures for their skeletons and skins. We submit that, by discovering the nests, by protecting the broods, by learning from the old birds how to rear the young, the interests of science would be far better served than by the barbarous methods in vogue. Never will any man come to know birds except by studying living ones; and, moreover, it is not just that, to fill museums with stuffed skins shamming life, coming generations should be robbed of the pleasures which birds impart to scenery. For instance, the kingfisher or halcyon. Shakspeare and Marlowe use the halcyons as symbols of the people who turn with the wind of fortune,—of rogues who

—turn their halcyon beaks
With every gale and vary of their masters;

stuffed kingfishers having formerly been hung up to cottage ceilings to show how the wind blew. And there are no more beautiful visions to be seen in the midland counties of England than a glimpse of the flashing colours of a halcyon above a clear pool. But few, even of outdoor ornithologists, have seen this vision of beauty; and ordinary observers never see it at all, the exterminating system having made their country by the amount of the beauty of kingfishers less beautiful to them than it was to their forefathers. The aviary, in a word, is the best source of supply for the museum.

But great pleasures may be derived from birds without any stuffing, and without much or very little caging or confining of them. Bishop Stanley tells a story of a nightingale, which, after being reared from the nest and kept in a cage a couple of winters, was allowed to fly about freely in the shrubberies and pleasure-grounds during the song season. This nightingale would always return to be fed out of the hand when called by a known voice. When the migration time came it seemed uneasy for a day or two, but its cage being hung up out of

doors, it would enter it during the cool autumnal evenings, and being carried in-doors, would pass the winter singing sweetly from Christmas until April. Much, we do not as yet know how much, in the habits of birds of what is ascribed to instinct is the result of teaching. Old song-birds teach their tunes to their young by giving them music lessons which are not paid for by the hour. Hawks drill their offspring in hawk-ing. Travellers in virgin forests are astonished at the confidence of birds which have never witnessed the effects of the rifle. A hen house-sparrow, whose broken leg was kindly set by a lady, brought another sparrow to undergo the same operation, and spent the winter nights for years in the apartment in which she received the kind treatment, flying out every morning and returning every evening, except during the breeding season. Rooks, which fly away with cries of alarm if they see a man with a gun approaching them in the fields, are not frightened when they see a man with a gun in a town.

A garden may become an uninclosed aviary; and the aviary is less objectionable than the cage. Birds which have known nothing but kindness are not prone to fear, and they are prone to affection. They fly joyfully to their benefactors. The leisure, the instantaneous sagacity, the ready sympathy, the loving eyes and soft voices of women, peculiarly fit them for the work of bird-taming. And there is nothing mysterious in the art of teaching them tunes. When the ear and larynx are well developed, the instinct or impulse to imitate sounds follows as a matter of course; and it is with feathered as with other singers—many lessons, undivided attention, and much patience and perseverance, are necessary to perfection in a single tune. The teacher who would catch his pupil in the best mood for his lesson, ought to choose the hour appropriate to each species. "There is more to be done," says a successful bird-trainer, "with the lark between two and three o'clock in the morning than during months in the daytime." Hence the importance of noting the hours during which the wild songsters sing of themselves. The song season begins the love season in the woods and sky, and the songster is a lover wooing and winning his bride by his melodies; but the bird-trainers connect their lessons with the business of nutrition, saying, "The whole art of bringing up a bird to sing well depends entirely upon visiting him early, and furnishing him the last thing before you leave him with what he is to eat for the day."

Attaching great importance to the art of bird-keeping, both for adding to our acquaintance with species now unknown, and for increasing our knowledge of species already known, we would not lose an opportunity of insisting upon its importance. But the little book before us is not a valuable contribution to the art. As a compilation, it contains little or nothing which may not be found in better and cheaper compilations. Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well; and every lady who keeps a canary in a cage ought to read the books of Bechstein and Kidd—for they have not yet been superseded—to learn how to keep her canary well. As for the author of 'In-door Plants,' she put into her first book some advice which appeared to be derived from her personal experience, but in her 'Song-Birds' she does not even profess to be either a scientific ornithologist or an experienced bird-trainer. All she says is, that she is unwell, has leisure in her sick room, and loves to have birds among her plants; and if these be good reasons for writing a book, they are not equally valid for reading it. There is, moreover, in the book a publicity given to the

addresses of particular tradesmen, whose wares are praised, which would have obtained the attention of a revenue officer if the duty had still continued to be charged upon advertisements.

Life and Adventure in the South Pacific. By a Roving Printer. (New York, Harper Brothers.)

THE chase and capture of the largest of existing animals, though it calls for the highest mental and physical qualities, will never become a fashionable recreation. We shall never want recruits, drawn from the best families, to take the field against the elephant, the lion and the tiger, or to revenge the ravages of wolves and bears, but we shall probably never live to hear of the members of the Yacht Club having a run after these monsters of the deep. The ground on which whales cruise will remain, as heretofore, a well-guarded preserve, in which none save the hardiest and most daring of sea-faring men will venture. If the whale could be slain and made useful in the same simple manner as most other animals, the most adventurous of all sports would no longer be restricted to a single class; but the act of cutting up the animal and extracting the oil is a task which even those who are most highly interested in the result consider a disagreeable one—the dark side of a whaler's life. Yet, for a man of an adventurous turn of mind, it is impossible to read a whaling voyage without entering into the spirit of the chase. We are no longer in the field, the jungle or the forest, man's natural element, where, in case of accident, assistance of some kind or other may generally be procured, but often thousands of miles from any habitable land, or, perchance, amongst those innumerable islands of the South Pacific whose inhabitants are supplicating their gods for wrecks, and bodies for cannibal feasts. Towards the Poles new elements of danger are encountered. Huge icebergs are drifting towards warmer latitudes, and become formidable obstacles when the vessels, tossed about by violent gales, are endeavouring to keep their course, whilst the short summer and the sudden setting-in of winter are a never-failing source of anxiety for those who, in eager pursuit after booty, have ventured within that magic circle which in charts is still left a blank, and the real nature of which is a matter of speculation to our geographers. Men who have boldly embraced such a life must have many hair-breadth escapes, and meet with many strange adventures. It could scarcely be otherwise. All the elements are given; the plot is laid, the train fired. We have ample records of such a life, from our own times down to those days when voyages were told in that quaint old style which never fails to raise a smile on the face of the modern reader. But amongst them is much of a fictitious nature. Where so few means exist for checking the travellers' tales, we have been obliged to listen to a great deal which we have no wish to believe, and yet cannot contradict. A plain unvarnished account of a whaling voyage is still acceptable; and the present unpretending volume, written, it would seem, by two sailors who spent five years in these fisheries, will therefore be read with interest. It is just the sort of book that would meet with ready purchasers in seaport towns, and may be regarded as the type of a class almost exclusively sold in places visited by traders in the Pacific, and supplied almost entirely from American sources. For that reason, we rejoice to find the book so full of sound sense, so bold in exposing the deception and frauds practised on poor sailors, so

replete with good feeling; and we fully pardon the often more than homely language, the small wit, the execrable puns, and, above all, the rude woodcuts—wild exaggerations which have done duty before, and most of which we well remember in connexion with the stories about the great sea-serpent, that monster on whose existence many an honest sailor is willing to risk his reputation.

From the commencement of the voyage to its close, men are stationed at each masthead on the look-out for whales. But many hours, days, weeks, aye months, often pass without the monotony of the scene being broken by the appearance of the objects so eagerly sought for. All hands,—for all have a pecuniary interest in the success of the voyage,—begin to be dispirited, talk of ill-luck, and seriously discuss the probability of a Jonah on board, when suddenly the shout "There she blows" is heard from the masthead:—

"It is impossible to describe the excitement that now prevails. All are anxious to obtain a glimpse, many for the first time, of the monster. The lethargy produced by the hitherto monotonous voyage is now shaken off, and one and all partake of the excitement. All is bustle and animation; some are at masthead, some are in the rigging, and others flying around, getting the boats in perfect order, and ready to be lowered at a moment's notice. If the whale is to the leeward of the ship, she is kept in that direction; if to windward, the boats are sent in chase, which often proves to be an arduous task. In this instance the whale was to the leeward. When we were within proper distance, the captain coming down, called out, 'Haul aback the main-ropes; lower away the boats,' and the respective crews follow them down. In a moment more they are pulling for the whale. From hour to hour, and often from sunrise to sunset, do these hardy men toil at the oar, enduring suffering and fatigue, almost unnoticed under the eager excitement of the chase to be the head boat, or the 'first boat fast'; and this under a scorching tropical sun. The waist boat draws near the whale, and all is excitement; the officer crying out, 'Pull, men, *do* pull; now, my hearties, give way; oh! men, *do* pull; I'll give you any thing I've got, only put me alongside that whale; there he blows; only three seas off,' &c. The boat is close to him; it draws nearer and nearer; the officer orders the boat-steerer to 'stand up'; he rises in his place and lifts the fatal weapon; and, when the boat is close enough, the order is given, 'Give it to him; give it to him, I tell you.' The boat-steerer darts and misses him, and the whale is 'gallied' or frightened, and takes French leave. Thus ended our first chase after a whale, as did many more during the voyage, and after having pulled nearly all day, they returned to the ship, all hands disappointed, but the captain cheering us with 'better luck next time.'

A keen eye readily detects the difference between the spouting of a Right Whale and a Sperm Whale, that of the one taking an angle of about 45 degrees, whilst that of the other assumes a perpendicular direction. Hence, the first announcement of "Sperm Whales" will mostly prove correct, and put all on board in commotion:—

"'Lower away the boats!' shouts the captain, as he descends to the deck. They are instantly lowered, followed by the crews, and now comes the tug of war. Each boat sets her sail, and the men pull in good earnest. While they are skimming the waves the whale is still spouting, and all are anxious to reach him before his 'spoutings are out.' It frequently happens, when in pursuit, that, just at the moment the boat-steerer 'stands up' to strike the whale, he suddenly descends; but experienced whalers can generally tell the direction they take while down by the position of the 'flukes' when going down. The boats are then pulled in the direction the whale is supposed to have taken. They also judge of the distance the whale will go under water by the velocity of the animal when last seen. After the boats have pulled what is judged

to be the proper distance, they 'heave up,' or cease pulling. A large whale, when not 'gallied,' or frightened, generally spouts from sixty to seventy times before going down, and remains down from fifty to seventy minutes. The boats have now got close on. Those left on board the ship are watching with breathless anxiety, occasionally exclaiming, 'Oh pull, boys! *do* pull!' Meantime the men in the boats are bending back to it, but the bow boat has the advantage; she is the head boat. Mr. K. is jumping up and down in the stern, crying, 'Once more, my hearties; give it to her! a few more strokes, and we have him; pull, my children; why don't you break your backbones, you rascals! so there you are now; that's the stroke for a thousand pounds; start her, but keep cool; cucumbers is the word; easy, easy; only start her! Why don't you snap your oars, you rascals! bite something, you dogs! easy now, but pull; oh, you're all asleep; stop snoring, and pull; pull, will ye? pull, can't ye? pull, won't ye? pull, and start your eyes out! that's it; now you start her.' Thus, one moment coaxing and the next scolding; but no one heeds him, as all are bent on taking the whale. 'Stand up!' shouted he; and the boat-steerer rose to his feet, grasped his iron, and, as the boat neared the monster, 'Give it to him!' is the next cry, and 'chuck to the socket' went the first iron, followed as quick as thought by the second. ONE DEAFENING CREEE, and the cry resounded over the waters, 'We are fast! we are fast!' The sea, which but a moment before lay still and quiet, with scarcely a ripple to break its even surface, is now lashed into foam by the writhings of the whale. 'Stern all!' shouts the officer. The boat is immediately backed, and removed from present danger; the officer takes the head of the boat, and the boat-steerer takes the steering oar to manage the boat; the whale is sounding, and the line is running through the 'chocks,' or groove in the head of the boat, with the rapidity of lightning, and as it passes round the loggerhead it ignites from the heat produced by friction, but the tub-oarsman is continually dashing water upon it in the line-tub. The whale sounds deep, and the line is almost out; a signal is made to the other boats, which are coming down. They come near enough, and bend on their lines; but presently it ceases running out and slackens; the whale is coming to the surface again. All hands now commence to 'haul in line' as fast as he rises, and the boat-steerer coils it away, as fast as hauled in, in the stern sheets. He soon breaks water, and the boat is gradually hauled up to him. Another boat now fastens, and he again attempts to sound; but, being weakened by loss of blood, he is soon at the surface again. The boats now draw alongside, and the officer of the first boat fast prepares his lance. He darts it for his vitals (just behind his fin), and the first one proves fatal, for in a moment more he shows the 'red flag'; the blood flows freely from the spout-hole in a thick, dark stream; the sea is stained for some distance, and the men in the boats are covered with the bloody spray, but glory in it. The monster now attempts to sound, but is obliged to keep to the surface, and he soon goes in what is technically termed by whalers his 'flurry,' but what landmen would call his dying agonies—and terrible they are. The sea is beaten into a perfect foam by his writhings and contortions; and, after a short time, as if with accelerated strength, he starts off with lightning speed, describing in his course circles, each growing smaller than the preceding one, and his speed slackening, until he finally gives one monster throes and dies, rolling fin out, with his head to the sun. The battle is now ended, and the 'huge leviathan lies a victim to the superior power and mind of man.' Now that life is extinct, a hole is cut in his head, the line made fast, and all the boats 'hook on' and tow him to the ship, where he is made fast by means of a fluke-chain being passed around his tail, which chain is brought to the forward part of the ship, and passed through a 'hawse-hole,' and made fast to the 'bowsprit bits,' bringing the whale with his head pointing aft, and in a proper position to commence the operation of 'cutting in.'

We will not follow our author through the various processes of cutting in, peeling the

whale, as one would an apple, by turning the body round and round till all the "blanket pieces" have been hoisted in. Nor can we be expected to peep into the blubber-room, or show ourselves on deck whilst the "trying out" process commences, and for which the whale has to supply the fuel for boiling its own body,—almost as poetical, but not quite so elegant, as the sepia furnishing materials for the painting of its own image. But we readily accompany them in their cruise amongst the innumerable islands scattered over the broad Pacific as the stars are over the firmament.

Our authors were attached to a vessel belonging to New Bedford, Mass., the principal whaling port of the United States. Sailing round Cape Horn and touching on the coast of Chili and Peru, they made for the Marquesas Islands; where a chief boarded them, with recommendations from captains; amongst them one recommending every white man to "beware of the fellow, he is dishonest and a villain: do not allow him to persuade you to go ashore with him." Consequently, no one landed, and the voyage was continued by way of Tahiti to the Rorotonga or Hervey group. Here our authors, like everybody else who has visited these islands, were shocked by the petty tyrannies exercised. "If a native fails to attend church on Sundays, he is fined one dollar; if he smokes, the same penalty is enforced." "Such things as these," continue our authors, tend more to cause feelings of hatred against the missionary and his work than of love." "Quite a number of natives came on board, wishing to go to sea with us." In fact, they are leaving in shoals; and turn where you will in the South Seas you find Rorotonga men, who all tell the same story, that they cannot bear the petty vexations to which they are constantly subject. Indeed, all we have heard and read tends to bear out the assertion of the book, that "we are glad to be able to say that this missionary station is an exception; that at no other one that we visited during our wanderings were the natives so tyrannized over as they were here." There is a fine for many things which we in England might look upon as perfectly harmless, and which would not be punished by the laws of our own country. We are therefore the more sorry to find our own countrymen making themselves the instruments of a petty persecution modelled on the narrowest puritanical principles, instead of relying simply upon the effects of their sacred teachings. We are convinced such a system must sooner or later break down, as it has already done in the Sandwich Islands and partly in Tonga. People who are fond of smoking will smoke, whatever the penalty; and a young man bent upon giving a pretty girl a kiss will carry out his wish, let it cost ever so many dollars. No system of *espionnage* such as now established in Rorotonga can ever make the people anything save a set of hypocrites, who will skilfully circumvent those who are not inclined to allow sufficient scope for the play of human nature.

From Rorotonga their course was bent northward, and the King Mill Group, the Ladrone Islands and the Caroline Archipelago were visited for wood, water and provisions. Our authors have many scenes of violence to relate. Now it is the treachery of the natives, now the aggression of the foreigners, that provide the tragic element of the story. Many of the South Pacific Islands, including the New Hebrides, some parts of the Fijis, New Caledonia, and several groups visited by our authors, are still addicted to cannibalism, which, as might be expected, assumes its most violent form in the smallest islands, where provisions are scarce, and the

arrival of any new-comer is felt as a general calamity. Many of these islands are still marked in our charts as dangerous; and woe to those poor fellows who suffer shipwreck in such a neighbourhood! In many—or rather most—of the larger islands a few white men have taken up their abode, who in some instances may be respectable shipwrecked sailors, but in the generality of cases are runaway convicts from the Australian colonies, or other outcasts of society. Our Government vessel have from time to time rendered good service by ridding the islands of this pest, and restoring them to those spots where they had been previously sent for their country's good. Our authors had frequently occasion to see the mischief caused by the "beach-combers," as these outcasts are called.

An unpleasant affair happened to our authors' vessel at Strong's Island, which, from its fine, snug harbour, and some extensive stone buildings, is supposed to have been in former times the seat of Malay or other pirates. The natives of the island received our visitors with kindness and hospitality, and the King endeavoured to make them comfortable; but his son, Canker, seems to have been a great villain, who administered some acute poison to one of the crew; and at a subsequent visit, when this murder was brought home to him, he attempted to despatch the whole ship's company, by sending them a present of "greens," the poisonous nature of which was accidentally discovered by a portion of them being served up to the King—placing the old man in the painful position of Brutus when struggling between parental love and public duty. Notwithstanding all these drawbacks, our sailors left Strong's Island with a heavy heart, and a blessing to its good-natured inhabitants.

Amongst these and similar scenes, and an eager chase after sperm-whales in the Japanese seas, occasionally enlivened by heavy gales, or friendly chats with vessels bent on a similar errand, the time passed away, until at last—

"The captain had informed us that, 'just as soon as we got one hundred and fifty barrels more, we could sing "Homeward Bound." No one was dull now at masthead; all eyes were open; and the mastheads were double manned with volunteers every day. Not long was it to be before our wishes were gratified. On the morning of Friday, September 2, at about 8 o'clock, the old cry—never before so welcome, 'T-h-e-r-e s-h-e b-l-o-w-s!' broke forth. The excitement that ensued beggars description. The day was beautiful; the whales were to leeward; and a nice breeze was sending us slowly through the water. Every circumstance was in our favour. The men knew the conditions of our being able to soon point our ship's head homeward. We were now nearly four years from home. Many of us had heard no word—not even a word—from the dear friends we left behind. Every man looked 'whale' as he stepped into the boat, and our young fourth mate—a boy in years, but a man in soul—said to his crew as he left the ship, 'Boys, you need not expect to put foot upon the Emily's decks again till we have drawn the claret from one of those fellows.' And they did not. In less than two hours after lowering, two more of the leviathans of the deep had ceased to live. They were brought alongside and secured. The captain now called all hands aft, and complimented them upon the day's success, proposed three cheers, which were given, and which made the old ship ring again: 'And now,' said he, 'let us have their jackets in on deck as soon as possible.'"

The ship was now pointed towards the Sandwich Islands, the head-quarters of all the whalers in the Pacific; whence, after a short stay amongst that lovely group, and another call at Rorotonga, the voyage was brought to a successful conclusion.

There are a few curious instances given of

the great migration of whales—a subject engaging the attention of scientific men. Whales wounded by ships in the Pacific have again been found in the Atlantic, perhaps after years, and with the harpoon buried in their sides; whilst others, escaped from the Arctic seas, fell a prey in the Antarctic. A voyage of nearly the whole length of our globe could not avert their fate.

Engravings from Original Compositions, executed in Marble, at Rome, by John Gibson, R.A. Drawn by P. Gulielmi, and engraved, under the direction of Lewis Gruner, by Th. Langer, O. Ufer and Siedentopf. (Colnaghi.)

We have here the materials for obtaining an answer, so far as the works of one sculptor can afford them, to the question of how much it is worth while to follow the traditions of Art, rather than her spirit. Mr. Gibson's name and the charm of his execution bribe the many into applause. No one with a feeling for accepted beauty can look through this volume of sanctioned and careful engravings from his choicest productions, and not be struck with the wealth of conventional grace and workmanship they evince. Canova himself had hardly a more thorough collection of gods and goddesses, nymphs, Narcissuses, shepherds awake and sleeping, Cupids, Amazons, Horæ, &c.; nor did Canova strive more earnestly to revive the bodies of Greek and Roman Art than Mr. Gibson has done.

How is it, then, that we turn from the result of this long life's labour with a feeling of dissatisfaction? The problem is worthy of our study. It has been said, and said truly, that only the "fond, believing spirit" will give that faith which can produce a great effect upon the spectator's mind when contemplating a work of Art. The antique woods are empty of all gods to us; neither do we ever dream of seeing Narcissus with pale face, nor eager Echo bending to her shell. Our aspirations are of another and a more matter-of-fact, as well as a nobler and more soul-enthralling elevation. For a revived Greek or Roman statue, wrought in these days, to win our approving judgment, it must be in some perfect form of abstract grace, such as shall carry judgment away captive, nathless our reason, our education, and our feelings of present life. Given this abstract perfection, and doubtless we shall love a modern statue, *quasi* Greek or not, just as much as we love the Milo Venus or the down-looking Psyche. Amongst the range of modern sculptured Art we have found none such; not, we conceive, through the failure of the artist's technical power, but simply from the fact that he does not believe in the creatures he embodies in marble: his mental life is not in amongst them as that of the old Greeks was, and therefore how can he come out of them, and show them to us transmuted into stone? Does, let us ask, any thoughtful man, now-a-days, feel a thorough interest in Narcissus? Will it do any good to revive the belief in such? Shall we, to put the question simply, be able successfully to make-believe, even, that we believe in such pretty abstractions? Our conviction is, that the present and long-continued degradation of the sculptor's art is mainly due to the fact, that for ages its professors have gone on attempting to revive a thing that was divine two thousand years ago, but out of which all the life of faith has gone and fled; and so the effort to *seem* to believe and to revive the mute, soulless thing has re-acted, as all shams re-act, upon the sculptor and upon his art. Playing at belief, surely he will play at composing, modelling, carving, &c. Painting, the sister Art, has got

a life renewed to her, because she has given herself to that which is true and vital to us all—nature; of the world and man, and man's doings and hopes and fears; but with which of these is Narcissus, Cupid, Proserpine, associated? If such modern revivals of the Greek Art's time of faith were put before us as perfect, or even as *thorough* as the true Greek works were, then our admiration would certainly follow; but he will be indeed a bold admirer of modern antiques who quotes any of them as such.

It is very sad to look through a gallery of modern antiques and see how the ancient laurel has withered; nothing shows this more than the poverty of invention that seems ever attendant upon the attempt at revival. Take the book before us, for example, as it is offered for judgment, and let us think for a moment how very vague and dim the presentation of the idea of Justice must have been to the mind's eye of the designer, who could show her in no more novel fashion than with the sword and balance, a stalwart hair-banded figure, in Greekish drapery! Something more original than the sheathed sword should have marked a vivid presentment of Clemency. If we turn to Bacchus and see a steady, rather dull-looking youth, with a pine-cone and a cup in his hands, it amazes us how out of that burning Greek idea of vivid youth and bloom no more vital, ardent fancy was aroused in the designer's mind than this naked lad with the eternal stump, the sandals and the ivy-crown, "still as a statue." Was Paris, eager, fickle Paris, like the calm youth who gracefully poises the apple in his hand? could the three Goddesses not move him even to stoop forward with opened eyes? Did he coolly prop himself on one leg against the stump, so inert and characterless, that take the Phrygian cap from his head and you might call him by what name you please? Take the Pandora, and see how mute and lifeless she looks, with her set drapery poised about her hips, balanced on one leg, and the other set behind after the antique fashion. Surely there is nothing in this statue but the box to tell us this is the fair bringer of evil, Jove's evil-bearing gift. Surely he did not send her to chill men with her stillness, her dumb unmeaningness. There must have been some vitality of entrancing, weird, arch, gay wickedness about her to allure, or else she was pre-*se*gnal and awe-struck at the function she had to do. In neither character does Mr. Gibson present her.

History of the Greek Revolution. By George Finlay, LL.D. 2 vols. (Blackwood & Sons.)

AFTER such historians of the Greek Revolution as Tricoupi and Gordon, not to speak of Phrantzes and Speliades, it required some courage and a tolerable share of talent to enter the lists as a competitor in this chosen walk. Yet this Dr. Finlay has done; and the results are every way honourable to his abilities and to his feelings. The name of the author is a sufficient guarantee for accurate and important information. He has spent the better part of his life in the country and among the people; and no one is better entitled to be heard respecting the national character and national manners of Greece. Besides, much of his time has been occupied with Grecian affairs, and with important parts of history, bearing either directly or indirectly on the country. To go no further back, he served as a volunteer, both under the gallant and generous Capt. Hastings and under the best historian which the Greek Revolution has hitherto known, General Gordon, in 1827. He witnessed with his own

eyes much that he has recorded, and he has subjected to a sifting, which is rather the exception than the rule among historians, every source of information to which he has had occasion to appeal. The language of the country appears to have become more familiar to him than his own, and, like nearly all men eminent for their knowledge of human speech, he seems to have lost some of the uses of his mother-tongue. The story which he has to tell is as full of picturesqueness as if it had been specially created for the purpose of being luminously told. It flows on more remarkably than any romance, because we know and feel that the narrative is real and that the events described in it actually took place. There is wild passion, unheard-of daring, the most surprising adventure, in abundance, but there is very little of that calm, sober judiciousness in which this writer delights, and of which he gives us specimens when we are panting for a more adequate and engaging style. There is no doubt that Thucydides and Tacitus dealt very little in ornamentation; and those writers seem to have been the models which Dr. Finlay has set before him; but there is this immense difference between those ancient worthies and their modern imitator, that passion and judgment are the substratum of their style, whereas judgment alone seems to have guided the pen of Dr. Finlay. The consequence is, that we have here one of the most clear-headed, solid, sensible books in the language; but one is always provoked when the sketch naturally demands greater breadth of handling and more scope of treatment, to find the writer not rising with his subject, and witnessing the most tragical situations in human life comparatively unmoved. The author is as accurate in matters of detail as an antiquary; and his history is one of those books which a man might safely risk his accuracy of selection in quoting. The candour and honesty of the author are remarkable; and these qualities, we cannot help observing, must spring from great native excellence and worth of character. He cannot write well, and yet he has given us a much rarer thing than a well-written history,—one, namely, which to the last fibre of it bears the character of genuineness and truth. The book possesses besides a sort of dry humour at times which is agreeable, and of which we think he might have made more extensive use in lighting up his narrative than he has done. Perhaps he feared the "dignity of history" would not admit of it; and hence it usually flows over from the main channel of the story, and is to be gathered up from stray lodgements which it has effected for itself in notes and other out-of-the-way corners. Thus, Asimakis Zaimes, or Kyr Asimakis, as his countrymen called him, a remarkably reticent prime of Kalavryta, carried his silence so far as often to remain whole hours in society smoking his pipe and not uttering a single word. Dr. Finlay suggests a similarity between this venerable ecclesiastic and the Laird of Dumbiedykes, whom the Duke of Argyll had seen twice tipsy and only heard speak once.

Lord Byron, who turns up pretty frequently previous to the glorious fall of Missolonghi, and whom Dr. Finlay waxes quite eloquent and even poetical in describing, used to speak of an evening passed in the company of Andreas Londos, a young ecclesiastic of great ability, but very debauched, in a spirit which was not unworthy of the author of 'Don Juan.' After supper Londos, who had the face and figure of a gorilla, sprang upon a rickety table and sang lustily through his nose Rhiga's Hymn to Liberty. A Mussulman told a *cadi* who was

passing, "It is only the young primate Londos, who is drunk, and is singing hymns to the new panaghia of the Greeks, whom they call Eleftheria."

One great cause of the want of success of the Turkish rule in Greece was, the entire want of a judicial system of administration. When a Turk, in the execution of justice, chanced to cut the wrong man's head off, an accident that occurred much too frequently for the Greeks to like it, the Ottomans consoled themselves with the comforting reflection that it could not be helped. The Greeks, besides, had witnessed the effects of the French Revolution; they admired the Parisian clubs; and as talking is said to be a staple article in those institutions, the Greeks, who like to display their flexible vocables, got into a rage for clubs and societies. First, they established the Philomouse Society, a professedly literary gathering, but at which matters other than literary are said to have engaged the attention of the members. Another society, and a secret one, too, followed close upon the rear of the Philomousian. This was the *Philiké Hetairia*, which was begun in 1814 at Odessa, a professedly political one, and whose influence extended ere long over all Europe. Dr. Finlay, who is no friend to it, asserts, and perhaps with truth, that its original members were bankrupt merchants and intriguing adventurers. Be it what it might, it soon was rich, by the wealth of its individual members, and by the large number of rich contributions which flowed into it. It was said to be secretly in the pay and under the guidance of Russia, and the Czar, as much as the Greek, was the object of the solicitations of its original apostles. They went about as industriously, undermining the influence of the Mussulmans in Europe, as if they had been the emissaries of a new religion or a new species of moral truth. The schemes of the Hetairists were at first wild and visionary. Constantinople was to be burned, and the Sicilian vespers were to be wiped out by a general massacre of the Turks; the towns along the Danube and the shores of the Archipelago were to have no better fate. Ali Pasha got wind of this, and he gave notice of it to the Porte, who summarily executed one or two of the Hetairists, and inaugurated a new policy of cruelty and hardship towards the Greeks.

In 1820 the Hetairists saw and felt that they did not enjoy the confidence of the Greek people. The ablest, as well as the most honest men, in the country did not patronize them, disapproving, as they no doubt did, of the language and doctrines preached by their apostles. One man was required who should unite the interests both of the country and of this secret though powerful association, who would bring Greece through the storm which was obviously brewing, and which this very society had been instrumental in raising. That man was Count John Capodistrias. But he declined the honour. Then they offered this dignity to Prince Alexander Hyspantes, a man of inordinate vanity and boundless ambition, who had been brought up in courts and in camps, and who had had the misfortune to lose his right arm at Culm. As a Greek, he was patriotic, but he always dreamt of a throne. He could not read men's characters, and silly fellows encroached upon him; he had no personal reverence for truth, and worthless adulators were consequently preferred to honest men. Though loud in words, he was weak in action; and his falsehood and deception neither gained the confidence of his chiefs nor won the favour of the soldiery.

On the 6th of March, 1821, he crossed the Pruth with a mere handful of men, under the

firm belief that Wallachia and Moldavia would see it to be their duty to submit to him; and failing that, could he not rely on the Czar, at whose court he had spent so many gay years, who would not fail to bestow upon him a Danubian principality, or, perchance, even a throne in Greece! The Hetairists were up and ready for action, but Hyspantes was asleep. An energetic Ionian, named Karavia, struck the first blow in behalf of Greece, and it was a terrible one. He actually murdered the merchants, soldiers and sailors of Galatz, the principal port of Moldavia. The Turks were furious, and no wonder. The feeble Hyspantes idled away his time in the most foolish manner, until at length Alexander of Russia disowned the revolution and its principal instigator and dismissed him from the Russian service. The Battle of Dragshau was fought and lost, and the Commander of the Greeks who doubtless retired by his "sacred staircase," an entrance to his abode which his minions were alone permitted to approach, and was never more seen or heard of in Greece. He took refuge in Austria, where he was kept a prisoner of war till the year before his death, which occurred at Vienna in 1828. Dr. Finlay, who has obviously no love for him, brands him as "a contemptible leader and a worthless man."

The deeds of personal heroism and devotion displayed on numerous occasions by both laymen and ecclesiastics remove the scene about which we write to the old, glorious days of Grecian liberty and of Grecian valour. There was nothing more devoted among all the ancients than the conduct of Georgaki of Olympus, who allowed himself to be burnt up in the belfry of the Monastery of Seko rather than submit to the Mussulman.

The seat of the contest is now transferred to the Morea, where the war is to rage for many years to come, and where a foreign arm must assuage it, if it is to cease at all. Years back many of the higher clergy and influential men there had been initiated into the secrets of the Hetairists; and as this association is still in its prime, great things may yet be expected of it. Petrobey, a man of restless ambition, but a vigorous soldier, now got the command of the Grecian army, if a band of irregulars can be honoured with such a name. Surprising activity and slothful self-indulgence were the two poles around which his nature gravitated. He did not remain long inactive. His 2,000 Greeks laid siege to Kalamata, and took it. After giving the most solemn assurances to the Turks that the lives of their prisoners would be protected, these prisoners were dispersed among their captors, and in three months' time they had all been slain, or, to adopt the euphonious proverb of the country, "the moon had devoured them" all. The Greeks made a prodigious work over this victory. *Te Deum* was sung next morning by young and old with unheard-of fervour, patriotic tears were shed by rude warriors, and ruthless brigands sobbed like children. To a Greek in those days the Devil and the Turk were synonymous terms, except that the former was figured to the Greek imagination as possessing an inherent right to the gift of existence, which he denied altogether to the latter. The Mussulman population were attacked and exterminated in every part of the peninsula, and Dr. Finlay calculates that from 10,000 to 15,000 Turks perished in cold blood during these raids. Slavery, as Homer says, robs man of half his humanity; and now that the slaves were up, they were resolved to have the mastery at whatever cost. The sack of Kydonies by the Turks, the policy and conduct of Sultan Mahmud the Second, the taking of

Tripolitza and the establishment of Greece as an independent state, the presidency of Mavrocordatos, and the alternate successes of the Greeks and of the Turks, we have no time to enter upon.

We hasten to describe the great siege of Missolonghi. Reshid Pasha, the most vigorous of all the officers of the Porte, brought a horde of men and sat down before Missolonghi, in Western Greece, for the purposes of compelling the handful of Greeks in the citadel to succumb. But he little knew the spirit that burned in the breasts of its defenders. He attempted again and again to take the place, but his forces were always constrained to retire much the worse for the assault. At last Ibrahim, the Egyptian, wishing to prove his valour, came and pitched his camp before the town in the depth of the winter of 1826, resolved to demonstrate the superiority of Egyptian skill and of Egyptian batteries. No man in the world, it may be safely said, can beat a Greek in a hand-to-hand fight with sword and bayonet; and after Ibrahim had reduced the fortress of Missolonghi, he had still to conquer the stout hearts and brave hands within it. But starvation was more potent than arms; and the defendants of the citadel resolved to cut their way through the enemy's lines, or to perish in the attempt. A deserter betrayed them. Formed into bodies, they issued from the town by moonlight. A false alarm induced the foremost to waiver, when, raising a simultaneous shout, the second body rushed forward with musket and sabre on the Turkish cannon and the Arab bayonet. They silenced the enemies' batteries; they slaughtered the artillerymen at their guns; they broke the firm lines of infantry and cleared the trenches. Of the other body which returned to town, some escaped in boats, some by wading the lagoon, some blew themselves up, and many died of fatigue and exhaustion. The great loss of both Turks and Egyptians attest the desperate valour of the Greeks and the nobility of their defence; and the heroism of their resistance will go down to posterity as second only to that of Plataea, which had the good fortune to have Thucydides for an historian.

One of the greatest benefactors of Greece was Capt. Hamilton, of the Cambria. He was the first public advocate of the Greek cause among Englishmen; and, by his honest, upright conduct, he presented a remarkable contrast to the intriguing Grecian chiefs with whom he came in contact. Yet these very chiefs respected his character; and the rude soldiers admired his noble military bearing. Previous to his arrival in Greece, both the Ottoman and the Greek made as little of a row as a Spaniard does of an oath; but Capt. Hamilton tried to teach them honourable feelings respecting this matter, and actually saved the lives of a great number of the enemy, by chartering ships that took them on board at Nauplia. Hitherto, to massacre the prisoners and to swear that they would not be hurt were nearly synonymous with both Greek and Ottoman. The practice, besides, was not learnt, by a bitter experience, from the savagery of the Turks; the Greeks were the original offenders, as this History abundantly proves.

The affairs of Greece in 1827 assumed a new aspect with the arrival of Sir Richard Church and Lord Cochrane (Earl of Dundonald). The former had been called to command the Greek army, whom his high pay and gracious bearing had conciliated while serving in the Anglo-Greek battalion. But as a soldier and as a counsellor, his plans proved a signal failure. He was small in appearance, he was of slender capacity, he was pompous in his character, and his name is connected with no wise measure of

political reform. Lord Cochrane was as great a contrast to Church in the qualities of his mind as he was in those of his body. He was tall and commanding in appearance, prompt and decisive in counsel and in action,—whom too great honesty and bluntness withheld from becoming a naval hero, and too strong a contempt for conventional rules kept from ever being made one as a matter of course. This good old man, whose Autobiography we have hardly done reading, was a man well advanced in life some thirty years ago. He recommended the Greeks, with bitter irony, to read the first Philippic of Demosthenes in their national assemblies. Yet his popularity became suddenly unbounded: all parties agreed for a moment to think only of the nation's interest and to let their mean selfish wranglings go to the wall. Lord Cochrane was appointed arch-admiral and Sir Richard Church arch-general; and it is due to the influence of the former that all men in Greece, even for a day, agreed to sink their petty animosities and think and wish only for the good of their country. Capodistrias was chosen President of Greece: but neither his presidency nor the presence of the English could keep matters straight in the country. Hastings fought for the country, Cochrane fought for it, and Sir Richard Church fought for it, and was beaten soundly, at Philerm, but all would not do to heal the disorders of Greece. Nothing but a plan of European intervention could prevent the entire destruction of the populace or their unconditional submission to the Sultan. After the operation of various treaties and counter-treaties, it was at last agreed that Great Britain, France and Russia should enforce an armistice between the Greeks and the Turks, to which the Greeks agreed with alacrity, but the Turks rejected all intervention. The battle of Navarino was the result, in which, after much hard fighting, the day was won by the Allies. The united Ottoman and Egyptian fleets consisted of 82 sail-of-the-line and 2,000 guns, while the Allied force consisted only of 27 sail and 1,270 guns. In no long time Ibrahim was compelled to evacuate the Morea. The presidency of Count John Capodistrias, the period of anarchy which succeeded, the Bavarian despotism of King Otho, and the constitutional revolution followed.

The Last of the Mortimers: a Story in Two Voices. By the Author of 'Margaret Maitland.' 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

THIS is a charming book—simple, quaint and fresh. As in 'A Life for a Life,' the story is carried on by two different people—not by lovers, as in that case, but by two women—one, a quiet, inoffensive maiden lady of fortune, timid, nervous and unsophisticated; the other, a young officer's wife, a frank, lively, affectionate girl, devoted to "Harry" and the baby, and thinking herself only too highly favoured in being able to add to Lieut. Langham's happiness.

Very poor the young couple are after a runaway match, but very gay and happy in their little second-rate lodgings; the only "speck of dark" that appears "in this great heaven of blue" being the dread of the regiment going to the Crimea, where the war has just begun.

As a specimen of young Mrs. Langham's style, we quote the following scene. She has been coaxed into taking into her service an odd, uncouth, Scotch girl, rough and awkward, but devoted as a dog to her mistress and the baby.—

"'Mem,' said Lizzie, 'is a' the Bible true alike, the Auld Testament as weel as the New!'"—

'Surely,' said I in the most utter surprise.—'Then I know what I'll do,' cried the girl, 'I'll bring you a hammer and a nail, and you'll drive it into the doorpost through my ear.'—'What in the world do you mean, child,' cried I; 'are you laughing at me, Lizzie? or is the girl crazed?'—'Me laughing? If you would do it I would greet with joy; for the Bible says, them that have the nail driven through never gang out any mair for ever, but belong to the house. Mrs. Saltoun might na' be pleased if it was done in the parlour, but down at the outer door it would do nae harm. Eh! mem, will ye ask the Captain?' cried Lizzie, 'and then I'll never leave ye mair.' * * 'About an hour after, she made her appearance at the door. I never saw the creature look so bright; her eyes were shining, her colour high, her breath coming quick with agitation, excitement and a mingled thrill of joy and terror. In one hand, she carried Mrs. Saltoun's great hammer; in another, a rusty iron nail; and her resolution had removed at once her awkwardness and her reverential dread of Harry. She came up to him with a noiseless air of excitement, and touched him on the sleeve; she held out the hammer and the nail, without being able to speak a word. He, on his side, looked at her with the utmost amazement. Lizzie was too much excited to explain herself, or even to remark his astonished look; she had come to prove her allegiance, in the only way that occurred to her. I believe in my heart that she longed for the grotesque, extraordinary pang, which was to make her my bond-slave for ever; the spirit of a martyr was in the child's heart.'

The ladies at the hall, as described by the younger sister, were a couple of old maids, such as we all have met with many a time before in our lives; the elder sister, an old beauty, pinched, withered and crabbed—a fine lady in her way, and, having lost her voice, "declines talking." Miss Milly is a merry, cordial, cosy old lady, standing terribly in awe of "my sister Sarah," and, never having been a beauty, is very well contented with her present appearance.

Such is the view taken by the neighbourhood of the two Misses Mortimer of the Park; but under this smooth exterior lurks a horrible secret. Sarah's history is a mystery. For many years of her life she resided in Italy with her father; and what happened to her when away from home, nobody knows; but she is nervous and uncertain. She has a favourite maid, who evidently knows more than she dare say, and poor Miss Milly is worried out of her life with Sarah's strange tempers and odd habits. The old ladies are very much puzzled to find an heir to the property, and are rather oppressed by the family lawyer, who has a faint idea that, for want of any one else, the Misses Mortimer might as well adopt their god-daughter, his only child, Sara Creswell, a most fascinating little creature, but "very contrary," and a torment to everybody belonging to her. At this juncture, however, the neighbourhood begins to be haunted by young and handsome Italian gentlemen, with a very fat servant, who are seeking a lost Countess. Miss Milly meets them in the village, and becomes a little flattered by their polite manners and respectful courtesy. Little Sara Creswell gets very red, and bristles up, whenever the stranger is alluded to; and Miss Sarah Mortimer is crosser and more eccentric than ever, and declares all foreigners are impostors; so she won't have one of them admitted into the house, on any pretence whatever. The Italians appear again in Mrs. Langham's story; the regiment is stationed at Chester, and the young couple lodge under the same roof with Count Luigi and his fat valet, who flirts with Scotch Lizzie in the most amusing manner, while his master ingratiates himself with Miss Creswell.

With the help of some old books and pictures, and a few accidental coincidences, tran-

spires the fact that Milly Langham (née Mortimer) is the next heir to the old ladies at the Park, and she is joyfully acknowledged, and taken out of her poor lodgings and made a pet of, while Harry is away fighting in the Crimean War. The mystery of the Italian Count must be unravelled from the book itself, as it would be unkind to spoil the pleasure of its future readers by detailing the whole of the very ingenious plot.

If the book has a fault, it might be that Sarah Mortimer's character is a little too hard for truth. Her coldness and reserve throughout are exaggerated; but her obstinacy and cruelty at last are absolutely repulsive, and are overdone. It would be painful to believe that such a character could exist, by any possibility, in real life. The two Millys and little Sara are all delightful; and Harry and the Italian Count are a capital pair of heroes, though they are scarcely equal to the heroines.

The pleasant manner in which the book is written may be gathered from Miss Milly Mortimer's description of her village:—

"A nice little village was ours, though I can't really say whether you would have called it picturesque. A little bit of a thread of a stream ran along the lower edge of the common, and found its way somehow, all by itself, little thing as it was, down to the Dee. At that time of year the common was rather chilly to look at, the grass and the gorse-bushes being a good bit blackened by frost, which had set in pretty sharply. I remember noticing, as I passed, that Dame Marsden, whose cottage is the first you come to, on the left-hand side, just on the edge of the common, had her washing out, some of the things, after the line was full, being spread on the gorse, and that the shirts were lying there, with their stiff white arms stuck out like pokers, as hard with the frost as if they had been made of wood."

Take it altogether, 'The Last of the Mortimers' is a novel "*comme il y en a peu*" (the more's the pity); and it will go far to sustain the reputation of the Author of 'Margaret Maitland.'

A Nest of Gentlemen: Provincial Life in Russia
—[*Une Nichée de Gentilshommes: Mœurs de la Vie de Province en Russie*, par Ivan Tourguenief]. (Paris, Hetzel.)

This writer is already known in England as one who has done much for the modern literature of Russia; and the tale before us—his longest effort—will widen and deepen his reputation. It may be an inevitable consequence of its truth to nationality that it should be melancholy, even as Russian music is. Perhaps it may be long (to speak fancifully) before the inevitable proportions of night and day—of what is depressing and what is genial—will, in so large and so partially civilized a country, be modified by progress, culture and those artificial processes of remedy and assistance, which, by changing the face of Nature, become in the act almost a part of Nature.—M. Tourguenief's hero, Lavretsky, had, at all events, no chance of a happy life. Curbed, cramped, neglected in his boyhood, with only rude and eccentric kinsfolk to lean on, the world opened for him too late. When the passions of a man began to urge him he had still the inexperience of a child; and so, in his love-time, he stumbled into a fatal marriage with a mercenary cold-hearted coquette, who used him, grasped his substance, fooled him, deceived him; keeping throughout their two lives the terrible hold on him of an evil genius, resolute to drain the last drop of her victim's heart's blood; with admiring smiles on her lips, and penitent tears in her eyes.—We know of no character

in fiction better and more hateful than this hypocritical Varvara Pawlowna, with such artistic delicacy is it touched and coloured; but by this very perfection of painting moral disease, her presence in the book destroys every chance of freshness and good cheer. She flagrantly cheated the true-hearted man, who left her; but there was no deliverance for him. Come back she must, and did, at the very moment when the rumour of her death had justified him in explaining himself to one as pure as the other was corrupt. The wreck wrought by this Circe's return is desperate, and its miserable dreariness is deepened by the writer's utter abstinence from hysterical passion or distress on stilts. The broken man (a strong man), the victorious woman (a weak woman), *talk*—they do not think aloud. The man wearily throws up the cards; the woman elegantly smiles over the game she has won.

Such is the main argument of this sad tale. The good, devout, delicate heroine Lise, who, when her hopes are shattered to the winds, buries her grief in a convent, is as true to woman's nature as this terrible hypocrite: but she is the less fascinating of the two—being sure to go right,—whereas curiosity is kept alive as to the direction in which conquering evil will go wrong.

The accessory characters are excellent—but they are not agreeable. The hero, Lavretsky, belongs to a family party of women, who irritate him by their honesty, stupid or sentimental, almost as much as his wicked wife did, by her French gloves, her *patchouli*, her tears, and her serviceable child, conjured up from bed with ribbons in her hair.—His old aunt, stingy but true-hearted, who takes his marriage in dud-geon, and retires to the spinster thrift and economy of her own small domain, is as racy as one of Miss Ferriar's or Galt's *Miss Mirys*. The establishment of the melancholy man in her house after her death is capitally told; had the scene been less cheerless, we might have attempted a paraphrase of it: but it is too winterly to pass at a time when the world is gathering round the fireside. Then, there is another elderly female,—Marpha Timoféevna,—less acquiescent in being set aside: not less humorous, though—who has her small court of dependents and one admirer—and her importance—a thorough, true-hearted, crotchety woman, hating imposture, and with that sense of right and wrong which cuts, clean as a scimitar, through all that is ephemeral and untruthful. The old German musician, Lemm, whose genius has dwindled during his residence in an ungenial soil,—is a third crabbed creature, true to life, no doubt; but why should there be three crabbed creatures in one drama? A capital character is the smooth diplomatic accomplished official, Panchine, with his talents and his insinuating ways; the proper "pair" to Varvara Pawlowna—and whose dismissal, with her, to the enjoyments of un-poetical *in-justice* is as artistic as any combination in the novel. But that vague suffering, and such cold endurance as gathers round living bodies and souls who put on shrouds while living, should fall to the lot of the two high-minded persons for whom we are bidden to care is not to be endured without remonstrance. The tale, we repeat, is eminently saddening.

Logica, seu Philosophiæ Rationalis Elementa.
Curâ Rev. Gulielmi Jennings. (Dublin, Warren; London, Duffy.)

THE Rev. W. Jennings is Professor of Philosophy at Maynooth, an institution which owes the world a little good logic, to balance the

quantity of bad to which it has given rise. All politics is compromise, and its reasoning among the rest. The maxim is from Macaulay, who took note of that figure of syllogism which is valid, in spite of the premises contradicting one another, because the major secures a hundred votes from one side of the House, and the minor as many from the other. Some such syllogism has for its conclusion an annual grant to the college at Maynooth; but we have searched Mr. Jennings's book in vain for an account of it. Many of our readers only know this Roman College as a bone of contention, and will hear of an elementary work published by one of its professors for college use, with a curious kind of curiosity. Can anything be detected? they will ask. Not by open signs, we mean; the priests are too clever for that; but can a searching Protestant eye discover any proof of a leaning towards brass money, arbitrary power, and wooden shoes? We regret that we cannot give any assurance on this point, either way: the fact is, that we forgot our duty while we were reading, and only remembered it when we came to write.

The work is put together in clear and agreeable middle Latin, free of some of its trammels. It is not often that such an Anglicism as "Sir W. Hamilton" occurs in a Latin page. The quotations with which the notes are loaded are in their several languages, Greek, English, French, as the case may be, which is a much better plan than Latin translation for English readers. We are rather inclined even to disapprove of the text being in the old language: but this may have local reasons.

The texture of the work is more scholastic than modern writings usually are, more tending towards the older notions of logic, and less founded upon the Kantian definition. But in one particular there is much novelty. Dogmatism is almost laid aside: that is, on most of the vexed questions an account of the arguments of both sides is given, and the writer reserves his own conclusion. In his college teaching he adds, we must presume, his reasons for preferring one side or the other: but his book might be used by very different schools; we had almost said,—his two books in one. The plan is a very good one, if it be meant that the student is to exercise his own mind on the balanced arguments before he hears the final remarks of his teacher. We fancy, in several cases, that we can discover Mr. Jennings's private mind by his way of putting the arguments of others: but perhaps we are biased by our own notion of what an admirer of the old character of logic, teaching at Maynooth, is likely to think on the points. The writers from whom the arguments are drawn are copiously quoted; and from every school of psychology, without reference to theological caste. Occasionally, an opinion is intimated: and sometimes by what we may call the little boy's figure of insinuation—"Grandmamma, I wish one of us three was hanged; I don't mean pussy; and I don't mean myself." In the chapter on Universals, for example, the Platonist, the Nominalist, the Conceptualist, and the Peripatetic are briefly described with great clearness and precision: the first three opinions are slightly opposed, but the fourth is neither rejected nor adopted. There is, however, an account of the term *universale* which looks very strange: this word "*vi vocis, est unum versus alia, i. e., unum respiciens multa.*" Is it possible that, at Maynooth, the termination of the word *universale* is connected with *alia*? Perhaps the sentence is badly put together: but surely, if the three words had been only paraphrase, and not etymon, *multa* would have been used, were it only to avoid suspicion.

Mr. Jennings goes so much into modern discussion as to give his two sides of Hamilton's theory. And one of his arguments against it turns on the point which has lately received some notice in our columns. Mr. Jennings has shown that he apprehends Hamilton's meaning of the quantifying "*some*" to differ from that of logicians in general. Thus he represents the original describer of the system as laying down that "*nisi cognoscamus rosam comprehendere sub genere floris, et utrum sit toti generi æqualis, vel parti tantum, vel toto superiori, æquidem non licet *florem* de *rosa* prædicare.*" It is meant that *flower* cannot be predicated of *rose*, in Hamilton's system, by any except one who can tell whether or no flower can be predicated of other things. For Hamilton insists on it that any one who will speak in his system must say either that roses are all the flowers or that roses are some and not all of the flowers. If a new attribute should be found, belonging to roses and nothing else, so far as yet known, the ordinary logic would express our knowledge by "*all roses are —*," leaving it an open question whether or not anything else be —. But Hamilton leaves no mode of doing this except a disjunctive proposition. We do not approve of the objections which Mr. Jennings makes to Hamilton's system; that is, we think they are wrong objections preferred to right ones. But though objected to on what we conceive to be invalid grounds, the mere notice of the above fault is remarkable, so little has it attracted attention.

Hamilton's own defence of thus compelling his follower to decide between the two forms of affirmation is highly curious. Our ignorance compels us to use the ambiguity. When we find the new attribute above mentioned, we say "*all roses are —*" because it just expresses our knowledge, and leaves undecided in language an alternative which does not arise in the mind. We do not say which of the two because we do not know which of the two: a wise accommodation of language to thought. But Hamilton rejects the common language of logicians because it represents ignorance, without at the same time telling us how to abolish the ignorance also. The common ambiguity of "*some*" is, he says, "not a necessity either of thought or of things, but merely an accident of the former. Its peculiar indefinitude is a contribution from the contingency of our ignorance, and with our ignorance would disappear. . . ." All this is quite true. The inculcated meaning is not a necessity of thought: had it been so, Hamilton's departure from it would have been *uninventable*. It is not a necessity of things, for *some* and *all* do not live in the objects, but in the subject mind: Hamilton himself has made very good use of a quotation from Boethius—"*Omne quod est, eo quod est, singulare est.*" It would disappear with our ignorance: Hamilton would have it disappear first. It seems to us that he who would provide forms of enunciation to be ready for our omniscience when it comes, ought to give shoulder-holes to our coats to be ready for our wings when they grow. But the end of it would be this:—By the time our light came, words without knowledge would have darkened counsel until sight was lost: by the time our wings grew, rheumatism would prevent our using them. Want of actuals is a "contribution from the contingency" of our digestive organs, and with them would disappear: but we say with Dominie Sampson "I will not lack my food upon that argument."

There is a growing disposition to investigate the laws of thought; it has not come before it was wanted. In a generation or two it will be common knowledge that Aristotle did not

invent syllogisms any more than Harvey invented the circulation of the blood. The number of books of logic is greatly on the increase. Mr. Jennings's work may be recommended for clearly expressed thoughts and great variety of exemplification from the thoughts of others.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Reminiscences of the Life, with some of the Letters, of Her Royal Highness Hélène-Louise, the late Duchess of Orleans. By Dr. Gotthilf Heinrich von Schubert. (Bath, Binns & Goodwin; London, Marlborough & Co.)—Though this book is amiably meant, and affectionately felt, and though the age of its writer (almost, he tells us, an octogenarian) and his high respectability give him privileges and claims hardly to be admitted in the case of younger men, the work is superfluous, as adding little to our knowledge of the gentle, yet firm, virtues of the Duchess Helen of Orleans. Dr. Schubert taught her when she was a little child; but the two never met for forty years—never again,—and though it is a trait in harmony with all the other known traits of her character that she never forgot her teacher, never ceased to interchange letters with him, nor to speak to him of her thoughts, the prolonged separation was attended, inevitably, in their communications by attenuation of topics generally interesting.—The letters to her mother-in-law, here published, (it may be assumed with the family sanction,) have been naturally selected with careful avoidance of everything personal, the graces and characteristics of her sons excepted. On those of the elder, great emphasis is laid, and thence it is impossible to avoid receiving the impression that more than a single purpose has prompted this publication—and that it is a book for the future as well as of the past. Further, the style of the venerable Professor, as of other German writers, when religious subjects are approached, has more of simile and sentiment than we find manly and devotional when discussing spiritual hopes and fears. Pretty parables are misplaced when the theme is a good and affectionate woman, who aspired consistently, conscientiously suffered grievous misfortunes, and bore them resignedly, without parade or exaggeration. In England, we are apt to suspect the real feeling of mourners who attitudinize by the sides of graves; but the Germans are in no respect more radically different from us than in matters of sentiment. What with us seems sickly and hollow, with them stands for expansion and earnestness.

Life Melodies. By Thomas Moore. (Moxon & Co.)—The title of these poems calls up thoughts of a sprightly singer of sparkling fancy and cunning melody. Possibly our disappointment on reading this book is increased by the association. But we find neither music nor beauty, power nor grace. From the Preface we gather that the writer is aware how poetry must give a true and faithful delineation of realities. We fancy that he is not aware how far away from all reality are his verses. He is, according to his Preface, a minister of the Gospel. We wish him success in that vocation. In written poetry he has neither. There still remains the poetry of kindly deeds and comforting words. In many ways a minister may live poetry where he cannot write it. There is more poetry in adding some drops of sweetness to the bitter cup of the poor and needy than can be put into a great deal of verse. There would be more poetry in gathering from one's own garden a bunch of flowers and taking them to some poor woman longing to smell them, with the death-damps on her—more poetry in giving a bit of lining for the bare coffin provided by the parish—than we shall ever find in a hundred such books as this. Will the writer think the matter over?

Poems. By the Rev. George Edmond Maunsell. (Smith, Elder & Co.)—We cannot better describe these than as very little poems for readers of a very little poetry. Such readers will not be lost in the depth, nor wearied with the length. They can also make their short journey in a quiet, business-like way, without much loitering to gather the wayside flowers. We give one example, livelier

than most, apparently because the spirit of *Præd* has been with the writer for "this occasion only."—

ADELE.
Last night in emptying out my desk
I found a lock of hair.
It had a scent of Rowland's oil,
And, oh! 'twas long and fair,
Adele!
So soft, so long, so fair.
I mind me yet how all began;
By chance or by design.
When first you drew your hand away,
Then laid it back in mine.
Adele!
Then laid it back in mine.
A thrill shot up from arm to heart,
Just sinking with despair;
I looked into a half-closed eye,
And learned a lesson there.
Adele!
And learned a lesson there.
We walked, we danced, we quarrelled, too,
Were reconciled, and then
We parted. I was false, and you
A flirt with other men.
Adele!
A flirt with other men.

The Tablet of Shadows: a Phantasy; and other Poems. By Francis Davis. (Hamilton, Adams & Co.)—The "Balfast Poet" has taken the wrong turning, and lost his way in attempting to write blank verse. He is nothing if not lyrical; but often his poetry is good when dancing along to a merry melody, keeping time with a castanet-like beating of the rhymes. 'The Tablet of Shadows' is all too dim and undefined for us to make it out. In vain do we repeat Ben Jonson's call,—

Break, Phantasy, from thy cave of cloud,
And spread thy purple wings;
All thy figures are allowed,
And various shapes of things.

Here the "figures" are not allowed to be seen distinctly, and the "shapes" are of the most questionable kind. But when we get among the lyrics, we find the true bard once more, with something of the flash of Irish fancy in his song, and the reckless rollicking of the Irish poet.

Christopher; and other Poems. By Walter B. Mant. (Bell & Daldy.)—Sydney Smith ridiculed the idea of a Bishop marrying. "How can he flirt! The most he can say is, 'I will see you in the vestry after service.'" The same difficulty seems to exist with regard to an Archdeacon's marriage or flirting with the Muse, to judge by the present volume of verse. The Archdeacon of Down has only been able to see her in the vestry after service; and the interview has not produced any remarkable results. The poems were not written with any intention of publication, and are printed at the suggestion of friends. Alas! how often do friends suggest things much more wise, and are never heeded, whereas, in this matter of publishing, their advice is always followed!

Footprints, by C. S. S., are not of the kind besung by Longfellow, yet they show a pleasing faculty for writing in rhyme. The piece of prose called 'Metaphysics' has a touch of Charles Lamb's humour in it.—The Author of *Richard Cœur de Lion* (Hall & Co.) has been taking a leaf out of Mr. Charles Reade's book, if his conceit be not innate. He flings his drama at the head of the public with these words, "Time has long made an inquiry for an original drama. Is this one?" We answer, very; and likely to remain original so far as translation is concerned.—*Botany Bay; and other Poems*, by J. Gordon (Hall & Co.), were written, one half in Scotland, and the other half in Australia. We can only say, that the first were not worth carrying across the Pacific, and the latter were not worth bringing back.

History of a Mouthful of Bread.—[*Histoire d'une Bouchée de Pain. Lettres à une Petite Fille sur la Vie de l'Homme et des Animaux*, par Jean Macé]. (Paris, Hetzel.)

Long were the learned words and urged with force,
Panderiform, pinastid, premorse
Latent and patent, papulous and plain;
"Oh," said the pupil, "it will turn my brain!"

We have been reminded of the above lines from Crabbe's inimitable 'Preceptor Husband,' by Prof. Macé's 'Letters to a Little Girl.'—Years ago, ere

the subject became fashionable, this journal repeatedly pressed the importance of some knowledge of the structure of the human frame, with a view to the observance of the laws of health, as a part of female education. But there is reason in every thing, and we doubt the profit which "little girls" will reap from letters on the "liver," "the play of the lungs," "the intestinal canal," the "chyle," or, what a *Mrs. Malaprop*, in our experience, described to her sympathizing medical man as the "abominable viscera."—They have other ideas, we admit, in France; where medical topics and symptoms of disease are discussed in society with an openness, to our taste, savouring of coarseness. But, should we be squeamish and super-delicate in thus considering the matter, there can be small dispute that there is a time when lectures on the "fearful and wonderful" mysteries of the human frame should begin—and that tendons, nerves, bowels, may wait their lecturer until "little girl"-hood is past.

The Mysterious Faubourg.—[*Le Faubourg Mystérieux*, par Léon Gozlan, tome I.] (Paris, Hetzel.)—This is half a collection of stories, purported to be gathered in a private "asylum" in Paris. The writer has bound himself to abstain from those terrible scenes or combinations which such receptacles of agony and undescribed pain must inclose within their walls, and to deal, merely, with hallucinations and such cases as may be studied without too much distress and horror being excited. In the first story of his first volume, 'The Patient of No. 16,' his word is kept. We cannot undertake to say that the tale is an impossible one, so far as concerns the form of the patient's malady, which is to demolish and tear up or chip to pieces (as though the demon of "whittling" had possessed her) all the furniture of the rooms which she inhabits. But it is hardly to be conceived that, during the period when her frenzy was on the Patient, in all its insanity, she should be presentable in society, by her father and brother, who from interested motives, and in the hope of building up their ruined fortunes by making a great match for her, withdrew her from time to time from her captivity, and paraded her at balls and public places. How their intentions were frustrated, and how the spirit of destruction was exorcised, by a young Adonis, in the shape of an American physician with a vast fortune, those who are curious to learn will find in this tale, and not ill told.

Apple Blossom Time.—[*Quand les Pommiers sont en fleur. Nouvelles et Fantaisies*, par M. Bathild Bouniol]. (Paris, Brunet.)—Our well-meaning author had at one time, he says, the idea of calling this collection of little moral tales 'The Leopard's Skin.'—On second thoughts, 'The Apple Blossom' suggested itself as a fitter symbolical title for his miscellany. "Train up a ghost," said *Mrs. Nickleby*,—which quotation, if not altogether correct, would at least have been as appropriate, more direct, and less affected, had it been used by way of title. M. Bouniol's stories and anecdotes are principally addressed to the young and those who have to deal with youth. Their intention is to inculcate what is self-denying, chaste, generous, merciful and submissive to authority.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

The Wonderful Adventures of Tufongbo and his Elfyn Company in their Journey with Little Content through the Enchanted Forest. By Holme Lee. With Illustrations. (Smith, Elder & Co.)—We may as well make our confession before we begin our criticism. We took up these 'Adventures of Tufongbo' with a great contempt for *parvenu* fairies and new settlers in fairyland, where we spent the days of our childhood; indeed, we were honoured with the intimate companionship of all the real old fairies and their god-children. We were brought up amongst the fairies of the *ancien régime*, and we were not disposed to transfer our allegiance. But we gradually became interested in the fortunes of the heroic Tufongbo, though he came of quite a modern family, and was nothing like such a fine gentleman as the beautiful Prince in 'The White Cat,' or Prince Riquet with the Tuft, or Prince Fortunatus; indeed, he was quite vulgarly able to take care of himself, and did not

need a fairy godmother at all. But his adventures interested us more and more as we went on; and though we are old enough to have known better, we confess that from the moment we began to read we never laid down the book until we came to the last page; and we like Tufongbo quite as well as any of the ancient old heroes of fairy tales, and we hope he never came to any harm, and we would be very glad to hear more about him, and we hope Holme Lee will make haste and tell us about his further history. Holme Lee may be satisfied with her day's work; for she has written a very charming book, full of fancy and good feeling; and most readers will feel regret when they come to the end of it: nevertheless, we have a little criticism to offer. In the first place, there are too many characters, and the incidents are confused. The story would have been better if it had been broken up into several stories. The journey through the Enchanted Forest of Stone is very good, though it gets too much into allegory; but after the adventurers get back to fairyland the story becomes confused and rather heavy. The trial of Tufongbo for high treason is not managed according to the precedents of fairy tales; it might be the report of a case in the Central Criminal Court. In the latter part there are too many allusions to incidents and personages of other stories; and readers like to feel that they have a complete story; it is not treating them well to allude to matters which do not enter into the story before them. It is like talking of family affairs before visitors, and making them feel they are strangers. There is no poetical justice executed upon Aunt Spite and Libelia; and we need not remark that in fairy tales we expect the strictest punishment for the wicked characters. It would be an improvement if Holme Lee would forget that she is writing in the nineteenth century, and make her fairies a little less like the reasonable and rational beings we meet with in the novels of Miss Young and Miss Sewel. Fairies and the dwellers in fairyland have always been a peculiar people; but their morals were of the very simplest, and their chroniclers had a simplicity and unconsciousness of intention, which is one great point in which the old fairy tales and old nursery rhymes surpass, in grace and attraction, all that have followed in their track. It will be observed that we have not said one word to give an idea of what the story is about. We should consider it a breach of confidence; and no persuasion shall induce us to tell what readers may learn for themselves.

Cavaliers and Roundheads; or, Stories of the Great Civil War. By John G. Edgar. With Illustrations by Amy Butts. (Bell & Daldy.)—With the nerve which has contributed to his popularity as an historic tale-writer for children, Mr. Edgar has here sketched several of the most conspicuous personages in the two great parties which divided town and country in the seventeenth century. Those who are acquainted with the author's previous works need not be told his sympathies are with the Cavaliers. As he informs us in his Preface, he has, however, endeavoured to narrate with "impartiality the events of the war which, after covering England with fighting men and costing so many lives, terminated in the peaceful return of the Stuarts." Upon the whole, his attempt to be impartial deserves commendation; but in the portraits given of leading popular champions there appears, to some extent, a lack of generous appreciation of honesty and courage. Of Prynne, Mr. Edgar says:—"This man, who was a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, with much learning and little sense, had conceived an idea that to indulge in stage-plays, a hunt, a Christmas dinner or a dance, was much more iniquitous than to harbour envy, hatred, malice and all uncharitableness." Certainly in this balderdash there appears no partiality for the author of the 'Histriomastix.' The judicial coldness, also, with which Mr. Edgar strives to be just to Cromwell, Blake and Hampden, contrasts forcibly with the fervour of his eulogy on James Stanley, Earl of Derby. "The tastes and habits of the heir of Derby," says Mr. Edgar, "do not seem to have been such as to make him partial to the atmosphere of a court or ambitious of royal favour. Nor, indeed, was it unnatural that a man of such nobility and pride

should have shrunk from contact and contention with the pretentious popinjays whose names were unknown in England's annals, whose titles had not been won on fields of fame, but purchased with ill-gotten gold, and beneath whose banners no brave retainers ever felt one patriotic emotion or struck a sure and determined blow. The idea of being the rival or mate of these coronetted bipeds could not have been very tempting to a man of Lord Strange's proud soul and cultivated mind." As an historian, Mr. Edgar lays no claim to originality or philosophic depth. His pen is the obedient servant of his affections; and its sketches, slight and superficial though they be, are showy and bright, and will please the young people to whom they are addressed.

Little Maggie and her Brother: a Sketch for Children. By Mrs. George Hooper. (Bell & Daldy.)—The interest and the power of Mrs. George Hooper's Christmas book for children are as much beyond the interest and power of ordinary school-room tales as the heiress of 'The House of Raby' is superior to the average fabricators of nursery literature. Maggie and Wynn, whose sayings and doings furnish the principal materials of the narrative, are two charming children, their adventures and views of life being of a kind peculiarly adapted to rouse the admiration and sympathy of juvenile readers. Little Maggie's indignation at being called a "Holbein baby," and her strong liking for "rompable boys," are most humorously described. The little lady has her own opinions on other subjects. She thinks "Pontius Pilate such a pretty, grand sounding name," that she first wishes to give it as a mark of peculiar favour to her new doll, and is subsequently desirous of conferring it on the Shetland pony given to Wynn by his papa. It was needless for the author to state in her Preface that personal observation and affection had guided and inspired her delineation of two very "simple, lively children."

Early Egyptian History for the Young, with Descriptions of the Tombs and Monuments. By the Author of 'Sidney Grey' and her Sister. (Macmillan & Co.)—To render Egyptian History attractive to children, would appear to most writers a task beyond possibility of accomplishment; but the two ladies, whose united labours have produced the present volume, are not only to be admired for the courage with which they entered on a difficult undertaking, but are also to be commended for the care, good taste and sound discrimination displayed in their Letters on Early Egyptian History, addressed to their nephews. The plan they have pursued is to entertain their juvenile readers with descriptions of Egyptian antiquities and scenery, weaving, after the fashion of popular lecturers, the romantic picturesque legends of history into their accounts of the wonders still to be seen on the banks of the Nile. Geography and Chronology are designated the eyes of History. Of the former the two sisters display adequate knowledge, but they prudently abstain from burdening their pages with uncertain and contested dates, the mere sight of which would cause children to shiver with apprehension, whilst to commit them to memory would be a profitless exertion on the part of a studious and intelligent child. "Egyptian History," says one of the ladies playfully to her nephews, "venerable mother of all Histories, as we must regard her, is, I grieve to say, extremely dim-sighted, not to say blind, of her chronological eye. Learned doctors are doing their best to cure it, and in due time, doubtless, she will see clearly. You and I cannot aspire to help them, and therefore I have made up my mind that, in the slight water-colour sketch of Egyptian History with which I am going to present you, I shall leave out the chronological eye altogether." Starting with such a plan, the authors have worked it out in a manner that merits praise. Artistic appreciation of the picturesque, lively humour, unusual aptitude for handling the childish intellect, a pleasant style, and sufficient learning, altogether free from pedantic parade, are amongst the good qualities of their volume, which we cordially recommend to the parents of inquiring and book-loving boys and girls.

M. L. Stievenard, the French Master in the City of London School, has published a useful

French reading-book, entitled *Lectures Françaises; or, Extracts in Prose from Modern French Authors, with copious Notes* (Longman). It is divided into three parts, increasing in difficulty with the advance of the learner, and all taken from none but modern writers. The notes are well adapted to the text, being more elementary in the earlier part, and written in French towards the end. Altogether, it forms an excellent introduction to the French literature of the present day.—We have failed to discover any special advantage in Mr. Robinson's *Pronouncing Reading-Book* (Longman), nor can we admit that, by the use of his pronunciation marks, the difficulties of learning to read will be diminished, and at the same time a correct pronunciation acquired. Surely, the addition of other signs besides the letters must increase, rather than diminish, the difficulty of the learner; and pronunciation can only be effectually learnt by hearing—not by any system of visible marks.—A *Latin Grammar*, by the Rev. L. Marcus (Lockwood), appears equally destitute of any distinctive excellence.—The British and Foreign Bible Society having printed a Hindustani version of the Psalms and New Testament in Roman character, Mr. C. Mather has compiled a *Glossary, Hindustani and English, to the New Testament and Psalms* (Longman), printed in the same character, and containing the literal and derived meanings of the words occurring in the version.—We have to chronicle the appearance of *A Manual of English Pronunciation and Spelling*, by R. Soule, Jun., A.M., and W. A. Wheeler, A.M. (Low & Co.), an American publication, containing an alphabetical list of English words, with marks and references to indicate the pronunciation of each syllable, and differing from an ordinary Pronouncing Dictionary in not giving the meanings of words. In a lengthened Introduction there is an elaborate anatomical description of the organs of speech, illustrated by woodcuts, and followed by an account of the various sounds in English, and the accentuation, spelling and syllabification of words. The authorities upon which the work is based are, the English authors, Walker and Smart, and Webster, Worcester and Goodrich among the Americans.—We think Mr. C. Baker has rendered his *Circle of Knowledge: a Scientific Class-Book* (Varty) less suitable than it might have been as a reading-book, by overloading it with miscellaneous matter, not always of the best quality. The idea of discussing the make of bonnets and ladies' under-garments—not excluding crinoline—in a work of this nature, is certainly a novelty, and, we think, a blunder. Both the paper and illustrations are inferior.—A contrast in these respects is supplied by *Philip's Atlas of Physical Geography, for the Use of Schools*, edited by W. Hughes, F.R.G.S. (Philip & Son), which contains twenty well-executed maps and drawings illustrative of the different branches of physical geography, with written descriptions of each. By a skilful employment of the space at his command, Mr. Hughes manages to make his maps convey a vast amount of information at one view.—*Materials for Translating from English into French; being a short Essay on Translation, followed by a Graded Selection, in Prose and Verse, from the best English Authors*, by L. Le Brun (Tribner), is a useful book, though not by any means equal in value to M. Gasc's 'Materials for French Prose Composition,' the notes being much fewer, and containing less instruction with reference to idiomatic usage. Messrs. Relfe have issued two cards—one, a *Table of Kings and Queens of England, from the Conquest*; and the other, *A Form of Latin Parsing*, by D. B. Brightwell.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Adams's First of June; or, Schoolboy Rivalry, 2nd ed. 8vo. 2/6.
Aimard's Chief of the Auca, new ed. 8vo. 3/6.
Aimee; the Story of a Life, 8vo. 3/6.
Alice Goldburg, 8vo. 7/6.
Arnold's Lights of the Morning, Preface by Mace, Vol. 2, 12mo. 5/6.
Bacon's Science of Memory Simplified & Explained, 12mo. 1/6.
Baillie's Rivers in the Desert, new ed. 8vo. 6/6.
Baptist Youth's Magazine, 1861, 12mo. 3/6.
Beeton's Christmas Annual, 1862, royal 8vo. 1/6.
Blackburn's Birds drawn from Nature, folio, 10/6.
Bowman's Among the Tartar Tent, 8vo. 6/6.
Bowman's How to Make the Best of It, new ed. 8vo. 3/6.
Bowman's Young Exiles, new ed. 8vo. 3/6.
Boy's Own Magazine, Vol. 7, 8vo. 3/6.
Brady's Elements of Geometrical Drawing, Part 1, fol. 16/6.
Bradshaw's Invalid's Companion to the Continent, by Lee, 10/6.

Bremer's Travels in Holy Land, tr. by Howitt, 2 vols. post 8vo. 21/6.
British Baptist Reporter, 1861, 8vo. 4/6.
Britannic, 1861, 8vo. 3/6.
Buckle's History of Civilization in England, Vol. 1, 3rd ed. 8vo. 21/6.
Bucknill & Tuke's Manual of Psychological Medicine, 2nd ed. 8vo. 15/6.
Burney's Evelina, new ed. 12mo. 3/6.
Butler's Sermons preached in the Chapel of Harrow School, 7/6.
Calendar of State Papers, Reign of Mary II, by Turnbull, 15/6.
Chalmers's Astronomical Discourses, 12mo. 1/6.
Children's Magazine, 1861, 12mo. 2/6.
Children's Picture-Book of Useful Knowledge, 16mo. 5/6.
Chosen Poems and Lyrics, 8vo. 5/6.
Chosen People, The, 2nd ed. 12mo. 1/6.
Christian Commonwealth, The, 8vo. 3/6.
Christian Pioneer, 1861, 12mo. 1/6.
Christian Treasury, 1861, royal 8vo. 6/6.
Christmas Magazine, 1861, 12mo. 1/6.
Christmas Gathering (A), or, Leaves for the Little Ones, sq. 3/6.
Churchman's Penny Magazine, 1861, 12mo. 1/6.
Copley's Complete Cottage Cookery, 15th ed. 18mo. 1/6.
Couch's History of Fishes of British Islands, Vol. 1, r. 8vo. 17/6.
Cuthbert's Eastern Lands and Eastern People, 8vo. 6/6.
Curate of Cranston, &c. by C. Beebe, 8vo. 10/6.
Cutts's Villa of Claudius, 8vo. 1/6.
Daly's Handy-Book of the Lord Mayor's Court, 8vo. 5/6.
Dasent's Selection from the Norse Tales, 8vo. 7/6.
Dawson's Popular Illustrations of Events in Old Testament, 8/6.
Deed and Edit, 8vo. 5/6.
Dixon's Piano Primer, folio, 11/6.
Double Acrostics, 12mo. 2/6.
Dumas's Historical Lib. 'The Black Tulip,' 8vo. 2/6.
Eadie's Classified Bible, 8vo. 8/6.
Edwards's Formulae in Pure and Mixed Mathematics, 8vo. 3/6.
Eldon Manor for Girls, 8vo. 3/6.
Ellis's Tolls and Triumphs, 8vo. 3/6.
Examination of the Socio-Oxonian Philosophy, Part 1, 8vo. 5/6.
Fetherston H's Primal Symbols, 8vo. 6/6.
Fletcher's Rites in Rhyme, 12mo. 3/6.
Goldsmith's Doctrine and Practice of Equity, 9th ed. 8vo. 16/6.
Gospel Missionary Magazine, 1861, square, 1/6.
Green's Grammar of the Hebrew Language, 8vo. 14/6.
Greenwell's Origines Kalendariæ Hellenicæ, 4 vols. 4/4.
Gresham's Correspondence, Selections from, 2nd ed. 8vo. 7/6.
Griffin's Household Stories, new ed. 8vo. 7/6.
Guthrie's Tales, &c. of the Scottish Covenanters, 2nd ed. 8vo. 2/6.
Herbert's The Temple, 2mo. 3/6.
Higher Christian Doctrine, 8vo. 3/6.
Hoffmann's Rich and Poor, 12mo. 1/6.
Hunt's History of the World, by Rev. D. Thomas, Vol. 3, new series, 8/6.
Hunt's Yachting Magazine, 1861, 8vo. 14/6.
Little Book, A, 12mo. 1/6.
Little Child's Picture Magazine, 1861, 2mo. 1/6.
Livingstone's Missionary Travels in South Africa, 8vo. 6/6.
Lynn's Whist Stories, 8vo. 10/6.
Magazine for the Young, 1861, 12mo. 2/6.
Magnet Stories, Vol. 3, 8vo. 2/6.
Medhurst's Garden Fables, illust. by T. Hood, square 8vo. 7/6.
Messiah, The, 8vo. 18/6.
Milton's Paradise Lost, and Regained, 8mo. each 3/6.
Monks of Kilmore, and other Poems, 8th ed. 8vo. 7/6.
Montagu's Mirror in America, 8vo. 3/6.
Monthly Paper of Sunday Teaching, 1861, 8vo. 1/6.
Monthly Packet, Vol. 2, 12mo. 6/6.
Murphy's Musical and Tax Office Manual, 8vo. 16/6.
Murphy's Musical Student's Manual, Div. 1, 12mo. 3/6.
Naval and Military Lib. 'Maurice Tierney,' 8vo. 2/6.
Newman's The Soul, its Sorrows and its Aspirations, 7th ed. 2/6.
Odipus on the Sphinx of the 18th Century, 8vo. 10/6.
Parker's Fractional Calculator, 8vo. 6/6.
Penley's English School of Painting in Water-Colours, 4/4.
Penny Post, 1861, 8vo. 1/6.
Pepper's Boy's Play-Book of Science, new ed. post 8vo. 6/6.
Petachia (Rabbi), Travels of, tr. by Benisch, 2nd ed. post 8vo. 5/6.
Pleasant Church Scholars, 1861, 12mo. 1/4.
Popular Lecturer, edited by Pittam, 18mo. 2/6.
Post-Office Directory of Somersetshire, with Bristol, r. 8vo. 25/6.
Rays of Sunlight for Dark Days, 2nd ed. 8vo. 2/6.
Rocambole (Madame), with a History of Society in France, 9/6.
Roche's (Dr. A.) Charges and Sermons on Special Occasions, 10/6.
Richardson's Clinical Lectures, 1st ed. 12mo. 4/6.
Rogers's Domestic Life in Palestine, 8vo. 10/6.
Saintour, Fables Morales. Ouvrages Français et Anglais, 2/6.
Sargeant's Frederick and Kate; or, the Little Letter Writers, 1/6.
Sargeant's Short Stories in Short Words, 8vo. 1/6.
Scattered Seeds, 2nd ed. square, 8/6.
Scenes and Stories Little Known, Chiefly in North Wales, 1/6.
Servants' Magazine, 1861, 8vo. 1/4.
Shipley's Daily Meditations for the Seasons, Pt. 1, 12mo. 2/6.
Silas Marner, by George Eliot, 7th ed. 8vo. 6/6.
Smith's Edwin of Padra, 2nd ed. 8vo. 3/6.
Southgate's Many Thoughts of Many Minds, 3rd ed. 8vo. 12/6.
Sunday Teachers' Treasury, 1861, 8vo. 4/6.
Sunlight in the Clouds, 2nd ed. 12mo. 2/6.
Taylor's 'Right through God,' Labours of Geo. Müller, 1/6.
Teacher's Offering for 1861, 12mo. 1/6.
Thomas's When the Snow Falls, new ed. 8vo. 5/6.
Tracts for Priests and People, No. 10, Strachey's Prophets, 1/6.
Trollope's (A.) Orley Farm, illust. by Millais, Vol. 1, 8vo. 11/6.
Walker's Divine Operation on the Redemption of Man, post 8vo. 4/6.
Walpole's Memoirs of the English Academies, 8vo. 7/6.
Young's Farmers' Calendar, 21st ed. re-written by Morton, 10/6.

MR. DU CHAILLU'S ADVENTURES.

8, Winchester Street, Dec. 12.

"Mr. Du Chaillu's book on the Gorilla was pronounced a fiction"—such were the words telegraphed from Liverpool yesterday in anticipation of the West African mail. By that mail I have received an important letter from my brother-in-law, Mr. Walker, of the Gaboon,—together with a certificate from Capt. Yates, of the Ocean Eagle, and a letter from the Rev. W. Walker (the gentleman to whom Mr. Du Chaillu so particularly alluded in his 'Explorations of Equatorial Africa'),—in which, as your readers will see, a direct negative is given, with the fullest details as to dates, to Mr. Du Chaillu's statements. In a private letter addressed to myself, dated a few hours later than the public letter addressed to you, he states that he had just obtained some information from Mongilomba, one of the hunters who accompanied Mr. Du Chaillu, from which it appears that two or three of the gorillas he brought home were really killed by Mr. Du Chaillu, but the greater number were killed by others and sold to him. As my brother-in-law adds, that his people

have caught a live gorilla, which he hopes to be able to bring home, I presume there cannot be so much difficulty in shooting or trapping them as has been represented.

Mongilomba, the hunter, already referred to, further informed Mr. Walker that Mr. Du Chaillu never went to Ashira, Ashongo, &c., but only to Bakélé, and was never farther than three days' journey from his house. The American trader, his neighbour, was also in weekly communication with Mr. Du Chaillu, so that he could not have penetrated 300 or 400 miles into the interior. Mr. Walker had been inconvenienced by the loss of his copy of Mr. Du Chaillu's book, lost by the upsetting of a canoe; he had to wait for another copy. This fact accounts for the delay in receiving his reply.

P. L. SIMMONDS.

Gaboon, Oct. 30, 1861.

The unexpected departure of a French war steamer for Sierra Leone, to meet the mail, gives me the opportunity to reply, although briefly, to the attack made upon me by the champions of Paul Du Chaillu. The attempt made to throw ridicule upon my letter, is no refutation of the charges which I had there brought. What does Mr. Du Chaillu say in reference to my allegation that he not only had no sketches when he was here, but told me he was unable to sketch? I desire a reply to that charge. What does Mr. Du Chaillu say in reference to my assertion that he was guilty of a falsehood in stating that he remained in weary expectation of a ship for four months? I quote his own words:—"At last, on the 1st of June I was so happy as to spy a sail. My heart beat anxiously lest she should pass. But to my great joy the little brig stood right inshore. By night I knew that my friends in Gaboon had sent to inquire for news of me. They had given me up for lost. The captain had orders to ascertain how I came to my death. I was glad to assure him that I was not dead yet." The opportune arrival of the *Ocean Eagle* yesterday, enables me to forward the following copy of a document signed by Capt. P. D. Yates of that vessel:—

"Gaboon, Oct. 30, 1861.

"I hereby certify that, about the end of April or beginning of May, 1859, I entered into an agreement with Mr. Paul B. Du Chaillu, then in Gaboon, to proceed to the mouth of the Fernan Vas with my vessel, to ship his ebony, &c., and that Mr. Du Chaillu preceded me by some few days to make his preparations. I further certify that I was not sent by the friends of Mr. Du Chaillu in Gaboon, nor had I any instructions to ascertain the manner of his death, neither did I ever hear a report of his death either at Camma or elsewhere.

(Signed) "P. D. YATES, Master, *Ocean Eagle*."

"Witnesses to the signature of Capt. Yates,

(Signed) "JOHN JORDAN, J. W. HAGG."

The original, kindly placed at my disposal, I retain until my arrival in England. In the mean time I am able to give the following extract from a note this instant received from the Rev. W. Walker; which fully bears out my former statement, and, in connexion with Capt. Yates's certificate, renders it indisputable.

"Dear Sir,—I find by Mr. Best's memorandum under date May 5, 1859—'Capt. Lawlin and Mr. Du Chaillu went to Camma. 11th May, O. Eagle went to Camma. June 5th, O. Eagle arrived from St. Thomas. June 11th, Capt. Lawlin arrived from Camma, &c. June 14th, Mr. Du Chaillu went to Corisco. June 16th, O. Eagle sailed for Corisco and New York.' I do not know whether Mr. Du Chaillu returned from Camma in the O. Eagle via St. Thomas, or came with Capt. Lawlin, otherwise I suppose the above memoranda indicate his movements precisely. He embarked at Corisco in the O. Eagle for New York. Very truly yours,

(Signed) WM. WALKER.

"R. B. Walker." I leave the public to make their comments on the foregoing.

My motive for writing to contradict the assertions and falsehoods of Mr. Du Chaillu was to put the public on its guard against a travelling pretender, and in acceptance of the challenge of Mr. Du Chaillu himself—who has not dared to

come boldly forward in person to contradict me. I certainly was unaware, at the time I wrote my letter of the 22nd of July, that my brother-in-law had previously published extracts from my former private letters; but as he had full authority to do as he liked with that letter—to publish it or suppress it, as he thought fit—the fact of his preferring to lay it before the public sufficiently proves that his motives were disinterested, and that he was ready, for the sake of scientific truth, to brave the attacks which the protectors of Mr. Du Chaillu would not fail to make after the publication of the letters of November, 1858, and May, 1859. The change of opinion on my part, between May, 1859, and July, 1861, is sufficiently explained by the preposterous growth of the pretensions of Mr. Du Chaillu. When in Gaboon, previous to his departure for New York, that person was modest and reserved in his statements, knowing that there were too many people able and likely to contradict him, had he then been the full-grown Munchausen he has since shown himself. Mr. Du Chaillu appealed confidently in the *Times* to the missionaries and traders in Gaboon and Corisco. I, as one of the latter, accepted his challenge, and he does not come forward to refute me. Will he publish his letters to the Rev. Messrs. Walker and Mackay, entreating their testimony to his veracity? Will he lay before the world the replies of those gentlemen to his impudent request, which in reality was neither more nor less than asking their evidence as missionaries—and, consequently, credible witnesses—to prove the truth of what they knew to be utterly false, as did Mr. Du Chaillu himself when he wrote his book, and when he had the audacity to appeal to the "missionaries and traders at Gaboon and Corisco"?

The Rev. Mr. Wilson is, doubtless, an excellent authority on many matters connected with this coast; but having left Gaboon some years previous to the date of Mr. Du Chaillu's supposed adventures, he can only know of them from hearsay, or from Mr. Du Chaillu himself.

My desire for notoriety is not so great as the papers kindly suppose, nor should I wish for an introduction to the public through the medium of P. Belloni's book, although, perhaps, my claim would be as great as that of some others mentioned; at any rate, Mr. Belloni or Du Chaillu would have been in what his adopted countrymen call a "fix" more than once but for me.

Why did not Mr. Du Chaillu avail himself of the presence in England of the missionary indicated by me in my former letter to prove his veracity?

The arrival of the book of Mr. Du Chaillu and the papers containing his and Dr. Gray's letters at the same time, is explained by the fact of there being a monthly line of steamers between Liverpool and the West Coast of Africa. In conclusion, although not wishing now to commence a fresh onslaught on Mr. Du Chaillu, may I ask him without indiscretion, how it happened that he never mentioned to his friends in Gaboon, &c. the slaughter of the elephant by innumerable fan spears, of which he gives an engraving at page 83?

R. B. WALKER.

THE MAYER MANUSCRIPTS.

Hurst Green, Sussex, Dec. 9, 1861.

I have just read in last week's number of the *Athenæum* your critique upon 'Fac-Similes of Certain Portions of the Gospel of St. Matthew, and of the Epistles of St. James and St. Jude, written on Papyrus in the First Century.' I feel sure that, as my name is brought forward in your review in connexion with these MSS. as their professed discoverer, you will allow me to clear myself, as I think it right at once to do, from any share in their publication, and from any attempt, therefore, which you believe there exists, to impose on the credulity of the "British public."

Some three or four years ago Mr. Mayer, among other antiquities, obtained some MSS. on papyrus from me, which I had brought myself from Thebes in Egypt. At the time they came into Mr. Mayer's hands they had not been fully unrolled. They were, at any rate, however, genuine MSS.; but all of them, I believe, in the Hieratic cha-

racter, and containing portions, most probably, of the ancient Egyptian Ritual. If Mr. Birch's memory serves him, I think he would confirm this, as they were inspected by him. I never heard more of these MSS. until about a year and a half ago I happened to be in Liverpool and saw Dr. Simonides, who showed me a small piece of papyrus, on which was written, in the uncial character, a few verses of the ninth chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel. I spoke to Mr. Mayer afterwards about it, and he told me that Dr. Simonides believed that among the same lot of MSS., which he said were those he had obtained from me, he had discovered other portions of the same Gospel. I confess that I was greatly surprised, and felt great doubts of these fragments having ever formed part of any of the MSS. which had been in my possession.

The next I heard of the subject (except from an occasional short reference to the assumed discoveries in local papers) was from a letter of a Correspondent of the *Guardian*, under date August 14th of this year, which spoke of the forthcoming publication of these "Fac-Similes." In this letter I was astounded by the information, that "there is reason to suppose that one of the papyri is the original copy of St. Matthew's Gospel, written by Nicholas of Antioch at the personal dictation of the Apostle!" I at once wrote to Mr. Mayer to ask for information, and to express my astonishment at the magnitude of Dr. Simonides' discoveries, and to say that I trusted he had been very careful to assure himself that these MSS. had really come out of his Collection. I naturally felt that both Mr. Mayer and myself might be exposed to unpleasant reflections in case any deception was being practised. Up to this date I have received no reply from Mr. Mayer, nor have I myself yet seen the publication of the "Fac-Similes." I make this simple statement to you, trusting to free myself from any responsibility connected with the publication. I leave it to others to settle the question of the genuineness of the MSS. All I can say is, that I cannot myself believe that they were ever in my possession. I examined my own MSS. sufficiently to feel convinced that they were in the Hieratic character. If you will allow this letter to appear in your next number, you will oblige, Yours, &c.,

HENRY STOBART.

P.S. I think you are in error in a statement that "it is an undoubted fact that no MSS. of any kind, if we except the Hieratic papyri, are known to ascend to the first or second century." I brought home with me from Egypt in 1855, I think, four wooden tablets covered with manuscript, written upon a kind of cement, which contained a series of astronomical observations, in the Demotic character, made in the reigns of Trajan and Hadrian. They are in Mr. Mayer's Museum, and have been translated by Dr. Brugsch of Berlin, and published both in English and French—the observations having been submitted both to Mr. Airy and to M. Biot, and their truth confirmed by them. An account of them can be seen in one of the papers read before the Astronomical Society in, I think, the year 1855, and their date is unquestionably that of the second century.

I would only add, also, with reference to another remark in your review, that "The Funeral Oration of Hyperides," which was also brought home by me from Egypt, was not selected by Sir F. Madden from among the MSS. now in Mr. Mayer's possession. It was offered to the British Museum along with some Coptic MSS. in the Greek character, all of which were purchased by the Museum, and I am sorry to say have never yet been published. It is right that I should mention this, as your remark might lead your readers to infer that the MSS., which Mr. Mayer obtained from me, had been rejected as spurious by the British Museum, which was in nowise the case.

* * Mr. Stobart's postscript requires from us a word of explanation. We do not for a moment doubt that Mr. Stobart brought the tablets of which he speaks from the East, and that they ascend, as he says, to an early period. Their value is above suspicion, and they ought assuredly to have been secured for the National Library. We meant to say

that no such MS. as the fac-similes of M. Simonides are known to exist. Of course Coptic Papyri exist; but about this class of document there is no discussion whatever. May we venture to offer a suggestion to Mr. Stobart? Why not go down to Liverpool and inspect the MSS. which he sold to Mr. Mayer? He would be able, probably, to recognize his own collections, and to state whether they are in exactly the same condition as when he brought them from the East.

INVENTIONS ABOUT TURNER.

Crossbrook, via Sheffield, Dec. 10, 1861.

MY attention has been called to certain passages in Thornbury's 'Life of Turner,' vol. ii. p. 238, in which the author has got up a specious description of my purchase of two pictures from the great artist; and, upon the pretended facts, he founds conclusions very derogatory to the character of Turner, and doubtfully complimentary to myself. If Mr. Thornbury had shown me the common courtesy of inquiring as to the facts before he had committed himself to print, he would have avoided the direct contradiction which I think it necessary thus publicly to give to his statements. He has amused himself with describing how, "when it came to settlement, Turner's parsimony rose to the surface"; how "he claimed 80 more guineas in consideration of his going expressly to Venice to paint the picture"; how "I thought this postscript of 80 guineas an afterthought—an extortion—a shuffle—a mean attempt at raising a price previously agreed upon"; how "the blue sky of Venice looked black and ugly, as I looked at it and saw 80 guineas written all over it in red ink"; how "I would not have the picture"; "down comes a growling letter from Turner, requesting the immediate return of the picture"; he will "not bate an ace"; how, "before the coffin-lid of the packing-case was closed," the attractions of the picture were so irresistible that "I could not part with it"; "back to the dusty lumber-room in the roof goes the packing-case, and off flies a cheque to scowling Turner, in Queen Anne Street, for 1,080 guineas, which Turner pockets with a malicious chuckle."

Now, all this frivolous detail is a complete fiction from beginning to end. There is not one word of truth in the whole story. Fortunately, I have Turner's letters and receipts before me to confirm this contradiction. 'Venice' was exhibited in May, 1834; and, before it had hung one week on the walls of the Academy, I paid him, without the slightest objection or hesitation, 350*l.*, the price which he had fixed for the picture; and 300*l.*, a larger sum than Turner had asked, was a year or more afterwards paid for that beautiful creation of 'Lightermen Heaving in Coals by Night, at South Shields,' which was exhibited at the Academy in 1835. Thus, even in the price, Mr. Thornbury is grossly mistaken. The sneer, too, as to my selling the picture for a commercial profit, is an unjustifiable assumption. Family circumstances arose at this time which, to my deep sorrow, made it my duty to sell these and three or four other beautiful works. It is, however, the wrong representation of the conduct and character of Turner which I am anxious to point out. No one could have behaved with less parsimony—I may almost say with greater generosity—than did Turner in his transactions with me; and I cannot help denouncing it as an insufferable impertinence in a book-maker to present as facts to the public a tissue of unfounded suppositions, and thus create a false impression as to the character of a most distinguished artist. HENRY MCCONNEL.

* * A Correspondent, who dates from "Rectory House, Fonthill-bishop, Wilts," and signs "Barton Bouchier," asks us to state that Mr. Thornbury is in Egypt, and has, therefore, not seen the accusations brought against him.

ASCENT OF THE WEISSHORN.

December 7, 1861.

WILL you allow me to say one word in reference to a sentence in this day's *Athenæum*, as it may help a brave man in his vocation. After accomplishing the last dead lift which placed my two companions

and myself on the highest rock of the Weisshorn, we paused a moment to take breath. The summit was within a few paces of us—a little pyramid of spotless snow, with a sharp ridge leading to the top of it. The man who had been in the rear of our little party during the day here stepped forward, and set his foot upon the ridge, with the apparent intention of going to the top. His progress was arrested by a rather emphatic exclamation of "Back!—not you." Johann Joseph Bennen—the best and bravest climber I have ever met—had been my leader throughout. Him I ordered to the front, and he it was who first planted a foot upon the summit of the Weisshorn.

JOHN TYNDALL.

THE OCTOROON.

"The Rancho, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks, Dec. 10, 1861.

THE author of 'The Quadroon' presents his compliments to the Editor of the *Athenæum*, and through him to "Suum Cuique," his clever Correspondent, who can prove one book to be "pirated" from another, without having read the first, or given more than a cursory perusal to the second. Under some such confession "Suum Cuique" complacently pronounces 'The Quadroon' to be a piracy from a "romance," which appeared in the *London Journal*, of 1855, under the title of 'Masks and Faces.'

Forced from his privacy by this grievous imputation—not the less grievous that it is utterly untrue, the author of 'The Quadroon' might have been tempted to say some severe things of "Suum Cuique." Among others, that such a conjectural insinuation is unworthy of a man of letters, especially one who is permitted to make his mark in the columns of the *Athenæum*. He contents himself, however, by stating a few facts with which "Suum Cuique" appears not to be acquainted, and which will probably modify the opinions of that ingenious gentleman. In a knowledge of the two works in question, the author of 'The Quadroon' has the advantage of "Suum Cuique," since he has read both—'The Quadroon' in 1852, and 'Masks and Faces' yesterday, for the first time in his life. Notwithstanding the vast amount of information, to say nothing of the gratification procured by a perusal of the latter work, he was no little surprised, that, throughout all the story of 'Masks and Faces,' published in the *London Journal* of 1855—the date so pertinaciously insisted upon by "Suum Cuique," he was unable to discover a single scene bearing the slightest resemblance to anything in 'The Quadroon,' not even a thought that could be charged with similitude. Nothing of slave or plantation life; nothing of Louisiana or America either; in short, to use "Suum Cuique's" own words, nothing of those "persons and events which form the staple" of 'The Quadroon.' It is true, that in a rather disjointed addition to 'Masks and Faces,' published in the *London Journal* of 1856, there are three or four chapters describing a slave-sale at New Orleans, in which a beautiful 'Creole lady, almost a perfect white' (as 'Suum' describes her), figures as one of the "lots," and is sold as such; but who, by a bold adventure that takes away one's breath to read, is immediately after rescued, and carried off in triumph from the midst of the crowd—purchaser included—by a brave English freebooter, who threatens to bombard New Orleans, and actually destroys all the *dramatis personæ* that are hostile to him, by a single shot from his long Tom! This splendid piece of gun practice, though it might be thought nothing now-a-days, was of such consequence then, that it at once put an end to the pursuit, at the same time terminating the incident from which "Suum Cuique" thinks, or insinuates, that 'The Quadroon' must have been taken!

It is necessary, therefore, to inform "Suum Cuique" that, during a residence in Louisiana of many years (commencing in 1839, and ending, with intervals of absence, in 1848), the author of 'The Quadroon' was an eye-witness of nearly a score of slave-auctions, at which beautiful Quadroon girls, not Creole ladies "almost perfect white," were sold in bankruptcy, and bought up, too, notoriously with the motives that actuated the "Gayarré" of his tale; and that upon such actual incidents was

the story of 'The Quadroon' founded. Most of the book was written in 1852; but, as truthfully stated in its Preface, in consequence of the appearance of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' its publication was postponed until 1856. The writing of it was finished early in 1855, long before 'Masks and Faces' saw the light.

But it is not a question of dates, as "Suum Cuique"—himself so slippery upon this point—would make it appear. Jack-the-Giant-Killer antedates Jack Sheppard, not by years, but by centuries; yet who will affirm that the escapades of the bold burglar were borrowed from the adventures of the puissant little slayer of giants?

Between these two books there is almost as much similitude as between the "long exciting romance" of 'Masks and Faces' and 'The Quadroon,' or even 'The Octoroon.'

But with regard to 'The Quadroon' and the Adelphi drama, the case is quite different. There the resemblance is just that which must ever exist between a melo-drama and the romance from which it is taken; and when 'The Octoroon' was first produced in New York—January, 1860—its scenes and characters were at once identified by the newspaper critics of that city as being transcripts from 'The Quadroon.' Some of its scenes, as at present performed, are original,—at least, they are not from 'The Quadroon,'—but these introduced incidents are generally believed not to have improved the story; and one of them—the poisoning of the heroine—Mr. Boucicault has had the good taste to alter, restoring the beautiful Quadroon to the happier destiny to which the romance had consigned her. It might be equally in good taste if the clever dramatist were to come out before the public with a frank avowal of the source whence his drama has been drawn.

The Author of 'The Quadroon' would gladly have declined discussion on a subject which cannot much interest the readers of the *Athenæum* one way or the other. It is no great merit to have been the originator of 'The Quadroon,' 'The Octoroon' or 'Masks and Faces'; but the imputation upon his literary character has in this case forced him before the tribunal of the public; and he would still have remained silent if that public—or such of it as cared about the question—could have had an opportunity of perusing the "long exciting romance" of 'Masks and Faces.' This however, buried among the ample archives of the *London Journal*, is no longer accessible.

It is to be hoped that the prominence now given to it may produce a reprint—perhaps the principal motive of "Suum Cuique" in causing the matter to be mooted.

Nevertheless, it is not easy to understand how "Suum Cuique" or the "Author of 'Whitefriars'" can be benefited by the reprint of a story not written by either of them; since one of the strangest facts elicited by this investigation is, that 'Masks and Faces' is, after all, not the production of the Author of 'Whitefriars,' but of another gentleman—Mr. J. F. Smith—into whose hands "Suum Cuique" is now respectfully consigned."

JOHN O'DONOVAN.

CELTIc Literature has sustained a loss in the somewhat premature death of Dr. O'Donovan, which took place in Dublin, after a month's illness, at midnight, on Monday last. Born in a farmhouse near New Ross, in 1810, and distinguished from an early period for a passionate devotion to the vernacular tongue and literature of his country, O'Donovan proceeded to Dublin, at the age of fifteen, for the purpose of instructing in the Irish language Captain (now General) Sir Thomas Larcom, who subsequently intrusted to him much onerous duty in connexion with the Ordnance Survey of Ireland. Dr. O'Donovan was the author of the most comprehensive Grammar extant of the Irish Language, and edited several curious volumes for the Archaeological and Celtic Societies, which extended to many thousand pages; but the work which may be said to have given him a European reputation was his erudite translation of, and voluminous notes to, 'The Annals of Ireland by the Four Masters,' published in the year 1851, in seven volumes 4*to*. Without these national records—

minutely illustrative as they are of an integral portion of the Empire—the History of Great Britain could never be regarded as complete. As O'Donovan's predecessors in the scantily-cultivated field of Hiberno-Celtic literature had left compilations behind them calculated rather to mislead than to aid, it may well be supposed that the translation of the 'Annals' proved no easy task. Innumerable passages are clothed in a dialect so long obsolete, that the erudite Dr. O'Connor, who also essayed the task, was compelled to leave their depths unfathomed. O'Donovan, however, not only mastered this difficulty, but laboriously collated the assertions of the Four Masters, by reference to other manuscript authorities with which they themselves were confessedly unacquainted. The result is a work of interest and utility, not to the historian only, but to the genealogist, the topographer and the antiquary.

Dr. O'Donovan graduated as a Doctor of Laws at Trinity College, Dublin, and in Hilary Term, 1847, became a member of the Irish Bar, at which, however, he never practised. On the establishment of the Queen's College, in Belfast, Dr. O'Donovan was appointed Professor of Irish History and Archaeology; and his lectures from that chair were marked by eloquence, erudition and sound common sense. Aided by his learned colleague, Prof. O'Curry, Dr. O'Donovan had made considerable progress in a translation of the Brehon Laws, which consist of a code extremely minute in its provisions, and to which much, even of our existing jurisprudence, may be traced. The translation of this great work had created a deep interest, not in Ireland only, but amongst various learned bodies on the Continent. Celtic scholars are indebted to Mr. Disraeli for having, when Finance Minister, made a grant to defray the expenses of the undertaking.

Dr. O'Donovan had also been engaged, at the period of his death, in annotating and translating Cormac's 'Glossary'; and his recent labours to produce an accurate Irish Dictionary—the want of which has long been a reproach to the sister country—have been already noticed in these pages. What the Irish language is in itself is a question which has frequently been asked by learned pens and tongues. Vallancey had compared it with most of the languages of the world, and pronounced it to have affinity with them all; but his philological system has been exploded. J. C. Zeuss, however, a native of Bavaria, settled the question in 1853 by the publication, at Leipzig, of his great work, 'Grammatica Celtica.' But no one in Ireland knew the importance and character of the discovery until Dr. O'Donovan, about eighteen months ago, announced and expounded it. Besides the labours to which we have referred, he catalogued in our national libraries a large quantity of curious and valuable MSS. Dr. O'Donovan had been a member of the Royal Irish Academy, of several Archaeological Societies, and of various learned bodies on the Continent. He might be seen taking his daily exercise in all weathers—often struggling against storm and hail, yet intently pursuing his course. He never could be induced to avail himself of a vehicle, erroneously imagining that walking exercise, even in the most tempestuous weather, was necessary as a counterpoise to the sedentary pursuits which consumed so large a portion of his time. In unwisely indulging in one of these excursions, he caught his mortal illness.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

WE hear that the Lord Chancellor and the Master of the Rolls are inclined to have the important documents whose recovery to the uses of history—and especially in connexion with Lord Chancellor Bacon—we recently announced, set in order, abstracted and calendared,—at least, so far as Lord Bacon's decrees and decisions are concerned. We trust that our great legal authorities will go a step further. No better service could be done to historical inquiry. The light which these papers shed on the judicial acts of Bacon they also shed on the judicial acts of his successors. For personal history these Chancery

Records are more important than the regular State Papers; and it is greatly to be desired that some means will be found for rendering them accessible to the public.

Though the details of the great Museum Reform are not yet settled—an Act of Parliament, and therefore a vote of the House of Commons, being necessary—we may mention, that the Government plan is understood to comprise a complete separation of the Literature from the Science. Mr. Panizzi and the books will hold their ground. Prof. Owen and the natural history will troop away. Ample space is required for each grand division of the national property; more for the natural productions than the intellectual. Man is a finite creature; the works of his brain and of his hand are numbered; all the books, the monuments, the illustrations which exist in the world, could be counted, described and lodged in a comparatively brief time and space. The British Museum, with the enlargement of which it is capable, will hold our library and its accessions, for the next five hundred years. Not so the productions of nature. These defy enumeration. At every turn we come upon new species and new genera: we discover not new specimens but new worlds. At this day we are only at the beginning of our collections of natural history, and our plans must be laid down for the future rather than for the present. Hence we should at first purchase ample space—leave ourselves room for growth in future ages. The more provident plan is ever the wiser plan.

Mr. A. A. Paton, whose travels in Servia and the Danubian Principalities awoke an English interest in the East of Europe many years ago, is about to produce a revised and corrected edition of his works of travels. The edition will be published in London and in Leipzig about the same time.

A Catalogue of the valuable books and papers belonging to the Society of Antiquaries has been printed, and will soon be ready for distribution among the Fellows. The Catalogue will, for the first time, render those literary treasures available. It is not, we think, generally understood by scholars that this fine library is accessible, on proper application and cause shown, to students who may not belong to the Society.

It is not generally known, we believe, that an expurgated edition of Walter Scott has been published for the benefit of Roman Catholics; but the fact is recorded in the new edition of Feller's 'Biographie Universelle,' published at Lyons, with a continuation by the Abbé Simonin. "Though Walter Scott," we are told, in the notice of his name, "is not a romancer of the dangerous class, he gives, nevertheless, too lively a picture of the passions, and makes frequent attacks on Catholic institutions; this has led D'Exauvillez to undertake a new and abridged translation of his works, in which he has taken care to omit all that is condemnable. This translation is published under the auspices of the Society of Saint Nicholas, No. 39, Rue de Sévres, Paris, and is principally suited for young persons." It will be long, we presume, before there is any English "Family Walter Scott" to take its place by the side of the Family Shakespeare.

We are requested to state—and we do so with pleasure—that the beautiful stereoscopic views of Paris, just published, are the work of an English photographer, Mr. W. England, who took them during the past summer.

On Monday, Mr. Boucicault supplied a happy ending to his drama of 'The Octoroon.' This is a matter of more importance than may appear at first sight. There is no doubt that the public are in favour, in all cases, of felicitous conclusions to fictitious narratives, both on and off the stage;—but in this case there is a deeper principle concerned than such mere popular predilection. In America, where fortunate catastrophes are as much liked by audiences as in England, the death of the heroine met with no objection, but, on the contrary, was received with approbation. The reason was, that there the tragic consummation implied a moral which was nationally acceptable; while here the audience were indifferent to its local

application, and were, indeed, disposed to accept or reject the new drama on other grounds alone. A work of Art, as such, is dependent in all cases on these exclusively, and not on its moral purpose. Goethe has somewhere well said, that any play, poem or story, that concludes with a moral tag, and has evidently been written for its sake, is essentially a bad one. For himself, he avoided such direct inferences; and cited Shakespeare as his exemplar. In great plays, such as 'Othello,' 'Lear,' 'Macbeth' or 'Hamlet,' not only one but many morals are involved, and the spectator is left to receive their various influences as they may arise during the performance, and the general effect of all at the termination. 'The Octoroon,' therefore, was faulty in having any direct moral at all; and the only excuse for it could be, that such moral suited the people to whom it was originally addressed. But on the English stage, the moral, such as it was, proved useless. On other grounds the unhappy ending was also a mistake. The drama, being of the "sensational" sort, proceeded on the principle of exciting a sense of danger, with the tacit understanding that there was to be a deliverance from it. Audiences, to whom such pieces are addressed, have always such an expectation; and if it is not gratified, are invariably disappointed. And this natural expectation is a point of Art not to be disregarded with impunity in any drama. For these reasons, therefore, we hold the popular instinct to have been right in regard to this play; and Mr. Boucicault to have acted wisely in yielding to its demands. The fifth act now supplied by Mr. Boucicault is borrowed, it appears, from the Author of 'Whitefriars,'—and is one of exciting and well-sustained interest. This, indeed, begins with the conclusion of the previous act. Zoë, during the confusion consequent on the explosion of the steamboat, takes refuge in a canoe, but is followed by her ruffian purchaser, who is pursued by her friends. The pursuit is continued, under various interesting circumstances, throughout the fifth act. Jacob Maclosky, at last, seems to have the advantage of his pursuers, having taken refuge on a rocky ledge, whence he is able to fire at them with precision. But, by an act of self-devotion on the part of Salem Scudder, he is betrayed into exposing himself to the aim of George Peyton, whose shot takes fatal effect. The lover and the redeemed Octoroon thus meet in safety, and determine to solemnize their union in another land, where the laws permit their marriage. This result was received with unanimous applause by the house; and it is probable that the drama, like its predecessor, will now have considerable success. In many points it is the superior production.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment has this week been enriched by the addition of a new version of 'Colleen Bawn,' adapted to music from old Irish airs, by Mr. Frank Musgrave and Mr. John Parry. The story is related and played by Mr. Parry with a humour which is infinitely delicate and genuinely Irish. The entertainment is sure to be attractive.

Herren Haase & Co., of Berlin, have made a set of photographic studies—visiting-card size—of the principal persons who attended officially the late Coronation Fêtes in that city. They are well done as mere photographs, and the groupings of imperial and royal persons are of unusual interest.

The International Decimal Association ought to be called the Metrical Association, since its intentions are to introduce, if possible, the French *Metrical* system, and to oppose every other decimal system. They have forwarded a circular to all the Chambers of Commerce, announcing that the Wolverhampton chamber has declared for the metrical system, and that Mr. Cobden is to move for a Committee of the House of Commons. They recommend the following form of petition, which, at their request, we print:—

That the present state of Weights and Measures in the United Kingdom is most unsatisfactory, there being as many as Eleven Systems of Weights, either sanctioned by Act of Parliament, or in general use among different classes of persons, besides numerous Local Weights and Measures, differing in almost every market-town, the same denomination signifying different things in different places, and the

whole otherwise exhibiting the greatest discrepancies. That even the Weights and Measures authorized by law are found to be most inconvenient for the various purposes of trade and social intercourse, on account of their cumbersome division, the great waste of time they entail in calculations, the liability to error which they produce, and the want of homogeneity in all their parts. That the Metric System of Weights and Measures, being established on a scientific basis, and having been found exceedingly well adapted for all practical and scientific purposes, and admitted into many countries of Europe and America with unexceptional advantages, has the best recommendation for its adoption in the United Kingdom, and in the opinion of your Petitioners is likely to produce a decided boon to the whole community. That having regard to the increased intercourse with the Continent of Europe likely to ensue in consequence of the Treaty of Commerce recently concluded with France, from the reduction of postage, and from the abolition of passports, it is all-important that the Weights and Measures which are employed in international transactions should be assimilated as much as possible in all countries. That in the opinion of your Petitioners this is a most favourable time for commencing the change, the public mind in this country being now sufficiently prepared for it, and your Petitioners would therefore pray that a Committee of your Right Honourable House be appointed to inquire into the present state of Weights and Measures, and to suggest a plan for the introduction of the Metric System into the United Kingdom.

—For ourselves, we have strong objections to the Metrical system; but we do not object to the Committee, or to the discussion: these would, we believe, be useful as keeping up attention to the subject, and as tending to lead the country to sound views and a better system than either our own or the Metrical.

The Rev. W. H. Wylie writes on that subject of the Scotch Church and Fanners, which Mr. Smiles's book has brought under controversy:—

"The Manse, Ramsey, Hunts.
"Your Correspondent, 'K,' concludes that the 'grovelling superstition' which condemned the use of winning machines in Scotland was peculiar to the small denomination known as the Seceders. This sweeping conclusion is founded on the isolated fact, that an uncle of Robert Gilfillan, the poet, was expelled from the membership of a Seceding church in Fifeshire because of his persisting in the use of the offensive machine. I fear much that a more careful investigation would lead your Correspondent to a different result, and prove the substantial accuracy of the statement made by Mr. Smiles. The late Sheriff Aiton, in his 'Agricultural Survey of Ayrshire,'—a most reliable work by an acute and unprejudiced man,—gives an instance in which the clergyman of a parish in Ayrshire denounced barn-fanners from the pulpit. They had been newly brought into use, and the clergyman wound up his philippic by calling the innocent objects of his wrath the producers of 'dell's wind.' The parish minister of Kilbirnie, in the same county, went even further than pulpit denunciations; for he 'debarred' all persons from the sacramental table who winnowed their corn with fanners. A Kilbirnie poet, who was too enlightened to share the spirit of these high-handed and superstitious priests, refers to the circumstance in a local rhyme, a copy of which I have in my possession:—

But the priest o' the parish, sae godly and richt,
Gat word o' the war'k that was done i' the nicht,
An' cam' to our mallow, an' made muckle din,
'Bout the corn that was winnowed wi' ungodly win'.

It would be wrong, however, to charge the superstition upon the Church of Scotland; and this is not done by Mr. Smiles. Equally unjust would it be to blame the Secession Church as the author of the superstition; and this is done by 'K.' The truth seems to be this, that there were some ignorant and fanatical ministers in both communions, who were guilty of denouncing fanners as works of the devil.

W. H. WYLIE."

Professor Düntzer, of Cologne, whose publication of Herder's Correspondence we had an opportunity lately to mention, has added to his researches in the great epoch of German literature. His latest work is, 'Goethe and Karl August during the first Fifteen Years of their Friendship.' The different correspondences have served Prof. Düntzer as sources for his work; likewise some valuable manuscript material, especially letters of Karl August to Knebel, which had been entrusted to him for free use by Varnhagen von Ense. Thus Herr Düntzer was enabled to put Goethe's relations to his friend into the right light, at the same time allowing a clear view of his entire court and business life.

Goethe's connexion with Frau von Stein and Herder also receives additional light, which is the more to be acknowledged, as this period of the poet's life has never been satisfactorily treated, however much has been said on the subject. A continuation of the work is in prospect.

A second newspaper in 'Modern Greek' has been added to the list of the London journals. Its title is 'O 'Αγγελος τῶν Βυζαντινῶν Λαῶν,'— 'The Messenger of the Byzantine Nations, the Greeks, the Slavonians, the Dacians, the Caucasians and the Arabs.' The first number appeared on the 5th of December, and it is to be continued every Thursday. The principles that it professes are those of conservatism and progress, or those of the English constitution; which are the principles, it declares, of one party among the Greeks, while another pursues those of the old French Revolution. The contents are to comprise a view of the progress of science, literature and the arts, as well as politics and commerce,—but commerce is to receive so much attention, that the most prominent feature of the first number is, in fact, the shipping news, which cannot be rendered classical, even by being couched in the language of Homer and Demosthenes. The most interesting article on the arts is composed in a long criticism on the new Greek Church at Manchester, on which it appears very different opinions have been expressed: in approbation by the *Manchester Daily Examiner and Times*, and the *Presse de Londres*; in strong condemnation by the *Athenian Magazine*, the *Pandora*, and the Greek architect, Menandros Potesarros, who has been recently paying a visit to Manchester. The criticism of Potesarros is contained in a pamphlet he has recently published at Athens, on the new Church of St. Spiridion about to be erected on the hill of the Parthenon. It may be conceded, that there is some force in his remark, that it would have been appropriate for our Greek residents in Manchester to have employed a Greek architect for the erection of a Greek church, and it is quite possible that his remarks on the building they have erected may be well founded; but his sallies against the names of the builders do not show the temper of a judicious and impartial critic. "We have been compelled," he says, "in treating of a subject of Greek architecture, to mingle with the sonorous names of Ictinus, Callicrates, Isidorus, Callimachus, Anthenius, Theodulus, &c., the names of Clegg and Knowles. No, gentlemen directors of the Greek church at Manchester, if you were genuine Greeks, even supposing that we had no architect worthy of note, you would not have rejected the artistic principles of your nation to embrace the Clegg-and-Knowlesian architecture. Of two things one necessarily governs; if you succeed, the English take the glory; if you fail, they leave you the shame."—Some interesting discoveries in ancient Greek literature are promised for future numbers of the *Angelos*,—we hope, not from the stores of Simonides. The language, which is vocal, differs so slightly from the ancient Greek, not a word being admitted that does not either belong to the old language, or is formed from it, that it may be read almost without difficulty by those who can read Plato. The editor is Nicholas Theodore Koresios. The type is excellent, and the typographical execution does honour to the press of Spottiswoode.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall Mall.—The NINTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES by living British Artists, is NOW OPEN daily, from Half-past Nine to Five.—Admission, One Shilling.

HOLMAN HUNT'S Great Masterpiece of Sacred Art "BEHOLD! I STAND AT THE DOOR AND KNOCK," especially valuable as the highest and most complete expression of the genius of this eminent English Painter, is NOW ON VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond Street, prior to its being returned to its private possessor, and final exclusion from public exhibition altogether.—Admission Sixpence, from Ten to Five. A perfect light insured at all times.

SCIENCE

Metallurgy: the Art of Extracting Metals from their Ores, and Adapting Them to various Purposes of Manufacture. By John Percy, M.D. *Fuel, Fire-clays, Copper, Zinc, Brass, &c.* With Illustrations. (Murray.)

EVERYBODY is interested in the results of

Metallurgy, and scarcely anybody in its several processes. Its results are visible in the metallic furniture of our houses—from kitchens to attics, from stove, fender and fire-irons even to the little steel pen with which these lines are written. In fact, its final results in manufactured articles are with us everywhere, abroad as well as at home. By means of fuel we travel; by means of coined precious metals we trade; by means of copper we protect our ships' bottoms; by means of zinc we have roofing and shelter; by means of brass we have ornaments in the common cottage and in the consecrated church; and by means of iron we speed to and fro on sea and land, fight our battles, render our huge war-vessels invulnerable, fabricate cannon so formidable as to frighten the world, throw bridges across broad rivers, and erect a mighty framework for International Exhibitions. Such are, in brief, the results of Metallurgy.

But the processes are very different things. The most imaginative writer can throw no air of romance over them. A coke-oven, a blast-furnace and a smelting-house are objects which would defy even the Poet-Laureate to render poetical. It is quite enough if they are not pestiferous and unhealthy. In order to have copper coinage, we must needs have copper smelting-works; but unfortunate are the people who dwell under their shadow. A visitor to Swansea may behold dense clouds which were never under the control of "cloud-compelling Jove," and which the people of Swansea have in vain sought to remove by any compulsory process, legal or scientific. At no place in the world is so much copper smelted, and over no place in the world hangs there such a cloud of unbroken density—never raining down copper for the enrichment of the poor, but perpetually rolling along in white volumes, more or less opaque, and sometimes allowing its fleecy skirts to bear a ray or two of the evening sun, which, by an imaginary alchemy, passes from cloudy copper into cloudy gold. This is Swansea's banner, waving high and broad, and frequently seen with distinctness (by Dr. Percy and others) at a distance of twenty-seven miles in a direct line from Swansea, viz., at Lynton, on the south side of the Bristol Channel. In some directions of the wind, a certain coppery or sulphurous acid taste is enjoyed in every house in Swansea; and it is not to be expected that people so situated can have much other taste for metallurgy. If you wish to ascertain the bad effects of working in these establishments, you may or may not consult local statistics, for there are those who can adduce them on either side of the argument; but go on the next Sunday to a neighbouring chapel, where nearly the whole numerous congregation consists of the workmen and their families, and, after you have scanned the visages and the stature and the whole aspect of these industrial folks, you will be grateful that you do not breathe in a copper-cloud, and that you can behold the rising and the setting sun without looking through such a pernicious medium. London fogs are bad enough, but Swansea clouds are incomparably worse. No less than 65,900 cubic metres of sulphurous acid are every day projected into the atmosphere from the copper-works situated near Swansea. Not a blade of grass will grow on the neighbouring hills, which are particularly exposed to its influence. As to the precise cause of injury, it is probable that the sulphuric acid contained in the copper-smoke is more noxious than the sulphurous acid,—as every drop of rain, in falling through the smoke, becomes a solution of oil of vitriol, which, when it alights upon foliage, is rendered more corrosive by subsequent evaporation of a

portion of the water. The value of the sulphur annually dissipated in the atmosphere was estimated by Le Play at 200,000*l*.

Most simple readers would suppose that all Swansea folks who were able to do so would fly from such a Gomorrah. How little do they know of the local affections of the natives of the Principality! Walking one fine evening with a native of Swansea on an elevation in the suburbs of London, we pointed out to him the principal features of the prospect. Allowing that all was imposing and interesting in the highest degree, he nevertheless expressed his preference for Swansea—even with its coppery canopy and sulphurous taste! A physician, too, of Swansea can even detect elements of the picturesque in the scene, assuring us that “the furnace-chimneys of the copper-works, thousands by number, emit gracefully-gyrating, white, smoky and fleecy columns, which circlingly and wideningly ascend to the upper regions of the atmosphere, threat to be lost in the purity of the invisible air, or, marrying Art to Nature, to be mingled with the clouds.” Dr. Thomas Williams, who writes this, and who is privileged to be always present at the interesting matrimonial ceremony, finds charms in the copper-smoke never before discovered, and intimates that, in consequence of its direct action, “during twenty years agone has ceased to prevail over certain marshes near Swansea.” Did he not assign another cause elsewhere, one might suggest to agueish patients to go through a course of copper-smoke at Swansea!

Other curious things might be said about this smoke, and not the least curious is the legal distinction drawn between it and other smokes. An energetic inhabitant of Swansea having endeavoured to apply the existing law concerning the suppression of smoke to this particular case and place, the legal authorities, when consulted, considered this kind of smoke as exceptional, possibly because it is *white* and not *black*, like ordinary smoke. Of course, no Swanseaite could be induced to swear that white was black; and so there is no case with which to go into court: and as the Swanseaites have lived so long under a cloud, it is doubtful whether they would not feel uncomfortable without it. The loss of sulphur-sauce, too, might cause a loss of appetite; and the public taste might be further deteriorated by the cessation of the perpetual “marriage of Art to Nature,” while Dr. Williams in particular might lose his patience and his patients. So it is as well, on the whole, perhaps, that Swansea should still repose under its coppery cloud.

Ignorance of Metallurgy has often occasioned individual and sometimes national loss; the latter being exemplified in the singular and shameful fact, that, until a few years ago, in our dockyards, a large amount of copper was thrown away in the form of a copper-slag, which remained after effecting the re-melting of old copper in reverberatory furnaces. This valuable product was usually, if not always, consigned to the dust-heap! “Not only,” says the author, “was there rich copper-slag produced in the re-melting of the old metal, but also in the re-refining of new copper, which was formerly done. It is scarcely credible that the person intrusted with the direction of the furnaces should have been so grossly ignorant of the metallurgy of copper as to have permitted this waste; and yet such is the fact, which I should not venture to publish if I were not in possession of indisputable evidence of its truth. It is not possible to estimate the loss which the nation must have thus sustained through sheer ignorance. There are, probably, accumulations of copper-slugs in some of Her Majesty’s dock-

yards, or the vicinity, which present a more promising field for mining enterprise than many a *sett* in Cornwall or Devon. It may, unfortunately, be found, on inquiry, that these rich cupriferous deposits now lie at inaccessible depths, or have been washed away. At all events, the subject is worthy of consideration from mine-adventurers, who are not averse to a plausible speculation; and Chatham Dockyard might be chosen as the scene of the first exploration.” A hint, this, which mining-company makers might instantly profit by, and bring out some such attractive project as “The Dockyards Copper-Mining Company,” &c.

The history of Mining and Metallurgy is marked by other similar instances of ignorance, but by very few of so recent a date and so flagrant a character. One instance is noted in the fact that, some years ago, it was the practice at tin-plate works to throw away, as refuse, a black dust containing much more than half its weight of tin! Dr. Percy and a friend visited tin-plate works in South Wales, and procured specimens of this dust, in which was found 60 per cent. of tin, and which had been in former years thrown away into a neighbouring river.

The profits of commercial Metallurgy, and especially of copper-smelting, have been very generally supposed to be unusually large. At a meeting of the Society of Arts, they were declared to average 40 per cent. on the capital; and projects have been announced this year, under the sanction of respectable names, on the ground that 30 per cent. might be reasonably anticipated. Dr. Percy disabuses the public of such expectations; and it is well that his conclusions should be widely known. “Capital,” says he, “cannot be turned over in copper-smelting more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times a-year when trade is good, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ times is a fair average. It is questionable whether any concern, on an average of ten years, makes 13 per cent. on capital, inclusive of interest at 5 per cent. per annum. In exemplification of the fluctuating state of the copper trade, I may introduce the following facts, which I have received on authority, namely:—During two years, about 1839, one of the largest and best-conducted firms in Swansea did not realize more than 5 per cent. per annum; and in 1860 another of the principal firms in Swansea actually lost money.” So, then, it seems that these tales of tempting copper-smelting profits do, after all, too often end in smoke.

There is, however, another side of the pecuniary question—whether by smelting or by smoke some of the practical metallurgists have not made considerable fortunes? The most remarkable success was that of the late Member of Parliament, Mr. Muntz, who devised a valuable alloy, applied to “sheathing the bottoms of ships and other such vessels,” and took out a patent for the same in 1832. “Muntz’s metal,” or yellow-metal sheathing, has entirely superseded copper sheathing in the merchant service, although the latter is still retained in the Navy. The patentee admitted that his patent had yielded him 68,000*l*. in the course of fourteen years; and at his decease his property was sworn under 600,000*l*!

All who are practically engaged in the processes treated of in this volume will find in it a very valuable digest of the existing knowledge of British and foreign metallurgists; and all such persons will feel thankful that many years ago the author relinquished medicine for metallurgy. Whether he is a gainer by the exchange of sciences, is a matter that concerns only himself; but we may infer, from the patient assiduity displayed in preparing this volume, that he would have found it quite as

practicable and profitable (if not far more so) to extract fees from patients at home as from pupils in the School of Mines. In one view, indeed, he has made no exchange of professions, for in both the prime personal object is the extraction of metals,—the only difference being, as a chemist would say, quantitative and not qualitative; and the quantitative question, as we have remarked, concerns only the operator. In point of skill, it may be a simpler matter to charge a patient than to “charge” a furnace; and yet, on the other hand, it is easier to give a new copper coating to a ship’s bottom than a new coating to a patient’s stomach.

SOCIETIES.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—Dec. 9.—Lord Ashburton, President, in the chair.—Lord Claude Hamilton, Capt. G. T. Hilliard, Sir C. Rawlinson, Rev. E. J. Shepherd, D. Henty, T. H. Hood, E. Lawrence, R. Low, W. Macpherson, H. Martin, D. Ricardo and C. D. Shepherd, Esqs. were elected Fellows.—The first paper read was—“Notes on Western Africa from the Gambia to Lagos,” by Col. L. Smyth O’Connor.—Communication from Consul Petherick to Dr. Shaw, dated Korosko, Aug. 9, 1861.—Letters from Dr. Livingstone, in which it appeared that, after having navigated the river Rovuma in the steamboat *Pioneer* for a considerable distance, they had been compelled to return on account of the rapid fall of the river. This failure was attributed to the fact that the boat did not arrive from England until the rainy season was far advanced. Besides this the boat drew not less than five feet water.

ASTRONOMICAL.—Nov. 8.—Dr. Lee, President, in the chair.—Col. T. Schaffner was elected a Fellow.—“Extract of a Letter from Prof. Hansen to the Astronomer Royal,” dated Gotha, 1861, Oct. 18.—“On a Result deduced by M. d’Abbadie from Observations of the Total Solar Eclipse of 1860, July 18,” by the Astronomer Royal.—“Total Solar Eclipse, 1861, Dec. 31,” by J. R. Hind, Esq.—“Observations of the Solar Spots,” by Rev. F. Howlett.—“Description of a Portion of the Lunar Surface seen at Dr. Lee’s Observatory at Hartwell, on the Morning of July 31, 1861,” by W. R. Birt, Esq.—“The Lunar Crater Plato.”—Mr. Birt communicated a series of observations of this well-known crater, embracing a period of eighteen months, viz., from January, 1860, to July, 1861.—“On an Instrument for comparing Colours, proposed to be designated a Homochromoscope,” by W. R. Birt, Esq.—“Results of the Meridional Observations of Small Planets; Occultations of Stars by the Moon; and Phenomena of Jupiter’s Satellites: observed at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, during the Months of June to October, 1861,” communicated by the Astronomer Royal.—“Occultation observed at Highbury,” by T. W. Burr, Esq.—“Places of the Comet II, 1861, from Sextant-Observations of the Distances of the Comet from Fixed Stars, made by Commander A. L. Mansell, R.N., commanding H.M.S. *Firefly*, and reduced under the superintendence of the Rev. George Fisher, Principal of the Greenwich Hospital Schools, by the Officers of that Establishment,” communicated by the Astronomer Royal.—“Places of Comet II, 1861,” by N. M. R. Edmondson, Esq., Assistant, Armagh Observatory.—“Observations made at the Dudley Observatory, Albany, New York,” by G. N. Hough, Esq., Assistant.—“Observation of Minor Planets made with the Olcott Meridian Circle at the Dudley Observatory.”—“On a New Observing Clock,” by Prof. C. Piazzi Smyth.

GEOLOGICAL.—Dec. 4.—Sir R. I. Murchison, V.P., in the chair.—Messrs. S. Harradan, F. M. Burton, J. S. Crowley, W. H. Paine, H. T. Stainton, Capt. A. F. Lendy, E. Witchell, I. Booth and Don Ramon de Silva Ferro were elected Fellows.—The following communication was read: “On the Bracklesham Beds of the Isle of Wight Basin,” by the Rev. O. Fisher.

LINNEAN.—Dec. 5.—G. Bentham, Esq., President, in the chair.—F. A. Jesse, Esq., and C. J. Leaf, Esq., were elected Fellows.—The following papers were read, 'On a new Genus of Tunicata, occurring on one of the Bellona Reefs,' by J. D. Macdonald, Esq.—'Note on the Occurrence of the Crustacean, *Scyllarus Arctus*, in England,' by J. Couch, Esq.—'Note on the Formation of Pearls,' by R. Garner, Esq.

ZOOLOGICAL.—Dec. 10.—Prof. Busk in the chair.—Mr. A. Newton made some remarks on the recent additions to our knowledge of European Oology, and illustrated them by exhibiting a series of eggs from his own cabinet. Mr. Newton also exhibited one of the hybrid wild ducks commonly called *Anas bimaculata*, produced by a cross between the widgeon and wild duck.—The Rev. H. B. Tristram read a list of the Mollusks of the Bermudas, being the result of an examination of about 150 species in his own cabinet from these islands, and a collection of about thirty species presented to the Society by Col. Freeman Murray, late Governor of the Bermudas.—Dr. Günther described a new species of *Plectropoma* from Australia, which he proposed to call *P. Richardsonii*, and exhibited some specimens of Charr from Wales, Ireland and Cumberland, amongst which he had detected a new species proposed to be called *Salmo Grayii*. Dr. Günther also presented a paper by Dr. P. Bleeker, entitled 'Conspectus Generum Labroideorum.'—Dr. Sclater made some remarks on the Ocellated Turkey of Honduras, of which one example was living in the Society's Gardens; and read a paper on the genus *Elainea*, belonging to the family Tyrannidae, in which the characters of some new species were given. A paper was read, by Dr. Dunker, entitled 'Solenacea novæ Collectionis Cumingianæ.'—Mr. Bartlett exhibited and made remarks on a young Polar Bear born in the Society's Gardens.—Mr. G. R. Gray communicated a list of the Birds collected by Mr. Wallace, at Waigoin, Mysol, Matabello and Gaggie Islands, with descriptions of new species.—The Rev. H. B. Tristram exhibited a Snake from Pekin (*Bungarus sp.*) and a series of Pipits obtained in England, amongst which he believed himself able to recognize two, *Anthus obscurus* and *Anthus spinoletta*.—A letter was read from Mr. Robert Swinhoe, Corresponding Member, accompanying some specimens of Mammals from China.

CHEMICAL.—Dec. 5.—Dr. Miller, V.P., in the chair.—Papers were read, by Dr. Oppenheim, 'On Peppermint Camphor'; by Mr. G. C. Foster, 'On Piperic and Hydropiperic Acids'; by Dr. Daubeny, 'On the Power ascribed to the Roots of Plants of rejecting Poisons and other abnormal Substances presented to them'; and by Prof. Balley, 'On some Physical Properties of Tin-Lead Alloys, and 'On the Dangers arising from the Use of certain Waters for Feeding Steam-engine Boilers.' In this last paper the author described two cases in which, owing to the presence of fatty matter in the waters, deposits of carbonate of lime were not pulverulent, as usual, but assumed the form of hard cakes, impervious to water, so that those portions of the boilers on which they rested were liable to become red-hot.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Dec. 10.—G. P. Bidder, Esq., President, in the chair.—The discussion upon Mr. Bailey Denton's paper, 'On the Discharge from Under-drainage, and its Effect on the Arterial Channels and Outfalls of the Country,' was continued throughout the evening.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—Dec. 11.—Sir J. Rennie in the chair.—The paper read was 'Railway Management, from the Passengers' Point of View,' by Mr. T. Baker. The author said that at the time of the Exhibition of 1851 the railways having their termini in the Metropolis were capable of daily delivering and returning 40,000 passengers; but that the Exhibition of 1862 would find the capabilities of the London railways so extended, that instead of 40,000, upwards of 140,000 people might be carried to and from every day. The effective management of railways became, therefore, a matter of national importance, both as

bearing on the question of the comfort and safety of the passengers and the payment of fair dividends to the shareholders. The author touched on some of the principal reasons why ordinary railway traffic was not more largely increased; among which he referred to the inconveniences brought about by the disputes of rival companies in not running trains to suit each other, and the high rates of the ordinary fares, while the excursion fares were, in his opinion, often unnecessarily low. But the point to which he especially directed attention was that persons who were in the habit of travelling constantly found the violent shaking injurious to their health. The author mentioned numerous instances within his own knowledge of persons who had been obliged to give up the habit of travelling daily, owing to the effect of the vibration on the spine and nervous system. What appeared to confirm the author's view most strongly was the remarkable fact, that there were fewer season tickets by 2,000 issued in 1860 than in 1859, as shown by the Board of Trade returns. It was suggested that the present carriages were too much like those used on common roads, and that a totally different method of construction might advantageously be adopted. Various suggestions as to modifying the present springs and generally making the carriages much less rigid, so as to avoid the very serious evil above referred to, were put forward by the author, who also touched upon numerous other inconveniences of railway travelling which might be obviated.

SYRO-EGYPTIAN.—Dec. 10.—Dr. J. Lee in the chair.—Mr. Sharpe read the translation of three Petitions to King Ptolemy Philometor, from a religious Recluse in the Temple of Serapis, near Memphis, of which the first is dated in the year B.C. 157. From these we learn the state of the Egyptian Monks at this time, which had been before unknown to us, or only learnt by inference from their known state after Christianity had entered Egypt. The proceedings taken upon the Petitions show that the delays of office were then not less wearisome than now. The Petitions are on papyrus, of which one half is in the British Museum, and published by Boekh; and the other half in the Vatican, and published by Mai.—Mr. Harle made a communication regarding an Assyrian Cylinder found at Sherif Khan, near Mosul, and now in the British Museum; with an attempt made by Dr. Hincks to decipher the inscription, which contained a name unknown in the annals of the Assyrian Empire, and which name is found repeated in part on one of the bulls disinterred by Mr. Layard at Arban, on the River Khabur.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon.** Royal Academy, 8.—'Anatomy,' Mr. Partridge.
- Tues.** Architects, 8.
- Tues.** Ethnological, 8.—'Osteology and Dentition, Andaman Islanders,' Prof. Owen.
- Wed.** Statistical, 8.—'Vital Statistics of Sweden,' Mr. Hendriks.
- Wed.** Civil Engineers, 8.—Annual General.
- Wed.** Society of Arts, 8.—'On the Improvements and Progress in Dyeing and Calico Printing since 1851,' Mr. Calvert.
- Geological, 8.—'Carboniferous Limestone, Clee Hills, Prof. Morris; 'Fossil Plants, Lancashire, Mr. Binney.**
- Thurs.** Zoological, 4.—General.
- Naturalists, 7.**
- Linnean, 8.—'Welwitschia mirabilis,' Dr. Hooker; 'Inocarpus,' Mr. Bentham; 'Hamamelidem.'**
- Chemical, 8.—'Hippuric and Uric Acids,' Dr. Bence Jones; 'Solubility of Sulphate of Lead,' Mr. Rodwell.**
- Royal, 8.**
- Antiquaries, 8.**

FINE ARTS

Church and Conventual Arrangement. By M. E. C. Walcott. (Atchley & Co.)

As far as it goes this is a useful compilation. How far short of completeness it is the reader will see who refers to the heading "Towers," which mentions the peculiarity of detached bell-towers thus:—"At both Chichester and Evesham (as once at St. Paul's, Salisbury, Tewkesbury, Bordeaux, Pistoja, Lichfield, Westminster, Worcester) there is a detached bell-tower." An enumeration of detached bell-towers which does not reckon Giotto's Campanile at Florence (to say nothing of others in North Italy) and those still remaining at Berkeley, Walton in Norfolk, Ledbury

in Herefordshire, and that very curious one, composed entirely of timber, with a frame for the bells springing from the ground, at Pembridge, in the last-named county, is incomplete, to use the mildest term. It is very true Mr. Walcott admits in his Preface that his book is incomplete, and solicits the aid of good-natured folks to contribute to the perfection of a second edition. Such politeness may be carried too far. It is a preposterous thing for a man to compile in this fashion, and expect others to fill up the blanks of his negligence. Nevertheless, the idea of the publication is excellent; and, conscientiously and fully carried out, we do not doubt it will pay. The plan of disposing of the materials got together—an immense mass—is also good; and the reader who needs a stark-naked fact, without a grain of critical judgment sticking to it, may dip his hand into this ocean-like index (for such the book is), and make the most of his capture. Myriads of bare facts are in the book, but so thoroughly denuded of all interest and illustrative matter as to be at times unintelligible to the tyro. Thus, the following burnt bone of a fact appears under the head of "Marshalling of Processions," where it is misplaced, by the way:—"A curious acoustic arrangement was found under the screen of Fountains" (Abbey). What this arrangement consists of the reader is left to guess. We believe it was similar to that so elegantly celebrated by Sir Thomas Browne, in the dedication of the 'Urn-Burial' to his friend, wherein he hoped that the urns which formed his theme might have like effect to "the theatrical vessels and great hippodrome urns in Rome, to resound the acclamations and honour due unto him." The textual portion of the book before us states certain facts, mere incidents indeed, upon Byzantine, Basilican, Lombardic, Continental and British architecture. Most of these are such as might be gathered by any student while searching for other matter, afterwards put together under separate headings, with no further attempt at arrangement. To what extent these notes go may be guessed when we state that seventy pages display all the author has to record upon the general arrangements of church architecture under those several headings. This matter is grouped into sub-divisions on such themes as the orientation of churches, the interior arrangement of Byzantine churches, conventual and caputular Byzantine buildings (the last comprised in five lines only), development of the Basilica, Old St. Peter's at Rome, the Lombardic, Italian and Sicilian Gothic styles (all three crammed into as many pages), the Greek Cross, Baptisteries and double churches, crypts, symbolism, &c. Part II., in thirty-eight pages, produces the notes on Conventual Church Arrangement; preceded by a bare summary of the peculiar disposition of the various monastic orders—Benedictines, Cistercians, Austin Canons, Premonstratensians, as well as those adopted by the friars—Franciscan, Dominican, Carmelite and Austin.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—The three Gold Medals of the Academy have this year been earned and given. Mr. A. B. Donaldson took one for Historical Painting.—Mr. G. Slater one for the best Historical Group in Sculpture.—Mr. T. H. Watson for the best Architectural Design. Silver Medals were gained by Messrs. N. E. Taylor, T. Gray and W. B. Richmond for Drawing from the Life,—by Messrs. H. Bursill and J. S. Wyon, for Models from the Life,—by J. S. Callcott, for a painting from the Draped Model,—by Messrs. G. Smith, T. H. Thomas and W. Tomlinson, for Drawings from the Antique,—by D. Davis, for the best model from the Antique,—and by Messrs. G. Scappa and A. Ridge, for other drawings.

The inhabitants of Penzance are at length going to honour the memory of their illustrious townsman, Sir Humphry Davy. It is intended to erect a granite column in the town, surmounted by a statue of the great chemist; representing him holding his celebrated safety-lamp. Architects are invited to send in designs.

Queen Eleanor's Cross, at Waltham, should be looked to, or it will be beyond succour. Standing at the junction of a side road with the main highway, this erection is backed by a petty, modern brick cottage, on the front of which are placed many portions of the covering removed from the Cross at its last "restoration." This work is of peculiar interest to Englishmen, because the building accounts still existing prove it to be mainly the work of English artists. The documents in question, which have been printed by Mr. Beriah Botfield, testify that only one foreigner was employed upon it and the similar works erected in memory of Queen Eleanor. The successful restorations effected by Mr. Burges in Waltham Abbey Church, undertaken mainly from local subscriptions we believe, indicate a love of Art and respect for county antiquities which might find fit employment in insuring at least ordinary care of the famous, but ill-used, cross in the neighbourhood.

Messrs. Low & Co. publish 'The Psalms of David,' illustrated by Mr. John Franklin. With the exception of a few figure-designs of no merit whatever, the illustrations to this book are merely borders, which we can only describe as of a bold, rustic character. Running scrolls of leaves, flowers and intertwining stems, with occasional figures of men and animals, employed as a merely ornamental margin for the pages, without any aptitude to the text inclosed by them, seem to us lacking the very first condition of human interest, i.e. motive, and therefore hardly to be styled works of Art, but rather results of an elaborate idleness. To say these matters are cleverly and even vigorously done, is but to say that much technical skill has been wasted upon things which make no impression on the mind, and are only distinguished from one another by the more or less intricate nature of their details. The same publishers produce a little volume of illustrated poetry, styled 'The Poets of the Elizabethan Age.' The designs are by various artists, amongst whom Mr. J. Gilbert and B. Foster are most notable. They are pretty, pleasing and tastefully modest, without displaying any great merits or faults.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall. Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—FRIDAY NEXT, December 20, the usual Christmas Performance of Handel's MESSIAH.—Vocalists, Madame Guerrabella, Madame Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Haigh and Mr. Weiss, Trumpet Obligato, Mr. Harper.—The Band and Chorus, the most extensive available in Exeter Hall including among the instrumentalists sixteen Double Basses, will united number nearly Seven Hundred Performers.—Tickets, 3s., 5s. and 10s. 6d. The Offices of the Society are at No. 6, Exeter Hall.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—THE SISTERS MARCHISIO.—Jan. 2, 1862.—Mr. LAND begs to announce a GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, when the celebrated Vocalists, Mdlle. Carlotta Marchisio (Soprano) and Mdlle. Barbara Marchisio (Contralto), from the Grand Opéra, Paris, and the principal Continental Theatres, will have the honour of making their first appearance in this country.—Further particulars will be duly announced, to be obtained at Messrs. Cramer, Beale & Wood's, 201, Regent Street; at Messrs. Chapell's, 50, New Bond Street; and at Mr. Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VOCAL MUSIC.

The Devonshire Melodist: a Collection of Original Songs, by Edward Capern. Transcribed for the Voice and Pianoforte, under the Author's Direction, by T. H. Murby (Boosey & Sons), has been already alluded to in this journal,—as showing the Bideford Postman in a new character. Some of his tunes display a feeling for rhythm and melody; though none have much originality. Generally, it may be said that there is no writing well for music without some conception of an air as well as of words. This many lyristes have mistaken for power to compose;—overlooking, too, the fact that what may be called uncultivated melody is rarer than the world dreams of—a fact which may be proved by the gain in freshness shown by many of

the most prolific writers as they have proceeded in their career of labour.—The origin of this volume, then, is its principal claim on interest.

Three Choral Songs,—"Good morrow to my lady bright," by C. A. Macirone (Novello), are more than ordinarily creditable specimens of music from a female hand. Without disdain of beauty, Miss Macirone here, as in her other music, eaches commonplace prettiness. There are thought and nerve in all she puts forth; and these songs are among her best.

Claribel, Part Song:—"O that we two were Maying," *Two-Part Song*:—"Ellen Adair, Canzonet," by G. O. Rutter (Melbourne, Wilkie), are the first notes from our far-off colony that we recollect to have seen. Certain quaintness will be found in the setting of 'Claribel' which recommends it, and is in harmony with the Old-World melancholy of the lyric.

Let us now group together some songs by better-known hands, most of which are above the average quality:—"Rest, where shall we rest?" by M. Silas (Cramer & Co.), is simpler than most of that gentleman's vocal compositions, and, in proportion, better.—"Come to thy lattice," by Jacques Blumenthal (same publishers), is, on the other hand, less happy than other songs by its author.—"*I dream of thee at morn*," by Henry Smart (same publishers), is an elegant canzonet.—"*On that far shore*" and *The Lorelei* (Addison & Co.) are by one whom we too seldom meet, Mr. John Barnett. The second is in the German rather than the English style, but has an elegance of cantilena often missing from the works of native Lied-writers.—*Echoes*, by John Hullah (same publishers), is an expressive setting of one of Miss Procter's beautiful lyrics.—"*Oh, send me back to dreamland*," by M. W. Balfé (Cramer & Co.), though slight, is graceful.—*Kathleen Aroon*, and "*O, ye tears!*" by Franz Abt (Cocks & Co.), lie nicely for the voice.—This cannot be said of "*Unto thee, O Lord*," a sacred song, by Beethoven (Cramer & Co.), which is not in any collection of Beethoven's songs, being the well-known melancholy *adagio* from the second *Sonata alla fantasia* tormented into union with words anything but pensive—an example of want of judgment and wasted industry.—*Christmas Bells*, by Niels W. Gade (Ewer & Co.), is not a bad carol—spoilt by the misfit of the English words.

The other vocal compositions before us may be disposed of by transcribing their titles. They are:—"Far, far away, my love," by Charles J. Hargitt.—*The Angel Mother*, by S. J. St.-Leger.—"*Only for thee*," "*Of thee, my heart*," a Tuscan air, with words, by George Linley.—*Bonnie Scotland*, by William Bridges.—"*To dream of thee*," by George Cral (Cramer & Co.).—*Waiting*, by Florence (Jeffreys).—"*Gentle ray of sunlight*," by W. T. Wrighton (Cocks & Co.).—"*The day of the Lord*," by C. Senorif.—"*O Jerusalem*," *The Captive Hebrew Maid*, "*God spake these words*," by R. Topliff.—*Alyce Bell*, by George Barker.—"*We, merry fairies*," *Duett*, by Stephen Glover (Addison & Co.).—*Watch and Pray, Duett*, by Thomas Thorpe (Lemare).—and *Meeting and Parting*, by G. R. Powell (Ollivier).

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—Monday's *Popular Concert* was again devoted to Mozart's music, with Miss Arabella Goddard as pianist, and for singers Miss Banks and Madame Louisa Vinning. Beethoven's 'Septett' will be repeated next Monday.—The 'Messiah' weeks are set in. Among the singers advertised to take part in the performances have been Mrs. Merest (formerly Miss Maria B. Hawes), by Dr. Wylde, and Madame Guerrabella as soprano, at the *Sacred Harmonic Society*, where Mr. Wilbye Cooper sang as tenor, on his return from a considerable absence in Italy. Once more we must ask, whether nobody will treat us to a hearing of Sebastian Bach's Christmas oratorio?

A performance was advertised in the *Morning Post* of Saturday last, as under:—"CARDINAL WISEMAN.—To-morrow (Sunday), his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman will assist pontifically at the High Mass, which will commence at 11 A.M., at

St. Mary's, Moorfields. The music will be Haydn's No. 16, with full orchestral accompaniment. After Mass, the 'Te Deum' (Romberg's, with full band) will be sung in thanksgiving for his Eminence's restoration to health." To persons "beyond the pale," the performance, as above set forth, may seem to have an air of self-celebration which is singular.—On the same Sunday, which was one of Church Festival, Mendelssohn's 'Ave Maria' was performed at Vespers in the church at Southwark.

We are obliged to a member of the Covent Garden orchestra for a correction of what was said in respect of the overture to 'Le Philtre,' played to commence 'The Toymaker.' It has not, he assures us, been re-scored, as we had been told and had fancied.—Considerable curtailments have been made in 'The Puritan's Daughter,' by which the opera has gained greatly.

It is said that M. Meyerbeer's contribution to the Exhibition music of next year will not be an Anthem, but a March.

We hereby acknowledge communications from Oxford and Cambridge on the subject of Musical Professorships at the Universities,—which we shall publish with comments next week.

Attention may be called to an advertisement in the papers, of a revised Tune-Book, put forward by those interested in the 'Tonic Sol-fa' movement. They find it expedient, it appears, also to issue an edition in the "old notation." The comment on the value of the new one is not to be missed.

La France Chorale states that the deficit on the last meeting of the Orphéonists, at the *Palais d'Industrie*, will exceed 1,000l.—A vocal Mass, by M. Gounod, was to be executed by 400 of the Parisian contingent, on Sunday last, in the Church of St.-Eustache.

M. Leblicq, who has made his appearance as a composer at the *Théâtre Lyrique*, in the modest form of a one-act opera, is spoken of, in the *Gazette Musicale*, with so much serious praise, that it is worth recording. Still, we must recollect how M. Membrey was praised on the strength of his 'Page, Écuyer et Capitaine,' and the manner in which he seems to have since sunk into the ground. Still, we cannot overlook that, the other day, praise as serious was lavished on Prince Poniatowski's one-act opera, by a critic no less serious than M. Berlioz. The "play" of the Parisian press, in regard to like matters, is disabling to distant persons, who desire to know, in all honesty and love of Art, what has taken place.—A new three-act opera, by M. Lefebure Wely (the popular organist of St.-Roch Church), was to come off at the *Opéra Comique* this week; and a new two-act opera (apparently founded on a story of an invisible voice), by M. Alary, at the *Grand Opéra*.

At Saturday's *Crystal Palace Concert*, the directors once more ventured the daring measure of giving new music, in the form of Schubert's overture to 'Rosemonde,' and the overture to 'La Nuit de Noël,' by M. Reber. As we have fallen on the name of this elegant and correct composer, whose 'Père Gaillard' is one of the best among modern comic operas, it is impossible to avoid asking with regret why he has seemingly stopped short, at a time when every theatre wants new food? The failure of his 'Les Dames Capitaines' ought not to have daunted him, after the success of the work referred to, which was charming and real, in spite of a fault in the story.

Invention seems to be at a low ebb in Paris just now. At the *Théâtre Français* they have been trying the *proverbe*, in three acts, 'On ne badine pas avec l'Amour,' by M. Alfred de Musset.

There are noticed in the German papers a new Violin Concerto, by M. Rubinstein, which has been performed at one of the *Gewandhaus Concerts*, by Herr Becker; and an 'Ave Verum,' by Herr Brahms, brought forward at Cologne—the latter without much apparent success.—Mr. Benedict's 'Crusaders' is to be revived at Stuttgart.

The tragedy of 'Ion' was performed at Sadler's Wells on Wednesday. It is seldom now that this classical drama is acted; and it attracted a considerable audience. The revival was for the purpose

of introducing Mrs. F. B. Conway, as the representative of the temple-youth, the future monarch, and martyr to his country's welfare. Mrs. Conway, though rather below the middle height and slight in make, looked the character very interestingly, and spoke it better. Her voice was beautifully modulated, and every poetic epithet was distinctly marked with its appropriate emphasis. The highly-figurative style of the speeches was thus made perfectly intelligible to all. Of action, Mrs. Conway has little; of attitude, nothing. She acted with great simplicity, but with uniform effect. Mr. Phelps, in *Adrastus*, sustained the character with his usual force; and the interviews between the royal father and his foundling son were conducted with unquestionable pathos. The performance was deservedly applauded.

Mr. Alfred Wigan retires from the management of the St. James's Theatre, to be succeeded in it, after Christmas, by Mr. George Vining.

MISCELLANEA

Leop-Sea Sounding Apparatus.—In the notice respecting 'The Swedish Expedition to Spitzbergen,' published in the *Athenæum* of the 7th inst., it is stated that, by means of "the apparatus termed the *M'Clintock apparatus*, a compact mass of bottom clay was brought up from a depth of 2,800 yards," of sufficient volume to admit of the difference of temperature at two inches from the surface of such mass and its centre being estimated by the thermometer. I beg leave to state that the apparatus here spoken of as the "*M'Clintock apparatus*," was designed by me, in so far as every essential and novel feature is concerned; and that ample proof of the accuracy of this fact may be found on reference to a letter which appeared under my signature, in *The Mechanics' Magazine* of the 18th of January last. As maintained in that letter, I assert that my claim is, in reality, substantially borne out by the extract from his official letter which Sir Leopold M'Clintock had previously published, or permitted to be published, in the same journal of the 28th of December preceding. I had hoped that, by the narration of facts just alluded to, my claim as the inventor of the Sounding Apparatus in question—one now generally admitted to be superior to any previously employed instrument—had become recognized; and that the effort to overturn that claim, by designating *both this instrument and the previous one*, also suggested by me, the "*Bulldog apparatus*," had met with the reprobation it deserves. As might have been, and possibly was, anticipated, however, the "*Bulldog apparatus*" is now styled the "*M'Clintock apparatus*"; and an illustration is thus furnished of the "brain-squeezing" tendencies which Mr. Lovell Reeve, in a letter immediately preceding the notice on the Spitzbergen Expedition, denounces in such appropriate terms. In saying this much, I beg to state my fullest conviction that the writer of the notice of Mr. Torell's voyage had no intention of abetting the act of injustice of which I complain. In all probability, he knew nothing whatever of the true history of the machine which appears to have done him right good service. I had the pleasure of making Mr. Torell's acquaintance before he left England, and I rely as confidently on his personal candour as on his high scientific attainments. The mere credit appertaining to a simple mechanical combination, however novel, stands for little in my eyes: not so, however, the charge of endeavouring to appropriate my neighbour's property, no matter how trifling may be its value. In the magazine already referred to, I have stated my readiness to adduce the proofs of the justice of my claim before any competent mechanic; and, feeling confident that you, as one of the leading guardians of every kind of brain property, will view the matter in a just and impartial light, I crave a corner in your journal for these observations.

I am, &c., G. C. WALLICH.

Kensington, Dec. 9, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—P. P.—W. F.—Cantor—J. T.—Senex—T. R. M.—S. K.—J. R.—J. H.—B. B.—received.

THE BEST CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

RE-ISSUE OF 'PUNCH.'

From its Commencement in 1841, to the end of 1860.

In Volumes, 5s. boards, uncut, monthly; and in double Volumes, 10s. 6d. cloth gilt, every other month.

In arranging this Re-issue, two modes of publication have been adopted. One in MONTHLY Volumes, each containing the Numbers for half-a-year, price 5s. in boards, with the edges uncut, so as to enable purchasers to rebind them according to their fancy.

The other, in Volumes published every ALTERNATE MONTH, and containing the Numbers for a year, so that each year forms a distinct volume. The price of these volumes is 10s. 6d., handsomely bound in cloth, gilt edges. As, however, 'PUNCH' was commenced in July, 1841, the volume for that year is half the size of the others, and the price 6s.*

To each Volume is prefixed an Introduction, furnishing a KEY to the events satirized or commented on; thereby perpetuating in its original freshness the wit and humour which have made 'PUNCH' so welcome throughout all lands.

VOLUMES ALREADY PUBLISHED.

		s.	d.
FEBRUARY	28.—Vol. I., in paper covers	5	0
"	" *Vol. I. (1841), cloth, gilt edges	6	0
MARCH	31.—Vol. II., in paper covers only	5	0
APRIL	30.—Vol. III., in paper covers	5	0
"	" The Double Volume for 1842, II. and III. together	10	6
MAY	31.—Vol. IV. only	5	0
JUNE	30.—Vol. V.	5	0
"	" The Double Volume for 1843, IV. and V. together	10	6
JULY	31.—Vol. VI. only	5	0
AUGUST	31.—Vol. VII.	5	0
"	" The Double Volume for 1844, Vol. VI. and VII. together	10	6
SEPTEMBER	30.—Vol. VIII. only	5	0
OCTOBER	31.—Vol. IX.	5	0
"	" The Double Volume for 1845, VIII. and IX. together	10	6
NOVEMBER	30.—Vol. X.	5	0
DECEMBER	31.—Vol. XI.	5	0
"	" The Double Volume for 1846, X. and XI. together	10	6

London: BRADBURY & EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

PUNCH'S TWENTY ALMANACKS,

FROM THE COMMENCEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME.

Now complete in One Volume, cloth gilt, price 5s. 6d.

"It was a happy notion to reproduce a volume of these Almanacks for the last twenty years, in which we can trace their manifest improvement up to Christmas, 1860."—*Times*.

PUNCH'S TEN ALMANACKS.

1842 to 1851.

Price 2s. 6d., in stiff boards, gilt edges.

PUNCH'S TEN ALMANACKS.

SECOND SERIES.

1852 to 1861.

Price 2s. 6d.

In a few days will be published, price 5s. 3d., stamped 4d.

PUNCH'S ALMANACK FOR 1862.

Illustrated by JOHN LEECH and JOHN TENNIEL.

Price 2s. 6d.

PUNCH'S POCKET-BOOK FOR 1862.

With a Coloured Illustration (A GAME AT CROQUET) by JOHN LEECH,

And numerous Woodcuts by JOHN LEECH and JOHN TENNIEL.

Published at the PUNCH OFFICE, 85, Fleet-street, E.C.

WORKS ON MEDICAL SCIENCE.

With an Iso-Thermal Chart, post 8vo. cloth, 12s.
MEDICAL CLIMATOLOGY; or, a Topographical and Meteorological Description of the Localities Resorted to in Winter and Summer by Invalids of Various Classes, both at Home and Abroad. By R. & SCOBESBY-JACKSON, M.D. F.R.S.E.

Post 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.
ON the DISEASES of the STOMACH; with an Introduction on its Anatomy and Physiology. By WILLIAM BRINTON, M.D., Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital.

Fourth Edition, with numerous Additions, 8vo. cloth, 16s.
A PRACTICAL TREATISE on INFLAMMATION and other DISEASES of the UTERUS. By J. HENRY BENNET, M.D., Physician-Accoucheur to the Royal Free Hospital.

Second Edition, post 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.
ON EPILEPSY and EPILEPTIFORM SEIZURES: their Causes, Pathology and Treatment. By EDWARD H. SIEVEKING, M.D., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital.

8vo. cloth, 6s. 6d.
LECTURES on the GERMS and VESTIGES of DISEASE, and on the PREVENTION of the INVASION and FATALITY of DISEASE by PERIODICAL EXAMINATIONS. By HORACE DOBELL, M.D., Physician to the Royal Infirmary for Diseases of the Chest.

By the same Author, 8vo. cloth, 12s. 6d.
DEMONSTRATIONS of DISEASES in the CHEST, and their PHYSICAL DIAGNOSIS. Illustrated by Coloured Plates of all the Principal Diseases of the Lungs and Pleura.

With Engravings on Wood, 8vo. cloth, 12s.
A TREATISE on DISEASES of the JOINTS. By RICHARD BARWELL, F.R.C.S., Assistant-Surgeon to the Charing-Cross Hospital.

With Coloured Plates, 8vo. cloth, 8s.
A PRACTICAL TREATISE on the USE of the OPHTHALMOSCOPE. Being the Essay for which the Jacksonian Prize was awarded by the Royal College of Surgeons of England. By J. W. HULKE, F.R.C.S., Assistant-Surgeon to the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, and to King's College Hospital, London.

With Engravings on Wood, 8vo. cloth, 5s.
The PARASITIC AFFECTIONS of the SKIN. By T. M'CALL ANDERSON, M.D., Physician to the Dispensary for Skin Diseases, Glasgow.

Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 8s.
INFANT FEEDING, and its INFLUENCES on LIFE; or, the Causes and Prevention of Infant Mortality. By CHARLES H. ROUTH, M.D., Physician to the Samaritan Hospital.

Fourth Edition, post 8vo. cloth, 8s. 6d.
ON GOUT: its History, its Causes and its Cure. By W. GAIRDNER, M.D.

Post 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.
DIGESTION and its DERANGEMENTS. By THOMAS K. CHAMBERS, M.D., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital.

CHURCHILL'S MANUALS.

Fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 12s. 6d. each Volume.

Aggregate Sale, 121,000 Copies.

Anatomy—Mr. ERASMUS WILSON.
Botany—Mr. BENTLEY.
Chemistry—Mr. FOWNES.
Dental Surgery—Mr. TOMES.
Materia Medica—Dr. ROYLE and Dr. HEADLAND.
Medicine—Dr. BARLOW.
Medical Jurisprudence—Dr. TAYLOR.
Microscope—Dr. CARPENTER.

Natural Philosophy—Dr. G. BRID and Mr. BROOKE.
Obstetrics—Dr. TYLER SMITH.
Ophthalmic Medicine—Mr. WHARTON JONES.
Pathological Anatomy—Dr. H. JONES and Dr. SIEVEKING.
Physiology—Dr. CARPENTER.
Poisons—Dr. TAYLOR.
Surgery—Mr. FERGUSON.

Second Edition, much enlarged, 8vo. cloth, 20s.
INFLUENCE of TROPICAL CLIMATES in PRODUCING the ACUTE ENDEMIC DISEASES of EUROPEANS; including Practical Observations on their Chronic Sequelæ under the Influence of the Climate of Europe. By Sir RANALD MARTIN, K.C.B. F.R.S., Physician to the Council of India.

Post 8vo. cloth, 5s.
TORQUAY in its MEDICAL ASPECT as a RESORT for PULMONARY INVALIDS. By C. RADCLIFFE HALL, M.D., Physician to the Torquay Hospital for Consumption.

Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 5s.
A MANUAL of the DISEASES of INDIA. By WILLIAM JAMES MOORE, M.D., Medical Officer to the Abco Sanitarium for European Soldiers.

Third Edition (Incorporating the Gulstonian Lectures for 1860), post 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.
ON EPILEPTIC and OTHER CONVULSIVE AFFECTIONS of the NERVOUS SYSTEM. By CHARLES BLAND RADCLIFFE, M.D. F.R.C.P., Physician to, and Lecturer on Materia Medica and Therapeutics at, the Westminster Hospital.

8vo. cloth, 10s.
ON ASTHMA: its Pathology, Causes, Consequences and Treatment. By H. H. SALTER, M.D. F.R.S., Assistant-Physician to Charing-Cross Hospital.

Third Edition, 8vo. cloth, 12s. 6d.
ON RHEUMATISM, RHEUMATIC GOUT, and SCIATICA: their Pathology, Symptoms and Treatment. By HENRY WILLIAM FULLER, M.D. Cantab., Physician to St. George's Hospital.

8vo. cloth, 10s.
EPILEPSY: its Symptoms, Treatment and Relation to other Chronic Convulsive Diseases. By J. RUSSELL REYNOLDS, M.D. Lond., Assistant-Physician to University College Hospital.

With Plates, 8vo. cloth, 10s.
The DISEASES of the PROSTATE, their PATHOLOGY and TREATMENT; comprising the Second Edition of 'The Enlarged Prostate,' and the Jacksonian Prize Essay of the Royal College of Surgeons for 1860. By HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., Assistant-Surgeon to University College Hospital.

Second Edition, with considerable Additions, post 8vo. cloth, 8s.
A GUIDE to the PRACTICAL STUDY of DISEASES of the EYE. By JAMES DIXON, Surgeon to the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital.

With Engravings, 8vo. cloth, 12s.
The PHYSICAL EXAMINATION of the CHEST in PULMONARY CONSUMPTION and its INTERCURRENT DISEASES. By SOMERVILLE SCOTT ALISON, M.D. Edin., Physician to the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton.

Third Edition, much enlarged, 8vo. cloth, 4s. 6d.
PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS on the DISEASES of the JOINTS, including ANCHYLOSIS; and on the Treatment for the Restoration of Motion. By BERNARD E. BRODHURST, F.R.C.S., Assistant-Surgeon to the Royal Orthopaedic Hospital.

8vo. cloth, 8s.
ON the ORGANIC DISEASES and FUNCTIONAL DISORDERS of the STOMACH. By G. BUDD, M.D. F.R.S., Professor of the Practice of Medicine, King's College.

By the same Author, Third Edition, with Coloured Plates, 8vo. cloth, 16s.
On DISEASES of the LIVER.

Second Edition, re-written, with 175 Illustrations, 8vo. cloth, 14s.
A TREATISE on the SURGICAL DISEASES of the EYE. By HAYNES WALTON, Surgeon to the Central London Ophthalmic Hospital and to St. Mary's Hospital.

Post 8vo. cloth, 2s. 6d.
ON the INJURIOUS EFFECTS of MERCURY in the TREATMENT of DISEASE. By S. O. HABERSHON, M.D. Lond., Senior Assistant-Physician to Guy's Hospital.

By the same Author, 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.
ON DISEASES of the ALIMENTARY CANAL, OESOPHAGUS, STOMACH, CÆCUM and INTESTINES.

JOHN CHURCHILL, NEW BURLINGTON-STREET.

J. H. MARKLAND, D.C.L., on the OFFERTORY.—CHURCH OF THE PEOPLE, December.—Kent & Co. Price 3d.

Just ready, price 1s.

THE RIGHT OF RECOGNITION: a Sketch of the Present Policy of the Confederate States. By A RECENT TOURIST. London: Robert Hardwicke, 122, Piccadilly.

Now ready, price 5s. cloth.

THE HISTORY OF SHORTHAND WRITING. By MATTHIAS LEVY, Shorthand Writer. To which is prefixed, the System used by the Author. Trubner & Co. Paternoster-row.

This day, fcap. 8vo. Third Edition, price 7s. 6d.

THE ANGEL in the HOUSE. By COVENTRY PATMORE.

By the same Author,

FAITHFUL for EVER. Fcap. 8vo. 6s. London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

Price 9d. cloth, Seventh Edition,

FIRST POETICAL READING-BOOK. By W. MACLEOD, Head-Master of the Model School, Royal Military Asylum.

By the same,

SECOND READING-BOOK. 8d. Fifth Edition. London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

Third Edition, fcap. 8vo. with red edges, 4s. 6d.

"SPIRITUAL SONGS" for the SUNDAYS and HOLYDAYS THROUGHOUT the YEAR. By JOHN S. B. MONSELL, LL.D., Vicar of Egham, Author of "Parish Musings."

By the same Author,

HIS PRESENCE, NOT HIS MEMORY. 1s. London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

Just published, in 4to. price 3s. 6d. cloth,

THE CLIMATE OF ENGLAND. By GEORGE SHEPHERD, C.E. This Work foretells the general Meteorological Character of each succeeding Year; also when the Wet Years will again re-occur in England.

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

DR. NEIL ARNOTT ON PROGRESS AND CIVILIZATION.

Just published, in 8vo. price 3s. 6d. cloth,

A SURVEY OF HUMAN PROGRESS, from the Savage State to the Highest Civilization yet attained: a Progress as little perceived by the multitude in any age as is the slow growing of a tree by the children who play under its shade—but which is leading to a new condition of Mankind on Earth. By NEIL ARNOTT, LL.D. F.R.S. F.R.C.P. &c., Physician-Extraordinary to the Queen. London: Longman, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

THE OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATIONS FOR 1862, AND THE LONDON UNIVERSITY B.A. EXAMINATIONS FOR 1862.

Nearly ready, in 12mo.

MILTON'S PARADISE LOST, BOOK II. with a Prose Translation or Paraphrase, the Parsing of the more difficult Words, Specimens of Analysis and numerous Illustrative Notes. Specially designed to prepare Junior Candidates for the Oxford and London Examination in 1862, and Candidates for the First B.A. Examination of the London University in 1862. By the Rev. JOHN HUNTER, M.A. By the same Editor, Book I. as above, price 1s. 6d. London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

The First and Second Series, in crown 8vo. 12s. 6d. each,

VICISSITUDES OF FAMILIES: Essays and Narratives illustrating the surprising Mutability of Fortune in the History of our Noble Houses. By Sir BERNARD BURKE, Ulster King of Arms; Author of the "Peerage and Baronage," &c.

"Combining in harmonious proportions all the interest of romance with the accuracy of authentic history." *Falkirk Herald.*

London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Just published, in 8vo. price 12s.

THE LAW OF NATIONS CONSIDERED AS INDEPENDENT POLITICAL COMMUNITIES.

By TRAVERS TWISS, D.C.L., Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford, and one of Her Majesty's Counsel.

Part I.—The Right and Duties of Nations in Time of Peace.

"Dr. Travers Twiss's book is a digest at once of the principles to which international law appeals, and of the treaties and decisions on the subject to which the civilised world have agreed to pay respect."—*Spectator.*

"There is much that is valuable and much that is new in this treatise, and therefore, without wishing to decry or disparage any other work, we can truly recommend it as a Manual of International Law."—*The Times*, November 4, 1861.

"If we may judge from the instalment which is now before us, the whole work will constitute one of the most luminous treatises on public law which our language affords."—*John Bull.*

"This book is eminently practical in its character. The author does not endeavour to present new speculative views, intended to show what in his opinion the law of nations ought to be. He founds himself on facts and the great authorities, and presents a clear and compact digest of the law as it is, so that the contents of the volume, admirably arranged in chapters and sections, may be compared to an elevated and comprehensive exposition of the law from a judge on the bench."—*Globe.*

"The diction and style of the treatise are easy, fluent and unambitious; caution, statement and refined analysis, without any bold attempt to grasp first principles, characterize the work throughout. Its practical merits, however, are very considerable. It is lucid and orderly in the arrangement of its parts, and appears to omit nothing that can throw light upon the practice of nations."—*Law Magazine*, November, 1861. Oxford: At the University Press. London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

Elegant Presentation Volume.

In mauve cloth extra, and full gilt, price 7s. 6d.

"GOOD WORDS ARE WORTH MUCH AND COST LITTLE." Herbert.

Just published, in 1 elegant vol. of 750 royal 8vo. pages, extra cloth, full gilt, 7s. 6d.

GOOD WORDS FOR 1861.

Edited by NORMAN MACLEOD, D.D.

And Illustrated with Eighty Wood Engravings (printed on toned and white paper) from Designs by J. B. Watson, Wolf, Walker and others.

The Publishers respectfully direct attention to the Four Important New Works which are published in this Volume, and which will not be issued separately for some time.

The RELIGION of LIFE ILLUSTRATED and APPLIED. By THOMAS GUTHRIE, D.D., Edinburgh.

The OLD LIEUTENANT and HIS SON. By NORMAN MACLEOD, D.D., Editor.

OUR SUNDAY EVENINGS: a Series of Papers for Family Reading. By

James Hamilton, D.D.	John Edie, D.D.
A. P. Stanley, D.D.	J. M. Maculloch, D.D.
W. L. Alexander, D.D.	Rev. J. R. Macdoff.
David Brown, D.D.	Rev. Thomas Smith, A.M.
Rev. Thomas Binney.	Rev. Robert Lee, D.D.
Rev. W. M. Punshon.	Norman Macleod, D.D.

ILLUSTRATIONS of SCRIPTURE. By J. B. Twelve full-page Illustrations, engraved by Dalziel Brothers, and printed on toned paper.

The following List of Papers will serve to indicate the General Contents of this Volume:—

GIVE US AIR. By the Author of "John Halifax." **THE ORIGINAL RAGGED SCHOOL:** How it was Got Up, and What it has Done. By Thomas Guthrie, D.D., Edinburgh. **THE DOCTOR.** By John Brown, M.D., Author of "Rab and his Friends."

HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY. By Hugh Stowell Brown.

WEE DAVIE. By Norman Macleod, D.D.

THE WORKING ASSOCIATIONS OF PARIS. By J. M. Ludlow.

AN HOUR AMONG THE TORBAY SPONGES. By P. H. Gosse, F.R.S.

A SABBATH AT ALDERSHOTT. By the Rev. J. R. Macdoff.

THE HOUSE OF MIRTH. By the late Rev. Edward Irving.

THE SOUTH-SEA ISLANDS: 1. As they were Twenty Years Ago—2. As they are To-day. By the Rev. John Inglis, Missionary to the New Hebrides.

FACTS FROM A SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE RAGGED SCHOOL. By the Rev. H. W. Holland, Author of "Thieves and Thieving."

THE EVER-SHINING STARS. By Isaac Taylor.

MY FIRST GEOLOGICAL EXCURSION. By Archibald Geikie, F.G.S.

MEMOIRS OF AN UNKNOWN LIFE. By an Unknown Author.

EASTERN PRISONS. By Thomas Smith, A.M., Calcutta.

T. T. FITZROY, ESQ. By Norman Macleod, D.D.

SCENES FROM THE LIFE AND TRAVELS OF OUR LORD. By the Rev. J. L. Porter, Author of "Murray's Handbook of Palestine."

LIGHT AND SCENERY AS AFFECTING HEALTH. By Dr. Angus Smith, Manchester.

THE BEE-HIVE CLOSE. By the Countess De Gasparin, Author of "The Near and the Heavenly Horizons."

FLOWERS FOR THE POOR. By the Rev. Erskine Clarke.

MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE IN EQUATORIAL AFRICA. By the Rev. A. Bushnell, Resident Missionary in the Gorilla Country.

SHORT PAPERS FOR THE TIMES. By Archbishop Whately.

1. The Influence of Names—2. The Turkey Trap—3. The Duty and Method of Instruction—4. Supposed Harmless Errors—5. Love and Liking—6. Consistency—7. Of Past Suffering.

ALL ABOUT THE HOUSE. By Margaret Maria Gordon.

DEACONESS INSTITUTION OF KAISERWERTH. By William Fleming Stevenson.

LONDON MODEL LODGING-HOUSES. By John Hollingshead.

THE CREATION OF THE WORLD. By J. Stuart Blackie, Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh.

THE EMANCIPATION OF THE SERFS. By C. Orlichinsky, St. Petersburg.

TELESCOPES AND ASTRONOMERS. By Principal Lettich.

THE CERALIA: a Standing Miracle. By Professor Harvey.

PICTURES FROM THE EARLY LIFE OF THE CHURCH. By Principal Tulloch.

THE STRANGE ORIGIN OF THE FRIESLAND CAP: a Legend of Holland. By the Rev. J. De Liefde, Amsterdam.

Edinburgh: A. STRAHAN & Co.
London: GROOMBRIDGE & SONS.

CHRISTMAS GIFT-BOOK.

Extra cloth gilt, price 3s.

THE ANNUAL VOLUME OF

ENTERTAINING THINGS.

Profusely Illustrated.

The Christmas Number, price 3d. Consisting of 46 pages of Letter-press and numerous Illustrations, will contain

THE MAID OF THE WOOLPACK: A Story of Real Life. By ANDREW HALLIDAY. Illustrated by ARTHUR B. HOUGHTON.

THE MANIAC PASSENGERS: A Nautical Story. By TOM E. SOUTHEE. Illustrated by GEO. DU MAURIER. London: Arthur Hall, Virtue & Co. 25, Paternoster-row, and all Booksellers.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

THE ROYAL PHOTOGRAPH REFERENCE BIBLE.

(Authorized Version.)

Containing Twenty Photographic Views from Nature, Gold Illuminated Title, Frontispiece and

Family Prayer-Book.

The Subject selected are some of the most important and interesting sites of Scripture history, including a few of the Early Egyptian Monuments connected with the Jewish Nation. The Photographs have been executed by F. Frith, whose skill is well known; they are toned with gold, and very carefully finished. The book, for handsomely bound in levant morocco, bevelled boards, with antique gilt clasp and corners, and is published in two sizes, namely,—

Royal 4to.	7l. 7s. 6d.
Crown 4to.	3l. 3s. 6d.

Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, Her Majesty's Printers, 43, Fleet-street, London, E.C. Sold by all Booksellers.

THE MAHABHASHYA, i.e., the "Great Commentary," by Patanjali, on the Grammatical Aphorisms of Pāṇini, with its Commentary the Bhashya-Pradipa, and the Commentary thereon, The Bhashya-Pradipodhota. Vol. I. oblong 8vo. containing 608 pages of Sanskrit and 40 of English entitled The Nāvāhika.

Edited by JAMES R. BALLANTYNE, LL.D., Principal of the Government Sanskrit College at Benares, with the aid of the Pandits of the College. Mirzapore, 1856.

James Madden, 3, Leadenhall-street, London. Price, in Sheets, 3l. 3s. A few Copies only for Sale.

ILLUSTRATED CHRISTMAS VOLUME FOR LADIES. Extra cloth gilt, price 4s.

THE WHAT-NOT, or LADIES' HANDY-BOOK. London: William Kent & Co., and all Booksellers.

BALDWIN'S ROMÉ.

With Maps and Illustrations, 12mo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

HISTORY OF ROME, from the Building of the City to the Ruin of the Republic, for the Use of Schools and Young Persons. By EDWARD BALDWIN. A New Edition. Revised and Improved, with Questions, by W. S. KENNY.

BALDWIN'S HISTORY OF GREECE. New Edition. Shortly. William Tegg, Pancras-lane, Cheap-side, London.

In a handsome volume, square 16mo. embellished with upwards of 200 Illustrations, partly from Designs by John Gilbert, square cloth, gilt edges, price 4s. 6d.

THE GIRL'S OWN BOOK. By Mrs. CHILD. A New Edition, entirely Re-edited by LAURA VALEN

TINE, Author of "Beatrice," &c. This work has undergone a thorough revision, and may justly be pronounced an entirely new work. London: William Tegg, Pancras-lane, Queen-street, Cheap-side, E.C.

CHESTERFIELD'S ADVICE TO HIS SON.

New Edition, 32mo. cloth, price 1s. 6d.

LORD CHESTERFIELD'S ADVICE TO his SON ON MEN AND MANNERS. To which are added Selections from Colton's "Laces"; or, Many Things in Few Words. London: William Tegg, Pancras-lane, Queen-street, Cheap-side.

GUY'S JUVENILE LETTER-WRITER.

Bound in cloth, with Frontispiece, price One Shilling.

GUY'S JUVENILE LETTER-WRITER; being Model Letters for the Use of Schools and Families, intended to assist Children and Youth in their first attempts at Epistolary Correspondence. By JOSEPH GUY. London: William Tegg, Pancras-lane, Queen-street, Cheap-side.

SALE'S KORAN.

New Edition, 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

THE KORAN, commonly called the AL-KORAN of MOHAMMED, with Explanatory Notes, taken from the most approved Commentators; to which is added a Preliminary Discourse, by GEORGE SALE, Gent., and Memoir of the Translator, and with various Readings and Illustrative Notes from Savary's Version of the Koran. Fine Frontispiece, &c. Complete Edition. London: William Tegg, Pancras-lane, Queen-street, Cheap-side, E.C.

WAR or PEACE with AMERICA.—See the

Opinions of the American, British and Continental Press in PUBLIC OPINION OF SATURDAY, Dec. 14. To make this journal a complete expositor of the opinions of the representative press all over the world on the momentous events and questions of the day, it will be enlarged on Saturday next to 32 pages. PUBLIC OPINION is the only journal that gives all sides of every important topic, at home and foreign, and in which the reader obtains, for a trifling sum, and at a small sacrifice of time, such a comprehensive selection from the arguments and reasoning adopted by the press at home and throughout the world, as enables him to form a fair and impartial judgment upon all great questions. The main object of the conductors of this novel medium of thought is to make it a complete and faithful exponent of all shades of political, social and commercial subjects; in short, what its name implies—the Mirror of Public Opinion. PUBLIC OPINION may be obtained of all Booksellers and News-agents, or by post direct from the Office on receipt of payment in advance, at the rate of 3d. per unstamp copy, for any period of time. Advertisements should be delivered early to insure insertion. Post-office Orders to be made payable to G. Cole, Publisher, 3, Savoy-street, Strand.

HENRY C. LUNN'S Popular PIANOFORTE COMPOSITIONS.—Le Papillon—La Fête des Fées—Adeline (Reverie)—Allegro (Mazurka).
"Every bar bespeaks the accomplished musician."—*Observer*.
Just published, The Mountaineer's Evening Song.
London: Leader & Cook, 63, New Bond-street, W.

Just published, In One 4to. Volume (230 pages and 2 Maps), price 18s.

HISTORY OF WRAYSBURY, Ankerwycke Priory, Magna Charter Island, with Horton, and the Township of Colnbrook, Bucks. By GORDON WILLOUGHBY JAMES GYLL, Esq., of Wraybury, Bucks.

Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden.

On the 3rd, in scarlet cloth, gilt edges, 2s. 6d.; by post, 2s. 8d.

WHO'S WHO IN 1862. Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, Parliamentary Guide, &c.

"A complete epitome of that handy knowledge of the personnel of the public life of this country which every one so often requires to refer to."—*Illustrated London News*.

London: Baily Brothers, Cornhill.

To be ready the first week in January next, fcap. 8vo.

WINE and WINE COUNTRIES: a Record and Manual for Wine Merchants and Wine Consumers. By CHARLES TOVEY.

London: Hamilton, Adams & Co. 33, Paternoster-row.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

Now ready,

NEW EDITIONS of the SOCIETY'S READING BOOKS, without any abridgment, at the following greatly-reduced prices:—

		PRICE.
First Reading Book, Part I.	per doz.	0 6
Part II.		0 6
Complete.		1 6
Second Reading Book, Scriptural and Miscellaneous Lessons, with Exercises in Spelling.	each	0 4
First Sequel to the Second Reading Book.		0 4
Second Sequel to ditto.		0 4
Third Reading Book.		0 8
Supplement to the Third Reading Book.		0 8
Fourth Reading Book.		0 8
English History.		0 8

The usual allowances to Members and the Trade.

Depositories:—London: 77, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.; 4, Royal Exchange, E.C.; and 16, Hanover-square, W.; and sold by all Booksellers.

This day is published, in 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth,

CEIDIPUS on the SPHINX of the NINETEENTH CENTURY; or, Politico-Polemical Riddles Interpreted. By an OLD-CLOTHES PHILOSOPHER.

London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

NEW CHRISTMAS BOOK.

Early in December will be published, in post 8vo. cloth, antique, **ROMANTIC EPISODES OF CHIVALRIC AND MEDIEVAL FRANCE.** Done into English, by ALEXANDER VANCE.

London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

Now ready, 12mo. cloth, price 2s. 6d.

A LATIN GRAMMAR, by the Rev. LEWIS MARCUS, M.A., Incumbent of St. Paul's, Dunhill-row, Finsbury.

London: Lookwood & Co. 7, Stationers' Hall-court.

SHORTHAND.—PITMAN'S PHONOGRAPHIC TEACHER: A Guide to a Practical Acquaintance with the Art of Shorthand, &c.; by post, 7d. *The lessons of Students are corrected gratuitously, per post, by Members of the Phonetic Society.*

London: F. Pitman, 30, Paternoster-row, E.C.

PHONETIC READING.—First Book in Phonetic Reading, 1d.; Second Book, 2d.; Third Book, 3d. Children and Adults can acquire the art of reading common books in one-fourth of the time now spent in learning, by first going through a course of Phonetic Reading.

London: F. Pitman, 30, Paternoster-row, E.C.

THE AMERICAN CRISIS.

In folio, cloth, price 18s. elegantly coloured (postage 1s. 4d.).

BLACK'S ATLAS OF NORTH AMERICA: a Series of Twenty Maps, and accompanied by Introductory Descriptions and Statistics, and a complete Index.

"Complete as any Englishman can need."—*Examiner*.

"The best Atlas of North America extant."

North American Review.

Edinburgh: A. & C. Black. London: Longman & Co.

NEW ATLASES BY WILLIAM HUGHES, F.R.G.S.

Just published, imperial 8vo. handsomely bound in cloth, price 10s. 6d.

PHILIP'S SCHOOL ATLAS of PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, comprising a Series of Maps and Diagrams in illustration of the Features, Climates, Various Productions and Chief Natural Phenomena of the Globe.

Edited by W. HUGHES, F.R.G.S.

And designed as a Companion to Hughes's 'Class-book of Physical Geography.'

Lately issued, New and Enlarged Edition, medium folio, price 18s. bound in cloth,

THE TRAINING-SCHOOL ATLAS. By W. HUGHES, F.R.G.S.

The Training-School Atlas consists of a series of Maps (Sixteen in number, designed to illustrate, on a scale of large size, and in a strictly clear and methodical manner, the leading features in Physical Geography:—1st, Of the World at large; 2ndly, Of the Great Divisions of the Globe (Europe, &c.); 3rdly, Of the British Islands; and, lastly, Of the Holy Land. The political divisions of the earth at the present time are embodied upon the information thus afforded, but in such a manner as not to interfere with its clear and distinct exposition.

London: George Philip & Son, 32, Fleet-street; and Caxton-buildings, Liverpool.

Now ready, price 5s.
V E R S E S
AND
TRANSLATIONS.

By C. S. C.

"A little volume full of exceeding great promise.... C. S. C. possesses many of the highest attributes of a versifier. It needs no gift of second sight to foretell that C. S. C. will again be heard of."—*Spectator*, December 7.

Cambridge: Deighton, Bell & Co.
London: Bell & Daldy.

NEW VOLUME OF DODSLEY'S AND RIVINGTON'S ANNUAL REGISTER.

Lately published, in 8vo. price 18s.

THE ANNUAL REGISTER; or, a View of the History and Politics of the Year 1860.

Rivingtons; Longman & Co.; Hamilton & Co.; Simpkin & Co.; Houlston & Wright; Cowie & Co.; J. Capes; Smith, Elder & Co.; E. Bumpus; J. Waller; J. Thomas; I. Booth; A. Cleaver; Upham & Beet; Bell & Daldy; Willis & Sotheman; Bickers & Bush; W. Heath; J. Toovey; and J. Wheldon.

Price 6d.

VINDICATION of a CHURCHMAN for desiring the ABOLITION of CHURCH-RATES, showing how the legitimate Object in levying Church-Rates is, and may be supplied. By Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUYERIE, M.P.

Stanton & Son, 9, Strand, W.C.

MRS. GIBBON'S CATECHISMS.

NEW TESTAMENT HISTORY. 1s. Just published.

OLD TESTAMENT. 1s.

Also, New and Revised Editions of her CATECHISMS of ENGLISH HISTORY. 15th Edition. 9d.

HISTORY OF FRANCE. 3rd Edition. 1s.

GEOGRAPHY. 3rd Edition. 9d.

"The best, because the most truly simple and elementary that we have seen."—*Critic*.

These Catechisms are composed in short sentences and easy words, and are altogether adapted to the capacities of young children.

Relfe Brothers, 150, Aldersgate-street, London.

INTERESTING CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Each Work complete in 1 vol. price 5s. elegantly printed, bound and illustrated, by MILLAIS, LEECH, BIRKET FOSTER, &c.

HURST & BLACKETT'S STANDARD LIBRARY

OF CHEAP EDITIONS OF POPULAR MODERN WORKS.
Volumes now ready:—

1. Sam Slick's Nature & Human Nature.
2. John Halifax, Gentleman.
3. The Crescent and the Cross.
4. Nathalie. By Julia Kavanagh.
5. A Woman's Thoughts about Women.
By the Author of 'JOHN HALIFAX.'
6. Adam Graeme of Mossgray.
7. Sam Slick's Wise Saws.
8. Cardinal Wiseman's Popes.
9. A Life for a Life. By the Author of 'JOHN HALIFAX.'
10. Leigh Hunt's Old Court Suburb.
11. Margaret and her Bridesmaids.
12. Sam Slick's Old Judge.
13. Darien. By Eliot Warburton.
14. Sir B. Burke's Family Romance.
15. The Laird of Norlaw.
16. The Englishwoman in Italy.
17. Nothing New. By the Author of 'JOHN HALIFAX.'
18. The Life of Jeanne d'Albret.
19. The Valley of a Hundred Fires.
20. The Romance of the Forum; or, NARRATIVES, SCENES and ANECDOTES from COURTS OF JUSTICE. By PETER BURKE, Sergeant-at-Law. [Dec. 23.]

"The publications included in this Library have all been of good quality—many give information while they entertain. The manner in which the cheap editions forming the series is produced deserves especial mention. The paper and print are unexceptionable; there is a steel engraving in each volume, and the outside of them will satisfy the purchaser who likes to see a regiment of books in handsome uniform."—*Examiner*.

HURST & BLACKETT, Publishers, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

BY THE REV. OSWALD COCKAYNE, M.A.
SPOON and SPARROW; or, English Roots in the GREEK, LATIN and HEBREW. 8vo. pp. 300, price 10s. 6d.
Parker, Son & Bourn.

ANGLO-SAXON NARRATIUNCULÆ:
1. Epistola Alexandri. 2. Orientis Mirabilia. 3. Passio: Margarete, &c., from the MSS. 8vo. 250 copies, pp. 90, price 5s.
Russell Smith, Soho-square.

In the Press.

SEINTE MARHERETE MEIDEN and MARTYR. In Alliterative Old English of about 1200, &c., from the MSS.

Second Edition, in the press, nearly ready, in 8vo.

FIRST LESSONS IN SANSKRIT GRAMMAR. To which is now added an Introduction to the Study of the Hitopadesa. By Dr. BALLANTYNE, late Principal of the College at Benares.
London: James Madden, 3, Leadenhall-street.

C. READE'S STRANGE BUT TRUE STORY.

Just out, the Third Edition of

THE CLOISTER and THE HEARTH.

Trübner & Co. 60, Paternoster-row.

Now ready,

THOMAS DE LA RUE & CO'S RED-LETTER DIARIES and CALENDARS for 1862. Edited by JAMES GLAISHER, F.R.S. in a variety of sizes for the Pocket or the Desk. Detailed Lists on application.

To be had of all Booksellers and Stationers.

In 8vo. boards, gilt edges, price 2s. 6d.

A MUSICAL GIFT FROM AN OLD FRIEND: containing Twenty-four NEW SONGS for the YOUNG. By W. E. HICKSON.

Author of 'The Singing-Master,' &c.
Walton & Maberly, Ivy-lane; and J. A. Novello, Dean-st., Soho.

Just published, a New Edition, with Additions, price 5s. cloth, **DR. DICKSON'S FALLACIES OF THE FACULTY.**

"Almost as entertaining as a novel."—*Westminster Review*.
Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Stationers' Hall-court; and all Booksellers.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

Just published, in 1 vol. 8vo. of about 500 pp. 60 Woodcuts, 4 Tinted Lithographs, and 3 Maps, price 18s.

THE RUSSIANS on the AMUR; HISTORY OF DISCOVERY, CONQUEST and COLONIZATION, up to the TREATY OF PEKING in 1860.

With a detailed Description of the Country, its Inhabitants, Productions and Commercial Capabilities; together with Personal Accounts of Russian Travellers.

By E. G. RAVENSTEIN, F.R.G.S., Correspond. F.G.S. Frankfurt. With an Appendix, on the Navigation of the Gulf of the Amur, by CAPTAIN PRUTZ.

* For a Notice, see *Quarterly Review* for July, p. 179, and following. London: Trübner & Co. 60, Paternoster-row.

This day is published, in 1 vol. 12mo. cloth boards, price 6s.

PRIMEVAL SYMBOLS; or, the ANALOGY of CREATION and NEW-CREATION. By WILLIAM FETHERSTON H.

Barrister-at-Law.

Formerly Scholar, Gold Medalist, Mathematical and Ethical Moderator, Hebrew Prizeman, of Trinity College, Dublin, &c.

Dublin: Hodges, Smith & Co. 104, Grafton-street.

London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Stationers' Hall-court.

Just published, 5th Edition, price 2s. 6d.; free by post, 32 stamps,

DISEASES of the SKIN: a Guide to their Treatment and Prevention, illustrated by Cases. By THOS. HUNT, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin, 31, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square. This new Edition contains a Chapter on the Turkish Bath.

"Mr. Hunt has transferred these diseases from the incurable class to the curable."—*Lancet*.
London: T. Richards, 37, Great Queen-street.

Messrs. CUNDALL, DOWNES & CO. have just published, Under the Authority of the Department of Science and Art,

TURNER'S LIBER STUDIUM. A Set of PHOTOGRAPHS, taken by Mr. THURSTON THOMPSON, from the THIRTY ORIGINAL DRAWINGS by TURNER, now in the South Kensington Museum.

The greatest care has been taken to produce the best possible Negatives, from which the Photographs are printed in Tints similar to the Originals. To Artists this set of Photographs will be even more valuable than the well-known Engravings. In order to render the work available to Students, the Publishers are prepared to supply the Set of Thirty, half bound, for 3l. 13s. 6d.; or mounted on card-board, in a portfolio, 4l. 4s.

Also, just ready,

WAIFS and STRAYS from the SCRAP-BOOK of E. V. B.: being TWELVE PHOTOGRAPHS, from Original Drawings. Half bound in Morocco, 35s.

The **VALLEY of the NILE.** An entirely New Series of ONE HUNDRED STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES, taken in EGYPT and NUBIA by MAJOR PENNIE.

This Series, whilst embracing a great variety of River Scenery, Street Views, &c., comprises all the principal objects of interest in the Valley of the Nile, and especially the recent Excavations at Karnac, the glorious Temple of Edfou, &c., which have never before been published. Price Five Guinea in paper box to contain the Series.

PORTRAIT of ALFRED TENNYSON,

From LIFE. Large size, price 5s.; Album size, 1s. 6d.

Cundall, Downes & Co. 168, New Bond-street; and 10, Bedford-place, Kensington.

NEW CHRISTMAS BOOK, BY A. L. O. E.

THE SHEPHERD OF BETHLEHEM, King of ISRAEL. Post 8vo. beautifully illustrated, price 2s. 6d. A delightful book, in which lessons from incidents in the life of David are beautifully applied in a tale of every-day life.

BEAUTIFUL PRESENT BOOK.

PIONEERS; or, Memorial Sketches of Leaders in various Paths. By the Rev. A. L. SIMPSON. With fine Steel Engravings by Willmore, from Designs by K. Halswelle. Post 8vo. price 2s.

FLOWER STORIES and their LESSONS: a Book for the Young. With Four Illustrations, price 2s.

THINGS IN THE FOREST. By MARY and ELIZABETH KIRBY, Authors of 'Truth is always Best,' &c. With Illustrations, price 2s.

JUST OUT, BY A. L. O. E.

MY NEIGHBOUR'S SHOES; or, Feeling for Others: a Tale. By A. L. O. E. Fcap. 8vo. with Four Illustrations, price 2s.

NEW BOY'S BOOK, JUST OUT.

THE GORILLA HUNTERS: a Tale of the WILDS OF AFRICA. By R. M. BALLANTYNE, Author of 'The Young Fur Traders,' &c. Post 8vo. with Illustrations, price 6s.

ROMANTIC INCIDENTS and SCENES of TRAVEL. By C. L. BRIGHTWELL, Author of 'Bye-paths of Biography,' &c. Post 8vo. with Illustrations, price 3s. 6d. T. Nelson & Sons, London, Edinburgh and New York.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR PRESENTS.

LORD BYRON'S CHILDE HAROLD'S PILGRIMAGE. With 80 Illustrations of the most remarkable Scenes and Objects described in the Poem. Crown 8vo. 21s.

"A wonder of embellishment."—*Athenæum*.
"Gems of wood engraving."—*Spectator*.

II.

LOCKHART'S SPANISH BALADS: Historical and Romantic. With Portrait, Illuminated Titles, Borders and Woodcuts. 4to. 21s.
"One of the most beautiful of all gift-books."—*Examiner*.

III.

MILMAN'S HORACE. Illustrated by 300 Engravings of Coins, Gems and Statues. 8vo. 21s.
"Not a page can be opened where the eye does not light upon some antique gem. Mythology, history, art, manners, topography, have all their fitting representatives."—*Classical Museum*.

IV.

WORDSWORTH'S GREECE. Pictorial, Descriptive and Historical. With 600 Illustrations of the Scenery, Architecture and Fine Arts of the Country. Royal 8vo. 30s.

"This work is so well known, that it is only necessary to call attention to this new and beautiful edition."—*Times*.

V.

LIFE OF STOTHARD, R.A. With Personal Reminiscences. By MRS. BRAY. With Portrait and numerous Illustrations. Small 4to.
"It is difficult at times to escape the conviction that the pencil of Stothard himself has adorned the volume."—*Times*.

VI.

THE CATHEDRALS of ENGLAND. SOUTHERN DIVISION. Winchester, Salisbury, Exeter, Wells, Chichester, Rochester, Canterbury. With 300 Illustrations. 2 vols. crown 8vo. 34s.

"Profusely and beautifully illustrated with engravings on wood, of high character."—*Builder*.

VII.

THE ITALIAN SCHOOLS of PAINTING. Edited by Sir CHARLES EASTLAKE, R.A. With numerous Illustrations. 2 vols. post 8vo. 30s.

"The best manual for every one who desires a real study of art."—*Ecclesiastic*.

VIII.

THE GERMAN, FLEMISH and DUTCH SCHOOLS of PAINTING. Edited by Dr. WAAGEN. With numerous Illustrations. 3 vols. post 8vo. 34s.

"A very superior work."—*Athenæum*.

IX.

ÆSOP'S FABLES. A New Version. By Rev. THOMAS JAMES, M.A. With 100 Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 2s. 6d.

"Mr. Tenniel's clever and graceful designs."—*Examiner*.

X.

PUSS IN BOOTS. Illustrated by OTTO SPECKTER. 16mo. 1s. 6d. plain, or 2s. 6d. coloured.
"Twelve designs full of excellent humour."—*Examiner*.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

PAUL JERRARD & SON'S NEW GIFT-BOOK FOR
CHRISTMAS AND ALL SEASONS,
Price 21s. 6d.

THE NIGHT-FLYERS; Intended as a companion volume to 'Butterflies and their Floral Homes,' by the same Author. The habits and haunts of the Night-flying Moths are illustrated and described in this work as those of their cousins, the Butterflies, were in the previous volume. An entirely novel feature will distinguish the present volume, in those Plates which represent portions of woods and glades by night, in which the Moths are seen sporting among the foliage, in the half light of the moon or twilight.
In a handsome and novel cover, introduced especially for this elegant Gift-Book without regard to cost.
London: Paul Jerrard & Son, 170, Fleet-street.

New and Cheaper Edition of

AGONY POINT, by the Rev. J. PYCROFT, 1 vol. 8vo. price 2s., will be READY NEXT WEEK.

TWENTY YEARS IN THE CHURCH. By the Rev. J. PYCROFT. Fourth and Cheaper Edition, price 2s. 6d., NOW READY.

ELKERTON RECTORY: a Sequel to 'Twenty Years in the Church.' By the Rev. J. PYCROFT. A New and Cheaper Edition IN PREPARATION, price 2s. 6d. L. Booth, 307, Regent-street, W.

MINE ENGINEERING.

Just published, royal 8vo. half calf, with 28 Illustrations, chiefly in colours, price 21s.; or 22s. by post.

VOL. IX., TRANSACTIONS of the NORTH of ENGLAND INSTITUTE of MINING ENGINEERS.

N. WOOD, Esq. F.G.S., President.
Containing valuable Papers by eminent Mining Engineers.
There are now 9 vols. published, which can be had separately (21s. each) or in sets.
Newcastle-on-Tyne: published by A. Reid. London: J. Weale.
N.B. The whole of the volumes have numerous Illustrations.

JOHNSTON'S SCHOOL ARITHMETIC, with Hints on Teaching, also Critical Notes for Teachers.—Price 2s.

London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

Third Edition, with 423 Engravings, 8vo. 11. 11s. 6d. of
A GENERAL OUTLINE of the ORGANIZATION of the ANIMAL KINGDOM and MANUAL of COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.
By THOMAS RYMER JONES, F.R.S., Professor of Comparative Anatomy in King's College, London, late Fullerton Professor of Physiology to the Royal Institution of Great Britain, &c.
John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster-row.

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE AND CRITICAL REVIEW.

On the 1ST of JANUARY, 1862, will be issued, price ONE SHILLING, the FIRST NUMBER of

THE PLANET.

To be continued Monthly.

Conducted by THOMAS M'NICOLL,

LATE EDITOR of 'THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,' AND AUTHOR of 'ESSAYS ON ENGLISH LITERATURE.'

As the issue of another periodical can only be justified by some measure of usefulness and success, so its character and aims will be best appreciated by the sample afforded in its opening Number. A few words now will suffice to indicate that position in the literary hemisphere which THE PLANET is designed to occupy; at the same time, they will serve both to prompt and to qualify the expectations of those who wait with some interest for its appearance.

There will be no attempt on the part of the Editor of this new miscellany to emulate the extreme popularity of certain contemporaries; for that would involve an almost implicit yielding to the current taste, and frustrate the higher purpose of gradual elevation and improvement. No compound of fast and fine writing will be made a substitute for age will be treated as a branch of morals, not as a feature of the social picturesque; and strokes of satire will be sparingly employed. Yet, entertainment will be an object distinctly kept in view; and, happily, all the purer models of polite literature assure us that the highest gratification is consistent with a direct attempt at culture and instruction. Almost every topic of interest will in turn be brought before the readers of THE PLANET. Tediousness will be precluded by judicious brevity, and interest sustained by attention to variety.

The department of monthly criticism will receive especial care at the hands of the Editor. Every book that seems to merit attention will promptly receive it; and some, that may not merit it in any favourable sense, will be held up to point a moral or impress a salutary lesson. In the majority of these notices, the utmost brevity will be observed, the character and contents of every work will be fairly indicated, and such critical remarks offered as occasion may require. Conscientiousness will be the rule of every literary judgment; and the whole will furnish guidance, in the choice of books, to persons of limited opportunity and leisure.

The subject of the Fine Arts will receive frequent and systematic notice in THE PLANET. This novel feature will commend it to the attention of artists and amateurs. In every alternate Number the reader will be presented with a scientific paper, which will always be something more than a mere epitome of popular truths. The Great Exhibition of 1862 will furnish the topic of original studies in the various departments of Art and Industry.

THE PLANET will not assume a prominently religious aspect. But no Journal of the present day can claim to be either organ or leader of Public Opinion without taking a part in the controversy now waging betwixt Faith and Scepticism. The promoters of this new enterprise will take their stand with the advocates of Christian faith, as interpreted by the Orthodox Reformed Churches of Great Britain; yet they hope to show that some concession to the spirit of critical inquiry may be made, not only without danger, but with the effect of silencing a thousand plausible objections, and of strengthening the claims of Evangelical Religion. The Practical Theology of Protestantism may be left—with some crudeness and inconsistency, but a vast preponderance of good—to work out its important mission; but the Christian advocate in a literary sphere is called to special duty. He has to maintain the prestige and authority of Revelation in an age whose pride of Science has led towards a degrading naturalism, and whose super-subtlety of learning threatens to create a universal Pyrrhonism. It behoves him then to prove that the weapons of Pascal are still effective against the assailants of revealed truth, and that the analogical shield of Butler, broad as the world whose features it exhibits, is ample to receive and able to repel all the arrows of philosophical scepticism, already turned and blunted by their frequent use.

N.B.—Advertisements will be received till the 20th of the Month. Books and other Communications for the Editor to be forwarded through the Publishers,

GROOMBRIDGE & SONS, 5, Paternoster-row, E.C.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

This day is published, price 21. 2s., the Second Part of Vol. XXIII. of the

TRANSACTIONS of the LINNEAN SOCIETY of LONDON.

Sold by Longman & Co., Paternoster-row; and by Mr. Kippist, at the Apartments of the Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly; of whom may be had all or any of the preceding Volumes. The Fellows of the Society are requested to apply to Mr. Kippist for their copies between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock. Complete Sets of the first Twenty Volumes may be obtained at the Society's Apartments, by the Fellows, at the reduced price of 50s. The first Five Volumes of the Society's Octavo Journal are now complete, and may be purchased at the price of 12s. each for the entire Journal; or 8s. each for either the Zoological or Botanical Section separately.

THE ANALYTICAL HEBREW LEXICON

to the OLD TESTAMENT. By this work the student may ascertain with ease the correct parsing and the English equivalents of every word in the Old Testament Scriptures. This Lexicon serves also, to a great extent, the purpose of a Concordance, for all the words of the least frequent occurrence (which constitute three-fourths of the whole number) are supplied with a reference to their place in Scripture. Under each Root is given a summary of the whole of its derivatives. The Grammatical Introduction contains a complete series of Paradigms, which are referred to constantly throughout the work. Second Edition. Quarto, price 42s. "It is the ultimate of Hebrew Lexicography, and will leave the Theologian who still remains ignorant of the sacred tongue absolutely without excuse."

BAGSTER'S SERIES of CHURCH SERVICES; Elegant, Readable, and Durably Bound. Every Style of Binding and Mounting. To be had of all Booksellers.

BAGSTER'S CONSECUTIVE CHURCH SERVICE. In every style of Binding and Mounting. To be had of all Booksellers.

Catalogues, gratis, by post free, of Polyglot Bibles, Church Services, Books of Common Prayer, in Ancient and Modern Languages, Aids to the Study of the Old and New Testament, Concordances, Grammars, Lexicons, &c.

London: Samuel Bagster & Sons, 15, Paternoster-row.

Just published, price 2s. 6d. cloth, 8vo.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLES for the reduction of Barometrical and Hygrometrical Observations, Determination of Heights by the Barometer and Boiling-Point Thermometer, &c.

By G. HARVEY SIMMONDS, Formerly Assistant at Mr. Carrington's Observatory, Redhill. Sold by J. D. Potter (Agent for the Admiralty Charts), 21, Poultry, and 11, King-street, Tower-hill.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

RE-ISSUE of CASSELL'S POPULAR EDUCATOR, in Weekly Numbers, price Three Halfpence, and in Monthly Parts, price 7d. and 8d. each. No. I. will appear on the 16th December, 1861.
London: Cassell, Pether & Galpin, Ludgate-hill, E.C., and all Booksellers.

THE PHOTOGRAPHICALLY ILLUSTRATED GIFT-BOOK.

Ornamental binding, cloth, 21s.; morocco, 31s. 6d.

RUINED ABBEYS AND CASTLES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

By WILLIAM and MARY HOWITT.

The Photographic Illustrations by BEDFORD, SEDGFIELD, WILSON, FARTON and others.

"One of the most pleasing volumes published this season. In printing, paper, illustration and binding, it is a triumph of the graphic arts."—*Daily News*."A beautiful volume."—*Art-Journal*."To collect photographs of the Abbeys and Castles of Great Britain into a volume was a happy thought."—*Publishers' Circular*.

London: A. W. BENNETT, 5, Bishopsgate Without.

In 2 vols. small 4to. (handsomely printed in antique type), price 28s.

THE SEA-BOARD AND THE DOWN;

Or, MY PARISH IN THE SOUTH.

By JOHN WOOD WARTER, B.D.

Vicar of West Tarring, Sussex.

RIVINGTONS, Waterloo-place, London.

PRESENTATION BOOK.

THE ALLEGORICAL TALES OF THE LATE
REV. WILLIAM ADAMS, M.A.

Vol. I: THE SHADOW OF THE CROSS—THE DISTANT HILLS—THE OLD MAN'S HOME—THE KING'S MESSENGERS.

In One Volume, small 4to. beautifully printed on toned paper, and illustrated with Engravings from Original Designs by C. W. COPE, R.A., J. C. HORSLEY, A.R.A., Samuel Palmer, Birket Foster and George Hicks. Price 21s. in cloth; or 36s. in antique morocco.

Also, an elegant Edition, in crown 8vo. with Portrait and Memoir of the Author, price 9s. in cloth; or 14s. in morocco.

Also, Separate Editions of the Four Allegories, in small 8vo. 2s. 6d. each, in cloth.

Also, Cheap Editions, for distribution, 1s. each.

RIVINGTONS, Waterloo-place, London.

On December 18, in One large Volume, 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth,

LONDON LABOUR AND THE LONDON POOR.

THE EXTRA VOLUME,

THOSE THAT WILL NOT WORK.

THE NON-WORKERS. By HENRY MATHEW.
PROSTITUTES. By BRACONNOR HENRY.

COMPRISING,

THIEVES and SWINDLERS. By JOHN BENNY.
BEGGARS. By ANDREW HALLIDAY.

With an Introductory Essay on the Agencies at present in operation in the Metropolis for the Suppression of Crime and Vice, by the Rev. WILLIAM TUCKNISS, B.A., Chaplain to the Society for the Rescue of Young Women and Children.

With Illustrations of Scenes and Localities.

This volume forms the "extra" or concluding volume of this extraordinary work. Its contents are entirely original, either supplied by the Police Authorities or gathered from the unfortunate parties themselves; and in addition to numerous deeply-interesting autobiographies, the work contains reliable statistical and social information, showing not only the actual state of the dangerous and vicious classes of the metropolis, but what is doing for their reformation and elevation.

The WORK is NOW COMPLETE, in 4 vols. price 11. 11s. 6d. cloth.

London: GRIFFIN, Bohn & Co. Stationers' Hall-court.

THE WELLINGTON SUPPLEMENTARY DESPATCHES.

This day is published, 8vo. 20s.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY DESPATCHES
AND CORRESPONDENCE

OF THE

DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Edited by HIS SON.

Vol. VIII. THE PENINSULA AND SOUTH OF FRANCE.

The previous Volumes have been published as follows:—

I.—IV. INDIA, 1797-1805.

V. IRISH CORRESPONDENCE, 1807-9.

VI. DENMARK, MEXICO, PORTUGAL AND SPAIN, 1807-1810.

VII. WAR IN THE PENINSULA.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

Second Edition, pp. 98, price 1s.

ESSAYS and REVIEWS: A Protest against the Attempt of the Bishop and of Convocation to narrow the Range of Theological Speculation. A Letter to the Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS. With a New Preface, and Appendices containing Extracts from each of the Seven Essays, exhibiting the general Character and Spirit of the Work. By the Rev. A. B. KENNARD, M.A., Oxon., Rector of Marshfield, Dorset.

London: Robert Hardwicke, 128, Piccadilly.

Just published, in small 8vo. price 4s. bound in cloth,

HINTS to MOTHERS on HOME EDUCATION. By FREDERICK BRIDGES, Author of 'Phrenology made Practical,' &c.

Also, lately issued, Second Edition, profusely illustrated, price 3s. 6d.

PHRENOLOGY MADE PRACTICAL, and POPULARLY EXPLAINED."Mr. Bridges is a true Baconian philosopher; the very strongest antithesis to the scientific pretender.... We have no hesitation in recommending this treatise as the most reliable and perfect in any language on the subject of phrenology."—*Morning Herald*.
"Mr. Bridges is a master of the theory he undertakes to expound.... We have been interested in his book, which we commend to public notice, as presenting the latest views of phrenological science."—*Leader*.

London: George Philip & Son, 23, Fleet-street; and Carlton-buildings, Liverpool.

In 1 thick vol. the Twelfth Edition, price 18s.

MODERN MODESTIC MEDICINE. Forming a comprehensive Medical Guide for the Clergy, Families and Emigrants. By T. J. GRAHAM, M.D., Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.Of all the Medical Guides that have come to our hands, this is by far the best. For fullness and completeness they all yield the palm to Dr. Graham's. —*Banner*."Far exceeding every publication of its class." —*British Standard*, February, 1852.

Also, by the same Author, price 10s. in cloth,

2. On INFANCY and CHILDHOOD; embracing the whole subject of Medical and Physical Management from Birth, with Hints to Young Mothers for the Management of themselves as well as their Offspring, &c.
"Written in a clear and interesting manner; and the author displays, as in his previous works, much judgment." —*Medical Circular*."Broad principles and rules, the adoption of which by parents will materially conduce to the health and happiness of their children in after years." —*Windsor*.

London: published by Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Stationers' Hall-court; sold by all Booksellers.

Price 2s. cloth; abridged Edition, 1s.

GRAY on ARTIFICIAL TEETH. Appearance and comfort, health and longevity, depend on the teeth. Their loss should be immediately replaced by artificial teeth, formed of the bark of the hippopotamus, which admits of self-adhesion, while the entire absence of metal plates, spiral springs, &c.) avoids the baneful influence of galvanism in the mouth and throat, and the loosening and loss of teeth by the action of clasps, wires, &c. JOHN GRAY, M.R.C.S.E., No. 35, Old Burlington-street, Bond-street, W. Caution.—A piracy of the above work is advertised, and circulated by post, &c.

65, BROOK-STREET, HANOVER-SQUARE.

Messrs. SAUNDERS, OTLEY & CO.'S

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

The HISTORY of WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, Player and Poet, with New Facts and Traditions. By S. W. FULFORD, Author of 'The Great Highway,' &c.**The MARQUIS of DALHOUSIE'S ADMINISTRATION OF BRITISH INDIA. By EDWIN ARNOLD, M.A., of University College, Oxford. Vol. I.****ALICE GOLDBURG: a Novel. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.****The FIELD of LIFE; or, Sowing and Reaping: a Tale of Clerical Life. 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d.****The CURATE of CRANSTON. By CUTHBERT BEDE, Author of 'Mr. Verdant Green,' &c. 10s. 6d.****A MIRROR in AMERICA; or, Political Analogies Across the Atlantic. By LORD ROBERT MONTAGU, M.P. 8vo. 3s. 6d.****BETTER DAYS. Edited by the Rev. REGINALD SHUTE, Author of the 'Life of the Rev. Henry Newland.' 2 vols. 21s.****The SHANNON'S BRIGADE in INDIA. By EDMUND HOPE VERNEY, R.N. With Illustrations. 8vo. 10s. 6d.****GARDEN FABLES; or, Flowers of Speech: a Christmas Book. By Mrs. MEDHURST. Illustrated by Thomas Hood.****CHRYSALE. By FRANCES FREELING BRODERIP. Illustrated by Thomas Hood.****The WOMAN with the YELLOW HAIR; and other Modern Mysteries. Chiefly from Household Words. 10s. 6d.**

8vo. 2s. 6d.

ON FOREIGN JURISDICTION and the EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS. By the Right Hon. Sir G. CORNEWALL LEWIS, Bart.

London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

This day, 8vo. price 16s. the Fourth Volume, completing the Work, of

THE SPANISH CONQUEST in AMERICA, and its RELATION to the HISTORY of SLAVERY, and to the GOVERNMENT of COLONIES. By ARTHUR HELPS.

Vols. I. and II., 28s.

Vol. III., 16s.

London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

This day, 8vo.

THE HISTORY of CIVILIZATION in ENGLAND. By HENRY THOMAS BUCKLE.

Vol. I. ENGLAND and FRANCE. Third Edition. 1l. 1s.

Vol. II. SPAIN and SCOTLAND. 16s.

London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

This day, post 8vo.

THE YOUNG STEPMOTHER; or, A Chronicle of Mistakes. By the Author of 'The Heir of Redclyffe.'

London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

CHARLES KNIGHT'S POPULAR WORKS.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER: A View of the Productive Forces of Modern Society, and the Results of Labour, Capital and Skill. With numerous Illustrations. Small 8vo. 5s. cloth.

II.

ONCE UPON A TIME. Second Edition. Small 8vo. 5s. cloth.

III.

The OLD PRINTER and the MODERN PRESS. Second Edition. Small 8vo. 3s. 6d. each.

Griffin, Bohn & Co. Stationers' Hall-court, London.

Just published, price Eighteenpence,

THE SCIENCE of MEMORY, Simplified and Explained; or, a Rational System for Improving the Memory, with an Application to Languages, History, Geography, Statistics, Chemistry, &c.

London: J. B. Bateman, 22, Paternoster-row.

Published this day, price 6d.

A GLEAM of the SPIRIT-MYSTERY. By WALTER COOPER DENDY.

By the same Author, 1 vol. 8vo. price 6s.

The PHILOSOPHY of MYSTERY—Ghosts, Visions, Illusions, &c.

"We have the greatest pleasure in recommending the elegant and laborious work of Mr. Dendy."—*Times*.

London: Bickers & Bush, 1, Leicester-square.

Now ready, 2 vols. demy 8vo. price 28s. cloth.

HISTORY of the FOUR CONQUESTS of ENGLAND. By JAMES AUGUSTUS ST. JOHN.

"Two volumes which reflect credit on the patience, research, industry and learning of the author. . . . To the four divisions in which the series of wars is portrayed, is given the interest and the warmth of a continuous history. . . . Mr. St. John has done his work well and honestly."—*Athenæum*.

"The work, which will entitle Mr. St. John to a proud position among the historians of this or any other age, is written in a chaste and classic style; the events are truthfully and impartially described; and the deductions are drawn with logical accuracy."—*Weekly Times*.

Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill.

2 richly bound vols. large 8vo. handsomely illustrated, price 1l.

THE LIFE, TIMES, and CORRESPONDENCE of Dr. DOYLE G. K. L. Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin. By WILLIAM JOHN FITZPATRICK, J.P. Biographer of Lord Cloncurry and Lady Morgan.—"A welcome novelty to Englishmen."—*Literary Gazette*.—"One of the most admirable histories that modern times has seen."—*Morning Herald*.—"Full of amusing and instructive matter."—*Spectator*.—"A true portrait."—*Athenæum*.—"Admirable. Perfectly Boswellian in effect."—*Press*. London: Duffy, 22, Paternoster-row.

AN EXCELLENT BIRTHDAY OR CHRISTMAS PRESENT. BUTTER'S TANGIBLE ARITHMETIC and GEOMETRY for CHILDREN; with numerous illustrative Cuts, forming a permanent fund of Amusement and Instruction. With 144 Cubes, in a box, price 3s.; larger sizes at 5s., 6s. and 7s.

BUTTER'S DISSECTED TRINOMIAL CUBE: an elegant Mathematical Illustration, and a highly interesting Puzzle. With ample Description and Explanation, in a box. Price 3s.; larger size, 5s.

May be had of all Booksellers, Fancy Repositories, &c. Sold wholesale by Joseph, Myers & Co. 144, Leadenhall-street, London, who have constantly on sale a large variety of Educational and other Toys. Descriptive Catalogues free by post.

PAINTING in WATER COLOUR: The Theory and Practice of the English School.

By AARON PENLEY.

This work, alike invaluable to teacher and student, also addresses itself in a remarkable degree to those who, having gone through the usual course of teaching, desire to advance themselves to the perfect practice of the Art, whether as an elegant accomplishment, or as a means of professional livelihood: it treats from the first holding of a brush through a course of study of the most analytical and extended kind, up to the highly-finished landscape, with all the sentiment and poetry of effect that can be conceived and realized by an accomplished master mind, directing a cultivated brush. The author of the work has enjoyed for a long term of years the reputation of being one of the most eminent English Water-colour Painters; he has imparted instruction in the Art for 37 years to the noblest families in the kingdom, and has held, and still holds, high appointments under Government as Professor of Water-colour Painting. The Work contains 44 full-size Studies in Fac-simile, by Chromolithography, of the original Water-colour Drawings, 96 Specimens of Compound Tints, and 140 pages of instructive and descriptive Text; the whole got up in the best style, full-size folio, so as to form the handsomest Drawing-room Table Book of the season, as well as a work of inexhaustible and never-ending usefulness. Only a small Edition will be ready.

London: Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, No. 6, Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

AUSTRALIA.

Just published, in fcap. 8vo. price 3s. 6d.

A U S T R A L I A : ITS RISE, PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

By WILLIAM WESTGARTH, Esq.

Edinburgh: A. & C. BLACK. London: LONGMAN & Co.

NEW VOLUME BY THE REV. DR. GUTHRIE.

Shortly will be published, in One Volume,

THE RELIGION OF LIFE, ILLUSTRATED AND APPLIED:

A SERIES OF SERMONS, FROM THE EPISTLE OF JAMES.

By THOMAS GUTHRIE, D.D.

Edinburgh: ADAM & CHARLES BLACK.

NEW EDITION OF KITTO'S CYCLOPÆDIA.

On the 1st of January will be published, Part I. price 2s. 6d. of

A NEW EDITION,

ENLARGED AND REMODELLED THROUGHOUT, OF

KITTO'S CYCLOPÆDIA OF BIBLICAL LITERATURE.

Edited by the Rev. WM. LINDSAY ALEXANDER, D.D.

Assisted by numerous Contributors, whose Initials will be affixed to their various Contributions.

To be published in 24 Parts, super-royal 8vo. price 2s. 6d. each, illustrated with numerous Engravings on Wood and Steel, and to be completed in Two large Volumes, super-royal 8vo. price 3l.

This, though under certain aspects a New Edition of Kitto's Cyclopædia, will be found to a large extent an ENTIRELY NEW WORK.

Specimens and Prospectuses are now ready, and may be obtained of all Booksellers.

Edinburgh: ADAM & CHARLES BLACK.

NEW WORK OF MESSRS. CHAMBERS.

Messrs. CHAMBERS will issue, in the beginning of January, No. 1, and at the end of January, Part I., of a New Work, entitled—

THE BOOK OF DAYS,

which, while periodical in the mode of its publication, will have the advantage of forming a complete Work in Two, or at the utmost, Three Volumes. It will consist of

I.
Matters connected with the Church Kalendar, including the Popular Festivals, Saints' Days and other Holydays, with Illustrations of Christian Antiquities in general.

II.
Phænomena connected with the Seasonal Changes.

III.
Folk-Lore of the United Kingdom—namely, Popular Notions and Observances connected with Times and Seasons.

IV.
Notable Events, Biographies and Anecdotes connected with the Days of the Year.

V.
Articles of Popular Archæology, of an entertaining character, tending to illustrate the Progress of Civilization, Manners, Literature and Ideas in these Kingdoms.

VI.
Curious Fugitive and Inedited Pieces.

It is the desire of the Editors, by this Work—while not discouraging the progressive spirit of the age—to temper it with affectionate feelings towards what is poetical and elevated, honest and of good report, in the old national life; while in no way discountenancing great material interests, to evoke an equal activity in those feelings beyond self, on which depend remoter but infinitely greater interests; to kindle and sustain a spirit of patriotism, tending to unity, peace and prosperity in our own state, while not exclusive of feelings of benevolence, as well as justice, towards others. It is the Editors' wish that these volumes should be a repository of old fireside ideas in general, as well as a means of improving the fireside Wisdom of the present day. They respectfully invite contributions from all who enter into their views.

The Work will be printed in a new, elegant and readable type, and will be illustrated with an abundance of Wood Engravings.

It will appear in Weekly Sheets, at 2d.; Monthly Parts, at 9d.; and in Yearly Volumes, at 10s. elegantly bound in cloth.

W. & R. CHAMBERS, 47, Paternoster-row, London, and 339, High-street, Edinburgh; and sold by all Booksellers.

Now ready,

THE EXTRA DOUBLE NUMBER FOR CHRISTMAS,

Price FOURPENCE, of

ALL THE YEAR ROUND,

Conducted by CHARLES DICKENS,

ENTITLED,

TOM TIDDLER'S GROUND,

CONTAINING:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| I. PICKING UP SOOT AND CINDERS. | IV. PICKING UP WAIFS AT SEA. |
| II. PICKING UP EVENING SHADOWS. | V. PICKING UP A POCKET-BOOK. |
| III. PICKING UP TERRIBLE COMPANY. | VI. PICKING UP MISS KIMMEENS. |
| | VII. PICKING UP THE TINKER. |

SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON'S NEW SERIAL,
A STRANGE STORY,

Will be completed in March, when

A NEW NOVEL BY MR. WILKIE COLLINS

Will be commenced.

Published in Weekly Numbers, price 2d., also in Monthly Parts and Half-Yearly Volumes, at 26, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.; and by Messrs. CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly, W.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

8, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL MALL, S.W.

The HON. FRANCIS SCOTT, Chairman.
CHARLES BERWICK CURTIS, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

FOURTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Parties desirous of participating in the Fourth Division of Profits to be declared on Policies effected prior to the 31st of December, 1861, should make immediate application. There have already been Three Divisions of Profits, and the Bonuses divided have averaged nearly 2 per cent. per annum on the sums assured, or from 30 to 100 per cent. on the premiums paid, without the risk of copartnership.

To show more clearly what these Bonuses amount to, the three following cases are given as examples:—

Sums insured.	Bonuses added.	Amount payable up to Dec. 1864.
£5,000	£1,987 10	£6,987 10
1,000	397 10	1,397 10
100	39 15	139 15

Notwithstanding these large additions, the Premiums are on the lowest scale compatible with security; in addition to which advantages, one-half of the premiums may, if desired, for the term of five years, remain unpaid at 5 per cent. interest, without security or deposit of the Policy.

The Assets of the Company at the 31st of December, 1860, amounted to £730,665 7s. 10d., all of which has been invested in Government and other approved securities.

No charge for Volunteer Military Corps whilst serving in the United Kingdom.

Policy stamps paid by the office.

For Prospectuses, &c. apply to the Resident Director, No. 8, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall.

By order,

E. L. BOYD, Resident Director.

EQUITABLE ASSURANCE OFFICE,

NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

ESTABLISHED 1762.

DIRECTORS.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD TREDEGAR, President.

William Dacres Adams, Esq.
Philip Hardwick, Esq.
William Samuel Jones, Esq.
John Aldin Moore, Esq.
William Frederick Pollock, Esq.

Charles Pott, Esq.
Rev. John Russell, D.D.
James Spicer, Esq.
John Charles Templer, Esq.
Right Hon. Lord Tredegar.

John Charles Burgoyne, Esq.
Lord George Henry Cavendish, M.P.
Frederick Cowper, Esq.
Richard Gosling, Esq.
Peter Martineau, Esq.

THE EQUITABLE is an entirely MUTUAL Office. The reserve, at the last "rest," in December, 1859, exceeded three-fourths of a million sterling, a sum more than double the corresponding fund of any similar Institution.

The Bonuses paid on Claims in the Ten Years ending on the 31st December, 1859, exceeded Three Millions and a Half, being more than 100 per cent. on the amount of all those Claims.

The amount added at the close of that decade to the Policies existing on the 1st January, 1860, was £1,977,000, and made, with former additions then outstanding, a total of £4,070,000, on Assurances originally taken out for £6,252,000 only.

These additions have increased the Claims allowed and paid under those policies since the 1st January, 1860, to the extent of 150 per cent.

The Capital at this time consists of

- £2,730,000—Stock in the Public Funds.
£3,006,297—Cash lent on Mortgages of Freehold Estates.
£300,000—Cash advanced on Railway Debentures.
£83,590—Cash advanced on security of the Policies of Members of the Society.

Producing annually, £221,482.

The total Income exceeds £400,000 per Annum.

POLICIES effected in the current year (1861) will participate in the distribution of Profits made in December, 1859, so soon as Six Annual Premiums shall have become due and been paid thereon; and, in the Division of 1869, will be entitled to additions in respect of every Premium paid upon them from the year 1862 to 1869, each inclusive.

On the surrender of Policies, the full value is paid, without any deduction; and the Directors will advance nine-tenths of that value as a temporary accommodation, on the deposit of a Policy.

No extra Premium is charged for service in any Volunteer Corps within the United Kingdom, during peace or war.

A Weekly Court of Directors is held every Wednesday, from 11 to 1 o'clock, to receive Proposals for New Assurances; and a Short Account of the Society may be had on application personally, or by post, from the Office, where attendance is given daily, from Ten to Four o'clock.

ARTHUR MORGAN, Actuary.

THE VICTORIA REGIA:

A VOLUME OF

ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS IN POETRY AND PROSE.

EDITED BY ADELAIDE A. PROCTER.

Dedicated, by special permission, to

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Printed and published by EMILY FAITHFULL & CO. at the Victoria Press.

Contributors to the Victoria Regia:—

ALFRED TENNYSON, Poet-Laureate.

Aillingham, W.	Kavanagh, Julia
Arnold, Edwin	Law, Isabella
Arnold, Matthew	Lee, Holme
Author of 'Guy Livingstone'	Lowe, Helen
Author of 'A Lost Love'	Lowell, James E.
Author of 'Mrs. Margaret	Macdonald, George
Maitland'	Martin, Theodore
Author of 'Paul Ferroll'	Martineau, Harriet
Author of 'Rita'	Maurice, Rev. P. D.
Blagden, Isa	Meredith, Owen
Carlisle, Earl of	Milman, Dr. Dean of St. Paul's
Carpenter, Mary	Milnes, R. Monckton
Chorley, H. F.	Miloch, Dinah
Cornwall, Barry	Norton, Hon. Mrs.
Craig, Isa	Parkes, Bessie R.
De Vere, Aubrey	Patmore, Coventry
Dobell, Sydney	Procter, Adelaide A.
Doyle, Sir F.	Procter, B. W.
Edwards, Amelia B.	Reeve, Henry
Forster, John	Taylor, Henry
Fullerton, Lady G.	Taylor, Tom
Grote, Mrs.	Thackeray, W. M.
Hays, Matilda M.	Trollope, Anthony
Howitt, Mary	Trollope, T. Adolphus
Hunt, Leigh (The late)	Trollope, Theodora
Jameson, Mrs. (The late)	Venables, G. S.
Jewsbury, Geraldine	Watts, A. M. Howitt.

Handsomely bound in cloth, gilt edges .. £1 1 0
Morocco, gilt edges 1 10 6

The VICTORIA REGIA is now ready.

SIGHTS AND STORIES:

A CHRISTMAS BOOK FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

By AMELIA B. EDWARDS.

Author of 'Hand and Glove,' 'A History of France,' &c.

With Illustrations by the Author. Price 5s.

POST-OFFICE SAVINGS' BANKS:

A FEW PLAIN WORDS CONCERNING THEM.

By FRANK IVES SCUDAMORE.

Revised Edition, with List of Banks opened in England and Wales.

Price 1d., or 5s. per 100. 70th Thousand now ready.

LIFE INSURANCE BY SMALL PAYMENTS.

By FRANK IVES SCUDAMORE.

Price 1d., or 5s. per 100 post free.

FRIENDLESS GIRLS, AND HOW TO HELP THEM.

By FRANCES P. COBBE.

Price 1d., or 5s. per 100 post free.

WORKHOUSES and HOSPITALS.

By FRANCES P. COBBE.

Price 2d., or 10s. per 100 post free.

EMIGRATION OF EDUCATED WOMEN.

By MARIA S. RYE.

Price 2d., or 10s. per 100 post free.

Agent: JOHN F. SHAW & CO., 48, Paternoster-row.

POEMS. By the Rev. G. E. MAUNSELL.

8vo. pp. 301. 5s. cloth.
Morning Post.—"Genuine poetry. This volume affords a very favourable specimen of his taste and poetic ability."
Morning Advertiser.—"Many a beautiful thought, and in two lines perhaps, many a truthful sermon. The author is in the highest and noblest, because the truest sense, a poet."
Edin. Messenger.—"Direct poetic inspiration."
John Bull.—"Carefully and musically modulated, with a soul for the beautiful at all times."
Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill.

PILLISCHER, OPTICIAN, 88, New Bond-street, W., Manufacturer of Achromatic Microscopes, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Opera, Race and Field Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, and every other kind of Optical and Mathematical Instruments of the most approved construction, and at moderate prices.

N. B. PILLISCHER'S CELEBRATED MICROSCOPE and READING LAMP, as used by Her Majesty and the Nobility, to be had only of M. PILLISCHER, 88, New Bond-street, London, W.

* Catalogues sent free on application.

APPARATUS and CHEMICALS, Folding, Rigid, and Stereoscopic CAMERAS in variety, combining great portability and lightness, with every Adjustment suggested by the most experienced Operators.

Water-tight Glass and Gutta-Percha Baths, Pressure Frames, Plate-Holders, and all useful Apparatus, of best Quality only.

— LENSES by Ross, Lerebours and Voiglander.

COLLODIONS for Positive and Negative Pictures, highly sensitive and uniform in action. Varnishes, Cases, Passepartouts, Albumenized Saxe Paper, and every requisite for the Amateur or Professional Photographer.

Importers of the True Saxe Paper. Wholesale Manufacturers of all Chemical Preparations.—Illustrated Catalogue, free, on application.

BOLTON & BARNITT,
Operative and Photographic Chemists,
144, HOLBORN BARS, London.

J. H. DALLMEYER (Son-in-Law and Pupil of the late **ANDREW ROSS**)
Respectfully begs to inform the Scientific Public that he exclusively manufactures the **ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE** according to A. R.'s processes, who has also bequeathed to him the whole of that faculty.
For particulars of J. H. D.'s recent **IMPROVEMENTS** in **MICROSCOPIC OBJECT-GLASSES**, **PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES**, &c. see Catalogue, which may be had on application at
19, BLOOMSBURY-STREET, Oxford-street, W.C.

SMITH, BECK & BECK,

OPTICIANS,

AND

MANUFACTURERS OF **ACHROMATIC MICROSCOPES**,
&c. &c.

6, COLEMAN-STREET, London, E.C.,

AND

LISTER WORKS, HOLLOWAY.

WENHAM'S

BINOCULAR MICROSCOPE.

Having increased our facilities for the manufacture of the Prisms, as well as the other parts of this important improvement in the Microscope, we are now enabled to make the addition to any Microscope, when it is really practicable, at the cost of 7l. 10s. In the case of new Instruments, the extra price will be only 6l.

SMITH, BECK & BECK.

September, 1861.

CATALOGUES, giving full particulars respecting Microscopes, Stereoscopes, &c., may be had on application, or sent post free.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS,

AND FROM ANY CAUSE,
may be provided against by an Annual Payment of 2l. to the **RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY**, which secures 1,000l. at death by Accident, or 6l. weekly for Injury.
NO EXTRA PREMIUM FOR VOLUNTEERS.
ONE PERSON in every **TWELVE** insured is injured yearly by ACCIDENT.

75,000l. has been already PAID as COMPENSATION.
For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, or at the Head Office, 64, Cornhill (late 3, Old Broad-street).

ANNUAL INCOME, 40,000l.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

64, Cornhill, E.C., January, 1861.

NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office—64, Princes-street, Edinburgh.

London Office—4, New Bank-buildings, Lothbury.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies opened before 31st December will be entitled at next Distribution of Profits, in 1865, to rank for five years' bonus.

PROGRESS OF BUSINESS.

	Policies.	Sum Assured.
For five years, from 1853 to 1857 inclusive, the annual average was	307	£379,948
In 1858, the Policies issued	435	377,435
1859	605	449,913
1860	741	475,849

This increase in the business of the Company will be expected, beneficially affect the Bonus to be declared at next Division of Profits.

New and liberal conditions of Assurance have recently been adopted, particulars of which, together with Prospectuses and all necessary information, may be had as above, or will be forwarded.

ROBERT STRACHAN, Secretary.

4, New Bank-buildings, October, 1861.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

No. 1, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established in the Year 1834.

Committees in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

Agents throughout India.

The last Annual Reduction of Premium amounted to 45 per cent., so that a person being assured for 1,000l. at the age of 50 is now paying 18l. 8s. 7d. instead of 24l. 8s. 7d.

INVESTED CAPITAL UPWARDS OF 750,000l.

M. E. IMPY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

No. 3, PRINCES-STREET, BANK, E.C. Established 1835.

Advantages of assuring with this Society:—
Economic management, no paid agents, and no commission allowed.

The whole of the profits applied to the reduction of the premiums of members.

The guarantee of an accumulated fund exceeding 925,000l.
A gross annual income of 145,000l.
Amount paid in claims without a single instance of dispute, 500,000l.

Returned to members in reduction of their premiums, 500,000l.
HENRY MARSHALL, Actuary.

THE SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

Head Office: 9, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh.

IS NOW,

IN ANNUAL REVENUE AND EXTENT OF BUSINESS,
THE LARGEST MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE IN THE WORLD.

I. BONUS SYSTEM.

The last Bonus for the Seven Years ending December, 1859, yielded additions on the Sum assured of from 1l. 12s. 6d. on the most recent Policies, up to 3l. 6s. per Cent. per Annum on the oldest Policies, which was equal, on an average, to from 50l. per Cent. to 107l. per Cent. of the Seven Premiums paid, and was one of the largest Bonuses ever declared by any Insurance Company.

II. CASH VALUE OF POLICIES PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

Cash value is allowed at any time from the issue of a Policy on a strictly equitable scale, by which neither retiring nor remaining members are benefited at the expense of the other.

III. FUNDS AND REVENUE.

Invested Funds, 3,700,000l.; Annual Revenue, 430,000l.

HUGH M'KEAN, Central Agent.

London, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings, Cornhill, November, 1861.

London Agents.

Major R. S. Ridge, 49, Pall Mall.

Benton Seely, Bookbinder, Pall Mall Green.

Robertson & White, Accountants, 4, Princes-street, City.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Proposals lodged at the Head Office, or with any of the Agents, before 31st of December, will secure participation in the above advantages, and also one Bonus more than proposals of later date.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 3 WILL. 4

THE ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

6, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

Established 1833.

Directors.

ROBERT BIDDULPH, Esq., Chairman.

WILLIAM ROUTH, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

Alfred Kingsford Barber, Esq. Sir Alexander Duff Gordon, Bt.
Henry Barnett, Esq. Rear-Admiral Robert Gordon.
The Right Hon. E. Pleydell Charles Morris, Esq.
Bouverie, M.P. George Kestley Rickards, Esq.
Edward Charrington, Esq. Augustus Keppel Stephenson, Esq.
Pascoe Charles Glyn, Esq.

Actuary—James John Downes, Esq. F.R.A.S.

Secretary—Alexander Macdonald, Esq.

The Society offers the following advantages:—
The Lowest Rates of Premium on the Mutual System.
The whole of the Profits divided every Fifth Year.
Reversionary Bonuses have been added to Policies to the extent of 1,385,000l.

The last Bonus, declared in 1859, which averaged 63l. per cent. on the Premiums paid, amounted to 475,000l.
8,471 Policies are now in force, yielding an annual income of 189,000l., assuring the sum of 6,697,572l., which, with 610,327 Bonus additions, makes a total liability of 7,308,399l.

The Invested Capital is 1,911,822l., increasing upwards of 74,000l.—thus making the present Annual Income of the Society 363,000l.

Service in the Militia, Yeomanry or Volunteer Corps will not affect the validity of Policies.

Prospectuses and further particulars may be obtained on application to ALEXANDER MACDONALD, Secretary.

ALEXANDER ROBB,

FAMILY AND EXPORT BISCUIT BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,

Begs to acknowledge with grateful thanks the long-continued patronage of his Friends and the Public, and to call their attention to his

SHOW OF CHRISTMAS AND TWELFTH-DAY CAKES, now preparing, and which this Season will be of the most choice and elegant description, many New and Tasteful Decorations being selected and introduced.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, ORNAMENTED, 1s. 6d. per lb.
TWELFTH-DAY CAKES,

First quality, highly decorated, 2s. per lb. Second ditto, 1s. 6d. per lb. Third ditto, for Juveniles, 1s. per lb.
A large Assortment of SAVOY, ALMOND, and other CAKES (in Moulds), 1s. 6d. per lb.

POUND CAKES, 1s. 4d. per lb.
RATAFIAS and MACAROONS, 1s. 8d. per lb.

SCOTCH BUNS, 1s. 3d. per lb.
SCOTCH SHORTBREAD, 6d. to 5s. per cake.

ASSORTED CASES OF BISCUITS, for PRESENTS, 2s. 6d. and upwards.

PASTRY of every description, CREAMS, ICES, JELLIES, &c.
A large STOCK of WEDDING CAKES always on hand.

Manufactory, 79, ST. MARTIN'S-LANE, CHABING CROSS.
Delivery by Cart to all parts of Town daily.

BISCUITS FOR EXPORTATION.

ALEXANDER ROBB
Begs to inform Export Houses, Families going Abroad, and others, that he has always on hand a large Stock of

WINE, DESSERT, and other BISCUITS, made by machinery expressly for exportation; also his

GINGER NUTS and GINGER BISCUITS, much approved of in warm climates—all in cases of 2s. and upwards.—Only goods of the first quality made.

Manufactory, 79, ST. MARTIN'S-LANE, LONDON.

JENNER & KNEWSTUB have just OPENED

their NEW SHOW-ROOMS with a superb Selection of **PLEASANCES** and **NOVELTIES** for the BOUDOIR, Toilet and Writing Table. Dressing Bags and Writing Cases. Photograph Books, and Albums, in every variety of Binding, 5s. to 30 guineas. All the new Almanacks, Pocket-Books, &c. 3,000 Carte-de-Visite Portraits. Lists sent free.

JENNER & KNEWSTUB, 33, St. James's-street, and 65, Jermyn-street, S.W.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS, COMBINING THE USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, Manufactured by the WHEELER & WILSON Manufacturing Company, with Room for Improvements, Office and Sale Rooms, 130, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, W. Instruction gratis to every purchaser. The Lock-stitch Sewing Machine will Gather, Hem, Fell, Bind, or Stitch, with great rapidity; is the best for ALL description of work; is simple, compact, and elegant in design, and is suitable alike for the Family and Manufacturer.

Manufacturers of FOOT'S PATENT UMBRELLA STAND. A tasteful Stand, with perfect security against the loss of an Umbrella. Illustrated Prospectus, with Testimonials, gratis and post free.

DINNER, DESSERT, BREAKFAST, TEA AND TOILET SERVICES.—A large assortment of new and good Patterns. Also a beautiful variety of every description of Cut Table Glass. The Stock as well selected, and admirably suited for parties furnishing to choose from.

First-class quality—superior taste—low prices.
ALFRED B. PEARCE, 23, Ludgate-hill, E.C. Established 1760.

HARVEY'S SAUCE.—CAUTION.—The

admirers of this celebrated Sauce are particularly requested to observe that each bottle bears the well-known label, signed "Elizabeth Lazenby." This label is protected by perpetual injunction in Chancery of the 9th July, 1855, and without it none can be genuine.

E. LAZENBY & SON, of 6, Edwards-street, Portman-square, London, as sole Proprietors of the receipt for Harvey's Sauce, are compelled to give this caution, from the fact that their labels are closely imitated with a view to deceive purchasers.

Sold by all respectable Grocers, Druggists and Oilmen.

E. LAZENBY & SON beg to offer to notice their selections of NEW FOREIGN PRESERVED FRUITS for Dessert—Apricots, Greenhouses, Peas, Strawberries, Angelica, and other kinds, Crystallised and Glaced; Dried Cherries, Almonds, Muscatel Raisins, Figs, French and Swiss Plums, Normandy Pippins, Valentin's and St. Remy's Currants, &c. Their Sauces, Pickles, Jams, Tart Fruits, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Soaps, Colza and other Oils, Candles, and General Groceries, will also be found of the best descriptions.

6, Edwards-street, Portman-square, London, W.
N.B.—Sole Proprietors of the receipt for HARVEY'S SAUCE.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS

beg to caution the Public against Spurious Imitations of their world-renowned WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Purchasers should ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE, Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be "THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSBY & BLACKWELL, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

STOVES FOR ENTRANCE HALLS, SCHOOL ROOMS, CHURCHES, &c.

all made with fire-brick linings, and entirely free from the objections found to so many, which, from their liability to become overheated, are dangerous, and render the atmosphere offensive. These Stoves burn little fuel, may be had with or without open fire, and to burn through-out the cold season, if required, without going out. Illustrated Prospectuses forwarded. FREDERICK EDWARDS & SON, General Stove and Kitchen Range Manufacturers, 49, GREAT MARLBOROUGH-STREET, W. For 35 years in Poland-street, adjoining.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is the most effective invention in the treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided: a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite retaining power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn day and night.

A descriptive Circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, being sent to the Manufacturer.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s. 21s. 26s. 6d. and 31s. 6d.; postage, 1s. Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 43s. and 52s. 6d.; postage, 1s. 6d.

P. O. C. made payable to JOHN WHITE, Post-Office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.

for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. and 15s. each; postage 6d.

JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 233, PICCADILLY, London.

DURABILITY OF GUTTA-PERCHA

TUBING.—Many inquiries having been made as to the Durability of Gutta-Percha Tubing, the Gutta-Percha Company have pleasure in giving publicity to the following letter:—From SIR RAYMOND JARVIS, Bart., VENTNOR, Isle of Wight.

"Second Testimonial.—March 10th, 1859.—In reply to your letter, received this morning, respecting the Gutta-Percha Tubing for Pump Service, I can state with much satisfaction, it answers perfectly. Many builders, and other persons, have lately examined it, and there is not the least apparent difference since the first laying down, now several years ago, and I am informed that it is to be adopted generally in the houses that are being erected here."

N.B. From this Testimonial it will be seen that the CORROSIVE WATER of the ISLE of WIGHT has no effect on Gutta-Percha Tubing.

THE GUTTA-PERCHA COMPANY, PATENTEES,
18, WHARF-ROAD, CITY-ROAD, LONDON.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS AND FAMILY

APERIENT PILLS.—These pills are composed of the mildest vegetable aperients, with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile, and combining aromatic and tonic properties, will be found the best remedy for indigestion, bilious attacks, sick headache, acidity or heartburn, flatulency, spasms, &c.

Prepared only by JAMES COCKLE, 18, New Ormond-street, and to be had of all Medicine Vendors, in boxes, at 1s. 12d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DENT, CHRONOMETER, WATCH and CLOCK MAKER to the Queen and Prince Consort, and **MAKER OF THE GREAT CLOCK FOR THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT**, invites attention to the superior Workmanship and elegance of Design of his extensive Stock of Watches and Drawing-room Clocks.

Guineas.		Guineas.	
Ladies' Gold Foreign	8	Strong Silver Lever	5
Watches	10	Gentlemen's Gold Com-	40
Gentlemen's ditto	10	pendium Balance do.	35
Ladies' or Gentlemen's		Silver ditto	35
Gold English Lever	18		

Gold and Silver Pocket Chronometers, Astronomical, Turret and Bracket Clocks of every description. An elegant Assortment of London-made Fine Gold Albert and Guard Chains, &c. DENT, 61, Strand (adjoining Coutts's Bank); 34 and 35, Royal Exchange; and at the Clock and Marine Compass Factory, Somerset Wharf, Strand, London.

ELKINGTON & CO. desire respectfully to call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry requiring PLATE, to their Manufactures, which may be obtained in great variety, both in SILVER and ELECTRO PLATE, from either of their Establishments.

LONDON—22, Regent-street, St. James's, S.W.; and 45, Moor-street, N.C.

DUBLIN—College Green.

LIVERPOOL—Church-street.

MANUFACTORY and SHOW ROOMS, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

Estimates, Drawings and Prices sent free by post. Replating and Gilding as usual.

STAINED GLASS WINDOWS for CHURCHES and DWELLINGS.

HEATON & BUTLER will forward, post free, on receipt of thirty stamps, their ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUE of Stained Windows, with a Treatise on the Principles and Practice of the Art.

STAINED GLASS WORKS, 24, CARDINGTON-STREET, Hampstead-road, London, N.W.

MORTLOCK'S CHINA WAREHOUSE, 250, OXFORD-STREET—SELLING OFF—in consequence of the Marquis of Westminster's refusal to renew the Lease of the above Premises (in connexion with Park-street), JOHN MORTLOCK is anxious to decrease his HIGH Stock, and is prepared to make a great allowance for Cash. 250, OXFORD-STREET, and 35, PARK-STREET, near Hyde Park.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, in Bottle, recommended by Baron Liebig and all the Faculty, may now be had in the finest condition of Messrs. HARRINGTON PARKER & CO., 24, Pall Mall, and 142, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, S.W.

CAUTION.—SMEE'S SPRING MATTRESS. TUCKER'S PATENT, or SOMMER TUCKER. Comfortable, cleanly, simple, portable and inexpensive. Purchasers are respectfully warned against infringements and imitations, in which somewhat of the general appearance of the S.M.E.E.'S SPRING MATTRESS is carefully preserved, but all its essential advantages are sacrificed.

WILLIAM SMEE & SONS, having now the entire of the Patent Right, are able to announce the following considerably **REDUCED SCALE OF PRICES.**

Size No. 1 for Bedsteads 3 feet wide	35s. 0d.
" " " " " " " "	37s. 6d.
" " " " " " " "	45s. 0d.

Other sizes in proportion. "To be obtained of almost all respectable Upholsterers and Bedding Warehousemen."

SPECIAL NOTICE should be taken that each Spring Mattress bears upon the side the Label, "Tucker's Patent."

FENDERS, STOVES, FIRE-IRONS and CHIMNEY-PIECES.—Buyers of the above are requested, before finally deciding, to visit **WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SHOW-ROOMS**. They contain such an assortment of FENDERS, STOVES, RANGES, CHIMNEY-PIECES, FIRE-IRONS and GENERAL IRONMONGERY, as cannot be approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design or excellence of workmanship. Bright Stoves, with ornamental ornaments and two sets of bars, 21. 15s. to 33l. 10s.; Bronzed Fenders, with standards, 7s. to 12s.; Steel Fenders, 3s. to 11l.; Ditto, with rich or plain ornaments, from 3s. to 18s.; Chimney-pieces, from 11. 8s. to 100l.; Fire-irons, from 3s. 3d. the set to 4s. 6d.—The BURTON and all other PATENT STOVES, with radiating hearth-plates.

BEDSTEADS, BATHS AND LAMPS.—**WILLIAM S. BURTON** has SIX LARGE SHOW-ROOMS devoted exclusively to the SEPARATE DISPLAY of Lamps, Baths and Metallic Bedsteads. The stock of each is at once the largest, newest and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make his establishment the most distinguished in this country.

Bedsteads, from	12s. 6d. to £30 0s. each.
Shower Baths, from	8s. 0d. to £6 7s. each.
Lamps (Moderator), from	6s. 0d. to £7 3s. each.
(All other kinds at the same rate.)	
Pure Colza Oil	4s. per gallon.

CUTLERY, WARRANTED.—The most varied assortment of TABLE CUTLERY in the world, all warranted, is on SALE at **WILLIAM S. BURTON'S**, at prices that are remunerative only because of the largeness of the sales. 3½-inch ivory-handled table knives, with high shoulders, 12s. 6d. per dozen; deserts to match, 10s.; if to balance, 6d. per dozen extra; carvers, 4s. 3d. per pair; larger sizes, from 20s. to 57s. per dozen; extra fine ivory, 32s.; if with silver ferrules, 40s. to 50s.; white-bone table knives, 6s. per dozen; deserts, 5s.; carvers, 3s. 3d. per pair; black-bone table knives, 7s. 4d. per dozen; deserts, 6s.; carvers, 3s. 6d.; black wood-handled table knives and forks, 6s. per dozen; table steel, from 1s. each. The largest stock in existence of plated desert knives and forks, in cases and otherwise, and of the new plated fish carvers.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 500 illustrations of his unlimited Stock of Sterling Silver and Electro-Plated Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish-Covers, Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gaseliers, Tea-Trays, Urns and Kettles, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed-room and Cabinet Furniture, &c., with Lists of Prices, and Plans of the Twenty large Show-rooms, at 25, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, 2, 3, and 4, Newman-mews, London, 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place; and 1, Newman-mews, London.

CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES—the most secure against Fire and Thieves.
CHUBB'S FIREPROOF STRONG-ROOM DOORS.
CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR AND STREET-DOOR LATCHES.
CHUBB'S CASH AND DEED BOXES.

Illustrated Price-List, gratis and post free.
CHUBB & SON, 37, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 25, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Wolverhampton.

ALLEN'S PATENT PORTMANTEAUS and TRAVELLING BAGS, with SQUARE OPENINGS; Ladies' Wardrobe Trunks, Dressing Bags, with Silver Fittings; Despatch Boxes, Writing and Drawing Cases, and 500 other articles for Home or Continental Travelling. Illustrated Catalogue post free.—J. W. ALLEN, Manufacturer and Patentee, 22 and 21, West Strand, London, W.C.

Also, Allen's Barrack Furniture Catalogue of Officers' Bedsteads, Washhand Stands, Canteens, &c., post free.

45, OXFORD-STREET, W.

OSLERS' GLASS CHANDELIERS, Wall Lights and Mantel-piece Lusters, for Gas and Candles. Glass Dinner Services for 15 persons, from 7l. 15s. Glass Deserts, 2l. 0s. All Articles marked in plain figures. Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for Presents. Mess. Export and Furnishing Orders promptly executed. LONDON—SHOW-ROOMS, 45, OXFORD-STREET, W. BIRMINGHAM—MANUFACTORY and SHOW-ROOMS, Broad-street. Established 1807.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. **MESSRS. MECCHI & LAZAR'S ESTABLISHMENTS** are replete with a large and well-selected Assortment of useful and elegant ARTICLES ADAPTED FOR PRESENTATION, consisting of:

DRESSING CASES, TRAVELLING DRESSING BAGS, Medial-mountain Writing-table sets, Antique Bronzes, Papier-mâché Productions, Chess-boards and Chessmen, Card Cases, Postage Balances, Parisian Novelties in Or-molu, Work Boxes, Knitting Boxes and Reticules.

DESPATCH BOXES AND WRITING CASES, in Russia and Morocco leather, 30 different forms and sizes, fitted with real Bramah and Chubb Locks, and others of a Cheaper description.

PORTABLE WRITING AND DRESSING CASES, Brush Cases, Courier Bags, Penic Cases, Wicker Luncheon Baskets, Sporting Knives, Wine and Spirit Flasks, &c.

THE BIJOU PHOTOGRAPHS of 2,000 Living Celebrities of the day, 1s. 6d. each. DRAWING-ROOM ALBUMS.

For ditto, to contain from 12 to 300 Portraits, 2s. 6d. to 10 guineas. Catalogues, post free, on application.

4, LEADENHALL-STREET, and 112, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.—Established 1827.

TEA.—STRACHAN & CO'S Strong Rough "Domestic" Black at 3s. 4d. per lb. 25, Cornhill, London, E.C.

TEA.—STRACHAN & CO'S Fine "Inter-mediate" Black at 2s. 6d. per lb. 25, Cornhill, London, E.C.

TEA.—STRACHAN & CO'S Delicious "Drawing-room" Black at 2s. 6d. per lb. 25, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Dr. HARRALL'S certificate of purity, and a price current, free on application.—25, Cornhill, London, E.C.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR **GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH**, SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

AS INFERIOR KINDS ARE OFTEN SUBSTITUTED. WOTHERSPOON & CO., GLASGOW AND LONDON.

DR. DE JONGH'S (Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, Prescribed by the most Eminent Medical Men throughout the world, as the safest, speediest and most effectual remedy for

CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS. Is incomparably superior to every other variety.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Sir HENRY MARSH, Bart. M.D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.—"I consider Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

Sir JOSEPH OLLIFFE, M.D., Physician to the British Embassy at Paris.—"I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and I have every reason to be satisfied with its beneficial and salutary effects."

Dr. LAWRENCE, Physician to H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.—"I invariably prescribe Dr. de Jongh's Oil in preference to any other, feeling assured that I am recommending a genuine article, and not a manufactured compound, in which the efficacy of this invaluable medicine is destroyed."

Dr. BARLOW, Senior Physician to Guy's Hospital.—"I have frequently recommended persons consulting me to make use of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil. I have been well satisfied with its effects, and believe it to be a very pure Oil, well fitted for those cases in which the use of that substance is indicated."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is sold only in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 8s.; and labelled with his stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists and Druggists.

SOLE CONSIGNMENT: **ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., 77, Strand, London, W.C.**

CAUTION.—Beware of proposed Substitutions.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' ICELAND MOSS COCOA is an invaluable article of Diet for Invalids and persons of weak digestion. Sold by all Grocers at 1s. 4d. per lb.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA, for price and quality combined, stands unequalled. Sold by all Grocers at 1s. 4d. per lb.

MR. JEFFERY'S RESPIRATORS, the only effective Instruments. Wholesale Agency, 237, STRAND, W.C.

KEATING'S PALE NEWFOUNDLAND COD LIVER OIL has been analyzed and recommended by Professors Taylor and Thomson, also by Dr. Edwin Payne, who, in the words of the late Dr. Pereira, says, that "the finest oil is that most devoid of colour, odour and flavour," characters this Oil will be found to possess in a high degree. Half-pints, 1s. 6d.; pints, 2s. 6d.; quarts, 4s. 6d.; and five-pint bottles, 10s. 6d. Imperial measure.—79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are daily recommended by the Faculty.—Testimonials from the most eminent of whom may be inspected—as the most effectual, safe, speedy and convenient remedy for COUGH and all Disorders of the Lungs, Chest and Throat. Sold in Boxes, 1s. 14d., Tins, 2s. 6d., 6d., and 11s. each. THOMAS KEATING, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

TAIT'S ORIENTAL BALM.—The most efficacious means yet discovered for Strengthening, Preserving, Restoring and Beautifying the Hair. Prepared from a receipt by the late John Oldridge, Inventor of the celebrated Balm of Columbia, under the experienced superintendence of his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Tait.—Sold by all Perfumers, in bottles, at 3s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 1s. 6d. at the Manufactory, 6, Cosmo-place, Southampton-row, Russell-square, W.C.

FOR DEAFNESS, arising from the accumulation of Cerumen, SAYORY & MOORE'S PATENT EAR DOUCHE is a valuable substitute for ordinary Syringes. Patients use it without inconvenience, and the possibility of injury to the interior of the Ear, and the splashing and inconvenience attending the use of Syringes are entirely obviated.—SAYORY & MOORE, Chemists to the Queen, 143, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED ENEMAS.

ASTHMA SPECIFIC—DATURA TATULA.—By immediate contact with the air cells and passages, the fumes of this plant afford instantaneous relief. The remedy is adapted for use by all patients. Grown in this country, and prepared only by SAYORY & MOORE, Chemists to Her Majesty, 143, New Bond-street; 29, Chapel-street, Belgrave-square; and 1, Lancaster-terrace, Hyde Park.

PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS in 10 minutes, is secured by DR. LOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—They give instant relief, and a rapid cure of Asthma, Consumption, Coughs and all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs. Have a pleasant taste.—Price 1s. 14d., 2s. 6d. and 11s. per box. Sold by all Medicine Vendors.

METCALFE, BINGLEY & CO'S New Pat- tern Brushes, and Penetrating unbleached Hair Brushes, Improved Flesh and Cloth Brushes, and genuine Smyrna Sponges, and every description of Brush, Comb, and Perfumery. The Tooth Brushes search between the divisions of the Teeth—the hairs never come loose. M.B. & Co.'s New and Delicious Perfumery.—The Rose Bouquet, Tuberose and Stange Bouquet, in bottles, 2s. 3d. and 3s. each. Metcalfe's celebrated Alkaline Tooth Powder, 2s. per box.—Sole Establishment, 130 and 131, OXFORD-STREET.

BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS. Price 1s. 14d. and 2s. 6d. per box.

This Preparation is one of the benefits which the Science of Modern Chemistry has conferred upon Mankind; for, during the present twenty years of the present century, to speak of a Cure for the Gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this Medicine are so fully demonstrated, by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that Public Opinion prescribes this as one of the most important Discoveries of the Present Age.

These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors, and at 229, Strand, London.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession and universally accepted by the Public, as the Best Remedy for the acidity of the stomach, heartburn, headache, gout and indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an agreeable Effervescent Draught, in which its Aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons and in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity) by DINNEFORD & CO. 172, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the Empire.

FOR WEAKNESS, INFLAMMATION and IRRITATION OF THE EYES, caused by the Winds, Blight, Close Application to Literary and other Professional Occupations, the EYE-DOUCHE or FOUNTAIN, invented by SAYORY & MOORE, for the perfect application of Cold Water, Eye Lotions, &c. The effects produced are grateful and refreshing, and the sight is improved and permanently strengthened by the regular use of the Douche.—SAYORY & MOORE, Chemists to the Queen, 143, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.—N.B. As the imitation of these Douches causes confusion of the Visual of the Eye, it is necessary to consider that the name of SAYORY & MOORE are conspicuous on all instruments of their manufacture.

PERSONS who are SUFFERING from HEADACHE or INDIGESTION, whether arising from constitutional inaction, biliary disarrangement, or over-indulgence at the table, are particularly recommended to try PARR'S LIFE PILLS. They have never been known to fail in affording immediate relief. PARR'S Pills are highly efficacious in bilious ailments, scorbutic complaints, affections of the nervous system, lowness of spirits, palpitation of the heart, rheumatic pains in the head and limbs, oppression of the chest, indigestion, redundancy of bile, dizziness of the eyes, violent pains across the forehead, impaired memory, sick headache, restlessness and bad dreams, supine going, distention, costiveness, &c. &c. Boxes, price 1s. 14d., 2s. 6d.; and in family packets, 11s. each. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS BY BLACKIE & SON.

New and Revised Edition, in 14 Divisions, cloth, 10s. each, Divisions 1 to 13 ready,

THE POPULAR ENCYCLOPÆDIA; OR, CONVERSATIONS LEXICON.

Being a GENERAL DICTIONARY of ARTS, SCIENCES, LITERATURE, BIOGRAPHY and POLITICS. With Preliminary Dissertations by distinguished Writers. Illustrated by 154 pages of Steel Engravings, and 14 Coloured Maps, besides many Engravings on Wood. In the present Edition alterations and corrections have been made, which render the work a satisfactory exponent of the state of knowledge in the present day.

AN ENTIRELY NEW SUPPLEMENT

Has been added, containing additional Biographies, Notices of Localities newly discovered, or that have recently risen into importance, of Substances and Processes new in Science and the Arts, of the Great Events of the World during the last twenty years, and other subjects of general interest.

In 4 vols. super-royal 8vo. cloth extra, 4l.

THE COMPREHENSIVE HISTORY OF ENGLAND, CIVIL AND MILITARY, RELIGIOUS, INTELLECTUAL AND SOCIAL.

From the Earliest Period to the Suppression of the Sepoy Revolt. By CHARLES MACFARLANE and the Rev. THOMAS THOMSON. Illustrated by above 1,100 highly-finished Engravings on Wood, Views, Costumes, Portraits, Maps, Plans, &c., and Frontispieces and Titles on Steel.

"This ought emphatically to be entitled the Family History of England."—*Morning Herald*.
"The illustrations of the text are supplied with a judgment that takes account of what readers are likely to require, and rejects the trivial and uninteresting."—*News of the World*.

"The arrangement is clear and judicious, the style graphic and vivid, the narrative resembling the hard-outlined, established histories only as a living, breathing form resembles the skeleton it covers. When completed, the volumes promise to form a work as useful to the student as agreeable to the reader."—*Globe*.

In 3 vols. super-royal 8vo. cloth extra, 21s. each, Volume III. in January,

A

COMPREHENSIVE HISTORY OF INDIA, CIVIL, MILITARY AND SOCIAL.

From the First Landing of the English to the Suppression of the Sepoy Revolt; including an Outline of the Early History of Hindoostan. By HENRY BEVERIDGE, Esq. Advocate. Illustrated by above 500 highly-finished Engravings on Wood, Views, Costumes, Portraits, Maps, Plans, &c., and Frontispieces and Titles on Steel.

"It is impossible to speak too highly of this admirable work. The more we see of it the more we are convinced that the favourable opinions expressed by the press in general on its first appearance, will be fully justified by the result, and that this will prove, when complete, one of those rare books that claim a position in every library."—*Cheltenham Journal*.

"The historian has well and carefully digested his materials, and the illustrators have greatly aided him by the numerous and beautifully executed engravings on steel and wood. Many excellent maps of military engagements and positions enhance its value, and render it peculiarly attractive and instructive."—*Civil Service Gazette*.

Imperial 4to. half morocco, gilt edges, 5l. 5s.

THE IMPERIAL ATLAS OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY:

A Series of above One Hundred carefully-coloured Maps, embracing the most Recent Discoveries, and the latest Political Divisions of Territory, in all Parts of the World. Compiled from the most authentic sources, under the supervision of

W. G. BLACKIE, Ph.D. F.R.G.S.

With an INDEX, containing references to nearly 120,000 places.

"A highly satisfactory publication....The Maps are everything that could be wished, so far as accuracy, distinctness, neatness and fullness of detail are concerned."—*Athenæum*.
"Beyond comparison the best collection of Maps which has yet been made."—*Morning Herald*.

"One of the largest and most complete Atlases ever attempted."—*Critic*.

In 2 vols. imperial 8vo. 2,760 pp. cloth, 4l. 6s.

IMPERIAL GAZETTEER: A GENERAL DICTIONARY OF GEOGRAPHY,

PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, STATISTICAL AND
DESCRIPTIVE.

Edited by W. G. BLACKIE, Ph.D. F.R.G.S.

Illustrated by nearly 750 Engravings on Wood, Views, Costumes, Maps, Plans, &c.

"This excellent book of reference....All the articles we have examined, whether long or short, exhibit a greater degree of correctness in minute detail than we should have thought practicable in so comprehensive a work."—*Athenæum*.

"By far the best Gazetteer in our language."—*Critic*.

In 2 vols. imperial 8vo. 2,888 pp. cloth, 4l.

IMPERIAL DICTIONARY: ENGLISH, TECHNOLOGICAL AND SCIENTIFIC;

Adapted to the Present State of Literature, Science and Art, with a SUPPLEMENT, containing an extensive Collection of Words, Terms and Phrases not included in previous English Dictionaries.

By JOHN OGILVIE, LL.D.

Illustrated by above 2,500 Engravings on Wood.

"Dr. Ogilvie has not only produced the best English Dictionary that exists, but, so far as the actual state of knowledge permitted, has made some approach toward perfection. We scarcely need say that the work has our cordial commendation."—*British Quarterly*.

BLACKIE & SON, PATERNOSTER-ROW, LONDON; EDINBURGH and GLASGOW.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, 30, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.
Printed by JAMES HOLMES, of No. 4, New Ormond-street, in the county of Middlesex, at his office, 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in said county; and published by JOHN FRANCIS, 30, Wellington-street, in said county, Publisher, at 30, Wellington-street aforesaid.—Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradburn, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, December 14, 1861.

ITALY, CLASSICAL, HISTORICAL
and PICTURESQUE: Illustrated in a Series of Views, from Drawings by Stanfield, R.A., Roberts, R.A., Harding, Prout, Leitch, Brookedon, Barnard, &c. With Descriptions of the Scenes. Preceded by an Essay on the Recent History and Present Condition of Italy and the Italians, by CAMILLO MAPEI, D.D. 1 vol. half morocco extra, gilt edges, 2l. 5s.

The WORKS of ROBERT BURNS.

Complete Illustrated Edition, Literary and Pictorial. Consisting of a complete Collection of his Poems, Songs and Correspondence, with numerous Notes and Annotations. The whole preceded by Professor WILSON'S celebrated Essay 'On the Genius and Character of Burns,' and Dr. CURRIE'S Memoir of the Poet. With 82 Illustrations, engraved in the highest style. In 2 vols. super-royal 8vo. cloth, 1l. 16s.

"Unquestionably the most beautiful edition we have seen. The engravings are admirable, the typography very choice, and the notes select and useful."—*Court Journal*.

The WORKS of the ETTRICK

SHEPHERD. With Illustrations by D. O. Hill, R.S.A. The Poetical Works, complete in 5 vols. fcap. 8vo. cloth, 17s. 6d. The Prose Works, complete in 6 vols. fcap. 8vo. cloth, 1l. 1s. Both Series in separate volumes, 3s. 6d. each.

BOOK of SCOTTISH SONG: a Col-

lection of the Best and most approved Songs of Scotland, with Critical and Historical Notices regarding them and their Authors, and an Essay on Scottish Song. Beautifully printed with coloured borders. Engraved frontispiece and title. Medium 16mo. cloth, gilt edges, 6s. 6d.

"Decidedly the best and most extensive collection of songs that has ever issued from the press."—*Liverpool Advertiser*.

BOOK of SCOTTISH BALLADS: a

comprehensive Collection of the Ballads of Scotland, with numerous Illustrative and Critical Notes. Uniformly printed with the above. Engraved frontispiece and title. Medium 16mo. cloth, gilt edges, 6s. 6d.

A BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

of EMINENT SCOTSMEN. In 4 vols. Originally edited by ROBERT CHAMBERS. New and Revised Edition. With a Supplemental Volume, continuing the Biographies to the Present Time, by the Rev. THOMAS THOMSON. With 88 authentic Portraits and 5 Engraved Titles. In 5 vols. cloth, 2l. 15s.

MEMORABLE WOMEN of the

PURITAN TIMES, in the Seventeenth Century. By the Rev. JAMES ANDERSON, Author of the 'Ladies of the Reformation,' 'Ladies of the Covenant,' &c. 2 vols. crown 8vo. cloth extra, price 12s. [In a few days.]

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1782.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1861.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
Stamped Edition, 4d.

NOTICE.

The price of THE ATHENÆUM is now THREEPENCE.

Thirty years ago, when THE ATHENÆUM came into the hands of its present Proprietors, its price was Eightpence, and its contents, with advertisements, forty-eight columns. Convinced that the circulation of Literary Journals was restricted by high price, and that every advantage offered to the public would bring increase of circulation and authority, the Proprietors reduced the price one-half—to Fourpence. The experiment succeeded, and cheap Literary Journals became the rule.

The Proprietors have always held to the principle then proved. They have given to the public the benefit of every change in the law, increasing the size of the paper without increase of price, until the average has become double its former size—above ninety-six columns.

The Proprietors, taking advantage of the abolition of the Paper Duty, therefore resolved that the price of THE ATHENÆUM should be reduced to THREEPENCE.

ATHENÆUM OFFICE.

NOTICE.—It is requested that Advertisements intended for insertion in the current week's publication be sent to this Office not later than Wednesday.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM will be CLOSED on MONDAY NEXT, the 23rd inst., being the day appointed for the Funeral of His late Royal Highness the Prince Consort. A. PANIZZI, Principal Librarian.
British Museum, Dec. 17, 1861.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, Albemarle-street, December, 1861.—JOHN TYNDALL, Esq. F.R.S., will deliver during the CHRISTMAS VACATION, a Course of SIX LECTURES on LIGHT, intended for a Juvenile Audience, on the following days at Three o'clock:—Thursday, 26th; Friday, 27th; Tuesday, 31st of December; Thursday, 2nd; Saturday, 4th; Tuesday, 7th of January, 1862. Subscribers to the Royal Institution are admitted to this Course on the payment of One Guinea each, and Children, under sixteen years of age, Half-a-Guinea. A Syllabus may be obtained at the Royal Institution. Subscribers to all the Courses of Lectures delivered in the Session, pay Two Guineas.
December 21, 1861. H. BENICE JONES, Hon. Sec.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, SOHO-SQUARE.—MRS. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry and Principals of Schools, to her REGISTER of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPARAGONS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.—COMPE-
TITORS for Sandhurst, Woolwich, or the Staff College, and Candidates for Direct Commissions or Staff Appointments, are PREPARED in all the Branches of military and naval education, and their Programmes, at the Practical Military College, Sunbury, S.W.—Apply for Prospectuses, &c. to Captain LEVETT.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY, BONN.—
Mr. Th. STROMBERG, authorized Translator of LORD MACAULAY'S "HISTORY," Vol. 5, of the POEMS of CATULUS, &c., RECEIVES TWO PUPILS. Highest references to English Noblemen and Gentlemen whose sons he has prepared for the Navy, Universities, &c. Apply for particulars to Dr. HEIMANN, Professor at the London University, 57, Gordon-square, London.

QUEENWOOD COLLEGE, four miles from
Dunbridge Station, South-Western Railway, Hampshire. The Course of Instruction embraces Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Theoretic and Practical Chemistry, English, Classics, Foreign Languages, Practical Surveying, Levelling, &c., Mechanical and Free-hand Drawing and Music. The Principal is assisted by ten Resident Masters. The position of the Establishment is beautiful, and the advantages various and unusual. Attention is invited to the Prospectus, which may be had on application.

HARROW or RUGBY.—A Married M.A., of
Trinity College, Cambridge, Senior Optime and First Classman in the Classical Tripos, Head Exhibitioner of his year at Rugby, who Prepares Boys for the Public Schools, especially Eton, has VACANCIES for next Half-year. His house, recently enlarged for the purpose, is situated in a beautiful and healthy part of the country. Terms, 80 Guineas a year, with no extra.—Address M. L., 71, High-street, Birmingham.

LADIES' CLASSES.—Mr. N. TRAVERS, B.A.
of Oxon., and late Professor of Modern History in the Ladies' College, Bedford-square, receives PUPILS for the study of ENGLISH, ELUCUTION, LATIN and HISTORY.—A, Fitzroy-square, W.

THE COMMERCIAL, ENGINEERING and
SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, beautifully situated near CHESTER.—This School, recognized by the SECRETARY of STATE for India "as possessing an efficient Class for Civil Engineering," offers a sound English Education, and, in addition, Classics and the Modern Languages. Particular attention is given to Mathematics and Practical Chemistry. The Instruction in Drawing is on the system of the Department of Science and Art. Each Pupil is provided with a separate sleeping apartment.—For particulars apply to the Rev. ARTHUR RICE, College, Chester.

MR. CLAUDET begs to announce that he has returned from the Continent, and that he now ATTENDS AT HIS STUDIO daily as usual.—PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, 107, Regent-street, near Vigo-street.

MILL HILL SCHOOL, NEAR HENDON, N.W.,
will RE-OPEN, WEDNESDAY, January 23rd, 1862. Applications for Admission or Prospectuses to the Rev. Dr. HUMMALL, Head-Master, or the Rev. THOMAS REES, at the School.

PAU.—A LADY, resident at Pau, having larger Apartments than she requires, is desirous of receiving ONE or TWO LADIES to BOARD for the season or longer.—Address G. Salter's Library, Upper Baker-street, N.W.

PESTALOZZIAN SCHOOL, WORKSOP,
North.—In this Establishment the Arrangements are of a Superior Order, and YOUNG GENTLEMEN are Carefully EDUCATED for the Universities, Competitive Examinations, and for Mercantile, Engineering and Agricultural pursuits. Under the care of Competent English and Foreign Masters, the Pupils enjoy the advantage of first-rate English and Continental Schools. The course of instruction is very comprehensive. The school is in a most favourable situation, and for exercise and recreation there are extensive play-grounds, and a covered Gymnasium.—Prospectuses and further particulars may be obtained of J. L. ELLENBERGER, Principal.

MR. JOHN HEBB, Master of the LOWER
SCHOOL, HUDDERSFIELD COLLEGE, will receive into his Family, after Christmas, a few YOUNG GENTLEMEN as BOARDERS, to whom, in connexion with College advantages and private assistance in their Studies, will be secured all the comforts of a Home. Terms, including College fees, for Lower and Upper School respectively, from 40s. to 50s. per annum.—Prospectus sent on application. First-class references.—Address, THE COLLEGE, Huddersfield.

COLOGNE.—A German Gentleman of a
Literary Position, residing at Cologne, is desirous of receiving into his Family One or Two YOUNG LADIES to be Educated with his Daughter. His Wife having formerly Superintended a Ladies' College, is thoroughly qualified to guide and instruct young persons entrusted to her care. The domestic arrangements are of a most comfortable nature. Terms, 80 guineas per annum. Unexceptional references given and required.—Address, F., care of Mr. Clarke, 51, Threadneedle-street.

GERMAN, FRENCH, ITALIAN.—9, OLD
BOND-STREET.—DR. ALTSCHEL, Author of 'First German Reading-Book,' dedicated to Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland, &c. M. Philol. Soc., Prof. Education.—TWO LANGUAGES TAUGHT in the same lesson, or alternately, on the same Terms as his PRIVATE Pupils or at his house. Each language spoken in his PRIVATE Lessons, and selected CLASSES for Ladies and Gentlemen. Preparation for all ordinary pursuits of life, the Universities, Army and Civil Service Examinations.

TRAVELLING TUTORSHIP or SECRE-
TARYSHIP.—A Graduate (B.A. of Oxford, in Classical Honours) of moderate age, wishes to MEET with a TRAVELLING TUTORSHIP or SECRETARYSHIP.—Address B.A., care of John Nussey, Esq., Chislehurst, Kent, S.E.

WOOLWICH.—Candidates for the next
Woolwich Examination, requiring SPECIAL PREPARATION in GEOMETRICAL DRAWING, can be assisted by an experienced and successful Teacher.—A. B. Gosling's Newspaper Office, Westbourne-street, Eaton-square, S.W.

MUSIC, FRENCH, GERMAN and ENG-
LISH.—AS DAILY GOVERNESS, MISS FOWKE, a Pupil of the Cologne Musical Conservatoire, and who has resided nine years abroad, gives Lessons in the above.—For further particulars apply, direct, No. 6, Claremont-terrace, Newland-street, Kensington.

AN OXFORD GRADUATE (in honours) is
desirous of meeting with an ENGAGEMENT as PRIVATE TUTOR or SECRETARY in a Nobleman's or Gentleman's Family.—Address, B. A., 3, Provost-road, Haverstock-hill.

THE LATE DR. TODD.—Former Pupils and
Friends are informed that an admirable BUST, in Parian, of this Eminent PHYSICIAN, by Liddle, Elliot & Son, from Mr. Noble's Marble Statue, may be obtained on application to the Hon. Secretary of the Todd Memorial, Dr. CORWAY EVANS, 30, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, W. Subscription, One Guinea. Post-Office Orders payable at the General Post-Office, E.C.; cheques crossed "Drummond & Co."

FELSTED GRAMMAR-SCHOOL,
ESSEX.

Visitor.—The Lord Bishop of Rochester.
Trustees.—Venerable Archdeacon Burney, D.D., Rectory, Wickham Bishops; Thos. Wm. Bramston, Esq. M.P., Skreens, Roxwell; J. J. Tuffnell, jun. Esq., Waltham Cross, Waltham; The Rev. John Bramston, M.A., Witham; Thomas B. Westcott, Esq., Felix Hall, Kington, O. Savin, Oaker, Essex; Stinted Hall, The Rev. W. E. A. Little Baddow; Messrs. James Skell, C. F. Phillips, John Abraham and Thos. C. Rolfe, Felsted.

Head Master.—Rev. W. S. Grignon, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge.
Second Master.—Rev. J. H. Backhouse, M.A., of Brasenose College, Cambridge.

Assistant Masters.—E. T. Constable, Esq. B.A., Christ's College, Oxford; A. W. Roe, Esq. B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge; and S. W. E. Bird, Esq. B.A., St. Mary Hall, Oxford.

Drawing Master.—Mr. W. Brown.
Drilling Master.—Sergeant-Major Rogers.

TERMS.—Board (including Washing), 38s. a year; Tuition (including stationery), 2s. a year. Owing to its endowment, and the fact that no profit is allowed to be made by the Trust Funds on the Boarding of the Boys, this School is able to provide, on the above terms, a course of education which forms a complete preparation for the Universities and the highest competitive examinations, and to afford unusual facilities to advanced pupils.

Further information may be obtained from the Rev. W. S. Grignon, the Head-Master, or Mr. A. Meggy, Solicitor, Chelmsford, the Clerk to the Trustees.

MARYLEBONE LITERARY INSTITU-
TION, Edwards-street, Portman-square.—Mr. GEORGE GROSSMITH'S LECTURE on the MODERN HUMORISTS, which had been appointed for Monday next, is POSTPONED till Saturday Evening, January 4, 1862, in consequence of the Funeral of the late lamented Prince Consort.

TO PUBLISHERS.—A GENTLEMAN of capital
is desirous of embarking in the PUBLISHING BUSINESS, either as Partner or by Purchase.—Address, in the first instance, to X. Y. Z., care of Mr. Lindley, 19, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C.

THE PRESS.—A Reporter, who is a
Verbatim Shorthand Writer, able also in Condensation and Descriptive Reporting, a competent writer generally, and thoroughly up in Newspaper Routine, desires an ENGAGEMENT. First-class testimonials for eight years.—J. K., 35, University-street, London, W.C.

WANTED, a good SHORTHAND RE-
PORTER, of experience and practised ability, for a Provincial Daily Liberal Newspaper.—Address, stating terms, former engagements and other necessary information, to Passy, 9, Park-terrace, Brighton.

WANTED, by an English Gentleman,
aged 50, PARTIAL ENGAGEMENT, as English, Italian or French Correspondent, Confidential Secretary, Interpreter, Reader, Teacher, Clerk, or otherwise. First-rate City and West-End references. Security, &c.—Address, p. p., to Mr. CURT, 33, Great Portland-street, Regent-street.

THE EDITOR of a FIRST-CLASS WEEKLY
JOURNAL has leisure to CONTRIBUTE to a Weekly or Monthly Periodical or Newspaper.—Address BARR, care of Miss Watling, News-agent, 408, Strand, W.C.

NOTICE.—A Gentleman, who has had consider-
able Experience in Purchasing for, Cataloguing and Arranging Libraries, is at Liberty and Desirous of similar Employment. Would be found useful as a LIBRARIAN. Is well up in BINDING, PRINTING, and has a fair knowledge of Modern Pictures.—Address, B., Street Brothers, 11, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

TO BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS.—
WANTED AN EXPERIENCED ASSISTANT of good address, to take the Management of the Stationery Department, in a first-class Business. Also an ASSISTANT for the Education Department.—Address "Box, P. 45," Post-Office, Liverpool.

TO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS and OTHERS.
—A Practical Accountant, who has formerly had several years' Experience in the Management of a Large Public Institution, desires EVENING or PARTIAL EMPLOYMENT in some similar capacity, or to Audit or Keep Accounts. Terms moderate.—Address A. B., 34, Baker-street, Lloyd-square, W.C.

TO ARCHITECTS and SURVEYORS.—A
PARTNERSHIP or PRACTICE.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, by a Gentleman of active business habits and of some years' standing in the Profession, who is anxious to enlarge his present professional engagements. All Communications will be strictly confidential.—Address Z., care of Messrs. Pearson & Doughtney, 4, Adelphi-terrace, W.C.

CHRISTMAS VACATION.—An OXFORD
GRADUATE is forming a CLASS for BOYS during the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS, at his Rooms, Grosvenor-square.—Address B. A., Mr. Lewis's, 15, Gower-street North, W.C.

TO LITERARY and OTHER INSTITUTIONS.
—A Gentleman of competent acquirements, DESIRES an ENGAGEMENT to Deliver a Course of Lectures on the "Heroes of Truth."—For particulars, &c., apply post-paid to J. C., Messrs. M'Neill & Co., 23, Moorgate-street, E.C.

LITERARY WORK.—A Gentleman of long
Experience both in Newspaper and General Literature, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT. He can contribute Articles on most Ordinary Subjects, and has been accustomed to Editing and Sub-Editing. He would be glad to furnish a London Letter for a Country Paper, or short Stories, Poems, &c. for a Magazine.—L. X., 337, City-road.

COLLARD & COLLARD'S NEW WEST-
END ESTABLISHMENT, 16, GROSVENOR-STREET, BOND-STREET, where all Communications are to be addressed. Pianofortes of all Classes for Sale and Hire.

TO ADMIRERS of the FINE ARTS.—Mr.
AMOS now OFFERS for SALE, with the Copyright, Eugene Verelst's Masterpiece, "CATTLE LEAVING THE FLEMISH SCHOOL," pronounced the greatest composition of the Flemish School. Price and Opinions of the Press forwarded on applying to Mr. Amos, 33, Snarsgate-street, Dover.

DRAWING MODELS.—J. D. HARDING'S,
Complete in Hard Wood, 11, 11a, 6d.—WILSON & NEWTON, 38, Rathbone-place, London. And all Artists' Coloursmen.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE and LITERATURE
TAUGHT by M. BIGNAMI. High references.—21, Sackville-street, Piccadilly.

SEDBERGH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The
Rev. H. G. DAY, M.A. (Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and late Assistant Master in Brighton College, having been appointed to the Head-Mastership of the above School, receives PUPILS into his House on the following Terms:—Entrance, One Guinea and a Half; Board and Tuition, Fifty Pounds per annum; Washing, Four Pounds per annum. The Vacations are Six Weeks at Midsummer and Six Weeks at Christmas; and none are allowed at Easter or Michaelmas. A Quarter's notice is expected previous to the removal of a Pupil. Six Exhibitions at St. John's College, Cambridge, of 30s. 6d. each, are appropriated to Scholars educated at Sedburgh. They are tenable for three years with the College Scholarships, &c., two being vacant every October. This is also one of the schools which have the privilege of sending Candidates for the Valuable Exhibitions founded by Lady Betty Hastings.

A.D. 5063.

"WE are now to be entertained by Mr. Spurgeon on the *Gordia* (daughter); but in after ages, according to the development theory—we shall doubtless have a Gordia lecturing on Mr. Spurgeon" (Roars of laughter).—[Extract from the Speech of the Right Hon. J. H. Layard, M.P., at Mr. Spurgeon's Lecture. This witty and amusing idea is now embodied in the most humble "Carte de Visite" ever photographed, price 18 stamps, post free. Orders executed according to priority. Entered at Stationers' Hall.

LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY, 54, Cheapside.

TRANSPARENT INJECTED PREPARATIONS.—SMITH, BECK & BECK, 6, Coleman-street, London, E.C., have just received another large assortment of these beautiful objects for the Microscope. Collections for selection sent into the country on receipt of a satisfactory town reference and paying carriage both ways. N.B. A Catalogue sent post free on application.

SOUTH WALES.—TO BE LET, FURNISHED, A GENTLEMANLY RESIDENCE, with Large Lawn, Productive Gardens, 5-stall Stable and Double Coach-house, and some very superior Meadow Land attached thereto can be had if required.—Excellent Fishing and Shooting, and Two Packs of Hounds hunt the neighbourhood.—The Situation is highly picturesque, and the Climate is warm and salubrious.—The Property is three miles from a Grand Station on the South Wales Railway, and a very low rent would be accepted from a Tenant who would take care of the premises.—For further particulars, apply to JOHN BENNETT, Esq., Solicitor, No. 4, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street, London.

BROMPTON.—TO BE LET, Unfurnished, with a magnificent STUDIO, 36 feet long by 18 feet wide, in the best part of Brompton, and within three minutes' walk of the New Exhibition. The House contains 6 Bed-rooms, 3 Drawing-rooms communicating by folding doors, Dining-room, Kitchen, Housekeeper's Room, Butler's Pantry, &c.—For particulars and cards to view apply at the office of Mr. KIRK, Auctioneer and House Agent, 15, Brompton-row, Brompton, S.W.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The Circulation of the **EDINBURGH DAILY REVIEW** is now 15,000 Copies daily. From the character, as well as the amount of circulation, the **DAILY REVIEW** is one of the most eligible mediums of advertising in Scotland, especially for Publishers' announcements.—Daily Review Office, Edinburgh, 377, High-street.

LITERARY BARGAINS.—NET CASH.—Scott's Novels, 25 vols. cloth, 11s. 6d.—Lockhart's Scott, 6s.—James's Novels, 45 vols. 4s. 18s.—Capt. Mayne Reid, 8 vols. 14s.—Dickens, 14 vols. 1s. 10s.—Ch. Brontë's Novels and Life, 7 vols. 15s.—Lever, 17 vols. 1s. 12s.—Anthony Trollope, 6 vols. 11s. 6d.—Miss Muloch, 10 vols. 11s. 13s.—Leigh Hunt, 8 vols. 11s. 6d.—Albert Smith, 6 vols. 17s.—Ainsworth, 14 vols. 11s. 9s. 6d.—Bulwer Lytton, 18 vols. 12s. 6s.—Cooper, 23 vols. 12s. 12s.—Capt. Marryat, 16 vols. 11s. All neatly bound in cloth and warranted perfect.—Apply direct to BUTLER & CO. 5, Ave Maria-lane, Paternoster-row.

CHEAP BOOKS AT MUDIE'S LIBRARY.—PURCHASERS OF BOOKS FOR PUBLIC OR PRIVATE LIBRARIES are recommended to obtain C. E. MUDIE'S Revised List of Surplus Copies of Recent Works withdrawn from his Library for Sale. The December List comprises many of the best books of the past season, cut and uncut; also a selection of Works well bound and adapted for Presents and School Prizes.—CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, New Oxford-street, London, Cross-street, Manchester; and New-street, Birmingham.

BOOKS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS at less than HALF-PRICE.—Art of Illuminating, 30s. pub. at 12s. 10s.—Art Album, 16 coloured plates, 10s. 6d. pub. at 12s.—Curry and Rice, 4d. pub. at 1s.—Cath. in India, 24 plates, 12s. pub. at 3s.—Hall's (Mr. and Mrs. S. C.) Book of South Wales, 250 illustrations, 5s. pub. at 12s.—Household Songs, illustrated, 3s. 6d. pub. at 7s. 6d.—Paradise and the Peri, illuminated, 30s. pub. at 3s. 2s.—Penitential Psalms, illuminated, 10s. 6d. pub. at 2s. 6d.—A perfect perfect in every respect, and precisely the same as if the full price were paid.—J. & F. GILKS, 4, Copthall-buildings, back of the Bank of England, E.C. Catalogue gratis and post free.

FOREIGN SCIENTIFIC BOOKS.

WILLIAMS & NORGATE'S NEW SCIENTIFIC AND MEDICAL CATALOGUE. The Publications of the last six years. One copy sent post free on stamp.—WILLIAMS & NORGATE, Importers of Foreign Books, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; 30, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

CHEAP BOOKS AT BULL'S LIBRARY.—Surplus Copies of Du Chastell's 'Africa'—Atkinson's 'The Amoor'—Galton's 'Human Tendency'—Long Elgin's 'Mission to China'—and many other Books now on Sale, at greatly reduced prices. Catalogues sent gratis.—BULL'S LIBRARY, 19, Holles-street, Cavendish-square.

PAMPHLETS.

A CATALOGUE OF PAMPHLETS on nearly every topic of the day forwarded on application. ROBERT HARDWICK, Publisher, 129, Piccadilly, W.

WESTERTON'S LIBRARY, Hyde Park-corner.—Upwards of 125,000 Volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Travels, Fiction, &c., are in circulation at this Library, to which all the New Books are freely added. Books are sent regularly to Subscribers, or may be exchanged at pleasure. Single volumes, or a few of the Art in a Year. Subscription for Families, Book Clubs and Country Libraries, in proportion to the number of Volumes required.

LONDON NEWSPAPERS AT HALF-PRICE.—The Times, Illustrated London News, Saturday Review, London Review, and a few other Papers, regularly posted at Half-Price.—For particulars, inquire a stamp, and an envelope to H. HENRY, 12, Weymouth-terrace, Hackney-road, London.

WOOD ENGRAVING.—MR. GILKS respectfully announces to Publishers, Authors, Inventors, Manufacturers, &c., that he has increased facilities for executing every branch of the Art in the best style, and at moderate charges. London: 21, Essex-street, Strand, W.C.

MAYALL'S PORTRAIT GALLERIES, 224 and 226, REGENT-STREET. Photographs, Stereographs, and Daguerreotypes Taken Daily.

"Mr. Mayall stands supreme in Portraits, and is unrivalled for breadth, manner and finish. Either from the character of his sitters, or the taste of his composition, his portraits appear more dignified, self-possessed, and aristocratic, than those of any other photographer."—*Athenæum*.

GLOVER'S PORTRAITS OF POPULAR MEN.—No. 1. MR. WILLIAM KIDD, of HAMMERSMITH, The PHILANTHROPIST and ANIMALS' FRIEND. ALBUM PORTRAIT, on Card, (post free) 1s. 6d. EDWARD GLOVER, Photographic Artist, 41, Connaught-terrace, Edgware-road, London, W. (near the Marble Arch). Sold also by T. STEPHENSON, 99, Oxford-street (nearly opposite the Pantheon).

MR. KIDD'S NEW GRAND CHRISTMAS "GOSSIP." "FUNNY FACTS FOR FUNNY FOLKS." From the Morning Post.

"To hear WILLIAM KIDD address Children—children of all ages—and relate to them from his inexhaustible and ever-varying budget of delightful Anecdotes of Men and Animals, things (to them) before unknown, is, we hardly need say, an especial treat. Laying aside all pretension to dignity, Mr. Kidd becomes a child for the nonce. He evidently forgets everybody but the fun-loving children whom he sees and hears laughing joyously around him. This is true philosophy."

*Particulars on Application; and (early) Previous Engagement absolutely necessary. Apply, by letter only, to Mr. WILLIAM KIDD, 8, Great Castle-street, Regent-street, London, W.

"LOVE ME, LOVE MY BIRD!"—Fiftieth Thousand.

KIDD'S (W.) SHILLING CANARY BOOK is the only Practical Work on the Breeding, Feeding, Rearing, Keeping and Taming of this Universal Pet. Sent post free. N.B. Mr. KIDD'S BOOK OF BRITISH SONG BIRDS, &c., complete, splendidly bound and illustrated, 5s. post free.

"Whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well. Every lady, therefore, who keeps a bird, and would learn how to preserve it in health and in song, ought to read Mr. KIDD'S BOOK."—*Athenæum*.

London: GROOMBRIDGE & SONS, 5, Paternoster-row.

HOW TO TEACH A PARROT TO TALK; &c. &c.

MR. KIDD, in the LEISURE HOUR.—Mr. KIDD'S Contributions to the 'LEISURE HOUR' will be found in the following Numbers of that popular periodical. Nos. 488, 496, 500, 503, 508, 510, 518. Price 1d. each. The whole sent by post for 5 postage-stamps, and 10 for 10. Mr. J. JONES, 56, Paternoster-row; and all Booksellers and News-vendors.

"TO BE, OR NOT TO BE?"

KIDD'S (W.) CHARMED RING.—50th Thousand. Price 4d.; post free, 5d.

From the Standard.

"A Book on MATRIMONY, sensibly written, and with a thorough knowledge of the subject in all its many ramifications, cannot fail to be received with favour, inasmuch as it is a very delicate subject to handle, and one that very few men dare attempt. Mr. Kidd, however, has not only attempted it, but succeeded in producing a book that everybody ought to read, and with which all must be delighted."

"Excellent—most excellent! Well done, Mr. Kidd!"—*Daily News*. London: GROOMBRIDGE & SONS, 5, Paternoster-row.

NOW EXHIBITING, CHROMOTYPES, suitably framed and unframed, at low prices, including all ever published. No charge for packing-cases. PAUL JERNARD & SON, Fine Art Gallery, 170, Fleet-street, E.C. Catalogues on receipt of two stamps.

DINING-ROOM FINE-ART FURNISHING.—Gentlemen furnishing their dining-rooms will find on view several thousand ENGRAVINGS by Landseer, Turner, &c. at one-third of the published prices. Frames at wholesale prices. Catalogues for two stamps.—PAUL JERNARD & SON, 170, Fleet-street, E.C. Shippers supplied.

DRAWING-ROOM FINE-ART FURNISHING.—Gentlemen furnishing their drawing-rooms will find on view all CHROMOTYPES ever published, together with a selection of superb water-colour drawings, at unheard-of reductions. Illustrated Guides on receipt of two stamps. The largest gallery in England.—PAUL JERNARD & SON, 170, Fleet-street, E.C. Shippers supplied.

ALBUMS, 4s., hold 5s.; post free, 4s. stamps.

LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY, 54, CHEAPSIDE.

The Largest Selection in London.

ALBUM PORTRAITS, 10 for 10s.

"Theirs are the finest."—*Photographic News*."None are superior."—*Art-Journal*."Full of life."—*Athenæum*.

ESTIMATES FOR LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING AND PRINTING. Promptly furnished by ASHBER & DANGERFIELD, Lithographic Artists and Printers in Colours, Engravers on Wood and Copper, Copper-plate and General Printers, 22, BEDFORD-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.

WHAT WILL THIS COST TO PRINT? Is a thought often occurring to Literary Men, Public Characters and Persons of Benevolent Intention. An immediate answer to the inquiry may be obtained. A SPECIMEN BOOK of TYPES, and information for Authors sent on application, by Richard Barrett, 12, Mark-lane, London.

PICTURES.—MR. FLATOU'S LAST EXHIBITION OF HIGH-CLASS MODERN PICTURES. At Messrs. HAYWARD & LEGGAT'S GALLERY, 28, CORNHILL.—MR. FLATOU begs to announce that he has OPENED the above GALLERY with his choice Collection prior to his retiring from picture-dealing, and in future he intends devoting his entire attention to the Exhibition and Publication of the forthcoming important work by W. P. FRITH, R.A., 'The Railway Station.' The Collection includes some of the choicest specimens by the most distinguished Members of the Royal Academy and other Eminent Artists. Admission Free on presentation of private address card.

BOOKBINDING.—in the MONASTIC, GROBLER, MAIOLI and ILLUMINATED styles, in the most superior manner, by English and Foreign workmen. JOSEPH ZAEHNSDORF, BOOKBINDER TO THE KING OF HANOVER, English and Foreign Bookbinder, 30, BRIDGES-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN, W.C.

ILLUMINATED and ILLUSTRATED BOOKS (at reduced prices) of Marvellous Beauty and Value, suitable for CHRISTMAS GIFTS, &c., and some of the choicest productions of Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London. Catalogues post free on application.

ILLUMINATION.—Boxes of Colours and Materials, Outlines, Laing's Manual on the Subject, and every requisite.—WINSOR & NEWTON, 38, Rathbone-place, London.

NEW POCKET BAROMETER.—MESSRS. NEGRETTI & ZAMBRA have great pleasure in informing Scientific Gentlemen that they have just brought out a trustworthy and reliable Instrument, one-third the size of the smallest Aneroid. Can be sent by post, and may be had only at MESSRS. NEGRETTI & ZAMBRA'S Establishments, 1, Hatton-garden, E.C.; 50, Cornhill, E.C.; and 127, Regent-street, W.

PRESENTS IN GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY.—A series of useful Elementary Collections may be had at prices from One Guinea upwards (according to size of specimen), each consisting of from 100 to 500 Specimens, of either Rocks, Minerals or Fossils, packed in one. French-polished Mahogany Cabinets, from One Guinea upwards, adapted for the above; also Books, Maps, Hammers, &c., of JAMES R. GOSWOLD, 25, Golden-square, London.

SCIENTIFIC PRESENTS.—ELEMENTARY COLLECTIONS, to facilitate the Study of Geology, Mineralogy and Conchology, can be had at 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., 20s., 50s., 100s. Also Single Specimens of Minerals, Rocks, Fossils, and Recent Shells, Geological Maps, Hammers, all the Recent Publications, Blowpipes, Microscopic Objects, &c., of J. TERNER, Geologist, 118, Strand, London. Practical Instruction is given in Geology and Mineralogy by Mr. Tennant, at 149, Strand, W.C.

TO PRINTERSELLERS, FRAME-MAKERS, &c.—Exquisite CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS and whole LINE ENGRAVINGS of the highest character.—A DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR may be had, gratis and post free, of the few remaining copies of some of the choicest things ever produced, which will be shortly SOLD BY AUCTION, at great reduction in prices, but to become rare and valuable, and sought after on account of the steel plates and chromo-lithographic stones all being destroyed. Apply to DAY & SON, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields; and Southgate & BARRETT, 22, Fleet-street.

PILLISCHER, OPTICIAN, 88, New Bond-street, W. Manufacturer of Achromatic Microscopes, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Opera, Race and Field Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, and every other kind of Optical and Mathematical Instruments of the most approved construction, and at moderate prices.

N. B. PILLISCHER'S CELEBRATED MICROSCOPE and READING LAMP, as used by Her Majesty and the Nobility, to be had only of M. PILLISCHER, 88, New Bond-street, London, W. *Catalogues sent free on application.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BANKING COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1847.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and BILLS issued upon ADELAIDE, PORT ADELAIDE, GAWLER, ROBE and WALLAROO. Approved Drafts negotiated and sent for collection. Every description of Banking business conducted with Victoria and New South Wales through the Company's Agents. WILLIAM PURDY, Manager.

54, Old Broad-street, E.C.

SHELLS AND FOSSILS.

BRITISH SHELLS.—Mr. R. DAMON, of WYEMOUTH, supplies single Specimens or named Collections. Priced Catalogues sent for 4d.

FOREIGN SHELLS.—A large Stock received direct from Foreign Correspondents.

FOSSILS.—An extensive Stock from every Formation.—*Geological Collections*, at prices ranging from 2s. to 50s.

Catalogue of British Shells, New Edition, 8vo. 1s. Labels for ditto, &c. &c. See printed List sent with above.

MR. B. H. SMART, REMOVED TO 76, Charlwood-street, Belgrave-road, S.W., continues to INSTRUCT CLERICAL and other PUPILS in ELOCUTION, to attend Classes for English generally, and to engage for Readings.—THE INTRODUCTION to GRAMMAR on the TRUE BASIS, with relation to Logic and Rhetoric, price 1s. of all Booksellers.

ROYAL TURKISH BATHS, BLOOMSBURY.—BEST FOR GENTLEMEN (8s. 6d.). ONLY ONE for LADIES (3s. 6d.). ALWAYS READY, PUBLIC and PRIVATE.—38, QUEEN-SQUARE, RUSSELL-SQUARE.

*FROM 6 to 9 P.M. ONE SHILLING, with every luxury.

TURKISH BATHS, BROMPTON.—Alfred-place, Thurlow-square.—Public and Private, for Ladies and Gentlemen, OPEN DAILY from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M. This Establishment is the largest, most elegant and best ventilated of any yet erected. It is under the immediate superintendence of the Proprietors—Medical men. Cards sent on application.

HYDROPATHY.—WINTER TERMS.—The BEULAH-SPA HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, Upper Norwood, within twenty minutes' walk of the Crystal Palace, is open for the reception of Patients and Visitors. Terms.—Patients, from 2 guineas; Visitors, from 1 guinea, according to accommodation.—Particulars of Dr. BIRKENHEAD, M.D., the Resident Physician.

HYDROPATHIC SANATORIUM.—SUDBROOK PARK, Richmond Hill, Surrey.—Physician, DR. E. W. LANE, M.A., M.D. Edin.

THE TURKISH BATH on the premises, under Dr. Lane's Medical direction.

A. KOLLER & CO. (late Petsch & Co.), FOREIGN BOOKSELLERS.—The best Editions of Schiller (18s. to 30s.), of Goethe (44s. to 84s.), of Heine (8s.), &c., richer, cheaper Editions of French Classics always in Stock; also, all Books for the Study of Foreign Languages. The Winter Catalogue will be sent free on application. Translations into all Languages, and Advertisements to all Parts of the World. French and German Circulating Library, 37, Leadenhall-street, E.C. (removed from 78, Fenchurch-street).

LEONARD & CO., BOOK-TRADE AUCTIONEERS,
BOSTON, UNITED STATES.
The Subscribers, chosen by the Publishers of Boston to conduct the Trade Sales in that city, respectfully solicit consignments of Books and other Literary Property, either for their regular Sales during the business season, or the Autumn Trade Sales in August. Refer to—
Tribner & Co. London.
Little, Brown & Co. Boston.

FOR SALE—The VALUABLE COLLECTION OF SHELLS made by the late **PROFESSOR FLEMING** of Edinburgh, including about 4500 Species, British and Foreign. The British Collection, which includes the original Specimen of *Turritella Crassirostris*, is arranged separately. Price of the whole, exclusive of Cabinets, 300l.—Apply to Dr. A. FLEMING, Seagrave House, Leith.—N.B. Where the Collection may be seen, and a Reference may be made to Mr. E. Charlesworth, Naturalist, York, who has examined the Collection, for further particulars.

THE AQUARIUM.—LLOYD'S PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR TANK MANAGEMENT, with Descriptive and Priced List, 168 pages and 101 Engravings, post free for twenty-one stamps.—Apply direct to W. ALFORD LLOYD, Portland-road, Regent's Park, London, W.
Many manuals have been published upon aquaria, but we confess we have seen nothing for practical utility like this.
Ergo, Oct. 14, 1860.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—SETS OF PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, fitted in Cabinet-Case, complete, with the new Universal Objective. Price, from 10 guineas to 35 guineas, including instruction.—M'LEAN, MELNICHIE & HARRIS, 25, Haymarket, S.W.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS FOR CARTE-DE-VISITE PORTRAITS either Unfilled or Filled with the Portraits of Eminent Men and Women, English and Foreign.—M'LEAN, MELNICHIE & HARRIS, 25, Haymarket, S.W.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS—A magnificent Series of Views of the Alps, including Monte Rosa, Mont Blanc, &c. Views in China and Australia—Views of Rome, including all Architectural Remains of interest in the Ancient City—English and Foreign Cathedrals—and all Photographs recently published. A Series of the above in a Portfolio form a very interesting Collection, many of them being of a unique size.—M'LEAN, MELNICHIE & HARRIS, 25, Haymarket, S.W.

PARCELS, TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

By **WHEATLEY & CO'S** (late Waghorn's) Parcel Express, Passenger, and Insurance Agency.

DAILY.—To the Continent, Spain.

WEEKLY.—Portugal, Mediterranean, Egypt, Arabia, Africa, Canada, America.

FORTNIGHTLY.—India, China, Eastern Seas, Ceylon, Turkey, Adriatic, California, West Indies, Central America.

MONTHLY.—Australia, New Zealand, Cape Colony, Western Africa, Mexico, Brazil, Pacific.

Tariffs, with through rates to 500 places, apply at 25, Regent-street, S.W.; Chaplin, Regent-circus, W.; 150, Cheapside, E.C.; and the Chief Office, 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

RETURN OF ENCKE'S COMET.—This body was observed, on the 27th of November, in the same place it was predicted, in 1858, it would appear in on that day. See THE COMET, by Lieut. MORRISON, R.N., which work proves the true Motion of Comets to be in Helicoid Cycloids, and not Ellipses. Published by G. Berger, Regent-circus, W.; 150, Cheapside, E.C.; and the Chief Office, 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.—ADVERTISEMENTS for insertion in the forthcoming Number of the above Periodical must be forwarded to the Publisher by the 27th, and BILLS by the 20th instant.
John Murray, Albemarle-street.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, No. XLI. New Series.—ADVERTISEMENTS and BILLS, intended for insertion in the forthcoming Number, are requested to be forwarded to the Publisher immediately.
George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand, W.C.

NATIONAL REVIEW.—NEW NUMBER.—ADVERTISEMENTS, intended for insertion in the forthcoming Number, are requested to be sent to the Publishers by the 25th; BILLS and PROSPECTUSES by the 20th instant.
Chapman & Hall, 125, Piccadilly.

NATURAL HISTORY REVIEW.—ADVERTISEMENTS must be sent before the 20th inst. to Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

JOURNAL OF SACRED LITERATURE.—ADVERTISEMENTS must be sent before the 25th inst. to Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

Immediately will be published, in 1 vol. crown 8vo.
NUGÆ CRITICÆ. Occasional Papers
Written at the Sea-side. By SHIRLEY.
Reprinted chiefly from Fraser's Magazine.
Contents.
I. At the Seaside.
II. The Sphinx. A Discourse on History.
III. People who are not Respectable. A Lay Sermon.
IV. On Nonconformity. A Plea for Freedom.
V. William the Silent: The Earliest Teacher of Toleration.
VI. A Critic on Crime: a Romance in the Spring-time.
VII. Our Romance: a Letter from Lancashire.
VIII. Terra Santa: a Peep into Italy.
IX. The Leader of the Opposition. A Plea for Party.
X. The Statesmen of the Tories.
XI. Politics in the Parish. By the Rector.
Edinburgh: Edmonstone & Douglas. London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.

Early in January, 1863, crown 8vo. extra boards, price 4s. 6d.
THE STUDY OF THE BIBLE, a Series of Chapters on Helps and Hindrances in the Reading and Understanding of Holy Scriptures. With an Introduction to Biblical Interpretation and an Appendix on the Great Want of the Age.
This Book will form the First Volume of an INTERPRETER SERIES.
Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Stationers' Hall-court, and all Booksellers.

NEW THREEPENNY MAGAZINE.
On January 1st, 23 pages, large 8vo. double columns.
THE NORTHERN MONTHLY, No. I: A Magazine of Religion, Literature, Science and Art.
Contents.

The Education Question.
Sophisms about "Progress."
A Story of To-Day.
Conventionalism.
Time's Household.
From Church to Church.
Expositions of Great Pictures.—No. I. Raphael's Transfiguration.
Lounging in an Old Library.
The Last Appeal.
Reviews: Missionary Intelligence; Survey of Books of the Month.
London: Kent & Co. Manchester: Dunnill, Palmer & Co. Edinburgh: MacLaren.

Published on the 1st of every month, price 3s. 6d.
COLBURN'S UNITED SERVICE MAGAZINE, AND NAVAL AND MILITARY JOURNAL.

This popular periodical, which has now been established more than a quarter of a century, embraces subjects of such extensive variety and powerful interest as must render it scarcely less acceptable to readers in general than to the members of those professions for whose use it is more particularly intended. Independently of a succession of original papers on innumerable interesting subjects, personal narratives, historical incidents, correspondence, &c., each number comprised Biographical Memoirs of Eminent Officers of all Branches of Service—Reviews of New Publications, either immediately relating to the army or navy, or involving subjects of utility or interest to the members of either—Full Reports of Trials by Courts-Martial—Distribution of the Army and Navy—General Orders—Circulars—Promotions—Appointments—Births—Marriages—Obituaries, &c., with all the Naval and Military Intelligence of the month.
This is one of the ablest and most attractive periodicals of which the British press can boast, presenting a wide field of entertainment to the general as well as professional reader.—*Globe*.
Hurst & Blackett, Publishers, Successors to Henry Colburn, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

Just published,
THE BRITISH ALMANAC for 1862.
Sewed in Wrapper, price 1s.

THE COMPANION to the ALMANAC.
Sewed in Wrapper, price 2s. 6d.

Contents.

On the CENSUS of the UNITED KINGDOM, 1861. By JAMES T. HAMMACK, of the Census Office.
The COTTON SUPPLY, Present and Prospective. By GEORGE DODD.

CO-OPERATION in Lancashire and Yorkshire. By JOHN PLUMMER.

STATE OF POPULAR EDUCATION IN ENGLAND: an Abstract of the Report of the Commissioners.

PROSPECTS of the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1863. Industrial Department. By GEORGE DODD.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT. By JAMES THORNE.

STATISTICS of the UNITED STATES for 1860: with Comparative Abstracts in Reference to the Civil War in 1861.

ARCHITECTURE and PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS, 1861. By JAMES THORNE. With Woodcuts.

With the other usual Articles on the Legislation, Statistics, &c., of 1861.

THE BRITISH ALMANACK and COMPANION.
Together, in cloth boards, lettered, price 4s.
London: Knott & Co. 99, Fleet-street; and sold by all Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

VINCENT NOVELLO.—The MUSICAL TIMES for JANUARY (No. 227), price Three Halfpence, will contain the First Part of the Life and Labours of the late Mr. Vincent Novello, written by his Daughter, Mary Cowden Clarke; with a Portrait, engraved on Wood; and a Chorus ('Hallelujah' composed by him).

London: Novello & Co. 68, Dean-street, Soho, and 25, Poultry.

THE LAMENTED PRINCE CONSORT.—A MEMOIR of HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS, by JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A. with a finely-engraved Steel-plate Portrait, will be published in a FEW DAYS.
Lockwood & Co. 7, Stationers' Hall-court.

LIFE OF THE PRINCE CONSORT. By EDWARD WALFORD, M.A., Editor of 'Men of the Time.' Fcap. 8vo. boards, 12s. 6d.
London: Routledge, Warne & Routledge.

Recently published,
P O E M S, by L. Post 8vo.
2s. 6d.; Second Series, 4s. 6d.; Third Series, 4s. 6d.; or the Three Series, complete in One Volume, 10s. 6d.
London: E. T. Whitfield, 173, Strand.

Just published, price 2s. 6d.
COFFEE PLANTING in CEYLON. By a PLANTER.
Taylor & Francis, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

This day, price 2s.
LETTER to the RIGHT HON. BENJAMIN DISRAELI, M.P., on the PRESENT RELATIONS of ENGLAND with the G. CONIES. By the Right Hon. C. B. ADERLEY, M.P. With an Appendix of Extracts from Evidence taken before the Select Committee on Colonial Military Expenditure.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

CHOPE'S CONGREGATIONAL HYMN AND TUNE BOOK. (Thirtieth Thousand.)
This work is "superior to every other work of the kind," and is "pre-eminently the Hymnal for the People."

NOTICE.—In consequence of the increased demand, especially in London, for the various Editions of the above work, after the 1st of January, 1863, all applications for Copies should be made to the London Publisher, Mr. Edward Thompson, 5, Burleigh-street, Strand, W.C., instead of to the Author.
Prices:—in stiff paper cover, 10d.; per hundred, 74d. each. Cloth, red edges, 1s. 6d. Morocco, red edges, 2s.
WORDS SEPARATE. (Seventy-fifth Thousand.)
In paper cover, 2d.; per hundred, 14d. each. Cloth, red edges, 4d.
London: E. THOMPSON, 5, Burleigh-street, Strand; and all Booksellers.
Author's Address: Rev. R. B. CHORSE, Brompton, London.

BOOSEY'S FIFTY PSALM and HYMN TUNES, for Four Voices, Piano-forte or Organ, suitable for every description of metre, with the Rev. W. J. HALL'S selection of Words. Price 6d.
Boosey & Sons, Holles-street.

BOOSEY'S SIX CHRISTMAS, or AFTER-DINNER SONGS, with Accompaniments. Price 6d.
Holles-street.

BOOSEY'S TWENTY-FIVE COMIC SONGS for Christmas Parties, with Piano-forte Accompaniment. Price 1s.—2s. Holles-street.

THE PURITAN'S DAUGHTER.—New Opera now performing at the ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, Covent-garden. MUSIC by M. W. BALFE. LIBRETTO by J. V. BRIDGEMAN.

Song, My own sweet child. 2s. 6d.
Duet, Oh! reflect ere you decide. 2s. 6d.
Cavatina, Pretty modest flower. 2s. 6d.
Ballad, Bile for ever past, in G flat or E. 2s. 6d.
Romance, How pale on peal of thunder. 2s. 6d.
Air, Tho' we fond men all beauties. 2s. 6d.
Duet, Thou weepst, gentle girl. 2s. 6d.
Drinking Song, Let others sing the praise. 2s. 6d.
Ballad, The Paradise of Love, in G flat or E. 2s. 6d.
Ballad, Hail, gentle sleep! in C or F. 2s. 6d.
Ballad, A loving daughter's heart. 2s. 6d.
Rondo Finale, With emotion past. 2s. 6d.
Cote's Galop—Puritan's Daughter. 2s. 6d.
Cote's Quadrille—do. do. 4s.
Cote's Storm Valse—do. do. 4s.
Holmes's, W. H. Fantasia—do. do. 4s.
Brinley Richards's Fantasia—do. do. 4s.
Do. do. Bile for ever past. 2s. 6d.
Kuh's Fantasia on the Puritan's Daughter. 4s.
Francesco Berger's Fantasia. 4s.
Addison, Hollier & Lucas, 210, Regent-street, W.

POEMS. By the Rev. G. E. MAUNSELL.
8vo. pp. 301. 5s. cloth.

Morning Post.—"Genuine poetry. This volume affords a very favourable specimen of his taste and poetic ability."
Morning Advertiser.—"Many a beautiful thought, and in two lines perhaps, many a truthful sermon. The author is in the highest and noblest, because the truest sense, a poet."
Bell's Messenger.—"Direct poetic inspiration."
John Bull.—"Carefully and musically modulated, with a soul for the beautiful at all times."
Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill.

COLLECTION OF 5,000 ROMAN and BYZANTINE MEDALS.

In 3 handsome vols. folio, half-bound, price 6s. 6d.

ICONOGRAPHIE d'une COLLECTION choisie de Cinq Mille MÉDAILLES ROMAINES, BYZANTINES et CELTIQUES. Ouvrage dédié au Duc de Leuchtenberg. PARABATIER.

This immense Collection contains upwards of 900 Plates, and is especially rich in Byzantine Specimens from Armenia and the Caucasus.
Barth's & Lowell, Foreign Booksellers, 14, Great Marlborough-street, W.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Each Work complete in 1 vol. price 5s. elegantly printed, bound and illustrated, by
MILLAIS, LEECH, BIRKET FOSTER, &c.

HURST & BLACKETT'S STANDARD LIBRARY

OF CHEAP EDITIONS of POPULAR MODERN WORKS.
Volumes now ready:—

1. Sam Slick's Nature & Human Nature.
2. John Halifax, Gentleman.
3. The Crescent and the Cross.
4. Nathalie. By Julia Kavanagh.
5. A Woman's Thoughts about Women. By the Author of 'JOHN HALIFAX.'
6. Adam Graeme of Mossgrays.
7. Sam Slick's Wise Saws.
8. Cardinal Wiseman's Popes.
9. A Life for a Life. By the Author of 'JOHN HALIFAX.'
10. Leigh Hunt's Old Court Suburb.
11. Margaret and her Bridesmaids.
12. Sam Slick's Old Judge.
13. Darien. By Eliot Warburton.
14. Sir B. Burke's Family Romance.
15. The Laird of Norlaw.
16. The Englishwoman in Italy.
17. Nothing New. By the Author of 'JOHN HALIFAX.'
18. The Life of Jeanne d'Albret.
19. The Valley of a Hundred Fires.
20. Burke's Romance of the Forum.

"The publications included in this Library have all been of good quality, and give information while they entertain. The manner in which the cheap editions forming the series is produced deserves especial mention. The paper and print are unexceptionable; there is a steel engraving in each volume, and the outside of them will satisfy the purchaser who likes to see a regiment of books in handsome uniform."—*Examiner*.

HURST & BLACKETT, 13, Great Marlborough-st.

WORKS OF THOMAS HOOD.

In 1 vol. 8vo. illustrated by numerous Woodcuts, price 10s. 6d. cloth.

A SECOND SERIES OF HOOD'S OWN; or, Laughter from Year to Year.

Also,

1. HOOD'S OWN, First Series. New Edition, in 1 vol. 8vo. illustrated by 250 Woodcuts, price 10s. 6d. cloth.
2. HOOD'S POEMS. 14th Edition, in fcap. 8vo. price 7s. cloth.
3. HOOD'S POEMS OF WIT and HUMOUR. 11th Edition, in fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth.
4. HOOD'S WHIMS and ODDITIES, in Prose and Verse. In fcap. 8vo. illustrated by 87 Original Designs, price 5s. cloth.

Edward Moxon & Co. 44, Dover-street.

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH'S COMPLETE WORKS.

1. WORDSWORTH'S POETICAL WORKS. In 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. price 30s. cloth.
2. WORDSWORTH'S POETICAL WORKS. In 1 vol. 8vo. with Portrait and Vignette, price 30s. cloth.
3. WORDSWORTH'S POETICAL WORKS. In 6 pocket vols. price 21s. cloth.

* * The above are the only complete Editions of Wordsworth's Poems.

Edward Moxon & Co. 44, Dover-street.

ILLUSTRATED EDITIONS OF ROGERS'S POEMS.

1. ROGERS'S POEMS. In 1 vol. illustrated by 72 Vignettes, from Designs by Turner and Stothard, price 16s. cloth.
2. ROGERS'S ITALY. In 1 vol. illustrated by 56 Vignettes, from Designs by Turner and Stothard, price 16s. cloth.
3. ROGERS'S POETICAL WORKS. In 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. illustrated by numerous Woodcuts, price 9s. cloth.

Edward Moxon & Co. 44, Dover-street.

PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY'S WORKS.

In small 8vo. a New Edition, with Portrait and Vignette, price 7s. cloth.

SHELLEY'S POETICAL WORKS.

Also,

1. SHELLEY'S POEMS, ESSAYS and LETTERS from ABROAD. Edited by Mrs. SHELLEY. In 1 vol. medium 8vo. with Portrait and Vignette, price 12s. cloth.
2. SHELLEY'S POETICAL WORKS. Edited by Mrs. SHELLEY. In 3 vols. fcap. 8vo. price 15s. cloth.
3. SHELLEY'S ESSAYS, LETTERS from ABROAD, TRANSLATIONS and FRAGMENTS. Edited by Mrs. SHELLEY. In 3 vols. fcap. 8vo. price 9s. cloth.

Edward Moxon & Co. 44, Dover-street.

JOHN KEATS'S POEMS.

In 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF JOHN KEATS. M.P.

With a Memoir, by RICHARD MONCKTON MILNES.

Edward Moxon & Co. 44, Dover-street.

THE WORKS OF CHARLES LAMB.

In 4 vols. fcap. 8vo. price 20s. cloth.

CONTENTS.

1. The LETTERS of CHARLES LAMB, with a SKETCH of his LIFE. By Sir T. N. TALFOURD.
2. FINAL MEMORIALS of CHARLES LAMB: consisting chiefly of his Letters not before published, with Sketches of some of his Companions. By Sir T. N. TALFOURD.
3. The ESSAYS of ELIA.
4. ROSAMUND GRAY, RECOLLECTIONS of CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, POEMS, &c.

Also,

1. The WORKS of CHARLES LAMB. In 1 vol. 8vo. with Portrait and Vignette, price 16s. cloth.
2. The ESSAYS of ELIA. In 1 vol. fcap. 8vo. price 6s. cloth.

Edward Moxon & Co. 44, Dover-street.

MR. TENNYSON'S WORKS.

In fcap. 8vo. price 7s. cloth.

IDYLS OF THE KING.

By ALFRED TENNYSON, Esq. D.C.L. Poet-Laureate.

Also, by the same Author,

1. POEMS. 14th Edition, fcap. 8vo. 9s. cloth.
2. PRINCESS: a Medley. 10th Edition, fcap. 8vo. 5s. cloth.
3. IN MEMORIAM. 11th Edition, fcap. 8vo. 6s. cloth.
4. MAUD: and other Poems. 5th Edition, fcap. 8vo. 5s. cloth.

* * To be obtained in morocco bindings.

Edward Moxon & Co. 44, Dover-street.

In a few days will be published, uniform in size with 'In Memoriam,'

AN INDEX to 'IN MEMORIAM,' in which every separate Clause is referred to under the Headings of one or more of the Principal Words contained in it. Price 2s. cloth limp; or 1s. 6d. for binding up with 'In Memoriam.' London: Edward Moxon & Co. 44, Dover-street.

Now complete, in Four Divisions, each forming a distinct Work,

THE ENGLISH CYCLOPÆDIA.

CONDUCTED BY

CHARLES KNIGHT.

The ENGLISH CYCLOPÆDIA is published in FOUR DIVISIONS, each Division being complete in itself, and sold as a separate work.

In 4 vols. cloth, 2l. 2s.; or half morocco, 2l. 10s.

GEOGRAPHY.

In 6 vols. cloth, 3l.; or 3 vols. half morocco, 2l. 12s.

BIOGRAPHY.

In 4 vols. cloth, 2l. 2s.; or 2 vols. half morocco, 2l. 10s.

NATURAL HISTORY.

In 8 vols. cloth, 4l. 16s.; or 4 vols. half morocco, 5l. 12s.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

* * For full details, see Prospectus, which may be had from the Publishers, or through any Bookseller.

"As regards the contents of this Cyclopædia, it is, however, impossible to give any sufficient impression of an aggregate which includes somewhere or other all the information generally required upon every conceivable topic. A good Encyclopædia, as every one knows, is a compendious library; and though students may require further information upon some points than its summaries contain, even students will be surprised in this instance to find the materials at their disposal when they once adopt the habit of resorting to its pages. For all practical purposes, a large proportion of the articles may be said to be exhaustive; they are accurate to a degree which will strike even those who know what pains have been taken to render them so; and as they are concise as well as full, every column being rammed like a sky-rocket, the owner has a reservoir out of all proportion to the library-shelves it will occupy."—*Times*, Oct. 4, 1861.

In 1 vol. post 8vo. with Map, price 10s. 6d.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

By N. A. WOODS, Esq.

The *Times*' Special Correspondent.

"As the Prince of Wales's journey has become a political fact of great importance, coming so closely before the recent agitation in the States,—and as Mr. Woods has made his work very nearly exhaustive of the subject, we doubt not that it will now and hereafter become a work for historical reference."—*Court Journal*.

On the 24th inst. will be published, price 7s. 6d.

THE FIFTH VOLUME OF

ONCE A WEEK.

Handsomely bound and illustrated with many Engravings on Wood.

BRADBURY & EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

POETRY, adapted for Prizes and Presents.

COLERIDGE'S POEMS. Price 3s. 6d. cloth.
DODD'S BEAUTIES of SHAKESPEARE. Price 3s. 6d. cloth.
KEATS'S POETICAL WORKS. Price 3s. 6d. cloth.
LAMB'S SPECIMENS of ENGLISH DRAMATIC POETS. In 3 vols. price 5s. cloth.
ROGERS'S POETICAL WORKS. Price 5s. cloth.
SHELLEY'S MINOR POEMS. Price 3s. 6d. cloth.
WORDSWORTH'S EXCURSION. Price 3s. 6d. cloth.

Edward Moxon & Co. 44, Dover-street.

SUPERIOR SCHOOL-BOOKS.

BUTTER'S ETYMOLOGICAL SPELLING-BOOK and EXPOSITOR. 22nd Edition. Price 1s. 6d. bound.

BUTTER'S GRADUAL PRIMER. With Engravings. 29th Edition. Price 6d. London: Simpkin & Co.; Whitaker & Co.; Longman & Co.; Hamilton & Co. Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd.

Next week, the Tenth Thousand of

SIR JAMES KAY SHUTTLEWORTH'S LETTER to EARL GRANVILLE, K.G. Pp. 80.—Price One Shilling. Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill.

Nearly ready, fcap. 8vo.

THE POET of the AGE: a Satirical Poem. With Introductory Remarks on the Decline of Poetry, and Critical Notices. London: Robert Hardwicke, 129, Piccadilly.

AN APPROPRIATE GIFT to a LEARNED FRIEND. Just published, in demy 8vo. neatly bound in cloth gilt, lettered on back and sides, red edges, price (for the present), 6s. 6d.

EVANS'S SPECIMENS of the POETRY of the ANCIENT WELSH BARDS, reprinted from Dodsley's Edition of 1764, with the addition of a Mass of Historical Correspondence from the Pens of Bishop Percy, the late Lewis Morris, &c.

With an Essay on the Feudal System, by J. JENKINS, Esq. Published by John Pryce, Llandudno, North Wales, by whom it will be sent post free for 6s. 10d. in postage-stamps; it may also be had to order through any Bookseller from 4, Ave Maria-lane, London.

Just published by WILLIAM OLIPHANT & CO. Edinburgh. In crown 8vo. with Portrait and Vignette, price 7s. 6d.

THE LIFE and TIMES of GEORGE LAWSON, D.D. Selkirk, Professor of Theology, with Glances of Scottish Character from 1790 to 1830. By the Rev. JOHN MACFARLANE, LL.D., Author of 'The Night Lamp,' &c.

In square 8vo. Beautifully Bound in Cloth and Gold, Antique, price 2s. 6d.

THE EXILED FAMILY and THEIR RESTORER: an Allegory for Young Christians. By J. E. J. With Three Full-page Illustrations by Dalziel Brothers, forming an elegant Christmas or Birthday Present for Young People.

Second Edition, in extra fcap. cloth limp, price 1s. 6d.
THE WAYS of the LINE: being Notes of Three Years' Intercourse with Railway Labourers. By a LADY. William Oliphant & Co., Edinburgh; Hamilton, Adams & Co. London.

MULTE TERRICOLIS LINGUE, CELESTIBUS UNA. SAMUEL BAGSTER & SONS, 15, PATERNOSTER-BOW, LONDON.

POLYGLOT BIBLES and BIBLICAL WORKS, in Ancient and Modern Languages. Presentation Copies, in every variety of suitable Binding. Catalogues, by post, free.

THE BIBLE of EVERY LAND: a History of the Sacred Scriptures, in every Language and Dialect: with Specimen Portions of each, and Illustrative Alphabets, Coloured Ethnographic Maps, Tables, Indexes, &c. The Narratives contain—I. The Extent, Population, &c., of each Country—II. The Characteristics of each Language—III. The Versions executed in each Language—IV. The Results that have followed the Dissemination of the Scriptures in each Land. New Edition. 4to. half-bound in morocco extra, price 2l. 2s.

"We know not in what terms of sufficient commendation to express our admiration of this most beautiful book."
Eclectic Review.

Catalogues, gratis, by post free, of Polyglot Bibles, Church Services, Books of Common Prayer, in Ancient and Modern Languages, Aids to the Study of the Old and New Testament, Concordances, Grammars, Lexicons, &c.

London: Samuel Bagster & Sons, 15, Paternoster-row.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS'S WORKS. CHEAP EDITION.

This day is published, in crown 8vo. 5s.
LITTLE DORRIT. Forming the New VOLUME of the CHEAP EDITION of Mr. DICKENS'S WORKS.

PICKWICK PAPERS	s. d.
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY	5 0
MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT	5 0
OLD CURIOSITY SHOP	4 0
BARNABY RUDGE	4 0
SKETCHES BY BOZ	3 6
OLIVER TWIST	3 6
DOMBEY AND SON	5 0
DAVID COPPERFIELD	5 0
AMERICAN NOTES	2 6
BLEAK HOUSE	5 0
CHRISTMAS BOOKS	3 6

Chapman & Hall, 108, Piccadilly.

THE OFFICERS' LIBRARY.

ANNALS of the WARS of the NINETEENTH CENTURY, 1800-15. By LIEUT.-GEN. SIR EDWARD CUST. 4 vols. fcap. 8vo. 5s. each. [Just ready.]

ANNALS of the WARS of the EIGHTEENTH CENTURY, 1700-90. By SIR EDWARD CUST. 5 vols. fcap. 8vo. 5s. each.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON: SELECTIONS from his DESPATCHES and GENERAL ORDERS. By COL. GURWOOD. 8vo. 15s.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON: His CHARACTER, ACTIONS and WRITINGS. By JULES MAUREL. Fcap. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

BATTLE of WATERLOO: An Authentic Account drawn up from Public and Private Sources. By REV. G. R. GLEIG. Post 8vo. 2s. 6d.

PENINSULAR WAR: the ENGLISH BATTLES and SIEGES. By LIEUT.-GEN. SIR W. NAPIER. Portrait. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

CRIMEAN WAR: LETTERS from HEAD-QUARTERS on the REALITIES of the WAR in the CRIMEA. By A STAFF OFFICER. Plans. Post 8vo. 6s.

SALE'S BRIGADE in AFGHANISTAN. With an Account of the Seizure and Defence of Jellalabad. By REV. G. R. GLEIG. Post 8vo. 2s.

THE SIEGES of VIENNA by the TURKS. Translated from the German by LORD ELLESMERE. Post 8vo. 2s.

CAMPAIGNS of the BRITISH ARMY at WASHINGTON and NEW ORLEANS. By REV. G. R. GLEIG. Post 8vo. 2s.

SIEGE of KARS: NARRATIVE of the SIX MONTHS' RESISTANCE by the TURKISH GARRISON under GENERAL WILLIAMS. By HUMPHRY SANDWITH. Post 8vo. 2s. 6d.

SIEGE of GIBRALTAR, 1779-83. With a Description of that Garrison from the Earliest Periods. By CAPT. DRINKWATER. Post 8vo. 2s.

LIBERATION WAR in GERMANY, 1813-14. Translated by SIR ALEXANDER DUFF GORDON, BART. Post 8vo. 2s. 6d.

ART of WAR: a MANUAL of FIELD OPERATIONS, adapted for the USE of OFFICERS of the ARMY. By CAPT. JERVIS, R.A. Crown 8vo. 5s. 6d.

BRITISH NAVY: DEEDS of NAVAL DARING; or, Anecdotes of the British Navy. By EDWARD GIFFARD. 2 vols. fcap. 8vo. 5s.

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE: HIS LIFE, VOYAGES and EXPLOITS. By JOHN BARROW. Post 8vo. 2s.

LIFE of SIR THOMAS MUNRO. By REV. G. R. GLEIG. Post 8vo. 2s. 6d.

LIFE of LORD CLIVE. By REV. G. R. GLEIG. Post 8vo. 2s. 6d.

PRACTICAL SURVEYING: PLAN DRAWING, and SKETCHING GROUND, WITHOUT INSTRUMENTS. By G. D. BURR. Plates. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

A NAVAL and MILITARY DICTIONARY: TECHNICAL WORDS and PHRASES. (English and French—French and English.) By COL. BURN. Crown 8vo. 15s.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

THE BEST CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

PUNCH RE-ISSUE,

From its Commencement in 1841, to the End of 1860.

In Volumes, 5s. boards, uncut, monthly; and in double Vols. 10s. 6d. cloth gilt, every other month.

The DOUBLE VOLUME for 1846 (Vols. 10 and 11), cloth gilt, price 10s. 6d.; also Vol. 11, price 5s. in boards, will both be published on the 31st instant.

The following are already published:—

Vol. 1 (for 1841)	6s.
Vols. 2 and 3 (1842)	10s. 6d.
Vols. 4 and 5 (1843)	10s. 6d.
Vols. 6 and 7 (1844)	10s. 6d.
Vols. 8 and 9 (1845)	10s. 6d.

*. Any Volume or Double Volume may always be had separately.

"As a current comment on our social history, the volumes of *Punch* will have in their way as real, if not as grave, an interest to future students as the tomes of any serious historical compiler. The pencil sketches show the English year by year in their habits as they lived, and chronicle incidentally every shift and turn of outward fashion. Thus in a pleasant and handy volume one can recover the whole body of English gossip for a bygone year. To the shelves, then, of all household libraries not yet possessed of their enlivening store of wit and wisdom, we commend the volumes of *Punch* in this their complete re-issue. They are rich in wholesome comic thought, and they are, we believe, the best repository of comic sketches within the whole range of English and foreign literature."—*Examiner*.

PUNCH'S POCKET-BOOK FOR 1862.

With a Coloured Illustration (A GAME AT CROQUET) by JOHN LEECH,

And numerous Woodcuts by JOHN LEECH and JOHN TENNIEL.

Price 2s. 6d.

PUNCH'S ALMANACK FOR 1862.

Illustrated by JOHN LEECH and JOHN TENNIEL.

Price 3d., stamped 4d.

PUNCH'S TWENTY ALMANACKS, 1842 to 1861.

Bound in cloth, price 5s. 6d.

PUNCH'S TEN ALMANACKS, 1842 to 1851.

Price 2s. 6d.

PUNCH'S TEN ALMANACKS, Second Series, 1852 to 1861.

Price 2s. 6d.

PICTURES OF LIFE AND CHARACTER.

FROM THE COLLECTION OF MR. PUNCH.

By JOHN LEECH.

In 3 folio vols. price 12s. each.

BRADBURY & EVANS, 11, Bouvrie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

Just published, with 30 Page Illustrations, in demy 8vo. printed on toned paper, gilt edges, price 6d.

SAMPSON LOW, SON & CO.'S SPECIMEN LIST of NEW ILLUSTRATED and JUVENILE BOOKS for 1862.

47, LUDGATE-HILL.

NEW BOOKS FOR PRESENTS.

I.

Appropriate and splendid Present, published this day,
THE PSALMS of DAVID. Illustrated from designs by John Franklin. With Coloured Initial Letters and Ornamental Borders. Choicely printed on toned paper, and appropriately bound. Small 4to. bevelled boards, price 2s.; or in morocco extra, 42s.

*. Ten copies are printed on vellum for illumination, price Ten Guinea each, bound in rusia, for which immediate application is requested.

"One of the most beautiful gift-books of this or any season."
Examiner.
"This is an *édition de luxe*, which is highly creditable to the mechanical and technical perfection of our extant typography."
Saturday Review.
"The most handsome gift-book of the season."—*Observer*.

II.

FAVOURITE ENGLISH POEMS of the LAST HUNDRED YEARS—THOMSON to TENNYSON. With 300 Illustrations by eminent Artists. An entirely new and Improved Edition, handsomely bound, price 2s.; morocco copies, 35s.

III.

THE POETS of the ELIZABETHAN AGE: a Selection of Songs and Ballads of the Days of Queen Elizabeth. Choicely illustrated by eminent Artists. Crown 8vo. bevelled boards, price 7s. 6d.; morocco, 12s.

IV.

SHAKSPEARE'S SONGS and SONNETS. Illustrated by John Gilbert. With 10 large Water-colour Drawings, beautifully printed in fac-simile of the originals, by Vincent Brooks, and with 32 Engravings on Wood, printed in tints. Super-royal 4to. handsomely bound, price Two Guinea; or morocco, Three Guinea.

V.

LITTLE BIRD RED and LITTLE BIRD BLUE: a Tale of the Woods. By Miss M. B. EDWARDS, Author of 'Charlie and Ernest', &c. With Coloured Illustrations and Borders. Bevelled boards, price 5s.

VI.

LIFE AMONGST the NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN INDIANS: a Book for Young People. By GEORGE CATLIN, the Indian Traveller. With numerous Illustrations. Small post 8vo. cloth, price 6s.

VII.

KINDNESS TO ANIMALS—NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BOOK FOR CHILDREN.

This day, handsomely bound, price 5s.

THE SAGACITY of ANIMALS. With 60 New and Original Illustrations by Harrison Weir.

"A better reading-book for young children than this we have not seen for many a day."—*Athenæum*.

London: SAMPSON LOW, SON & CO.
47, Ludgate-hill.

NEW BOOKS FOR FIRESIDE READING.

I.

THE FIRE SHIPS; or, the Times of Lord Cochrane. An entirely New and Original Sea-Novel. By W. H. S. KINGSTON, Esq. 3 vols. post 8vo. price 31s. 6d. (Ready at all Libraries and Book Clubs this day.)

II.

ROUGH DIAMONDS: in Four Stories. A Book for Christmas. By JOHN HOLLINGSHEAD. With Illustrations by Sanderson. Square 16mo. gilt edges, price 3s. 6d. (Just published.)

III.

A STRANGE STORY. By the Right Hon. SIR E. L. B. LYTTON, Bart., Author of 'Rienzi', 'Last of the Barons', &c. 2 vols. post 8vo. price 21s. (Shortly.)

IV.

WHEN the SNOW FALLS: a Book of Stories for the Fireside. By W. MOY THOMAS. Second Edition, with Frontispiece on Steel by John Gilbert. Handsomely bound, price 5s. Forming the Eighth Volume of Low's Favourite Library. (Ready at all Booksellers' and Railway Stations this day.)

The Volumes now ready are:—

1. The Eye Witness. 5s.	5. My Lady Ludlow. 5s.
2. Antonina. 5s.	6. Hide and Seek. 5s.
3. Dead Secret. 5s.	7. Cross Country. 5s.
4. Woman in White. 6s.	

V.

AFTER ICEBERGS with a PAINTER: a Summer Voyage to Labrador and Newfoundland. By the Rev. LEWIS L. NOBLE. 6 tinted Lithographs. 10s. 6d.

London: SAMPSON LOW, SON & CO.
47, Ludgate-hill.

PRESENTS AND PRIZES, PUBLISHED BY BELL & DALDY, 186, FLEET-STREET.

New Edition, super-royal 8vo. 21s. antique morocco, 21s. 6d.
CHRISTMAS with the POETS. Illustrated by Birket Foster, and with numerous Initial Letters and Borders beautifully printed in gold and colours by Edmund Evans.

Crown 4to. ornamental cloth, 10s. 6d.; antique morocco, elegant, 11. 1s.
SHAKSPEARE'S 'TEMPEST.' With Illustrations by Birket Foster, Gustave Doré, Frederic Skell, Alfred Blader and Gustave Janet.

8vo. ornamental cloth, 10s. 6d.; morocco, 11. 1s.; the Illustrated Edition of Mrs. Gatty's
PARABLES from NATURE; with Notes on the Natural History. Illustrated by W. Holman Hunt, Otto Speckter, C. W. Cope, R.A., E. Warren, W. Millais and E. Calderon.

With Photographic Illustrations, 4to. half morocco, 42s.
THE BATTLE of HASTINGS in ENGLISH RHYME, from Wace's Chronicle by Sir A. MALET Bart., together with the Original Norman-French Text, and Photographic Illustrations of the Bayeux Tapestry.

ILLUMINATED GIFT-BOOK.
Second Edition, ornamental cloth, 18s.; antique morocco elegant, 21s.

THE PROMISES of JESUS CHRIST. Illustrated by Albert H. Warren.

Now ready, post 8vo. 7s. 6d.
THE OLD FOLKS from HOME; or, a Holiday in Ireland in 1861. By Mrs. GATTY, Authoress of 'Parables from Nature,' 'The Poor Incumbent,' &c.

Now ready, post 8vo. price 10s. 6d.
DOMESTIC LIFE in PALESTINE. By M. E. ROGERS.

Now ready, post 8vo. with Illustrations, price 5s.
AMONG the TARTAR TENTS; or, the Lost Fathers. A Tale. By ANNE BOWMAN, Author of 'Esperanza,' 'The Boy Voyagers,' &c.

Just published, a Second Edition, enlarged, fcap. 6s.
HOME LIFE of ENGLISH LADIES in the SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

By the same Author,
1. **MAGDALEN STAFFORD.** Price 5s.
2. **ROMANCE and its HERO.** 2 vols. 12s.

Just published, 8vo. price 12s.
THE EARLY and MIDDLE AGES of ENGLAND. By C. H. PEARSON, M.A., Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and Professor of Modern History, King's College, London.

Fcap. 8vo. 5s.
LIFE and BOOKS; or, Records of Thought and Reading. By J. F. BOYES, M.A., Author of 'Illustrations of Eschylus and Sophocles,' &c.

Fcap. 8vo. 5s. each,
CHOICE NOTES from 'Notes and Queries.' 1. **FOLK-LORE.**

Fifth Edition, enlarged, fcap. 8vo. 5s.; morocco, 10s. 6d.
WILLMOTT'S PLEASURES of LITERATURE.

Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.
A WIFE'S HOME DUTIES: containing Hints to Inexperienced Housekeepers.

Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 1s. 6d.
HINTS for MAID SERVANTS in SMALL HOUSEHOLDS on MANNERS, DRESS and DUTIES. By Mrs. MOTHERLY.

BELL & DALDY'S POCKET VOLUMES.—A Series of Select Works of Favourite Authors, moderate in price, compact and elegant in form, and executed in a style fitting them to be permanently preserved. Now ready: Southey's *Life of Nelson*, 2s. 6d.; George Herbert's *Poems*, 2s. 6d.; Lamb's *Tales from Shakespeare*, 2s. 6d.; Milton's *Paradise Lost*, 2s. 6d.; Milton's *Paradise Regained*, with other Poems, 2s. 6d. or in cloth, 6d. extra; Roxburgh binding, 1s. extra, antique or plain morocco, 4s. extra.

Fcap. 8vo. price 5s.; morocco, 10s. 6d.
NIGHTINGALE VALLEY. A New Collection of the Choicest Lyrics and Short Poems in the English Language.
"Both skill and research have been exercised in the compilation, which forms a treasury of no common order."—*Guardian*.

With 100 Illustrations by E. H. Wehnert, crown 8vo. gilt edges, 7s. 6d. each,

1. **THE LIFE and ADVENTURES of ROBINSON CRUSOE.** By DANIEL DEFOE.

2. **ANDERSEN'S TALES for CHILDREN.**

Now ready, imperial 16mo. price 3s. 6d.; coloured, 6s.
NURSERY CAROLS. Illustrated with 120 Pictures by Ludwig Richter and Oscar Pletsch.

Now ready, fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.
LITTLE MAGGIE and her BROTHER. By Mrs. GEORGE HOOPER, Author of 'Recollections of Mrs. Anderson's School,' 'Arbell,' &c.

Now ready, fcap. 5s. each,
1. **CAVALIERS and ROUNDHEADS.** By J. G. EDGAR. Illustrated by Amy Butts.

By the same Author,
2. **SEA KINGS and NAVAL HEROES.** With Illustrations.

Just published, imperial 16mo. price 3s.
GUESSING STORIES; or, the Surprising Adventures of the Man with the Extra Pair of Eyes. By a COUNTRY PARSON.

"Affording abundant scope for ingenuity, whether in guessing the solutions, or in composing similar stories."

New Edition, each in 2 vols. 1s. 6d. each; or in 1 vol. 2s. each,
1. **VERY LITTLE TALES for VERY LITTLE CHILDREN.** In Single Syllables of Three and Four Letters.

2. **PROGRESSIVE TALES for LITTLE CHILDREN.** In Words of One and Two Syllables.

With Eight large Illustrations, 3s. 6d.; or coloured, 4s. 6d.
POETRY for PLAY HOURS. By GERDA FAY.

Fcap. 8vo. price 5s.; or in 2 vols. 2s. 6d. each,
THE Hon. C. L. LYTTLETON'S TRANSLATION of the WHITE LADY and UNDINE. With numerous Illustrations.

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.
Cloth, gilt edges, 5s. each,
THE CHILDREN'S PICTURE-BOOK OF

1. **USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.** With 120 Illustrations.

2. **GOOD and GREAT MEN.** With 50 large Engravings. Coloured, 9s.

3. **ENGLISH HISTORY.** With 60 large Engravings. Coloured, 9s.

4. **THE BIBLE.** With 80 large Engravings. Coloured, 9s.

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.
Cloth, red edges, 3s. 6d. each; or, with Coloured Illustrations, 5s. 6d. each, with 16 large Illustrations.

THE CHILDREN'S PICTURE-BOOK OF
1. **SCRIPTURE PARABLES.**

2. **BIBLE MIRACLES.** The Two in One Volume. Cloth, gilt edges, 5s.; Coloured, 7s. 6d.

3. **THE LIFE of JOSEPH.**

4. **BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.**

MRS. GATTY'S WORKS.

1. **RED SNOW,** and other PARABLES from NATURE. Third Series. Second Edition, with Illustrations, 16mo. price 2s.

2. **AUNT JUDY'S TALES.** 3s. 6d.

3. **LEGENDARY TALES.** 5s.

4. **THE FAIRY GODMOTHERS,** and other Tales. Price 2s. 6d.

5. **PARABLES from NATURE.** 3s. 6d.—Part I., 1s. 6d.; Part II., 2s.

6. **WORDS not REALISED.** 2s.

7. **PROVERBS ILLUSTRATED.** 2s.

8. **THE HUMAN FACE DIVINE,** and other Tales. Price 2s. 6d.

9. **THE POOR INCUMBENT.** 1s.; cloth, 1s. 6d.

24mo. best plain morocco (Hayday), price 10s. 6d.
THE BOOK of COMMON PRAYER. Ornamented with Head-pieces and Initial Letters specially designed for this Edition. Printed in red and black at the Cambridge University Press.

Also, A LARGE PAPER EDITION, crown 8vo. best plain morocco (Hayday), 12s.
*The above are also kept in various other bindings.

Second Edition, improved, 2 vols. crown 8vo. 11. 1s. antique calf, 11. 16s.; morocco (Hayday) 21. 2s.

YOUNG'S DAILY READINGS for a YEAR on the LIFE of OUR LORD and SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

Vol. I. 8vo. ADVENT to EASTER, price 18s.
DENTON'S COMMENTARY on the GOSPELS for the SUNDAYS and other HOLYDAYS. Vol. II. is in the Press.

ADVENT to WHITSUNTIDE.—Fcap. price 5s. 6d.
LIGHT of the MORNING; or, Meditations for Every Day in the Year. From the German of Frederick Arndt. With a Preface by the Rev. W. C. MAGEE, D.D.

TRINITY (Vol. II.), is now ready, price 5s. 6d.

Now ready, fcap. 8vo. price 6s.
BISHOP BUTLER'S SERMONS and REMAINS. With Memoir. By the Rev. E. STEERE, LL.D.
*This Volume contains some additional remains, which are copyright, and render it the most complete edition extant.

Now ready, fcap. 8vo. price 7s. 6d.
PARISH SERMONS. Advent to Trinity. By the Rev. M. F. SADLER, M.A., Vicar of Bridgewater, Author of 'The Sacrament of Responsibility.'

Fcap. 8vo. price 5s.
TWENTY PLAIN SERMONS for COUNTRY CONGREGATIONS and FAMILY READING. By the Rev. A. GATTY, D.D. Vicar of Ecclesfield.

Now ready, Third Edition, greatly enlarged, fcap. 4s. 6d.
THE SECOND ADAM and the NEW BIRTH; or, the Doctrine of Baptism as contained in Holy Scripture. By the Rev. M. F. SADLER.

Just published, Vol. I. post 8vo. price 7s. 6d.
THE ACTS and WRITINGS of the APOSTLES. By C. PICKERING CLARKE, M.A. late Curate of Teddington.

Now ready, post 8vo. price 5s. 6d.
POPULAR ILLUSTRATIONS of some REMARKABLE EVENTS recorded in the OLD TESTAMENT. By the Rev. I. F. DAWSON, LL.B. Rector of Toynon.

Just published, 8vo. price 10s. 6d.
THE SPIRIT of the HEBREW POETRY. By ISAAC TAYLOR, Esq. Author of 'The Natural History of Enthusiasm,' 'Ultimate Civilization,' 'Logic in Theology,' 'Physical Theory of Another Life.'

Just published, 8vo. price 12s.
CIVILIZATION CONSIDERED as a SCIENCE in relation to its ESSENCE, its ELEMENTS, and its END. By GEORGE HARRIS, F.S.A., Author of 'The Life of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke.'

Now ready, Third Edition, post 8vo. price 7s. 6d.
THE MONKS of KILCREA, and other POEMS.

Now ready, 8vo. 5 vols. price 31. 18s.
SPENSER'S COMPLETE WORKS, with Life, Notes and Glossary. By JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq., F.S.A.

Just published, post 8vo. price 7s. 6d.
TEUTON: a Poem. By C. J. RIETH-MULLER, Esq.
"A riddle like this needs no interpreter. Its propounder does not lose himself in any imaginary depths, but displays, even while allegorizing, the practical aspect of the Teutonic mind. His language is simple, pure and forcible. 'The Song of Christabel' will please our readers."—*Guardian*.

Shortly, fcap. 5s.; morocco, 10s. 6d.
A SIXTH EDITION of LEGENDS and LYRICS. By ADELAIDE ANNE PROCTER.

Also, just published, at the same price,
A SECOND EDITION of the SECOND SERIES.

New and Improved Edition, 8vo. 14s.; antique morocco, 21s.
THE BOOK of ANCIENT BALLAD POETRY of GREAT BRITAIN: Historical, Traditional and Romantic. With Modern Imitations, Translations, Notes and Glossary, &c.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S LIST FOR CHRISTMAS, 1861.

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF
MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE,

No. XXVII. for JANUARY, 1862, is published THIS DAY, price ONE SHILLING.

CONTENTS.

- I. THE YARD-MEASURE EXTENDED TO THE STARS. By PROFESSOR KELLAND.
 II. RAVENSHOE. By HENRY KINGSLEY, Author of 'Geoffrey Hamlyn.' Chap. 44. Another Meeting.—45. Half-a-Million.—46. To Lunch with Lord Ascot.
 III. BY TEMPLE-BAR: A REVERIE. By A. J. MUNBY.
 IV. ENGLISH SACRED POETRY OF THE EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH CENTURY.
 V. BEGGARS. By CHARLES ALLSTON COLLINS.
 VI. OUR DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICES.

Vols. I., II., III. and IV. are now ready, handsomely bound in cloth, price 7s. 6d. each.

HON. MRS. NORTON'S NEW POEM.

This day is published, small 4to. handsomely printed and bound, with Illustrations from Designs by the Author, price 7s. 6d.

THE LADY OF LA GARAYE.

By the Hon. Mrs. NORTON.

Dedicated to the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Now ready, the Second Edition, 3 vols. 1l. 11s. 6d.

TOM BROWN AT OXFORD.

Now ready, Twenty-eighth Thousand, fcap. 8vo. 5s.

TOM BROWN'S SCHOOL-DAYS.

By AN OLD BOY.

Next week, uniform with 'The Golden Treasury,' 4s. 6d.

THE CHILDREN'S GARLAND FROM THE BEST
POETS.

Selected and Arranged by COVENTRY PATMORE.

With a Vignette after a Design by T. Woolner.

This day is published, uniform with 'The Golden Treasury,' 2s. 6d.

RAYS OF SUNLIGHT FOR DARK DAYS:

A BOOK OF SELECT READINGS FOR THE SUFFERING.

With a Preface. By C. J. VAUGHAN, D.D., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.

Second Edition, handsomely printed with Red Lines.

Now ready, Eighth Thousand, 18mo. handsomely printed and bound in cloth, 4s. 6d.; morocco, 7s. 6d.; extra, 10s. 6d.

THE GOLDEN TREASURY

OF THE BEST SONGS AND LYRICAL POEMS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Selected and Arranged, with Notes, by F. T. PALGRAVE, Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford.

Dedicated by permission to the Poet-Laureate. With a Vignette after a Design by T. Woolner.

This day is published, the Second Edition, fcap. 8vo. 5s.

EDWIN OF DEIRA.

By ALEXANDER SMITH.

Now ready, fcap. 8vo. cloth, 5s.

EARLY EGYPTIAN HISTORY,

WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF THE TOMBS AND MONUMENTS.

For the Young.

By the AUTHOR of 'SIDNEY GREY,' 'MIA AND CHARLIE,' &c.

This day is published, fcap. 8vo. cloth, 4s. 6d.

LESSONS IN LIFE AND GODLINESS:

A SELECTION OF SERMONS PREACHED IN THE PARISH CHURCH OF DONCASTER.

By C. J. VAUGHAN, D.D. Vicar.

This day is published, crown 8vo. cloth, red leaves, 7s. 6d.

SERMONS PREACHED IN HARROW SCHOOL
CHAPEL.

By the Rev. H. MONTAGU BUTLER, M.A., Head-Master.

VII. THE FAUNA OF THE STREETS.

VIII. BRITAIN'S EARNEST-MONEY FOR THE PROVINCES WHICH SAVED HER INDIAN PROVINCES IN THE MUTINY. A STORY OF MOOLTAN.

IX. THE ASHEN FAGGOT: A TALE FOR CHRISTMAS. In FOUR CHAPTERS. By THOMAS HUGHES, Author of 'Tom Brown at Oxford.'

X. A GLANCE BEYOND THE TRENT DIFFICULTY: THE INTERNATIONAL LAW OF THE SEA. By J. M. LUDLOW.

XI. PASSING EVENTS—THE CONSERVATIVE REACTION.

XII. THE DEATH OF THE PRINCE CONSORT.

Books for Presentation.

MEMOIRS, LETTERS and REMAINS of ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE. Translated from the French by the Translator of 'Napoleon's Correspondence with King Joseph.' With large Additions. In 3 vols. crown 8vo. price 21s.

"The appearance of this book in an English dress will be welcomed by every politician and every Englishman capable of appreciating exhaustive and solid thought.... We do not know another writer, unless it be Pascal, who leaves precisely the same impression."—*Spectator*.

PICTURES of OLD ENGLAND. By Dr. REINHOLD PAULI. Translated, with the Author's Revision, by E. C. OTTÉ. Crown 8vo. cloth, 8s. 6d.

"Presents the facts of history with the pleasing accessories of a romance."—*Clerical Journal*.

LIFE of EDWARD FORBES, F.R.S., late Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh. By Dr. G. WILSON and A. GEIKIE, F.G.S. 8vo. with Portrait, 14s.

"He was in every sense a philosopher; his endowments rose above mere talent into the higher atmosphere of genius."—*London Review*.

The PLATONIC DIALOGUES for ENGLISH READERS. By Dr. WHEWELL. Vol. I. 7s. 6d. Vol. II. 6s. 6d. Vol. III. 7s. 6d.

"There cannot be two opinions, we should think, as to the skill with which the work is executed."—*Press*.

FOOT-NOTES from the PAGE of NATURE; or, First Forms of Vegetation. By Rev. H. MACMILLAN, F.R.S.E. With numerous Illustrations and a Coloured Frontispiece. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 5s. A popular work on Mosses, Lichens, Fresh-water Algae and Fungi.

"Written with considerable beauty of diction, and discovers an enthusiastic fondness for Nature upon the author's part, which has made the composition of it a real labour of love. Its descriptive passages are truly eloquent and graceful."—*Spectator*.

The HUMAN HAND and the HUMAN FOOT. By G. M. HUMPHRY, M.D. F.R.S. With numerous Illustrations. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 4s. 6d.

"We cordially recommend the book to the public and the profession; the former cannot but be benefited by it, and the members of the latter, even though accomplished anatomists, will be both interested and amused by the novel way in which many of its points are brought forward."—*Lancet*.

SERMONS PREACHED in RUGBY SCHOOL CHAPEL.

By FREDERICK TEMPLE, D.D., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, and Head-Master of Rugby School. 8vo. cloth, price 10s. 6d.

"They are fraught with much Christian doctrine, and overflowing with the genuine Evangelical spirit.... The boys of Rugby are highly privileged to listen to such discourses."—*The Homilet*.

WESTWARD HO! Fourth Edition. By PROFESSOR KINGSLEY. 6s.

"A good novel to an excellent purpose."—*Times*.

TWO YEARS AGO. Third Edition. By PROFESSOR KINGSLEY. 6s.

"Genial, large hearted, humorous."—*Guardian*.

The HEROES: Greek Fairy Tales. By PROFESSOR KINGSLEY. With Illustrations. 5s.

"Rarely have those heroes of Greek tradition been celebrated in a bolder or more stirring strain."—*Saturday Review*.

GEOFFREY HAMLYN. Second Edition. By HENRY KINGSLEY. 6s.

"Keeps up its interest from the first page to the last."—*Athenæum*.

GEORGE BRIMLEY'S ESSAYS. Second Edition. 5s.

"One of the finest critics of the present day."—*A. H.*

RUTH and HER FRIENDS: a Story for Girls. Third Edition, with a Frontispiece. 5s.

"We wish all the girls in the land the opportunity of reading it."—*Nonconformist*.

OUR YEAR. Prose and Poetry. By the Author of 'John Halifax.' With Illustrations. 5s.

"Just the book we should like to see in the hands of every child."—*English Churchman*.

CHRISTMAS, NEW YEAR'S & BIRTHDAY GIFTS,

Published by LOCKWOOD & CO.

THE BOY'S OWN BOOK: a Complete Encyclopædia of all the Diversions, Athletic, Scientific and Recreative, of Boyhood and Youth. With many Hundred Woodcuts and Ten Vignette Titles, beautifully printed in Gold. New Edition, greatly enlarged and improved, price 8s. 6d. handsomely bound in cloth.

* * * This is the original and genuine 'Boy's Own Book,' formerly published by Mr. Bogue, and recently by Messrs. Kent & Co. Care should be taken, in ordering, to give the exact title, or the name of either the former or present Publishers.

THE LITTLE BOY'S OWN BOOK of SPORTS and PASTIMES. With numerous Engravings. (Abridged from the above.) 16mo. 3s. 6d. cloth.

"MANY HAPPY RETURNS of the DAY!" A Birthday Book. By CHARLES and MARY COWDEN CLARKE, Authors of 'The Concordance to Shakespeare,' &c. Beautifully illustrated by the Brothers Dalziel. Small post 8vo. price 6s. cloth elegant, gilt edges.

"An unobjectionable child's book is the rarest of all books. 'Many Happy Returns of the Day' is not only this, but may rely, without shrinking, upon its positive excellencies for a long and deserved popularity."—*Westminster Review*.
"It will be as acceptable to the young as 'Sandford and Merton' was wont to be half a century since. The authors will henceforth share the affections of the young with Hans Andersen, Peter Parley, and the Brothers Grimm."—*Plymouth Journal*.

TRUTHS ILLUSTRATED by GREAT AUTHORS. A Dictionary of nearly Four Thousand Aids to Reflection, Quotations of Maxims, Metaphors, Counsels, Cautions, Proverbs, Aphorisms, &c. &c. In Prose and Verse. Compiled from the Great Writers of all Ages and Countries. Tenth Edition. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, gilt edges, 568 pp., 6s.

"The quotations are perfect gems; their selection evinces sound judgment and excellent taste."—*Dispatch*.
"We accept the treasure with profound gratitude—it should find its way to every home."—*Era*.
"We know of no better book of its kind."—*Examiner*.

THE PHILOSOPHY of WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE: delineating, in Seven Hundred and Fifty Passages selected from his Plays, the Multiform Phases of the Human Mind. By the Editors of 'Truths Illustrated by Great Authors,' &c. Second Edition. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, gilt edges, nearly 700 pages, with beautiful Vignette Title, price 6s.

* * * A glance at this volume will at once show its superiority to Dodd's 'Beauties,' or any other volume of Shakespearean selections.

SONGS of the SOUL during its PILGRIMAGE HEAVENWARD: being a New Collection of Poetry, illustrative of the Power of the Christian Faith; selected from the Works of the most eminent British, Foreign and American Writers, Ancient and Modern, Original and Translated. By the Editors of 'Truths Illustrated by Great Authors,' &c. Second Edition. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, gilt edges, 638 pages, with beautiful Frontispiece and Title, price 6s.

This elegant volume will be appreciated by the admirers of 'The Christian Year.'

THE BEAUTY of HOLINESS; or, the Practical Christian's Daily Companion: being a Collection of upwards of Two Thousand Reflective and Spiritual Passages, remarkable for their Sublimity, Beauty and Practicality; selected from the Sacred Writings, and arranged in Eighty-two Sections, each comprising a different theme for meditation. By the Editors of 'Truths Illustrated by Great Authors.' Third Edition. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, gilt edges, 538 pp., 6s. (large type, suitable for aged eyes).

TIMBS'S "THINGS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN" SERIES. By JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A. In Six Volumes, fcap. cloth, price 15s., viz.:—General Information (Things Not Generally Known), 2 vols.; Curiosities of Science, 2 vols.; Curiosities of History, 1 vol.; Popular Errors Explained, 1 vol.

* * * Each Volume is sold separately, price 2s. 6d.

"Any one who reads and remembers Mr. Timbs's encyclopædic varieties should ever after be a good tea-table talker, an excellent companion for children, a 'well-read person,' and a proficient lecturer."—*Athenæum*.

TIMBS'S SCHOOL-DAYS of EMINENT MEN. Containing School and College Lives of the Most Celebrated British Authors, Poets and Philosophers; Inventors and Discoverers; Divines, Heroes, Statesmen and Legislators. By JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A. With a Frontispiece by JOHN GILBERT, and 13 Views of Public Schools, &c., in a close-printed volume, price 3s. 6d. cloth.

* * * This book is extensively used, and specially adapted, for a Prize Book at Schools.

"A book to interest all boys, more especially those of Westminster, Eton, Harrow, Rugby and Winchester."—*Notes and Queries*.

TIMBS'S STORIES of INVENTORS and DISCOVERERS in SCIENCE and the USEFUL ARTS. By JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A. Numerous Illustrations. Fcap. 5s. cloth.

"These stories by Mr. Timbs are as marvellous as the 'Arabian Nights' Entertainments, and are wrought into a volume of great interest and worth."—*Atlas*.

TIMBS'S PAINTING POPULARLY EXPLAINED. With HIS- TORICAL SKETCHES of the PROGRESS of the ART. A Manual for Art-Students and Visitors to the Exhibitions. By THOMAS JOHN GULLICK, Painter, and JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A. With a Frontispiece and Vignette. Small 8vo. pp. 336, 6s. cloth.

* * * This Work has been adopted as a Text-book in the Schools of Art at South Kensington, in connexion with the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education.

"This is a book which all lovers of Art will rejoice in, as containing, in small compass, the very information which Exhibitions and Art-Unions must have made so many thousands sensible of their want of."—*National Magazine*.

SIDNEY GREY: a Tale of School Life. By the Author of 'Mia and Charlie.' Second Edition, with Six Illustrations. Fcap. 4s. 6d. cloth.

EVENTS to be REMEMBERED in the HISTORY of ENGLAND.

Forming a Series of interesting Narratives, extracted from the Pages of Contemporary Chronicles or Modern Historians, of the most remarkable Occurrences in each Reign; with Reviews of the Manners, Domestic Habits, Amusements, Customs, &c. &c. of the People, Chronological Table, &c. By CHARLES SELBY. Twenty-fifth Edition. 12mo. fine paper, with Nine beautiful Illustrations by Ansel, price 3s. 6d. cloth elegant, gilt edges.

VICTORIAN ENIGMAS; or, Windsor Fireside Researches: being a Series of Acrostics enigmatically propounded on Historical, Biographical, Geographical and Miscellaneous Subjects; intended in a novel manner to combine Amusement with Exercise in the Attainment of Knowledge. By CHARLOTTE ELIZA CAPEL. Royal 16mo. elegantly printed, price 2s. 6d. cloth.

* * * The idea for this entirely original style of Enigmas is taken from one said to have been written by Her Majesty for the Royal Children, which, with the Solution, is given.

London: LOCKWOOD & Co. 7, Stationers' Hall-court, Ludgate-hill.

VALUABLE WORKS IN ENGINEERING, ARCHITECTURE, AGRICULTURE, &c.

THE YEAR-BOOK of FACTS in SCIENCE and ART. Exhibiting the most important Improvements and Discoveries of the past Year in Mechanics and the Useful Arts, Natural Philosophy, Electricity, Chemistry, Zoology and Botany, Geology and Mineralogy, Meteorology and Astronomy. By JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A. Fcap. 5s. cloth, with fine engraved Frontispiece and Vignette. (Published Annually.)

* * * This Work records the Proceedings of the principal Scientific Societies, and is indispensable for such as wish to possess a faithful picture of the latest novelties of Science and the Arts.

ALBAN.—THE HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM- ENGINE. By Dr. ERNST ALBAN, Practical Machine Maker, Plan, Mecklenburg. Translated from the German, by WILLIAM POLE, C.E. F.R.A.S. Assoc. Inst. C.E. 8vo. with 28 fine Plates, 16s. 6d. cloth.

BUCK.—A PRACTICAL and THEORETI- CAL ESSAY on OBLIQUE BRIDGES. With 18 large Folding Plates. By GEORGE W. BUCK, M. Inst. C.E. Second Edition, corrected by W. H. BARLOW, M. Inst. C.E. Imperial 8vo. 12s. cloth.

DEMPSEY.—THE PRACTICAL RAILWAY ENGINEER. By G. DRYSDALE DEMPSEY, Civil Engineer. Fourth Edition, revised and greatly extended. With 71 double 4to. Plates, 78 Woodcuts, and Portrait of G. Stephenson. 1 large vol. 4to. 2s. 12s. 6d. cloth.

SIMMS.—A TREATISE on the PRINCIPLES and PRACTICE of LEVELLING. By FREDERICK W. SIMMS, M. Inst. C.E. Fourth Edition. With 7 Plates and numerous Woodcuts. 8vo. 8s. 6d. cloth.

SIMMS.—PRACTICAL TUNNELLING. By FREDERICK W. SIMMS, M. Inst. C.E. Second Edition, with Additions by W. DAVIS HASKELL, C.E. Imperial 8vo. numerous Woodcuts and 18 Folding-Plates. 11s. 1s. cloth.

INWOOD.—TABLES for the PURCHASING of ESTATES, Annuities, Advancements, &c., and for the Renewing of Leases; also, for valuing Reversionary Estates, Deferred Annuities, Next Presentations, &c. By WILLIAM INWOOD, Architect. Seventeenth Edition, with considerable Additions. 12mo. cloth, 7s.

THE STUDENT'S GUIDE to the PRAC- TICE of DESIGNING, MEASURING, and VALUING ARTIFICERS' WORKS; with 48 Plates and Woodcuts. Edited by EDWARD DIBSON, Architect and Surveyor. Second Edition, with Additions on Design. By E. LACY GARBETT, Architect. 1 vol. 8vo. extra cloth, 2s.

RYDE.—A GENERAL TEXT-BOOK, for the Constant Use and Reference of Architects, Engineers, Surveyors, Solicitors, Auctioneers, Land Agents and Stewards. By EDWARD RYDE, Civil Engineer and Land Surveyor, to which are added several Chapters on Agriculture and Landed Property. By Professor DONALDSON. 1 large thick vol. 8vo. with numerous Engravings, 11s. 6d. cloth.

TREDGOLD.—THE ELEMENTARY PRIN- CIPLES of CARPENTRY. By THOMAS TREDGOLD, Civil Engineer. Illustrated by 33 Engravings and a Portrait of the Author, and several Woodcuts. Fourth Edition. Edited by PETER BARLOW, F.R.S. 1 large vol. 4to. 2s. 2s. in extra cloth.

WIGHTWICK.—HINTS to YOUNG ARCHITECTS. By GEORGE WIGHTWICK, Architect, Author of 'The Palace of Architecture,' &c. Second Edition. With numerous Woodcuts. 8vo. extra cloth, 7s.

TEMPLETON.—THE OPERATIVE MECHA- NIC'S WORKSHOP COMPANION. Comprising a great variety of the most useful Rules in Mechanical Science, with numerous Tables of Practical Data and Calculated Results. By W. TEMPLETON, Author of 'The Engineer's Common-place Book,' &c. Sixth Edition, with 11 Plates. 12mo. price 6s. bound and lettered.

DOWSING.—THE TIMBER MERCHANT'S and BUILDER'S COMPANION; containing new and copious TABLES, &c. &c. By WILLIAM DOWSING, Timber Merchant, Hull. Second Edition, revised. Crown 8vo. 3s. cloth.

BARLOW.—TREATISE on the STRENGTH of TIMBER, CAST IRON, MALLEABLE IRON, and other Materials. By PETER BARLOW, F.R.S. Hon. Mem. Inst. C.E., &c. A New Edition, by J. F. HEATHER, M.A., of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, with Additions by Prof. WILLIS, of Cambridge. With 9 Illustrations, 8vo. 16s. cloth.

YOUATT.—THE COMPLETE GRAZIER, and Farmer's and Cattle Breeder's Assistant. A Compendium of Husbandry. By WILLIAM YOUATT, Esq. V.S. Member of the Royal Agri. Soc. of England; Author of 'The Horse,' 'Cattle,' &c. Tenth Edition, much Enlarged, with numerous Engravings, 8vo. price 12s. cloth lettered.

HUDSON.—THE LAND VALUER'S BEST ASSISTANT: being Tables, on a very much improved Plan, for Calculating the Value of Estates. By R. HUDSON, Civil Engineer. New Edition, with Additions and Corrections, price 4s. bound.

NOAD.—A MANUAL of ELECTRICITY. Including Galvanism, Magnetism, Dia-Magnetism, Electro-Dynamics, Magneto-Electricity, and the Electric Telegraph. By HENRY M. NOAD, Ph.D. F.R.S., Lecturer on Chemistry at St. George's Hospital. Fourth Edition, entirely rewritten, illustrated by 500 Woodcuts. 8vo. 11s. 6d. cloth. Sold also in Two Parts: Part I. Electricity and Galvanism, 8vo. 16s. cloth. Part II. Magnetism and the Electric Telegraph, 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

PYNE.—PRACTICAL RULES on DRAW- ING, for the Operative Builder and Young Student in Architecture. By GEORGE PYNE, Author of 'A Rudimentary Treatise on Perspective for Beginners.' With 14 Plates, 4to. 7s. 6d. boards.

London: LOCKWOOD & Co.
7, Stationers' Hall-court, Ludgate-hill,

BOOKS FOR PRESENTS.

ILLUSTRATED WORKS FOR THE YOUNG.

A BOY'S ADVENTURES in the WILDS of AUSTRALIA. By WILLIAM HOWITT. With Designs by Harvey. Cheap Edition, 2s. boards; fine paper, 4s. cloth gilt.

"All the boys in England, whether 'old boys' or young ones, will rejoice in this fascinating book, full of anecdote and wild adventure."—*Athenæum*.

"A capital book, full of humour, adventure, excitement and those incidents of peril and pleasure which seem indigenous to Australia."—*Church and State Gazette*.

NAOMI; or, the Last Days of Jerusalem. By Mrs. J. B. WEBB. New Edition, with Designs by Gilbert, and View and Plan of Jerusalem. Fcap. 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth lettered.

"It is in truth an admirable little volume, and well worthy of a yet more extensive patronage than it has already received."—*Maidstone Journal*.

"One of the most interesting works we have read for some time. We are not surprised at the popularity it has attained—it deserves it; and we cordially wish it further success."—*Metropolitan*.

"The plot is easy, natural and well sustained. The narrative gracefully written....Seldom have we read a tale better adapted for its purpose."—*Monthly Review*.

SELECT POETRY FOR CHILDREN. With brief Explanatory Notes, arranged for the use of Schools and Families. By JOSEPH PAYNE. Tenth Edition, corrected and enlarged. 18mo. 6s. 6d. cloth; or 2s. scarlet, gilt edges.

"A very nice little volume, containing a charming collection of poetry."—*Spectator*.

"It is really a treat to see anything so simply good as the little volume before us."—*Metropolitan Magazine*.

"Pieces that are at once sprightly and instructive, pathetic and devout."—*Congregational Magazine*.

WINTER EVENINGS; or, Tales of Travellers. By MARIA HACK. New and Cheaper Edition, with Illustrations by Gilbert. Fcap. 3s. 6d. cloth.

CANADIAN CRUSOES: a Tale of the Rice Lake Plains. By Mrs. TRAILL. New and Cheaper Edition. Edited by AGNES STRICKLAND. Illustrated by Harvey. Fcap. 3s. 6d. cloth; or 5s. gilt edges.

"A very delightful book for young readers. The interest is deep and well sustained. Mr. Harvey has contributed some excellent woodcuts, and the book is altogether a pretty and interesting one."—*Guardian*.

"The book is exceedingly well calculated for children, to whom its interesting contents, its handsome appearance, and beautiful illustrations, will render it an acceptable present."—*Tail's Magazine*.

NURSERY RHYMES. An Illustrated Edition, in large type, with Sixteen Cuts by Gilbert. 16mo. 2s. 6d. cloth, gilt edges. New and improved Edition, with Frontispiece, 18mo. 1s. 6d. cloth gilt.

"These verses for children have never been surpassed for the happy union of fancy and precept, the simplicity and intelligibility of the ideas and words, and the fluency and conciseness of the rhyme."—*Spectator*.

ORIGINAL POEMS for INFANT MINDS. By the same Authors. New and Improved Edition, with Frontispiece. 2 vols. 18mo. 1s. 6d. each, cloth gilt.

The BOY and the BIRDS. By EMILY TAYLOR. With Sixteen fine Woodcuts, from Landseer's Designs. 16mo. gilt edges. 2s. 6d.

"A delightful book for children. The birds tell of their habits to a little inquiring boy, who goes peeping into their nests and watching their doings; and a very pleasant way they have of talking, sure to engage the young reader's attention. The designs are pretty, and nicely cut on wood."—*Spectator*.

THOMAS WRIGHT, M.A. F.S.A.

The CELT, the ROMAN, and the SAXON: a History of the Early Inhabitants of Britain, down to the Conversion of the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity. Illustrated by the Ancient Remains brought to light by recent research. With numerous Engravings. New Edition, revised and enlarged. Price 12s. post 8vo. cloth.

AUTHOR OF 'MARY POWELL.'

A NOBLE PURPOSE NOBLY WON: an Old Old Story. [In preparation.]

The CHRONICLE of ETHELFLED. This day. Price 6s. in post 8vo. antique.

The COTTAGE HISTORY of ENGLAND. Price 2s. 6d.

Olden Tales by the same Author.

DEBORAH'S DIARY. With Illustrations. Cheap Edition. Price 2s.

HOUSEHOLD of SIR THOMAS MORE. Price 2s. 6d.

The COLLOQUIES of EDWARD OSBORNE. Price 2s. 6d.

The OLD CHELSEA BUNHOUSE. Uniform.

F. E. SMEDLEY.

FRANK FAIRLEIGH; or, Scenes from the Life of a Private Pupil. Price 2s. 6d. boards; 2s. 6d. cloth gilt.

LEWIS ARUNDEL; or, the Railroad of Life. Price 3s. boards; 4s. cloth gilt.

HARRY COVERDALE'S COURTSHIP, and WHAT CAME OF IT. Price 2s. 6d. boards; 2s. 6d. cloth gilt.

The COLVILLE FAMILY. Cuts by Phiz. Price 1s. 6d. boards; 2s. 6d. cloth gilt.

SEVEN TALES by SEVEN AUTHORS. Edited by F. E. SMEDLEY. Esq. Price 2s. boards; or 2s. 6d. cloth.

W. H. BARTLETT.

Super-royal 8vo. price 10s. 6d. each, cloth gilt; or 21s. each in morocco.

FOOTSTEPS of OUR LORD and his APOSTLES in SYRIA, GREECE and ITALY. A Succession of Visits to the Scenes of New Testament Narrative. With Twenty-three Steel Engravings, and several Woodcuts.

FORTY DAYS in the DESERT, on the TRACK of the ISRAELITES; or, a Journey from Cairo by Wady Feiran to Mount Sinai and Petra. With Twenty-seven Engravings on Steel, a Map and numerous Woodcuts.

GLEANINGS on the OVERLAND ROUTE. Twenty-eight Steel Plates and Maps, and Twenty-three Woodcuts.

JERUSALEM REVISITED. With Twenty-two Steel Engravings and Woodcuts.

The NILE BOAT; or, Glimpses of the Land of Egypt. Thirty-five Steel Engravings, Maps and numerous Woodcuts.

PICTURES from SICILY. With Twenty-three Engravings on Steel, and several Woodcuts.

The PILGRIM FATHERS; or, the Founders of New England in the Reign of James I. With Twenty-eight Illustrations on Steel and numerous Woodcuts.

WALKS ABOUT JERUSALEM and its ENVIRONS. Twenty-four Engravings on Steel, Two Maps and many superior Woodcuts.

*. A few Sets of the above Series remain on hand.

REV. JOHN CUMMING, D.D. F.R.S.E.

THINGS HARD to be UNDERSTOOD.

[Published monthly.]

APOCALYPTIC SKETCHES; or, Lectures on the Book of Revelation. New Edition, thoroughly revised, corrected and arranged. In 3 vols. price 12s. cloth.

CONSOLATIONS. Second and Cheaper Edition. Fcap. cloth, price 5s.

DAILY FAMILY DEVOTION; or, Guide to Family Worship. With Twenty-four Engravings. In 4to. cloth, gilt edges, price 21s.

THE DAILY LIFE. Third and Cheaper Edition, revised. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 5s.

HAMMERSMITH PROTESTANT DISCUSSION. Cheap Edition, Tenth Thousand. 688 pages, price 6s. cloth lettered.

OUR FATHER. A Manual of Family Prayers. Sixth Edition. In fcap. 8vo. price 3s. cloth, gilt edges.

MR. AND MRS. S. O. HALL.

PILGRIMAGES to ENGLISH SHRINES. With Notes and Illustrations by F. W. FAIRHOLT, F.S.A. Cheaper Edition. In 1 vol. price 12s. bound in cloth; in morocco, 21s.

TALES AND POEMS BY MR. TUPPER.

THREE HUNDRED SONNETS. In a handsome volume, cloth, gilt edges, price 7s. 6d.

"There is an elaborate sumptuousness about it that is quite imposing."—*Saturday Review*.

"These Sonnets will increase his reputation, for they are decidedly the best things we ever saw of his."—*Globe*.

"A work which, for its moral purpose and its handsome form, is well calculated to grace any library in the kingdom."—*Observer*.

"There is a great deal in the present volume which will appeal to English feelings."—*Illustrated News of the World*.

THE CROCK of GOLD; and other Poems. With Illustrations by JOHN LEACH. Cheap Edition. In 1 vol. price 2s. 6d. boards; 3s. 6d. cloth.

BALLADS for the TIMES; and other Tales. Third Edition, with Vignette. Fcap. cloth, 7s. 6d.

LYRICS. Second Edition. Fcap. cloth, 3s. 6d.

GEORGE GILFILLAN, M.A.

ALPHA and OMEGA. A Series of Scripture Studies, forming a History of the great Events and Characters in Scripture. 2 vols. fcap. cloth, price 10s. 6d.

THE HISTORY of a MAN. Edited by the Rev. G. GILFILLAN. Post 8vo. cloth, price 7s. 6d.

THE MARTYRS, HEROES and BARDS of the SCOTTISH COVENANT. Fcap. cloth, price 2s. 6d.

ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE & CO. 25, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

MR. BENTLEY'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIVES OF THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY, from the MISSION of AUGUSTINE to the DEATH of HOWLEY. By WALTER FARQUHAR HOOK, D.D., Dean of Chichester. Vol. II. 8vo. 18s. [Next week.]

MRS. DELANY AT THE COURT OF QUEEN CHARLOTTE. THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MRS. DELANY. Part II. Edited, with Notes, by the Right Hon. LADY LILANOVER. 3 vols. 8vo. with numerous beautiful Engravings, 50s. [Immediately.]

Extract from THE TIMES Notice of the First Series:—"The best is still to come, the last eight-and-twenty years of her life, when she had ennobled her, and when she moved about the world in it, but not of it. She had known everybody, and could talk to the rising generations of innumerable persons now existing but in name."

ANECDOTE LIVES OF WITS AND HUMOURISTS,

Swift, Steele, Sheridan, Porson, Foote, Goldsmith, The Two Colmans, Rev. Sydney Smith,

By JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A.,

Will be published immediately, in 3 handsome volumes, with Portraits, 18s. [Next week.]

A RESIDENCE AT NAGASAKI AND HAKODATE IN 1859-60. With some Account of Japan. By C. P. HODGSON, H.M.'s Consul at those Ports. With Letters on Japan, by his Wife. Crown 8vo. with numerous Illustrations, 10s. 6d. [Now ready.]

"This book corroborates that aphorism that 'truth is stranger than fiction.' We can safely aver that for original aspects of human society, as well as for impressive descriptions of nature, this work will not yield to any novel of the season."—*Daily News*.

THE AMERICAN UNION: Its Value and Real Effects on the Well-being of the American People; the Causes of its Disruption, and Probable Results of the Present Conflict; with an Examination of our own Interests in the Issue, and an Inquiry into Secession as a Constitutional Right. By JAMES O'BRIEN. 8vo. 10s. 6d. [Now ready.]

"In this excellent work the facts are recommended like diamonds, by their setting; the language is faultless, elegant, and pure English undefiled."—*Liverpool Journal*.

EAST LYNNE. 3 vols. Second Edition. [Ready.]

"A capital story, full of plot, passion, incident and character." [Illustrated News.]

NEW POPULAR WORKS.

LORD DUNDONALD'S (Lord Cochrane) AUTOBIOGRAPHY. Crown 8vo. 5s.

"Ought to be a prize-book in every military and naval school." *London Review*.

"We may safely predict for this work an unbounded popularity—a narrative of heroic adventure, every line of which should be perused by Englishmen."—*Times*.

"More full of interest than any one of Marryat's Novels." *Economist*.

THE INGOLDSBY LEGENDS; or, 'Mirth and Marvels. Crown 8vo. 5s.

"Abundant in humour, observation, fancy; in extensive knowledge of books and men; in palpable hits of character, exquisite grave irony, and the most whimsical indulgence of point and epigram; we doubt if even Butler beats the Author of these Legends in the easy drollery of verse. We cannot open a page of the book that is not sparkling with its wit and humour, that is not ringing with its strokes of pleasant and satire; and by a little gentle thought, a modicum of small reflection, how easy to discover beneath the careless, laughing surface of the Legends the sensible, manly purpose."—*Examiner*.

SIR EDWARD CREASY'S FIFTEEN DECISIVE BATTLES OF THE WORLD. Eleventh Edition. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

BUCKLAND'S CURIOSITIES OF NATURAL HISTORY.

Each Series price 6s.

FIRST SERIES.

Rats.
Fishes.
Monkeys.
Serpents.
Frogs.

SECOND SERIES.

Wild Cats.
Eagles.
Hedgehogs.
Worms.
Dogs.

JOHN TIMBS'S ANECDOTES—LIVES.

Each Series, price 6s., can be had separately.

FIRST SERIES.

Burke.
Lord Chatham.

SECOND SERIES.

Sir Joshua Reynolds.
Sir Thomas Lawrence.
Hogarth.
Gainsborough.
Fuseli, &c.

RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-

street,
Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

13, Great Marlborough-street.

HURST & BLACKETT'S NEW WORKS.

TRAVELS in the HOLY LAND. By FREDRIKA BREMER. Translated by MARY HOWITT. 2 vols. 21s.

"This is one of the very best of Miss Bremer's works. We have read many accounts of Palestine, but never remember to have read in any author more charming descriptions of places, persons and events than occur in these volumes."—*Messenger*.

FRENCH WOMEN OF LETTERS. By JULIA KAVANAGH, Author of 'NATHALIE,' 'ADELE,' &c. 2 vols. 21s.

"Miss Kavanagh has shown taste and feeling in this agreeable book."—*Athenæum*.

"Miss Kavanagh has found a subject worthy of her recognized talents. The author gives analyses of the principal works of the ladies whose lives she sketches, and this is no mean part of the value of her book. We need hardly add, that the writing is beautifully correct and expressive."—*Daily News*.

THE LIFE OF J. M. W. TURNER, R.A.

From Original Letters and Papers furnished by his Friends and Fellow Academicians. By WALTER THORNBURY. 2 vols. 8vo. with Portraits, &c. 30s.

"Mr. Thornbury may be congratulated on the completion of an arduous task, the difficulties of which, however, have been alleviated by the ready co-operation he has met with on all hands from the friends of the deceased artist, who have only been too glad to place their stores at his disposal. Impressed with the importance of the subject, the author has treated it with reverence and earnestness. Mr. Thornbury has honestly endeavoured to paint Turner truly, regarding him neither with the eyes of an enthusiast nor with those of a cynic. Mr. Thornbury's work must not only be considered as the very best he has written, but as a valuable addition to our artistic biography. To the professional student it will be especially interesting."—*Spectator*.

THE LIFE OF Admiral Sir CHARLES

NAPIER, K.C.B.; with HIS CORRESPONDENCE. From his Private Papers. By Major-General ELESER NAPIER. 2 vols. 8vo. with Portraits and Charts. 30s.

"Sir Charles Napier will undoubtedly rank among the first of our sea worthies. This work brings all the incidents of the Admiral's life together, so as to create a story of great interest, with much that is amusing for the general, and more that is instructive to the professional, reader."—*Athenæum*.

LODGE'S PEERAGE AND BARONET-

AGE for 1862. Under the especial Patronage of H.M. MAJESTY, and corrected throughout by the Nobility. Thirty-first Edition, 1 vol. with the Arms beautifully engraved, handsomely bound, gilt edges, 31s. 6d. [This day.]

MEMOIRS OF QUEEN HORTENSE,

MOTHER OF NAPOLEON III. Edited by LASCELLES WRAXALL. 2 vols. with Portrait, 21s.

THE OKAVANGO RIVER. A Nar-

native of Travel, Exploration and Adventure. By CHARLES JOHN ANDERSON, Author of 'LAKE NGAMI.' 8vo. with Portrait of the Author and numerous Illustrations. 21s.

"Mr. Anderson's book, from the number of well-told adventures, its rich fund of information, and spirited illustrations, will command a wide circle of readers."—*Athenæum*.

TRAVELS in the REGIONS OF the

AMOO, and the Russian Acquisitions on the Confines of India and China. By T. W. ATKINSON, F.R.G.S., Author of 'Oriental and Western Siberia.' Dedicated, by permission, to Her Majesty. Second Edition. With Map and 58 Illustrations, 21. 2s. bound.

THE ROMANCE OF the FORUM; or,

NARRATIVES, SCENES AND ANECDOTES FROM COURTS OF JUSTICE. By PETER BURKE, Esq., at-Law. Price 6s. bound and illustrated, forming the New Volume of HURST & BLACKETT'S STANDARD LIBRARY OF CHEAP EDITIONS.

To this New Edition of 'The Romance of the Forum' is added the true narrative on which have been founded the drama and romances of 'The Colleen Bawn.'

THE NEW NOVELS.

The LAST OF the MORTIMERS. By

the Author of 'MARGARET MAITLAND,' &c. 3 vols.

"The Last of the Mortimers' is a charming book—simple, quaint and fresh. It is a novel 'come if you can' (the more's the pity), and it will go far to sustain the reputation of the author of 'Margaret Maitland.'"—*Athenæum*.

"The Last of the Mortimers' is not only good in itself, but is quite as clever in its way as 'Mrs. Margaret Maitland,' and has something stinger in the fibre of its romance. It is the most powerful and most interesting novel by this authoress; and the world will thank her for more tales as good and as amusing."—*Globe*.

The CASTLEFORD CASE. By

FRANCES BROWNE, Author of 'MY SHARE OF THE WORLD.' Dedicated to the MARQUESS OF LANSOWNE. 3 v.

WHITE and BLACK: a Story of the SOUTHERN STATES. 3 vols.

"This story is full of interest. The characters are life-like and free from exaggeration, and the style is vigorous, fresh and English. It is a clever novel, with a purpose fairly carried out. It will be read extensively, and richly abused on one side and admired on the other; but no party spirit can destroy its effect on an unprejudiced reader."—*Globe*.

SIR RICHARD HAMILTON.

"This story deserves a hearty welcome, for it is that pleasant rarity, a novel which evinces talent and taste."—*Post*.

FOREST KEEP. Dedicated to Lady

TRAVELMAN. 3 vols.

[Next week.]

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

English Sacred Poetry of the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th CENTURIES: Selected and edited by the Rev. ROBERT ARIS WILLMOTT. Illustrated by Holman Hunt, Watson, Gilbert, Wolf, &c. 4to. cloth elegant, 21s.

Tennyson's Princess; with numerous Illustrations by D. Maclise, R.A. Large 8vo. cloth elegant, 10s. 6d.

Keats's Poetical Works. With a Memoir by R. MONCKTON MILNES, and 120 Illustrations by George Scharf, F.S.A. 8vo. cloth, gilt edges, 2s.

Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Edited by GEORGE OFFOR. With a Portrait, and 110 Illustrations by J. D. Watson. 4to. cloth, gilt edges, 21s.

Tennyson's Poems. Illustrated by Mulready, Maclise, Creswick, Millais, Stanfield, and Horsley. 4to. cloth elegant, 21s.

James Montgomery's Poems. Edited by WILLMOTT. Illustrated by Birket Foster, Gilbert, and Wolf. 4to. cloth elegant, 21s.

Wordsworth's Poems. Edited by WILLMOTT. With 100 Illustrations by Gilbert, Wolf, and Birket Foster. 4to. cloth, gilt edges, 21s.

Eliza Cook's Poetical Works. With Portrait, and Illustrations by Gilbert, Watson, and Wolf. 4to. cloth elegant, 21s.

Longfellow's Poems. With Portrait, and 140 Illustrations by John Gilbert. 4to. cloth, 21s.

Goldsmith's Poetical Works. Edited by WILLMOTT. Printed in Colours, from Designs by Birket Foster. Cloth elegant, 21s.

The Poets of the 19th Century. Edited by WILLMOTT. With 100 Illustrations by Birket Foster, John Gilbert, &c. 4to. cloth elegant, 21s.

Barnard on Landscape Drawing in WATER-COLOURS. Illustrated by Drawings printed in Colours, and numerous Illustrations. Large 8vo. cloth, gilt edges, 21s.

Campbell's Poetical Works. With Illustrations on Steel, from Designs by J. M. W. Turner, R.A., and a Portrait. 8vo. cloth, gilt edges, 16s.

Moore's Lalla Rookh. Illustrated by Corbould, Birket Foster, Thomas, &c. 4to. cloth elegant, 15s.

Rhymes and Roundelays in Praise of a COUNTRY LIFE. Illustrated by Ansell, Birket Foster, &c. 4to. cloth elegant, 15s.

Summer Time in the Country. By the Rev. R. A. WILLMOTT. Illustrated by Birket Foster. 4to. cloth, gilt edges, 10s. 6d.

Odes and Sonnets. Illustrated by Birket Foster and Sligh. Cloth elegant, 10s. 6d.

Beattie's Minstrel. With 35 Illustrations by Birket Foster. Cloth elegant, 7s. 6d.

Jack Manly's Adventures by Sea and LAND. By JAMES GRANT. With Illustrations by Kirby Hallwell. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 5s.

The Red Eric; or, the Whaler's Last CRUISE. By R. M. BALLANTYNE. Illustrated by Coleman. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

The Nursery Picture-Book. With 640 Illustrations, 5s.

A Book of Nonsense. By Edward LEAR. With 113 Funny Illustrations by the Author. 3s. 6d.

How to Make the best of It: a Book for Young Ladies. By ANNE BOURNEM. Illustrated by Absolon. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

School-Boy Honour: a Tale of Hal-minster College. By the Rev. H. C. ADAMS. Illustrations by Portch. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

Through Life and For Life: a Tale for Young Ladies. By the Author of 'Annie Maitland.' Illustrations by J. D. Watson. 3s. 6d.

Tales of Charlton School. By the Rev. H. C. ADAMS. With Illustrations. Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

Eildon Manor: a Tale for Girls. By the Author of 'The Four Sisters.' Illustrations by Watson. 2s. 6d.

Shakespeare. Edited by H. Staunton. With 1,900 Illustrations by John Gilbert. 3 vols. royal 8vo. cloth, 21. 16s.

The Picture-Book of Birds. By the Rev. J. G. WOOD. 243 Illustrations by Wolf, &c. 5s.

London: ROUTLEDGE, WARNE & ROUTLEDGE.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1861.

LITERATURE

Giovanni Maria Mastai, Pope Pius the Ninth
—[Pio Nono, per Francesco Dall' Ongaro].
(Turin.)

THE time is yet unripe for a comprehensive and well-balanced life of Pius the Ninth. Not a few years must pass before the horizon becomes clear enough, and the point of sight sufficiently distant, for the execution of a satisfactory portrait of the reformer of 1846; the friend of Austria in 1849; the weak and weary dupe of the Court of Rome. The political events which he alternately swayed and was swayed by, in Italy, do not, as yet, touch upon completion, and his negative influence still weighs too strongly upon her destinies to allow of an unprejudiced biography from the pen of either friend or foe.

The author of the little volume before us, Prof. Dall' Ongaro, is a dramatist, a lyric poet, whose works have been noticed in these columns. Besides being a writer and a poet, he has been for the last score of years a marked man among the partisans of the extreme left in the political events of Italy, and has gone through a chequered and picturesque career, from the pulpit and the confessional at Venice, passing through the battle-field and the siege of Rome, to a place in the journalistic and theatrical circles of Paris, and thence in brighter times back again to the tranquil honours of the Professor's chair, at Florence, which he now fills.

He is gifted with many qualifications which eminently fit him for a successful biographer: a clear eye, a vivid and characteristic way of handling the subject, a shrewd appreciation of the interests and motives which lie at the heart of the phases of historical change which he undertakes to examine, and a happy pictorial power of language, rare among modern Italian writers. Yet, with all this, he sketches the career of Pope Pius at a disadvantage, for in his anxiety to show himself impartial, the effort to look from a point of view not properly his own is apt to make his glance vague and his hand unsteady, while its results will hardly be quite acceptable to the hearty supporters of either side of the question, inasmuch as the one camp will hold him guilty of excessive leniency towards the subject of his story, and the other will make his lack of severity an excuse for the unscrupulous assertion that, since so little has been said in unqualified blame by so stout a Republican, who may reasonably be supposed to exaggerate rather than to palliate the Holy Father's shortcomings, the proper inference is, that these supposed shortcomings are a mere invention of the enemies of religion and morality as typified in the Pontiff.

The childhood and early life of Mastai were passed under the same influences as those of most of the young nobles of his country and day. He was born at Sinigaglia, a little old-world city of the Roman States, in the year 1792, and lived there under the heavy-browed roof of the family palace until he was eleven years old, when he was sent to Volterra for education at a college presided over by the well-known *padre* Inghirami. The young Mastai's abilities were by no means considerable; his character weak and irresolute; but he seems to have been "a good boy, who minded his book" and never got into trouble with his masters for insubordination or wilful idleness. At seventeen, he was attacked for the first time with the epileptic disease to which he has ever since been subject,

and the state of his health obliged his parents to recall him home, and release him, by medical advice, from every species of study. Thus passed the years of adolescence of the future Pope in the rather monotonous occupations and pastimes of the Italian provincial nobles of that day. Mastai's person was good; his address far from inelegant, and he especially prided himself on his proficiency in the manly exercises most in vogue among his compeers, such as riding, shooting, and *pallone* playing, a kind of game of ball much in favour with young Italians, especially of the lower provinces of the peninsula, requiring no small degree of skill and activity. How strangely to us now, through the haze of nearly half-a-century, shows the figure of Pio Nono, the young *élegant* of Sinigaglia; his smooth face all smiles of well-pleased vanity, and his cheeks and eyes a-light with strong exercise; coatless and hatless, his fine frilled shirt tied up with pink ribbons, as is still the costume of *pallone* players on "solemn" play-days in the towns of Italy, bounding along, or striking the ball high into the air, amid the applause of the admiring townsfolk, on a quaint, picturesque *pallone* ground, probably skirting the grey battle-mented wall of some small Romagnole city, which little dreamed then of harbouring the future Vicegerent of Heaven in the pleasant-spoken stripling whose address it admired!

Our author vaguely hints at some romantic love passage which found place in Mastai's early years. A beautiful Roman princess; a carriage overturned on its way to the shrine of Loreto; a fortunate rival who had the good luck to rescue the lady from peril, and, for a-while at least, was permitted to bask in her smiles; are the principal features of this episode, which are just touched on in passing, as, in truth, they seem to have left little or no after-impression on the heart of their hero. Ill-fortune appears to have dogged him in all his younger aspirations. A passing intimacy with some of the officers of the ill-starred Murat's army gave him a longing to try a military career, and his uncle, a prelate at the Court of the newly-restored Pope, obtained for him a lieutenant's commission in the Papal Guard. Before he had joined the corps, however, his unfortunate attacks of epilepsy became known to the military authorities, and again his hopes received a check in the intimation that he could not be permitted to serve in the army. It was then that Mastai, in disgust and bitter disappointment at the weary and aimless life which lay before him, resolved on entering the Church, and, soon after taking orders, retired into the *Ospizio di Giovanni*, a species of Seminary at Rome, where he gave himself up to the laborious duties of a teacher, and lived in a monotonous round of tranquil hourly employment, greatly improved in health, and absorbed in a trance of passive obedience and a superstitious fatalism, which made him look upon the change in his way of life as the fruit of a special interposition in his behalf of the Virgin, to whose service he had vowed himself, like the paladins of old to their ladies. A curious and characteristic scene is that mentioned by Prof. Dall' Ongaro as having taken place about this period of Mastai's life, and in which the young ecclesiastic took a principal part, at his native town of Sinigaglia. The scene in question was enacted on the occasion of a "Mission," which is described as follows:—

There was at that time living at Rome a Monsignore Odescalchi, a judge of the Ruota, and member of a company of Missionaries, who had the charge of certain dramatic representations, which

were still in vogue in the South of Italy; half sermons half dramas, a remnant of the old Mystery-plays, a powerful means of attraction to a people used to theatre-going and eager for everything that speaks to the imagination. These "Missions," then, were short plays, recited sometimes in church from the pulpit, sometimes in the public Piazza on a sort of platform, which resembled the Car of Thespis. The actors were two or three in number, according to the necessities of the play; the plot was always the conversion of the sinner, the confusion of the heretic, and a victory over the spirit of darkness. These missions are spectacles reserved for grand solemnities. When Cardinal Testa Ferrata was made Bishop of Sinigaglia, he celebrated his entry into the diocese by the performance of one of these sacred dramas, in which the young Mastai, who had recently taken orders, was invited to enact the part of the converted sinner. Sinigaglia once more beheld the unlucky suitor of the princess Albani, the brilliant *pallone* player, the young Count whose birth and personal accomplishments had seemed to prepare him for a very different career, clothed in the sober cassock of the priest. The people were surprised and moved at the sight. He was applauded with tears. Miracles were wrought and prophecies uttered. A young girl of the name of Ferretti, almost an idiot, recovered her reason, and predicted to the young missionary a future full of greatness and glory.

From this time forth Mastai began to devote himself with peculiar ardour to the worship of the Virgin; he became shortly afterwards a Canon of "Santa Maria Inviolata," and, very probably, began already to entangle his intellect in the theological subtleties of that dogma of the Immaculate Conception, the promulgation of which was to be the work of his declining years.

Another of the results of what may be called, in artistic phrase, the future Pontiff's "second manner," was his expedition to Chili, as the coadjutor of the Apostolic Vicar, Monsignor Muzzi. The new-born zeal of Mastai anticipated a halo of triumph to be won in the steps of the canonized missionaries of old time among the virgin solitudes of the New World. He spared no pains to obtain the appointment, utterly disregarding the entreaties and dissuasions of his family, and especially his mother, whose anxious forebodings sorely exaggerated the perils of the charge for her darling son.

The mission to South America, however, only added one more to the list of Mastai's early failures. Instead of finding himself called upon to do battle with the monstrous deities of heathen superstition, he was destined to take part in the thorny negotiations which were set on foot to free the privileges of the Romish clergy from danger of aggression at the hands of the ever-changing leaders of the Chilean Government. Monsignor Muzzi acquitted himself of his charge far more satisfactorily than his coadjutor, who was for urging exorbitant demands on the Republic.

On his speedy return to Rome, Mastai did not continue his diplomatic career, but was made Bishop of Castello and Director of the Hospital of St. Michael, which unites the various attributes of a college, a prison, a house of refuge and a penitentiary. The duties of this onerous post the newly-made Bishop is said to have discharged with a degree of hard methodical sternness, very unlike his previous easy and engaging, though shallow and unstable, disposition, which by no means endeared him to the inmates of the Hospital, but effectually pointed him out to the notice of the Court of Rome as a fit recipient for future favours and dignities; and shortly previous to 1831 he was advanced to the Archbishopric of Spoleto.

The insurrectionary movement which took

place in that year throughout Romagna and the Marches brought the Archbishop for the first time into full contact with the political currents of Italy. He met them, as Signor Dall' Ongaro well observes, in a manner which shadowed forth in little his later and more momentous rôle as the so-called leader of Italian nationality when seated on the throne of St. Peter. At first he lent a willing ear to the complaints and expostulations of his oppressed countrymen, assisted in the measures set on foot for raising the National Guard, and took a principal part in the dismissal of over-rigorous Government officials. But when the wave of revolt rose higher, and troops of volunteers began to rally round the Provisional Government established at Ancona, while Austria, longing to interfere, yet hesitated before pouring her ferocious soldiery into the rebellious Marches, Mastai's constitutional faint-heartedness got the better of his plausible good-nature; the ties between him and the ultra-Jesuit party, never broken, though for awhile relaxed, became once more his leading-strings of action, and he hastily passed the Roman frontier "and took refuge in a part of his diocese which extended into the Kingdom of Naples, intending to return when matters should have blown over." It was not until Austrian bayonets were gleaming through the delinquent provinces, the Provisional Government put to flight, and the volunteers dispersed, that the prudent Archbishop returned to his palace at Spoleto, full of gracious words and promises of pardon to the unhappy rebels, not a few of whom were thus tempted to lean upon the broken reed of priestly clemency and give themselves up to the mercy of the Papal Court. No sooner, however, was all danger from the Revolutionary party entirely over than, as if dreading the inferences to be drawn from his too great indulgence towards the "factious few," Mastai openly joined in the persecution with which they were visited, and made one of Cardinal Bernetti's Commission for the conviction and punishment of the revolutionaries and their accomplices.

A fearful reckoning was that of 1831, between the Romagnoles and their oppressors; a reckoning certainly unsurpassed, if equalled, in the records of the harshest and fiercest of military despotisms. The axe and the state-prison cell, worse a hundred times than any swift form of death; the penalty of fine and exile, dealt out stolidly and implacably as only a Cardinal Secretary knows how to deal them, cleared the land at last of the open disturbers of its stupor; and Mastai from first to last made one of that sanguinary Commission, thereby drawing down on himself such a measure of dislike and mistrust in his diocese of Spoleto that it was thought prudent very shortly to remove him to the less dignified but more lucrative See of Imola, which is considered a sure stepping-stone to the dignity of the Cardinal's hat.

It has been asserted that Mastai during these earlier years of probation never aspired to the crowning dignities which lay before him; but our author records a little anecdote of those first years at Imola which, if authentic, would point to a very different conclusion. The Cardinal's hat, he says, being slow in making its appearance, owing, probably, to the slight esteem in which the wavering Bishop was held as a public man, he was fain to muffle up the scarlet furniture and hangings with which he had newly set out his throne-room in expectation of his advance in dignity, under covers of a different and more sober tint. A little harmless simulation of heavenly-minded humility could hardly be difficult to

one who was wont (as Prof. Dall' Ongaro confesses while defending him as the scarcely responsible agent of a system) "to burn one taper to God and another to the devil; in other words, to cry down with the Liberal party the atrocious measures of the Roman Government, and to pray with the Jesuits for the total extermination of heretics and Carbonari."

The aversion with which, during the time preceding his pontificate, he regarded the *sbirri* of Gregory the Sixteenth, his biographer attributes partly to the effect produced on his mind by the horrible murder committed by them, under his own eyes, in the Cathedral of Imola, where a young man, pursued for some political crime, was poniarded while clinging for rescue to the Bishop's robe, whose white folds were sprinkled with the victim's blood. Truly, the difference is wide between signing a death-warrant and carrying it into execution, and Mastai's nerves shuddered,—very possibly his heart revolted at the sight of such butchery. From this time he passed into the phase of his "third manner," the fading out of which was destined to cost Italy such tears of blood.

In 1846 died Pope Gregory, the harsh, implacable, learned Epicurean, beside whose desolate death-bed it is said no humble attendant remained to minister in his long agony. The Pope's death checked a fresh insurrection in the Roman States and their capital at the very moment of its outbreak. The whole of Italy was seething for united action; but all parties paused an instant to watch the issue of the Conclave, confident that the new Pontiff, be he whom he might, must needs set out by a path of policy differing widely from that of the last reign.

At the death of Gregory, Prof. Dall' Ongaro's Memoir necessarily ceases to deal with matter less known, and, consequently, more attractive, especially to English readers, and proceeds to trace the public career of the new Pope, through which we have no intention of following him. The election of such a man at such a period of difficulty and confusion is by no means an unique case in the annals of the Papacy. Mastai's chief merit in the eyes of his brother cardinals, and that which certainly elevated him to the throne, was that very instability of character which pointed him out as a puppet, to be turned and shifted by the impulse of stronger wills than his own, and as the readiest means of excluding the wily, despotical Lambruschini, and the harsh, austere Micara, whom they dreaded equally, and who were the foremost candidates of all the Sacred College, from wearing the tiara.

Prof. Dall' Ongaro represents Pius the Ninth as having set out with towering pretensions to the obedience and submission due to infallible wisdom and irresponsible sway; and he tells us that the new-made Pope was, ere long, utterly distraught and dizzied by the whirlpool of intrigues and fierce conflicting influences in which he found himself helplessly involved. In illustration of the state of things at Rome, he records a good anecdote of Gregory the Sixteenth, who, when enraged one day beyond endurance by the obstinacy and litigiousness of some of the Cardinals, is said to have called out, after his rough, unmannerly fashion, to his red-robed councillors—"I say, gentlemen! how many Popes have we here?" To which Lambruschini drily and pithily made answer—"Just seventy-two, your Holiness,"—alluding to the number of the Cardinals. What chance, pleads the biographer, could the pliant, timid Mastai have to carry out his better inspirations

in such an atmosphere as that which constantly baffled his stiffecked predecessor?

Prof. Dall' Ongaro leads his readers conscientiously, if not minutely, through the splendours of the sweeping amnesty with which Pope Pius began his reign; and the first semblance of zealous reform, which, while it dazzled the whole Catholic world, was, in fact, hollow at the core, and devoid of all vitality, from the impossibility of its accomplishment by a power whose essence is its immobility and irresponsibility. The Pope's subsequent hesitations and backslidings, and his terror when the first pulses of the mighty forces he had set in motion, made themselves felt to the ends of Europe, while all Italy clung frantically to him as to its redeemer, are likewise skilfully touched; and so on runs the tale, through the well-worn but moving incidents of the epidemic of constitutional liberty which, taking its rise at Rome, kindled into vivid life the whole Peninsula; the heroic expulsion of Austria from Milan and Venice; the gallant but desperate chances of the Italian campaign; and the Pontiff's cowardly defection from the national cause, which began with the famous encyclical letter of April, 1848, and ended with his ignominious flight to Gaeta. To a mind constituted like that of Mastai, after the first false step in his political career, nothing could be easier nor more certain than his descent to the lowest depths of this degradation; for, vain and desirous of applause to excess, the very first symptoms of coldness and disapprobation on the part of his people, consequent on his desertion, impressed him with a sense of being sorely ill-used and treated by them with the deepest ingratitude, and made him more than ever plastic to the will of Austria and the efforts of the Cardinals to urge him back upon his steps. With Antonelli for his master in statecraft and conscience-keeper, and fanatical visions of the Madonna Immacolata and Santa Filomena for his inspiration, what better could have been expected of him than the speedy fading out of the cloud-castle he had evoked?

The story of his vacillations during the eventful 1848 has become, in twenty different shapes, matter of history, and as such we have no need to meddle with it, but we must find space for the fresh reading of that dark and mysterious episode of the troubled time, the assassination of Count Rossi, which Prof. Dall' Ongaro gives, as one who speaks with authority. The unfortunate Rossi had been, just previous to his murder, the statesman to whom Pope and Cardinals in the dilemma of their false position had turned for aid and counsel. Rossi, whose policy was thoroughly anti-Piedmontese, and opposed to that of the majority of the Roman Liberals, advised a coalition with Ferdinand of Naples, who had not as yet virtually revoked his new constitution by the massacre of the 15th of May. "Rossi thought," says Prof. Dall' Ongaro, "to be able successfully to organize lower Italy, and, by forming an alliance between Rome and Naples on the basis of moderate constitutional liberty, to change the place of the political lever of Italy and destroy the influence of Piedmont for ever."

Perhaps our author's republicanism goes for not a little in the view he takes of the crime which removed this enemy of "Piedmontese influence," and of its probable authors; but it must be confessed, that the following is a grave accusation against the party of his political opponents, far too grave to be put forth, unless backed up by stronger testimony than Prof. Dall' Ongaro thinks it needful to adduce to its truth. Gioberti, be it premised, was just then

most busily promulgating his vague doctrines of the confederation of the Italian States and the enlarged freedom of their peoples:—

A preparatory meeting on the subject was held, at which were present several deputies from the political clubs of Rome, such as Mamiani, Sterbini and Canino, and all those who had still faith in Piedmont. Here was planned I will not say the death, but the discomfiture, of Rossi. Here was the sentence passed, which was afterwards executed by an unknown hand. This occurred on the 15th of November, 1848. The programme of Rossi could not even be proposed to the Chambers, much less carried out by them. The torrent of Piedmontese influence, having broken its banks, thenceforth overflowed Central Italy anew. From every part of the Peninsula the youth of the country, full of courage and impatience, bent their eyes on Rome. The Cardinals trembled in their scarlet robes; the Pope, who had put faith in Rossi's experience, contented himself with saying, "It was sure to end so!"

We cannot help thinking that so grave an accusation as this ought to be either abandoned or more thoroughly brought home to those on whom it weighs.

On the whole, although this can by no means be considered as the definitive biography of Pius IX. it is, for the nonce, an extremely acceptable compendium, certainly the fairest and most impartial which has yet been given to the public of him.

A Residence at Nagasaki and Hakodate in 1859-1860. With an Account of Japan generally. By C. Pemberton Hodgson, late H.B.M. Consul at those Ports. *With a Series of Letters on Japan*, by his Wife. (Bentley.)

THE Empire of Japan is now entering upon a phase through which the greater part of Europe has happily passed: the overthrow of the feudal system. Independent of the differences existing between the temporal and the spiritual head of the realm, there are two political parties violently opposed to each other, and corresponding in some measure with our great Liberal and Conservative factions, with, however, this difference, that they are armed not only with the sharp word of eloquence, but the still more unscrupulous deadly weapon of immediate vengeance. The Liberal party, at the head of which stands the present Siegoon or Tycoon, the temporal Emperor, is for maintaining the various treaties recently concluded with foreigners, and the free admission of strangers to Japan; the Conservatives are, on the contrary, opposed to foreigners, wish to cancel the new conventions, expel all non-Japanese, and restore the pristine isolation of the country. It is thought that most of the murders and attempts at the murder of foreigners have been committed at the direct instigation of the re-actionary party, and that the present government is really sincere when deploring and disavowing these unhappy occurrences. As yet, the two parties are so nicely balanced that neither can attempt any strong measures. But rapid changes are taking place, and a great crisis is evident. Notwithstanding all the efforts made by the Conservatives, the Liberal party is gaining ground, and a new element is coming to its aid. The voice of the people, so long dormant, is, at last, beginning to be heard. A spirit of Radicalism seems to be rising up, viewed by the Conservatives with undisguised disgust. Intercourse with strangers has taught the merchants and people, both despised classes, to discontinue their implicit and blind obedience in their chiefs; former humility is decreasing, the belief that the laws and customs of the country are capable of some improvement is

gaining ground, and the stereotyped vocabulary of Japan will be compelled to admit the words "free, freedom, liberty." The feudal princes, seeing mighty changes everywhere agitating the minds of the people, tremble at the thought of losing their former almost despotic power. The merchants, suffering under serious social disabilities, have discovered that money has great weight, and that a man may rise from a humble position to a two-sworded dignity. They begin to envy the privileges their despised foreign brethren enjoy. Why should they not be allowed to ride on horseback? why not wear two swords? why not have a country house, and an office in town? why not read all books accessible?—are becoming every-day questions.

All may go well, and a civil war may be averted, if the foreigners are able to keep their ground. But should the numerous provocations offered, the open murders committed, and the restrictions placed on a freer commercial intercourse, wear out the patience of the strangers, and lead to an abandonment, or partial abandonment, of this newly-opened market, it is not unlikely that the re-actionary party may once more gain the upperhand, and make as clean a sweep of the new-fangled commercial and political notions as it made centuries ago of Christianity and its professors. Mr. Hodgson urges forbearance, patience, prudence, three qualities in which he thinks the foreign traders have been deficient. The Currency questions, which caused so much ill blood, he thinks might have been more amicably settled if the foreign community had shown more patience and less avariciousness. No standard of exchange had been previously agreed upon by treaty; all the moneys of the foreigners were new to the Japanese, and the question was on the point of being satisfactorily adjusted, thanks to the energy and tact of our minister and his colleagues, when—

"Merchants, or men calling themselves so, owning only some thousand dollars, put down applications for millions, under the gentlemanly names of 'Nonsense,' 'Snooks,' 'Jack Ketch,' 'Walker,' 'Brown,' 'Jones,' and 'Robinson.' Our minister nobly and instantly branded this outrage on the delicacy and respect due to the panic-struck officials with the epithets such ignoble conduct justly merited. Yet these were the men whom the unknown millions of Japan were to receive and welcome! They asked from the treasury of Kanagawa, on the 2nd Nov. 1859, only four months after the opening of the port, exchange in itabous for 1,200,666,778,244,601,066,953 dollars!!! Was this fair, was it honourable, was this the way to win them over;—to wring out of them a treaty, and then insult them in their own treasury and in the presence of their officials? Mockery has its limits, even where ignorance is speechless; patience and good-breeding may support, but cannot pardon, ridicule and coarseness. Can they like or respect such specimens of their new friends? What followed? No mint could meet such exorbitant demands. Paris, London, New York, all the capitals united, could not have supplied these exigencies. Exchange was stopped—then trade; then idleness on the part of the foreigners. On the part of the Japanese, one feeling predominated and still predominates—a regret that they conceded a treaty to the Americans, a bitter repentance of the signatures of 1854, which the voice of their gods told them plainly was the death-warrant of their former bliss and contentment. The Japanese have gained nothing. They have sold gold at 100 per cent. profit to the foreigner—they have received a few presents; but they are sick of us, and view with wonder no more our fleets, our arms, or ourselves. They may have bought a few yards of flannel, a few bales of Manchester goods, a few toys; in exchange they have offered us, at indescribable profit, nearly all they have to offer. So punctilious were they in carrying out the treaties, so ready are

we to profit by their generosity and abuse their confidence! They have been insulted; they have revenged themselves. Blood has reddened the Japanese sword, and yet we, unmindful of the provocation, already cry for vengeance. We are the lambs, the Japanese the butchers. Believe it not, my friends in England and France! The Japanese are a race worthy of our esteem and affection. The foreigners they have to meet with have disappointed and wounded them in their pride, their sensibility, their institutions, their habits, their hopes, and their desires. Let England and France pause, before ordering one gun to be fired on a Japanese! Passion may be difficult to control, but history will not be the less severe."

We have given the opinion of Mr. Hodgson *in extenso*, as expressed in the Introduction, because we think his voice ought to be heard at the present juncture, when we are about asking reparation for the outrage committed on our countrymen. We do not profess to admire the tone of the pleading, which somewhat reminds us of the language held by the Peace-at-any-price party, and which, moreover, is somewhat in contradiction to the facts furnished and the opinions advanced in the body of the work. We should think that the Japanese had gained a great deal if the treaties had done nothing more than rouse them from their stupor, and allow them to enter upon those reforms which will some day assimilate them to Europeans. Mr. Hodgson himself supplies instances where the officials had it perfectly in their power to effect the desired exchange, and yet preferred to refuse the favour asked. Was it to be wondered at that the foreign merchants waxed wroth when they found "a complete stagnation of all trade ensued. Ships which I had found in harbour on my arrival (June 4th), were still lying there on the 1st of August, although their expenses must have been very great." Nor are these the only contradictions apparent between the opinions contained respectively in the Introduction and the body of the book, making one almost fancy that the former had been supplied by a different hand.

Mr. Hodgson was appointed officiating Consul at Nagasaki on the 18th of June, 1859, and was the first who hoisted the British Jack in Japan on that day. His stay at this place lasted only a few months, when he was transferred to Hakodate. From the latter place he made four excursions in the interior, visiting parts which had never before been explored, and meeting with scenery of unsurpassed beauty. In some of these excursions he was accompanied by Mrs. Hodgson, a lady who has contributed to this volume a series of letters full of agreeable chit-chat and gossip. Ladies will be amused at all the by-play brought here to light—how the European dresses got mouldy,—what the Japanese ladies thought of them and the sweet bonnets,—how the nasty mosquitoes stung, the horrible serpents crawled about, and those dreadful rats danced in the rooms with which the party had been accommodated in a heathen temple. Then, of course, there are important revelations about culinary affairs—how the family was kept on short commons, and had to eat omelet for breakfast, dinner and supper,—how the Japanese beauties were dressed, and all the fuss made about Mrs. Hodgson's little girl,—how it was loaded with sweetmeats and toys by these islanders, how fondled by these child-loving people, and how the good-natured nurse would screen the little thing when it attempted to imitate these Pagans in smoking, or pushed its kind protectress into the water-pond. But perhaps our lady readers would like to hear Mrs. Hodgson relate when she, the first English lady, landed at Nagasaki:—

"The same day Mr. Hodgson took me, Eva, and Sarah on shore in one of the 'Sampson's' boats. It was very foolish of us, perhaps, but we were all desirous of seeing the people and shops. Unfortunately it was a great festival, and many thousands were in the streets. I believe I was the first lady who had been seen in the town,—certainly Eva was the first child,—so the curiosity was excessive, and eventually very distressing. My husband would not turn back at first, thinking the crowd would soon separate, but it was quite the reverse. We got so far that we really did not know what to do, and tried to get into a shop, as I was almost frightened to death, to escape from the multitude of our admirers; but this had no effect. The proprietor, instead of receiving us hospitably, was even brutal, making hideous grimaces, growing pale with fury, nor would he allow us to remain a minute or view anything in his shop. So we were obliged to make the best of it; and as it was no use being angry with 5,000 persons all around us, we determined on going back to the boat as soon as possible. On the way poor Eva began crying; but the brutes only laughed the more, and touched her frock and hat, trying to look at her hair and net, while another man was running by my side lifting my gown and flounces in order to take portraits of them. He ran by my side for several hundred yards, making hideous sketches of us, until we reached the landing-place, when, to our great vexation, we found the boat had left; but the custom-house officers behaved very well, invited us to sit down within their railings, and did their utmost to keep off the mob. This, however, was quite an impossibility even for Japanese officers, who generally can, singly, awe a large assemblage, so anxious were they to see the last of us. I believed it was only curiosity at first, but am not so sure now, since I have had time to reflect on board."

When our author commenced this book, on the 4th of April, he had read no other published work on Japan but Thunberg's 'Flora Japonica.' We are sorry to hear it, because that work does not hold a high rank in the branch of science to which it relates; and there are several publications on Japan, of recent date, that might have been perused with advantage, and prevented occasional blunders. As far as his own observations and experience go, we are ready to grant that he has furnished much valuable information that will help to fill up the broad gaps in our knowledge of Japan; but when he begins to speculate or draw conclusions, he is not always happy. From the well-known resemblance which many of the ceremonies of Buddhism bear to those of the Roman Catholic religion, he rashly concluded that they are the *débris* of the former power of the Jesuits; whilst it is an historical fact, that Buddhism is much older than the Roman Catholic form of worship,—and if there were any connexion between the two, it is certainly not Buddhism which has borrowed. For this reason, we believe our author deceives himself when he fancies there are more than 80,000 persons who still profess Christianity; nor do we share his supposition that the "Ainos," the humbled and humble aborigines of Japan, are disguised Christians. We are also sceptical about the success that would attend the spread of the Roman Catholic religion if it ever was openly tolerated. The Japanese are admitted by our author to be a thinking people. All the educated classes have, professedly, very little or no religion; the great bulk of the people is devoted to Buddhism—more a philosophical system than a religion, as modern researches seem to prove; whilst the State acknowledges "Sintoism," the basis of which, at all events, appears to be the belief in one great God, and a repugnance to all that bears a resemblance to idolatry. Under these circumstances, we think that Protestant missionaries stand quite as good a

chance as their brethren of the older denomination.

The Appendix contains a list of nearly all the Japanese plants at present known, drawn up by Mr. Black, the intelligent Curator of the Kew Herbarium, and communicated by Sir William Hooker. We are sorry to find that our author has not made use of this valuable catalogue in correcting the names he himself introduces. We meet with *Mimosa sensitiva*, a plant foreign to Japan; *Pæonia officinalis*, for *P. moutan*; and the antiquated name of *Bignonia tomentosa*, instead of *Parlownia imperialis* or *tomentosa*, a tree which, in conjunction with *Rhus vernix*, supplies the real Japanese lacquer.

When we have taken exception to several statements and opinions, we have no wish to speak slightly of the work as a whole. It will be valued as the production of an author who had good means of observation, but who does not shine in the second part, of which all true science is made up—speculation. Let him, by all means, tell us all he has seen and heard; but not spoil his labours by indulging in such wild dreams as that of Noah selecting Japan for colonization, after leaving the Ark, and advising his family to emigrate when becoming too numerous. A better book might be spoilt by such nonsense.

The Young Stepmother: a Chronicle of Mistakes. By the Author of 'The Heir of Redclyffe,' &c. (Parker, Son & Bourn.)

THERE is about as much reading in this one volume as in three ordinary three-volume novels, and no one can complain that, in making an investment in 'The Young Stepmother,' they have not got their money's worth of paper for their money. It would fill up a month of wet days in a country house. It is impossible not to become, to a certain degree, interested in the detail of the daily life of the luckless young stepmother; and yet it is real hard work to follow her through the minute history of every day, and almost of every hour of the day, in her dreary up-hill task of humanizing her step-children and taming and softening their melancholy, morose father. Albinia's is a fine character,—courageous, impetuous, full of life and spirit, with a restless craving for "work," and an unlimited supply of energy and good-nature. Full of ardour for "something to do," she leaves her bright and happy home in her brother's parsonage, where she is adored both by himself and his merry little Irish wife, for the sake of consoling an inconsolable elderly widower, in weak health, of a gloomy temperament, residing in a damp, dark, unwholesome house, in a dull country town, and possessing three of the most odious children it has ever been our fate to meet with, either in a book or in real life. At first Albinia looks forward with hope and resolution to her future fate. She intends to cure her husband of giving vent to "suppressed sighs," and speaking in "a voice of subdued melancholy." She makes up her mind that she "could bear to have his late wife's memory first with him," and she knows she "could not compensate to him for his loss," but trusts that in time he may appear a little less dejected. She vainly tries to coax the sulky schoolboy, with a toothache, into good-humour; to put sense into the foolish, affected, gossiping Lucy; even hopes in time to make something out of the languid, sickly Sophy, with her downcast looks and forbidding manner. Nothing can be more unpromising than her commencement. Though Gilbert takes a fancy to her, and soon becomes quite "her pet," he is weak, untruthful, and

fond of low company. Lucy gossips away right and left, makes mischief between Albinia and the Meadowses (mother and sister of the first Mrs. Kendal), and spreads reports of her stepmother's sayings and doings all over Bayford. As for Sophy, she baffles all attempts at sociability, and till (in the course of a year or two) she half kills Albinia's baby and nearly breaks her own neck, she remains as perverse and moody as before. Worried and dispirited, Mr. Kendal gives happiness up as a bad job, and retires to his study, where he locks his door upon all intruders—his young wife included,—and takes heed of naught that passes in his uncongenial household.

Out of doors things are very little better; the town is dirty, and fevers abound; the pond exhales thick poisonous vapours. The neighbours are second-rate and meddlesome; the Meadows family interfering and censorious, and the children aggravating. After her first confinement, poor Albinia completely breaks down in health and spirits, and her brother and sister-in-law come to her assistance. They keep her quiet, rouse Mr. Kendal, get Gilbert sent off to a private tutor's, and take Lucy away with them on a visit. Winifred takes the opportunity of telling Sophy, in very plain terms, what she thinks of her conduct, and Maurice fills up the obnoxious pond, and from that hour matters improve with the young Stepmother. Then the elderly Miss Meadows marries a former lover of the days of her youth, and the old lady is imported into the house at Willow Bank—a great infiction in itself, but a blessing, inasmuch as she deprives Mr. Kendal of his beloved study, and thereby obliges him to consort more with the rest of the family. Backed up by her brother and Mr. Dusanoy, the excellent clergyman of Bayford, Albinia next induces her husband to take a little interest in public affairs, and he becomes in time a churchwarden, a magistrate, and a useful man of business in the parish. The step-children gradually grow up, and cause much anguish and tribulation of mind to poor Mr. Kendal by falling in love with all the wrong people. Lucy makes what is called "a good marriage," and is wedded to a rich man and a conceited fool, in spite of the indignant remonstrances and tearful entreaties of Albinia. Gilbert becomes enamoured of a fascinating French teacher, who wins the hearts of all the young men within her reach, and is really a charming little thing, and deservedly beloved by everybody in the book. Poor, ugly, morbid Sophy forms an attachment to a rollicking young Irishman, but Ulick O'Moore has the good taste to prefer Gendéviève; and Sophy finds out she has chosen the Human and left the Divine, and makes up her mind to be a very hard-working old maid, and takes to Albinia's children and makes herself generally useful in the world. Of course, poor Mrs. Kendal takes blame to herself for everything that goes wrong, and her feelings of remorse at every slight *contretemps* are bitter and exaggerated. Her brother endeavours to persuade her, that, although she may have made a few blunders here and there, still, take it all in all, she has faithfully and earnestly done her best, and the result lies in other hands than her own. This is, we presume, the moral of the book; but we have our doubts whether these kind of books, good and useful as they doubtless are in many ways for young ladies who are not allowed to peruse regular novels, may not tend to encourage in others too close a scrutiny into the various shades of their own and their neighbours' characters. Each little failing, merit, tendency or habit, is here examined under a powerful microscopic lens, and analyzed and

commented on till one becomes fairly confused as to the relative degrees of right and wrong; and if the plan be acted upon and carried out in real life, the process can scarcely be a wholesome one to a young mind.

'The Young Stepmother' is far from being so interesting as 'Heartsease,' or 'The Heir of Redclyffe,' but it is much of the same calibre as 'Dynevot Terrace' and 'The Daisy Chain,' and as such will, we have no doubt, meet with its circle of admiring readers.

Memoir of Baron Larrey, Surgeon-in-Chief of the Grande Armée. From the French. (Renshaw.)

This absurd sketch of the first Napoleon's Chirurgien-en-Chief is at the same time an insult to the memory of the celebrated man its writer professes to admire, and an impertinence to "the officers of the Army Medical Department and to the members generally of the medical profession," to whom it is dedicated. It is to be observed that the author does not style his volume "a translation," but "a version," of a French memoir of Baron Larrey; leaving his readers to exercise their ingenuity in distinguishing between the materials of the original writer and the additions of the "versionist." In some cases it is not difficult to discern the unaided work of the English hand, though there are passages where the critic is at a loss in what proportions to distribute the deserved ridicule between the two labourers. It may be stated without hesitation that it was not the French biographer who introduced Sir James M'Grigor's name in every other page of this hybrid production, and who manifests a strong desire to exalt the British Director-General above the gallant little surgeon of the Grande Armée. A Parisian writer would not care or know enough about Scottish topography to discover by himself the astounding fact, that Sir James M'Grigor and Baron Larrey were both born in "mountainous districts." "Jean-Dominique Larrey," runs the version, "was born in 1776, at Baudéan, a village situated on the borders of the Adour and at the feet of the Hautes Pyrénées. Thus it happened that the English and French Directors-General of the Army Medical Department, who entered the service of their respective countries about the beginning of the French Revolutionary War, were both natives of mountainous districts. In short, Larrey was born near the Pyrenees in France, while Sir James M'Grigor was born amid the mountainous districts of Inverness-shire in Scotland!" Nor would a French author, commemorating the bravery and heroic devotion of the raw conscripts at the battle of Lutzen, be likely to run off into an eulogy of English rifle-volunteers, and an exhortation that "the spirit of such volunteer rifle regiments be respected, and not respected only, but approved and encouraged, when their object is defence, but not aggression." But the authorship of other passages is not so manifest. The following, for instance, is a perplexing one:—"It is here worthy of remark, that one of the most celebrated of modern historians, Carlo Botta, who had entered the French service as a medical officer in 1794, was present in Venice in 1797, and that he proceeded from thence to Corfu in his professional capacity with the French army. Carlo Botta, who has so well written the history of modern Italy and also of the War of Independence in America, had a sort of hereditary claim to ability, if such be hereditary, inasmuch as he was almost descended from a family of doctors!" Whether this outpouring of arrogance comes from an apothecary dwelling on the banks of the Seine, or

from the apothecary who takes so lively an interest in the mountains of Inverness-shire, it is equally naïve and piquant in its simplicity. It casts, indeed, an unkind reflection on those who have not the advantage of being "almost" descended from a family of doctors; but it stimulates the reader's curiosity to inquire what kind of imperfect relationship to "the faculty" confers "a sort of hereditary claim to ability." We presume that the step-son of a distinguished physician would have no difficulty in establishing his title.

When the composer of "the version" proceeds to tell the story of Larrey's services to his country, he does not display greater fitness for the task he has undertaken; the plan pursued being to go through the series of Napoleon's campaigns, and, after a confused and meagre account of each battle, to state that the celebrated surgeon, after the work of carnage had been completed, was busily employed for many hours in amputating limbs and dressing wounds. The volume, therefore, is less a sketch of Larrey, than of his Imperial master; the few particulars which are given of the surgeon's purely professional experiences, failing altogether to convey a just idea of his sagacity, promptness and inexhaustible fertility of resource. The reader may judge how imperfect the memoir in this respect is, when we say that it contains no mention of the cases in which Larrey restored the suspended sensation of his patients by closely covering them up, from head to foot, in the skins of sheep and other animals, —the hot interior surface of the hides, just stripped from the warm bodies of the fresh-slaughtered creatures, being clapped like huge plasters on the bare flesh of the exanimate soldiers.

Larrey's great service to the French army was the organization of the *ambulances volantes*, by which the wounded, after battle, were removed with greater speed from the scene of danger to the military hospitals. Both Wellington and Napoleon left it to the heads of their medical departments to provide for the transit of the wounded. In the Peninsula, Sir James M'Grigor, exercising an irregular and only half-recognized power, used, without consulting the Commander-in-chief on the subject, to lay his hand on empty waggons, and unemployed beasts of burden, for the removal of his sick and wounded under the protection of the retreating forces. When the mules and the waggons were not required for any other service, the Commander-in-chief was well enough pleased to have the living incumbrances of his army conveyed from place to place without his being troubled upon the subject; but when the doctor chanced to seize on instruments of transit required by pressing exigencies for other service, he was harshly called to order for his informal, but most laudable, conduct. In the same way, one of Larrey's chief functions was to make efficient arrangements for the conveyance, as well as the cure, of the sick; and it was by his important alteration in the method of removing fallen soldiers from the field of battle, that he obtained, whilst he was still a mere boy, the cordial approbation of Napoleon. Previous to the introduction of Larrey's *ambulances volantes*, the heavy ambulances which attended French armies for the accommodation of the wounded were obliged, by general orders, to remain a league in the rear of the army, whilst the wounded soldiers were compelled to suffer on the field of battle until after the combat. As a substitute for these old lumbering ambulances, and to put an end to the cruel obstructions placed by the system, of which they were part, between the wounded on the field and the medical staff in the rear, young Larrey origi-

nated, in 1797, the *cadre de l'ambulance volante*. Napoleon was greatly pleased with the young surgeon's carriages, which, placed on easy springs and running upon two or four wheels, went at a rapid speed along the lines during the hottest crisis of an engagement, and bore off those who had been struck down. "Your work," said the General to the surgeon, "is one of the most happy conceptions of our age; it will suffice for your reputation." Larrey's mode of practice was simple and somewhat rude, but perhaps the best that under the circumstances he could have adopted. His maxim was, "amputate without delay." "Une heure de délai," he often said, "est souvent la cause de la perte des malades." Acting on this principle, immediately the troops went out to action, the *ambulances volantes* started also, and hung upon their heels till the engagement began. As soon as the first charges had been made and the first volleys fired, the men in charge of the ambulances maintained a sharp look out for the fallen, and bore them straight off to the surgeon, who forthwith proceeded to an examination of their wounds. To operate instantly was so emphatically Larrey's rule, that he often amputated limbs on the field of battle. On the retreat from Moscow, he was seen performing an operation literally under the fire of the enemy, whilst a camp-cloak was held over the patient, in the manner of an awning, to protect him from the falling snow. The following incident, which occurred in Egypt, illustrates at the same time the mode of practice and the ardour of the dashing little surgeon:—

"The following anecdote is so characteristic of Larrey, that it deserves to be mentioned. Among the wounded was General Silly, whose knee was ground by a bullet. Larrey perceiving that fatal results might ensue unless the limb was amputated at once, proposed amputation. The general consented to the operation, which was performed under the enemy's fire in the space of three minutes. But lo! the English cavalry suddenly near their side. What was then to become of the French surgeon and his dear patient? 'I had scarce time,' said Larrey, 'to place the wounded officer on my shoulders and to carry him rapidly away towards our army, which was in full retreat. I spied a series of ditches, some of them planted with caper bushes, across which I passed, while the cavalry were obliged to go by a more circuitous route in that intersected country. Thus I had the happiness to reach the rearguard of our army before this corps of dragoons. At length I arrived with this honourably wounded officer at Alexandria, where I completed his cure.'

Doubtless, Larrey by his promptitude saved many lives; but by the light of modern surgery it is no less certain that his wholesale amputations sacrificed patients as well as limbs, that might have been preserved by a more discerning process. Not less daring than his amputations was his practice of lancing abscesses of the liver, during the period of his service in Egypt,—or, to use the biographer's language, his remedy "of plunging a sharp instrument into the belly in order to give a free course to suppuration."

The following is an interesting case of a gunshot wound:—

"Among the wounded in the French hospitals was a Russian soldier who had been struck in the forehead by an iron ball of the weight of 217 grammes. This projectile had pierced the frontal bone above the right eyebrow, and had penetrated into the interior of the skull. In spite of the bulk of this iron ball, the opening which was perceptible did not exceed six or eight millimètres, and by introducing across it a small probe, one might feel the ball. The smallness of the opening may be explained by the elasticity of the osseous fibres which the ball would have to push, after it had struck the bone of the forehead. These elastic

fibres would in such case yield and become distended; but as soon as the iron ball had ceased its depressive action by eating into the cavity of the brain, these fibres, by means of their elasticity, would no longer be distended, but would retire to their former place, so that a ball of iron more than an inch thick would be below an opening of the smallest diameter. Thus all the ordinary attempts at extracting the ball would be defeated. Larrey, however, caused the wound of the fleshy part to be greatly enlarged, unfolding the osseous aperture, and he applied three crowns of trepan communicating between themselves and with the opening produced by the iron ball. Having cut the osseous angles which they left, the surgeon obtained an opening which permitted him to extract the iron ball by aid of a strong pincer and of an elevator. A great quantity of coagulated blood and of little osseous fragments was then removed. The brain presented under these covers a depression of about seven millimètres. The cure of the wounded Russian under French surgical aid made progress, and in a little time it was complete."

But if Larrey's system of surgery partook too much of the qualities of butchery, he displayed on all occasions a lively anxiety for the welfare of his patients in the hospitals. To give the wounded soldier pure air and nutritious food, and to keep him in cheerful spirits, were the grand objects which he held steadily in view. If he could not get other meat for his sick soldiers, he did not hesitate to take possession of the regimental horses, kill them, and use their flesh for making strong horse-soup:—

"Though all the wounded in the island of Lobau received much attention from the French surgeons, they suffered greatly. The chief causes of their sufferings were the heat of the day and the icy coolness of the night. Moreover, the destruction of the bridges and the insufficient number of boats rendered it almost impossible to import the quantity of provisions and comforts requisite for the large number of wounded. The Surgeon-in-Chief Larrey, in order to prevent his patients being starved, ordered soup to be made of horse-flesh. Although Larrey endeavoured to spare the horses as much as possible, yet the French generals, who chiefly suffered, were loud in their complaints at their horses being turned into food. It was a wanton violation, as they thought, of the rules both of Epicurus and of humanity. Accordingly, they complained to Bonaparte of the manner in which their animals had been served up by order of Larrey. The Emperor summoned Larrey, and in the presence of his staff demanded an explanation with a most severe expression of countenance. 'What,' said he, 'have you on your own responsibility disposed of the horses of the officers in order to give soup to your wounded?'—'Yes,' answered Larrey. He added no more, and soon afterwards he heard of his elevation to the rank of Baron of the Empire. The want of food was not greater than the want of utensils, and among the expedients for remedying the deficiency was that of picking up cuirasses, on the field of battle. On these cuirasses, the owners of which had in most cases been killed, soup of horse-flesh was served, there being scarce any other nourishment for Larrey and his patients in the island of Lobau. Unfortunately, many of the wounded were about that time attacked with tetanus. Serving, as Larrey did, in numerous campaigns, he had frequent opportunities of observing this disease, and with his usual ability he profited by these observations. It is well known that by deep cauterization and other remedies he succeeded in restoring to health many of those in whom the disease appeared at first incurable. In his professional works this eminent surgeon has accurately detailed the causes of this disease and the best mode of preventing fatal consequences."

The ladies who a few years since sent off cargoes of scraped rag, cotton bandages and old linen to Miss Nightingale in the Crimea, will appreciate one point of the following description of the sufferings of the French soldiers in Smolensk:—

"On entering Smolensk, Larrey converted fifteen of the largest buildings which had not been devastated by the flames, into hospitals for the wounded. Unfortunately, all supplies or stores of any kind had either been destroyed by the enemy or removed by them in their orderly and premeditated retreat under Barclay. For the large number of wounded there was a deficiency of linen and splints; but Larrey discovered a store of archives in one of the buildings which had escaped the fire, and he substituted paper for linen and used the thick parchment for splints. In a state of so much want it became difficult and almost impossible for the French medical officers to perform their duties; especially as to save life it was necessary in many instances that amputation should be performed within twenty-four hours after the wound had been received. Larrey, however, not only displayed his usual energy and zeal, humanity and skill, on entering Smolensk, but amid the wreck of its buildings and the deficiency of its supplies he showed himself fertile in resources. He toiled with little intermission night and day, and the French surgeons generally, in imitation of their chief, were indefatigable in their attention to the wounded, who were about 10,000 in number."

The weakest part of this weak book is that which relates to the rewards conferred on the surgeon for his services, and to the fidelity which he maintained to his Imperial master in adversity. Medical writers are always too prone to harp on the imaginary grievances of their profession; and the author of the present "version" makes the most of Larrey's rank and pensions, and would seem to imply that an equal recognition is not afforded to distinguished medical services in this country. But how does the case stand? Larrey, after following his Imperial master through a series of campaigns, some glorious and some closing in disaster, and having, moreover, enjoyed that master's close personal acquaintance on the field of battle and on the march, was created a Baron of the Empire, and obtained pensions to the amount of 320*l.* per annum in our money. Sir James M'Grigor, on the other hand, for faithful and eminent, but still, unquestionably, less arduous services, was made a Knight Commander of the Bath and a Baronet, and received a pension of 1,095*l.* per annum;—he, like Larrey, being also advanced to, or retained in, posts of dignity and large emolument. Of the Baron's fidelity to Napoleon the author of the "version" says, "yet Larrey, the member of a profession which pretends to nothing more than a zealous discharge of the duties of humanity, though it does aim at mental excellence, stood faithful, while marshals and generals and men of lower grade appeared as if they were anxious to escape from some falling tower." There are other passages in which Larrey's magnanimity in not deserting the shaken commander is enlarged upon in similar high-sounding terms. Such praise would not be out of place if the surgeon had been tempted to "desertion" by the offers and invitations of Napoleon's enemies. But it is, of course, needless to say that no such overtures were made to him, for he could not have brought over to the Allied Sovereigns either physical or moral support.

Spoon and Sparrow, ΣΠΙΝΔΕΙΝ ἂνδ ΨΑΡ, FYNDERE and PASSER; or, *English Roots in the Greek, Latin, and Hebrew: being a Consideration of the Affinities of the Old English, Anglo-Saxon, or Teutonic Portion of our Tongue to the Latin and Greek; with a few Pages on the Relation of the Hebrew to the European Languages.* By the Rev. Oswald Cockayne, M.A. (Parker, Son & Bourn.)

Those who are interested in the study of language will be repaid by a perusal of Mr.

Cockayne's work bearing the above rather odd title. To feel an interest in this study, they must of course possess some knowledge of the subject; and it is for such readers only that the present publication is intended. It has no pretensions to that happy combination of popular style with philosophical method, for which Prof. Müller's Lectures are remarkable. There is much less of general principle and more of detail—indeed, it is almost wholly composed of detailed matters of fact, and may be described as rather containing the raw material of a satisfactory work, than a finished production. The same materials might have been worked up into a more readable result. In its present shape, the volume has too much the air of being a transcription of brief notes from a commonplace-book. But it bears evidence of a knowledge of the results attained by modern philologists, with an original research of extensive range. The author shows familiarity with old English writings, and turns it to good account in tracing out the affinities of the language with the Anglo-Saxon, German, Scandinavian, Moso-Gothic and other kindred tongues. Like Mr. Marsh, he makes much of the Gothic as a means of illustrating the parentage and history of English words. While he not unfrequently avails himself of Sanscrit, he is disposed to think its value has been overrated. He complains that students and professors of this ancient language make it a sort of idol and oracle, too often forgetting—that they themselves are compelled to admit—that it is not the primitive, unaltered language, but subject to change, like all other languages. To establish a connexion between Latin and Greek words and Sanscrit, he maintains, rightly enough, that there must be a similarity of form and sense, and the changes must be capable of being paralleled or explained in some way consistently with recognized laws.

As we have already remarked, the book is almost wholly made up of details. A number of English words are arranged alphabetically in groups, each illustrative of certain regular changes observable in the letters composing them, when compared with the equivalent or kindred words in other languages. Thus, the first group contains examples of vowel change, after which come instances of the various changes, interchanges and omissions to which the gutturals, labials, dentals and other letters are subject. A specimen or two will give a better idea of his method than any general description.—

"MID 'with, among'=germ. Mit=agls. Mid=mesog. Mij= Norse Með=Mera. Cf. sanskr. Madhyas=Medius=MID with MIDDLE, MIDST, Moiety, Merañ, Μεσοç. Since Mera implies change, we have allied words in lat. Mutare, mesog. Maidyan, especially in the compounds Inmaidyan translating μεταμορφουν, μετασχηματιζειν, ἀλλασσειν, and in Inmaideins, ἀνταλλαγμα 'compensation.' The german often has in compounds, like the greek, the sense of participation, as in Mitschuld, mera-scelus; but I do not know that this is the case in the mesogothic and Norse. From the sense of change comes Mutare, from participation Mutuus. As an example of old english Mid, take:—

With that he sholde the Saturday
Seven yer thereafter
Drynke but myd the doke
And dyne but ones.

Piers Ploughman, 2621."

"SAME, SAMN, Συν, Συν, Con, Ganz, Παν, Ἄμα, Ὀμος. The agls. has Sam 'with' as a prefix, Same 'alike' (adv.) Samnian, 'assemble,' Samod 'together.' Sinscipe 'coniugium,' which Lye, &c. erroneously explain: Schmeller has observed Sin=συν in the Heland: his first example is sufficient, Sinhtun, 'coniuges,' from our Hive 'a family.' The mesog. has Sama, with Samana, ἅμα, ἐπὶ το αὐτο, and Samah, ἐπὶ το αὐτο; the lat. has Simul

(same while) *Similis* (same like); the Sanskrit also has *Sam* *सम*, *Samas* 'equal, like,' and countless derivatives: as a prefix *Sam* denotes perfection like *सम* and *con*. Add probably *Some*=*agla*. *Sum*, and *'Eva*. The germ. has *Zusammen*, and we *Assemble*."

Mr. Cockayne is modest enough to claim no higher value for what he advances than that it is worthy of the reader's consideration,—a claim which he is certainly justified in making. In a work of this nature there cannot but be frequent occasion for difference of opinion or doubt. This is more particularly the case with the latter part, in which the author treats of Semitic roots and families of words. There is here more of unrestrained speculation and of unsupported, if not random, conjecture. In treating of families of words, Mr. Cockayne deviates from the sound principle, laid down at the commencement, of requiring a similarity of meaning as a condition of philological relationship, and groups together in a speculative way words of unlike signification,—a method which he confesses does not supply cogent argument in support of his conclusions. His mode of proving the connexion between *σποον* *σπειναι*, and *συνδερ*—the words at the head of the title-page—will hardly satisfy all readers. He commences the long article on this subject with a quotation from the prose Edda containing the word *spoon* in composition, which in Danish and Dutch assumes the form *spaan*. Considering the frequent interchange of the letters P and K, he connects with it, among others, the words *shingle*, *shin*, *shank*, *skates*, *sheath*, *scuttle*, *scot* in *vainscot*, *spindle*, *spit*, *spade*, *scale*, *shell*, *slate*, and thus continues:—

"The main object of this article is to bring us round to the conclusion that *Spoon* and *σπειναι* are related: and hence *Fundere*. For what is *σπειναι*? To make a libation was to take with a ladle, say *Spoon*, some wine unmixed with water out of the wine bowl, pour it with the ladle into the hand, and fling it towards the skies, or towards the deity invoked."

The results at which our author arrives in dealing with the Hebrew and cognate languages are such as—according to his confession—to startle even himself; but he trusts they will win the assent of all European scholars. We cannot pretend to share in his confidence. His modes of explaining away the radical dissimilarity of words are more ingenious than satisfactory to our mind: at the same time they are well worthy of perusal and consideration.

Memorable Women of Puritan Times. By the Rev. James Anderson. 2 vols. (Blackie & Son.)

THE attractive title of this compilation will induce persons to ask for it at their libraries, but no one will open its leaves and lay them aside without a feeling of disappointment. The sectarian readers to whom it is especially addressed will dislike it for being dull, whilst students whose sympathies have not been contracted by religious polemics will disapprove its acrimony and narrowness, not less than its inability to either instruct or amuse. A collection of memoirs, in which Blanche, Lady Arundel, the defender of Wardour Castle, the Countess of Derby, Lady Springett, and numerous other heroines of our historic drama, are deemed unworthy of biographic notice, is clearly deficient in much that may reasonably be looked for in a work which professes to give the lives of the 'Memorable Women of Puritan Times.' Such omissions awaken curiosity as to the mode of selection adopted by the author. In justice to Mr. Anderson, it must be admitted that he has a plan, though it may not be in all respects one that will meet the approval of a wide circle. He confines his portraits to women who were

either remarkable for their zeal in support of Puritanism, or who in their domestic lives were intimately connected with the parties which had for "their object the purification of the Church of Christ." A brief sketch is given, indeed, of Lady William Russell, who was throughout life a member of the Established Church, and never was known to manifest any concern for the religious side of Puritanism; but for this exception to his rule the author offers an apology in the following words:—"But her husband's politics and her own were the politics of the Puritans, the undoubted fathers of English liberty; and the struggle against arbitrary power in which he fell was just the struggle to which the Puritans had given the first impulse, and which they had vigorously and perseveringly maintained. Her life, then, which is closely interwoven with that of Lord Russell, is a touching episode in the history of civil and religious liberty in England."

Such being the scheme, the author introduces the biographies with a slight and very imperfect essay on the rise and growth of Puritanism. His fitness to handle such a subject may be demonstrated in a very few words. Powerless to appreciate the difficulties surrounding Elizabeth, who was placed at the head of affairs when the two mighty and almost equal parties of the nation were carrying on their long fierce conflict for religious and political supremacy, Mr. Anderson regards her energy and moderation in restraining, with strict impartiality, the most violent and mischievous fanatics of either side, as mere manifestations of a malignant determination to crush freedom of thought. "Queen Elizabeth," says the writer, "was the uncompromising enemy of Puritanism," and he proceeds to inveigh against her as the wilful persecutor of Puritans, whose estates she confiscated, whose persons she threw into prison, and whose blood she shed. When he comes in the course of the next few pages to glance at the intolerance of the Pilgrim Fathers, he adopts a widely different tone, and urges on students, ere they charge the New England settlers with "religious persecution" and "tyrannical oppression," to consider the propriety of regarding their conduct from the stand-point of the seventeenth and not the nineteenth century. It is to be regretted that Mr. Anderson does not display to the government of Elizabeth the same charity which he thinks ought to be extended to the measures of Mrs. Hutchinson's and Mrs. Dyer's judges. But the rancour of Mr. Anderson's temper does not reach its full height till it is roused by the recollection of the Act of Uniformity—"that grievous persecution of Black Bartholomew," as Dissenters are wont to call it. It is not enough for him to shed tears of commiseration over the 2,000 ejected clergy "who were generally the most orthodox, learned and devoted ministers of the Church," but he must also calumniate the pious scholars who were promoted to places left vacant by the Nonconformists. "That so large a number of ministers should voluntarily sacrifice their livings, with all their prospects of advancement in the Church, and should expose themselves and their families to poverty, contempt and persecution rather than do violence to their consciences, presented, indeed, an example of self-immolating devotion to duty honourable to the Puritan character and commendatory of the Christian faith. But the ejectment of so many excellent ministers, and the filling of their places with ignorant, profane, scandalous and erroneous men, was deeply injurious to the cause of religion at the time, and the melancholy effects are felt by the Church of England even at the present time." Such are the words of Mr. Anderson,—who, besides being an

appointed minister of a Christian persuasion, makes loud professions that he is a champion of religious tolerance. It seems scarcely credible that at this date a man of education should be found to display such vindictive resentment to the victors in a political contest, the strife and wrangling of which have been laid to rest and silence just two centuries. Hard words provoke retaliation. Mr. Anderson must therefore think we deal leniently with him when, instead of casting in his face the names of some of the men he thus holds up to odium, we only apply his own violent language to his own ignorant, profane, scandalous and erroneous teaching. As a biographer, Mr. Anderson does not appear to greater advantage than as an historian. Of his twenty-five memoirs, including sketches of Lady Vere, Lady Harley, Lady Fairfax, the mother, wife and four daughters of Cromwell, Lady William Russell and the wife of Richard Baxter, there is not one which is pleasantly readable. The notice of Lady Vere is the longest of the collection and the one on which the greatest literary pains have been expended, but the result achieved is little else, save the burial of Gurnall's charming portrait of that pious lady under cumbrous passages from letters that, dragged from the obscurity and quiet of the State Papers and Birch's MSS. are to no good purpose now for the first time printed. The best memoir in the two volumes is the last of the collection,—that, namely, of Cromwell's granddaughter, Bridget Ireton, who married Mr. Thomas Bendish, and, living to the advanced age of eighty, kept Yarmouth and its neighbourhood alive by her querulousness, piety and eccentricity, as late as the year 1729. The materials out of which Mr. Anderson has composed his two volumes are, for the most part, to be found in biographies and biographical collections that are well known to all persons conversant with modern English literature. As a book-maker he advances no claim to originality, but honestly mentions the shelf and the drawer from which he has taken each ingredient for his hotch-potch. It would therefore be as unfair to blame him for errors not his own, as it would be out of place to give him praise for the more or less interesting pieces of information which he has taken, without labour, from other investigators. When his authorities are in the right, he too is, usually, right; but when they are at fault, he is invariably wrong. The following commencement to the memoir of "Elizabeth Steward, mother of Oliver Cromwell," is a fair sample of Mr. Anderson's workmanship:—

"Elizabeth Steward, or Stuart, was the daughter of William Steward, Esq., in Ely, a man of wealth, who farmed the church tithes and lands around that city, and who was descended from the same stock with the royal family of the Stuarts. The descent of Charles I. is traced to Walter, the eldest son of James, Lord High Steward of Scotland. Walter married Marjory, the eldest daughter of King Robert Bruce, sister and heiress of David II., King of Scotland, who had no issue; and their son Robert II. was the first of the Kings of Scotland of the name of Stuart. The descent of Cromwell's mother is traced to Andrew Steward, the third son of James, Lord High Steward of Scotland. She was thus related by the father's side to Charles I., being his cousin in the eighth degree, as is now satisfactorily established, which it does not appear to have been in her own time. Neither she nor her son cared about inquiring into the exact degree of this relationship, and little or no inquiry having been made, it rested rather upon tradition than upon evidence derived from authentic documents. She was too humble a woman to lay much stress upon the fact that she was related to the sovereigns of England. This the admirers and flatterers of her celebrated son blazoned, but he himself

attached to it little importance. His relationship to the Stuarts was too distant to afford a basis to rest his authority upon, which, as he had acquired it by his own military and political abilities, required to be maintained by the same means; and to have made an ostentatious display of the connexion would only have tended to awaken feelings to his own disadvantage, by obtruding on the public view the fact that the monarch whom he had brought to the block was his own kinsman."

This imaginary relationship between the Lord Protector and Charles the First, though it has long since been only a subject of laughter with students, is so often alluded to in organs of respectability and weight as an unquestionable fact, that possibly some of our own readers may have accorded undue respect to a statement which Dr. Johnson would have designated "a wandering lie." The case for a blood-connexion between Cromwell and the king he dethroned rests on a supposed descent of the Cambridgeshire Stewards from the Scotch line. The story goes, or rather it used to go, that such descent was indisputably proved by ancient monuments of the Steward family in Ely Cathedral and various churches in the Eastern Counties, by ancient charters and the archives of heralds. Mark Noble, Cromwell's biographer, and no mean authority in his day on a question of pedigree, thus commenced his chapter on the Protector's maternal ancestors:—

"Mrs. Cromwell was descended from the Royal House of Stuart, which ruled for many years the kingdom of Scotland, and has given several Kings to England. Banquo, thane of Lochaber, and the chief officer of the crown, was assassinated, with his three sons, by Macbeth, the tyrant of Scotland, as it is said to evade the prediction that his race should succeed to the Scottish throne; Fleance, another son of Banquo, fled to Wales to avoid the same fate, where he found protection, and had Nesta, daughter of Griffith Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, given in marriage to him; Walter eldest son of this marriage having killed a person in the Welsh court, fled into Scotland, where the sovereign received him as a person whose ancestors had suffered much for the royal family, and created him lord-high-steward of Scotland, making that office hereditary, and by this means the family received their surname, in the same manner as the Botelers, or Butlers, and the Chamberlains, did in this kingdom. Alexander, lord-high-steward of Scotland, had 3 sons and 2 daughters: 1. John, or James, also lord-high-steward, who left that office to his eldest son Walter; who marrying Margery, eldest daughter of Rob. Bruce, king of Scotland, and heiress to her brother k. David II., his eldest son Rob. became k. of Scotland, in which line the crown ever afterwards continued, so long as it was a separate kingdom, and until k. Ja. VI. of the surname of Stuart succeeded to the English throne; 2. Sir John Stewart, who was killed at the battle of Falkirk in 1298; by marrying the daughter of Sir John de Bonkill, he made the place of that name his residence; he had 7 sons, from whom many families in Scotland are descended, and several which have been ennobled; 3. Andrew, of whom below; 4. Elizabeth married to Will. Lord Douglas; 5. Margaret, a nun. Andrew Steward of Dundavale, Esq., the youngest son of Alex., married the daughter of Ja. Bethe, by whom he had Sir Alex. Steward, surnamed the Pierce, who in the presence of Chas. VI. k. of France, encountering a lion with his sword, and that breaking, he seized a stick, and with it killed the creature; which so much pleased his majesty, that he immediately gave in addition to his arms (which were or, a fesse chequy argent and azure), a lion rampant gules, over all a band regurol or. Sir Alexander had two sons, Will., who was slain in the battle of Vernoile in Picardy, and, Sir John Steward, Knt., who settled in England, and was the founder of the first family of the name of Steward, or Stuart, in this nation; the occasion of his settling himself in this kingdom was singular; he was one of the attendants of Jas. pr. of Scotland, afterwards k. Ja. II. at the time he was passing into France, that he might avoid the

fate of his brother, who had fallen a victim to the ambition of his uncle; but, in the voyage the vessel was driven upon the English coast, and the prince was detained in England, contrary to every principle of honor; Sir John did not desert his master, but continued constant to the royal captive; and with his leave remained ever afterwards in this kingdom: for having obtained the regard of k. Hen. IV., who not only took him into his service, but knighted him in the 10th year of his reign, at a tournament held in Smithfield, he asked, and obtained from Joan, queen to k. Ja. II., Mary Tollemache, maid of honor to her majesty; the issue of this marriage—"

It is needless to follow Noble any further in his narrative; for we have only to concern ourselves with the source assigned by him to the Cambridgeshire Stewards, from whom Cromwell was descended, and who were reputed to have come from the Prince of Scotland's attached attendant, and Sir John's father—the valiant lion-killer. For several generations this magnificent and romantic story of Cromwell's remote origin, like many other genealogical fables, passed current as veracious history. The Cambridgeshire visitations countenanced it. Numerous ecclesiastical munimenta in Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridge gave sanctity to it. Historians adopted it without question. Unfortunately, however, for the dignity of the Stuarts of the eastern counties, an avenger of insulted heraldry rose in the person of Mr. W. D'Oyly Bayley, who tracked out the fraud of their family pretension, and smote with the hard hammer of truth on the massive marble lies of their sepulchres. The substance of Mr. D'Oyly Bayley's criticism, communicated in a letter on 'Genealogical Fictions' to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, in the year 1846, will be best given in his own words:—

"The case, however, [he says] which has most attracted my attention is that of the Norfolk and Cambridgeshire Stewards, through which Oliver Cromwell pretended a maternal descent from the great Scottish house of Stewart. According to the story of his great-grand-uncle, Robert Styward or Steward, the Prior and first Dean of Ely, their ancestors came from Scotland to England, temp. Hen. IV., via France (after having performed marvels in the sight of the French king—slaying lions with sticks, &c.), and finally settled at Upwell, in Norfolk. But it is a very remarkable fact that there were Stywards or Stewards settled within a mile or two of Upwell co. Norfolk long prior to 16 Ric. II. William Steward or Styward married Joane, dau. of William, and sister and heiress of Laurence de Watlington, of Watlington, co. Norfolk (close to Upwell), and she was living his widow 16 Ric. II. 17. (see Blomefield's 'Norfolk,' VII. 481). They, it is clear, were the procreating ancestors of the Norfolk and Cambridgeshire Stewards. That they had issue is beyond all doubt, for a Laurence Styward was vicar of Sta. Ciric and Julitt the martyrs, at Swaffham Priors, co. Cambridge, 1393–1397, when he exchanged that preferment for the vicarage of Gaysale, in that county (see Blomefield's 'Collect. Cantabr.' 181); and 'Laurence' remained a family name with the Stewards of Stradset, co. Norfolk, down to 1605. Although the Scotch Steward or Stewart pedigrees gave not the slightest corroboration of Dean Steward's romances of his imaginary ancestors, the Cambridgeshire visitations are not satisfied with detailing the fictitious origin, or false affiliation and fabricated links, but must also set forth the marvellous romance of 'the stick and the lion'! No doubt, however, the first of the family was really 'Steward' to some great personage, or perhaps to an abbey, in the county of Norfolk, and as much akin to the Scotch Stewards, as to the French king himself."

The romance of the Cromwell-Stuart pedigree had been well nigh forgotten by the general public of the present generation. Noble was so little read as to be an almost unknown author, and the documents of the Heralds'

College do not enjoy a wide popularity. The fiction had therefore been lost sight of, when Carlyle resuscitated belief in the curious fabrication by his Introduction to 'Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches,' in which he mentioned the statement with a certain amount of guarded respect,—taking, however, good care not to commit his critical judgment to a positive support of the absurd story. Mr. Carlyle's "say the genealogists" was, however, powerful enough to render the poor falsehood fashionable once again; and during the last few years it has frequently formed a point in the arguments of historic writers and grave essayists. So tenacious of life is "a wandering lie."

OUR LIBRARY TABLE

Flowers and Foliage for In-door Plant Cases; or, Hints for Arranging and Preserving Flowers in Cases and in Rooms. By E. A. Maling. (Smith, Elder & Co.)—Ladies who have purchased the first publication of this author—'In-door Plants, and How to Grow Them'—may find this supplement to it, 'Flowers and Foliage,' useful, by supplying them with hints for stocking and managing their plant-cases. The lady who has written these little books on home gardening is neither a botanist nor an horticulturist, and is therefore all the better fitted for being an instructor of ladies in the art of growing, arranging and preserving flowers; for true it is that the most efficient teachers often are those who are only a lesson in advance of their pupils. They have not forgotten their own difficulties, and therefore have most sympathy with the beginners who are grappling with them. The fair author puts her readers in possession of the results of her own experience in trying different cases, growing various plants, and arranging flowers picturesquely. The cases in question are the Warden cases, with heat applied to them. She tells ladies the precautions they must take to prevent their flowers from looking as if "they had been out to evening parties." It is from before Christmas to the end of May that in-door flower-growing may be made to make up somewhat to the inhabitants of large towns for their absence from the country and coast, by supplying them with the pleasure of witnessing the unfolding of a succession of the fairest flowers. In London, Birmingham, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds and Glasgow, the in-door plant case is almost the only means of growing flowers well, by protecting them from cold, damp, glare, draughts and dust. And with the use of them glimpses of beauty may be obtained, which will be enhanced by the contrasting fogs and mud in the streets. Eyes weary with business and worry may be refreshed with the sight of heliotropes, lilies of the valley and cyclamens, and of azalias and camellias, spreading out masses of snowiest white or brightest pink. The crimson cups of the scented tulip may be seen contrasting with the white petals of the large narcissus, and the pendant red coral shreds of the begonias vieing with the white and rose of the primroses. It is always agreeable to watch growth, and in a case scilla may be seen thrusting up its wedge-shaped sheath out of the green moss and opening its pale bright blue eyes,—the snowdrop rising slowly, and as the shrouding leaves part with the snowy bell, first creeping out and then drooping gracefully,—and deutzias waving their petaled plumes, and poinsettias hoisting their red flags. The effect of the flowers by candlelight ought to be seen before they are chosen. Anything fountain-like is best for the centre; and a little palm-tree answers well for keeping up the illusion of a "jungle," or "nook from an Indian forest." The flowers being subordinate to the foliage, "only five plants in blossom," says the author, "one tall and graceful with brilliant crimson flowers, two low-growing, vividly-tinted plants, and two beautiful white flowers of the peculiar shelly-blue tint," produced when seen the exclamation, "What a brilliant jungle you have there!" By candlelight the green of these cases is darker, and "the flowers shine like rubies and like pearls."

Our Domestic Animals in Health and Disease. By John Gamgee. (Edinburgh, Jack.)—A com-

petent man has here collected and conveyed in simple and untechnical language a great deal of information useful to every man who keeps a horse, a cow or a pig. The number of such men is probably not greater now than it has been at any other time during the life of the present generation. Those of them, however, who are dissatisfied with their existing information, and who seek by reading and otherwise to increase it, are certainly more numerous now than they have ever previously been. Agriculturists and agricultural labourers are becoming readers faster, perhaps, than men of any other occupation. Let us hope, therefore, that Mr. Gamgee's present publication may satisfy a prevalent want,—and, finding a large number of purchasers, do good service to the agricultural interest.

The Prince's Visit: a Humorous Description of the Tour of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales through the United States of America in 1860. By R. J. De Cordova. Illustrated by Stephens, Rosenberg and G. D. Smillie. (New York, Frodsham; London, Trübner & Co.)—With halting metre and infamously bad rhymes Mr. R. J. De Cordova gives what he conceives to be a comic account of the Prince of Wales's trip to Canada and the United States—as they used to be called. As is not unusual with such mirthful productions, the sprightliness of this humorous description is far from exhilarating. About the smoothest and strongest lines in the entire volume are the following:—

They've "received" him at church in magnificent state,
The Bishop and Clergy—all solemn, sedate,
With a farce only played on this single occasion
Forming a clerico-comic procession!

Here and there, on the broken road of Mr. De Cordova's doggerel, amongst sharp and ragged stones of false quantity and bad sense, the reader comes on a piece of trans-Atlantic slang, not altogether unworthy of remembrance,—such slang being explained in a note for the benefit of Europe. Thus, the line

"Dry up," says the Duke, "I'm not speaking to you," is illuminated by philological research. "Dry up," says the author, "with other expressions having the same meaning,—such as 'shut up,' 'evaporate,' 'stow it,'—owes its origin to the Western States. It implies that, although the party addressed may physically remain in the presence, he must not appear in the conversation." On the whole, Mr. De Cordova's Muse is neither an amusing nor a profitable companion. A very brief space of time spent in her society would make us ask the young lady to have the goodness to "dry up."

A Dream of Lost Love. By Edward Gray. (Kent & Co.)—Another wail over some lost Ellen Adair; but it lacks the Laureate's music, pathos and brevity. The author has not yet learned how to consume his own smoke till it bursts into flame. As a Yankee might say, what is the use of this screaming in the face of the eternal facts of the universe? Still we find some signs of power and a picturesqueness of epithet that lead us to look for better things.

Mr. Greenwood, in *Zeta; and other Poems* (Philip & Son), laughs at the usual prefaces in which books of verse are often heralded. What follows the Preface, however, is much about the same kind of thing as is generally thus prefaced. He will make no excuse for publishing, and indeed he is quite right,—his verses deserve none.—*Margaret; or, the Motherless*, by Mrs. Pfeiffer (Hurst & Blackett), indicates some talent for narrative, but has not the wealth of thought or freight of feeling demanded for poetry.—The Author of *Roseallan's Daughter* (Houlston & Wright) tells us that he publishes his drama because one or more manuscript copies have got beyond his control. He protects his work by publication,—a most sure and effectual method. If any one has been misled in the twilight of manuscript to think it of any value, the daylight of print will speedily undeceive. We need only quote a line or two by way of a hint:—

He has been seen, I tell thee, ha!
And acting fine, deceive me not, girl, ha!
Promise to smile, girl, ha!

This will be thought enough.

We have received the following publications and pamphlets on religious and other subjects:—*A Brief Examination of Prevalent Opinions on the Inspiration of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments*, by a Lay Member of the Church of England, with an Introduction by the Rev. H. B. Wilson (Longman).—*The Testimony of Sceptics to the Truth of Christianity: with the Evidence of Pagan Historians, and the Confirmation of Fulfilled Prophecy*, by the Author of 'Heroines of our Time' (Darton).—*The Bishop of Lincoln's Charge Delivered to the Clergy and Churchwardens of the Diocese of Lincoln* (Skeffington).—*Sunday: a Poem* (Manwaring).—*The Interest of the Diocese in the Restoration of its Cathedral, a Sermon*, by the Rev. J. W. Hewett (Parker).—*The True Translation of the Holy Scriptures*, by Herman Heinfetter (Heylin).—*Genesis, the Three First Chapters and their Meanings interpreted through the Study of the Connection of the Jewish Symbols with the Egyptian Hieroglyphics, accompanied by an Explanatory Vocabulary, chiefly from Young, Champollion and Bunsen* (Manwaring).—*Salvation by Grace*, by the Rev. J. Henry (Reed).—*On Penitentiary Work, Two Sermons*, by the Bishop of Oxford and the Rev. H. P. Liddon, with a *Short Preface on Sisterhoods*, by the Rev. W. J. Butler (Parker).—*Canticles for the Christian Seasons*, compiled by the Rev. J. W. Rumsey (Parker).—*Textual Criticism of the New Testament*, by C. E. Stuart (Bagster).—*A Psalm of Life*, by W. Nevill (M'Glashan & Gill).—*An Abridged Selection from Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul*, by a Naval Officer (Taylor).—*God's Two Books; or, Nature and the Bible have one Author*, by Dr. Balfour (Nisbet).—*The Rev. W. W. How's Practical Sermons* (Morgan).—*Life Unfolding: a Poem for the Young*, by Elizabeth Anne Campbell (Wertheim).—*Primeval Symbols; or, the Analogy of Creation and New Creation*, by W. Featherston H. (Hodges, Smith & Co.).—*The Shadow of the Almighty*, by Newman Hall (Nisbet).—*The Church of England's Rotten Plank*, by Dr. Carlyon (Whittaker).—*What is the Faith of the Essayists and Reviewers?* (Parker).—*The Philosophy of the Divine Operation in the Redemption of Man*, by J. B. Walker (Ward).—*The Rev. A. Reed's Charges and Sermons* (Ward).—*Meet for Heaven*, by the Author of 'Heaven our Home' (Nimmo).—*The Work of God in Italy*, by the Rev. W. Owen (Shaw).—*Public Education, Why is a New Code Wanted?* by Omega (Bell & Daldy).—*Five Short Letters to Sir W. Heathcote on the Studies and Discipline of Public Schools*, by Dr. Moberly (Rivington).—*Revised Code of the Committee of Council on Education Dispassionately Considered*, by the Rev. Dr. Vaughan (Macmillan).—*Neuenahr: a New Spa on the Rhine*, by Prof. Miller (Simpkin).—*The Lunatic; or, English Clergymen and Scotch Doctors: an Autobiography*, by the Rev. H. J. Newcome (Pownceby).—*The Malays of Capetown*, by J. S. Mayson (Galt).—*A Letter to the Lord Chancellor on Law Consolidation*, by Sir J. N. Dickinson (Ridgway).—*A Notice of Menon: Supplementary to 'Nice and its Climate': with Remarks on the Influence of Climate on Tuberculous Disease*, by Dr. Lee (Adams).—*Has Sir B. Brodie spoken the Truth about Homoeopathy and its Practitioners? a Lecture*, by J. H. Smith (Treasider).—*A Popular View of the American Civil War*, by A. J. B. Beresford-Hope (Ridgway).—*Excelsior: an Ethical Poem*, by Bessie Douglas (M'Glashan & Gill).—*St. Mark's School by the Sea-side in the Summer of 1861; to which is prefixed a Suggestion*, by the Rev. S. Hawtreay (Hamilton).—*Venetia: a Letter to B. Price, Esq.*, by H. Grenfell (Ridgway).—*Two Great Men: one, in the Highest Position that was due to him; the other, in a very Humble Station of Life; but both of them—Galanti Uomini* (Ebers).—*Twenty Letters to Young Farmers* (Thorley).—*A Glean of the Spirit-Mystery*, by W. C. Denny (Bickers & Bush).—*Indian Railway and Indus Flotilla Guarantees*, by J. Mills (Wilson).—*Observations on the Amalgamation of the Regiments of Royal and Indian Artillery and Engineers*, by an Officer (Smith, Elder & Co.).—*Part I. of The Temperance Dictionary*, by the Rev. D. Burns (Caudwell).—*and Part I. of Mr. Bacon's Science of Memory* (Bateman).

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

Rough Diamonds: a Story-Book. By John Hollingshead. Illustrated by H. Sanderson. (Low & Co.)—The six stories—collected from various serials, and here offered to the public with all the additional attractions of good type, humorous illustrations, smart cover and brilliant edges—form one of the best gift-books of the present season. The first story, entitled 'The Old House,' concerns itself with the achievements of two sagacious little "mud-larks," who make their way, through the intricate and hidden paths of the metropolitan sewerage, into a gentleman's nursery, and steal therefrom a baby,—conveying their luckless victim away by the same gloomy and mysterious route. Of course, the papa and mamma of the baby institute a search for their precious darling in every quarter save the right one. The narrative is one of harrowing interest; but, fortunately for the reader, it takes only twenty minutes to read it, and the conclusion is a happy one. After being conveyed backwards and forwards, through a labyrinth of drains of all sizes, the baby is restored to its native nursery, by the same grimy urchins who in the first instance abstracted her. Of course, all this is very absurd; but a laugh over absurd things is no unseasonable pleasure at Christmas time. And Mr. Hollingshead is a writer who can make his readers laugh heartily, and at the same time give them something to think about when the laugh is done.

The Gorilla Hunters: a Tale of the Wilds of Africa. By R. M. Ballantyne. (Nelson & Son.)—Mr. R. M. Ballantyne will not gain much reputation by this attempt to dress up Du Chailly's African fabrications for the entertainment of children. These gorillas are the same fabulous and impossible creatures as the new Munchausen delineated and Spurgeon believes in, save that here and there, either through undisciplined imagination or ignorance of the English language, the nursery tale-wright has added a few touches to the absurdities of his master. The public are only too familiar with the Mr. Gorilla who breaks double-barrelled rifles in his fingers, as if they were merely cedar-wood pipe-lights; handles the stems of forest trees as though they were nothing more than walking-sticks; and beats his chest with open hands "so that it sends forth a loud hollow sound as if it were a large drum." Not less widely known is the picture of this hirsute and grinning gentleman, squaring up for a fight after the fashion of Tom Sayers; but Mr. Ballantyne, not content with this too common process of pugilistic overtone, plants his King of the Gorillas on his fore-legs, whilst the royal combatant distributes death to his adversaries by means of his posterior extremities. "But we had," said Mr. Ballantyne, "little time to indulge in contemplation, for, the instant the brute beheld us, it renewed its terrible roar and attempted to spring up, but both its legs at once gave way, and it fell with a passionate growl, biting the earth, and twisting and tearing bunches of twigs and leaves in its fury. Suddenly it rushed upon us rapidly by means of its fore-legs and arms." Never, surely, was a more hideous beast of evil portent imagined than this vast Gorilla running rapidly forwards on its fore-legs,—its heels being meanwhile thrown up into the air, in the manner of a playful donkey. Ingenious and daring, however, as this variation of an old story is, Mr. Ballantyne may not hope that it will carry the ridiculous fictions of the gorilla-hunter from the drawing-room to the nursery.

Jack Manly: his Adventures by Sea and Land. By James Grant. With Illustrations. (Routledge & Co.)—In 'Jack Manly,' the author of 'The Romance of War,' has given all boys, capable of reading English, a book of adventures by sea and land, which they will peruse again and again. It contains some excellent writing, and the illustrations are so unusually good for a book of its description, that we do not know which to commend with greater warmth,—the author's pen or the artist's pencil. The verbal descriptions and the engravings of the 'Destruction of the Black Schooner,' 'The Death Ship,' 'A Perilous Adventure' and 'The Wood of the Devil,' deserve praise. By all means,

let the virtue of Mr. James Grant, as here displayed, find its appropriate reward!

Kingston's Annual for Boys. 1862. (Kent & Co.)—Mr. Kingston's 'Annual for Boys' contains an over-liberal quantity of type and illustrations, but further we cannot speak in its favour. For the little of its contents calculated to please high-spirited lads, there is an overwhelming proportion of writing that no child would care to look at twice. The funny stories are not well told, and the useful information is dressed up in a style that will not make it more than ordinarily attractive to juvenile readers. The subjects selected are less open to objection than their treatment. "The Rise and Progress of the British Navy," for instance, is a good subject, but Mr. Kingston's ten papers upon it are clumsy, and bad both in design and detail. In like manner the two papers on "Heraldry and Heraldic Devices" are instances of unartistic management. "A Boy's Own Book of Heraldry," comprising the more romantic stories connected with armorial bearings, and giving a bright pictorial view of feudal life, would be sure of popularity. We should not, however, advise Mr. Kingston to undertake the task.

Cortes and Pizarro. The Stories of the Conquests of Mexico and Peru. With a Sketch of the Early Adventures of the Spaniards in the New World. Retold for Youth. By William Dalton. With Illustrations by John Gilbert. (Griffin & Co.)—Mr. William Dalton, on the present occasion, does not do more justice to the learning of Prescott and the picturesque beauty of Washington Irving than he did last year to the nervous style and vigour of Will Adams's letters, which he then made up into what he was pleased to term "a romantic biography." Mr. Gilbert's illustrations are the best features of Mr. Dalton's volume.

My Travels in Many Lands. Narrated for My Young Friends. By William H. G. Kingston, Esq. With Numerous Illustrations. (Kent & Co.)—This closely-printed Christmas volume is made up of notes of travel made in Great Britain, France, Italy and Spain. There are signs that it was composed in the first instance for older readers, and has been since addressed by the author to his "little friends." It is not in our power to recommend it very heartily; but it might hit the taste of exceptional children, and be found useful in the school-room as "a book for reading lessons."

Eldon Manor: a Tale for Girls. By the Author of 'The Maze of Life.' (Routledge & Co.)—Domestic life in a Yorkshire manor-house, populous with happy, amiable children and attached servants, is faithfully and agreeably painted in this pretty little volume, which, while it aspires only to entertain young ladies, contains many passages that will command the critical approval of older and sterner readers. The concluding chapters are more artificial than the opening scenes; but so fresh and healthy a spirit pervades the story, taken as a whole, that we are able to speak heartily in its favour. Margaret is a most lovable specimen of English girlhood.

The Young Painters; or, Tales of the Studio. With Six Illustrations by T. Bolton. (Booth.)—Intending to make his narrative light and pleasant by the introduction of sprightly conversations, the author of these Tales has forgotten that simplicity and directness are indispensable requisites in biographies written for children. As it is, the incidents narrated of Michael Angelo are so disguised and hidden under the flourishes and tricks of the most artificial school of prose fiction, that no child will be able to find them, much less will he be able to discover the character of the painter whose life they are supposed to illustrate. This same criticism may be applied with equal justice to the other stories. We regret that we cannot give a better account of the volume, as it is at first sight a pretty little book.

The Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe. By Daniel Defoe. With One Hundred Illustrations, by Edward H. Wehnert. (Bell & Daldy.)—The floods of good stories for children, put forth every Christmas by publishers for many years past, have not driven Defoe's masterpiece of fiction from the field. They pass speedily to oblivion, but 'Robinson Crusoe' is still a house-

hold word—still as much "the schoolboy's book" as ever. As a tribute to the genius of the Father of the English Novel, we are disposed to afford a cordial welcome to every new edition of the famous narrative of adventure; but we cannot say much in favour of the volume before us. Apart from the gilding on its cover and leaves, it has no claim to commendation even as a mere library ornament. The type is too small, and the illustrations are, on the whole, far from good. A few of them have average merit, but the greater part of them are sketchy, feeble and careless. A score or more of the worst seem to have been only thrown in for the purpose of completing the round number of ten times ten.

Nursery Carols. Illustrated with One Hundred and Twenty Pictures by Ludwig Richter and Oscar Pletsch. (Bell & Daldy.)—The rhymes which give a name to this little volume are not very good; but the hundred and twenty illustrations are excellent, making it the liveliest and most attractive "Children's Picture-Book," that has come under our notice for many a day. The last carol runs—

Dear is this little book to me,
Full of pictures bright and gay,
Given to me by my mother
On a happy Christmas Day.
You may read it, if I lend it,
Laugh at all the little fun;
But you must be sure to send it
Back again when you have done.

—Most assuredly no little six-year-old, whom a munificent mamma may enrich with a copy of the 'Nursery Carols,' will like to lose sight for many days together of her treasure.

Among the Tartar Tents; or, the Last Fathers. A Tale. By Anne Bowman. (Bell & Daldy.)—Miss Anne Bowman has mistaken her vocation. Her romantic story will weary children, and gain very little commendation from the few adult readers who may chance to turn over its pages. The hero, Hector Desmond, after receiving an Addiscombe education, goes out to India, to join his father's regiment at Lucknow. On arriving at his destination, he hastens to his mother's dressing-room to embrace her, after an absence of years, when, to his chagrin, he finds that Oriental indolence and luxury have robbed the lady of natural affection. "Ah, Hector," murmured Mrs. Desmond in a languid voice, "how immensely tall you are! What rude health the climate of England does bestow on the people! You really look twice as old as you ought to do, and I feel ashamed to acknowledge you!"—Such is mamma's first greeting. Displeased with this reception, Hector moves off to the school-room, to ask Miss Strickland, the governess, to give his sister an afternoon's holiday.—"This is irregular, Miss Desmond," said she; "it is the office of Captain or of Mrs. Desmond to present to me Mr. Hector Desmond. I must, therefore, waive all acquaintance with the young gentleman till we meet under fitting circumstances. Now, I must request you to proceed to execute this sonata in a style superior to the last attempt, which was a complete failure."—Hector was for a moment petrified with this cool neglect, but soon rallied, and said boldly, "But, I say, Miss Strickland, it isn't every day that a friend drops in from Europe. Couldn't you give Clara a holiday, to hold a chat with me?"—"No one ever dictates to me the duties of my office, young gentleman," replied the stately lady. "Your demand is indecorous; as well as abrupt and rude. The noble language of England must be much deteriorated since I left the country, if such vile expressions as 'to hold a chat' or 'a friend dropping in' be accepted as the classical English of good society in these days."—The hair-breadth 'scapes, tiger attacks and perilous encounters, that enliven the later chapters of the novel are as untrue to nature and life as these domestic scenes.

The Interviews of Great Men: their Influence on Civilization; from the Meeting of Diogenes and Alexander to the Final Interview of Count Cavour and Victor Emmanuel. Developing the Characteristics of Men who influenced the Times in which they lived, and showing where their Example is worthy of Imitation. By the Author of 'Heroines of Our Time,' &c. (Darton & Co.)—The author of the

score of feeble memoirs of celebrated men, published under the presumptuous title transcribed above, and dedicated to Lord Brougham, is deficient alike in literary ability and in that information to be without which is disgraceful. "That portion of history," he says, "which promises, perhaps, the greatest interest is the *interviews* which have been held between celebrated men. These *interviews*, apparently accidental, and thought to be unimportant at the time, have largely moulded and shaped the destiny of the world. It requires but little imagination to call up many of these *interviews* which would have had an *interest* of the most absorbing kind, and which, had we been present, would have left a vivid impress upon our memory. It has been thought, in a diminished sense, that this *interest* may be re-awakened or created by the recital of a few of the more prominent of these *interviews*. Such recitals are not less important than they are *interesting*." After this announcement in the Preface (which may be taken as a fair sample of the writer's style) we were surprised in the body of the book to find the author bent, not on describing a series of *interesting interviews*, but on sketching the careers of certain remarkable men. Diogenes had an interview with Alexander; so the author gives a loosely-constructed and inaccurate sketch of Diogenes, and entitles it 'Interview of Diogenes and Alexander.' In the same way a worthless memoir of Lord Brougham is entitled 'The Interview between Lord Grey and Mr. Brougham,' and a notice of Penn is headed 'Penn's Interview with the North American Indians.' Criticism would be wasted on a writer who in one page speaks of "the strong influence that Martin Luther felt to expose and redress the evils existing in the Church of Rome," and in the next page mentions Roderic Borgia's "children, which were numerous."

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Adcock's Engineers' Pocket Book, 1862, 6/ roan.
Alinari's Tiger Slayer, illus. 4s. 6/ cl.
Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp, 4to. 3/ bds.
Allan's The Cost of a Coronet, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Anderson's Women of the Puritan Times, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 12/ cl.
Andrew's Snows on the Wall, 4to. 1/ swd.
Balfour's Gleanings of the Bible, or, Values and the Bible, cr. 8vo. 2/6
Bonar's A Stranger Here, 5th edit. cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Brownie's The Castleford Case, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Buck's How Charley helped his Mother, 18mo. 1/6 cl.
Bullock's The Bryan Leper, 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Burns's Progress, and other Poems, 4to. 30/ cl.
Bushnell's Nature and the Supernatural, cheap edit. cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Carter's Medals of the British Army, Division 3, 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Caswell's Illustrated History of England, Vol. 2, new series, 6/ cl.
Charlesworth's Ministry of the Bible, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Concord's The Robber Lord of the Rhine, 4to. 1/6 bds.
Confidences, cheap edit. 8vo. 1/ swd.
Corner's The King and the Troubadour, imp. 18mo. 1/ swd.
Corner's The Sleeping Beauty, imp. 18mo. 1/ swd.
Croft's Handbook for the Nursery, 18mo. 1/ cl.
Crown's Adventures of a Monkey, 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Dante's Vita Nuova, transl. introd. & Notes by Martin, cr. 8vo. 7/6
Daybreak; or, Night Struggling and Triumphant, 18mo. 3/6 cl.
Dialect of Leeds and its Neighbourhood, 8vo. 6/ cl.
Drew's Comic Sections. Solutions to Problems in, cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl.
Engineers' and Architects' Contractors' Pocket Book for 1862, 6/ Grafted Trees, The, or, the Two Natures, 2nd edit. 18mo. 1/6 cl.
Gwynne's Nanette and her Lovers, cheap edit. 8vo. 3/1 swd.
Hall's The Queen of the Holly Bush, 18mo. 3/ cl.
Hutton's Provincial Papers, post 8vo. 7s. cl.
Hutton's Gift for Young Folks, royal 8vo. 1/ swd.
Hullah's History of Modern Music, cr. 8vo. 6/6 cl.
Kingston's Fire Ships, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Kinloch's Circle of Christian Doctrine, 2nd edit. cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl.
Knight (Miss C.) Autobiography of, 4th edit. 2 vols. 8vo. 26/ cl.
Ladies' Treasury, Vol. 5, royal 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Landels's The Path of Life, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Laxton's Builders' Price Book, 1863, 6/ cl.
Lee's Thorney Hall, cheap edit. 8vo. 1/ swd.
Livy's History of Shortland Writing, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Life and Death of Silas Barnardine, cheap edit. 8vo. 1/ swd.
Lowell's Poetical Works, 3 vols. 8mo. 8/ cl.
Mayhew's London Labour & London Poor, extra vol., 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Meteyard's Hallowed Spots of Ancient London, 4to. 10/6 cl. gt.
Moore's Christian Consolation, 3rd edit. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Morlock's Christianity agreeable to Reason, 3rd. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
My Lady, cheap edit. 8vo. 1/ swd.
Nautical Magazine, The, 1861, 8vo. 13/6 bds.
Norton's Lady of La Garaye, 4to. 7/6 cl.
Once a Week, Vol. 6, royal 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Passage to the Italian Cause, 8vo. 2/ swd.
Peterdort's A Bride of Com. & St. Champer, 2, roy. 8vo. 30/ cl.
Poe's Wonderful Adventures of A. Gordon Pym, 8vo. 1/ bds.
Power's Scripture Night Lights, 18mo. 1/6 cl.
Present Heaven, A, 2nd edit. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Rose Douglas, cheap edit. 8vo. 1/ swd.
Rossetti's Early Italian Poets, post 8vo. 12/ cl.
Royal Calendar, The, for the Year 1862, 18mo. 5/ bds.
Shakespeare's Household Words, illus. by Stansby, new ed. 9/ cl.
Shelton's Historical Finger Post, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Simon's Law relating to Railway Accidents, 18mo. 3/ cl.
Smith's Leading Cases, 6 ed. by Maule & Chitty, 2 vols. roy. 8vo. 6/6
Stephens's Mary Deverant, 8vo. 1/ bds.
Stone's Justice's Manual, 9th edit. 18mo. 16/ cl.
Stories for Christmas-tide, 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Stuart's History of Infantry, 18mo. 3/ cl.
Stuart's Law of Maintenance and Champerty, 18mo. 4/6 cl.
Tapp's Law of Maintenance and Champerty, 18mo. 4/6 cl.
Tender and True, cheap edition, 8vo. 1/ swd.
Timbs's Illustrated Book of Wonders, Events & Discoveries, 3/6 cl.
Townsend's Three Gates in Verse, 2nd edit. cr. 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Treadwell's City and Suburb, new edition, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Twining's Readings for Mothers' Meetings, 8vo. 3/ cl.
United States and Canada, in 1859 and 1861, cr. 8vo. 4/ cl.
Vaucher's Pocket Digest of the Stamp Duties, 8th edit. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Vanderhoff's Art of Elocution, 3rd edit. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Vaughan's Lessons of Life and Godliness, 8vo. 4/6 cl.
Warneford's Cruise of the Blue Jay, 18mo. 1/ swd.
Williams's Home Sermons, 4th edit. 18mo. 5/ cl.
Wright's Domestic Manners & Sentiments in the Middle Ages, 1/

THE PRINCE CONSORT.

A MAN of gracious presence and gracious nature—handsome, nobly-bred and bountiful—in outward manner and in inward soul a gentleman—has passed from the public sight in Albert, Prince Consort of England. He is gone when the world can spare him least. A malign and foolish proverb says that no man is ever missed: we might as well say that a crop or vintage is never missed: it would be truer and more pious to say that every one is missed. How vast our loss no tongue can tell. Some part of it is at once apparent; not only in that dark and sacred chamber where the imagination of devoted millions pictures the widowed Queen as weeping in the midst of her children; but in the room of State, in the meeting halls of learned and scientific Societies, in the places where charity asks for aid; and, indeed, wherever a good and princely deed has to be done. For years to come there will be no day—no hour—in which that bright face, that kindly intelligence, that eloquent voice will not be missed in the London world.

Who will replace him on the inauguration day of the International Exhibition? It is, we believe, the express desire of her bereaved Majesty that everything shall be done which the Prince had projected, and most of all, that the noble works at South Kensington shall not suffer interruption. The desire is one in which the whole nation will sympathize, and which it will help to make good. For the sake of him, as well as for the sake of Art and Trade, we must all combine to make it the success with which he would have been content. The work will go on. Yet, not the less will he be missed on the inauguration day. Who will occupy the post he had so graciously accepted, as President, for the year, of the Royal Agricultural Society? Who will preside, as he had meant to preside, at the annual dinner of the Society of Arts? Will his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales? It may be hoped he will; substituting for the grace of experienced wisdom which we cannot have any more, the grace and good-will of youth. In the Prince who is gone the Arts and Sciences have lost their truest friend,—Manners and Morals their first example,—Education and Public Progress their strongest support; and if the loss shall prove to be not irreparable, it will be because his provident sagacity has trained his children for the task of guiding this great empire in the path of social and moral reform along which it is now travelling fast.

In the story of our Court and society, no Prince ever occupied a place in any degree analogous to that held by Prince Albert. Our political system has no room for Prince Consorts; of the personages who, before his time, held the office of Queen's husband, it is hard to say which was the more hated and reviled—the fanatical partner of Mary, or the drunken partner of Anne. Prince Albert had never been unpopular. Once or twice, some years ago, there was a growl and snap, as if the old mastiff spirit were still alive in the lower orders; and more recently there has been a hiss and simper in west-end clubs and at west-end dinner-tables; but the great public of England, which judges men by the realities of their lives, gave a Prince who paid his debts credit for his frugal liberality in common things, and heard

without surprise of his generous deeds done privately—in circumstances which justified generosity to a wise and thoughtful man—but where it was unlikely to become known and impossible to be returned.

The stories of this unpublished liberality are many and beautiful. A few weeks ago, in a provincial town, very far from London, we heard of an orphan who, at one of the Schools of Design, displayed a noticeable taste for drawing. By an accident the boy's case became known to the Prince, who, after careful inquiries into the orphan's character and talents, charged himself with his education, and placed him, at a considerable expense, under an eminent artist for instruction. In his personal dealings with artists, men of letters and musicians the Prince was cordial, simple and straightforward; as the most eminent of these artists, men of letters and musicians have been always forward to declare. If the relations were other than pleasant the fault lay elsewhere than with the Prince Consort. In simple truth, the distaste of a moment had no foundation in fact, and it passed away. The Prince's fortunes were, on the whole, as happy as his disposition; and the instant and unstudied grief of all classes, on the announcement of his death, is the truest test of the profound and universal popularity which surrounded him, unseen and unheard, in his daily life. Prince Albert understood his country and his time. Leaving the strife of ordinary politics to those who had the taste and the right to enter into such contests, he devoted himself to the higher range of scientific questions and social charities, in which no one could dispute his pre-eminence or interfere with his usefulness. Denied a material, he made for himself an intellectual and invisible throne.

In dealing with the social questions which lay open to his benign elucidation, it is remarkable how little of what is commonly called princely—and how much of what is felt to be philosophical—appeared in his views. He knew what Governments can do for people, and what they cannot do. He never entered into any public task because it was expected of him, or because it was the fashion. In every case he referred his activity to high principles, and only acted for others when he could do so with a safe and sure effect. To help those who were already helping themselves was his sagacious plan, and hence he achieved so much that will not pass away with him. First of all, perhaps, the arts and sciences found in him a friend, and the influence which he exercised upon them was of a kind no other man could have obtained. Into every branch of intellectual toil he sought to introduce sincerity and refinement, and into every community of intellectual workers gentleness. This was his true mission in our land; and to every one, on every fair occasion, he preached kindness. Kindness was the means to all his ends. Will any one who heard him ever forget with what earnest suavity he pleaded at the Royal Academy dinner for kindness: kindness of construction, kindness of criticism, kindness of manner; or the impression conveyed by looks and tones that the doctrine of his speech had a prior existence as a virtue in his life? He was the very soul of grace, of gentleness, of hope. An artist one day spoke to him of some

effect in his art which would be grand if it were only possible. "There is nothing in Art impossible," said the Prince. Everything that is worth doing, he believed, can be done with honest labour. Attainment all but universal—mastery of art, of language, science, music, literature—led him to believe, more strongly than men of fewer conquests, in the power of steady and sincere labour. His own knowledge was very great, and it lay in many unexpected nooks and corners. Of music he knew far more than an average man,—played on more than one instrument,—sang well,—and wrote down his thoughts in musical works of some length—if not with high creative power, yet with a steadiness and sensibility not to be found in the works of ordinary gentlemen who write. It is known to the public that he was a very good etcher. We have heard an Engineer declare that the Prince knew more of fortification than any non-professional person he had ever met; and the Secretary of the Photographic Society assures us he was a very admirable photographer.

It is no more than his due to say that all his eminent abilities—all his splendid opportunities—were devoted to the noblest ends. The Prince Consort had an instinctive love of peace, of industry, of progress. Progress was, indeed, his constant theme. What the word Duty was to Arthur the Great, the word Progress was to Albert the Good. No other word turns up so often in his speeches, no other idea was so constantly present in his mind. No sacrifice of time, labour, thought, money or responsibility seemed to him too great when he could make it in the cause of national or individual Progress. He willingly sat on a Fine-Art Commission in Westminster, ran down to the Docks at Grimsby, presided at an Agricultural Dinner at York, laid the first stone of a National Gallery in Edinburgh, or of an Actors' Almshouse at Woking; inaugurated a Servants' Provident Society, dined with the Merchant Taylors and opened the Manchester Exhibition of Art-Treasures,—labours in which few Princes would have found delight. Enough for the Prince if the work were one of Progress. In the name of Progress he raised the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park,—where we hope ere long to see a fitting monument to his name arise. In the name of Progress he was lending, to the hour of his death, his invaluable aid to those who are charged by Her Majesty and by the nation with the great task of erecting its successor at South Kensington. Every good cause might count on his voice, his hand and his purse. When the Domestic Servants' patrons asked him to take the chair at a meeting in their behalf, the case they put to him was—that the domestic servants of the metropolis often suffer great privations in old age; that they were making some efforts to help themselves; and that his appearance in their cause would be good for them; his reply was:—"After what you tell me, I should be wanting in my duty if I did not take the chair;" and he took it. One of his very last public acts was to subscribe a hundred pounds for the purchase of Shakespeare's house and garden. It was by genuine sympathy and genuine work that the Prince Consort gained the empire which he held over the best minds in all countries; an empire more extensive and more enduring than that visible empire on which the sun never sets.

CAPT. MAURY ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

THE intellectual voices of America have scarcely yet been heard on the great question of Secession and Civil War. These questions having suddenly acquired for ourselves a deep and mournful interest, readers will be glad to hear the opinion of a scientific man who is neither a partisan nor a politician. Capt. Maury's views are expressed in a letter to Rear-Admiral FitzRoy, but they are in fact addressed to the scientific men of England.—

Richmond, Virginia.

My Dear Admiral,—Since this nefarious war was forced upon us, my hands have been busy in preparing for it; and I have not had either the time or the opportunity to let my friends and former fellow-labourers on your side of the water know what is become of me. My country was torn; the Union was gone; a number of States had renounced it. In this breaking up of our once happy and great Republic, it became me to take sides. The path of right and duty was clear; and here I am.

On the 20th of April, finding that this my native State, in the exercise of her high prerogative, had withdrawn from the Federal Union and appealed to her sons to rally around her, I would not, I could not and did not hesitate to obey the call and hasten to her relief. On that day, after formally renouncing all allegiance to the now shattered Federal Government, and turning over to the officer next in command the trust that had by it been confided to my care, I left the Observatory at Washington once more a free citizen of Virginia. Its associations, the treasures there, which, with your help and that of thousands of other friendly hands had been collected from these, were precious to me, and as I turned my back upon the place a tear furrowed my cheek, for I could not but recollect that such things were.

The Yankees, as only those who are making war upon us are now called, have shown themselves vindictive to a degree; they have vilified me; they have set a price upon my head, and intercepted all my foreign correspondence, so that I have not been able to get a hearing in any part of Europe, or to communicate, since April last with any friend there.

It is becoming and proper that I should make known, to my friends abroad the course that I have thought right to pursue in this new state of things. And to be clear, I beg to interpolate here a few remarks explanatory of the relations of the several States to the Federal Union, and of the relations in which the citizen stands to his State and the Union.

At the end of the war which separated the thirteen colonies from the British Crown, each one was separately acknowledged and recognized as a free sovereign and independent State. When the States formed the Federal Union they did not renounce their sovereignty any more than Great Britain renounced her sovereignty when she formed the Holy Alliance. They only delegated a portion of it to be used by the trustee or agent, called the Federal Union for certain fixed and definite purposes, and no other. When Virginia agreed to this compact and adopted the Federal Constitution she accompanied the act with the following declaration asserting her right, for cause, to withdraw from it at will:—

Act of the State of Virginia adopting the Federal Constitution, passed the 20th day of June, 1788.

We, the delegates of the people of Virginia, duly elected in pursuance of a recommendation from the General Assembly, and now met in Convention, having fully and freely investigated and discussed the proceedings of the Federal Convention, and being prepared as well as the most mature deliberation hath enabled us, to decide thereon, DO, in their name and in behalf of the people of Virginia, declare and make known, that the powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the people of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever the same shall be perverted to their injury or oppression; and that every power not granted thereby remains with them, and at their will. That therefore no right of any denomination can be cancelled, abridged, restrained or modified by the Congress, by the Senate or House of Representatives, acting in any capacity, by the President or any department or officer of the United States, except in those instances in which power is given by the Constitution for those purposes; and that among other essential rights, the liberty of conscience and of the press cannot be cancelled, abridged, restrained or modified by any authority of the United States.

Pray, now, my friend, bear with me, while from the Southern stand-point, I explain to you the real nature of those influences which have led to this early disruption of the American Union:—You recollect that I told you when in London last November, when these difficulties were just beginning to loom up abroad, that all the right was on our side. You could not understand it then, for your information was derived chiefly through the Northern press. Few people in England, I believe, ever read a Southern newspaper; led astray by the apparently just, but really one-sided, statements and teachings of the Northern press, your people were induced to look upon our troubles and the complaints of the South merely as the empty ravings of a political party that had been turned out of power. The South, by some means, it was held, ruled the Government from the beginning; it had lorded over the North—and now that the North, having its patience worn out, had, by constitutional means, taken the power in its own hands, the South was simply acting the part of a spoiled child, in the overgrown boy, who had been allowed to play with a borrowed toy until he believed it his own, and who, when at last it was taken away and restored to its rightful owner, disturbed the family with his childish ravings. Such seemed to be the light in which the affair was looked upon generally in England and on the Continent—and such evidently was the light in which the Yankee press held it up to foreign view. But the real difficulty is one of another sort; and the causes out of which it has sprung are old and deep-seated. They are partly physical, partly industrial, partly social, and partly political; they have been cumulative.

The New England States are manufacturing, seafaring and commercial; the Southern States are agricultural. The most profitable labour in this country was the agricultural labour of the South. Your own commercial statistics prove this, for they show that about three-fourths of the national exports consisted of agricultural products of the South.

Here then were two sections of the country so invested with physical conditions, that labour in the field was very unprofitable in one; very profitable and highly remunerative in the other. Yielding to these conditions, the labouring man of the North, to earn a living, found it easier to go to sea than starve at home; while his fellow at the South found it easier to gather "enough and to spare" from the teeming soil and genial climate of his own sunny South. Therefore, at the formation of the Government the two sections presented themselves, one as seafaring, with fishing as its chief occupation; the other as agricultural.

But soon the Yankees came up with representations of this sort:—Fishing is a poor business, said they; it doesn't pay; but fishing ought to be encouraged for national purposes: therefore, let us not only protect Yankee-caught fish in our markets against the fish caught by the English, Dutch and French, but let us give the New Englanders a bounty on all fish that they can catch. In other words, let us tax this agricultural business of the South which is so profitable, for the benefit of our fishermen, whose business if left to itself won't pay. And so annually large sums of money were taken directly out of the common treasury, ostensibly, but originally and really from the pockets of the Southern planter, to pay the New Englanders for catching fish for their own uses. This went on many years under the plea that these fisheries were a nursery for seamen, and unless American seamen were fostered in such a nursery the nation, it was said, could not have a navy. But when it was obvious that we could get seamen in abundance without drawing upon any such nursery, the South sought, but the North steadily and persistently refused, their assent to a repeal of the Fishing-bounty Act.

The South held that in the eyes of the Federal Government all citizens were equal, that all the States stood on the same footing, that the Union was formed, not for individual, but for the common good, and that Congress had no right to tax any citizen or class of citizens for the benefit of another. The Federal compact required taxes to be equal,

and all citizens, labours and industry to be taxed alike. It was as much the duty of Congress to foster, encourage and protect the industry of South Carolina as of Massachusetts—one of the States as of another. Such was the Southern doctrine, and such were the teachings of the Fathers. But the country went on growing and prospering, and there was simply from the South a protest against this heresy.

Finally, in 1812, to protect Northern interests and to vindicate the commercial rights of New England—for the South had neither ships to be searched nor seamen to be impressed—we went to war with old England. The New England States ignobly backed out of that war, and left the others to bear the brunt of it.

With peace there arose a school of protectionists—men who unwisely said, "Let us not depend upon John Bull any more for anything whatever; let us henceforward do our own manufacturing, our own fetching and carrying. But, to enable us to do these, we must encourage and protect the workshops and artisans of New England. And as the agricultural labour of the South is so very profitable, we may charge it with the support of this New England interest also. They have stood annual bounties to our fishermen for years, and we 'guess' they will stand protection for awhile." Political Economists may say what they will, but legislate and theorize as they may, they cannot without robbery make any branch of labour profitable which is not self-sustaining: to make such industry profitable, somebody must pay; and as a rule, the money must come out of the pockets of those whose business is self-sustaining. But protection in this instance, they said, was only required to set this manufacturing business in New England on its legs; that it would soon be able to stand alone, when the power of protection might be withdrawn. So the South yielded, and consented again to be taxed; but, this time, the tax was under the form of a tariff, not of a bounty, though in the end it was the same, for it had to be paid by the self-sustaining labour of the country, and that was chiefly at the South.

New Englanders are proverbially sharp, keen and "cute"; so having once tasted of the treasury pap through cunningly-devised tariff bills, they soon discovered that heavy expenditures from the Federal Treasury would necessitate high tariffs; then they went for an extravagant government, and engineered with Congress for large appropriations. To create demands upon the national purse, they established navy-yards where they were not required; built forts where they were not wanted; erected lighthouses where they were not needed; and actually studded the Northern seaboard with establishments of this sort, while the whole Southern coast, from the Capes of Virginia all the way round to the mouth of the Rio Grande in Texas, was but badly lighted, though the navigation along the Southern Bays is most difficult and dangerous. There is also along the Southern coast a half-finished fortification here and there, and, as for a navy-yard, there is not one in which there could be found any of the usual facilities either for building or repairing; and neither of these operations could be performed except for double cost. As for lighthouses, compare those of the Florida coast with those of New England, and you will better appreciate the force of those remarks. Pray look at this somewhat attentively, for it is one of the points of difficulty in the quarrel that is not apt to be perceived by one outside the national family-circle. Though neither the sole nor the chief cause, it is, nevertheless, one of the many aggravating influences which helped to make it. Along the coast of the Northern States and within the distance of about 250 miles, they have no less than four magnificent dock-yards, where millions of public money are annually expended. But along the Southern coast from Cape Hatteras to the Rio Grande, a distance of nearly 2,000 miles, the South has but one navy-yard, and that only in name, for no vessel has ever been repaired there; and as for building, though it has been established about forty years, the first vessel constructed there has yet to be commissioned into service. In case of disaster to a man-of-war in the

Gulf of Mexico or the West Indies, she has to go to a Northern ship-yard to be repaired and paid off. This is only another one of the many 'cute little Yankee tricks to which the Northerners have resorted to get the public money disbursed among them. As a rule, the great mass of the public expenditures were made in the North, not in the South, so that the Southerners found themselves doubly taxed—taxed first for the benefit of the Northern manufactures, and then, in the disbursement of the public funds, denied an equal participation in the benefits accruing therefrom.

Thus fostered, pampered and petted, the Northerners began to think themselves altogether superior to the Southerners, for, said they, "look at our shipping and commerce, behold the beauty and magnificence of our cities, mark our workshops and railways, contrast them with the like at the South, and then say if these are not the evidences of a different and a better people, the indications of a superior race?" With this they took up the notion that they could not associate with us in the common territories because of our slaves. We held slaves when they sought our alliance. They knew that, for they kidnapped them in Africa, they and the English brought them over in their ships and sold them to us. But, notwithstanding this agreement, the Constitution and their obligations under it, they announced a "higher law," and pronounced their agreement with us under the Constitution "a covenant with hell." Will these people keep faith any better with money-lenders when debts pinch? With this temper in the Northern heart and mind the Federal Government found itself seized with a vast extent of unpeopled lands, the common property alike of all the states. Much of it had been given to the Federal Government by the Southern States for the benefit of the Commonwealth; some of it had been acquired from the Indians by treaty and purchase,—and some had been bought from France, Spain and Mexico,—but all was paid for out of the common treasury. Into these territories the North now insisted that the Southerners should not go unless they left their slaves behind. To this the South said "nay," for, continued we, these lands belong as much to us as to you; they are the common property of all the States; the Federal Government is only the trustee in the matter; it is bound to manage them for the good of the whole, it cannot discriminate between the heirs. Look at the deed and title and constitution, and you will see that we have the same right to go and settle upon these lands with our servants as you have with your "helps" and apprentices, or with your oxen and asses. But in reply they began to preach about their new-fangled doctrine of a law more sacred and binding than oath on the Holy Evangelists—and tell us that our slaves if carried into a territory would be degrading to them. Thus by mere force of numbers they voted us out of our lands, and appropriated them to speculation and their own purposes.

These public lands, instead of a blessing to the Government, have proved a curse; they have had more to do in hastening on the present unhappy state of affairs than people generally are aware. They have given to the country an apparent prosperity, by attracting to it hordes of emigrants from abroad, who, with their money, their industry and their policy, imparted to the Republic a progress in wealth and population which astonished the world. Puffing up the people with national vain-glory, the prosperity of the country induced them to overlook all else, and ascribe everything to our peculiar form of government and to Yankee enterprises. These emigrants, with their votes, have often turned elections. Before they had come to understand our institutions, their voice has had controlling influences with the Government. The public lands have caused the fall of the Republic while yet in the vigour of youth, by means of the policy which, within the last thirty years, has been pursued with regard to them. Up to that time, the practice was to organize them slowly into territories, to admit them sparingly into market, and so to regulate the settling of them up as to prepare for their reception into the Union in pairs—one State with slavery and one State without slavery, always together. This was done until the

number of States had been increased from thirteen to thirty, and the Union consisted of fifteen States with and fifteen States without slavery.

The reason for this practice is obvious. It is found in this consideration:—In the Senate, every State was entitled to two votes, and no more,—though the free States, by virtue of this land policy, and consequent more rapid increase of their population, had acquired the ascendancy in the Lower House; yet, so long as they were equal in the Senate, it was impossible for one section to combine for unfriendly legislation against the other, for all laws required for their passage concurrent majorities in each House. The House might be unanimously in favour of a measure, yet it fails to become a law if there be in the Senate even a majority of 1 against it.

General Washington, in his virtue and wisdom, had warned the people against the dangers of dividing the country geographically into sections. They might and had arranged themselves into parties; but these were irrespective of parallels of latitude, isothermal lines or the "peculiar institution." A division of parties by geographical lines, if it should take place, would, the fathers of the Republic saw, be most liable to take place on the Slavery Question. Hence, for two generations the policy was religiously adopted, and rigidly pursued, of equalizing the number of Free and Slave States, and preserving that equality in one branch of the Legislature. The law also forbade at least the immigration of slaveholders, with their slaves, from Brazil, South America, Cuba, Jamaica and elsewhere; but it encouraged the immigration of free white persons from all parts of the world.

Under these laws, the Free States increased in population more rapidly than the Slave States; for the emigrants generally, being anti-slavery in their opinions, preferred to settle in the Free States. Therefore, the growth of these in population was greatly assisted by the tide of new-comers from Europe, while that of the Slave States was left to its own natural increase. Yet, nevertheless, Congress, until a quarter of a century back, was slow to organize new territories on the anti-slavery side of 36° 30', or to open up the lands in these for settlement; and in order to preserve this equality of numbers between the States—pro and anti slavery—the public lands were brought so sparingly into market that the receipts therefrom were not more than sufficient to pay the expenses thereof. Such was the case until about thirty years ago. About that time, and in an evil hour, this wise policy was abandoned, and the people were tempted by the Government out into a sea of speculation upon the public lands such as the world never saw. Under it the laws of naturalization were relaxed. Ireland was drained of her increase, and all Europe was initiated, persuaded and tempted to come and help us to subdue, occupy and replenish the magnificent wilderness of America. In a single year the sales of the public lands, which had never reached more than \$3,000,000, went up to \$26,000,000. Land scrip and warrants were dispensed like waste paper. Every man who had ever served as much as two weeks in war had land for a farm given to him. Besides bounty lands to the soldiers and sailors of every war, donations of public lands, by millions of acres in the single grant, were made to the new States, or given to individuals and corporations, to aid in the construction of railways and canals and a variety of other enterprises. Companies for the sale of these lands were formed on both sides of the Atlantic. Drummers, to beat up purchasers, went out into all parts of Europe. Listening to their representations, and yielding to temptation, a throng of living souls, such as has been rarely seen, was put in motion for the wilds of America. The extravagants of the Mississippi scheme were realized.

Such a tide of emigrants soon swelled the population of the new territory to the number required to entitle it to one representative in the popular branch of Congress. Thereupon the new territory was admitted into the Union as a free, sovereign and independent State; it was, consequently, received into the Senate upon an equality as to votes and political power with the oldest and most populous of the original States. Instead of divid-

ing this free territory out into large States like Texas, it was divided into States only about one-fifth as large; consequently, the balance of power in the Senate could not be maintained long under the stream of in-flowing population from abroad, nor could it last a moment after parties had arranged themselves according to sectional lines. As soon as this balance was destroyed, the issue was made; and with eighteen Free States, as they are called, to fifteen that recognized African slavery, Lincoln, at the head of a sectional party, was brought into power regularly, according to the forms of the Constitution, but upon a platform entirely subversive of it. Thus the land policy hastened the destruction of the Union, by unwisely calling into play political powers that were bound to throw the Federal machinery out of adjustment. Nor is this all: it led political economists into error, and induced the world to ascribe to the so-called "indomitable energy and enterprise of the New England people" what, in the reclaiming of a wilderness, belongs really to a host of European emigrants.

The Northern Congress has imposed a direct tax upon its people of \$30,000,000. Our Congress has taxed us for \$20,000,000 to pay principal and interest on our debt. We at the South cheerfully and willingly submit to this tax, and every cent of it will be promptly paid. But, mark my word, the Northern people will be slow to put their hands into their pockets for this "rail splitter," as Abe Lincoln is called. Nevertheless, he may squeeze a portion of this tax out of them, but if so, it will be only a portion, and that will come with such writhings, grins and protestations, that he will never attempt to "raise the wind" again by any such process. But when the pinching time—the pay day—does come, will not the same motives which induced his people to proclaim a "higher law," and to denounce certain provisions of the Constitution as "a covenant with hell," induce them to repudiate this debt, principal and interest, which he is now seeking to create for his wicked purposes? I cannot but think so. Their faith was pledged to stand by the Constitution; yet, the moment they felt the Constitution operating as a restraint upon them, they violated it. Will they be more faithful to their promise to pay? Will they not, after the money is borrowed and spent, be more likely to turn upon the lenders and say, "This debt was created by a doubtful authority at best; it was created in the name of the United States, when there was no longer any such Government; it was created to support a war which the Constitution does not recognize: all this was known to you when you made the loan? Therefore, we won't pay." This debt, principal and interest, these Northern men will repudiate altogether, for already the war is beginning to be unpopular with the masses. Enlistments go on slowly in the North. The people are hanging back. It is worthy of remark, that almost every prisoner we have taken from them professes himself to have been deceived. He was entrapped into this war, and if he is ever permitted to reach home again, he will for one keep clear of any more such scrapes. Such is their language.

But after the public lands and the enormous influx of foreigners upon us had destroyed the checks and balances of the Government, the cry of the "irrepressible conflict" was raised in the North. Either, said their leading but deceitful statesmen, we must overrun and overturn the institutions of the South and root out slavery, or the South will impose upon us its negroes. Upon this the Northern or "Free States," as they are called, combined. Exceeding us in number of States and polls of people, they drew a geographical line, and formally divided the country into sections—North and South. This act, lawfully determined, placed, according to the forms of the Constitution, the whole Federal machinery—Executive, Legislative and Judicial—in the hands of a faction formed of fanatics, and banded together for the purpose of making war upon our rights, our property and our liberties. The end and aim of that Constitution was to "establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to

ourselves and our posterity." The Federal machinery having fallen into such hands, and the Constitution having thus wrought out a failure, my noble, my gallant, my native State, speaking through her people in Convention assembled, resolved to assert that precious right, which, though inalienable, and formally admitted so to be by all the States, yet, to prevent cavil, she had, by express declaration, as I have already shown, reserved to herself when she first joined the Federal Union. And that right was the right to withdraw from it. And now, what has the President of this party and the leader of this faction done? President Lincoln has, by his own mere dictum and that of his lieutenants, suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*. He has muzzled the press and abridged the freedom of speech. He has, without authority of law and against the Constitution, which he is sworn to defend and support, plunged the country into war, murdered our citizens, burned our houses and is wasting their substance. He has, without warrant, seized unfreeing citizens, and, without acquainting them with the nature of their offence, has imprisoned them in loathsome dungeons. He has set aside the civil authorities and declared martial law to rule in their stead, and, under the tyrant's plea, he is proceeding to do a great many acts and things which would more become the savage and the brute. He has sent against us an army, and provided them with manacles to bind us in his prisons. His Zouaves who fell at Manassas were equipped with halters already adjusted for our necks and the lamp-post; and, first having treated medicines, drugs and surgical instruments as contraband of war, he leaves after defeat in battle his wounded to be cared for by us whom he had sought to deprive of remedies. After his defeat in the Battle of Bull's Run, he sent neither flag to bury his dead nor physicians to treat his wounded. In short, Lincoln and his myrmidons are preparing to enact upon us the scenes of La Vendée in the French Revolution.

Though not so mighty in numbers nor so rich in warlike supplies as the enemy, we are eight millions of people thrice armed, in that our quarrel is just. Fighting for our homes, we are mighty in battle. In mere lust the enemy is fighting for power and conquest; we, for fire-sides, the graves of our fathers, dear life, and all that is precious to the heart and to civilization. Our cause is holy; theirs, hellish. We cannot, we will not, be subjugated.

The contrast is frequently drawn by our old men between the conduct of the English in the war of 1812 and the conduct of the hordes of Lincoln now. The English invaded us, but respected the property and regarded the rights of unarmed citizens. The same counties have been invaded by Lincoln. He has devastated and laid them waste, and for what? Why, simply to compel us to submit to his governance. Suppose he should succeed, would not success overturn the whole fabric of the Constitution? The Republic was founded on the consent of the governed. Failing in this, it is no longer either a Republic or any other form of government that has at its foundation the will of the people. It is a tyranny. We want nothing of the North. We choose not to submit to Northern domination; we are fighting simply to be let alone, and to be permitted to govern ourselves in our own way.

The South presents the remarkable spectacle of an army having in its ranks the first men and best talents of the country. To subdue or conquer such an army is simply an impossibility, for its soldiers are fighting for all that makes life dear to them. I fight with a price upon my head and a halter around my neck. Nor I alone, but every man of mark or substance among us. Lincoln's men are not made of such stuff; for they are for the most part mere hirelings, and their armies in battle are strengthened by no such hope, and moved by no such fears as those which inspire us. They talk of a re-construction of the government and a reunion of the people. Simply, and in few words, re-annexation to the British Crown is more possible.

I very much desire that the friends of free government in Europe should be correctly informed as to the true state of things with us; for your information being chiefly derived through our ene-

mies, it is of course one-sided, and generally, also, it is not only erroneous, but wilfully mendacious. The papers at the North that plead our cause, or dare tell the truth about this war, are suppressed by Lincoln's mere *sic jubeo*. A large majority of us, they would have you believe, are opposed to secession and this war. Saving some of the Western counties of this State, and a few in East Tennessee, I have never known the people so united upon any subject. The women, if possible, are more enthusiastic than the men; they are of one mind, and the clergy are as earnest as the women. In the week the clergy are, of their own free will, drilling and being drilled to arms: their churches are given up to the women, who, with needles and sewing-machines, congregate there to make clothing for the soldiers. On Sundays, from the pulpit, the holiness of the war and the righteousness of our cause are preached to the people. In battles, you find clergymen among the foremost of the fight. We have on our side a bishop for a general, holy divines for colonels, majors, captains and soldiers in the ranks. Never was a people more united and in earnest than the people of the Confederate States are at this moment.

Yes, you have heard something too of our starving—of our inability to produce breadstuffs and provisions enough for our own use, &c. To make you believe that would be requiring you to renounce your belief in physical geography, for that shows that within the Confederate States we have the finest of climates; our lands are unsurpassed in fertility; we are a grazing, and a farming, and a planting people. Educated in the South, I never saw a beggar until I entered the Navy and went to New York.—Such is the habitual abundance that the very few poor who are found among us are provided for without calling on the people for poor-rates. Our Southern laws recognize no such tax. The staples of Georgia are cotton and rice; yet the Census shows that, according to population, Georgia furnishes as much wheat as New York—and New York is one of the wheat-growing States of the North. Never have the grain crops of the South been more abundant than they now are. The blockade of our ports, admitting it to be effectual, would not interfere with us as to any of the necessities of life. It may cut off our supplies of tea and coffee, and the various articles of merchandise that we have been accustomed to receive from abroad; but this does not amount even to a privation, for we submit to these wants as a self-denial and a discipline that is all for our good.

I see no end to this wicked and savage war as long as the arch spirits which surround Lincoln remain in power. Before and after every battle, we hold out the olive-branch, demanding simply, "Let us go." We do not desire to subjugate or invade his people. We are simply trying to cut loose from them, and to have nothing to do with them or their institutions, one way or the other. As a proof which we wished to give them and the world of our forbearance and sincerity, behold the movements of the enemy since the Battle of Manassas. We have not been disposed to follow up that signal victory by a single act of invasion. Rely upon it, the old Union is irretrievably gone, and secession is rapidly gaining ground. The thinking men in several of the Free States are daily beginning to cast about for fresh compacts, for new political and social combinations; and among the new developments which the morrow may bring forth, be not surprised to find Pennsylvania, and perhaps New Jersey, seeking admission into our new Republic, as one of the States of the Confederacy.

Pennsylvania has always been clamorous for protection. The tariff that would set mills going in New England would not turn a wheel in Pennsylvania; and the old Government had not the power to discriminate in our markets between Pennsylvania productions and those of New England. They all stand upon the same footing. Our new Government can discriminate. If Pennsylvania be admitted, she will have free trade with us. The New England States and all other Free States will be taxed for every article they bring. For they will have to pay duties. Pennsylvania not. This will transfer from all other Northern States the capital and machinery that have been employed

there in manufacturing for the South, and set it down in Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania will then contain the Birmingham and Sheffield and Liverpools of the South. She will enjoy preference and protection also with us, in whose markets, the wants of not less than fifteen millions of people will have to be supplied. With these and other advantages Philadelphia, instead of New York, might become the great commercial emporium of America.

The bare suggestion of such a course by Pennsylvania opens up a vista that is full of thought. By that course Pennsylvania will escape her share of the \$500,000,000 with which Lincoln is burdening his people, in this the first year of the war. He will require as much more the next year, and the next, and, mark the prediction, you are yet to see Pennsylvania knocking at our doors for admission into our Confederacy; for if we were to admit her, she would by that means escape her quota of the Lincoln debt, and leave the other Free States "the bag to hold." If Pennsylvania were to withdraw, she would separate the Eastern from the Western Free States, for you observe that she with Delaware extends from the sea to the lakes. In that event, instead of one there would be two Free-State Republics; indeed, before the Yankees can lay the fell spirits they have raised by this wicked war upon us, they may be divided into a dozen petty powers, for their liberties are already gone, and they will be, both they and Lincoln, completely at the mercy of the first batch of successful generals that the fortunes of war may bring into their favour. Therefore, tell your countrymen from me to think twice, and look long at their sovereigns, before they touch either the loan, the bonds or the paper of that concern.

With the friendship and esteem of other days, my dear Admiral,

Yours truly, M. F. MAURY, C. Navy.
Admiral Robert FitzRoy, R.N., Meteorological Department, Board of Trade and Admiralty, London.

TURNER AND GIRTIN.

British Museum, Dec. 16, 1861.

Mr. Thornbury in his recently printed 'Life of Turner' states, in Vol. I. at page 101, "Mr. Chambers Hall purchased his fine collection of thirty-six Girtin drawings (which he afterwards left to the British Museum, where they lie buried); and at page 114, when quoting from an epitomist of Girtin's career, it is stated, "This fire destroyed many of Girtin's best works, and so scarce must we suppose these engravings of the Views of Paris to have become that the British Museum does not possess a copy." To this Mr. Thornbury appends the following gratuitous note, "This does not prove much."

May I be allowed, in reply to these observations, to inform the public through the medium of the *Athenæum* that the collection of Girtin's drawings given by the late Mr. Chambers Hall, though buried in the British Museum, is constantly exhumed at the request of those lovers of Art who seek to see it; and that the Print Room of that establishment possesses, and has done for some fifteen years, the series of Girtin's etchings of the Views in Paris, as also a set of the same plates aquatinted.

W. H. CARPENTER,
Keeper of the Prints and Drawings.

THE MAYER MANUSCRIPTS.

Liverpool, Dec. 13, 1861.

To reply to your rambling criticism upon my recent publication, would require talents of a very different order from any which I may possess, as I cannot meet railery and satire by corresponding abuse, and as I have to depend upon the translation of my ideas into a language whose idiom is so different to my own. I understand enough of your article to acquire the conviction, that it contains no critical investigation of the merits of a work, which can only be examined in a quiet and deliberate manner, and which cannot be disposed of, as you seem to imagine, in the flippant and off-hand style in which you may with impunity handle a third-rate novel; and as you have thought proper to occupy nearly half your article with your version of my antecedents, it will be as well for me in the

first place to challenge you to a proof of the matters which you allege against me as "certain," and which I once for all repel as utterly false. The little biography you have been pleased to draw up for me, is abridged from the account given in the late Mr. Sotheby's 'Principia Typographica,' and if, in alluding to statements made by you, I in any degree amplify your version, warrant will be found for so doing in the work referred to. If you have any curiosity to know the place of my birth, I may tell you that I was born in the town of Hydra, in the Island of Hydra, on the 11th of November, A.D. 1824. My father's family came from Stagira, my mother's from Syme: and if you think the authenticity of the Papyri which you have professed to review will be at all confirmed by the antiquity of the family of the individual who happened to unroll them, I shall be happy to furnish you with particulars of my genealogy, embracing on my father's side no less than thirty-seven bishops and archbishops. "The old gentleman," my late uncle, to whom you facetiously allude, was Benedict, the confidential adviser and spiritual father of John Capo-d'Istrias; and after his death, Superior of the Monastery St. Pantelemon (Rosicon), in Mount Athos; and inquiries made there, or of Gregorius, recently Patriarch of Constantinople, would convince you that he was not the unknown man you would have your readers imagine. So much for the not very important matter of my genealogy.

I now come to your charges. In reply to the first of these, I never produced at Athens, or elsewhere, any copy of Homer with the Commentary of Eustathius: the only MS. of that author I have ever shown is that now in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillips; and I have no doubt that gentleman will allow its collation for the purpose of ascertaining once and for ever, whether it contains "the text and errors of Wolf." That this is the copy alluded to, may be easily ascertained by a reference to No. 929 of the Athenian journal *Æon*, in which the meeting for the purpose of discussing this and other MSS. is reported. (A copy of this journal is in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillips.)

Secondly, I have the MS. of Sanconiaton, at my father's house in Syme. I did intend to publish it in Constantinople, and was only deterred by the expense of printing it in that city. I am now ready to publish it in London, if it be desired. Some of my enemies having declared in the Athenian journal *Pandora*, that a gentleman, who disbelieved in its existence, would give 10,000 drachms to see it, I inserted a notice in the *Elpis*, at Athens, and the *Telegraph of the Bosphorus*, at Constantinople, that if he would deposit in any Greek bank, 80,000 drachms, he might take 20,000 for his expenses, and come to Constantinople to see it, and that I would allow him a month for this purpose; but he has never appeared.

Thirdly, I did declare, and I now take the opportunity of repeating, that I have extremely important MSS. connected with hieroglyphics, viz., ten Books of *Horus* (commonly called *Horapollo*), including the two books already well known and often edited. These are written on papyrus; and I also possess a palimpsest copy of two of the same books, but of a different translation. Also the Dictionary of Chierimon,—Hieroglyphic, Demotic and Greek; and the work of Chenophis, which gives a philosophical explanation of the hieroglyphical characters.

Fourthly, I did publish in the *Telegraph of the Bosphorus* explanations of the hieroglyphics on some Egyptian figures, the property of M. Cayol and of Stephanus Caratheodori; these explanations I gave simply as a matter of friendship, and the latter gentleman made me a present of the figure I had examined, which, with the articles from the newspapers above mentioned, I have now with me. Whether the explanations given accord with the original can be ascertained by any of those gentlemen who accept the challenge which you will find at the conclusion of my letter. The history of this and most of the other charges which you have made is borrowed from the testimony of one Dr. Mordtmann, who is so freely quoted in the article by Mr. Sotheby before referred to. It will be well if you lay before your readers such information respecting this gentleman as will convince

them that he deserves the incontrovertible character for veracity which these quotations assume him to possess. It is on his authority that your next statement is founded, that "I did not exhibit some Cuneiform inscriptions in MS. with a transcript in Phœnician;" and it is further stated that his knowledge of the alphabets of these languages enabled him to decide that the MS. was not written in those characters at all. In reply to this, I can only say that Dr. Mordtmann did not at that time know anything of those languages, and, moreover, that the MS. in question is now in the library of Sir T. Phillips, and can bear its mute witness to the correctness of my original statement.

Fifthly, the *History of Armenia* alluded to is that of Cleobulus, written in the time of Justinian, a copy of which, of about the fourteenth century, I had in my possession in Constantinople, and showed to several of the Armenian residents. I published the Preface to this work, and also fac-similes of the inscriptions in Armenian and Greek which it contained. The latter were lithographed at the establishment of M. Cayol, and I have a copy of them by me. An inspection of these will show that the proper names are such as are to be easily met with as Armenian in the works of Strabo and Appian. Tigranes, son of Artaxius, Zariadres, &c., are familiar names of men; Tegrans-certa, Artaxata, Sophene, &c., of places: and there is no foundation whatever for the assertion, "that through my clumsiness they happen not to be Armenian."

Sixthly, your lively description of my "burrowing in the hole" would lose somewhat of its zest if your readers were informed that the hole was a deep well-like excavation, into which no one could enter but by a cord and a basket, and in which neither myself nor any of the gentlemen who witnessed the operations would have trusted ourselves. Much more was expected than the discovery of the MS. of the Koran referred to; but I had my own reasons for not wishing that all which I foresaw might come to light should fall into Turkish hands, and I discouraged further search by all the means in my power. M. Cayol published a long article on my discoveries at the house of Ismail Pacha, in the *Journal de Constantinople*. This will be found, I believe, under the date of August, 1857.

Seventhly, the next allegation is that the MS. exhibited to the Royal Society of Literature as Cuneiform and Greek, did not conform to the description I gave of it. As this is the same MS. to which you have already made allusion, I have only to repeat my assertion, that if any qualified scholar will inspect it in Sir Thomas Phillips's library, he will find that the Cuneiform characters are of exactly the same form as those hitherto discovered, and that the Phœnician (not Greek, as erroneously stated by you) interlineation is a translation of the Cuneiform, not to be despised by those who are endeavouring to read the inscriptions at Nineveh. I believe I have now touched upon all the phases of my history to which you have been pleased to allude. I have not space to enter here upon the question of the authenticity of Uranus, but it may as well be stated that I am prepared to meet any number of qualified scholars in London or elsewhere to discuss its authenticity and to hear any strictures they may wish to express.

The list of fragments of works written upon papyrus, and unrolled by me at Mr. Mayer's Museum, is correct. These papyri are all at Liverpool, and can be examined by those interested in the subject by a proper application to Mr. Mayer. Their number and importance is in your eyes a crime, which unfortunately it is not in my power to extenuate. That you should have come to an *a priori* decision that, from my presumed antecedents, they are not genuine, is an error which I think you will live to regret, and I am sure that those who are really interested in paleography will prefer the result of their own inspection to the *ipse dixit* of a writer who has never even seen what he writes of with so much confidence. It is to be regretted that you see no cause for thankfulness to God in the discovery of the earliest MSS. of the New Testament extant; and I fear Mr. Tischendorf came in for a share of your animadversions for the praise which he offered to God for his discovery of the 'Codex Sinaiticus.'

It is impossible here to discuss the question of the date of the portrait of St. Matthew or of the forms of the letters upon which you have pronounced so emphatic an opinion; these matters will receive the attention of scholars, who will perhaps devote to them a little more time, learning and research than you can be expected to afford, and it is possible that you may regret having taken so definite a position on grounds so slight. As however, you have assumed the post of instructor to the unlearned public, perhaps you will inform them in your next number on what authority you make the monstrous assertion, that "it may not be generally known, but is an undoubted fact, that no MSS. of any kind, if we except the Hieratic papyri, are known to ascend to the first or second centuries." What will your readers think when they are told that they have only to refer to Silvestre's *Palaéographie* to find that you have made the trifling error of half-a-dozen centuries, and that they may inspect in that work fac-similes of Greek MSS. on papyrus of as early a date as the third century before the Christian Era, viz. 1st. one of part of Dioscorides, second or third centuries B.C. 2nd. Fragments of Homer, &c. third century B.C. 3rd. A petition to Ptolemy, second century B.C. 4th. A musical treatise found at Herculaneum, first century B.C. 5th. A cursive MS. of the second century A.D. This gross and fundamental error may perhaps show on what sort of evidence you would crush out of existence documents which will nevertheless assert their right to critical investigation, and will hardly be pronounced spurious on the strength of your declamation, however impetuous.

I should have liked, had the space which I expect to be allotted been greater, to have touched on the last of your remarks; but I think I have said enough to show the public that your matter is not reliable: and I have now a word to add, in conclusion, as to your manner. This is intemperate, vindictive, unchristian. You adopt a scriptural euphemism to veil the name of *liar* which you seek to fasten upon me, and you present, as facts, to a public which has no means of checking your assertions, a mass of *ex parte* statements which I have easy means of controverting. This is not the temper in which to review a work, the sole object of which is to present to the English public fresh information on an all-important subject; and I should be sorry, though no one could be surprised, were I to reply in the same spirit.

Lastly, to bring to an issue the various questions concerning the Interpretation of Hieroglyphics and Cuneiform Letters which have been raised by you and by your contemporaries, I hereby challenge those who are learned in these matters to a public discussion of the subject in London at as early a period as can be arranged. Let any monument in the British Museum be selected, bearing inscriptions in either of these forms; and I will give, in writing, my interpretation of the same in the original languages and in Greek, with my authorities for such interpretation. Any committee of literary men who may be appointed shall also take the same inscription, and deal with it in the same manner, and the results of our investigation shall then be placed side by side before the public for their examination. An opportunity will thus be afforded for testing the real knowledge which is possessed upon these subjects, and those who believe me to have erroneous ideas will have the means of confuting me.

I beg to request your insertion of this letter in your journal of the 21st instant, and remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

C. SIMONIDES.

P.S.—Since my letter was written, I have seen, in the *Athenæum* of December the 14th, a letter from Mr. Stobart, in which that gentleman appears anxious to disclaim any previous property in the Greek MSS. which I have unrolled for Mr. Mayer. It was impossible that I should be able to speak from my own knowledge as to the sources from which Mr. Mayer obtained his papyri, and I was dependent upon his information; he was under the impression that all which were deposited in one case were purchased from Mr. Stobart, and all in another from Mr. Sams. As, however, no accurate distinction has been made, it is, probably,

almost impossible now to ascribe each papyrus to its original owner. Besides a considerable number of rolls which contain only Demotic characters, it will be remembered that I have unrolled two which contain Demotic writing and Greek translation, and three very large fragments of Hieratic writing only. It would puzzle Mr. Stobart or any other gentleman to tell, from the external appearance of a roll, in what language the *whole* of its contents would prove to be, as in very many instances several different documents are contained one within the other. There are several papyri not yet unrolled in Mr. Mayer's Museum, which may afford confirmation of my remarks.

* * To this note we have only one or two words to add. The facts about M. Simonides given in our article were published in Germany five or six years ago, and were not contradicted; they were reproduced in England two or three years ago, and were not then corrected. We treated these statements, therefore, as public property—gave them as we found them,—and our readers can now judge whether the attempt to qualify them has been successful in any material point. Last week we disposed of the misconception of our meaning about the age of ancient Manuscripts. We were speaking of the *fac-similes* of M. Simonides, and our words could have no other meaning than that no *such* Manuscripts are known to ascend so high as the first or second century. Dr. Mordtmann can defend himself; he is certainly one of the most learned men alive; and, as a linguist, has no rivals except Lord Strangford and Mr. Alison, our minister at Teheran. We will not affront him by a word in his defence against such an assailant. If M. Simonides is willing to exhibit his documents, in London, let him write to Mr. Norris, Secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society. We have no doubt the Society will give him a hearing, as the press has given him one.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Rome, as we hear from that city, will be strongly represented at South Kensington in May, the Art Society there being all astir with life and preparation; from Saulini, who chips you a Medusa or a Hebe on a shell, to Tenerani, who strikes you a Jupiter from the rock. Among the English artists, Mr. Gibson stands alone in having no new work; he will be sufficiently represented by the sculptures already in England. His pupil, Miss Hosmer, will send a magnificent figure of Zenobia,—Mr. Cardwell will send two figures, Conquering Love and the Goddess Diana,—Mr. Shakespeare Wood, an Eleyne from a passage in the 'Idylls' and a Boy with a Trumpet,—Mr. Spence, a large group, the Finding of Moses, a work of many years, and a single figure, Jeannie Deans, a better companion to his celebrated 'Highland Mary' than the 'Lady of the Lake,' executed for Her Majesty,—Mr. Gatlley, a Lion Couchant and a huge Egyptian frieze, full of heroic figures,—Mr. Adams, the Walnut Player, a classical subject. Mr. Storey, an American gentleman, whose name will be better known to English readers as a writer than as an artist, is preparing two grand figures, an African Sibyl and a Cleopatra. These works will be sure to excite interest and controversy from their freedom, poetry and originality. Mr. Mozier, also an American, will send an Indian Girl at the Grave of her Lover, a Jephtha's Daughter, and a Prodigal Son. Signor Tenerani is engaged on a memorial of Castelfidardo; but whether the Roman Government will brave the epigrams of Europe by exposing the model of this monument in London is uncertain. The veteran sculptor will be better represented by some old work. Signor Saulini has a case of cameos ready—such as will make fair bosoms beat to glance at—and among the works in this artist's hands is a head of Ocean, from his own design, but so thoroughly antique in spirit that it looks like a lost work of Phidias. It cannot fail to be a favourite in Great Britain. Mr. Macpherson and Signor Cuccioni are busy with their cameras; and we shall have, with the old photographic favourites, views of many sites scarcely, if at all, known to the English tourist.

Mr. Macpherson is said to have made a great addition to his portfolio. These are good news from Rome.

The resolution to place all our historical State Papers under one roof in Fetter Lane, and under the one charge of Mr. Hardy, has been finally taken, and is on the point of completion. All documents of an earlier date than the accession of George III. will be transferred from St. James's Park to the new Record Office, where the calendarers will in future work, and where historical readers will have free access to the papers. Documents of a later date will be kept for convenience at Whitehall, where a couple of houses have been rented for them, and where Mr. Lechmere and Mr. Lemon will have charge of them.

During the Christmas Holidays Prof. Tyndall will deliver a course of six lectures on Light, adapted to a juvenile audience, at the Royal Institution. They will commence on the 26th and be continued on the 28th and 31st inst., and January 2nd, 4th and 7th.

The Members of the Numismatic Society have recently presented a testimonial to their President, W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., on the occasion of his marriage. The testimonial consists of a copy of Walton's Bible in nine volumes, a silver inkstand and a case for the books. The subscribers' names are inserted on a fly-leaf.

Drs. C. K. Ord and W. Macleod, of H.M. ships Hornet and Madagascar, have had awarded to each of them a Gold Medal, founded by the late Sir T. Blane, on the recommendation of the Director-General of the Naval Medical Department and the President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

Under the title of 'The Night-Flyers,' Messrs. Paul Jerrard & Son have produced a gift-book illustrative of the forms and habits of British Moths. The title is somewhat of a blunder, for the real Night-Flyers—the Nocturna—are comparatively few in number, and deficient in brilliancy and beauty. But the book—a pretty and showy one—will look gay on the Christmas table, even if it make a poor figure on the naturalist's shelves.

Messrs. Griffith & Farran publish as a Christmas book 'Spiritual Conceits,' extracted from the writings of the Fathers, the Old English Poets, &c., and illustrated by Mr. Harry Rogers,—a book for which we should have thought there would not be the smallest demand in these times. A hundred emblems of Christian life are, says the Preface, comprised in the volume. Mr. Rogers has illustrated them—most beautiful and holy many of them are—under what appears to us an entirely mistaken system, by adopting the clumsy, not to say coarse, manner of the emblematic art of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The examples of Quarles' Emblems are of this order the most familiar to the public; but these have a humour, not irreverent, which is absent from Mr. Rogers's designs. To mistake directness of allusion for poetry and obvious incident for character were the dull characteristics of the style he would revive. Let us take but one example to see how he does his portion of duty. The Tree of Evil is seen with a serpent hanging out from its trunk against a butterfly: amongst the branches are human skulls in place of fruit. Is not this trite? Quaint, but dull in its coarse directness, is the representation of the Church endangered. By showing a cathedral (singularly like that of Salisbury) placed in a cock-boat upon a brisk sea, a dark rock in front, and a cross-bearing orb by way of buoy, he conveys the idea. Hearts, doves, butterflies, crowns, scythes, palms, serpents, masks, and all the cumbrous paraphernalia of trite allusion, are employed to rouse brains that must need hard knocks to wake them. The slow directness of the old pietist fancy loved an emblem and suspected a parable, forgetting who used the last. Such things pleased the people in old days, doubtless from an impression the emblem-dealing Church of Rome made upon the popular mind, and remaining even unsuspected, certainly unobliterated, for many years after the Reformation, may be seen in many ways of their life. In none more than in the emblemized books that have become curiosities rather than studies, such as this recent publication

attempts to revive. The book is notable as showing how the archaeology-loving spirit of the day turns to even the most sapless food.

On the question of an improved system of scientific nomenclature, we may give the following notes from our correspondence:—

"Bristol School of Chemistry.

"The system of chemical nomenclature having been recently adverted to in your pages, I would make one remark on those names assigned to complex organic compounds which seem so preposterous to the uninitiated, which are probably somewhat deterrent to the beginner, and which indeed require careful scanning before they can be quickly read aloud even by the experienced chemist. These would not look half so formidable if they were printed like other compounded words, that is, divided by hyphens into their separate elements as they have to be pronounced. Such names ("in linked sweetness long drawn out") as—Trimethyl-triethylethylenephosphammonium—succinylbisulphophenylbibenzamide—become intelligible, and can be read off at a glance, if separated into the simple words of which (in German fashion) they are built up; thus—trimethyl-triethyl-ethylene-phosph-ammonium—succinyl-bisulphophenyl-bibenzamide. Yours, &c., F. W. GRIFFIN."

Messrs. A. & C. Black, of Edinburgh, have purchased the copyright and stock of the late Mr. De Quincey's works.

A good reading or writing lamp has been made and published by M. Pillscher, optician, under the name of "The Queen's Lamp." The arrangements are simple, the appearance is picturesque. It is cheap and apparently durable,—burns common oil, without smell or smoke,—without offensive heat or drip, and emits a pure and steady white light. A reader has the advantage of increasing the light at pleasure, or throwing it on to his paper and shutting it off from his eyes.

The Committee of Art-Designs, which includes the names of the Marquis of Salisbury, Mr. M. Milnes, M.P., Mr. Maclean, R.A., Mr. Cole, C.B., and Mr. Digby Wyatt, are, we believe, about to throw open the class and seek aid from all owners of fine designs, be they private individuals, artists or manufacturers, and invite all possessors of drawings or models made by artists of the period (1762-1862) to which the Exhibition of Modern British Art extends, to communicate with their Secretary. It is much to be hoped that this class of Fine Art may meet with active co-operation, and that the original designs for well-known works will turn up. Works by such men as Flaxman, Stothard, Baily, Pitts, Soane and Pugin would have the greatest interest. Many beautiful things have been lost from the folios of a Rundell & Bridge, the model-room of a Wedgwood, the studio of a Bacon. Yet, with the aid of collectors, some of the best may still be recovered and preserved for posterity in accessible or at least in known places.

Letters from Florence report the death, in that city, of Dr. Southwood Smith, a writer well known by his 'Illustrations of the Divine Government,' and still better known by his earnest and continuous labours as a Sanitary Reformer. Dr. Smith had nearly completed his 74th year.

Mr. Massey will publish the fourth and concluding volume of his 'History of England during the Reign of George the Third' in the course of the ensuing spring.

Mr. Walcott wishes to explain, with reference to the omission of any notice of the detached bell-towers of Berkeley, Ledbury, Walton, &c., in his book on 'Church and Conventual Arrangement,' that the arrangement of parish churches did not enter into his design in that work.

We hear of a highly interesting literary discovery, the publication of which—near at hand—promises to create a sensation. It is nothing less than the second part of 'Candide,' and a comedy by Voltaire, which was acted at Madame Duchastellet's, and in which Voltaire himself performed a part. The genuineness of the manuscripts seems to have been established beyond a doubt by M. Octave Feuillet, Member of the Academy, and a

well-known writer of plays. This gentleman is in the possession of a collection of Voltaire's letters, from all periods of the great philosopher's life, and was enabled, therefore, to fix the year in which Voltaire wrote the play.

The disciples of Hegel, represented several years since by the *Jahrbücher der Wissenschaftlichen Kritik*, have once more a periodical organ, which bears the characteristic title, *Der Gedanke*. It emanates from the Philosophical Society of Berlin, founded by the leading Hegelians in 1843, but on account of serious obstacles, only commenced towards the end of last year. The celebrated Prof. Michelet is its editor, and it is conducted in a spirit of zealous propagandism, corresponding members being appointed in all parts of the world to report on the progress of German philosophy. Of late years the Hegelians have chiefly expressed their views through the medium of the *Zeitschrift für Philosophie und Philosophische Kritik*, a journal which, though belonging to the so-called Pseudo-Hegelian party, headed by Profs. J. H. Fichte, Weiser and Ulrici, is conducted on liberal principles, and is open even to adversaries who write in a courteous manner and avoid the peculiar form of polemics introduced by the late Herr Schopenhauer. Now they have an organ of their own, in which the "right" and "left" sections of the school may each manifest a voice.

The books and pamphlets, illustrative of the troubles under Charles the First, the Commonwealth and the Restoration, formed by the late Rev. Dr. Bandinel, so universally known by being Bodleian Librarian for so many years, were sold by auction at the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson during the past week, producing nearly 1,000*l*. Amongst the many curious works dispersed on this occasion we must be contented with citing the following:—Prince Charles, his Letany and Prayers for the King, 2*l*. 15*s*.—Observations on Prince Rupert's White Dogge, called Boye, with other Tracts relating to the said Dog and the Prince's She-Monkey, 2*l*. 12*s*.—Earl of Bristol's Apologie, 1*l*. 11*s*.—Canterbury (Archbishop Laud), his Change of Diet, 1*l*. 16*s*.—Cavalier's New Common Prayer Book, 6*l*. 8*s*.—Collection of Pamphlets printed in the Years 1641–49, 40*l*.—Colchester's Teares, and twelve other curious Tracts relating to the Siege and Surrender of Colchester, 3*l*.—Cromwell's Declaration, &c., with the Broadside Proclamation of the Council nominating him Lord Protector, 5*l*. 5*s*.—Discours du bon et loial Sujet à la Reyne, with the Portraits, 15*l*.—A Series of the Proclamations issued by Charles I., 81*l*.—Cooper's History of the English Civil Wars in Verse, 13*l*.—Leycester's Civill Wars of England, 11*l*.—A Collection of Tracts respecting Archbishop Laud, 10*l*. 10*s*.—Archy's Dreame, and other Tracts, relating to Laud, 13*l*.—A Collection of Tracts written or published by the famous John Lilburne, 4*l*. 10*s*.—A curious Collection of Tracts, including E. Browne's Time well Spent, in which is to be found the last Will and Testament of Sir James Cambell, Knight, Senior Alderman of London, Citizen and Ironmonger, 12*l*. 5*s*.—Middleton's Civitatis Amor on Charles, in 1616, being created Prince of Wales, 3*l*. 8*s*.—England's Comfort and London's Joy in the Entertainment of King Charles at his Safe Return from Scotland, 10*l*. 15*s*.—Stirry's Rot among the Bishops, a Satire against Archbishop Laud, 8*l*.—A Collection of Tracts respecting the Trial and Execution of the Earl of Strafford, 9*l*. 15*s*.—The true Effigies of King Charles, Queen Mary and the Royall Progenie, a volume of extraordinary rarity, 99*l*.—Saltmarsh's Perfume against a Sulphurous Stinke, &c., 3*l*. 16*s*.

Closes Next Week.

HOLMAN HUNT'S Great Masterpiece of Sacred Art, "BEHOLD! I STAND AT THE DOOR AND KNOCK" (Rev. iii. 20), especially valuable as the highest and most complete expression of the genius of this eminent English Painter, is NOW ON VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 108, New Bond Street, prior to its being returned to its private possessor, and final exclusion from public exhibition altogether.—Admission, Sixpence, from Ten to Five. A perfect light insured at all times.

SCIENCE

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Dec. 12.—General Sabine, R.A., President, in the chair.—The following papers were

read:—'On a Series for Calculating the Ratio of the Circumference of a Circle to its Diameter,' by Mr. Clarkson.—'On the Production of Vibrations and Sounds by Electrolysis,' by Mr. Gore,—and 'On Perchloric Acid and its Hydrates,' by Mr. Roscoe.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—Dec. 11.—G. Godwin, V.P., in the chair.—J. Hardy, Esq., M.P., the Rev. J. B. Hughes and Mrs. Sotheby were elected Associates.—Mr. Pettigrew and Mr. Cuming made remarks on an inscribed Stone Axe found in the neighbourhood of Newark, Ohio, and considered the characters as produced by playfulness.—The Dean of Worcester forwarded the particulars of a discovery made at Worcester Cathedral, during the restorations on the north side of the chancel, by which a stone coffin had been brought to light containing the remains of a bishop, supposed to be *De Constantius*, of the twelfth century.—The Rev. Mr. Kell communicated an account of the discovery of curious Roman Remains in a cutting now in progress for a railway at Newport, Isle of Wight, which will, when completed, be arranged. The same gentleman also sent for exhibition a Medallion of the *Mater Dolorosa* and *Ecce Homo*, of Italian workmanship, of the early part of the eighteenth century, found at Netley Abbey; also a very minute gold Coin weighing 29½ grains, a quarter Philipus, of Gaulish coinage, found at Dover. Mr. Evans gave a description of this specimen, and stated that he possessed a half coin of the same, which was found at Margate.—Dr. Palmer sent a notice of the examination of a supposed Sepulchral Mound at Stanmore, Berks.—Mr. Dewe sent a bronze Celtic Dagger-blade, with one of the rivets remaining. It measured 7½ inches in length, and was found under a round barrow at Rowcroft, in the parish of Yotterdon.—Mr. Cecil Brent exhibited a bronze Celtic Spear-head, 6 inches long, in very fine preservation, found upon deepening the furrow of a water-wheel at Chartham Paper-mill, Kent.—Mr. Forman exhibited a large silver Bracelet, having for its centre the fine seal of Thomas Burton, Bishop of Sodor and Man, 1452–1480; the bracelet weighs 4 oz. 7 dwts.—Dr. Pridham sent a Canterbury Token of the sign of the Chequers so celebrated by Chaucer.—The Rev. Mr. Kell exhibited a Brass Tobacco-box of the seventeenth century, having engravings of the Virgin and Child, with a Dutch inscription. On the bottom is "S. Antonius Don Padua," with the infant Saviour.—Mr. Previtt exhibited a gold Venetian Zecchino, which had formed the decorations of the head of a Sepoy killed in the late Indian mutiny.—Dr. Palmer sent Roman Remains obtained from a Villa in Berkshire, belonging to Mr. H. Bunbury. The pottery was apparently from the Durobrivion Kilns. Horn Cores of the *Boa longirostris* were also found, and a Coin of Tetricus the Elder.—Mr. Solly exhibited two fine Miniatures of Prince Henry, eldest son of James the First. They were the work of Isaac Oliver. He also exhibited a Miniature in oil on copper of James Stuart, the Old Pretender, which was formerly in Dr. Mead's collection.—Mr. Tugall exhibited a minute Miniature of Charles the First.—Mr. Brent produced a Miniature of Charles the Second, set in a gold ring, a copy of Sir P. Lely's portrait in Bridewell Hall. The remainder of the evening was occupied in the reading of and discussions on a paper 'On Ogham Inscriptions,' by Mr. Pettigrew.

ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—Dec. 6.—Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., V.P., in the chair.—This being the first Meeting of another Session, Mr. Morgan opened the proceedings with a few observations on the satisfactory progress of the Society during the previous year, alluding to the series of special exhibitions which had been formed in London, the agreeable results of the Annual Meeting held at Peterborough, and the encouraging prospects for the ensuing year at Worcester, where it had been determined that the Congress in 1862 should be held. Mr. Morgan announced also the intention of forming for the London Meeting, in June next, a special Exhibition illustrative of the Art of Enamel and Niello, tracing its history in

all countries and periods.—A memoir, by Mr. G. Petrie, of Kirkwall, was read, describing the extensive chambers, of cruciform plan, discovered lately in the tumulus known as Maes How, in the Orkneys; and also of the numerous inscriptions in Rones, which are traced upon the massive slabs of which this curious structure is formed.—Lord Talbot de Malahide pointed out the striking analogy in the plan and structure of Maes How with that of certain chambered tumuli in Ireland, at New Grange, the Hill of Dowth, &c. In these, however, no inscriptions had been noticed.—Mr. Hewitt read a notice of some rare portions of armour, probably English.—Mr. Pritchett gave a short description of some examples of timbered houses in Sussex, on some of which he had traced inscriptions, dating as far back as the reign of Elizabeth. He also described some monumental slabs, of cast-iron, bearing epitaphs and ornaments in relief; these relics of the ancient iron-foundries in Sussex, where stone slabs were not readily procured, are chiefly of the beginning of the seventeenth century. Mr. Pritchett gave also an account of the bombard, a huge cannon formerly to be seen at Eridge, where it was annually fired on some rural festivity, and 5*s*. appropriated as a reward for bringing back the massive ball, which was thrown to a distance of about 800 yards. This curious piece of ancient artillery is no longer to be found.—Mr. Bloxham gave an account of a bronze helmet, which he sent for examination, found in 1854, by R. B. Oakley, Esq., in the river Tigris, near the line of the retreat of the 10,000 Greeks. It may, however, be a relic of the expedition of Alexander the Great and his conquest of Bactria, about B.C. 330.—Amongst other communications were, a 'Report on the recent Excavations at Wroxeter,' by Dr. Henry Johnson,—notice of a fine mural painting in St. Gregory's Church, Norwich, of which an admirable coloured drawing was exhibited, by Robert Fitch, Esq.,—and an account of recent discoveries at Stonehenge, and of an engraved symbol or device of unknown signification, noticed on one of the fallen impostes of the trilithons, by Dr. Tate.—Col. Lefroy exhibited a very singular bronze, supposed to be of Roman work, found in railway cuttings near Basingstoke.—Some curious objects connected with the early use of fire-arms were brought by Mr. Bernhard Smith, and a collection of family documents, some fine embroideries, ancient seals, &c., by Miss Harrington, of Worden.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

THURS. Philological, & Royal Institution, 3.—'Light,' Juvenile Lecture, Prof. Tyndall.
SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'Light,' Juvenile Lecture, Prof. Tyndall.

FINE ARTS

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—Many of the artists engaged upon the frescoes in the Houses of Parliament lament the injurious effect of the immense quantity and strong hues of the stained glass in the windows lighting their works. The pictures in the Commons Corridor and Royal Gallery are seriously affected by this architectonic extravagance. The designer must have wished to get as much coloured light as possible, excluding all pure daylight. Consequently, the paintings are badly seen, from the deficiency of light; and, what is even a greater evil than this, their colour is completely ruined by patches of brilliant tints, which travesty the intention of the painter in the most ridiculous manner. As each day progresses, bolts, bars, and oddly-shaped spaces of vivid light follow one another over the frescoes, to a result of chromatic bewilderment that is no less strange to see than annoying and discouraging to the painters. It is as difficult to comprehend why Sir Charles Barry darkened the interiors, as to discover anything like an architectural precedent for thus overcharging the windows with strong colour. No domestic buildings of the middle ages, and scarcely any of ecclesiastical character, were so loaded. The truly Gothic artists understood the function of stained glass in a far chaster spirit, and, even with unlimited means, used white glass where light alone was demanded; or, when window decoration seemed imperative, restricted them-

selves to grisaille in a far greater degree than Sir C. Barry did. We hope the latter means of decoration may be substituted for much that is really absurd and indefensible in his work. The architect's idea of colour must have been a peculiarly unfortunate one, as is felt by all who know that he actually had the whole of the interior stonework at Westminster painted of a bad drab,—to the ruin of the naturally fine tint of the stone, making it look like that of stucco, and destroying the clear sharpness of the carving.

The series of photographs from Turner's *Liber Studiorum*, published by Messrs. Cundall & Downes, would be more valuable if extended to embrace the whole number of seventy-one drawings made by the artist towards the one hundred of his original intention. Many more of these works are, we understand, in possession of the Trustees of the National Gallery than those already reproduced from the series at South Kensington. Is there any reason why the photographed *Liber* should not be completed for the benefit of the public and artists? Renewed examination of the series has strengthened our conviction that these marvellous works should be disseminated in the widest possible range. The publishers deserve credit for what they have done towards this end; and, aided by public authority, we hope they may complete the series in question.

The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's have granted a site in the south aisle of their Cathedral for a statue of the late Bishop of London, to be erected after a design by Mr. G. Richmond.

New School-Rooms are building at Eton, in connexion with the College, at a cost of about 10,000*l*. By the end of next year they will be completed, as the first tangible instalment, let us hope, towards a thorough re-modelling of the great school.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON. Unprecedented Combination of Attractions for the Christmas Holidays. **BALLET'S GREATEST SUCCESS**—the NEW OPERA and the NEW COMIC PANTOMIME.—On Box Night, THURSDAY, December 26, and following Evenings, will be presented the New and Original Grand Romantic Opera, in Three Acts, entitled *THE PURITAN'S DAUGHTER*. The Libretto by J. V. Bridgman. Supported by Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Susan Pyne; Mr. Santley, Mr. H. Corri, Mr. George Honey, Mr. Patey, Mr. A. St. Albans, Mr. T. Distin, Mr. Wallworth, Mr. Eugene Dusek, Mr. C. Lyall and Mr. W. Harrison. Conductor, Mr. ALFRED MELLON.—After which will be produced (written expressly by J. V. Bridgman) a Grand Comic CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, entitled *HARLEQUIN GULLIVER*; or, a Trip to Broodingmag, a Peep at Lilliput, and a Flying Visit to Laputa, with entirely new Tricks, Transformations, Decorations, Machinery, Dresses, new splendid Scenery, including the Grand Transformation Scene, by W. Cullott, which will be represented new and patent effects never before attempted on the stage. Gulliver, Mr. W. H. Payne; Mrs. Gulliver, Mr. F. Payne. Principal Dances, Mdlle. Lamoureux, supported by the Ladies of the Corps de Ballet. The Harlequinade sustained by the Eminent Pantomimists, Messrs. H. Payne, F. Payne, H. Lauri, E. Lauri, S. Lauri and Miss Jenny Lauri.

NOTICE.—A Morning Performance of the New Pantomime will take place on WEDNESDAY, January 1, and on every succeeding Wednesday till further notice, commencing at Two o'clock. Carriages to be in attendance at the following times:—Box Office, 10*o*. 6*d*. to 4*o*. 4*o*. Dress Circle, 5*o*.; Upper Boxes, 4*o*.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3*o*.; Pit, 2*o*. 6*d*.; Amphitheatre, 1*o*. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five. Commence at Seven. Places booked without charge.

THE SISTERS MARCHISIO.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—MR. LAND begs to announce an EVENING ORCHESTRAL CONCERT, on THURSDAY Jan. 2; also (for the convenience of suburban residents) a MORNING CONCERT, on SATURDAY, Jan. 4, when the celebrated Vocalists, Mdlle. Carlotta Marchisio (Soprano) and Mdlle. Barbara Marchisio (Contralto), will have the honour of making their first appearance in this country, assisted by Miss Arabella Goddard, Arthur Napoleon, M. Viout, tempo and other eminent Artists. Further particulars will be duly announced, to be obtained at Austin's Ticket-office, 23, Piccadilly; at Cranley, Beale & Wood's, 201, Regent Street; and at all the principal Music and Book Sellers.

MUSIC AT THE UNIVERSITIES.

We have received the following communications from the rival Universities, on the subject of Musical Professorships and the duties of those holding them:—

"Oxford.

"Is not the theory of music the fittest subject for the lectures of the Professor of Music at either University? This was the view of his duties taken by the late Dr. Crotch, most of whose lectures were, in fact, lessons on harmony. His classes were certainly attended by but few undergraduates, and eventually he gave them up. At the present day it is probable that a greater number would avail themselves of the opportunity of studying the grammar of music, though not of course one twentieth of those who so eagerly crowded the Sheldonian Theatre to hear the vocal illustrations of a lecture

which, however interesting, learned and well-written, is hardly adapted to the wants of students;—and should not the Professor's aim be the instruction of such? Murmurs may here seem ungracious when the small amount of musical nourishment supplied at the sister University is considered; but from Sir Frederick Ouseley's talents and zeal something more—at least something different—might be expected. His Inaugural Lectures were 'On the History of Music,' and he has since read papers of a more decidedly instructive character, 'On the Construction of the Organ'; 'On Form in Composition'; 'On Fugue Writing'; and 'On Instrumentation,' neither of much use to those who, as far as the lecturer knew, were unable to compose or write down the four parts of a chant. Such is not the normal method at the University. To the Professors of Greek, Latin, &c., it is needless to allude; but Chemistry, Botany, and even the French and some other modern languages are there taught, not merely lectured on agreeably. Could eight or ten young men, or even fewer, be gathered together each term at a lecture upon harmony, they might become afterwards a useful sprinkling of theorists in the large class of singing curates.

"Yours, &c.,

P. P."

We are hardly prepared to admit that the Professorship of an art which can only take an accessory place in academical studies, involves the necessity of giving elementary lessons, or that it would be possible under the circumstances to furnish more than the merest smattering of knowledge, to those who relied on such discourses for their musical education. A course of *solfeggi* would be as essential to the well-doing of singing curates "as the knowledge" how "to compose or write down the four parts of a chant." The second letter speaks for itself, and, we have no doubt, states the facts of the case correctly from the writer's point of view:—

"Cambridge.

"Allow me to correct a misapprehension that must arise in many or most of your readers from your remarks on Sir Frederick Ouseley's late visit to Cambridge. 1. The Lecture was not given to the University, but to a private Society, and therefore rather without than within the province of our own Professor; and it was only on that circumstance being distinctly understood that Sir Frederick himself, after much hesitation, consented to give his Lecture. 2. Away with 'sinecures' by all means; but is it generally known that our Musical Professorship is 'honorary' also? And how can the University expect to obtain from a non-resident, unpaid Professor what it never received when he was resident? Let the University take the initiative. Let it express real substantial interest in the matter, and our distinguished Professor will perform all duty that may be imposed upon him, and more. But while it can make new Chairs, and add new comforts to those in existence, all the while preserving to that of Music, and to that alone, the distinction of 'honorary' neglect, we can have no claim on services so plainly declined. 3. The fact is, that Prof. Bennett has already expressed his wish to give us lectures, but his preliminary question is, *where* are they to be given? He has received no answer at present. At Oxford the Professor of Music can assert his right to a local habitation; at Cambridge we can only give him a name.

"Allow me to add, that Prof. Bennett has refused scarcely one of many invitations he has received to conduct performances of the principal musical societies in Cambridge, sometimes accompanied by a strong auxiliary of professionals brought down at his own expense. This naturally makes us scrupulous about inviting him still more often, as we should wish. "De mortuis nil nisi bonum." Prof. Bennett has been far more mixed up with musical affairs in Cambridge than his *resident* predecessors. I am, &c., CANTOR."

With regard to the facts of the Musical Lecture given in Cambridge by the Oxford Professor, it must be recollected that our comment was on regret expressed in print by one who, it may be presumed, wrote from Cambridge.—It seems clear that some advantage of position, at least, must appertain to the Professorship of Music at

Cambridge, else it would hardly be accepted by any musician of distinction.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—This week has been one of mournful silence in London. The second performance of the 'Messiah,' by the *Sacred Harmonic Society*, to have been given last night, in which Mr. Haigh was to have sung the tenor music, did not take place.

The sixth of Herr Pauer's Selections of Piano-forte Music included a Sonata by Cherubini. The series (which was one of no ordinary interest) is to be repeated early in the year at Willis's Rooms.

At last week's performance of Gluck's 'Orpheus,' in Manchester, as concert-music, by Mr. C. Halle, Madame Sainton-Dolby took the principal part. This week *Mr. H. Leslie's Choir* was to go down there.

Our Glasgow friends of the *Choral Union* announce for New Year's Day a Sacred Morning and a Secular Evening Concert. The programmes of both are good: of the former, particularly so. The innovation (for such it may be called) of introducing instrumental symphonies into sacred concerts is to be approved; though the symphony selected—Beethoven's, in C—is more joyous in character than can be considered as in harmony with psalms and selections from oratorios. Mr. Lambeth's setting of the 'By the Waters of Babylon' is to be repeated.

'Les Recruteurs,' the new opera by M. Lefebvre Wély, produced a few days ago at the *Opéra Comique* of Paris, seems to have "missed fire."—Méhul's 'Joseph' (which as an opera we are unable to relish, in spite of its fame in foreign parts) is to be revived at the *Théâtre Lyrique*.

MISCELLANEA

Cambrian and Border Literature.—You were good enough some time since to call attention to my collection of Cambrian and Border County Literature; and also to my intention of publishing a Catalogue of the same. I have devoted the whole of my spare time in 1859, 1860 and 1861, to a compilation of the proposed work, and now have the satisfaction of saying that the full titles of *four thousand volumes* have been copied in manuscript; and that the whole of the duplicates, necessarily found in such a collection, have been weeded out and put aside for sale. I have been at work on this collection for twenty years, and my experience has shown what must, I think, be obvious to collectors, that next to "scarce works" the greatest difficulty lies in getting together Welsh Magazines, and in completing sets of them. I shall have to reprint some odd numbers of several to perfect sets, and before I do so I venture, in the interest of Literature, to suggest that some effort should at once be made to fix a clear and definite period down to which the collector may with something like satisfaction confine himself. With this view, I think it must be useful to have supplied through the press a concise list of defunct and existing Welsh Serials. And that collectors should then address themselves, through some committee, to publishers of existing works, asking them to close the running series of Serials at the end of 1862; commencing with January 1863 new and distinct series of their respective works. I have no doubt, but that this must be a wise thing to them in a commercial point of view, for it must act as a stimulant to two classes: the collector of the present day in making his collection perfect; the collector of the coming generation who, with a new literary period at his command, would be induced to buy all up, from a desire to get together perfect and complete sets of current literature. I write this letter with considerable diffidence; but I am so persuaded of the necessity for some such effort as that indicated, that I have ventured to ask you to lend your valuable aid in bringing it about.

E. R. G. SALISBURY.

Glas-Aber, Chester, Dec. 7, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A. R.—A. F. H.—E. T.—A. B.—H. R.—R. N. S.—M.—T. J. G.—J. E. S.—Felix—W. M.—J. H. B.—R. C. W.—received.

* At the moment of going to press, we have received, from the Author of 'Whitefriars,' a reply to Capt. Mayne Reid, on the subject of the 'Octoroon.' It is unavoidably postponed until next week.

WORKS ON SCIENCE.

Vol. I. New Series, with Plates, 8vo. cloth, 17s.

The JOURNAL of MICROSCOPICAL SCIENCE. Edited by EDWIN LANKESTER, M.D. F.R.S., and JOHN BUSK, F.R.O.S. F.R.S.

*. No. V., being the First Number of the Second Volume, will be published on the 1st of January, 1862.

With nearly 1,300 Engravings on Wood, fcap. 8vo. cloth, 12s. 6d.

A MANUAL of BOTANY. By Robert Bentley, F.L.S., Professor of Botany, King's College, and to the Pharmaceutical Society.

Second Edition, with 378 Engravings on Wood, fcap. 8vo. cloth, 12s. 6d.

The MICROSCOPE and its REVELATIONS.

By W. B. CARPENTER, M.D. F.R.S., Registrar to the University of London.

By the same Author, Fourth Edition, with numerous Engravings on Wood, 8vo. cloth, 24s.

COMPARATIVE PHYSIOLOGY.

Eleventh Edition, Illustrated, post 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

VESTIGES of the NATURAL HISTORY of CREATION.

Eighth Edition, carefully revised, fcap. 8vo. cloth, 12s. 6d.

FOWNES' MANUAL of CHEMISTRY. Edited

by H. BENCE JONES, M.D. F.R.S., and A. W. HOFMANN, Ph.D. F.R.S.

8vo. cloth, 14s.

The GENEALOGY of CREATION, newly

Translated from the Unpointed Hebrew Text of the Book of Genesis: showing the general Scientific Accuracy of the Cosmogony of Moses and the Philosophy of Creation. By HENRY F. A. PRATT, M.D.

8vo. cloth, 2s. 10s.

An EXPOSITORY LEXICON of the TERMS,

ANCIENT and MODERN, in MEDICAL and GENERAL SCIENCE: including a Complete Medical and Medico-Legal Vocabulary, and presenting the Correct Pronunciation, Derivation, Definition and Explanation of the Names, Analogues, Synonyms and Phrases in English, Latin, Greek, French and German, employed in Science and connected with Medicine. By R. G. MAYNE, M.D.

FRESENIUS' CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

Edited by LLOYD BULLOCK, F.C.S.

QUALITATIVE. Fifth Edition. 8vo. cloth, 9s.

QUANTITATIVE. Third Edition. 8vo. cloth, 16s.

Third Edition, fcap. 8vo. cloth, 5s.

The FIRST STEP in CHEMISTRY. By

ROBERT GALLOWAY, F.C.S., Professor of Practical Chemistry in the Museum of Irish Industry.

By the same Author, Third Edition, post 8vo. cloth, 5s.

A MANUAL of QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

By the same Author, on Five large Sheets, Second Edition, 4s. 6d.

CHEMICAL TABLES for SCHOOLS and LECTURE ROOMS.

Second Edition, crown 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

The OPHTHALMOSCOPE: an Essay on its

Value in the Exploration of Internal Eye Diseases. By JABEZ HOGG, M.R.C.S., Assistant-Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital.

Third Edition, 1,250 pages, 8vo. cloth, 36s.

The CYCLOPÆDIA of PRACTICAL RE-

CEIPTS, and COLLATERAL INFORMATION in the ARTS, PROFESSIONS, MANUFACTURES and TRADES. By ARNOLD J. COOLEY.

Fcap. 8vo. 2s.

The EASTERN, or TURKISH BATH: its History, Revival in Britain, and Application to the Purposes of Health. By ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S.

With an Iso-Thermal Chart, post 8vo. cloth, 12s.

MEDICAL CLIMATOLOGY; or, a Topographical and Meteorological Description of the Localities Resorted to in Winter and Summer by Invalids of Various Classes, both at Home and Abroad. By R. E. SCORESBY-JACKSON, M.D. F.R.S.E.

Post 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

MENTONE and the RIVIERA as a WINTER

RESIDENCE. By J. HENRY BENNET, M.D.

Third Edition, post 8vo. cloth, 7s.

The CLIMATE of PAU; with a Description

of the Watering Places of the Pyrenees, and of the Virtues of their respective Mineral Sources in Disease. By ALEXANDER TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S.E.

Post 8vo. cloth, 5s.

TORQUAY in its MEDICAL ASPECT as a

RESORT for PULMONARY INVALIDS. By C. RADCLIFFE HALL, M.D., Physician to the Torquay Hospital for Consumption.

Second Edition, much enlarged, 8vo. cloth, 20s.

INFLUENCE of TROPICAL CLIMATES in

PRODUCING the ACUTE ENDEMIC DISEASES of EUROPEANS; including Practical Observations on their Chronic Sequelæ under the Influences of the Climate of Europe. By SIR RANALD MARTIN, K.C.B. F.R.S., Physician to the Council of India.

With Fifty Engravings on Wood, post 8vo. cloth, 6s. 6d.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MANIPULATION: treat-

ing of the Practice of the Art, and its Various Appliances to Nature. By LAKE PRICE, Esq.

Sixth Edition, with Engravings, fcap. 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMISTRY, including

the PRACTICE of the COLLODION PROCESS. By T. FREDERICK HARDWICH, late Lecturer on Photography at King's College, London.

Fifth Edition, with numerous Engravings on Wood, fcap. 8vo. cloth, 12s. 6d.

ELEMENTS of NATURAL PHILOSOPHY;

being an EXPERIMENTAL INTRODUCTION to the STUDY of the PHYSICAL SCIENCES. By GOLDING BIRD, M.D. F.R.S., and CHARLES BROOKE, F.R.S.

Second Edition, 18mo. cloth, 6s.

The BOOK of PRESCRIPTIONS: containing

3,000 Prescriptions, collected from the Practice of the most eminent Physicians and Surgeons, English and Foreign. By HENRY BEASLEY.

By the same Author, Fifth Edition, 18mo. cloth, 6s.

The DRUGGIST'S GENERAL RECEIPT-

BOOK: Comprising a Copious Veterinary Formulary and Table of Veterinary Materia Medica; Patent and Proprietary Medicines, Druggists' Nostrums; Perfumery, Cosmetics; Beverages, Dietetic Articles, and Condiments; Trade Chemicals, Miscellaneous Preparations and Compounds used in the Arts.

Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

A CATECHISM of the PHYSIOLOGY and

PHILOSOPHY of BODY, SENSE and MIND. For Use in Schools and Colleges. By WHARTON JONES, F.R.S.

With numerous Illustrations, Third Edition, fcap. 8vo. cloth, 6s. 6d.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY, including ANA-

LYSIS. By JOHN E. BOWMAN. Edited by CHARLES L. BLOXAM, Professor of Practical Chemistry in King's College, London.

Post 8vo. 1s. 6d.

HOMŒOPATHY: a Rejoinder to the Replies

to Sir B. Brodie's Letter to 'Fraser's Magazine.' Supplementary to the Fourth Edition of 'Homœopathy and Hydropathy Impartially Appreciated.' By EDWIN LEE, M.D.

Fcap. 8vo. cloth, 6s.

The CHEMISTRY of WINE. By J. C. Mulder,

Professor of Chemistry in the University of Utrecht. Edited by H. BENCE JONES, M.D. F.R.S.

Contents.

On the Grape—On the Fermentation of Grape Juice—On Clearing—On Cellaring—On the Diseases of Wine—On the Constituents—On the Amount of Alcohol—On the Colouring Matters—On the Fatty Matter—On the Free Acids—On the Albuminous Matter—On the Ammonia or Ammoniacal Salts in Wine—On the Sugar in Wine—On the Odoriferous Constituents—On the Analysis—On Tests—On Adulteration—On Fruit Wines.

JOHN CHURCHILL, NEW BURLINGTON-STREET.

BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET: A SHILLING LIBRARY OF POPULAR MUSIC.

1. Twenty Songs by Mendelssohn, 1s.
2. Twenty Songs by Balfe, 1s.
3. Fourteen Songs by Verdi, 1s.
4. Twenty Christy's Minstrel's Songs (1st selection), 1s.
5. Fifty Popular Waltzes, 1s.
6. Twelve Sets of Quadrilles, 1s.
7. Fifty Polkas and Galops, 1s.
8. Twenty-five Gems by Verdi, for Pianoforte, 1s.
9. Nine Original Pianoforte Pieces, by J. Ascher, 1s.
10. Ten Nocturnes and Mazurkas de Salon for Pianoforte, by Goria, Talczy, Wely and Cramer, 1s.
11. Twelve Drawing-room Pianoforte Pieces, 1s.
12. Fifteen Songs by Beethoven, 1s.
13. Twelve Songs by Hatton and Linley, 1s.
14. Twenty Ballads by Popular Composers, 1s.
15. Sixteen Songs by Kücken, 1s.
16. Twelve English Duets by Mendelssohn, Kücken and Keller, 1s.
17. Mendelssohn's Music to Midsummer Night's Dream, complete, 1s.
18. Twelve Songs by François Schubert, 1s.
19. Twelve Fantasias by Brinley Richards and Osborne, 1s.
20. Twelve Songs by Donizetti, 1s.
21. Dance Music for Christmas, 1s.
22. Sixteen Sacred Songs by Handel, 1s.
23. Six Standard Overtures by Mozart, Rossini and Beethoven, 1s.
24. Six Four-Part Songs by Meyerbeer, Balfe, Hatton and Mori, 1s.
25. Twenty Christy's Minstrel's Songs (2nd selection), 1s.
26. Twenty Christy's Minstrel's Songs (3rd selection), 1s.
27. Twenty Buckley's Serenaders' Songs, edited by F. Buckley, 1s.
28. Eighteen Standard English Songs for Gentlemen's Voices, 1s.
29. Sixteen Standard English Songs for Ladies' Voices, 1s.
30. Five Sets of Dance Music, as Pianoforte Duets, 1s.
31. Ten Songs by Bellini, from The Sonnambula, 1s.
32. Six Four-Part Songs by Meyerbeer, Verdi, Plokov, &c. 1s.
33. Mendelssohn's Songs without Words, Books 1 and 2, 1s.
34. Mendelssohn's Songs without Words, Books 3 and 4, 1s.
35. Mendelssohn's Songs without Words, Books 5 and 6, 1s.
36. Ten Favourite Songs by Abt, Curschmann, Molique, Proch, &c. 1s.
37. Twenty-four Schottisches, Varsovians, Redowns, 1s.
38. Twenty Romanesque, by Massini, Puget, Arnaud, Henrion, &c. 1s.
39. Ten Standard Glee, 1s.
40. The Opera 11 Treasures for Pianoforte Solo, 1s.
41. The Opera 12 Treasures for Pianoforte Solo, 1s.
42. Twenty Welsh Melodies, with English Words, 1s.
43. Ten Popular Tenor Songs, as sung by Sims Reeves, 1s.
44. Twelve Popular Contralto Songs, as sung by Madame Sainson-Dolby, 1s.
45. Selection of Popular Soprano Songs sung by Miss Louisa Pyne, 1s.
46. To 50. Beethoven's 32 Sonatas in 14 Nos. 1s. each.
47. Un Ballio in Maschera, for Pianoforte, 1s.
48. Twelve Devonshire Songs, by Edward Capern, 1s.
49. Howard Glover's New Opera, Ruy Blas, for the Pianoforte, 1s.
50. Christmas Annual of Dance Music for 1862, 1s.
51. Thirty Comic Songs, 1s.
52. One Hundred Reels, Country Dances, for Pianoforte, 1s.
53. One Hundred Christy's Airs for Pianoforte, 1s.

BOOSEY'S CHRISTMAS ANNUAL of DANCE MUSIC is now ready, price 1s. and contains a Selection of entirely new Quadrilles, Valse, Polkas and Galops, never before published. Also, another Edition, suitable for presentation, handsomely bound in Magenta cloth, gilt edges, price 2s. 6d.

Boosey & Sons, Holles-street.

BOOSEY'S SIX CHRISTMAS CAROLS, price 6d., for Four Voices and Pianoforte or Organ Accompaniment. Edited by W. H. BIRCH.

Boosey & Sons, Holles-street.

BOOSEY'S 250 CHANTS (Single and Double), price 1s.; or in cloth, gilt edges, suitable for Presentation, price 2s. This Collection contains every good Chant ever composed.

Boosey & Sons, Holles-street.

BOOSEY'S EDITION OF CHRISTY'S SONGS. Sixty Songs, with Choruses and Pianoforte Accompaniments, price 4s. superbly bound.—One Hundred Christy's Songs, arranged for Pianoforte, price 1s.—Two Hundred Christy's Songs, arranged for Violin, 1s. 6d. in cloth.—Two Hundred Christy's Songs, arranged for German Concertina, 1s. 6d. in cloth. Boosey's Editions must always be ordered.

Boosey & Sons, Holles-street.

EVANS'S ENGLISH HARMONIUMS for Cottages, Schools, Drawing-Rooms, Churches, Literary and other Public Institutions, are made in every possible variety at Prices from 6 to 140 Guineas. The Manufacturers have to announce the complete success of a New Patent Self-Acting Blowing Machine, the only self-acting blower that has ever succeeded, which may be seen in operation at Holles-street.

The most distinguished living Musicians, including Balfe, Sterndale Bennett, Cipriani Potter, Best, Henry Smart, &c., have testified to the extraordinary merits of Evans's Harmoniums. See Testimonials attached to Illustrated Catalogues of Harmoniums, to be had gratis of the Manufacturers, Boosey & Ching, 24, Holles-street, London, W.

EVANS'S ENGLISH MODEL HARMONIUM, with Two Rows of Keys, price 60 Guineas in Oak Case, or 70 Guineas in Rosewood Case, combines every modern improvement. The most beautiful and varied orchestral effects can be produced upon this Instrument, which possesses every gradation of tone from the greatest power to the most delicate Pianoissimo. The English Model Harmonium is managed with that facility which characterizes all Evans's Harmoniums, and is equally effective both in the Drawing-room and Church.

Boosey & Ching, Manufacturers, 24, Holles-street, London, W.

EVANS'S PEDAL HARMONIUMS, with Independent Pedal Reeds, can be had either with a Single or Double Row of Keys, at Prices from 51l. to 130 Guineas. Also, with the New Patent Self-Acting Blowing Machine.

Boosey & Ching, Manufacturers, 24, Holles-street, London, W.

FOR CHRISTMAS AND THE NEW YEAR.
Now ready, with a Coloured Title, 5s. cloth, pp. 320,
**SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY; and a
GARLAND for the YEAR.** By JOHN TIMES, F.S.A.

* * * In this Work the Memorable Days of the Year, its Fasts and Festivals, and Pictorial Events, such as are usually named in Almanacs, are here historically illustrated and popularly explained. Together with Original Sketches of Folk-lore, Domestic Life and Manners, Gardening and Rural Economy, &c. London: Lockwood & Co. 7, Stationers' Hall-court.

This day is published, crown 8vo. price 3s. 6d.

**THE GOSPEL to the AFRICANS: a Narra-
tive of the Life and Labours of the Rev. WILLIAM JAME-
SON in Jamaica and Old Calabar.**

By his Son-in-Law,
The REV. ALEX. ROBB, A.M.,
Missionary at Old Calabar.

Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

CONSOLATION.

By the Rev. JAMES W. ALEXANDER, D.D.
Edinburgh: Andrew Elliot. London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.

PAINTING IN WATER COLOUR:
The Theory and Practice of the English School.

By AARON PENLEY.

This work, alike invaluable to teacher and student, also addresses itself in a remarkable degree to those who, having gone through the usual course of teaching, desire to advance themselves to the perfect practice of the Art, whether as an elegant accomplishment, or as a means of professional livelihood: it treats from the first holding of a brush through a course of study of the most analytical and extended kind, up to the highly-finished landscape, with all the sentiment and poetry of effect that can be conceived and realized by an accomplished master-mind, directing a cultivated brush. The author of the work has enjoyed for a long term of years the reputation of being one of the most eminent English Water-colour Painters; he has imparted instruction in the Art for 37 years to the noblest families in the kingdom, and has held, and still holds, high appointments under Government as Professor of Water-colour Painting. The Work contains 44 full-size Studies in Fac-simile, by Chromo-lithography, of the original Water-colour Drawings, 35 Specimens of Compound Tints, and 140 pages of instructive and descriptive Text: the whole got up in the best style, full-size folio, so as to form the handsomest Drawing-room Table Book of the season, as well as a work of inexhaustible and never-ending usefulness. Only a small Edition will be ready.

London: Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, No. 6, Gato-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

EMILY FAITHFULL & CO.

GREAT CORAM-STREET, W.C.

THE VICTORIA REGIA:

A VOLUME OF ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS IN POETRY AND PROSE.

EDITED BY ADELAIDE A. PROCTER.

Dedicated, by special permission, to
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
Contributions by the most Eminent Authors of the day.

Handsomely bound in cloth, gilt edges .. £1 1 0
Morocco, gilt edges 1 10 6

The VICTORIA REGIA is now ready.

SIGHTS AND STORIES:

A CHRISTMAS BOOK FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

By AMELIA B. EDWARDS,
Author of 'Hand and Glove,' 'A History of France,' &c.
With Illustrations by the Author. Price 6s.

POST-OFFICE SAVINGS' BANKS:

A FEW PLAIN WORDS CONCERNING THEM.

By FRANK IVES SCUDAMORE.

Revised Edition, with List of Banks opened in England and Wales.
Price 1d., or 5s. per 100. 70th Thousand now ready.

LIFE INSURANCE BY SMALL PAYMENTS.

By FRANK IVES SCUDAMORE.

Price 1d., or 5s. per 100 post free.

FRIENDLESS GIRLS, AND HOW TO HELP THEM.

By FRANCES P. COBBE.

Price 1d., or 5s. per 100 post free.

WORKHOUSES AND HOSPITALS.

By FRANCES P. COBBE.

Price 2d., or 10s. per 100 post free.

EMIGRATION OF EDUCATED WOMEN.

By MARIA S. RYE.

Price 2d., or 10s. per 100 post free.

INDIVIDUAL EXERTION; or, A CHRISTMAS CALL to ACTION.

By ELLEN BARLEE, Author of 'Homeless Poor.'
Price 3d.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

DR. LARDNER'S MUSEUM OF

SCIENCE AND ART. 1,234 Illustrations.

Complete in 12 Single Volumes, 18s.; ornamental boards, or 6 Double Ones, 12. 1s. cloth lettered; also, handsomely half-bound morocco, 12. 11s. 6d.

Contents:—The Planets: are they Inhabited Worlds?—Weather Prognostics—Popular Fallacies—Latitudes and Longitudes—Lunar Influences—Meteoric Stones and Shooting Stars—Railway Accidents—Light—Air—Locomotion in the United States—Cometary Influences—Water—The Potter's Art—Fire—Locomotion and Transport—The Moon—The Earth—The Electric Telegraph—Terrestrial Heat—The Sun—Earthquakes and Volcanoes—Barometer, Safety Lamp, and Whitworth's Micrometric Apparatus—Steam—The Steam-Engine—The Eye—The Atmosphere—Time—Pumps—Spectacles—The Kaleidoscope—Clocks and Watches—Microscopic Drawing and Engraving—The Locomotive—Thermometer—New Planets—Leverrier and Adams' Planet—Magnitude and Minuteness—The Almanack—Optical Images—How to Observe the Heavens—The Looking-Glass—Stellar Universe—The Tide—Colour—Mans—Magnifying Glasses—Instinct and Intelligence—The Solar Microscope—The Camera Lucida—The Magic Lantern—The Camera Obscura—The Microscope—The White Ants—The Surface of the Earth, or First Notions of Geography—Science and Poetry—The Bee—Steam Navigation—Marine Motive Power—Thunder, Lightning and the Aurora Borealis—The Printing-Press—The Crust of the Earth—Comets—The Stereoscope—The Pre-Adamite Earth—Beligee-Sound.

"The Museum of Science and Art" is the most valuable contribution that has ever been made to the scientific instruction of every class of society."

Str David Brewster, in the North British Review.

GUESSES AT TRUTH. By TWO

BROTHERS. Fifth Edition. Small 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth, red edges.

"Various, however, as are the matters discussed or touched on in the following pages, I would fain hope that one spirit will be felt to breathe through them. It would be a delightful reward, if they may help the young, in this age of the Confusion of Thoughts, to discern some of those principles which infuse strength and order into men's hearts and minds. Above all, I would desire to suggest to my readers, how in all things, small as well as great, profane as well as sacred, it behoves us to keep our eyes fixt on the Star which led the Wise men of old, and by which alone can any wisdom be guided, from whatsoever part of the intellectual globe, to a place where it will rejoice with exceeding great joy."

J. C. H.—From the Preface.

LARDNER'S HANDBOOK OF

ASTRONOMY. A New and Revised Edition, brought down to the Present Time. By EDWIN DUNKIN, F.R.A.S., of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. Complete in 1 vol. with 35 Plates and 105 Woodcuts, small 8vo. 7s. 6d.

HANDBOOK OF NATURAL PHILO-

SOPHY. By Dr. LARDNER. 1,234 Illustrations, complete—4 vols. 30s. Sold separately as under:—

MECHANICS. With 257 Illustrations. 1 vol. 5s.

HYDROSTATICS, PNEUMATICS and HEAT. 202 Illustrations. 1 vol. 5s.

OPTICS. With 290 Illustrations. 1 vol. 5s.

ELECTRICITY, MAGNETISM and ACOUSTICS. 305 Illustrations. 1 vol. 5s.

LIEBIG'S FAMILIAR LETTERS

on CHEMISTRY, in its RELATIONS to PHYSIOLOGY, DIETETICS, AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE and POLITICAL ECONOMY. Fourth Edition, 7s. 6d.

"This work of Baron Liebig is one of those books from which the mind desiring healthy philosophical instruction can receive it, in a most pleasant and yet most perfect form. There is no necessity for an acquaintance with all the intricacies of scientific nomenclature and terminology; with a moderate amount of chemical knowledge as a basis, no man of ordinary intellect will rise from the perusal of these 'Letters' without the feeling that he has partaken of a wholesome intellectual feast."

British Medical Journal.

1 vol. 233 Illustrations, 5s. cloth.

COMMON THINGS EXPLAINED.

By Dr. LARDNER. Containing Air, Earth, Fire, Water, Time, the Almanack, Clocks and Watches, Spectacles, Colour, Kaleidoscope, Pumps, Man, the Eye, the Printing-Press, the Potter's Art, Locomotion and Transport, the Surface of the Earth, or First Notions of Geography.

Also, by the same Author,

POPULAR GEOLOGY. 201 Cuts, 2s. 6d.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH. 100 Cuts, 2s.

POPULAR ASTRONOMY. 182 Cuts, 4s. 6d.

MICROSCOPE. 147 Cuts, 2s.

STEAM AND ITS USES. 89 Cuts, 2s.

POPULAR PHYSICS. 85 Cuts, 2s. 6d.

BEE and WHITE ANTS. 135 Cuts, 2s.

The above are from 'The Museum of Science and Art.'

London: WALTON & MABERLY, Upper Gower-street, and Ivy-lane, Paternoster-row.

Just published, in 4to. price 8s. 6d. cloth,
THE CLIMATE OF ENGLAND. By GEORGE SHEPHERD, C.E. This Work foretells the general Meteorological Character of each succeeding Year; also when the Wet Years will again re-occur in England.
 London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

The First and Second Series, in crown 8vo. 12s. 6d. each,
VICISSITUDES OF FAMILIES: Essays and Narratives illustrating the surprising Mutability of Fortune in the History of our Noble Houses. By Sir BERNARD BURKE, Ulster King of Arms; Author of the 'Peerage and Baronetage,' &c.
 The Fifth Edition of the First Series and the Second Edition of the Second Series may now be had. Both volumes have been carefully revised and corrected by the Author, and a few Additions made, the result of fresh researches.
 "A pleasanter and more suggestive volume we have seldom met."—*Critic*.
 London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

This day, square 8vo. 7s. 6d.
THE VITA NUOVA OF DANTE. Translated, with an Introduction and Notes. By THEODORE MARTIN.
 London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

This day, 3 vols. post 8vo. 16s.
GOOD FOR NOTHING; or, All Down Hill. By G. J. WHITE MELVILLE. Reprinted from *Fraser's Magazine*.
 London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

This day, fcap. 8vo. 6s.
TOWN AND COUNTRY SERMONS. By the Rev. CHARLES KINGSLEY, Rector of Eversley, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.
 London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

This day, post 8vo. 6s. 6d.
THE HISTORY OF MODERN MUSIC: a Course of Lectures delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain. By JOHN HULLAH, Professor of Vocal Music in King's College and in Queen's College, London; and Organist of Charterhouse.
 London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

Just published, price 2s. 6d., Fourth Edition,
FABLES DE GAY, Traduites en Vers Français, par le CHEVALIER DE CHATELAIN, Auteur of 'Rambles through Rome,' Traducteur de Chaucer.
 London: Rolandi, No. 20, Berners-street, W.

NEW CHRISTMAS BOOK.
 Now ready, price 5s. 6d. cloth gilt, the Second Series of
INSTINCT OR REASON. By Lady JULIA LOCKWOOD.
 Saunders, Otley & Co. 65, Brook-street, Hanover-square.

ADVENTURES of a GENTLEMAN in SEARCH OF QUIET LODGINGS, Illustrated with 70 Comic Engravings, by the first talent of the day, in F. N. ALMANACK, now ready, price 1d.
 To be had of all Booksellers and News-vendors in the United Kingdom.—Office, 80, Fleet-street, E.C.

This day is published, in 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth,
ŒDIPUS on the SPHINX of the NINETEENTH CENTURY; or, Politico-Polemical Riddles Interpreted. By an OLD-CLOTHES PHILOSOPHER.
 London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

NEW CHRISTMAS BOOK.
 Just ready, in post 8vo. 8s. cloth, antique,
ROMANTIC EPISODES OF CHIVALRIC and MEDIEVAL FRANCE. Done into English, by ALEXANDER VANCE.
 London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

THIRD YEAR OF PUBLICATION.
 In January will be published,
YEAR-BOOK OF AGRICULTURAL FACTS FOR 1861.
 Edited by ROBERT SCOTT BURN, One of the Authors of 'The Book of Farm Buildings,' William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

Just published, handsomely bound, price 10s. 6d.
THE HALLOWED SPOTS OF ANCIENT LONDON. By ELIZA METEYARD (Silverpen). Engravings by C. W. Sherrin.
 A few copies will be issued at One Guinea, printed on toned plate paper, and elegantly bound for presentation.
 E. Marlborough & Co. Ave Maria-lane, E.C.

ILLUSTRATED CHRISTMAS VOLUME FOR LADIES.
 Extra cloth gilt, price 4s.
THE WHAT-NOT, or LADIES' HANDY-BOOK.
 London: William Kent & Co., and all Booksellers.

CHRISTMAS GIFT-BOOK. Extra cloth gilt, price 3s.
THE ANNUAL VOLUME OF ENTERTAINING THINGS. Profusely Illustrated.
 The Christmas Number, price 3d.
 Consisting of 48 pages of Letter-press and numerous Illustrations, will contain
THE MAID OF THE WOOLPACK: A Story of Real Life. By ANDREW HALLIDAY. Illustrated by ARTHUR B. BOUGHTON.
 And
THE MANIAC PASSENGER: A Nautical Story. By TOM E. SOUTHER. Illustrated by GEO. DU MAURIER.
 London: Arthur Hall, Virtue & Co. 25, Paternoster-row, and all Booksellers.

A. & C. BLACK'S NEW WORKS.

Shortly will be published, in 1 vol.
The Religion of Life, Illustrated
 and APPLIED: a Series of SERMONS, from the Epistle of James. By THOMAS GUTHRIE, D.D.

On the 1st of January will be published, Part I. price 2s. 6d. of a NEW EDITION, Enlarged and Remodelled throughout, of
Kitto's Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature. Edited by the Rev. WM. LINDSAY ALEXANDER, D.D. Assisted by numerous Contributors, whose Initials will be affixed to their various Contributions. To be published in 24 Parts, super-royal 8vo. price 2s. 6d. each, illustrated with numerous Engravings on Wood and Steel, and to be completed in Two large Volumes, super-royal 8vo. price 2l.

This, though under certain aspects a New Edition of Kitto's Cyclopædia, will be found to a large extent an ENTIRELY NEW WORK.
 Specimens and Prospectuses are now ready, and may be obtained of all Booksellers.

Just published, in 12mo. cloth, price 5s.
Christian Thought and Work.
 A Series of Morning Meditations on Passages of Scripture. By WILLIAM LINDSAY ALEXANDER, D.D., Minister of Augustine Church, Edinburgh.

Nearly ready, in 1 vol. demy 8vo.
The Fathers of Greek Philosophy.
 By R. D. HAMPDEN, D.D., Bishop of Hereford.

Shortly will be published, in fcap. 8vo.
The Ambulance Surgeon;
 or, Practical Observations on Gunshot Wounds. By P. L. APPIA. Edited by T. W. NUNN, F.R.C.S., and A. M. EDWARDS, Lecturer on Surgery in the Edinburgh Medical School.

Just published, in fcap. 8vo. with Map, price 3s. 6d.
Australia: its Rise, Progress and PRESENT CONDITION. By WILLIAM WESTGARTH, Esq.

Just published, a Second Edition, with Index and Glossary, demy 8vo. profusely illustrated, price 16s.

Palæontology; or, a Systematic SUMMARY of EXTINCT ANIMALS, and their Geological Relations. By RICHARD OWEN, F.R.S., Superintendent of the Natural History Departments in the British Museum, &c.

Just published, in fcap. 8vo. cloth, price 5s. a New Edition of
Eric; or, Little by Little:
 A Tale of Roslyn School. By F. W. FARRAR, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

By the same Author, Fourth Thousand, price 5s.
Julian Home: a Tale of College LIFE.

Just published, price 2s.; or in a Case, 4s. 6d.
Black's Map of Canada, New BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, and the SEA BOARD of the NORTHERN STATES of the UNION.

Just published, a New Edition (the Third) of
Black's Map of Australia, New ZEALAND and TASMANIA. 304 by 49 inches, showing the latest Discoveries and Travellers' Routes. Price 10s. 6d. in sheets; 14s. in case; 21s. on rollers, varnished.

Edinburgh: ADAM & CHARLES BLACK.

In Monthly Parts, Nineteen, to be completed in Fifteen Parts, Parts I. to VI. ready December 21.

ILLUSTRATED UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER.

Edited by W. F. AINSWORTH, F.R.G.S.
 On Dec. 21 will be published Parts V. and VI., and the issue of two Parts every Month will be continued regularly till completion of the Work.
 It is emphatically asserted that the 'Illustrated Universal Gazetteer,' edited by W. F. Ainsworth, F.R.G.S., will be the fullest, cheapest, most recent, and most accurate Work of the kind extant.
 London: Houlston & Wright, 65, Paternoster-row.

FOR CHRISTMAS.
 On December 16 (Never before Published), price 1s. fcap. 8vo. pp. 256.
THE NIGHT MAIL:
 ITS PASSENGERS, AND HOW THEY FARED AT CHRISTMAS.
 London: Ward & Lock, 153, Fleet-street.

FOR CHRISTMAS.
 On December 16 (Never before Published), price 1s. fcap. 8vo. pp. 256.
STORM BEATEN;
 OR, CHRISTMAS AT THE "OLD ANCHOR" INN.
 London: Ward & Lock, 153, Fleet-street.

WORKS BY WATTS PHILLIPS.
 On December 16, fcap. 8vo. ornamental boards, price 2s.
AMOS CLARK; or, the Poor Dependent. A Story of Country Life in the Seventeenth Century. By WATTS PHILLIPS, Author of 'The Dead Heart,' &c.
CANARY BIRD: a Story of Town Life in the Seventeenth Century. (Sequel to 'Amos Clark.')

CHESS.
THE JANUARY NUMBER of the FAMILY FRIEND will contain Games and Problems for advanced Players, and Hints and Suggestions for Amateurs, by HERR LOWENTHAL. Also a great variety of other Useful and Entertaining Features. Fully Illustrated. Price 6d. monthly.
 London: Ward & Lock, 153, Fleet-street.

MEMOIR OF PRINCE ALBERT.
THE SIXPENNY MAGAZINE for JANUARY (ready Dec. 21) will contain an Authentic and Interesting Biography of the lamented Prince Consort, and many other Papers of interest.
 London: Ward & Lock, 153, Fleet-street.

THE BEST CHRISTMAS GIFT
IS a Half-Guinea Set of AIMARD'S TALES of INDIAN LIFE and ADVENTURE, namely, 1. The Indian Chief; 2. The Tiger Slayer; 3. The Gold Seekers. Price 3s. 6d. each. Illustrated by H. Sanderson, L. Huard, and J. B. Zwecker, and elegantly bound in extra cloth, gilt back and side.
 London: Ward & Lock, 153, Fleet-street.

This day, price 1s., the JANUARY NUMBER of
TEMPLE BAR.
Contents of No. XV.
 1. The Strange Adventures of Captain Dangerous. By George Augustus Sala.
 Chapter I. Mine own House.
 " 2. The History of an Unknown Lady, who came from Dover in a Coach-and-Six.
 " 3. The History of my Grandmother, who was a Lady of consequence in the West Country.
 2. In Memoriam, December 14, 1861.
 3. In the Name of the Prophet—Smith!
 4. A Heart Struggle. Part 2.
 5. The Autobiography of an Evil Spirit.
 6. The Egyptian Galleries at the British Museum.
 7. Aurora Floyd.
 Chapter 1. How a Rich Banker married an Actress.
 " 2. Aurora.
 " 3. What became of the Diamond-Bracelet.
 8. London Poems.
 9. Christmas in the City.
 9. Winter-Light.
 10. Ancient Forests and Modern Fuel.
 11. The Morals of the Decade.
 12. A Castle in Spain.
 London: Office, 123, Fleet-street.

This day, price 1s.
ST. JAMES'S MAGAZINE.
 Conducted by Mrs. S. C. HALL.
Contents for JANUARY, 1862.
 1. The Repose of Nature. By the Rev. J. G. Wood, M.A.
 2. A Common Story. By Author of 'John Halifax, Gentleman.'
 3. Can Wrong be Right. By Mrs. S. C. Hall.
 4. Llangollen. A Sketch. By Sir James Prior.
 5. The Pilgrim's Shell. By Sir J. Emerson Tennent, K.C.S.
 6. The Tracy Family, Part II. By the Author of 'A Skeleton in Every House.'
 7. Pneumatic Despatch.
 8. At a Pantomime. By F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A.
 9. Memories of Irish Character, Molly Cuddy. By Mrs. S. C. Hall.
 10. Sidney Herbert. In Memoriam.
 11. The Defences of British North America.
 12. A Tangled Skein. By Albany Fonblanque, Junior.
 13. At the Catacombs.
 14. The Blind Lady and her Neighbours.
 15. A Boat Song for the Naval Reserve. By Thomas Hood.
 16. For the Young of the Household:—
 A Good Girl Pictured. By Fredrika Bremer.
 The Fairy Pictures; or, Christmas Eve.
 17. The Grief of a Whole Nation.
 * * Now ready, Vol. II. price 3s. 6d.; also Binding Cases, 1s.
 London: W. Kent & Co. Paternoster-row.

BY THE REV. OSWALD COCKAYNE, M.A.
SPOON and SPARROW; or, English Roots in
 the GREEK, LATIN and HEBREW. 8vo. pp. 360, price
 10s. 6d. Parker, Son & Bourn.

ANGLO-SAXON NARRATIUNCULÆ:
 1. Epistola Alexandri. 2. Orientis Mirabilia. 3. Passio
 Margarete, &c., from the MSS. 8vo. 250 copies, pp. 90, price 5s.
 Russell Smith, Soho-square.

In the Press,
SEINTE MARHERETE MEIDEN ant
MARTYR. In Alliterative Old English of about 1200, &c., from
 the MSS. Second Edition, in the press, nearly ready, in 8vo.

FIRST LESSONS in SANSKRIT GRAM-
MAR. To which is now added, an Introduction to the
 Study of the Hitopadesa. By Dr. BALLANTYNE, late Principal
 of the College at Benares. London: James Madden, 3, Leadenhall-street.

C. READE'S STRANGE BUT TRUE STORY.
 Just out, the Third Edition of
THE CLOISTER and THE HEARTH.
 Trübner & Co. 60, Paternoster-row.

In 8vo. boards, gilt edges, price 2s. 6d.
A MUSICAL GIFT FROM AN OLD
FRIEND: containing Twenty-four NEW SONGS for the
 YOUNG. By W. E. HICKSON,
 Author of 'The Singing-Master,' &c.
 Walton & Maberly, Ivy-lane; and J. A. Novello, Dean-st., Soho.

This day is published, in 1 vol. 12mo. cloth boards, price 6s.
PRIMEVAL SYMBOLS;
 or, the ANALOGY of CREATION and NEW-CREATION.
 By WILLIAM FETHERSTON H.
 Barrister-at-Law,
 Formerly Scholar, Gold Medalist, Mathematical and Ethical
 Moderator, Hecrow Prizeman, of Trinity College, Dublin, &c.
 Dublin: Hodges, Smith & Co. 104, Grafton-street.
 London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Stationers' Hall-court.

Just published, 5th Edition, price 2s. 6d.; or free by post, 32 stamps,
DISEASES of the SKIN: a Guide to their
 Treatment and Prevention, illustrated by Cases. By THOS.
 HUNT, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases
 of the Skin, 21A, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square. This new
 Edition contains a Chapter on the Turkish Bath.
 "Mr. Hunt has transferred these diseases from the incurable
 class to the curable."—*Lancet*.
 London: T. Richards, 37, Great Queen-street.

On the 23rd, in scarlet cloth, gilt edges, 2s. 6d.; by post, 2s. 8d.
WHO'S WHO IN 1862. Peerage, Baronetage,
 Knightage, Parliamentary Guide, &c.
 "A complete epitome of that handy knowledge of the personnel
 of the public life of this country which every one so often requires
 to refer to."—*Illustrated London News*.
 London: Baily Brothers, Cornhill.

To be ready the first week in January next, fcap. 8vo.
WINE and WINE COUNTRIES: a Record
 and Manual for Wine Merchants and Wine Consumers.
 By CHARLES TOVEY.
 London: Hamilton, Adams & Co. 23, Paternoster-row.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN
KNOWLEDGE.

Now ready,
NEW EDITIONS of the SOCIETY'S READ-
ING BOOKS, without any abridgment, at the following
 greatly-reduced prices:—

	4s. 6d.
First Reading Book, Part I. per doz.	0 6
Part II.	0 6
Complete " 1	1 6
Second Reading Book, Scriptural and Miscellaneous Lessons, with Exercises in Spelling each	0 4
First Sequel to the Second Reading Book " 0	4
Second Sequel to ditto " 0	4
Third Reading Book " 0	8
Supplement to the Third Reading Book " 0	8
Fourth Reading Book " 0	8
English History " 0	8

The usual allowances to Members and the Trade.
 Depositories:—London: 77, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-
 fields, W.C.; 4, Royal Exchange, E.C.; and 16, Hanover-street,
 Hanover-square, W.; and sold by all Booksellers.

NEW ATLASES by WILLIAM HUGHES, F.R.G.S.
 Just published, Imperial 8vo. handsomely bound in cloth,
 price 10s. 6d.

PHILIP'S SCHOOL ATLAS of PHYSICAL
GEOGRAPHY, comprising a Series of Maps and Diagrams
 in illustration of the Features, Climate, Various Productions and
 Chief Natural Phenomena of the Globe.
 Edited by W. HUGHES, F.R.G.S.
 And designed as a Companion to Hughes's 'Class-book of Physical
 Geography.'

Lately issued, New and Enlarged Edition, medium folio,
 price 15s. bound in cloth.

THE TRAINING-SCHOOL ATLAS.
 By W. HUGHES, F.R.G.S.

The Training-School Atlas consists of a series of Maps (Sixteen
 in number) designed to illustrate, on a scale of large size, and in a
 strictly clear and methodical manner, the leading features in
 Physical Geography:—1st, Of the World at large; 2ndly, Of the
 Great Divisions of the Globe (Europe, &c.); 3rdly, Of the British
 Islands; and, lastly, Of the Holy Land. The political divisions
 of the earth at the present time are embodied upon the information
 thus afforded, but in such a manner as not to interfere with its
 clear and distinct exposition.

London: George Philip & Son, 32, Fleet-street; and Carlton-
 buildings, Liverpool.

CHAPMAN & HALL'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MR. ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S NEW WORK.
 In demy 8vo. price 11s. Vol. I. of
ORLEY FARM. By Anthony Trollope.
 With 30 Illustrations by J. E. MILLAIS.

1 vol. fcap. 4to. price 21s.
A HISTORY of DOMESTIC MANNERS
 and SENTIMENTS in ENGLAND DURING the MIDDLE
 AGES. By THOMAS WRIGHT, M.A. F.S.A. Hon.
 M.R.S.L., &c.; Corresponding Member of the Imperial Insti-
 tute of France (Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres).
 Illustrated by upwards of 300 Engravings on Wood; with
 Illustrations from the Illuminations in Contemporary Manu-
 scripts, and other sources, drawn and engraved by F. W.
 FAIRHOLT, F.S.A. [This day.]

1 vol. post 8vo. 10s. 6d.
WITCH STORIES. Collected by E.
 LYNN LINTON, Author of 'Azeth, the Egyptian,' &c.

1 vol. post 8vo. 9s.
MADAME BECAMIER; with a Sketch
 of the HISTORY of SOCIETY in FRANCE.

1 vol. post 8vo. 8s. 6d.
NOTES on FIELDS and CATTLE, from
 the DIARY of an AMATEUR FARMER. By the Rev. W.
 HOLT BEVER, M.A. Oxon. With Illustrations.

1 vol. fcap. 8vo. with Illustrations,
The COMMON SIGHTS in the
HEAVENS, and HOW to SEE and KNOW THEM. By
 Captain A. W. DRAYSON, R.A. [Nearly ready.]

2 vols. post 8vo. 18s.
The DUTCH at HOME. Essays from
 the REVUE DES DEUX MONDES. By ALPHONSE
 ESQUIROS, Author of 'The English at Home.' Translated
 and Edited by LASCELLES WILKINSON.

1 vol. post 8vo. 10s. 6d.
The HISTORY and LITERATURE of
the CRUSADES. By VON SYBEL. Edited by LADY
 DUFF GORDON.

1 vol. post 8vo. 10s. 6d.
TALES of ALL COUNTRIES. By
 ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

MR. DICKENS'S NEW WORK.
 In 3 vols. post 8vo. Fifth Edition,
GREAT EXPECTATIONS. By Charles
 DICKENS.

Second Edition, in crown 8vo. with Portrait, price 10s. 6d.
THREE GATES in VERSE. By Chann-
 CEY HARE TOWNSEND.

Third Edition, in fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.
TANNHAUSER; or, the Battle of the
BARDS; a Poem. By NEVILLE TEMPLE and EDWARD
 TREVOR.

In post 8vo. with Illustrations, 10s. 6d.
OUR CRUISE in the CLAYMORE.
 With a VISIT to DAMASCUS and the LEBANON. By
 Mrs. HARVEY, of Ickwell-Bury.

In 1 vol. post 8vo.
DINNERS and DINNER-PARTIES.
 [This day.]

Demy 8vo. 5s.
EXAMINATION of the PRINCIPLES
 of the SCOTO-OXONIAN PHILOSOPHY.
 By TOMOLOGUS.

CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

CHARLIE THORNHILL; or, the Dunces
 of the Family, appears Monthly in BAILY'S MAGAZINE,
 price 1s. 6d.; by post, 1s. 8d.
 "We do not find in any of the Monthlies a reader tale than 'The
 Dunces of the Family.' It is quite equal to 'Tom Brown.'"
Dorset Chronicle.
 London: Baily Brothers, Cornhill.

This day is published, price 2s.
THE COTTAGE, the BOTHY, and THE
KITCHEN: Being an Inquiry into the Condition of Agri-
 cultural Labourers in Scotland. By JAMES ROBB, General
 Editor of 'The Scottish Farmer.' With Preface by the Right
 Hon. LORD KINNAIRD.
 W. Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

The best Illustrated Edition of 'Bunyan's Pilgrim' for 2s.
 Crown 8vo. 3s. cloth; 3s. 6d. cloth extra, gilt edges; 7s. 6d. in
 morocco.

BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.
 New Edition, with a Memoir, by J. M. HARE. The
 Allegory illustrated with Outline Engravings, drawn by J. R.
 Clayton; and the Biographical Sketch illustrated with Engravings
 of interesting Relics and Recollections of Bunyan, from Drawings
 by J. L. Williams.

"This edition is one of remarkable excellence. It is hand-
 somely got up, and very cheap. But its principal charm lies in
 its beautiful outline engravings, which are extremely elegant,
 appropriate, and classical. We strongly recommend this as the
 best and most useful family edition of 'The Pilgrim's Progress'
 with which we are acquainted."—*Constitutional Pulpit*.
 London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

OKE'S NEW CRIMINAL ACTS, 1861.
 Just published, 8vo. 6s. cloth.

THE NEW CRIMINAL ACTS of 1861, with
 the Offences, Punishments, and Procedure, whether punish-
 able summarily or on indictment, alphabetically and tabularly
 arranged. By GEORGE C. OKE, Author of 'The Magisterial
 Synopsis.' London: Butterworths, 7, Fleet-street, Her Majesty's Law
 Publishers.

OKE'S MAGISTERIAL SYNOPSIS, 1861.
 Seventh Edition, 1 thick vol. 8vo. 44s. cloth.

THE MAGISTERIAL SYNOPSIS: a Prac-
 tical Guide for Magistrates, their Clerks, Attorneys, and
 Constables, in all matters out of Quarter Sessions; Summary
 Convictions and Indictable Offences, with their Penalties, Punish-
 ment, Procedure, &c.; being Tabularly arranged. By GEORGE
 C. OKE, Assistant Clerk to the Lord Mayor of London, Author of
 'The Magisterial Formulary,' 'The Laws Turnpike Roads, &c.'
 Seventh Edition, enlarged and improved; with the New Criminal
 Acts, 1861.
 London: Butterworths, 7, Fleet-street, Her Majesty's Law
 Publishers.

GOLDSMITH'S EQUITY, FIFTH EDITION.
 This day is published, post 8vo. 16s. cloth.

THE DOCTRINE and PRACTICE of
EQUITY; or, a Concise Outline of Proceedings in the High
 Court of Chancery. Designed principally for the Use of Students.
 By GEORGE GOLDSMITH, A.M., of the Middle Temple, Bar-
 rister-at-Law. Fifth Edition; including all the Alterations made
 in pursuance of the late Acts, and the Orders thereon to the
 Present Time.
 London: Butterworths, 7, Fleet-street, Her Majesty's Law
 Publishers.

1862. LETTS'S DIARIES combine
 FRENCH with ENGLISH Dates, and may be
 seen at all Booksellers throughout the Kingdom. Their SANDY
 PUBLICATIONS, for MS. and other PURPOSES, embrace—

LIBRARY CATALOGUES, from 5s. to 45s.
 ANALYTICAL INDICES, from 4s. to 10s.
 EXTRACT BOOKS, from 3s. 6d. to 10s.
 HOUSEKEEPERS, Weekly and Annual, from 2s.
 RENT, CELLAR, STABLE, and GAME BOOKS, from 2s. 6d.
 SERMON, PARISH, CHURCH, and other REGISTERS.
 SCIENTIFIC LOG BOOK, for noting Meteorological Data, &c.
 MEDICAL DIARIES, LEDGERS, and VISITING LISTS.
 READING CASES for INVALIDS, from 21s.
 PRIVATE COPYING MACHINES, from 18s.
 TRAVELLING SECRETARIES complete, from 30s.
 DIARIES, in above 100 varieties of form, size, and price, from
 6d. to 14s., combining FRENCH with ENGLISH Dates.
 Descriptive Catalogues, with Almanacs for 1862, gratis.
 Letts, Son & Co. London, E.C., Stationers and Mapellers.

MAPS FROM KEITH JOHNSTON'S
ROYAL ATLAS.

The following may be had, mounted on cloth, in cloth case, at
 8s. each:—

UNITED STATES of NORTH AMERICA.
 Two Sheets and Index.

CANADA, NEW BRUNSWICK and NOVA
SCOTIA. Two Sheets and Index.

The Complete Work, consisting of 48 Maps, with an Index to
 each Map, comprising nearly 150,000 Names of Places in the Atlas
 is sold, half-bound in morocco or Russia, at 6s. 15s. 6d.

All the Maps in this Atlas are sold separately, with Index,
 at 3s. per sheet.

William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

STANDARD BIOGRAPHICAL WORKS.

I.
CYCLOPEDIA of RELIGIOUS BIOGRA-
PHY. By ROBERT JAMIESON, D.D. Third Edition. Crown
 8vo. 3s. 6d. cloth.

II.
CYCLOPEDIA of UNIVERSAL BIO-
GRAPHY. By numerous Contributors. Third Edition. Post
 8vo. 10s. 6d. cloth.

III.
DICTIONARY of CONTEMPORARY BIO-
GRAPHY. Compiled from the most authentic sources. Post 8vo.
 6s. 6d. cloth.

IV.
DICTIONARY of BRITISH BIOGRAPHY.
 By numerous Contributors. Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.
 cloth.
 Griffin, Bohn & Co. 8, Stationers' Hall-court, London.

In demy 8vo. price 20s.

THE INDIAN PENAL CODE (Act XLV. of 1860). With Notes by W. MORGAN and A. G. MACPHERSON, Esqrs., Barristers-at-Law. One of the books selected by the Commissioners for the Examination of Candidates for the Civil Service in India.

London: G. C. Hay & Co. 2a, Crescent-place, Blackfriars.

NEW GRAND HISTORICAL ROMANCE.

MARY TUDOR; or, the QUEEN, the PRIENT and the MAIDEN, will commence in the JANUARY NUMBER of the "WHAT-NOT; or, LADIES' HANDY-BOOK," an Illustrated Magazine of Fiction, Fashion and Fancy Work. Price 2d. Monthly.

The Annual Volume, cloth extra, gilt, forming a most appropriate Christmas Present, is now ready, price 4s.

London: Wm. Kent & Co. Paternoster-row, and all Booksellers.

WORKS BY THE REV. WILLIAM ARTHUR.

THE TONGUE OF FIRE; or, the True Power of CHRISTIANITY. Nineteenth Edition, crown 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth; or 1s. 6d. limp cloth.

THE SUCCESSFUL MERCHANT; or, Passages in the Life of Mr. Samuel Budgett, late of Bristol. Fifty-seventh Thousand. Crown 8vo. 2s. cloth; or 1s. 6d. cloth, and 1s. 6d. limp cloth.

London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.

HENRY C. LUNN'S Popular PIANOFORTE COMPOSITIONS:—Le Papillon—La Fête des Fées—Adeline (Reverie)—Alicia (Mazurka).

"Every bar bespeaks the accomplished musician."—*Observer*.
Just published, The Mountaineer's Evening Song.
London: Leader & Cook, 83, New Bond-street, W.

Now ready,

THOMAS DE LA RUE & CO.'S RED-LETTER DIARIES and CALENDARS for 1862. Edited by JAMES GLAISHER, F.R.S. In a variety of sizes for the Pocket or the Desk. Detailed Lists on application.
To be had of all Booksellers and Stationers.

DUNN & DUNCAN'S DIARIES for 1862.

—Forty-first Year of Publication.—Now Ready, the various Editions of the above, containing, in addition to a Copious Diary for the Year, all the Usual Information to be found in an Almanac, together with Instructions as to Accounts to be rendered by Executors and Trustees of Wills, &c., Tables of Assessed and Income Taxes, and various other Useful Tables, an Analysis of the Acts of 54 & 25 Victoria, and Table of Local and Personal Acts of Last Session.

This Work circulates largely among Merchants, Bankers, Literary and Professional Men, and is used at the Government, Railway and other Public Offices.

Prices, either Plain or Bound, from 2s. upwards.
London: Dunn & Duncan, 9, Fleet-street, and to be obtained through all Booksellers.

NUMBER I., PRICE ONE SHILLING.

On the 31st of January, demy 8vo. illustrated with Full-Page Plates in Colours and Tints, together with Woodcuts printed with the Text,

THE INTELLECTUAL OBSERVER: REVIEW OF NATURAL HISTORY, MICROSCOPIC RESEARCH AND RECREATIVE SCIENCE.

GROOMBRIDGE & SONS, 5, Paternoster-row, London.

HON. MRS. NORTON'S NEW POEM.

This day is published, small 4to. handsomely printed and bound, with Illustrations by Leighton, from the Author's Designs, 7s. 6d.

THE LADY OF LA GARAYE.

By the Hon. Mrs. NORTON.

Dedicated to the Marquis of Lansdowne.

MACMILLAN & Co. London and Cambridge.

This day is published,

A CHEAP EDITION OF

S I L A S M A R N E R : THE WEAVER OF RAVELOE.

By GEORGE ELIOT.

Uniform with the cheap 8vo. Editions of 'Adam Bede,' &c. price 6s.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

NEW WORK BY PROFESSOR AYTOUN.

This day is published,

N O R M A N S I N C L A I R.

By W. EDMONDSTOUNE AYTOUN, D.C.L.

Author of 'Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers,' 'Bothwell: a Poem,' &c.

Originally published in BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

In 3 vols. post 8vo. price 1l. 11s. 6d.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

Now ready,

THE HISTORY OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE,

PLAYER and POET. With New Facts and Traditions.

By S. W. FULLOM,

Author of 'The Great Highway,' &c.

8vo. 12s.

THE SHANNON'S BRIGADE IN INDIA.

By EDMUND HOPE VERNEY, R.N.

With Illustrations, price 10s. 6d.

SAUNDERS, OTLEY & Co. 66, Brook-street, Hanover-square.

NEW VOLUME OF DODSLEY'S AND RIVINGTON'S ANNUAL REGISTER.

Latest published, in 8vo. price 18s.

THE ANNUAL REGISTER; or, a View of the History and Politics of the Year 1860.

Rivingtons; Longman & Co.; Hamilton & Co.; Simpkin & Co.; Houlston & Wright; Cowie & Co.; J. Capes; Smith, Elder & Co.; E. Bumpus; J. Waller; J. Thomas; L. Booth; A. Cleaver; Up-ham & Beet; Bell & Daldy; Willis & Sotherton; Bickers & Bush W. Heath; J. Toovey; and J. Wheldon.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

THE ROYAL PHOTOGRAPH REFER-

ENCE BIBLE.

(Authorized Version.)

Containing Twenty Photographic Views from Nature, Gold Illuminated Title, Frontispiece and Family Register.

The Subject selected are some of the most important and interesting sites of Scriptural History, including a few of the Early Egyptian Monuments connected with the Jewish Nation. The Photographs have been executed by F. Frith, whose skill is well known; they are toned with gold, and very carefully finished. The book is handsomely bound in levant morocco, bevelled boards, with antique gilt clasp and corners, and is published in two sizes, namely,—

Royal 4to. 7l. 7s. 6d.

Crown 4to. 6l. 6s. 6d.

Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, Her Majesty's Printers, 43, Fleet-street, London, E.C. Sold by all Booksellers.

THE MAHABHASHYA, i.e., the "Great Commentary," by Patanjali, on the Grammatical Aphorisms of Pāṇini, with its Commentary the Bhāṣya-Pradīpa, and the Commentary thereon, The Bhāṣya-Pradīpodyota. Vol. I. oblong folio, containing the portion 808 pages of Sanskrit and 40 of English) entitled The Nāvashnika.

Edited by JAMES R. BALLANTYNE, LL.D., Principal of the Government Sanskrit College at Benares, with the aid of the Pandita of the College.

Mysore, 1858.

James Madden, 3, Leadenhall-street, London.

Price, in Sheets, 2l. 3s. A few Copies only for Sale.

BALDWIN'S ROME.

With Maps and Illustrations, 12mo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

HISTORY OF ROME, from the Building of the City to the Ruin of the Republic, for the Use of Schools and Young Persons. By EDWARD BALDWIN. A New Edition. Revised and Improved, with Questions, by W. S. KENNY.

BALDWIN'S HISTORY OF GREECE. New

Edition. Shortly.

London: William Tegg, Pancras-lane, Cheapside, E.C.

In a handsome volume, square 16mo. embellished with upwards of 300 Illustrations, partly from Designs by John Gilbert, square cloth, gilt edges, price 4s. 6d.

THE GIRL'S OWN BOOK. By Mrs. CHILD.

A New Edition, entirely Re-edited by LAURA VALENTINE. Author of 'Best Price,' &c.

* * * This work has undergone a thorough revision, and may justly be pronounced an entirely new work.

London: William Tegg, Pancras-lane, Queen-street, Cheapside, E.C.

CHESTERFIELD'S ADVICE TO HIS SON.

New Edition, 22mo. cloth, price 1s. 6d.

LORD CHESTERFIELD'S ADVICE to his SON on MEN and MANNERS. To which are added, Selections from Colton's 'Lacon; or, Many Things in Few Words.' London: William Tegg, Pancras-lane, Queen-street, Cheapside, E.C.

GUY'S JUVENILE LETTER-WRITER.

Bound in cloth, with Frontispiece, price One Shilling.
GUY'S JUVENILE LETTER-WRITER; being Model Letters for the Use of Schools and Families, intended to assist Children and Youth in their first attempts at Epistolary Correspondence. By JOSEPH GUY.
London: William Tegg, Pancras-lane, Queen-street, Cheapside, E.C.

SALE'S KORAN.

New Edition, 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

THE KORAN, commonly called the AL-KORAN of MOHAMMED, with Explanatory Notes, taken from the most approved Commentators; to which is added, a Preliminary Discourse, by GEORGE SALE, Gent., and Memoir of the Translator, and with various Readings and Illustrative Notes from Savary's Version of the Koran. Fine Frontispiece, &c. Complete Edition.
London: William Tegg, Pancras-lane, Queen-street, Cheapside, E.C.

NEW CHRISTMAS-BOOK, BY A. L. O. E.

THE SHEPHERD OF BETHLEHEM, King of ISRAEL. Post 8vo. beautifully illustrated, price 3s. 6d.
A delightful book, in which lessons from incidents in the life of David are beautifully applied in a tale of every-day life.

BEAUTIFUL PRESENT BOOK.

PIONEERS; or, Memorial Sketches of Leaders in various Paths. By the Rev. A. L. SIMPSON. With fine Steel Engravings by Willmore, from Designs by K. Halsewelle. Post 8vo. price 5s.

FLOWER STORIES and their LESSONS: a Book for the Young. With Four Illustrations, price 2s.

THINGS IN THE FOREST. By MARY and ELIZABETH KIRBY, Authors of 'Truth is always Best,' &c. With Illustrations, price 2s.

JUST OUT, BY A. L. O. E.

MY NEIGHBOUR'S SHOES; or, Feeling for Others: a Tale. By A. L. O. E. Fcap. 8vo. with Four Illustrations, price 2s.

NEW BOY'S BOOK, JUST OUT.

THE GORILLA HUNTERS: a Tale of the WILDS of AFRICA. By R. M. BALLANTYNE, Author of 'The Young Fur Traders,' &c. Post 8vo. with Illustrations, price 5s.

ROMANTIC INCIDENTS and SCENES of TRAVEL. By C. L. BRIGHTWELL, Author of 'Bye-paths of Biography,' &c. Post 8vo. with Illustrations, price 3s. 6d.
T. Nelson & Sons, London, Edinburgh and New York.

LASEGUE'S FRENCH ARTICULATION;
or, Gift of Fluency to obtain Verbe and Idiomatical Sentences. 2nd Edit. Price 1s.—London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

SHAKESPEARE, 1623.

Now ready,

PART I, CONTAINING the WHOLE of the COMEDIES, price 10s. 6d., in appropriate binding.
A FAC-SIMILE REPRINT of the FIRST EDITION of SHAKESPEARE; "the famous Folio of 1623."

In the production of this reprint the endeavour has been that as regards general appearance, the contents, and the peculiarities of each page, it may be truly said:—

"One man and another
Not more resembles"

than it the original; alteration being alone in respect to size, so that it may be placed uniformly on the shelves with all good library editions of the Poet.

To be completed in Three Parts, each at the same price. There will also be printed in royal 8vo. a full and complete edition of the Poet. A very limited edition of each Play that was printed before the Folio of 1623 will be published separately, to match with those "Early Quartos."

L. Booth, 307, Regent-street, W.

DR. PROSSER JAMES ON THE THROAT.

Now ready, 8vo. cloth, lettered, price 4s. 6d.

SORE THROAT: its Nature, Varieties and Treatment; including the Use of the Laryngoscope as an aid to Diagnosis. By M. PROSSER JAMES, M.D., Physician to the City Dispensary, &c.

"Strictly a professional book all the way through."
Dublin Medical Press.
"This little treatise is very superior to the ordinary run of small books on medical subjects.... as a good epitome of diseases of the throat, we commend this unpretending volume."

Athenæum.
London: John Churchill.

This day is published, crown 8vo. cloth, red edges, 3s.

PROVINCIAL PAPERS; being a Collection of Tales and Sketches by JOSEPH HATTON. The contents include "The Brook that Turned Underwood's Mill," "A Fairy Tale for a Volunteer's Fireside," and other Christmas Stories.

London: Kent & Co. Paternoster-row.

Fourth Edition, post 8vo. price 4s. 6d.

THE RATIONALE OF RELIGIOUS ENQUIRY; or, the QUESTION STATED OF REASON, the BIBLE, and the CHURCH.

By JAMES MARTINEAU.

Of this Work (fourth edition), which was supposed to be exhausted, and which the Author declines to reprint, a remainder has been found in the Printer's warehouse.

London: E. T. Whitfield, 178, Strand.

In course of publication, in 8vo.

THE BIBLIOTHECA CLASSICA: a Series of Latin and Greek Authors, by Various Editors.

Volumes already published:—

ÆSCHYLUS, with English Notes. By F. A. PALEY, M.A. 8vo. 18s. cloth.

CICERO'S ORATIONS, with English Notes. By G. LONG, M.A. Vol. I. 18s. cloth; Vol. II. 14s. cloth; Vol. III. 16s. cloth; Vol. IV. 18s. cloth.

DEMOSTHENES, with English Notes. By the Rev. R. WHISTON, M.A. Vol. I. 18s. cloth.

EURIPIDES, with English Notes. By F. A. PALEY, M.A. 3 vols. 18s. each, cloth.

HERODOTUS, with English Notes. By the Rev. J. W. BLAKESLEY, B.D. 2 vols. 22s. cloth.

HESIOD, with English Notes. By F. A. PALEY, M.A. 10s. 6d. cloth.

HORACE, with English Notes. By the Rev. A. J. MACLEANE, M.A. 18s. cloth.

JUVENAL and PERSIUS, with English Notes. By the Rev. A. J. MACLEANE, M.A. 14s. cloth.

SOPHOCLES, with English Notes. By the Rev. H. F. M. BLAYDES, M.A. Vol. I. 18s. cloth.

TERENCE, with English Notes. By the Rev. E. ST. JOHN PARRY, M.A. 18s. cloth.

VIRGIL, with English Notes. By J. CONINGTON, M.A. Vol. I. ELOGUES and GEORGICS. 12s. cloth.

London: Whittaker & Co.; and George Bell.

In course of publication, in 12mo.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL CLASSICS, by Various Editors.

Volumes already published:—

CÆSAR, DE BELLO GALICO, with English Notes. By G. LONG, M.A. 5s. 6d. cloth.

DITTO, Books I. to III., for Junior Classes. By G. LONG, M.A. 2s. 6d. cloth.

CICERO, DE AMICITIA and DE SENECTUTE, with English Notes. By G. LONG, M.A. 4s. 6d. cloth.

HORACE, with English Notes. By the Rev. A. J. MACLEANE, M.A. 6s. 6d. cloth.

OVID'S FASTI, with English Notes. By F. A. PALEY, M.A. 5s. cloth.

SALLUST, with English Notes. By G. LONG, M.A. 5s. cloth.

TACITUS, GERMANIA and AGRICOLA of, with English Notes. By the Rev. P. FROST, M.A. 2s. 6d. cloth.

XENOPHON'S ANABASIS, with English Notes. By the Rev. J. F. MACMICHAEL, 5s. cloth.

XENOPHON'S CYROPEEDIA, with English Notes. By the Rev. G. M. GORHAM, M.A. 6s. cloth.

London: Whittaker & Co.; and George Bell.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF 'SELF-HELP.'

Now ready, with 5 Portraits and 200 Illustrations, Vols. I. and II. 8vo. 42s.

LIVES OF THE ENGINEERS; WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THEIR PRINCIPAL WORKS, and A HISTORY OF INLAND COMMUNICATION IN BRITAIN.

By SAMUEL SMILES,
Author of 'Life of Stephenson,' &c.

"Mr. Smiles may fairly claim the merit of having produced one of the most interesting and instructive works. He has discovered almost unbroken ground, and has worked it with so much skill and success, that his readers will recognize in his volumes an illustration of the truth of Lord Macaulay's saying, that history, personal or national, may, when properly written, be rendered as interesting as any novel."—*London Review*.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

NOTICE.—'THE SEVEN SONS OF MAMMON,' by GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, Author of 'William Hogarth,' 'Dutch Pictures,' &c., in 3 vols., is now ready at every Library.

Now ready, price 5s.

DUTCH PICTURES:

With SOME SKETCHES in the FLEMISH MANNER.

By GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA,

Author of 'Seven Sons of Mammon,' 'Twice Round the Clock,' &c.

"There is a genuine air of homespun earnestness about such a picture as the following, which, though it might have been written by Dickens, has more in it of Mr. Sala's personal bias."—*Spectator*.

London: TINSLEY BROTHERS, 18, Catherine-street.

Now ready, at every Library, in 2 vols. price 12s.

THE SELF-DIVORCED;

Or, THE SCHOOL FOR WIVES.

By Capt. CURLING,

Author of 'The Soldier of Fortune,' &c.

Ready this day,

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE.

No. XXV. for JANUARY, price ONE SHILLING, with Two Illustrations.

CONTENTS.

THE ADVENTURES OF PHILIP ON HIS WAY THROUGH THE WORLD. (With an Illustration.)

Chapter XXVII.—I Charge you, Drop your Daggers.

" XXVIII.—In which Mrs. MacWhirter has a New Bonnet.

AN ELECTION CONTEST IN AUSTRALIA.

THE FAIRY LAND OF SCIENCE.

TO ESTHER.

THE STRUGGLES OF BROWN, JONES AND ROBINSON. By ONE OF THE FIRM.

Chapter XVI.—Showing how Robinson walked upon Roses.

" XVII.—A Tea-Party in Bishopsgate-street.

" XVIII.—An Evening at the Goose and Gridiron.

LIBERALISM.

AT THE PLAY.

THE QUADRILATERAL.

DINING DOWN THE RIVER. (With an Illustration.)

AGNES OF SORRENTO. Chapter XVIII.—The Penance. XIX.—Clouds Deepening.

ROUNDAABOUT PAPERS. No. 18. ON LETT'S DIARY.

SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW.

Price Six Shillings.

(Published on the 1st of January, April, July and October.)

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW has acquired for itself a permanent place as an organ of public opinion in this country and in our Colonies.

The recent cheapening of Newspapers, and of Periodical Literature generally, has made it more than ever expedient that the less hurried and less fragmentary criticism proper to a Quarterly Review should hold its position among us.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY is Liberal in its politics, and impartial in its estimate of current publications. In regard to Religion, it is in harmony with the faith of Bishop Butler and Dr. Chalmers, of John Howe and Robert Hall; and it stands alone among the Quarterlies in enunciating that this faith should be left to benefit the world purely by means of its own spiritual power.

The questions with which this Journal deals are eminently the questions of the age; the men who so regard them exist as powerful organizations in England and in Scotland; and they are prepared, it is believed, to give increased strength to an agency devoted to such ends.

No. LXIX. JANUARY, 1862.

CONTENTS.

1. ANNO 1662—REVISION OF THE LITURGY.

2. MISS KNIGHT'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

3. MEMOIRS OF DE TOCQUEVILLE.

4. GOLDWIN SMITH ON IRELAND.

5. THE FOUR-FOLD BIOGRAPHY.

6. THE WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS.

7. FACTS ABOUT RAILWAYS.

8. HISTORY OF MORMONISM.

9. THE FREE CHURCHES OF ENGLAND.

10. EPILOGUE ON AFFAIRS AND BOOKS.

* * This Number commences a Volume. New Subscribers may be supplied with the Four Numbers for the Year, post free, on forwarding a Post-Office Order for a Guinea, made payable to the Publishers.

London: JACKSON, WALFORD & HODDER, 18, St. Paul's Churchyard.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE REVIEW,

No. II. JANUARY, 1862,

Price Half-a-Crown, contains:

CAVERNS. By Prof. ANSTED, F.R.S.
 LOWEST FORMS OF LIFE. By THE EDITOR. Illustrated by Tuffen West and G. H. Ford.
 THE FLOWER ANIMALCULE. By P. H. GOSSE, F.R.S. Illustrated by the Author.
 COTTON. By Dr. LANKFESTER, F.R.S. Illustrated by Tuffen West.
 GRASSES. By Prof. BUCKMAN, F.L.S. Illustrated by J. E. Sowerby.
 THE REFLEX THEORY AND DR. MARSHALL HALL. By G. H. LEWES.
 SOLAR CHEMISTRY. By Prof. HUNT, F.R.S. Illustrated by a Coloured Diagram.
 OPTICAL PHENOMENA OF THE ATMOSPHERE. By G. E. CHAMBERS.
 REVIEWS: Quatrefage's Unity of the Human Species—Iluke on the Ophthalmoscope, &c.
 Several carefully-prepared Articles on the Progress of the various Branches of Science, by Leading Writers; and other interesting matter.

London: ROBERT HARDWICKE, 192, Piccadilly; and all Booksellers.

NEW ILLUSTRATED GIFT BOOKS

PUBLISHED BY

GRIFFITH & FARRAN.

Beautifully printed by Whittingham in Old English Letter, with Borders and Initials in Red, square 8vo.
 price 21s. cloth elegant; 27s. calf extra; 31s. 6d. morocco antique,

Spiritual Conceits

Extracted from the Writings of the Fathers, the Old English Poets, &c.

WITH ONE HUNDRED EMBLEMATICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

By W. HARRY ROGERS.

"There is more thought in this beautiful book than is seen at a glance. The central emblem on its singularly elegant cover is of cross and crown; its central thought is that through struggle against evil we attain to good. . . . Apart from its meaning, nearly every drawing pleases the eye as a choice ornament by the arrangement of its lines and shadows. . . . Printed throughout in black letter, with red initial letters, it is by far the most complete and beautiful specimen of modern black letter we have ever seen."—*Examiner*.

"The illustrations, in the broad bold style of the Albert Dürer school, are from the graceful hand of Mr. Rogers himself, and leave one in doubt which more highly to estimate—the fertility of his imagination, or the facility of his execution."—*Morning Post*.

The Wisdom of Solomon.

From the Book of Proverbs. Every page richly illuminated in Gold and Colours from Designs by SAMUEL STANESBY. With a Photographic Group of the Queen of Sheba before Solomon, from a Statuette by Beattie. Small 4to. price 14s. cloth elegant; 18s. calf extra; 21s. Turkey morocco antique.

"Solomon's pearls are here adorned with settings worthy of them." For old or young this ought to prove a welcome gift-book."—*Art-Journal*.

"A brilliant specimen of the pitch to which printing and illumination can be brought. It is in every respect superb."—*Illustrated London News*.

NEW ILLUSTRATED WORKS FOR THE YOUNG.

THE STORY of KING ARTHUR and HIS KNIGHTS of the ROUND TABLE. Dedicated by permission to Alfred Tennyson. Illustrated by G. H. Thomas. Post 8vo. price 7s. cloth; 9s. coloured, gilt edges.

TINY TADPOLE, and other Tales. By FRANCES FREELING BRODERIP. Author of 'Funny Fables for Little Folks.' Illustrated by her Brother, Thomas Hood. Super-royal 16mo. 2s. 6d. cloth; 4s. 6d. coloured, gilt edges.

TRUE BLUE; or, the Life and Adventures of a British Seaman of the Old School. By W. H. G. KINGSTON. Author of 'Peter the Whaler,' &c. Illustrated by Gilbert. Fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth; 6s. 6d. gilt edges.

MEADOW LEA; or, the Gipsy Children. A Story founded on Fact. By the Author of 'The Triumphs of Steam,' &c. Illustrated by Gilbert. Fcap. 8vo. price 4s. 6d. cloth; 5s. gilt edges.

NEPTUNE'S HEROES; or, the Sea Kings of England, from Sir John Hawkins to Sir John Franklin. By W. H. D. ADAMS. Illustrated by Morgan. Fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth; 6s. 6d. gilt edges.

LOST in CEYLON; or, the Story of a Boy and Girl's Adventures in the Woods and Wilds of the Lion King of Kandy. By W. DALTON. Illustrated by Weir. Fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth; 6s. 6d. gilt edges.

RALPH SEABROOKE; or, the Adventures of a Young Artist in Piedmont and Tuscany. By ALFRED ELWES. Illustrated by Robert Dudley. Fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth; 6s. 6d. gilt edges.

GUY RIVERS; or, a Boy's Struggles in the Great World. By ALFRED ELWES, Author of 'Paul Blake,' 'Ralph Seabrooke,' &c. Illustrated by H. Anelay. Fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth; 6s. 6d. gilt edges.

HARRY at SCHOOL: a Story for Boys. By EMILIA MARRYAT (Daughter of the late Captain Marryat, Author of 'Long Evenings.' Illustrated by Absolon. Price 2s. 6d. cloth; 3s. 6d. coloured, gilt edges.

LIVE TOYS; or, Anecdotes of our Four-legged and other Pets. By EMMA DAVENPORT. Illustrated by Weir. Price 2s. 6d. cloth; 3s. 6d. coloured, gilt edges.

DISTANT HOMES; or, the Graham Family in New Zealand. By Mrs. I. E. AYLMER. Illustrated by J. Jackson. Price 2s. 6d. cloth; 4s. 6d. coloured, gilt edges.

HOLIDAYS AMONG the MOUNTAINS; or, Scenes and Stories of Wales. By M. BETHAM EDWARDS. Illustrated by F. J. Skill. Price 3s. 6d. cloth; 4s. 6d. coloured Plates, gilt edges.

FAIRY LAND; or, Recreation for the Rising Generation. By the late THOMAS and JANE HOOD. Illustrated by Thomas Hood, jun. Price 2s. 6d. cloth; 4s. 6d. coloured, gilt edges.

The ILLUSTRATED PAPER MODEL-MAKER. With Diagrams for 13 Models, and Descriptive Letter-press with Engravings. By E. LANDELLS. In Fictorial Envelope, price 2s.

LONG EVENINGS; or, Stories for my Little Friends. By EMILIA MARRYAT (Daughter of the late Captain Marryat). Illustrated by Absolon. Price 2s. 6d. cloth; 3s. 6d. coloured, gilt edges.

GRIFFITH & FARRAN, (successors to Newbery and Harris,) corner of St. Paul's Churchyard.

MILITARY WORKS.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON: Despatches and Correspondence during his various Campaigns, 1799–1812. Edited by COL. GURWOOD. 8 vols. 8vo. 8s. 3s.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON: his Supplementary Despatches and Correspondence. Edited by HIS SON. 8 vols. 8vo. 20s. each.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE; his Confidential Correspondence with his Brother Joseph, sometime King of Spain. 3 vols. 8vo. 25s.

LORD CASTLEREAGH: Despatches, from the Commencement of his Official Career to the Close of his Life. Edited by the MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY. 13 vols. 8vo. 14s. each.

GENERAL SIR ROBERT WILSON: his Private Diary, during Missions and Employments with the European Armies in 1812–14. Map. 3 vols. 8vo. 25s.

GENERAL SIR ROBERT WILSON: the French Invasion of Russia, and Retreat of the French Army, in 1812. Second Edition, Map. 8vo. 12s.

GENERAL SIR CHARLES NAPIER: his Life and Opinions, chiefly derived from his Journals and Letters. By SIR WM. NAPIER, K.C.B. Portraits. 4 vols. crown 8vo. 45s.

GENERAL CATHCART: Commentaries on the War in Russia and Germany, 1812–13. With 28 Diagrams and Plans. 8vo. 14s.

GENERAL CATHCART: the Correspondence relative to his Military Operations in Kaffraria, until the Termination of the Kaffir War. Maps. 8vo. 12s.

GENERAL SIR HOWARD DOUGLAS: a Treatise on the Improved Theory and Practice on Gunnery. With Descriptions of the Armstrong and Whitworth Guns. Plates. 8vo. 21s.

GENERAL SIR HOWARD DOUGLAS: the Principle and Construction of Military Bridges, and on Passage of Rivers in Military Operations. Plates. 8vo. 12s.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

BOHN'S ENGLISH GENTLEMAN'S LIBRARY

For JANUARY, FEBRUARY and MARCH.

Richly illustrated, at 2s. per Volume.

WALPOLE'S ANECDOTES OF PAINTING IN ENGLAND;

WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE PRINCIPAL ENGLISH ARTISTS,

And INCIDENTAL NOTICES of

SCULPTORS, CARVERS, ENAMELLERS, ARCHITECTS, MEDALLISTS, &c.

ALSO,

A CATALOGUE of ENGRAVERS Who have been born or resided in England.

WITH ADDITIONS

By the Rev. JAMES DALLAWAY.

New Edition, revised, with Additional Notes
 By RALPH N. WORNUM, Esq.
 Complete in 3 vols.

With upwards of 150 Portraits and Plates,

* * As it would be inconvenient to sell these three volumes separately, they are, contrary to the usual practice in serials, published together.

HENRY G. BOHN, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

Now ready, price 5s. cloth.

THE HISTORY OF SHORTHAND WRITING. By MATTHIAS LEVY, Shorthand Writer. To which is prefixed, the System used by the Author. Trübner & Co. Paternoster-row.

PAUL JERRARD & SON'S NEW GIFT-BOOK FOR CHRISTMAS AND ALL SEASONS, Price 31s. 6d.

THE NIGHT-FLYERS; Intended as a companion volume to 'Butterflies in their Floral Homes,' by the same Author. The habits and haunts of the Night-flying Moths are illustrated and described in this work as those of their cousins, the Butterflies, were in the previous volume. An entirely novel feature will distinguish the present volume, in those Plates which represent portions of woods and glades by night, in which the Moths are seen sporting among the foliage, in the half light of the moon or twilight.

In a handsome and novel cover, introduced especially for this elegant Gift-Book without regard to cost.
London: Paul Jerrard & Son, 170, Fleet-street.

MINE ENGINEERING.

Just published, royal 8vo. half calf, with 35 Illustrations, chiefly in colours, price 21s.; or 22s. by post.

VOL. IX., TRANSACTIONS OF THE NORTH OF ENGLAND INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS, N. WOOD, Esq. F.G.S., President.

Containing valuable Papers by eminent Mining Engineers. There are now 9 vols. published, which can be had separately (21s. each) or in sets.

Newcastle-on-Tyne: published by A. Reid. London: J. Weale.

N.B. The whole of the volumes have numerous Illustrations.

3 richly bound vols. large 8vo. handsomely illustrated, price 11.

THE LIFE, TIMES, AND CORRESPONDENCE OF DR. DOYLE (J. K. L.), Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin. By WILLIAM JOHN FITZPATRICK, J.P., Biographer of Lord Clonoury and Lady Morgan. "A welcome novelty to Englishmen."—*Literary Gazette*. "One of the most admirable histories that modern times has seen."—*Morning Herald*. "Full of amusing and instructive matter."—*Spectator*. "A true portraiture."—*Athenæum*. "Admirable. Perfectly Boswellian in effect."—*Press*. London: Duffy, 22, Paternoster-row.

AN EXCELLENT BIRTHDAY OR CHRISTMAS PRESENT. **BUTTER'S TANGIBLE ARITHMETIC AND GEOMETRY FOR CHILDREN;** with numerous illustrative Cuts, forming a permanent fund of amusement and instruction. With 144 Cubes, in a box, price 3s.; larger sizes at 5s., 6s. and 7s.

BUTTER'S DISSECTED TRINOMIAL CUBE; an elegant Mathematical Illustration, and a highly interesting Puzzle. With ample Description and Explanation, in a box. Price 5s.; larger size, 8s.

May be had of all Booksellers, Fancy Repositories, &c. Sold wholesale by Joseph. Myers & Co. 144, Leadenhall-street, London, who have constantly on sale a large variety of Educational and other Toys. Descriptive Catalogues free by post.

THE STORY OF Dr. LIVINGSTONE'S TRAVELS.

Now ready, with Map and 16 Illustrations, post 8vo. 6s.

A POPULAR ACCOUNT OF MISSIONARY TRAVELS AND RESEARCHES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

By DAVID LIVINGSTONE, M.D. Condensed from his larger Work.

. Of Dr. Livingstone's Travels 36,000 Copies have been sold.

Also, uniform with the above,

THE STORY OF
SIR FOWELL BUXTON'S LIFE.

By HIS SON. Portrait, post 8vo. 2s. 6d.

. Of Buxton's Life 18,000 Copies have been sold.

LAYARD'S POPULAR ACCOUNT OF HIS DISCOVERIES AND RESEARCHES AT NINEVEH.

Woodcuts, post 8vo. 5s.

. Of Layard's Travels 30,000 Copies have been sold.

THE STORY OF
GEORGE STEPHENSON'S LIFE,
THE RAILWAY ENGINEER.

By SAMUEL SMILES. With Woodcuts, post 8vo. 6s.

. Of Stephenson's Life 20,000 Copies have been sold.

SELF-HELP.

With ILLUSTRATIONS OF CHARACTER AND CONDUCT.

By SAMUEL SMILES. Post 8vo. 6s.

. Of Self-Help 40,000 Copies have been sold.

LIFE of the REV. GEORGE CRABBE,
THE PEOPLE'S POET.

By HIS SON. Portrait, fcap. 8vo. 3s.

. Of Crabbe's Life 18,000 Copies have been sold.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

Single Subscription—One Guinea per Annum.

First-Class Country Subscription—Three Guineas and upwards, according to the number of Volumes required.

Two or Three Friends in any neighbourhood may unite in One Subscription, and obtain a constant succession of the best New Works as they appear.

LISTS of WORKS recently added, and of SURPLUS COPIES WITHDRAWN for SALE, will be forwarded, postage free, on application.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE,

New Oxford-street, London; Cross-street, Manchester; and New-street, Birmingham.

DR. PERCY'S WORK ON METALLURGY.

Now ready, with numerous Illustrations, carefully drawn to scale, 1 vol. 8vo. 21s.

METALLURGY:

THE ART of EXTRACTING METALS from their ORES, and ADAPTING them to VARIOUS PURPOSES of MANUFACTURE.

By JOHN PERCY, M.D. F.R.S.

Lecturer on Metallurgy at the Government School of Mines.

FIRST DIVISION.—Physical Properties of Metals, Metallurgical Processes; Slags—FUEL, Wood, Peat—COAL, Charcoal, Coke.—Materials employed in Construction of Furnaces—FIRE-CLAYS.—COPPER, Metallurgical Chemistry, Copper-smelting.—ZINC, History, Metallurgical Chemistry.—BRASS.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

THE WELLINGTON SUPPLEMENTARY DESPATCHES.

This day is published, 8vo. 20s.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY DESPATCHES AND CORRESPONDENCE

OF THE

DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Edited by HIS SON.

Vol. VIII. THE PENINSULA AND SOUTH OF FRANCE.

The previous Volumes have been published as follows:—

I.—IV. INDIA, 1797-1805.

V. IRISH CORRESPONDENCE, 1807-9.

VI. DENMARK, MEXICO, PORTUGAL AND SPAIN, 1807-1810.

VII. WAR IN THE PENINSULA.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

THE PHOTOGRAPHICALLY ILLUSTRATED GIFT-BOOK.

Ornamental binding, cloth, 21s.; morocco, 31s. 6d.

RUINED ABBEYS AND CASTLES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

By WILLIAM and MARY HOWITT.

The Photographic Illustrations by BEDFORD, SEDGWICK, WILSON, FENTON and others.

"One of the most pleasing volumes published this season. In printing, paper, illustration and binding, it is a triumph of the graphic arts."—*Daily News*.

"A beautiful volume."—*Art-Journal*.

"To collect photographs of the Abbeys and Castles of Great Britain into a volume was a happy thought."

Publishers' Circular.

London: A. W. BENNETT, 5, Bishopsgate-street Without.

Just published, in small 8vo. price 5s. bound in cloth,

HINTS TO MOTHERS ON HOME EDUCATION.

By FREDERICK BRIDGES,

Author of 'Phrenology made Practical,' &c.

Also, lately issued, Second Edition, profusely illustrated, price 3s. 6d.

PHRENOLOGY MADE PRACTICAL, AND POPULARLY EXPLAINED.

"Mr. Bridges is a true Baconian philosopher; the very strongest antithesis to the scientific pretender.... We have no hesitation in recommending this treatise as the most reliable and perfect in any language on the subject of phrenology."—*Morning Herald*.

"Mr. Bridges is a master of the theory he undertakes to expound.... We have been interested in his book, which we commend to public notice, as presenting the latest views of phrenological science."—*Leader*.

London: GEORGE PHILIP & SON, 32, Fleet-street; and Caxton-buildings, Liverpool.

AUSTRALIA.

Just published, in fcap. 8vo. price 3s. 6d.

A U S T R A L I A :
ITS RISE, PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

By WILLIAM WESTGARTH, Esq.

Edinburgh: A. & C. BLACK. London: LONGMAN & Co.

Just published, in 1 vol. 8vo. of nearly 1,000 closely-printed pages, and 40 Plates, price, coloured, 50s.; plain, 36s.

A HISTORY OF INFUSORIA;

Including all the British and Foreign Species of DESMIDIACEÆ and DIATOMACEÆ.

By ANDREW PRITCHARD, Esq.

Fourth Edition, enlarged and revised by J. T. ARLIDGE, M.B., WM. ARCHER, Esq., J. RALFS, M.R.C.S., Prof. WILLIAMSON, F.R.S., and the Author.

London: WHITTAKER & Co. Ave Maria-lane.

Now ready,

THE EXTRA DOUBLE NUMBER FOR CHRISTMAS,

Price FOURPENCE, of

A L L T H E Y E A R R O U N D,

Conducted by CHARLES DICKENS,

ENTITLED,

TOM TIDDLER'S GROUND,

CONTAINING:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| I. PICKING UP SOOT AND CINDERS. | IV. PICKING UP WAIFS AT SEA. |
| II. PICKING UP EVENING SHADOWS. | V. PICKING UP A POCKET-BOOK. |
| III. PICKING UP TERRIBLE COMPANY. | VI. PICKING UP MISS KIMMEENS. |
| | VII. PICKING UP THE TINKER. |

SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON'S NEW SERIAL,
A STRANGE STORY,

Will be completed in March, when

A NEW NOVEL BY MR. WILKIE COLLINS

Will be commenced.

Published in Weekly Numbers, price 2d., also in Monthly Parts and Half-Yearly Volumes, at 26, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.; and by Messrs. CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly, W.

EQUITABLE ASSURANCE OFFICE,

NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

ESTABLISHED 1762.

DIRECTORS.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD TREDEGAR, President.

William Dacres Adams, Esq.
Philip Hardwick, Esq.
William Samuel Jones, Esq.
John Aildin Moore, Esq.
William Frederick Pollock, Esq.

Charles Pott, Esq.
Rev. John Russell, D.D.
James Spicer, Esq.
John Charles Templer, Esq.
Right Hon. Lord Tredegar.

John Charles Burgoyne, Esq.
Lord George Henry Cavendish, M.P.
Frederick Cowper, Esq.
Richard Gosling, Esq.
Peter Martineau, Esq.

THE EQUITABLE is an entirely MUTUAL OFFICE. The reserve, at the last "rest," in December, 1859, exceeded three-fourths of a million sterling, a sum MORE THAN DOUBLE the corresponding fund of any similar Institution. The Bonuses paid on Claims in the Ten Years ending on the 31st December, 1859, exceeded **Three Millions and a Half**, being more than 100 per Cent. on the amount of all those Claims.

The amount added at the close of that decade to the Policies existing on the 1st January, 1860, was **£1,977,000**, and made, with former additions then outstanding, a total of **£4,070,000**, on Assurances originally taken out for **£6,252,000** only.

These additions have increased the Claims allowed and paid under those policies since the 1st January, 1860, to the extent of 150 per Cent.

The Capital at this time consists of

- £2,730,000**—Stock in the Public Funds.
£3,006,297—Cash lent on Mortgages of Freehold Estates.
£300,000—Cash advanced on Railway Debentures.
£83,590—Cash advanced on security of the Policies of Members of the Society.

Producing annually, **£221,482**.The total Income exceeds **£400,000** per Annum.

POLICIES effected in the current year (1861) will participate in the distribution of Profits made in December, 1859, so soon as Six Annual Premiums shall have become due and been paid thereon; and, in the Division of 1869, will be entitled to additions in respect of every Premium paid upon them from the year 1862 to 1869, each inclusive.

On the surrender of Policies, the full value is paid, without any deduction; and the Directors will advance nine-tenths of that value as a temporary accommodation, on the deposit of a Policy.

No extra Premium is charged for service in any Volunteer Corps within the United Kingdom, during peace or war. A Weekly Court of Directors is held every Wednesday, from 11 to 1 o'clock, to receive Proposals for New Assurances; and a Short Account of the Society may be had on application personally, or by post, from the Office, where attendance is given daily, from TEN to FOUR o'clock.

ARTHUR MORGAN, Actuary.

J. H. DALLMEYER (Son-in-Law and Pupil of the late ANDREW ROSS)
Respectfully begs to inform the Scientific Public that he exclusively manufactures the ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE according to A. R.'s processes, who has also bequeathed to him the whole of that faculty.
For particulars of J. H. D.'s recent IMPROVEMENTS in MICROSCOPIC OBJECT-GLASSES, PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES, &c. see Catalogue, which may be had on application at 19, BLOOMSBURY-STREET, Oxford-street, W.C.

SMITH, BECK & BECK,

OPTICIANS,

AND

MANUFACTURERS OF ACHROMATIC
MICROSCOPES,
&c. &c.

6, COLEMAN-STREET, London, E.C.,

AND

LISTER WORKS, HOLLOWAY.

WENHAM'S**BINOCULAR MICROSCOPE.**

Having increased our facilities for the manufacture of the Prisms, as well as the other parts of this important improvement in the Microscope, we are now enabled to make the addition to any Microscope, when it is really practicable, at the cost of 7l. 10s. In the case of new Instruments, the extra price will be only 6l.

SMITH, BECK & BECK.

September, 1861.

CATALOGUES, giving full particulars respecting Microscopes, Stereoscopes, &c., may be had on application, or sent post free.

NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office—64, Princes-street, Edinburgh.

London Office—4, New Bank-buildings, Lothbury.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies opened before 31st December will be entitled at next Distribution of Profits, in 1865, to rank for five years' bonus.

PROGRESS OF BUSINESS.

	Policies.	Sums Assured.
For five years, from 1853 to 1857 inclusive, the annual average was	307	£276,948
In 1858, the Policies issued	435	577,435
1859 " "	802	449,913
1860 " "	741	475,649

This increase in the business of the Company will, it is expected, beneficially affect the Bonus to be declared at next Division of Profits.

New and liberal conditions of Assurance have recently been adopted, particulars of which, together with Prospectuses and all necessary information, may be had as above, or will be forwarded.

ROBERT STRACHAN, Secretary.

4, New Bank-buildings, October, 1861.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Fire Premiums £315,000.

Maritime risks in London and elsewhere, at Home and Abroad, freely insured by Floating Policies and otherwise.

FIRE Policies falling due at CHRISTMAS should be renewed by the 9th of January.—20 and 21, Poultry.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1833.

The Directors invite particular attention to the system of "Free Assurance" introduced by this Company, under which Policies are relieved from all liability for payment of extra Premium for Foreign residence, and are subject to no other condition than the payment of the ordinary Premium.

Forfeited Policies can be revived within thirteen months under certain conditions. Surrender values granted after one annual payment on those with profit Policies, or after three annual payments on those without profit.

Loans granted on such Policies to the extent of their value. The Standard has transacted a larger amount of Assurance business during the last Fifteen Years than any other Office.

Annual Revenue upwards of £315,000

Accumulated and Invested Fund £1,350,000

Next Division of Profits in 1865.

WILL THOS. THOMSON, Manager.

H. JONES WILLIAMS, Resident Secretary.

LONDON—King William-street.

EDINBURGH—3, George-street (Head Office).

DUBLIN—64, Upper Backville-street.

DENT, CHRONOMETER, WATCH and CLOCK MAKER to the Queen and Prince Consort, and **MAKER OF THE GREAT CLOCK FOR THE HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT**, invites attention to the superior Workmanship and elegance of Design of his extensive Stock of Watches and Drawing-room Clocks.

Guineas.		Guineas.	
Ladies' Gold Foreign	8	Strong Silver Lever	5
Watches	10	Gentlemen's Gold Com-	40
Gentlemen's ditto	10	penetration Balance do.	25
Ladies' or Gentlemen's		Silver ditto	25
Gold English Lever	18		
ditto	18		

Gold and Silver Pocket Chronometers, Astronomical, Turret and Bracket Clocks of every description. An elegant Assortment of London-made Fine Gold Albert and Guard Chains, &c. **DEPT. 61, Strand** (adjoining Coutts's Bank); 24 and 25, Royal Exchange; and at the Clock and Marine Compass Factory, Somerset Wharf, Strand, London.

ELKINGTON & CO. desire respectfully to call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry requiring **PLATE**, to their Manufactures, which may be obtained in great variety, both in **SILVER** and **ELECTRO PLATE**, from either of their Establishments:—

LONDON—29, Regent-street, St. James's, S.W.; and 45, Moor-gate-street, E.C.

DUBLIN—College Green.

LIVERPOOL—Church-street.

MANUFACTORY and SHOW ROOMS, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

Estimates, Drawings and Prices sent free by post. Replating and Gilding as usual.

STAINED GLASS WINDOWS for CHURCHES and DWELLINGS.

HEATON & BUTLER will forward, post free, on receipt of thirty stamps, their **ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUE** of Stained Glass Windows, with a Treatise on the Principles and Practice of the Art.

STAINED GLASS WORKS, 84, CARDINGTON-STREET, Hampstead-road, London, N.W.

MORTLOCK'S CHINA WAREHOUSE, 250, OXFORD-STREET—SELLING OFF.—In consequence of the Marquis of Westminster's refusal to renew the lease of the above Premises (in connexion with Park-street), **JOHN MORTLOCK** is anxious to decrease his **RICH STOCK**, and is prepared to make a great allowance for Cash.—250, OXFORD-STREET, and 38, PARK-STREET, near Hyde Park.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, in Bottle, recommended by Baron Liebig and all the Faculty, may now be had in the best condition of Messrs. **HARRINGTON PARKER & CO.**, 54, Pall Mall, and 149, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, S.W.

CAUTION.—SMEE'S SPRING MATTRESS. TUCKER'S PATENT, or SUMMIER TUCKER. Comfortable, cleanly, simple, portable and inexpensive. Purchasers are respectfully warned against infringements and imitations, in which somewhat of the general appearance of the **SMEE'S SPRING MATTRESS** is carefully preserved, but all its essential advantages are sacrificed.

WILLIAM SMEE & SONS, having now the entire of the Patent Right, are able to announce the following considerably

REDUCED SCALE OF PRICES.

Size No. 1 for Bedsteads 3 feet wide	25s. 6d.
" " " " " " " "	37s. 6d.
" " " " " " " "	45s. 0d.

Other sizes in proportion. "To be obtained of almost all respectable Upholsterers and Bedding Warehousemen.

ESPECIAL NOTICE should be taken that each Spring Mattress bears upon the side the Label, "Tucker's Patent."

FENDERS, STOVES, FIRE-IRONS and CHIMNEY-PIECES.—Buyers of the above are requested, before finally deciding, to visit **WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SHOW-ROOMS**. These contain such an assortment of **FENDERS, STOVES, RANGES, CHIMNEY-PIECES, FIRE-IRONS and GENERAL IRONMONGERY**, as cannot be approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design or excellence of workmanship. Bright Stoves, with ornamental ornaments and two sets of bars, 32 in. to 32 in.; **Bronzed Fenders**, with standards, 7s. to 12s.; **Steel Fenders**, 3s. 6d. to 11s.; **Ditto**, with rich ornamental ornaments, from 3s. 6d. to 12s.; **Chimney-pieces**, from 12s. 6d. to 100s.; **Fire-irons**, from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.—The **BURTON** and all other **PATENT STOVES**, with radiating hearth-plates.

BEDSTEADS, BATHS and LAMPS.—**WILLIAM S. BURTON** has **SIX LARGE SHOW-ROOMS** devoted exclusively to the SEPARATE DISPLAY of Lamps, Baths and Metallic Bedsteads. The stock of each is at once the largest, newest and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make his establishment the most distinguished in this country.

Bedsteads, from	12s. 6d. to 250 0s. each.
Shower Baths, from	3s. 6d. to 25 0s. each.
Lamps (Moderator), from	6s. 6d. to 57 7s. each.
(All other kinds at the same rate.)	
Pure Colza Oil	4s. per gallon.

CUTLERY, WARRANTED.—The most varied assortment of **TABLE CUTLERY** in the world, all warranted, is on **SALE** at **WILLIAM S. BURTON** at prices that are remunerative only because of the largeness of the sales. 32-inch ivory-handled table knives, with high shoulders, 12s. 6d. per dozen; carvers, 4s. 6d. per pair; larger sizes, from 30s. to 57s. per dozen; extra fine ivory, 32s. 6d. with silver ferrules, 40s. to 50s.; white-bone table knives, 6s. per dozen; carvers, 4s.; carvers, 3s. 6d. per pair; black-horn table knives, 7s. 4d. per dozen; carvers, 4s.; carvers, 3s. 6d.; black wood-handled table knives and forks, 6s. per dozen; table steel, from 1s. each. The largest stock in existence of plated knives and forks, in cases and otherwise, and of the new plated fish carvers.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 500 illustrations of his illustrious Stock of Sterling Silver and Electro-Plated Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish-Covers, Hot-water Diapers, Geyers, Fenders, Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gasaliers, Tea-Trays, Urns and Kettles, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed-room and Cabinet Furniture, &c., with Lists of Prices, and Plans of the Twenty large Show-rooms, at 20, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Newman-street, 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place; and 1, Newman-mews, London.

CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES—the most

secure against Fire and Thieves.
CHUBB'S FIREPROOF STRONG-ROOM DOORS.
CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR and STREET-DOOR LATCHES.
CHUBB'S CASH and DEED BOXES.

Illustrated Price-List, gratis and post free.
CHUBB & SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 28, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Wolverhampton.

ALLEN'S PATENT PORTMANTEAUS and TRAVELLING BAGS, with SQUARE OPENINGS; Ladies' Wardrobe Trunks, Dressing Bags, with Silver Fittings; Despatch Boxes, Writing and Dressing Cases, and 500 other articles for Home or Continental Travelling. Illustrated Catalogue post free.—**J. W. ALLEN**, Manufacturer and Patentee, 22 and 21, West Strand, London, W.C.
Also, Allen's Barrack Furniture Catalogue of Officers' Bedsteads, Washhand Stands, Canteens, &c., post free.

FISHER'S DRESSING CASES and TRAVELLING BAGS.

FISHER'S PORTMANTEAUS.
First-Class Workmanship, at Moderate Prices.
188, STRAND, LONDON. Catalogues post free.

45, OXFORD-STREET, W.

OSLERS' GLASS CHANDELIERS,

Wall Lights and Mantel-piece Lusters, for Gas and Candles.

Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from 71 15s.

All Articles marked in plain figures.

Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for Presents.

Mess. Export and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.

LONDON—SHOW-ROOMS, 45, OXFORD-STREET, W.

BIRMINGHAM—MANUFACTORY and SHOW-ROOMS, Broad-street. Established 1807.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

MESSRS. MECCHI & BAZIN'S ESTABLISHMENTS are replete with a large and well-selected

Assortment of useful and elegant

ARTICLES ADAPTED FOR PRESENTATION,

consisting of

DRESSING CASES, TRAVELLING DRESSING BAGS,

Medieval-mounted Writing-table sets, Antique Boxes, Paper-maché Productions, Chess-boards and Chessmen, Card Cases,

Postage Balances, Parisian Novelties in Or-molu, Work Boxes, Knitting Boxes and Reticules.

DESPATCH BOXES and WRITING CASES,

in Russia and Morocco leather, 30 different forms and sizes, fitted with real Braham and Chubb Locks, and others of a Cheaper description.

PORTABLE WRITING and DRESSING CASES,

Brush Cases, Courier Bags, Picnic Cases, Wicker Luncheon Baskets, Sporting Knives, Wine and Spirit Flasks, &c.

THE BIJOU PHOTOGRAPHS

of 1,000 Living Celebrities of the day, 1s. 6d. each.

DRAWING-ROOM ALBUMS,

for ditto, to contain from 12 to 300 Portraits, 3s. 6d. to 10 guineas.

Catalogues, post free, on application.

4, LEADENHALL-STREET, and 112, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.—Established 1827.

TEA.—STRACHAN & CO'S Strong Rough

"Domestic" Black at 3s. 4d. per lb.

26, Cornhill, London, E.C.

TEA.—STRACHAN & CO'S Fine "Inter-

mediate" Black at 3s. 4d. per lb.

26, Cornhill, London, E.C.

TEA.—STRACHAN & CO'S Delicious

"Drawing-room" Black at 4s. 3d. per lb.

26, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Dr. HAMBALL'S certificate of PURITY, and a price current, free on application.—26, Cornhill, London, E.C.

DR. DE JONGH'S

(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL,

Prescribed by the most Eminent Medical Men throughout the world, as the safest, speediest and most effectual

remedy for

CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS,

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA

OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING,

AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS,

Is incomparably superior to every other variety.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Sir HENRY MARSH, Bart. M.D., Physician

in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.—"I consider Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

Sir JOSEPH OLLIFFE, M.D., Physician to the British Embassy at Paris.—"I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and I have every reason to be satisfied with its beneficial and salutary effects."

Dr. LAWRENCE, Physician to H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.—"I invariably prescribe Dr. de Jongh's Oil in preference to any other, feeling assured that I am recommending a genuine article, and not a manufactured compound, in which the efficacy of this invaluable medicine is destroyed."

Dr. BARLOW, Senior Physician to Guy's Hospital.—"I have frequently recommended persons consulting me to make use of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil. I have been well satisfied with its effects, and believe it to be a very pure Oil, well fitted for those cases in which the use of that substance is indicated."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is sold only in medicinal Half-Pint, 3s. 6d.; Pint, 4s. 9d.; Quart, 9s.; and impounded and labelled with his stamp and signature, without which none can possibly be genuine, by respectable Chemists and Druggists.

SOLE CONSIGNERS:
ANSAR, HARBORD & CO. 77, Strand, London, W.C.

CAUTION.—Beware of proposed Substitutions.

MR. HOWARD, SURGEON-DENTIST, 52, FLEET-STREET, has introduced an **ENTIRELY NEW DESCRIPTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH**, fixed, without springs, wires or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Decayed teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication.—At home from Ten till Five.

THE FAIRY BOUQUET.—Dedicated

(by Special Permission) to the **QUEEN OF THE FAIRIES**. It is made from Wild Flowers, culled by Fairy hands from "the bank whereon the wild thyme grows." The authenticity of the receipt is vouched for with the same degree of certainty as is the existence of Titania herself. In bottles, 2s., 3s., 6d., and 5s. each.

METCALFE, BINGLEY & CO'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSHES, Penetrating Hair Brushes, Genuine Smyrna Sponges, and every description of Brush, Comb, and Perfumery. Metcalfe's Chartered Alkaline Tooth Powder, 2s. per box.—180s and 181, Oxford-street.

KEATING'S PALE NEWFOUNDLAND

COD LIVER OIL has been analyzed and recommended by Professors Taylor and Thomson, also by Dr. Edwin Payne, who, in the words of the late Dr. Pereira, says, that "the finest oil is that most devoid of colour, odour and flavour," characters this Oil will be found to possess in a high degree. Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; pints, 5s. 6d.; quarts, 10s. 6d.; and 12 bottles, 10s. 6d. imperial measure.—79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are daily

recommended by the Faculty.—Testimonials from the most eminent of whom may be inspected—as the most effectual, safe, speedy and convenient remedy for **COUGH** and all Disorders of the Lungs, Chest and Throat. Sold in Boxes, 1s. 1d., Tins, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.—**THOMAS KEATING**, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

CAPTAIN WHITE'S

CURRY or MULLIGATAWNY PASTE,

Curry Powder, Curry Sauce, and Oriental Pickle, may be obtained from all Sauce Venders, and wholesale of

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Parveyers to the Queen, Becho-square, London.

FOR DEAFNESS, arising from the accumulation

of Cerumen, **SAVORY & MOORE'S PATENT EAR DOUCHE** is a valuable substitute for ordinary Syringes. Patients use it without assistance, and the possibility of injury to the interior of the Ear and the splashing and inconvenience attending the use of Syringes are entirely obviated.—**SAVORY & MOORE**, Chemists to the Queen, 143, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS of IMPROVED ENEMAS.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS and FAMILY

APERIENT PILLS.—These pills are composed of the mildest vegetable purgatives, with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile, and combining aromatic and tonic properties, will be found the best remedy for indigestion, bilious attacks, sick headache, acidity or heartburn, flatulency, spasms, &c.—Prepared only by **JAMES COCKLE**, 18, New Ormond-street, and to be had of all Medicine Vendors, in boxes, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

TAIT'S ORIENTAL BALM.—The most

efficacious means yet discovered for Strengthening, Preserving, Restoring and Beautifying the Hair. Prepared from a receipt by the late John Oldridge, Inventor of the celebrated Balm of Gilead, the experienced superintendent of his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Tait.—Sold by all Perfumers, in bottles, at 2s. 6d., 5s. and 8s. 6d., and at the Manufactory, 6, Cusmo-place, Southampton-row, Russell-square, W.C.

NO CHRISTMAS GIFT is more VALUABLE

than **OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA**, which has been established upwards of thirty years. It is the best and only certain REMEDY ever discovered for **PRICKLY HEAT, STRENGTHENING, BEAUTIFYING, or RESTORING the HAIR**, Whiskers or Moustaches, and preventing them turning grey. Sold in bottles, 3s. 6d., 6s. and 11s., by C. & A. OLDRIDGE, and all the most distinguished Perfumers. For Children's and Ladies' hair it is most efficacious and unrivalled.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA

has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession and universally accepted by the Public, as the Best Remedy for acidity of the stomach, heartburn, headache, gout and indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an agreeable Effervescent Draught, in which its Aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons and in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured with the utmost attention to strength and purity by **DINNEFORD & CO.**, 173, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the Empire.

FOR WEAKNESS, INFLAMMATION and

IRRITATION of the EYES, caused by the Winds, Blight, Close Application to Literary and other Professional Occupations, the **SAVORY & MOORE'S EYE DOUCHE**, invented by **SAVORY & MOORE**, is the most effectual application of the Eye, &c. The effects produced are grateful and refreshing, and the sight is improved and permanently strengthened by the regular use of the Douche.—**SAVORY & MOORE**, Chemists to the Queen, 143, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.—N.B. As the imitation of these Douches causes congestion of the vessels of the Eye, it is important to observe that the names of **SAVORY & MOORE** are conspicuous on all instruments of their manufacture.

HENRY'S CALCINED MAGNESIA con-

tinues to be prepared, with the most scrupulous care and attention, by Messrs. **THOS. & WM. HENRY**, Manufacturing Chemists, Manchester. It is sold, in bottles, price 2s. 9d., or with glass stoppers at 4s. 9d., stamp included, with full directions for its use, by the various Agents in the Metropolis and throughout the United Kingdom; but it cannot be genuine unless their names are engraved on the Government Stamp which is fixed over the cork or stopper of each bottle. Sold in London, wholesale, by Messrs. Barclay & Sons, Farringdon-street; Sutton & Co., Bow Churchyard; Newbery & Sons, 2, Edwards's; Thos. Butler, St. Paul's Churchyard; Savory & Co., New Bond-street; Saenger, Oxford-street. And of most of the vendors of the Magnesia may be had, authenticated by a similar stamp, **HENRY'S AROMATIC SPIRIT OF VINELIC**, the invention of Mr. Henry, and the only genuine preparation of that article.

THE
ALEXANDRE HARMONIUM,
 AT
CHAPPELL'S, 50, NEW BOND-STREET.

NEW ALEXANDRE HARMONIUMS.

	GUINEAS.
THE FIVE-GUINEA HARMONIUM, 4 Octaves, in Oak Case	5
THE SIX-GUINEA HARMONIUM, 5 Octaves, in Oak Case, with 2 Foot-boards	6

These Instruments are lower in price and superior to all other cheap Harmoniums.

THE NEW CHURCH HARMONIUM,

WITH TWO ROWS OF KEYS.

THESE Instruments are a perfect substitute for the Organ; the upper keyboard has a Venetian Swell, and acts as a Soft or Choir Organ, on which a perfect diminuendo and crescendo can be produced; and the lower keyboard answers the purpose of a Full Organ. The tone of these Instruments more closely resembles that of an Organ than any Harmonium yet produced, being rich and pure in quality. The construction is of a simple character and not likely to be affected by damp, rendering them peculiarly suited to Churches. An additional blower is attached to each Instrument.

NO.		GUINEAS.
1.	EIGHT STOPS (<i>Three and a-half rows of Vibrators</i>), Rosewood Case	45
2.	TWENTY-TWO STOPS (<i>Six rows of Vibrators</i>), Rosewood Case	70
3.	TWENTY-TWO STOPS (<i>Eight rows of Vibrators</i>), Rosewood Case, 2½ Octaves of Pedals	85

ALEXANDRE & SON have taken out a new Patent for the Drawing-Room Harmonium which effects the greatest improvement they have ever made in the Instrument. The Drawing-Room Models will be found of a softer, purer, and in all respects more agreeable tone than any other instruments. They have a perfect and easy means of producing a diminuendo or crescendo on any one note or more; the bass can be perfectly subdued, without even the use of the Expression Stop, the great difficulty in other Harmoniums.

THE DRAWING-ROOM MODEL

IS MADE IN THREE VARIETIES:—

NO.		GUINEAS.
1.	THREE STOPS, Percussion Action, additional Blower, and in Rosewood Case	25
2.	EIGHT STOPS, ditto ditto ditto	35
3.	SIXTEEN STOPS, ditto ditto Voix Céleste, &c. (<i>The best Harmonium that can be made</i>)	60

Messrs. CHAPPELL have an **ENORMOUS STOCK** of all Varieties of the ordinary kind, which are perfect for the Church, School, Hall, or Concert-Room:—

NO.		GUINEAS.	NO.		GUINEAS.
1.	ONE STOP Oak Case	10	7.	ONE STOP (<i>With Percussion Action</i>) Oak Case	16
2.	Ditto Mahogany Case	12		Rosewood	18
3.	THREE STOPS ... Oak, 15 guineas; Rosewood	16	8.	THREE STOPS ditto	20
4.	FIVE STOPS (<i>Two rows of Vibrators</i>) ... Oak	22	9.	EIGHT STOPS ditto Oak or Rosewood	32
	Rosewood Case	23	10.	TWELVE STOPS ditto Oak	40
5.	EIGHT STOPS ditto Oak, 25 gs.; Rosewood	26	11.	Ditto ditto Rosewood	45
6.	TWELVE STOPS (<i>Four rows of Vibrators</i>)		12.	PATENT MODEL ditto Oak or Rosewood	55
	Oak or Rosewood Case	35			

Testimonials from the Professors of Music of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the Organists of St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey, the Professor of the Harmonium at the Royal Academy of Music, &c. &c., together with full descriptive Lists (Illustrated), may be procured on application to

CHAPPELL & CO., 49 and 50, NEW BOND-STREET.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, 30, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.
 Printed by JAMES HOLMES, of No. 4, New Ormond-street, in the county of Middlesex, at his office, 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in said county; and published by JOHN FRANCIS, 30, Wellington-street, in said county, Publisher, at 30, Wellington-street aforesaid.—Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradfute, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, December 21, 1861.

TO EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.—A GENTLEMAN, whose regular occupation leaves him considerable leisure, and who is well read in the literatures of France, Germany, Italy and Spain, is ready to undertake the TRANSLATION of FOREIGN PAPERS, and WORKS OF INTEREST.—Address G. G. G., Post-Office, Ayr, N.B.

THE PRESS.—A GENTLEMAN has recently come into possession of a small Newspaper and Jobbing Business, capable of much extension, and having engagements at a distance, would be happy to give a competent Manager a PARTNERSHIP in it, in consideration of his taking the entire management of the business. The concern has been established some years, and the Paper has a large circulation. The Manager could live on the premises. He would be expected to put into the business 50*l.*, as a guarantee of good faith, and give some reasonable security for the proper fulfilment of his contract. As he is wanted immediately, he could enter on the duties at once on trial.—Apply immediately (with references) to Mr. JOHN BURMAN, Advertising Agent, 26 A, Moorgate-street, E.C.

TO PUBLISHERS.—The First Number of THE WEEK, a New Ecclesiastical Journal, will be published on Friday, the 3rd January, 1862. Several of the most eminent Ecclesiastical Writers in Scotland are to be among its contributors. A circulation of 5,000 copies of the First Two Numbers is guaranteed, and from the nature of that circulation, THE WEEK may be regarded as specially eligible for Publishers' Announcements. THE WEEK Office, 377, High-street, Edinburgh.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The Circulation of the EDINBURGH DAILY REVIEW is now 14,000 Copies daily. From the character, as well as the amount of circulation, the DAILY REVIEW is one of the most eligible mediums of advertising in Scotland, especially for Publishers' announcements.—DAILY REVIEW Office, Edinburgh, 377, High-street.

CHEAP BOOKS at MUDIE'S LIBRARY.—PURCHASERS OF BOOKS for PUBLIC or PRIVATE LIBRARIES are recommended to obtain C. E. MUDIE'S Revised List of Surplus Copies of Recent Works withdrawn from his Library for Sale. The December List comprises many of the best books of the past season, cut and unsold; also a selection of Works, well bound and adapted for Presents and School Prices.—CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, New Oxford-street, London; Cross-street, Manchester; and New-street, Birmingham.

FOREIGN SCIENTIFIC BOOKS.—WILLIAMS & NORGATE'S NEW SCIENTIFIC and MEDICAL CATALOGUE. The Publications of the last six years. Now ready, post free one stamp. WILLIAMS & NORGATE, Importers of Foreign Books, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; 30, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

CHEAP BOOKS at BULL'S LIBRARY.—Surplus Copies of De Chailly's 'Africa'—Atkinson's 'The Armour'—Gaiton's 'Venetian Tourist'—Lord Elgin's 'Mission to China'—and many other Books now on Sale, at greatly reduced prices. Catalogues sent gratis.—BULL'S LIBRARY, 19, Holles-street, Cavendish-square.

PAMPHLETS.—A CATALOGUE OF PAMPHLETS on nearly every topic of the day forwarded on application. ROBERT HARDWICK, Publisher, 182, Piccadilly, W.

WESTERTON'S LIBRARY, Hyde Park-corner.—Upwards of 125,000 Volumes of Standard Works in History, Biography, Travels, Fiction, &c., are in circulation at this Library, to which all the New Books are freely added. Books are sent regularly to Subscribers, and may be exchanged at pleasure. Single Subscription, One Guinea a Year. Subscription for Families, Book Clubs and Country Libraries, in proportion to the number of Volumes required.

A.D. 5028.—WE are now to be entertained by Mr. Spurgeon on the *Gordale* (laughter); but in after ages, according to the development theory, we shall doubtless have a Gordilla lecturing on Mr. Spurgeon's (Roars of laughter).—(Extract from the Speech of the Right Hon. J. H. LAYARD, M.P., at Mr. Spurgeon's Lecture.) This witty and amusing idea is now embodied in the most humorous, laughable 'Carte de Visite' ever photographed, price 18 stamps, post free. Orders executed according to priority. Entered at Stationers' Hall. LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY, 54, Chapside.

LONDON NEWSPAPERS at HALF-PRICE.—The Times, Illustrated London News, Saturday Review, London Review, and a few other Papers, regularly posted at Half-Price.—For particulars, inclose a stamped directed envelope to E. HUNT, 12, Weymouth-terrace, Hackney-road, London.

BOOKCASES.—TWO WANTED, about 3½ feet wide, of Mahogany, very best quality.—Send particulars directed to LINN, Graham Club, City.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—SETS of PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, fitted in Cabinet-Case, complete, with the new Universal Objective. Price, from 10 guineas to 25 guineas, including Instruction.—M'LEAN, MELNISH & HAZ, 36, Haymarket, S.W.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS for CARTE-DE-VISITE PORTRAITS either Unfilled or Filled with the Portraits of Eminent Men and Women, English and Foreign.—M'LEAN, MELNISH & HAZ, 36, Haymarket, S.W.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—PHOTOGRAPHS.—A Magnificent Series of Views of the Alps, including Monte Rosa, Mont Blanc, &c. Views in China and Australia.—Views of Rome, including all Architectural Remains of Interest in the Ancient City.—English and Foreign Cathedrals, and all Photographs recently published. A Series of the above in a Portfolio form a very interesting Collection, many of them being of a uniform size.—M'LEAN, MELNISH & HAZ, 36, Haymarket, S.W.

PICTURES.—MR. FLATOU'S LAST EXHIBITION OF HIGH-CLASS MODERN PICTURES, at Messrs. HAYWARD & LEGGATT'S GALLERY, 28, CORNHILL.—MR. FLATOU begs to announce that he HAS OPENED the above GALLERY with his choice Collection prior to his retiring from picture-dealing, as in future he intends devoting his entire attention to the Exhibition and Publication of the forthcoming important work by W. P. FRITH, R.A., 'The Railway Station.' The Collection includes some of the choicest specimens by the most distinguished Members of the Royal Academy and other Eminent Artists. Admission Free on presentation of private address card.

CHEERFULNESS—GOODNESS—HAPPINESS.—MR. KIDD'S GENIAL "GOSSIPS." SUNNY PICTURES OF HUMAN LIFE FOR ALL TIMES, ALL PLACES AND ALL SEASONS.

From the *Liverpool Mercury*. "WILLIAM KIDD is now an old stager, and wherever he goes he, of course, finds himself 'at home.' Who better knows his work, or performs it nearly so well? Who could be more in earnest? And yet, who more humorous and lively? Instructive and full of the most delightful Anecdotes, his Practical Lessons in the Philosophy of Life effectually tell upon every heart." Particulars of Mr. Kidd's New Anecdotal "Gossips" post free.—Apply, by letter only, to Mr. WILLIAM KIDD (of Hammersmith), 5, Great Castle-street, Regent-street, London, W.

WOOD ENGRAVING.—MR. GILKS respectfully announces to Publishers, Authors, Inventors, Manufacturers, &c., that he has increased facilities for executing every branch of the Art in the best style, and at moderate charges. London: 21, Essex-street, Strand, W.C.

WHAT WILL THIS COST TO PRINT?—Is a thought often occurring to Literary Men, Public Characters and Persons of Benevolent Intentions. An immediate answer to the inquiry may be obtained. A SPECIMEN BOOK of TYPES, and information for Authors sent on application, by Richard Barrett, 13, Mark-lane, London.

ESTIMATES FOR LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.—Promptly furnished by ASHBEE & DANGERFIELD, Lithographic Artists and Printers in Colours, Engravers on Wood and Copper, Copper-plate and General Printers, 22, BEDFORD-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.

BOOKBINDING.—in the MONASTIC, GROTIER, MAIOLI and ILLUMINATED styles, in the most superior manner, by English and Foreign workmen. JOSEPH ZAEHNDOERF, BOOKBINDER TO THE KING OF HANOVER, English and Foreign Bookbinder, 30, BRYDGES-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN, W.C.

BOOKBINDING.—JOHN POWNCEBY, Working Bookbinder, of 243, Euston-road, N.W.; SOLICITORS BOOKS Bound, with the Best Materials and Workmanship, at the Lowest Charges.—Bookbinding, Binding and Finishing for the Trade.

ILLUMINATED AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS (at reduced prices) of Marvellous Beauty and Value, suitable for CHRISTMAS GIFTS, &c., and some of the choicest productions of Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London. Catalogues post free on application.

ILLUMINATION.—Boxes of Colours and Materials, Outlines, Lafin's Manual on the Subject, and every requisite.—WILSON & NEWTON, 23, Rathbone-place, London.

PRESENTS in GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY.—A series of useful Elementary Collections may be had at prices from One Guinea upwards (according to size of specimens), each consisting of from 100 Specimens of either Rocks, Minerals or Fossils, packed in a neat, polished Mahogany Cabinet from One Guinea upwards, adapted for the above; also Books, Maps, Hammers, &c., of JAMES R. GRANT, 23, Golden-square, London.

SCIENTIFIC PRESENTS.—ELEMENTARY COLLECTIONS, to facilitate the Study of Geology, Mineralogy and Zoology, can be had at 5*l.* 10*s.* 20*s.* 100 Guineas, &c. Also Single Specimens of Minerals, Rocks, Fossils, and Recent Shells, Geological Maps, Hammers, all the Recent Publications, Blowpipes, Microscopic Objects, &c., of J. TENNANT, Geologist, 149, Strand. Practical Instruction is given in Geology and Mineralogy by Mr. Tennant, at 149, Strand, W.C.

ALBUMS, 4s., 10s. 2s.; post free, 48 stamps. LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY, 54, CHAPSIDE. The Largest Selection in London. ALBUM PORTRAITS, 10 for 10*s.*

"There are the finest."—*Photographic News*. "None are superior."—*Art-Journal*. "Full of life."—*Athenæum*.

MAYALL'S PORTRAIT GALLERIES, 234 and 236, REGENT-STREET. Photographs, Stereographs, and Daguerotypes Taken Daily.

"Mr. Mayall stands supreme in Portraits, and is unrivalled for breadth, manner and finish. Either from the character of his sitters, or the taste of his composition, his portraits appear more dignified, self-possessed, and aristocratic, than those of any other photographer."—*Athenæum*.

NOW EXHIBITING, CHROMOTYPES, suitably framed and unframed, at low prices, including all ever published. No charge for packing-cases. PAUL JERARD & SON, Fine Art Gallery, 170, Fleet-street, E.C. Catalogues on receipt of two stamps.

DINING-ROOM FINE-ART FURNISHING.—Gentlemen furnishing their dining-rooms will find on view several thousand ENGRAVINGS by Landseer, Turner, &c., at the eighth of the public sale, together with wholesale sale, at Catalogues for two stamps. PAUL JERARD & SON, 170, Fleet-street, E.C. Shippers supplied.

DRAWING-ROOM FINE-ART FURNISHING.—Gentlemen furnishing their drawing-rooms will find on view all the HROMOTYPES published, together with a selection of superb water-colour drawings, at unheard-of reductions. Illustrated Guides on receipt of two stamps. The largest gallery in England.—PAUL JERARD & SON, 170, Fleet-street, E.C. Shippers supplied.

NEW POCKET BAROMETER.—MESSRS. NEGRETTE & ZAMBRA have great pleasure in informing Scientific Gentlemen that they have just brought out a trustworthy and reliable Instrument, one-third the size of the smallest Aneroid. Can be sent by post, and may be had only at MESSRS. NEGRETTE & ZAMBRA'S Establishments, 1, Hatton-garden, E.C.; 29, Cornhill, E.C.; and 122, Regent-street, W.

MILL HILL SCHOOL, NEAR HENDON, N.W., will RE-OPEN, WEDNESDAY, January 30th, 1862. Application for Admission or Prospectus to the Rev. Dr. HUMMALL, Head-Master, or the Rev. THOMAS REES, at the School.

EDUCATION IN PARIS.—Meadames de CORNET, 11, Rue de Chailloy, Champs Elysees, receive a limited number of select PUPILS and PARLOUR BOARDERS. Madlle. de Cornet may be seen, daily, at No. 19, Duke-street, Manchester-square, between the hours of two and five, from the 30th instant until the 8th of January. She will leave London with her Pupils on the 15th. Reference is kindly permitted to the Rev. J. Emerson, D.D., Hanwell College, Middlesex; and to Mr. Alfred Du Val, Professor of French, pupil and son-in-law of the late Mr. Colar, tutor to the Royal children of France, 40, Gloucester-crescent, Regent's Park, who will forward a Prospectus on application.

FRENCH, ITALIAN, GERMAN.—9, OLD BOND-STREET.—Dr. ALTSCHUL, Author of 'First German Reading-Book,' dedicated to Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland, &c. &c. Prof. Education.—TWO LANGUAGES TAUGHT in the same lesson, or alternately, on the same Terms as One, at the pupils' or at his house. Each language spoken in his PRIVATE Lessons, and select CLASSES for Ladies and Gentlemen. Preparation for all ordinary pursuits of life, the Universities, Army and Civil Service Examinations.

THE ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS and BOOKS of the late Rev. GEORGE HUNT, M.A., and of the late General MILES, collected at great cost in Syria, Egypt, Persia and India, are NOW ON VIEW, and will be sold at very low prices. Oriental Scholars are invited to inspect them, no Catalogue being prepared yet. HERBERT QUABTROP, 15, Piccadilly.

THE AQUARIUM.—LLOYD'S PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR TANK MANAGEMENT, with Descriptive and Priced List, 162 pages and 101 Engravings, post free for twenty-one stamps.—Apply direct to W. ALFRED LLOYD, Portland-road, Regent's Park, London, W. Many manuals have been published upon aquaria, but we confess we have seen nothing for practical utility like this."—*Ira*, Oct. 14, 1860.

TO NATURALISTS.—Particulars of the COLLECTIONS OF FOSSILS and BRITISH RECENT SHELLS now in preparation are advertised in the *Athenæum* of December 7th, page 746. British Natural History Society, York, Dec. 25, 1861.

PARCELS, TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD,

By WHEATLEY & CO.'S (late Waggon) Parcel Express, Passenger, and Insurance Agency. DAILY.—To the Continent, Spain. WEEKLY.—Portugal, Mediterranean, Egypt, Arabia, Africa, Canada, California. MONTHLY.—India, China, Eastern Seas, Ceylon, Turkey, Adriatic, California, West Indies, Central America. MONTHLY.—Australia, New Zealand, Cape Colonies, Western Africa, Mexico, Brazil, Pacific. Tariffs, with through rates to 500 places, apply at 23, Regent-street, S.W.; Chaplin's, Regent-circus, W.; 126, Chapside, E.C.; and the Chief Office, 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

PILLISCHER, OPTICIAN, 88, New Bond-street, W. Manufacturer of Achromatic Microscopes, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Opera, Race and Field Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, and every other kind of Optical and Mathematical Instruments of the most approved construction, and at moderate prices.

N. B. PILLISCHER'S CELEBRATED MICROSCOPE and READING LAMP, as used by Her Majesty and the Nobility, to be had only of M. PILLISCHER, 88, New Bond-street, London, W. * Catalogues sent free on application.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BANKING COMPANY. Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1867.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and BILLS issued UPON ADELAIDE, PORT ADELAIDE, GAWLER, ROBE, and WALLABOO. Approved Drafts negotiated and sent for collection. Every description of Banking business conducted with Victoria and New South Wales through the Company's Agents. WILLIAM PURDY, Manager. 54, Old Broad-street, E.C.

TURKISH BATHS, BROMPTON.—Alfred Turke, Thurlow-square.—Public and Private, for Ladies and Gentlemen, OPEN DAILY from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M. This Establishment is the largest, most elegant and best ventilated of any yet erected. It is under the immediate superintendence of the Proprietors—Medical men. Cards sent on application.

HYDROPATHY.—WINTER TERMS.—The BRULAN-SPA HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, Upper Norwood, within twenty minutes' walk of the Crystal Palace, is open for the reception of Patients and Visitors. Terms:—Patients, from 3 guineas; Visitors, from 2 guineas, according to accommodation. Particulars of Dr. RITZENBAUER, M.D., the Resident Physician.

HYDROPATHIC SANATORIUM.—SUD-BROOK PARK, Richmond Hill, Surrey.—Physician, Dr. E. W. LANE, M.A., M.D. Edin. The TURKISH BATH on the premises, under Dr. Lane's Medical direction.

FOR SALE.—THE VALUABLE COLLECTION OF SHELLS made by the late PROFESSOR FLEMING, Edinburgh, including about 4,500 Species, British and Foreign. The British Collection, which includes the original Specimen of *Terebratulina Cuvierii*, is arranged separately. Price of the whole, exclusive of Cabinets, 200*l.*—Apply to Dr. A. FLEMING, Seagrave House, Leith, N.B., where the Collection may be seen. For further particulars, reference may be made to Mr. E. CHARLES-WORTH, York, who has examined the Collection.

LEONARD & CO., BOOK-TRADE AUCTIONEERS, BOSTON, UNITED STATES.

The Subscribers, chosen by the Publishers of Boston to conduct the Trade Sales in that city, respectfully solicit consignments of Books and other Literary Property, either for their regular Sales during the business season, or the Autumn Trade Sales in August. Refer to—

Triphner & Co., London. Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

COLLARD & COLLARD'S NEW WEST-END ESTABLISHMENT, 16, GROSVENOR-STREET, BOND-STREET, where all Communications are to be addressed. Pianofortes of all Classes for Sale and Hire.

A. KOLLER & CO. (late Petsch & Co.), FOREIGN BOOKSELLERS.—The best Editions of Schiller (1842, to 1844), of Goethe (1842, to 1844), of Heine (1842, to 1844), &c., richly bound. The Cheapest Editions of French Classics always in Stock; also, all Books for the Study of Foreign Languages. The Winter Catalogue will be sent free on application. Translations into all Languages, and Advertisements to all Parts of the World.

French and German Circulating Library, 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C. removed from 75, Fenchurch-street.

Sales by Auction

Photographic Albums, Dissolving-View Lanterns and Slides, Photographic Apparatus, Books, &c.

MR. J. C. STEVENS will SELL by AUCTION, at his Great Room, 38, King-street, Covent-garden, on THURSDAY, December 31, at half-past 12 precisely, a number of PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, elegantly bound, gilt edges, and highly ornamented, all suited for New Year's Gifts; also an excellent pair of Dissolving-View Lanterns, 3; in. Lenses, and two Microscopic Powers, with a variety of mounting slides—three capital Sewing Machines—Electrical and Photographic Apparatus—Microscopes, and objects for ditto—a few Paintings, Books and Miscellaneous items.

May be viewed on the day prior and morning of Sale, and Catalogues had.

The Law Libraries of an Eminent Queen's Counsel, of a Chancery Barrister retiring, and of two Country Solicitors.

MR. HODGSON will SELL by AUCTION, at his New Rooms, the corner of Fleet-street and Chancery-lane, on WEDNESDAY, January 7, and two following days, at half-past 12, VALUABLE LAW BOOKS, being the Libraries of a Queen's Counsel gone abroad, of a Chancery Barrister, and of two Country Solicitors; including Three Sets of the Statutes at Large—Viner's and Bacon's Abridgments—Comyn's and Harrison's Digests—Chitty's Statutes, last edition—Burn's Justice, last edition—Bythawood's Conveyancing, by Street and other useful Practical Works; also, The Reports in the Courts of Chancery, Queen's Bench, Exchequer, and other Courts, to the Present Time, all in good condition.

To be viewed and Catalogues had.

The Valuable Library of the late Rev. SAMUEL WIX, M.A. of St. Bartholomew's, London; and the Library of Standard Modern Books, handsomely bound, of an Officer leaving England.

MR. HODGSON will SELL by AUCTION, at his New Rooms, the corner of Fleet-street and Chancery-lane, on TUESDAY, January 7, and two following days, at half-past 12, the LIBRARY of the late Rev. S. WIX, M.A. of St. Bartholomew's; to which is added, a Select Library of handsomely-bound Books, the Property of an Officer leaving England; comprising Macklin's Bible, fine plates, 8 vols.—Gibson's Preservative against Popery, 3 vols.—Richardson's English Dictionary, 3 vols.—Burney's History of Music, 4 vols.—Brayley's Survey, 3 vols.—Doyle and Mant's Bible and Prayer, 4 vols. large paper—Patrick's Commentary, 7 vols.—Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology, 26 vols.—Styke's Works, 20 vols.—Jeremy Taylor's Works, 16 vols.—Bishop Hall's Works, 10 vols.—Plain Sermons, 10 vols.—Bridge-water Treatises, 15 vols.—Kitt's Palestine, 3 vols.—Winkler's Cathedral, 3 vols.—Chalmers's Biographical Dictionary, 32 vols.—Penny Encyclopedia, 20 vols.—The Ray Society's Publications, 18 vols.—and 13 parts—Birch's Ancient Pottery, 3 vols.—Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, by Richardson, 3 vols.—Waverley Novels, 48 vols.—Scott's Prose Works, 20 vols.—and Poems, 18 vols.—Chalmers's Works of the English Poets, 11 vols.—Johnson's Works of the English Poets, 73 vols.—Harleian Miscellany, 13 vols.—Johnson and Steevens's Shakespeare, 33 vols.—The Works of Fielding, Smollett, Pope, Southey, Coleridge, Byron, Dickens, Lever, Thackeray, Bulwer, Carlyle, Tupper, and many other celebrated Writers, handsomely bound in calf and morocco—a large Collection of Divinity, Early Devotional and other Religious Works, Sermons, Commentaries, &c.

To be viewed and Catalogues had.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. CCXXIII.—ADVERTISEMENTS and BILLS intended for insertion are requested to be forwarded to the Publishers immediately.

London: Longman and Co. 14, Ludgate-hill.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.—ADVERTISEMENTS for insertion in the Forthcoming Number of the above Periodical must be forwarded to the Publisher by the 27th, and BILLS by the 30th instant.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

No. IV. for JANUARY, 1862.

THE MUSEUM: a Quarterly Magazine of EDUCATION, LITERATURE and SCIENCE.

- I. Modern Latin as a basis of Instruction. By Professor F. W. Newman.
- II. Ascham and his "Scholasticism." By W. Scott Dalgleish, M.A. Edin.
- III. Privy-Council Legislation.
- IV. On Teaching Economics in Schools. By W. B. Hodgson, LL.D.
- V. On the Teaching of Arithmetic. By J. G. Fitch, M.A.
- VI. Geoffrey Chaucer. By Alexander Smith.
- VII. Natural History in Home Education. By Robert Paterson.
- VIII. Collective Lessons and their Preparation. By Albert C. Daymond, St. Mark's College, Chelsea.
- IX. The Scottish Universities' Commission.
- X. Teachers and the Revised Code.
- XI. Current Literature.
- XII. Reviews.—1. Max Müller's Lectures on the Science of Language. 2. Craik's English Literature. 3. Fabius (Chilambice) Greco. 4. Currie's Principles and Practice of Common School Education.
- XIII. Notices of Books.
- XIV. Retrospect of the Quarter.—1. Foreign Notes. 2. Educational Societies. 3. University Intelligence. 4. The Revised Code. 5. Educational Intelligence. 6. Appointments.
- XV. Notes and Queries.

IN MEMORIAM.

Also,

VOLUME I. of THE MUSEUM, in cloth boards, lettered, with red edges, price 10s. 6d.

James Gordon, 51, Hanover-street, Edinburgh; Edward Stanford, 6, Charing Cross, London.

On January 1st will be published,
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.
NEW SERIES.

No. XII. JANUARY, 1862.

Contents.

- I. Law in and for India.
- II. The Dramatic Poetry of Oehlenschläger.
- III. The Religious Heresies of the Working Classes.
- IV. Income-Tax Reform.
- V. Admiral Sir Charles Napier.
- VI. On Translating Homer.
- VII. Popular Education in Prussia.
- VIII. The American Belligerents: Rights of Neutrals.
- The Late Prince Consort.
- Contemporary Literature.—1. Theology and Philosophy.—2. Politics Sociology and Travel.—3. Science.—4. History and Biography.—5. Belles Lettres.

London: George Manwaring (successor to John Chapman), 8, King William-street, Strand.

On December 31 will be published, price 6s., the
NATIONAL REVIEW, No. XXVII.

Contents.

- I. MEDIEVAL ENGLISH LITERATURE.—CHAUCER.
- II. LUCIUS CORNELIUS SULLA.
- III. THE ITALIAN CLERGY AND THE POPE.
- IV. THE QUESTION OF LAW BETWEEN THE BISHOP OF SARUM AND MR. WILLIAMS.
- V. BENGAL PLANTERS AND RYOTS.
- VI. MR. CHARLES READE'S NOVELS: THE CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH.
- VII. ECCLESIASTES.
- VIII. MR. MARTIN'S CATULLUS.
- IX. LADY MARY WORTLEY MONTAGU.
- X. THE PROVINCE AND METHODS OF HISTORICAL STUDY.
- XI. PEACE OR WAR WITH AMERICA?
- XII. BOOKS OF THE QUARTER SUITABLE FOR READING-SOCIETIES.

Chapman & Hall, 193, Piccadilly.

BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY.

The CHRISTMAS NUMBER (NOW READY) contains
THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON;

Or, City Life in the last Century.

By WILLIAM HARRISON AINSWORTH.
Book I.—GUILDHALL. Chaps. I., II. and III.

II. THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT.

III. MERCHANT SHIPPING OF FRANCE. By FREDERICK MARSHALL.

IV. TO THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS MOURNER IN THE NEW YEAR. By Mrs. ACTON TINDAL.

V. THE COUNTESS OF ALBANY.

VI. MORAL CONDITION OF THE FRENCH.

VII. LADY MARABOUT'S TROUBLES. By OUIDA. Concluding Part.

VIII. ON THE LAMENTED DEATH OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT. By Mrs. BUSHBY.

IX. STAGE EMOTION. By MONKSWOOD.

X. FIVE MONTHS IN A PINE FOREST.

XI. MADAME LA MARQUISE.

XII. LORN LORIOT. By DUDLEY COSTELLO. Chaps. XXXVII. to XXXVIII.

XIII. ENGLAND GETTING READY.

London: Chapman & Hall, 193, Piccadilly.

COLBURN'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Edited by W. HARRISON AINSWORTH, Esq.

Contents for JANUARY. No. CCCCXIII.

- I. THE RATIFICATION OF THE FRONTIER OF BRITISH AMERICA.
- II. 1862. By NICHOLAS MICHELL.
- III. THE SHADOW OF ASHLYDYAT. By THE AUTHOR OF 'EAST LYNN.' Part IV.
- IV. COLLEY CIBBER. By SIR NATHANIEL.
- V. RELIQUES OF MISS KNIGHT.
- VI. ENGLAND AND AMERICA.
- VII. AN ELEGIAC TRIBUTE. By NICHOLAS MICHELL.
- VIII. GRANVILLE DE VIGNE: A TALE OF THE DAY. Part XIII.
- IX. JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES. By E. P. ROWSELL.
- X. THE BOAT OF MERCY.
- XI. THE RUSSIANS ON THE AMUR.
- XII. THE GREYVAGE ELOPEMENT. Part III.
- XIII. THE HISTORY OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

Chapman & Hall, 193, Piccadilly.

* Sold by all Booksellers and Newsmen.

COLBURN'S UNITED SERVICE MAGAZINE AND NAVAL AND MILITARY JOURNAL, for JANUARY, contains: The Prince Consort and the Army—Will there be War?—The Defence of Canada—The Police of the Navy—Prepared for War—Officers of the Naval Reserve—The Warning and Ventilation of Barracks—The School of Musketry at Hythe—Our Artillery under its new Organization—The Great Shipbuilding Firm at Whitehall—Our Last Struggle with America by Land and Sea—The Present Administration of the War Department—The Military Institute at Chatham—Reminiscences of a Veteran—Gazettes, Orders, &c.

Hurst & Blackett, Publishers, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

KINGSTON'S MAGAZINE FOR BOYS: A Monthly Illustrated Miscellany. Price 6d. Edited by WILLIAM H. G. KINGSTON, Author of 'Peter the Whaler,' &c. &c.

Wm. Kent & Co.; Bosworth & Harrison.

Two stirring Tales, MARMADUKE MERRY, the MIDSHTIP-MAN—RAMBLES of TOM BAINBRIDGE, by the Author of 'Dick Onslow,' commence in the January Number.

Careful Reviews of Books suited for Young People are given.

BOOSEY'S FIFTY PSALM and HYMN TUNES, for Four Voices, Pianoforte or Organ, suitable for every description of metre, with the Rev. W. J. HALL'S selection of Words. Price 6d.

Boosey & Sons, Holles-street.

BOOSEY'S SIX CHRISTMAS, or AFTER-DINNER SONGS, with Accompaniments. Price 6d.

28, Holles-street.

BOOSEY'S TWENTY-FIVE COMIC SONGS for Christmas Parties, with Pianoforte Accompaniment. Price 1s.—28, Holles-street.

VINCENT NOVELLO.—The MUSICAL TIMES for JANUARY (No. 327), price Three Halfpence, will contain the First Part of the Life and Labours of the late Mr. Vincent Novello, written by his Daughter, Mary Cowden Clarke; with a Portrait, engraved on Wood: and a Obituary ('Hallelujah' composed by him).

London: Novello & Co. 69, Dean-street, Soho, and 26, Poultry.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE for JANUARY, 2s. 6d.,

CONTAINS—

Thalatta! Thalatta! a Study at Sea. By the Author of 'Caterina in Venice.' Part I.
Early Scottish Poetry. By Shirley.
Concerning the World's Opinion: with some Thoughts on Cowd People. By A. K. H. B.
A Few Words on the Marriage Law of the Empire.
Santa Teresa: a Psychological Study.
Barren Honour: a Tale. By the Author of 'Guy Livingstone,' 'Sword and Gown,' &c. Chapters XI.—XIII.
A Greek Ballad: Megs and Davell.
Comets.
Max Müller on the Science of Language.
The Clove of 1861.

London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand, W.C.

NEW THREEPENNY MAGAZINE.

On January 1st, 28 pages, large 8vo. double columns.

THE NORTHERN MONTHLY, No. I.: A Magazine of Religion, Literature, Science and Art.

Contents.

The Education Question.
Sophisms about "Progress."
A Story of To-Day.
Conventionalism.
Time's Household.
From Church to Church.
Expositions of Great Pictures:—No. I. Raphael's Transfiguration.
Lounging in an Old Library.
The Last Appeal.
Reviews: Missionary Intelligence; Survey of Books of the Month.
London: Kent & Co. Manchester: Dunnill, Palmer & Co. Edinburgh: MacLaren.

Immediately will be published, in 1 vol. crown 8vo.

NUGÆ CRITICÆ. Occasional Papers Written at the Sea-side. By SHIRLEY.

Reprinted chiefly from Fraser's Magazine.

Contents.

I. At the Seaside.
II. The Sphinx. A Discourse on History.
III. People who are not Respectable. A Lay Sermon.
IV. On Nonconformity. A Plea for Freedom.
V. William the Silent: The Earliest Teacher of Toleration.
VI. A Critic on Criticism: a Ramble in the Spring-time.
VII. Our Romance: a Letter from Lancelot.
VIII. Terra Santa: a Peep into Italy.
IX. The Leader of the Opposition. A Plea for Party.
X. The Statesman of the Tories.
XI. Politics in the Parish. By the Rector.

Edinburgh: Edmonstone & Douglas. London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.

Just published, price 2s. 6d. cloth.

GLIMPSES OF THE LIFE of a SAILOR. By FRANKLIN FOX. Charles Fox, 67, Paternoster-row.

Just published, price 2s. 6d.

COFFEE-PLANTING IN CEYLON. By ALIQUI. Taylor & Francis, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street.

Demy 8vo. 6s.

EXAMINATION of the PRINCIPLES of the SCOTO-OXONIAN PHILOSOPHY. Part I.

By TOMOLOGUS.

Calling in question more particularly the Logical Soundness of Hamilton and Mansel.

Chapman & Hall, 193, Piccadilly.

THE LAMENTED PRINCE CONSORT.—A MEMOIR of HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS, by JOHN TIMES, F.R.S., with a finely-engraved Steel-plate Portrait, will be published in a FEW DAYS.

Lockwood & Co. 7, Stationers' Hall-court.

ILLUSTRATED CHRISTMAS VOLUME FOR LADIES. Extra cloth gilt, price 4s.

THE WHAT-NOT, or LADIES' HANDY-BOOK.

London: William Kent & Co., and all Booksellers.

CHRISTMAS GIFT-BOOK. Extra cloth gilt, price 3s.

THE ANNUAL VOLUME OF

ENTERTAINING THINGS. Profusely Illustrated.

The Christmas Number, price 3d.

Consisting of 48 pages of Letter-press and numerous Illustrations, will contain

THE MAID OF THE WOOLPACK: A Story of Real Life. By ANDREW HALLIDAY. Illustrated by ARTHUR B. HOUGHTON.

And

THE MANIAC PASSENGER: A Nautical Story. By TOM E. SOUTHER. Illustrated by GEO. DU MAURIER.

London: Arthur Hall, Virtue & Co. 25, Paternoster-row, and all Booksellers.

This day, 8vo. 1s.; by letter post, 1s. 2d.
A NATION'S GRIEF for a NATION'S LOSS.
 A Sermon on the Death of H.R.H. the Prince Consort.
 3 Sam. lit. 3s.
 London: William Skeffington, 163, Piccadilly, W.

On 31st December, price 5s. 6d.
OLIVER & BOYD'S
NEW EDINBURGH ALMANAC
 for 1862.
 This work contains a larger amount of information on the Social, Political, Ecclesiastical and Industrial Condition of Scotland than is to be found in any other volume.
 Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

Now ready, fcap. 8vo. 96 pages, 1s. cloth.
FIRST FRENCH READING-BOOK; being
 Easy and interesting Lessons, progressively arranged: with a Copious Vocabulary of all the Words and Idioms contained in the Text. By JULES CARON, Author of 'The Principles of French Grammar', &c.
 Well adapted for familiarizing the reader with correct models of French as it is now written and spoken. — *Adversum.*
 Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

CONVERSATION IN FRENCH FOR PUPILS IN CLASSES.
 Corrected to 1861, and Improved, 14th Edition, 2s. 6d.

THE NEW FRENCH MANUAL, and
TRAVELLER'S COMPANION; containing an Introduction to French Pronunciation; a Copious Vocabulary; a very complete Series of Dialogues on Topics of Every-Day Life; Dialogues on the Principal Continental Tours and on the Objects of Interest in Paris; with Models of Epistolary Correspondence. With a Map. By GABRIEL SURENNE, F.A.S.E., Author of 'The Standard Pronouncing Dictionary of the French and English Languages', &c.
 Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

NEW EDITION OF STEWART'S GEOGRAPHY.
 Now ready, 2s. 6d. bound, with 11 Maps.
A COMPENDIUM OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY, POLITICAL, PHYSICAL and MATHEMATICAL; with a Chapter on the Ancient Geography of Palestine, Outlines of Astronomy and of Geology, a Glossary of Geographical Names, Descriptive and Pronouncing Tables, Questions for Examination, &c. By the Rev. ALEX. STEWART, LL.D. Eighteenth Edition, Revised and Enlarged.
 More than usual labour has been bestowed on this Edition, in order to adapt it to the many important geographical discoveries and political changes of the last few eventful years. It is enlarged in size by the introduction of a considerable quantity of new matter, and by the use of a more distinct type; while advantage has been taken of the thorough revision to which every page was subjected, to improve it in several other respects. Among the additions will be found an Alphabetical Table of the Chief Seats of Geographical Names.
 Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Each Work complete in 1 vol. price 5s. elegantly printed, bound and illustrated, by

MILLAIS, LEECH, BIRKET FOSTER, &c.

HURST & BLACKETT'S STANDARD LIBRARY

OF CHEAP EDITIONS OF POPULAR MODERN WORKS.
 Volumes now ready:—

1. Sam Slick's Nature & Human Nature.
2. John Halifax, Gentleman.
3. The Crescent and the Cross.
4. Nathalie. By Julia Kavanagh.
5. A Woman's Thoughts about Women. By the Author of 'JOHN HALIFAX.'
6. Adam Graeme of Mossgray.
7. Sam Slick's Wise Saws.
8. Cardinal Wiseman's Popes.
9. A Life for a Life. By the Author of 'JOHN HALIFAX.'
10. Leigh Hunt's Old Court Suburb.
11. Margaret and her Bridesmaids.
12. Sam Slick's Old Judge.
13. Darien. By Eliot Warburton.
14. Sir B. Burke's Family Romance.
15. The Laird of Norlaw.
16. The Englishwoman in Italy.
17. Nothing New. By the Author of 'JOHN HALIFAX.'
18. The Life of Jeanne d'Albret.
19. The Valley of a Hundred Fires.
20. Burke's Romance of the Forum.

"The publications included in this Library have all been of good quality—many give information while they entertain. The manner in which the cheap editions forming the series is produced deserves especial mention. The paper and print are unexceptionable; there is a steel engraving in each volume, and the outside of them will satisfy the purchaser who likes to see a regiment of books in handsome uniform."—*Examiner.*

HURST & BLACKETT, 13, Great Marlborough-st.

WORKS BY PETER BAYNE, A.M.
 In crown 8vo. New Edition, price 7s. 6d.
THE CHRISTIAN LIFE in the PRESENT TIME.

New Edition, carefully revised, and with
 ADDITIONAL ESSAY on the RELATION of
 MR. CARLYLE to CHRISTIANITY.

Contents:—Prefatory Essay on the Genius and Influence of Mr. Carlyle. Part I. Theoretic Statement:—Individual Life; Social Life. Part II. Illustrative Biographies:—Howard, Wilberforce, Budgett, Foster, Arnold, Chalmers.

In crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d.
ESSAYS: Critical, Biographical and Miscellaneous.
 Contents:—Plato—Characteristics of Christian Civilization—Wellington—Napoleon—Elementary Principles of Criticism—Tennyson and his Teachers—Mrs. Browning—Carrer Bell—Dialogue on Art—The Art-Criticism of Mr. Ruskin.
 Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black. London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.; and all Booksellers.

BALDWIN'S ROME.
 With Maps and Illustrations, 12mo. cloth, 2s. 6d.
HISTORY OF ROME, from the Building of the City to the Ruin of the Republic, for the Use of Schools and Young Persons, by EDWARD BALDWIN. A New Edition, Revised and Improved, with Questions, by W. S. KENNY.
 A sample copy of the 'History of Rome' forwarded, free, on receipt of two stamps, to Heads of Schools who can introduce the book in their classes.

BALDWIN'S HISTORY OF GREECE. New Edition. Shortly.
 William Tegg, Pancras-lane, Cheapside, London.

Demy 24mo. cloth, gilt edges, 1s. 6d.
BROWN'S (Rev. John) CONCORDANCE to the HOLY SCRIPTURES of the OLD and NEW TESTAMENTS.
 William Tegg, Pancras-lane, Cheapside, London.

Fcap. 8vo. cloth, gilt edges, price 3s. 6d.
THE LIFE OF NELSON. By ROBERT SOUTHEY, Esq. LL.D., with the Author's last Corrections. Illustrated by George Cruikshank. With a Fac-simile of an Autograph Letter of Lord Nelson, dated from on board the 'Victory.'
 London: William Tegg, Pancras-lane, Queen-street, Cheapside.

DR. YOUNG'S NIGHT THOUGHTS, &c.
 Royal 18mo. cloth, price 4s.
 With a Portrait of the Author, and Four highly-finished Engravings on Steel.
NIGHT THOUGHTS on LIFE, DEATH and IMMORTALITY; and a Paraphrase on part of the Book of Job. By the Rev. EDWARD YOUNG, LL.D. Revised and collated with the early Quarto Editions. With a LIFE by DR. DORAN; and NOTES by JAMES NICHOLS.
 London: William Tegg, Pancras-lane, Queen-street, Cheapside.

Just completed,
BAGSTER'S UNIVERSAL HISTORY.
THE WORLD'S HISTORY from the CREATION to the ACCESSION of QUEEN VICTORIA. Complete in 7 vols. With coloured Map and Illustrations. Bound handsomely in half-morocco, price 2l. 2s.
 London: Samuel Bagster & Sons, 15, Paternoster-row.

48th Edition, price 1s. 6d. bound,
BUTTER'S READING and SPELLING, in English Grammars, used entirely New and Original Plan, by which Disadvantages are rendered as easy as Monosyllables.
 London: Simpkin & Co., Whitaker & Co.; Longman & Co.; Hamilton & Co. Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd.

BOHN'S ENGLISH GENTLEMAN'S LIBRARY
 For JAN., FEB. and MARCH.
 Richly illustrated, at 2s. per volume.

WALPOLE'S ANECDOTES of PAINTING IN ENGLAND, with some Account of the principal English Artists, and incidental Notices of Sculptors, Carvers, Enamellers, Architects, Medalists, &c. Also, a Catalogue of Engravers who have been born or resided in England. With Additions by the Rev. JAMES DALLAWAY. New Edition, revised, with additional NOTES by RALPH N. WORNUM, Esq. Complete in 3 vols. With upwards of 150 Portraits and Plates.
 As it would be inconvenient to sell these three volumes separately, they are, contrary to the usual practice in serials, published together.

Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

Recently published,
P O E M S, by L. Post 8vo.
 2s. 6d.; Second Series, 4s. 6d.; Third Series, 4s. 6d.; or the Three Series, complete in One Volume, 10s. 6d.
 London: E. T. Whitfield, 178, Strand.

POEMS. By the Rev. G. E. MAUNSELL.
 8vo. pp. 301. 5s. cloth.
 Morning Post.—"Genuine poetry. This volume affords a very favourable specimen of his taste and poetic ability."
 Morning Advertiser.—"Many a beautiful thought, and in two lines perhaps, many a truthful sermon. The author is in the highest and noblest, because the truest, sense a poet."
 Bell's Messenger.—"Direct poetic inspiration."
 John Bull.—"Carefully and musically modulated, with a soul for the beautiful at all times."
 Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill.

FOR CHRISTMAS AND THE NEW YEAR.
 Now ready, with a Coloured Title, 5s. cloth, pp. 220,
SOMETHING for EVERYBODY; and a
GARLAND for the YEAR. By JOHN TIMES, F.S.A.

"* In this Work the Memorable Days of the Year, its Fasts and Festivals, and Picturesque Events, such as are usually named in Almanacs, are here historically illustrated and popularly explained. Together with Original Sketches of Folk-lore, Domestic Life and Manners, Gardening and Rural Economy, &c. London: Lockwood & Co. 7, Stationers' Hall-court.

This day is published, in 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth,
ŒDIPUS on the SPHINX of the NINETEENTH CENTURY, or, Public-Philosophical Riddles Interpreted. By an OLD-CLOTHES PHILOSOPHER.
 London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

NEW GIFT BOOK.
 Now ready, in post 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth antique,
ROMANTIC EPISODES of CHIVALRIC and MEDIEVAL FRANCE. Done into English, by ALEXANDER VANCE.
 London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

NEW WORK BY DR. DUNCANSON.
 Now ready, in post 8vo. price 7s. cloth,
THE PROVIDENCE of GOD MANIFESTED in NATURAL LAW. By JOHN DUNCANSON, M.D.
 London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

Just published, in post 8vo. (with Original Photograph of Garibaldi and Plan of Gaeta), price 10s. 6d. cloth.

IN THE TRACK of the GARIBALDIANS THROUGH ITALY and SICILY. By ALGERNON SIDNEY BICKNELL.
 London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

Now ready, in demy 8vo. cloth, price 6s.
EDUCATION: INTELLECTUAL, MORAL and PHYSICAL. By HERBERT SPENCER, Author of 'The Principles of Psychology.'
 London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

MANGNALL'S QUESTIONS.
 Illustrated by John Gilbert, John Harvey, and others, 12mo. roan, price 4s. 6d.

HISTORICAL and MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS for the Use of Young People, &c. Edited by the Rev. G. N. WRIGHT and J. GUY. Brought down to the lamented Death of the Prince Consort.
 This Edition is the only one which contains the Portrait of Miss Mangnall, copied by permission of the Family.
 London: William Tegg, Pancras-lane, Queen-street, Cheapside.

BROOKES'S GENERAL GAZETTEER.
 New Edition, illustrated with Maps, 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.
A GENERAL GAZETTEER, or Compendiums of every Country in the known World, with their Towns, People, Natural Productions, &c. The whole Revised and Corrected, with an Appendix, containing the Census of the World up to 1861, by A. G. FINDLAY, F.R.G.S.
 London: William Tegg, Pancras-lane, Queen-street, Cheapside.

EMILY FAITHFULL & CO.

GREAT CORAM-STREET, W.C.

THE VICTORIA REGIA:

A VOLUME OF
 ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS IN POETRY AND PROSE

EDITED BY ADELAIDE A. PROOTER.

Dedicated, by special permission, to
 HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
 Contributions by the most Eminent Authors of the day.
 Handsomely bound in cloth, gilt edges .. £1 1 0
 Morocco, gilt edges 1 10 6
 THE VICTORIA REGIA is now ready.

SIGHTS and STORIES:

A CHRISTMAS BOOK FOR BOYS and GIRLS.
 By AMELIA B. EDWARDS,
 Author of 'Hand and Glove,' 'A History of France,' &c.
 With Illustrations by the Author. Price 5s.

POST-OFFICE SAVINGS' BANKS:

A FEW PLAIN WORDS CONCERNING THEM.
 By FRANK IVES SCUDAMORE.
 Revised Edition, with List of Banks opened in England and Wales.
 Price 1d., or 5s. per 100. 70th Thousand now ready.

LIFE INSURANCE BY SMALL PAYMENTS.

By FRANK IVES SCUDAMORE.
 Price 1d., or 5s. per 100 post free.

FRIENDLESS GIRLS, AND HOW TO HELP THEM.

By FRANCES P. COBBE.
 Price 1d., or 5s. per 100 post free.

WORKHOUSES and HOSPITALS.

By FRANCES P. COBBE.
 Price 2d., or 10s. per 100 post free.

EMIGRATION OF EDUCATED WOMEN.

By MARIA S. RYE.
 Price 2d., or 10s. per 100 post free.

INDIVIDUAL EXERTION; or,

A CHRISTMAS CALL to ACTION.

By ELLEN BARLEE, Author of 'Homeless Poor.'
 Price 3d.

To be ready the first week in January next, fcap. 8vo.

WINE and WINE COUNTRIES: a Record and Manual for Wine Merchants and Wine Consumers. By CHARLES TOVEY.

London: Hamilton, Adams & Co. 33, Paternoster-row.

NEW ATLASES BY WILLIAM HUGHES, F.R.G.S.

Just published, imperial 8vo. handsomely bound in cloth, price 10s. 6d.

PHILIP'S SCHOOL ATLAS OF PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, comprising a Series of Maps and Diagrams in illustration of the Features, Climates, Various Productions and Chief Natural Phenomena of the Globe.

Edited by W. HUGHES, F.R.G.S.

And designed as a Companion to Hughes's 'Class-book of Physical Geography.'

Lately issued, New and Enlarged Edition, medium folio, price 15s. bound in cloth.

THE TRAINING-SCHOOL ATLAS. By W. HUGHES, F.R.G.S.

The Training-School Atlas consists of a series of Maps (Sixteen in number) designed to illustrate, on a scale of large size, and in a strictly clear and methodical manner, the leading features in Physical Geography:—1st, Of the World at large; 2ndly, Of the Great Divisions of the Globe (Europe, &c.); 3rdly, Of the British Islands; and, lastly, Of the Holy Land. The political divisions of the earth at the present time are embodied upon the information thus afforded, but in such a manner as not to interfere with its clear and distinct exposition.

London: George Philip & Son, 23, Fleet-street; and Caxton-buildings, Liverpool.

Now ready, price 5s. cloth.

THE HISTORY OF SHORTHAND WRITING. By MATTHIAS LEVY, Shorthand Writer. To which is prefixed, the System used by the Author.

Tribner & Co. Paternoster-row.

PAUL JERRARD & SON'S NEW GIFT-BOOK FOR CHRISTMAS AND ALL SEASONS,

Price 31s. 6d.

THE NIGHT-FLYERS; Intended as a companion volume to 'Butterflies in their Floral Homes,' by the same Author. The habits and haunts of the Night-flying Moths are illustrated and described in this work as those of their cousins, the Butterflies, were in the previous volume.

An entirely novel feature will distinguish the present volume, in those Plates which represent portions of woods and glades by night, in which the Moths are seen disporting among the foliage, in the half light of the moon or twilight.

In a handsome and novel cover, introduced especially for this elegant Gift-Book without regard to cost.

London: Paul Jerrard & Son, 170, Fleet-street.

On January 6th, fcap. 8vo. printed on toned paper, handsomely bound in cloth, price 6s.

THE PROVERBS OF SCOTLAND,

COLLECTED AND ARRANGED,

WITH NOTES, EXPLANATORY AND ILLUSTRATIVE,
AND A COPIOUS GLOSSARY.

By ALEXANDER HISLOP.

Glasgow: PORTEOUS & HISLOP. London: GRIFFIN, BORN & Co.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF 'SELF-HELP.'

Now ready, with 5 Portraits and 200 Illustrations, Vols. I. and II. 8vo. 42s.

LIVES OF THE ENGINEERS;

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THEIR PRINCIPAL WORKS, and A HISTORY OF INLAND COMMUNICATION IN BRITAIN.

By SAMUEL SMILES,

Author of 'Life of Stephenson,' &c.

"Mr. Smiles may fairly claim the merit of having produced one of the most interesting and instructive works. He has discovered almost unbroken ground, and has worked it with so much skill and success, that his readers will recognize in his volumes an illustration of the truth of Lord Macaulay's saying, that history, personal or national, may, when properly written, be rendered as interesting as any novel."—*London Review*.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

THE PHOTOGRAPHICALLY ILLUSTRATED GIFT-BOOK.

Ornamental binding, cloth, 21s.; morocco, 31s. 6d.

RUINED ABBEYS AND CASTLES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

By WILLIAM AND MARY HOWITT.

The Photographic Illustrations by BEDFORD, SEDGFIELD, WILSON, FRETTON and others.

"One of the most pleasing volumes published this season. In printing, paper, illustration and binding, it is a triumph of the graphic arts."—*Daily News*.

"A beautiful volume."—*Art-Journal*.

"To collect photographs of the Abbeys and Castles of Great Britain into a volume was a happy thought."

Publishers' Circular.

London: A. W. BENNETT, 5, Bishopsgate-street Without.

Now ready,

THOMAS DE LA RUE & CO.'S RED-LETTER DIARIES and CALENDARS for 1862. Edited by JAMES GLAISHER, F.R.S. In a variety of sizes for the Pocket or the Desk. Detailed Lists on application. To be had of all Booksellers and Stationers.

In demy 8vo. price 30s.

THE INDIAN PENAL CODE (Act XLV. of 1860). With Notes by W. MORGAN and A. G. MACPHERSON, Esqrs. Barristers-at-Law. One of the books selected by the Commissioners for the Examination of Candidates for the Civil Service in India.

London: G. C. Hay & Co. 24, Crescent-place, Blackfriars.

In 8vo. boards, gilt edges, price 2s. 6d.

A MUSICAL GIFT FROM AN OLD FRIEND: containing Twenty-four NEW SONGS for the YOUNG. By W. E. HICKSON.

Author of 'The Singing-Master,' &c.

Walton & Maberly, Ivy-lane; and J. A. Novello, Dean-st., Soho.

Just published, 5th Edition, price 2s. 6d.; free by post, 2s. stamps.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN: a Guide to their Treatment and Prevention, illustrated by Cases. By THOS. HUNT, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin, 31A, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square. This new Edition contains a Chapter on the Turkish Bath.

"Mr. Hunt has transferred these diseases from the incurable class to the curable."—*Lancet*.

London: T. Richards, 27, Great Queen-street.

Now ready, Second Edition, price 1s.

ENGLAND and the DISRUPTED STATES OF AMERICA. By THOMAS COLLEY GRATTAN, formerly Her Majesty's Consul for the State of Massachusetts, Author of 'Civilised America.' James Ridgway, 106, Piccadilly; and all Booksellers.

ANCIENT WELSH POETRY.—EVANS'S SPECIMENS OF ANCIENT WELSH POETRY, price 6s. 6d., is now on Sale by E. Marlborough & Co. 4, Ave Maria-lane; and all Booksellers.

QUARITCH'S MILITARY LIBRARY, Vol. I.

A HISTORY OF INFANTRY, from the Earliest Times to the Present. By H. B. STUART, Lieut. Bengal Army. Fcap. 8vo. many Diagrams, cloth, 2s.

The Same, post 8vo. gilt cloth, 2s. 6d. 1862.

Bernard Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly.

QUARITCH'S MILITARY LIBRARY.

A HANDY BOOK FOR RIFLE VOLUNTEERS: or, a Compendium of Instruction for Drill and the Rifle. By Captain W. G. HARTLEY, Royal Demibg Rifles. 12mo. 256 pp. Illustrated with Plates and Diagrams (pub. at 7s. 6d.), cloth, 1s. 6d. 1859.

Bernard Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly.

DEDICATED BY EXPRESS PERMISSION TO LORD BROUGHAM.

Just published, in 1 vol. 8vo. cloth, price 12s.

CIVILIZATION CONSIDERED AS A SCIENCE IN RELATION TO ITS ESSENCE, ITS ELEMENTS and its END. By GEORGE HARRIS, F.S.A., Author of 'The Life of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke,' &c.

The necessity for a more liberal and general Education, but for supplying in conjunction with it all those various institutions and requirements which together constitute the Elements of Civilization; and the different Measures, Legislative and Social, essential for its complete accomplishment are pointed out.

Contents.

The REAL NATURE and ESSENCE OF CIVILIZATION. The ELEMENTS which CONTRIBUTE to the PROMOTION OF CIVILIZATION.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. National Education. | 6. National Commemorations and Festivals. |
| 2. Religious Influences. | 7. Dignities and Honorary Rewards. |
| 3. Introductory Institutions. | 8. Modern Jurisprudence. |
| 4. Cultivation of Art and Science. | 9. Internal Communications. |
| 5. Liberty of the Press and Toleration. | 10. International Intercourse. |

The END RESULTING from the ESTABLISHMENT OF CIVILIZATION.

"Contains many sound and instructive statements, and is evidently the result of much reading and thought."—*Daily News*. "The work, as a whole, is calculated to have a useful effect in directing attention to the various systems of education; and in inducing thoughtful men and women to examine in a philosophical spirit those evidences or results of civilization with which they are surrounded."—*Observer*.

London: Bell & Daldy, 106, Fleet-street.

MASON'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Just published, 18mo. price 1s.

FIRST STEPS IN ENGLISH GRAMMAR, for Junior Classes. By E. P. MASON, B.A., Fellow of University College, London.

By the same Author,

MASON'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, including the principles of Grammatical Analysis. 12mo. Second Edition, 2s. 6d.

MASON'S GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS OF SENTENCES. 12mo. 1s. 6d.

Walton & Maberly, Upper Gower-street and Ivy-lane.

French Simplified and Condensed, Fifth Edition, 5s. 6d.

HOW TO SPEAK FRENCH; or, French and French: Facts, Rules, Practice. By A. ALBERT, LL.B., Paris, Edgemoor Proprietary School. "A true gem."—*Daily News*. "Incomparably superior."—*Athenæum*. "A perfect gem."—*Edinb.* "Most valuable and interesting well adapted for self-instruction."—*The West Brit.*—*Aris's Gazette*. Longmans.

GIFT BOOK, NEW.

SONGS and TUNES FOR EDUCATION, Edited by JOHN CURWEN. The Harmonies by JAMES TURLE, Esq., Organist of Westminster Abbey. The Pianoforte Edition in handsome cloth binding, with gilt title, price Half-a-Crown.

This Work is the fruit of the Editor's residence in Germany. He collected books of music for young people in every town he visited. With the aid of Mr. James S. Stallybrass, the whole of this collection was analyzed, and the choicest translated or adapted for English use. The Editor, however, never preferred a German piece when an English one would do as well. He aims to educate the feelings and sympathies of childhood by the habit of singing good songs. This he considers the proper office of music in schools. He takes care that the three school ages (childhood, boy-and-girlhood and youth) are suited with songs on the following subjects:—Country Scenes, the Seasons, Fancy and Humour, Kindness to Animals, Home Sympathies, Patriotism, Industry, Integrity, Religion, &c. There are two hundred and sixty-seven songs. This Work will doubtless supersede the Editor's widely-known 'School Music' and 'School Songs.'

An Edition in the Tonic-Sol-fa Notation, containing the Treble Voice "parts" only, price, in paper, 1s.; in cloth, 1s. 6d. The 'Education Songs' containing the words only, price 6d.

Ward & Co. 37, Paternoster-row.

Just published, in small 8vo. price 5s. bound in cloth.

HINTS TO MOTHERS ON HOME EDUCATION. By FREDERICK BRIDGES, Author of 'Phrenology made Practical,' &c.

Also, lately issued, Second Edition, profusely illustrated, price 3s. 6d.

PHRENOLOGY MADE PRACTICAL, and POPULARLY EXPLAINED.

"Mr. Bridges is a true Baconian philosopher; the very strongest antithesis to the scientific pretender.... We have no hesitation in recommending this treatise as the most reliable and perfect in any language on the subject of phrenology."—*Morning Herald*.

"Mr. Bridges is a master of the theory he undertakes to expound. We have been interested in his book, which we commend to public notice, as presenting the latest views of phrenological science."—*Leader*.

London: George Philip & Son, 23, Fleet-street; and Caxton-buildings, Liverpool.

In 1 thick vol. The Twelfth Edition, price 16s.

MODERN MODESTIC MEDICINE. Forming a comprehensive Medical Guide for the Clergy, Families and Emigrants. By T. J. GRAHAM, M.D., Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.

"Of all the Medical Guides that have come to our hands, this is by far the best. For fullness and completeness they all yield the palm to Dr Graham's."—*Banner*.

"Far exceeding every publication of its class."—*British Standard*, February, 1862.

Also, by the same Author, price 10s. in cloth,

2. ON INFANCY and CHILDHOOD; embracing the whole subject of Medical and Physical Management from Birth, with Hints to Young Mothers for the Management of themselves as well as their Offspring, &c.

Written in a clear and interesting manner; and the author displays, as in his previous works, much judgment.

"Broad principles and rules, the adoption of which by parents will materially conduce to the health and happiness of their children in after years."—*Witness*.

London: published by Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Stationers' Hall-court; and by all Booksellers.

Now Complete, in 21 Volumes 4to. and Index,

THE EIGHTH EDITION

OF THE

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.

A DICTIONARY OF ARTS, SCIENCES AND GENERAL LITERATURE, ILLUSTRATED WITH
UPWARDS OF 5,000 ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD AND STEEL.

The Work may be had in the following styles of Binding:—

In Full Cloth	Price £25 12 0
In Half Russia, Marbled Edges	„ 32 2 6
In Full Tree Calf, Marbled Edges	„ 38 17 6

In Folio, Half-bound Morocco, Gilt Edges, price 3*l*.

BLACK'S GENERAL ATLAS OF THE WORLD.

A SERIES OF FIFTY-SIX MAPS OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES AND DIVISIONS OF THE WORLD, CONTAINING ALL THE
LATEST DISCOVERIES, AND A MAP SHOWING THE SEAT OF WAR IN AMERICA.

Accompanied by an Alphabetical Index of 65,000 Names, forming a ready Key to the Places mentioned in the Maps.

HUGH MILLER'S WORKS.

Twenty-seventh Thousand, profusely Illustrated, price 7*s*. 6*d*.

THE TESTIMONY OF THE ROCKS;

Or, GEOLOGY IN ITS BEARINGS ON THE TWO THEOLOGIES, NATURAL AND REVEALED.

Sixth Thousand, crown 8vo. price 7*s*. 6*d*.

THE FOOTPRINTS OF THE CREATOR;

Or, THE ASTEROLEPIS OF STROMNESS.

Fifth Thousand, post 8vo. cloth, price 7*s*. 6*d*.

THE CRUISE OF THE BETSEY;

Or, A SUMMER RAMBLE AMONG THE FOSSILIFEROUS DEPOSITS OF THE
HEBRIDES.Ninth Edition, crown 8vo. cloth, price 7*s*. 6*d*.

THE OLD RED SANDSTONE;

Or, NEW WALKS IN AN OLD FIELD.

Tenth Edition, crown 8vo. cloth, price 7*s*. 6*d*. (Cheap Edition, 2*s*. 6*d*.),

MY SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLMASTERS;

Or, THE STORY OF MY EDUCATION.

Sixth Edition, crown 8vo. cloth, price 7*s*. 6*d*. (Cheap Edition, price 2*s*. 6*d*.),

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF ENGLAND AND ITS PEOPLE.

Fifth Edition, crown 8vo. price 7*s*. 6*d*.

SCENES AND LEGENDS OF THE NORTH OF SCOTLAND.

Second Thousand, in crown 8vo. cloth, price 7*s*. 6*d*.

THE HEADSHIP OF CHRIST,

AND THE RIGHTS OF THE CHRISTIAN PEOPLE.

In crown 8vo. cloth, price 7*s*. 6*d*.

SKETCH-BOOK OF POPULAR GEOLOGY.

With an Introductory Preface, giving a *Résumé* of the Progress of Geological Science within the
Last Two Years, by Mrs. Miller.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NEW EDITION of KITTO'S CYCLOPÆDIA.

—Just published. PART I., price 2*s*. 6*d*., of A NEW EDITION, Enlarged and Remodelled throughout, of KITTO'S CYCLOPÆDIA OF BIBLICAL LITERATURE, edited by the
Rev. WM. LINDSAY ALEXANDER, D.D., assisted by numerous Contributors, whose
Initials will be affixed to their various Contributions. To be published in 24 Parts, super-
royal 8vo. price 2*s*. 6*d*. each. Illustrated with numerous Engravings on Wood and Steel, and
to be completed in Two large Volumes, super-royal 8vo. price 2*l*.

CHRISTIAN THOUGHT and WORK: a Series

of Meditations on Passages of Scripture. By W. L. ALEXANDER, D.D., Minister of
Augustine Church, Edinburgh. 12mo. price 5*s*.

By the same Author, price Sixpence,

A SERMON OCCASIONED by the DEATH
of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT.

The RELIGION of LIFE, Illustrated and

Applied: a Series of Discourses from the Epistle of James. By THOMAS GUTHRIE, D.D.
[In the Press.]

The TELESCOPE. By Sir John Herschel,

Bart. Fcap. 8vo. price 2*s*. 6*d*.MANUAL of HYGIENE. By Drs. Letheby
and LANKESTER.

[In preparation.]

The FATHERS of GREEK PHILOSOPHY.

By R. D. HAMPDEN, Bishop of Hereford. 8vo.

[Nearly ready.]

A CLASS-BOOK of FRENCH LITERATURE.

By GUSTAVE MASSON (Harrow School). Crown 8vo. pp. 517, price 4*s*. 6*d*.AUSTRALIA: its RISE, PROGRESS and
PRESENT CONDITION. By WILLIAM WESTGARTH. Fcap. 8vo. with Map, price 3*s*. 6*d*.New Edition of ERIC; or, LITTLE by
LITTLE. A Tale of Roslyn School. By FREDERIC W. FARRAR. In fcap. 8vo. 5*s*.New Edition of Prof. OWEN'S PALÆON-
TOLOGY: a Systematic Summary of Extinct Animals, and their Geological Relations.
Demy 8vo. much enlarged, with Index and Glossary, price 1*l*. 5*s*.New Edition of BLACK'S Large MAP of AUS-
TRALIA. In Four Sheets. Corrected to the Present Time. 10*s*. 6*d*. in sheets; 1*l*. 4*s*. case;
2*l*. on rollers, varnished.BLACK'S MAP of CANADA, NEW BRUNS-
WICK, NOVA SCOTIA and the SEABOARD of the NORTHERN STATES of the
UNION. Price 2*s*.; or in case, folded, 4*s*. 6*d*.

Edinburgh: ADAM & CHARLES BLACK. London: LONGMAN & CO.

THE OFFICERS' LIBRARY.

ANNALS of the WARS of the NINETEENTH CENTURY, 1800-18. By LIEUT.-GEN. SIR EDWARD CUST. 4 vols. fcap. 8vo. 5s. each. [Just ready.]

ANNALS of the WARS of the EIGHTEENTH CENTURY, 1700-92. By SIR EDWARD CUST. 5 vols. fcap. 8vo. 5s. each.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON: SELECTIONS from his DESPATCHES and GENERAL ORDERS. By COL. GURWOOD. 8vo. 15s.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON: HIS CHARACTER, ACTIONS and WRITINGS. By JULES MAUREL. Fcap. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

BATTLE of WATERLOO: An Authentic Account drawn up from Public and Private Sources. By Rev. G. R. GLEIG. Post 8vo. 2s. 6d.

PENINSULAR WAR: the ENGLISH BATTLES and SIEGES. By LIEUT.-GEN. SIR W. NAPIER. Portrait. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

CRIMEAN WAR: LETTERS from HEAD-QUARTERS on the REALITIES of the WAR in the CRIMEA. By A STAFF OFFICER. Plans. Post 8vo. 6s.

SALE'S BRIGADE in AFGHANISTAN. With an Account of the Seizure and Defence of Jellalabad. By REV. G. R. GLEIG. Post 8vo. 2s.

THE SIEGES of VIENNA by the TURKS. Translated from the German by LORD ELLESMERE. Post 8vo. 2s.

CAMPAIGNS of the BRITISH ARMY at WASHINGTON and NEW ORLEANS. By REV. G. R. GLEIG. Post 8vo. 2s.

SIEGE of KARS: NARRATIVE of the SIX MONTHS' RESISTANCE by the TURKISH GARRISON under GENERAL WILLIAMS. By HUMPHRY SANDWITH. Post 8vo. 2s. 6d.

SIEGE of GIBRALTAR, 1779-83. With a Description of that Garrison from the Earliest Periods. By CAPT. DRINKWATER. Post 8vo. 2s.

LIBERATION WAR in GERMANY, 1812-14. Translated by SIR ALEXANDER DUFF GORDON, BART. Post 8vo. 3s. 6d.

ART of WAR: a MANUAL of FIELD OPERATIONS, adapted for the USE of OFFICERS of the ARMY. By CAPT. JERVIS, R.A. Crown 8vo. 5s. 6d.

BRITISH NAVY: DEEDS of NAVAL DARING; or, Anecdotes of the British Navy. By EDWARD GIFFARD. 3 vols. fcap. 8vo. 5s.

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE: HIS LIFE, VOYAGES and EXPLOITS. By JOHN BARROW. Post 8vo. 2s.

LIFE of SIR THOMAS MUNRO. By REV. G. R. GLEIG. Post 8vo. 2s. 6d.

LIFE of LORD CLIVE. By REV. G. R. GLEIG. Post 8vo. 2s. 6d.

PRACTICAL SURVEYING: PLAN DRAWING, and SKETCHING GROUND, WITHOUT INSTRUMENTS. By G. D. BURR. Plates. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

A NAVAL and MILITARY DICTIONARY: TECHNICAL WORDS and PHRASES. (English and French—French and English.) By COL. BURN. Crown 8vo. 10s.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

NEW WORKS.

DEMOCRACY in AMERICA. By ALEXIS DE TOQUEVILLE. Translated by HENRY REEVE, Esq. New Edition, with an Introductory Notice by the Translator. 3 vols. 8vo. [Early in January.]

LECTURES on the SCIENCE of LANGUAGE, delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain. By MAX MÜLLER, M.A., Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford. New Edition, revised. 8vo. 12s.

EGYPTIAN SEPULCHRES and SYRIAN SHRINES; including some stay in the Lebanon, at Palmyra, and in Western Turkey. By EMILY A. BEAUFORT. New Edition; with numerous Illustrations and a Map. 3 vols. post 8vo. 25s. [On Thursday next.]

THE CHASE of the WILD RED DEER in the COUNTIES of DEVON and SOMERSET. By CHARLES PAEK COLLINS, Esq., of Dulverton. With numerous Illustrations. Square crown 8vo. price 16s. [On Thursday next.]

FOREST CREATURES. By CHARLES BONER, Author of *Chamois Hunting in the Mountains of Savoy*, &c. With 18 Illustrations from Drawings by G. HAMMER. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

BERLEPSCH'S SKETCHES of LIFE and NATURE in the ALPS. Translated by the Rev. LESLIE STEPHEN, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. With 17 Illustrations, from Designs by E. KIRCHMEYER. 8vo. 14s.

THE CITY of the SAINTS; and ACROSS the ROCKY MOUNTAINS to CALIFORNIA. By RICHARD F. BURTON, Author of *A Pilgrimage to Mecca and Mecca*, &c. With 3 Maps and 18 Illustrations. 8vo. 18s.

SKETCHES of the NATURAL HISTORY of CEYLON: With Narratives, Anecdotes, &c., and a Monograph of the Elephant. By Sir J. EMERSON TENNENT, K.C.B. LL.D. &c. With 28 Illustrations. Post 8vo. 12s. 6d.

NARRATIVE of the CHINA WAR of 1850. By Lieut.-Col. G. J. WOLSELEY, 90th Light Infantry. With a Portrait of Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Hope Grant, G.C.B. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

URSULA: a Tale of Country Life. New Edition, in One Volume, completing the cheap and uniform Edition of the Stories and Tales by the Author of *Amy Herbert*. Crown 8vo. price 4s. 6d. [On January 9.]

THE ROMANCE of a DULL LIFE. By the Author of *Morning Clouds and the Afternoon of Life*. Post 8vo. 3s. 6d.

"This is a novel standing somewhere between those of Miss Austen and those of Miss Brontë. It has affinities with each of the schools which they represent. The treatment of the central figure is a good deal after the manner of the latter authors. Apart from this, there is a great deal of the same descriptive power, the same picturesque style which may be found in 'Jane Eyre'." *Saturday Review*.

THE TALE of the GREAT PERSIAN WAR, from the Histories of Herodotus. By the Rev. GEORGE W. COX, M.A., late Scholar of Trinity Coll., Oxford; Author of *Tales from Greek Mythology*. With 12 Illustrations. Fcap. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

JOHN ROGERS, the Compiler of the First Authorized English Bible: the Pioneer of the English Reformation; and its First Martyr. By JOSEPH LEMUEL CHESTER. With a Portrait and 5 Illustrations. 8vo. 14s.

HYMNOLOGIA CHRISTIANA: Psalms and Hymns for the Christian Seasons. Selected and Contributed by Philhymnic Friends; and Edited by BENJAMIN HALL KENNEDY, D.D., Prebendary of Lichfield. [In the press.]

THE ILIAD of HOMER, translated into English Hexameters. By J. HENRY DART, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford; Author of *The Epics of St. Helena, Newdigate*, 1838. Square crown 8vo. [In the press.]

FORETELLING WEATHER; or, a Description of a newly-discovered Lunar Weather System. By S. M. SAKRY, R.N., Principal Instructor of Naval Engineers, H.M. Steam Reserve. 18mo. 1s.

London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, and ROBERTS.

ST. JAMES'S MAGAZINE.

Conducted by Mrs. S. C. HALL.

Contents for JANUARY, 1862.

1. The Repose of Nature. By the Rev. J. G. Wood, M.A.
2. A Common Story. By Author of *John Halifax, Gentleman*.
3. Can Wrong be Right. By Mrs. S. C. Hall.
4. Llangollen. A Sketch. By Sir James Prior.
5. The Pilgrim's Shell. By Sir J. Emerson Tennent, K.C.B.
6. The Tracy Family, Part II. By the Author of 'A Skeleton in Every House.'
7. Pneumatic Despatch.
8. At a Pantomime. By F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A.
9. Memories of Irish Character, Molly Candy. By Mrs. S. C. Hall.
10. Sidney Herbert. In Memoriam.
11. The Defences of British North America.
12. A Tangled Skein. By Albany Fonblanque, Junior.
13. At the Catacombs.
14. The Blind Lady and her Neighbours.
15. A Boat Song for the Naval Reserve. By Thomas Hood.
16. For the Young of the Household. By Frederika Bremer.
17. The Fairy Pictures; or, Christmas Eve.
18. The Grief of a Whole Nation.

* * * Now ready, Vol. II. price 5s. 6d.; also Binding Cases, 1s. London: W. Kent & Co. Paternoster-row.

This day, price 1s., the JANUARY NUMBER of TEMPLE BAR.

Contents of No. XV.

1. The Strange Adventures of Captain Dangerous. By George Augustus Sala.
 - Chapter I. Mine own House.
 - " 2. The History of an Unknown Lady, who came from Dover in a Coach-and-Six.
 - " 3. The History of my Grandmother, who was a Lady of consequence in the West Country.
 2. In Memoriam, December 14, 1861.
 3. In the Name of the Prophet—Smith!
 4. A Heart Struggle. Part 2.
 5. The Autobiography of an Evil Spirit.
 6. The Egyptian Galleries at the British Museum.
 7. Aurora Floyd.
 - Chapter I. How a Rich Banker married an Actress.
 - " 2. Aurora.
 - " 3. What became of the Diamond-Bracelet.
 8. London Poems.
 9. Christmas in the City.
 9. Winter-Light.
 10. Ancient Forests and Modern Fuel.
 11. The Morals of the Decade.
 12. A Castle in Spain.
- Vols. I. II. III. price 5s. 6d. each; also Binding Cases, 1s., ready. London: Office, 129, Fleet-street.

FOR CHRISTMAS.

Never before Published, price 1s. fcap. 8vo. pp. 206,

THE NIGHT MAIL:

ITS PASSENGERS, AND HOW THEY FARED AT CHRISTMAS.

London: Ward & Lock, 158, Fleet-street.

FOR CHRISTMAS.

Never before Published, price 1s. fcap. 8vo. pp. 206,

STORM BEATEN;

OR, CHRISTMAS AT THE "OLD ANCHOR" INN.

London: Ward & Lock, 158, Fleet-street.

WORKS BY WATTS PHILLIPS.

Now ready, fcap. 8vo. ornamental boards, price 2s.

AMOS CLARK; or, the Poor Dependent. A Story of Country Life in the Seventeenth Century. By WATTS PHILLIPS, Author of 'The Dead Heart,' &c.

CANARY BIRD: a Story of Town Life in the Seventeenth Century. (Sequel to 'Amos Clark.') London: Ward & Lock, 158, Fleet-street.

CHESS.

THE JANUARY NUMBER of the FAMILY FRIEND contains Games and Problems for advanced Players, and Hints and Suggestions for Amateurs, by HERR LOWENTHAL. A great variety of other Useful and Entertaining Features. Fully Illustrated. Price 6d. monthly.

London: Ward & Lock, 158, Fleet-street.

MEMOIR OF PRINCE ALBERT.

THE SIXPENNY MAGAZINE for JANUARY contains an Authentic and Interesting Biography of the lamented Prince Consort, and many other Papers of interest. London: Ward & Lock, 158, Fleet-street.

THE BEST NEW YEAR'S GIFT

IS a Half-Guinea Set of AIMARD'S TALES of INDIAN LIFE and ADVENTURE—namely, 1. The Indian Chief; 2. The Tiger Slayer; and 3. The Gold Seekers. Price 3s. 6d. each. Illustrated by H. Sanderson, L. Huard, and J. B. Zwecker, and elegantly bound in extra cloth, gilt back and side.

London: Ward & Lock, 158, Fleet-street.

In Monthly Parts, Nineteen, to be completed in Fifteen Parts, Parts I. to VI. now ready.

ILLUSTRATED

UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER.

Edited by W. F. AINSWORTH, F.R.G.S.

On Dec. 31 were published Parts V. and VI., and the issue of two Parts every Month will be continued regularly till completion of the Work.

It is emphatically asserted that the 'Illustrated Universal Gazetteer,' edited by W. F. Ainsworth, F.R.G.S., will be the fullest, cheapest, most recent, and most accurate Work of the kind extant.

London: Houlston & Wright, 65, Paternoster-row.

CHAPMAN & HALL'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MR. ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S NEW WORK.

In demy 8vo. price 11s. Vol. I. of

ORLEY FARM. By Anthony Trollope.
With 30 Illustrations by J. E. MILLAIS.

1 vol. fcap. 4to. price 11s.

**A HISTORY OF DOMESTIC MANNERS
AND SENTIMENTS IN ENGLAND DURING THE MIDDLE
AGES.** By THOMAS WRIGHT, M.A. F.S.A. Hon.
M.R.S.L., &c.; Corresponding Member of the Imperial Insti-
tute of France (Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres).
Illustrated by upwards of 300 Engravings on Wood; with
Illustrations from the Illuminations in Contemporary Manu-
scripts, and other sources, drawn and engraved by F. W.
FAIRBOLT, F.S.A.

1 vol. post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

WITCH STORIES. Collected by E.
LYNN LINTON, Author of 'Aeth, the Egyptian,' &c.

1 vol. post 8vo. 9s.

**MADAME RECAMIER; with a Sketch
of the HISTORY of SOCIETY in FRANCE.**

1 vol. post 8vo. 8s. 6d.

**NOTES on FIELDS and CATTLE, from
the DIARY of an AMATEUR FARMER.** By the Rev. W.
HOLT BEVERE, M.A. Oxon. With Illustrations.

2 vols. post 8vo. 18s.

The DUTCH at HOME. Essays from
the REVUE DES DEUX MONDES. By ALPHONSE
ESQUIROS, Author of 'The English at Home.' Translated
and Edited by LASCELLES WRAXALL.

1 vol. post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

**The HISTORY and LITERATURE of
the CRUSADES.** By VON SYBEL. Edited by LADY
DUFF GORDON.

1 vol. post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

TALES of ALL COUNTRIES. By
ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

In 1 vol. post 8vo. 3s. 6d.

DINNERS and DINNER-PARTIES.

[This day.]

MR. DICKENS'S NEW WORK.

Fifth Edition, in 3 vols. post 8vo.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS. By Charles
DICKENS.

Third Edition, in fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

**TANNHAUSER; or, the Battle of the
BARDS.** A Poem. By NEVILLE TEMPLE and EDWARD
TREVOR.

In post 8vo. with Illustrations, 10s. 6d.

OUR CRUISE in the CLAYMORE.
With a VISIT to DAMASCUS and the LEBANON. By
Mrs. HARVEY, of Ickwell-Bury.

In 1 vol. post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

OLIVER TWIST. By Charles Dickens.
With the Original Illustrations. Forming the New Volume
of the Illustrated Library Edition of Mr. Charles Dickens's
Works. [This day.]

MR. CHARLES DICKENS'S WORKS.
CHEAP EDITION.

In crown 8vo. 5s. with a Frontispiece,

LITTLE DORRIT.

Forming the New Volume of the CHEAP EDITION of
MR. DICKENS'S WORKS.

PICKWICK PAPERS, 5s.

NICHOLAS NICKLEBY, 5s.

MARTIN CHuzzleWICK, 5s.

OLD CURIOUSITY SHOP, 4s.

BARNABY RUDGE, 4s.

SKETCHES by BOZ, 3s. 6d.

OLIVER TWIST, 3s. 6d.

DOMBEY AND SON, 5s.

DAVID COPPERFIELD, 5s.

AMERICAN NOTES, 3s. 6d.

BLEAK HOUSE, 5s.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS, 3s. 6d.

CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

13, Great Marlborough-street.

HURST & BLACKETT'S NEW WORKS.

TRAVELS in the HOLY LAND. By
FREDRIKA BREMER. Translated by MARY HOWITT.
3 vols. 11s.

"This is one of the very best of Miss Bremer's works. We have read many accounts of Palestine, but never remember to have read in any author more charming descriptions of places, persons and events than occur in these volumes."—*Messenger*.

FRENCH WOMEN of LETTERS.
By JULIA KAVANAGH, Author of 'NATHALIE,'
'ADELE,' &c.

"Miss Kavanagh has shown taste and feeling in this agreeable book."—*Athenæum*.

"Miss Kavanagh's book is a very good one. It will obtain not only a popular success, but also a permanent place in the library of the literary student. It covers ground new to most English readers. Ten women—all very famous in their day—are taken as centres of literary history in successive periods; and in the story of their lives, still more in the analysis given of their leading works, we have the several stages of French life truly reflected."—*Examiner*.

The LIFE of J. M. W. TURNER, R.A.

From Original Letters and Papers furnished by his Friends and Fellow Academicians. By WALTER THORNBURY.
3 vols. 8vo. with Portraits, &c. 30s.

"Mr. Thornbury may be congratulated on the completion of an arduous task, the difficulties of which, however, have been alleviated by the ready co-operation he has met with on all hands from the friends of the deceased artist, who have only been too glad to place their stores at his disposal. Impressed with the importance of the subject, the author has treated it with reverence and earnestness. Mr. Thornbury has honestly endeavoured to paint Turner truly, regarding him neither with the eyes of an enthusiast nor with those of a critic. Mr. Thornbury's work must not only be considered as the very best he has written, but as a valuable addition to our artistic biography. To the professional student it will be especially interesting."—*Spectator*.

The LIFE of Admiral Sir CHARLES

NAPIER, K.C.B.; with HIS CORRESPONDENCE. From his Private Papers. By Major-General ELMERS NAPIER.
3 vols. 8vo. with Portrait and Charts. 30s.

"This personal history of another of England's great sea worthies is sure to be warmly welcomed by the British public. The book possesses an interest which will not pass away with the present generation. We know of no book so likely to excite the enthusiasm of English youth as Southey's Life of Nelson and these Memoirs of Admiral Napier."—*Daily News*.

LODGE'S PEERAGE and BARONET-

AGE for 1862. Under the special Patronage of HER MAJESTY, and corrected throughout by the Nobility. Thirty-first Edition, 1 vol. with the Arms beautifully engraved, handsomely bound, gilt edges, 31s. 6d.

MEMOIRS of QUEEN HORTENSE,

MOTHER of NAPOLEON III. Edited by LASCELLES
WRAXALL. 2 vols. with Portrait, 11s.

The OKAVANGO RIVER. A Nar-

rative of Travel, Exploration and Adventure. By CHARLES
JOHN ANDERSSON, Author of 'LAKE 'NGAMI.' 8vo.
with Portrait of the Author and numerous Illustrations. 11s.

"Mr. Anderson's book, from the number of well-told adventures, its rich fund of information, and spirited illustrations, will command a wide circle of readers."—*Athenæum*.

The ROMANCE of the FORUM; or,

NARRATIVES, SCENES and ANECDOTES from COURTS
of JUSTICE. By PETER BURKE, Sergeant-at-Law. Price
5s. bound and illustrated, forming the New Volume of
HURST & BLACKETT'S STANDARD LIBRARY of
CHEAP EDITIONS.

To this New Edition of 'The Romance of the Forum' is added the true narrative on which have been founded the drama and romances of 'The Colleen Bawn.'

THE NEW NOVELS.

The LAST of the MORTIMERS. By

the Author of 'MARGARET MAITLAND,' &c. 3 vols.

"The Last of the Mortimers' is a charming book—simple, quaint and fresh. It is a novel 'comme il y en a peu' (the more the pity), and it will go far to sustain the reputation of the author of 'Margaret Maitland.'"
—*Athenæum*.

"The Last of the Mortimers' is not only good in itself, but is quite as clever in its way as 'Mrs. Margaret Maitland,' and has something stronger in the fibre of its romance. It is the most powerful and most interesting novel by this authoress; and the world will thank her for more tales as good and as amusing."—*Globe*.

FOREST KEEP. Dedicated to Lady

TRAVELMAN. 3 vols.

The CASTLEFORD CASE. By

FRANCES BROWNE, Author of 'MY SHARE OF THE
WORLD.' Dedicated to the MARQUESS of LANSDOWNE. 3 v.

"A good novel. The characters are ably conceived and well worked out, and the plot—an uncommon one—is carried on with ingenuity and spirit."—*John Bull*.

**WHITE and BLACK: a Story of
the SOUTHERN STATES.** 3 vols.

"This story is full of interest. The characters are life-like and free from exaggeration, and the style is vigorous, fresh and Eng-
lish. It is a clever novel, with a purpose fairly carried out. It will be read extensively, and richly abused on one side and admired on the other; but no party spirit can destroy its effect on an unprejudiced reader."—*Globe*.

LADY HERBERT'S GENTLE-

WOMEN. By 'SILVERPEN,' Author of 'MAINSTONE'S
HOUSEKEEPER,' &c. 3 vols. [Just ready.]

BOOSEY'S

MUSICAL CABINET:

A SHILLING LIBRARY OF POPULAR
MUSIC.

- Twenty Songs by Mendelssohn, 1s.
- Twenty Songs by Balfe, 1s.
- Fourteen Songs by Verdi, 1s.
- Twenty Christy's Minstrel Songs (1st selection), 1s.
- Fifty Popular Waltzes, 1s.
- Twelve Sets of Quadrilles, 1s.
- Fifty Polkas and Galops, 1s.
- Twenty-five Gems by Verdi, for Pianoforte, 1s.
- Nine Original Pianoforte Pieces by J. Ascher, 1s.
- Ten Nocturnes and Mazurkas, 1s. Selection for Pianoforte, by
Goria, Talczy, Wely and Cramer, 1s.
- Twelve Drawing-room Pianoforte Pieces, 1s.
- Fifteen Songs by Beethoven, 1s.
- Twelve Songs by Hattton and Linley, 1s.
- Twenty Ballads by Popular Composers, 1s.
- Sixteen Songs by Kucken, 1s.
- Twelve English Duets by Mendelssohn, Kucken and Keller, 1s.
- Mendelssohn's Music to Midsummer Night's Dream, com-
plete, 1s.
- Twelve Songs by Franz Schubert, 1s.
- Twelve Fantaisies by Brinley Richards and Osborne, 1s.
- Twelve Songs by Donizetti, 1s.
- Dance Music for Christmas, 1s.
- Sixteen Sacred Songs by Handel, 1s.
- Six Standard Overtures by Mozart, Rossini and Beethoven, 1s.
- Six Four-Part Songs by Meyerbeer, Balfe, Hattton and
Mori, 1s.
- Twenty Christy's Minstrel Songs (2nd selection), 1s.
- Twenty Christy's Minstrel Songs (3rd selection), 1s.
- Twenty Bachelors' Songs, edited by F. Duckley, 1s.
- Eighteen Standard English Songs for Gentlemen's Voices, 1s.
- Sixteen Standard English Songs for Ladies' Voices, 1s.
- Five Sets of Dance Music, as Pianoforte Duets, 1s.
- Ten Songs by Bellini, from The Sonnambula, 1s.
- Six Four-Part Songs by Meyerbeer, Verdi, Flotow, &c. 1s.
- Mendelssohn's Songs without Words, Books 1 and 2, 1s.
- Mendelssohn's Songs without Words, Books 3 and 4, 1s.
- Mendelssohn's Songs without Words, Books 5 and 6, 1s.
- Ten Favourite Songs by Abt, Curchmann, Molique, Proch,
&c. 1s.
- Twenty-four Schottisches, Varsovianes, Redowas, 1s.
- Twenty Romances, by Massini, Puget, Arnaud, Hemion, &c.
Ten Standard Glee, 1s.
- The Opera 11 Travellers for Pianoforte Solo, 1s.
- The Opera 12 Travellers for Pianoforte Solo, 1s.
- Twenty Wines Melodies, with English Words, 1s.
- Ten Popular Tenor Songs, as sung by Sims Reeves, 1s.
- Twelve Popular Contralto Songs, as sung by Madame Sain-
ton-Dolby, 1s.
- Selection of Popular Soprano Songs sung by Miss Louise
&c. 1s.
- Beethoven's 23 Sonatas in 14 Nos. 1s. each.
- Un Ball in Maschera, for Pianoforte, 1s.
- Twelve Devonshire Songs, by Edward Capern, 1s.
- Goward Glover's New Opera, Run Blas, for the Pianoforte, 1s.
- Christy's Annual of Dance Music for 1862, 1s.
- Thirty Comic Songs, 1s.
- One Hundred Reels, Country Dances, for Pianoforte, 1s.
- One Hundred Christy's Airs for Pianoforte, 1s.

**BOOSEY'S CHRISTMAS ANNUAL of
DANCE MUSIC** is now ready, price 1s., and contains
a Selection of entirely new Quadrilles, Valses, Polkas and Galops,
never before published. Also, another Edition, suitable for pre-
sentation, handsomely bound in Magenta cloth, gilt edges,
price 2s. 7d.

Boosey & Sons, Holles-street.

BOOSEY'S SIX CHRISTMAS CAROLS,
price 6d., for Four Voices and Pianoforte or Organ Accom-
paniment. Edited by W. H. BIRCH.

Boosey & Sons, Holles-street.

BOOSEY'S 250 CHANTS (Single and Double),
price 1s.; or in cloth, gilt edges, suitable for Presentation,
price 2s. This Collection contains every good Chant ever com-
posed.

Boosey & Sons, Holles-street.

**BOOSEY'S EDITION of CHRISTY'S
SONGS.** Sixty Songs, with Choruses and Pianoforte
Accompaniments, price 4s. superbly bound.—One Hundred
Christy's Songs, arranged for Pianoforte, price 1s.—Two Hundred
Christy's Songs, arranged for Violin, 1s. 6d. in cloth.—Two Hun-
dred Christy's Songs, arranged for German Concertina, 1s. 6d. in
cloth. Boosey's Editions must always be ordered.

Boosey & Sons, Holles-street.

EVANS'S ENGLISH HARMONIUMS for
Cottages, Schools, Drawing-Rooms, Churches, Literary and
other Public Institutions, are made in every possible variety at
Prices from 6 to 140 Guineas. The Manufacturers have to announce
the complete success of a New Patent Self-Acting Blowing Machine,
the only self-acting blower that has ever succeeded, which may be
seen in operation at Holles-street daily.
The most distinguished living Musicians, including Balfe,
Sterndale Bennett, Cipriani Potter, Best, Henry Smart, &c., have
testified to the extraordinary merits of Evans's Harmoniums.
See Testimonials attached to Illustrated Catalogues of Har-
moniums, to be had gratis of the Manufacturers, Boosey & Ching,
24, Holles-street, London, W.

**EVANS'S ENGLISH MODEL HARMO-
NIUM,** with Two Rows of Keys, price 66 Guineas in Oak
Case, or 70 Guineas in Rosewood Case, combines every modern
improvement. The most beautiful and varied orchestral effects
can be produced upon this instrument, which possesses every
gradation of tone from the greatest power to the most delicate
Pianissimo. The English Model Harmonium is managed with
that facility which characterizes all Evans's Harmoniums, and is
equally effective both in the Drawing-room and Church.

Boosey & Ching, Manufacturers, 24, Holles-street, London, W.

EVANS'S PEDAL HARMONIUMS, with
Independent Pedal Reeds, can be had either with a Single or
Double Row of Keys, at Prices from 51l. to 120 Guineas. Also,
with the New Patent Self-Acting Blowing Machine.

Boosey & Ching, Manufacturers, 24, Holles-street, London, W.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1861.

LITERATURE

Woman's Rights under the Law. In Three Lectures, delivered in Boston in 1861. By Caroline H. Dall. (Boston, U.S., Walker & Co.)

Experiences of an English Sister of Mercy. By Margaret Goodman. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

HERE are two books, written by two women, each sincerely anxious to do her best for the promotion of female perfectibility. They are in complete contrast. Nothing can be more opposed than the mode in which each tries to work her problem. Mrs. Caroline Dall, whose Lectures on Woman's Right to Labour have been reviewed in this journal in no unkindly spirit, again takes the field, with larger claims and in a more defiant attitude. We are sorry to say that, on the present occasion, she scolds more than usual. Woman's right to labour conceded, she argues that woman's right "to a seat in the legislature, a vote to control appropriation and taxes," would follow as a matter of course. The whole scope of the present work is to show the extreme injustice of all the laws which exclude women from the polling-booth as voters and from the hustings as candidates. She begs her questions with the imperturbable assurance of an Irishman, and draws her conclusions as undoubtingly as though they were based upon accomplished facts; after which she proceeds to abuse men in general for not carrying out her views. On the text, 'Woman's civil equality,' she writes:—"If all the fields of human labour are thrown absolutely open (and you admit they ought to be), if women enter and grow wealthy therein, if every second woman, for instance, were an intelligent property-holder, is it credible that she, or her husband for her, would rest content in her present minority? Would she not want a seat in the Legislature to protect her property—a vote to control appropriation and taxes?"

When a majority of women, she contends, find the means of thorough education open, then a much greater number will seek actual employment, and immediately the interests of property will compel them to "*clamour for suffrage*." As Mrs. Dall puts it:—"Five thousand female property-holders calling their own caucus, and storming the City Hall with well-concerted words, would compel any Government to listen—would compel committees to sit and departments to act. Let it be your first duty, then, to add to the number of intelligent female workers."

"*La providence des chats n'est pas celle des souris*," says a witty French tale we read once; and decidedly the millennium for women will not be "a good time coming" for the government of the day, that is to be "compelled to listen to the well-concerted words of five thousand female property-owners" in their own caucus assembled! The heart of the sternest Radical must relent at such a retribution in store for tyrants: only a woman could have devised it. However, *that* hare is still to catch; the five thousand female property-holders who have become millionnaires by their own industry are, as yet, only a theory. When women can make a fortune, the rights and duties consequent upon it will become theirs likewise; meanwhile, let the threatened men live long, and consider that they have received "*leur premier avertissement*," as M. de Persigny would say.

The other book at the head of our article, the '*Experiences of an English Sister of Mercy*,' is

in every respect a contrast to the work of the American lady. It is full of a deep and touching interest,—it is written in a spirit of the truest Christian charity. Although the narrative is personal, the author with graceful ingenuity avoids speaking of herself. There is not an unkind or censorious expression throughout, and yet it is not sweetly amiable and insipid; on the contrary, in spite of convent discipline and the rigours of penance, the author has a sense of humour and love of fun which relieves and brightens the painful details of many of the "experiences." It reveals the touching earnestness with which numbers of women desire not "their rights under the law" or otherwise, but to spend their lives in the endeavour to ameliorate the lot of those who are poor and helpless and wretched. "Led chiefly," says Miss Goodman, "by the wish to minister to untended suffering, in the summer of 1852 I joined the Sisters of Mercy at Devonport." There is a brief but very interesting sketch of the rise of the Institution of the Sisters of Mercy, from the first unpretending endeavour on the part of Miss Sellon to mitigate the wretchedness of the poor, "especially in our maritime towns," and the adoption of fantastic mediæval conventual rules, which she gradually developed till they altogether changed the nature of her first intentions. Miss Goodman remained six years with Miss Sellon. At the end of that time the conventual rules became too hard and the severities too unreasonable, and she left the sisterhood to return to her former avocations. This little book contains her own experiences and her observations on the working of the conventual discipline on others. These observations are very valuable, as indicating a mode of life in which the practical good may be effected without the mediæval and monastic element. There were several orders connected with Miss Sellon's society of various degrees of severity, but all tended to the exaggeration of ancient monastic discipline. Here is a description of one of the orders, the Order of the Sacred Heart, to which Miss Goodman seems for a time to have belonged:—

"The Sister of the Order of the Sacred Heart wore but one under garment, a long, rough, flannel chemise, of which article she possessed two. Those who kept the rule in all its integrity wore no stockings, and sandals in the place of boots; their dress was of white serge, over which they wore, out of doors, a cloak of brown serge topped by a bonnet of black alpaca, to which was suspended a long alpaca veil: the colour of the dress was afterwards changed to brown. On a wet day, when it was necessary to hold up the dress, our great enemies, the little boys, were in a state of considerable excitement; but sisters of this order seldom went abroad except to church. * * The daily rule of the 'Order of the Sacred Heart,' throughout the year, was as follows. I speak from memory:—Rise at 3 A.M. and proceed to chapel immediately, continuing there until 4:30; return to cell for private prayer and meditation for one hour; at six re-enter chapel for the service called *Prime*, which lasted about half an hour; and then self-examination until seven, when all went to their several occupations: these were not usually such as called the sisters from their cells, where each one worked silently and alone. *Terce*, at nine, occupied about fifteen minutes: this service was followed by a sister reading aloud one of the rules of the order, appointed for special meditation on that day. Work was resumed until ten, when came *Sext*, and then came the long-looked-for breakfast, in which dinner was also included: the meal consisted of an ordinary dinner of meat and vegetables, with tea; except on the fasts of the Church, when for meat was substituted rice-pudding or bread and cheese. I cannot tell why it is supposed that fasting, besides being a mortification, is likely to prove a means of making us indifferent to the

promptings of the flesh; why it should be thought that under such circumstances the soul should be less dragged down by the body, and, therefore, capable of higher flights. I have heard those who had tested this by experience, say that, during a severe fast, when walking the streets, engaged in their work, in Church, or wherever they might be, their thoughts would run off from that in which they ought to be occupied, and in imagination they were counting the loaves in some baker's shop with which they were familiar, or something of that kind. The breakfast-table was not left until eleven, the time being spent in reading the Bible generally. From eleven to twelve was allowed for recreation, and until this hour, silence was to be unbroken in the house; but when assembled in the recreation-room, the novices, &c., might speak on certain subjects, if a sister were present. At twelve, *Nones* and meditation until one: then the sisters worked each in her cell until four, which was the time for *Vespers*; after this service we had tea, when there was reading again for an hour. Another hour's recreation was followed by *Complin*, and the household were supposed to be in bed by 7:3 P.M.; a sister going round to see that the lights were extinguished."

It is difficult to imagine how the severity of this discipline could be increased; but it was not the bodily severities which pressed the hardest; it was the gradual attempt to suppress the human element—the affections, the social sympathy—which made the life impossible. Miss Goodman says from experience:—

"Setting aside the question whether such a life causes us to neglect social duties, it is doubtful if a life directed by these rules really trains the soul to any high degree of holiness, or is elevating to the character. It appeared to some who watched it to have the effect of narrowing the sympathies, of engendering ignorance, self-conceit and spiritual pride, and of altogether destroying simplicity and self-forgetfulness. If these observances are really conducive to holiness, it is not worth while speaking of the suffering they entailed, though that was something very real: at least mentally."

"The rule of silence" enjoined by Miss Sellon contrasts curiously with the "female caucus," and the right of women to speak in the senate, sighed for by the American lady. That habit of silence was worth going through a few years of hardship to obtain; but under Miss Sellon's passion for conventual rules, it came to be considered as something sacred for its own sake. One of the sisters, we are told, attained to such a perfection of silence, that, except to the superior and the senior sister, at rare intervals, and in the responses of the prayers, she had not spoken for years!

No friendships were allowed. If a friendship between two of the members be discovered, they are carefully separated. One of the main rules of a nun's life is, that she is to walk loose from human friendship, and she is counted to fall from her rule if she looks for human sympathy. There is the story of the death of a young nun, which is tragic in its pathos, dying in the midst of all the unrelaxed petty rules of self-torment, not because those around her were cruel, but because they had got a morbid idea that if self-denial were good, it was therefore wicked to feel any bodily necessities, and inexcusable to yield to them. Miss Goodman's vocation was for the active, not for the contemplative life. In the record of her experiences as a nurse among the very lowest and most destitute poor during the cholera, as a searcher of the "city Arabs," as a nurse at Scutari, the real use and value of the severe training and discipline she had undergone are made very manifest. No women, unless trained to habits of savage self-denial, hardness of living, and implicit obedience to the rules of their order, could have been equal to the calls made upon them. The mistake lay in considering the train-

ing as *in itself* the end and aim of the lives of the sisters, instead of the work which their training enabled them to do. The sisters were encouraged to think that the privations themselves were something excellent, and to study how to make them more intense and more minute, instead of understanding that their only use was to train them to support hardship, so that, keeping nothing tender about themselves, except their pity and charity, they might be able to give themselves up to the comforting and assisting of all who are in any way afflicted or distressed. No one can read this little book without feeling roused by its quiet heroism to the wish to do something for those who are suffering. The unpretending record of Miss Goodman's experiences, as a Sister of Mercy, will make every reader feel ashamed to lead a life of self-indulgence and ease. The incidents of the hospital life at Scutari are full of heroism. Sir Philip Sydney has come down to us as a type of chivalrous self-denial,—but there are soldiers mentioned who instinctively did like him. Heroes seem to be a race, not wonders and exceptions. The great charm of Miss Goodman's book is the modesty with which she avoids all mention of herself, and the generous, unaffected recognition of everybody else. At last, when the war was ended and the last ship was homeward bound, Miss Goodman and her companions returned to the Home at Plymouth. They arrived at midnight, weary in body, but rejoicing in the prospect of seeing their old companions. They found that during the twenty months they had been absent strict conventual rules had been developed. They found that they who had shared so many dangers and privations together were to bid each other good-bye in the corridor of the Abbey, to meet henceforth as strangers, without exchanging a word or even a glance—for that would have been a breach of rule.

The extended intercourse of the last two years had, it would seem, opened Miss Goodman's eyes to the mistake that lay at the root of this mode of life. She and several others quitted Miss Sellon's community,—and they are now, we trust, using their experience and doing good amongst those who need their help, working under the conditions of being human creatures, and not seeking to be wiser than their Creator. Certainly, of the two modes of elevating women—Mrs. Caroline Dall's and Miss Goodman's—we prefer that of the English lady. In spite of all the mistakes she records in the organization of the Sisters of Mercy, the self-abnegation, the devotedness, the courage called forth, give us a glimpse—

To show us how divine a thing
A woman may be made.

The Lady of Garaye. By the Hon. Mrs. Norton.
(Macmillan & Co.)

Mrs. Norton's new poem is not a great one, nor a long one, nor a brilliant one. But it is a poem that will be very welcome in these days of lengthy epic and blazing drama, whose every line is strung with coloured glass beads for mile on mile together. The author has not lost the cunning of her hand for writing verse that moves in measured music with a stately flow. The stream is not very deep nor rapid; it does not threaten its banks; but it is deeper and swifter than it appears from its exceeding clearness.

The book opens with a portrait of the Lady of Garaye, drawn by Mrs. Norton. The dim sweet mystery of her brooding beauty, stealing softly and nun-like through a veil of sorrow that has fallen over the face, is very tender and touching, and will draw the reader to listen

eagerly for any story that is to be told concerning her. It is curious to notice how like is this portrait to a type of face and features, an ideal—if pre-Raphaelites ever have such a thing—that seems to have been a favourite with Mr. Arthur Hughes. Passing on to the poem, we find that the author has not much of a story to tell, but such as it is, it is related simply and well. Being in Brittany last year, Mrs. Norton came upon the ruined château of the De La Garayes, who founded the Hospital of Incurables at Dinan. The story of their good deeds and noble natures was green and fresh in the memory of the people, though the old château was fast crumbling with decay. Musing among the ruins that are now a home for the bat, the owl, the ivy without, and for desolation and its doleful creatures within,—the author felt a desire to re-kindle in her song the human life that bloomed and faded there long ago. The Count de La Garaye was of noble family, younger son of Guillaume Marot, who was governor of the town and castle of Dinan. He married Mademoiselle de La Motte-Piquet, niece of the Chevalier de La Motte-Piquet who so greatly distinguished himself in the American war. They were matched nobly and lovingly, and dowered by fortune with some of her proudest gifts and graces. Life was all heyday and holiday, and love in their light hearts kept up its May-dance all the year. Here is a picture of the happy wife ready for the hunt, for she was a famous horsewoman, in a waiting attitude, with her gay, brilliant spirits reined into the repose of perfect beauty:—

Like a sweet picture doth the lady stand,
Still blushing as she bows: one tiny hand,
Hid by a pearl-embroidered gauntlet, holds
Her whip and her long robe's exuberant folds.
The other hand is bare, and from her eyes
Shades now and then the sun, or softly lies,
With a caressing touch upon the neck
Of the clear glossy steed she loves to deck
With saddle-housings worked in golden thread,
And golden bands upon his noble head.
White is the little hand whose taper fingers
Smooth his fine coat, and still the lady lingers,
Leaning against his side; nor lifts her head,
But gently turns as gathering footsteps tread;
Reminding you of doves with shifting throats,
Brooding in sunshine by their sheltering cotes.
Under her plumed hat her wealth of curls
Falls down in golden links among her pearls,
And the rich purple of her velvet vest
Slims the young waist, and rounds the graceful breast.

The proud husband may well gaze on her, and fill his eyes and overflow his soul with her beauty, for this is the last time he will thus see her a picture of life, set in so gracious a shape, of love clothed in loveliness. They mount for the chase. She has been accustomed to keep at his side, follow where he leads, or face any difficulties with a challenge to him in her smiling eyes. A chasm lies in the way. His horse crosses it at a desperate spring. He looks back and sees her taking the flying leap with a triumphant look. But her horse fails to land; both go crashing down the stony steep, and all her beauty lies broken in a moaning heap of helplessness, and all her hunting, happy, out-door days are done.

Readers must seek the poem to know what changes this fatal fall wrought in the lives of these two, and how the flushing magic lights and colours of the dawn died into the sad grey and tearful day, and how a more enduring beauty was slowly created out of the lady's suffering embodied in good deeds and charitable works that at length closed and crowned her life as with a solemn sunset, leaving a starry memory that will not pass away.

One of the strongest and fullest passages of the poem occurs in reply to the lady's question when told that she is a suffering cripple thenceforth.—

"What have I done to earn such fate from heaven?"
What have the Poor done who, instead of these,
Suffer in foulest rags each dire disease,
Creep on the earth and lean against the stones,
When some disjuncting torture racks their bones,
And groan and grope throughout the weary night,
Denied the Rich Man's easy luxury—light?
What has the Babe done, who, with tender eyes,
Blinks at the world a little while and dies,
Having first stretched in wild, convulsive leaps,
His fragile limbs, which ceaseless suffering keeps
In ceaseless motion, till the hour when death
Clenches his little heart, and stops his breath?
What has the Idiot done, whose half-formed soul
Scarce knows the seasons as they onward roll,
Who flees, with gibbering cries and bleeding feet,
From idle boys that pelt him in the street?
What have the fair girls done, whose early bloom
Wasting like flowers that pierce some creviced tomb,
Plants that have only known a settled shade,
Lives that for others' uses have been made,
Toll on from morn to night, from night to morn,
For those chance pets of fate, the wealthy born,
Bound not to murmur and bound not to sin,
However bitter be the bread they win?
What hath the Slandered done, who vainly strives
To set his life among untarnished lives,
Whose bitter cry for justice only fills
The myriad echoes lost among life's hills?

We consider the concluding lines to be amongst the best in the book. They offer a tribute in remembrance of that kindly man and quiet hero for a working-day, the late Lord Herbert. At the present moment, when we are in the mood to sum up our great personal losses, they will be read with another application, overshadowed with another meaning. We instinctively turn to him who has lately left us a memory beneficent and beautiful in Peace, and should we have to stand foot to foot in battle for old England—another dear grave to keep!—

Even as I write before me seem to rise,
Like stars in darkness, well remembered eyes,
Whose light but lately shone on earth's endeavour,
Now vanished from this troubled world for ever.
Oh! missed and mourned by many,—I being one,—
Herbert, not vainly thy career was run:
Nor shall death's shadow, and the folding shroud,
Vell from the future years thy worth allowed.
Since all thy life thy single hope and aim
Was to do good,—not make thyself a name.
'Tis fit that by the good remaining yet,
Thy name be one men never can forget.
Oh! eyes I first knew in our mutual youth,
So full of limpid earnestness and truth;
Eyes I saw fading still as day by day
The body, not the spirit's, strength gave way:
Eyes that I last saw lifting their farewell
To the now darkened windows where I dwell,—
And wondered as I stood there sadly gazing,
If Death were brooding in their faint uprising;
If never more thy footstep light should cross
My threshold stone,—but friends bewail thy loss.
And She be widowed young, who lonely trains
Children that boast thy good blood in their veins;
Fair eyes,—your light was quenched while men still thought
To see those tasks to full perfection brought!
But Good is not a shapely mass of stone,
Hewn by Man's hands and worked by him alone;
It is a seed God suffers one to sow,—
Many to reap; and when the harvests grow,
God giveth increase thro' all coming years,
And lets us reap in joy seed that was sown in tears.
Brave heart! true soldier's son, set at thy post,
Deserting not till life itself was lost;
Thou faithful sentinel for others' weal,
Clad in a surer panoply of steel,
A resolute purpose,—sleep, as heroes sleep—
Slain, but not conquered! We thy loss must weep,
And while our sight the mist of sorrow dims,
Feel all these comforting words die down like hymns
Hushed after service in cathedral walls;
But proudly on thy name thy country calls,
By thee raised higher than the highest place
Yet won by any of thy ancient race.
Be thy sons like thee! Sadly as I bend
Above the page, I write thy name, lost friend!
With a friend's name this brief book did begin,
And a friend's name shall end it: names that win
Happy remembrance from the great and good;
Names that shall sink not in oblivion's flood,
But with clear music, like a church-bell's chime,
Sound thro' the river's sweep of onward rushing time!

The publishers have done their best to make 'The Lady of Garaye' acceptable for the drawing-room table, where its sombre richness, darkly golden, will make it more in keeping with the feeling of the time than many gay-gilt gaudy books of the season.

Iceland: its Land and People—[*Island: seine Bewohner, Landesbildung und vulkanische Natur*, von G. G. Winkler.] (Braunschweig, Westermann; London, Thimm.)

Nor long ago appeared in these pages a notice of 'The Oxonian in Iceland'; and now we have the diary of a painstaking German Professor, who departed from all his habits, in order to be most uncomfortable for a season in Iceland. The difference between English and German tourists is thoroughly visible in a comparison of these two works: the former are always the discoverers, while the latter follow in their footsteps, and display that "thoroughness" which is the characteristic of the Teutonic mind. Prof. Winkler, at every jolt he received from his merry little pony, indubitably asked himself, with repining, "*Que diable allais-je dans cette galère!*"—but he bravely endured the detriment he suffered, in the consciousness that he was enriching his Fatherland with new material for study. His researches into the nature of the Geysers, his geological descriptions of Iceland, are undoubtedly valuable, but heavy,—and we will have none of them. With Mr. Metcalfe's book lying before us, we purpose to institute comparisons, and supplement the information that reverend traveller has offered intending Icelandic tourists, from the pages of this most learned of German Professors, who regards humanity from too elevated a stand-point ever to condescend to a joke.

With an uneasy movement in his easy chair, at the mere thought of what he has endured, the Professor tells us of the perils that environ the traveller in Iceland. In the first place, there is the "Heidi," or plateau, which is terrible work for the horses, as they stumble at every step; and if their burden be a bad horseman (as the Professor confesses himself), he has abundant opportunities for making a furrow with his nose. Next comes the "Hraun," or lava stream, on which the pony certainly does not stumble, but makes up for it by slipping with all four feet simultaneously, which must be anything but agreeable for a German Professor. The next pleasurable excitement is produced by the fact, that Icelandic travellers have to pass an infinitude of mountain torrents; and there is only one bridge in the island, and that happens to be under water. Lastly, may be quoted the "Myri," or morasses, which the traveller constantly comes upon, and finds very difficult to pass, because he is unable to imitate Baron Munchausen, and drag himself and his steed out of the bog by seizing the hair of his own head.

Travellers in Iceland have two alternatives: they can either take their own tent, or trust to the hospitality of the peasants. As in either case they will come frequently into contact with the population, Prof. Winkler is quite right in devoting a large portion of his volume to the people. One of the most prosperous of the peasant class Prof. Winkler came across at Ríykjahlid, in the Northland; and the following extract will give an idea of an Icelandic Paradise:—

The walls of the room are still of the colour of the wood, but it is easy to see that they are new. Within a year, the peasant remarks, they will be handsomely painted. In the background our searching glance detects a small alcove, and a clean bed is visible between the half-drawn chintz curtains. The space between the windows is occupied by a table and several easy-chairs. Against the walls, to the right and left, stand chests, a newly-polished commode, and a species of secretaire in oak. The conversation between ourself and the peasant certainly progresses but poorly, as

we both maltreated Danish; but, ere long, his daughter appears, an underset girl, with bright red, plump cheeks, and the stumpy nose peculiar to the daughters of the land. She is busy in preparing the meal. The tablecloth is of snow-white linen, the service of the finest china, and the spoons of heavy silver. Soon a tureen of rice-soup steams on the table. The following dishes are magnificent:—trout, with their yellowish-red meat—smoked mutton—eggs, supplied by the ducks dwelling on the adjoining lake—some of the well-tasted national dish, *skyr*—and, as the finale, coffee. A gourmet might possibly have had some fault to find with the cookery; but the hungry traveller is not dainty. When, besides these enjoyments, he has the certainty that a bed of down is awaiting him, such as can only be met with in princely palaces, he has everything combined to make him comfortable.

Unfortunately, all farm-houses in Iceland are not equal to this, and our Professor saw the reverse of the medal at a place called Stabbaruacstadir, where he had to pig in what the Icelanders call the *Badstoba*, or sleeping-room. In this small windowless hole ten people spent the night, and the effluvium was stifling, though even here our Professor had a silver spoon to eat with. At night the room was converted into one huge bed, and the sight was the more remarkable because the Icelanders have a fashion of sleeping so that the feet of one are against the head of the other.

The houses of the better class in Iceland are generally built of pieces of trapp, tuff and lava, loosely bound together with patches of turf, for there is no lime on the island to make mortar. Wood is very sparingly used in the poorer houses, as it is so expensive, being all brought from across the sea. The consequence of this use of turf is, that the houses are nearly all excessively damp, and the wood lining is very soon destroyed. The rooms in the houses are not large, but the whole family employ them for sleeping. Young and old, master and servant, male and female, lie together. The beds generally consist of woollen blankets, and from a feeling of economy, every article of clothing is doffed on retiring to rest. In the small Westmanns Islands, to the south of Iceland, during the winter the sheep occupy the *Badstoba* with the inhabitants; for, curiously enough, throughout Iceland the stove, which might be supposed indispensable, *brille par son absence*. It is only visible in the houses of the officials and the merchants; for seaborne coal is fearfully expensive, and there is no wood or coal on this island. The only substitute is peat; but the islanders have not yet discovered its value. As a natural result, the inhabitants employ the most extraordinary firing material. The commonest is the dung of sheep and cows; the latter, which lies during the winter on the meadows, is collected in spring, and burnt in the kitchen. Sheep dung requires some preparation. The sheep-houses are never cleaned out during winter, so that the dung is trodden into a compact crust by the animals. This is removed in spring, and cut into small pieces, which are laid out in front of the houses to dry. The poor fishermen are not even blessed with this fuel, and hence they burn fish-bones, dried seaweed, &c. The inhabitants of the Westmanns Islands are the worst off of all, and they burn the bones of birds. Two kinds of birds assemble in extraordinary numbers on these islands—the sea parrot (*Mormon fratricula*) and the stormy petrel (*Procellaria glacialis*). The meat of these is cut off and salted, while the bones, entrails, &c. are dried and used as fuel. It requires an Icelandic nose to endure the stench thus produced.

We have mentioned a favourite dish called "Skr," and may here state that it is half-made cheese of sheep's milk, and, when fresh, is not

particularly sour. The winter stock is prepared in summer; and the older and more sour the skyr becomes, the more healthy it is considered. Most of the butter eaten on the island is made of sheep's milk. There are old rules in vogue settling how much butter the farmer must give his men and maids daily. During the fishing season each man receives 3½ lb.; at ordinary times the man has 2½ lb.: the maid half that quantity. The use of meat, however, appears to be limited:—

The Icelanders generally eat only mutton. In September and October is killing time, for then all animals must die that cannot be fed during the winter. The greater portion of the meat is smoked or pickled. The well-to-do peasants eat meat on Sundays and holidays; and there are certain laws, too, how the master is to treat his servants in this matter. They must receive meat at Christmas, the beginning of Lent, the beginning of summer, and a few other days. The Icelanders prepare smoked mutton excellently, and it is a very nourishing article of food, especially useful for travelling. Capital sausages are made of the sheep's blood; but they are spoiled by the introduction of almonds and raisins, after the Danish fashion.

Next to the sheep the most important animal is the horse,—although these poor animals never know the taste of oats, and fare terribly, especially in the Southland, where no stables are allotted them. They are compelled to dig up the grass from under the snow; and, if that resource fail, put up with seaweed. Many, of course, perish; for blankets and the other precautionary measures we employ with our horses are utterly ignored in Iceland. About 80 per cent. of the Icelandic population live by cattle-breeding; one-half of these also turning their attention to fishing in the season; while one-sixth live solely by the produce of the fishery. The piscine wealth of Iceland is so great that it would be able to support the entire population, were it properly worked. At present, however, the sea only possesses the value of a productive river, flowing past the western side of the island. The Dutch and French fishermen reap a fine harvest here in the summer months. The social condition of the fisherman is very lamentable; for he is exposed to the icy weather with no other nourishment but chewing tobacco and skyr. If he be successful in fishing, and catch any fish not suited for trade, he boils them for supper; if not, he cuts off the heads of the cod-fish, and boils them for himself, but dries the fish and sells them to the dealer:—

The most favourite food of the Icelanders after skyr is cod dried in the air. So soon as the fish is caught, it is split up, and, after being cleaned, is hung up to dry in cabins built for the purpose. When it has attained the state of dryness that renders it edible, it is so hard that it defies the best teeth; and, before eating, it has to be beaten. In front of every house there is a large stone with a flat surface, on which this operation is effected, with another stone. This beaten fish, covered with a thick layer of butter, is preferred by the Icclander to the best bread.

The rivers of Iceland are also full of the most splendid trout, but they are completely neglected. Not long ago poor men starved, while the river that ran before their huts swarmed with food. At the present time Englishmen have hired the rivers, and export the trout in large quantities. The Eyder duck also breeds in various parts of Iceland; and, as there is a heavy fine against shooting one of them, the birds are quite tame, and do not even quit their nests when you walk among them. A few grouse are shot in winter, when they come near enough to the houses, and are sent to Copenhagen; but the wild duck and woodcock are left at peace. On some parts of the coast the seals are placed under the protection

of the law, the young being caught in traps during spring; and the oil they produce forms a considerable article of trade. Lastly, we may mention the collection of Iceland moss, which is also exported.

As there is only one artisan on the island, and he is a saddler, the farmers must necessarily be jacks-of-all-trades, and they have but little idle time on their hands. Still, they are remarkably attentive to their guests, and, as a rule, hospitable, although the affluence of strangers is producing a marked change. In Iceland, attention is paid to the guest up to the moment when he gets into bed. He is also helped in taking off his clothes, and the Professor had been told, before beginning his trip, that this office was left to the daughters. This, however, he found incorrect, for wherever anybody attended to him it was sure to be a man or old woman. If the number of boot-jacks offered a gauge of the civilization of a country, Iceland must stand very low in the scale. During the whole tour our friend only saw one, and it was decidedly a nuisance to have to pull off long riding-boots without the aid of that useful adjunct. To English tourists troubled by this we commend a plan still in vogue in remote parts of Germany. You sit down and elevate your foot; Boots, with his back turned to you, gets astride your leg in a stooping posture, and you kick him violently with the other toe till the boot comes off,—*probatum est*. It is gratifying to learn that the Icelanders, through their contact with travellers, are becoming cleaner in their habits, though, now and then, in their zeal, they make matters worse instead of better. For instance:—

A clergyman in Westland, whose guest I had been, escorted me on my departure. In spite of the most unpleasant weather, he rode for an hour with me. When the time for parting arrived, we dismounted, and the clerical gentleman produced the two articles which keep the Iclander erect in the most desperate moments, his snuff-box and brandy-flask. First came the turn of the mull; with his back to the wind, to keep the snuff from being blown away, he poured a lot upon my hand and his. The snuff was followed by the dram-flask, and a hearty pull at that dispersed the last shadow of seriousness on his inflamed face. When about to hand the vessel to me, the thought suddenly occurred to him that it ought not to pass from his lips to mine without being first wiped. But this idea produced one embarrassment after the other. First, he pulled out his handkerchief, but at the moment of using it it occurred to him that this article was not remarkable for its cleanliness, and the same was the case with waistcoat, trousers and cloak, so that he was compelled to use the handkerchief after all.

Snuff is greatly used in Iceland, especially by women, and they carry it in a contrivance resembling a moderately sized powder-horn. In-doors, they spread the snuff on the back of the hand and slowly inhale it; but when riding, they throw their heads back and thrust the end of the horn into each nostril in turn. A way of cleansing plates peculiar to Iceland is having them licked by the dogs. At Skalholl, this brought the Professor into a dilemma; a splendid trout smoked on the board, but the plates bore the too plain marks of the passage of the dog's tongue which he had seen engaged on them a few moments previously. Hunger gained the victory over disgust.

As a general rule, the Professor found the Iceland farmers good-humoured and simple. When you stop at the door of a house you must not enter, however, till one of the inmates has come out to greet you. Of the educated classes the author gives a quaint account:—

Among these, generally represented by the clergy, you notice a strange mixture of civilization and what would be regarded as coarse habits else-

where. Thus, I spent the day with a venerable pastor, from whose button-hole the cross of the Danebrog hung by a red and white ribbon. He was well versed in German literature, and every now and then wove passages from the Latin classics into his conversation. At the same time, though, the absence of a handkerchief entailed a well-known manipulation with the fingers; and the brown juice of his quid constantly streamed out of his mouth. At another pastor's house where I spent the night, a bed was made up for me in the gentleman's study, in which some French lady's bonnets were hung up. Just as I got out of bed in the morning, the Frau Pfarrer walked in. I naturally thought she would retire on seeing a man in the deepest *négligé*, but, nothing of the sort. She gently shut the door, as if no one was in the room, and quietly knelt down to search in a drawer.

Our Professor protests against the notion that a tour through Iceland is cheap. Each traveller must have six horses: two for himself, two for the guide and two for the baggage. You are obliged to pay for your lodging and food, and more expensively than at a German hotel, for it is given in the name of hospitality. The general rule is to make a present to the children; but the Professor frequently asked what he had to pay, and was charged more than he expected. He calculates that the simplest mode of travelling entails an expense of 15s. a day. Although, as a rule, people expect to be paid, there are exceptions:—

In the Westland I had occasion to enter a valley, and a peasant I found making hay accompanied me as guide. On our return we passed his farm, and on parting I gave him a piece of money for his trouble. The man turned pale, and regarded me with such a melancholy expression, that I fancied I had given him too little. Gradually, however, he regained his tongue, and asked how I could think him capable of taking money from a man who had come so far, and for such an object. He was so affected that my only way of appeasing him was by insisting on his taking the money as a recompense for his loss of time.

The farmer only consented when Prof. Winkler agreed to drink coffee with him. On the other hand, the clergy, who are the general travellers' friends, appear to have taken lessons from Mine Host of the Raven, at Zurich,—that bird with a long bill. The fact is, that the Icelanders went to the school of the Danish traders, and were attentive students; for they boast that they are quite equal to their masters as regards cunning in money matters.

Among the Icelanders a lively national pride is universally found. They like to speak of themselves as a nation, though the European finds a difficulty in giving that title to a people of 60,000 shepherds and fishermen. To this pride they join the deepest love for their home; they never emigrate, though, curiously enough, a Mormon priest a few years back induced a Westland farmer to leave the island with a band of girls. As there are no schools, the duty of educating the children falls on the parents, the clergy exercising a control. This duty is excellently performed, and there is certainly nobody in the land who cannot read and write. The Icelanders are faithful followers of the Evangelic Lutheran Church; and the French missionaries will hardly succeed in perverting one of them, for they seem to have no inclination to manifest piety by external symbols. Still the clerical class is the only one addressed by the title of "Siera," or Sir. With these exceptions, no distinctions are kept up.

We will not visit the Geysers with our Professor, or accompany him to Hekla (which, by the way, he did not ascend), for it would be a twice-told tale. Our object has been to supply some idea of the social condition of the Icelanders; but to those of our readers who wish

to know more of the island itself, we can honestly recommend the work under notice, as giving an exhaustive account of a most interesting country and people.

The Story of King Arthur, and his Knights of the Round Table. Compiled and arranged by J. T. K. (Griffith & Farran.)

IN the twelfth century, William of Malmesbury, the painstaking historian, dedicated his noble work to Robert Consul, the natural son of Henry the First, and the first Earl of Gloucester. Camden says of this Robert, who died in 1147, at the early age of thirty-eight years, that "he was the only worthy of his age in England." The historian and the noble stand about half-way between the period of King Arthur, the sixth century, and that in which we live. By aid of the literary monk writing for the information of the intellectual Earl, we are enabled to learn what was thought of Arthur and his history, six hundred years after the hero's death. "It is of this Arthur," he says, "the Britons fondly tell so many fables, even to the present day; a man worthy to be celebrated, not by idle fictions, but by authentic history. He long upheld the sinking state, and roused the broken spirit of his countrymen to war." The writer believed in the man and in his deeds, lamenting only the admixture of these with fables, invented by the very excess of popular love and admiration. Of the reality of the patriotic chief he entertained no doubt. When recording the discovery of the grave of Walwin, the nephew of Arthur, in the time of King William, the writer adds,—"He deservedly shared with his uncle the praise of retarding, for many years, the calamity of his falling country." Thus, at the end of six centuries the intelligent and inquiring minds of the nation had faith in the being and the doing of Arthur; and when more than six more have passed away, and fiction has dislodged a brilliant amount of fact, we find a competent authority such as Dr. Giles, who has thoroughly inquired into the subject, censuring the indiscretion of admirers, who by exaggerations have marred the honest fame of a patriotic prince; but denying entirely that because of the existence of the myth we are authorized to deny that of the man.

The very myth itself is, in some cases, war-rant for the being of the man. Fable informs us of the conquests of Arthur, not merely in England, over the invading Saxons, but in Scotland and Ireland, in Norway and in Gaul, and of his triumph and his crowning in Rome itself, whence he returned home, to quell treason; in combating with the authors of which he lost his life. Now, it is certain that wherever fable carries him, fame perpetuates his name. He has seats and hills and towers called after him in various parts of these islands. In Brittany, his title is preserved in popular songs, as it is indeed, in Germany, in popular tales; in Italy, "Arturo" is not yet forgotten, though Orlando is the heir of much of his renown; and in the North, ballads of the Great King contrive to cherish his reputation. There must have been some foundation for this universality of fame; and for the latter reason we may accept the declaration that Arthur lived, though the life and the alleged acts cannot be reconciled by proof. Out of the dark periods his name has arisen, surrounded by a marvellous brightness and consecrated by an abiding love. If we believe, as there is reason for believing, that Vortigern invited the Saxons hither, in the latter half of the fifth century, there is no good reason for disbelieving that they were terribly harassed by Arthur, in the

first half of the sixth century. Nennius may be accounted as, at least, the transmitter of good evidence in this respect. It is not necessary to look for testimony of Arthur's passage in other countries, where perhaps his renown alone, and not his person, passed. Black Hugh was about to slay King Diarmuid, when Arthur is said to have conquered Ireland; in Scotland, he had small grounds for interference, seeing that the Third Eugenius reigned there, of whom it was remarked that none excelled him in justice. In Norway, he may, or may not, have appeared, for conjecture itself is vain on that point; and there is no "history" even, properly so called, till the infant Olaf Shotkonung reigned, above five centuries after Arthur was laid in his unrecognizable grave. When our hero carried his enchanted sword into Gaul, the four sons of Clovis were struggling for the sole inheritance of their father; and when the same form of romance conveys the same hero to Rome, Totila was burning and pillaging amid the very wreck of the Western Empire, and nobles and ladies were begging their bread at the doors of the Goths. In the very Poppedom there was dire confusion also; for Vigilius must have been, about that time, striving against his adversaries, and enduring banishment which was easier to bear than the anxieties succeeding his restoration. Altogether, it will have been seen that the world was in such confusion, bards and minstrels may have sent any favourite hero anywhere, and settled on him any amount of impossible deeds,—there was no writer to examine and confute them. The favourite hero was this son of Uther Pendragon, and they rewarded him for his patriotism at home by making him the conqueror and liberator of the world at large.

Some writers, who deny the existence of the Great King altogether, take his story as a series of symbols and allegories. Gryphius is at the head of those writers who affect to recognize in Arthur a personification of the Sun, and discover in his Round Table and its Twelve Paladins, a poetized figuring of the Zodiac and its twelve signs. That the romance connected with his name is in many parts an allegory, may be easily conceived. The young boy, watched over by Merlin, shadowed forth a training by wisdom; and when the youthful but unknown heir proved his right to the crown of Britain, by drawing from the block of stone in which it was imbedded, the sword at which ambitious and full-grown men tugged in vain, we have a picture of the combined triumph of purity, innocence and right. The invincible sword Excaliber, given him by the Lady of the Lake, is the guerdon of beauty to animate youthful valour; but when Arthur, hotly pressed in the fight at Badon Hill, kneels, red as the rising sun from spur to plume, kisses the cross on the hilt of the sword, and then sweeps in bloody victory through a thousand foes, the lesson implied is, that the thought of worldly beauty will not inspire, nor an arm of flesh accomplish conquest, but that reliance must be had upon the Power which can award the glorious issue of battle to the weaker side. The trusting on strength derived from ladies is often censured throughout the volume. Sir Balin, by relying on the strength thus improperly derived, came to grief, and struck that famous "dolorous blow," whereat a castle fell into ruins, and the Sangreal, or "most holy cup, wherefrom the wine was drunk at the Last Supper of our Lord, disappeared therewith." Thereby were candidates for chivalric distinction warned of the ruin, bodily and spiritually, that would follow too much devotion to the fair sex, particularly when the latter were no better than they should be, a condition

which distinguishes several in this romantic record of knighthood, its perils and its duties. Again, when Pallinore administers that terrible drubbing to Arthur, the latter acknowledges his defeat with such frankness, and does justice to his vanquisher with such alacrity, that we see therein the duty and dignity of fair dealing with the most obstinate of enemies.

We have said that among the most significant lessons conveyed in this romance, is the one which teaches man to be particularly on his guard with respect to the ladies. The utter weakness of the wisest, who can administer caution to others and are unable to exercise it themselves, is illustrated in the story of Merlin, who warned Arthur against espousing that fair piece of mischief Queen Guinevere, and yet became such a Sir Amorous Feeble to be toyed with, tricked, cajoled out of his secrets, and permanently ruined by that pert and pretty hussy Vivien. This is a fine apologue for all old lions in love; and the age of the apologue shows at how early a period the old and doting lion was apt to make an ass of himself. It is in his love affairs that the heroic Arthur was the least of a hero. A pretty face and a bright pair of eyes took his mind prisoner. See the consequences of his not caring for blamelessness of reputation on the part of his bride, and of his carelessness in exposing her, in his absence, to the seductive story-tellings and pleasant pastimes of that wicked Sir Lancelot! Such mischief came of it as only a dozen Sir Cresswell Cresswells in the courts of chivalry could have dealt with. The anonymous romancer makes but an unbecoming conclusion to this story of illicit love and marital negligence. When Arthur returns home, to find his wife eloped, and to hear of the facile Sir Lancelot making oath in support of her truth and her purity, some sharp words ensue; but Sir Lancelot, sorry for his misdeeds or weary of his mistress, whom he had rescued from the stake to which she had been condemned, undertakes to restore her in a week! At the end of that time the seducer brings her to her lord, who receives her sitting on his throne; and Lancelot leaves her in that good company with the cheerful and encouraging remark,—Not to fear; to have the kindness to pray for him; and "if ye ever," he adds, "be defamed of any, let me hear thereof; and as I have been ever thy true knight in right and wrong, so will I be again"! A pleasanter observation, in the presence of the deluded husband, can hardly be imagined. Arthur here loses all dignity, according to our ideas, for he gives his hand to Sir Lancelot to kiss, and bursts into tears as his false friend turns his face homeward!

The womanly character is certainly not elevated in this chivalrous romance. Even Elaine, the lady of Astolat, is a forward minx, who is not ashamed to inform Lancelot that she desires to marry him, and that she will be exceedingly ill, and perhaps die, if he does not become her husband. Guinevere herself is a poor sample of what even repentant wives should be; for though she retires to the convent at Ambresbury, it is not very clear if duty, or the want of it, to her afflicted and easily-forgiving lord, impels her. As for Lancelot, when he hears of this final step, he turns hermit, and is just the sort of man to have hired a ready-furnished cell adjoining the Queen's convent in Wiltshire.

The poet has soared far above the romancer, and, by his narrative of the last scene between Guinevere and Arthur, has touched the hearts and opened the fountains of tears in the bosoms of thousands. A misty halo of dignity, grandeur, grace, majesty, enwraps the royal hero of the Idylls as he departs from the sinning

wife whom he forgives—not like a husband in Wycherly's comedies, but as an angel might. In the romance, he sallies forth to his last battle; and when his wounded body is borne by water to the Vale of Avilon, there is a feeling—whatsoever may have been the merits of the real man—that we are very much relieved by this departure of the hero of the romance.

Chivalry could have had little in it that made men great or kept women pure, if, in spite of the implied instruction, they were not superior to the boasting, swaggering, lying and intriguing knights, and the rather impudent and inconsistent women of this old romance—which has been very well abridged and adapted for modern readers, in the handsome volume before us. It would seem, however, as if chivalry could yield little that is for our edification. Tennyson has touched it to the most delicate refinement of which it is susceptible. Coleridge, as we fancy, attempted to do so in his fragmentary poem of 'Christabel.' But what does that tale of chivalry teach? That a young lady, with a latch-key in her pocket, who wanders about alone at night, and takes home to sleep with her the first houseless girl she encounters, is likely to pay dearly for her freak, and to bring a world of trouble both upon herself and upon that very respectable gentleman, her father!

NEW NOVELS.

White and Black: a Story of the Southern States. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

ENGLAND has pretty well recorded her views upon slavery. There are various ways of testing a man's practical faith in his own opinions. No belief can get itself established until it has had martyrs who have dared to die for it:—people have ventured to suffer shame, ignominy and "the loss of all things" sooner than depart from what they believe to be right. Short of these extreme testimonies, but still a tolerably sharp practical test of a man's sincerity in his profession of faith, is his willingness to pay down an inconveniently large sum of *ready money* for it. Men may sign bills as they run up bills, without realizing the fact; but to pay ready money is a dead lift out of a man's pocket, about which there is no charming illusion, except in those old-fashioned plays, where Mr. T. P. Cooke, as a sailor on shore, representing the old British Navy, used to take out a long purse, stuffed at each end with *soldisant* Bank notes and guineas, and hand it, with an inimitable heartiness, saying, "Here, messmate, take this: it is prize-money taken by the Timbuctoo!" and his virtue was enthusiastically rewarded by the whole house. But when it comes to paying the conscience-money to a gruff, stoney-visaged tax-collector, who never says or feels a "thank you kindly":—then paying for a principle sustains a tolerably strong test for everyday wear and tear. Now, England *has* done this, and more than this, to express her detestation and abhorrence of slavery; and England, more than any other nation, has that quality which jockeys call "stay" in a horse, and without which no generous enthusiasm is worth more than a flash in the pan,—good to kindle, but worthless for warmth. Now, what England has done once she can hold on by in all its consequences, without weariness or fickleness. The hatred of slavery by Englishmen is a thing said and done and settled. We have no more enthusiasm to bestow upon it: all that goes now to feed our persistence in our opposition to it. We do not talk about it,—we do not discuss it;—*but* we continue to pay taxes to suppress it wherever we find it. Whilst doing this like Britons,

we must enter an emphatic protest against being bored with it in our novels and books of amusement. Exquisite white heroines, who somehow turn out to be black in the course of the story, and so can legally be treated as if they were tables or chairs, or dogs or horses, are to be pitied, and we do pity them, and we have pitied them accordingly; but when, under the pretence of amusing us, we are presented with three volumes full of abolition speeches and details of all that a delicately-nurtured and highly-educated young lady must feel, who, having been brought up as an heiress and in ignorance that she has Negro blood in her veins, and whose father is a furious brute, who, to revenge himself on an Abolitionist, "sells his daughter down South,"—or to have details of all the domestic misery, jealousy and cruelty which the female Quadroon slaves bring to the lawful wives, may be all very true; but it is a great bore to listen to a sermon on doctrines we have lived by, and accepted absolutely, for years. "Prêcher un converti" is the deadliest infiction that human ingenuity can devise, short of bodily torment.

'White and Black' is a good, sensible novel of the kind; the arguments and illustrations are all of our own persuasion. Irene is a heroine who is very troublesome to her friends, and who might have kept out of all the adversities and dangers which befell her, if in the beginning she had listened to advice and used some common sense; but as she was predestined by the author to point his moral and adorn his arguments, of course she could not help it. She was born to ill luck. We confess to feeling great sympathy with Chauncey Burgoyne, the fine, high-spirited planter, who becomes converted to Abolitionist views, and loses his life in their defence. The story is as well done as a story of the kind can be; but we protest against being dragged through details of the evils of slavery, from brutal floggings to more brutal love. Besides which, our sympathy for Irene is entirely destroyed by the last page in the book, which casts a doubt on her ever having been good for anything: "It may be that death has already removed the bonds of the young American girl; it may be that she still lives degraded, broken-hearted." We can only feel that if she could "live degraded" after all she had known and felt, and the sacrifices of noble lives that had been made for her, she deserved her fate. The Slave-question is avenging itself fearfully, at this moment, in America. The half-hearted North is trying "to go two ways" at once in regard to slavery; it wants all the credit of repudiation, and all the convenience of cotton-growing slaves freed by others. It degrades men of colour, and makes their condition, to the utmost generation, that of pariahs; pretends to afford them liberty, whilst it insults them as human beings. Has the North dared to accept its own principles and act on them? Has it dared even to fight for its belief in the right of slaves to freedom? and fighting for a point is the very easiest and most primitive form of faith. In conclusion, we beg to enter our own protest against anti-slavery literature. The perverseness of human nature is great, and a few more books like 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' and 'White and Black' would go far towards turning the current in favour of the masters, instead of the slaves.

The Seven Sons of Mammon: a Story. By George Augustus Sala. 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

Norman Sinclair. By W. Edmonstone Aytoun, D.C.L. 3 vols. (Blackwood & Sons.)

THE above are both reprints, Mr. Sala's novel having appeared in the *Temple Bar* and 'Nor-

man Sinclair' in the pages of *Blackwood*. They are both very good in their way, although their ways are as opposite as can be imagined. 'The Seven Sons of Mammon' is a most exciting spirited romance: all the characters, all the incidents, all the accessories, taken separately, are graphic and life-like sketches, yet the story, as a whole, is as much like real life as a display of fireworks is like daylight. It is very clever, very spirited, full of "go"; no reader will leave off until he reaches the end. The mysteries and complications are inscrutable up to the last page; and yet they are so gently and firmly wound up that no reader who is reasonable can be dissatisfied. It is true that everything is not explained at full length; but enough is indicated to be sufficient: indeed, we have never seen a winding up of a complicated web of incidents so artistically and satisfactorily managed. Mr. Sala has had patience to the end,—there is nothing huddled, nothing slovenly,—the end is worked as carefully as the beginning. The picture of Sir Jasper Goldthorpe and his wife after their misfortunes is admirably painted and true to nature. Nearly all the people in the book are somehow or other *aux prises* with justice; but there are subtle redeeming traits introduced, which link them to our sympathy, without spoiling their rascality, which would have been a pity. As to Florence Armytage, there was some one who answered very much to her description tried at the last Cour d'Assises; and at the time it struck us she might be the person we were reading about as Florence Armytage; but there is a class, and Florence Armytage is only a specimen brick. The reader is more inclined to be sorry for her, than to rejoice when she comes to her "agony." 'The Seven Sons of Mammon' proves that Mr. Sala is capable of a sustained effort, and we recognize his claims accordingly.

'Norman Sinclair' is a compact and thoroughly careful work; it is well written, and it is a vehicle for working the author's own thoughts and opinions rather than a work of fiction. It might all have happened,—perhaps it is a life that is now actually going on. No fault can be found with it. The reader lays it down with a feeling of respect for the author; but he also feels that he has been reading a very sensible book. He may or may not sympathize with the politics; but that will make no difference to his great respect; only from first to last he will never believe that he has been reading a work of light literature, or that the author had the remotest intention to amuse him. That point once conceded, the reader will have no complaint.

The Law of Nations considered as Independent Political Communities. On the Rights and Duties of Nations in Time of Peace. By Travers Twiss, D.C.L. (Oxford, University Press; London, Longman & Co.)

No division of legal or historical science suggests more frequently than International Law, the analogy subsisting between individuals and states,—between the rules which regulate the dealings of private persons and those which govern the intercourse of independent communities. Indeed, of the various forms of profitable amusement in which an intelligent student will find his reward for perusing Dr. Twiss's treatise, the principal will be that of detecting and surveying these numerous points of comparison. Even as men are but children of larger growth, nations are but men of greater capabilities and nobler proportions; and in their history we see on a magnificent scale the same sequences of cause and effect that rouse

our interest in the petty dramas of private affairs. In the absence of any principles in Feudal or Ecclesiastical Law, out of which a system of International Law might be constructed, Grotius sought inspiration and guidance in the State-system to which the early jurisprudence of Rome had given sanction. Taking a retrospect beyond the total disorganization of national relations, consequent on the Reformation and the religious alliances of the Thirty Years' War, and beyond the uncertain darkness of the Feudal epoch, he fell back on Cicero's definition of a state as "*cœtus multitudinis juris consensu et utilitatis communione sociatus*." It is true that Cicero's treatise, lost to Europe from the close of the twelfth century, was not before Grotius; but the '*De Civitate Dei*' of St. Augustine had preserved to the jurists of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the words placed by the Roman jurisconsult in the lips of Scipio Africanus,—words that might otherwise have remained without effect until the fragments of the Vatican Palimpsest were deciphered in the earlier part of the present century. The phrase accurately transmitted by St. Augustine was developed by Grotius, who defined a state to be "*cœtus perfectus liberorum hominum juris fruendi et communis utilitatis causâ sociatus*," the introduction of the word "*perfectus*" being probably due to Aristotelian influence, and the substitution of "*liberorum hominum*" for "*multitudinis*," pointing to that freedom of the individual man which, as Dr. Twiss expresses it, is "the keystone of the arch upon which the whole system of Grotius rests." Thus constituted, nations were invited by the jurists to act upon certain recognized principles and adopt certain particular rules in conducting their mutual intercourse. The same motives animated Grotius, Puffendorf and Christian de Wolff which, in 1815, inspired the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the King of Prussia to enter into the famous personal league known as the Holy Alliance. It became manifest to the different independent powers of Christendom that they formed in the aggregate a family whose interests would be greatly advanced by their living as far as possible on a friendly footing with each other, and that such amicable relations could not by any possibility be maintained unless they as free nations would frame and uphold a body of laws by which to guide and arrange affairs of international concern. It only remained therefore to set out the general principles to be observed on all questions, and to prescribe the line of action to be adhered to in particular cases. To arrive at conclusions on these points, the jurists made immediate reference to those primary rules of equity which in the conduct of individuals amongst themselves had obtained the force of ancient respect and usage. Hence arose the practice of attributing personality to nations, and discussing points of international dispute as though the parties concerned were persons. "A civil state," says Puffendorf, "is a compound moral person, whose will being united and tied together by those covenants which before passed amongst the multitude, is deemed the will of all, to the end that it may use and apply the strength and riches of private persons towards maintaining the common peace and security." In the same way, Vattel forms a metaphysical conception of the being of a state, when he says, "such a society has its affairs and its interests; it deliberates and takes resolutions in common: thus becoming a moral person, which possesses an understanding and a will peculiar to itself, and is susceptible of obligations and rights."

International Law stands in the same rela-

tion to nations that moral philosophy holds to independent persons. The object of all its provisions is the welfare of the entire family of nations; and as it was with a simple reference to this object that the provisions were in the first instance ordained, so also by a similar reference they can only be at the present day defended. The Natural Law of Nations divides itself into Natural or Necessary Law and Positive or Instituted Law; the analogy between the two divisions of International Law on the one hand, and the two grand divisions of Moral Law on the other, being pointed by the modes in which nations, under strong temptation and with adequate opportunity, set aside the restrictions of the former code, just as individuals, under similar circumstances, disregard the prohibitions of the latter. It is from the tendency of powerful states to break the laws of International Morality, and the consequent opposition on the part of rival communities, that we obtain those strongest expressions of personality, and those most marked exhibitions of feeling which give individuality to the policy and career of nations. Hence comes the long struggle of independent powers, reproducing on the great arena of civilized countries the jealousies and combinations of domestic strife, and after centuries of conflict and defeat and re-arrangement and fresh dissatisfaction, presenting us with the various incidents and modifications of international life, which are found amongst the state-systems of Europe.

The chapters of Dr. Twiss's volume which are richest in the results of personal investigation, and will consequently best repay the attention of the general reader, are those on "The Incidents and Modifications of International Life," and "The National State-Systems of Christendom." The chapters on the "Right of Legation" and the "Right of Treaty" contain also much that will induce readers, for whom treatises on Law have, under ordinary circumstances, few attractions, to peruse a work, the erudition and power of which will add to its writer's high and well-earned reputation.

Rambles in Western Cornwall, by the Footsteps of the Giants. By J. O. Halliwell. (J. R. Smith.)

Mr. Halliwell writes under the disadvantage of having had the most picturesque and popularly interesting materials for his subject already dealt with by Mr. Blyth. He confines himself to the strictly archaeological aspect of the county. In Cornwall still linger many ancient superstitions and heathenish practices. The natives still believe in the deeds of giants, show their footsteps in the rock, and boast the strength which cast many a granite boulder, tons in weight, from one rocky promontory to another. Not far from Lanyon is a perforated stone, through which Mr. Halliwell's guide, a boy, had been pulled, "to cure some complaint." Crippled and maimed children are still brought to the Well of St. Euny, stripped, made to drop a pin into it, and then immersed three times. The whole land is full of stories of the giants, from great Gogmagog to "the fable of Bellorus old." In Queen Elizabeth's time, at Plymouth, the figures of Corineus and Gogmagog, wrestling, were cut in the turf and annually renewed, somewhat after the fashion of the "Scouring of the White Horse." Full of fun these old monsters are reputed to have been before the arrival of Brutus, their destroyer; they played at quoits, ate deer, wild boar, and drank water, like sober fellows as they were; they were happy as flowers in May;

they chatted and frolicked and laughed so loudly that fissures opened in the cliffs, and toppling rocks fell with the vibration of their roars. A fine, jovial old race this was, rendered sulky by persecution in the after-time.

A relic of the worship of the Sun, derived from the Phœnicians it may be, still keeps in practice at Penzance, where, on the eve of St. John, the people hold a sort of fire-dance, waving wildly burning torches round their heads, welcoming the Solstice with fire and shouts and laughter. If the custom be rightly derived from this source, we have that which is older by many a century than King Arthur himself, whose fame, by the way, does not seem widely diffused in Western Cornwall, for our author's account mentions him but once, and that in reference to a circumstance now ninety years old, when, at Marazion, an old native gravely rebuked a person for aiming at a raven with his gun, "telling him that he ought on no account to have shot at a raven, for that King Arthur was still alive in the form of that bird.—This seems," says Mr. Halliwell, "to be a curious relic of the Druidic belief in the transmigration of souls." The land of Cornwall—the Lyonesse, with which King Arthur was most concerned—lay more to the north-east than that district examined by Mr. Halliwell; moreover, it has been long ago lost by encroachments of the sea. Cornwall is strewn all over with the remains of works performed by some early race—cromlechs, cairns and kistvaens. An incident illustrating the early condition of the first class of erections occurred in 1790, when a land-owner in the neighbourhood of Lanyon, taking shelter from rain behind a bank of earth, observed it to be of a very rich quality. Sending men to remove the mass—which they did to the extent of nearly a hundred cartloads—he discovered the supporters of a cromlech from which the covering-stone had slipped off. That these remains were originally thus buried under tumuli, is affirmed by this and other discoveries. Under the cromlech was found a broken urn, with ashes and human bones. "It is a singular fact," says Mr. Halliwell, "that the idea of the circular stone-inclosed barrow has dwelt in the minds of Cornishmen even up to the present day. In the churchyard at Sennen I was surprised to notice the flat top of a modern grave, which was circularly formed and edged with small stones. This is a nearer approach to the stony tumulus than is the rectangular altar-tomb to the ancient cromlech."

Mr. Halliwell says, and with good reason, that we must be careful not to assign, without good evidence, a high antiquity to the circular inclosures called Druidical Circles of the district he traversed. It does not seem impossible that some of them may be the remains of rustic habitations of a comparatively recent date. The ancient amphitheatre at St. Just, wherein was performed the ancient mystery or miracle plays of the kind peculiar to Cornwall, which were acted, one at a time, for several days together, is described as exhibiting faint traces of a circular spot in the centre, "in which, perhaps, the prompter was located, and whence the actors issued to perform in the wide concentric space around it, a conjecture which appears to be supported by diagrams in the Bodleian MS. of the Cornish mysteries." This construction is in a sad state of neglect, being apparently used as the common dusthole of the town. Borlase described it as exhibiting stone benches. It was an exact circle of 120 feet in diameter; the perpendicular height of the bank, in his time, 7 feet from the area within, from the bottom of the ditch without

10 feet, formerly more. The seats consist of six, 14 inches wide, 1 foot high, with one on the top of all, where the rampart is 7 feet wide.

Ample justice is done to the county historian just named, whose book is, indeed, one of the best of the old topographical histories. He was of a good Cornish family. Nicholas Borlase, of Treludra, colonel of horse against the Parliament, after the defeat of the cause of Charles, was refused to be admitted to composition and kept out of the greater part of his splendid estate till the restoration of the monarchy. He seems to have been a shifty personage, for there is a tale told here, of how, being within an ace of starving, he practised a stratagem upon the Protector by getting into his seat one Sunday under a pretended mistake for another, shifting to get out of it when Oliver entered. The latter said, "No, no, cousin Borlase, I am glad to see you here" (for he was a professed papist), and kept him with him during the sermon, and withal, smelling a joke, promised his assistance on his preferring a petition for a maintenance, which he accordingly performed. He appears to have been still more shifty in the following case. "One day he waylaid the Protector in St. James's Park to solicit his signature to a recommendation of his humble self to certain persons in power. Oliver told him he had no pen and ink. These Mr. Borlase produced on the spot. 'But I have no desk here, or any conveniency to write upon,' says the Protector. 'Write upon my back, then, please you, Sir,' says Mr. Borlase. The petition was granted." Borlase, the historian, is shown to have been most egregiously imposed upon by the famous Dolly Pentreath, believed to have been the last depository of the ancient Cornish tongue, when she reported herself to him of an age which made her at death to have lived 102 years. "Dorothy, the daughter of Nicolas Pentreath, of this parish, was baptized May 17th, 1714," says the baptismal register of Paul, first unearthed by Mr. Halliwell to the confusion of Dolly's reputation, showing she had not attained her sixty-fourth birthday on dying in December 1777. If this discovery be conclusive, and Mr. Halliwell has not erred in his examination of the register, this old woman deserves a place in the next collection of singular impostors' lives. more than doubt may be thrown upon her other claims to credit as the last possessor of the Cornish tongue,—a distinction which attracted crowds of folks to visit her, brought her little birthplace into note, and, no longer ago than 1860, got her a handsome monument in the churchyard of Paul. The poor old wretch when she lied so, little thought that she should not escape the odious baptismal register, but that 84 years after death she would be exposed.

The provincial dialect of the Cornish of the present day, Mr. Halliwell truly says, is hardly a dialect, but a singularly pure English; indeed, we know it to be much purer than that which is spoken around Oxford. The imitations that have been published recently as specimens thereof are, as the example quoted here makes abundantly evident, concocted by persons better acquainted with a Saxon than a Celtic provincialism. The example is good for nothing which shows how Aunt Betty, coming home from a Christmas party,

"had a ben too forthey en teeming out her licker, and p'raps were a little boozey, and she were found pon the sea-shore, laid down as ef she were to bed, and the waater were come op to her feace and flopping agen et, and she were a saying quite genteelly like,—'Nat a drap more, nat a drap more, thankee.'"

How pilchards absorbed the attention at the

fishery at Trereen Bay, during our author's visit, when about 500,000 fish had been caught the day before, we may learn from the following:—

"At St. Ives as many as 75,000,000 of pilchards have been captured in a single day; but here were enough to surprise any one unaccustomed to the spectacle,—the boats heavily laden with their silvery looking freight, the flaskets drawn up from them by pulleys into a platform on a level with the fish-cellars, and, then, on a level with these cellars, to see the women salting and piling the fish in tiers of layers, waggon-loads of pilchards with salt, and cart-loads of pilchards without salt in every direction, men and women standing upon pilchards, flasketing pilchards, bartering for pilchards, talking of pilchards, quarrelling about pilchards, and, in short, doing everything that could be done with pilchards, excepting only frying and eating them. One gets infatuated with the overwhelming and absorbing single idea of pilchards, and, before long, you enter into the fun of the thing, and bargain for a hogshead to be delivered to you, cured and fit for winter consumption in about six weeks."

At the Land's End, Mr. Halliwell trod in the footsteps of Jack the Giant-killer. This local hero's fame is reported to be dying out at home, the chronicle thereof being no longer perused; nor do the Cornish fathers of men enjoy their recital. What substitute can they have, we should like to know? Grown up children have versions of the famous epic, varying from the best printed one. One story speaks of two giants living on the mount, and that they had a quarrel, whereupon one slew the other, the survivor being, no doubt, the illustrious Cormoran, who himself met his fate by the hand of great Jack. There was a woman in this case (for one of the giants had a family); hence, no doubt, the quarrel, the particulars whereof female nursery domination has meanly suppressed in those parts of England where the hero's fame is still honoured. The frail memories of those whom he delivered are less retentive than is the rock styled the "Armed Knight" for that, probably named after him, preserves his glory in men's mouths. To boil a celt, making what is styled a "boiled thunderbolt," as those antiquities are conceived to be, by way of cure for rheumatism, may seem an equivocal remedy; nor less equivocal is the reported wonderment of the old woman who, after keeping the weapon in the pot for a long time, found it did not boil away. Mr. Halliwell concludes his book, which will be very handy to the tourist, with an account of the Scilly Isles.

History of the Colonial Empire of Great Britain.

By Browne H. E. Roberts, B.A. (Longman & Co.)

THE writer who a few years hence shall give us a complete and accurate history of the origin and growth of our British Colonies, aided by the new light thrown on the subject by the State Papers, which are at the present time being calendared by gentlemen peculiarly fitted for their task, will make a valuable contribution to literature, and secure to himself a permanent reputation. Mr. Browne H. E. Roberts is not, however, a person from whom we can look for the satisfactory accomplishment of such an undertaking. Anxious, to use his own words, for "the extension of useful knowledge generally in the community of his fellow men," he here presents his fellow men with a work that is deficient, ill written and full of errors. His knowledge of his subject is quite superficial, being gained from a few popular works of history which he has used with singular carelessness, neither reconciling the apparent nor avoiding the real contradictions of his

various authorities. Any attempt to trace the course to prosperity or decay of the plantations he cursorily notices is altogether beyond his scheme, which never aims at imparting information that cannot be obtained from the ordinary inaccurate topographical dictionaries. A very few words will show his style of workmanship. In the introductory chapter the reader is informed "Barbadoes was founded in 1624, and Bermuda in 1609; the Bahama Islands in 1672; Antigua, Montserrat and St. Christopher's in 1632." There was enough novelty in this brief announcement to induce us to look at his chapter more particularly devoted to the places thus mentioned. Referring to Chapter iv., on "Barbadoes, the Windward Islands and Trinidad," we read: "Barbadoes was discovered by the Portuguese about the year 1518, and received its peculiar name, signifying a long-bearded man, from a kind of fig-tree found there, from the branches of which hangs down a kind of hairy matter. The island was early drained of its native population by the Spaniards, who carried them off to work in the mines of Cuba, and in this deserted state became a prey for the first European power which thought it worth while to make use of it. This was England, by whose emissaries it was formally taken possession of in the reign of James the First, in 1605. It remained uncolonized, however, for some twenty years from that period, until, on the 17th of February 1625, forty English persons and seven or eight negroes were landed on its shores from a vessel by Sir William Cortruen, a London merchant." We leave it to Mr. Roberts to decide which of the dates, 1605, 1624, or 1625 he prefers for the foundation of the colony, but we cannot allow that the settlement was planted at all three. Referring to the notice of the "Bermuda Islands," we found the plantation of these islands shifted from 1609 to 1641, when a settlement was formed "by a brother of Sir George Somers, one of those who had been formerly wrecked on this shore." In the chapter on "The Bahama and Bermuda Archipelagos," instead of being again assured that the Bahamas were colonized in 1672, we learned "that the whole Bahama archipelago became ere long uninhabited, and remained in that condition until the year 1629, when New Providence was settled by the English, and continued to be held by them till 1641, when they were expelled in a very barbarous manner by the Spaniards. Our countrymen colonized the island again in 1666; but in 1703 they were once more driven away from it by a French and Spanish expedition. Again we say to Mr. Roberts, Choose your date. Were the Bahamas colonized in 1629, 1666 or 1672? In like manner the date of 1632, assigned in the introductory chapter to the plantation of St. Christopher's, is disposed of in the particular memoir of that island by the following passage:—"Some writers have claimed for St. Kitt's the honour of being the first territory in the West Indies colonized by Great Britain. The Spaniards certainly never took possession of the island, which is said to have been first settled in the year 1623, by Mr. Thomas Warner and fourteen other persons, who immediately set about the cultivation of tobacco there." The next paragraph informs the reader how the Spaniards, who never took possession of the island, "in the year 1629 asserted their right to the island of St. Kitt's," and took possession of it. The vagueness of this historian of the colonial empire of Great Britain is charming. Of the career of Mr. Thomas Warner (spoken of in various places as "a certain Sir Thomas Warner"), he is in a most amusing state of ignorance. We cannot stay to enlighten him thereon; but would suggest, that before put-

ting forth a second edition of this sample of "useful information," he should glance at the recently-published 'Calendar of State Papers,' where a *précis* is given of the Royal Commission, dated September 1625, which, after reciting "the discovery of St. Christopher's, Merwar's Hope, Nevis, Barbadoes and Montserrat, by Thomas Warner, who, set forth and supplied by Ralph Merrifield, hath also begun a plantation and colony of those islands, until then inhabited only by savages, and not under the government of any Christian state,"—and after taking the said islands and inhabitants under the royal protection, appoints Thomas Warner the King's Lieutenant of the said islands; and in case of Thomas Warner's decease, confers the said lieutenancy on Warner's comrade, John Jeaffreson, who, like Warner, was one of "the primitive planters of St. Kitt's." The blunders made by Mr. Roberts in the pages relating to the West Indies are a fair sample of his work. If Mr. Roberts again appears before the public as an author, he had better not do so as a disseminator of "useful information."

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The History of Modern Music. A Course of Lectures delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain. By John Hullah. (Parker, Son & Bourn.)—These Lectures are far above average merit, having been combined by one who possesses general cultivation as well as sufficient musical science. Thus they escape from that aridity and tameness which too often impair the interest of discourses on like subjects. The field is a wide one,—too wide, perhaps, to admit of more than outline work; hence, especially, in proportion as modern times are approached, omissions are to be noted,—such, for instance, as the forgetfulness of the merit of Weber, whose 'Der Freischütz' marked a period in the history of German opera, with as deep a point as ever was made by any new work in the world of music. There is some want of precision, too, in Mr. Hullah's appreciation of Handel, Bach, Gluck and Beethoven; arising, it appears, from incomplete acquaintance with their works, especially of the second and third named writers. The old Cantor of Leipzig is less soulless and adust than he is here represented. The great poet of 'Armida,' 'Alceste' and 'Orphée' had more science than he is here credited with—witness his admirable writing for the voice and the many points in his instrumentation, which Mozart had obviously studied closely. But it is easier to admire without limit, as Mr. Hullah admires Mozart, than to touch with an acute and discriminating finger on the special higher excellencies of an artist less universally perfect. More, too, should have been made of Beethoven, whose *Mass* in c is, we think, undervalued; and with many of whose latest works the Lecturer professes himself unfamiliar. But, laying together omissions and commissions, we find no reason to qualify the good opinion expressed of this work, as one containing much information, neatly arranged, and if not marked by any original thoughts or passages of rivetting eloquence, meritoriously clear of commonplace.

Witch Stories. Collected by Eliza Lynn Linton. (Chapman & Hall.)—A more ghastly German book than this could not be imagined,—nor yet one more admirably calculated to keep readers awake at the hour when "churchyards yawn"—a strange task to muster this terrible squadron of cruel and revolting dreams for the Author of 'Realities.' The result is tiresome, because of its monotony. Betwixt cowardice on the one side and craziness on the other, there is only a plot of ground, narrow as a monastery garden, for any foot to tread threadbare. The tales are all one, like to the other. The yearning, ignorant creature, greedy to extort from life that which life can afford to no one, conceiving that by bribery and corruption, and a mad bartering of his future hopes, he might obtain a short reign of enjoyment or of

vengeance,—and finding in the moment of imaginary satisfaction the coveted fruit, a mere growth of Dead Sea apples, is in all of them prominent; and, of course, by the dupe stands, in the shadow, the knave. What makes such a book all the more sickening is the conviction that all our boasted advance in intelligence has, up to the time present, carried us only a short distance beyond the verge of that old world, in which fanatical credulity was rebuked by fanatical cruelty. The punishment of death, it is true, has ceased to be frequent. The Witch-finder, with his investigating needles and judicial thumbscrews, has gone the way of the Ketches. But the intense, morbid curiosity, the resolution to pry into all those mysterious relations of sense with spirit, which, ever and anon, elude precise inquiry (and may continue to do so until imperfect humanity shall be perfected) are neither dead nor asleep.

Madame Récamier, with a Sketch of the History of Society in France. By Madame M***. (Chapman & Hall.)—Madame M*** who professes to have been during many years an intimate guest in Madame Récamier's circle has been displeased by the biography of Madame Le Normant, with which the world had to deal not very long ago,—calls it a "*hortus siccus*," and has taken up her pen to set matters to rights as regards the sorceress of L'Abbaye aux Bois. We do not find in her rectification the power equal to the will. Madame M*** is not clear as a describer. She is bent on being subtle when tracing the character of a woman in whom charm, grace and gentleness were more prominent than force of understanding or brilliancy of wit; but if she be always sure of her own meaning, she does not always convey it to her public. There are few things which produce a more wearisome and blanking impression than attempted acuteness which is in reality pointlessness. We meet with the stories of Madame Récamier's love affairs recounted anew, but without any new matter in the telling. Then, the men are but faintly sketched with whom in the latter years of life she contracted deep and constant friendships. In brief, the absence of brightness and discrimination is to be felt in every page of the memoir. It is succinct, however; because we were at its close to be favoured with essays on the position of women in French society. Of this French Woman's question we have heard nearly enough; until a new Lady Morgan shall turn up who can throw the life and light of a quick genius on an exhausted subject, or unless such a graver observer as Mrs. Austin should some day allow the world to profit by her experiences of Continental literature and intercourse. Madame M*** is not half so effective as the last English lady who took French Ladies in hand—we mean Miss Kavanagh, possibly because she is less initiated into the mysteries of literary composition.

The Law of Bankruptcy, including the Law as to Private Arrangements between Debtors and Creditors, and as to the Release of Prisoners for Debt. By W. A. Holdsworth, Esq., Barrister-at-Law (Routledge & Co.)—This little book is described by its author as an attempt to popularize the Law of Bankruptcy. A resort so popular as the Court of Bankruptcy has become, should have a cheap and readable guide-book. Law, Physic and Divinity already rush to benefit by the destruction of the monopoly so long enjoyed by the trading classes. Bankrupts and candidates for bankruptcy may gain a very fair idea of the law from this book. There is another class to whom the new law is a matter of interest. This class may be called the gaol-barnacles. To them the law is the enemy which would force them from their quiet retreat into the free debtor-and-creditor air of the world without. They boast of their long imprisonment as conferring dignity, as many a nobleman prides himself alone on long descent through discreditable ancestors. To any of the persons desirous of studying this branch of the law—bankrupts, aspirants to bankruptcy, or gaol-barnacles—this book is worth a shilling.

Jerusalem: a Sketch of the City and Temple from the Earliest Times to the Siege by Titus. By Thomas Lewin, Esq. (Longman & Co.)—Although Mr. Lewin has never seen Jerusalem, he writes

about its antiquities with the precision and fullness of one who had inhabited the Holy City in every period of its eventful history. In opposition to Robinson, Mr. Lewin argues that Sion was not the south-western hill; that the site of the Temple was not that now occupied by the Mosque of Omar; that the ancient tower, just south of the Jaffa Gate, was not Hippicus; and that the Damascus Gate was not in the second wall. It would be out of our way to trace Mr. Lewin in his reasoning, step by step, but we can testify that those who are interested in the archaeology of Jerusalem will find him a learned and cautious guide. That a lawyer, with many clients and much practice, should find time for, and pleasure in, such critical investigations is a creditable and significant fact.

Ocean Sprays. By Commander W. Igglesden. (Chatham, Taylor.)—A sailor on horseback will give a lively image of this author on Pegasus, with his surplus energy and plenteousness of words. He is free as the breeze and boundless as the waves in his range of subjects. The great want of the verses is "salt," and in such a case we feel that to be out of keeping and character. We have no doubt that the writer is a Christianly good fellow and a thorough sailor, but he does not look at ease when aboard Pegasus.

Rab and his Friends. By John Brown, M.D. (Edmonston & Douglas.)—Printed on fair pages, the clear type being set off by the white of the ample margin, well illustrated and bound in light, glazed boards, Dr. Brown's story of 'Rab and his Friends' (published in the '*Horæ Subsecivæ*') forms a pretty but somewhat too perishable ornament for the drawing-room table. As a delineator, Dr. Brown has much pathetic force, and under the guidance of his heart tells a sad story with admirable effect. His great failing is want of humour,—though, like so very many other Scotchmen labouring under the same deficiency, his chief ambition is to be esteemed a humorist. As a philosophical critic, the doctor is altogether beyond us. The following sentence we have read over six times with increasing perplexity:—"And though in all works of Art there should be a *plus* of delectation, the ultimate overcoming of evil and sorrow by good and joy,—the end of all Art being pleasure,—*whatsoever things are lovely first, and things that are true and of good report afterwards in their turn*,"—still there is a pleasure, one of the strangest and strongest in our nature, in imaginative suffering with and for others,—

In the soothing thoughts that spring
Out of human suffering;

for sympathy is worth nothing, is indeed not itself, unless it has in it somewhat of personal pain." Does Dr. Brown mean that in works of Art evil and sorrow should be overcome through the agency of "*whatsoever things are lovely first, and things that are true and of good report afterwards in their turn*"? If such be his meaning, he ought at least to have helped his rambling involutions, in their task of stating a simple matter in an obscure manner, with an insertion of "by" before "*whatsoever*." The story itself has no ordinary merits. The Introduction, in which the author attempts at the same time to be funny and profound, is so awkward and in such bad taste that it will prevent many from reading on. As he approaches the heart of his tale, however, the narrator becomes simple, nervous and powerful. When the honest, time-worn village carrier takes his dead wife in his arms, wraps her in the same white blankets she made long years before for her bridal bed, bears her from the hospital (in which she has expired), puts her in his cart, and drives home over the cold, bleak, desolate moor,—the heart of the reader goes forth after the wretched man, and prays God to take him to his keeping. The saddest tale of human suffering, where the suffering is distinct for human sin, has in it an unspeakable sweetness; and Dr. Brown, who in depicting such sorrow can stir the depths of feeling with the power of a master artist, does a wrong to society when he exercises his ingenuity and pains his readers with attempting to be a humorist.

Old Vauxhall: a Romance. By W. H. Marshall, Esq. 3 vols. (Skeet.)—This is a "Romance" made altogether of pasteboard, tinsel, torches, masks; libertine noblemen; Jacobin conspirators meeting in a cellar; heroes and heroines made out of dressed dolls, stuffed with bran; a few murders and encounters with sword and pistols; a mystery which enwraps the heroine like an impenetrable fog, and which, indeed, is never quite cleared up. But in spite of revenge, mystery, conspiracy and adventures, it is nothing but the play of a puppet-show—the marionettes not being particularly well made or appointed; whilst for the libretto and plot, the flat flavour of dish-water is all that can be discerned. Even "making believe very much," which the "little Marchioness" gave to Dick Swiveller as her receipt for making wine out of orange-peel and water, will not transform 'Old Vauxhall' into anything but a bandbox full of old rubbish.

Among our New Editions we have—from Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Miss Harriet Martineau's *Household Education*; and *Lavinia*, by the Author of 'Lorenzo Benoni,'—from Messrs. Blackwood & Sons, Mr. Scott's *Tom Cringle's Log*,—from Mr. Bohn, Part VII. of Lowndes's *Bibliographical Manual*,—Mr. Johnson's *Extraordinary Adventures of the Seven Champions of Christendom* (Griffin, Bohn & Co.), and *How to Make the Best of It*, by Anne Bowman (Routledge).—We have Reprints, edition not specified, from Messrs. Groombridge, Mr. Hollingshead's *Underground London*,—from Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., *Selections from the Writings of John Ruskin*,—from Messrs. Longmans, the Rev. G. W. Cox's *Tale of the Great Persian War*, from the '*History of Herodotus*'; and *Church Expansion and Liturgical Revision*,—from Messrs. Bell & Daldy, their handy, well-edited, and well-printed pocket volumes of *Longfellow's Poems*, *Herbert's Poems and Works*, *Southey's Nelson*, *Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare*, *Milton's Paradise Lost and Paradise Regained*,—from Messrs. Black, Mr. Westgarth's *Australia*.—Messrs. Ward & Lock have added to their "Shilling Volume Library," Mr. Marston's *Family Credit*, Mr. Braddon's *Lady Lisle*, and M. Ullbach's *Which Wins—Love or Money?*—Mr. Coleman on *Spiritualism in America* (Pitman),—Mr. Street on *Some Account of the Church of St. Mary Stone, near Dartford* (J. R. Smith),—Mr. Kennedy's *Essays, Ethnological and Linguistic* (Williams & Norgate),—the Rev. W. H. Beever's *Notes on Fields and Cattle* (Chapman and Hall),—Mr. Hopkins on *Peace or War? an Unbiased View of the American Crisis* (Diprose),—and *Choice Poems and Lyrics* (Whittaker).—Our Translations include—*Love the Greatest Enchantment*,—*The Sorceries of Sin: the Devotion of the Cross*, from the Spanish of Calderon, by D. F. MacCarthy (Longman),—*The Odyssey of Homer*, translated into English verse, in the Spenserian stanza, by P. S. Worsley (Blackwood),—*The Odyssey of Homer*, in English Hendecasyllable Verse, by the Rev. H. Alford (Longman),—*The Koran*, translated from the Arabic by the Rev. J. M. Rodwell (Williams & Norgate),—and *Solomon's Song*, translated and explained, by Mr. Withington (Boston, Tilton).—Our Second Editions include—Professor Owen's *Paleontology; or, a Systematic Summary of Extinct Animals and their Geological Relations* (Black),—Mr. Archbold's *Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency* (Simpkin),—Mr. Jervis's *Proposed Emendations of the Text of Shakespeare's Plays* (Longman),—*Narrative of a Remarkable Transaction in the Early Life of John Wesley*; to which is added, *A Review of the Work*, by the late Rev. J. Hunter (J. R. Smith),—*Bradshaw's Invalid's Companion to the Continent*, by Dr. Lee (Adams),—and Dr. Benisch's *Travels of Rabbi Petachia* (Longman).—Our Third Editions—Mr. T. R. Jones's *General Outline of the Organization of the Animal Kingdom* (Van Voorst),—*The Monks of Kilcrea, and other Ballads and Poems* (Bell & Daldy),—*The Book of Familiar Quotations* (Whittaker),—and *Poems by Fritz* (Kent).—Our Fifth Editions—Mr. Goldsmith's *Doctrine and Practice of Equity* (Butterworth),—and Mr. Farrar's *Eric; or, Little by Little* (Black).—We have, besides, a Tenth Edition of Dr. Maddock's *Diseases of the Chest* (Simpkin),—an Eleventh Edition of Cobbett's *French Grammar*, revised by J. P.

Cobbett (Griffin, Bohn & Co.),—and an Eighteenth Edition of Mr. E. Routledge's *Riddles and Jokes* (Routledge).

Among Miscellanies which require announcement are—*The Victoria Regia*, edited by Adelaide A. Procter (Emily Faithfull & Co.), put forth as a specimen of woman's printing, and a very admirable one it is,—Mr. Frenau's *Poems on Various Subjects* (J. R. Smith), illustrative of an American war which has now lost its chief interest, the dynasty of Washington being broken, and the political system which he founded dissolved,—*Franklin: a Poem* (Mann & Nephew), which has the merit of a good intention and the warmth arising from an affectionate heart,—Mr. G. Masson's *Class-Book of French Literature* (Black),—Volume VI. of the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw's *Posthumous Works* (Fullerton),—*The Footsteps of Shakespeare; or, a Ramble with the Early Dramatists* (J. R. Smith),—*Victorian Enigmas*, by Charlotte E. Capel (Lockwood),—*A Letter to Sir B. C. Brodie, in reply to his Letter in Fraser's Magazine*, by Dr. Sharp (Turner),—*Horace at the University of Athens* (Palmer),—*The Wreck of the Homeward-Bound; or, the Boat of Mercy*, by N. Michell (Tegg),—Parts I. to III. of Mr. Jones's *One Hundred Lectures on Ancient and Modern Drama and Dramatic Poets* (Lacy),—*Seasoning for a Seasoner*, by Mr. Stevens (Tribner),—Volumes I. to III. of Chambers's *Encyclopædia* (Chambers),—Mr. Kerridge's *Eden, and Other Poems* (Buck),—*Handbook for Emergencies* (Cassell),—*A Literal Extension of the Text of Domesday-Book, in relation to the County of Cornwall* (Vacher),—*Riddles in Rhyme*, edited by E. S. Fulcher (Hogg),—*Double Acrostics*, by various Authors, edited by K. L. (Hogg),—*A Christmas Gathering of Leaves for the Little Ones* (Simpkin),—Mrs. Copleston's *Canada: Why we Live in It and Why we Like It* (Parker),—Volume VI. of *The Book and its Missions* (Kent),—Volume XI. of *The Penny Post* (Parker), and Volume I. of Quaritch's *Military Library* (Quaritch),—Mr. Greenwood's *Wild Sports of the World* (Beeton),—Chambers's *Encyclopædia: a Dictionary of Universal Knowledge for the People* (Chambers).

Among our usual Year-Books and Diaries, we have, as the first in bulk and usefulness, *The Post-Office London Directory for 1862* (Kelly & Co.),—the useful and humorous *Mr. Punch's Pocket-Book*,—the well-compiled *British Almanac and Companion* (Knight),—Dunn and Duncan's *Law and Commercial Remembrancer*,—Vacher's *Parliament Almanack*,—Dietrichsen and Hannay's *Almanack*,—Whistcraft's *Weather Almanac*,—*The Rural Almanac*,—*The Bolton Almanack*,—Watson's *Housekeeper's Diary*,—Rees's *Diary*,—and *The Newcastle Memorandum-Book* (Lambert).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Alexander's Christian Thought and Work, post 8vo. 5/6 cl.
Alexander's Consolation, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Anne Elton; or, the Cottage and the Farm, 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Baldwin's History of Rome, new edit. by Kenny, 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Balfour's God's Two Books, or Nature and the Bible, 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, by Kerr, 63/ Bohn's English Gent's Library, Walpole's Painting, 3 vols. 8vo. 2/ Bonar's God's Way of Peace, 18mo. 2/ cl.
Boyle's Court and Country Guide, 1863, 18mo. 5/ bd.
Brathwaite's Repertoire of Medicine, Vol. 41, post 8vo. 6/ cl.
Bright's Ancient Collects and other Prayers, 2nd edit. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Broderip's Chrysal; or, A Story with an End, illust. 8vo. 5/6 cl.
Brown's Soul's Exodus and Pilgrimage, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Builders and Contractors' Price Book for 1862, rev. by Burnell, 4/ Burke's Romance of the Forum, new edit. cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Bushnell's Nature and the Supernatural, cheap edit. cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Chambers's Encyclopædia of Universal Knowledge, Vol. 3, 9/ cl.
Chambers's Library for Young People, 2nd series, Spring Flowers, 1/ Chambers's Journal, Vol. 16, imp. 8vo. 4/6 cl.
Chambers's Handbook of Descriptive and Practical Astronomy, 12/ Chappell's English Ballad Album, 4to. 4/ cl.
Chappell's First Album de Danse, for the Pianoforte, 4to. 4/ cl.
Collette's Handy-Book of Company Drill, & Instructor, cr. 8vo. 1/ Cruelty Wrong of All, cheap edit. 8vo. 1/ swd.
Daily Food for the Inner Man, 2nd edit., 32mo. 2/ cl.
Dickens's Works, illust. Edit. "Oliver Twist," post 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Dinners and Dinner Parties, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Earle's Gloucester Fragm., Saxon Handwriting on St. Swithun, 21/ Fitzgerald's Night Mail at Christmas, 8vo. 1/ swd.
Fox's Glimpses of the Life of a Sailor, 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Graham on the Treatment of Scarlet Fever and Measles, 8vo. 1/ Gouger's Two Years' Imprisonment in Barmah, 2nd edit. 12/ cl.
Gyll's History of the Parish of Wraybury, &c. 4to. 15/ cl.
Hannay's Marrying Rights and Obligations of Bellicifers, 1/6 cl.
Hortense, Queen, Memoirs of, by Wrexall & Wehrham, 21/ cl.
Houston's Circle Scattered from the Square, 4to. 2/6 swd.
Huntington's Sermons for the Holy Seasons of the Church, 8vo. 6/ James's John A. Life and Letters, ed. by Dale, cheap edit. 7/6 Jameson's (Rev. W.) Life and Labours, by Robb, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Kitt's Encyclopedia of Biblical Literature, 3rd edit. by Alexander, 3/6 Layman's Kriesmeyer; or, Contrasts of Character, cheap edit. 8vo. 1/ Lee's Gilbert Messenger, cheap edit. 8vo. 1/ swd.
Lee's History of Market Drayton, Ashley, Betton, &c. cr. 8vo. 3/6 Leisure Hours in Town, cr. 8vo. 8/ cl.
Lockwood's Institute of Reason, 2nd series, sq. 12mo. 5/6 cl.
Lodge's Peasants and Barons of the English Empire, 1862, 31/6 Murray's Pacha of Many Tales, new edit. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Maurice's Choral Hymn-Book, 18mo. 2/6 cl.

Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, Vol. 44, 8vo. 12/ cl.
Miall's Title of the Church to her Parochial Endowments, 8vo. 6/ cl.
Miall's Lectures on the Science of Language, 2nd edit. 8vo. 12/ cl.
Parlier Library, "Rowley's Roman Maiden," 8vo. 2/ bds.
Pennell's Puck on Pegasus, 8th edit. small 2to. 7/6 cl.
Phillips's Amos Clark; or, the Poor Dependent, 8vo. 2/ bds.
Price's Treatise on Infinitesimal Calculus, Vol. 4, 8vo. 18/ cl.
Prince Consort, Life of the, by Walford, 8vo. 1/ swd.
Pyrot's Agony Point; or, the Groom's Gentility, 2nd edit. cr. 8vo. 5/ Railway Lib. Adventures of a Bashful Irishman, 2nd edit. 8vo. 1/6 Ruff's Guide to the Turf, for 1862, winter edit. 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Scott's Waverley Novels, cheap edit. Vol. 1, "Waverley," 8vo. 1/ Shakespeare: a Reprint of his Works, as in 1623, Pt. 1, Comedies, 10/6 Shakespeare, Hist. of, with New Facts & Traditions, by Fulford, 12/ Shakespeare's Dram. Works, ed. Carruthers & Chambers, Vol. 4, 3/6 Statutes, Public General, passed in 1861, ed. by Bigg, cr. 8vo. 18/ cl.
Stewart's Rosedale; or, the Deserted Manor-House, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Storm-Beaten; or, Christmas-eve at the Old Anchor Inn, 8vo. 1/ Trench's Com. on Epistles to Seven Churches in Asia, 2nd edit. 8vo. 5/6 Trench's Story of Justin Martyr, and other Poems, 5th ed. 8vo. 6/ Tulloch's Beginning Life, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Tyler's Papers for Thoughtful Girls, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Vance's Romantic Episodes of Chivalric & Medieval France, 10/6 What-Nob, The, 1861, 8vo. 4/ cl.
Wilson's Church of Israel, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Wordsworth's Theophilus Anglicanus, ed. Godfrey, post 8vo. 5/ cl.
Young's Night Thoughts, with Life by Dr. Doran, 4th ed. 8vo. 4/ cl.

THE MAYER MANUSCRIPTS.

Liverpool, Dec. 18, 1861.

You have in your review of the recent publication of Dr. Simonides made use of my name. I therefore claim the insertion of a few lines defining my own position in reference to the Papyri which you have thought proper to notice in such unqualified terms of distrust. The simple facts are, that the MSS. of which the fac-similes are before the public, are part only of a collection which I acquired from two different sources, viz. from the late Mr. Sams and from the Rev. H. Stobart, and as they have been disarranged more than once in my museum, it is not in my power to state with perfect accuracy from which of these two sources any particular Papyrus was derived.

Dr. Simonides was introduced to me, as stated by him, at my museum; and after we had been acquainted for some time, and he had given me in writing his interpretation of several of the Hieroglyphical Inscriptions in the Museum, I requested him to unroll and decipher for me some of many rolls of Papyrus which were on my shelves; and he shortly afterwards commenced his operations in the Library of the Museum, the necessary materials for the unrolling, such as linen, starch, &c., being supplied by the Curator, who attended on him, and with myself saw many of the MSS. opened.

Dr. Simonides told me during the time that he was thus engaged that the Papyri were of extreme Biblical interest, and from time to time the results of his discoveries were communicated to the papers.

I leave to Dr. Simonides himself the vindication of his character from the charges brought against him; but it is absolutely necessary that the public should be made aware that the Papyri in question are in no way connected with Dr. Simonides, except in as far as he has unrolled and illustrated them, and that they are, and have been for some years, the property of, yours respectfully,

JOSEPH MAYER.

THE OCTOORON.

December 18, 1861.

THE Author of 'The Quadroon' seems now to consider the question of the invention of the story of 'The Octoroon' of extremely little consequence; nevertheless, great principles may be involved in points of the smallest importance in themselves, and truth, the moral salt of the world, is worth ascertaining from its opposite in the most trivial matters of investigation. If for no other reason, in this instance, from the degree of relief to the feelings of compassionate sympathy, we are called upon to feel for a person robbed of his goods, so likely to ensue should it be found that the complainant has come by them much in the style he has lost them—"the good old rule, the simple plan"—of annexation, which Mr. Bouicault seems to have learnt to practise in the New World, and which is expressed with the gayest impudence in nature in the French plagiarist's line:

Le bon est mon bien, que je réclame partout.

It is true that, at the date of my former note on the subject to the *Athenæum*, I had not read 'The Quadroon'; but it was enough that the author of the latter production claimed the story of 'The Octoroon' as identical with his own, to establish,

in my mind, *prima facie* evidence either of a case of plagiarism much more indefensible than that denounced against the Adelphi dramatist, or of a coincidence so remarkable as to be scarcely within the limits of possibility. But I have since rectified this prematurity of judgment. I have read 'The Quadroon'; and, as a first result, let me admit a most decided inferiority in one description of literary activity to its gallant author: for I confess it was to me the occupation of a whole day, with only the most needful intervals for exhausted nature to rally in, to peruse the three volumes of that work, while the former appears to have been enabled to devour the tale of 'Masks and Faces' (which would undoubtedly fill eight or nine volumes of the common novel size) in the course of that single "yesterday" which lighted him to the conclusion, and distinct affirmation, that he was unable to find any the least resemblance between his own tale of a Slave Lady and the one included in the romance of 'Masks and Faces.' On the contrary, on my part, I find, and assert in the most positive manner, that the stories of these two works are, as far as relates to that personage, in all but mere minor points of detail, *absolutely and literally identical*. The scene of both is laid partly in New Orleans, and partly at a plantation some distance from the city—thirty miles in 'The Quadroon,' sixteen in 'Masks and Faces.' In both there is a lady of the greatest beauty and accomplishments, but with a slight infusion of coloured blood in her veins, the offspring of a French-descended planter of Louisiana, who is intended to be manumitted by her father and owner—is in reality manumitted, only the writings are confided to a rascally attorney and agent, who has conceived a passion for her, and who makes it appear that the estate of his deceased employer is insolvent, in order that this beautiful damsel may be brought to the hammer, with the view of possessing himself of her charms by purchasing her as a slave. In both, this rascally purpose is effected in the same degree, the lady being put up for sale, and "knocked down" to the highest bidder under circumstances of shameful injustice and Lynch-law mobbing on the part of the excited planters. In both, there is a subsequent rescue and flight. In both, the letters of manumission and forgeries of the lawyer and his fellow-conspirators are discovered; and the catastrophes differ only in this respect—that 'The Quadroon' ends in a rose-smoke illumination of bridal happiness apparently come to pass on that blessed republican soil, while the lover in 'Masks and Faces' makes off with his heroine for ever from what it styles "the gorgeous but cancer-bosomed Queen of the Mississippi" to Africa first (for a particular purpose of the main story), and thence home to his native British Devonshire.

Thus far there stands assertion against assertion. But the proof is not so difficult of attainment—not buried so deeply in the "ample archives of the *London Journal*" as the Author of 'The Quadroon' complacently supposes. The tale of 'Masks and Faces' was subsequently condensed by its author into a three-volume novel, which, under the designation of 'The City Banker,' is to be found, I believe, at most general libraries. And though it is true that this latter novel—as its title denotes—is chiefly devoted to the home part of the adventures of the "long, exciting" romance in question, still the episode of the Slave Lady, in greatly reduced dimensions, is to be found in it; and "Suum Cuique" stakes his character for veracity as a literary witness (inclosing his card to the Editor of the *Athenæum*), that the legend above recited will be circumstantially found in it. Any reader, indeed, willing to take the trouble, may satisfy himself on the point.

The question of dates resumes, then, all its importance, and the transparent juggle attempted by the Author of 'The Quadroon' in this matter needs scarcely any other exposition than his own. He states that he read this latter romance (his own composition) in the year 1852, and this, to the eye of a cursory reader, would seem to be the date of publication—antecedent, then, certainly, to the date of 'Masks and Faces.' But how did the Author of 'The Quadroon' "read" his work? In the profound seclusion of a desk to which he had

consigned it, in despair at finding his originality anticipated by 'Uncle Tom's Cabin!'—an objection which it required an interval of four years only to dissipate, though how effected, even in that long space in the life of a popular novel, I am at a loss to conceive, since 'Uncle Tom' is decidedly not yet by any means wholly forgotten, and was not published in the *London Journal*, whose quarter of a million readers, of course, forget everything they read as fast as they read it—or, at all events, are not supposed to be in many cases patrons of the Circulating Library! A little farther on, however, the Author of 'The Quadroon' admits it was not published till 1856, nor "finished" writing until 1855. By what gift of fictitious clairvoyance, then, did he "read" it in 1852? In any case, how can it be so triumphantly stated that a book not finished until 1855 was written "long before" a work that was published in that year!—or, at all events, commencing with the Midsummer of 1855, and running in an unbroken sequence (not in parts, with an addition!) for seven or eight subsequent months, could hardly be said to have entered 1856.

It is not "necessary"—it is altogether beside the point at issue—for the Author of 'The Quadroon' to inform "Suum Cuique" that he resided a long time in the now dis-United States of America, and attended many slave-auctions, and particularly of "beautiful Quadroon girls," in the city of New Orleans. One might, indeed, feel some faint curiosity to know what satisfaction he took in such exhibitions, as it is impossible to impute to an English gentleman the motives which he declares so scandalously frequent among intending purchasers there. But as well might the Author of 'The Quadroon' imagine he proved a good claim to the invention of the tragedy of 'Othello,' by announcing that he had been to Venice, and had been rowed in a gondola! Nay, the most exact description of the Dogana, and a list of all the seaweeds cast on the Lido, with their Latin and "trivial" names appended (whatever that means—and it is of frequent occurrence in the carefully-catalogued descriptions of scenery in 'The Quadroon'), would fail to establish the point.

With regard to minor matters of misrepresentation, it is, perhaps, hardly worth while to remark, that the story of the Long Tom practice is based simply on the statement in 'Masks and Faces,' that a 9-pound shot, discharged from a piece of ordnance of that calibre, pierced the launch-boat of a man-of-war, shattered the leg of one of the persons in it, and sent all the rest into the water. I know not in what wars the gallant Author of 'The Quadroon' may have figured; but in those of the British Empire this is by no means an uncommon feat to be performed by a piece of metal of the weight mentioned, properly propelled by ignited powder, even in the good old times when cannon balls were cast round.

With regard to the concluding paragraph of the letter of the "Author of 'The Quadroon'" (who seems desirous to go to posterity by that title), it is only "necessary" to say that, although the tale of 'Masks and Faces' was commenced and carried on for a few chapters by Mr. J. F. Smith, the sudden secession of that gentleman to a rival publication induced the proprietors of the *London Journal* to place it in what they doubtless considered the most competent hands they could find for the purpose, and that no particle of the invention in dispute, or of the staple story of 'The City Banker,' which appeared under the accustomed *nom de plume* of 'the Author of 'Whitefriars,' owes its creation to any other pen.

SUUM CUIQUE.

HAMILTONIAN LOGIC. (No. 4.)

December, 1861.

I proceed to extenuate Hamilton's statement [ante, p. 51], that "some at least" is "possibly all or none"; so that "some Xs are Ys" takes in a possibility of either of the logical contraries—"every X is Y" and "no X is Y." This is not what he meant; but it is what he said. I repeat the passage ('Discussions,' 635*, 690):—

... The Aristotelic contradiction only proceeds on a certain arbitrary hypothesis of particularity: to wit, that "some" is to mean only "some at least," (possibly, therefore, all or none); thus constituting, both in affirmation

and in negation, virtually a double proposition,—a proposition comprising, in effect, two contraries.

I trace this assertion to diminished energy of reference caused by illness; and this combined with hurry. I shall presently prove that these causes existed, whether I state their effect rightly or not; but I first point out how I suppose them to have acted.

1. In Hamilton's doubly partitive system, the affirmative and negative particulars are equivalents. That "some (only) are" means that "some (the rest) are not." Hence, as he truly says, *some* will "be both affirmative and negative" ('Logic' ii. 280). And the word *some*, by definition, implies both "some at least" and "some at most."

2. The ordinary logician makes no use of "some at most, possibly none"; his "*some*" is "some at least, possibly all." Had he used both, he would have had four particulars, identical two and two: for "some-at-least-possibly-all Xs are Ys" is equivalent to "some-at-most-possibly-none Xs are not Ys." I suspect that Hamilton, in his wide reading, had met with a few logicians who have discussed "some at most" as a possible phase of quantity. He actually affirms that "the logicians" (ii. 280, again) give "some" the meaning "negatively, not all, perhaps none, some at most; affirmatively, not none, perhaps all,—some at least." This is too short; but it is only his own note: the appendix I cite is his private paper, published by his editors, who give due warning of its character. Had he lived to publish for himself, he probably would have expanded this note, and would have indicated "the logicians" who have dealt with "some at most."

3. In the next page (ii. 281; but this is a new section, no doubt on a different paper), Hamilton sums up, and sums up badly, even for a private memorandum. Biassed by recollection of his own "*some*," which is both "at least" and "at most," he forgets to note that this is not the case with "the logicians." Accordingly, he describes them as using "some, meaning some at least, some perhaps all, some, [] perhaps not any." In the space [] he ought to have inserted the words "meaning some at most"; and he ought also to have noted that here we have the two "*some*s" attributed to "the logicians" in his previous section. All this I am sure was in his head: and deliberate reading of his imperfect note would at any time have brought it all back.

4. In process of time arose the assumed necessity of preparing—in a hurry, as I shall show—an eradicating article against a stray mathematician who would write logic, though warned again and again that he neither did know, could know, nor ought to know, anything about the matter. I see clearly that he referred to the imperfect note above exposed in great hurry. And by trusting too much to the wording of his rapid extract, he added the intensifying assertion about the two contraries.

I have now to establish, independently, the decline of the habit of reference, and the hurry of the article from which I have quoted. Of the first I shall take three marked instances out of his controversy with myself.

1. In this journal of August 24, 1850, speaking of the form "Any X is any Y," Hamilton says of me, "He wisely omits the form. But what an omission!" It is the first of my forms in the very table he was criticizing, from which he himself shortly afterwards produces it.

2. In my 'Formal Logic' (p. 311) the reader will see how Hamilton joined into one phrase words from two different writings of mine, and put the total under marks of quotation, as a portion of one passage. This was the most mischievous trick he ever played me: no reference was given; and it cost me six hours of wonderment and puzzlement over my own writings before I could solve the riddle.

3. In my third Cambridge paper I have exposed the manner in which Hamilton gained his belief, which he expressed in several places, that I confounded the middle term of a syllogism with its conclusion. My words are, "... quantity of the conclusion, there called the middle term." If he had looked "there,"—that is, two or three pages back,—he would have seen that I was speaking

elliptically of the extent which is *middle*,—that is, which is common to both premises,—as being the extent of the conclusion. All these instances show negligence of reference: though the third is otherwise blameworthy. As in some other cases, the obvious meaning of words is our protection against grammatical ambiguity. In "Philo of Byzantium, afterwards called Constantinople," we know that it is not the engineer who underwent change of name: in "Paul of Tarsus, the Apostle of the Gentiles," we know that the Epistle to the Romans was not written by a city.

I now come to the proofs of hurry. Of these there are enough in the paper of the *Discussions* which I have quoted: I shall cite two. The first is the mistake, now well known, which I shall designate as that of the *countermarching identicals*: the quantities which are one and the same quantity, but the greater the one the less the other. It has been shown that Hamilton was not strong at notions of quantity: but even he could not have made such a stumble at his ordinary pace. There must have been hurried writing: and we may suspect that he did not himself correct the press.

Secondly, Hamilton has inserted, from the manuscript notes which his editors afterwards published and I have already cited, a table of the relations of his propositional forms. Both in the notes, and in the *Discussions*, the table has this memorandum:—"This table may not be quite accurate in details." How are we to explain the inventor and promulgator of a logical system putting forth the connecting relations of his own forms of enunciation with a warning that perhaps some of them are wrong? Not quite accurate in details in a matter of which every detail must be either as sure as "X is X" or as doubtful as "X is not X"! Nothing but hurry can explain this: deliberation would have re-examined the table, and made sure of its accuracy. To digress for a moment:—"As sure as eggs is eggs"; are these eggs anything but a corruption of X, a letter not uncommon even among old logicians to represent a term? I appeal to the Caesar of folk-lore, the *Notes and Queries*.

But the most direct presumption of hurry is as follows. The first edition of the '*Discussions*' has 758 pages. At page 121 there was no intention even of reprinting the letter to this journal: for the reader is directed to consult the *Athenæum* itself. When more than 621 pages had been printed off, so that duly-paged interpolation was impossible, a new passage of arms was resolved on: the article from which I have quoted was prepared, and inserted in the logical appendix between pages 620 and 621, with asterisked paging running from 621* to 652*. This kind of addition is almost always drawn up in a hurry. I have the honour to be the subject of the whole; as appears by the following extract from the Index:—"De Morgan (Prof.), as a logical critic and reasoner, 621*-652*."

It is to the point to inquire why this attack was made, and how the sarcasms with which it teems came to be so much more racy than those of the pamphlet of 1847 and the letter of 1850; neither of which lacked seasoning. It will help the extenuation if it can be shown that there was a probable reason for sudden action, especially if it were one which might excite irritation. There had been no immediate provocation from me. Hamilton had had the last word in this journal full eighteen months before; and since that time nothing to which I had been a party had taken place. When I looked through the accounts of myself in the copy forwarded to me, "with the author's compliments" written in it,—as if any copy of that book could have failed to contain the author's compliments, otherwise than by a binder's omission,—I thought I saw the meaning of the whole disclosed in this last and parting shot:—

And be it remembered, that mathematics and dram-drinking tell, especially, in the long run. For a season, I admit, Toby Philpot may be the Champion of England, and Warburton testifies,—"It is a thing notorious, that the oldest mathematician in England is the worst reasoner in it." So much for Mathematical Logic; so much for Cambridge Philosophy.

I reprint this pleasant colophon in the service of the writer. But those who have not read the

controversy must take notice that all writing of this kind came from my opponent alone, except one passage in the Appendix to my 'Formal Logic,' written with the expressed purpose of showing that such weapons were at my command, if it had pleased me to use them. I have very recently met with a sarcasm upon Hamilton, against the severity of which I must protest. Mr. Robert Chambers, in his 'Cyclopædia of English Literature,' makes extracts from the authors whom he introduces. For his sole specimen of Hamilton's manner and matter he has given the passage quoted above, with some preceding sentences, in which a mathematician is compared to an owl by daylight, &c. I hope that to the next edition will be added one of those lucid and powerful little bits of psychological explanation with which the Lectures on Metaphysics abound. It is not enough to show how small Hamilton appears when he talks about mathematics: no one can thence infer how great he is when he turns to subjects which his mind and his reading qualify him to handle. It is true that at Cambridge we used to assume that the wooden spoon of the mathematical tripos would be high in the classical tripos; but this was mercy, not logic. When I saw Bishop Warburton and Mr. Tobias Filpot—I follow the authorities; the etymon is more homely than φιλοσοφίας—brought together by main force that I might be tied up between them, I was reminded of the old logician Pitagorampes, who made travellers take both horns of a very uncomfortable dilemma. The portrait was a feature nearer to true likeness than Hamilton knew it to be. The thirsty old soul to whom I am compared was given to beer, not to drams. The song in which he lives—be his *vates sacer* Francis Hawkes, O'Keefe, or another—is made upon a brown jug the clay of which was once a part of his mortal coil, and which, in both existences, "foamed with mild ale." So that Hamilton—as by moral rule of three it was fit he should do—made the same blunder about the mathematician as about the mathematician: he mistook a nutritious stimulant for a stimulating poison. But this is not the point. Hamilton lets out that his drunken antagonist is to be for a time the Champion of England. I suspect he was excited by information that my objections to his system had staggered many, especially south of the Tweed; and that this was the secret of the sudden attack upon the uncareworthy opponent whom he delighted to represent as an intellectual cripple. Little he foresaw that my first—very likely my last—direct notice of lampoons on the effect of which he placed an innocent reliance, would be taken on his behalf, not on my own: as helping to show how he came to write in a hurry what, had the same writing been deliberate, would have proved that he had never understood either Aristotle or his followers. A. DE MORGAN.

LITERARY FUND.

WHISPERS of a reform in the management of this Society reached us in the early part of the year; but we thought it better, before we referred to the subject, to await the publication of the accounts. Here they are, positive and comparative, after the fashion of the *Athenæum*:—

Literary Fund.		Artists' General Benevolent Fund.	
From 1844 to 1859 (16 years), 783 applicants were relieved at a cost (exclusive of Collector's Pounage, Advertisements, and expenses attending the Anniversary Dinner) of.....£8,177 9 8		From 1844 to 1859 (16 years), 974 applicants were relieved at a cost (exclusive of Collector's Pounage, Advertisements, and expenses attending the Anniversary Dinner) of....£1,444 7 8	
To this we now add the account for another year:—			
1859.		1859.	
51 Applicants relieved.		69 Applicants relieved.	
Charges for Salary, for rooms for meeting of Committee and Subscribers (exclusive of Collector's Pounage, Advertisements, and expenses attending the Anniversary Dinner) £881 15 8		Charges for Salary, for rooms for meeting of Committee and Subscribers (exclusive of Collector's Pounage, Advertisements, and expenses attending the Anniversary Dinner) £56 12 7	
For Printing, Stationery, Postage and Miscellaneous.....£115 12 7		For Printing, Stationery, Postage and Miscellaneous.....£51 0 2	
£497 8 3		£107 12 9	

These accounts, in detail, bear witness to the nature of that change which was reported as a reform, and of the value of all reforms which may be expected from the Committee.

The object for which the reformers so long contended was two-fold—either reduce the expenses, or extend the usefulness of the Society. The Society has arrived at the maturity which the Founder contemplated: it not only receives a large income from donors and subscribers, but it has a freehold estate of more than 200*l.* a-year, and a reserved fund of more than thirty thousand pounds. Yet the Society does no more for literary men than was done fifty years since, when it was struggling for existence, although the expenditure has risen from 47*l.* 6*s.* to more than 500*l.* a-year. Such a cost for the mere distribution of the funds of a benevolent Society is extravagant beyond all precedent—other like Societies distribute like funds to a larger number of applicants, at less than one-fourth the cost. But the Society would neither extend its usefulness nor reduce its expenses. A house, in a good situation, was, we were told, essential for the respectability of the Society; and, though the Committee met but nine times a-year, there was an absolute necessity for a resident Secretary. Of course, if a house, in a good situation, was essential, there was no objection to the particular house; and if a resident Secretary was required, the Society must pay for his services whether it employed him or not.

We come now to the reform, which originates with the Committee; and from this it appears that the argument about a house was, as the reformers stated, all moonshine,—for the Society has removed from the corner of Bloomsbury Square to chambers in the back settlements of the Adelphi; that the argument about the absolute necessity for a resident Secretary was, as the reformers stated, all moonshine, the Secretary having retired to a villa some dozen miles from London; and the Committee, which gave to its Secretary *four times the income* paid to the Secretary of the Artists' General Benevolent Fund, because they enforced residence, now give him 50*l.* a-year additional *not to reside*. The fact is so strange, that we think it right to record it in the very words of the Auditor's Report:—

Secretary's salary ..	£200
Secretary, in lieu of residence (half a year) ..	25

GREAT ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

Naples, Dec. 17, 1861.

IT is with sorrow that I describe another of those awful phenomena which have so often desolated this fair land. Within the course of a few years I have witnessed several violent eruptions of Vesuvius, even more brilliant than the present, and have felt my house rocking beneath me from the upheavings of that mysterious and insidious enemy, earthquake, but I never witnessed such consternation as that which was depicted on the faces of a population of 22,000 souls who fled from Torre del Greco.

When I first saw the eruption I was walking with a friend, and happening to look over the inclination of a mountain which cut the sea and the distant prospect, I saw what appeared to me to be a vast pine, and yet I said, rubbing my eyes, I do not remember one on that spot; it cannot be a pine, it must be smoke from Vesuvius; and so it was; and at this, the commencement of the eruption, we could see the mighty mass from the roots, which were fixed in the base of the mountain, growing up with wonderful rapidity to a gigantic tree which touched the very heavens, and then spread its branches south and east and west, until the coast, sea, everything, was hidden from view. I never witnessed anything grander than the vast masses of smoke which rose and rolled over one another in magnificent involutions, nor anything which gave me a deeper consciousness of the powers of nature than the loud artillery which preceded every impetus of the mountain, shaking our windows and doors at the distance of many miles, and even at sea, as sailors told me, making their boats tremble in the water. As night set in, the spectacle changed its aspect; it was a confusion of black and deep-red colour, only at intervals it being pos-

sible to see distinctly the column of fire and smoke. Forked lightning and other electric exhibitions played about the mountain and formed a scene which no pen can describe. Great numbers of people went over from Naples on the same night; and I am told that it was a piteous thing to see the inhabitants rushing out panic-struck from their houses, and carrying off all their household goods by the glare of the fires which threatened their ruin. "By ten o'clock on Sunday night," said one of the chief authorities of the district to me, "five thousand persons had arrived in Torre dell' Annunziata; others fled to Naples, and some pushed further on to Castellamare,"—and so the flight continued throughout the hours of darkness; and all this anxious time we could hear, at intervals, rounds, as it were, of artillery, which shook our very houses. About two o'clock after midnight, the grand crater which has been so long comparatively dormant, opened its fires, giving hopes to the despairing population that their dwellings might yet be saved; but by what infatuation is it, that people still cling to a locality which, within the historic period, has been destroyed nine times! On Monday morning, I went over to examine on the spot the devastation which had been committed. As in 1848 and 1855, the road from Naples to Portici was lined with people watching the carriages which rolled down one after another to Torre. It was a perfect fair, and the ruin of the little town a few miles further on had created an unexpected amusement for the Neapolitans. On arriving we found Torre del Greco, a thriving place of 22,000 inhabitants, desolate,—the streets, usually crowded with urchins, were empty, and the windows, commonly filled with women, attracted by the shrill whistle of the railway train, were all shut up. There was no fisherman on the beach, and the masters of the coral boats had all vanished, for, as you know, Torre del Greco is the great depot for coral, the port from which sail out, in the month of March, I know not how many barks to fish up the bright wonders of the deep on the coast of Sardinia or Africa. All was as silent as death within the houses; it was another Pompeii, with the roofs on, though, unlike Pompeii, there were yet remaining signs of recent life and of a hurried flight. Melons and pomei-d'oro, in rich profusion, hung on the walls of the untenanted houses; they had been carefully husbanded for the feasts of Natale and Capo d'Anno; but Christmas and New Year will be a sad season to this unfortunate people! At the station there was a vast and mingled crowd of Bersaglieri, National Guards, curious strangers and panic-struck inhabitants, who had lingered longer than some others to carry off a few articles of furniture. Every one had a bundle, and mattresses and cradles, and their usual tenants crowding at the "fun," were piled up ready to be carried off somewhere, anywhere. A little beyond the station the road turns off to the left, which leads into the city and up to the mountain. There were patrols of the National Guards in the streets, watching the property of the fugitives, for hosts of thieves might well be expected down from the capital, as misfortune awakens the worst as well as the best qualities of human nature. There were crevices opened in the streets sufficient to interrupt the passage of carriages in some places, and showing the fearful struggles which the imprisoned giant had been making to get out. Houses were riven from top to bottom and opened across the roofs,—few appeared to be habitable in their present state, and one gentleman, unable to effect an entrance by the door of his house, was breaking in the windows. Altogether, the number of houses up to that time, which had suffered elisions, according to the official statement, amounted to from 400 to 500; but my opinion is that scarcely a house is secure. The road ascends through the city to the mountain, and after walking about a quarter of a mile from the outskirts you arrive at the stream of lava, which at this point is about 28 palms high and nearly half a mile across. It had risen to the roofs of several houses, and was slowly proceeding onwards, though its course had slackened much since the morning, in consequence of the opening of the principal crater. About half a mile further on, the

fiery mouths were visible vomiting forth fire, and smoke and pumice-stone; but so intense was the heat, and so thick the cloud of fine dust that fell around, that it was painful, if not dangerous, to advance. To count the number of mouths would be difficult, for new ones were opening continually, and it was just as likely as not that we ourselves might have been let in.

The trains still run, and we go on to Torre dell'Annunziata, where 5,000 persons had arrived the night before by 10 o'clock. The roofs once so clean were now covered with thick dust, instead of fine grain and *pasta* turned out to dry. The streets were blocked up with every species of vehicle which had been engaged all night in bringing in the fugitives, for whose reception the magazines of the tower had been opened; and here I saw them huddled together by the hundred. The more respectable classes had been quartered about amongst the inhabitants in the proportion of five to fifteen in a house; but all distinctions of rich and poor were now broken down, for misfortune had made them fellows, and they met each other as man and man. Beyond the confines of this place we began to leave the dust behind us; there was a clearer sky above, and by the time we got to Castellamare the atmosphere was clearer; but what a scene! Boats were coming in as at Torre dell'Annunziata, with numbers of poor creatures and such articles of furniture as in their panic they had been able to carry off. Mattresses were scattered about the quays and the squares, and cradles and chairs and a few other household articles which had been caught up in haste. Many women sat on logs of timber, knitting, others lay along on the ground with their children around them. Groups of men were standing about recounting to the bystanders the horrors of the past night; I saw sick and aged people supported by their friends, and being led to some place of refuge. There was an old woman especially who appeared to have been paralyzed by fright, and who excited the compassion of the crowd. All these had been involved in ruin by the events of the last few hours,—and who can foresee the miseries to which they will now be exposed for life? "We have done the best we can for them," said the *Sotto-Prefetto*; "we have put many of them in the Seminary, and others have been quartered on the inhabitants, whilst a subscription has been opened for the supply of their immediate wants." Though there were hundreds of carriages and other vehicles, all were so occupied in the service of the poor sufferers that it was almost impossible to get one to push on to Sorrento, and yet we desired to see what the eruption had done along the coast. The air was tolerably clear in Castellamare; but on approaching Vico we got beneath the column of smoke which the north wind was driving over the Bay, and all the country appeared to be clothed in deep mourning. Black fine dust had fallen everywhere and covered everything. The roads were covered several inches deep; on the houses in Torre del Greco it was ascertained by measure to be 4½ inches in depth. Gardens full of vegetables were blackened; the monthly rose had changed its hues; the olive its silvery white for black; the oranges had a corona of dust upon them as clearly defined as that of the acorn. The foliage was so laden that the branches hung down with the weight, and it is not improbable that the orange and lemon crops will suffer greatly from the breaking down of the trees. I saw men sweeping the cabages, and shaking the trees; and in one olive-tree a peasant who was performing this operation was lost to view in the cloud which came down around him. And all this time the dusty shower was falling rapidly. On the parapets of the walls the literary juveniles had written their names in the dust, as we when boys did in the sand and ashes. Ash was everywhere: it clothed all nature in mourning, and we bit it, and breathed it, and our eyes ran with water from its effects. At Sorrento the aspects were the same; the streets and the gardens looked as smooth as a sandy beach after the tide has receded; the ashes had penetrated into the innermost rooms of the houses, and plates and dishes gave evidence of the fact. "Our boats," said the people, "were obliged to carry the compass with them, or they never would have found

Naples." So it was at the Piano, and so at Capri. I do not exaggerate when I tell you that the obscurity was such as is produced by an eclipse of the sun; but in the centre of the column it was so deep that it was impossible to see much before you. I went on the sea and marked the surface—usually azure, blue and clear, so much so that it is possible to see the rocks several fathoms deep and the fish disporting amongst them; it was now the colour of one of our muddy rivers, and as the mariners dashed their oars into the sea the flakes of coke receded right and left. "And we felt the sea vibrate beneath us during the whole night," said the men, "at every roar of the mountain." Poor fellows! it was piteous, though laughable, to see how much they suffered from the action of the dust on their eyes, which literally streamed with water. "Put up your umbrella, sir," said they, "or you will be blinded," and so I did; but the enemy got under it, and then, fairly beaten, I turned my back upon it. Push into shore, and let us back to Naples. The details were the same returning as coming, though the prospect was different. The mighty column of smoke we might have imagined had supported the very heavens, except that when it attained a vast height it turned south and spread over the sea, covering the entire Bay, and reaching how far we cannot yet say, though we know that Capri and Salerno were covered with the dust. We could see it falling like ballast from a balloon, and heaven knows that we felt it and gulped sometimes too much for easy respiration. On Sunday night the column from the lower mouths just above Torre del Greco was calculated to have risen 10,000 feet in height, whilst that from the upper crater was estimated at 3,000, and by some, at 5,000 feet.

Towards the evening the artillery which had been thundering all the day ceased, and nothing remained to excite our wonder but the grand electric lights which played around the crater on the summit,—columns of fire and smoke continually rose up, intermingled with forked lightning and globes of pure electric light. During the night and the next morning there were fresh shocks of earthquake, which added to the work of devastation. As Tuesday broke the sun to us in Naples was eclipsed by the black cloud which still rolled between us and the mountain; but as the orb of day gained a greater height the brilliant effects which were produced on the edges of the column were wonderfully grand. On Wednesday morning the column was much reduced,—the smoke from the lower mouths crept like mist over the surface of the land; two or three sharp shocks of earthquake were, however, felt in Torre, and several houses fell in. On Thursday morning I went over again, and now that the volcano had subsided into a sulky kind of repose, I proceeded to examine more in detail the different parts of the town. The train stopped short of the usual point, and passengers to Castellamare were compelled to walk half a mile to meet another train which was waiting for them; and, for two reasons: the road had received several elisions, and it was feared that the vibration of the carriages would bring down the tottering houses on the line. For myself, I took possession of a National Guard, as it turned out a most stupid animal, but whose red cap I thought might be a protection. Happily we picked up with the "Parrocco" who had returned to look after his property and his parishioners, and who did the honours of the desolate city to us. "Let us go to the sea first," he said. "Look at these mighty rocks; they are of the lava of 1794, and observe that the earthquake has now riven them." The flint-like substances had been cleft as with a knife, and through the middle of them were gushing down streams of imprisoned water set free. The sea had retired twenty palms, from the elevation of the ground, and a little way out it was boiling violently,—I believe from the effect of subterranean streams gushing up through the openings which had been made. We went into a ruined house close at hand, and looked into a well, and listened to the streams of water which were gushing through, from the upper mountain; the sides of the well having been opened by the earthquake. Torre del Greco is formed of a number of streets running parallel and at right angles to one

another; it lies at the base of the mountain; and up the Strada della Ripa I first bent my steps. As every house on the line parallel to the rail was fissured, so was it here, and even worse—the ruin had been much advanced since Monday. There were large gaps opening throughout the length of this street, and of every other, in an ascending direction, but I observed no transverse openings; yet in all directions the houses had suffered, and seemed to stand erect by special permission. "Let us come down this street on the left," said the Parrocco. It was the Strada Fontana, and there, at the bottom, the large fountain which had supplied the wants of the city was boiling up with disimprisoned streams, which gushed out from beneath. It had risen several palms in height; and though the quality of the water was here but little changed, in several other places I visited it had a sharp, acid taste. Most of the houses had suffered in this street perceptibly, and all, I believe, in fact. Against some, ladders were placed, and workmen were breaking holes in the façades, in which to rest the poles that were to be their props; others had fallen, and were a mass of rubbish; whilst a wide gap yawned in the interval. There was one cut so cleanly through the middle that a section was presented to the eye; and on the very edge of the precipice trembled a bed, ready-made, but which had not been slept in; whilst chairs stood around the one wall that remained, and a gridiron and baskets and vegetables still hung against it. Two cats which had been imprisoned there had been liberated, but there was little chance of the furniture being got down, as the probabilities are that what remained of the house would fall inevitably with a touch. Retracing my steps, I got into the Strada Ripa again, and, following the course of the fissure in the centre, mounted by some steps to the next street, which runs at right angles,—for Torre del Greco lies on so sharp a declivity that the town is terraced. The continuation of the road upwards, now called the Strada Santa Croce, exhibits the same sad scenes as that which we have just left: handsome houses cut right through, and showing yawning gaps—some so crippled that another shock might do for them; others but shells, the interiors having fallen in. There was one especially I remarked, for it was large and handsome, and the fragments of the fallen masonry protruded through the doors. In front of it was a large crater, which had opened with one of the recent shocks; and looking in, I marvelled at the force which must have split the solid blocks of flint-like lava of which the substratum was formed. This was the old lava of 1794, and on this the new city is built. The sons had erected their dwellings on the tombs of their fathers, and the grave seemed to have opened to swallow up the grandsons.

It was obvious to me that the ground around Torre del Greco is hollow, for through the gaps which had been formed in the riven lava, it appeared as if the site on which Torre stood was a thin crust in the form of a vault, and so the Parrocco evidently thought, for one of the reasons which he assigned for the escape of the inhabitants was, that they were apprehensive of the city falling in. I did not visit all the side streets at right angles, contenting myself with a peep, but all the houses were in the same state as those I have described, and some had fallen in. Nearly at the top of this street stands the church from which it takes its name, one of those pale-faced plaster, characterless edifices which abound in Southern Italy. The "Santa Croce," which stood erect and replaced one that was destroyed in 1794, but happier than its neighbour the Campanile or Belfry, had manfully withstood the storm, with this exception, however, that whereas it had formerly consisted of four floors, the two lower ones had been swallowed up by the lava, and the third and fourth still remain to tell the tale. Thus proceeding through such scenes of desolation as I have never witnessed before, sometimes warned away from the sides of the houses, lest they might fall, and at others standing a chance of being overwhelmed by the ocean of dust which was being swept off in order to lighten the houses, I got into the direction of the country; and, passing by fertile and smiling

vineyards, found myself shortly on the old lava beds which Time had not yet pulverized nor man had built upon. It was rough walking for some distance, and our stupid guide, not the Parrocco, but a man rejoicing in the title of a National Guard, kept on trying to cover his ignorance by saying that he wanted to show us everything. And so he did, and a vast deal more than we cared to see. Patience, however, and our legs soon brought us to the foot of the great crater, above which rose the lord of the surrounding district. Here at the base we marked the new mouths which had been so recently opened. There are four larger ones. Several were formed on the hill side as we stood there, and one or two were close by us. Decked out they were in all the colours of the rainbow, and hungry-looking men were collecting specimens for sale. Beneath our feet the smoke continually ascended, and a quivering heat that made us move from one spot to another. To cross the bed of lava, which is here full a quarter of a mile across, would have been therefore impossible, to say nothing of the possibility of our breaking through the black crystallized cream which just covered the glowing stream,—so that we returned by the road by which we came, over the old lava again, and which had been uplifted and cleft in many places by the several earthquakes of the week. A quarter of a mile before entering the city we turned off a few steps from the road, and came at once upon the new bed just at the point where it terminated, or rather diverged, for had it not done so, so rapid is the declivity that I am persuaded that by this time a great part of Torre would be under the liquid fire. At this point it stands full twenty-eight palms above the level of the ground, and none but those who have seen it can imagine how that blackened mass could have moved on so regularly and swiftly. I mounted to the top, and found myself on the roof of a peasant's house which had been overwhelmed, and from which I could obtain an extensive view over the surrounding district. All was black, and everywhere vineyards and olive-grounds, and fruit-trees and the white mulberry were all gone; and where, a few days before, there existed indications of the highest cultivation, sterility had laid its curse for a century. The old bed which I had just passed over was formed in 1794, and yet there it was as black and hard as ever, except where a rush or a reed had struggled up through some small fissure. How many years must pass away before the lately smiling district shall again produce its oil and wine! There were several singular features in the scene; a house close by us had just escaped destruction, the lava flowed by it at no greater distance than a yard or two, and looked in at the windows, whilst several trees that were buried to the branches still retained their verdure. Here, of course, the bed was wider than in any other direction; the lava had come rollicking down in its mad mirth, and had spread right and left to the width of two-thirds of a mile, and then its course was arrested. But here we are again in the city, which is full of bustle, for now that the mountain is in comparative repose, the inhabitants are returning to carry off the goods which in their hasty flight they had left behind them. "None will remain here," said the Parrocco; "we fear another disaster,"—and besides this the houses are not safe. I sent off all my friends on Sunday night, and for myself I slept on board a boat out at sea last night. I cannot describe the remarkable scene which presented itself, and which can only be likened to what Naples is on the 4th of May, when every one thinks it almost a duty to change his house. Some were bringing out their furniture, and with every precaution lest their houses should fall upon them; in some cases it was too dangerous to enter, and the furniture was left behind; household goods, chairs, tables, mattresses, were piled up on every street and at every doorway, and the proprietors sat in guard before them. Then there were porters and cabmen and sailors by the hundred, driving bargains or carrying the goods away to the boats or the carts, as the case might be. From the lower part of the town articles were sent off by sea or the line; whilst in the upper part they were despatched by carriages

by the old road. The poor people had put up rude engravings of the Madonna on their houses; and though Torre were destroyed ninety-nine instead of nine times, they would do the same.

I should ill discharge my duty if I did not say that both the Government and the people have risen with the occasion and done honour to the Italian name. Two steamers run backwards and forwards twice a day for the convenience of these unfortunate persons. Two regiments have been put to work to transport furniture and carry food. The Government has given 160,000 francs, the King 40,000, and General La Marmora 3,000, for the relief of the inhabitants. The barracks of the Granier di Nocera, Cava and Salerno, or, at least, a portion of them, have been devoted to the occasion, as also one of the Palaces.

Yesterday we had much rain; but this morning the same weather which we have had for so long a time has re-appeared—a northerly wind with a clear blue sky. The barometer is high, and the snow and what our sailors call the cotton on the mountains, promise a continuance of the same weather. As I conclude my letter Vesuvius has just burst out again with great violence, and the ashes are sweeping again over the Bay. W.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

A few personal traits may be added to our brief sketch of the Prince, who was on Monday laid in his splendid tomb. Prof. Goldstücker, a fellow-student with him at Bonn, remembers him as the only Prince who was a real reader there. "I believe," says the Professor, in a letter which we are allowed to quote, "he never missed a single lecture." It was not the way with princes at Bonn. During the first years of Prince Albert's residence in England, he gave much time to a thorough study of English Law and of our Constitutional History—reading the best authors, abstracting their accounts, and, by help of good guides, discussing the principles contested and established in our several Civil Wars. Few English gentlemen know the Statute Book so well as he knew it. It is no great secret that in the interviews between Prince Albert and the Emperor Napoleon the former thought it his duty to Europe to endeavour by arguments drawn from the history of events in England to engage the Emperor in a more constitutional course than he has yet adopted in France. The Emperor had, we believe, the highest respect for the intelligence of his illustrious adviser.

In thinking of what was most characteristic and individual about the late Prince Consort, we feel in the same difficulty as one who would point out the characteristic features of a beautiful face and head, where every part is perfect and all the parts are in equilibrium. That which, perhaps, most characterized Prince Albert mentally was his singular power in acquiring knowledge; he was truly "wax to receive and marble to retain" impressions. Though of late he had not much time, he read the best books and papers—knew the last literary and artistic gossip—could chat about the lion of the season with the familiarity of a club lounge. His knowledge of personality was very great; of portraits, of biography, of family history, and of all the illustrations of such studies, engravings, memoirs, caricatures, ballads and the small scraps of literature he was amazingly fond. The trait which personally distinguished him from other men was his daily and hourly interest in the education of his children: not only the moral education, which no English parent ever does or, under any circumstances, ought to neglect; but the ordinary training of the school-room. Of course, the Royal Princes and Princesses had many masters and mistresses, but their chief instructor was the Prince. He not only furnished a general plan for their instruction, but superintended it himself,—not only appointed to each one his and her teachers, but thought it his duty to read every book which any of them was about to read. Of how few English gentlemen could the same be said.

The Manchester Local Committee have handed to Mr. John Taylor, General Treasurer of the

British Association, the magnificent balance of 3,658*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* We spoke, at the time, of the financial success of the Manchester meeting, but we were not prepared for such a balance-sheet. That the local spirit may be properly understood, we must explain that this sum is not the net profit on the week's transactions, but, as nearly as possible, the gross income. All the local expenses were defrayed by a local subscription, these expenses amounting to 3,481*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* The net profit is, therefore, very small; and the large balance is due to the spirited exertions of the citizens.

Mr. Sutherland Edwards's 'History of the Opera' is printed, and nearly ready for publication.

'Down South; or, An Englishman's Experiences at the Seat of the American War,' is the title of a book by Mr. S. P. Day, Correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, which Messrs. Hurst & Blackett are preparing for publication.

An order made by Sir John Romilly on a reference to the Court of Chancery of the late Mr. George Biggs's will, defines the position of that portion of the deceased gentleman's estate which he had meant to leave for the benefit of aged and decayed printers and printers' widows. The property in question, about 12,000*l.*, had been paid into court. Sir John decided "that the money should be transferred to the four Trustees of the Printers' Almshouse Society; the capital to be retained intact, and the income to be applied according to Mr. Biggs's will; it being declared that the participants are not to be confined to the inmates of the almshouses, or members of the Society, though these are not excluded—the Court holding the trust to be for the benefit of printers and widows of printers generally." A little time may pass before the intentions of the testator can be carried out, though not much, it is to be hoped. Some of the almshouses, we hear, are now empty for want of funds. The Trustees should at once proceed to exercise the powers conferred upon them by the Master of the Rolls.

Mr. Punch "About London," would be an advertisement after the late Mr. Batty's own heart. This renowned entertainer of the public used to say to his authors, "Hang your piece; give me a bill that looks well on a wall." Mr. Punch "About London," would have looked uncommonly well on the wall. It is the same thing, we suppose, when we read "Mr. Mark Lemon about London;" for Mr. Mark Lemon, it is said, is but another name for Mr. Punch, as Charles Dickens is for Boz and Francis Mahony for Father Prout. After amusing the public for many years by his pen, as playwright and story-teller, Mr. Lemon is about to try a more personal entertainment, in the manner of Albert Smith, gossiping about the valley of the Thames instead of the valley of Chamonix, and taking his hearers up to Westminster, instead of up to the summit of Mont Blanc. We are promised a profusion of maps, models and illustrations, as aids in this new attempt to amuse or instruct the public.

It is remarkable, that while the Cotton Trade with the Southern States of America is nearly at an end, another trade, which bids fair to be of equal importance, is rapidly springing up in the Northern States and in Canada. All accounts concur in stating that the Oil Springs in Pennsylvania and in Canada are yielding petroleum with continually increasing abundance. Montreal is now lighted by gas distilled from this mineral oil, and so rapidly is it usurping the place of coal-gas, that instead of England exporting coals to America to manufacture gas, it is probable that we shall import petroleum largely to be distilled into gas. There are already 20,000 barrels of petroleum on their way to England; and although a war with America will, of course, stop the supplies to some extent, yet the exports from Canada *via* St. John's in New Brunswick will continue. The great value of petroleum will be understood when it is stated that besides producing a beautiful gas, wax for the manufacture of paraffine candles, benzoline, from which the fashionable dyes of Magenta and Roseine are produced, and excellent lubricating oil, can be obtained.

Messrs. Cundall & Downes have produced a photographic fac-simile of a copy of 'Gray's Elegy in a Country Churchyard.' The original copy belongs to Mr. R. C. Wrighton, by whom it was purchased seven or eight years ago, at the sale of Mr. Penn's Gray MSS., for 121*l*. It is in the autograph of Gray, and the folding and creasing of the paper show that it was a copy carried about in a pocket-book, probably to be read at tea-drinkings and sentimental gossip. Some of the verses were afterwards cut away by the poet, and many expressions altered, to the manifest improvement of his work. Thus we read in this draft of his memorable lines—

Some mute, inglorious Tully here may rest,
Some Cæsar, guiltless of his country's blood.

A critic, Mason, as is well known, suggested the alteration from Tully to Milton and from Cæsar to Cromwell; every reader will at once perceive that the critic was, in this instance, a true poet. We are much obliged to Mr. Wrighton for his agreeable present.

Under the title 'Christmas with the Poets,' Messrs. Bell & Daldy have produced an illustrated book of some pretensions, not warranted by the care bestowed in selecting the literature, or the enterprise bestowed upon the art. Not a third of the poets have been read for the subjects; and the illustrations are, for the most part, beneath criticism. Weak as Mr. Birket Foster often is, he has here surpassed himself in feebleness—his feebleness not being "pretty." The binder and printer have done their duty by the publishers: no one else.

Messrs. Edmonston & Douglass publish a series of drawings by Mrs. Hugh Blackburn, entitled 'Birds, drawn from Nature.' These are amongst the most perfect and conscientiously executed works we have ever met with. The lady has taken the sensible and honest view of the only genuine way of executing the task she has chosen, in declining the aid of stuffed specimens of the creatures to be portrayed, which, as she truly says, are, however skillfully stuffed, but fallacious guides for the devoted student. Her plan has been, to study as well as possible the habits and nature of the birds, —and from the living, where practicable in captivity, or from the dead specimens recently shot, when nothing of a preferable sort was at command, to draw with the utmost care and precision every detail of bone, beak, feather, claw or eye that presented itself. Originally an able executant, Mrs. Blackburn, under such a system of practice, has produced such a series as must make glad the eyes of every naturalist who sees them, and beautiful enough for us to wish that she might be compelled to illustrate some grand work in the same admirable manner. The form and textures of the beak and plumage of a gannet, in this series, are in the perfection of rendering. Hardly less should be said for two blackbirds; while there is one of a swimming guillemot, which for beauty of execution has never been surpassed. Hardly less complete are two "blue tits," perched and swinging amongst hop-line on the fine head of a heron with sword-sharp bill and piercing eye.

The following letter needs no introduction:—

"Weston-super-Mare, Somerset.

"My dear —,—A public meeting took place a few days since in this rapidly rising town, for the object of taking into consideration the establishment of a diocesan or county school for placing within the reach of farmers, tradesmen and others forming the middle classes, a sound and comprehensive education for their children on the lowest possible terms, corresponding very much in character to the one recently established in Devonshire under the auspices of the indefatigable Mr. Acland and the noble house of Fortescue. The object was ably introduced by Lord Taunton, who practically exhibited his interest in the scheme by presenting the Treasurer with 100*l*. towards the preliminary expenses. An interesting discussion followed, in which Archdeacon Laud and Archdeacon Denison, formerly belligerents in a theological controversy, met on friendly ground, and argued in a most catholic and able spirit for the establishment of schools which would give to the children of the farmer and tradesman better

opportunities for obtaining a more sound and useful education than at present enjoyed. That the farmers are beginning to see the importance of a superior education was manifested by the fact that the meeting was called at the urgent solicitation of a few respectable tenant farmers. If the county should prove successful in carrying out a Model Middle School, others of the like nature will speedily follow, and thus will be realized the opinion of our excellent Prelate, Lord Auckland, that there is room in Somersetshire for half-a-dozen such schools. I am, &c.

ARTHUR KINGLAKE."

The following works are in progress for the Palæontographical Society:—A Monograph of the Fossil Crustacea of Great Britain, by Prof. Bell. —The Polyzoa of the Chalk Formation, by Prof. Busk. —British Carboniferous Brachiopoda, by Mr. Davidson. —Eocene Mollusca (Univalves), by Mr. Edwards. —The Fossil Elephants of Great Britain, by Dr. Falconer. —A Monograph of the British Fossil Estheridæ (Univalve Entomostraca), by Mr. T. R. Jones. —The Entomostraca of the British Wealden, Oolitic and Liassic Deposits, by Mr. T. R. Jones. —A Monograph of the British Cretaceous Foraminifera, by Mr. T. R. Jones and Mr. W. K. Parker. —A Supplementary Monograph of the Testacea of the Cornbrash, Forest Marble and the Great Oolite, by Dr. Lyceet. —A Monograph of the Placoid Fishes of the Mountain Limestone of Great Britain, by Prof. Melville. —A Monograph of the Carboniferous Fossils of Great Britain, exclusive of the Corals, Brachiopoda and Trilobites, by Prof. Melville. —Fossil Reptilia of Great Britain, by Prof. Owen. —The Trilobites of the Mountain Limestone, Devonian and Silurian Formations, by Mr. J. W. Salter. —A Monograph of the Fossil Graptolites of Great Britain, by Prof. Wyville Thomson. —Eocene Mollusca (Bivalves), by Mr. Searles Wood. —The Radiaria of the Oolitic Formations, by Dr. Wright. —and The Radiaria of the Cretaceous Formations, by Dr. Wright.

The Ninth Annual Report of the Manchester Free Libraries, prepared by Mr. Smiles, the principal Librarian, and reporting the working of the different departments from September, 1860, to September, 1861, has been recently printed. It shows that the issues for the year have been, from the Reference Library, 142,433 vols., or a daily average of 478 vols.; from the Chief Lending Library, 78,464 vols.; and from the three Branch Lending Libraries, 188,124 vols., or 891 vols. lent per day, being a mean daily aggregate of 1,369 vols. put into the hands of borrowers and of persons referring to books. The mean daily average for the preceding year, 1859-60, was 1,250 vols. The stock of books now possessed by the Corporation of Manchester, and at the call of the public in the Reference and the four Lending Departments, aggregates 56,554 vols. Of these 30,935 belong to the Reference Department, and are read or consulted on the premises, the remainder are for circulation through the Lending Departments. The collection at the Reference Library includes an assemblage of popular educational books, maps, charts, &c., contributed by publishers, and open to the examination of schoolmasters and others interested in practical instruction—open, indeed, to any one who desires to inspect the collection, which embraces above 1,000 books, sets of books and lessons, maps, charts, &c., for class or collective teaching. The additions to the Library during the past year have been 2,909 vols., which include many valuable works from local donors, and authors, local and other.

Closes shortly.

HOLMAN HUNTS Great Masterpieces of Sacred Art, "BEHOLD! I STAND AT THE DOOR AND KNOCK" (Rev. III. 20), specially valuable as the highest and most complete expression of the genius of this eminent English Painter, is NOW ON VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond Street, prior to its being returned to its private possessor, and final exclusion from public exhibition altogether. —Admission, Sixpence, from Ten to Five. A perfect light insured at all times.

SCIENCE

SOCIETIES.

ASIATIC.—Dec. 14.—Lord Strangford, President, in the chair.—J. H. Macalister, Esq., M. Lewin,

Esq., J. Milligan, Esq., Major-Gen. Anstruther, H. D. Seymour, Esq., M.P., J. Westwood, Esq., and the Rev. W. J. Beaumont, were elected Resident Members; and J. E. Blunt, Esq., N. Moore, Esq., H. S. Freeman, Esq., H. A. Churchill, Esq., C.B., the Hon. A. Gordon, and G. K. Nieman, Esq., were elected non-resident Members. — Besides various donations of books made to the Society by different contributors, a selection of seventy-seven silver coins was presented in the name of His Highness the late Rao of Kutch, who had intrusted to General Jacob the whole of his large collection, from which the Society might choose any that would usefully augment the series in their possession. They are principally coins of the Sâh and Gupta dynasties of Surâshtra. —A paper, by J. Muir, Esq., 'On the Indian Materialists,' with remarks on freedom of speculation in India, was read by the Secretary.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—Dec. 2.—J. W. Douglas, Esq., President, in the chair.—Mr. Barnard exhibited an extensive series of Coleopterous insects from Smyrna.—Mr. D'Urban exhibited a large collection of Lepidoptera, formed by him in South Africa, amongst which were beautiful series of the Pieridæ, and other butterflies of that country.—Mr. Stevens exhibited some splendid butterflies, collected by Mr. A. R. Wallace in Mysol, near New Guinea; he announced that Mr. Wallace, who has spent several years in investigating the Natural History of the Indian Islands, would probably return to England in the spring of next year.—Mr. Adam White exhibited a species of Mantispa, bred in some numbers from a nest of *Polybia scutellaris*, a South American wasp, said to collect honey. The nest, which is a remarkably fine one, has lately arrived at the British Museum from Monte Video, and, on being opened, a number of the Mantispe were found alive therein. Of the economy of this singular insect nothing is known; it is presumed to be parasitic on the wasp, and the examples exhibited during their brief existence at the British Museum displayed all the carnivorous propensities of the family to which they belong, eagerly devouring the small insects presented to them. Mr. White also called attention to a small beetle of the family Buprestidæ, having the epistomata projecting and developed into two short horns; a form quite novel in that beautiful family of Coleoptera. For the reception of this insect, which is allied to the genus *Anthraxia*, Mr. White proposed to found a new genus.—Mr. Machin exhibited a specimen of *Ethia emortualis*, a moth of the family Pyralidæ, taken in Epping Forest, near Loughton. This species, which is found sparingly in southern Europe, has only been previously taken on one occasion in this country, by the Rev. H. Birks, at Henley-on-Thames.—Mr. Waterhouse read a paper 'On the British Species of the Genus *Gyrophana*,' and exhibited a specimen of *Ischnoglossa corticina*, a species unrecorded as British, which he had discovered in the collection of the late Mr. Heysham, of Carlisle.—Mr. F. Walker communicated descriptions of exotic Lepidoptera in the collections of Messrs. Saunders and Fry.—The Secretary read a paper, by Mr. R. Trimen, of Cape Town, South Africa, 'On the Lepidoptera of that Country, including Species belonging to the families Satyridæ, Lycaenidæ and Hesperidæ.—The President announced that in compliance with the almost unanimous wish of the Members of the Society, the chair at the monthly meetings would for the future be taken at seven o'clock in the evening, instead of eight o'clock, as heretofore.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Dec. 17.—Annual General Meeting.—G. P. Bidder, Esq., President, in the chair.—The President gave his address. The Council presented their Report. Telford Medals were presented to Messrs. W. H. Preece, G. P. Bidder, jun. and F. Fox; Council Premiums of Books to Messrs. W. H. Preece, F. Braithwaite, G. Hurwood, and W. Hall; and the Manby Premium, in Books, to Mr. G. P. Bidder, jun. The following gentlemen were elected to fill the several offices on the Council for the ensuing year:—President, J. Hawkshaw; Vice-Presidents,

J. E. Errington, J. Fowler, C. H. Gregory and J. R. M'Clellan; *Members*, Sir W. Armstrong, J. Cubitt, T. E. Harrison, T. Hawksley, G. W. Hemans, J. Murray, J. Scott Russell, G. R. Stephenson, C. Vignoles and J. Whitworth; *Associates*, Mr. J. Cochrane and Col. Simmons, R.E.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

TUES. Royal Institution, 3.—'Light,' Juvenile Lecture, Prof. Tyndall.
THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—'Light,' Juvenile Lecture, Prof. Tyndall.
SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'Light,' Juvenile Lecture, Prof. Tyndall.

PINE ARTS

The Fables of Perrault—[*Les Contes de Perrault. Dessins par Gustave Doré*]. (Paris, Hetzel.)

M. Gustave Doré has chosen a theme the reverse of the 'Inferno' of Dante. Like that, these works are of unequal character, some of them rising to the sublime, in the manner which is habitual with the artist—in impressive and suggestive treatment of light and shade, in gloomy vistas of forest trees, tall pine trunks whose hanging boughs take the eye into mysterious depths where no light is, sunny avenues chequered with shadow, or melancholy forests seen at night. Less happy, but less ordinary with M. Doré, are other designs, wherein common daylight is the leading effect. This is often adopted with a vigour that is only comparatively inferior to that of the first-named class. The drawings before us, containing figures on a large scale, render evident that want of a sound artistic power of drawing on the part of the artist which we have before regretted. The limbs of the child who stands before the gigantic wolf, in the first illustration to 'Le Petit Chaperon Rouge,' are drawn with little feeling for beauty, and infelicitously express the action. An artist, from heedlessness, may omit all detail; but it is obviously of the first importance that expressive action, at least, should be rendered in all good work. Again, in 'Le Petit Poucet,' where the giant is pulling out the terrified children from under his own bed, the huge creature's body is absolutely without foreshortening; so that the figure stooping, with its head towards us, looks flat;—nor is the figure of the monster's wife, in the same illustration, better executed. Equally bad is the arm of the giant, with which he is about to pluck a little nestling child from the bed, in the next design to the above. The babes sleep like a nest of birds, innocent and pretty as they can be, in all attitudes of childlike repose. Here is the redeeming feature of the design in question; for little can be said for the manner in which the great brute himself has been treated.

It has been often remarked, that an artist displays the true character of his genius in dealing with the grotesquely terrible aspect of Art. A wide field for exercise of this faculty, had M. Doré possessed it in original strength, is to be found in the themes he has thus chosen to illustrate. The ogres and monstrous giants of the nursery legends offer to the strong imagination something which is infinitely terrible, at the same time that it is enriched, so to speak, with the grotesque and strange aspect appropriate to such bizarre creatures. The representation of a giant that is merely a lumbering, bottle-nosed mass of flesh—such as we see so often depicted at country fairs in England, and borne about the streets in effigy at certain festivals in France and Belgium—shows but the coarse, commonplace conception of a brutal fellow, magnified enormously. Every one who has entered into the spirit of the legends respecting them knows there was that which is far more individualized and

distinct in the big fellows. They had peculiar tastes—cannibalism, for example—and points of character which need to be expressed by something beyond the big and vulgar mouth, huge teeth and goggle eyes the limited imaginations of dull nursery-maids delight to endow them with. It is in representing this generic character that the power of design held by an artist will never fail to manifest itself. If he gives no more than these commonplaces, dull and stupid as they are, we are justified in thinking that he has no competence for representing the grotesquely terrible. Grandville dealt with the great folk in another manner. Our own Blake would have done better still. Turner did best of all. M. Doré's work is ambitious, and his name is great; therefore, he cannot object to have his works tried by the highest standard. It requires a strong and penetrative imagination to give us a satisfactory ogre. Picking bones and bolting children are not all his faculties. The artist's shortcomings when dealing with similar grotesque subjects have been pointed out by us when commenting on his conception of Dante's 'Geryon.'

If we take M. Doré on his more familiar grounds, not alone in regard to treatment of suggestive effects of atmospheric condition, but where he puts before us childhood, manhood, womanhood or old age, the verdict to be pronounced is to a very different effect. There is a group of children in the admirable frontispiece to this book which is charming for its true perception of infantile and childish character. An old lady—whose figure is odiously drawn, by the way—holds a huge book of faëry legends upon her lap, while around her gather awe-stricken girls and interested boys, whose looks augur more curiosity and wonder than mere fear. One plump little girl, totally overcome by the terrible matters that are being told, clings with fearful eyes to the neck of the reader. Another—amazed, bewildered—stares, the personation of credulity. A dainty little damsel, with eyes whence tears of awe will soon fall, trembles at the knee of her senior. The toys are neglected; a boy clammers over the back of the chair, tilting over to see the wondrous page. The face of Little Red Riding Hood, when we see her awake by the side of that strange and dark-visaged bedfellow who has so startlingly assumed the head-gear of "grand-mamma," is really beyond smiling at, so intense is its fearful wonder—so deep the shudder shown by her action of drawing the little nightgown over the bare childish shoulder. Grandmamma's own face, when she wakes out of her cosy nap, to find the grim beast's claws clutching the sheets from under her own chin, is admirably shown in another design. Here one recognizes nature in the artist's mind; there is a terror, not unmixed with indignation, in the old eyes that meet the sharp orbs of the beast, which we never saw more finely expressed. The rush of the house-cat under the bed, the snuffbox falling from where it was placed to be handy for the owner's delectation, are little points of incidental illustration well worthy of praise. The meeting between 'Chaperon Rouge' and the false grim one, after the catastrophe which concludes the last scene, is full of character and expression.

'Le Petit Poucet' has several designs, which derive their merit chiefly from the exercise of the artist's peculiar and distinct faculty—i.e., the power of expressing the feelings of the mind by those portions of the picture which painters usually treat as subordinate. Nevertheless, nothing could render the ideas of loneliness, intricacy and confused misfortune

better than the work which shows the little one stooping down beside the river, shadowed over as the whole scene is with multitudinous boughs, intricate foliage and innumerable trunks in an endless maze. Nor could anything be better than the deep forest glooms into which the hapless family are led—the little hero at the tail of the line scattering paper—it is like an arboral cavern, hopeless of release. After all the wanderings of the children, and they present themselves at the refuge, they are seen in M. Doré's design as standing in the light of a lantern, whose cone of rays falls from the flame in a manner which must be seen and carefully studied before due praise can be given to the execution of so difficult a theme. The stream of light, seemingly mote-full or powdered, as it falls from the bearer's hand to the crowd of little fellows who are gathered about the steps on which she stands, is a triumphant piece of imitative art.

'La Belle au Bois Dormante' has several beautiful illustrations—that is, beautiful in so far as they exemplify a not novel conception of the subject. The design showing the distant palace, with gleaming sunlight along its sleeping towers, taken from without amongst the wild underwood, is delightful. The hero going up the avenue with the bright terrace-steps beyond, is finely suggestive of hope and a welcome triumph. This is a beautiful study. Where the victor comes amongst the sleepers is commonplace in treatment; nor is the kissing scene otherwise. The Ball in 'Cendrillon' is full of vivacity. One or two of the illustrations to 'Le Maître Chat' border upon caricature; a Castle scene is infinitely the best of these. There is a great deal of humour in 'Peau d'Ane,' but most admirable is a troubled moonlight sky seen over the pinnacles of the palace—a truly grand and beautiful work. 'La Barbe-Bleue' is distinguishable for the clever rendering of the heroine's face, with an expression of girlish wilfulness that shows a just reading by the artist of the story. This is just the woman to do what she ought not to do—to disobey out of mere idle selfishness, and feel sure to escape punishment because of her silly charms. We are sorry to observe, however, from the ogreish look M. Doré has imparted to the much-maligned nobleman's countenance, that he will not disturb the popular ideas respecting his personal character. It will be seen, from our estimate of these designs, that we consider the artist to have thrown away the chance he had of dealing with his theme in an entirely original manner. However, it is certain that fable and fairy history were never illustrated so magnificently as they have here been by M. Doré.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—Mr. Adams's statue of Sir Charles Napier, of Scinde, recently placed at the left hand of the north entrance in St. Paul's, is an unfortunate combination of the Napier and the Havelock in Trafalgar Square. In looking at the new figure, it is impossible not to feel that Mr. Adams has refused to benefit his designs by the infusion of more vitality and honest care, ignoring thereby the spirit of criticism which cried out against the disproportion, heaviness and tameness of the most remarkable of the failures in Trafalgar Square. Characterless and impassive as the Hero of Scinde appears there, the second figure is even more dull and inane. All who saw him know how full of fire, of energy and of life the man was, seeming parched with a hot vitality, earnest, eager, swift to perceive and do. All who see the statues which we are ashamed to think must carry so tame a presentment to posterity will feel amazed at the dull incapacity that could treat such a subject without inspiration, placing the man stiffly with his sword and gloves in the

one case, or the eternal cloak and sword in the other; both with the big, blunt nose, the flabby cheeks, heavy ears, stolid, soulless air and jointless limbs. This want of feeling for the theme is not redeemed by any conscientious workmanlike care in the execution of the new design, for that is blunt in handling, from want of finish, commonplace, from want of study of nature, and coarse, from want of artistic perception. We trust the statue of Sir W. Napier the historian, which is being prepared in Mr. Adams's studio, for the same cathedral, may show some sort of artistic power. If not, that gentleman's reputation will be irretrievably damaged.

Baron Marchetti's monument to the memory of Lord Melbourne and his brother, which has been for some time past in course of erection in St. Paul's Cathedral, is now sufficiently completed to enable us to give an opinion of its merits. Although not less out of keeping with the surrounding architecture than in the majority of the companion statues erected in the building, it is more interesting than the general run of such works. The design is simple enough—an angel on each side of a black portal as of a tomb. These figures have a character and expression which may be styled that of Romantic Art, that is to say, they are by no means such as are peculiar to Classic Art, nor that dreadful imposture called Modern Classic. The draperies are spirited and not ungraceful; the features formed are an expressive, if not an ideally-beautiful, model. On the whole, as we may say for many of the sculptor's better works, this design is more effective than beautiful, more telling than sound, yet, with many faults of execution, having a redeeming look of individuality and purpose not very common in sculptural art. Those who draw their opinion of Baron Marchetti's powers from such failures as the 'Richard Cœur de Lion' at Westminster, will be agreeably surprised to find much that is valuable in this new work.

'Waifs and Strays from a Scrap-Book' is the title of a series of beautiful designs drawn by the Hon. Mrs. Boyle, better known as "E. V. B.," a signature having delightful memories for all who saw her 'Nursery Rhymes,'—a charming book, noticed by us some months since. The set of drawings now in question have been previously printed for private circulation; the present issue is therefore styled a second edition. As far as the public are concerned this is a new work, consisting of a selection, made without much relation of themes, from the original sketch-book of a gifted lady, whose taste leads her to delight in a sweet and poetic pathos of a high order of feeling. The designs are executed with delicacy and purity of style, and even the technical errors of their execution are such as do not mar the fanciful grace and elegant earnestness with which they abound. One design to Mr. Tennyson's lines in 'In Memoriam,' "Strong Son of God, immortal Love,"—an earnest-eyed child-angel seated beneath a leaf-denuded tree and above a grave,—though not without a suggestion of Guercino's feeling, is very beautiful. Another, of knights and ladies descending a flight of stairs, with the motto *Facilis descensus*, has the expressive suggestiveness of an early Italian picture about it. Without lengthened quotation, it is impossible to render clear the feeling of a lovely drawing of a child-genius, who is supposed to be commissioned by some wearied human soul to fill again at the fountain of life and love the joy-vessels of a life that has been drained too soon. This design is exquisitely beautiful. Another, of some happy children at play in a garden, is pleasant to see. The series is very unequal in execution, and even in conception, sometimes trite. A few such charming designs as those we have enumerated redeem all shortcomings.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Trio (No. 3) pour Piano, Violon & Violoncello. Composé par E. Silas. Op. 46. (Cramer & Co.)—This is a noticeable work by a superior man, who has not yet found his public. In our days of monotonous frivolity as regards publication, such a composition as this *Sonata* for three instruments should not wait for its recom-

mendation. It ought to have a hearing at the *Popular Concerts*; since it has style, science and a certain originality distinct from extravagance, which should make it welcome, by way of a variety, even in places where Mozart's, Beethoven's and Mendelssohn's *Trios* have been enjoyed. Such acceptance, however, does not preclude examination. The opening of the *Allegro non troppo* for the pianoforte alone, with a real musical phrase at first delivered in the enriched modern style, has a certain novelty, grandeur and climax which are attractive. The episode, or second subject, is less good. There is a want of change in it,—the same as is to be found in Pre-Raphaelite pictures where no air is let in.

The mind of man claims rest, and cannot bear (Though next in power to God's) continual care.

—A "second part" is the hardest portion of any melody or composition for melodist or for composer to make. This necessity, we know, Mendelssohn (no born tune-maker) wonderfully evaded by aid of the strength of his resource and knowledge of effect; but without such ingenuity, if imagination be not forthcoming, music must become either dry or patchy,—as fatiguing as Spohr's, or else as fragmentary as M. Meyerbeer's. This point of sagacity (the world is tired of hearing about "points of departure") M. Silas has till now failed to hit: hence his *Trio*, however well cemented,—however much betokening a loving student of the best things in music,—is, in effect, heavy. In his second movement—*Scherzo*—a recollection of the last movement of Beethoven's *Solo Sonata* in G (Op. 14) is to be traced, not obtrusively. The close is bold and natural,—a *coda* which could only have been thrown off by a thorough artist.—The theme of the third division of this *Sonata* (*Andante*) is gracious and tuneful. Here, again, the want of "air" (to return to our painter's parallel) is as obvious as the like deficiency which spoils Schubert's instrumental music. In the *Finale Allegro molto vivace* M. Silas has (as in other works) confounded figure of notes with fancy of ideas. He has ingeniously worked this figure out to satiety. This is the least happy quarter of his *Trio*,—but the work, as a whole, is one too meritorious to be passed over,—one which ought to be heard in public.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—"Bearing in mind," writes one from Paris, worthy of being heard, "that you desired me to write to you about Signor Rossini's 'Chant des Titans,' I seize the five minutes that remain between the conclusion of the performance and the departure of the poet, to tell you my impression,—shared, I believe, by the party of artists with whom I was,—which is one of disappointment. The effect was not great. The four basses were quite insufficient to give the only effect of which the piece is susceptible,—that of imposing sonority. *Motif suivi* there is none. It is a large rugged strain of rather uncouth defiance, and in the Crystal Palace, with fifty or a hundred bass voices, and a proportionate orchestra, would, no doubt, be imposing; but in the *Salle du Conservatoire*, sung by four voices, it was like a colossal statue in a greenhouse. Of course, the hand of the master is perceptible, and there are reminiscences of the second finale of 'Guillaume Tell' and of the 'Inflammatus' of the 'Stabat Mater'; but it can add nothing to the reputation of the author, and I believe few will in their hearts think it quite worthy of him. I am sorry he has broken his long silence by such a composition. It is as though a great orator, for whom all ears were open, rose up and said, 'Good-night, ladies and gentlemen.' Of course the piece was well received, and *encored*—but, believe me, it was not effective.—We had a pretty little *début* last night at the *Italiens* in 'Rigoletto'—of a very pretty Mdle. Guerra who sang some years ago at the *Opéra Comique*, I believe without success, but who decidedly pleased last night. Her voice is an agreeable light *soprano*, equal, true and capable of high culture, naturally flexible and sufficient in power. She has much to learn, but I did not perceive that there was anything to unlearn. To-night a new German tenor, Herr Braun, appears in 'Norma,'

under the name of Brini. He is said to have a fine voice. The contract has been signed for the construction of a new Italian Opera House, on the Boulevard Malesherbes, to be ready by next October.—Signor Rossini is always at the piano, and continually doing something."

Dr. Marschner's death leaves a vacancy in the ranks of worthy second-rate German artists. He was born at Zittau, in 1795, during the great period of music; and early showed remarkable dispositions. Family circumstances did not admit of his receiving a very genial or complete education; but he soon distinguished himself as a pianoforte-player, and as the owner of a lovely boy's *soprano* voice,—he began to write in every form of composition ere he had mastered the rules of writing. About 1816, he had gathered skill enough to produce a small opera, 'Der Kiffhäuser Berg,' which opened the theatres to him; and from that time forth, was heard of in Germany as one pouring out musical dramas without stint, the fame of some among which (such as 'Der Vampyr' and 'Der Tempel') led to his installation at Hanover as Chapel-Master in the year 1830. A third opera, 'Hans Heiling,' produced a year or two later, bade fair to continue its writer's successes, but from that time forward Marschner's name may be said to have begun to perish; nor—left at a considerable interval behind Spohr's—is there anything in the voluminous mass of his music which will keep it alive. There is no "style" in his operas or his pianoforte music. 'Der Vampyr' was a second-hand emulation of Weber's fantastic manner, but Weber's melody (so justly called "flattering" by Mendelssohn) was wanting to it.—Though Marschner is said to have tried hard to mould his fancies so as to make them vocal,—and, in particular, to have studied Signor Rossini's music with this view,—there hardly exists any opera music more crabbed than his, the impurity in his part-writing for voices making remembrance so difficult as to be next to impossible. The first *finale* to his 'Falkner's Braut' is a miracle of difficulty hardly to be mastered save by machines. Life went on with him something drowsily as regarded his acceptance in German favour—and of late days he made attempts in London and Paris to ascertain if no chance was to be found in those livelier capitals for some recognition of his efforts. It may be feared that these ended merely in disappointment, and that the busy life of a diligent worker did not produce to him that result of satisfaction which ought (did one not know the lot to be unequal) to attend all honest labour.

Madame Laborde, whose masterly and florid singing some years ago, in a Belgian Opera Company here, is not forgotten, announces her arrival in London—to remain.

We are requested by Herr Bernsdorf, of Leipzig, to state that a Supplement to his 'Musical Lexicon' (a work which, so far as it has gone, bears a high character) is in preparation, to appear in the course of 1862.—With the view of making this as complete as possible, he is desirous of receiving information in the form of biographical particulars from the musicians of England.

Handel's 'Athalia' was a few weeks ago performed at Munster.—The oratorio, though full of beauty, is well nigh unknown in England.

The year dying out has been the poorest musical year in our experience. There has not been one new work produced that is likely to last long—not one new artist has appeared of any value or charm (Mdle. Patti excepted, by courtesy). Let us hope for something better from the year to come, 1862.

MISCELLANEA

Popular Customs in Bavaria.—A singular popular custom, of long standing in one part of Bavaria, re-appeared the other day; and though I was not on the spot to witness it, I have gathered some strange details which may be worth perusal. So orderly a country as Germany is the last place in which one would expect to find a sort of Lynch law, a reprobation by public opinion of crimes scarcely punishable by justice. I believe the only place where anything similar exists is the Southern States of America, where, however, people who make themselves ridiculous by marrying

young wives when themselves are old, or notable for stinginess, are punished in the same way as those who make themselves obnoxious in Bavaria. *Haberfeldtreiben* is the name given to this process, which exists in that part of the Bavarian highlands inclosed between three rivers, the Mangfall, which flows from the Lake of Tegernsee and joins the Inn by Rosenheim, the Isar and the Inn. If any one misbehaves in that country, and does not amend on receiving warning, a sudden tumult is raised outside his house. One or two hundred men in disguise, armed and provided with instruments of noise, assemble. The whole neighbourhood is informed of the person at whom this is directed; carriages are stopped, and spectators are requested to keep aloof from the performers. Then the list of the assembly is read in the name of the Emperor Charlemagne in the Untersberg. All the *Treibers* have feigned names, to which they must answer. Next the culprit is called up, and never fails to appear, generally in his shirt. One of the maskers reads him a long despatch, as ambassador from Charlemagne, while the others hold torches round to light the paper. In this the causes of the popular expression are recorded in doggerel verse, which is read so loud that the whole neighbourhood can hear. Every crime of the man has its verse; after each of which the assembly break into loud taunting laughter, and make a fearful noise with pans, bells, trumpets, whips cracking, shouts and stamping. At the end the culprit has another admonition; and other sinners are warned that if they do not improve the next meeting will be held at their houses. With this the gathering separates, as mysteriously as it came together. Usury, stinginess and avarice are chiefly punished by this tribunal, especially if of a kind that escapes the tribunal of law. It is much to be observed that great sinners are more apt to be punished than small ones, so that the common sayings, and King Lear's, about the impunity of great criminals are contradicted. On the last occasion the parish priest of Gmund, near Tegernsee, was thus brought to censure, and the judgment had an unfortunate effect, for a gendarme, who, with the confidence and self-reliance of a Bavarian minister of the law, fired upon the mass of two hundred men, was killed. But generally no damage is done, and if any window be broken, or hedge trampled down, the full value is forwarded to the owner. Once when a fine was imposed on a community because such a disturbance had taken place, the fine was paid anonymously. This alone would recall the guinea laid on the stall from which the rope was taken to hang Porteous. The history of this custom is obscure. It seems to have had a clerical origin, and was early applied to cases of seduction; but the secrecy that has always attended it affects its origin: and it is no more possible for the police to come on its traces than the antiquaries. The meetings are always conducted with the profoundest mystery; and it is supposed that members are always selected from a great distance, that their voices may not be recognized. The clergy formerly considered the institution most excellent in its working, but they have changed their opinion since they themselves have been subjected to it. An old peasant gave some details on the matter to Herr Steub, who has treated it in his book on the Bavarian highlands. He said the custom was a very good one; but, unhappily, now, unmarried young men were allowed to take a part, instead of staid old married men, which greatly detracts from its respectability. He added, that no one ever suffered by it, and it was never unjustly applied; though some dissent from this favourable verdict, and censure the punishment of unmarried girls merely for having relations with the foresters. E. W.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—An Old Subscriber—W. H. K.—E. A. M.—J. E. V.—received.

ONOPHIS.—Our Correspondent should remember that the consecutive twelfth parts of the ecliptic have always borne, and still bear, the names of the constellations which occupied them when the Greek Zodiac was formed. Thus the first twelve degrees which come next after the retrograding equinox, are still called *Aries*, though the celestial constellation of that name is now in advance of them. The symbols ♈, ♉, &c., always refer to parts of the ecliptic, never to the old clusters of stars.

Just published, in 4to. price 8s. 6d. cloth,
THE CLIMATE OF ENGLAND. By GEORGE SHEPHERD, C.E. This Work foretells the general Meteorological Character of each succeeding Year; also when the Wet Years will again re-occur in England.
London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

The First and Second Series, in crown 8vo. 12s. 6d. each,
VICISSITUDES OF FAMILIES: Essays and Narratives illustrating the surprising Mutability of Fortune in the History of our Noble Houses. By Sir BERNARD BURKE, Ulster King-of-Arms; Author of the 'Peerage and Baronetage,' &c.
"Combining in harmonious proportions all the interest of much by presenting some striking features of genealogy to the world in an easy, agreeable and authentic history."
Falkirk Herald. "Athenæum."
London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

JUVENILE WORKS BY W. AND M. HOWITT.
Third Edition, in fcap. 8vo. with 40 Wood Engravings, price 6s.
THE BOY'S COUNTRY BOOK: being the Real Life of a Country Boy, written by Himself. Edited by WILLIAM HOWITT.
Also, in square 16mo. with Four Illustrations by John Abelson, from Designs by Anna M. Howitt, price 5s.

THE CHILDREN'S YEAR. By MARY HOWITT.
London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.
NATIONAL ELEMENTARY EDUCATION
and the NEW CODE.
By A SCHOOL MANAGER.
Price 6d.
Reprinted from the *Norfolk News*.
London: Jarrold & Sons, 47, St. Paul's Churchyard.
Second Edition, in the press, nearly ready, in 8vo.

FIRST LESSONS IN SANSKRIT GRAMMAR. To which is now added, an Introduction to the Study of the Hitopadesa. By Dr. BALLANTYNE, late Principal of the College at Benares.
London: James Madden, 3, Leadenhall-street.
C. READE'S STRANGE BUT TRUE STORY.
Just out, the Third Edition of
THE CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH.
Trübner & Co. 50, Paternoster-row.

In preparation,
BRITISH CONCHOLOGY. In Three Parts.
8vo. Completely illustrated, and in an inexpensive form.
By J. GWYN JEFFREYS, F.R.S. F.G.S., &c.
The First Part, containing a general Introduction and the Land and Fresh-water Shells, is expected will be published in the Spring of 1862.
John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster-row.

In the press,
THE ST. AUBYNS of ST. AUBYN. By the Author of 'Charley Nugent.' 3 vols. post 8vo. 21s.
William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.
In a few days will be published,
P O E M S. By a PAINTER.
In crown 8vo.
William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

KEITH JOHNSTON'S
R O Y A L A T L A S.
All the Maps in this Atlas are sold separately, with Index, at 2s. per sheet.

The following may be had, mounted on cloth, in cloth case, at 8s. each:
UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA,
Two Sheets and Index.

CANADA, NEW BRUNSWICK, AND NOVA SCOTIA.
Two Sheets and Index.

The Complete Work, consisting of 48 Maps, with an Index to each Map, comprising nearly 100,000 Names of Places in the ATLAS, is sold, half-bound in morocco or Russia, at 51. 15s. 6d.
William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

THE STATIONERS' COMPANY'S SHEET ALMANACK for 1862, price 3s. on a large Royal Sheet, equally adapted for the Counting-house and the Library, is embellished with a beautiful View of the ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LIVERPOOL, from a Drawing by Phillips, of which plate proof impressions may be had, at 2s. each, as well as of the Plates of preceding years.
Published by the Stationers' Company, at their Hall, Ludgate-street; and may be had of all Booksellers and Stationers.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S AND FAMILY ALMANACK for 1862, price 1s. Containing amongst much other useful information—A List of the Public Offices—A Chronicle of Remarkable Events—Post-Office Regulations—Assessed Taxes and Stamp Duties, as well as a Summary of the Principal Acts of Parliament passed during the last Session—A Table of the Quarter Sessions, and Names and Addresses of Clerks of the Peace for all the Counties of England and Wales.
London: published for the Company of Stationers by Joseph Greenhill, at their Hall, Ludgate-street; and may be had of all Booksellers and Stationers.

GOLDSMITH'S POCKET ALMANACK for 1862. Price 6d. sewed. Now ready.
With 80 pages of letter-press, containing more useful and valuable matter for occasional reference than can be found in any other publication of the same size and price.
Published for the Company of Stationers by Joseph Greenhill, at their Hall, London.
And may be had of all Booksellers and Stationers—
In Roan Tuck, gilt edges, interleaved 2s.
Morocco Tuck 3s.
Morocco Silver Lock 4s.
And in a variety of other bindings suitable for presents.

SIR GEORGE RAMSAY'S NEW WORK.
Now ready, small 8vo. 5s. cloth,
INSTINCT and REASON. By Sir GEORGE RAMSAY, Bart.
By the same Author,
PRINCIPLES of PSYCHOLOGY. 8vo. 10s. 6d.
London: Walton & Maberly. Edinburgh: Blackwood & Sons.

BEWICK'S HISTORY of BRITISH BIRDS.
London: sold by Longman & Co.; Simpkin, Marshall & Co.; and by all Booksellers.

Now ready, in 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.
RIGHTS of NATIONS; or, the New Law of European States. By COUNT MAMIANI, Minister of Public Instruction in the Kingdom of Sardinia. Translated from the Italian, and Edited, with the Author's Additions and Corrections, by ROGER ACTON, and dedicated, by special permission, to EARL RUSSELL.
London: W. Jeffs, 15, Burlington Arcade, Foreign Bookseller to the Royal Family.

NEW GRAND HISTORICAL ROMANCE.
MARY TUDOR; or, the QUEEN, the PRIEST and the MAIDEN. will commence in the JANUARY NUMBER of the 'WHAT-NOT; or, LADIES' HANDY-BOOK,' an Illustrated Magazine of Fiction, Fashion and Fancy Work. Price 3d. Monthly.
The Annual Volume, cloth extra, gilt, forming a most appropriate Christmas Present, is now ready, price 4s.
London: Wm. Kent & Co. Paternoster-row, and all Booksellers.

REPRODUCTION of a FAMOUS LITERARY CURIOSITY; SPECULUM HUMANÆ SALVATIONIS;
le plus ancien Monument de la Xylographie et de la Typographie Humaines: reproduit en Fac-simile avec Introduction historique et bibliographique. Par J. PH. BERJEAU. Folio, 63 Plates, 41. 4s.
The original of this volume is supposed to have been printed about 1430. It is the first rude attempt in movable types in combination with wooden blocks. The pictures at the top of each page are productions of the school of Van Eyck. The text is supposed to emanate from the Brethren of Common Lot, and is here given at length in ordinary type.

London: C. J. Stewart, 11, King William-street, Strand, W.C.

THE SHAKSPEARE ALBUM, for the PIANOFORTE, containing Airs illustrative of Shakspeare and his Time. In addition to the Music in Masbeth, Tempest, Hamlet and various ancient and traditional pieces, the Volume will contain a selection of the choicest illustrative music from the Shakspearian Works of Purcell, Arne, Haydn, Stevens, Shield, Cooke, Rossini, Verdi, Schubert and Mendelssohn. Richly illustrated, &c., price 10s.
Subscribers' Names received by C. Lonsdale, Musical Circulating Library, 35, Old Bond-street, and at J. Mitchell's Royal Library, 38, Old Bond-street.

Now ready, price 2s. 6d. (pp. 423),
Vol. XV., JULY to DECEMBER, 1861, of
THE BRITISH CONTROVERSIALIST:
Containing LEADING ARTICLES of great value on Definition, Controversy, Plato as a Controversialist, and Hugo Grotius. Debates on the following Questions:—Is the Mosaic Account of the Deluge consistent with the Facts of Science? Are the Modern Phenomena of Spiritual Manifestations genuine? &c. Are the Results of Sunday School Instruction satisfactory? Are the Poles justified in endeavouring to regain their National Independence? Essays on William Cullen Bryant; 'Essays and Reviews'; 'Used Up'; Hints to Essayists, &c. OUTLINE DRAWINGS respecting the Southern Confederation of America, Church-rates, Corporal Punishment in Schools, Blondin. Reviews; Reports of Literary Societies, &c.
London: Houlston & Wright, 65, Paternoster-row; and all Booksellers.

CHAMBERS'S JOURNAL of POPULAR LITERATURE, SCIENCE, and ARTS.
Weekly at 11d., and Monthly at 7d.

Commenced in 1832—the first cheap periodical in which an attempt was made to present original literature of the first class—Chambers's Journal has persevered in its plan and design to the present time.

It has been the constant aim of its Conductors to give it a character for Moral Purity, Soundness of Instruction, and Innocent Entertainment, at the same time avoiding all points calculated to awake Controversial feelings, and by a scrupulous attention to these principles of management, they have been so fortunate as to procure for their paper a circulation co-extensive with the prevalence of the English language.

The abolition of the paper-duties enables the Conductors to announce their resolution to make certain improvements (to date from January, 1862) in the quality of the paper: as well as of immediately improving, as far as possible,

THE CHARACTER of the LITERARY CONTRIVERS.
W. & R. Chambers, 339, High-street, Edinburgh; and 47, Paternoster-row, London.

On Saturday, January 4, 1862, will be issued No. I. of a New and IMPORTANT WORK of MESSRS. CHAMBERS,

ENTITLED
THE BOOK OF DAYS.
It will consist of—
I. Matters connected with the Church Calendar, including the Popular Festivals, Saints' Days, and other Holidays, with Illustrations of Christian Antiquities in general.
II. Phenomena connected with the Seasonal Changes.
III. Folk-Lore of the United Kingdom—namely, Popular Notions and Observances connected with Times and Seasons.
IV. Notable Events, Biographies, and Anecdotes connected with the Days of the Year.
V. Articles of Popular Archaeology, of an entertaining character, tending to illustrate the Progress of Civilization, Manners, Literature, and Ideas in those Kingdoms.
VI. Curious Fugitive and Inedited Pieces.
This Work will be a repository of old fireside ideas in general, and will tell us of the manners and customs of our ancestors, and brush up our memories with regard to things that are passing or that have passed away.

Printed in a new, elegant, and readable type, and Illustrated with an abundance of Wood Engravings.

It will appear in Weekly Sheets, at 9d.; Monthly Parts, at 6d.; and in Yearly Volumes, at 10s., elegantly bound in cloth.

W. & R. Chambers, 47, Paternoster-row, London; and 339, High-street, Edinburgh; and sold by all Booksellers.

SMITH, ELDER & CO.'S LIST.

Now ready,

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE,

No. XXV. for JANUARY, price ONE SHILLING, with Two Illustrations.

CONTENTS.

THE ADVENTURES OF PHILIP ON HIS WAY THROUGH THE WORLD. (With an Illustration.)
 Chapter XXVII.—I Charge you, Drop your Daggers.
 XXVIII.—In which Mrs. MacWhirter has a New Bennet.
 AN ELECTION CONTEST IN AUSTRALIA.
 THE FAIRY LAND OF SCIENCE.
 TO ESTHER.
 THE STRUGGLES OF BROWN, JONES AND ROBINSON. By ONE OF THE FIRM.
 Chapter XVI.—Showing how Robinson walked upon Roses.
 XVII.—A Tea-Party in Blahopagate-street.
 XVIII.—An Evening at the Goose and Gridiron.

LIBERALISM.
 AT THE PLAY.
 THE QUADRILATERAL.
 DINING DOWN THE RIVER. (With an Illustration.)
 AGNES OF SORRENTO.
 Chapter XVIII.—The Penance.
 XIX.—Clouds Deepening.
 ROUNABOUT PAPERS.—No. 18. ON LETT'S DIARY.

THE FOURTH VOLUME OF THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE,

Containing 768 pages of Letter-press, with 12 Illustrations and numerous Vignettes, is now ready, handsomely bound in embossed cloth, price 7s. 6d.

For the convenience of Subscribers, embossed cloth covers for Volumes I, II, III. and IV. are sold separately, price One Shilling each.

Reading Covers for separate Numbers have also been prepared, and may be had of all Booksellers, price Sixpence in plain cloth, or One Shilling and Sixpence in French morocco.

SMITH, ELDER & CO.'S SHILLING SERIES OF STANDARD WORKS OF FICTION,

Price ONE SHILLING each Volume.

The following are now ready, each complete in One Volume:—

CONFIDENCES. By the Author of 'Rita.'
 ERLESMERE; or, Contrasts of Character. By L. S. LAVENU.
 NANETTE and her LOVERS. By TALBOT GWYNNE, Author of 'The School for Fathers,' &c.
 THE LIFE and DEATH of SILAS BARNSTARKE. By TALBOT GWYNNE.
 ROSE DOUGLAS: the Autobiography of a Scotch Minister's Daughter.

TENDER and TRUE. By the Author of 'Clara Morison.'
 GILBERT MASSENGER. By HOLME LEE.
 MY LADY: a Tale of Modern Life.
 THORNEY HALL: a Story of an Old Family. By HOLME LEE.
 The CRUELEST WRONG OF ALL. By the Author of 'Margaret; or, Prejudice at Home.'

OTHER WORKS ARE IN PREPARATION.

EGYPT, NUBIA and ETHIOPIA. Illustrated by One Hundred Stereoscopic Photographs, taken by Francis Frith for Messrs. Negretti & Zambra, and numerous Wood Engravings. With Descriptive Letter-press by JOSEPH BONONI, and SAMUEL SHARPE, Author of 'Egyptian Antiquities,' &c. In 1 vol. small 4to. elegantly bound, price 2s. 2s.

The CORRESPONDENCE of LEIGH HUNT. Edited by his ELDEST SON. With a Photographic Portrait. 2 vols. post 8vo.

The SOUL'S EXODUS and PILGRIMAGE. By the Rev. J. BALDWIN BROWN, Author of 'The Divine Life in Man.' Crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth.

The EARLY ITALIAN POETS. From Ciuillo d'Alcamo to Dante Alighieri (1100, 1200, 1300). In the Original Metres; together with Dante's Vita Nuova. Translated by D. G. ROSETTI. Part I. Poets chiefly before Dante. Part II. Dante and his Circle. Post 8vo. price 12s. cloth.

The FOUR GEORGES: Sketches of Manners, Morals, Court and Town Life. With Illustrations. By W. M. THACKERAY. Crown 8vo. price 5s. cloth.

LOVEL THE WIDOWER. By W. M. Thackeray. With Illustrations. Crown 8vo. price 6s. cloth.

HISTORY of the FOUR CONQUESTS of ENGLAND. By JAMES AUGUSTUS ST-JOHN. 2 vols. 8vo. price 22s. cloth.

SELECTIONS from the WRITINGS of JOHN RUSKIN, M.A., Author of 'Modern Painters,' 'Stones of Venice,' 'Seven Lamps of Architecture,' &c. Post 8vo. 450 pp. with Portrait, price 6s. cloth.

The LADY'S GUIDE to the ORDERING of her HOUSEHOLD, and the ECONOMY of the DINNER-TABLE. By A LADY. Post 8vo. price 10s. 6d. cloth.

FRAMLEY PARSONAGE. By Anthony Trollope. New Edition. 1 vol. post 8vo. price 5s. cloth.

LAVINIA. By the Author of 'Doctor Antonio,' 'Lorenzo Bononi,' &c. New Edition. Small post 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth.

HOUSEHOLD EDUCATION. By Harriet Martineau. A New Edition. Post 8vo. price 5s. cloth.

EXPERIENCES of an ENGLISH SISTER of MERCY. By MARGARET GOODMAN. Small post 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth.

SONG BIRDS, and HOW TO KEEP THEM. Uniform with, and by the Author of, 'In-door Plants.' With coloured Frontispiece. Price 2s. 6d. cloth.

FLOWERS and FOLIAGE for IN-DOOR PLANT CASES; or, Hints for Arranging and Preserving Flowers in Cases and in Rooms. Fcap. 8vo. price 1s.

IN-DOOR PLANTS, and How to Grow them, for the Drawing-room, Balcony and Greenhouse. With Coloured Frontispiece. Price 2s. 6d. cloth.

NEW NOVEL BY HOLME LEE.

WARP and WOOF; or, the Reminiscences of Doris Fletcher. By HOLME LEE, Author of 'Against Wind and Tide,' 'Kathie Brande,' &c. 3 vols. post 8vo.

NEW VOLUME OF FAIRY TALES BY HOLME LEE.

The WONDERFUL ADVENTURES of TUF-LONGBO and his ELFIN COMPANY, in their JOURNEY with LITTLE CONTENT through the ENCHANTED FOREST. By HOLME LEE, Author of 'Legends from Fairy Land,' &c. With Eight Illustrations by W. Sharpe. Small post 8vo. price 3s. 6d.

By the same Author,

LEGENDS from FAIRY LAND: Narrating the History of PRINCE GLEE and PRINCESS TRILL, the CRUEL PERSECUTIONS and CON-DIGN PUNISHMENT of AUNT SPITE, the ADVENTURES of the GREAT TUF-LONGBO, and the STORY of the BLACK CAP in the GIANT'S WELL. Small post 8vo. with Eight Illustrations, price 2s. 6d. cloth.

SMITH, ELDER & CO. 65, CORNHILL.

1862. LETTS'S DIARIES combine FRENCH with ENGLISH Dates, and may be seen at all Booksellers' throughout the Kingdom. Their Sundry PUBLICATIONS, for MS. and other PURPOSES, embrace—

LIBRARY CATALOGUES, from 5s. to 45s.
ANALYTICAL INDICES, from 4s. to 10s.
EXTRACT BOOKS, from 3s. 6d. to 10s.
HOUSEKEEPERS, Weekly and Annual, from 2s.
RENT, CELLAR, STABLE, and GAME BOOKS, from 2s. 6d.
SERMON, PARISH, CHURCH, and other REGISTERS.
SCIENTIFIC LOG BOOK, for noting Meteorological Data, &c.
MEDICAL DIARIES, LEDGERS, and VISITING LISTS.
READING EASELS for INVALIDS, from 21s.
PRIVATE COPYING MACHINES, from 18s.
TRAVELLING SECRETARIES complete, from 30s.
DIARIES, in above 100 varieties of form, size, and price, from 6d. to 14s., combining FRENCH with ENGLISH Dates.
Descriptive Catalogues, with Almanacs for 1862, gratis.
Letts, Son & Co. London, E.C., Stationers and Mapsellers.

SALE'S KORAN.

New Edition, 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

THE KORAN, commonly called the AL-KORAN of MOHAMMED, with Explanatory Notes, taken from the most approved Commentators; to which is added, a Preliminary Discourse, by GEORGE SALE, Gent., and Memoir of the Translator, and with various Readings and Illustrative Notes from Savary's Version of the Koran. Fine Frontispiece, &c. Complete Edition.
London: William Tegg, Pancras-lane, Queen-street, Cheapside, E.C.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

THE ROYAL PHOTOGRAPH REFERENCE BIBLE.
(Authorized Version.)
Containing Twenty Photographic Views from Nature, Gold Illuminated Title, Frontispiece and Family Register.

The Subject selected are some of the most important and interesting sites of Scripture History, including a few of the Early Egyptian Monuments connected with the Jewish Nation. The Photographs have been executed by F. Frith, whose skill is well known; they are toned with gold, and very carefully finished. The book is handsomely bound in levant morocco, bevelled boards, with antique gilt clasp and corners, and is published in two sizes, namely,—

Royal 4to. 7l. 7s. 6d.

Crown 4to. 5l. 9s. 6d.

Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, Her Majesty's Printers, 43, Fleet-street, London, E.C. Sold by all Booksellers.

THE MAHABHASHYA, i.e., the "Great Commentary," by Patanjali, on the Grammatical Aphorisms of Pāṇini, with its Commentary the Bhāṣya-Pradīpa, and the Commentary thereon, The Bhāṣya-Pradīpodyota. Vol. I. oblong folio, containing the portion (608 pages of Sanskrit and 40 of English) entitled The Navāhika.

Edited by JAMES R. BALLANTYNE, LL.D., Principal of the Government Sanskrit College at Benares, with the aid of the Pandits of the College.
Mirzapore, 1856.

James Madden, 3, Leadenhall-street, London.
Price, in sheets, 3l. 3s. A few Copies only for Sale.

MILITARY WORKS.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON: Despatches and Correspondence during his various Campaigns, 1799–1815. Edited by COL. GURWOOD. 8 vols. 8vo. 8l. 8s.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON: his Supplementary Despatches and Correspondence. Edited by HIS SON. 5 vols. 8vo. 20s. each.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE; his Confidential Correspondence with his Brother Joseph, sometime King of Spain. 2 vols. 8vo. 20s.

LORD CASTLEREAGH: Despatches, from the Commencement of his Official Career to the Close of his Life. Edited by the MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY. 12 vols. 8vo. 14s. each.

GENERAL SIR ROBERT WILSON: his Private Diary, during Missions and Employments with the European Armies in 1812–14. Map. 2 vols. 8vo. 26s.

GENERAL SIR ROBERT WILSON: the French Invasion of Russia, and Retreat of the French Army, in 1812. Second Edition, Map. 8vo. 15s.

GENERAL SIR CHARLES NAPIER: his Life and Opinions, chiefly derived from his Journals and Letters. By SIR WM. NAPIER, K.C.B. Portraits. 4 vols. crown 8vo. 48s.

GENERAL CATHCART: Commentaries on the War in Russia and Germany, 1812–13. With 28 Diagrams and Plans. 8vo. 14s.

GENERAL CATHCART: the Correspondence relative to his Military Operations in Kaffraria, until the Termination of the Kafir War. Maps. 8vo. 12s.

GENERAL SIR HOWARD DOUGLAS: a Treatise on the Improved Theory and Practice on Gunnery. With Descriptions of the Armstrong and Whitworth Guns. Plates. 8vo. 21s.

GENERAL SIR HOWARD DOUGLAS: the Principle and Construction of Military Bridges, and on Passage of Rivers in Military Operations. Plates. 8vo. 12s.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

From 350 to 3,000 Copies of nearly every Recent Work of acknowledged merit or general interest are in Circulation at this Library, and large numbers of all the best New Books continue to be added as they appear.

Single Subscription—One Guinea per Annum.

First-Class Country Subscription—Three Guineas and upwards, according to the number of Volumes required.

Two or Three Friends in any neighbourhood may unite in One Subscription, and secure all the advantages of the Library on moderate terms.

Prospectuses, with LISTS of WORKS recently added, and of SURPLUS COPIES WITHDRAWN for SALE, will be forwarded, postage free, on application.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE,

New Oxford-street, London; Cross-street, Manchester; and New-street, Birmingham.

CHARLES KNIGHT'S POPULAR HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Part LV., being the First Portion of the Eighth and concluding Volume, will be published on the 31st inst. price 3s. 6d.

Principal Subjects embraced in this Part.

THE WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES IN 1812.

THE HUNDRED DAYS, AND BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

SETTLEMENT OF EUROPE AT THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA.

CONDITION OF ENGLAND, AND DOMESTIC POLITICS, AFTER THE PEACE.

INSURRECTION, SEDITION, THE SPY SYSTEM, AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

THE MANCHESTER MASSACRE.

CLOSE OF THE REIGN OF GEORGE III.

ENGLISH LITERATURE AND THE FINE ARTS FROM 1784 TO 1820.

THE CATO-STREET CONSPIRACY.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST QUEEN CAROLINE.

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF MR. CANNING.

The Work is sold separately, in Volumes. Vols. I. to VI. price 9s. each; Vol. VII. price 10s. 6d.

This day is published, price 7s. 6d.

THE FIFTH VOLUME OF

O N C E A W E E K.

Handsomely bound, and illustrated with many Engravings on Wood.

This day is published, price 10s. 6d. in cloth, gilt edges, the DOUBLE VOLUME for 1846 (Vols. X. and XI.) of

THE RE-ISSUE OF PUNCH.

Also, the Eleventh Volume, in boards, price 5s.

The following are already published:—

Vol. 1 (for 1841) 6s. Vols. 4 and 5 (1843) 10s. 6d.

Vols. 2 and 3 (1842) 10s. 6d. Vols. 6 and 7 (1844) 10s. 6d.

Vols. 8 and 9 (1845) 10s. 6d.

* Any Volume or Double Volume may always be had separately.

This day is published, price 2s. 6d.

PUNCH'S POCKET-BOOK FOR 1862.

With a Coloured Illustration (A GAME AT CROQUET) by JOHN LEECH, and numerous Woodcuts by JOHN LEECH and JOHN TENNIEL.

This day is published, price 3d., stamped 4d.

PUNCH'S ALMANACK FOR 1862.

Illustrated by JOHN LEECH and JOHN TENNIEL.

Bound in cloth, price 5s. 6d.

PUNCH'S TWENTY ALMANACKS, 1842 to 1861.

BRADBURY & EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

CAPTAIN MAYNE REID'S NEWEST NOVEL.

Just published, Second Edition, crown 8vo. cloth, handsomely illustrated, price 5s.

THE WILD HUNTRESS.

By CAPTAIN MAYNE REID,

Author of 'The Scalp-Hunters,' 'The War Trail,' &c.

London: WARD & LOCK, 158, Fleet-street.

SHAKESPEARE, 1623.

Just published, Part I.

Containing the whole of the COMEDIES,

Price 10s. 6d. in appropriate binding.

A FAC-SIMILE REPRINT OF THE FIRST EDITION
OF SHAKESPEARE.

"THE FAMOUS FOLIO OF 1623."

In the production of this Reprint the endeavour has been, that as regards general appearance, the contents, and the peculiarities of each page, it may be truly said,—

"One sand another
Not more resembles"

than it the original, alteration being alone in respect to size; so that it may be placed uniformly on the shelves with all good Library Editions of the Poet.

To be completed in Three Parts, each at the same price. There will also be impressions in Royal Octavo and in Folio.

A A very limited Edition of each Play that was printed before the Folio of 1623 will be published separately, to match with those "Early Quartos."

L. BOOTH, 307, Regent-street, W.

"Good words are worth much and cost little."—HERBERT.

Now Ready,

THE JANUARY PART OF
GOOD WORDS.

SIXPENCE MONTHLY, ILLUSTRATED.

Edited by NORMAN MACLEOD, D.D.

And Illustrated by MILLAIS, HOLMAN HUNT, and others.

CONTENTS.

1. A WORD IN SEASON. By NORMAN MACLEOD, D.D., Editor.
2. THE FACTS AND FANCIES OF MR. DARWIN. By SIR DAVID BREWSTER.
3. VESPER. Chap. I. OUT OF DOORS IN JANUARY. By the COMTESSE DE GASPARIN, Author of 'The Near and Heavenly Horizons.' Illustrated by S. D. Watson.
4. AT SEA IN WINTER. By WILLIAM HANSARD, Sailor. Illustrated by Andrews.
5. CONCERNING THE REASONABLENESS OF CERTAIN WORDS OF CHRIST. By A. K. H. B., Author of 'The Recreations of a Country Parson.'
6. OLAF THE SINNER, AND OLAF THE SAINT. By H. K. Illustrated by J. E. Millais.
7. THE UNION OF MAN WITH MAN. A Present-Day Paper. By NORMAN MACLEOD, D.D., Editor.
8. FOOD. By ARCHBISHOP WHATELY.
9. GO AND COME. By DORA GREENWELL. Illustrated by Holman Hunt.
10. MISTRESS AND MAID. Chaps. I. and II. By the Author of 'John Halifax, Gentleman.' Illustrated by J. E. Millais.
11. ALL ABOUT THE INDIGO. By THOMAS SMITH, A.M., late of Calcutta. With Illustrations.
12. ABOVE THE CLOUDS. By Professor C. PIACHI SMITH, Astronomer Royal for Scotland. With Three Illustrations by the Author.
13. THE CHRISTMAS CHILD. By ISA CRAIG. Illustrated by Morten.
14. AT HOME IN THE SCRIPTURES. A Series of Family Readings for the Sunday Evenings of January. By the Rev. WILLIAM ARNOT.
15. OUR WIDOWED QUEEN. By W. H. LATCHMORE.

Edinburgh: STRAHAN & Co. London: GROOMBRIDGE & SONS; and all Booksellers.

AN ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF THE INTERNATIONAL
EXHIBITION.

Will be issued with the ART-JOURNAL for 1862 (commencing on April 1), each Part of which will consist of Twenty-four Illustrated Pages, and contain about One Hundred and Twenty Engravings. No extra charge will be made for the ART-JOURNAL containing such Illustrated Catalogue; nor will any payment be required for the Introduction—with Critical and Explanatory Notices—of any object of Art engraved.

THE ART-JOURNAL

for JANUARY, 1862, will contain the First of a Series of Selected Pictures, executed in Line by eminent Engravers, from Works by leading British Artists; also a Line Engraving after Turner; and various Articles, extensively Illustrated by Wood Engravings of the highest attainable merit.

London: JAMES S. VIRTUE.

MINE ENGINEERING.

Just published, royal 8vo. half calf, with 35 Illustrations, chiefly in colours, price 21s.; or 22s. by post.

VOL. IX., TRANSACTIONS OF THE NORTH
of ENGLAND INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS,
N. WOOD, Esq. F.G.S., President,

Containing valuable Papers by eminent Mining Engineers.

There are now 9 vols. published, which can be had separately (21s. each) or in sets.

Newcastle-on-Tyne: published by A. Reid. London: J. Weale.

N.B. The whole of the volumes have numerous Illustrations.

AN EXCELLENT BIRTHDAY OR CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

BUTTER'S TANGIBLE ARITHMETIC and
GEOMETRY for CHILDREN; with numerous illustrative
Cuts, forming a permanent fund of Amusement and Instruction.
With 144 Cubes, in a box, price 3s.; larger sizes at 6s., 9s. and 7s.BUTTER'S DISSECTED TRINOMIAL
CUBE: an elegant Mathematical Illustration, and a highly interesting
Puzzle. With ample Description and Explanation, in a
box. Price 3s.; larger size, 5s.

May be had of all Booksellers, Fancy Repositories, &c.

Sold wholesale by Joseph. Myers & Co. 144, Leadenhall-street,
London, who have constantly on sale a large variety of Educational
and other Toys. Descriptive Catalogues free by post.

A richly bound vols. large 8vo. handsomely illustrated, price 11.

THE LIFE, TIMES, and CORRESPONDENCE
of Dr. DOYLE (J. K. L.), Bishop of Kildare and
Leighlin. By WILLIAM JOHN FITZPATRICK, J.P., Biographer
of Lord Cloncurry and Lady Morgan. "A welcome
novelty to Englishmen."—*Literary Gazette*. "One of the most
admirable histories that modern times has seen."—*Morning Herald*.
"Full of amusing and instructive matter."—*Spectator*. "A true
portrait."—*Athenæum*. "Admirable. Perfectly Boswellian in
effect."—*Press*. London: Duffy, 22, Paternoster-row.J. H. DALLMEYER (Son-in-Law and Pupil
of the late ANDREW ROSS)Respectfully begs to inform the Scientific Public that he
exclusively manufactures the ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE
according to A. K.'s processes, who has also bequeathed to him
the whole of that faculty.For particulars of J. H. D.'s recent IMPROVEMENTS in
MICROSCOPIC OBJECT-GLASSES, PHOTOGRAPHIC
LENSES, &c. see Catalogue, which may be had on application at
19, BLOOMSBURY-STREET, Oxford-street, W.C.

APPARATUS and CHEMICALS,

Folding, Rigid, and Stereoscopic CAMERAS in variety,
combining great portability and lightness, with every Adjust-
ment suggested by the most experienced Operators.Water-tight Glass and Gutta-Percha Baths, Pressure Frames,
Plate-Holders, and all useful Apparatus, of best Quality only.

—LENSES by Ross, Lerebours and Vallentin.

COLLODIONS for Positive and Negative Pictures, highly
sensitive and uniform in action. Varnishes, Cases, Passepartouts,
Albumenized Saxe Paper, and every requisite for the Amateur
or Professional Photographer.Importers of the True Saxe Paper. Wholesale Manufacturers
of all Chemical Preparations.—Illustrated Catalogue, free, on
application.BULTON & BARNITT,
Operative and Photographic Chemists,
146, HOLBORN BARS, London.

SMITH, BECK & BECK,

OPTICIANS,

AND

MANUFACTURERS OF ACHROMATIC
MICROSCOPES,
&c. &c.

6, COLEMAN-STREET, London, E.C.,

AND

LISTER WORKS, HOLLOWAY.

WENHAM'S

BINOCULAR MICROSCOPE.

Having increased our facilities for the manu-
facture of the Prisms, as well as the other
parts of this important improvement in the
Microscope, we are now enabled to make the
addition to any Microscope, when it is really
practicable, at the cost of 7l. 10s. In the case
of new Instruments, the extra price will be
only 6l.

SMITH, BECK & BECK.

September, 1861.

CATALOGUES, giving full particulars respect-
ing Microscopes, Stereoscopes, &c., may be had
on application, or sent post free.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Shareholders of the **SCOTTISH UNION INSURANCE COMPANY**, that a **DIVIDEND** of 10 per cent. (free of income-tax) on the capital stock of this Corporation will become payable on the 2nd January next, and Proprietors resident in and near London can receive the same at the Office, 37, Cornhill, on that or any subsequent day, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock. The printed Report of the Directors and Account last is now ready, and may be had at the Office, together with Prospectuses and Forms for Fire and Life Proposals.

By order of the Board,
 Scottish Union Office, 37, Cornhill, F. G. SMITH, Secretary.
 December, 1861.

THE SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
 Head Office—9, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh,
 IS NOW,
 IN ANNUAL REVENUE AND EXTENT OF BUSINESS
 THE LARGEST MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE IN
 THE WORLD.

I. BONUS SYSTEM.

The last Bonus for the Seven Years ending December, 1859, yielded additions on the Sum assured of from 11 1/2 to 6d. on the most recent Policies, up to 3 1/2 per cent. per Annum on the oldest Policies, which was equal to an interest last is now 100, per cent. to 100, per cent. of the Seven Premiums paid, and was one of the largest Bonuses ever declared by any Insurance Company.

II. CASH VALUE OF POLICIES PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

Cash value is allowed at any time from the issue of a Policy on a strictly equitable scale, by which neither retiring nor remaining members are benefited at the expense of the other.

III. FUNDS AND REVENUE.

Invested Funds, 3,700,000; Annual Revenue, 430,000.

Local Agents.

Major R. S. Ridge, 40, Pall Mall.
 Benton Seely, Bookseller, Islington Green.
 Robertson & White, Accountants, 4, Princes-street, Bank, E.C.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Proposals lodged at the Head Office, or with any of the Agents, before 31st of December, will secure participation in the above advantages, and also one Bonus more than proposals of later date.

HUGH M'KEAY, Central Agent.

London, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings,
 Cornhill, November, 1861.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
 No. 1, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established in the Year 1834.

Committees in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.
 Agents throughout India.

The last Annual Reduction of Premium amounted to 45 per cent. so that a person being assured for 1,000, at the age of 30 is now paying 18 1/2 to 7d. instead of 24 1/2 to 4d.

INVESTED CAPITAL UPWARDS OF 750,000.

M. E. IMPEY, Secretary.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
 ESTABLISHED 1835.

The Directors invite particular attention to the system of "Free Assurance" introduced by this Company, under which Policies are relieved from all liability for payment of extra Premium for Foreign residence, and are subject to no other condition than the payment of the ordinary Premium.

Forfeited Policies can be revived within thirteen months under certain conditions.

Surrender values granted after one annual payment on those with profit Policies, or after three annual payments on those without profit.

Loans granted on such Policies to the extent of their value. The Standard has transacted a larger amount of Assurance business during the last Fifteen Years than any other Office.

Annual Revenue upwards of £315,000.

Accumulated and Invested Fund £1,980,000.

Next Division of Profits in 1863.

WILL THOS. THOMSON, Manager.

H. JONES WILLIAMS, Resident Secretary.

LONDON—King William-street.

EDINBURGH—3, George-street (Head Office).

DUBLIN—66, Upper Sackville-street.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 3 WILL. 4.

THE ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
 6, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

Established 1833.

Directors.

ROBERT BIDDULPH, Esq., Chairman.

WILLIAM BOUTH, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Alfred Kingsford Barber, Esq.
 Henry Barnett, Esq.
 The Right Hon. E. Playdell
 Bouvier, M.P.
 Edward Charrington, Esq.
 Pascoe Charles Glynn, Esq.

Secretary—James John Downes, Esq. F.R.S.

Secretary—Alexander Macdonald, Esq.

The Society offers the following advantages:—

The Lowest Rates of Premium on the Mutual System.

The whole of the Profits divided every Fifth Year.

Reversionary Bonuses have been added to Policies to the extent of 1,365,000.

The last Bonus, declared in 1859, which averaged 65 per cent. on the Premiums paid, amounted to 475,000.

8,471 Policies are now in force, yielding an annual income of 189,000, assuring the sum of 6,697,574, which, with 610,827 Bonus additions, makes a total liability of 7,308,399.

The Invested Capital is 1,911,000, producing upwards of 74,000.

—thus making the present Annual Income of the Society 253,000.

Service in the Militia, Yeomanry or Volunteer Corps will not affect the validity of Policies.

Prospectuses and further particulars may be obtained on application to

ALEXANDER MACDONALD, Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office—64, Princes-street, Edinburgh.

London Office—4, New Bank-buildings, Lothbury.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies opened before 31st December will be entitled at next Distribution of Profits, in 1862, to rank for five years' bonus.

	Policies	Sum Assured
For five years, from 1853 to 1857 inclusive,	307	£276,948
In 1858, the Policies issued	455	377,428
1859 " "	885	669,913
1860 " "	741	476,649

This increase in the business of the Company will, it is expected, beneficially affect the Bonus to be declared at next Division of Profits.

New and liberal conditions of Assurance have recently been adopted, particulars of which, together with Prospectuses and all necessary information, may be had as above, or will be forwarded.

ROBERT STRACHAN, Secretary.

4, New Bank-buildings, October, 1861.

METROPOLITAN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

No. 3, PRINCES-STREET, BANK, E.C. Established 1835.

Advantages of assuring with this Society:—
 Economical management, no paid agents, and no commission allowed.

The whole of the profits applied to the reduction of the premiums of members.

The guarantee of an accumulated fund exceeding 925,000.

A gross annual income of 1,000,000, and a reduction of the premiums after seven years' payments have been made.

Amount paid in claims without a single instance of dispute, 600,000.

Returned to members in reduction of their premiums, 500,000.

HENRY MARSHAL, Actuary.

LONDON LIFE ASSOCIATION,
 31, KING WILLIAM-STREET, E.C.

Instituted 1860.

President—CHARLES FRANKS, Esq.

Vice-President—JOHN BENJAMIN HEATH, Esq.

Trustees.

Francis Henry Mitchell, Esq. | Robert Hanbury, Esq.
 Alfred Head, Esq. | Bonamy Dobree, Esq.

The London Life Association was established more than fifty years ago, on the principle of Mutual Assurance, the whole of the benefits being shared by the Members assured. The surplus is ascertained each year, and appropriated solely to a reduction of the premiums after seven years' payments have been made.

If the present rate of reduction be maintained, persons now effecting Assurances will be entitled, after seven years, to a reduction of 73 1/2 per cent., whereby each 100 of annual premium will be reduced to 26 1/2.

This Society has paid in claims more than £4,150,000.

Its accumulated fund exceeds £4,500,000.

Its gross income is upwards of £340,000.

Assurances may be effected up to 10,000 on the same life.

The Society has no agents and allows no commission; nevertheless the new assurances effected in the last financial year amounted to 387,340, and the new annual premiums to 10,567.

EDWARD DOCKER, Secretary.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, ESTABLISHED 1710,
 40, Threadneedle-street; Craig's-court, Charing Cross; and No. 40, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, London.

Managers.

CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq., Chairman and Treasurer.

The Right Hon. W. Beresford, Esq., James Weir Hogg, Bart.

Hon. P. Playdell Bouvier, M.P. | Henry Francis Shaw Lafere, Esq.

Samuel Peys Cockerell, Esq. | Henry Littledale, Esq.

Ralph Currie, Esq. | Charles R. Littledale, Esq.

John Drummond, Esq. | George Ward Norman, Esq.

Russell Elliot, Esq. | Edward Howley Palmer, Esq.

Harrie Morton Farquhar, Esq. | Bruce Pearce, Esq.

Capt. H. G. Hamilton, R.N. | Lambert Pole, Esq.

William John Hamilton, Esq. | Henry Rich, Esq.

Joseph Hoare, Esq. | Edmund George Thornton, Esq.

Henry R. Tomkinson, Esq.

All persons insured in this Office, the Premiums on whose Policies fall due at the Christmas Quarter, are hereby reminded to pay the said Premiums, either at the Offices in Threadneedle-street; Craig's-court, Charing Cross; at No. 40, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square; or to the Agents in the Country, on or before the 31st day of JANUARY, 1862, when the fifteen days, allowed by this Office, over and above the time for which they are insured, will expire.

Insurances may be made for more years than by a single payment, and in such cases there will be a discount allowed on the premium and duty for every year, except the first.

RATES OF PREMIUM.

FIRST CLASS. SECOND CLASS. THIRD CLASS.

1s. 6d. per cent. 2s. 6d. per cent. 4s. 6d. per cent.

Farming Stock may now be insured at 5s. per cent. if covered to a fair value, and situate in a district free from Incendiarism.

This Office insures Property in Foreign Countries, and the Rates are regulated by the nature of the risks.

The Duty paid to Government by the Sun Fire Office in 1860 amounted to 216,376.

Special Announcement.—The Policies of this Company now extend to cover Losses occasioned by Explosion of Gas.

WEST-END FAMILIES returning for the

Season will find their advantage in every way in supplying

themselves at GUY PARCELS:—Composite Candles, 17 1/2d., 3d.,

10d. and 11d. by the single lb., or 7s. 6d., 6d., 3s. 6d. and 10s. 6d.

per lb.—Albert, Child's and New Night Lights, 6d. per box,

or 5s. 6d. per doz.—Distilled Palm Candles, 10d. per lb.—Bel-

mont Wax do. 1s. 1d.—Belmont Sperm do. 1s. 1d.—Ceylon Wax

do. 1s. 8d.—Belmontine Candles, 1s. 6d. per lb.—Belmontine Oil,

4s. 6d. per gallon.

WHITMORE & CRADDOCK.—The City Agency,

16, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, E.C., London.

Families regularly waited upon for orders in all parts.

FOR WEAKNESS, INFLAMMATION and

IRRITATION of the EYES, caused by the Winds, Blight,

Close Application to Literary and other Professional Occupations,

the EYE-DOUCHE or FOUNTAIN, invented by SAVORY &

MOORE, for the perfect application of Cold Water, Eye Lotions,

&c. The effects produced are grateful and refreshing, and the

sight is improved and permanently strengthened by the regular

use of the Douche.—SAVORY & MOORE, Chemists to the Queen,

143, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.—N.B. As the imitation

of these Douches causes congestion of the Vessels of the Eye, it is im-

portant to observe that the names of SAVORY & MOORE

are conspicuous on all instruments of their manufacture.

JENNER & KNEWSTUB have just OPENED

their NEW SHOW-ROOMS with a superb Selection of ELEGANCES and NOVELTIES for the BOUDOIR, Toilet and Writing Table. Dressing Bags and Writing Cases, Photograph Books, and Albums, in every variety of Binding, 6s. to 30 guineas. All the new Almanacs, Pocket-Books, &c. 5,000 Carte-à-Visite Portraits. Lists post free.

JENNER & KNEWSTUB, 23, St. James's-street, and 66, Jermyn-street, S.W.

DINNER, DESSERT, BREAKFAST, TEA

and TOILET SERVICES.—A large assortment of new and good Patterns. Also a beautiful variety of every description of Cut Table Glass. The Stock is well selected, and admirably suited for parties furnishing to choose from.

First-class quality—superior taste—low prices.

ALFRED B. PHAROE, 23, Ludgate-hill, E.C. Established 1760.

VALUABLE STOCK.

OLD BOTTLED PORT.—GEORGE SMITH,
 86, Great Tower-street, E.C.; 9 and 10, Great Tower-street; and 1, St. Dunstan's-hill, London; 17 and 18, Park-row, Greenwich, S.E. Established 1784.

OUTFITS FOR CANADA.—Coloured Flannel

Shirts, Knit Wool and Chambray, Leather Waistcoats, Drawers, Socks, &c. Fur Caps, Gloves and all articles of Clothing necessary for Canada, supplied by THRESHER & GLENNY, next door to Somerset House, Strand, London.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
 for all who COURT the GAY and FESTIVE SCENES at this HAPPY PERIOD OF THE YEAR.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL
 creates and sustains a luxuriant head of Hair.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR
 renders the Skin soft, fair and blooming, and eradicates all defects.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,
 OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,

imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the Teeth, and a pleasing fragrance to the Breath.

Sold at 30, Hatton-garden, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

* * * Ask for "ROWLANDS' Articles."

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS, COMBINING
 THE USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, Manu-

factured by the WHEELER & WILSON Manufacturing Company, with Recent Improvements. Offices and Sale Rooms, 139, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, W. Instruction gratis to every purchaser. The Lock-stitch Sewing Machine will Gather, Hem, Fell, Bind, or Stitch, with great rapidity; is the best for all description of work; is simple, compact, and elegant in design, and is suitable for all Families and Manufacturers.

Manufacturers of FOOT'S PATENT UMBRELLA STAND. A tasteful Stand, with perfect security against the loss of an Umbrella. Illustrated Prospectus, with Testimonials, gratis and post free.

HARVEY'S SAUCE.—CAUTION.—The

admirers of this celebrated Sauce are particularly requested to observe that each bottle bears the well-known label, signed "Elizabeth Lazenby." This label is protected by perpetual injunction in Chancery of the 9th July, 1858, and without it none can be genuine.

E. LAZENBY & SON, of 6, Edwards-street, Portman-square, London, as sole Proprietors of the receipt for Harvey's Sauce, are compelled to give this caution, from the fact that their labels are closely imitated with a view to deceive purchasers.

Sold by all respectable Grocers, Druggists and Oilmen.

E. LAZENBY & SON beg to offer to notice

their selections of NEW FOREIGN PRESERVED FRUITS for Dessert—Apples, Greenapples, Peas, Strawberries, Angelica, and other kinds, Crystallized and Glazed Dried Cherries, Almonds, Muscatel Raisins, Figs, French and Elvas Plums, Normandy Pippins, Valencia and Sultan's Raisins, Currants, &c. Their Sausages, Pickles, Jams, Tart Fruits, Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Spices, Soap, Colas and other Oils, Candles, and General Groceries, will also be found of the best descriptions.

6, Edwards-street, Portman-square, London, W.

N.B.—Sole Proprietors of the receipt for HARVEY'S SAUCE.

SAUCE—LEA AND PERRINS

beg to caution the Public against Spurious Imitations of their world-renowned

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Purchasers should

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

* * * Sold Wholesale and by Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. GROSE & BLACKWELL, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is

allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA.

The use of a steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided: a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite supporting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, acting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive Circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, being sent to the Manufacturer.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d. and 31s. 6d.; postage, 1s. Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s. and 52s. 6d.; postage, 1s. 6d.

P. O. O. made payable to JOHN WHITE, Post-Office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.

for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. and 16s. each; postage 6d.

JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 238, PICCADILLY, London.

TAIT'S ORIENTAL BALM.—The most

efficacious means yet discovered for Strengthening, Preserving, Restoring and Beautifying the Hair. Prepared from a receipt by the late John Oldridge, Inventor of the celebrated Balm of Golumba, under the experienced supervision of his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Tait.—Sold by all Perfumers, in bottles, at 2s. 6d., 5s. and 8s. 6d., and at the Manufactory, 6, Combe-place, Southampton-row, Russell-square, W.C.

DENT, CHRONOMETER, WATCH and CLOCK MAKER to the Queen and the late Prince Consort, and
MAKER OF THE GREAT CLOCK FOR THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT,
 invites attention to the superior Workmanship and elegance of Design of his extensive Stock of Watches and Drawing-room Clocks.

Guineas.		Guineas.	
Ladies' Gold Foreign	Strong Silver Lever	5	
Watches	Watches		
Gentlemen's ditto	Gentlemen's Gold Com-	40	
Ladies' or Gentlemen's	penetration Balance do.		
Gold English Lever	Silver ditto	25	
ditto			

Gold and Silver Pocket Chronometers, Astronomical, Turret and Bracket Clocks of every description. An elegant Assortment of London-made Fine Gold Albert and Guard Chains, &c.
 DENT, 61, Strand (adjacent to the Bank); 24 and 25, Royal Exchange; and 1, Cannon-street, and Marine Company Factory, Somerset Wharf, Strand, London.

ELKINGTON & CO. desire respectfully to call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry requiring PLATE, to their Manufactures, which may be obtained in great variety, both in SILVER and ELECTRO PLATE, from either of their Establishments—

LONDON—24, Regent-street, St. James's, S.W.; and 45, Moor-gate-street, E.C.
 DUBLIN—College Green.
 LIVERPOOL—Church-street.

MANUFACTORY and SHOW ROOMS, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

Estimates, Drawings and Prices sent free by post. Repatching and Gilding as usual.

STAINED GLASS WINDOWS for CHURCHES and DWELLINGS.

HEATON & BUTLER will forward, post free, on receipt of thirty stamps, their ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUE of Stained Windows, with a Treatise on the Principles and Practice of the Art.

STAINED GLASS WORKS, 24, CARDINGTON-STREET, Hampstead-road, London, N.W.

MORTLOCK'S CHINA WAREHOUSE, 250, OXFORD-STREET—SELLING OFF.—In consequence of the Marquis of Westminster's refusal to renew the lease of the above Premises in connexion with Park-street, JOHN MORTLOCK is anxious to decrease his RICH STOCK, and is prepared to make great allowances for Cash.—250, OXFORD-STREET, and 53, PARK-STREET, near Hyde Park.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, in Bottle, recommended by Baron Lobley and all the Faculty, may now be had in the finest condition of Messrs. HARRINGTON PARKER & CO., 24, Pall Mall, and 14, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, S.W.

CAUTION.—SMEE'S SPRING MATTRESS. TUCKER'S PATENT, or SOMMER TUCKER. Comfortable, elastic, durable and inexpensive. Purchasers are respectfully warned against imitations and imitations, in which somewhat of the general appearance of the S.M.E.E.'S SPRING MATTRESS is carefully preserved, but all its essential advantages are sacrificed.

WILLIAM S.M.E.E. & SONS, having now the entire of the Patent Right, are able to announce the following considerably REDUCED SCALE OF PRICES.

Size No. 1 for Bedsteads 3 feet wide	35s. 6d.
" " " " " " " "	37s. 6d.
" " " " " " " "	39s. 6d.

Other sizes in proportion. "To be obtained of almost all respectable Upholsterers and Bedding Warehousemen.

ESPECIAL NOTICE should be taken that each Spring Mattress bears upon the side the Label, "Tucker's Patent."

FENDERS, STOVES, FIRE-IRONS and CHIMNEY-PIECES.—Buyers of the above are requested, before finally deciding, to visit WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SHOW-ROOM. They contain such an assortment of FENDERS, STOVES, IRONS, and CHIMNEY-PIECES, that cannot be approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design or excellence of workmanship. Bright Stoves, with ornamental ornaments and two sets of bars, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

BEDSTEADS, BATHS AND LAMPS.—WILLIAM S. BURTON has SIX LARGE SHOW-ROOMS devoted exclusively to the SEPARATE DISPLAY of Lamps, Baths and Metallic Bedsteads. The stock of each is at once the largest, newest and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate to those that have tended to make his establishment the most distinguished in this country.

Bedsteads, from	12s. 6d. to 220 0s. each.
Shower Baths, from	5s. 6d. to 25 0s. each.
Lamps (Modern), from	5s. 6d. to 27 7s. each.
(All other kinds at the same rate)	
Pure Colza Oil	4s. per gallon.

CUTLERY, WARRANTED.—The most varied assortment of TABLE CUTLERY in the world, all warranted, is on SALE at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, at prices that are remarkable for the beauty of the goods. 21-inch ivory-handled table knives, with high shoulders, 12s. 6d. per dozen; dessert knives, 10s.; if to balance, 6d. per dozen extra; carvers, 4s. 3d. per pair; larger sizes, from 20s. to 72s. 6d. per pair; extra fine ivory, 32s.; if with silver ferrules, 40s. to 60s.; white-bone table knives, 6s. per dozen; dessert, 3s.; carvers, 2s. 3d. per pair; black-bone table knives, 7s. 6d. per dozen; dessert, 6s.; carvers, 3s. 6d.; black wood-handled table knives and forks, 6s. per dozen; table steels, from 1s. each. The largest stock in existence of plated dessert knives and forks, in cases and otherwise, and of the new plated fish carvers.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 500 Illustrations of his Unlimited Stock of Sterling Silver and Electro-Plated Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish-Covers, Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Chandeliers, Gas-Fires, Iron and Brass Clocks, Table Cutlery, Bedding, Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Baths, Bed-room and Cabinet Furniture, &c., with Lists of Prices, and Plans of the Twenty large Show-rooms, at 29, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, 2, 3, and 4, Newman-street, 4, 5, and 6, Terry's-place; and 1, Newman-mews, London.

CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES—the most secure against Fire and Thieves.

CHUBB'S FIREPROOF STRONG-ROOM DOORS.
 CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR AND STREET-DOOR LATCHES.
 CHUBB'S CASH AND DEED BOXES.

Illustrated Price-List, gratis and post free.
 CHUBB & SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 26, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Wolverhampton.

ALLEN'S PATENT PORTMANTEAUS and TRAVELLING BAGS, with SQUARE OPENINGS; Ladies' Wardrobe Trunks, Dressing Bags, with Silver Fittings; Despatch Boxes, Writing and Dressing Cases, and 600 other articles for Home or Continental Travelling. Illustrated Catalogue post free.—J. W. ALLEN, Manufacturer and Patentee, 23 and 21, West Strand, London, W.C.
 Also, Allen's Barstock Furniture Catalogue of Officers' Bedsteads, Washhand Stands, Canteens, &c., post free.

45, OXFORD-STREET, W.

OSLERS' GLASS CHANDELIERS,

Wall Lights and Mantel-piece Lustres, for Gas and Candles.
 Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from 71 12s.
 Glass Dessert " " " " " " " " 21 0s.

All Articles marked in plain figures.
 Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for Presents.
 Mess. Export and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.
 LONDON—SHOW-ROOMS, 45, OXFORD-STREET, W.
 BIRMINGHAM—MANUFACTORY and SHOW-ROOMS, Broad-street. Established 1807.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,

SEE THAT YOU GET IT.
 AS INFERIOR KINDS ARE OFTEN SUBSTITUTED.
 WOTHERSPOON & CO., GLASGOW AND LONDON.

TEA.—STRACHAN & CO.'S Strong Rough

"Domestic" Black at 2s. 4d. per lb.
 28, Cornhill, London, E.C.

TEA.—STRACHAN & CO.'S Fine "Inter-

mediate" Black at 2s. 4d. per lb.
 28, Cornhill, London, E.C.

TEA.—STRACHAN & CO.'S Delicious

"Drawing-room" Black at 4s. 3d. per lb.
 28, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Dr. HASSALL'S certificate of purity, and a price current, free on application.—28, Cornhill, London, E.C.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

MESSRS. MECCHI & BAZIN'S ESTABLISHMENTS are replete with a large and well-selected

Assortment of useful and elegant

ARTICLES ADAPTED FOR PRESENTATION,

consisting of

DRESSING CASES, TRAVELLING DRESSING BAGS,

Medieval-mounted Writing-table sets, Antique Bronzes, Papier-

mâché Productions, Chess-boards and Chessmen, Card Cases,

Postage Balances, Parisian Novelties in Ormolu, Work Boxes,

Knitting Boxes and Reticules.

DESPATCH BOXES and WRITING CASES,

in Russia and Morocco leather, 30 different forms and sizes, fitted with real Bramah and Chubb Locks, and others of a cheaper description.

PORTABLE WRITING and DRESSING CASES,

Brush Cases, Courier Bags, Picnic Cases, Wicker Luncheon Baskets, Sporting Knives, Wine and Spirit Flasks, &c.

THE BIJOU PHOTOGRAPHS

of 3,000 Living Celebrities of the day, 1s. 6d. each.

DRAWING-ROOM ALBUMS,

for ditto, to contain from 15 to 500 Portraits, 2s. 6d. to 10 guineas.

Catalogues, post free, on application.

4, LEADEN-HALL-STREET, and 119, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.—Established 1837.

DR. DE JONGH'S

(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL,

Prescribed by the most Eminent Medical Men throughout the world, as the safest, speediest and most effectual

remedy for

CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS,

HEMORRHOID, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISORDERS

OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING,

AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

Is incomparably superior to every other variety.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Sir HENRY MARSH, Bart. M.D., Physician

in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.—"I consider Dr. de Jongh's

Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil to be a very pure Oil, not likely to

create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value."

Sir JOSEPH OLLIFFE, M.D., Physician to

the British Embassy at Paris.—"I have frequently prescribed

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and I have every

reason to be satisfied with its beneficial and salutary effects."

Dr. LAWRENCE, Physician to H.R.H. the

Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.—"I invariably prescribe Dr.

de Jongh's Oil in preference to any other, feeling assured that

I am recommending a genuine article, and not a manufactured

compound, in which the efficacy of this invaluable medicine is

destroyed."

Dr. BARLOW, Senior Physician to Guy's

Hospital.—"I have frequently recommended persons consulting

me to make use of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil. I have been

well satisfied with its effects, and believe it to be a very pure Oil,

well fitted for those cases in which the use of that substance is

indicated."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is sold only in

IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 6s.; capuled

and labelled with his stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH WORK

CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists and Druggists.

SOLE COMMISSIONERS:

ANSAR, HARFORD & CO. 77, Strand, London, W.C.

CAUTION.—Beware of proposed Substitutions.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' ICELAND MOSS

COCOA is an invaluable article of Diet for Invalids and persons of weak digestion.

Sold by all Grocers at 1s. 4d. per lb.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMOEOPATHIC

COCOA, for price and quality combined, stands unequalled.

Sold by all Grocers at 1s. 4d. per lb.

METCALFE, BINGLEY & CO.'S New Pat-

tern Brushes, and Penetrating unbleached Hair Brushes,

NEW AND IMPORTANT WORKS.

2 vols. post 8vo. 16s.
GOOD for NOTHING; or, All Down Hill. By G. J. WHYTE MELVILLE. Reprinted from *Fraser's Magazine*.

By the same Author,
HOLMBY HOUSE. Second Edition.
 2 vols. 16s.

GENERAL BOUNCE. Second Edit. 5s.
DIGBY GRAND. Third Edition. 5s.
KATE COVENTRY. Third Edition. 5s.
The INTERPRETER. Second Edition. 10s. 6d.

Fcap. 8vo. price 5s.
MARTHA BROWN, the HEIRESS: a Tale. By the Author of 'Dorothy.'

Post 8vo. price 10s. 6d.
The YOUNG STEPMOTHER; or, a Chronicle of Mistakes. By the Author of 'The Heir of Redclyffe.'

Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.
MY HEART'S in the HIGHLANDS.

By the same Author,
The NUT-BROWN MAIDS. 10s. 6d.
MEG of ELIBANK; and Other Tales. 9s.
WEARING the WILLOW. 9s.

New and cheaper Edition, 1 vol. 6s.
HOPES and FEARS; or, Scenes from the Life of a Spinster. By the Author of the 'Heir of Redclyffe,' 'Heartsease,' &c.

Second Edition, fcap. 8vo. 5s.
SELECTED TALES of the GENII. Revised, Purified, and in part Re-modelled. Edited by RICHARD WHATELY, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin.

New and cheaper Edition, 1 vol. 6s.
MADEMOISELLE MORI; a Tale of Modern Rome.

Fcap. 8vo. Third Edition, price 7s. 6d.
The ANGEL in the HOUSE. By COVENTRY PATMORE.

By the same Author,
FAITHFUL for EVER. Fcap. 8vo. 6s.

Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.
GRYLL GRANGE. By the Author of 'Headlong Hall.' Reprinted from *Fraser's Magazine*.

Fifth Edition, 6s.
JUSTIN MARTYR; and Other Poems. By RICHARD CHENEVIX TRENCH, D.D.

Square 8vo. 7s. 6d.
The VITA NUOVA of DANTE. Translated, with an Introduction and Notes, by THEODORE MARTIN.

In small 8vo. 6s. 6d.
CATULLUS. Translated into English Verse, with Introduction and Notes, by THEODORE MARTIN.

Second Edition, with Additions, small 8vo. 9s.
The ODES of HORACE. Translated into English Verse, with a Life and Notes, by THEODORE MARTIN.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF 'RECREATIONS OF A COUNTRY PARSON.'

Post 8vo. price 9s.
LEISURE HOURS in TOWN. A Selection from the Contributions of A. K. H. B. to *Fraser's Magazine*.

In 2 vols. post 8vo. 9s. each,
The RECREATIONS of a COUNTRY PARSON: Essays, Consolatory, Aesthetic, Moral, Social and Domestic. A Selection from the Contributions of A. K. H. B. to *Fraser's Magazine*.

This day, post 8vo. 6s. 6d.
The HISTORY of MODERN MUSIC. A Course of Lectures delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain. By JOHN HULLAH, Professor of Vocal Music in King's College and in Queen's College, London; and Organist of Charterhouse.

Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.
CANADA: WHY WE LIVE IN IT, and WHY WE LIKE IT. By Mrs. EDWARD COPELSTON.

8vo. 2s.
LETTER to the Right Hon. BENJAMIN DISRAELI, M.P., on the PRESENT RELATIONS of ENGLAND with the COLONIES. By the Right Hon. C. B. ADDERLEY, M.P. With an Appendix of Extracts from Evidence taken before the Select Committee on Colonial Military Expenditure.

This day, Second Edition, demy 8vo. 9s.
CONSIDERATIONS on REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT. By JOHN STUART MILL.

This day, 8vo. 9s.
On the STUDY of CHARACTER, including an ESTIMATE of PHRENOLOGY. By ALEXANDER BAIN, Professor of Logic in Aberdeen.

By the same Author,
The EMOTIONS and the WILL. 8vo. 15s.

The SENSES and the INTELLECT. 8vo. 15s.

2 vols. 8vo. 25s.
On the METHODS of OBSERVATION and REASONING in POLITICS. By the Right Hon. Sir G. CORNEWALL LEWIS, Bart. M.P.

By the same Author,
On FOREIGN JURISDICTION and the EXTRADITION of CRIMINALS. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

An ENQUIRY into the CREDIBILITY of the EARLY ROMAN HISTORY. 2 vols. 8vo. 30s.

On the INFLUENCE of AUTHORITY in MATTERS of OPINION. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Vols. I. and II. 8vo.
The HISTORY of CIVILIZATION in ENGLAND. By HENRY THOMAS BUCKLE.

Vol. I. ENGLAND and FRANCE. Third Edition. 11 1s.
 Vol. II. SPAIN and SCOTLAND. 16s.

This day, fcap. 8vo. 6s.
TOWN and COUNTRY SERMONS. By the Rev. CHARLES KINGSELEY, Rector of Eversley, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.

Second Edition, 8vo. 8s. 6d.
COMMENTARY on the EPISTLES to the SEVEN CHURCHES in ASIA. By RICHARD CHENEVIX TRENCH, D.D., Dean of Westminster.

Second Edition, 8vo. 10s. 6d.
HISTORICAL LECTURES on the LIFE of OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST; being the Hulsean Lectures for the Year 1859. By C. J. ELLICOTT, B.D., Dean of Exeter, and Professor of Divinity, King's College, London.

A CRITICAL and GRAMMATICAL COMMENTARY on ST. PAUL'S EPISTLES. By CHARLES J. ELLICOTT, B.D., Hulsean Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, and Professor of Divinity, King's College, London.

I. GALATIANS. Second Edition, enlarged. 8s. 6d.
 II. EPHESIANS. Second Edition, enlarged. 8s. 6d.
 III. PASTORAL EPISTLES. Second Edition, enlarged. 10s. 6d.
 IV. PHILIPPIANS, COLOSSIANS, and PHILEMON. 10s. 6d.
 V. THESSALONIANS. 7s. 6d.

This day, Second Edition, post 8vo. 5s.
The DESTINY of the CREATURE, and Other Sermons, Preached before the University of Cambridge by CHARLES J. ELLICOTT, Dean of Exeter, and Professor of Divinity, King's College, London.

Fifth Edition, 8vo. 16s.
An EXPOSITION of the THIRTY-NINE ARTICLES. By E. HAROLD BROWNE, M.A., Norrisian Professor of Divinity, Cambridge.

Also, fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.
EXAMINATION QUESTIONS on PROFESSOR BROWNE'S EXPOSITION of the ARTICLES. By J. GORLE, M.A.

Second Edition, 7s. 6d.
HISTORICAL and EXPLANATORY TREATISE on the BOOK of COMMON PRAYER. By W. G. HUMPHREY, B.D., Vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

By the same Author, Second Edition, 5s.
A COMMENTARY on the BOOK of the ACTS of the APOSTLES.

This day, fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.
THE BEATITUDES. Abatement before God—Sorrow for Sin—Meekness of Spirit—Desire for Holiness—Gentleness—Purity of Heart—The Peacemaker—Sufferings for Christ. By JOHN S. B. MORSELL, LL.D., Rural Dean, and Vicar of Egham; Author of 'Spiritual Songs,' 'Parish Musings,' &c.

New complete in 2 vols. 8vo. 21. 4s.
The GREEK TESTAMENT. With Notes, Grammatical and Exegetical. By WILLIAM WEBSTER, M.A., late of King's College, London, and formerly Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge; and WILLIAM FRANCIS WILKINSON, M.A., Vicar of St. Werburgh's, Derby, formerly Theological Tutor in Cheltenham College.
 Vol. I. The FOUR GOSPELS and the ACTS of the APOSTLES. 11.
 Vol. II. The EPISTLES and the APOCALYPSE. 11. 4s.

2 vols. fcap. 8vo. 9s.
The WORDS and WORKS of OUR LORD, and their LESSONS for DAILY LIFE. By the Author of 'Brampton Rectory.'

3s. bound with red edges,
NIGHT LESSONS from SCRIPTURE. Compiled by the Author of 'Amy Herbert.'

London: PARKER, SON & BOURN, West Strand, W.C.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, 20, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.
 Printed by JAMES HOLMES, of No. 4, New Ormond-street, in the county of Middlesex, at his office, 4, Fook's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in said county; and published by JOHN FRANCIS, 20, Wellington-street, in said county, Publisher, at 20, Wellington-street aforesaid.—Agents: for Scotland, Messrs. Bell & Bradburn, Edinburgh;—for Ireland, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, December 23, 1861.

